

SECOND NOTICE OF NEW SPECIES OF FISHES FROM MOROCCO.

BY DR. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

Plates XVIII., XIX.

MORE than a quarter of a century has elapsed since I received a small collection of fishes from Morocco; it was made by Professor Rein and Dr. C. von Fritsch, and described by me in *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 1874, pp. 230-232, pls. 13 and 14. The freshwater fishes there described were obtained on the river Tensift and in a stream near Morocco (Oued Ksib), and belonged to the genus *Barbus*—viz., *B. reinii*, *B. fritschii*, and *B. nasus*.

Considering it very desirable to obtain further information on the Moroccan fish-fauna, I asked Mr. Hartert to take advantage of the opportunities of his recent visit to Morocco, and to preserve as many fishes as the principal object of his journey would permit. He brought home seven well-preserved specimens, which fortunately proved to belong to four well-marked species. All were Barbels.

The preponderance of this genus in Moroccan streams reminds us of a similar condition of the fauna of the southern rivers of the Pyrenean Peninsula, in which that genus of Cyprinoids is likewise represented by numerous species. Without doubt, further researches will bring to light additional evidence as to the agreement of these two faunas.

Of the four species collected in the Oum Rbiah by Mr. Hartert, two are species described in my former paper—viz., *B. reinii* and *B. nasus*, whilst the two others appear to be new.

Barbus harterti, sp. n. (pl. XVIII., fig. A.).

Resembling *Barbus reinii*, but with nine branched rays in the dorsal fin, and interrupted lower labial fold.

D. 12. A. 8 or 9. L. lat. 37. L. transv. $6\frac{1}{2}/6$.

Osseous dorsal ray strong, smooth, not much shorter than the head. Two and a half or three series of scales between the lateral line and the root of the ventral fin. The height of the body is contained $3\frac{3}{4}$ times in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Snout conical, rather longer than the eye, which is two-ninths of the length of the head. Mouth inferior, rather deeply cleft, the labial fold of the lower jaw long, but not joining that of the other side; barbels four, long, much longer than the eye. Origin of the dorsal fin midway between the end of the snout and the root of the caudal, opposite to the base of the ventral. Pectoral scarcely reaching ventral; anal rays short, not reaching caudal; caudal deeply cleft. Coloration uniform.

Two specimens, the larger measuring nearly 8 inches.

Barbus rothschildi sp. n. (pl. XVIII., fig. B.).

This species represents in the Oum Rbiah the *Barbus fritschii* of the Oued Ksib. As in that species the mouth is transverse, crescent-shaped, with a nearly straight anterior margin of the lower jaw, but without the horny covering of a *Capoeta*; the lateral fold of the lower jaw also is very short.

D. 12. A. 8. L. lat. 32. L. transv. 6/5.

Osseous dorsal ray rather strong, as long as the head without snout, not serrated. Two and a half series of scales between the lateral line and the root of the ventral. The height of the body is contained 4 times in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head $4\frac{2}{3}$ times. Barbels four, rather short, the posterior not longer than the eye, which is shorter than the snout and two-ninths of the length of the head. Origin of the dorsal fin opposite to the root of the ventral, and midway between end of the snout and base of the caudal. Pectoral not reaching ventral; anterior anal rays very long, extending beyond the base of the caudal. Sides of the body with a faint median blackish longitudinal band.

Two specimens, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Barbus nasus Gthr. (pl. XIX.).

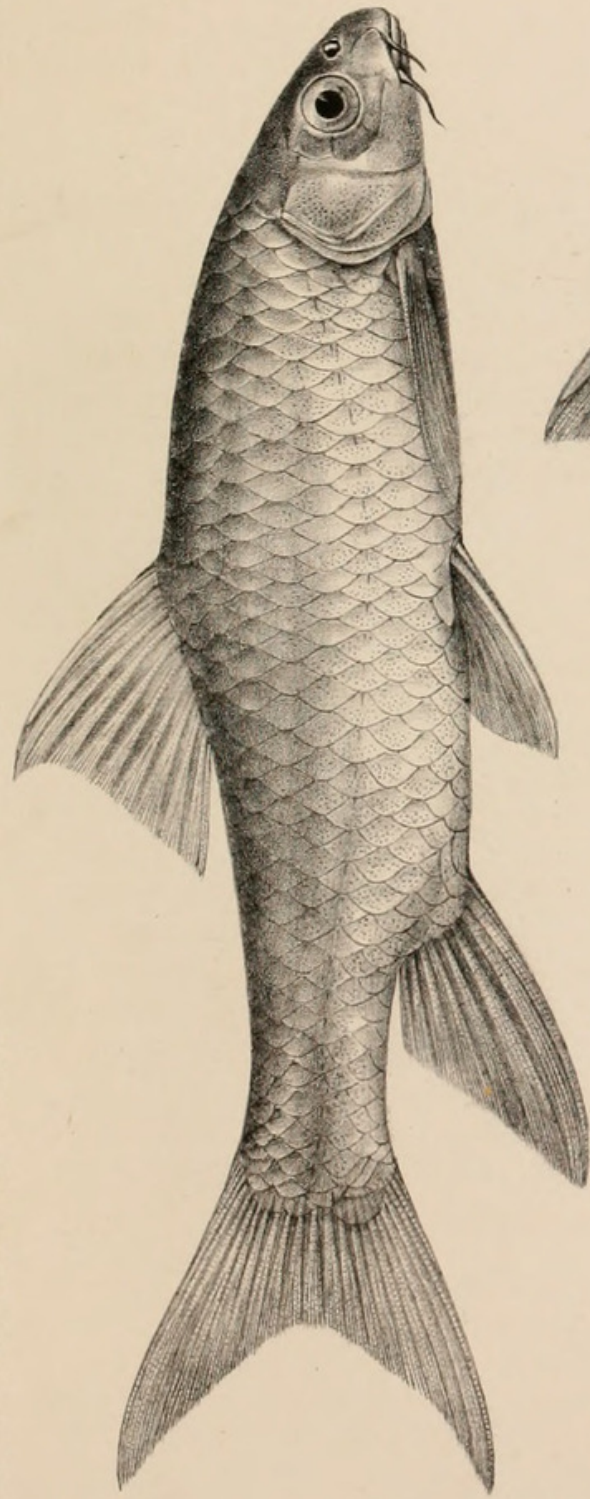
Günth. Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1874. p. 232. pl. 14. fig. B.

