

than eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in the length of head; interorbital width $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in the length of head. 10 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 65 to 76 scales in a longitudinal series, 13 to 16 in a transverse series from dorsal fin to lateral line, 8 to 11 between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Dorsal 9, with 7 branched rays; origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or slightly nearer the latter; free edge straight; longest ray $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. Anal 8, with 6 branched rays. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals, which are inserted below the origin of the dorsal. Traces of a dark lateral band ending in a caudal spot.

Hab. MEXICO, Rio Lerma and upper tributaries of the Rio Panuco¹.

Here described from several specimens, 90 to 120 mm. in total length, from Aguas Calientes (*Jordan*), Salamanca (*Woolman*), and San Juan del Rio (*Meek*).

This species has a shorter head and larger eye than *A. tincella*, but is especially distinguished by the fewer scales between the lateral line and the ventral fin.

3. *Algansea stigmatura*, sp. n. (Tab. XXV. fig. 2.)

Depth of body 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Snout as long as eye, the diameter of which is 4 in the length of head; interorbital width $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in the length of head. 13 or 14 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 60 to 66 scales in a longitudinal series, 13 to 15 in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 7 or 8 between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Dorsal 9, with 7 branched rays; origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal; free edge straight; longest ray $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head. Anal 8. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals, which are inserted nearly below the origin of dorsal. Silvery; a dark caudal spot.

Hab. MEXICO, Rio Grande de Santiago.

Four specimens, 55 to 75 mm. in total length, collected by Dr. A. C. Buller.

4. *Algansea dugesi*.

Algansea dugesi, Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1892, p. 283, t. 44. fig. 1¹; Jord. & Everm. Bull.

U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 212², and 1900, fig. 98³; Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. v. 1904, p. 45, fig. 8⁴.

Algansea lacustris, Steind. Denkschr. Ak. Wien, lxii. 1895, p. 526, t. 3. fig. 1⁵; Meek, t. c. p. 47⁶.

Algansea tarasorum, Steind. t. c. p. 527, t. 3. fig. 2⁷.

? *Algansea rubescens*, Meek, t. c. p. 46, fig. 9⁸.

Depth of body nearly equal to the length of head, which is $3\frac{2}{3}$ to 4 in the length of the fish. Snout longer than eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in the length of head; interorbital width 3 in the length of head. 15 to 17 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 76 to 86 scales in a longitudinal series, 18 to 21 between dorsal fin and lateral line, 12 to 15 between lateral line and root of ventral. Dorsal 9, with 7 branched rays; origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or a little nearer the latter; free edge straight; longest ray $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. Anal 8, with 6 branched rays. Pectoral $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals, which are inserted nearly below the origin of dorsal. Silvery, back darker; young with a dark spot at the base of caudal.

Hab. MEXICO, Rio Lerma System:

Lake Yuriria in Guanajuato¹; Lake Chapala in Jalisco⁸; Lake Patzcuaro in Michoacan^{4 5 6 7}.

Here described from three specimens, 100 to 200 mm. in total length, from