

acute angle. Dorsal I 7, the spine not bearing a long filament. Anal 28, considerably produced anteriorly, the longest rays, when laid back, extending beyond the end of the base of the fin. Pectoral spine bearing a long filament; ventrals reaching the anal. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{3}{4}$ as long as deep. Silvery, back bluish; vertical fins more or less dusky.

Hab. PACIFIC COAST OF PANAMA (*Jordan*).—N.W. ECUADOR (*Rosenberg*).

Two specimens, 220 and 280 mm. in length.

Probably both this and the preceding species extend northwards to Lower California, but it is impossible to say to which the northern records should apply.

3. *Ælurichthys isthmensis*, sp. n. (Tab. XV. fig. 1 and Tab. XIX. fig. 1.)

Depth of body nearly equal to the length of head, which is 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in the length of the fish. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{3}$ in its length; snout longer than eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of head. Lower jaw scarcely shorter than the upper; vomerine patches of teeth united, considerably broader than the palatine patches; maxillary barbel extending nearly to the ventral fin. 14 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Head covered with skin; upper profile of head straight or slightly convex; occipital process shaped nearly as in the preceding species, uncovered by skin, pitted, broader than long, its breadth $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head. Dorsal I 7, the spine not bearing a long filament. Anal 29–30, slightly produced anteriorly, the longest rays, when laid back, not nearly reaching the end of the base of the fin. Pectoral spine bearing a long filament; ventrals not reaching the anal. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{3}{5}$ as long as deep. Silvery, back bluish.

Hab. ATLANTIC COAST OF PANAMA, Colon (*Boucard*).

Two specimens, 190 and 210 mm. in total length.

4. *Ælurichthys marinus*.

Ælurichthys marinus (Mitchill, 1815), Girard, Rep. U.S. Mex. Bound., Fishes, p. 31, t. 14 (1859); Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 178 (1864).

Felichthys marinus, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 118.

Distance from tip of snout to origin of dorsal about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the fish. Occipital process narrowed posteriorly, with straight or concave lateral edges. Maxillary barbel extending to pectoral (adult) or ventral (young); vomerine and palatine teeth forming a continuous or subcontinuous band; about 8 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 7; filamentous ray usually not reaching the adipose fin. Anal 22–24; longest ray nearly as long as or shorter than the base of the fin. Pectoral spine $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head. Silvery, back bluish.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Atlantic Coasts and Rivers from Cape Cod to Texas; probably occurring in Northern Mexico.

Here described from three specimens, 180 to 400 mm. in total length.

5. *Ælurichthys bahiensis*.

Galeichthys bahiensis, Casteln. Anim. Amér. Sud, Poiss. p. 37, t. 18. fig. 1 (1855).

Ælurichthys longispinis (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 178 (1864).

Felichthys bahiensis, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 118.

Distance from tip of snout to origin of dorsal about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the fish. Occipital process narrowed posteriorly, with straight or concave lateral edges. Maxillary barbel nearly reaching ventral fin; vomerine and palatine teeth forming a continuous or subcontinuous band; 6 gill-rakers on the lower