



THE
ANIMAL KINGDOM,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ITS ORGANIZATION,
Serving as a
Foundation for the
NATURAL HISTORY OF ANIMALS,
and an
Introduction to comparative Anatomy.
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BARON CUVIER,

Great Officer of the Legion of Honour, Counsellor of State, & Member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, One of the Forty of the French Academy, Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Academies & Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Petersburg, Stockholm, Turin, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Bavaria, Modena, the Netherlands, & Calcutta & of the Linnaean Society of London, &c.

WITH FIGURES DESIGNED AFTER NATURE:
the
Crustacea, Arachnides & Insecta,
by
M. Latreille,

Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute, Royal Academy of Sciences, & of the greater portion of other learned Societies in Europe, America, &c.

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with
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* This species figured by Daudin, closely approximates to the young of the Testudo Imbricata.

† See Daudin Hist. Nat. des Rep., Tom. 2, p. 277.

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* This is a species which approaches in its peculiarities of conformation the *Lacerta bivittata* of Kuhl.

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* A new species of *Sciænoïdes* with two dorsals, which possesses some of the characters of the *C. arvina*, with the addition of numerous large teeth in both jaws.

† Another new species of *Sciænoïdes* with two dorsals, slightly different from the preceding, and not possessing those large teeth, which is their chief characteristic.

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* After all the groups that have been described, and which compose the regular series of *Sciænoïdes* with two dorsals, there still remains some fish of this family which escape all the characters assigned to any of them, and which, should each become the type of a peculiar group to which we ought to give a generic name, we will call them if you please anomalous *Sciænas*; but remembering that nature acknowledges nothing anomalous in what exists, and that there is no anomaly, but relatively to the incomplete abstractions of our mind, Cuvier has given the name of *Larimus* to some of these fish. They are *Sciænoïdes* with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet; the front of the cranium does not project forward, and the snout is very short; their preoperculum is slightly indented.

The *L. breviceps*, Cuv., resembles the *Corvina* in almost everything; but far from having the snout swelled and prominent, it has it flat and extremely short as in the *Barber*, (*Serranus anthias*); so that its eye, which is large, is in the anterior half of the length of the head; nevertheless, the jaws are cavernous, and there are no teeth in the palate. The length of the head measures nearly the fourth of the whole length, and the height of the body slightly exceeds the length of the head. The opening of the mouth descends backward; the openings of the nostril are all near the anterior edge of the eye. There is no pore to the lower jaw. The teeth are soft, on a very narrow band. The under orbital is not more distinguished than in the other *Sciænas*, and gives the same shelter to a part of the maxillary; all the head, except the lips and the maxillary, is scaly. There are scales even on the lower jaw, but not on the membrane of the gills, which are well cut, and have seven rays; of which the upper are flat, and the under very small. The preoperculum has the border wide and almost without any apparent indentations. The bone of the operculum terminates in two points, but concealed, obtuse, and so frail as scarcely to be felt. The first dorsal is triangular and is not half the height of the body; it has ten spiny rays disposed as usual. The second has one spiny and twenty-eight soft rays. The scales ascend between the rays, even to the half of its height. The pectorals are long and pointed; the ventrals wide, and almost equal to the pectorals in length. The anal less in length than in height, has only seven soft rays, but its second spine is strong as in the *corvines*. This fin is placed under the middle of the second dorsal, and much behind the anus, which is exactly between the anal and the ventrals, under the commencement of the second dorsal. The caudal is rhomboidal; it has a line of scales on its middle. The scales on the body are very large: there are about forty-five on a longitudinal line, and fifteen on a vertical. There are some between the bases of the dorsal and the anal. The lateral line is parallel to the back, and one third above, as in the greater part of the *Sciænas*. The

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whole of this fish is silvered; its back, tinted with grey brown, has brownish oblique lines, which descend in advancing towards the tail; on the flank these lines become longitudinal; a little lower down they fade away; and there are none on the lower part. The membrane of the first dorsal is blackish, with a white triangular spot at its base in each interval of the rays. The individual from which our drawing was taken, is seven to eight inches in length. It was M. Delalande who brought the first *Larimes* to Europe from Brazils, but there have been recently several received from St. Domingo through M. Ricord. It is called in that island *silver-fish*, on account of its colour, which in its fresh state is as *brilliant* (according to our traveller) as that of the purest mercury. M. Ricord adds that this fish is a foot long, that its flesh is bad, and only eaten by the poor.

* The name of *Lepipterus* designates *Sciaenoides* with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet, prolonged snout, the front of the cranium rather concave, and the vertical fins of which, are very scaly. We know only one—the *Lepipterus Francisci*. This fish seems also to resemble the *Corvina*, by its soft teeth and its large anal spine: but it is a *Corvina* with the front of the cranium lengthened, and even a little concave; besides, the scales which cover its second dorsal, and its caudal, approximates it to the *Eques* and to the *Polynemes*. Its general appearance is similar to the *Otolithus tæroe*, Cuv.; but, with a little attention, it is easily distinguished from it. It is a fish altogether of an elongated form, head long, front of the cranium rather concave. Its height is only the sixth of its length, and its head is almost the fourth; but its head is a third less in height than in length. The under orbital, covered by scales, which do not permit us to distinguish it from the cheek, forms a border, under which the upper jaw retires, as in the *Ombrina*; the mouth is very small, and it has very fine soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws only. All the opercular pieces are scaly, like the cranium and the snout. The preoperculum has some indentations slightly marked towards its angle, which is rounded. The bone of the operculum ends by a single flat point. The pectoral is moderate and pointed; the ventral proceeds a little further back than it, and passes it. The first dorsal rises in the middle of the pectoral; it has ten spiny rays, very weak and little elevated, the first of which is very short; the second dorsal has a spiny ray and thirty-three soft ones; it is nearly of equal height everywhere. The caudal is rounded. They are both completely scaly, so that even in the caudal it is difficult to count the rays. The anal only occupies a small space in length, under the middle of the second dorsal. It is twice as high as it is long. Its first spine is very short; the second, compressed and arched like a sabre, is wider and stronger than in any other *Sciaena*; there are afterwards seven soft rays and some scales between them. The scales of the body are smooth, fine, and slightly striated on the edges. There is one stout spine, rather free, but not scaly, formed by the coracoidien, in the middle of the pectoral. The lateral line is nearly parallel to the back, and marked by simple but continuous tubercles.

This fish is nineteen or twenty inches long, is entirely of silver colour, with very numerous oblique, grey, or bluish lines throughout its entire length. There is a continuation of brown lines in the intervals of the rays of the first dorsal, and brown dots on those of the second. The other fins have only spots. This is one of the numerous acquisitions to natural history, procured by M. Augustine St. Hilaire. He took it in the river of St. Francis, in Brazils.

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* Labre fourche et Caranxomere Sacrestin of Lacep. A fish of the family Menides but not classed by Cuvier; its place should be after the Gerries.

† A new species brought by MM. Quoy and Gaimard from the Isle of France. It is a neighbouring species to the *Cheilodactylus zonatus*.

‡ A new species discovered in Macquarie River, New Holland. It approaches closely to the *Latilus doliatus* and the *Coryphène chinoise*, Lacep.

§ It is a new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard during their second voyage, and closely approximates to the *Grystes Macquariensis*.

|| This is one of the most remarkable among all the little *Apistes*. It was sent from Java by Messrs Kuhl and Van Hasselt. The three first thorny rays of its dorsal, placed on the neck, are so distant from the others, and the membrane that unites them to the rest of the fin is so low, that they form, it may be said, a distinct fin, so that at the first glance we are inclined to take the fish for a *Trachinus*; but we are quickly undeceived when we remark that the rays following are also thorny, on almost the whole length of the dorsal; in short its figure is nearly that of the *Scorpæna scrofa*. The head resembles that of a *Scorpæna*; the profile scarcely descending at all. The eyes of middling size, are separated by an interval of double their diameter; the lower jaw ascends obliquely to meet the other: there are soft teeth in the jaws, before the vomer, and in the palate; the orbit and the cranium have only slight bones without points. The under anterior orbital has two sharp points, of which the upper, rather longer than the other, does not go beyond the under part of the middle of the orbit. The great sub-orbital is only marked by some projecting wrinkles. The preoperculum is rounded, has a very short spine, followed by three small flat teeth; the operculum has two bones and two little points: there are only six rays to the gills, the membrane of which is much sloped. The first dorsal spine ascends above the edge of the preoperculum, and the two following proceed almost from the same points; the fourth is on the anterior third of the pectoral; the fifth and last on the anterior third of the anal; all are straight, very strong, and nearly uniform. The end of the dorsal is only composed of four branchial rays, of which the fourth is attached above the tail the whole of its length, without, however, quite extending to the caudal. The Anal has three spines, and also four branchial rays, of which the last attaches itself like that of the dorsal,

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but remains rather further from the caudal : the latter is rounded and composed of twelve entire rays, with some shorter ones above and below. The pectoral, very sharp, of less than a quarter of the total length, has twelve rays, all branched. The ventral composed as usual, and half attached, is one fourth shorter.

The body of this little fish when it begins to dry, shows some very small scales, as if absorbed in the skin ; its epidermis forms very fine vertical wrinkles. The lateral line is straight, and on the upper fifth, is marked by oblique tubercles. The general colour appears to be a red brown, dotted with white on the sides of the head and under the jaw, which changes to a silvery white under the throat and breast. The dorsal is crossed almost vertically by four or five irregular blackish bands, among which are small grey lines. The anal has two or three of these bands and the same lines between them. There is one at the base of the caudal ; on the rest of which are lines of brown dots, slightly marked on a white ground. The pectoral is also crossed by lines of dots or little brown spots ; the ventral is whitish, and at the end black ; sometimes it has also a blackish spot crosswise. The individual from which our figure is taken, measured two inches and a half long.

* A new species found by M.M. Lesson and Garnot, near one of the Society Islands.

† A new species from the neighbourhood of Surinam, which differs in a few sim-

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ple particulars from the *Corvina*. It forms the type of a new subdivision in the Ichthyology of our author.

* This is a new species of *Dory*, brought from the Cape by M. Delalande, and is strikingly separated from the others, by the extreme elevation of the crest of the cranium. A very excellently preserved specimen of this fish, may be seen among the anatomical collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.

† Individuals of this species were taken in the Mediterranean on the coast of Corsica, near Ajaccio, by M. Payraudeau, and on the coasts of the Peloponesus by M. Bory St. Vincent. We find a figure of them also among some plates engraved in Spain, and which have not yet, we believe, been published; so that though more rare than the *Sparus Auratas*, Lin., it seems to inhabit the same parts. It is known by the thickness of its snout, as well as by the greater length of its body, its height being contained three times and a half in its length; the neck is much more elevated in proportion; the eyes are larger; the space between the eyes wider and projects more; the lower edge of the under orbital is more arched; the preoperculum more rounded; its border straighter, but equally bare. The interoperculum is much larger, and crosses under the throat with that of the opposite side; the jaws are much swelled; there are six large incisors, and four rows of grinders in the upper jaw, and three in the under; they are larger and wider apart; the oval tooth is more rounded; the dorsal is lower; the pectoral rather wider. The ventral rays are very strong, and extend themselves in the form of a large fan. The number of rays are as follows: D. 11—13; A. 3—11, C. 17; P. 15; V. 1—5. The scales are close, higher than wide; we have counted more than eighty, from the gill to the end of the tail; the lateral line is almost straight. The individual we saw, was nearly as fresh as when taken out of the water; the colour is deep blue on the back with bright gold reflexions; these reflexes proceeded from a golden streak traced on each scale. On the shoulder, and on the top of the operculum, is seen a large black spot, The front of the cranium is blue; the face is bluish, with copper reflexes. Between the eyes there is a crescent more arched than that of the common *Dory*, and of the most beautiful colour of polished gold. On each temple in front of the superciliary, is a very beautiful spot, as brilliant as the crescent. The under part of the orbit is also gilt, as well as the border of the preoperculum. The lower part of the operculum, and the lower jaw, are similar to the red of polished and brilliant copper; the fins appear bluish grey. The individual obtained near the coast of Corsica, was about eighteen inches long; that of the Morea only a foot, and yet its large oval tooth was already out. None of the authors, we have consulted, appear to have any knowledge of this beautiful *Dory*, which is equal to the other in the brilliancy of its colours.

‡ A new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard near Amboyna, and figured by Cuvier and Val., in their Ichthyology under this name. It forms part of a new subdivision, in which is embraced the *Chætodon tetracanthus* of Lacepede.

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* This is a new species which combines several of the characteristics of the great family of Perches with a single dorsal, with many of the peculiarities of the Sparioides. It is fully described by Cuvier and Val., in their *Ichthyology*, vol. vi, p. 544, &c. Its place in this arrangement, is immediately after *Aspidophore*.

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* A new species discovered by MM. Quoy and Gaimard, near the coast of New Guinea, which is remarkable for the height of the spines of the dorsal and anal fins; in other respects it is similar to the *P. Boschii*.

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* A new species discovered by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, in the Indian Ocean. It is very similar to the *C. smaris*, but not the same.

† Another species, which has been found in the Mediterranean, near to the coast of Sicily.

‡ The Mediterranean produces this new species of Tunny, which resembles the common one in every respect, except that the pectorals are much shorter.

§ A new species found near St. Helena, by MM. Quoy and Gaimard. It approaches closely to the *G. serpens* of Cuvier.

|| A small fish, specimens of which have been brought from Pondicherry by M. Sonnerat, and from the coast of Java by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, which very much resembles a *Trichinotus*; except that the ventrals are attached to the under part of the throat, a circumstance which Cuvier, in his work on fishes, has thought sufficient to rank it as the type of a distinct genera. Its place should, therefore, be immediately after the *Trichinotus*, page 129.

¶ M. de Lacepede has called by the name of *Scomberoides*, those *Lichia* resembling the rest in the greater part of their organs; but of which the rays of the second dorsal or of the anal are either entirely detached, or united by a membrane so fragile, that it often entirely disappears; and they seem to form false fins, like those we have observed in the Mackerel and Tunnies. Not being able to retain the name of *Scomberoides*, since it would be so similar to that of the family, Cuvier has affixed to them, that of *Chorinemus*; one of which, the—*C. Sancti Petri*, a beautiful and large fish, was brought by M. Dussumier from the coast of Malabar, and is remarkable by a double range of spots on each flank. Its height is the

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fifth of its length, its thickness one-third of its height. Its head one-fourth less high than long, is a fifth of the total length.

* A new species found near Brazils, and other parts of South America.

† It is to the researches of M. Dussumier, that we owe the knowledge of this singular little fish, which he found in the stomach of a Tropical Bonita in the Indian sea. It belongs to the group of Perches with eight rays to the gills and to the ventrals, consequently it is near the *Holocentri*; but it constitutes a new genus, known by a prolongation of the carrina of the cranium in a point which advances beyond its mouth, almost the same as in the *Lepidoleprus*. The preoperculum has a projecting spine towards its angle; but the angle of the operculum has only very short spines, as in the *Myripristis*. We as yet only know one single species of this genus, which we have named *Rhynchichtys pelamidis*.

‡ There must be added to the division of *Percoides* with a single dorsal and six branchial rays, a fish very common in the lakes of Bengal; it is the *Coius nandus* of Buchanan. The description given by this author, however, leaves us too many doubts to be able to fix with correctness the place of this species; but M. Dussumier, to whom science is so much indebted, has recently brought to Europe a *nandus* as fresh as if it were just out of the water; which enables us to give a detailed and exact description of it. This fish we shall now make the type of a genus, to follow immediately after the *Doules*, p. 91. It is characterised by a very protractile mouth, furnished with fine short soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws, the palate and vomer. The preoperculum and interoperculum have their edges finely indented. The spine of the operculum is so small that it is difficult to perceive it. The protractibility of the upper jaw of this fish gives it an appearance quite different from the *Doules*, and makes it more resemble a *Mendole* with a shortened body. This affinity is increased, as the *Mendoles*, like this fish, have some teeth in the palate, but fewer in number, and very few in the vomer. However the *Nandus* cannot be placed in the family of the *Menides*, on account of the indentations of the operculum. We know but one kind of them—the *Nandus marmoratus*.

§ A species which approaches closely the *Seriola cosmopolita* of Cuvier. It was presented to the Cabinet Du Roi by the Duke of Rivoli.

|| We sought for a long time to know what the jugular fish could be, figured in the

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twelfth volume of the Linnæan transactions by Captain Carmichael, under the name of *Callionymus diacanthus*, for it was easy to perceive that it was not a *Callionymus*. We have been fortunate enough to find it among the species collected at Valparaiso, from Chili, by M. d'Orbigny. It is a particular genus, near the *Trachinus*, having like them teeth as the pile on velvet in the jaws, in the palate and on the vomer, but is distinguished not only from the *Trachinus*, but also from all the other jugular Percoides, the Percophis excepted, by the seven rays of its branchiostegal membrane. The colour appears to have been blackish. The length of the individual is eight inches, the caudal not included. Captain Carmichael says his fish had the body olive colour marbled with greenish spots, and marked with white dots, and the iris of the eye brown. On his figure (pl. 26. vol. 12.) of the Linnæan transactions, twenty two rays are marked to the second dorsal; but in the text the author only enumerates twenty rays. The characters of the penultimate and antepenultimate rays prolonged from the anal, is well expressed in the figure that we quote.

* Cuvier found in the lot of fishes brought to Europe by Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard three small Percoides with jugular ventrals, originally from the soft waters of Van Dieman's land, which are all three of the same species, but which must become the type of a new genus, near that of the Percophis. (p. 94.) The name of *Aphritis* has been given to the genus, and that of *Aphritis Urvillii* to the species figured by us.

This species has a cylindric body, of which the diameter, in front of the anus, is the sixth of the total length; the colour is reddish, shaded, and marbled with greenish brown on the back. The fins are transparent. On the two dorsals, and on the caudal, we see two or three rows of small red dots.

† This fish forms a new genus of the family of Percoides with six branchial rays, and free rays to the pectorals, consequently near the *Cirrhitæ*; but it is easily distinguished from them, by the form of the teeth, which resemble those of the *Crenidens* Forsk., of the family of Sparoides. We give to this genus, the name of *Aplodactylus*, to recall the simple form of some of the pectoral rays, and to the species we have figured that of *Aplodactylus punctatus*. Its height measures the fourth of its total length. The thickness is contained twice and a half in the height; the snout is obtuse and rounded. The line of the profile of the head, ascends by an arched curve, sustained even to the occiput, from whence it rises, and ascends obliquely, following an almost straight direction, even to the base of the dorsal. The curve of the back is slight; that of the belly is rather more so. The height of the tail is only the third of that of the body, measured perpendicularly from the ventrals. The head is short, and swelled in front. It has its length contained four times and four-fifths in that of the body. Its height from the neck downward, is a fifth less than its length. The eyes, of moderate size, are on the first half of the head, and placed in the upper part of the cheek, without, however, the circle of the orbit encroaching on the line of the profile.

The scales are very small; there are more than a hundred and twenty between the gill and the caudal—seen separately, and through a magnifying glass, each of them presents a square surface, finely striated on the sides, and of which the radical edge is finely indented. The lateral line is traced beneath the third of the height, and forms slight undulations. On a white ground, brownish towards the back, the body is spotted with an infinite number of little blackish dots, equally spread over the fins, which are darker than those on the back.

M. Gay has likewise observed this fish; for we have found a coloured drawing of it among the drawings of this naturalist, which leads us to hope that the species is not very rare, and that we may receive other individuals.

