the eye is larger, and the interorbital space far narrower; in contradistinction to the comparatively short gape and weak maxilla in *P. Alleni*, *P. atrum* has a gape extending far beyond the hind margin of the eye and a stout maxilla with a broad distal end.

These points are shown by the following percentages, taken from three specimens 80–90 mm. long (without caudal) of *P. atrum* and the type of *P. Alleni*:—

	P. atrum.	*P. Alleni.*
Length of head	26–25	28 p. c. of total length (without caudal).
„ snout	25–23	24 p. c. of head.
„ eye	14–12·5	16·5 „ „
Interorbital width	26–23	15 „ „
Height of head	70	55 „ „
Breadth „	50–45	55 „ „
Length of upper jaw ..	60–55	35 „ „

The following key should suffice (at any rate until further material is available) to distinguish the species apart:—

PTERIDIUM (Scopoli), Günther.

1. Breadth of head not more than half its length or $\frac{3}{4}$ of its height at isthmus. Interorbital width about equal to snout and more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as eye. Upper jaw broad distally and extending far beyond hind margin of eye ..... *P. atrum* (Risso).
2. Breadth of head more than half its length and equal to its height at isthmus. Interorbital width less than length of eye and more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in snout. Upper jaw narrow distally, reaching as far as hind margin of eye ..... *P. Alleni*, By.

LXX.—*A Collection of Fishes from the King River, Western Australia.* By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

A SMALL series of freshwater fishes from the King River, Western Australia, collected by Mr. G. C. Shortridge and presented to the British Museum by W. E. Balston, Esq., is of some interest, although only six species are represented.

Galaxiidæ.

Galaxias occidentalis, Ogilby, 1899.

This species is the only *Galaxias* so far recorded from Western Australia.

Atherinidæ.

Atherina elongata, Klünz. 1880.

NANNATHERINA, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate, compressed. Scales rather large, cycloid; no lateral line. Mouth wide, oblique, the maxillary exposed distally and extending to below the eye; præmaxillaries a little protractile; bands of small pointed teeth in the jaws and on the vomer and palatines. Dorsal fins connected at the base, with VIII–IX, I 8–9 rays, the spines pungent; anal with III 8–9 rays, opposite the soft dorsal; caudal rounded or subtruncate. Pectorals symmetrical, rounded, placed rather low (as in normal Perciform fishes rather than as in other Atherinids); ventrals with I 5 rays, inserted behind the base of the pectorals. Vertebræ 31 (14+17).

Nannatherina Balstoni, sp. n.

Depth of body equal to or a little less than the length of head, which is 3 in the length of the fish. Snout shorter than eye, the diameter of which is 3 in the length of head; interorbital width 4 in the length of head. Upper surface of head scaly, except the snout; cheeks and opercles scaly. Jaws equal anteriorly; maxillary extending to below middle of eye. Gill-rakers represented by a series of very short projections. 35 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal VIII–IX, I 8–9; origin above posterior part of pectoral; second or third spine longest, a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head; soft fin higher, the rays nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of head. Anal III 8–9, opposite and similar to the second dorsal. Caudal rounded or subtruncate. Pectoral a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head; insertion of ventrals below the middle of pectoral. Brownish, with several dark vertical bars and an indistinct broken lateral stripe or series of spots.

Two specimens, 50 mm. in total length.

The connected dorsal fins and the low position of the pectorals suggested that this little fish might prove to be the type of a family distinct from the Atherinidæ, but dissection of one side of one of the specimens shows that the vertebral column and pectoral arch are as in typical Atherinidæ; the pelvic bones are quite remote from the clavicles, to which they are connected by a ligament.

Serranidæ.

Bostockia.

Bostockia, Casteln. Proc. Zool. Soc. Vict. ii. 1873, p. 126.

Closely allied to *Percalates*, Ramsay & Ogilby, but with the lateral line incomplete, ending below the spinous dorsal. Dorsal fins with VIII–IX, I 16–17 rays, the spinous portion not longer than the soft; anal with III 11 rays; caudal rounded; pectorals symmetrical, rounded, with 14 or 15 rays.

Bostockia porosa.

Bostockia porosa, Casteln. Proc. Zool. Soc. Vict. ii. 1873, p. 126.

Depth of body 3 in the length, length of head $2\frac{2}{3}$. Snout slightly longer than eye, the diameter of which is 5 in the length of head and equal to the interorbital width. Lower jaw projecting; maxillary extending to below middle of eye; præorbital and suborbitals entire; cheeks and opercles scaly; præoperculum with downwardly directed serræ on the lower part of the posterior limb and with antrorse serræ on the inferior limb; 8 rather short gill-rakers on the lower part of anterior arch. About 45 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal VIII–IX, I 16–17; origin behind axil of pectoral; fourth spine longest, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head. Anal III 11, second spine longer than third, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of head. Pectoral $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Brownish.

A specimen measuring 82 mm. to the base of caudal and five much smaller ones.

Castelnau described the lateral line as complete, extending from head to caudal fin. It seems probable that his specimens, like the ones I have examined, were preserved in strong spirit, and that he mistook the upper of three longitudinal grooves which are produced in shrunken specimens for the continuation of the lateral line.

Centrarchidæ.

Edelia.

Edelia, Casteln. Proc. Zool. Soc. Vict. ii. 1873, p. 123.

Body oblong, strongly compressed; scales large, ciliated. Lateral line anteriorly parallel to the dorsal profile, posteriorly running along the middle of the side of the tail, the two portions usually disconnected; tube straight, extending the whole length of the exposed part of the scale; muciparous scales mostly not adjacent, but separated from each other by one or more ordinary scales. Mouth small, protractile; teeth

in jaws in villiform bands; teeth on vomer and palatines; tongue smooth. Præorbital with finely serrated posterior edge; suborbitals ligamentous; præoperculum entire; operculum with two spines. Head scaly except the snout. Gill-membranes narrowly united; pseudobranchiæ well-developed; gill-rakers rather long. Dorsal fins connected at the base, with VII–VIII, I 8–10 rays, the spinous portion longer than the soft. Anal as much developed as the soft dorsal, with III 6–8 rays. Caudal rounded. Pectorals obtuse; ventrals behind base of pectorals, close together, each with a strong spine. Præmaxillary processes not reaching the frontals; supraoccipital crest not extending on the upper surface of the cranium; no parietal crests. Vertebræ 28 (12 + 16).

This genus, hitherto unrepresented in the British Museum collection, proves to be closely allied to *Kuhlia*, Gill. In addition to the species described below, the genus includes the *Paradules obscurus* of Klunzinger.

Nanoperca, Gthr., 1861, is very closely allied to *Edelia*, but the præorbital has only two rather strong serræ and the interorbital region is naked. *Microperca* (non Putnam), Casteln., must also be very near to *Edelia*.

Edelia vittata.

Edelia vittata, Casteln. Proc. Zool. Soc. Vict. ii. 1873, p. 124.
Edelia viridis, Casteln. *t. c.* p. 125.

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{3}$. Snout nearly as long as eye, the diameter of which is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head and about equal to the interorbital width. Maxillary not extending to below the eye. About 30 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal VII–VIII, I 8–9; second spine longest, $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. Anal III 7–8; second and third spines subequal, about $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of head. Pectoral $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. A dark lateral band from snout to base of caudal, often interrupted; scales below the band silvery; usually a dark spot above the base of pectoral and another at the root of the caudal.

Several specimens, measuring up to 50 mm. in total length.

Gobiidæ.

Gobius ornatus, Rüpp. 1828.

This marine species is known to range from the Red Sea to the coasts of North-western Australia.