

REPTILES.—By Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S.

Numerous specimens of a Gecko, *Peropus mutilatus*, were collected by Mr. Gulliver. This small species is not only generally distributed in the Mascarene Islands, but occurs also in numerous islands of the East Indian Archipelago.

Mr. E. Newton has received quite recently a specimen of *Phelsuma cepedianum*, which was caught by Mr. H. E. Desmarais on the 1st of July 1876, in the jungle of Rodriguez. This species is common in Madagascar and almost all the Mascarene Islands, but seems to be very scarce in Rodriguez.

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A.—MARINE SPECIES.

The marine fish fauna of Rodriguez does not differ in any respect from the well-known fauna of Mauritius, the Seychelles, or Zanzibar; and the species collected by the naturalists of the Expedition being not uncommon species, it will be sufficient to enumerate them in the following list:—

<i>Holocentrum diadema</i> , Lacép.	<i>Salarias quadricornis</i> , C. & V.
„ <i>spiniferum</i> , Forsk.	<i>Teuthis nebulosa</i> , Q. & G.
<i>Serranus hexagonatus</i> , Forst.	<i>Naseus unicornis</i> , Forsk.
„ <i>flavocerulens</i> , Lacép.	<i>Acanthurus desjardini</i> , Benn.
<i>Mesoprion fulviflamma</i> , Forsk.	„ <i>matoides (blochii)</i> , C. & V.
<i>Dules marginatus</i> , C. & V.	„ <i>strigosus</i> , Benn.
<i>Pentapus avrolineatus</i> , Lacép.	„ <i>triestegus</i> , L.
<i>Mulloides flavolineatus</i> , Lacép.	<i>Atherina pinguis</i> , Lacép.
<i>Lethrinus mahsena</i> , Forsk.	<i>Pomacentrus trilineatus</i> , C. & V.
„ <i>nebulosus</i> , Forsk.	<i>Glyphidodon sparoides</i> , C. & V.
<i>Chrysophrys bifasciata</i> , Forsk.	„ <i>cælestinus</i> , C. & V.
<i>Chaetodon setifer</i> , Bl.	<i>Dascyllus aruanus</i> , L.
„ <i>lunula</i> , Lacép.	<i>Chilinus punctatus</i> , Benn.
„ <i>vagabundus</i> , L.	<i>Anampses diadematus</i> , Rüpp.
„ <i>lineolatus</i> , C. & V.	<i>Pseudoscarus harid</i> , Forsk.
<i>Holacanthus alternans</i> , C. & V.	<i>Plotosus anguillaris</i> , Bl.
<i>Heniochus monoceros</i> , C. & V.	<i>Tetrodon nigropunctatus</i> , Bl.
<i>Psettus argenteus</i> , L.	<i>Balistes aculeatus</i> , L.
<i>Caranx crumenophthalmus</i> , Bl.	„ <i>rectangulus</i> , Bl.
„ <i>melampygus</i> , C. & V.	<i>Ostracion cubicus</i> , L.
<i>Gobius albopunctatus</i> , C. & V.	<i>Diodon hystrix</i> , L.

B. FRESHWATER SPECIES.

Also the freshwater fishes (which were collected by Mr. Gulliver) are species well known to inhabit or to freely enter fresh waters of the Mascarenes and other parts of the western shores of the Indian Ocean. Two Grey Mulletts, however, differ sufficiently from those of the neighbouring islands to be entitled to specific distinction.

1. LIST OF THE SPECIES.

<i>Dules marginatus</i> , C. & V.	<i>Mugil rodericensis</i> , sp. n.
„ <i>rupestris</i> , Lacép.	<i>Myxus cæcutiens</i> , sp. n.
<i>Chrysophrys sarba</i> , Forsk.	<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> , Brouss.
<i>Psettus argenteus</i> , L.	<i>Chanos salmonoides</i> , Bl.
<i>Gobius albopunctatus</i> , C. & V.	<i>Anguilla mauritiana</i> , Benn.
„ <i>ocellaris</i> , Brouss.	„ <i>virescens</i> , Ptrs.
<i>Eleotris monteiri</i> , O'Shaughn.	

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE GREY MULLETTS.

Mugil rodericensis.

Allied to *M. troschelii*, *smithii* and *compressus*, but with a narrower and longer caudal peduncle.

D. $4\frac{1}{3}$, A. $\frac{3}{9}$, L. lat. 30. L. transv. 11.

The height of the body is a little more than the length of the head, and one fourth of the total (without caudal); the head is two-thirds as high as long; the diameter of the eye is one-fourth of the length of the head, and contained once and three-fourths in the width of the interorbital space. Eyelids not developed. Upper profile of the head and nape nearly straight. Præorbital scaly, emarginate, and finely denticulated. Snout a little shorter than the eye; the maxillary extends beyond the præorbital, and its extremity is uncovered; upper lip thin. There are twenty-one scales between the snout and the dorsal fin. The least depth of the tail is less than one-half of the length of the head, and the caudal peduncle is considerably longer than deep. The spinous dorsal is higher than the soft; the spines are strong, the length of the first exceeding that of the postorbital portion of the head; the base of the first spine a little nearer to the root of the caudal than to the end of the snout. The soft dorsal and anal nearly entirely scaleless; the anterior third of the anal in advance of the origin of the soft dorsal.

Caudal fin forked. Pectoral shorter than the head. Coloration uniform.

One specimen 10 inches long, and several young ones were collected by Mr. Gulliver.

Myxus cœcutiens.

D. $4\frac{1}{8}$, A. $\frac{3}{8}$, L. lat. 43. L. transv. 14.

Teeth very small, moveable, bent, those of the upper jaw in a single series; a notch in the middle of the upper jaw to receive the mandibular symphysis. Lower jaw with a similar series of horizontal teeth; other smaller teeth behind appear to be destined to replace those in function. Lower surface of the mandible without transverse folds. Two round, hard, apparently toothless, naked patches on each side of the palate. The maxillary does not quite extend to the front margin of the eye. Snout obtuse, shorter than the eye, which is two-sevenths of the length of the head, and two-thirds of the width of the interorbital space. Eye with a broad anterior and posterior adipose eyelid. The depth of the body is nearly equal to the length of the head, which is two-sevenths of the total length (without caudal). Pectoral extending to the commencement of the spinous dorsal, which corresponds to the thirteenth scale of the lateral line. Dorsal spine moderately strong, the length of the first being more than half the length of the head. Caudal fin deeply emarginate. Coloration uniform.

Two specimens, 5 inches long, were collected by Mr. Gulliver.
