

XXVI.—*Descriptions of Three new Freshwater Fishes from South America, presented to the British Museum by Herr J. Paul Arnold.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

1. *Cichlosoma biocellatum*.

Allied to *C. coryphænoides*, Heck. Depth of body $2\frac{1}{4}$ in the length, length of head $2\frac{3}{4}$. Snout a little longer than eye, the diameter of which is 4 in the length of head; interorbital width 3 in the length of head. Fold of the lower lip not continuous; jaws equal anteriorly; maxillary not quite reaching the vertical from anterior edge of eye; depth of præorbital nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of eye; cheek with 6 series of scales; 8 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 31 scales in a longitudinal series, 5 in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 4 between lateral line and sheath at base of anterior part of soft dorsal. Dorsal XIX 9; origin above opercular cleft; spines subequal from the seventh to the sixteenth, thence increasing to the last, which is $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of head; soft fin pointed, when laid back reaching the middle of caudal. Anal VIII 8. Pectoral shorter than the head, extending to above the third anal spine. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep. Body with 8 dark cross-bars; third and fourth joined by an oblong blackish spot, edged with whitish, below the lateral line; in front of this a dark longitudinal band running forward to the eye; a blackish ocellus on the upper part of the base of the caudal fin; vertical fins with series of dark spots.

A single specimen, 80 mm. in total length, from Mañaos, Rio Negro.

C. coryphænoides has XVI 12–14 dorsal and VI–VII 9–11 anal rays; the spines are longer and stronger than in *C. biocellatum*, from which it also differs in coloration and in the form of the head.

2. *Otocinclus arnoldi*.

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{5}$. Diameter of eye $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head, interorbital width 2; snout as long as postorbital part of head; supraoccipital without median ridge, strongly elevated posteriorly, its extremity on the level of the origin of dorsal. Scutes not carinate, 25 in a longitudinal series; abdomen with 3 longitudinal series of plates. Dorsal I 7; origin above that of the pelvics; no adipose fin. Anal I 5. Pectoral spine extending beyond

base of pelvics. Caudal emarginate. Caudal peduncle $2\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep. A rather broad dark longitudinal band along the middle of the side, ending at the base of the caudal; vertical fins barred with 3 to 5 series of dark spots.

A single specimen, 55 mm. in total length, from the La Plata.

Allied to *O. affinis*, Steind., which has a median ridge on the supraoccipital and the fins unspotted, and to *O. vittatus*, Regan, which has the supraoccipital less elevated, the scutes fewer, and the coloration somewhat different.

3. *Pæcilia heteristia*.

Depth of body about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head nearly 4. Snout shorter than eye, the diameter of which is 3 in the length of head; interorbital width more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. 27 or 28 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 6-7; origin equidistant from end of snout and middle (σ) or posterior part (♀) of caudal fin; last two rays, in the male, produced into long filaments. Anal 8; origin in advance of that of the dorsal; fin pointed (♀) or modified into an intromittent organ which is a little shorter than the head (σ). Pectoral a little shorter than the head; pelvic fins longer in the male than in the female. Caudal rounded. Olivaceous; edges of scales darker; some blackish vertical streaks on the side; a vertically expanded blackish spot at the base of the caudal fin; male with a short blackish stripe near the upper edge of the caudal fin.

Two specimens, 35 mm. in total length, from Para.

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GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

December 16th, 1908.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

‘On the Igneous and Associated Sedimentary Rocks of the Tourmakeady District (County Mayo).’ By Charles Irving Gardiner, M.A., F.G.S., and Prof. Sidney Hugh Reynolds, M.A., F.G.S. With a Palæontological Appendix by Frederick Richard Cowper Reed, M.A., F.G.S.

The general succession of the Ordovician Rocks of the district appears to be as follows:—



Regan, C. Tate. 1909. "Descriptions of three new freshwater fishes from South America, presented to the British Museum by Herr J. Paul Arnold." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 3, 234–235.

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