

Barbados respectively, two from Western Ecuador, *C. festæ* and *C. ornatum*, allied to *C. urophthalmus* or *C. istlanum*, and two, *C. kraussi* from Colombia and *C. spectabile* from the Amazon, more specialized than any in the great protractility of the mouth and apparently allied to *C. managuense*.

Synopsis of the Mexican and Central-American Species.

- I. D. XV–XVI 10–13. A. V 7–10. Pectoral $\frac{3}{5}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the head. Præmaxillary spines $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head, extending to above anterior part of eye; maxillary not extending to below the eye; canines moderate.
- A. Snout nearly as long as the postorbital part of head (in the adult); caudal peduncle as long as deep.
1. Length of head $2\frac{3}{4}$ (young) to 3 (adult) in the length of the fish; jaws equal anteriorly. Interorbital width $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head. A dark spot below the origin of the lateral line, another on the middle of the side, a third at the base of caudal 41. *istlanum*.
- Interorbital width 4 in the length of head. An interrupted dark longitudinal band from operculum to the base of caudal 42. *steindachneri*.
2. Length of head $2\frac{1}{2}$ (young) to $2\frac{3}{4}$ (adult) in the length of the fish; lower jaw slightly projecting; coloration as in *C. steindachneri* . . . 43. *bartoni*.
- B. Snout shorter than the postorbital part of head (in the adult).
- Depth of body 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in the length; caudal peduncle $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep; lower jaw slightly projecting 44. *beani*.
- Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{4}{5}$ in the length; caudal peduncle as long as deep; lower jaw projecting 45. *mento*.
- II. D. XV–XVII 10–12. A. VI 8–9. Pectoral $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$ the length of head. Præmaxillary spines nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head, not extending to above middle of eye; maxillary extending to the vertical from anterior margin of eye; canines moderate 46. *urophthalmus*.
- III. D. XVI–XVIII 9–12. A. VI–IX 7–10. Præmaxillary spines $\frac{1}{2}$ or slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head, extending to above the middle of orbit; maxillary extending to below anterior margin or anterior $\frac{1}{4}$ of eye; canines strong.
- A. Last dorsal spine $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. D. XVI–XVII 9–12. Snout shorter than postorbital part of head (in the adult). A. VI–VIII 8–9. A dark spot above the origin of the lateral line, another on the middle of the side, a third at the base of the caudal 47. *trimaculatum*.
- Snout as long as postorbital part of head (in the adult). A. VIII–IX 7–9. An interrupted longitudinal band from eye to base of caudal 48. *salvini*.
- B. Last dorsal spine $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of head. D. XVIII 10. A. VII–VIII 8–9 49. *multifasciatum*.
- C. Last dorsal spine $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head. D. XVII–XVIII 9–11. A. VII–VIII 8–9. Depth of præorbital $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ the diameter of eye (in specimens of 120 to 130 mm. in total length); caudal peduncle $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep 50. *friedrichstahli*.