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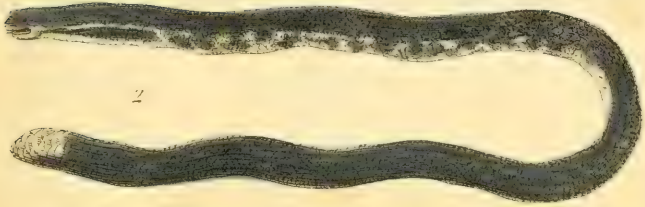
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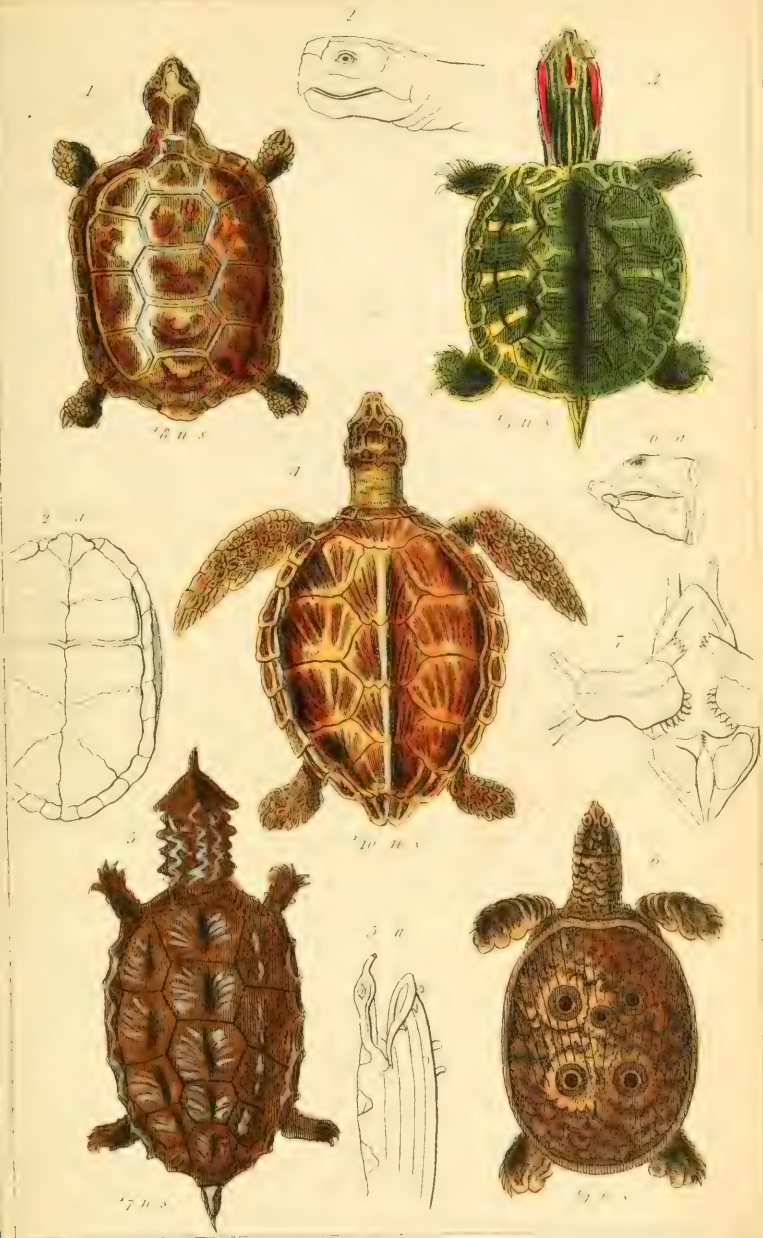
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1. *Hemidactylus marginatus*. 2. *Uropeltis ceylanicus*.
3. *Dactylethra capensis* (The Thimble or Cape Frog.)

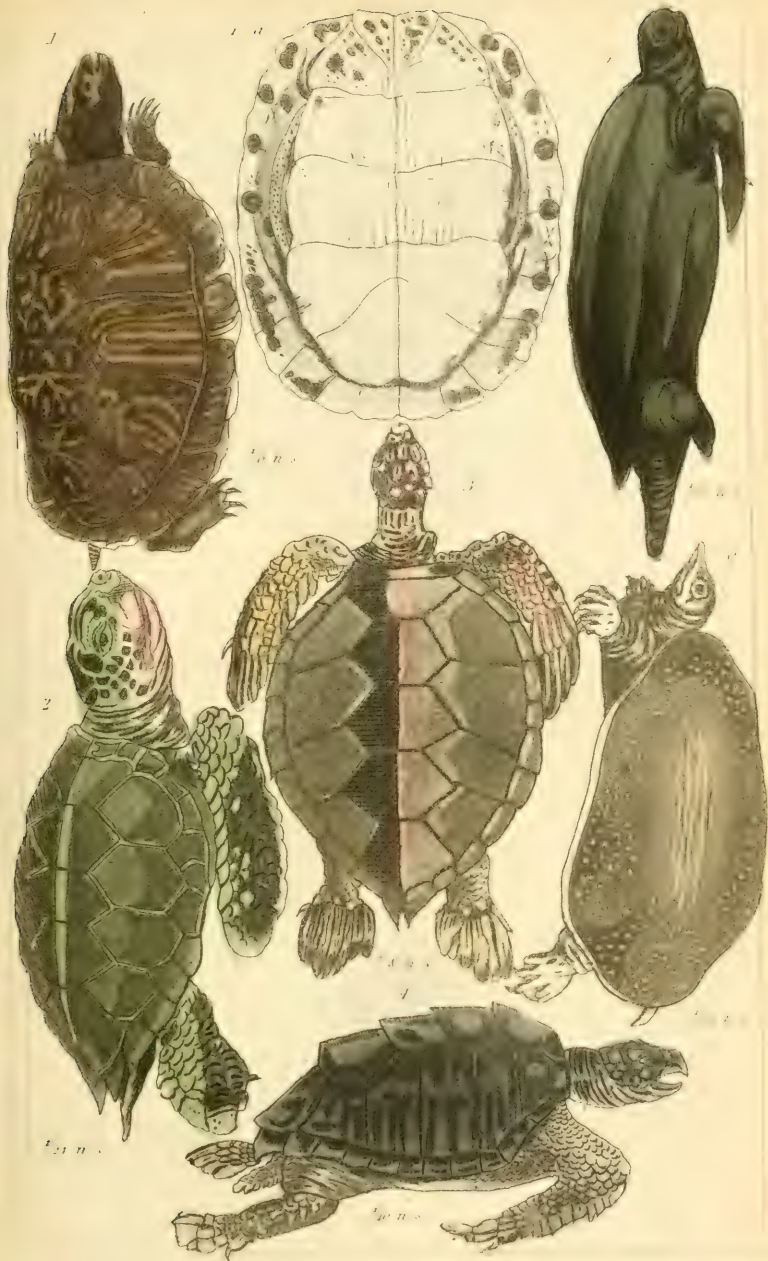
London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey



1. Testudo depressa. 2. Head of the Testudo clausa. 3. Emys concinna. (Taken from a young specimen)
 4. Chelonia virgata. 5. Chelvs fimbria. (The fringed Tortoise) 6. Testudo gangeticus. (The Turtle of the Ganges)
 7. Testudo tegyiaticus. Geoff. (The soft shelled Tortoise of the Nile)

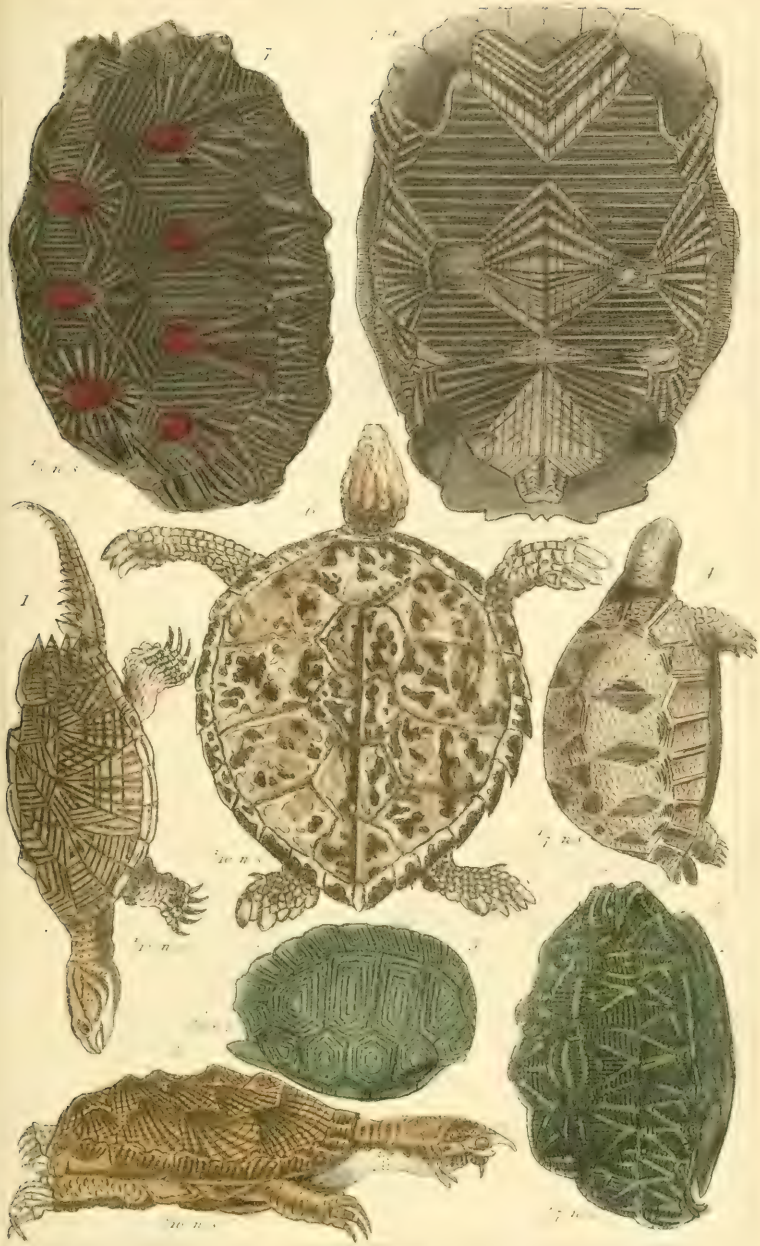


1. *Crocodylus biporcatus*. (The Double crested Crocodile) 2. *Alligator sclerops*. (The Spectacle Alligator)
 3. *Gavialis tenuirostris*



1. *Testudo serrata*. Daud. 2. *Testudo mydas*. Lin. (The common Turtle) 3. *Testudo cepediana*. Daud.
 4. *Testudo caretta*. Gm. 5. *Testudo coriacea*. Linn. (The Coriaceous Turtle) 6. *Testudo ferox*
 Penn. (The Soft shelled Tortoise of America)

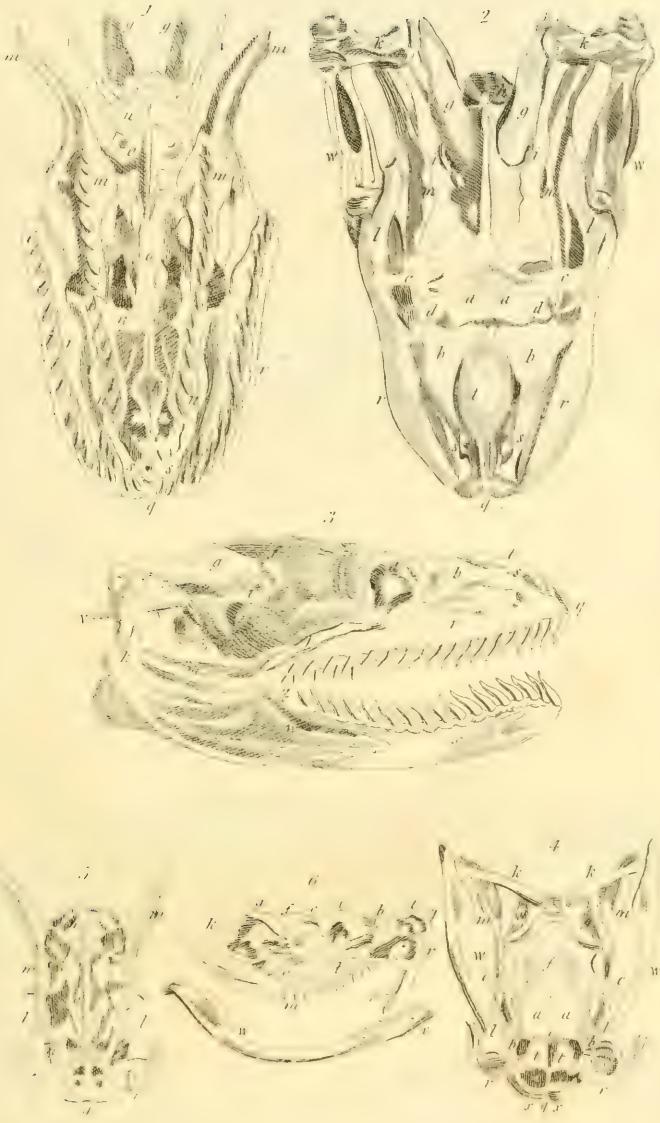




1. Testudo fimbria. Gmel. 2. Testudo serpentina. Lin. (The Snapper) 3. Testudo lutesola. Paud
 4. Testudo stellata. Schaff. 5. Testudo geometrica. Lin. 6. Testudo imbricata. (The Hawk
 billed Tortoise) 7. Testudo radiata. Shaw

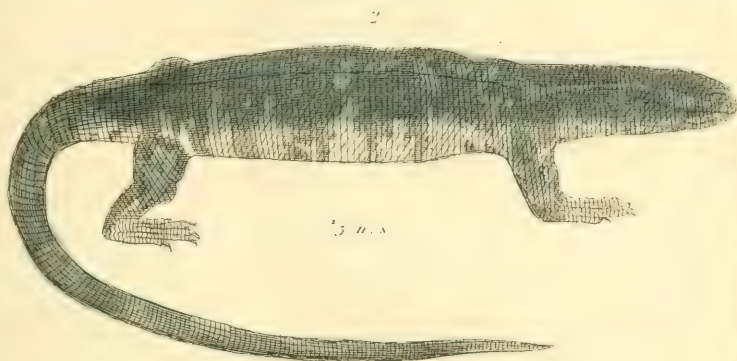


1 the Ameiva (American Lizard)
 2 the scales of the belly of a Sauegarde.
 3 Centropus calcaratus (the Spurred Cecropix)



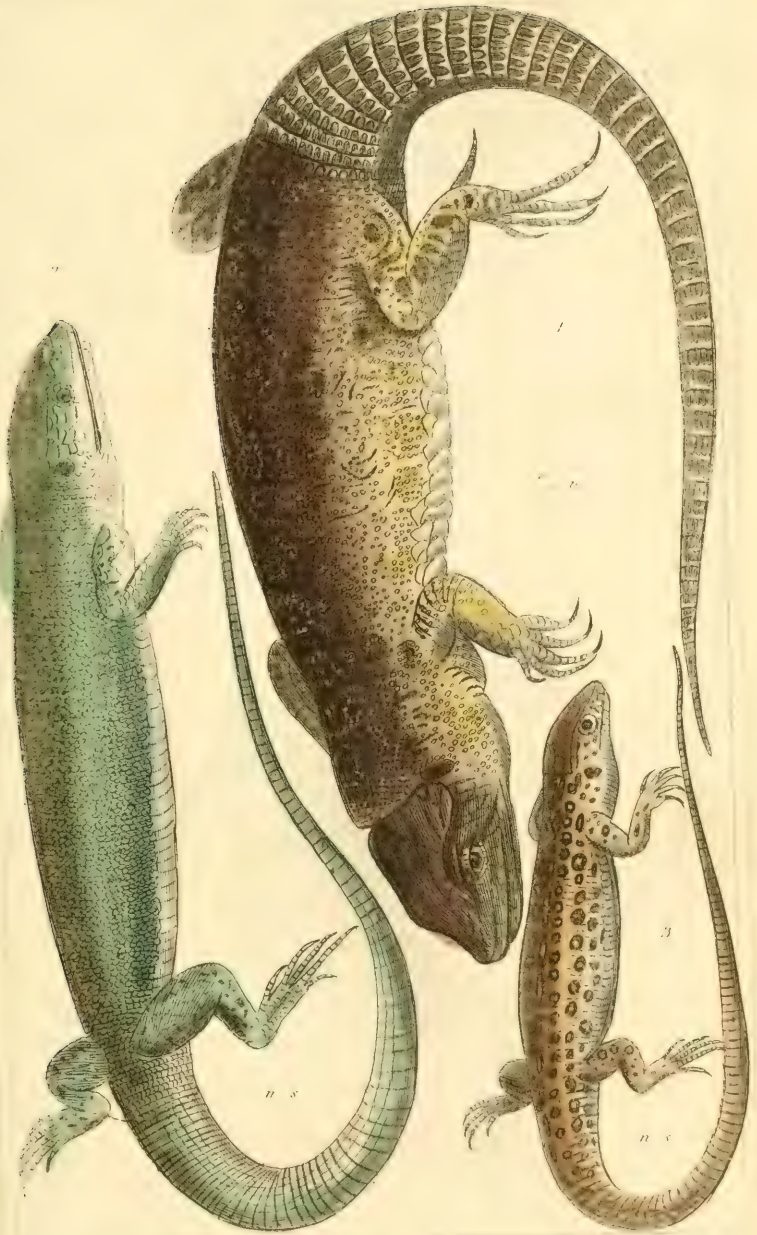
1. 2. 3. Head of the Great Python of Java.
4. 5. 6. Head of a Rattlesnake.

London: G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.



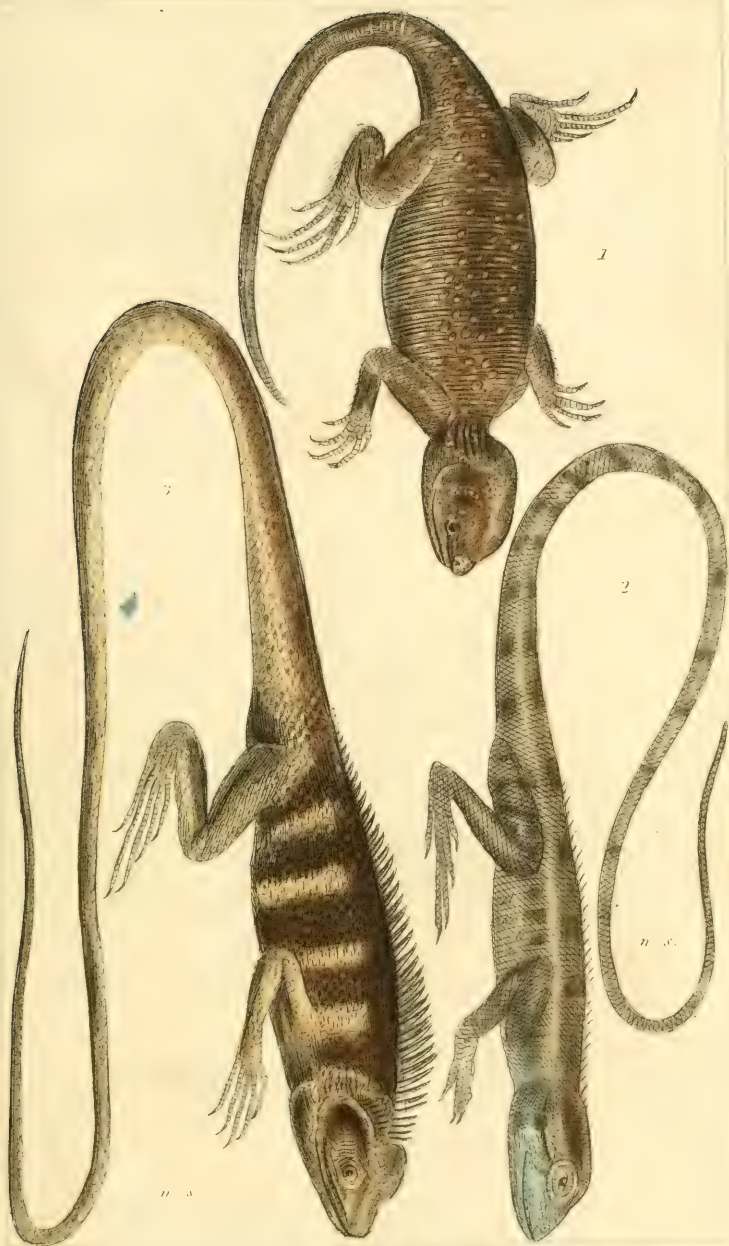
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500

1. *Monita crocodilinus*. Merr. [The Great Dragon of Lacépède.] 2. *Tupinambis albigrularis*. Baud. [The White throated Monitor.] 3. *Lacerta magnificus*. Seba. [The Beautiful Monitor]



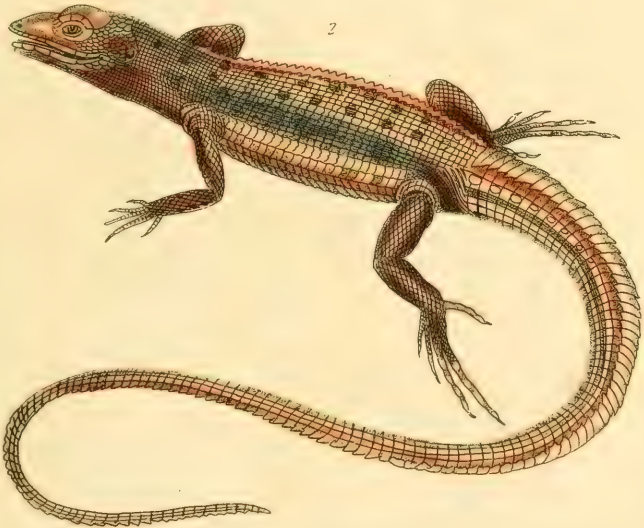
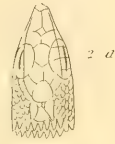
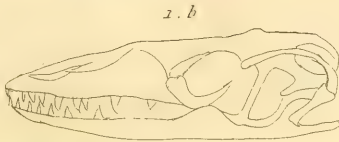
1. *Lacerta ocellata*. Daud. (The Ocellated Lizard) 2. *Lacerta viridis*. Daud. (The Green Lizard)

3. *Lacerta stirpium*. Daud.



