

13. *Rhamdia brachycephala*. (Tab. XXII. fig. 2.)

Pimelodus brachycephalus, Regan, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xix. 1907, p. 258¹.

Depth of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{4}{5}$. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{5}$ in its length, length of snout $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3, diameter of eye 5 to 6, interorbital width 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Lower jaw a little shorter than the upper; width of mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending to the basal part of pectoral. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process slender, extending about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 6 to 8 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 6, the spines slender, the fin rounded. Length of adipose fin $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of the fish. Anal 12-13, when laid back sometimes reaching the vertical from end of adipose fin. Pectoral spine with serrated inner edge, about $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of the fin and $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of head; humeral process extending to or beyond the middle of the spine. Ventrals originating behind the dorsal, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal moderately notched, the lower lobe rounded and rather shorter than the upper. Least depth of caudal peduncle $\frac{2}{3}$ or more than $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head, $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{4}{5}$ in the distance from anal to base of caudal. Brownish.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Rio Nacasil¹ (*Salvin*).

Here described from the types, six specimens, measuring up to 190 mm. in total length.

14. *Rhamdia underwoodi*, sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 4.)

Depth of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in the length, length of head $4\frac{2}{3}$ to 5. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in its length, length of snout $2\frac{2}{3}$ to $2\frac{4}{5}$, diameter of eye 6 to 7, interorbital width 3. Lower jaw scarcely shorter than the upper; width of mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending to posterior end of pectoral fin. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process extending $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 7 or 8 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. Dorsal I 6 (exceptionally I 7); spine slender, fin rounded. Length of adipose fin $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in the length of the fish. Anal 11-12. Humeral process short, not extending to middle of pectoral spine, which has the inner edge serrated and measures about $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of the fin and $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of the head. Ventrals inserted behind the last ray of the dorsal, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal moderately notched. Least depth of caudal peduncle $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in the length of head and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in the distance from anal to base of caudal. Blackish grey.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Juan Viñas (*Underwood*).

Four specimens, the largest 100 mm. in total length.

15. *Rhamdia salvini*. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 2.)

Pimelodus salvini, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 130 (1864)¹.

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

Depth of body $6\frac{1}{3}$ in the length, length of head $5\frac{2}{3}$. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{4}$ in its length, length of snout $2\frac{1}{2}$, diameter of eye 6, interorbital width $3\frac{1}{4}$. Jaws nearly equal anteriorly; width of mouth $\frac{3}{5}$ the width of head. Maxillary barbel extending a little beyond middle of pectoral. Head covered with smooth skin; occipital process short, triangular, extending $\frac{1}{6}$ of the distance from its base to the origin of dorsal. 7 gill-rakers on the lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal I 6; spine slender, fin rounded. Length of adipose fin $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of the fish. Anal 12. Humeral process extending beyond the middle of the pectoral spine, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the fin and $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 moderately notched. Least depth of caudal peduncle $1\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of head and 2 in the distance from anal to base of caudal. Brownish.