

Here described from five specimens, 200–300 mm. in total length, from Pernambuco, the Rio Chagres, and the Rio Tonto, Southern Mexico.

4. *Centropomus undecimalis*.

Sciæna undecimalis, Bloch, Ausl. Fische, vi. p. 60, t. 203 (1792)¹.

Platycephalus undecimalis, Schneid., Bloch's Syst. Ichthyol. i. p. 59 (1801)².

Centropomus undecimradiatus, Lacep. Hist. Nat. Poiss. iv. p. 268 (1802)³.

Perca loubina, Lacep. t. c. p. 418⁴.

Sphyræna aureoviridis, Lacep. o. c. v. p. 327, t. 9. fig. 2 (1803)⁵.

Centropomus undecimalis (part.), Cuv. & Val. Hist. Nat. Poiss. ii. p. 102, t. 14 (1828)⁶; Günth. Cat. Fish. i. p. 79 (1859)⁷; Boulenger, Cat. Fish. i. p. 367 (1895)⁸; Gilb. & Starks, Mem. Calif. Ac. Sci. iv. 1904, p. 89⁹.

Centropomus undecimalis, Guichen. in Ramon de la Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Poiss. p. 9 (1853)¹⁰; Vaill. & Boc. Miss. Sc. Mex., Poiss. p. 17, t. 2. fig. 1 (1874)¹¹; Steind. Denkschr. Ak. Wien, xxxix. 1878, p. 21¹²; Jord. & Gilb. Syn. Fish. N. A. p. 528 (1882)¹³; Everm. & Kendall, Bull. U.S. Fish. Comm. 1892, t. 37 (1894)¹⁴; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 1118¹⁵.

Centropomus appendiculatus, Poey, Mem. Cuba, ii. p. 119 (1860)¹⁶, and Repert. ii. p. 280 (1868)¹⁷.

Centropomus appendiculatus (part.), Günth. Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 406¹⁸.

Centropomus parallelus (part.), Bouleng. t. c. p. 369¹⁹.

? *Centropomus constantinus*, Jord. & Everm. t. c. p. 1125²⁰.

Centropomus argenteus, Regan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. 1904, p. 260²¹.

Depth of body $3\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $2\frac{2}{3}$ – $2\frac{4}{5}$. Snout $1\frac{3}{5}$ –2 as long as eye, the diameter of which is 6 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head; interorbital width 8–9 in the length of head. Maxillary extending to below middle or posterior edge of eye, its greatest width $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{4}{5}$ the diameter of eye. Præorbital weakly serrated; præoperculum acutely serrated, the serræ enlarged at the angle; 1 or 2 feeble spines at angle of præopercular ridge. Opercular flap not reaching the vertical from origin of dorsal. 8 or 9 well-developed gill-rakers and a few rudiments on the lower part of anterior arch. 67–75 scales in a longitudinal series, $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ between middle of second dorsal and lateral line. Dorsal VIII, I 10; third spine usually the longest, about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Anal III 6; second and third spines subequal in length, the second sometimes slightly the longer, $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{7}$ the length of the fish. Pectoral $\frac{1}{2}$ or a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Ventrals not reaching vent, which is situated at more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance from base of ventral spine to origin of anal. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 as long as deep. Silvery or golden, back greenish; lateral line usually blackish; spinous dorsal dusky.

Hab. Atlantic Coasts of Tropical America, ascending rivers:

Mexico^{7 8}; British Honduras, Belize¹¹; Panama, Rio Chagres (*Salvin*^{7 8 18}).—Cuba^{10 15 16 17}; Haiti^{6 11}; Jamaica^{12 7 8}; Porto Rico¹¹; Martinique⁵; Barbados^{19 21}; British Guiana^{19 21}; Cayenne⁴; Bahia²⁰; Rio Janeiro.

Here described from six specimens, 230–600 mm. in total length, from Jamaica, Mexico, the Rio Chagres, and Rio Janeiro. The small examples from Barbados and Guiana, referred by Boulenger to *C. parallelus* and described by me under the name of *C. argenteus*, prove to be young individuals of this species.