

SOME NEW OR RARE FISHES OF THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN
ARCHIPELAGO V ¹⁾.

By

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Fam. ARIIDAE.

HEMIPIMELODUS BLEEKER.

Hemipimelodus aaldereni nov. spec.

B.4; D.1.7; A.20; P.1.11; V.6.

Elongate. Height under dorsal spine, about 4 in length. Head 3.5 in length. Dorsal profile almost straight from dorsal to tip of snout, which is rather pointed. Mouth inferior. Band of maxillary teeth wholly visible when jaws are closed. Mouth crescentic, almost 3 in head. The line connecting the middle of the eye with the tip of the snout runs through the anterior nostril. Headshields slightly rugose. Occipital process long, its sides slightly converging posteriorly, its breadth more than twice in its length, rounded posteriorly, touching the rather broad and crescentic basal bone of the dorsal spine. The narrow, hardly visible fontanel does not reach the occipital process. Humeral process triangular, pointed, flattened, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in pectoral spine. Eyes elliptic about 7 in head, lateral, with a conspicuous free orbital margin, somewhat more than twice in snout. Maxillary barbels reaching half way on the ventrals. Mandibular barbels reaching to origin of pectorals, mental ones somewhat shorter. Dorsal originating nearer to the pectorals than to the ventrals. Its height equal to length of head from posterior nostril. Dorsal spine somewhat shorter, flattened, its anterior and posterior border entirely smooth. Base of adipose fin much shorter than that of dorsal, about 5 in its distance from the latter. Height of anal much less than postorbital part of head, its inferior border somewhat concave, its base equal to length of pectoral spine. Ventrals equal to postorbital part of head, just reaching anal. Pectorals equal to length of dorsal spine; the spine somewhat shorter, its frontborder slightly rugose, its hindborder slightly denticulated, especially near the top. Caudal strongly forked, lobes rather pointed. No axillary pore. Minute villiform teeth in one curved band in upper jaw. The two slightly separated bands in the lower jaws are somewhat narrower. 10 stiff and flattened gillrakers, considerably shorter than branchial filaments. Colour of formol specimen brownish-greyish above, lighter below. Fins all more or less darkish. Barbels blackish.

¹⁾ Cf. Treubia, XIII, p. 411; XIV, p. 215; XIV, p. 287; 15, p. 131.

One specimen of a total length of 46 cm. Middle course of Digulriver, South New Guinea. Leg. Dr. G. VAN AALDEREN January 1935. Named in honour of the collector Dr. G. VAN AALDEREN.

ARIUS C.V.

Arius carinatus MAX WEBER.

B.5; D.1.7; A.15; P.1.10; V.6.

Elongate. Height before dorsal spine somewhat less than 5 in length, height under dorsal spine somewhat more than 5. Head $3\frac{2}{3}$ in length. Dorsal profile descending from dorsal to tip of snout with a marked convexity at the nape. Headshields rugose. Occipital process scarcely more long than broad at its base, left and right part meeting in a blunt angle in the middle-line, not carinated. Posterior end of occipital process broadly truncated. Median fontanel tapers acutely posteriorly, it reaches to crown of head anteriorly. Humeral process granular, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of pectoral spine. Semicircular basal bone of dorsal granular. Eye elliptic, situated rather lateral with free orbital margin, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in snout and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital space. Lips thick, especially the upper one. Cleft of mouth inferior, somewhat less than 3 in head. Maxillary barbels reaching a little beyond base of pectorals, mandibulary barbels reaching beyond gillmembranes, mental ones much shorter. All barbels somewhat flattened. Height of dorsal equal to head without snout, its origin midway between ventrals and pectorals. Dorsal spine strong, flattened, its hindborder rather smooth, its frontborder granulated. Adipose fin originates before anal, its length is much shorter than postorbital part of head, its base is much longer than base of dorsal and equals about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its distance from the dorsals. Height of anal shorter than postorbital part of head, its length about as long as length of adipose fin.