The specimen obtained by Mr. Hartert is considerably larger and of more advanced age than the type; it shows a greater prolongation of the snout, and a much broader and stronger dorsal spine, so that it appears necessary to amend my former diagnosis.

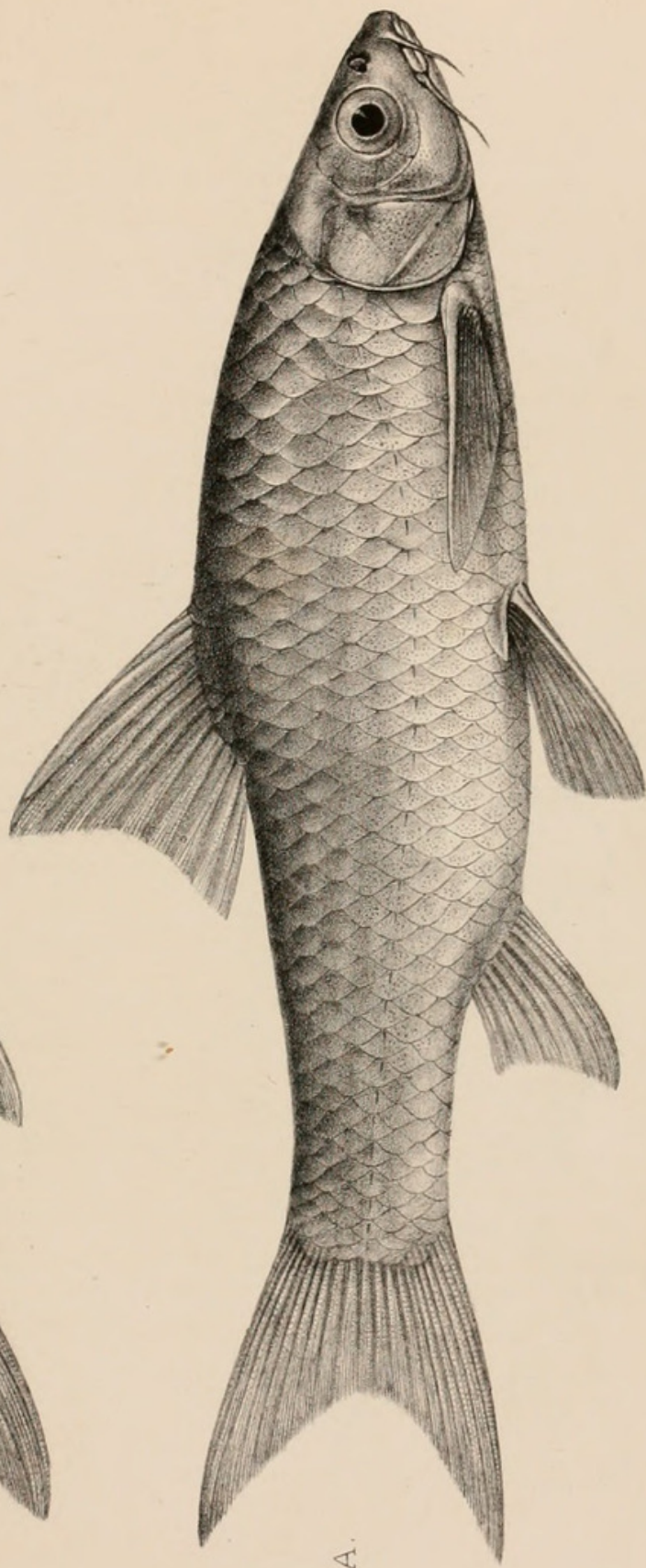
D. 11. A. 8. L. lat. 50. L. transv. 9/10.

