

2. Least depth of caudal peduncle greater than the distance from anterior margin of eye to free edge of operculum.

A blackish lateral stripe . . . . . 3. *strigatus*.  
 No well-marked lateral stripe . . . . . 4. *guentheri*.

B. Depth of body  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{2}{3}$  in the length . . . . . 5. *brevis*.

### 1. *Xiphophorus montezumæ*.

*Xiphophorus montezumæ*, Jord. & Snyder, Bull. U.S. Fish. Comm. 1900, p. 131, fig. 11<sup>1</sup>; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1900, p. 3156<sup>2</sup>; Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. v. 1904, p. 158, fig. 50<sup>3</sup>.

Depth of body about 3 in the length, length of head about 4. 27 to 29 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 11–13. Anal 6–8. Yellowish; scales of upper part of body with dark edges; a more or less distinct dark stripe from eye to base of caudal.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Rio Panuco System, Rascon<sup>1 2 3</sup>.

Here described from a number of specimens from Rascon, measuring up to 60 mm. in total length.

### 2. *Xiphophorus helleri*.

*Xiphophorus helleri*, Heck. Sitzungsab. Ak. Wien, i. 1848, p. 291, t. 8<sup>1</sup>.

*Xiphophorus jalapæ*, Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. iii. 1902, p. 107<sup>2</sup>, and v. 1904, p. 136, t. 11<sup>3</sup>.

Depth of body 3 (♀) to 4 (♂) in the length, length of head about 4. 27 to 29 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 11–13. Anal 8–10. Dorsal rays, in the males, subequal from about the third to the ninth or tenth, thence increasing in length to the last. Least depth of caudal peduncle nearly equal to the distance from anterior margin of eye to free edge of operculum. Olivaceous; a well-defined blackish lateral stripe from eye to base of caudal; males with a second stripe from axil of pectoral to the lower edge of the caudal peduncle.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Mountain Streams of Central Vera Cruz:  
 Jalapa<sup>2 3</sup>, Orizaba<sup>1</sup>.

Here described from several specimens from Jalapa, measuring up to 70 mm. in total length. Heckel's figures are not good, but the lower stripe distinctive of the males of this form is clearly shown.

### 3. *Xiphophorus strigatus*. (Tab. XIV. fig. 7.)

*Xiphophorus helleri* (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. vi. p. 349 (1866)<sup>1</sup>, and Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 485, t. 87. fig. 6<sup>2</sup>; Garman, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. xix. 1895, p. 68, t. 4. fig. 14, and t. 8. fig. 4<sup>3</sup>; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 701<sup>4</sup>.

*Xiphophorus helleri* (non Heck.), Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. v. 1904, p. 157<sup>5</sup>.

*Xiphophorus strigatus*, Regan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix. 1907, p. 65<sup>6</sup>.

Depth of body about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{5}$  to  $4\frac{3}{5}$ . 28 to 30 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 12–14. Anal 9–10. Dorsal rays, in the males, subequal from the second or third to the ninth or tenth, thence increasing in length to the last. Least depth of caudal peduncle greater than the distance from anterior margin of eye to free edge of operculum. Olivaceous; a blackish lateral stripe from eye to base of caudal; no additional stripe in the males.