

Depth of body 7 in the length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Breadth of head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in its length, length of snout  $2\frac{2}{5}$ , diameter of eye  $5\frac{2}{3}$ , interorbital width 4. Jaws nearly equal anteriorly; width of mouth  $\frac{2}{3}$  the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending to origin of adipose fin\*. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process extending  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 11 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 6; spine slender, fin rounded. Length of adipose fin  $2\frac{2}{5}$  in the length of the fish. Anal 13. Humeral process extending slightly beyond the middle of the pectoral spine, which is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of the fin and nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of head. Ventrals inserted behind the last dorsal ray, extending  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal deeply notched. Least depth of caudal peduncle  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in the length of head and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in the distance from the anal to the base of caudal. Brownish.

*Hab.* LAKE NICARAGUA<sup>1</sup> (*Dow*).

Here described from the type, measuring 190 mm. in total length.

#### 4. *Rhamdia boucardi*. (Tab. XX. fig. 3.)

? *Rhamdia depressa*, Barbour & Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1. 1906, p. 155, t. 1<sup>1</sup>†.

*Pimelodus boucardi*, Regan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix. 1907, p. 258<sup>2</sup>.

Depth of body  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in the length, length of head 4. Breadth of head  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in its length, length of snout  $2\frac{3}{4}$ . diameter of eye 6, interorbital width 3. Lower jaw nearly as long as the upper; width of mouth  $\frac{2}{3}$  the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending to origin of adipose fin. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process rather strong, extending  $\frac{1}{2}$  the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 12 or 13 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 6, the spine slender, the fin rounded. Adipose fin  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the fish. Anal 14; when laid back nearly reaching the vertical from the end of adipose fin. Pectoral spine with serrated inner edge, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of the fin and  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of head; humeral process long, nearly reaching the middle of the fin. Ventrals originating nearly below the last dorsal ray, extending more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal deeply notched, the lobes rounded, the lower the larger. Least depth of caudal peduncle 3 in the length of head, and  $2\frac{1}{3}$  in the distance from anal to base of caudal. Blackish.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Yucatan<sup>1</sup> (*Boucard*).

Here described from the type, a specimen measuring 190 mm. in total length.

#### 5. *Rhamdia wagneri*.

*Pimelodus cinerascens* (non Günth.), Kner & Steind. Abhandl. Bayern. Akad. x. 1865, p. 49<sup>1</sup>.

*Pimelodus wagneri*, Günth. Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 474<sup>2</sup>.

*Rhamdia bransfordi*, Gill, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1876, p. 337<sup>3</sup>.

*Rhamdia wagneri*, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 151<sup>4</sup>.

Depth of body about 6 in the length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ . Breadth of head  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in its length, length of snout  $2\frac{3}{5}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , diameter of eye 6 to 7, interorbital width  $2\frac{3}{5}$  to 3. Lower jaw nearly as long as the upper; width of mouth about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending about to the origin of adipose fin. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process extending  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 7 to 9 gill-rakers on the lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal I 6; spine slender, fin rounded. Length of adipose fin  $2\frac{2}{5}$  to 3 in the length of the fish. Anal 10-12, when laid back nearly reaching the vertical from end of adipose fin. Humeral process extending about to the middle of

\* As described by Günther. Both barbels are now broken off in the type, the longest reaching the middle of the dorsal.

† *Rhamdia depressa* is probably the same as *R. boucardi*, but the description is insufficient and the figure bad.