

four decreasing longitudinal fulvous streaks; pronotum considerably broader, its lateral angles more oblique, and therefore more prominent. Length of body 10 lines, expanse of tegmina 3 inches 1 line.

Nicobars (3 examples).

Type, B.M.

We have three examples of *P. fulvigera*; so that I am satisfied of the constancy of the characters by which the two species are separated.

COSMOSCARTA, Stål.

Cosmoscarta Buxtoni, n. sp.

General form of *C. xanthorhina*; above purplish black; head somewhat prominent, centrally grooved in front; ocelli small, placed in deep excavations on either side of a central carina, which runs to the back of the thorax, the latter granulose, barely wider than the closed tegmina, with a distinct marginal ridge, a feeble oblique depressed line on each side, near the posterior border; tegmina with the basal two fifths almost covered by a broad oblique ochreous band, which crosses the corium; a narrow, nearly perpendicular, transverse vermilion band just beyond the end of the corium; body below blackish piceous; legs chocolate-brown. Length 9 lines, expanse of tegmina 18 lines.

Sumatra.

Type, B.M.

This and the succeeding species were obtained by Mr. E. C. Buxton in his recent trip to Sumatra.

Cosmoscarta sumatrensis, n. sp.

Allied to *C. octopunctata*, but at once distinguished by the much greater width of the thorax and scutellum, more prominent head, duller coloration, the black ventral surface of the abdomen, as of the whole body below; above testaceous; thorax shining, very convex in the centre, subdiaphanous and depressed at the sides; tegmina crossed by black spots, as in strongly marked examples of *C. octopunctata*; legs testaceous. Length 10 lines, expanse of tegmina 20 lines.

Sumatra.

Type, B.M.

XXX.—*Notice of a Barbel from the Buffalo River, British Caffraria.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

MR. H. TREVELYAN has recently sent to the British Museum several specimens of a small species of barbel from the Buf-

falo River which appears to be undescribed. Although the length of the largest specimen does not exceed 4 inches, dissection shows that individuals of that size are fully adult.

Barbus Trevelyani.

D. 10. A. 8. L. lat. 34. L. transv. $6/3\frac{1}{2}$.

Barbels two only, of small size. The osseous dorsal ray is very slender, stiff, with very minute, almost imperceptible posterior serrature. Three longitudinal series of scales between the lateral line and ventral fin. Body oblong, its depth being two sevenths or one fourth of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one fourth. The depth of the head is less than its length without snout. The diameter of the eye is one fourth of the length of the head, and rather less than that of the snout, or than the width of the interorbital space (which is somewhat convex). Snout rather obtuse; mouth inferior, small. Dorsal fin of less height than the body, commencing a little behind the origin of the ventral, its first ray being equidistant between the end of the snout and the root of the caudal. Anal small; caudal rather deeply forked. The pectoral does not extend to the ventral. A narrow dark band runs along the middle of the side, and terminates in a round blackish spot at the root of the caudal.

XXXI.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Reptiles from Madagascar.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S., Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate XVI.]

THE novelties described in this paper were contained in some small collections recently received by the British Museum from Madagascar. As regards the localities, M. Grandidier has kindly informed me that Anzahamaru is the name of a small village, most probably close to Mahanoro, and that it is a name very common throughout Madagascar, meaning a locality where there are many country-houses. Mahanoro is a short distance south of Tamatave.

Acontias holomelas. (Pl. XVI. fig. A.)

Middle of the body surrounded by 31 series of scales; 140 scales in the series running from the chin to the vent. Length



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