Ventrals a little shorter than postorbital part of head not reaching anal. Pectorals somewhat shorter than length of head behind nostrils. The spine somewhat shorter again, it is flattened, strongly serrated posteriorly and totally smooth anteriorly. Caudal deeply incised with acute lobes. Axillary pore present. Feeble pointed teeth in one band in upper jaw, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad. Mandibulary bands much narrower, tapering laterally. Four small elliptic groups of teeth on the palate. The two inner groups quite apart from each other, the outer groups nearly touching the inner ones. The long axis of all patches diverging strongly in an outward and backward direction. A median longitudinal keel on the palate, 8 stiff gillrakers, 12 stiff and low processes along the hindborder of the gillarch. Brownish above, whitish below. All fins darkish, paired fins with a white border. One specimen of a total length of 38 cm. January 1935. Middle course of Digulriver. Leg. Dr. G. VAN AALDEREN.

Literature:

1. *Arius carinatus* M. WEBER. Nov. Guinea IX 1913, pag. 537.
2. *Arius carinatus* WEBER and DE BEAUFORT. Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago II 1913, pag. 292.

Arius digulensis nov. spec.

B.4; D.1.7; A.5.18; P.1.10; V.7.

Elongate. Height below dorsal spine about 4 in length without caudal. Head \pm 4, rather rounded, depressed in front. Headshields slightly rugose and granular, as is the case with the occipital process, which is about twice as long as broad; its borders converging backwards, touching the semicircular basal bone of the dorsal spine; at the top the occipital process is about half as broad as at its base. Humeral process triangular, half as long as pectoral. Dorsal profile sloping down in a rather straight line to the broad and rounded snout. Mouth inferior, part of the band of maxillary teeth is visible when closed. Gape of mouth about twice in head, somewhat longer than snout and eye. Eye with a free orbital margin, situated quite lateral, somewhat less than 8 in head, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in snout, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital space. Postorbital part of head about half as long as total head.

Maxillary barbels reaching down to about halfway the pectorals. Mandibular ones as long as postorbital part of head; mental ones much shorter. Height of dorsal as long as head behind nostrils, its spine slightly rugose anteriorly, minute rugosities posteriorly. Base of adipose fin shorter than base of dorsal, about 4 in its distance from the dorsal, situated above hinderhalf of anal. Anal concave, its longest rays about as long as postorbital part of head. Ventrals touching the anal, about as long as postorbital part of head, shorter than the pectorals. Pectoral spine somewhat longer than half of head, nearly smooth in front, finely denticulated behind. Caudal deeply forked, lobes pointed. Villiform teeth in the upper jaw in a broad band, visible when mouth is closed. The two mandibular bands are not so broad. Four patches of teeth on the palate. The two median patches, more or less square, touching each other. The two outer patches which are more broad than long touch the inner ones. About 10 short and stiff gillrakers. Formol specimen brownish above, whitish below. All fins more or less brownish.

One specimen of a total length of 52 cm. Middle course of Digulriver, January 1935. Leg. Dr. G. VAN AALDEREN.

Arius nudidens MAX WEBER.

B.5; D.1.7; A.19; P.1.12; V.6.

Elongate. Height under dorsal spine 4, head almost 3 in length without caudal. Width of head about 1.5 in its length. Dorsal profile descends in a straight line from dorsal to the flat, broad and rounded snout. Snout almost 3 in head. Mouth inferior. Maxillary teeth almost wholly visible, when mouth is closed. Gape of mouth somewhat more than twice in head. Lips strongly thickened, especially at corner of mouth. Headshields very slightly corrugated. Occipital process about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad at its base, its sideborders slightly converging posteriorly. No keel. Occipital process touches the basal bone of the dorsal spine. Median fontanel small and shallow. Humeral process short and broad, not visible below the skin (it is only touch-

