

1. **Pisodontophis daspilotus**, Gilb., 1898.*Pisodontophis daspilotus*, Gilb. & Starks, Mem. Calif. Ac. Sci. v. 1904, p. 36.*Hab.* PANAMA.

This marine species is recorded by Gilbert and Starks from a fresh-water pond at Miraflores, Panama.

Sub-order VI. SYMBRANCHII.

Body elongate, eel-shaped; fins without spinous rays; no ventral fins; gill-openings confluent to form a ventral slit.

Fam. 1. SYMBRANCHIDÆ.

1. SYMBRANCHUS, Bl., 1795.

Symbranchus, Günth. Cat. Fish. viii. p. 15 (1870); Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 342.

This genus comprises four species from India, China, Australia, and Tropical America.

1. **Symbranchus marmoratus**, Bl., 1795.

Symbranchus marmoratus, Günth. Cat. Fish. viii. p. 15 (1870); Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 342.

Hab. Southern Mexico to Brazil.

Sub-order VII. OSTARIOPHYSI.

The members of this sub-order have the anterior vertebræ modified and bearing a chain of small bones connecting the air-bladder with the auditory organ, but they differ so greatly in outward appearance that it is nearly impossible to give a definition based on external characters.

The principal characters of the Mexican and Central-American fishes of this sub-order are shown in the following synopsis:—

Synopsis of the Mexican and Central-American Families.

I. Ventral fins present, abdominal in position.

A. Body protected by series of bony plates; mouth inferior, with expanded, sucker-like lips 1. LORICARIIDÆ.

B. Body naked; mouth terminal or subterminal; 4 to 8 barbels; an adipose fin 2. SILURIDÆ.