

From the ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY,
Ser. 9, Vol. xi., p. 561, *April* 1923.

*Three new Fishes from Yunnan, collected by Professor
J.W. Gregory, F.R.S. By J. R. NORMAN.*

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

Schizothorax yunnanensis.

Depth of body about equal to length of head, which is $4 \frac{3}{5}$ in length of body. Upper profile of snout decurved. Breadth of head about twice in the length. Length of snout $\frac{2}{3}$ post-orbital part of head. Diameter of eye $5 \frac{1}{4}$ in length of head, interorbital width $3 \frac{1}{5}$. Mouth inferior; lower jaw apparently without horny covering; upper lip with a median prolongation; fold of lower lip interrupted; two barbels on each side, subequal, $\frac{3}{5}$ diameter of eye. Scales small and irregularly arranged; 102 larger scales in lateral line; lower part of thorax and abdomen naked, except for some scattered imbedded scales. Dorsal IV 9; the fourth simple ray not very stout, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, moderately serrated in its lower half, articulated and slender above; origin of dorsal a little in front of base of pelvics, about equidistant from base of caudal and tip of snout. Anal III 5. Pectoral extending

a little more than half the distance from its base to base of pelvics. Caudal forked (?). Least depth of caudal peduncle $1\frac{4}{5}$ in its length. Greyish, silvery below ; dorsal dusky, remaining fins pale.

A single specimen, 270 mm. in total length.

Barbus gregorii.

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Snout equal to or a very little longer than eye, the diameter of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in length of head and 1 to $1\frac{2}{5}$ in interorbital width. Mouth terminal, lower jaw slightly the shorter ; maxillary extending to below anterior edge of eye, or to between nostril and eye. Two barbels on each side, subequal in length, 3 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in length of head. 36-38 scales in a longitudinal series, 6-7 between lateral line and origin of dorsal, 3-4 between lateral line and root of pelvic. Dorsal III 7-8 ; the third simple ray a stout spine, with strongly serrated posterior edges, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head; posterior margin of fin a little concave ; origin of dorsal equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or a little nearer the latter. Anal III 5. Pectoral not reaching pelvic. Caudal forked, the lobes as long or nearly as long as head. Least depth of caudal peduncle about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length.

Seven specimens, 110-260 mm. in total length.

Allied to *B. margarianus*, Anderson, and *B. cogginii*, Chaudhuri.

Euchiloglanis myzostoma.

Depth of body 7 to 8 in the length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Head a little broader than long. Eyes very small; interorbital width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in length of head. Snout a little longer than postorbital part of head. Nasal barbel $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in length of head, not nearly reaching eye ; outer mandibular barbel longer than inner and about equal to nasal barbel. Fold of lower lip widely interrupted. Width of mouth 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in length of head. Lower angle of gill-opening below middle of base of pectoral. Dorsal I 6 ; origin in front of extremity of pectoral, equidistant from upper end of gill-opening and root of pelvic, or nearer the latter; adipose fin low, length of base $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ times that of rayed dorsal. Anal 5-6. Pectoral with 14-15 branched rays, equal to or a little longer than head; not reaching pelvic. Pelvic with 5 branched rays, reaching vent or not

quite as far. Caudal subtruncate. Caudal peduncle 3 times as long as deep. Uniform, brownish.

Ten specimens, 75-125 mm. in total length.

Closely allied to *E. davidi*, Sauvage, from which it is distinguished especially by the wider mouth and the more slender caudal peduncle. I am indebted to Dr. Pellegrin for one of the types of *E. davidi*. This is in bad condition, but is evidently of the same species as the better-preserved specimens in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), from the mountain streams running into the Min River, Sze Chuen Province, China.