LV.—*Diagnoses of new Fishes discovered by Mr. W. L. S. Loat in the Nile.* By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

Mormyridæ.

Petrocephalus Keatingii.

Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{3}$. Head as long as deep, rounded; snout very short, $\frac{1}{7}$ length of head, projecting beyond the mouth, which is situated below anterior border of eye; diameter of eye $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head; 16 teeth in the upper jaw, 26 in the lower. Dorsal 25, originating above fifteenth ray of anal, its length $\frac{1}{2}$ its distance from head. Anal 38–39. Pectoral $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. Caudal with pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head. 41–44 scales in the lateral line, $\frac{10}{12-13}$ in a transverse line on the body, $\frac{13}{8-9}$ in a transverse line between dorsal and anal, 10 round caudal peduncle. Silvery, back and anterior rays of dorsal darker.

Total length 105 millim.

Two specimens from Fashoda.

This species, named in honour of Dr. Keatinge, Director of the Government School of Medicine, Cairo, is intermediate between *P. bane* and *P. Bovei*.

Cyprinidæ.

Barbus pumilus.

D. III 8. A. III 5. Sq. 19–20 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$.

No barbels. Depth of body equal to length of head, 3 times in total length. Snout not prominent, shorter than the eye, which is perfectly lateral and contained 3 times in length of head. Dorsal originating above first ray of ventral, without ossified ray, its upper border concave. Caudal deeply forked. Scales of lateral line series very deep; $1\frac{1}{2}$ scales between them and the ventral fin; lateral line reduced to three or four tubules on the anterior scales. Yellowish olive above, the scales edged with black, white beneath; a black streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; a vermilion oblique streak along the dorsal and anal and one or two blackish ones; a blackish vertical streak at the root of the caudal.

Total length 26 millim.

Several specimens from Lake No.

Siluridæ.

PHYSAILIA, gen. nov.

Differing from *Ailia*, Gray, in the free air-bladder and the absence of vomerine teeth, from *Parailia*, Blgr., in the presence of a small adipose fin.

Physailia pellucida.

Depth of body 4 to 4½ times in total length, length of head 6 to 6½ times. Diameter of eye about 3 times in length of head; nasal and maxillary barbels $\frac{2}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ total length, reaching extremity of pectoral fin or a little beyond; mandibular barbels $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ total length. Pectoral as long as head, the spine serrated on the inner side. Anal 65–72, narrowly separated from the caudal, which is deeply forked. Colourless, translucent in life.

Total length 93 millim.

Numerous specimens from Omdurman.

Ailia somalensis, Vincig., probably belongs to the same genus, but it differs in the longer barbels and the pectoral spine is described as non-serrated.

Galaxiidæ.

CROMERIA, gen. nov.

Body elongate, cobitiform, compressed, naked. Mouth small and inferior, toothless; gill-openings narrow, lateral. Ventrals midway between head and caudal; dorsal and anal short, the former opposite to the space between the latter and the ventrals. Air-bladder slender, elongate, extending along the whole præcaudal part of the body. Vertebræ 30 + 15.

This remarkable new genus, which I take the liberty of dedicating to Lord Cromer, appears to be most nearly related to *Galaxias*, with which it agrees in the general structure of the vertebral column, the position of the fins, the absence of the mesocoracoid bone, and the naked skin. It differs widely in the small edentulous mouth and the narrow gill-openings.

Cromeria nilotica.

Depth of body 8 times in total length, length of head 6 times. Snout rounded, projecting strongly beyond the mouth; diameter of eye about 5 times in length of head. Dorsal and anal with 8 rays, 5 of which are branched. Caudal deeply emarginate. Colourless, except a bright

yellow stripe dotted with black along the dorsal line and the lower edge of the caudal peduncle, and a blackish line along each side of the caudal peduncle.

Total length 30 millim.

Several specimens from Fashoda and Lake No.

Cyprinodontidæ.

Haplochilus Loati.

D. 7–8. A. 14–15. Sq. 24–25 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{4}$.

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Eye longer than snout, as long as postorbital part of head. Origin of dorsal above posterior third of anal, twice as far from the eye as from the root of the caudal. Caudal rounded. Yellowish olive above, the scales edged with darker, whitish beneath; fins white, without markings.

Total length 25 millim.

Numerous specimens from Lake No.

Easily distinguished from *H. Marni*, Stdr. (*H. fasciolatus*, Gthr., part.), by the larger scales and the absence of oblique dark bars on the body.

Gobiidæ.

Eleotris nanus.

D. V, 10. A. 8. Sq. 29–30.

Body cylindrical or a little compressed, its depth nearly equal to length of head and contained 4 times in total length. Head as broad as deep; snout broad, rounded, as long as the eye, the diameter of which is contained 4 times in length of head; no præopercular spine; maxillary extending to below centre of eye; no canine teeth. Scales strongly ciliated, 9 between origin of second dorsal and anal. Caudal rounded, nearly as long as head. Brownish olive, dotted and marbled with blackish; fins dotted with blackish; vertical dark bars on the sides of the head.

Total length 38 millim.

The first specimen of this species was obtained in a pond left by the Nile in the cataract country about 3 miles north of Kermeh; others were found at Fashoda and at the mouth of Lake No.