Zoological Miscellany.

**D鄢acle. Pygoma (Durea) Monticulatia, n.s.** Margin very irregular, lobed, greatly thickened at rest of shell by a sharp elevated rim, mouth edged; operculum valves large, completely closing sheath, none; tubular support subconical, deep. Collection of the British Mu-

**Descripatus of Guilding.**

Has described this animal as a genus of Mollusca, examining a specimen which formed part of Sir John's collection. I am satisfied that it is an *Annelida*, as Dr. considered it. In the Zoological Journal, IV., 278, no. above observations were made; has remarked that it, connecting the Julidae with the Worms amongst the Nereids of MacLeay's it appears rather unites the family of Nereidae with the Lumbrici or

**Unialis, Guilding. Zool. Jour. ii. 4, 5., t. 14. Nereis S. Hurna Shawanaum, Leach's MSS. Brit. Mus. not a,illuclmen 2, attenuated, cylindrical, finely ringed; one at the base of the tentacula; mouth below the ventral; soft, closely ringed, attenuated behind; each formed of several rings, and furnished on each side with conical foot, ending in several bristles. Inhab. West Indies, Jamaica. Sloane; Mus.

**new species of Amblyrynchus of Mr. Bell, in eum.**

**Amblyrynchus. Amb. suberistatus.** Head with unpigmented scales, (smallest over the eyes) a series of rather larger, short, broad scales; a row of short, conical processes on the back of the first half as wide as high) scales short, conical, blunt, and larger on the tail and limbs. Inhab. Galapagos? Body 13½, and tail 8 inches.


**some new species of African Birds discovered by Sabine, R. A. in the Collection of the British Museum.**

**Ploceus collaria.** Black; lower part of (eucheneum) bright yellow; chest, abdomen, and wing; bill black, conical, rounded between the nostrils; tail slightly rounded, first quill rather shorter than the second, with fourth longest; tarsus black; bill to gape 10½, to forehead 8½; tarsus 10 lines. Total length 18 inches.

**Red-breasted Weaver. Ploceus nitens.** Shin blue-black, lower part of throat and chest bright crimson; wing and tail, lower part of back and abdomen black brown; bill black, (white at the tip injured,) tarsus black; tail slightly rounded. Total length 6½ inches. Bill to gape 10½, to forehead 8½; tarsus 10 lines.

**White Rump Chatara. Chatara bicolor.** Blue-black, diller on the throat and beneath; long upper tail coverts, hinder part of chest, abdomen, vent and under tail coverts pure white with black shaft to the feathers; tail even, the shaft loosely spinose; under plumage black brown; bill short, depressed. Length 14½; expanse of wing 11 inches; bill to gape 5, to front 2 lines. Inhab. Africa.

**Sabini's Thamnophilus. Thamnophilus Sabini.** Blue-black; back, rump, chin and beneath, under wing-coverts and base of inner edge of the quill pure white; quills black, bluish edged; tail obscurely banded; bill large, conical, long; culmen very wide and rounded, extended 8½; wings 3 inches; bill 13; tarsus 11½ lines. This bird has very nearly the bill of Barria, but longer, and it has the nostrils, nasal groove, the false first quill, the geographical distribution and colouring of the *Lanius*, it will probably form a new section of that family.

**XII. Description of a new species of Chameleon discovered by Capt. Owen, in Africa.**

**Three-horned Chameleon. Chameleo Oweni, tab. 4, old and young.** Pale brown, marbled and lined with black; head with three long, conical, slightly curved horns covered with a sheath, the front one placed between the nostrils, rather the largest, the side ones on the front of the eyebrows; scales rather large, pentangular; body with small, nearly uniform scales, with a few smaller scales intermingled between them, those of the dorsal line are nearly square; tail slender. The young are more distinctly marbled and the horns shorter. Inhab. Fernando Po, Capt. Owen.

**XIII. Description of twelve new genera of Fish, discovered by Gen. Hardwicke, in India, the greatest part in the British Museum.**

**Gen. TEMERA.**

Fam. Rainiade.

Body orbicular; ventral fins large, produced nearly square; tail very short, end compressed, finned; dorsal fin, none; most nearly allied to Torpedo, but differs in having no dorsal fin, in which character it is most nearly allied to Narke of Cunip; a genus not noticed by Cuvier, which has only one dorsal fin while Torpedo has two.


Body long, lanceolate, compressed, covered with small scales; head produced, beak-shaped; mouth small; under lip one bearded; pelvis produced, bag-like, with a single rather long spine in front; dorsal fin one, long; anal long; tail long, lanceolate; most allied to Aluterus (les Aluteres, Cuv.)

Bearded Anacanthus. Anacanthus barbatus, Illust. Ind. Zool. Pisc. t. 1. f. 2. Brown, rather paler beneath; under part of the jaws, body and ventral pouch whitish, marbled with black lines; anal fin produced a little beyond the dorsal fin; tail nearly half as long as the body, D. 46. V. 11. A. 50. P. 8; Singapore.


Dorsal fin longer than the anal, the lips with a series of bars, allied to Cirrhinus, (les Cirrhines, Cuv.)


Body ovate, lanceolate, compressed with small scales; head and operculum naked, with a large spine just behind each nostril; mouth small; nose produced; dorsal fin moderate, medial, opposite the ventral fins; anal fin short. All Hamilton's Cobitis belong to this genus, and so does one of the European species.


Gen. Diplopterus. Fam. Esocidae?

Body fusiform, compressed; mouth protractile, (toothless?) eyes large; head scalv; ventral fins placed a little before the pectoral, first ray long; pectoral small; dorsal fin posterior, placed over the second anal; anal fins two, well separated; tail rounded, free.


