

CICHLOSOMA (p. 17).

1 (A). **Cichlosoma zonatum.**

Cichlasoma zonatum, Meek, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xviii. 1905, p. 245¹.

This species was originally described as having the jaws equal anteriorly, and I suggested (*anteà*, p. 20) that it might be the same as *C. guttulatum*. Dr. Meek (Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 141) has now stated that *C. zonatum* differs from *C. guttulatum* in the *smaller and more inferior mouth*; it is evidently allied to *C. eigenmanni*, differing in the deeper body (depth $2\frac{1}{10}$ in the length), the lower spinous dorsal (last spine $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of head), and the fewer soft rays (10 or 11) in the dorsal fin.

Hab. MEXICO, Niltepec in Oaxaca¹.

Cichlosoma maculicauda (p. 19).

Recorded from Belize by Meek (Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 151).

3 (A). **Cichlosoma nigrinum.**

Cichlasoma nigrinum, Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 128.

Apparently very similar to *C. maculicauda*, but the coloration plain dark olivaceous, without a dark spot on the caudal peduncle.

Hab. LAKE NICARAGUA.

Cichlosoma microphthalmus (p. 20).

To the synonymy add:—

Cichlasoma milleri, Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 142.

Meek's type is also from the Rio Motagua.

Cichlosoma pavonaceum (p. 21).

This species appears to resemble *Herichthys cyanoguttatus* in so many respects that it seems probable that it may prove to belong to the genus *Herichthys*.

Cichlosoma sieboldii (p. 21).

Specimens of *C. sieboldii* from Costa Rica (*Pittier*) show that it is a *Paraneetroplus* and is the same as the species described on p. 30 from a single badly preserved example under the name *Herichthys underwoodi*.

22 (A). **Cichlosoma alfari.**

Cichlasoma alfari, Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 148.

Differs from *C. balteatum* especially in the lower spinous dorsal, the last spine scarcely more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Turrialba.