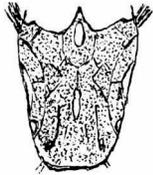


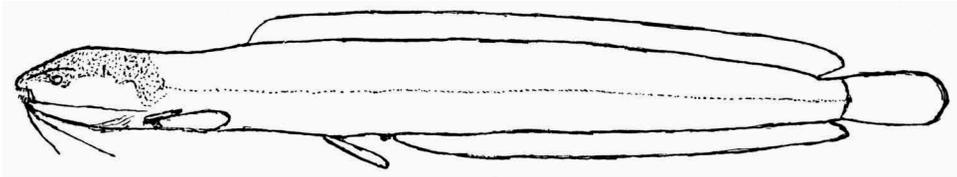
II. — DESCRIPTION OF *CLARIAS NIGERIAE* n. sp. FROM THE WARI, MOUTH OF THE NIGER, WEST AFRICA.

BY Dr. C. M. L. POPTA. — (WITH TWO TEXTFIGURES).

Depth of body $8\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length without caudal fin, length of head $5\frac{3}{16}$ times. Head $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as broad, granulated on the whole upperside; occipital process angular, pointed, as long as broad; frontal fontanelle nearly 3 times as long as broad, his fore edge in the same vertical line as the hindborder of the eyes; occipital fontanelle twice as long as broad, the upper half on the occipital process; eye 3 times in length of snout, 7 times in interorbital width, which equals nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head and $1\frac{1}{7}$ width of mouthopening; band of praemaxillary teeth 5 times as long as broad, band of vomerine teeth smaller, 8 times as long as broad, both ends of the band of mandibular teeth suddenly much smaller, the bands of teeth curved,



Clarias nigeriae n. sp. $\frac{1}{2}$ all the teeth conical little curved; gillrakers 11 on anterior arch; nasal barbel about $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; maxillary barbel $\frac{10}{13}$ length of head, reaching a little beyond base of pectoral; outer mandibular nearly $\frac{2}{3}$, inner mandibular $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head. Dorsal fin 74 rays, its distance from occipital process $\frac{3}{7}$ length of head, its distance from caudal fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye; anal fin 58 rays, nearly



Clarias nigeriae n. sp. $\frac{1}{2}$

diameter of eye separated from caudal fin; pectoral fin $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, the spine half the length of the fin, and rough on both sides; ventral fin $\frac{3}{7}$ length of head, reaching anal fin, and $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as distant from base of caudal as from end of snout; caudal fin $\frac{3}{8}$ length of head. Dark brown, lighter on the underside. Length 372 mm.

Clarias nigeriae is most related to *Clarias poensis* Blgr., from which it differs by a smaller and granulated head with the occipital fontanelle half on the occipital process, and fewer gillrakers; by a shorter pectoral spine; and the ventral fin placed nearer end of snout.

This fish is presented to the Leiden Museum by Dr. J. Büttikofer, Director of the Zoological Garden of Rotterdam.

Leiden, 19 March 1919.