

*Pomadasis bayanus*, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 1331<sup>3</sup>; Meek, Pbl. Columbian Mus. Zool. v. 1904, p. 201<sup>4</sup>.

*Pristipoma labraciforme*, Bouleng. Boll. Mus. Torino, xiv. 1899, no. 335, p. 3<sup>5</sup>.

Depth of body  $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 in the length, length of head  $2\frac{4}{5}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ . Snout  $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$  as long as eye, the diameter of which is  $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head; interorbital width  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 in the length of head. Maxillary extending a little beyond anterior margin of pupil. 12 or 13 gill-rakers on the lower part of anterior arch. 60–70 scales in a longitudinal series, 7 or 8 between middle of dorsal fin and lateral line. Dorsal XIII 12; fourth or fifth spine longest, a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of head. Anal III 7, second spine longest,  $\frac{3}{5}$ – $\frac{4}{5}$  the length of head. Pectoral  $\frac{3}{5}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head. Caudal very slightly emarginate. Caudal peduncle  $1\frac{1}{3}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$  as long as deep. Silvery, back darker; dorsal and caudal fins dusky.

*Hab.* Pacific Coast of Tropical America, entering rivers:

Lower California<sup>4</sup>.—Mexico, Rio Mascota in Jalisco (*Buller*); Panama, Rio Bayano<sup>1 3</sup>.—Ecuador, St. Helena Bay<sup>5</sup>, Rio Durango (*Rosenberg*).

Here described from specimens measuring from 160 to 260 mm. in total length.

## 6. *Pomadasis crocro*.

*Pristipoma crocro*, Cuv. & Val. Hist. Nat. Poiss. v. p. 264 (1830)<sup>1</sup>; Günth. Cat. Fish. i. p. 296 (1859)<sup>2</sup>, and Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 386<sup>3</sup>.

*Pristipoma cultriferum*, Poey, Mem. Cuba, ii. p. 185 (1860)<sup>4</sup>.

*Pomadasys approximans*, Bean & Dresel, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1884, p. 160<sup>5</sup>.

*Pomadasis crocro*, Jord. & Fesler, Rep. U.S. Fish. Comm. 1893, p. 493<sup>6</sup>; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 1333<sup>7</sup>.

*Pomadasys starri*, Meek, Pbl. Columbian Mus., Zool. v. 1904, p. 200, t. 13<sup>8</sup>.

Depth of body  $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$  in the length, length of head 3– $3\frac{1}{3}$ . Snout  $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as eye, the diameter of which is 4–5 in the length of head; interorbital width  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 in the length of head. Maxillary extending to below anterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  of eye. 11 or 12 gill-rakers on the lower part of anterior arch. 54–62 scales in a longitudinal series, 6 or 7 between lateral line and middle of dorsal fin. Dorsal XIII 11–12; fifth spine longest,  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of head or less. Anal III 7; second spine longest,  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head. Caudal very slightly emarginate. Caudal peduncle about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as deep. Back dark, sides silvery, sometimes with 2 or 3 dark longitudinal stripes; dorsal and caudal fins dusky.

*Hab.* Atlantic Coasts of Tropical America, entering rivers:

Mexico<sup>2 3</sup>, Perez in Vera Cruz<sup>8</sup>; Guatemala, Rio Motagua (*Salvin*<sup>3</sup>).—Cuba<sup>4</sup>; Jamaica<sup>5</sup>; Martinique<sup>1</sup>; Brazil<sup>6 7</sup>.

Here described from specimens measuring from 190 to 280 mm. in total length.

## Fam. 11. CENTROPOMIDÆ.

The Centropomidæ, or Centropominæ (if they be regarded as a subfamily of the Serranidæ), are a natural and sharply-defined group, represented on the coasts and in the rivers of Tropical America by the genus *Centropomus* and including also the Old-World genera *Lates* and *Psammoperca*, found in the rivers of Tropical Africa and on the coasts and in the rivers of South-eastern Asia and Northern Australia.