

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CYPRINOID FISH FROM SIAM.

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Specimens of a small cyprinoid fish collected in Siam by Dr. Hugh M. Smith and by him sent for examination to the Amsterdam Zoological Museum have proved to represent an undescribed species of the cyprinoid genus *Tylognathus*, of which there is no previous record for Siam.

***Tylognathus siamensis*, sp. nov.**

Dorsal 3, 8. Anal 3, 5. Pectorals 1, 14. Ventrals 1, 8. Lateral line 35 or 36. Transverse line 5-1-6.

Height equal to head, 3.4 in length, 4.5 in length with caudal, Eye 4.6, its centre conspicuously before middle of head, 1.3 in snout and 2 in convex interorbital space. Snout without pores. A very small barbel at corner of mouth. Lateral part of lower lip well developed, middle part narrow, not expanded laterally so far as to cover lateral parts; covering of lower jaw with a trenchant edge, but not swollen. Origin of dorsal opposite 9th scale of the lateral line, separated from occiput by 13 scales, nearer to end of snout than to base of caudal. Origin of ventrals two scales behind that of dorsal, that of anal below 22nd scale of lateral line. Dorsal and anal emarginate. First dorsal rays longer than those of anal, shorter than head. Pectorals slightly longer than ventrals, which are longer than head without snout. Ventrals separated from lateral line by 3.5 to 4 scales. Least height of caudal peduncle equal to post-orbital part of head, surrounded by 20 scales. Caudal deeply forked. Colour of preserved specimen uniform, dorsal with a blackish border.

Length of type, 135 mm.

Locality, Payao Swamp, Changwad of Chiengrai, March 5, 1924.

A second specimen of 110 mm. length, from the Menam Chao Phya at Lopburi, August 24, 1924, differs in the following points: Height 4.1, 5.2 in length with caudal. Origin of dorsal nearly midway between end of snout and base of caudal, opposite 10th scale of lateral line. First dorsal ray produced, longer than head. Caudal peduncle somewhat longer, and the dorsal, besides the dark border, has a row of oblong blackish spots on membranes between fin-rays,

forming a crossbar. As these differences may be due to age or sex, I do not think there is sufficient reason to separate it from the former.

The structure of the lower lip in this species differs somewhat from that in Indo-Australian species, the only ones I am acquainted with. In the last-named we can recognize (see Weber & de Beaufort, *Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago*, Vol. III, p. 219) a median part of the lower lip, which is much enlarged and swollen, and expanded laterally so as to cover the lateral parts of this lip, which are continuous with the upper lip round the corner of the mouth. To see those lateral parts one has to lift the median part. In the species described above this median part is much smaller and does not cover the lateral parts. Another difference is noticeable in the lower jaw. This is covered in Indo-Australian species by a very thick mass, probably consisting of connective tissue and forming a sharp transverse ridge in front. This ridge is present also in the Siamese species, but the thick pad is not developed here.

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