able). Eye with incomplete orbital ring, situated laterally on the flat upperside of the head, seeing upwards, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in length of head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital space. Maxillary barbels extending halfway down to the pectorals, mandibulary ones surpassing pectorals and mental ones surpassing gillopening. All barbels ribbonshaped. Height of dorsal equal to head without snout. Its spine flattened, frontborder slightly dentated as in the case of its hindborder ¹⁾. Base of adipose fin much longer than that of dorsal, somewhat less than twice in its distance from lastnamed. Anal with a slightly concave hindborder, its greatest height equal to length of pectorals which are somewhat shorter than pectoral spine (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ head). Flattened pectoral spine smooth, anteriorly ²⁾ as well as posteriorly. Ventrals rounded, just reaching anal, its length less than $\frac{1}{2}$ head. Caudal deeply forked. Axillary pore present. Villiform teeth in a broad rounded band in the upper jaw, in two separate narrower ones in the mandibles. On the palate the teeth in 4 patches, the two rounded median ones half their diameter apart, touching the much larger oval lateral ones, the long axes of which diverge posteriorly. 12 flattened stiff gillrakers. Bluish above, silvery below. Fins darkish, all with hyaline borders.

One specimen with a total length of 50 cm. Middle course of Digulriver, South New Guinea. Leg. Dr. G. VAN AALDEREN. January 1935.

My specimen shows differences with the original description in the following points. 1 The humeral process is only touchable and not visible and has a smooth and not a rough surface; 2 The maxillary barbels reach to halfway the pectorals instead of to the base, the mandibulary barbels reach to beyond the pectorals instead of only about halfway and the mental ones surpass the gillopenings; 3 The ventrals reach the anal instead of not. 4 The margin of the fins is hyaline instead of blackish and the centre of the fins is darkish instead of hyaline (just the reverse therefore).

Literature:

1. *Arius nudidens* MAX WEBER, Nova Guinea IX 1913, p. 538.
2. *Arius nudidens* WEBER and DE BEAUFORT. Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago II 1913, p. 294.

Fam. SCOPELIDAE.

MYCTOPHUM RAFINESQUE.

Myctophum spinosum (STEINDACHNER).

B.8; D.14; A.16; P.14; V.8; L.1.40; L.tr.9.

Height 4.7, head 4 in length without tail. Eye 3 in head. Snout very short. End of upper jaw somewhat dilated posteriorly, reaching to beyond posterior border of eye. Origin of dorsal much before the middle, somewhat behind origin

¹⁾ In WEBER and DE BEAUFORT Vol. II p. 294 it is said that the front- and hindborder of the dorsal spine are serrated. In the figure however front- and hindborder are smooth!

²⁾ WEBER and DE BEAUFORT say that the hindborder is serrated, though in the figure it is smooth.

of ventrals, ending slightly before origin of anal. Adipose fin above end of anal. Insertion of pectorals somewhat below the middle of the height of the body, reaching nearly as far as ventrals. Caudal forked. Scales large, ctenoid with many fine teeth. Luminous organs situated as follows. A small dorsal and ventral organ at frontborder of orbit. Two on the operculum, the larger dorsal one below level of frontmargin of eye, the smaller ventral one just below it on the level of the posterior end of the jaw. Three on the branchiostegals, 5 maculae pectorales (P.O.)¹⁾ between isthmus and ventrals, the two anterior ones are one scale apart from each other and from the third and the fourth below two consecutive scutes, the fifth placed in a somewhat higher level than the four foregoing ones, just before the ventrals. Two maculae subpectorales (P.V.O.), the upper one quite near the insertion of the pectoral fin, the lower (which is the most anterior of the two) about one scale lower, just behind the pectoral girdle, above the second P.O. One macula suprapectoralis (p.I.O.) above the upper end of the shoulder-girdle. Four maculae ventrales (V.O.), about equidistant from each other between the ventrals. 14 maculae anales (A.O.) in two groups, the seven anterior ones above the anterior two thirds of the anal; of the second group of seven only the three anterior ones are above the posterior end of the anal. Two maculae praecaudales (Pr. C.) arranged a little obliquely, far distant from the A.O. One macula supraventralis (V.L.O.) nearer to the lateral line than to the ventral fin. Three maculae supraanales (S.A.O.) in an oblique line. The anterior lowermost one scale above the fourth V.O., the middle and the uppermost one each one scale above and behind the foregoing. Macula postlateralis (Pol.) just below the lateral line, above the seventh A.O. Colour bluishsilverish when alive.

