

XLVII.—*Descriptions of Three new Freshwater Fishes discovered by Mr. G. L. Bates in South Cameroon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

*Labeo batesii.*

Body strongly compressed, its depth  $3\frac{2}{3}$  times in total length. Head 4 times in total length, its width  $\frac{2}{3}$  its length; snout rounded, a little broader than long; eye superolateral, in second half of head,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head, slightly over twice in interorbital width; width of mouth, with lips,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head; upper lip entire, lower feebly fringed, both with transverse plicæ on the inner surface; rostral flap denticulate; a small barbel, hidden in folds of skin; snout covered with scars of nuptial tubercles. Dorsal III 10, equally distant from nostrils and from caudal, border very feebly notched, longest ray as long as head. Anal II 5, reaching root of caudal. Pectoral as long as head, not reaching ventral, the first ray of which falls below the seventh of dorsal. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales  $37\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 between lateral line and ventral, 16 round caudal peduncle. Olive above, whitish beneath; fins dark.

Total length 190 mm.

A single specimen from the Kribi River.

Allied to *L. cyclorhynchus*, Blgr.

*Clarias esamesæ.*

Depth of body 7 times in total length, length of head 5 times. Head  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as broad, smooth above; occipital process angular; frontal fontanelle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad; occipital fontanelle smaller, partly on occipital process; eye 3 times in length of snout,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in interorbital width; band of præmaxillary teeth barely 3 times as long as broad; vomerine teeth granular, forming a large fan-shaped patch, the longitudinal diameter of which a little exceeds the width of the præmaxillary band. Nasal barbel a little longer than head; maxillary barbel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  length of head; outer mandibular barbel as long as nasal, inner shorter; maxillary and mandibular barbels papillose at the base. 14 gill-rakers on first arch. Clavicles exposed, striated. Dorsal 85, its distance from occipital process  $\frac{2}{5}$  length of head. Anal 73. Dorsal and anal extending to

root of caudal. Pectoral  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, the spine serrated on both sides. Ventral  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as distant from caudal as from end of snout. Caudal  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Dark brown. Total length 160 mm.

A single specimen from Esamesa (Congo basin).

Closely allied to *C. macromystax*, Gthr.

*Pelmatochromis kribensis*.

Teeth in two series. Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times. Snout rounded, with convex upper profile, as long as eye, which is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head and equals interorbital width; maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye; 3 series of scales on the cheek. Gill-rakers short, 10 or 11 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XVI-XVII 8-9; spines gradually increasing in length to the last, which measures about  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head; longest soft rays shorter than head. Anal III 6-7; third spine nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of head. Ventral produced into a filament. Caudal rounded-subacuminate. Caudal peduncle a little deeper than long. Scales smooth, 27-29  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat. lines  $\frac{18-20}{5-8}$ . Olive above, whitish beneath; a blackish opercular spot; soft dorsal often with a round black spot behind the last spine; caudal sometimes with two black, light-edged ocellar spots above; outer edge of ventrals blackish.

Total length 65 mm.

Several specimens from the Kribi River.

Closely allied to *P. tenuatus*, Blgr., and *subocellatus*, Gthr.

XLVIII.—On some Fishes of the Family Poeciliidæ.

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

1. A new *Xiphophorus* from Guatemala.

*Xiphophorus rachovii*, sp. n.

Depth of body about 3 in the length, length of head 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Snout somewhat shorter than eye, the diameter of which is 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head; interorbital width equal to the distance from eye to edge of operculum. 26 or