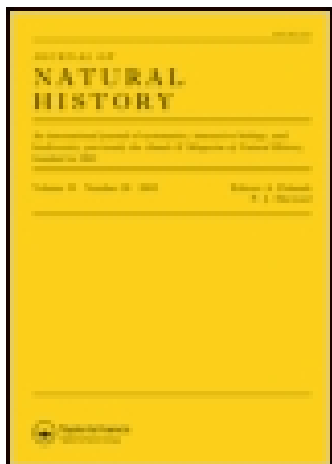


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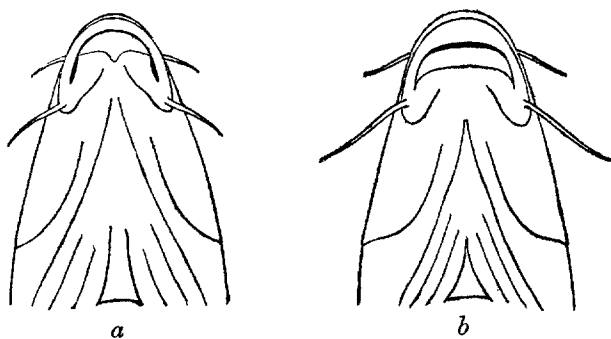
XV.—Descriptions of Three new Freshwater Fishes from China. By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

[Plate IV.]

THE fishes described below were collected by Dr. Martin Kreyenberg, and have been received from Dr. W. Wolterstorff, of Magdeburg.

Gymnostomus kreyenbergii. (Pl. IV. fig. 1.)

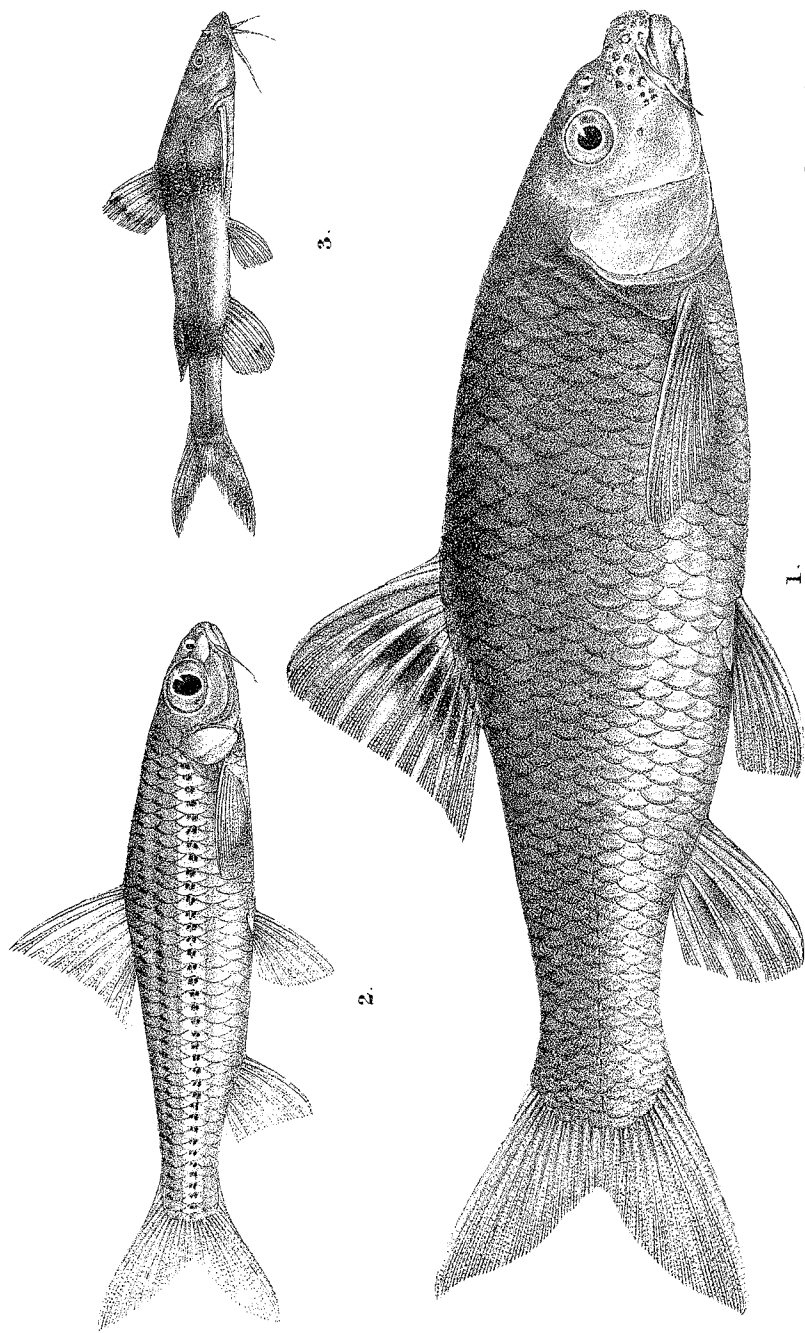
Pharyngeal teeth hooked, slightly compressed, 5, 3, 2—2, 3, 5. Depth of body $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the length, length of head 4. Breadth of head $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in its length, length of snout $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$, diameter of eye 4 to 5, interorbital width 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Snout not projecting beyond the upper lip. Width of mouth slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of head; horny covering of the lower jaw with evenly rounded anterior edge; folds of the lower lip separated anteriorly by a narrow interspace; 4 barbels, the anterior $\frac{3}{5}$ as long as the posterior, which are as long as the eye. 41 or 42 scales in a longitudinal series, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Dorsal III 8, not or scarcely higher than long; origin nearly equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal; third simple ray not enlarged, articulated in its distal half, more or less distinctly serrated, especially in the young; free edge of fin slightly



Heads of *Gymnostomus kreyenbergii* (a) and *G. styani* (b), seen from below.

concave. Anal III 5. Pectoral $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ the length of head, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of the distance from its origin to that of the ventral, which is below the second branched ray of the dorsal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep.