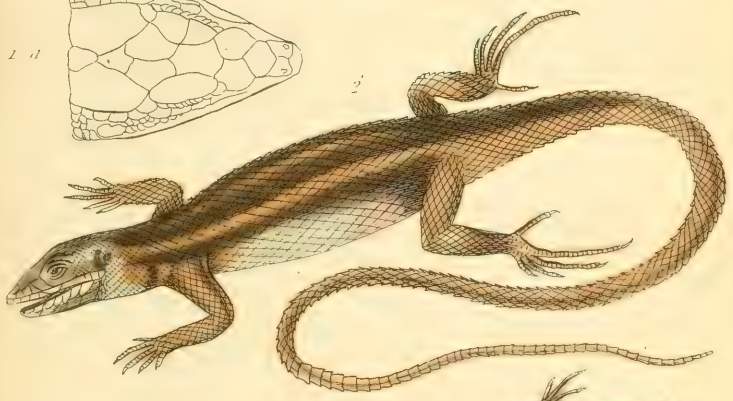
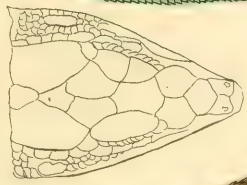
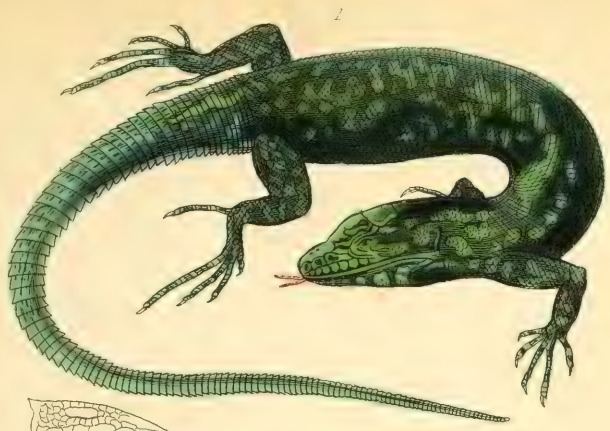
1. *Trapelus argyptius*, young specimen. 2. *Trapelus argyptius*, Geoff. St. Ill. n. 5

3. *Lacerta colotes*, Lin

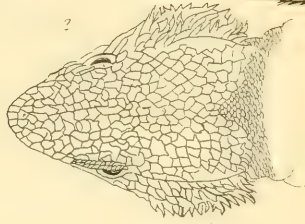
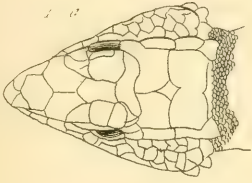
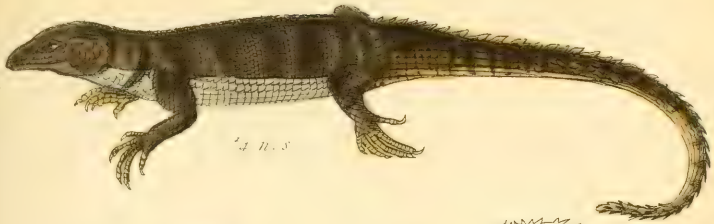


1. *Munitor gemmatus*. in the collection of the French Muséum.

2. *Draconia bicarinata*



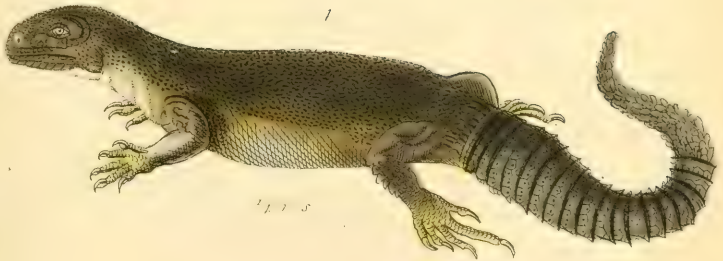
1. *Lacerta agilis*. (The Common European Lizard) 2. *Algyra barbarica*. Cuv. *Lacerta Algyra*. Lin
 3. *Tachydromus ocellatus*. (The Ocellated Swift Lizard)



3



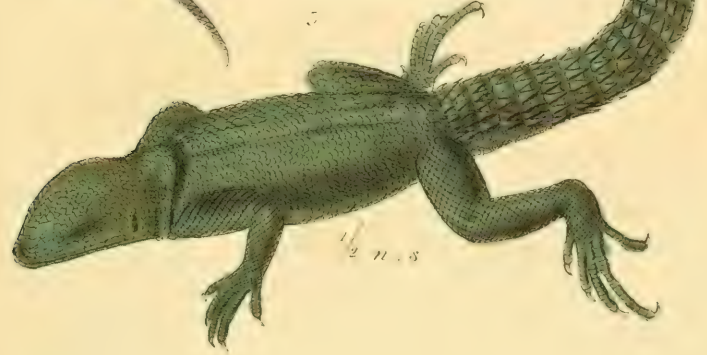
4



1. *Cordylus microlepidotus*. 2. Head of the *Stellio vulgaris*. (The Common Stellion) 3. *Doryphorus brevicaudatus*. (Short tailed *Doryphorus* of Daud.) 4. *Uromastix reticulatus*. (The reticulated Stellion of Bengal)



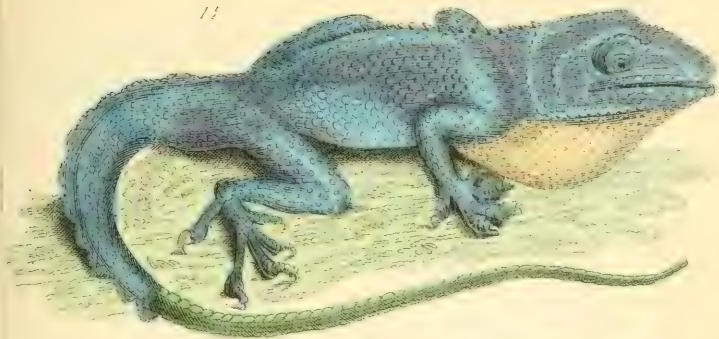
1. *Lacerta vittata*, Gml. [The White-banded Gecko] 2. *Stellio fimbriatus*, Sch. [The Fringed Gecko] 3. *Stellio* Gecko, Sch. [The White-spotted Gecko] 4. *Gecko larvis*, D. [The Smooth Gecko]



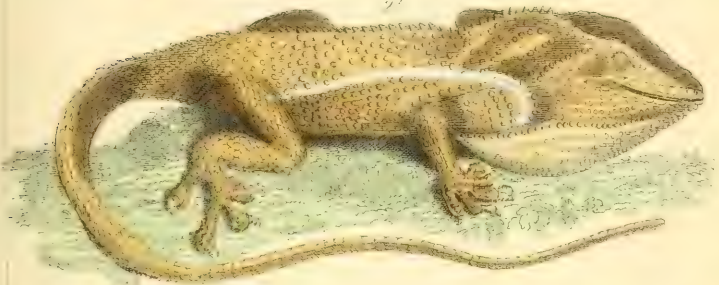
1 *Anolius velifer* (the great crested *Anolius*)
 2 *Ephimotes tuberculata* (the tuberculated *Ephimotes*)
 3 *Oplurus torquatus* (the Black collared *Gecko*)



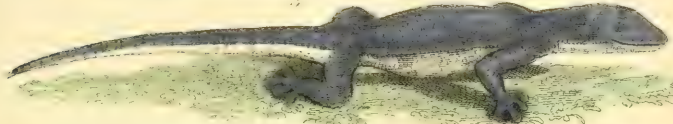
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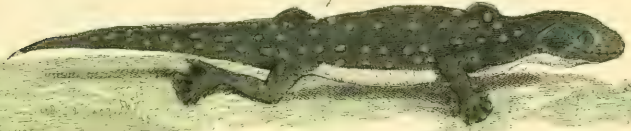
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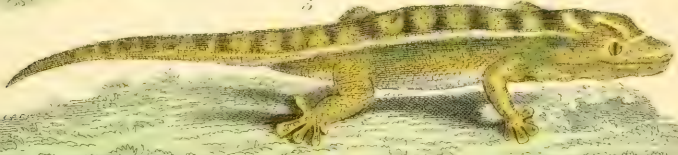
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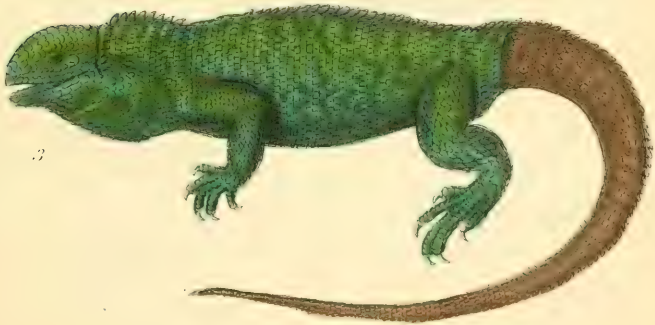
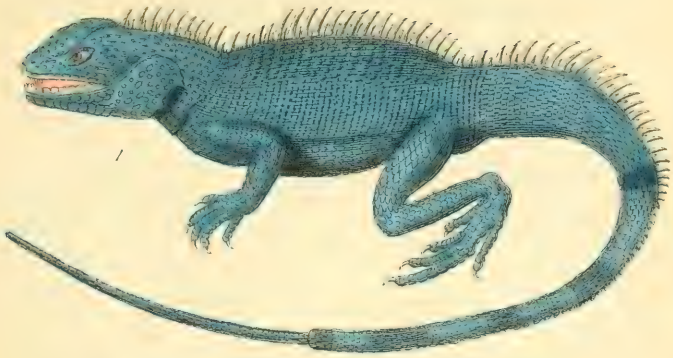
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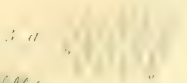
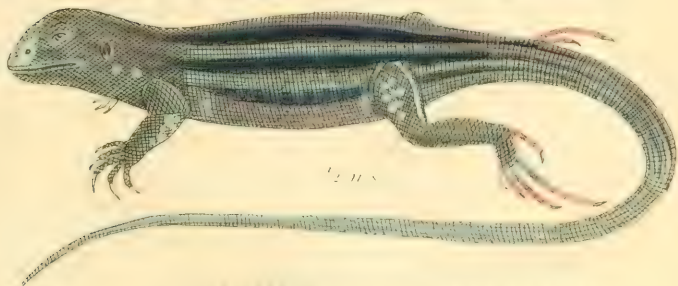
15



1 Anolis velifer (The Great Crested Anolis; on other view see Pl 11) 2 Anolis equestris (The Equestrian Anolis)
 3 Gecko marginatus (The nail less Gecko) 4 Gecko ocellatus (The Ocellated Gecko)
 5 Gecko cepedianus (The Cepedian Gecko)



1 *Physignathus coarctatus* (The Physignath) 2 *Sitana ponticriana* The Sitana
Ignana eschleri (The Carolina or Jew-tailed Iguana)

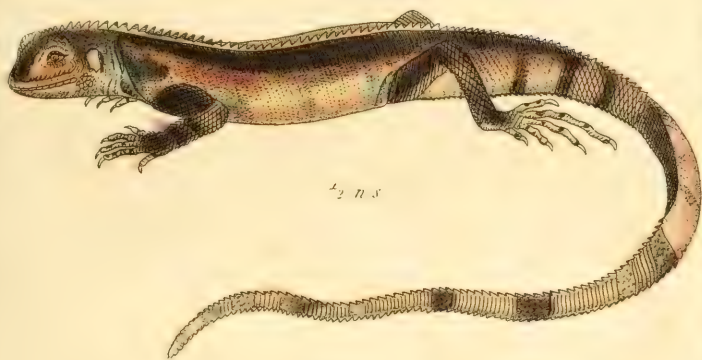


1. *Agama jacksoniensis*. [The Bachelor] in the collection of the French Museum. 2. *Leiolepis guttata*. [The striped *Leiolepis*] 3. *Calotes gutturosa*. [The Crested *Agama*].

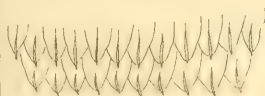


1. *Brachylophus fasciatus*. [The Banded Agama] 2. *Astiurus cochinchinensis*. Valenciennes. [The Lethurus or Lophura of Cochinchina] in the collection of the French Museum

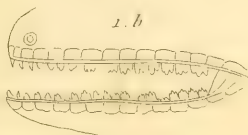
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1. a



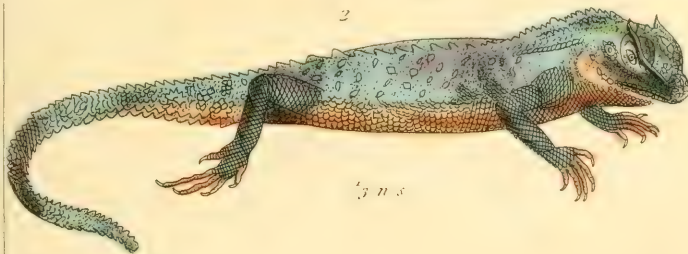
1. b



2. a



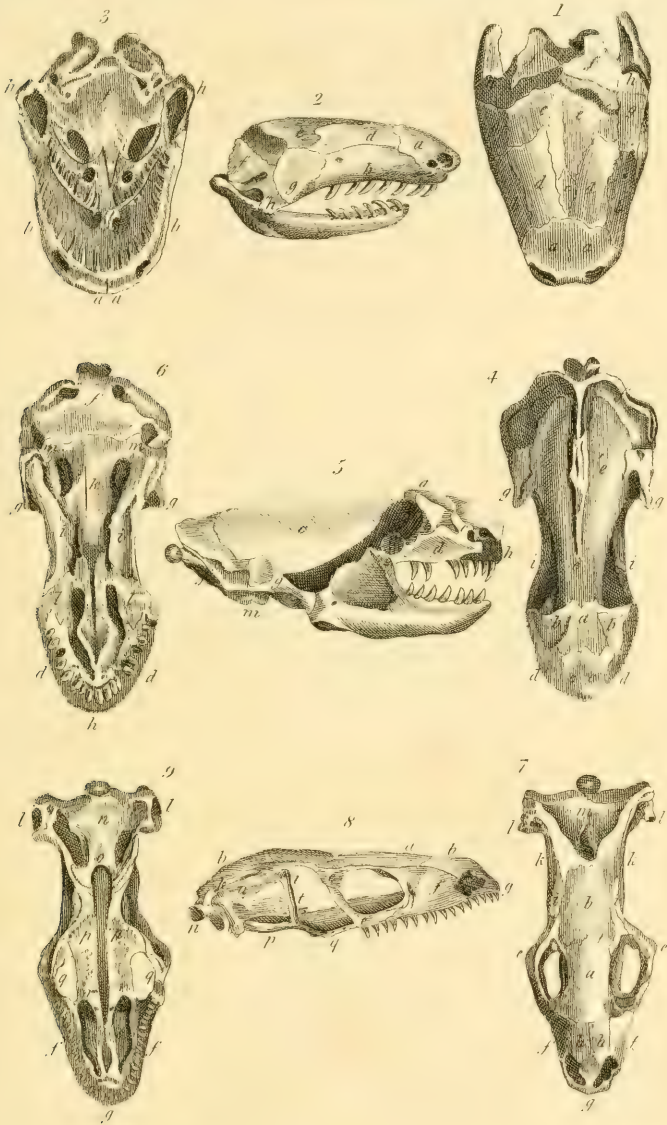
2



L. n. s.

1. *Ophryessa superciliosa*.

2. *Lyriocephalus margaritaceus*. Mer



Anomalous Serpents.

1. 2. 3. Head of a *Cecilia*..... 4. 5. 6. Head of an *Amphibiaena*.

7. 8. 9. Head of an *Ophisaurus*.



1. *Draco fimbriatus*. (The Dragon) 2. *Sitana ponticeriana*. The Sitan



1. *Iguana multicollis*. (The Naked Iguana) 2. *Basiliscus* / *Lucerta basiliscus*. L. (The Basilisk)
3. *Polychrus marmoratus*. L. (The Marbled Lizard)

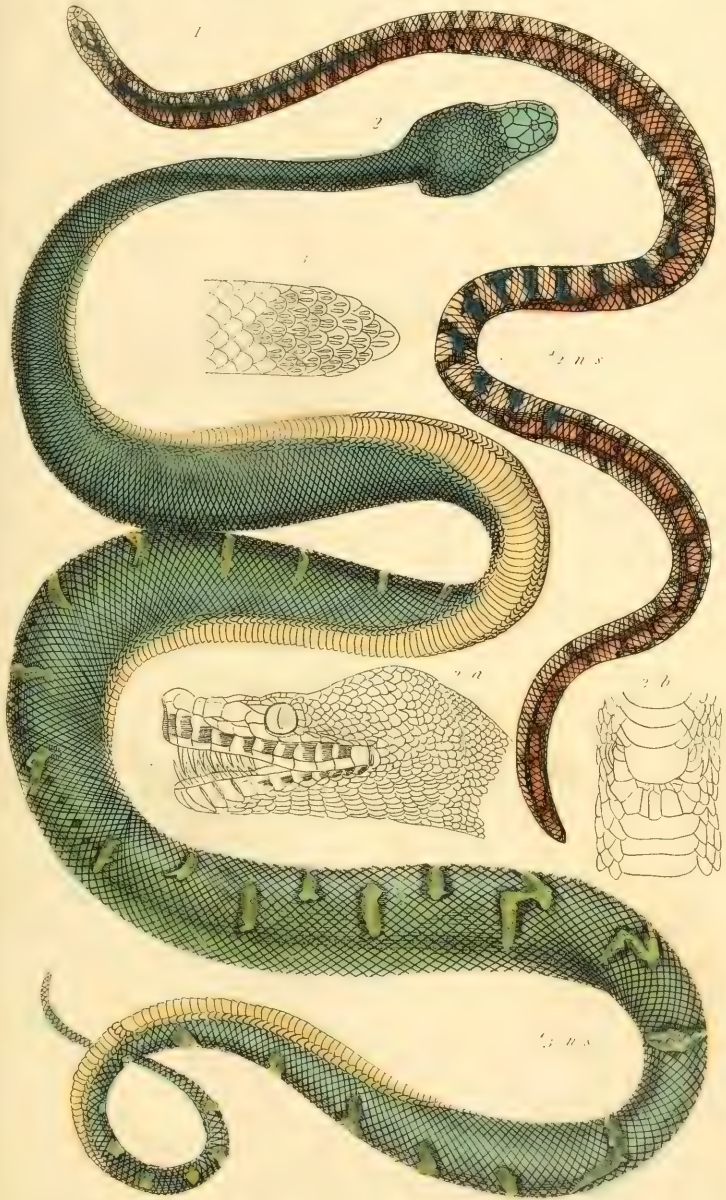


Hemidactylus tuberculatus. Baul. (The spotted Hemidactylus.)



