

*Caricea longitarsis* (Stein).

One female I identify as this from Port Natal.

*Caricea strigulipes* (Stein).

Two males and one female, Port Natal (*Plant*).

*Cænusia acuticornis* (Stein).

A typical *Cænusia*, belonging to the same group as most of the European and North American species. Very well distinguished by the fusion of the three brown thoracic vittæ into a broad stripe, which extends over disc of scutellum. Abdomen with paired dark spots; tibiæ tawny; antennæ and palpi black.

Originally described from Victoria. I have before me a series from Burpengary, Queensland, and Tasmania.

LXI.—*Fishes of the Clupeid Genera Clupeoides and Potamalosa, and allied Genera.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A., F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

In former papers on the Clupeidæ I have revised most of the fishes included by Günther in the genera *Clupea*, *Chatoessus*, and *Pellonula*. The remaining Clupeinæ are here dealt with, except the genera with a long anal fin.

*Synopsis of the Genera.*

A single supramaxillary (supplemental bone).

I. No mid-dorsal series of scutes.

A. Anal fin without finlets.

Abdominal serrature beginning at isthmus..... 1. *Kowala*.  
Abdominal serrature beginning behind thorax ..... 2. *Clupeoides*.

B. Anal fin followed by two finlets.

Mouth normal; teeth minute ..... 3. *Corica*.  
Dentigerous edge of maxillary extending nearly to  
præmaxillary; teeth acute, unequal ..... 4. *Clupeichthys*.

II. A series of keeled scutes from occiput to dorsal fin.

Teeth small; supramaxillary (supplemental bone)  
narrow ..... 5. *Potamalosa*.  
No distinct teeth; supramaxillary broad ..... 6. *Hyperlophus*.

1. KOWALA, Cuv. & Val., 1847  
(type *Kowala thoracata*, Cuv. & Val.).

Near *Harengula*, but with a single broad supramaxillary (supplemental bone) and with a silvery lateral band. Abdominal serrature begins at isthmus. Scales with complete transverse grooves.

A single species.

I am indebted to Dr. Pellegrin for comparing the types of *Kowala thoracata* and *Meletta lile*, and for the information that they are the same species.

*Kowala thoracata*.

*Kowala thoracata*, Cuv. & Val. xx. p. 363 (1847).

*Meletta lile*, Cuv. & Val. t. c. p. 378.

*Clupea lile*, Günth. Cat. Fish. vii. p. 450 (1868).

*Clupeoides lile*, Weber & Beaufort, Fish. Indo-Austral. Arch. ii. p. 57 (1913).

Depth  $2\frac{2}{3}$  to  $3\frac{1}{3}$  in the length, length of head 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Diameter of eye 3 to  $3\frac{1}{3}$  in length of head. Maxillary extending to below anterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  of eye. Scales 40/10-11. Scutes 17-19 + 9-12. Dorsal 14-17. Anal 17-22. Pelvics 8-rayed, inserted below or a little in advance of origin of dorsal.

Kurrachee to New Guinea.

Thirty specimens, up to 120 mm. in total length.

Weber and Beaufort (Verhand. Akad. Amsterdam, (2) xvii., 1913) state that in this species the median scales between the head and the dorsal fin are keeled scutes. I find that the median scales are quite thin and that the appearance of a keel is due to the underlying series of supra-neural bones, the edges of which reach the dorsal profile.

CLUPEOIDES, Bleek., 1851  
(type *C. borneensis*, Bleek.).

Near *Kowala*, but supramaxillary not so large, abdominal serrature beginning behind thorax, and scales with only one transverse groove, the rest radiating.

Rivers of Borneo and New Guinea.

Four species—*C. borneensis*, Bleek., *C. hypselosoma*, Bleek., *C. venulosus*, Weber and Beaufort, and *C. papuensis*, Ramsay and Ogilby (cf. Weber and Beaufort, Fish. Indo-Austral. Arch. ii. p. 57).

## 3. CORICA, Ham.-Buch., 1822

(type *C. soborna*, Ham.-Buch.).

Anal fin followed by two finlets. Mouth rather small, formed as in *Clupeoides*; teeth minute.

A single species.

