Such an examination of the pharyngeals as is possible without injury to the specimen shows that they are apparently similar to those of *Scombresox*, whilst the middle and posterior dorsal and anal rays are of the same type as the ray immediately preceding the first finlet in the dorsal and anal fins of *S. saurus*.

XVII.—*On the Affinities of the Genus* Draconetta, *with Description of a new Species.* By C. Tate Regan, B.A.

In 1903 Jordan and Fowler (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 939) instituted a new genus, *Draconetta*, for a single species, *D. xenica*, known only from one example of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, taken at a depth of 100 fathoms in Suruga Bay, Japan. This genus was made the type of a distinct family, regarded as allied to the Callionymidæ.

In the British Museum collection there is a *Draconetta*, received from the Smithsonian Institution as *Callionymus himantophorus*, Goode and Bean, and stated to have been dredged in the North Atlantic, and which is described below under the name *D. acanthopoma*.

An examination of this example seems to leave no room for doubt that *Draconetta* is closely allied to *Harpagifer*, which genus it resembles in the naked body, the position of the fins, the restricted gill-openings, &c., and in having the operculum and suboperculum reduced and each represented by a strong spine. In *Draconetta*, as in *Harpagifer*, there is a single nostril on each side situated at the apex of a tubular papilla; other apertures which have the appearance of nostrils are the pores of the sensory canal system, which is well developed on the head.

Draconetta differs from *Harpagifer* in the more slender body, the complete absence of a lateral line, the large contiguous eyes, and the more pungent dorsal spines.

Harpagifer has been placed by Boulenger in the Nototheniidæ, and after re-examination of the skeletons it appears to me beyond doubt that it is closely related to *Notothenia*; consequently the family Draconettidæ should be given up.

Draconetta acanthopoma, sp. n.

Depth of body $5\frac{3}{4}$ times in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{5}$ times. Eyes large, contiguous, their diameter $\frac{2}{5}$ the length

of head. Maxillary extending to below anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of eye; length of snout $\frac{1}{2}$ the diameter of eye. Dorsal III, 14, the first and second spines close together, the third more remote; the first and third subequal, half the length of the second, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of eye. Anal 13. Pectoral and ventral extending to second or third ray of anal. Caudal rounded. Uniformly olivaceous, fins pale.

Length to base of caudal 70 mm.

Easily distinguished from the Japanese species by the form of the spinous dorsal and the more numerous rays.

XVIII.—*New Species of Indo-Australian and African Heterocera.* By Col. Charles Swinhoe, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family **Lymantriidæ**.

Euproctis lyoma, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, frons, head, body, and fore wings bright ochreous yellow. Fore wings with two broad transverse upright black bands, ante- and postmedial, from the hinder margin towards the costa, which they do not quite reach; these bands are formed of clusters of black atoms, and in some examples are connected together on the hinder margin: hind wings and underside pale yellow, with no markings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

4 ♂, Bipindi, Cameroons.

Allied to *E. fasciata*, Walker, but much smaller and quite distinct.

Genus Sapelia, Swinhoe.

Sapelia, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 389.

Sapelia flavipectus.

Sapelia flavipectus, Swinhoe, *l. c.*

1 ♂, Ashanti.

1 ♀, Sapele, River Niger.

The male is better clothed than the female; the frons and pectus are yellow, as in the female, the antennæ are blacker, the head and thorax above are darker, and the legs have the black knee-spots larger.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Types in B. M.