

XX.—*List of the Freshwater Fishes collected by Mr. A. Everett on Palawan and Balabac.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

SMALL as it is, the collection of freshwater fishes made by Mr. Everett on the islands of Palawan and Balabac is of great interest, as affording the first information on this part of the fauna of these islands, which, as first pointed out by Mr. Everett, shows a mingling of Bornean and Philippine elements, with a marked predominance of the former. All that was previously known of the fishes of Palawan is contained in a short list of marine and estuarine species quite recently published by Vaillant (N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. 1893, p. 57).

The Philippines proper (east of Mindoro Straits) are believed to be particularly poor in Cyprinoids, only four species being on record, viz.:—*Dangila philippina*, Heck., *Cyrene cyanoparia*, Heck., the correct habitat of both of which is, however, still somewhat doubtful; and *Barbus* (*Puntius*) *Montanoi*, Sauvage*, and *Rasbora philippina*, Gthr., from Mindanao. It is therefore gratifying to find three out of the thirteen species recorded below belong to that family. Siluroids, which likewise appear to be scantily represented in the Philippines, are unfortunately not at all represented in this collection.

1. *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch.

Palawan.

Freshwaters and coasts of India to Southern China and the whole Malay Archipelago.

2. *Gobius grammepomus*, Blkr.

Palawan.

Inhabits the whole Malay Archipelago.

3. *Sicydium cynocephalum*, C. & V.

Palawan.

Recorded from Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Flores, Celebes, and Batjan.

4. *Eleotris aporus*, Blkr.

Palawan, Balabac.

Freshwaters and coasts of Borneo, Sumba, Batjan, the Moluccas, and the Fiji Islands.

* With which Günther's *Barbus maculatus*, var., is no doubt identical.

5. *Eleotris butis*, Ham. Buch.

Palawan.

Freshwaters and coasts of India to Southern China and the whole Malay Archipelago. Recorded from Palawan by Vaillant.

6. *Eleotris fusca*, Bl. Schn.

Palawan.

Coasts of the Indian Ocean (ascending rivers) to Polynesia.

7. *Asterropteryx Everetti*, sp. n.

Depth of body equal to length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length. Head longer than deep; diameter of eye equal to length of snout, $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head; interorbital width $\frac{2}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye. Dorsal VI, I 9; longest rays of first dorsal $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, of second dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Anal I 11; longest rays $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Pectoral $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. 27 or 28 scales in a longitudinal series, 8 or 9 between origin of dorsal and origin of anal. Pale olive-brown; a small black humeral spot; caudal faintly barred; dorsals black in the male, with round white spots, greyish in the female.

Total length 65 millim.

Six specimens from Palawan.

This species is nearest allied to *A. compressus*, Krefft, from Queensland.

8. *Ophiocephalus melanosoma*, Blkr.

Balabac.

Recorded from Borneo and Banka.

9. *Barbus palawanensis*, sp. n.

Section *Barbodes*, Blkr. Depth of body $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 times in total length, length of head $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 times. Snout rounded, not prominent, a little longer than diameter of eye, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in length of head; rostral barbel $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ as long as diameter of eye, a little shorter than maxillary barbel. Dorsal III 8; spine strong, feebly serrated, its stiff portion about half length of head, opposite to inner ventral ray, and equally distant from end of snout and caudal fin. Anal III 5; longest ray about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Scales 24–25 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$; $2\frac{1}{2}$ scales between lateral line and base of ventral. Olive above, yellowish beneath; three more or less distinct round blackish spots on each side, the first just above the lateral line between the origin of the dorsal and the base of the ventral, the second

just above the lateral line above the origin of the anal, the third on the lateral line in front of the base of the caudal.

Total length 160 millim.

Three specimens from Palawan.

Very closely allied to *B. maculatus*, C. & V., and *B. Montanoi*, Sauv.

10. *Rasbora Everetti*, sp. n.

Depth of body equal to length of head, 4 times in total length. Snout as long as or a little longer than diameter of eye, which is 4 times in length of head; interorbital width 3 times in length of head; no barbels. Dorsal II 7, originating halfway between end of snout and base of caudal and above inner ventral ray. Anal II 5. Pectoral $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$ length of head, not reaching ventral. Scales 27-28 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$; one scale between lateral line and base of ventral. Olive above, silvery white beneath; some of the scales black-edged; a blackish band from the shoulder to the base of the caudal; posterior border of caudal blackish.

Total length 100 millim.

Two specimens from Palawan.

This species is nearest allied to *Rasbora calliura*, Blgr., recently discovered by Mr. Everett in Sarawak. It differs in the form of the caudal fin, the lobes of which are not unusually prolonged, and in the coloration.

11. *Nematabramis Everetti*, Blgr.

This fish was described by me a year ago from specimens obtained in Sarawak and North Borneo by Mr. Everett. I am now able to record its occurrence on Palawan.

12. *Muraena polyuranodon*, Blkr.

Palawan.

Coasts of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, and the Moluccas, ascending rivers.

13. *Doryichthys pleurostictus*, Ptrs.

Palawan.

Previously known from the freshwaters of Luzon.

XXI.—*Diagnoses of Two new East-African Mammals*.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Neotragus Haggardi, sp. n.

About the size of *N. hastatus*, Pet., but the skull with the muzzle shorter and much more compressed across the region of the lacrymal vacuities.

Horns longer, much stouter and more prominently ringed



Boulenger, George Albert. 1895. "List of the freshwater fishes collected by Mr. A. Everett on Palawan and Balabac." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 15, 185–187.

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