

$4\frac{2}{3}$ . Snout as long as or longer than eye, the diameter of which is  $4\frac{2}{3}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head; interorbital width  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{2}{3}$  in the length of head. Maxillary extending beyond the eye; lower jaw projecting, covering the anterior part of the præmaxillary band of teeth when the mouth is closed; gular plate  $\frac{2}{3}$  or a little less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of the lower jaw, which is more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  that of the head; 28 to 32 branchiostegals; 14 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 94 to 98 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 21–23, with 16 or 17 branched rays; anal 15–16, with 11 or 12 branched rays; pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head, extending a little less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the distance from its base to the pelvics; origin of pelvics a little nearer to base of caudal than to end of snout. Least depth of caudal peduncle  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{2}{5}$  the length of head. 63 or 64 vertebræ.

From the Cape of Good Hope to China and Japan.

Here described from a Madras specimen of 350 mm. and one from the Cape measuring 680 mm. in total length. The latter is a more slender fish than the former, but seems to be the same species. Counts of scales, fin-rays, &c. in two small specimens (110 mm.) from Madras, and of stuffed examples from South Africa and China, are included in the description. Two skins from Dr. Kirk's collection, labelled respectively Lake Nyasa and Shiré River, may belong to this species.

#### 7. *Elops lacerta*, Cuv. & Val., 1846.

*Elops congicus*, Bouleng., 1898.

This small species, reaching a length of 560 mm. in West-African rivers, agrees with the preceding in the structure of the mouth, but has fewer branchiostegals, more numerous gill-rakers, larger scales, vertebræ in greater number, &c.

### VIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Rhynchota from Bengal.* By W. L. DISTANT.

#### HETEROPTERA.

##### Fam. Saldidæ.

##### Subfam. *SALDINÆ*.

##### *Valleriola cicindeloides*, sp. n.

Greyish ochraceous, thickly shortly palely pilose; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and four short longitudinal fasciæ

(not reaching basal margin and sometimes fused in pairs) to posterior lobe greyish fuscous; eyes, ocelli, anterior collar to pronotum, and a small spot near each posterior pronotal angle piceous; scutellum greyish fuscous, with the apex pale; body beneath and legs greyish ochraceous; longitudinal streaks and apices to femora and transverse segmental shadings to abdomen beneath piceous; corium greyish fuscous, costal and inner claval margins, two spots on clavus (one near base, the other near apex), two spots near middle of corium, and a cluster of spots at its apex very pale ochraceous; membrane pale greyish ochraceous, the veins fuscous; antennæ pale fuscous, basal joint and apex of apical joint very pale ochraceous, second joint ochraceous, with its apex darker; head transversely concave between the eyes; pronotum strongly transversely impressed behind the dark anterior collar, the anterior lobe with the anterior and lateral margins and a central longitudinal line greyish ochraceous, its surface with some large and coarse punctures, posterior lobe subgranulose, giving the appearance of dense paler spots, the lateral margins longly pilose; scutellum foveately depressed on basal area, its apical area ridged; legs finely pilose, the femora more strongly so; ocelli two.

Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Bengal; Pusa (*Maxwell-Lefroy*).

## HOMOPTERA.

### Fam. Fulgoridæ.

#### Subfam. ISSINÆ.

#### *Hilda bengalensis*, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum pale green, extreme apical margin of vertex almost continuously black; pronotum with the margins testaceous; basal area of face between the eyes black, with four prominent small white spots, in some specimens the spots near the eyes are obsolete and only the two central spots are visible, this black area margined posteriorly with greyish white; clypeus, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; tegmina pale testaceous, basal half of clavus castaneous, with an apical white margin and this dark area outwardly continued on corium, with a large whitish spot varying in size and shape, corium also crossed beyond middle by a whitish transverse fascia narrowly margined with black and broadly angulated on each side at costal margin, apical area a little paler in hue and inwardly defined and margined by a

waved pale greyish line, and preceded near suture by a dark spot containing one or more small pupillate white spots; wings hyaline; face strongly transversely impressed between the insertions of the antennæ, medially angulate, the lateral margins before the angulation moderately concave; vertex with a distinct longitudinal impression.

*Vars.*—Becoming darker in hue, the pale green coloration replaced by dark testaceous, and with a large piceous or dusky spot in the white subbasal spot to corium and in the postmedial transverse whitish fascia to same.

Long., incl. tegm., 5–5½ mm.

*Hab.* Bengal; Pusa, Muzaffarpur, Barisal.

Allied to *H. malayensis*, Dist., from which it differs by the longitudinally impressed vertex, the angulate face, concolorous legs, partial or complete absence of the ocellate spots on apical area of tegmina, &c. The life-history of this insect is being studied by Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, and it will be figured in my conclusion of the Appendix to the Rhynchotal portion of the 'Fauna of British India.'

IX.—*Description of a new Freshwater Gobiid Fish from the Niger.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Eleotris pleurops.*

Body rather strongly compressed, its depth 3 times in total length; length of head 3½ times in total length. Head as broad as deep, flat above, upper surface and sides scaled; snout broad, truncate, as long as eye; eye perfectly lateral, 4 times in length of head and twice in interorbital width; lower jaw not projecting; maxillary not quite reaching to below anterior border of eye; no canine teeth; no præopercular spine. Dorsals VII, I 8, well separated from each other, longest rays  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head. Anal I 10, opposite to second dorsal. Pectoral  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of head, ventral  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Caudal rounded-subacuminate, as long as head. Caudal peduncle 1½ times as long as deep. Scales strongly ciliated, 32 in a longitudinal series, 10 between origin of dorsal and anal. Dark brown, lighter on the belly; fins brown, dorsals with round whitish spots.

Total length 75 mm.

A single specimen from the Lower Niger, presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. Paul Arnold, of Hamburg.