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EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. Paracalanus hibernicus, anterior antenna. Fig. 2. Fifth pair of feet of male. Fig. 3. Fifth pair of feet of female.

Fig. 4. Pseudocyclops obtusatus, right anterior antenna of male. Fig. 5. Right anterior antenna of female. Fig. 6. Posterior antenna.

Fig. 7. Foot of fifth pair (female).

Fig. 8. Pseudocyclops gravidus, anterior antenna of female. Fig. 9. Anterior antenna of male. Fig. 10. Mandible and palp. Fig. 11. Maxilla. Fig. 12. Anterior maxilliped. Fig. 13. Posterior maxilliped. Fig. 14. Foot of first pair. Fig. 15. Foot of fifth pair (female). Fig. 16. Foot of fifth pair (male).

Fig. 17. Theodora hibernica, anterior antenna of female. Fig. 18. Posterior maxilliped. Fig. 19. Foot of first pair.

PLATE IX.

Fig. 1. Ilyopagurus coriaceus, female, seen from below: a, anterior antenna; b, posterior antenna; c, foot of first pair. Fig. 2. Anterior antenna. Fig. 3. Posterior antenna. Fig. 4. Mandible and palp. Fig. 5. Foot of second pair.

Fig. 6. Asellus hirsutus, female, seen from side. Fig. 7. Anterior antenna of female. Fig. 8. Posterior maxilliped. Fig. 9. Foot of fifth pair. Fig. 10. Posterior abdominal segments.

Fig. 11. Micromedus atlantica, female (?), seen from side. Fig. 12. Posterior antenna. Fig. 13. Mandible. Fig. 14. Anterior maxilliped. Fig. 15. Posterior maxilliped (?). Fig. 16. Foot of fifth pair.

Fig. 17. Harpacticus flexus, anterior antenna of female. Fig. 18. Anterior antenna of male. Fig. 19. Posterior maxilliped. Fig. 20. Foot of fifth pair (female). Fig. 21. Foot of fifth pair (male).

XIX.—New Fishes from Angola.

By Dr. Albert Günther.

Mr. Monteiro has brought home a small collection of fishes from Angola. Some of them were collected in a lake some 100 miles inland of Ambriz. Besides Pelmunula vorax and Ophiocampus obscurus (with thirty rays in the anal fin) and some other known forms, the following undescribed species were in this collection.

Gymnallabes apus.

D. ca 140. A. ca 126. Body exceedingly elongate, its depth being one twenty-third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one thirteenth. Pectoral fins reduced to a minute rudiment, ventrals entirely absent; vertical fins only half as high as the body. The maxillary and outer mandibular barbels are nearly equal in length, extending somewhat beyond the gill-opening, and rather longer.
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than the other barbels. The distance of the vent from the
day of the snout is two fifths of its distance from the root
of the caudal. The branchial accessory organ is dendritic.
Uniform brownish-black.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Interior of Ambriz.

This very singular form differs so materially from the type,
described in the 'Annals' for August 1867, that it may be
regarded at all events as a subgenus, for which the name
Clunialabes may be used. In appearance the head and
body and the vertical fins resemble very much those of G.
typus; but with the greater elongation of the body the paired
fins became useless and disappeared. The typical specimen
of G. typus has the postbranchial organ of a much more simple
form than G. apus; but this is, perhaps, only due to age, as in
Anabas.

BRYCON.ETHIOPS.

This genus is the African representative of the American
Brycon, from which it is distinguished by its very small,
toothless maxillary.

Dorsal fin placed in the middle of the length of the body,
opposite to the ventrals; anal rather long. Body oblong,
covered with scales equal in size. Belly rounded. Cleft of
the mouth rather narrow. Internaxillary with three series of
teeth, the teeth of the two outer series being subconical, those
of the inner broad, molar-like, with several cusps. Maxillary
small, short, enveloped in the skin, toothless. Mandible with
a series of strong tricuspid teeth, and with a pair of conical
teeth in the middle behind the front series. Gill-openings
wide, the gill-membranes being united for a short space in
front, but not attached to the isthmus. Gillrakers short,
feeble, slender, lanceolate.

Bryconethiops microstoma.


The height of the body is one third of the total length
(without caudal), the length of the head two sevenths. The
large eye is covered with an adipose eyelid in front and
behind; it is equal in length to the postorbital portion of the
head, and longer than the snout. The maxillary terminates
under the front margin of the eye. Dorsal fin nearly midway
between the extremity of the snout and the root of the caudal.
Ventral nearly opposite to the middle of the dorsal. Pectoral
not extending to the ventral. There are three series of scales
between the lateral line and the ventral. Silvery; a bluish
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spot at a short distance behind the gill-opening is more distinct after the scales are removed. Dorsal fin with a blackish line behind and parallel to each of the rays.

Two specimens, 4 1/2 inches long, from the River Congo.

Alestes holarchyrus.


Allied to A. taniusus.

The height of the body is a little more than one third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two sevenths. The origin of the dorsal fin is immediately behind the base of the ventrals; pectoral just reaching the ventral. Bright silvery, without spots. Caudal with a very indistinct blackish median band.

Several specimens, 2 1/2 inches long, from the River Congo.

Distichodus affinis.


Allied to D. notosipilus.

The height of the body is two fifths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head a little less than two sevenths. Nose scarcely protruding. Teeth in a double series, the lower jaw with fourteen teeth in the front series. Body uniform greenish, without spot. The membrane between the anterior three or four dorsal rays black.

A young specimen, only 2 inches long, from the River Congo.

Mormyrus Monteiri.

D. 30. A. 38. L. lat. 74.

Allied to M. Petersii and M. senegalensis.

Snout subconical, nearly straight, of moderate length, with a mandibular fleshy appendage in front, which is about as long as the eye. Eye of moderate size, situated before the middle of the length of the head, and one half of the length of the snout (without appendage). Pectorals extending beyond the middle of the length of the ventrals. The height of the body is two sevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two ninths. The free portion of the tail as long as the head (without appendage). Coloration uniform, shining silvery.

Three specimens from Angola, the largest being 8 1/2 inches long.