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width ; maxillary extending to below posterior border of eye. Gill-rakers rather long and slender, 12 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal II 8, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as distant from head or from root of caudal. Anal III 8, originating below middle of dorsal. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Scales $48\frac{5}{8}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ between lateral line and ventral ; lateral scales with 16 to 18 radiating strong keels terminating in spines ; lateral line 30. Olive-brown above, whitish on the sides, with five olive-brown longitudinal streaks running between the series of scales, silvery white beneath ; a large black ocellar spot, edged with yellow, at the root of the caudal ; dorsal and caudal greyish, other fins whitish.

Total length 200 mm.

A single specimen from Boca de Calima, Choco, 5200 ft., from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Curimatus lineopunctatus.

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length, length of head 4 times. Head nearly twice as long as deep, upper profile scarcely concave at occiput ; eye a little longer than snout, a little shorter than interorbital width, 3 times in length of head ; adipose eyelid rudimentary. Gill-rakers short, 16 or 17 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal III 9, its origin nearer end of snout than root of caudal. Anal III 7. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, not reaching ventral. Belly not keeled behind the ventrals. Caudal deeply forked, a little longer than head. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales $40-42\frac{8-9}{9}$, 6-7 between lateral line and ventral. Steel-grey above, silvery white beneath, the scales on the sides with round black spots forming regular longitudinal series ; a large round black blotch on the caudal peduncle.

Total length 135 mm.

Five specimens from Novita, Rio Tamana, Choco, 150-200 ft., from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

XXIII.—*Entomological Notes from the London School of Tropical Medicine.*—No. I. *Description of a new Species of Tabanidæ from British Guiana.* By SOPHIA L. M. SUMMERS, M.A., B.Sc.*

THE species described below is near *Dichelacera testacea*, Macq., which, as Miss Ricardo states, has not the typical

* Communicated by Lt.-Colonel A. Alcock, C.I.E., F.R.S.

colouring and shape of the other species of the genus as she restricts it. It is much larger than *D. testacea*, measuring 19 mm. Its wings are smoky and blotched, whereas in *D. testacea* the wings are hyaline all except three dark spots. The tibia of the fore leg is white, but in *D. testacea* it is black. The abdomen is dark brown, in *D. testacea* a rusty brown.

Dichelacera robiginosa, sp. n.

Head broader than the thorax, front and face orange-yellow. Eyes large, black with a bronze shimmer, bare. Frontal callus a narrow stripe, hardly widening at the base. First two joints of the antennæ reddish orange, third joint reddish brown, its spur reaching to the second annulation and sparsely beset with small bristles on its dorsal surface. First three annulations of the third joint dark brown, fourth almost black. Palps about as long as antennæ, yellow, curved, rather thinly tomentose. Proboscis long, brown, blackish at the tip.

Thorax and scutellum rusty brown, under surface light brown.

Legs: all the femora reddish yellow, as also are the tibia and greater part of the first tarsal joint of the second and third legs. Tibia of the first leg whitish in its proximal two-thirds, dark cinnamon-brown in its distal third. All the tarsal segments of the first legs nearly black, the last four tarsal segments of the second and third legs dark brown.

Wings much clouded, the veins very dark. Costal cell smoky yellow. Between the subcostal and the fifth longitudinal veins the wing is blotchy and smoky, but the greater part of the discal and of the fifth posterior cells and a part of the fourth posterior cell are transparent, and the greater part of the second basal as well as a distal patch in the marginal and second submarginal cells and two narrow streaks in the first submarginal cell are translucent. The smoky blotches are darkest at the tip of the first longitudinal vein and its neighbourhood, round the anterior cross-vein and its neighbourhood, at the bifurcation of the third longitudinal vein, and at the tip of the discal cell.

Abdomen dark brown, each segment from the second to the fifth inclusive with a well-defined median triangular yellow patch. Under surface light brown.

The specimen that constitutes the type of this species was sent to the London School of Tropical Medicine by Dr. K. S. Wise, Government Medical Officer, Georgetown, Demerara,

and will be placed at the disposal of the British Museum. Dr. Wise has also sent specimens of the same species to the British Museum direct, and these—thanks to the kindness of Mr. E. E. Austen, whose ungrudging assistance in other ways I have also to acknowledge—have been compared in formulating the description of the species.

XXIV.—*Description of Two new Tetragonopterid Fishes in the British Museum.* By Prof. C. H. EIGENMANN.

DURING a visit to the British Museum to examine types of South-American freshwater fishes Mr. G. A. Boulenger referred the following new material to me for identification.

NEMATOBRYCON, gen. nov.

Caudal three-pronged, the middle two rays nearly as long as, or even longer than, the outer rays, which are prolonged, filiform. Lateral line incomplete; no adipose fin; pre-maxillary teeth multicuspid, in two series; maxillary with large conical teeth along nearly its entire length; caudal naked.

A Tetragonopterid genus distinguished from all other genera of the subfamily by the absence of an adipose fin and the filamentous three lobes of the caudal.

Nematobrycon palmeri, sp. n.

Several specimens, 8–20 mm., from Condoto, Rio Condoto, and Novita, Rio Tamana, S.W. Colombia. Collected by Mr. M. G. Palmer. British Museum.

Head 4·2; depth 2·66; D. 10 or 11; A. 29–31. Scales 7—7 + 26—5. Eye 3 in head, ·5–·75 in snout, about equal to interorbital.

Compressed, resembling *Crenuchus* and *Pœcilocharax* in general appearance and the absence of an adipose fin; dorsal and ventral profiles nearly equally arched; highest point of dorsal profile at origin of dorsal fin; ventral profile regularly arched; predorsal area with a median series of about seven scales; preventral area narrowly rounded; occipital process with three scales on each side, the process about one-fifth as long as its distance from its base to the dorsal; frontal fontanel minute; interorbital moderately convex; second suborbital heavy, convex, in contact with the preopercle