## XXVI.-Description of two new Fishes from Tasmania. By Dr. A. Günther.

In a collection of Tasmanian fishes presented by Morton Allport, Esq., to the British Museum, two fishes were contained which appear to have hitherto escaped observation.

## Lanioperca, g.n.

This genus would appear to be allied to the Percoid group of Apogonina, and more especially to Scombrops, as far as we are able to judge from external characters.

Body compressed, rather elongate, covered with thin deciduous scales of moderate size. Head with the snout produced and pointed, entirely covered with small scales. Cleft of the mouth wide, with the lower jaw projecting. Jaws, vomer, and palatine bones with narrow bands of villiform teeth, and with an outer series of stronger teeth. A pair of very strong canine teeth in the upper jaw. Tongue smooth. Eye of moderate size. Branchiostegals seven ; pseudobranchiæ. Two dorsal fins, the first composed of a few feeble spines; the soft dorsal and anal with rather numerous rays; the latter with two spines. No denticulations on the cranial bones, the opercular margins being very thin and membranaceous.

Lanioperca mordax.

$$
\text { D. } 5 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{19} \cdot \quad\right. \text { A. } \frac{2}{25} . \quad \text { L. lat. } 66 .
$$

The height of the body is contained five times in the total length (without caudal) ; the length of the head thrice and one fourth. The eye is nearer to the end of the opercle than to that of the snout, its diameter being two elevenths of the length of the head, and equal to the width of the interorbital space. The maxillary does not quite reach the vertical from the front margin of the eye, which is immediately below the upper profile. The teeth of the outer series in the upper jaw are subequal in size, and much smaller than those in the lower, the four or five posterior of which are enlarged, distant, and canine-like. Posterior margin of the præoperculum deeply emarginate. Pectoral fin not quite half as long as the head, the upper rays the longest; root of the ventral fins at a very short distance behind that of the pectorals. Dorsal spines very feeble. Caudal forked. Coloration uniform.

One specimen has been sent, 11 inches long. Mr. M. Allport says that it is of medium size and called "Pike" or "Jack" by the colonists.

## Chilodactylus Allporti.

$$
\text { D. } \frac{17}{27} \cdot \text { A. } \frac{3}{8-9} \cdot \text { L. lat. } 55-56 .
$$

Allied to Chilodactylus nigricans, but with the body more elevated and with the ventral fin reaching to or even slightly beyond the vent.

The height of the body is contained twice and a half or twice and two thirds in the total length. Six simple pectoral rays, the second of which is the longest, but projects only a little beyond the membrane. Dorsal spines strong, the fifth, sixth, and seventh being the longest, not quite one half of the length of the head. The spinous and soft dorsal fins of nearly equal height; but the last spines are much shorter than the first rays. Scales very rough. There are five longitudinal series of scales above the lateral line; and a band of minute scales runs along the base of the entire dorsal fin.

Purplish brown, with six broad, slightly oblique, blackish cross bands; fins and opercular membrane deep black.

Mr. Morton Allport has presented to the British Museum two specimens, 11 inches long; but the species grows to a much larger size, as we possess from another collection a third example which is two feet long.
XXVII.-On the Nomenclature of the Foraminifera. By W. K. Parker, F.R.S., and Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.G.S.

Part XV. The Species figured by Ehrenberg.
[Continued from vol. ix. p. 303.]
XIV. Foraminifera from the Chalk of the Isle of Möen, Denmark. (Monatsberichte, 1838, p. 192; Abhandlungen, 1838, table iII. pl. 4. fig. II.)

Pl. xxix. figs. 1, $a, b, c$, Rotalia laxa, and fig. 2, R. perforata, must both be referred to the subdiscoidal variety of Globigerina bulloides known as Gl. cretacea, D'Orb. Figs. 3 to 7 are neatly grown, young or arrested Planorbulince, with globose chambers, comparable with the early stages of growth in Pl. farcta. They may for convenience be grouped as $P l$. globulosa (Ehr.). Such are figs. 3, $a, b, c$, Rotalia densa; fig. $4, R$. senaria ; fig. $5, R$. quaterna; fig. $6, R$. globulosa?, 1838; fig. 7, R. leptospira.

Fig. 8, Rotalia? (Planulina?) monospira, is a rotiform Pulvinulina (?), with thick marginal wall and strong straight septa, and with a curious symmetrical set of holes, one at the base of each chamber, around the large, convex, central cham-


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Günther, Albert C. L. G. 1872. "Description of two new fishes from Tasmania." The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology 10, 183-184.

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