

edge is smooth and also like the Monitor tooth, it has the basal fluting extended higher on the inner side towards the crown than in Hydrosaurus. On the other hand, its shape and the almost entire want of the ridge descending upon the outer side of the tooth sufficiently differentiate it from that of a Monitor proper. We have, therefore, here additional evidence that the extinct lizard had greater affinity with the smaller than with the larger of these two living genera.

The length of this tooth is 2.1 c.m., its breadth 1.2 c.m.; the measurements of a middle tooth of Hydrosaurus are 0.6 c.m. and 0.3 c.m.; of Monitor, 0.3 c.m. and 0.2 c.m.; and from these elements of comparison we may estimate the entire length of the animal to have been in the mean 18ft. 6in.

DESCRIPTION OF A SPECIES OF ELEOTRIS FROM ROCKHAMPTON,

BY

C. W. DE VIS, M.A.

A MORE frequent imitation of the example set by Mr. W. N. Jaggard, of Rockhampton, who is actively engaged in collecting the aquatic products of his neighbourhood, cannot be too highly recommended to all friends of knowledge: those, perhaps, more especially who are resident in the north. The observation, most prolific of discovery, is that of the local observer. Among several apparent novelties due to the zeal of Mr. Jaggard is one which I have no hesitation in bringing under your notice, as interesting in its kind. It is a member of the genus *Eleotris*; a genus, including a great number of species of small fishes: some among the commonest in our fresh water-pools and brooks: some found only in tidal waters. The numerous forms have for convenience sake been arranged in two

groups: one with fewer, the other with more than fifty scales on the lateral line. Among those with fewer, that is larger scales, is a subordinate group of peculiar form, having a remarkably broad and flattened head; this group also contains the largest of the species hitherto found in Australia. That from Rockhampton, however, is considerably larger than its compatriots, and combines the broad depressed form of the one group with the small scales of the other. The following are its characters:—

ELEOTRIS CRESCENS, *n. sp.*

D 6, 1/9, A 9, Lat. 62.

The height of the body is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in the total length; the length of the head $3\frac{3}{4}$ in the same; the eye is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the interorbit, which equals the snout; viliform teeth on the vomer and palatines perceptible to the touch, maxillary and mandibular teeth viliform with an outer row of strong short blunt teeth; general form robust, with the head concave between the nape and interorbit, convex over the muzzle and turgid on the cheeks. Lower jaw prominent. The maxillary reaches the level of the hinder edge of the orbit; gape rather oblique; bones of the head unarmed; anterior nostril tubular; head scaly to near the interorbit. The first five rays of the first dorsal subequal caudal peduncle deep, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of the head; caudal a little rounded. Uniform blackish-brown above; lighter-brown beneath; the scales densely punctated with black. Length 14 to 16 inches. Three specimens. Locality, Rockhampton, Gracemere and other lagoons.

OBJECTS EXHIBITED.

The record for February, at Brisbane, of a self-registering barometer, with comments on the variations presented by the curve. By J. Thorpe, Esq.

An ant's nest, about two inches square, built of plant debris, and cemented to the under surface of the three terminal leaflets of a leaf—these leaflets being involved in the structure; accom-



De Vis, Charles Walter. 1886. "Description of a species of Eleotris from Rockhampton." *The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 2(1), 32–33.
<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.71014>.

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