

each mandibular ramus, sending up a process to meet the præocular labial spot; the brown is prolonged as a median stripe along the throat; lower parts cream-colour.

Total length 375 millim.; tail 75.

A single female specimen from the Goolis Mountains.

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XX.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes from the Coast of Sind.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE fishes here described were found among a collection made at Kurrachee by Mr. F. W. Townsend, and presented by him to the British Museum.

*Epinephelus Townsendi.*

Teeth in rather broad bands, in three series on the sides of the mandible; canines small. Depth of body equal to length of head,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 3 times in total length. Snout rather pointed, as long as diameter of eye, which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 times in length of head; interorbital width 6 to 7 times in length of head; lower jaw strongly projecting; maxillary extending to below posterior border of eye or a little beyond, the width of its distal extremity  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  diameter of eye; præopercular border rounded, finely serrated behind, the serræ slightly enlarged towards the angle; opercular spines equidistant, lower further back than upper; opercular flap pointed, upper border feebly curved; head covered with cycloid scales, maxillary naked. Gill-rakers moderate, 16 or 17 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XI 16–17, originating above base of pectoral; spines increasing in length to the third or fourth, which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head and not, or but slightly, longer than the last, and a little shorter than longest soft rays. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head. Ventral shorter, not reaching vent. Anal spines strong, second and third equal, nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head. Caudal rounded. Scales strongly ciliated, 95–110  $\frac{13-15}{36-40}$ ; l. l. 67–76. Olive-brown above, whitish beneath; one or two more or less distinct dark streaks on the cheek and gill-cover; dorsal, anal, and caudal edged with blackish.

Total length 250 millim.

Four specimens.

This species is nearest allied to *E. merra*, Bl.



*Pseudochromis caudalis.*

Depth of body 4 times in total length, length of head  $3\frac{3}{4}$ . Snout as long as diameter of eye, which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head and slightly exceeds interorbital width; maxillary extending to below centre of eye; 6 series of small scales on the cheek; large scales on the opercle. Dorsal III 27; longest soft rays  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Pectoral  $\frac{3}{5}$  length of head, a little longer than ventral. Anal III 16. Caudal truncate. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales  $55\frac{2}{15}$ ; lat. l.  $\frac{40}{15}$ . Olive above, yellowish beneath; a black spot on the opercle, close to the upper extremity of the præopercular border; fins greyish white; two black streaks on the caudal, near the upper and lower borders.

Total length 100 millim.

A single specimen.

I seize this opportunity for pointing out that the *Salarias* named by me, in a recent note on Mr. Townsend's collections, *S. curtus*, has been described twice before, viz. as *S. opercularis* by J. A. Murray (Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. ii. 1887, p. 48) and as *S. Neilli* by Day (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1888, p. 263). The species is common at Kurrachee, and its range extends to the Persian Gulf.

XXI.—*Descriptions of new Species of Hemiptera-Heteroptera.*  
By W. L. DISTANT.

**Pentatomidæ.**

*PHYLLOCEPHALINÆ.*

*Storthogaster Junodi*, sp. n.

Bright golden yellow; membrane and connexivum pale dull ochraceous. Antennæ yellow, with the apex of the last joint black. Head with a small elongate black spot at the apex of central lobe, eyes piceous. Pronotum with a broad purplish-red basal fascia, strongly indented at centre and narrowing towards outer angles, containing coarse black punctures, which are confluent on its anterior margin; outer angles acute and marked with a linear black fascia; two small black spots on anterior margin near head. Scutellum



Boulenger, George Albert. 1898. "Descriptions of two new fishes from the coast of Sind." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 133–134.

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