

in altitude, that the Deelfontein hare is sufficiently distinct from the Cape one to need subspecific distinction.

It may be called

*Lepus capensis centralis*, subsp. n.

Size and proportions of true *Lepus capensis*.

General colour strongly suffused with pinkish buff, instead of being nearly pure grey. Sides more strongly rufous and lateral parts of under surface very strongly washed with reddish vinaceous, as are also the throat and chest. Nape "vinaceous buff," instead of dull grey; ear-fringes more buffy; chin, throat, and limbs all more strongly rufous.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 440 millim.; tail 94; hind foot (s. u.) 110; ear 122.

Skull: greatest length 84.5; basilar length 67.

*Hab.* Deelfontein, Cape Colony. Alt. 1400 m.

*Type.* Female. B.M. no. 2. 9. 1. 100. Original number 165. Collected 12th March, 1902, by C. H. B. Grant, and presented by Col. A. T. Sloggett.

The true Cape hare is a much greyer animal than *L. c. centralis*, with the rufous tones less developed throughout, the difference being especially marked on the nape and throat. On the nape, indeed, the colour is simply grey without any rufous or buffy suffusion at all.

Of other names that have been given to members of this group none seem to apply to the Deelfontein hare. *L. arenarius*, Geoff., has clearly no relationship to it and was said to have come from Natal. *L. ochropus*, Wagn., is the Transvaal species, which was obtained by Capt. Barrett-Hamilton at Bloemhoff, Vredefort Road, and elsewhere, and is readily distinguishable by its much yellower general colour and clear yellow nape.

XXXI.—*On a Collection of Fishes from the Azores.*

By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

THE collection of fishes brought back from the Azores by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie Grant, who obtained them through the kind co-operation of Major F. A. Chaves, of the Ponta Delgada Museum, is of interest as showing the great similarity which exists between the fish-fauna of the shores of these islands and that of Madeira and of the Mediterranean, and also as



containing examples of two species new to science, one of these being the type of a new genus. A complete list is given below.

**Raiidæ.**

*Raia maderensis*, Lowe.

**Clupeidæ.**

*Clupea maderensis*, Lowe.

**Murænidæ.**

*Muræna helena*, Linn.

*Muræna augusti*, Kaup.

*Muræna unicolor*, Delaroche.

*Conger vulgaris*, Cuv.

**Sternoptychiidæ.**

*Argyropelecus Olfersii*, Cuv.

*Sternoptyx diaphana*, Hermann.

**Scopelidæ.**

**MACRISTIUM, gen. nov.**

Allied to *Bathysaurus*, Günth., which it resembles in the position of the fins and the number of rays, but with the mouth only moderately wide, the dentition weaker, the maxillary dilated posteriorly, the fin-rays much prolonged, and the ventrals still more anterior in position.

*Macristium Chavesi*, sp. n.

Depth of body  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times in the total length, length of head 5 times. Diameter of eye nearly 8 times in the length of head, interorbital width  $3\frac{1}{3}$  times. Maxillary broad, rounded posteriorly, extending to below the anterior quarter of eye. Dorsal with 18 rays, commencing above the axil of pectoral, the length of its base  $2\frac{1}{3}$  times in the total length (without caudal), the middle and posterior rays, when laid back, extending beyond the base of caudal. No adipose fin. Anal with 12 rays, commencing directly behind the vent, which is slightly posterior to the last dorsal ray. Pectorals with 16 rays, elongate. Ventrals just behind the pectorals, with 8 rays, extending to the caudal. The naked body of a uniform greyish colour.

One specimen. Total length 110 mm. (to base of caudal).



## Syngnathidæ.

*Hippocampus guttulatus*, Cuv.

## Scombresocidæ.

*Belone Cornidii*, Günth.

## Stromateidæ.

*Centrolophus niger*, Gmel.

## Macruridæ.

*Macrurus œlorhynchus*, Risso.

## Gadidæ.

*Uraleptus Maraldi*, Risso.

*Phycis mediterraneus*, Delaroche.

*Onus Granti*, sp. n.

Depth of body about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times in the total length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{3}$  times. Snout  $1\frac{2}{3}$ –2 times as long as eye, the diameter of which is 6–7 times in the length of head and greater than the osseous interorbital width. Maxillary extending beyond the posterior margin of eye, and equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of head. A mental and two nasal barbels. Scales very small. First dorsal ray scarcely longer than the diameter of eye. The second dorsal with 60 rays, the anal with 48. Pectorals rounded, with 21 rays. Ventrals with 7 rays, the second elongate and equal to the length of head. Caudal rounded. Whitish, the upper part of the body with an irregular broad blackish band on each side, posteriorly broken up into spots, separated from a median dorsal band by a white stripe, which is narrow anteriorly, broader posteriorly; upper part of head blackish, except for some narrow white stripes, which are transverse on the snout, longitudinal behind; dorsal with a broad blackish band occupying the basal half of the fin, separated by a longitudinal light stripe from a blackish marginal band; anal with some large dark spots, which are better defined posteriorly; pectorals with dark markings; caudal with 6 or 7 large rounded dark spots.

Two specimens. Total length 390 mm.

## Regalecidæ.

*Trachipterus tœnia*, Bl. Schn.



Berycidæ.

*Beryx decadactylus*, Cuv. & Val.

*Hoplostethus mediterraneus*, Cuv. & Val.

Cyttidæ.

*Zeus faber*, Linn.

Serranidæ.

*Serranus atricauda*, Günth.

Sparidæ.

*Box vulgaris*, Cuv. & Val.

*Sargus Rondeletii*, Cuv. & Val.

*Pagellus Owenii*, Günth.

*Pagellus centrodontus*, Delaroche.

Mænidæ.

*Smaris insidiator*, Cuv. & Val.

Caproidæ.

*Capros aper*, Lacep.

Triglidæ.

*Sebastes dactylopterus*, Delaroche.

*Sebastes Kuhlîi*, Bowd.

*Trigla pini*, Bl.

Labridæ.

*Labrus mixtus*, Linn.

*Centrolabrus trutta*, Lowe.

*Julis pavo*, Hasselqu.

*Novacula cultrata*, Cuv. & Val.

*Coris julis*, Linn.

*Coris Giofredi*, Risso.

*Scarus cretensis*, Linn.



**Carangidæ.***Caranx dentex*, Bl. Schn.*Caranx trachurus*, Linn.*Trachynotus glaucus*, Linn.**Scombridæ.***Scomber colias*, Linn.**Trichiuridæ.***Lepidopus caudatus*, Euphrasen.**Bramidæ.***Brama Raii*, Bl.**Gobiidæ.***Gobius maderensis*, Cuv. & Val.**Echeneidæ.***Echeneis lineata*, Menzies.*Echeneis brachyptera*, Lowe.**Blenniidæ.***Blennius sanguinolentus*, Pall.*Blennius gattorugine*, Bl.*Blennius ocellaris*, Linn.**Tetrodontidæ.***Tetrodon Spengleri*, Bl.**XXXII.—On the Genus *Lichia* of Cuvier.**

By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

THE genus *Lichia* was established by Cuvier in 1817, when, although it was stated that there were several species, only one of these was mentioned by name, viz. *L. amia*, Linn., which must therefore be regarded as the typical species of the genus. In Cuvier and Valenciennes's 'Histoire Naturelle de Poissons' three more species were added, viz. *L. glauca*, Linn., *L. vadigo*, Risso, and *L. calcar*, Bl., whilst a young stage of *L. amia* was described under the name of *Porthmeus*



Regan, C. Tate. 1903. "On a collection of fishes from the Azores." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 12, 344–348.

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