Dorsal fin small, spineless over the front ray of the anal fin, with a series of small spines before it. Most allied to Schilba, but differs in the position of the dorsal fin.


Body compressed; fins all spineless; fat fin very short and small over the end of the very long anal fin; ventral fin small, nearly under the pectoral; tail forked. Most allied to Melalopterus of Geoffroy.


Gen. Chaca.

Dorsal fins 2, first anterior short, hinder long; and anal fins; first ray of the pectoral fin spine soft; head very broad. Allied to Aspredo. Hamilton's Chaca. Chaca Hamiltonii. Plat. Ganges, t. 28.

Gen. Rastona.

Dorsal fin none; rest like Pristigraster. Russell's Rastona. Rastona Russelliana. Six species distinguished from the want of the fin, there are two specimens in the British Museum, neither indication of that organ.

Gen. Colia.

Body tapering, compressed; dorsal fin short; and caudal fin united; pectoral fins small; rays and free; rest of the characters like Thrissa.


Gen. Rataboula.

Body cylindrical, lateral line straight, caudal large; teeth conical in both jaws, equal; dorsal fin distinct; dorsal fin short, behind the middle of the body; rounded; pectoral fin small; gill apertures small; fins.


Gen. Moringua.

Body cylindrical; lateral line straight, inferior; small; jaws subequal; teeth of the upper jaw with a central row along the palate, in the lower with 11, dorsal, anal, and caudal fins united; dorsal fin considerably behind the middle of the body; ventral and anal fins small; tail a little rounded at the middle of the body.

Linum Moringua, Moringua Linearis, Att. MSS. Ind. Zool. t. 11. f. 1. Description of three Species of Trichurus in a

Armed Trichurus. Trichurus armatus, fish, t. 41? not good. Head long, compressed, of the animal; forehead depressed; jaws oblique; front teeth very large, barbed behind, obliquely sharp at the point; bones very long, reaching to the middle; pectoral fin, with a series of minute spines beneath the pectoral fin, and then continued below the rays of the body. Indian Ocean. Brit. Mus.
Zoological Miscellany.

Fam. Balistidae.

Oxolate, compressed, covered with small scales; head reched; mouth small; under lip one beaded; pelvis with a single rather long spine in front; dorsal fin long; tail long, lanceolate; most allied to Alutera (A. Annamita barbata, Illust. Ind. Zool. Fig. 21.)

Fam. Cyprinidae.

Oxolate, compressed with small scales; head and opercle large spine just behind each nostril; mouth small; anal fin moderate, median, opposite the ventral fins; Hamilton’s Cobitis belong to this genus, and so does an species.

Batis Almorhae. Subnasoal spines double; brownish spots; fins pale, three or four banded. P. 13. D. 11.

Almorah.

Fam. Esoxidae?

Oxolate; mouth protractile, (toothless?) eyes ventral fins placed a little before the pectoral, first small; dorsal fin posterior, placed over the second so, well separated; tail rounded, free.

Fam. Diplosternanidae, Illust. Ind. Zool. t. 4. 19, beneath purplish white with a broad purple band in the mouth passing the under half of the eyes to the tail, base yellowing, end purple. P. 16. A. 3. 12. C. 8. 5; height 1; breadth 1.

Fam. Siluridae.

Oxolate, spineless over the front ray of the anal fin, with a base before it. Most allied to Scliba, but differs in the dorsal fin.


Fam. Siluridae.

Oxolate, with all spinous; fat fin very short and small over very long anal fin; ventral fin small, nearly under the keeled. Most allied to Odontobutis of Geoffroy.


Bengal. Eaten by the natives.

Zoological Miscellany.

Gen. Chaca.

Fam. Siluridae.

Dorsal fins 2, first anterior short, hinder long, united to the caudal and anal fins; first ray of the pectoral fin spinous, rest of the fins all soft; head very broad. Allied to Aspidoro.


Gen. Raconda.

Dorsal fin none; rest like Pristigator.

Russel’s Raconda. Raconda Russeliana. Silvery; Sugar Roads. A species distinguished from the want of the fin by the fishermen; there are two specimens in the British Museum, neither showing the slightest indication of that organ.

Gen. Cobia.

Fam. Cephalidae.

Body tapering, compressed; dorsal fin short, over the ventral; anal and caudal fin united; pectoral fins small; rays five, three upper long and free; rest of the characters like Thrissa.


Gen. Rataboura.

Fam. Murenidae.

Body cylindrical, lateral line straight, central; head short, mouth small; teeth conical in both jaws, equal; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins distinct; dorsal fin short, behind the middle of the body; caudal fin rounded; pectoral fin small; Gill apertures small just behind the pectoral fins.


Gen. Murenus.

Fam. Murenidae.

Body cylindrical; lateral line straight, inferior; head short; mouth small; jaws subequal; teeth of the upper jaw conical, acute, recurved, with a central row along the palatine, in the lower jaw short, blunt, equal; anal, dorsal, and caudal fins united; dorsal fin commencing just before the front of the anal fin; pectoral fins small; tail compressed; vent behind the middle of the body.

Linear Moringua, Moringua Linearis, Anguilla Linearis, Hardw. MSS. Illust. Ind. Zool. t. 11, f. 1.

Description of three Species of Trichirurus in the British Museum.

Armed Trichirurus. Trichirurus Armatus. Sawula, Russel, Ind., fish, t. 41? not good. Head long, compressed, more than ¹ the length of the animal; forehead depressed; jaws obliquely truncated in front; front teeth very large, barred behind, obliquely produced; intermarginal bones very long, reaching to the under middle of the eye; body compressed, with a series of minute spines beneath; lateral line arched over the pectoral fin, and then continued below the middle about ½ the height of the body. Indian Ocean. Brit. Mus.