

3. *Exostoma Berdmorii*.

*Exostoma Berdmorei*, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xxix. 1861, p. 165; Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 265 (1864); Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1869, p. 526; Fishes of India, p. 502 (1878).

Hab. Tenasserim.

4. *Exostoma labiatum*.

*Glyptosternon labiatum*, MacClell. Journ. Nat. Hist. Calcutta, ii. 1842, p. 588.

*Exostoma labiatum*, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 265 (1864); Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1869, p. 526; Fishes of India, p. 502 (1878).

Hab. Assam.

XIV.—*Descriptions of Five new Cyprinid Fishes from Lhasa, Tibet, collected by Captain H. J. Walton, I.M.S.* By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

DURING the recent expedition to Tibet, Captain H. J. Walton made a small collection of fishes, which he has forwarded to the British Museum. Of seven species represented, six appear to be new to science, the exception being *Nemachilus Stolickæ*, Day. This result is not surprising, for I believe that fishes have not before been described from this part of the Brahmputra system. Five Cyprinid fishes are described below, whilst a new Silurid, *Pareuzostoma maculatum*, is described on p. 183.

1. *Schizopygopsis Younghusbandi*.

Pharyngeal teeth 4 : 3—3 : 4, cylindrical, obtusely pointed, those of the outer series slightly curved inwards. Depth of body  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{4}$  in the length, length of head 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Breadth of head  $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $1\frac{3}{5}$  in its length, diameter of eye 4—6, length of snout  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4, interorbital width  $2\frac{3}{5}$ — $3\frac{1}{5}$ . Snout obtuse; anterior edge of upper jaw slightly below the level of the lower margin of the eye; maxillary extending to below anterior edge of eye; lower jaw shorter than the upper, with a nearly straight transverse anterior edge. Dorsal III 8—9, its origin a little nearer to tip of snout than to base of caudal; third simple ray slender, articulated, not serrated. Anal III 5—7. Pectoral extending  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance from its base to the base of ventral. Origin of ventral below or a little behind the middle of dorsal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle  $2\frac{1}{3}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$

as long as deep. Greyish above, silvery below; upper part of body with irregular dark spots.

Ten specimens, 110–250 mm. in total length.

### 2. *Schizothorax dipogon*.

Depth of body about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Upper profile of head nearly horizontal to just in front of the nostrils, where it bends abruptly downwards and becomes nearly vertical. Breadth of head  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in its length. Snout obtuse, much shorter than postorbital part of head. Diameter of eye 6 in the length of head, interorbital width  $3\frac{1}{4}$ . Mouth subterminal; lower jaw apparently without horny covering; lips strongly developed, continuous, the upper with median prolongation, the lower notched medianly. No anterior barbel; posterior barbel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  the diameter of eye. Scales regularly arranged anteriorly above the lateral line, becoming smaller and irregular on the lower part of the side in the abdominal region; lower part of thorax and abdomen naked; about 90 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal III 8, the third simple ray slender, articulated, not serrated; origin of dorsal far in advance of the bases of the ventrals, nearer to tip of snout than to base of caudal. Anal III 6. Pectoral extending a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the distance from its base to the base of ventral; ventral extending  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance from its base to the origin of anal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle  $2\frac{2}{3}$  as long as deep. Brownish above, lighter below; dark spots on the upper surface of the head and one on each scale of the upper part of the body.

A single specimen, 265 mm. in total length.

In the peculiar shape of the head, the structure of the lips, and in having the third simple ray of the dorsal slender and articulated this species resembles *S. Regalii*, Herz., but differs notably in the absence of the anterior barbels and in having the thorax and abdomen naked.

### 3. *Schizothorax Waltoni*.

Depth of body  $4\frac{1}{3}$  in the length, length of head 4. Upper profile of head descending slightly to above the nostrils and thence more strongly to the tip of snout. Breadth of head twice in its length. Snout pointed, a little shorter than postorbital part of head. Diameter of eye  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in the length of head, interorbital width  $3\frac{3}{4}$ . Mouth subterminal; lower jaw apparently without horny covering; upper lip slightly elevated medianly; lower lip with a small median lobe and a pair of well-developed lateral lobes; 2 barbels on each side,

subequal, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  the length of head. Scales regularly arranged, 124 in a longitudinal series; thorax and abdomen scaly. Dorsal III 8, the third simple ray a stout coarsely serrated spine,  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head; origin of dorsal behind the bases of the ventrals, nearer to base of caudal than to tip of snout. Anal II 5. Pectoral extending less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  the distance from its base to base of ventral; ventral extending nearly to the vent. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as deep. Olivaceous; fins pale.