Osseous dorsal ray exceedingly strong, as wide at the base as the orbit, strongly denticulated. There are five longitudinal series of scales between the lateral line and the ventral fin. Length of the head rather more than the height of the body, one-fourth of the total length (without caudal). Snout very long, narrow and pointed, longer than the postorbital portion of the head. Lips very thick and fleshy, the fold of the lower not continuous with that of the other side. Lower jaw compressed and narrow. Mouth inferior, semi-elliptical; barbels long and fleshy, the posterior thrice the diameter of the orbit, which is one-sixth or one-seventh of the length of the head (in specimens 9 in. long). The root of the ventral is slightly in advance of the origin of the dorsal, which is midway between the end of the snout and the root of the caudal. Anal fin not very narrow, not extending to the caudal. Caudal deeply forked. Pectoral reaching the ventral, ventral reaching the anal. Coloration uniform.

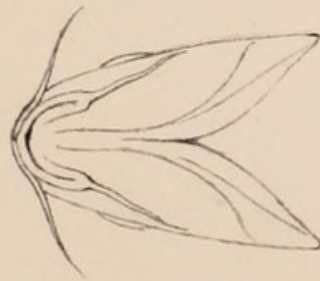
One specimen, 9 in. long.

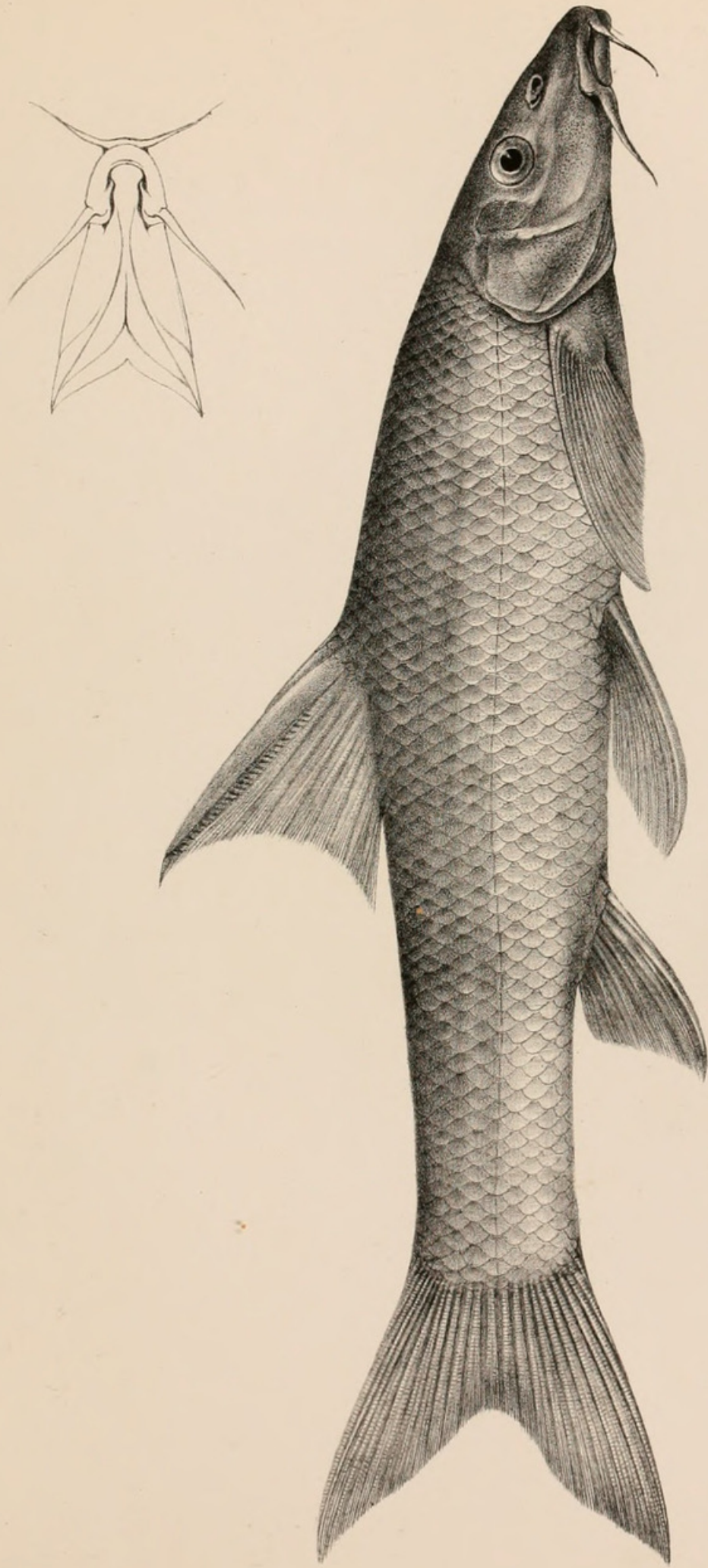


B



A.







Günther, Albert C. L. G. 1901. "Second notice of new species of fishes from Morocco." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 8, 367–368. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22172>.

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