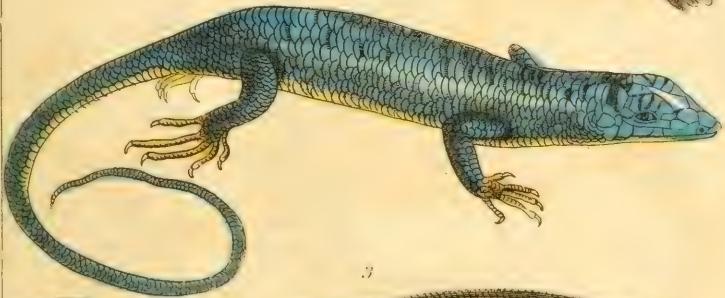
1. *Phyllurus platurus*. White. 2. Foot of the *Platydaetylus inunguis*. 3. Foot of the *Hemidaetylus trihedrus*. 4. Foot of the *Threadaetylus*. 5. Foot of the *Ptyodaetylus lobatus*. 6. Foot of the *Spheriodaetylus*. 7. Foot of the *Stenodaetylus guttatus*



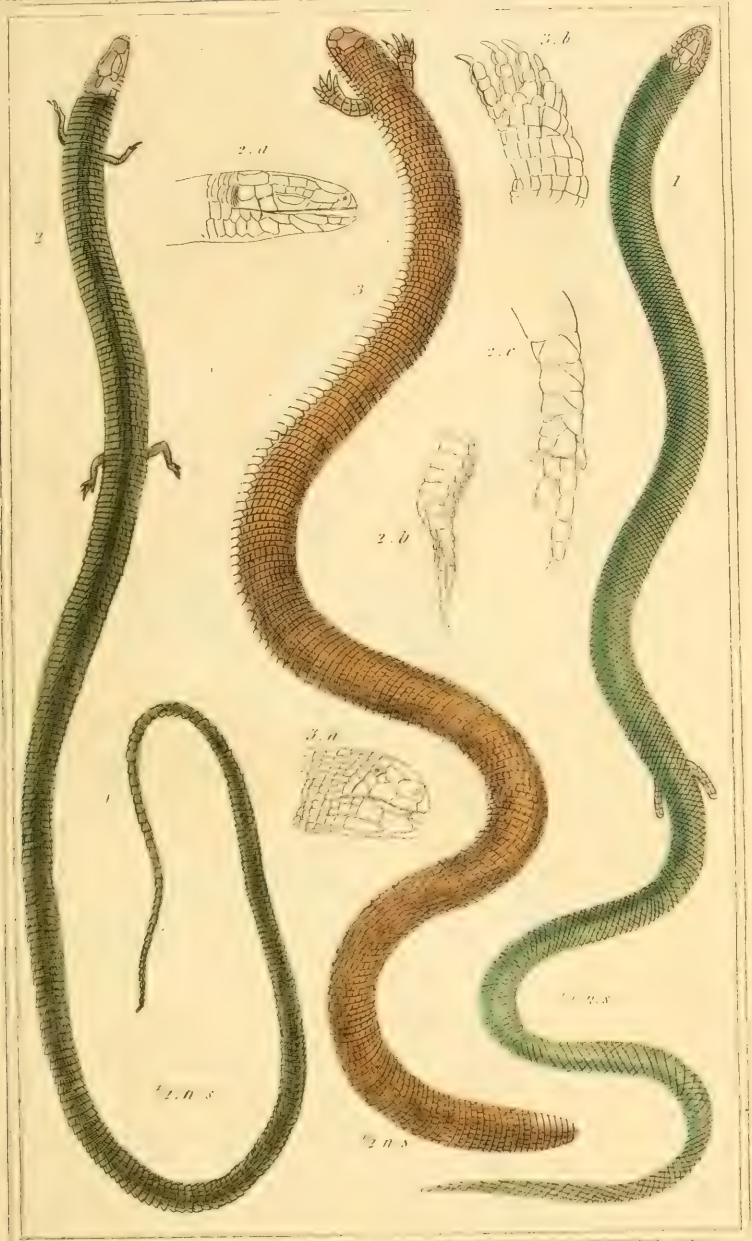


1. *Tortrix maculata*. L. / *The Variegated Tortrix of America* 2. *Boa canina*. L. / *The Canine Boa*
 3. *Tail of the Uropeltis ceylonicus*. *Sw.* / *The Uropeltis of Ceylon*



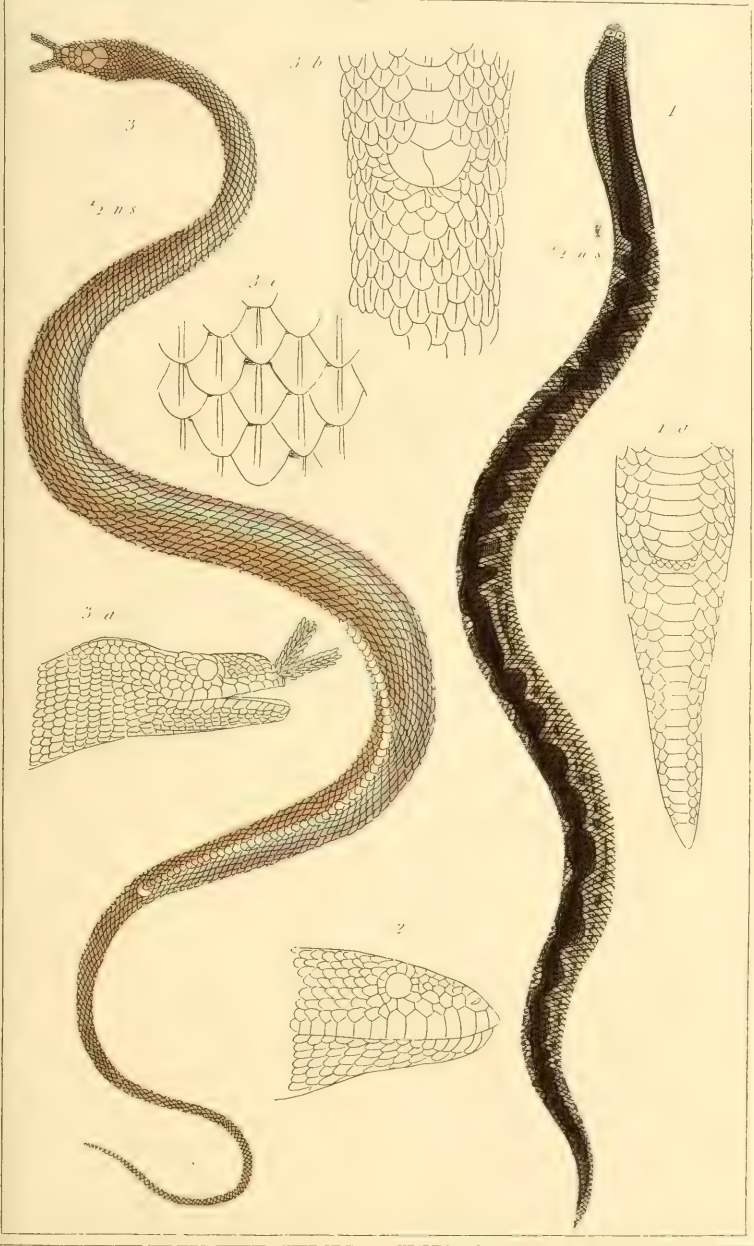


1. *Chamaeleo africanus*. /The Common Chamaeleon / 2. *Scincus celestinus*. Valenci. /The blue Scincus / in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Seps striata*. /The striped Sepe

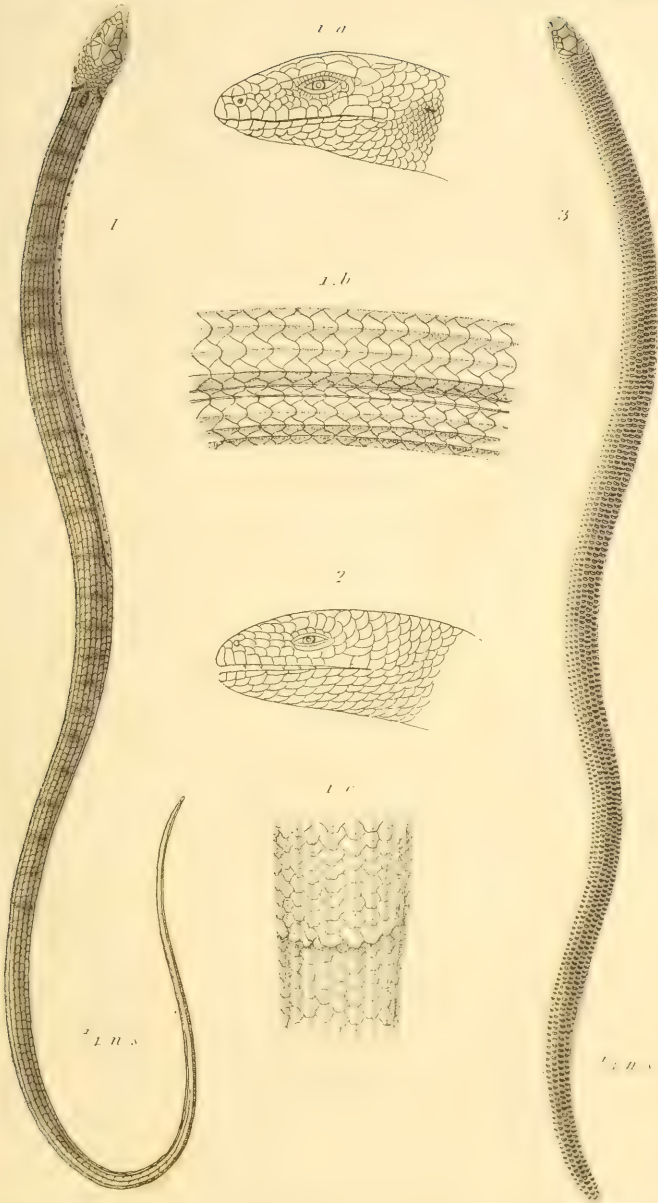


1. *Bipes lepidopodus*, Lacép. (The two footed Lephepodus) 2. *Chelonia tetradactyla*, Lacép.
 3. *Chirotes emuliculus*, Lacép.





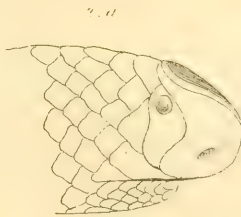
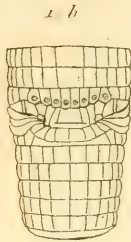
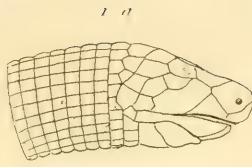
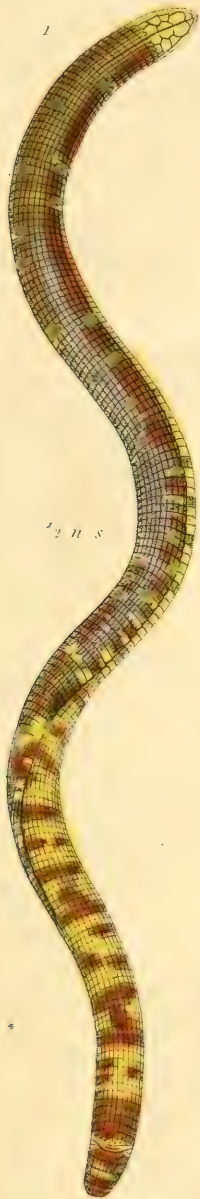
1. *Erix bengalensis*. Mer. [The Elary Serpent of Bengal] 2. Head of the *Scytale coronata*. Mer. [The Crowned Scytale or False Boa] 3. *Erpeton tentaculatus*. Lacepede. [The Tentaculated Serpent]



1 n s

3 n s

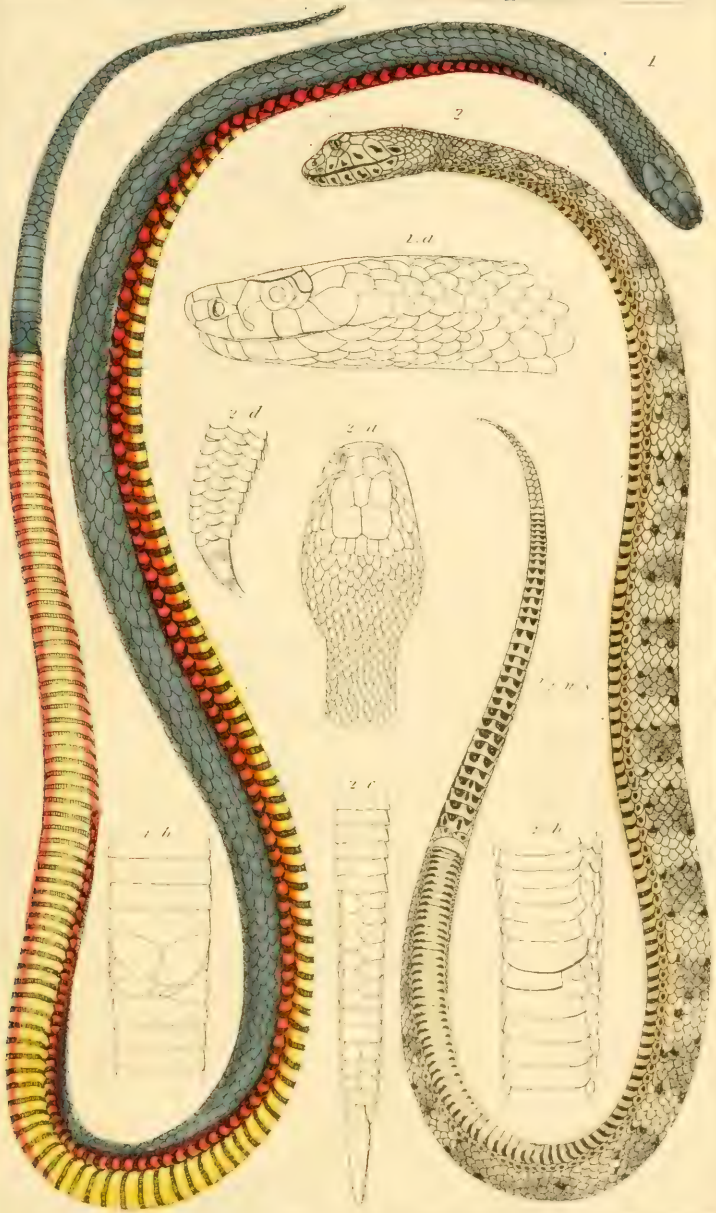
1. *Pseudopus Turvillii*. [The false scot of Durville] 2. Head of the *Anguis fragilis*. Lin. [The common Blind worm of Europe] 3. *Acontias macleagris*. Lin. [The darting serpent of the Cape of Good Hope]



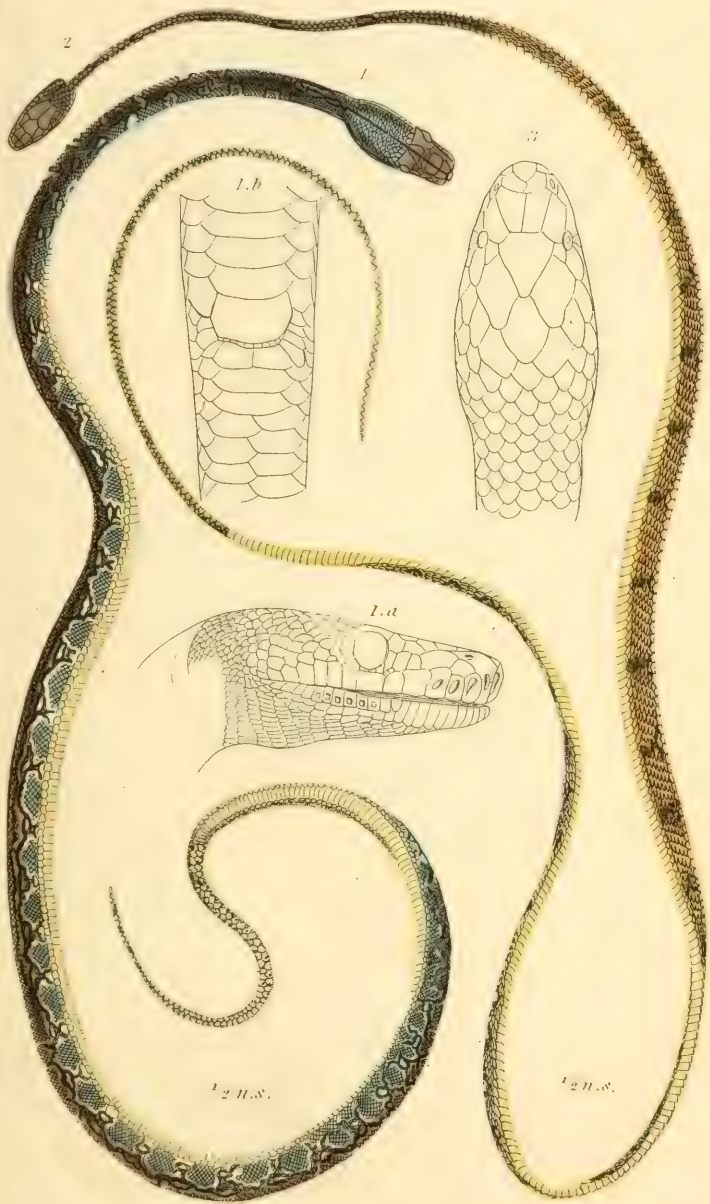
1. *Amphisbaena fuliginosa*. Lin. / The Double Walker
 2. *Typhlops cinereus*. Schu. / The Blind Serpent of Schneider



1. *Vipera berus*, Lin. (The common Viper) 2. *Crotalus horridus*, Lin. (The Diamond Rattle snake)



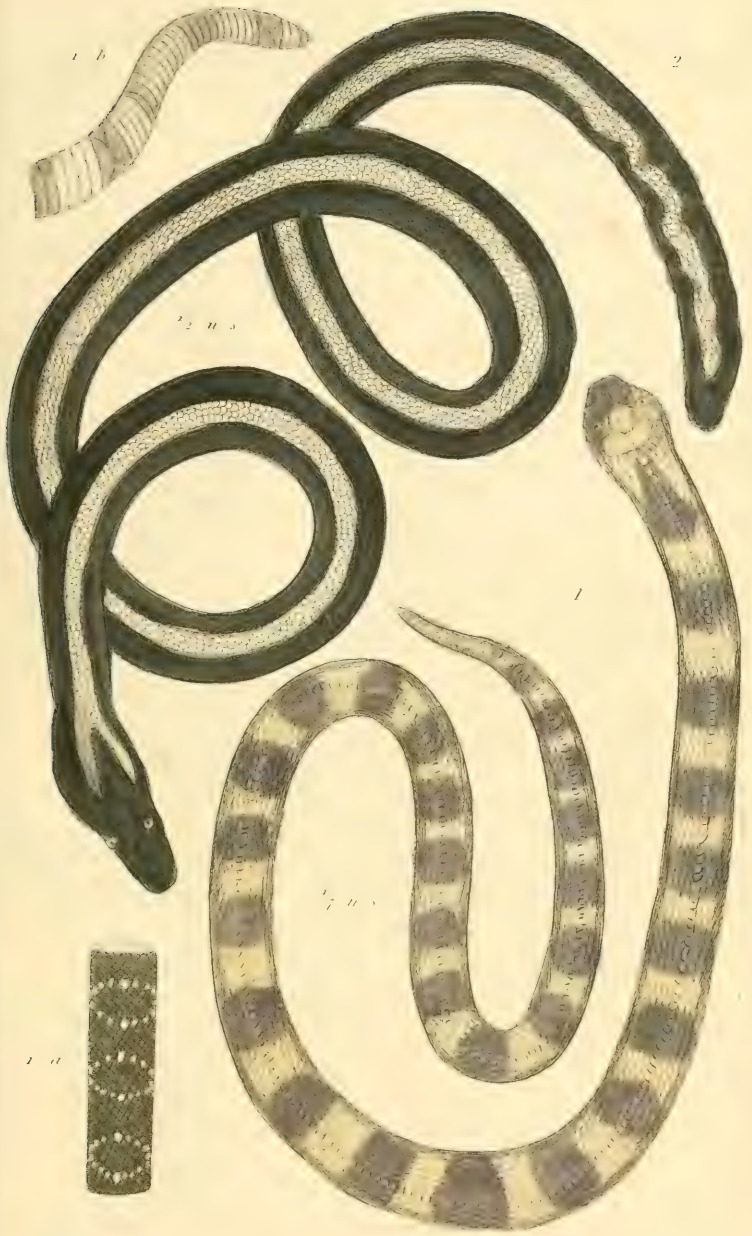
1 *Timere surus tortor* Le. The winding *Timere surus*
 2. *Acanthophis cerastinus* Boul. The Venenous *Acanthophis*



1. Python Schneiderii, Merrem. [The Great Python of Schneider] 2. Dipsas cynodon, Lin. [The fatal thirst causing Serpent of India] 3. Head of the Xenopeltis concolor, Reinwardt. [The many coloured Xenopeltis]



1. *Dendrophis abertiella*. / The Serpent of the Woods
 2. *Dryinus nasutus*. Russel. / The Hog nosed Dryinus or Colaber



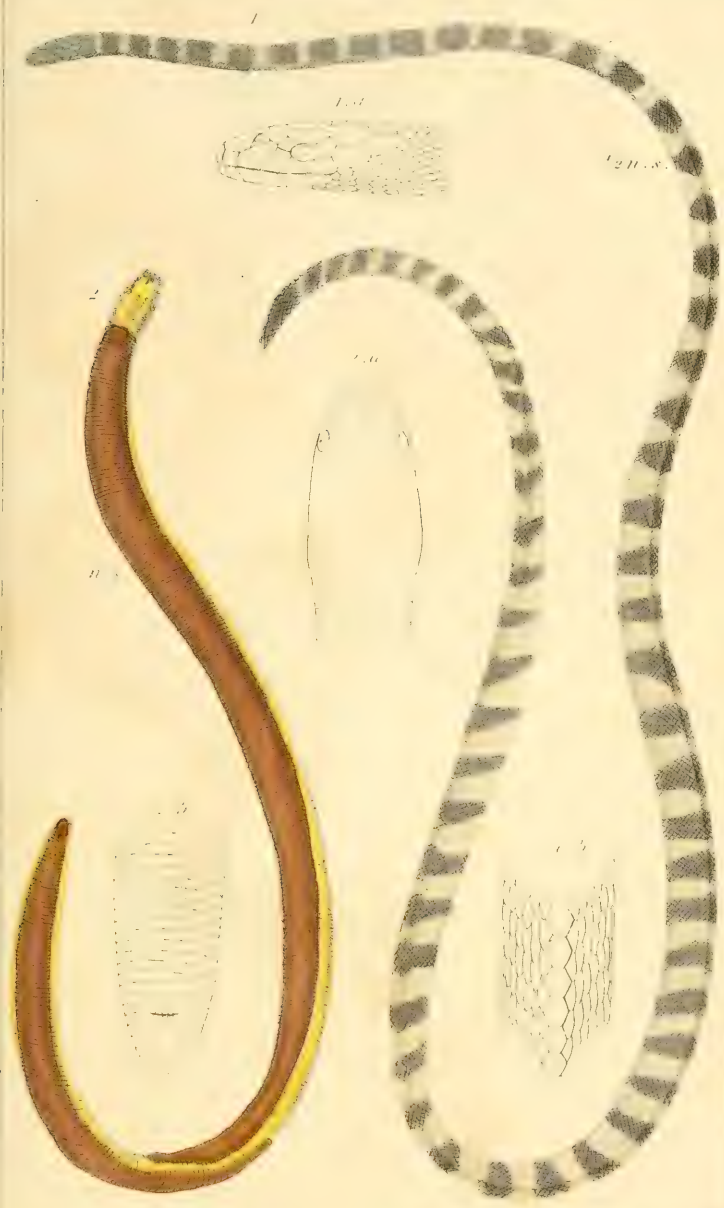
Bungarus amularis. Dougl. *Anguis platurus*. Zin





1. *Hydrophis elaris*. Russell. 2. *Coecilia lombricoides*. Daud

3. *Coecilia albiventris* Daud



1. *Hydrophis tejonensis*. The Great Water Serpent.
 2. *Caecilia bivittata*. The Blind Serpent
 or the Caecilia of Cayen.



