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## NEW AFRICAN FISHES

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Following the publication of its Bulletin on Congo fishes, Monsieur A. Baudon kindly sent this Museum some small fresh-water fishes from French Equatorial Africa, which are interesting to compare with the large collections brought back by The American Museum of Natural History Congo Expedition a few years ago. Among them are three previously undescribed species as follows.

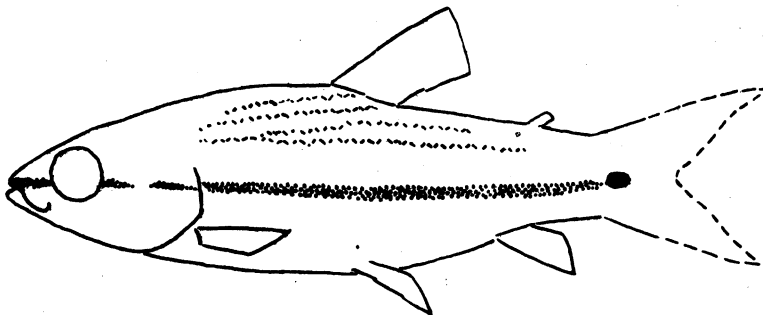


Fig. 1. *Nannæthiops angustolinea*. 19 mm. to base of caudal.

### ***Nannæthiops angustolinea*, new species**

The type, No. 8106 American Museum of Natural History, from Fort Crampel, Gribingui, West Africa, August 1919, measures 19 mm. to base of caudal. Depth, 3.2 in this (standard) length; head, 3.0. Eye, 3.5 in head; snout, 4.0; maxillary, 3.7; interorbital, 3.2; depth of caudal peduncle, 2.3. Dorsal origin equidistant between base of caudal and front of pupil; pectorals reach  $\frac{3}{8}$  distance to ventrals; ventrals  $\frac{2}{3}$  distance to anal; caudal forked. Dorsal with 11, anal with 9 rays. Adipose small but well developed. Scales ciliate, 33. The 7 front ones with tubes; 11 rows between dorsal and ventral. A bold dark stripe from snout to base of caudal where it ends in a conspicuous, longitudinally oval black spot. Several faint, narrow dark streaks higher up on the side between the rows of scales, about 4 below the dorsal.

Besides the type, 2 specimens, 17 and 20 mm. long, have the same data.

In this little fish the dorsal origin is more posterior than in related species of the genera *Nannæthiops* and *Neolebias*, and its color pattern, usually diagnostic in these species, is somewhat different from that of those described.

***Barilius engrauloides*, new species**

The type, our only specimen, No. 8107 American Museum of Natural History, from the Ubangui River at Bangui, West Africa, July 1919, is 67 mm. long to base of caudal. Depth, 4.0 in this (standard) length; head, 3.6. Eye, 3.4 in head; snout, 3.4; maxillary, 2.2; interorbital, 4.6; least depth of peduncle, 2.7; longest dorsal ray, 2.5; longest anal ray, 1.8; pectoral, 1.0; ventral, 1.6. Dorsal with 9

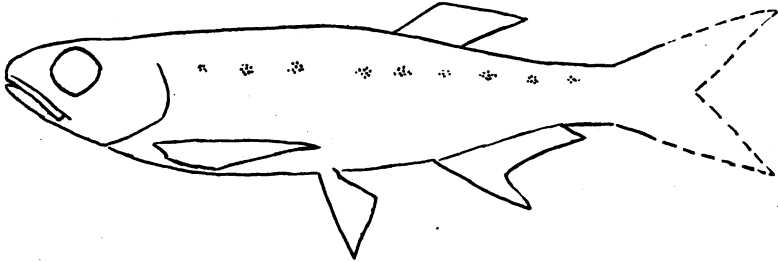
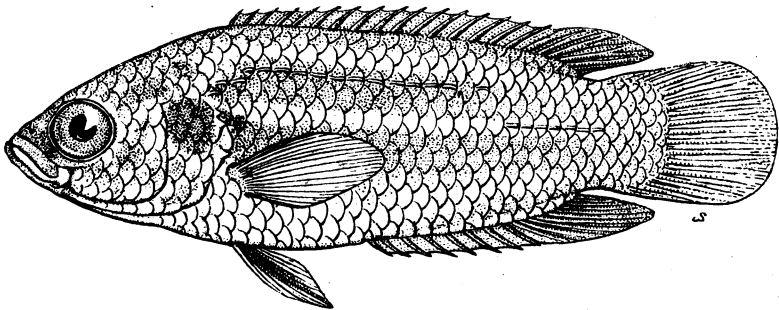


Fig. 2. *Barilius engrauloides*. 67 mm. to base of caudal.

rays; anal with 10. The dorsal origin is a little nearer the base of caudal than posterior margin of opercle; pectoral just reaches ventral, which extends  $\frac{2}{3}$  the distance to anal; anal origin under center of dorsal. The jaws are equal, ventral outline slightly more convex than dorsal. Lateral line complete, 37; 6 rows of scales between lateral line and dorsal, 2 between same and ventrals; 12 around caudal peduncle.

Color in alcohol pale, an irregular row of 11 dark dots along the side on a level with the eye.

This fish has the dorsal origin very far back for a *Barilius*. It seems to be more or less intermediate between species of that genus and of *Engraulicypris*.



AMNH No 8108

Fig. 3. *Anabas lineatus*, type. 37 mm. to base of caudal.

***Anabas lineatus*, new species**

The type, our only specimen, No. 8108 American Museum of Natural History, from French Equatorial Africa, is 37 mm. long to base of caudal. Depth, contained

3.0 in this (standard) length; head, 2.9. Eye, 3.6 in head; maxillary, 3.3; inter-orbital, 4.0; least depth of peduncle, 2.2; longest dorsal spine, 4.0; longest dorsal ray, 2.0; pectoral, 1.6; ventral (which is pointed and just does not reach anal origin), 2.0; longest anal spine, 4.5; longest anal ray, 1.8. Head bluntly pointed, the greatest depth of the body at the origin of the ventrals, peduncle short and distinct. The only serrulations about the head 4 or 5 small teeth on the edge of the opercle opposite the base of the pectoral. Dorsal XVI, 7; anal VIII, 10. Scales 27; 12 cross-series between dorsal and ventrals. Ground color in alcohol pale, darker along the back, two longitudinal parallel dark shades separated by a narrow pale line along the sides, ventrals and vertical fins more or less blackish.

Differs most strikingly from *A. nanus* in color, that species having bold dark crossbands.