Olivaceous, silvery below, the edges of the scales darker;



1.

1. GYMNOTOMUS KREYENBERGII

2. COBIO WOLTERSTORFFI.

3. GLYPTOSTERNUM SINENSE.

J. Green del. et lith.

membrane of dorsal fin dusky. Young with a dark longitudinal lateral band and 5 dark vertical bars on the back.

Hab. Nankancho, near Tingshiang.

Two specimens, 90 and 160 mm. in total length.

I have compared these with the types of *G. styani*, Blgr. (*Crossochilus styani*, Bouleng. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1901, i. p. 268, pl. xxiii. fig. 1), from Ning Po, three specimens measuring 100 to 130 mm. in total length.

In these the anterior edge of the horny sheath of the lower jaw is nearly straight, the folds of the lower lip are separated anteriorly by a wider interspace, and the mouth is wider, $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the head. The snout is considerably shorter than the postorbital part of the head in *G. styani*, whereas in *G. kreyenbergii* it is equal to it in length. Other slight differences are the somewhat shorter head, shorter pectoral, and different coloration of *G. styani*.

G. fasciatus, Sldr. (*Crossochilus fasciatus*, Steind. Denkschr. Ak. Wien, lix. 1892, p. 372, pl. iv. fig. 2), from Shanghai, is very similar to *C. styani*.

Other Chinese species of *Gymnostomus* are *G. macrolepis*, Blkr., from the Yang-tse-kiang, and *G. lepturus*, Blgr., from Hainan; in these barbels are absent.

Gobio wolterstorffi. (Pl. IV. fig. 2.)

Pharyngeal teeth compressed, hooked, 5, 3—3, 5. Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $4\frac{1}{3}$. Snout a little shorter than eye, the diameter of which is $2\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of head; interorbital width $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head. Mouth subterminal, extending to below the nostrils; barbel as long as the eye. Dorsal II 7; origin nearer to tip of snout than to base of caudal; longest ray a little shorter than the head; free edge slightly concave. Anal II 6. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head; origin of ventrals a little in advance of the middle of the dorsal. 33 scales in a longitudinal series, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Brownish; a silvery lateral stripe; upper scales with dark edges; fins pale.

Hab. Nankancho, near Tingshiang.

A single specimen, 90 mm. in total length.

This species is nearest to *G. nitens*, Gthr., from Shanghai, in which barbels are absent and the eye is smaller.

Glyptosternum sinense. (Pl. IV. fig. 3.)

Depth of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{3}{4}$. Breadth of head $1\frac{1}{4}$ in its length; snout as long as the post-

orbital part of head; interocular width 3 times the diameter of eye and twice the distance between the nostrils; maxillary barbel extending a little beyond the base of pectoral. Skin of head and anterior part of body covered with small tubercles. Dorsal I 6; spine not serrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head; length of adipose fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its distance from the dorsal. Anal 12. Pectoral as long as the head, nearly reaching the ventral, its spine $\frac{3}{4}$ as long, and with 8 or 9 strong serrations on the inner edge. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Olivaceous; two broad dark brownish transverse bands, one below the dorsal, the other below the adipose fin; dorsal with an intramarginal series of dark spots; anal and pectorals with similar but less distinct spots; small dark spots on the caudal.

Hab. Tunting.

A single specimen, 65 mm. in total length.

This is the first Chinese species of the genus *Glyptosternum* to be described. Of the Indian species with which I have compared it, it is nearest to *G. botia*, Ham. Buch.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Gymnostomus kreyenbergii.

Fig. 2. Gobio wolterstorffi.

Fig. 3. Glyptosternum sinense.

XVI.—Descriptions of new South-American Reptiles.

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

Lepidoblepharis peraccae.

Upper parts and throat covered with uniform very small granules, smallest on the back of the head and on the throat, largest on the snout*; lower parts and tail covered with large, imbricate, cycloid, smooth scales (18 across the middle of the body). Rostral and symphysial shields large, the former with short median cleft above, the latter with two clefts behind; four upper and three lower labials, first very large. Upper eyelid and limbs as in *L. festæ*, Peracca. Dark brown above, paler brown beneath, blackish on the upper part of the sides; a whitish streak on each side, from the eye to the base of the tail, where it unites with its fellow; upper surface of head with dark symmetrical markings.

* In *L. festæ*, of which one of the types has been entrusted to me for comparison by Count Peracca, the largest granules are on the back. The specimen from Chimbo, N.W. Ecuador (Coll. Rosenberg), in the British Museum, differs in having the dorsal granules unequal in size