1. *Rana palustris*. Leconte. 2. *Ceratophrys granosa*. (The American Horned Frog)
3. *Hyla bicolor*. Daud. (The South American two coloured Tree Frog)





1. *Bufo vulgaris*. (The Common Toad) / 2. *Oxyrhynchus bicolor*. Val. (The Angular Muzzle Toad) / in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Engystonna marmorata*. (The Marbled Toad)

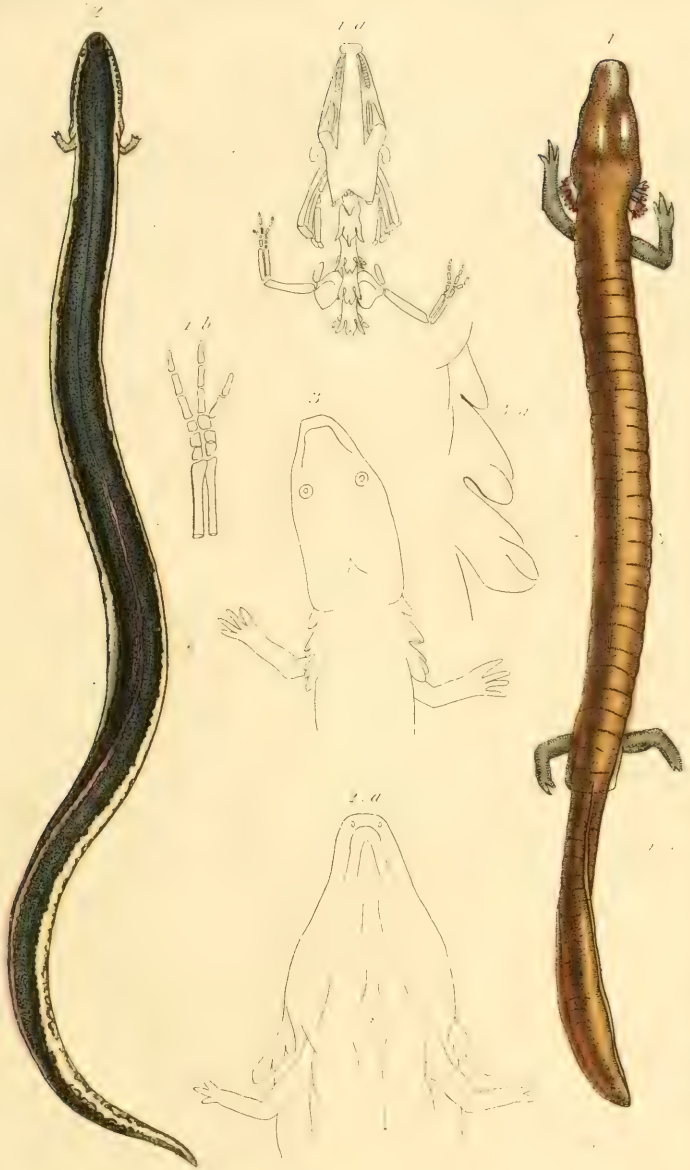




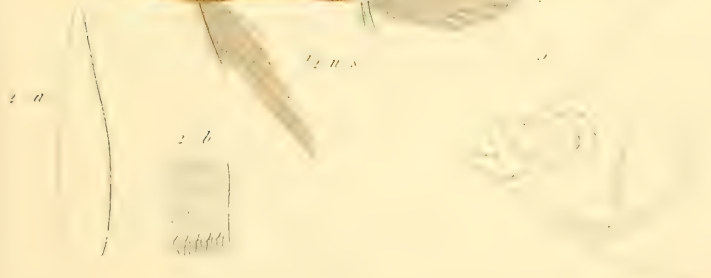
1. *Salamandra atra*, Laurenti. (The Black Salamander) 2. *Triton vittatus*, Valenciennes. (The Triton) in the collection of the French. 3. *Monopoma gigantea*, Barton. (The great Salamander of North America)



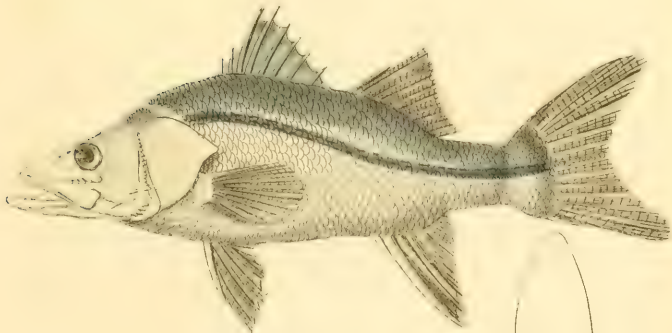
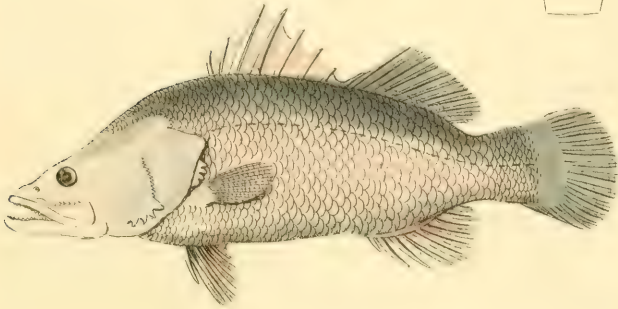
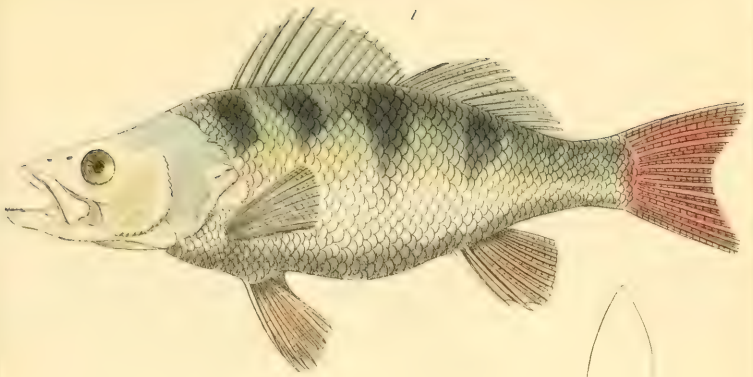
1. *Amphiuma means*. Gard. & Harben's of the French Museum. / The two-toed *Amphiuma*. 2. *Amphiuma trydaetylum*. / The three-toed *Amphiuma*. 3. *Axolotl pisciformis*. Shaw. / The snake-eater of Mexico. 4. *Menobranchius lateralis*. Harl.



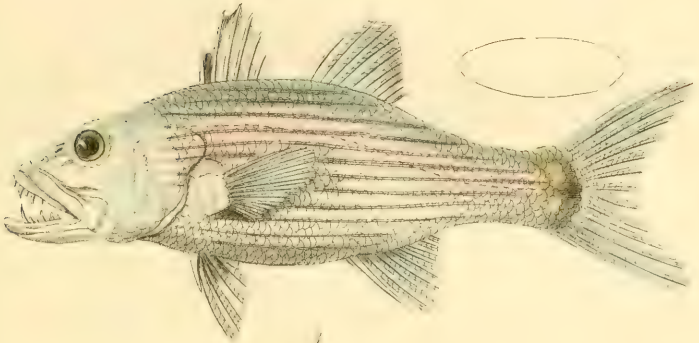
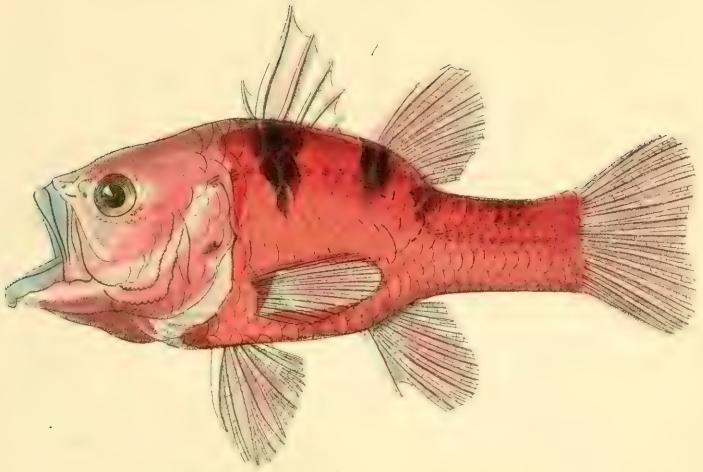
1. *Proteus anguinus*. Linn. / The Blind Proteus | 2. *Siren striata*. Lecomte. / The Streaked Siren
 3. *Siren intermedia*. Lecomte / The intermediate Siren of Lecomte



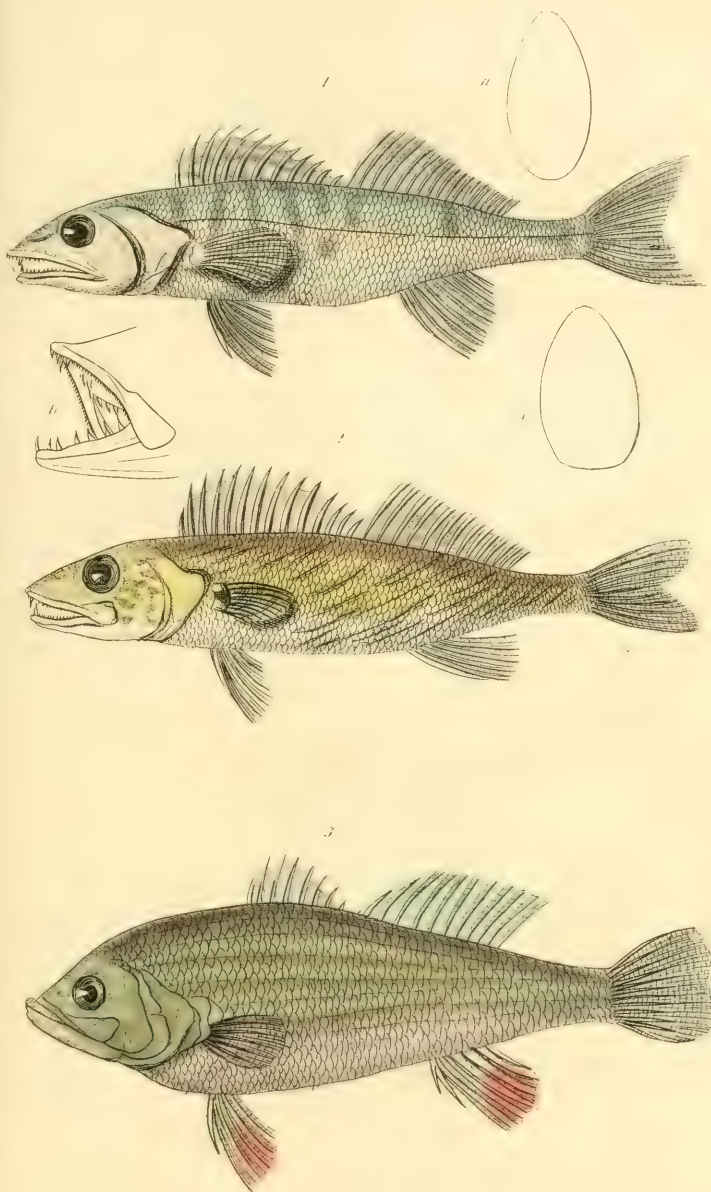
1. *Etelis carbunculus*. (The Etelis) 2. *Diploprion bifasciatum*. (The bifasciate Diploporion)
 3. Head of the *Huro nigricans*. (The Black Basse) A. Head of the *Niphon spinosus*. (The Spiny Niphon)
 5. Head of the *Euoplosus armatus*. (The Euoplosus or armed Perch of Japan)



1. *Percia acuta* Cur et Val. 2. *P. lates nobilis* Cur et Val. 3. *Centropomus undecimalis* n.
 Eleven Spined *Centropomus*

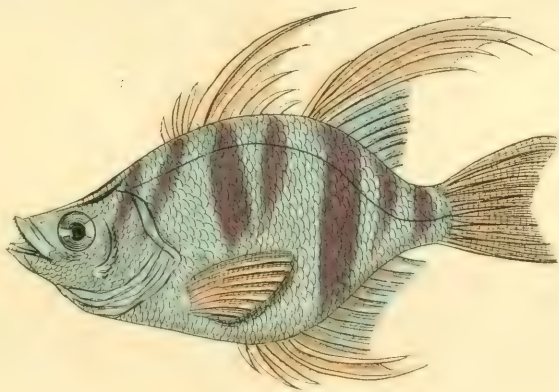
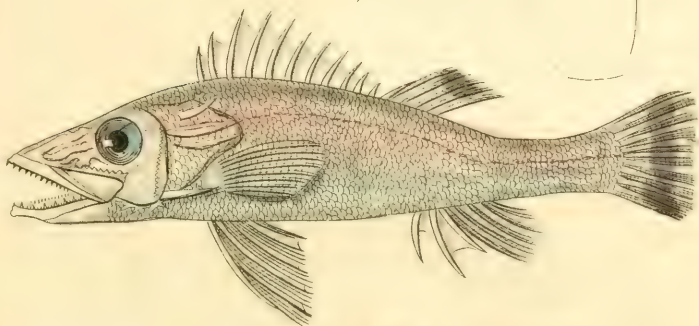


1. *Apogon trimaculatus* n. / The Mediterranean Apogon. 2. *Cheilodipterus arabicus* n. / Arabian Cheilodipterus. 3. *Ambassis commersonii* n. / Commerson's Ambassis.

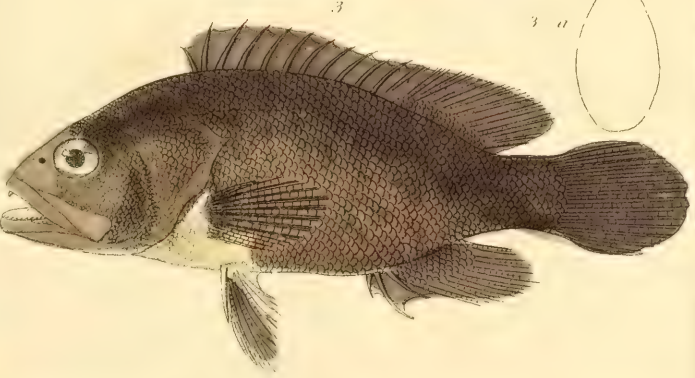
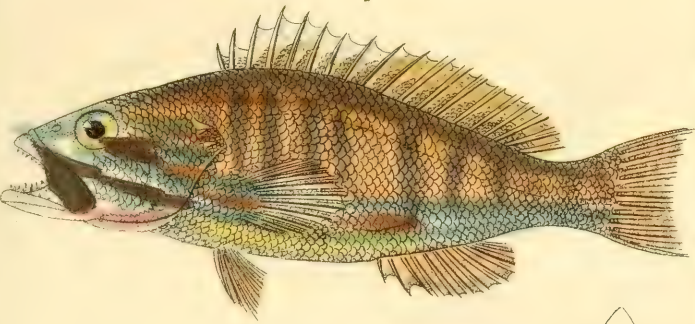


1. P. *Lucioperca sandra*, n. The Common Pike Perch. 2. P. *Lucioperca americana*. The American Perch.
3. *Huro nigricans*, n. The Black Bass of the Huron.

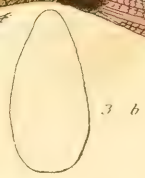
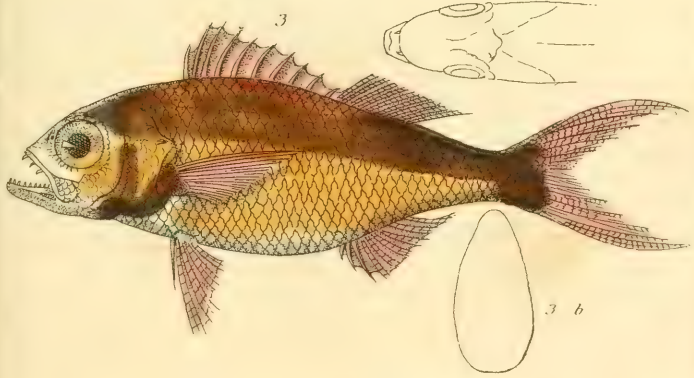
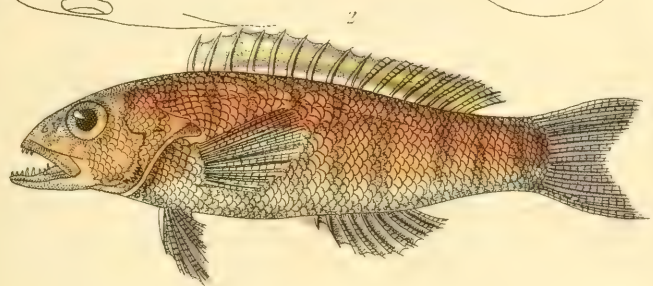
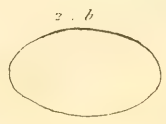
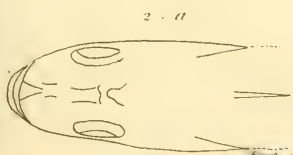
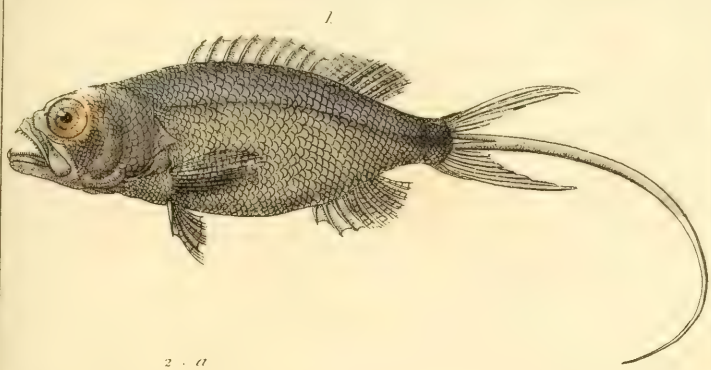
London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.



