



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

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

XXII.—Descriptions of two new fishes from Paranagual, Brazil, presented to the British Museum by Herr A. Rachow

Rachow

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Published online: 08 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: C. Tate Regan M.A. (1913) XXII.—Descriptions of two new fishes from Paranagual, Brazil, presented to the British Museum by Herr A. Rachow , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 11:62, 231-232, DOI: [10.1080/00222931308693313](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693313)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693313>

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the striæ broad and deep, containing large punctures which hardly diminish posteriorly, the intervals rather narrow, almost plane and impunctate; intervals 2, 3, 7, and 9 are united posteriorly, where they form a broad, obtusely elevated, oblique costa, which gives the elytra their characteristic oblong shape; when viewed obliquely from behind this costa has the appearance of an obtuse prominence. *Legs* comparatively finely punctured.

Long. 5, lat. 2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Sansi Gorge, Chinese frontier, 6000–8000 feet, Dec. 1910 (*Dr. C. W. Beebe*).

Type, ♂, in the Calcutta Museum.

Described from a single example. The species may be readily distinguished from any previously described Eastern *Cossonus* by the curious posterior elevations on the elytra. In other respects it is closely allied to *C. foveicollis*, Fst.

The whole of the sternum (except the middle of the metasternum) and the sides of the first two ventral segments are closely covered with very coarse punctures, the rest of the venter being glabrous except for some scattered punctures in the middle of the first and last segments and a single transverse row on the third and fourth.

XXII.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes from Paranagua, Brazil, presented to the British Museum by Herr A. Rachow.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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Characidium (Jobertina) rachovii.

Depth of body nearly equal to length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of the fish. Snout shorter than diameter of eye, which is 3 in the length of head and greater than the inter-orbital width. Nostrils well separated. Maxillary barely reaching the vertical from anterior margin of eye; teeth tricuspid. 32 scales in a longitudinal series, 12 in a transverse series from dorsal to pelvic fins, 6 or 7 in the lateral line, which does not extend to below the dorsal fin. Dorsal 13–15; origin equidistant from end of snout and base of caudal, or a little nearer the former; longest rays $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{4}{5}$ the length of head. Anal 8–9. Pectorals reaching pelvics, which are inserted below the fourth or fifth ray of dorsal and reach the anal. Caudal forked. A dark stripe from snout

through eye to base of caudal; 10 to 12 dark cross-bars; dorsal, anal, and pelvic fins with series of dark spots; caudal dusky.

Three specimens, 30 to 40 mm. in total length.

This species is very closely related to *C. interruptum*, Pellegrin (Bull. Mus. Paris, 1909, p. 151), from Serra d'Estrello, Rio Grande do Sul, in which the lateral line runs on 9 scales to below the origin of the dorsal fin, which has only 11 rays.

Corydoras macropterus.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$. Diameter of eye 5, interorbital width $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$, length of snout 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in the length of head. Suborbital narrow; cheek covered with short bristles, strongest in males; barbels nearly reaching gill-opening. Dorsal I 8; spine about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head; fin very elevated, second and third rays longest, when laid back reaching tip of adipose fin (♀) or base of caudal (♂); base of dorsal rather less than its distance from adipose fin, which is preceded by 3 to 5 median scutes. Anal I 6-7. Pectoral very long, extending to origin of anal. Scutes 24-25/21-22; humeral shields wide apart, each separated by 2 scutes from base of pelvic fin. 3 or 4 dark blotches on the back, more or less alternating with others on the lower part of the side, both series connected with an irregular lateral band; dorsal and caudal barred with series of spots; lower fins dusky.

Four specimens, 55 to 65 mm. in total length.

In coloration and in the bristles on the cheeks this species shows relationship to *C. kronei*, Ribeiro, but it differs in the shorter snout and broader interorbital region and especially in the produced dorsal and pectoral fins.

XXIII.—*The Poeciliid Fishes of the Genus Jenynsia.*

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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FOR many years the only known species of the genus *Jenynsia* was *J. lineata*, Jenyns*, originally described from Maldonado and Montevideo. In 1902 a second species,

* For the synonymy v. Garman, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. xix. 1897, p. 69.