

The limits of this large and cosmopolitan genus have never been precisely defined. Most of its representatives are marine, but some are fluviatile. Dr. Meek has recently described two species from fresh and brackish waters near Vera Cruz.

1. *Gobius parvus*.

Gobius parvus, Meek, Zool. Pub. Columbian Mus. v. 1904, p. 230, t. 17¹.

Dorsal VI 11. Anal 12. 30 scales in a longitudinal series.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz¹.

2. *Gobius claytoni*.

Gobius claytoni, Meek, t. c. p. 231, t. 17¹.

Dorsal VI 12. Anal 13. 42 scales in a longitudinal series.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz¹.

7. GOBIOIDES, Lacep., 1798.

Gobioides, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 2263.

Body very elongate, compressed posteriorly; head comparatively short; mouth large, oblique; lower jaw more or less distinctly projecting; jaws with bands of small pointed teeth and an outer series of strongly enlarged teeth; palate toothless. Eyes small, placed high; interorbital region rather narrow. Gill-opening nearly vertical, in front of the base of pectoral, not produced forward below. Scales small, cycloid. A single dorsal fin, with V-VII 15-23 rays; anal with I 15-22; caudal pointed; pectoral symmetrical, rounded; ventrals completely united to form a rounded disc, which is free from the body and has a well-developed basal membrane.

Tropical seas, entering rivers.

1. *Gobioides broussonetii*.

Gobioides broussonetii, Lacep. Hist. Nat. Poiss. ii. p. 580 (1798)¹; Jord. & Eigenm. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1886, p. 512²; Bean & Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1895, p. 631³; Eigenm. & Eigenm. Proc. Cal. Ac. (2) i. 1888, p. 75⁴; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 2263⁵.

Amblyopus brasiliensis, Schneid. Bloch's Syst. Ichth. p. 69 (1801)⁶; Cuv. & Val. Hist. Nat. Poiss. xii. p. 121 (1837)⁷.

Gobius oblongus, Schneid. t. c. p. 548⁸.

Gobioides barreto, Poey, Mem. ii. p. 282 (1861)⁹, Syn. p. 394 (1868)¹⁰, and Enum. p. 125 (1876)¹¹.

Amblyopus broussonetii, Günth. Cat. Fish. iii. p. 136 (1861)¹².

Amblyopus mexicanus, O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) xv. 1875, p. 147¹³.

Depth of body 9 or 10 times in the length, length of head 6 to 7. Dorsal VI 16-17; sixth spine separated by considerable interspaces from the fifth and from the first branched ray; last ray adnate to the caudal. Anal I 15-16. Pectoral more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head, shorter than the ventrals. Caudal $1\frac{1}{2}$ (young) to twice (adult) as long as the head. Body with dark cross-bars, or with a series of dark spots on each side.