A single specimen, 160 mm. in total length.

This species is allied to *S. progastus*, MacGlell.

#### 4. *Schizothorax macropogon*.

Depth of body about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Upper profile of head straight, oblique. Breadth of head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in its length. Snout rounded, shorter than postorbital part of head. Diameter of eye  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head, interorbital width 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mouth inferior; lower jaw without horny covering; fold of the lower lip broadly interrupted; 2 barbels on each side, subequal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as the head or more. Scales small and irregularly arranged on the anterior part of the body, about 160 in a longitudinal series; lower part of thorax and abdomen naked, except for some rudimentary imbedded scales. Dorsal III 8, the third simple ray a stout coarsely serrated spine, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head; origin of dorsal behind the bases of the ventrals, nearer to base of caudal than to tip of snout. Anal III 5. Pectoral extending  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance from its base to the base of ventral; ventrals extending nearly to the vent. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle  $1\frac{3}{4}$  as long as deep. Dark greyish, with some darker spots on the upper part of the body; fins dusky.

A single specimen, 230 mm. in total length.

Distinguished from allied species by the long barbels.

#### 5. *Nemachilus tibetanus*.

Depth of body 5 in the length, length of head 4. Snout a little shorter than postorbital part of head,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as eye, the diameter of which is 5 in the length of head and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in the interorbital width. Breadth of head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in its length and equal to its depth. Cleft of mouth extending to below the nostrils; lips moderately thick, plicated, the lower interrupted medianly; barbels six; outer rostral barbel reaching the base of the maxillary barbel, which is a little shorter than the eye. Scales entirely wanting. Dorsal II 8, its origin equidistant from anterior margin of eye and base of caudal.

Anal II 6. Pectoral extending  $\frac{3}{2}$  of the distance from it base to the base of ventrals. Ventrals 9-rayed, extending to the origin of anal. Caudal emarginate. Caudal peduncle slender,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  as long as deep, its length  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of head. Greyish, with irregular dark spots on head, body, and fins.

A single specimen, 125 mm. in total length.

Allied to *N. ladacensis*, Günth.

XV.—*Description of a new Batrachian of the Genus Bombinator from Yunnan.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate XIII.]

ONLY three species of *Bombinator* were previously known—*B. igneus*, Laur., and *B. pachypus*, Bp., from Europe, and *B. orientalis*, Blgr., from Manchuria, Corea, and Northern China. To my great surprise and gratification a small series of Batrachians collected by Mr. John Graham near Tong Chuan Fu in Yunnan (altitude about 6000 feet), which has just reached the British Museum, contained three examples of a fourth species, remarkable for its large size and as greatly extending the known range of this genus and also of the small family, Discoglossidæ, to which it belongs. For this new species I propose the name

*Bombinator maximus.* (Pl. XIII.)

Vomerine teeth in two small groups or short transverse series close together behind the level of the choanæ. Tongue large, circular, scarcely free at the sides and behind. Head broader than long; snout rounded, not quite as long as the diameter of the orbit; no canthus rostralis; nostril equally distant from the eye and the tip of the snout; interorbital space narrower than the upper eyelid, nearly equal to the distance between the nostrils. Fingers short, obtusely pointed, first shortest, third longest, fourth a little longer than second; no subarticular tubercles; two round palmar tubercles, inner larger and more prominent. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the shoulder, tarso-metatarsal articulation reaching the eye; tibia as long as the femur, the heels meeting when the legs are folded at right angles to the rhachis; foot as long as the tibia; toes short, obtuse, flattened, only half-webbed; no subarticular tubercles; a small, rounded inner metatarsal tubercle. Upper parts covered with small warts intermixed with very large glands studded with pores, similar to the parotoids of toads; the largest are situated behind the eyes (true parotoids), on the tibia, on the tarsus, and on the back, where they form a pair of curved or angular chains behind the head, with