Description made after a specimen of 55 mm from Strait Sunda, caught above a depth of 750 m, south of the island of Krakatau. Caught at dark near the surface in a planctonnet.

Literature:

1. *Dasyscopelus spinosus* GILBERT. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard Coll. XXVI, 1918, p. 220.
2. *Myctophum spinosus* MAX WEBER, Siboga-Exp. Fishes, 1913, p. 87.
3. *Myctophum spinosus* WEBER and DE BEAUFORT. Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago II, p. 164, 1913.

Fam. POLYNEMIDAE.

POLYNEMUS L.

Polynemus hexanemus C.V.

B.7; D¹.VIII; D².I.11; P.15 + 6; V.I.5; L.I.47; L.V.5-1-9.

Height 3.2, head 3.3, in length without caudal. Eyes 4.7 in head, about 3 in postorbital part, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in interorbital space. Snout about as long as eye,

¹⁾ Abbreviations according to the terminology of BRAUER.

prominent. Mouth large, reaching far behind eye. Maxillaries strongly dilated behind, scaly, twice in head. Head covered with scales to end of snout. Anterior and posterior nostril close together, close to frontborder of eye. Praeoperculum with a serrated hindborder, with one broader spine just above the lower angle which is produced and rounded. A short spine in the beginning of the lateral line. Upper lip hardly visible, lower lip well developed but not continuous at symphysis. A narrow villiform band of teeth in each jaw. A broad band on the palatines and a narrow small band on the vomer. Origin of first dorsal between that of pectorals and ventrals. First dorsal spine of first dorsal minute, second one the strongest, but shorter than third one, which is as long as head without snout. Origin of second dorsal in advance of that of anal, its spine strong, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of second spine of first dorsal, longer than third anal spine. First and second spine small. Dorsals, anal and caudal scaly. Caudal deeply forked, the lobes pointed. Pectorals somewhat curved, all rays simple, longer than head. Pectoral filaments long, the longest surpassing anal. Ventrals somewhat shorter than postorbital part of head. Distance between origin of anal and origin of ventrals about as long as head without snout. Scales finely striated and serrated along their hindborder. Colour golden-yellowish, darkish above. Fins yellowish with more or less scattered black points.

One specimen of a total length 123 mm, Labuan (Strait Sunda) 30 Sept. 1931.

Literature:

1. *Polynemus hexanemus* CUVIER and VALENCIENNES, Hist. Nat. Poissons III 1829 p. 389.
2. *Polynemus hexanemus* BLEEKER, Verh. Bat. Gen. XXII. Bijdr. Percoid. 1849, p. 59.
3. *Polynemus hexanemus* GÜNTHER, Cat. Brit. Mus. II 1860, p. 325.
4. *Polynemus hexanemus* WEBER and DE BEAUFORT, Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago IV, 1932, p. 207.

Fam. SCIAENIDAE.

JOHNIUS BLOCH.

Johnius hypostomus (BLEEKER).

B.4; D.XI.31; A.II.8; P.1.18; V.I.6; L.I.53.

Height 3.5, head 3.6 in length. Eye 5 in head, about as long as rounded snout, about once in interorbital part. Maxillary reaches to below middle of eye. Teeth villiform, outer row enlarged. Border of praeoperculum slightly denticulated. Second dorsal spine longest, as long as postorbital part of head and half eye. Height of soft dorsal shorter than postorbital part of head. Second anal spine rather strong, longer than half the length of the soft rays, which are about as long as postorbital part of head and half eye. Ventrals as long as soft anal rays, only the first ray which is somewhat prolonged is longer.

Pectorals as long as ventrals. A black spot on the inner side of the operculum, shining through. Body and fins dusted with small black points, especially the spinous dorsal and the tip of the ventrals.

