

Phlyctænodes ophionalis, Wlk. xvii. 316.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Phlyctænodes similalis, Guen. Delt. & Pyr. p. 405.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 2 ♀.

Phlyctænodes oblitalis, Wlk. xxxiv. 1892.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 1 ♀.

Pyrausta mopsalis, Wlk. xviii. 594.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

XXXII.—On some Deep-sea Fishes collected by Mr. F. W. Townsend in the Sea of Oman. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate VI.]

THE fishes listed in this paper were obtained by Mr. F. W. Townsend by means of a fish-trap whilst engaged in cable-work in the Sea of Oman between the 21st and 29th October last, and presented by him to the British Museum. The collection, small as it is, is a valuable one, as extending our knowledge of the distribution of the deep-sea fishes of the Arabian Sea and as containing examples of an undescribed form which requires the establishment of a new genus.

1. *Scopelus pyrsobolus*, Alcock.

A single specimen.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $56^{\circ} 56' E.$, 225 fathoms.

2. *Harpodon squamosus*, Alcock.

Several specimens.

Lat. $25^{\circ} 24' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 27' E.$, 230–243 fathoms.

3. *Uroconger lepturus*, Richards.

Several specimens.

Lat. $23^{\circ} 56' N.$, long. $58^{\circ} 5' E.$, 142 fathoms.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 35' E.$, 205 fathoms.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 21' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 5' E.$, 170 fathoms.

4. *Epinephelus præopercularis*, Blgr.

A single specimen.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 21' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 5' E.$, 176 fathoms.

PARASCOLOPSIS, gen. nov.

Agrees in every respect with *Scolopsis*, Cuv., but for the total absence of a suborbital spine. *Scolopsis inermis*, Schleg., in which the said spine is feeble, is a link between the two genera.

5. *Parascolopsis Townsendi*, sp. n. (Pl. VI.)

Depth of body equal to length of head, $2\frac{3}{5}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length. Snout very short, shorter than the eye, the diameter of which is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head; inter-orbital region flat, equal to the diameter of the eye; nasal openings large, separated by a dermal flap; mouth with bands of small conical teeth, outer largest; maxillary extending to below anterior third of eye; suborbital and præ-opercular borders finely denticulated; a single well-developed opercular spine; head entirely covered with strongly ctenoid scales. Gill-rakers very short, tubercular, 6 or 7 on lower part of anterior arch. Branchiostegal rays 5. Dorsal X 8-9; spines strong, middle longest, $\frac{2}{5}$ or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, as long as longest soft rays. Anal III 7; spines strong, second and third equal and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head. Pectoral acutely pointed, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. Ventrals extending to vent. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle nearly twice as long as deep. Scales strongly ctenoid, 45-48 $\frac{4-5}{14}$; lat. l. 37-42. Uniform reddish, with a more or less distinct silvery lateral stripe.

Several specimens, measuring from 110 to 160 millim., were obtained at three different points:—

Lat. $24^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 35' E.$, 205 fathoms.

Lat. $25^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 47' E.$, 225 fathoms.

Lat. $25^{\circ} 31' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 14' E.$, 198 fathoms.

6. *Tetraroge Guentheri*, Blgr.

Two specimens.

Lat. $23^{\circ} 56' N.$, long. $58^{\circ} 5' E.$, 142 fathoms.

This species was described from a single specimen obtained at Muscat by Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar. The present specimens differ from the type only in having 12 soft rays to the dorsal instead of 11.

7. *Physiculus argyropastus*, Alcock.

Several specimens.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $57^{\circ} 35' E.$, 205 fathoms.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$ N., long. $57^{\circ} 5'$ E., 170 fathoms.
 Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $56^{\circ} 56'$ E., 225 fathoms.
 Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $57^{\circ} 29'$ E., 107 fathoms.
 Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$ N., long. $57^{\circ} 14'$ E., 198 fathoms.

8. *Cynoglossus Carpenteri*, Alcock.

Several specimens.

Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$ N., long. $57^{\circ} 5'$ E., 170 fathoms.
 Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $56^{\circ} 56'$ E., 225 fathoms.
 Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$ N., long. $57^{\circ} 27'$ E., 230–243 fathoms.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Parascolopsis Townsendi, natural size.

XXXIII.—*A new Scotophiline Bat from British East Africa, with the Description of a new Genus of the Group.* By
 OLDFIELD THOMAS.

AMONG some small mammals sent to the British Museum by Mr. S. L. Hinde occurs the skin, with skull, of a Scotophiline bat which does not appear to have been described, and which I propose to name in honour of its collector, who has contributed large numbers of specimens at various times to the National Museum.

