

eye 6. Fontanel produced into a feeble groove which nearly reaches the parieto-occipital; occipital process keeled, subtriangular, about as broad as long, with sides slightly concave and apex more or less emarginate; dorsal shield small, subcrescentic. Width of mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of head; præmaxillary band of teeth $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times as long as broad; teeth on the palate obtusely conical, in 2 rather small well-separated subovate patches; maxillary barbel extending to basal part of pectoral. 11 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 7; spine $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of head; adipose fin shorter than the dorsal. Anal 19-21. Pectoral spine $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of head, with the inner edge very strongly serrated. Inner surface of the paired fins blackish.

Hab. MEXICO, Rio Papaloapam³; GUATEMALA, Rio Motagua¹ (*Salvin*).

Here described from the types of the species, three specimens measuring from 180 to 200 mm. in total length.

This is the only member of the genus known from the Atlantic slope of Mexico and Central America.

2. *Arius liropus*.

Tachysurus liropus (Bristol), Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1900, p. 2784¹.

Hab. MEXICO, San Juan Lagoon in Sonora¹.

3. *Arius fuerthii*. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 2 and Tab. XIX. fig. 8.)

Arius fuerthii, Steind. Sitzungs. Ak. Wien, lxxii. 1876, p. 579¹.

Tachysurus fuerthii, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1900, p. 2787²; Gilb. & Starks, Mem. Calif. Ac. Sci. iv. 1904, p. 32³.

Tachysurus steindachneri, Gilb. & Starks, t. c. p. 29, t. 5. fig. 9⁴.

Depth of body 5 in the length, length of head $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{3}$ in its length, diameter of eye 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$. Fontanel produced into a groove which does not reach the parieto-occipital; occipital process with or without a weak keel, usually broader than long, with straight or concave sides and truncate or emarginate apex; dorsal shield small, subcrescentic. Width of mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of head; præmaxillary band of teeth 4 times as long as broad; teeth on the palate obtusely conical, in 2 rather large subovate patches which are not very widely separated anteriorly; maxillary barbel extending to the basal part or middle of pectoral. 10 or 11 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 7; spine $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head; adipose fin shorter than the dorsal. Anal 20-24. Pectoral spine $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head, with the inner edge moderately serrated.

Hab. PANAMA^{1 2 3 4} (*Boucard, Jordan*).

Here described from five specimens, 190 to 260 mm. in total length.

4. *Arius evermanni*.

Tachysurus evermanni, Gilb. & Starks, Mem. Calif. Ac. Sci. iv. 1904, p. 32, t. 5. fig. 10¹.

Hab. PANAMA¹.

Very closely allied to *A. fuerthii*, but apparently distinguished by the shorter and broader occipital process.

The species is based on a single specimen of 250 mm.