NOTICE OF RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF TASMANIAN FISHES,

By Robt. M. Johnston, F.L.S., Etc.

[*Read 13th August*, 1883.]

Family—Labridæ.

Body oblong or elongate, covered with cycloid scales. The lateral line extends to the caudal fin, or is interrupted. One dorsal fin with the spinous portion as well developed as the soft; the soft dorsal similar to the anal. Ventral fins thoracic, with one spine and five soft rays. Palate without teeth; only one lower pharyngeal bone without median suture. Branchiostegals, five or six; gills, three and a half; pseudo-branchial and air bladder. Pyloric appendages, none; stomach without cæcal sac.

Genus Olistherops (Richardson).

Head entirely naked; scales of moderate size; lateral line continuous; snout of moderate extent; dorsal spines numerous, flexible; teeth as in Odax.

Olistherops Brownii.—Nov. Sp.

D. $\frac{18}{10}$; A. $\frac{3}{9}$; L. Lat. 58-60; L. $\frac{7}{14}$.

The height of the body is contained five times and one-fifth in the total length. Caudal fin somewhat lyre-shaped owing to the upper and lower filamentous rays being produced two or three inches beyond the middle series. Like *O. cyanomelas* (Richards.) of the Australian coast, from which perhaps it is doubtfully separable, there is a bluish streak along the upper and lower margins of caudal fin; there are bluish patches on the snout, and the general colour of the body is a dull greenish blue. Caught by Mr. John Brown in the neighbourhood of Table Cape. This is the first representative of the genus recorded from Tasmanian waters. Its nearest ally in Tasmania is the genus Odax, of which "The Stranger" is a member.

The following are the measurements of the specimen examined, and now presented to the Society:—

Total length	$19\frac{1}{2}$	inches
Body	$15\frac{1}{2}$	„
Head	$3\frac{1}{2}$	„
Snout	$1\frac{1}{4}$	„
Dia. of eye	$\frac{1}{2}$	„

Family Hoplegnathidæ (Bleeker).

—*Gunth. Cat.* III., *p.* 357.

Body compressed and elevated, covered with very small

ctenoid scales. Lateral line continuous. The bones of the jaw have a sharp trenchant dentigerous edge, as in Scarus. The teeth, if at all conspicuous, being continuous with the bone, forming a more or less distinct serrature; no teeth on the palate. The spinous portion of the dorsal fin is rather more developed than the soft; the spines strong; anal, with three spines, similarly to the soft dorsal; ventrals thoracic, with one spine and five soft rays.

Australian, Japanese, and Peruvian coasts.

Genus Hoplegnathus (Richardson).

The spinous dorsal with *twelve* spines; the soft dorsal and anal rather elevated; vertical fins somewhat scaly on the basal portion.

Hoplegnathus Conwayii (?) (Richardson).

D. $\frac{11}{12}$; A. $\frac{3}{12}$; P. 18; L. Lat. 96-98.

Height of body contained about two times and a half in the total length; eye large. First spine of dorsal small, situate in a vertical line drawn immediately behind the posterior margin of operculum; second, third, and fourth spines gradually increasing relatively; the fifth, sixth, and seventh nearly equal, being longest; the spinous dorsal occupies the greater portion of the back; the soft dorsal, though containing as many rays, is relatively much shorter; anal developed similarly to the dorsal; colour of body and fins pinkish, mottled with darker spots; sides with four distinct transverse bands, the last situate close to the caudal fin.

Derwent.

Total length	$23\frac{1}{2}$	inches
Body	$21\frac{1}{8}$	„
Head	$6\frac{6}{8}$	„
Snout	$2\frac{5}{8}$	„
Dia. of eye	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„
Greatest depth...	9	„
Least depth at peduncle	$2\frac{2}{8}$	„

I have doubtedly referred this fine fish to Richardson's (H. Conwayii), as it is possible the spines of dorsal are variable.

Salmo Fontinalis (Mitch).

—*Gunth. Cat.* VI., *p.* 152

B. 12; D. 12; A. 10; L. lat. 200; Caec. pyl. 34.

No median series of teeth along the hyoid bone. Head of moderate size; cleft of mouth wide; maxillary long, narrow,

straight, extending far behind the eye; adult males with the lower jaw prominent; teeth of moderate size; præoperculum short in a longitudinal direction, with the lower limb very indistinct; fins moderately developed; the length of the pectoral is about one-half of the distance of its root from that of the ventral; dorsal as high or higher than long; caudal truncate in adults, lunate in the young; body with numerous pale red spots; fins generally with black and orange (or white) marginal band; dorsal fin with transverse series of brown or black spots. A native of the rivers and lakes of North America.

This species has recently been introduced to Tasmania by the Salmon Commissioners, from New Zealand, where it has been successfully established. It is said to be greatly superior to the English brown trout, and to be equally hardy.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF MUS, WITH A LIST OF THE TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS OF TASMANIA,

By E. T. Higgins, M.R.C.S., Eng., and W. F. Petterd, C.M.Z.S.

[*Read 10th September*, 1883.]

Mus Tetragonurus.—Nov. Spec. ♂

Quadrangular Tailed Rat.

Form stout. Head short and broad. Muzzle rounded. Fur very long, soft, dark ashy-grey on the back, annulated with a paler tint, thickly interspersed with longer dark brown, almost black, hair; under surface slatey-grey, lips and chin slatey-grey. Ears short, broadly rounded, clothed sparsely internally, and thickly externally with short hairs of an ashy-grey colour. Whiskers dark brown, of the same length as the head. Fore legs short. Fore and hind feet clothed on the upper surface with ashy-grey hair; under surface naked, dark brown. Tail short quadrangular, sparingly clothed with dark brown hair, through which the scales, which are of moderate size, can be distinctly seen. The young resemble the full grown specimens in colour of fur, and quadrangular shape of tail.

Length from tip of nose to root of tail ...	6	inches
„ of tail	$3\frac{7}{8}$	„
„ from nose to eye	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
„ from nose to ear	$1\frac{5}{16}$	„
„ of ear	$\frac{5}{8}$	„
Width of ear	$\frac{5}{8}$	„
Length of fore feet and nails...	$\frac{7}{16}$	„
„ of hind feet and nails	$1\frac{1}{4}$	„