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subfamily. Indeed, the discovery of *Aphantotropis* reduces the differences between Pamphaginæ and Tmethini to the structure of prosternum only, a character which is not at all stable in both these groups. It is very noteworthy in this respect that *Methone*, which is supposed to belong unquestionably to Tmethini, has a distinctly denticulate prosternum; in the structure of the head (and also of the pronotum, which differs only in being truncate behind, as it must be expected in a wingless insect), as well as in the shape of hind femora and in the curiously inflated hind tarsi, *Methone* also agrees with *Aphantotropis*, so that their genuine affinity—not merely a similarity—is beyond doubt. Thus, we must see in *Aphantotropis* an ancient generalized form uniting the characters of Pamphaginæ and Tmethini, and wiping out the demarcation-line between the two groups so well defined in their typical representatives.

LXXI.—Two new Silurids from Lower Congo.

By EINAR LÖNNBERG, F.M.Z.S. &c.

WHEN classifying a small collection of Freshwater Fishes presented to the R. Nat. Hist. Museum in Stockholm by the Swedish Missionary, Mr. Börresson, I had the pleasure of finding the two new Silurids which are to be described below. They had been collected by Mr. Börresson in Lubosi river, a tributary to Luala river, Lower Congo.

Bagrus lubosicus, sp. n.

A *Bagrus* with short occipital process. Depth of body a little more than five times in total length (without caudal); length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Head $1\frac{1}{3}$ as long as broad, smooth above. Snout broadly rounded, subtruncate, $2\frac{2}{3}$ times in length of head. Eye $7\frac{1}{2}$ times in head, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in interocular width. Occipital process narrow, hardly as long as eye, widely separated from first interneural bone. Mouth a little more than half as wide as head. Band of premaxillary teeth six times as long as broad, close to and nearly as broad as the crescentic band of vomerine teeth. Nasal barbel $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Maxillary barbel $2\frac{1}{4}$ length of head, reaching beyond vent. Outer mandibular barbel $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head, inner $\frac{3}{4}$. Dorsal I 8 (9), longest branched ray $\frac{5}{7}$ length of head, spine very weak. Adipose fin four times as long as deep, much longer than the base of the rayed dorsal and

nearly twice its distance from the same. Anal 11, eight rays branched. Caudal deeply forked, both lobes produced in long filaments. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the adipose fin. Pectoral spine weak, its outer half articulated. The length of the caudal peduncle only $\frac{3}{4}$ of its depth.

Brown above with irregularly scattered small black dots, which are most numerous on the caudal and adipose fin, but also are seen on the back and sides—none, however, below the lateral line; whitish below. This form is closely related to *Bagrus ubangensis*, Blgr., but differs in several respects, as, for instance, through its larger head, shorter caudal peduncle, different proportions of barbels, eight branched rays in anal fin, &c.

The length of the specimen without caudal is 243 mm., the longest dorsal ray of caudal with its filament 123 mm.

Chrysichthys börressoni, sp. n.

Depth of body about $4\frac{1}{5}$ times in total length (without caudal); length of head not fully 3 times. Head much depressed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, granular above; occipital process broad, in contact with interneural shield. Snout broadly rounded, truncate. Eye $1\frac{4}{5}$ times in snout, 5 times in head, $1\frac{2}{3}$ times in interorbital width. Mouth somewhat inferior, about twice in length of head. Pre-maxillary band of teeth curved, 6 times as long as broad. Vomero-ptyergoid teeth forming a long and narrow curved band, interrupted in the middle. Nasal barbel somewhat longer than eye; maxillary barbel a little shorter than head, when laid backwards reaching end of occipital process; outer mandibular barbel half as long as head, inner mandibular barbel a little more than three times in head. Gill-rakers long, 19 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal I 6, its distance from end of snout not fully $\frac{9}{10}$ of its distance from root of caudal, its spine strong and serrated behind, second soft ray longest, somewhat shorter than head. Base of adipose fin about $\frac{4}{5}$ that of dorsal, from which it is separated by a space about equal to three times its base. Anal 13, 10 branched rays. Pectoral spine very strong with rather big teeth on its inner side, but also serrated on the outer. Caudal deeply forked with pointed lobes, the outer dorsal rays about three times as long as the middle ones. Caudal peduncle about $1\frac{1}{3}$ as long as deep. Brownish above, white below, a blackish spot at the upper end of the gill-opening. Total length without caudal 212, with the same 273 mm.

This species is probably related to *Chr. mabusi*, Blgr., but

On the Synonymy &c. of Tetranychus telarius, L. 621

differs from the same in many respects with regard to the proportions—for instance, larger head and eye, longer barbels, more numerous gill-rakers and anal rays, longer caudal lobes, &c.

I take the pleasure of naming it after the collector Mr. Börresson.

LXXII.—*Note on the Synonymy and Distribution of Tetranychus telarius, L.* By STANLEY HIRST.

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Tetranychus telarius, L.

- Acarus telarius*, L., Syst. Nat. 10th edit. 1758, p. 616.
Trombidium telarium, Hermann, Mem. Apt. 1804, p. 40, pl. ii. fig. 15.
Trombidium tisserand (*Trombidium telarium*), Gervais, Ins. Apt. 1844, iii. p. 165.
Tetranychus russeolus, *T. telarius*, *T. urticae*, *T. viburni*, Koch, Deutsch. Crust. Myr. etc.
Acarus telarius, *A. cucumeris*, *A. rosarum*, *A. cinnabarinus*?, *A. ferrugineus*?, *A. tini*?, *A. vitis*, Boisduval, Ent. Hort. 1867.
T. telarius (ad part.), R. Canestrini, Prospect. Acarof. Ital. 1890, p. 433.
T. telarius (ad part.), Berlese, Acari etc. in Ital. repert. 1888, fasc. lvi. no. 6.
T. bimaculatus, Harvey, Ann. Rep. Maine Agric. Exp. Stat. p. 133.
T. althææ, R. v. Hanstein, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool. 1901, vol. lxx.
T. althææ, Trägårdh, Stockholm Medd. Centralanst. Försöksv. Jordbruksom. 1915, p. 36.
T. althææ, Zacher, Mit. K. Biol. Anst. Berlin, 1913, Heft xiv. p. 40.
T. ludeni?, Zacher, id. p. 40.
T. bimaculatus, McGregor, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1920, vol. lvi. p. 654.

In the tenth edition of his 'Systema' Linnæus gives the following description of *Acarus telarius*:—"14. *A. hyalino-fulvus*. Fn. suç. 1212. 1196. Habitat in Europæ plantis, minus ventis expositis, caldario inclusis, tela ducens filis parallelis, quibus plantas suffocat; in Tiliæ foliis aversis autumnno frequens." Referring back to his 'Fauna Suecica' (first edition), we find that 1196 is called by him *Acarus alceæ*, of which he says:—"Habitat in Alcea, Malva rosea dicta, ubi sub foliis nascentibus progignitur, & inde a latere superiore palescunt folia." Whilst 1212 is "*Acarus viridi-albicans foliorum Tiliæ*. De Geer. Habitat in foliis Tiliæ subtus, autumnno frequens." It is therefore clear that Linnæus included two distinct species of red spiders under the name *A. telarius*, one being the common red spider of