

that *H. fasciolatus* and *infraciatus* are forms of the same species, and if such is the case they ought to be known by the latter name, which is the older.

The specimen from the Cameroons resembles, by its greater number of anal rays and rather large pectorals, the *fasciolatus*-type.

Fundulus bivittatus n. sp.

A species of the genus *Fundulus* is represented in SJÖSTEDTS collection by one specimen, that can not possibly, so far as I can see, be referred to any form hitherto described, and I therefore propose to call it *Fundulus bivittatus* from its characteristic coloration. There is only one specimen in the collection mentioned and its measurements are:

Total length	from tip of snout to	end of caudal fin	37 mm.
Length of body	»	»	»
Length of head	»	»	»
Length of head is contained in length of body	»	»	»
Depth of body	»	»	»
Length of snout	»	»	»
Diameter of eye	»	»	»
Interorbitalspace	»	»	»
			base of 30 mm.
		 3,5 times
		 4,7 »
			head about 3,2 »
		 3,6 »
		 2 »

The head and anterior part of the body is depressed. The back is flattened to the origin of the dorsal fin. The lower jaw projects beyond the upper, diameter of the eye is a little shorter than the snout. The origin of the dorsal fin is about midway between the extremity of the caudal and the tip of the snout, corresponding to the 13th scale of the lateral line. The origin of the anal fin corresponds to the 12th—11th scale of the lateral line. Number of scales in the lateral line 26 + 2. L. transv. from the origin of the dorsal fin to the vent 7. Number of rays in the dorsal fin 12, in the anal fin 14. The ventral fins nearly reach the origin of the anal fin. The pectoral fins extend beyond the root of the ventrals. The coloration is reddish brown, the margins of the scales are somewhat darker, more or less pronounced, with carmine red spots near the tip of the scales. Two rather broad dark brown bands run the entire length of the body.

The upper band extends round the upper and lower lips, through the eye, to the upper root of the caudal fin. The lower band unites with that of the other side to a semicircle under the chin, a little behind the extremity of the lower jaw, which is white between the upper and lower bands. It runs from there below the eye through the root of the pectoral fin (on which it forms a darker spot) to the base of the anal fin from thence following, the lower margin of the body to the base of the caudal fin. At the base of the caudal fin is a large red spot. The caudal and dorsal fins are spotted with red.

The outer teeth of both jaws are enlarged by which character this species indicates itself as belonging to the genus *Fundulus*.

The intestinal tract is also rather short. On the other hand this fish forms a link between the two genera *Fundulus* and *Haplochilus*, through the position of the dorsal fin behind the origin of the anal, which character it has in common with *Haplochilus*; but the dorsal fin is rather long as in *Fundulus*. *Fundulus bivittatus* resembles in this respect *Haplochilus playfairii* GÜNTHER from the Seychelles, but its enlarged teeth and short intestinal tract separate it from the whole genus *Haplochilus*.

As is already mentioned this species stands between *Haplochilus* and *Fundulus* and it certainly is better to refer it to the latter genus, although the dorsal commences behind the anal fin.

The above described specimen was caught in the same rivulet as the foregoing species, near the waterfall of the river N'dian.

Fundulus sjöstedti n. sp.

Of this species, which I have named in honor of the collector, I have had the opportunity to see a beautiful and well preserved male, and a female in less good condition. The former was caught in the same rivulet as the foregoing specimens, the latter at Bonge, together with *Eleotris Büttikoferi*, in a muddy rivulet.