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DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
LOPHOBRANCHIATE FISHES.

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

SYNGNATHUS ALTIROSTRIS, *sp. nov.*

D. 28. A. 2. P. 16. C. 10? Osseous rings 17/40.

LENGTH of head about one-seventh of the total length, and one-third of the distance between the tip of the snout and the vent, which distance is two and two-fifths in the total length. Snout of moderate length, strongly compressed, much deeper than broad, curved upwards at the tip, and from five-ninths to one-half of the length of the head: postorbital space from two-thirds to three-fifths of the length of the snout. Body much deeper than broad, with the abdominal profile not dilated. A low, but well defined, ridge along the middle of the upper surface of the snout, sometimes ceasing on the middle of the interorbital space, sometimes bifurcated, and joining the supraciliary ridges, which are moderately developed, and are continued backwards on to the nape: nuchal ridge present: a low straight ridge across the middle of the opercle, not reaching the posterior margin: all the body ridges well defined: lateral ridges ceasing on the middle of the ventral ring: lower caudal ridge continuous with the ventral ridge: abdominal ridge prominent and acute. No lateral rostral groove. Ovisac extending over eighteen rings, one-half of the length of the tail without the short caudal fin. Dorsal fin not elevated above the level of the back, standing upon the seven anterior caudal rings. *Colors*—Uniform brown, with a dark lateral stripe from the tip of the snout through the eye to the lower half of the opercle, where it is broken up into blotches: dorsal fin speckled with brown.

Two specimens, a male and a female, measuring respectively five and three-quarters and five and one-third inches, are in the collection of the Australian Museum, the former having been received in exchange from the Queensland Museum, and obtained in Moreton Bay, while the latter was sent from the Clarence River, N.S.W., by Mr. T. Temperley.

In many respects this species resembles *S. spicifer*, Rüpp., but the slighter prominence of the opercular ridge, the interruption of the lateral line, and the increased number of rings on which the dorsal fin stands, separate it from that species.

ICHTHYOCAMPUS TRYONI, *sp. nov.*

D. 18. ? A. ? P. 8. C. 8. Osseous rings 17/36.

Length of head ten and one-sixth in the total length, and three and four-fifths in the distance between the tip of the snout and the vent, which distance is two and four-fifths in the total length. Snout very short, three-eighths of the length of the head, and five-sixths of the postorbital space. Body compressed, much deeper than broad. Snout turned upwards at the tip; its posterior half bearing a high sharp arcuate ridge bifurcated behind, the divergent branches meeting the supraciliary ridges, which are moderately developed: interorbital space traversed by a low median ridge, which is continuous with the rather indistinct nuchal ridge: a low curved opercular ridge: all the body ridges acute, those of the dorsal profile so much so as to cause a deep concavity along the whole length of the trunk and tail: lateral ridges straight, ceasing on the second or third caudal ring: abdominal ridge well developed. Ovisac extending over sixteen rings, and rather more than two-fifths of the length of the tail without the small caudal fin. The dorsal fin stands upon the five anterior caudal rings. *Colors*—Head, back, and sides brown, faintly mottled with lighter; under surface pale yellowish-brown with the exception of the marsupial region which is black.

The unique example on which this species is founded was dredged in Moreton Bay, Queensland, in my presence early in May, 1886, and I embrace this opportunity of naming the species after my friend, Mr. Henry Tryon, in remembrance of the very pleasant collecting trip which we enjoyed together there. The specimen measures but two and three-fourths inches, but from the perfect development of the egg-pouch I believe it to be fully adult. The high rostral ridge separates this species at a glance from *I. cinctus*, while the interrupted lateral ridge equally distinguishes it from *I. carce*, in which that ridge is curved downwards opposite to the vent so as to join the inferior caudal ridge.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN TORTOISE.

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

CHELODINA RUGOSA, *sp. nov.*

(Plate vii.)

CARAPACE ovate, somewhat pyriform, narrower anteriorly, slightly emarginate behind, without vertebral keel, deeply sculptured. Nuchal plate between two marginal plates: eighth