

Article XV.—A NOTE ON THE IDENTITY OF *CARANX*
FORSTERI CUVIER & VALENCIENNES.

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The writer has recently had occasion to examine the type of *Caranx forsteri* Cuvier & Valenciennes in the Paris Museum, No. 111-214-a, from Isle-de-France, and also specimens from Malabar and Celebes on which the species was no less based. The specimens are in good condition, and belong to a species quite distinct from that described from the Hawaiian Islands as *Caranx forsteri* in Vol. 23, Bull. U. S. Fish Commission for 1903, which fish is much closer to, if indeed it is different from *C. latus* Agassiz.

The types of *Caranx marginatus* Gill and *C. rhabdotus* (Jenkins) in the U. S. National Museum, as also the description and plate of *C. elecate* (Jordan & Evermann), Vol. 23, Bull. U. S. Fish Commission for 1903, have been examined and the three names are considered synonyms of *Caranx forsteri* Cuvier & Valenciennes.

A diagnosis of *Caranx forsteri* as here understood follows: A rather fusiform fish, with rounding forehead-outline suggesting *C. hippos*, but not so high. Margin of gill opening either plain or with a small spot above. No spot on its posterior margin as in *Caranx hippos*. Head about 3.5 in length to notch of caudal fin. Depth about 3 to 3.5. Eye about 4 to 4.5 in head. Maxillary 2.1. A single row of rather small teeth in jaws. Breast scaly. Curve of the lateral line about 1.6 in straight portion, on which are about 30 scutes, those on peduncle noticeably broad. Soft dorsal and anal moderately falcate. Pectoral about equal to head. D. about VIII-I, 20. A. II-I, 16. The most noticeable characters are the scaly breast, curved frontal outline, broad scutes on peduncle, and low vertical fin-ray count. As defined the species is a variable one, but it is a natural and readily recognizable unit which will apparently not bear subdivision.

