

2. Humeral process extending beyond middle of pectoral spine.

Adipose fin $\frac{2}{7}$ the length of the fish; anal of 12 rays 15. *salvini*.

Adipose fin $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the fish; anal of 15 rays 16. *polycaulus*.

III. Caudal fin slightly notched, nearly truncate.

Maxillary barbel extending to middle of pectoral fin; adipose fin $\frac{2}{9}$ the length of the fish 17. *rogersi*.

Maxillary barbel extending to ventral fin; adipose fin $\frac{2}{7}$ the length of the fish 18. *laticauda*.

1. *Rhamdia parryi*.

Rhamdia parryi, Eigenm. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) i. 1888, p. 130¹; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 153².

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{3}$ to 5 in the length, length of head $4\frac{1}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{4}$ in its length. Diameter of eye 5 in the length of head, 2 in the length of snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the interorbital width. Lower jaw shorter than the upper; width of mouth $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in the length of head (about $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of head). Maxillary barbel extending to or beyond the dorsal fin. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process as broad as long, extending $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. Dorsal I 6; spine slender. Length of adipose fin 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of the fish. Anal 12-14. Pectoral spine slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Lower caudal lobe rounded. Brownish; a blackish lateral stripe.

Hab. MEXICO, Rio Zanalenco in Chiapas¹.

Apparently allied to *R. motaguensis*.

2. *Rhamdia motaguensis*. (Tab. XX. fig. 1.)

Pimelodus motaguensis, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 127 (1864)¹.

Rhamdia motaguensis, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 151².

Depth of body $5\frac{2}{3}$ to $6\frac{1}{3}$ in the length, length of head $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{3}$. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ in its length, length of snout $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$, diameter of eye 5 to 6, interorbital width 3 to $3\frac{1}{3}$. Lower jaw shorter than the upper; width of snout $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending to middle of dorsal (adult) or nearly to adipose fin (young). Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process extending $\frac{3}{8}$ of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 8 or 9 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 6; spine slender; first branched ray the longest. Length of adipose fin $3\frac{1}{3}$ in the length of the fish. Anal 13. Humeral process not extending to middle of pectoral spine, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the fin and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. Ventrals inserted behind the last dorsal ray, extending $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal deeply notched. Least depth of caudal peduncle $1\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of head and $1\frac{1}{5}$ to 2 in the distance from anal to base of caudal. Brownish; dorsal dusky, with a pale band near the base.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Stann Creek (*Robertson*); GUATEMALA, Rio Motagua¹ (*Salvin*).

Here described from two specimens, the type, 210 mm. in total length, and one of 130 mm., from Stann Creek.

3. *Rhamdia nicaraguensis*. (Tab. XX. fig. 2.)

Pimelodus nicaraguensis, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 125 (1864)¹.

Rhamdia nicaraguensis, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 152².