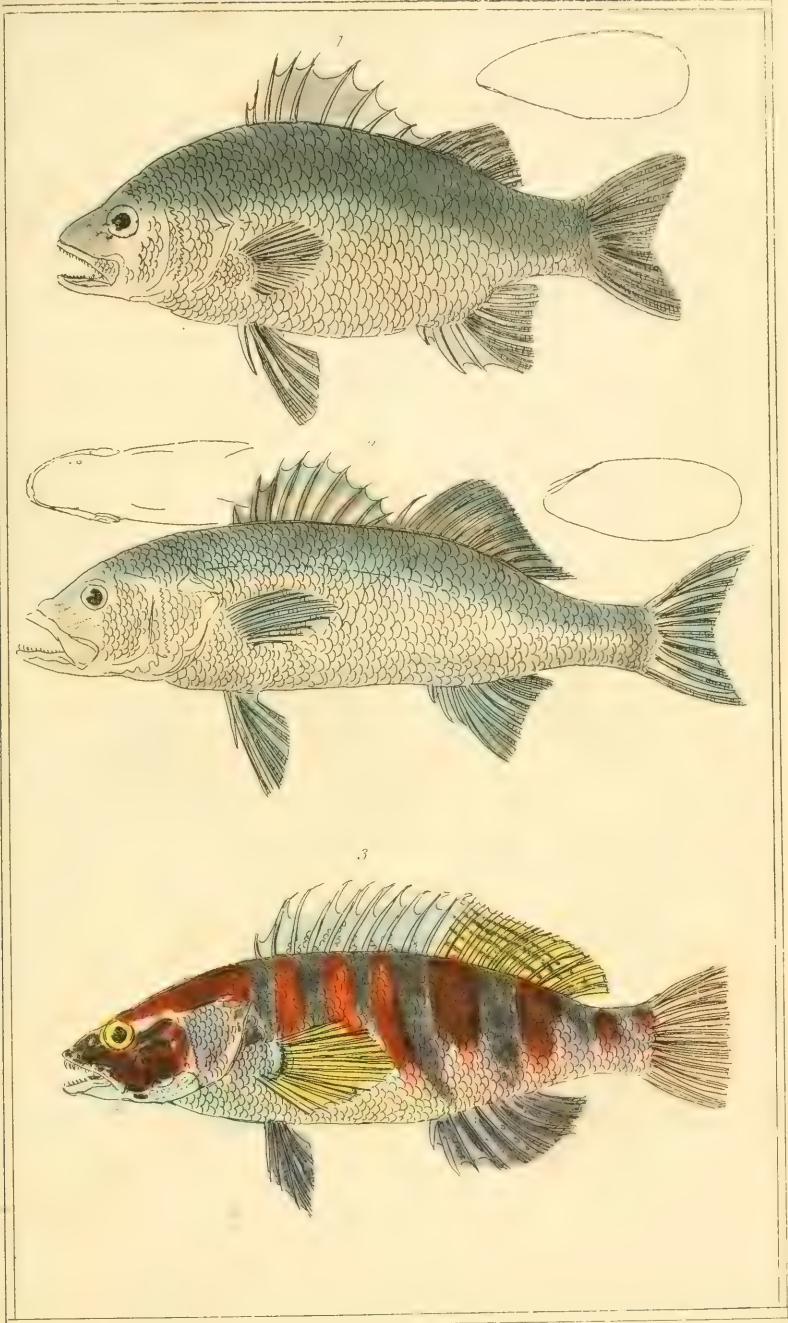
1. *Lucioperca Volgensis pallas* (The Russian Perch) 2. *Nippon spinosus* (The Spined Hiplen)
3. *Enoplosus armatus, n.* (The Armed Enoplosus.)



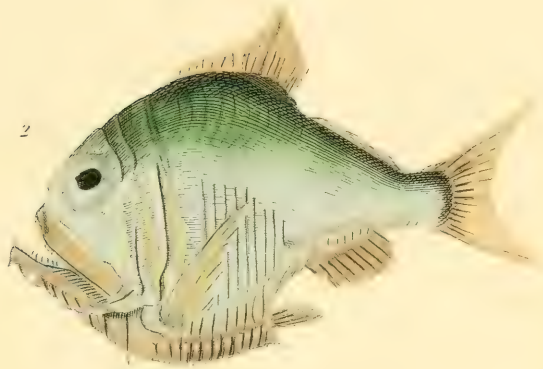
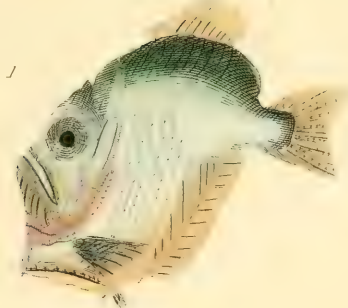
1. *Serranus anthus*. / The spined Serranus / 2. *Serranus cabrilla*. *Nob.* / The common Serranus
 3. *Serranus gigas*. *Nob.* / The Mérou of the Mediterranean



1. *Serranus phæton*. *Xob.* (Long tailed Serranus) 2. *Serranus fasciularis*. *Xob.* (The Banded Serranus.) 3. *Serranus oculatus*. *Xob.* (The large eyed Serranus)

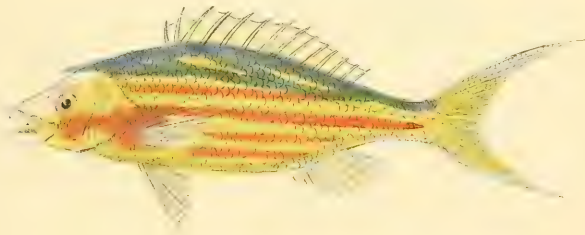


1. P. Labax mucronatus, n. 2. P. Labax lupus, n. 3. Serranus scriba, n.



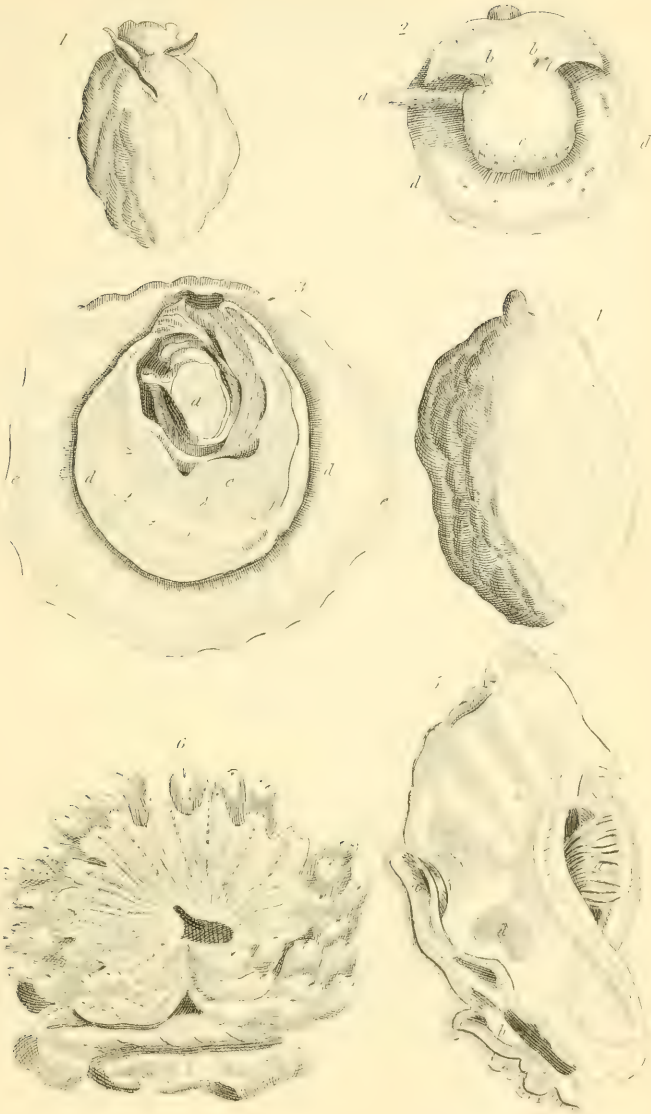
1. *Sternoptyx diaphana.* 2. *Sternoptyx Olfersti.*

3. *Gymnarchus senegalensis.*

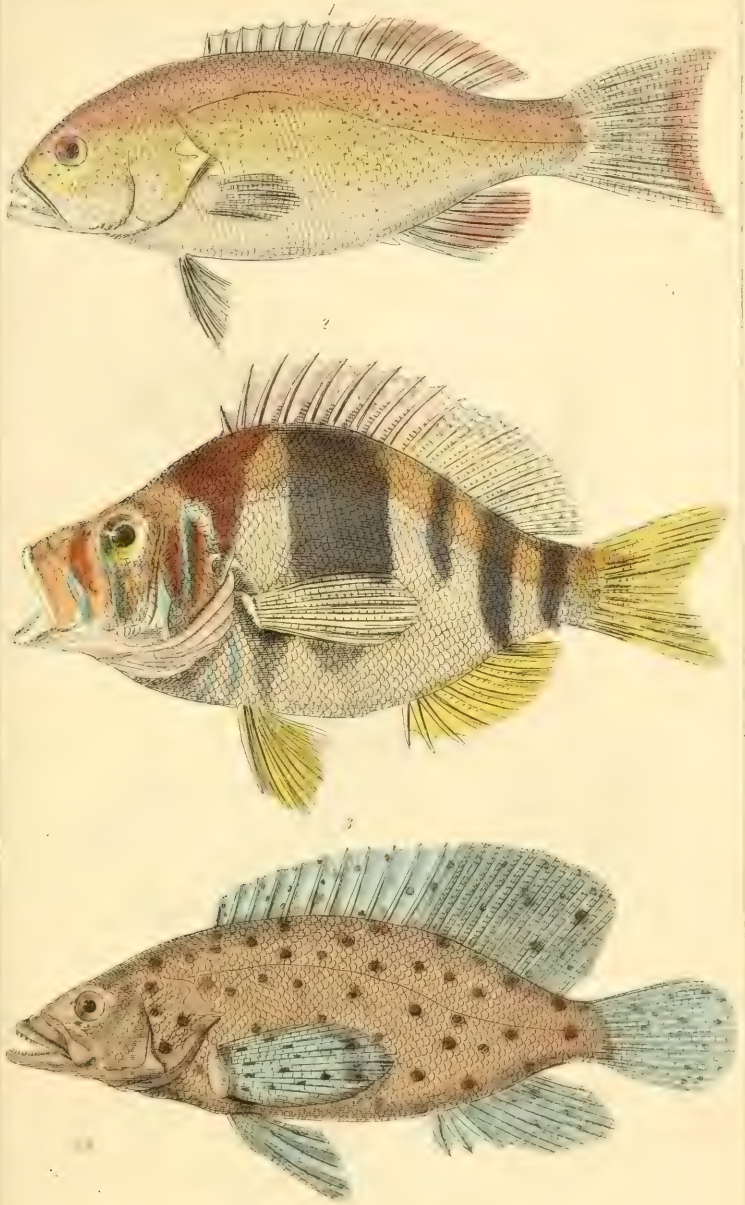


1. *Mesoprium uninotatus*. (One spotted Mesoprium) 2. *Mesoprium chrysurus* Job. (Golden-tailed Mesoprium)
 3. *Diaope rivulata* Job. (The Banded Diaope)

London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.



1. *Notarchus*. 2. *Pleurobranchus luniceps*. 3. Animal of the *Anomia*.
 4. Animal of the *Sigaretus*. 5. Animal of the *tridacna*. 6. *Polychetum diazota*.



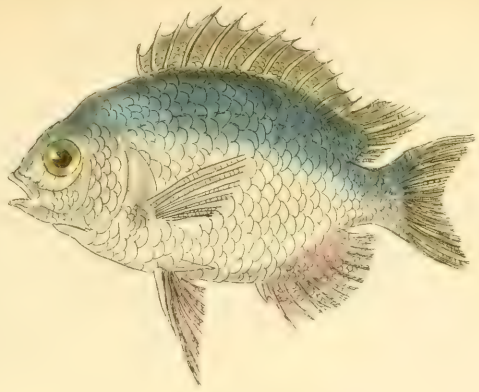
1. *Plectropoma leopardinus* n. / Leopard Spotted Plectropoma / 2. *Plectropoma puella* n. / Beautiful Plectropoma / 3. *Serranus altivelis* / Large Finned Serranus



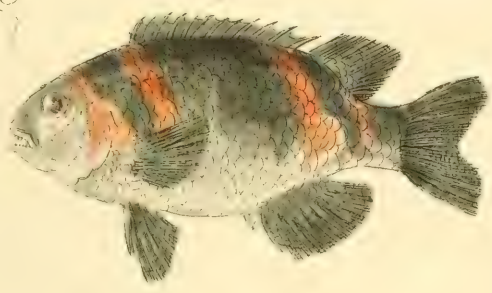
1. *Pentaceros capensis*. Nob. 2. *Grystes salmoides*. Nob. (The Salmon formed growler)
 3. *Centropristes nigricans*. Nob. (American Black Date)



1. *Perca serrato-granulata*. (The Granulated Perch) 2. *Grammistes orientalis*. (The Oriental Grammist)
3. *Aspro vulgaris*. (The Common Aspro) A. Head of the *Labrax vulgaris*. (The Basse Perch) 5. Head of the
Lates nobilis. (The American Pike)

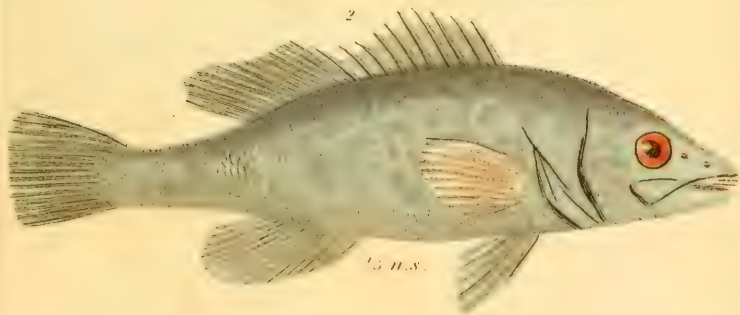
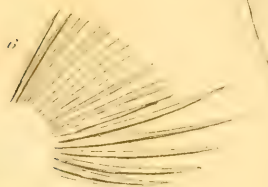
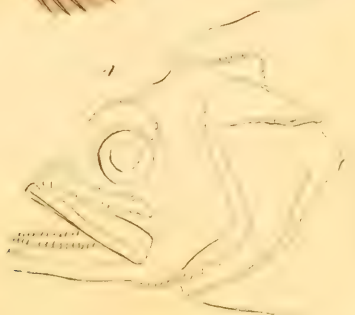
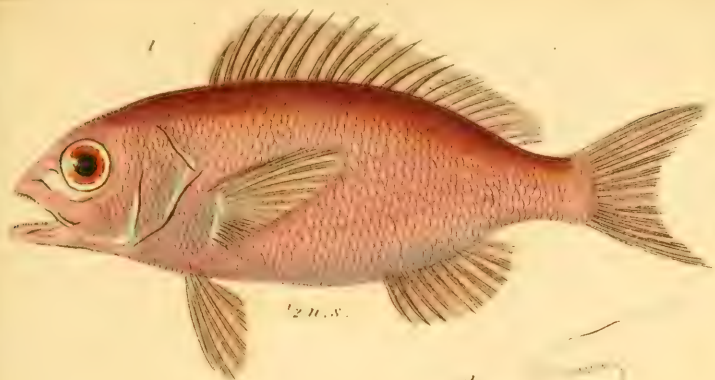


52



53

1. *Heliasces insolatus* n. 2. *Pomacentrus fasciatus* n. 3. *Glyphisodon caelestinus* n.



1. *Centropomus auratus*. The Golden Red Perch | 2. *Gristes macquariensis*. The Growler of New South Wales | 3. Head of the *Acerina vulgaris* (The Common Greenling) | 4. Head of the *Polyprion cernium*. The Mediterranean Cornier | 5. Head of the *Rypticus arenatus* (The Soap Wren) | 6. Fin of the *Cirrhites fasciatus*.



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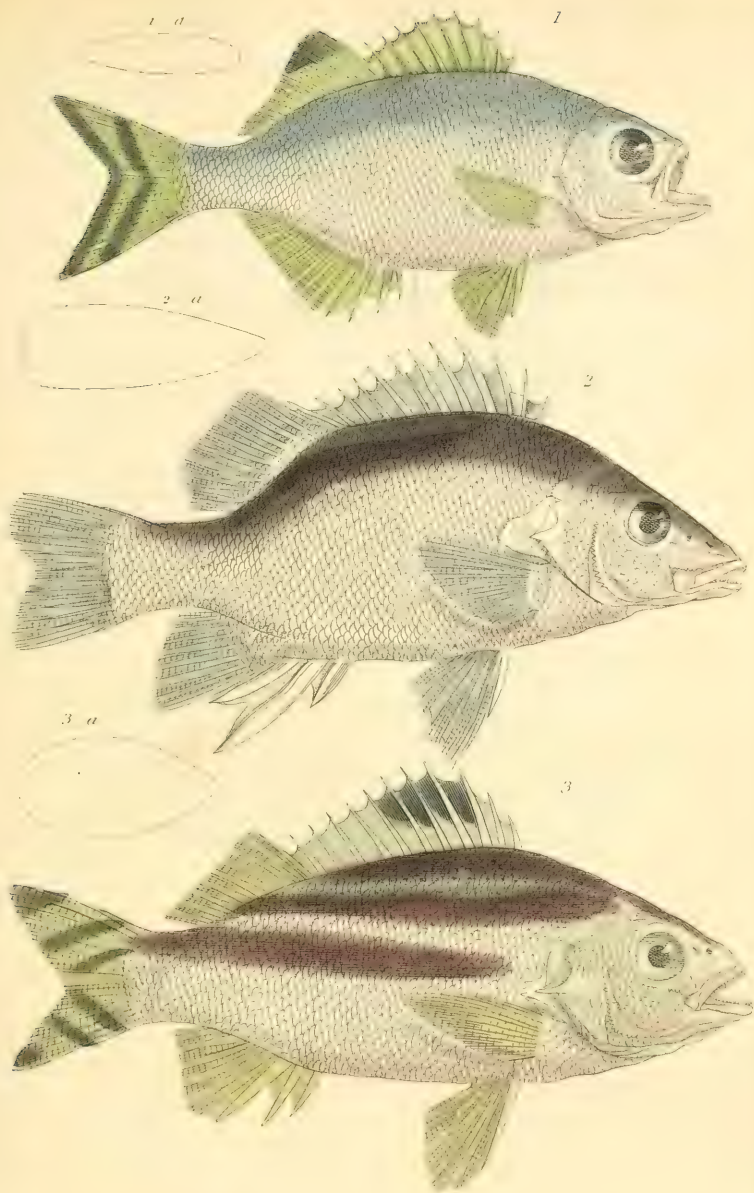
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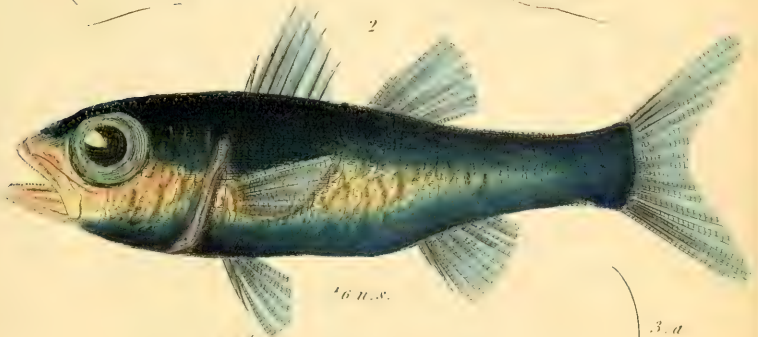
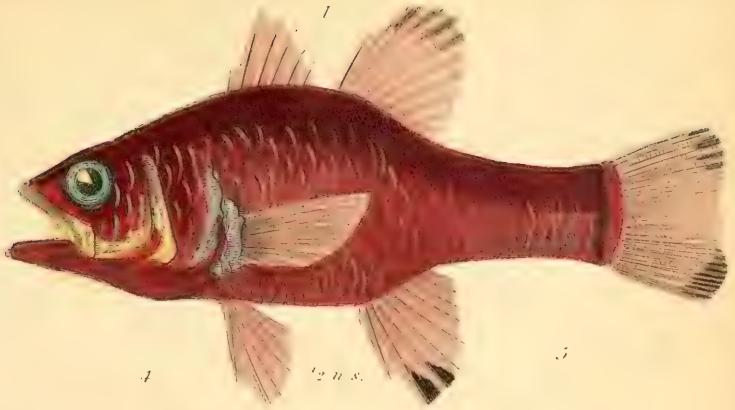
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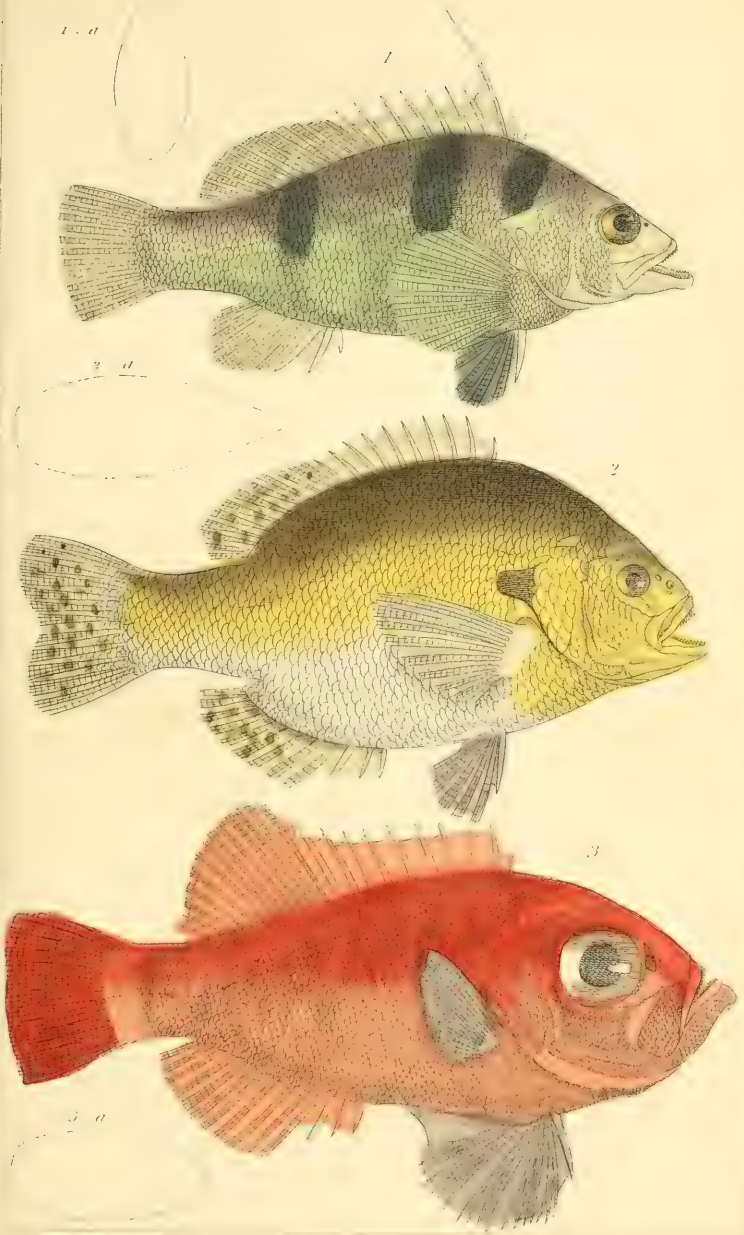
1. *Etelis carbunculus*. (The *Etelis*) 2. *Diploprion bifasciatum*. (The *bifasciate Diploprion*)
 3. Head of the *Huro nigricans*. (The *Black Basse*) 4. Head of the *Siphon spinosus*. (The *Spiny Siphon*)
 5. Head of the *Enoplosus armatus*. (The *Enoplosus* or *armed Perch* of Japan)



