

9. **Gerres olithostomus**, Goode & Bean, 1882.*Gerres olithostomus*, Jord. & Everm. l. c., and 1900, fig. 557.*Hab.* Atlantic Coast from Florida to Brazil; Indian River, Florida.10. **Gerres aureolus**, Jord. & Gilb., 1882.*Gerres aureolus*, Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1375.*Hab.* Pacific Coast of Panama.11. **Gerres rhombeus**, Cuv. & Val., 1830.*Gerres rhombeus*, Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1374.*Hab.* Atlantic Coast from Cuba to Brazil; Rio Magdalena, Colombia.12. **Gerres lineatus**, Humboldt.*Gerres lineatus* (part.), Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1377.*Hab.* Pacific Coast of Mexico: freshwater lake at Acapulco.13. **Gerres axillaris**, Günth., 1864.*Gerres lineatus* (part.), Jord. & Everm. l. c.*Hab.* Brackish-water lakes at Chiapam, Guatemala (*Salvin*).14. **Gerres patao**, Poey, 1868.*Gerres brasiliensis* (part.), Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1378.*Hab.* Atlantic Coast from Cuba to Bahia.15. **Gerres plumieri**, Cuv. & Val., 1830.*Gerres brasiliensis* (part.), Jord. & Everm. l. c.*Gerres embryx*, Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1379.*Gerres plumieri*, Jord. & Everm. l. c.*Hab.* Atlantic Coast from Florida to Brazil:Indian River, Florida; Lake Yzabal, Guatemala (*Salvin*); Rio Magdalena, Colombia.

As in other species of the genus, the dorsal and anal spines become relatively shorter during growth. Thus in specimens of 140 mm. the second dorsal spine is as long as or a little longer than the head, in one of 185 mm. it is $\frac{4}{5}$ the length of the head. *Gerres embryx*, Jord. & Starks, is based on examples of 300 mm. with the second dorsal spine $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. *Gerres brasiliensis*, Cuv. & Val., was described as in every way similar to *G. plumieri*, except for the shorter dorsal spines.