

Ceratodus miolepis, Gthr.

Irregularities in the arrangement of scales do not appear to be scarce in both species of this genus, and occur chiefly in the median line of the back or abdomen, some of the scales of the median series being either subdivided or confluent with those of the adjoining series. The specimens collected by the naturalists of the Challenger Expedition belong to the smaller-scaled species, which, as far as is known at present, is confined to the Mary River. In some twenty specimens from that river, which passed through my hands, the normal number of longitudinal series was found to be twenty-one, although in a few of them, as also in one of the specimens of the Challenger collection, one more or less may be counted on account of the irregularity mentioned. The Burnett *Ceratodus* (*Ceratodus forsteri*) is more rarely brought to Europe. I have seen three specimens only, which had eighteen rows of scales; but Dr A. B. Meyer mentions a specimen in which he counted twelve scales below the lateral line, or nineteen altogether (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1875, vol. xv. p. 368).

Oligorus macquariensis, C. V., River Mary, near the village of Tiaro.

Ctenolates ambiguus, Rich., Queensland, lat. 27° 9' long. 144° 0'.

Datniu ambigua, Richards, Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror," Fish., p. 25, pl. xix.

Ctenolates macquariensis, Gthr., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 320, pl. xxxiii.

Therapon unicolor, Gthr., Queensland, lat. 27° 0' S., long. 144° 0'; River Mary, near the village of Tiaro.

Ambassis marianus, n. sp.

D. $7/\frac{1}{10-11}$, A. $\frac{3}{11}$, L. lat. 28. The height of the body is two-fifths, or in young specimens less than two-fifths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one-third. The diameter of the eye is two-sevenths of the length of the head and two-thirds of that of the postorbital portion. Præorbital strongly serrated. Scales on the middle of the trunk much larger, and those on the nape much smaller than the remainder. Lateral line interrupted below the end of the spinous dorsal, the pores of the posterior portion being rather indistinct. The second dorsal spine is as long as, or sometimes a little longer than, the third, and one-fourth of the total length (without caudal). The third anal spine is longer than the second, but considerably shorter than the second of the dorsal. A narrow, silvery, longitudinal streak along the middle of the tail; the membrane between the second and third dorsal spines blackish. Caudal fin not coloured.

We had altogether some fair sport, and a good opportunity of seeing the natives and making ourselves familiar with the character of Australian scenery and the Australian fauna. I am sure all our party will long remember our months' excursion with pleasure.

Most of the fishes in the Queensland list were procured during this trip. Those marked lat. 27° 9' long., 144° 0' E., were collected by Mr Lyon at his station about 400 miles inland of Brisbane, and was sent by him to Mr Murray.—C. Wy. T.]