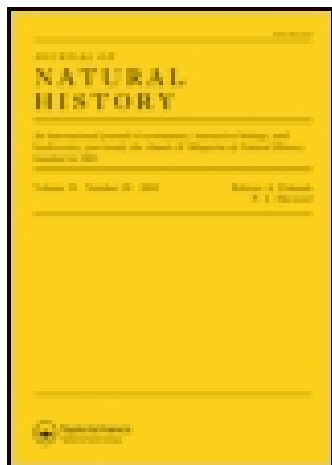


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XXVI.—Description of a new Barbas from Cameroon

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Hab. Indian Sea, off Oman.

The species may well be called, after its finder, *Ebrius Townsendi*.

The following measurements may be of some service:—

Test.			Length of Ambulacra.		
Length.	Greatest breadth.	Height at apex.	Anterior.	Ant. lat.	Post. lat.
64	49	32
54	44	28	22.5	21.5	21.5
38	30	21	15	14	14

XXVI.—*Description of a new Barbus from Cameroon.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE number of recently discovered African Barbels of the group of *Barbus Bynni* is really surprising. Until a year ago the group was unrepresented in West Africa; then I described a species, *B. Batesii**, allied to the East-African *B. tanensis*, Gthr., discovered in Cameroon by Mr. G. L. Bates, whilst the description of a second closely allied species, likewise from Cameroon, *B. Linnelli*, Lönnberg, appeared in the last number of these 'Annals'†. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Bates, I am now able to add a third Cameroon species to the list.

Barbus micronema.

Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Snout rounded-subtruncate, $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 times in length of head, projecting beyond the mouth, with small pearl-like granules on the sides; diameter of eye $4\frac{2}{3}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, interorbital width twice to twice and one third; mouth inferior, forming a broken arch, a feebly curved transverse line in front, its width 3 times in length of head; lips feebly developed, lower restricted to the sides; edge of lower jaw forming a blunt keel; barbels one or two on each side, the anterior, if present, quite minute, the posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye. Dorsal III 10, last simple ray strong, bony, not serrated, its rigid part $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, free edge of the fin strongly emarginate; its distance from the occiput a little less than its distance from the caudal fin.

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1903, i. p. 25, pl. iii. fig. 2.

† P. 138.

Anal III 5, longest ray $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head, reaching root of caudal. Pectoral as long as or a little shorter than head, not reaching ventral; latter below middle of base of dorsal. Caudal fin deeply forked, upper lobe pointed and much longer than lower. Caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep. Scales $27\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$, 2 between lateral line and ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle. Olive-brown above, golden below, the scales darker at the base; fins dark.

Total length 340 mm.

Two specimens from the Kribi River.

This species must be placed near *B. perplexicans*, Blgr., from the Tana River, E. Africa; like that species and the Abyssinian *B. plagiostomus*, Blgr., the shape of the mouth approximates it to the species of *Varicorhinus* or *Capoëta*; whilst in the condition of its barbels it serves to connect the species with two pairs of barbels with those with a single pair.

XXVII.—*Notes on the Structure of the Teeth of some Poisonous Snakes found in Travancore.* By R. SHUNKARA NARAYANA PILLAY.

IN offering the following notes on the structure of the teeth of the poisonous Colubrine snakes I do not aspire to lay claim to originality, as my observations have been based on the lines of those already made by eminent men, and refer to a few snakes found in Travancore.

Since April 1901 I have been supplying snake-venom to the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli, and to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.'s Research Laboratory. I had a fancy for the study of snakes, and as Preparator to the Museum I availed myself of the opportunity to make a comparative study of the poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, in the course of which, while examining the skull of a hamadryad (*Naia bungarus*) 14 feet long, the skeleton of which was being articulated for the museum, I noticed a certain peculiarity in the structure of the teeth which, to my mind, appeared to be abnormal—namely, the presence of grooved posterior maxillary teeth.

According to Mr. G. A. Boulenger*, the genus *Naia* is defined as having the poison-fang followed by one or more solid teeth; and in Sir Joseph Fayrer's 'Thanatophidia of India' mention is made of "a second simple tooth at some distance behind the fang." Later on I examined a spirit-specimen of *Naia bungarus*, and in this, too, I found the posterior maxillary teeth were grooved, the grooving being shallow or ill-defined.

* 'The Fauna of British India,' Reptilia and Batrachia (1890).