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XVII.—*Notes on Papuina and Pupina.*

By HUGH C. FULTON.

*On the Identity of Papuina (Dendrotrochus) pumila, Fult.,
with Dendrotrochus mentum, Hedley.*

Since the publication of *P. pumila* in the 'Journal of Malacology,' 1905, vol. xii. p. 22, pl. 6. figs. 5 & 6, Mr. Chas. Hedley has written me that it is probably his *Dendrotrochus mentum*, described in the 'Records Australian Museum,' 1899, p. 153, fig.

Unfortunately I had omitted to look up the subgenus *Dendrotrochus* in the Record, only having looked for *Papuina*.

To make certain of the matter, I recently sent a co-type of *P. pumila* to Mr. Hedley, who now informs me that it is identical with his *D. mentum*; my species therefore becomes a synonym.

On Papuina Sellersi, Cox, and P. migratoria, Pfr.

Dr. Cox described *P. Sellersi* in the P. Z. S. 1876, p. 646, pl. 52. fig. 9, and appears to have fixed no particular specimen as the type, but to have based the species on a number of specimens; the measurements of one specimen are given—viz.: "diameter, greatest 0.78, least 0.56, height 0.60 of an inch,"—but they do not agree with the figure given.

After examination of a number of specimens bearing a label in Dr. Cox's handwriting "Typical *P. Sellersi*," I cannot separate it from Pfeiffer's *P. migratoria*, a species most variable in form and coloration.

The two forms described as *migratoria*, Pfr., and *Sellersi*, Cox, are linked closely together by specimens before me, which show them to be one species having great variation in form and coloration: some specimens are sharply carinated, whilst others have the last whorl rounded; a few are quite imperforate, whilst others are slightly perforate.

Coloration varies from specimens all white, except for a narrow dark brown sutural band, to specimens of yellowish ground with broad spiral bands.

All the varieties have inconspicuous oblique striæ, crossed on the lower whorls by oblique, forward descending wrinkles, which vary in strength and are almost absent in the var. *leucophæa*, Cox.

*On Pupina Thomsoni, Forbes, and P. bidentata,
C. E. Beddome.*

After comparison of typical specimens of the above-mentioned species, I am forced to the conclusion that *P. bi-*

dentata is simply *Thomsoni* with the callus-folds situated at the anterior area of the back of the shell more strongly developed.

In a series of co-types from the collection of the late Mr. C. E. Beddome there are some specimens *entirely without these folds*, and a selected series seems to demonstrate that these folds are only fully developed in the last stage of growth.

It is significant that in the description of *P. bidentata* there was no comparison made with the obviously closely allied *P. Thomsoni*.

XVIII.—*Description of a new Cyprinoid Fish, Acheilognathus signifer, from Korea, with a Synopsis of all the known Rhodeinæ.* By L. S. BERG (St. Petersburg).

Acheilognathus signifer.

Closely allied to *A. cyanostigma*, Jordan & Fowler, 1903, from Japan (Lake Biwa), differing chiefly in coloration and longer barbels.

No dark shoulder-spot above gill-opening, no longitudinal band on body, neither on tail. *Dorsal deep brown, with a broad marginal whitish band. Anal with several darker longitudinal cross-bars.* Ventral blackish.

D. II 8. A. II 8. L. I. $36\frac{6}{4}$.

Teeth 5—5, not serrated. No spines in dorsal and anal. Barbels present, rather long, somewhat more than half the length of the eye, reaching to the vertical from the anterior third of eye. Mouth small, subinferior. Maxillary reaching to the nostrils. Depth of body $2\frac{3}{4}$ in its length (without caudal), length of head 4; diameter of eye $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head, slightly less than interorbital space, equal to snout, $1\frac{1}{5}$ in postorbital space. Caudal peduncle $3\frac{1}{2}$ in body, twice as long as deep, its depth $2\frac{5}{8}$ in that of body. Origin of dorsal somewhat behind the root of ventrals, midway between end of snout and root of caudal; its end opposite to the third branched ray of anal. Base of dorsal $5\frac{1}{4}$ in body, height 6. Upper margin of dorsal straight. Origin of anal below the posterior dorsal rays; its base $6\frac{1}{6}$ in body, its height $6\frac{1}{4}$. Pectorals not reaching ventrals, $5\frac{2}{3}$ in body; ventrals 6, reaching origin of anal. Lateral line slightly decurved; 6 scales between