One specimen of a total length of 132 mm, 13-11-'33. Pantai Tjermin, East Coast of Sumatra (Strait Malacca). Leg. Mr. J. C. VAN DER MEER MOHR.

Literature:

1. *Corvina hypostoma* BLEEKER, *Natuurkundig Tijdschr. Ned. Indië*, Vol. 5, p. 499, 1853.
2. *Sciaena hypostoma* GÜNTHER, *Catalogue of Fishes*, Vol. 2, p. 293, 1860.
3. *Johnius hypostoma* BLEEKER, *Verh. Kon. Akad. Wetenschappen* Vol. 14, p. 42, 1874.
4. *Johnius hypostomus* FOWLER, *United States National Museum, Bulletin* No. 100, Vol. 13 p. 297, 1933.

Fam. CARANGIDAE:

CARANX (Lac.).

Caranx (Carangoides) chrysophrys C.V.

D¹.VIII (the anterior one procumbent); D².I.20; A.II.16; P.20; V.5.

Compressed, dorsal profile regularly convex. Ventral profile declivous (straight) to anal. Height about 2.5 in length without caudal, head 3 in length, about as long as high. Eye 4 in head, about 1.5 in postorbital part, situated above the longitudinal axis of the body. Eye diameter less than trenchant interorbital space. Cleft of mouth conspicuously below level of eye, it is oblique in a downward direction. Adipose eyelids small. Minute teeth in broad bands on jaws. Palatines toothed, a triangular patch on vomer. Also existant on tongue. Cheeks, upper part of operculum and temporal region scaled. Body covered with small scales. An area on breast, surpassing base of pectorals and base of ventrals naked. Anterior part of lateral line curved, parallel to dorsal profile, becoming straight below 14th soft dorsal ray. Curved portion much longer than straight part, which has 24 feebly developed keeled scutes. Only the most posterior are conspicuously armed. 16 rather long and slender gillrakers on the lower part of anterior arch. Spinous dorsal small, its largest ray much longer than eye. Anterior rays of soft dorsal forming a falcate lobe, as is the case with anterior rays of the anal. Caudal deeply forked. Pectorals falcate, longer than head, ventrals about as long as postorbital part of head. Colour silvery, darker above.

1 specimen with a total length of 265 mm Sangkapoera (Bawean) 19-4-1928.

Literature:

1. *Caranx chrysophrys* CUVIER and VALENCIENNES. *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* IX, 1833, p. 17.
2. *Carangoides chrysophryoides* BLEEKER, *Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Indië*. I. 1851, p. 366.

3. *Caranx chrysophryoides* GÜNTHER, Cat. Brit. Mus. II, 1860, p. 452.
4. *Caranx nigrescens* DAY, Fishes of India, 1878-88, p. 223.
5. *Caranx chrysophrys* SAUVAGE, Poiss. Madagascar 1891, p. 328.
6. *Caranx (Citula) chrysophrys* WAKIYA, Ann. Carnegie Mus. XV, 1924, p. 180.
7. *Caranx chrysophrys* BARNARD, Ann. S. Afric. Mus. XXI 1925-1927, p. 540.
8. *Caranx (Carangoides) chrysophrys* WEBER and DE BEAUFORT, Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago VI 1931, p. 239.

Caranx (Carangoides) compressus DAY.

D¹.VIII; D².I.23; A.II,I,20; P.I.19; V.5.

Oblong, elongate, compressed. Nape somewhat elevated and carinated. Height 3 in length without caudal. Dorsal and ventral profile nearly evenly convex. Head about 3.3 in length, about as long as high. Rostro-frontal line ascending in a slightly convex line. Eye about 3.5 in head, somewhat less than once in pointed snout. Small circular adipose eyelid. Maxillary extending beyond frontborder of eye. Mouth oblique, lower jaw strongly projecting. Teeth small in narrow bands on jaws, also on palatines, vomer and tongue. Breast scaly. Suborbital, praeoperculum, operculum and region of head posterior of the eye also scaly. Anterior part of lateral line slightly arched, becoming straight below 14th ray of dorsal. Straight part about twice in arched part. About 13 - 15 keeled scutes on caudal peduncle. Third dorsal spine about 4 in height of body, somewhat lower than anterior elevated part of second dorsal. First rays of anal also somewhat higher than posterior rays. Each with a low scaly sheath. Pectorals falcate, about 2½ in length of head and body, about ¼ longer than head, ventrals about 2.5 - 3 in head. Caudal forked. Colour silvery above (specimens in formol). Hindborder of praeoperculum and of operculum blackish. A minute black spot on operculum. Two specimens with a total length of 290 and 340 mm.

