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XLI.—On a new genus of labyrinthi-bronchial fish from Quellimane

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XLI.—On a new genus of Labyrinthi-bronchial Fish from Quellimane. By Dr. W. PETERS*.

[With a Plate.]

AMONG those fishes which live in the marshes of Quellimane, some are common to this part of Africa and the Nile, as the electrical shad-fish, *Malapterurus electricus*, *Clarias anguillaris* and *Chromis niloticus*; others belong also to both the western and eastern parts of Africa, as *Protopterus anguillaris* (*Lepidosiren annectens*); others are peculiar to Mozambique, as *Ctenopoma multispinis*, Peters, of the family of Labyrinthi-bronchial fishes, *Tribranchus anguillaris*, Peters, from the Murænoid family (having only three gills), *Cyprinodon orthonotus*, Peters, of the family of Cyprinodonta, and a small new species of *Barbus*.

In Zambesia, the fauna of which I am acquainted with as far as Tette, we find, besides these, other Nile forms, as *Mormyrus*, *Varicorhinus*, *Labeo*, *Hydrocyon*, *Alestes*, *Distichodus*, *Heterobranchus*, *Bagrus*, *Synodontis*, some species of which are identical with those from the Nile, some of which are peculiar; also a new genus of *Characinæ*, which I shall describe in a future communication upon the fishes of Zambesia. That species of saw-fish, *Pristis Perotelli*, which lives in rivers only, is the only one which is common to Zambesia and Senegal.

The Labyrinthi-bronchial fishes, which are distinguished by the organs existing in the gill-cavity for respiration on land, are for the most part peculiar to Southern and Eastern Asia; *Spirobranchus* is the only form which has been hitherto known to occur in Africa; this belongs to the Cape.

The new genus of the family of Labyrinthi-bronchial fish possesses the following characters:—

Ctenopoma, Peters.

Operculum furnished with two semilunar segments and three pectiniform toothed folds; the two uppermost of these folds belong to the operculum, the lower one to the interoperculum and suboperculum. Preoperculum smooth. A great number of teeth on the vomer, and a band of the same on the gums on each side. Jaws furnished with thin, pointed and curved teeth, the first row of which is longer than the others. A single long dorsal fin with numerous prickly rays. Anal fin also furnished with numerous prickles. Body and operculum covered with scales which are posteriorly incised in a pectiniform manner. Pharyngeal teeth short and pointed. The lateral lines are interrupted. Gill-rays six. A well-developed accessory gill-organ situated above

* Translated from Müller's Archiv, 1846, part iv.

the latter, consisting on each side of an internal, larger, auriform labyrinthic gill, and an external, small, almost biscuit-shaped one; on the gill-arches there is moreover a discoid, shortly pedunculated piece of cartilage, but which is situated apart from the cavity of the above organ. A simple swimming-bladder. Stomach saciform, and the simply coiled intestine has at its commencement a single rudimentary cæcum.

Ctenopoma multispinis, Peters. Pl. XI. fig. 3.

Form of the body extended; anal fin more than half as long as the dorsal fin, both furnished with elongated soft rays which form an acute posterior angle to these fins. Foramina exist in the infraorbital bones, as also laterally below the inferior maxilla. Two larger scales above and at the base of the pectoral fin. B. 6; D. 17, 9; V. 1, 5; A. 10, 9; P. 14; C. 14—15. Colour dark green above, becoming yellowish below. The body is covered with dark spots in two-thirds of its breadth, as are also the dorsal and caudal fins. Length 3 inches.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 3. Animal of the natural size.

Fig. 4. *a*, Interior large labyrinthic gill; *b*, exterior small labyrinthic gill; *c*, discoid petiolated accessory organ.

XLII.—*Descriptions of new or imperfectly described Lepidopterous Insects.* By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Esq., F.L.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum, &c.

[Continued from p. 176.]

Fam. PIERIDÆ.

