

## 2. *Piabucina festæ*.

*Piabucina festæ*, Bouleng. Boll. Mus. Torin. xiv. 1899, No. 346, p. 1<sup>1</sup>; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1900, p. 3145<sup>2</sup>.

Depth of body 4 in the length. Dorsal 9. Anal 11. 28 scales in a longitudinal series. Deep olive-brown above, whitish below; fins greyish.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Rio Sabina.

Length of the type, 160 mm.

## 3. LUCIOCHARAX.

*Luciocharax*, Steind. Denkschr. Ak. Wien, xxxix. 1878, p. 67; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 339.

A single species from Panama and Colombia.

### 1. *Luciocharax insculptus*.

*Luciocharax insculptus*, Steind. Denkschr. Ak. Wien, xxxix. 1878, p. 67, t. 13. fig. 2<sup>1</sup>, and xli. 1879, p. 169<sup>2</sup>; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 339<sup>3</sup>.

Depth of body 6 in the length, length of head 3. Dorsal 10. Anal 12. 44 scales in a longitudinal series. Silvery, back greyish; a dark spot at the base of caudal.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Rio Mamoni<sup>2</sup>.—COLOMBIA, Rio Magdalena<sup>1</sup>.

Total length 300 mm.

## 4. BRYCON.

*Brycon*, Müll. & Trosch. Hor. Ichthyol. i. p. 15 (1845); Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 333 (1864); Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 337.

*Chalcinopsis*, Kner, Sitzungsber. Bayer. Ak. 1863, p. 226; Günth. t. c. p. 336.

Numerous species from Central and South America.

### 1. *Brycon guatemalensis*, sp. n.

*Chalcinopsis dentex* (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 337 (1864)<sup>1</sup>, and Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1868, p. 478, t. 82. fig. 1<sup>2</sup>.

Depth of body  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ . Snout longer than eye, the diameter of which is  $4\frac{1}{3}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head; interorbital width 2 to  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in the length of head. Maxillary extending nearly to below middle of eye; lower jaw a little shorter than the upper; præmaxillary teeth in 4 series. 13 to 15 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 52 to 56 scales in a longitudinal series, 10 between dorsal fin and lateral line, 5 or 6 between lateral line and root of ventral. Dorsal 11; origin behind the ventrals; free edge straight or convex; longest ray as long as or shorter than the head. Anal 34–36, of 4 simple and 30 to 32 branched rays; origin below the middle of dorsal; anterior part of fin deep and convex, middle part emarginate. Pectoral as long as or shorter than head, sometimes reaching the ventrals, which do not extend to the anal. Caudal forked. Silvery; some of the scales with blackish edges, forming vertical streaks; posterior edge of gill-opening blackish; a more or less distinct blackish spot on the caudal peduncle; anal usually dark-edged.