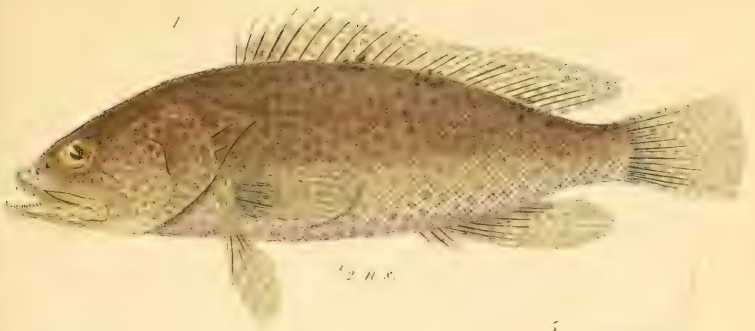
1. *Dulus marginatus*, Nob. (The Bordered Doule) 2. *Datunia argentea*.
3. *Therapon Theraps*.



1. *Apogon niger nullorum.* / The Red Surmullet / 2. *Pomatomus telescopium.* / The Telescope Pomatomus
 3. *Lucioperca sandra.* / The Common Sandre / A. Head of the *Cheilodipterus arabicus.* / Tabak of the
 Arabs / 5. Head of the *Ambassis commersonii.* / The Duogol.



1. *Dufes auriga*, Job. 2. *Pomotis vulgaris*, Job. (The common Pomotis or American Pond Perch)
3. *Priacanthus japonicus*, Job. (The Priacanth of Japan)



3

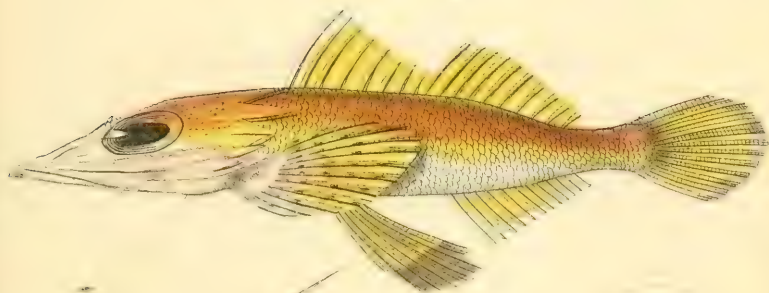
5



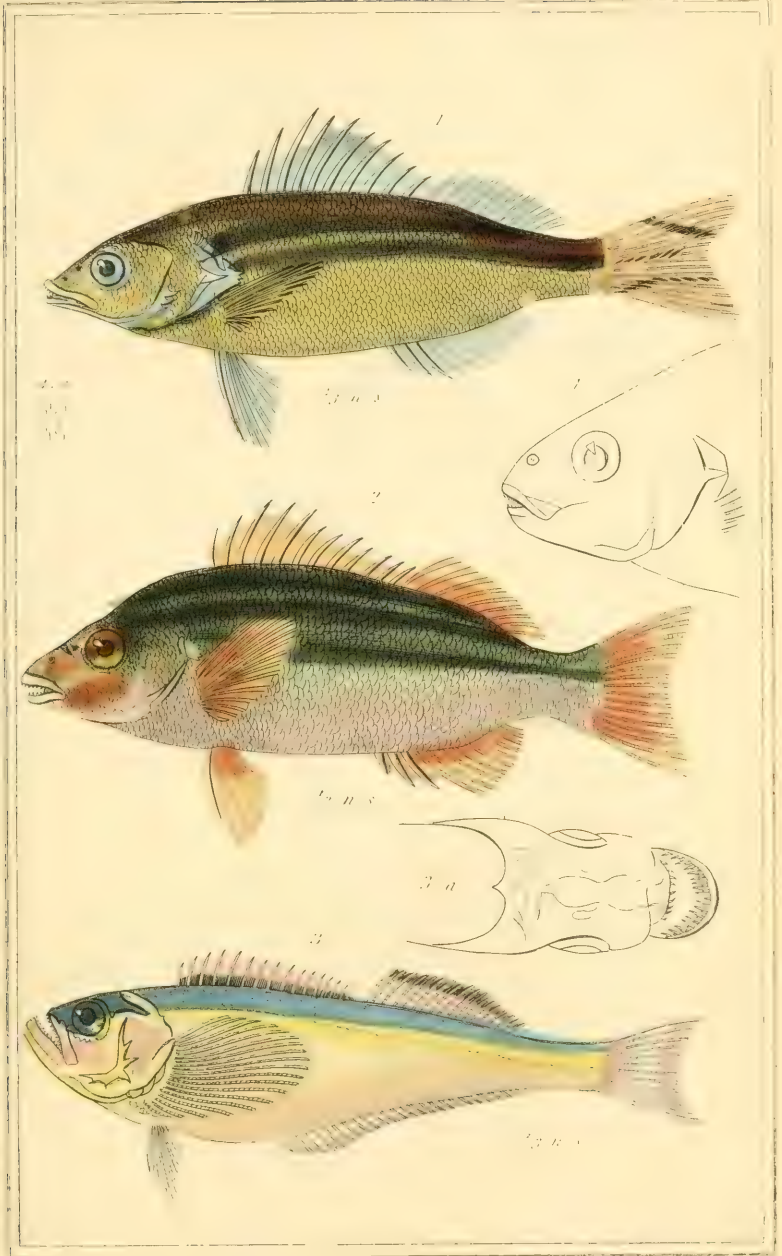
1. *Serranus haemulonius*, Cuv. s. g. Merou. (The Hexagon Sea Perch) 2. *Mesoprius qya*, Cuv. (The Garra or Red Mesoprius) 3. Head of the *Plectropomus puella*, Cuv. (The White Lady of Martinique) 4. Head of the *Serranus anthias*, s. g. Barbier. Cuv. (The Mediterranean Barber) 5. Head of the *Diacope rivulata*, Cuv. (The Coromandel Orati)



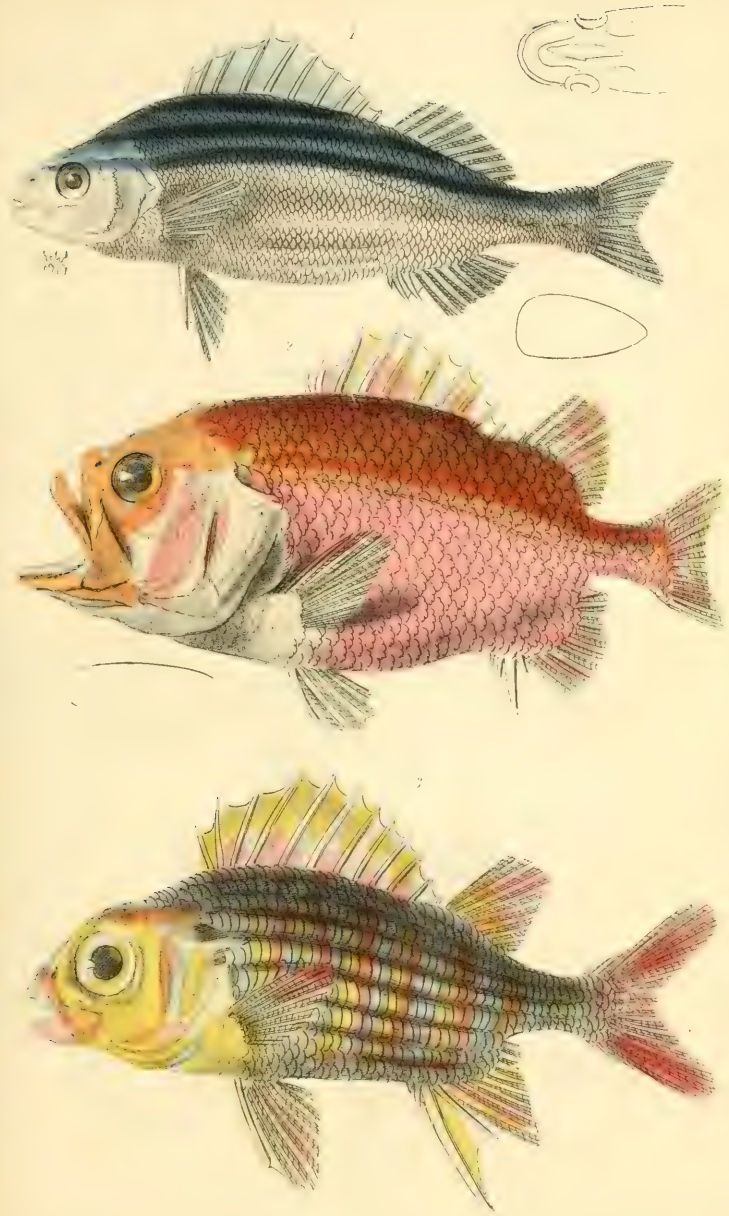
1. *Centrarchus sparoides*. 2 *Dules rupestris*. (The Daule) 3. Head of the *Pomotis vulgaris* (The American Pond Perch) 4. Head of the *Priacanthus japonicus*. (The Priacanthus of Japan)



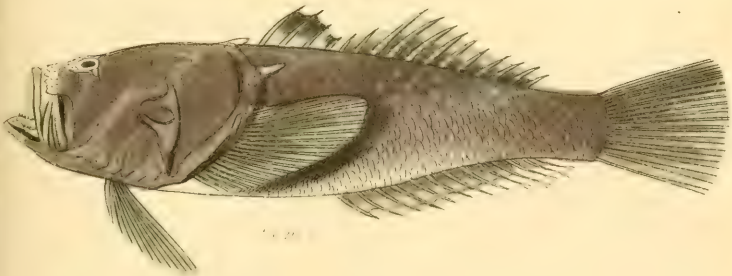
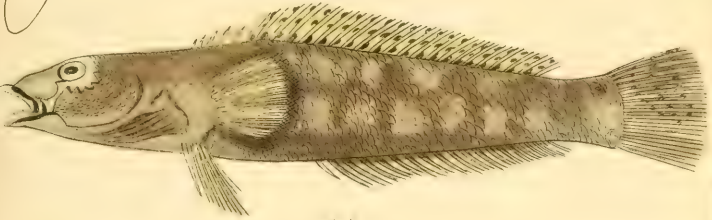
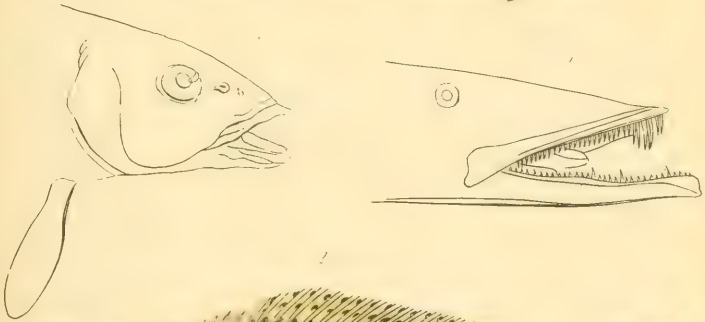
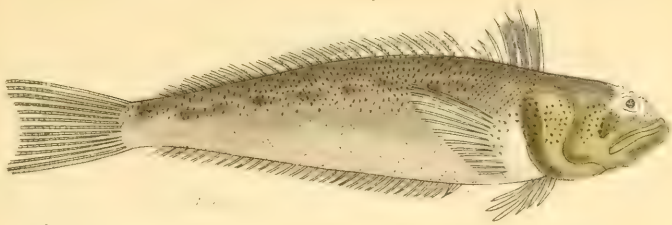
1. *Pelor filamentosum* n. 2. *Platycephalus* assor. 3. *Dactylopterus orientalis*.



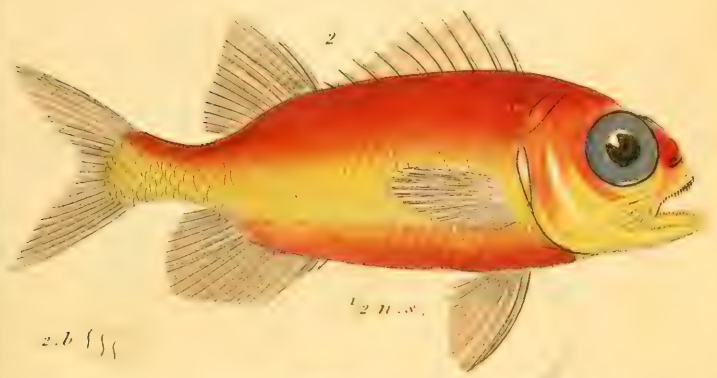
1. *Therapon puta.* (The Therapon) 2. *Pelates quadrilineatus.* (The four lined Pelates.)
 3. *Trichodon Stelleri.* (The Trichodon) 4. Head of the *Helotes sexlineatus.* (The six lined Helotes.)



1. *Helotes sex lineatus*. nob. 2. *Myripristis japonicus*. n. 3. *Holocentrum hastatum*. n.

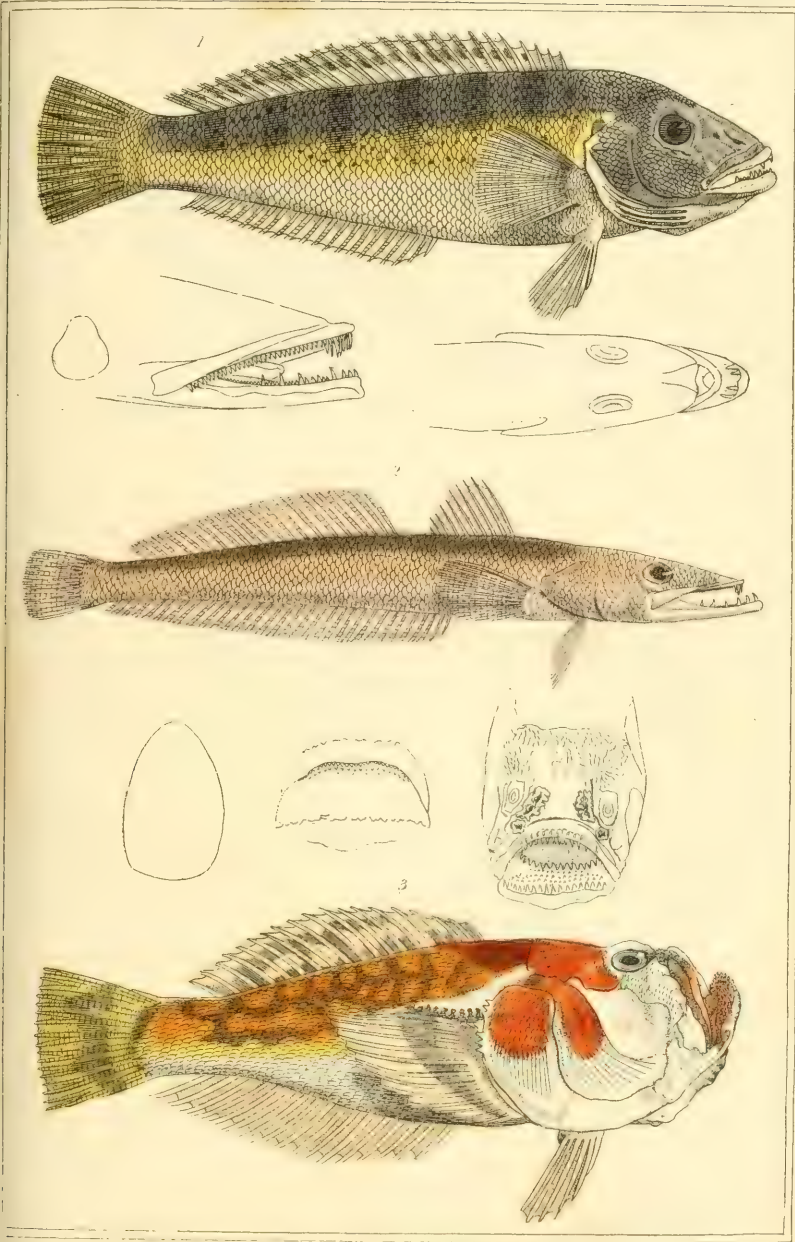


1. *Trachinus araneus* Risso. 2. *Percis cancellata*. 3. *Percophis guttatus*.
 4. Head of the *Pinguipes Brasilianus*. 5. Head of the *Percophis Brasilianus*

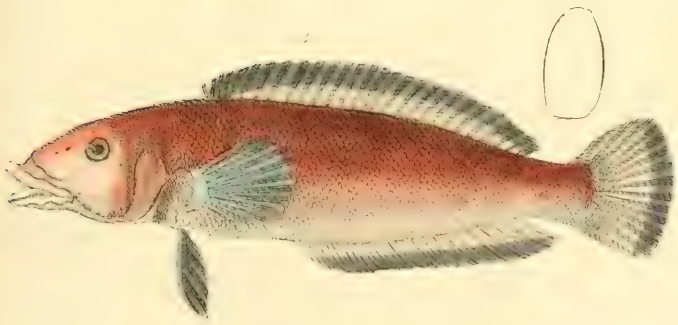


1. *Sillago cythra*. 2. *Myripristis seychellensis*.

