28. *Labeo barbatus.*

Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. i. p. 36, pl. xix. fig. 2 (1898), and Poiss. Bass. Congo, p. 218 (1901).

Congo.

29. *Labeo capensis.*

Abrostomus capensis, A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Fish. pl. xii. fig. 2 (1841).
? *Labeo cafer*, Castelnau, Mém. Poiss. Afr. Austr. p. 60 (1861).
Labeo tenuirostris, Steind. Sitzb. Ak. Wien, ciii. 1894, p. 459, pl. v. fig. 2.

Orange R., Limpopo R.

30. *Labeo umbratus.*

Abrostomus umbratus, A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Fish. pl. xii. fig. 1 (1841).
Labeo Sicheli, Castelnau, Mém. Poiss. Afr. Austr. p. 60 (1861).

Orange R. System.

Of these 30 species, according to our present knowledge of their distribution, 11 are peculiar to the Congo System, 7 to East Africa east of the Nile System, southwards to the Zambesi (including Lake Nyassa), 4 to the Nile System, 4 to South Africa (Limpopo and Orange Rivers), 2 to West Africa from the Niger northwards, 1 to the Cameroon District; and one species is common to the Nile System and to the Senegal-Niger.

XXXV.—*Description of a new Silurid Fish of the Genus* Clarias *from British Central Africa.* By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

Clarias Carsonii.

Depth of body 7 times in total length, length of head $4\frac{1}{4}$. Head $1\frac{1}{5}$ as long as broad, smooth; occipital process angular; frontal fontanelle sole-shaped, $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as broad, 4 times in length of head; occipital fontanelle small, encroaching a little on occipital process; eye very small, 4 times in length of snout, 7 times in interorbital width; width of mouth a little less than interorbital width, $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head; vomerine teeth conical, forming a crescentic band which is about as broad as the præmaxillary band; nasal barbel $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head; maxillary barbel $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, not reaching gill-

opening; outer mandibular barbel 1½ length of inner, which measures ½ length of head. Gill-rakers short and wide apart, 10 on first arch. Clavicles concealed under the skin. Dorsal about 65, its distance from the occipital process ⅔ length of head, its distance from caudal fin equal to diameter of the eye. Anal 60, nearly touching caudal. Pectoral not quite ½ length of head, the spine not serrated, about ⅔ the length of the fin. Ventrals much nearer end of snout than caudal. Caudal ½ length of head. Uniform dark brown.

Total length 1500 millim.

Fwambo, British Central Africa.

A single specimen, presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. Carson in 1894.

XXXVI.—*On some new Genera and Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera from the Khasia Hills, Assam.* By P. Cameron.

[Continued from p. 273.]

Aglaojoppa rufofemorata, sp. n.

This species has the general coloration, including the red femora, of *A. Rothneyi*, but may readily be separated from it as follows:—

Scutellum not distinctly dilated at the base; the top of the posterior median area not separated from the areola by a distinct curved keel, areola almost smooth; the marks on the abdomen widely separated	*rufofemorata.*
Scutellum distinctly dilated at the base, the top of the posterior median area distinctly separated from the areola by a rounded keel, the areola irregularly rugose; the marks on the second and third abdominal segments not widely separated.....	*Rothneyi*, Cam.

Black; the face, clypeus, inner orbits, the lower two thirds of the outer entirely, the base of the mandibles, palpi, the top of the prothorax broadly, a line on the lower edge, two long lines on the mesonotum, the scutellar keels, scutellums, the sides and apex of the postpetiole, and large, irregular, widely separated marks on the second to the fifth abdominal segments, a large irregular mark on the lower side of the mesopleuræ, narrowed at the apex and with a triangular incision on the lower side at the base, and with its