

length 78, fleshy interorbital width 91, body depth 232, body width 131, caudal peduncle length 217, caudal peduncle depth 101, dorsal fin length 218, anal fin length 222, pectoral fin length 167, and pelvic fin length 145.

DIAGNOSIS.—See Tables 16 and 17 and the Comparisons section of the species account.

DESCRIPTION.—Certain counts are presented in Tables 4-10. Measurements are presented in Table 14. General physiognomy and pigmentation are shown in Fig. 3C. Details of fin pigmentation are illustrated in Figs. 4E-II.

Body circumference scales 17-21 (23), modally 19, above lateral line and (10) 11-13 (18), modally 12 or 13, below. Caudal peduncle scales 5-9 above lateral line and 4-7 below, with typical counts of 7 and 5 respectively. Pharyngeal tooth counts from throughout range as follows in 39 specimens: 1,4-4,1 (in 2 specimens); 1,4-4,2 (1); 2,4-4,1 (2); 1,5-4,2 (1); and 2,4-4,2 (33).

Scales moderately imbricate over most of body. Scales smaller predorsally and imbrication slightly to strongly reduced. In latter case, anterior dorsolateral part of body bears only few small, partially embedded scales, isolated from one another by large naked spaces. In extreme instances this area, especially near head, scaleless. Mean index of anterior dorsolateral scale reduction varies between 1.77 and 2.46 (Table 11).

Lower jaw usually included within (78 specimens) or terminating equal with (137 specimens) upper jaw. Chin occasionally protrudes slightly beyond upper jaw (32 specimens) but only rarely projects strongly (4 specimens). Fleshy orbit length averages slightly longer than snout. Body moderately deep and compressed.

Lateral line on body complete and decurved, reaching lowest point over or slightly before pelvic fin base. Supratemporal canal broadly interrupted at dorsal midline but seldom with secondary interruptions. In order of their frequency, pore count formulas for ST canal 2,2 (96 specimens); 2,1 (28); 1,1 (18); 1,2 (17); 3,2 (5); 2,2+1 (5); 2,3 (3); 1+2,1 (2); 1+2,2 (2); 3,3 (1); 1,3 (1); 1,0 (1); and 1,2+1 (1). Supraorbital canal incomplete (not joining postocular commissure) but uninterrupted along its course; pore counts for 173 specimens 6 (2 specimens), 7 (14), 8 (124), 9 (30), and 10 (3); $\bar{x}=8.1$. Preoperculomandibular canal rarely (6 of 284 specimens) interrupted along its length; pore counts presented in Table 10. Dermosphenotic bone usually either poorly ossified or absent. Infraorbital canal ranging from incomplete to complete at juncture with postocular commissure over position of this bone. Pore counts for 63 adults with complete IO canals 11 (4 specimens), 12 (15), 13 (21), 14 (20), and 15 (3); $\bar{x}=13.0$. Most frequent pore count formulas for 154 adults with IO canal partially or fully incomplete were 11+2 (40 specimens), 10+2 (21), 11+3 (18), 12+2 (17), 10+3 (13), 12+3 (4), 13+3 (4), and 13+2 (3). Number of IO pores in advance of dermosphenotic disjuncture (when present) 9 (6 specimens), 10 (37), 11 (60), 12 (24), 13 (8), and 14 (2); $\bar{x}=10.8$.

Lips usually only slightly darker than adjacent snout and chin. Chin pigmentation highly variable, ranging from like that of *N. b. bellus* (Fig. 2A) to like that of *N. rosaeipinnis* (Fig. 2B). Usually no darkened preorbital blotch and no suggestion of dark band passing around snout. Superficial pigmentation of snout, head dorsum, and temporal-upper opercular areas uniformly dark and scattered. Scapular pigment usually absent in females; usually weak or absent in males but occasionally minor concentration of melanophores along posterior margin of cleithrum forms poorly defined bar.

Dark middorsal stripe moderately developed anterior to dorsal fin, more weakly developed posteriorly, not surrounding dorsal fin base. On anterior dorsolateral area of body, pigment under anterior half of each scale slightly weaker than that under posterior half; and weak concentration of melanin margins each scale. Crosshatched pattern, if produced, vague and variable, better developed in females than in males. In specimens with high index of scale reduction, anterior dorsolateral body scales,