Cyclopides ogwanyi, sp. n.

♂. Head black; palpi yellow, with a few interspersed black hairs; thorax with dark orange-red patagiæ. Primary black, with a short, irregular, postmedial band of four very pale canary-yellow spots from vein 10 to vein 3, the two middle spots being longish and projected well outwards; a small chrome-yellow spot near the tornus; fringes black: secondaries very dark brown, with a submarginal row of small chrome-yellow spots; fringes chrome-yellow. Underside with the canary-coloured spots darker, and a series of canary-coloured interneural terminal spots, those at the apex being dashes: secondaries silvery white, with black veins; a chrome-yellow subbasal spot below vein 8; cell closed by a similar spot, with two more below it; two posterior similarly coloured spots, viz. one near the apex between veins 6 and 7 and one above it shifted basewards; a row of three such spots between veins 1 *a* and 4.

Expanse 35 mm.

The type (from Patigo) is in my collection. The species should be placed between *C. formosus*, Btl., and *Carsoni*, Btl., but the upperside and the marked break in the posterior row of yellow spots on the underside of the secondaries should easily separate it.

XVI.—*On some Fishes from the Kwango River (Congo System) in Angola, collected by Dr. W. J. Ansorge.* By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

At the end of 1903 Dr. Ansorge collected some fishes at Fort Don Carlos, in the province of Loanda, at the junction of the Cambo and Kwango (or Cuango) Rivers. Owing to the great difficulties of transport over land some of the specimens unfortunately arrived decayed, whilst a few, in a rather poor state of preservation, could be preserved for the British Museum. However, the interest which attaches to a knowledge of the fishes of the southern tributaries of the Congo induces me to shortly describe without further delay two remarkable new species represented in that collection. The other determinable species are:—*Hydrocyon lineatus*, Blkr., *Labeo macrostoma*, Blgr., *L. lineatus*, Blgr., and *Clarias Dumerilii*, Stdr.

Varicorhinus Ansorgii, sp. n.

Body strongly compressed, its depth twice and $\frac{3}{5}$ in total length; length of head 5 times in total length. Snout rounded, broader than long, $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; eye superolateral, its diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, twice in interorbital width; no conical tubercles on the head; mouth wide, curved, its width $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; two barbels on each side, anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ diameter of eye, posterior as long as eye. Dorsal IV 9, last simple ray strong, bony, not serrated, shorter than head; border of fin convex; longest soft rays as long as head. Anal III 5, reaching root of caudal. Pectoral pointed, as long as head, not reaching ventral, which is situated below anterior rays of dorsal. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales 29 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$, 2 between lateral line and root of ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle.

Dr. Ansorge describes the coloration when fresh as pale mauve above, scales edged with bluish grey, greyish white beneath; fins all pale mauve, with dark mauve striæ; iris greyish mauve, with a narrow orange-golden circle round the pupil.

A single specimen, measuring 300 mm. (Native name: *Kimnewu*.

The Cyprinid genus *Varicorhinus*, Rüppell, 1837 (= *Dillonia*, Heckel, 1846), which should embrace *Pterocapoëta* of Günther and the typical *Capoëta* of the same author, may be regarded as nearly intermediate between *Labeo* and *Barbus*, being distinguished from the first by the absence of both upper and lower lips, from the second by the absence of upper lip. Some species of *Barbus*, however, including the typical *Scaphiodon* of Heckel, approach *Varicorhinus* very closely. As here defined, the genus contains only four African species, which may be contrasted as follows:—

1. *V. Ansorgii*, Blgr.—Two pairs of barbels; last simple ray of dorsal strong and ossified. Sq. 29 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$.
2. *V. beso*, Rüpp.—One pair of barbels; last simple ray of dorsal strong and ossified. Sq. 30–35 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}}$.
3. *V. tanganicæ*, Blgr.—One pair of barbels; last simple ray of dorsal strong and ossified. Sq. 68–70 $\frac{13\frac{1}{2}-14\frac{1}{2}}{14\frac{1}{2}-15\frac{1}{2}}$.
4. *V. maroccanus*, Gthr.—One pair of barbels; last simple ray of dorsal feeble and flexible. Sq. 45–46 $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{8\frac{1}{2}}$.

Atopochilus macrocephalus, sp. n.

Depth of body $\frac{2}{3}$ its greatest width, 5 times in total length. Head much depressed, once and $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as broad, its length twice and $\frac{3}{4}$ in total length, its upper surface slightly rugose; snout broadly rounded, its length twice and $\frac{1}{3}$ postocular part of head; nostrils nearer end of snout than eye, the diameter of which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head and twice and $\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital width; buccal cleft $\frac{3}{5}$ length of head; band of præmaxillary teeth interrupted in the middle, as broad as the lower lip; lateral barbel $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head, more than twice as long as posterior barbel. Occipito-nuchal shield broader than long. A striated, acutely pointed humeral process. Dorsal I 6; spine striated, $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head. Adipose fin 3 times as long as deep, $\frac{2}{3}$ its distance from rayed dorsal. Anal 9 (3 rays rudimentary). Pectoral spine striated, with 8 retrorse teeth on its inner border, its length $\frac{3}{5}$ that of the head. Ventral reaching origin of anal. Caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep.

Slate-grey when fresh, with three yellowish bars on the body, the first above the pectoral fin, the second in front of the adipose fin, the third on the caudal peduncle; head greenish grey above, greenish yellow beneath; fins greenish yellow, ventrals, anal, and caudal with a dark brown bar; iris greenish grey, with a golden streak on upper part.

Total length 75 mm.

A single specimen. Native name: *Kibanda*.

Only one species was hitherto known of the remarkable Silurid genus *Atopochilus*, Sauvage—*A. Savorgnani*, Sauv., from the Upper Ogowe, in which the head is contained $3\frac{3}{5}$ times in the total length and the eye $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length of the head and not more than twice in the interorbital width; the dorsal and pectoral spines are longer, and there are 11 anal rays instead of 9.

XVII.—*On new* Thyrididæ *and* Pyralidæ.

By Sir George F. Hampson, Bart., B.A., F.Z.S., &c.

The numbers refer to papers on the classification of the Thyrididæ (P. Z. S. 1897, pp. 603–633), the Chrysauginæ (pp. 633–692); the Epipaschianæ, Endotrichinæ, and Pyralinæ (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1896, pp. 451–550).