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*Proechimys pachita*, sp. n.

Most nearly allied to *P. brevicauda* of the Huallaga. Externally very like that animal except that the belly is wholly white—but even this Mr. Osgood has shown to occur not infrequently in forms from the typical region of *brevicauda*. Feet brown. Skull also with the general characters of that of *brevicauda*, but the palatal foramina—so diagnostic in this group—much longer, as long as the three molars taken together. In *P. bolivianus* they are equally long, but that animal has very much larger bullæ. Hamular processes long and rather narrow, not particularly spatulate behind.

Dimensions of the typical skull:—

Greatest length 59 mm.; condylo-incisive length 49; zygomatic breadth 27; nasals 23; interorbital breadth 13; palatal foramina 7; length of bullæ, measured parallel with the median line of the skull, 9.6. Cheek-tooth series 8.9. Another skull, older than the type, only measures 51 mm. in total length.

External measurements of another specimen:—Head and body 220 mm.; tail 123; hind foot 41; ear 19.

*Hab.* Rio Pachitea, Peru. Type from Puerto Leguia, 2000'.

*Type.* Adult skull; male. B.M. no. 23. 10. 26. 40. Original number 26. Collected by L. Rutter and presented by Oldfield Thomas. Four specimens.

Mr. Rutter also collected examples of *P. simonsi*, distinguishable by its short palatal foramina, at Mairo, Rio Palcazu, in the same region.

Mr. Osgood's observations on the variation in the colour of *P. brevicauda* show how little importance can be attached to external characteristics in this difficult genus.

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LXXIV.—*A new Cyprinoid Fish from Tanganyika Territory, and Two new Fishes from Angola.* By J. R. NORMAN.

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XENOBARBUS, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Barbus*, from which it differs in having a pair of barbels on the lower jaw, in addition to a pair of barbels at the angles of the mouth.

*Xenobarbus loveridgei*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in the length, length of head  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 4. Snout rounded, much shorter than diameter of eye, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in length of head; mouth terminal, its width about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in head; jaws equal anteriorly; lips feebly developed; mandibular barbels shorter than eye, inserted near anterior end of lower jaw, widely separated; barbels at angles of mouth somewhat shorter. Dorsal 10-11, with 7-8 branched rays; origin about equidistant from end of snout and base of caudal; third simple ray strong, bony, its upper part with a few strong serrations on posterior edge. Anal 8, with 5 branched rays, not nearly reaching caudal. Pectoral about  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of head, reaching pelvic or not quite so far; base of pelvics below anterior dorsal rays. Caudal peduncle about twice as long as deep. Scales radially striated, 38 in a longitudinal series, 16 round caudal peduncle. A narrow dark lateral stripe and a dark spot at base of caudal.

Three specimens, 30-45 mm. in total length, from Sagayu Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory; collected and presented to the British Museum by A. Loveridge, Esq.

This species agrees in most characters with *Barbus litamba*, Keilhack, and *B. trevelyani*, Günther, but differs in having a pair of barbels on the lower jaw.

*Kneria marmorata*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $7\frac{2}{3}$  in the length, length of head a little more than 6. Head distinctly broader than deep,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as broad; snout about equal to postocular part of head; width of mouth about  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head; eye superolateral, invisible from below, 5 in head; interorbital width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in head. Dorsal 11, with 8 branched rays, origin a little in front of base of pelvics and about equidistant from end of snout and base of caudal; last simple ray nearly as long as head. Anal 8, with 5 branched rays, much nearer base of caudal than base of pelvics. Pectoral nearly equal to length of head. Caudal forked with pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle about twice as long as deep. About 130 scales in a longitudinal series just above lateral line. Yellowish brown above, marbled with darker brown, pale yellow below; pectorals and pelvics greyish; 5 or 6 oblique blackish bands on each caudal lobe.

A single specimen, 148 mm. in total length, from the

Kokema River, a tributary of the Quanza River, Angola; altitude 4000 ft.; collected by Major H. de Laessoe, D.S.O., M.C., and presented to the British Museum by H. F. Varian, Esq.

Near *K. cameronensis*, Boulenger, differing particularly in the shorter head, more anterior insertion of dorsal, and the smaller scales.

*Synodontis laessoei*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $4\frac{2}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Head a little longer than broad, rugose above to opposite anterior edge of eyes; snout obtusely pointed,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times length of postocular part of head. Eye supero-lateral,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in length of head,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in interorbital width. Lips moderately developed. Præmaxillary teeth forming a short and rather broad band; length of movable mandibular teeth about  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of eye; 28 in number. Maxillary barbel unbranched, with a narrow marginal membrane at base,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times length of head, not reaching middle of pectoral spine; outer mandibular barbel with a few short, simple branches, twice as long as inner, which has stouter, mostly bifid branches. Gill-opening not extending downwards beyond base of pectoral. Occipito-nuchal shield rough like the occiput, simply convex, longer than broad, with pointed posterior process. Humeral process longer than broad, weakly keeled, more or less sharply pointed, extending back almost as far as occipito-nuchal process. Dorsal I 7; spine nearly  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of head, feebly curved, anterior edge smooth except for two or three serrations at the tip, posterior edge strongly serrated. Adipose fin nearly four times as long as deep, its length about equal to its distance from rayed dorsal. Anal 12, with 11 branched rays; angular. Pectoral spine nearly as long as head; strongly serrated on both edges, the serrations on the inner edge being much stronger than those on the outer; not reaching pelvics. Caudal forked, upper lobe the longer. Caudal peduncle longer than deep. Greyish; anal and caudal with some dark spots.

A single specimen, 145 mm. in total length, also from the Kokema River; collected by Major H. de Laessoe and presented by H. F. Varian, Esq.

This species differs from *S. multimaculatus*, Boulenger, in the longer snout, more strongly serrated dorsal spine, and shorter adipose fin; it differs from *S. steindachneri*, Boulenger, chiefly in the longer snout and in the form of the mandibular barbels.