

spine the longest, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of head. Anal III 7; second and third spines of equal length or the second slightly the shorter, $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the fish. Pectoral $\frac{1}{2}$ or a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Ventrals extending to or beyond the vent, which is nearly equidistant from base of inner ventral ray and origin of anal. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep. Silvery, back darker; lateral line black; spinous dorsal and membrane between second and third anal spines blackish; ventrals dusky at the tips.

Hab. Pacific Coasts of Tropical America, entering rivers:

Mexico, Guaymas⁴, Mazatlan⁸, San Juan Lagoon⁵; Guatemala, Chiapam^{1 2 7} (*Salvin*); Panama⁹.

Here described from seven specimens, 200–360 mm. in total length, from Chiapam and Panama.

C. medius is the Pacific Coast representative of *C. pectinatus*, from which it scarcely deserves to be specifically separated. The scales are less numerous and less crowded anteriorly above the lateral line, the paired ridges on the head are weaker and further apart, and the fin-spines usually more slender than in *C. pectinatus*. The black lateral line also appears to be a characteristic feature of the Pacific Coast form.

3. *Centropomus parallelus*.

Centropomus undecimalis (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. i. p. 79 (1859)¹.

Centropomus parallelus, Poey, Mem. Cuba, ii. p. 120 (1860)², and Repert. ii. p. 280 (1868)³; Günth. Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 407⁴; Vaill. & Boc. Miss. Sc. Mex., Poiss. p. 22 (1874)⁵; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 1122⁶.

Centropomus appendiculatus (part.), Günth. Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 406⁷.

Centropomus mexicanus, Bocourt, Ann. Sc. Nat. (5) ix. 1868, p. 90⁸; Vaill. & Boc. o. c. p. 23, t. 1. fig. 2⁹; Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1121¹⁰; Meek, Pbl. Columbian Mus. Zool. v. 1904, p. 199¹¹.

Centropomus parallelus (part.), Bouleng. Cat. Fish. i. p. 369 (1895)¹².

Centropomus gabbi, Fowler, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1906, p. 423, fig. 1¹³.

Centropomus heringi, Fowler, t. c. p. 425, fig. 2¹⁴.

Depth of body about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $2\frac{3}{5}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$. Snout $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{2}{3}$ –6 in the length of head; interorbital width $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head. Maxillary extending to below middle of eye, its greatest width $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{5}$ the diameter of eye. Præorbital acutely serrated; præoperculum acutely serrated, with 2 or 3 enlarged serræ at the angle; præopercular ridge with 2 spines at the angle. Opercular flap extending to the vertical from the origin of dorsal. 14 gill-rakers, including 2 or 3 rudiments, on the lower part of anterior arch. 75–88 scales in a longitudinal series, 8–11 between middle of second dorsal and lateral line. Dorsal VIII, I 10; third or fourth spine longest, $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Anal III 6; second spine a little longer than third, about $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the fish. Pectoral a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Ventrals about reaching the vent, which is situated very slightly nearer to the origin of anal than to the base of the inner ventral rays. Caudal peduncle about $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Silvery, back darker; lateral line usually more or less blackish; dorsal fins dusky.

Hab. Atlantic Coasts of Tropical America, entering rivers:

Mexico, Oaxaca^{8 9}, San Francisco¹¹, Boca del Rio¹¹, El Hule¹¹, Perez¹¹, and the Rio Tonto (*Gadow*) in Vera Cruz; Panama, Rio Chagres (*Salvin*⁴).—Surinam¹⁴; Brazil, Pernambuco¹², Bahia^{4 12}; Cuba^{2 3}; Haiti^{4 12 13}; Jamaica^{4 12}.