

*C. bifasciatum* probably inhabits Southern Mexico, like the other species described by Dr. Steindachner in his memoir.

7. **Cichlosoma guttulatum**, Günth., 1864.

*Cichlosoma guttulatum*, Regan, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xvi. 1905, p. 229<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* SOUTHERN MEXICO, Rio de Sarabia (*Buller*<sup>1</sup>); GUATEMALA, Lakes Amatitlan and Nacasil (*Salvin*).

*Cichlosoma zonatum*, Meek (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xviii. 1905, p. 245), from Tehuantepec, may be identical with *C. guttulatum*.

8. **Cichlosoma microphthalmus**, Günth., 1862. (Tab. VII. fig. 2.)

*Cichlosoma microphthalmus*, Regan, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xvi. 1905, p. 230.

*Cichlosoma guentheri*, Regan, t. c. p. 233.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Rio Motagua (*Salvin*).

After re-examination of the types I am unable to recognize *C. guentheri*, Pellegrin (*C. oblongus*, Günth., nec Casteln.), as distinct from *C. microphthalmus*.

9. **Cichlosoma melanurum**, Günth., 1862.

*Cichlosoma melanurum*, Regan, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xvi. 1905, p. 231.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Lake Peten (*Salvin*).

10. **Cichlosoma labridens**, Pellegr., 1903.

*Cichlosoma labridens*, Regan, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xvi. 1905, p. 443.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Rio Panuco and its tributaries.

11. **Cichlosoma gadovii**, Regan, 1905. (Tab. V. figg. 2, 2 a.)

*Cichlosoma gadovii*, Regan, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xvi. 1905, p. 232.

*Hab.* SOUTHERN MEXICO, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Gadow*), Oaxaca, Tehuantepec.

Dr. Meek's repetition\* of the error of confusing *C. gadovii* with *C. melanurum* makes it necessary for me to call attention to the more important points in which these species differ. *C. melanurum* has been twice figured, by Günther (Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1869, t. 72. fig. 3) and by Steindachner, under the name *Heros melanopogon* (Denkschr. Ak. Wien, xxiii. 1864, t. 1. fig. 3). A comparison of these figures with the one now given of *C. gadovii* will show the notable difference in marking between the two species and also that the snout is more produced and has its upper profile less decurved in *C. melanurum*. The interorbital space is much wider in *C. gadovii* than in *C. melanurum*, its width being contained from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{2}{5}$  times in the length of the head in four specimens of the former, measuring from 130 to 240 mm. in total length, and  $2\frac{3}{5}$  to

\* Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xviii. 1905, p. 245.