

to be lost or destroyed. Of all of these except *Doryrhamphus californiensis*, the Museum now possesses one or more examples in good condition, most of them being from the collection of Mr. Gilbert:

<i>Dactyloscopus pectoralis</i>	= <i>Dactyloscopus pectoralis</i> Gill.
<i>Iniistius mundicorpus</i>	= <i>Novacula mundicorpus</i> (Gill) J. & G.
<i>Hypsypops dorsalis</i>	= <i>Pomacentrus quadrigutta</i> Gill.
<i>Diapterus californiensis</i>	= <i>Gerres californiensis</i> (Gill) J. & G.
<i>Diapterus gracilis</i>	= <i>Gerres gracilis</i> (Gill) J. & G.
<i>Hoplopagrus güntheri</i>	= <i>Hoplopagrus güntheri</i> Gill.
<i>Nematistius pectoralis</i>	= <i>Nematistius pectoralis</i> Gill.
<i>Cirrhitus betaurus</i>	= <i>Cirrhitus rivulatus</i> Val.
<i>Argyriosus brevoorti</i>	= <i>Selene vomer</i> (L.) Lütke.
<i>Trachynotus rhodopus</i>	= <i>Trachynotus rhodopus</i> Gill. (<i>T. kennedyi</i> Steind.)
<i>Trachynotus nasutus</i>	= <i>Trachynotus rhodopus</i> Gill.
<i>Doryrhamphus californiensis</i>	= <i>Doryrhamphus californiensis</i> Gill.
<i>Hippocampus gracilis</i> Gill	= <i>Hippocampus ingens</i> Grd.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, June 28, 1882.

LIST OF FISHES COLLECTED BY JOHN XANTUS AT COLIMA, MEXICO.

By **DAVID S. JORDAN** and **CHARLES H. GILBERT**.

About twenty years ago a considerable collection of fishes was made by Mr. John Xantus at Colima, on the west coast of Mexico, for the Smithsonian Institution. Much of this collection arrived at Washington in bad condition, and the greater part of it has gone to decay. In the present paper is given a catalogue of the specimens still remaining.

1. *Ginglymostoma cirratum* (Gmel.) Müller & Henle.

7332. Two young examples, each 10 inches long. This species has not hitherto been recorded from the Pacific coast of Mexico. A young specimen was seen by Mr. Gilbert at Mazatlan.

2. *Arius guatemalensis* Günther.

8144. Four specimens.

3. *Characodon furcidens* Jor. & Gilb.

5093. Very many examples in fair condition, the largest 3 inches long.

4. *Muraena pinta* Jor. & Gilb.

7328. One specimen, 8 inches long.

5. *Rhypticus xanti* Gill.

7740. One fine specimen, 8 inches long.

6. *Epinephelus sellicauda* Gill.

9583, 9587, 9589, 9601.

7. *Diabasis sexfasciatus* (Gill) J. & G.
30997. One half-grown specimen.

8. *Diabasis steindachneri* Jor. & Gilb.
9586, 9588, 9600, 19632.

9. *Diabasis maculicauda* (Gill) J. & G.
Three specimens, in very bad condition.

10. *Pomadasys virginicus* Subsp. *tæniatus* (Gill) J. & G.
31013. One specimen.

We have compared Pacific coast representatives of this species (*Anisotremus tæniatus* Gill) with specimens from the Bahamas. The former appear to have very slightly smaller scales (11-56-18 against 9-56-16), but we can find no other structural difference, and this may not be constant. The Atlantic form has the vertical bands much darker, almost black, instead of brown. The blue lateral stripes are wider and fainter, as broad as a scale and more than two-thirds the width of the interspaces; they are very faintly edged with darker. The additional smaller blue stripes between the broader stripes are more numerous than in the Pacific form. In the latter the blue stripes are much less wide than a scale and barely one-third the olive stripes. The coloration in Pacific coast specimens is very uniform, and the name *tæniatus* may be retained for the subspecies which they represent.

11. *Pomacanthus strigatus* (Gill) J. & G.

31008. A fine large specimen, 8 inches in length; pale bar downward from dorsal very distinct; dorsal and anal with a narrow edging of bright blue posteriorly. Blue stripes on head wholly obsolete.

12. *Pomacentrus rectifrænum* Gill.

Young specimens, in very poor condition.

13. *Philypnus lateralis* Gill.

8057. One example, 9 inches long.

14. *Dormitator maculatus* (Bloch) J. & G.

Specimens in bad condition.

15. *Culius æquidens* Jor. & Gilb.

5089. In bad condition.

16. *Fierasfer arenicola* Jor. & Gilb.

7531. Two specimens, the largest $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches long.

These specimens agree well with the typical example, but the mouth is larger, the maxillary extending much beyond orbit, its length nearly two-thirds that of head.

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