Fishmarket Batavia 1934. Caught by Japanese fishermen in the Java-Sea. The exact locality is unknown.

Literature:

1. *Caranx ferdau* CUVIER and VALENCIENNES, Hist. Nat. Poiss. IX, 1833 p. 56 (nec. FORSKÅL).
2. *Caranx ferdau* GÜNTHER, Cat. Brit. Mus. II 1860, p. 439 (nec. FORSK.).
3. *Caranx compressus* DAY, Fish. India 1878 - 1888, p. 221.
4. *Caranx (Carangoides) compressus* KLUNZINGER, Fische Roth. Meer. 1884, p. 98.
5. *Caranx (Carangoides) ferdau* WAKIYA. Ann. Carnegie Museum XV, 1924, p. 165.
6. *Caranx (Carangoides) compressus* WEBER and DE BEAUFORT. Fishes of the Indo Australian Archipelago VI, 1931, p. 223.

Caranx (Uraspis) helvolus (FORST MS.) (BL. SCHN.).D¹.V; D².I.27; A.I.21; P.I.22; V.5.

Oval, compressed, body. Height about 2.5 in length without caudal, head somewhat less than 3. Eye large, about 3 in head, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ in postorbital part. Eyelids developed. Maxillary reaching to frontborder of pupil. Single series of small, somewhat curved teeth in each jaw, none on tongue, palatines and vomer. Tongue and palate covered by a white, thick, movable membrane. Body, temporal region of head, upper part of operculum and part of the suborbital covered with small scales. A naked area on breast, surpassing base of pectorals and of ventrals. Anterior part of lateral line slightly and somewhat irregularly arched, becoming straight below middle of soft dorsal. About 34, low keeled, feebly developed shields. Spinous dorsal short and much lower than soft dorsal. Falcate lobe soft dorsal and anal only slightly developed, about as high as $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the eye. Pectorals falcate, long, somewhat longer than head. Length of ventrals about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the eye. No free anal spines visible. Caudal forked. Colour of formol specimens dark above, lighter below. Vertical fins darkish, especially the dorsal and the margin of the caudal. Paired fins hyaline. Black spot in axilla of the pectorals. Upper part of head dark. Lips black in strong contrast with the white tongue and palate. Tongue and palate posteriorly also black.

Two specimens of a total length of 240 and 270 mm from the fishmarket of Batavia. Exact locality unknown, but certainly from the western part of the Java-sea. Hitherto not found in the Indo-Australian Archipelago. My specimens agree quite well with the description given by RÜPPELL of a specimen from the Red Sea under the name of *Caranx micropterus*, only the eye is much larger, going 3 instead of 4.5 in head. I do not think this difference sufficient to establish a new species on my specimens.

Literature:

1. *Scomber helvolus* BLOCH SCHNEIDER. Descr. Anim. 1801, p. 35.
2. *Caranx helvolus* CUVIER Vol. IX, p. 104.
3. *Caranx micropterus* RÜPPELL. New. Wirbelt. 1835. Fish. p. 46.
4. *Caranx helvolus* GÜNTHER II. 1860 p. 443.

Fam. COTTIDAE.

PLATYCEPHALUS BL. SCHN.

Platycephalus malayanus BLKR.B.4; D¹.I.8; D².II.11; A.11; P.19; V.I.5; L.l. \pm 55; L.v. 7-1- \pm 22.

