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THE ANNALS
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MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY,
INCLUDING
ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND GEOLOGY.

(BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE 'ANNALS' COMBINED WITH LOUDON AND CHARLESWORTH'S 'MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.')

CONDUCTED BY
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greater approximation to the truth than does Dobson's treatment of it in the 'Catalogue,' where but a single species is recognized.

As Tomes stated, quite a number of species are distinguishable by the characters of their skulls, although it is not at present possible to define them all completely. The earliest name, *timoriensis*, Geoff., should, I think, be dropped for the present, as it is impossible to identify it with certainty among the Australian species, and it may yet turn up in Timor. Prof. Trouessart tells me the forearm of the type measures 42 mm., a very undistinctive length. For the large species called *timoriensis* by Tomes I should use *major*, Peters, 1861*, of which the type is the British Museum specimen 44. 7. 9. 20. The other W.-Australian species is *geoffroyi*, Leach (syn. *australis*, Pet.), which ranges over a large part of the central area of the continent. In the north and east we have *gouldi*, Tomes, and in the south-east and Tasmania *unicolor*, Tomes. In N. Australia also there is the peculiar little *N. walkeri*, Thos., with quite small ears and bullæ, and in New Guinea *N. microtis*, Thos. Gray's *pacificus* still remains to be identified; it has a skull very like that of *unicolor*, but the forearm is shorter. It will, perhaps, yet turn up in one of the "Islands of the Pacific."

XLVII.—*Descriptions of Three new Fishes from South Cameroon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

EXAMPLES of three new species were contained in collections of freshwater fishes recently made by Mr. G. L. Bates in the Ja River, an affluent of the Sanga (Congo Basin), and are here described. The types are preserved in the British Museum.

Myomyrus macrops.

Depth of body $4\frac{2}{3}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $4\frac{2}{3}$ to 5 times. Head $1\frac{1}{6}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as deep, with convex upper profile; snout $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{9}$ length of head,

* *Ex* Gray, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. pl. xxi. fig. 2. Plates prepared in 1845, but not published till 1875.

strongly projecting beyond mouth; mouth small, its width $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ length of head; nostrils below level of eye, equally distant from latter and from end of snout; eye rather large, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of snout or interorbital width. Dorsal 40-42, as long as its distance from the end of the snout. Anal 26-29, originating below 13th or 14th ray of dorsal. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, reaching base of ventral. Caudal scaly, with rounded lobes. Caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times as long as deep, $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Dark brown, a little lighter beneath.

Total length 250 mm.

Three specimens from the Ja River and one from the Bumba River, a tributary of the Ja.

Very closely allied to *M. macrodon*, Blgr., but distinguished by the larger eye.

Mormyrus jae.

Depth of body equal to length of head, $4\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length. Head a little longer than deep, with strongly curved upper profile; snout short, measuring $\frac{2}{3}$ postorbital part of head; mouth terminal; teeth small, feebly notched, 7 in upper jaw, 10 in lower; eye in anterior half of head, a little shorter than snout, $\frac{3}{4}$ interorbital width. Dorsal 64, originating above base of ventral, its distance from base of caudal $\frac{1}{3}$ its distance from end of snout, its base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of anal. Anal 26, originating much nearer base of caudal than end of snout. Pectoral pointed, $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. Ventral nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Caudal with long pointed lobes, a little shorter than head. Caudal peduncle 3 times as long as deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head. 100 scales in lateral line, $\frac{25}{23}$ in transverse series on body, $\frac{23}{20}$ between dorsal and anal, 16 round caudal peduncle. Olive above, silvery beneath.

Total length 175 mm.

A single specimen from the Ja River.

Most nearly related to *M. macrophthalmus*, Gthr.; principally distinguished by the longer anal and the number of scales round the caudal peduncle.

Barilius batesii.

Depth of body 5 times in total length, length of head 4 times. Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as broad, with feebly curved upper profile; snout pointed, not projecting beyond

mouth, as long as eye, which is $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ times in length of head; interorbital width $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head; mouth extending to below posterior third of eye; no barbels; naked space between præoperculum and suborbitals not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of third suborbital. Gill-rakers few, rudimentary. Dorsal III 7, originating midway between occiput and root of caudal, its posterior third or half above anal; anterior rays longest, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 15; anterior rays much longer than posterior, about as long as longest dorsals. Pectoral acutely pointed, a little shorter than head, not quite reaching ventral. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Scales with radiating striæ, 68-70 $\frac{12-12\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$, 3 between lateral line and ventral, 20-22 round caudal peduncle. Silvery; caudal fin orange, with the median rays blackish.

Total length 120 mm.

Two specimens from the Ja River.

Allied to *B. kingsleyæ*, Blgr., but distinguished by much smaller scales.

XLVIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes from Northern Rhodesia.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE British Museum is indebted to Mr. F. H. Mallard for a small series of fishes obtained by him in the Solwezi River, a tributary of the Chifulowa River, flowing into the Zambesi near the dividing range between the Zambesi and the Congo. It contains representatives of six species, two of which are here described as new. The known species are *Barbus eutania*, Blgr., *B. lineomaculatus*, Blgr. (first described from British East Africa, but since obtained at Insiza, Rhodesia, by G. French and in the Belgian Congo at and near Elisabethville by Dr. L. Stappers), *Synodontis macrostigma*, Blgr. (discovered in the N'gami basin), and *Haplochromis moffati*, Casteln.

Barbus barilioides.

Depth of body equal to length of head, $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length. Snout rounded, shorter than eye, which is 3 times