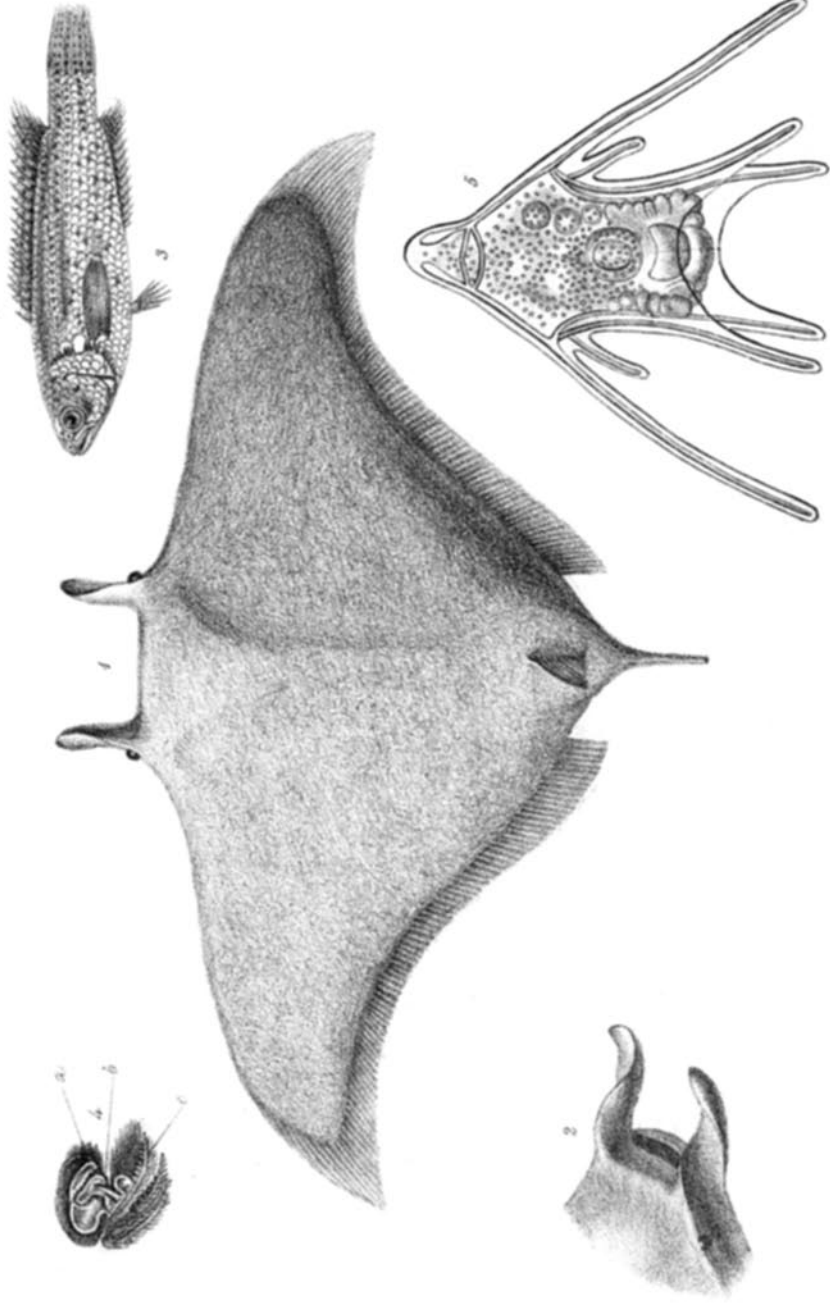
Genus EUTERPE.

Eut. Dysoni. Alis omnibus supra nigris: *maris* fascia lata transversa alba: *feminæ* basi alba: marginibus externis albo maculatis; subtus nigro, brunneo, alboque variegatis; posticarum basi coccinea. Exp. alar. $2\frac{1}{4}$ unc. vel 57 mill.

Hub. Venezuela.

Anterior wings elongate, trigonate, somewhat truncate at the apex, the outer margin sinuate, dentate. Above, in the male, black, with a transverse white band, commencing near the costa beyond the cell, macular at its origin, widening towards the inner margin, dentate externally; between this band and the outer margin is a series of four or five whitish dots; cilia fuscous. Posterior wings with the anterior margin deeply emarginate near the base, the outer margin sinuate, dentate, the tooth in which

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J. De C. Sowerby del.

H. M. Woodward & W. H. Storer Lithograph.