It is allied only to *Scotophilus albofuscus*, Thos.*, and *S. hirundo*, de Wint.†, and with them forms a special group, which, on a reconsideration of the question, and fortified by the published opinion of Mr. de Winton, I propose to regard as a genus.

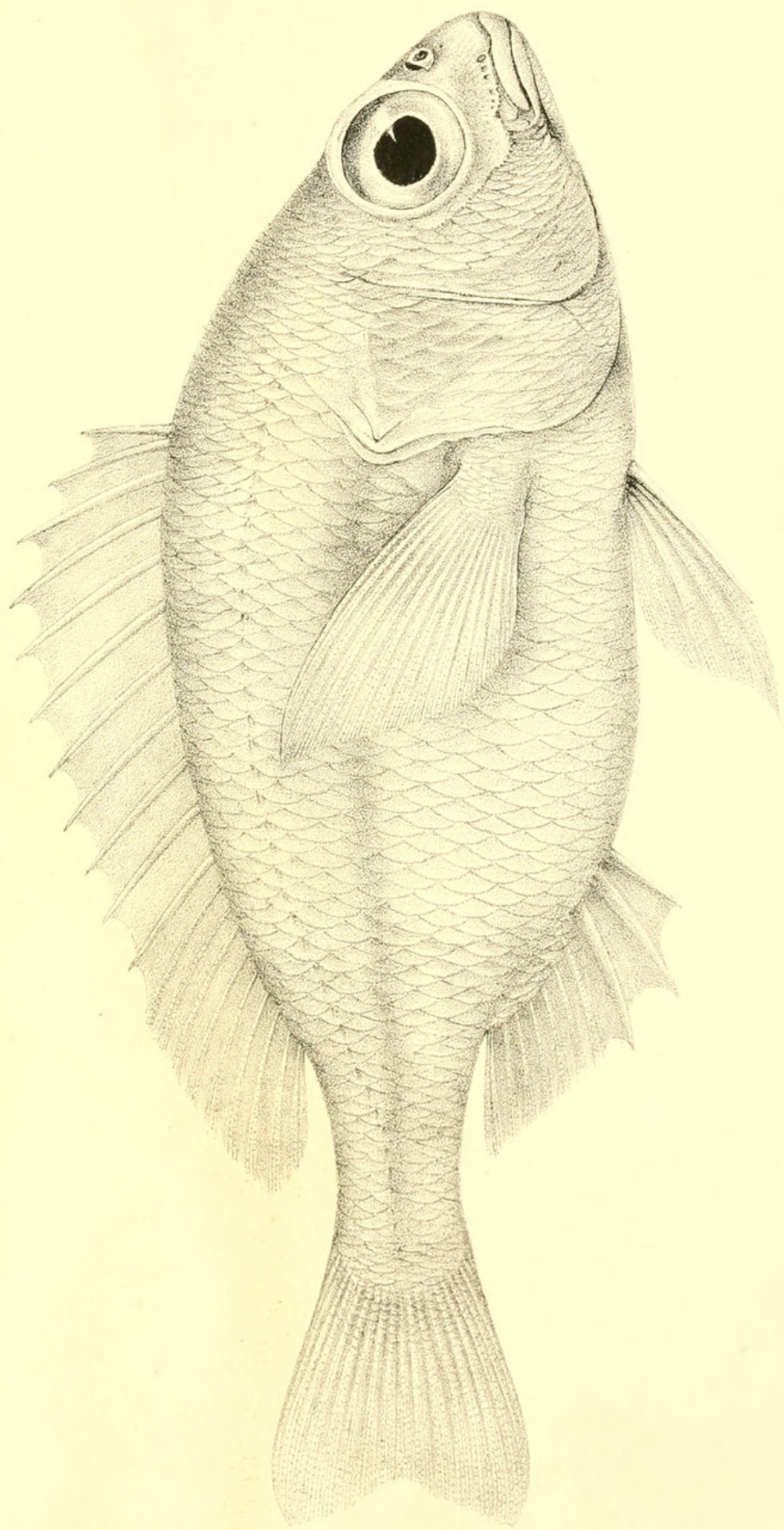
This may be called

Scotæcus, gen. nov.

Like *Scotophilus*, but with the following special characters:—The two lower premolars are subequal, instead of the first being far smaller than the second; the upper canines are flattened and grooved anteriorly; the last upper molars have much larger posterior lobes, so that they are triangular instead of equally narrow externally and internally; the talon of the last lower molar is bi- or tricuspidate and practically as large in cross-section as the main part of the tooth; the brain-

* Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) ix. p. 84 (1890).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 355 (1899).





Boulenger, George Albert. 1901. "On some deep-sea fishes collected by Mr. F.W. Townsend in the sea of Oman." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 7, 261–263.

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