This article was downloaded by: [New York University]
On: 06 October 2014, At: 14:44
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

XXXIV.—Fishes from the River Ucayali, Peru, collected by Mr. Mounsey

C. Tate Regan M.A.

Published online: 15 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: C. Tate Regan M.A. (1913) XXXIV.—Fishes from the River Ucayali, Peru, collected by Mr. Mounsey, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8*, 12:69, 281-283, DOI: [10.1080/00222931308693400](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693400)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693400>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly

or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

XXXIV.—*Fishes from the River Ucayali, Peru, collected by Mr. Mounsey. By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.*

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

1. *Tetragonopterus ovalis*, Günth.
2. *Gastropelecus sterniela*, Linn.
3. *Callophysus lateralis*, Gill.
4. *Sorubim lima*, Schneid.

5. *Rhamdia mounseyi*, sp. n.

Depth of body 5 to 6 in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length, length of snout $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, diameter of eye $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, interorbital width $2\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$. Jaws equal anteriorly or the lower a little shorter than the upper; width of mouth nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ width of head. Maxillary barbel extending beyond anal fin. Occipital process extending about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance from its base to origin of dorsal fin. 4 or 5 gill-rakers + 2 or 3 rudiments on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal I 6; spine slender; fin rounded. Length of adipose fin $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in length of fish. Anal 9–11. Humeral process not reaching middle of pectoral spine, which is $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ the length of the fin, or $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. Pelvics inserted below or a little behind last dorsal ray, sometimes reaching anal. Caudal deeply notched. Least depth of caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ in length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in distance from anal to caudal. Greyish; a lateral stripe; fins dusky, the dorsal pale at the base.

Seven specimens, 75 to 135 mm. in total length.

6. *Callichthys thoracatus*, Cuv. & Val.
7. *Corydoras elegans*, Steind.
8. *Xenocara cirrrosom*, Cuv. & Val.
9. *Hypoptopoma carinatum*, Steind.

10. *Loricariichthys ucayalensis*, sp. n.

Length of head a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ that of the fish. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{3}$ in its length, diameter of eye 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$, interorbital width $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{2}{3}$, length of snout 2 to $2\frac{1}{5}$. Snout rounded; head smooth; orbital notch deep and broad.

Upper lip narrow; lower very broad, smooth, with entire edges; teeth minute, on each side about 8 in the upper jaw and 12 in the lower. 32 scutes in a longitudinal series, 20-22+10-12; lateral keels sharp, separate; scutes in front of dorsal fin with vestigial keels; lower surface of head naked; abdomen with 2 series of plates between the lateral series; anterior plates smaller, extending to level of middle of gill-opening; an anal plate, bordered anteriorly by 3. First dorsal ray $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head; pectoral spine reaching base of pelvic fin, which has the first branched ray longest; upper caudal ray produced. Breadth of body at level of first anal ray 4 in the distance thence to the caudal. Head and body with dark spots and blotches; fins, except the anal, with series of small dark spots.

Two specimens (males), 185 and 220 mm. in total length.

In the structure of the lower lip this species resembles males of *L. typus*, Bleek. In other characters it is nearer *L. maculata*, Bloch, but has a larger head, a shorter tail, and the dorsal and anal fins less elevated.

11. *Rhineloricaria konopickyi*, Steind.

12. *Loricaria carinata*, Casteln.

13. *Acara tetramerus*, Heck.

A. duopunctata, Haseman, seems to be a synonym of *A. tetramerus*. The two other supposed new species of this genus described by Haseman (Ann. Carnegie Mus. vii. 1911), from the Guaporé, viz. *A. guaporensis* and *A. awani*, are obviously the young and adult of one species, closely related to *A. paraguayensis*, even if it be distinct.

APISTOGRAMMA, nom. nov.

The recently published second volume of the 'Index Zoologicus' includes the generic name *Heterogramma*, Guenée, 1854. I therefore propose *Apistogramma* as a substitute for *Heterogramma*, Regan, 1906. This genus includes four species from the La Plata, *A. trifasciatum*, Eigenm. & Kennedy, 1903, *A. borellii*, Regan, 1906 (*H. ritense*, Haseman, 1911), *A. corumbæ*, Regan, 1906, and *A. pleurotænia*, Regan, 1909 (*H. borellii*, Haseman), two from Guiana, *A. steindachneri*, Regan, 1908, and *A. ortmanni*, Eigenm., 1912. There are perhaps four species known from the Amazon, viz., *A. amænus*, Cope, 1872, *A. tæniatum*, Günth., 1862, *A. pertense*, Haseman, 1911, and *A. gassizii*, Steind., 1875.

14. *Apistogramma amœnus*, Cope.

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head 3. Snout a little shorter than diameter of eye, which is $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length of head; interorbital width $3\frac{2}{3}$ to 4. Maxillary extending to below anterior edge of eye; lower jaw $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; least depth of præorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ diameter of eye; cheek with 3 or 4 series of scales; 2 or 3 gill-rakers of outer series below angle of first arch. 23 scales in a longitudinal series; 12 or 13 in upper lateral line, 5 or 6 in lower. Dorsal XV 6-7; spines subequal from the fifth, the last $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head or a little more. Anal III 6; third spine scarcely shorter than last of dorsal. Pectoral nearly as long as head, almost or quite reaching origin of anal; pelvics extending to second or third anal spine. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle deeper than long. Traces of cross-bars and of a lateral band; a dark spot at base of caudal; posterior part of soft dorsal and anal and middle of caudal barred with spots.

Two specimens, 50 and 55 mm. in total length.

A. tæniatum, Günth., seems to be known only from the type, 60 mm. in total length, from the Cupai; it differs from *A. amœnus* in the shorter snout and larger eye (diameter $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head), larger mouth (maxillary to below anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of eye; lower jaw nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head), and higher dorsal spines, increasing in length to the last which is quite $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the head.

A. pertense is the species usually known as *H. tæniatum*; it is close to *A. amœnus*, but when specimens of the same size are compared it differs in the larger eye ($\frac{1}{3}$ length of head) and more slender form (depth 3 in the length). *A. agassizii* is distinguished by the pointed caudal fin.

XXXV.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of Oriental Rhynchota*. By W. L. DISTANT.

H E T E R O P T E R A.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Phricodus hystrix.

Aradus hystrix, Germ. Silb. Rev. Ent. v. p. 134 (1837).

This well-known Ethiopian species must now be included in the fauna of British India. Mr. Bainbrigg Fletcher has sent us specimens from Coimbatore, South India.