

each lateral margin ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, anterior and posterior margins palely ochraceous, a broad central longitudinal fascia and the fissures black; mesonotum black, with two central longitudinal fasciæ—narrowed anteriorly, medially inwardly widened and posteriorly inwardly excavated—and a spot on each side of basal cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdomen above black, the tympanal cavities and posterior segmental margins ochraceous; body beneath and legs black; lateral margins and a central anterior longitudinal fascia to face, coxal streaks, apices of femora and streaks to same, tibiæ—excluding spots and apices—ochraceous; opercula, lateral and posterior segmental margins to abdomen beneath, greyish-ochraceous, the lateral margins with dark spots; tegmina hyaline, venation black, costal membrane and upper vein to claval area greyish, postcostal area infuscated; wings hyaline, basal venation greyish, outer venation pale ochraceous; vertex prominently sulcate between the ocelli; pronotum about as long as head; face finely, narrowly sulcate for about half its length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; opercula in ♂ small, directed inwardly but with their apices well separated, not passing base of abdomen, their bases black; abdomen beneath with its lateral margins laminately reflexed; tegmina about two and a half times as long as broad; wings with five apical areas.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 26 mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia; Cue (*H. W. Brown*, Brit. and Sydney Mus.).

Allied to *P. stigmatica*, Dist.

X.—*Descriptions of Two new Cyprinodont Fishes from Mexico, presented to the British Museum by Herr A. Rachow.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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HETEROPHALLUS, gen. nov.

Closely related to *Gambusia*, differing only in the somewhat different structure of the intromittent organ. The first prolonged ray is shorter than the second and third, and its distal segments have not the characteristic *Gambusia* structure, but are formed as in *Belontesox*; the hooks or spines at

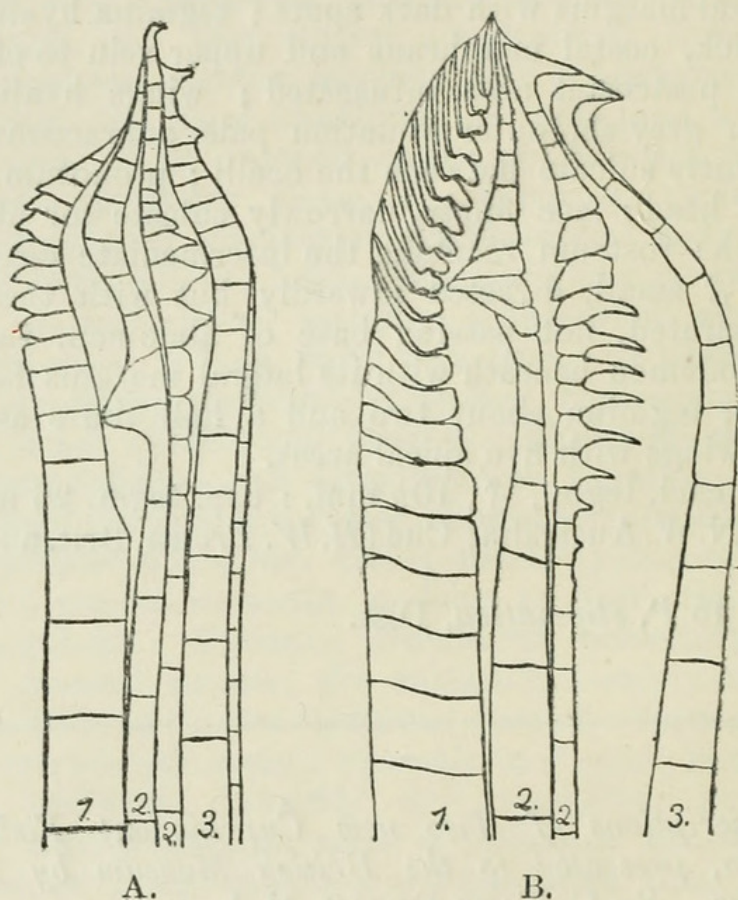
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the end of the third and the posterior branch of the second prolonged rays are small, also as in *Belonesox*, but the anterior branch of the second has the "elbow" seen in all the species of *Gambusia*.

Heterophallus rachovii, sp. n.

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head 4. Diameter of eye 3 in the length of head, interorbital width 2. 30 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 7, entirely behind anal; origin twice as distant from snout (σ) or eye (ρ) as from base of caudal; fin rather elevated, in males reaching to within a short distance of the caudal when laid back.



Extremity of intromittent organ of A. *Heterophallus rachovii*,
B. *Gambusia yucatana*.

The first, second, and third prolonged rays are numbered 1, 2, 3.

Anal 10; free edge straight or a little convex. Pectoral as long as head. Caudal rounded. Olivaceous; a dark line along side of body; dorsal with a dusky intramarginal band.

Vera Cruz.

Six specimens (3 σ , 3 ρ) up to 35 mm. in total length.

Gambusia yucatana, sp. n.

Depth of body $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Diameter of eye $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head, inter-orbital width about 2. 28 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 7-9; origin above posterior end of base of anal (♀), equidistant from head and base of caudal (♂) or nearer caudal (♀); longest rays $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Anal 11; first and second branched rays somewhat produced, free edge emarginate (♀). Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head or more, extending to above origin of anal. Caudal rounded or sub-truncate. Least depth of caudal peduncle $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. A dark bar below eye; series of small dark spots along rows of scales on upper part of body; dorsal and caudal fins spotted.

Progreso, Yucatan.

Four specimens (2 ♂, 2 ♀) up to 50 mm. in total length.

This species is closely related to *G. nicaraguensis*, but has a larger head and the dorsal fin further forward. The intromittent organ differs considerably in structure from that of males of *G. nicaraguensis* from Southern Mexico (cf. P. Z. S. 1913, p. 983, fig. 168, A); males from Lake Nicaragua have not yet been described.

XI. — *Preliminary Notes on the Local Races of some Canarian Lizards.* By CÆSAR R. BOETTGER and LORENZ MÜLLER.

THE material on which the following notes are based was collected by myself in 1913 on the Canary Islands, and was worked out together with Prof. L. Müller. A more detailed account of the Canarian Lizards, containing all described species, accompanied by coloured plates, is in preparation. For the present, it has seemed useful to give a preliminary account of the more noteworthy points, together with diagnoses of some new local races of *Lacerta galloti*, Dum. et Bibr. We have to thank Hofrat Dr. Steindachner, at Vienna, for having sent us for comparison some lizards of O. Simony's collection, preserved in the Hofmuseum.

CÆSAR R. BOETTGER.

I.—*LACERTA GALLOTI*, DUM. ET BIBR.

In working out the material of *L. galloti*, Dum. et Bibr., before us, it became at once apparent that each of the islands



Regan, C. Tate. 1914. "Descriptions of two new cyprinodont fishes from Mexico, presented to the British Museum by Herr A. Rachow." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 14, 65–67.

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