Slender aplatated body. Head lower than body, somewhat more than three in length without tail. Eyes directed upwards, oval. Its longest diameter about once in snout, about twice in postorbital part of head. Lower jaw longer than upper. Bands of villiform teeth in jaws. Villiform teeth on vomer and palatines. Tongue toothless, large. Seven spines on suborbital and subopercular ridge,

the fifth one the largest. Supraorbital ridge with three to four spines. Behind the middle of the eye is another ridge with 5 to 6 spines. This ridge is the continuation of the lateral line, the scales of which are not spined. Height of first dorsal about as long as postorbital part of head, third spine the longest. First spine short and thick. Length of the fin longer than postorbital part of head. Second dorsal about as high as first, second and third spines longest, the further ones gradually becoming shorter. Last rays somewhat prolonged. Length of second dorsal about as long as head. Height of anal about as long as snout and half eye. The anal fin is about as long as the dorsal. Length of pectoral fin, somewhat shorter than head without snout. Ventrals about as long as dorsal. Tail rounded. Colour brownish with streaks of darker spots on body and fins. Traces of dark bands on body. Narrow dark bands radiating from the eyes.

One specimen of a total length of 153 mm. South Coast of New Guinea 1932.

Literature:

1. *Platycephalus malayanus* BLEEKER. Nieuwe tientall. diagn. v. visschen van Sumatra. Nat. Tijdschr. v. Ned. Indië V.
2. *Platycephalus malayanus* GÜNTHER. Catalogue of Fishes II 1860, p. 184.
3. *Platycephalus malayanus* BLEEKER. Atlas Ichthyologique Tab. CCCC XIX.
4. *Platycephalus malayanus* BLEEKER. Revision des espèces insulindiennes du Genre *Platycephalus* Versl. Kôn. Acad. v. Wetenschappen 1878.

Fam. MALACANTHIDAE.

MALACANTHUS C.V.

Malacanthus latovittatus (LAC.).

D.47; A.38; P.16; V.5; L.l. \pm 115; 9 rows of scales between linea lateralis and first rays of dorsal.

Long slender fish. Head about 3.5 in length without tail. Eye small, round, more than 7 in head, about 3 in postorbital part. Wholly developed eyelids. Nostrils small in front of the eye. The anterior one the smallest, about one diameter in front of the eye. Lips thick. Upper jaw somewhat longer than lower. Several rows of slender pointed teeth in each jaw. A big flat spine on the hindborder of the operculum. Height of dorsal twice as long as the eye. It is situated over almost the whole length of the body, beginning just behind the hindborder of the operculum. The length of the anal is equal to the distance from the origin of the anal fin to the corner of the mouth. Pectoral as long as head without snout. Insertion of ventrals below the insertion of the pectorals. Length of ventrals about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the pectorals. Caudal slightly emarginated. Hindborder of scales ciliated. The scales become smaller towards the nape and are not imbricated there, as is the case on the belly. A naked spot just above the pectorals. Several rows of more or less irregularly placed,

not imbricated, scales behind and below the orbit and on the operculum. A broad dark band with rather irregular outlines from operculum to caudal. This band is continued on the caudal, where it has a bifurcation downwards, so that on the lower half of the caudal a whitish spot is included. This whitish spot reaches to the hindborder of the caudal. Upper part of caudal whitish. Abdomen whitish. Just above the longitudinal band on the body (which becomes fainter anteriorly) is an area which is whitish too and which gradually becomes darker towards the back. Head darkish. Lower half of dorsal blackish, upper part darkish (Description of the formol specimens!)

3 specimens of a total length of 35,37 and 41 cm, collected at different times at the fishmarket of Batavia. The specimens were caught in the western part of the Java-sea on coral reefs by Japanese fishermen. Exact locality unknown.