I have compared Bleeker's type of *C. pseudopterus* from Borneo with specimens from Orissa (*C. soborna*).

## 4. CLUPEICHTHYS, Bleek., 1855

(type *C. goniognathus*, Bleek.).

Differs from *Corica* in the structure of the upper jaw and in the stronger teeth.

A single species—*C. goniognathus*—from rivers of Sumatra and Borneo.

Weber and Beaufort (Fishes Indo-Austral. Arch. ii. p. 55) give a figure to show the structure of the mouth; this depicts two supplemental maxillary bones, but on examination of the type I find only one, the supposed anterior bone being part of the maxillary.

## 5. POTAMALOSA, Ogilby, 1896.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, xxi. p. 504, and xxii. p. 70.

General characters of *Clupea*, but a median series of scutes from head to dorsal fin. Teeth small, uniserial in præmaxillaries and lower jaw; a series of minute teeth on palatines and a strip on tongue. A single narrow supramaxillary. 8 branchiostegals.

A single species from rivers of New South Wales.

*Potamalosa richmondia*.

*Clupea novæ-hollandiæ* (non Cuv. & Val.), Günth. Cat. Fish. vii. p. 431.  
? *Clupea richmondia*, Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, iv. 1880, p. 380.

Depth of body  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 in length, length of head  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 5. Diameter of eye 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in length of head. Jaws equal; maxillary extending to below anterior  $\frac{1}{4}$  of eye. 25 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal 16–17. Anal 16–17. Pelvics 8-rayed, below origin or anterior part of dorsal. Scales 46/10–11. Scutes 18+14–15. Vertebrae 46 or 47. A silvery stripe in the young.

15 specimens, 90 to 220 mm. in total length.

6. *HYPERLOPHUS*, Ogilby, 1892.

Rec. Austral. Mus. ii. p. 26.

*Omochetus*, Ogilby, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales, xxii. 1897, p. 72.

Like *Potamalosa*, but no distinct teeth, supramaxillary broad, and only 4 branchiostegals.

A single species from New South Wales.

*Hyperlophus spratellides*.

? *Meletta novæ-hollandiæ*, Cuv. & Val. Hist. Nat. Poiss. xx. p. 376.

? *Chupea vittata*, Casteln. (Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales, iv. 1880, p. 379).

*Hyperlophus spratellides*, Ogilby, Rec. Austral. Mus. x. 1892, p. 26.

*Hyperlophus copii*, Ogilby, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales, xxii. 1897, p. 72.

Depth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 in length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Diameter of eye  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in length of head. Maxillary extending to below anterior edge or anterior  $\frac{1}{4}$  of eye. About 28 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal 15–17. Anal 18–21. Pelvics 7-rayed, a little in advance of dorsal. Scales 46–48/11–12. Ventral scutes 19–21 + 12–14. Vertebrae 47. A silvery lateral band.

9 specimens, 80 to 100 mm. long, including examples received from Mr. Ogilby as *H. spratellides* and *H. copii*. Dr. Pellegrin has kindly examined the type of *M. novæ-hollandiæ*, 118 mm. long. It is in bad condition, the scales are lost, no dorsal series of scutes can be seen, no teeth are apparent; the anal fin has 22 rays.

LXII.—Notes on *Asteroidea*.—III. By W. K. FISHER,  
Director, Hopkins Marine Station, California.

*LYASTROSOMA*, a new Genus of Asteroiidæ.—Most nearly related to *Pycnopodia*, Stimpson, but differing in having disconnected marginal plates, with secondary intermediate marginal ossicles; broad mouth-plates and enlarged postoral adambulacral plates; more conspicuous marginal circumspinal sheaths, the inferomarginals being common to 2 spines; adambulacral plates not sunken below level of inferomarginal; rays 5, instead of upward of 24. The rays are soft and weak; abactinal skeleton reduced to isolated, small, spiniferous plates, sometimes interspersed with vestigial perforated



Regan, C. Tate. 1922. "LXI.—Fishes of the Clupeid genera Clupeoides and Potamalosa, and allied genera." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 587–590.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932208632811>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/78257>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932208632811>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/61736>

**Holding Institution**

University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Information Centre

**Sponsored by**

University of Toronto

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: NOT\_IN\_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.