Literature:

1. *Malacanthus latovittatus* BLEEKER. Verh. Bat. Genootschap XXII, 1849, For further references see WEBER and DE BEAUFORT. Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago I (also under the name of *M. taeniatus*).
2. *Malacanthus latovittatus* GÜNTHER. Catalogue of fishes III, 1861, p. 360.
3. *Oceanops latovittatus* JORDAN and SEALE. Bull. Bureau of Fisheries XXV, 1905, p. 277.
4. *Malacanthus latovittatus* FOWLER, Fishes of Oceania (Memoirs of the B.P. Bishop Museum X, 1928, p. 236).

Fam. LABRIDAE.

LABROIDES BLEEKER.

Labroides bicolor FOWLER and BEAN.

D.IX,11; A.III.10; P.12; V.5; L.1.26; L.tr.4-1-10.

Body oblong, slender. Head 3 in length without caudal. Height 4 in length. Eye rounded, 6.5 in head, 3.5 in postorbital part, about twice apart. Suborbital region and operculum conspicuously scaled. Lips produced, upper lip slightly longer than lower, lower lip divided into two lobes. Two curved canines in upper jaw, two somewhat smaller ones in the lower one. The upper canines just fitting in the aperture between the two lower ones. Linea lateralis bent down abruptly behind last ray of dorsal. Length of dorsal somewhat more than twice in length of head and body. First dorsal spine small, the following becoming higher gradually. Last dorsal spine lower than first dorsal ray. Length of anal somewhat less than 4 in length of head and body. Pectoral as long as postorbital part of head and half eye. Ventrals situated just before pectorals, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of pectorals, outer ray somewhat produced. Caudal slightly rounded. Head and anterior part of body brownish with a greenish tinge in the head. Posterior end of body and caudal yellowish white with a blackish submarginal crescent on the caudal. The whitish part of the body does not extend to before the last

spine of the dorsal. Lower half of anal and dorsal dark brownish, upper half greenish or bluish in the anterior part and whitish in the posterior part. Paired fins darkish.

One specimen of a total length of 12 cm. Found in the catch of Japanese fishermen (consisting of coralfishes) at the fishmarket of Batavia in 1934. The exact locality where this fish was caught is unknown, but it is certainly in the western part of the Java-sea.

Literature:

1. *Labroides bicolor* FOWLER and BEAN. Bulletin No. 100 Vol. 7 of the United States National Museum p. 224, 1928.

Fam. **BLENNIIDAE.**

XIPHASIA SWAINSON.

Xiphasia lessoni (KAUP.).

D.110; C.10; A. \pm 100; P.11; V.3; B.6.

Very elongate eellike fish with more or less compressed tail. Head and abdomen about twice as high as tail, which in its middle is somewhat higher than in its anterior part, gradually tapering posteriorly. Greatest height of head and trunk twice in length of trunk and about 1.5 in head, somewhat more than postorbital part of head. Eye large, about twice in postorbital part of head and one apart. Snout shorter than eye, rounded. Gape of mouth opposite to lower part of eye, descending obliquely backwards reaching to below anterior part of eye. Nostrils conspicuous. Posterior nostril on a level with the superior rim of the eye and above the anterior rim. Just behind the anterior nostril a small opening (pore?) is to be seen. A row of small conical somewhat curved teeth in each jaw. In upper jaw a pair of small canines. A pair of big ones in the lower jaw. Length of head and trunk about 6.5 in tail, 7.5 in total length. Gillopening small, just before the pectorals. Pectorals somewhat longer than postorbital part of head. Ventrals about as long as eye. Vertical fins all united, Dorsal beginning on the head, just between the eye. Greatest height about 26 in length without caudal fin. Greatest height of tail about 40 in its length. Height of head somewhat less than 1.5 in its length. Eye about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length of head. Head \pm 16.5 in total length and about twice in trunk. Colour of formol specimen brownish. Vertical fins blackish. Minute black chromophores on head.

One specimen of a total length of 230 mm from the south coast of New Guinea 1932.

Literature:

1. *Nemophis lessoni* KAUP. Proceedings Zool. Soc. 1858 p. 168. (fig!).
 2. *Xiphasia setifer* (?) FOWLER. Fishes of Oceania, Memoirs of the B.P. Bishop Museum, Vol. X 1928.
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