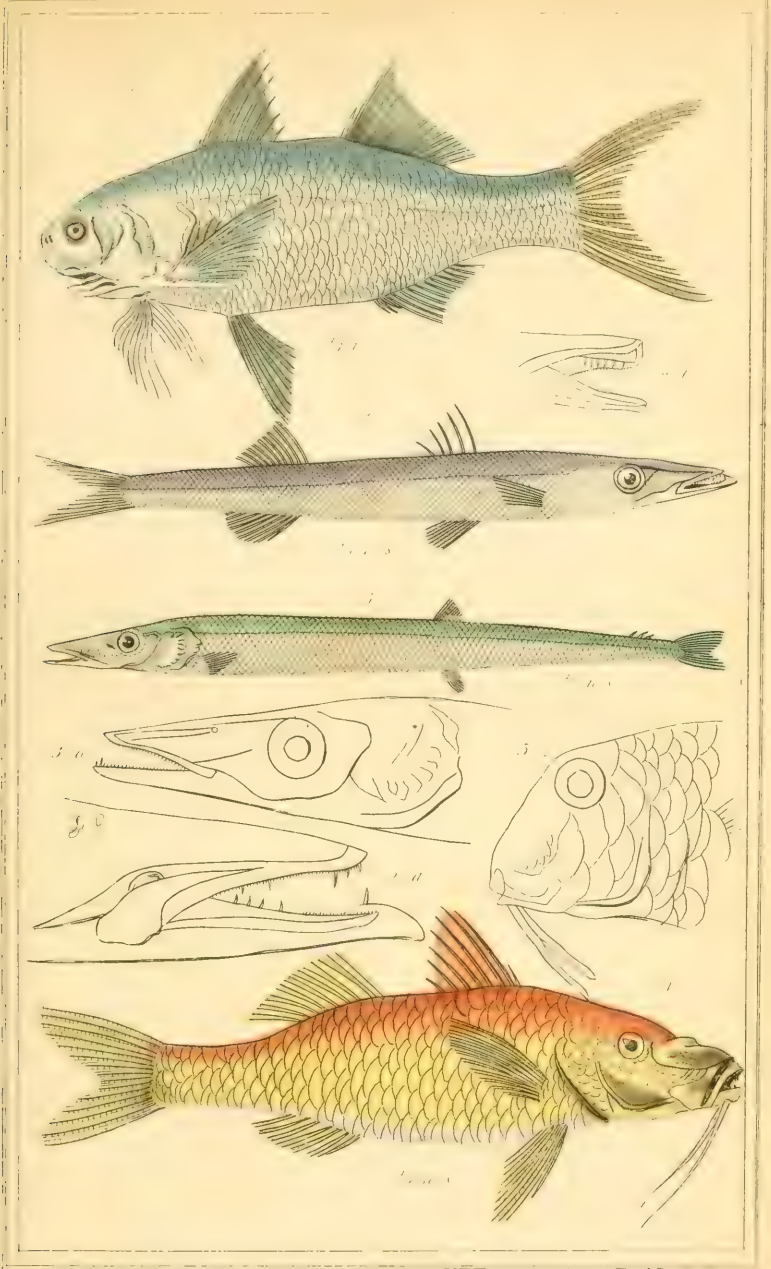
3. *Beryx decadactylus*.



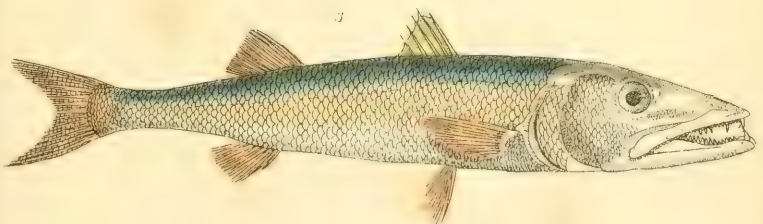
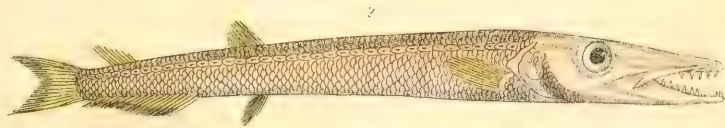
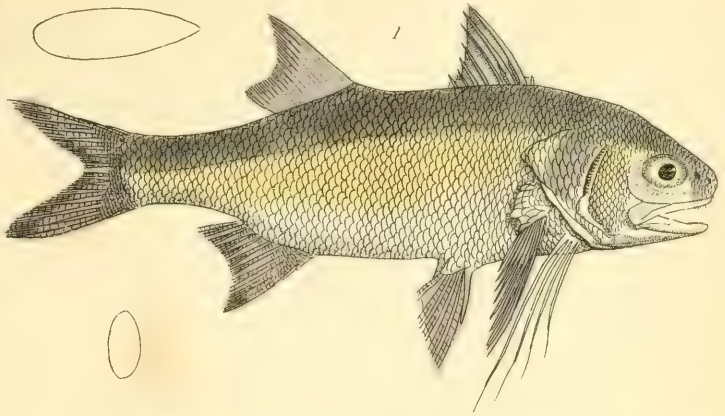
1. *Percis semitasciata*, n. The half banded Percis / 2. *Percophis brasiliensis*, n. The Brazilian Percophis
3. *Uranoscopus stermis*, n. The unarmed Star tuxet.



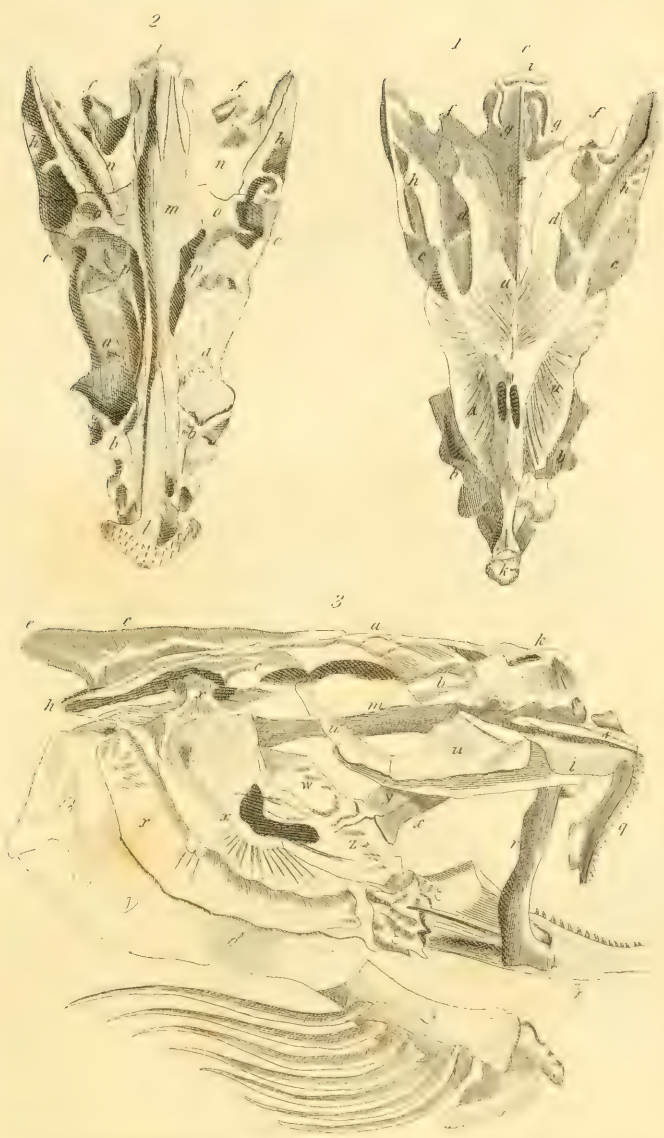
1. *Beryx lineatus* n. 2. *Trachinus radiatus* n. 3. *Pinguipes brasilianus*



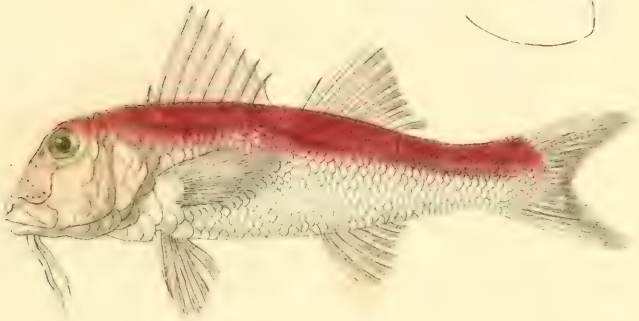
1. *Polynemus enneadactylus*. 2. *Sphyræna vulgaris*. 3. *Paralepis coregonoides* Risso.
 4. *Upeneus luteus*. 5. Head of the *Mullus barbatus*.



1. *Polynemus quadrifilis* (The four filamentous Paradise Fish) 2. *Paralepis sphaeroides* Risso.
3. *Sphyræna barracuda* Cuv et Val.

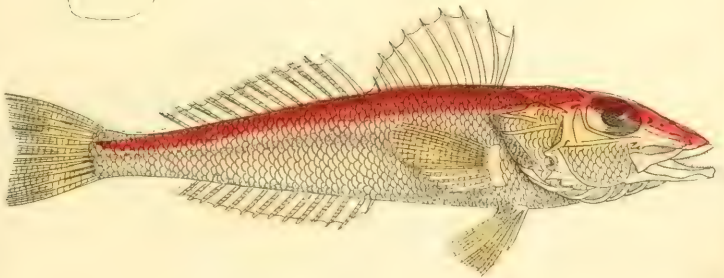
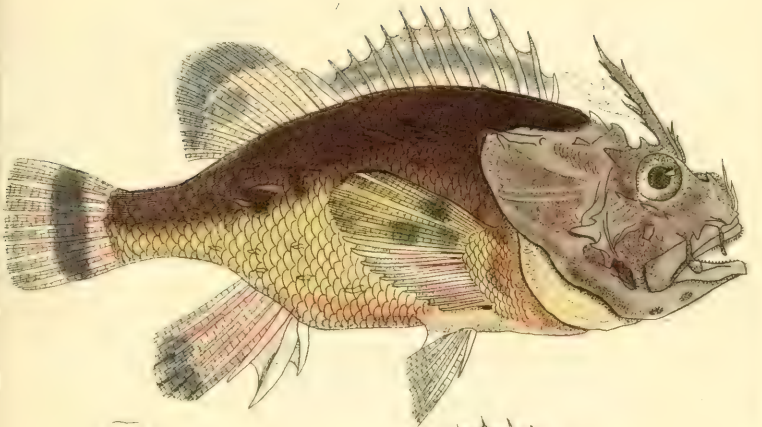


Head of a Cod — *Gadus morrhua*. Lin.

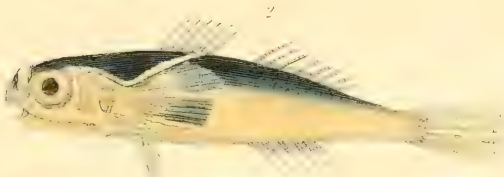




1. *Agriopus carucensis* n. 2. *Pelor japonicum* n. 3. *Synauctia erysa* n.

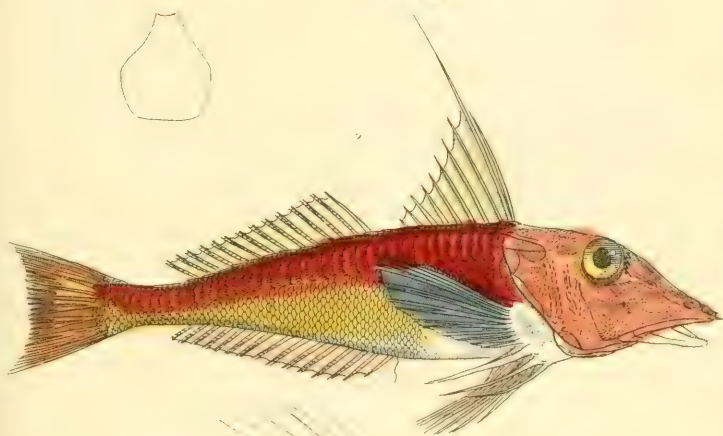
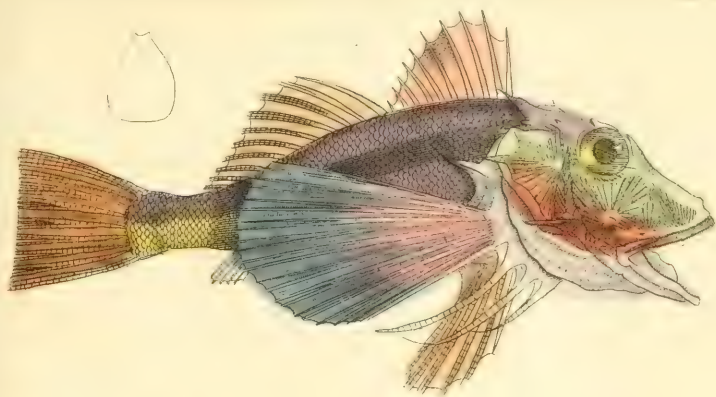


1 Scorpana grandicornis n. 2 Bombras 169 3 Hemilepidotus filices



1. *Tripla paciloptera*, Val. & Guv. 2. *Cephalacanthus spinarella*, Guv. 3. *Cottus porosus*, Guv.

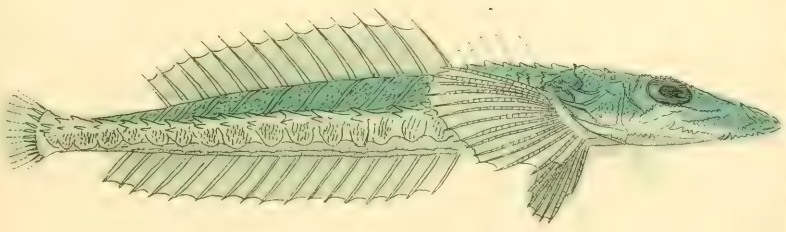
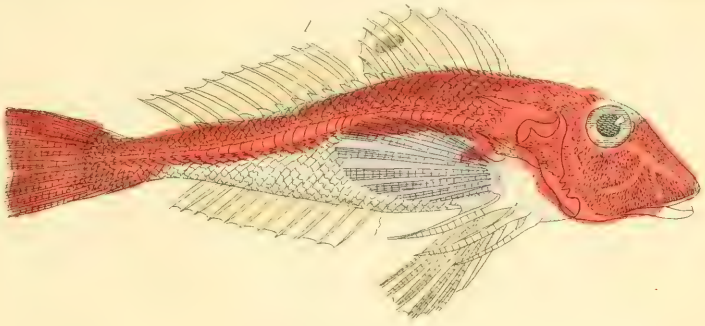
1. *Cottus octodecim spinosus*, Guv.



1. *Prionotus tribulus nob.* 2. *Trigla lucerna Brün.* 3. *Peristedion calyphractum Lacép.*



1. *Aspidiphorus segaliensis*. *liv.* 2. Head of the *Aspidiphorus quadricornis*. *liv.* 3. *Hemütrip-
terus americanus*. *liv.* 4. *Hemülepidotus Tilesii*. *liv.* 5. Head of the *Platycephalus asper*. *liv.*



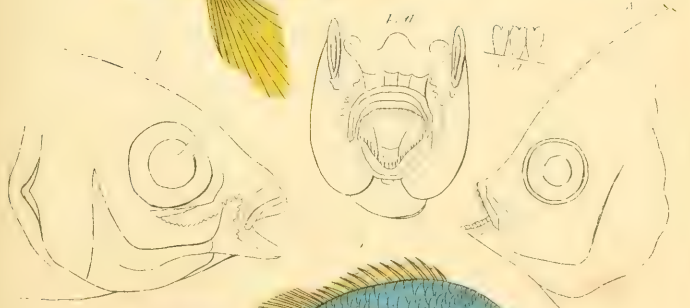
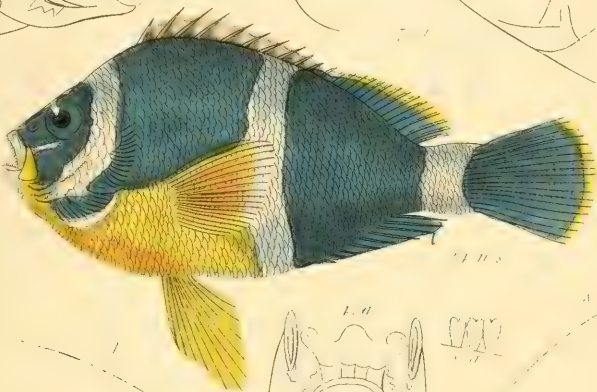
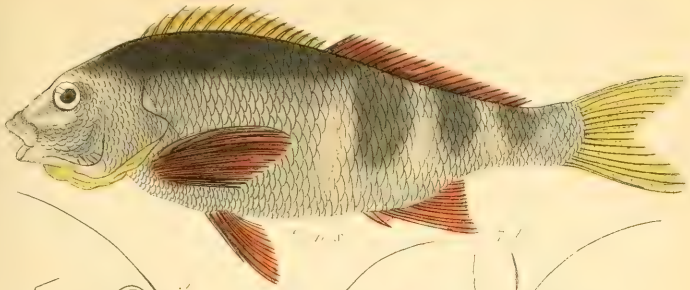
1. *Trigla papilio*, nob. (The Butterfly Gurnard) / 2. *Cottus bubalis* Fagph. (The Bull Head) / 3. *Oplichthys Lanasdortii*

London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.

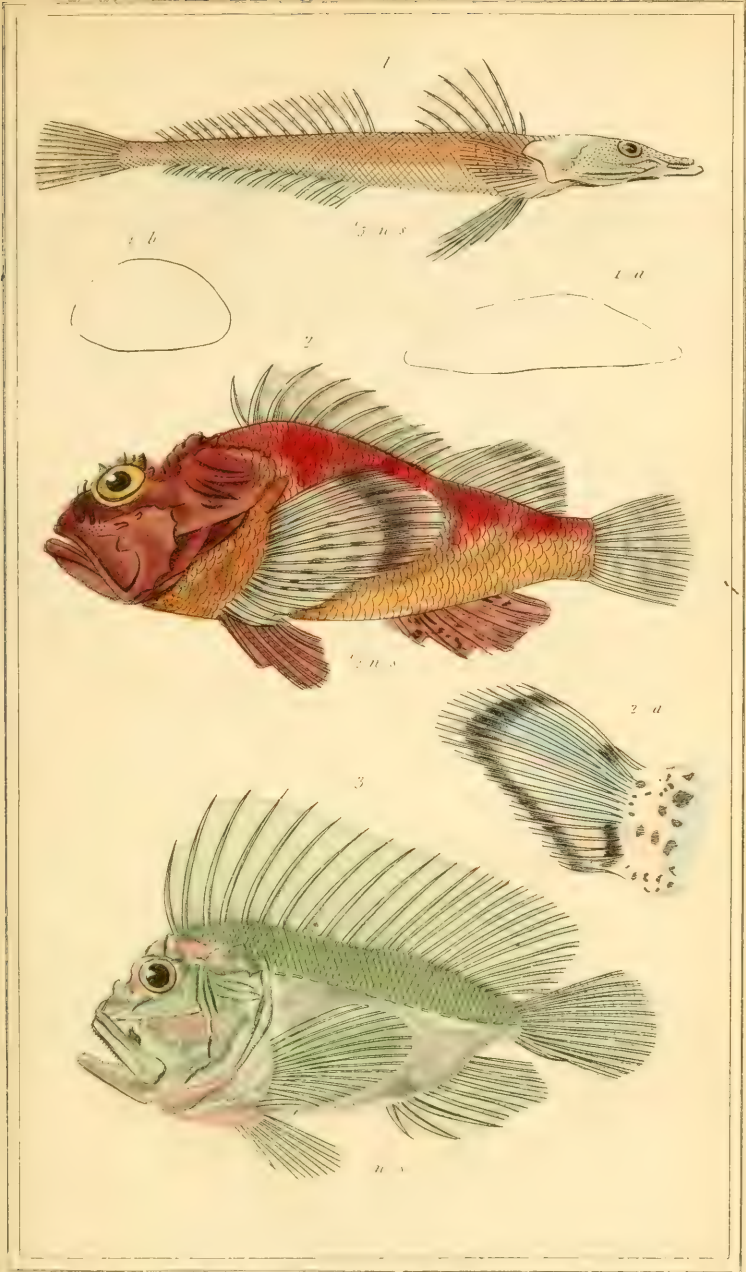


1. *Sciaena pama* n. 2. *Otolithus ruber* n. 3. *Otolithus taceus* n.

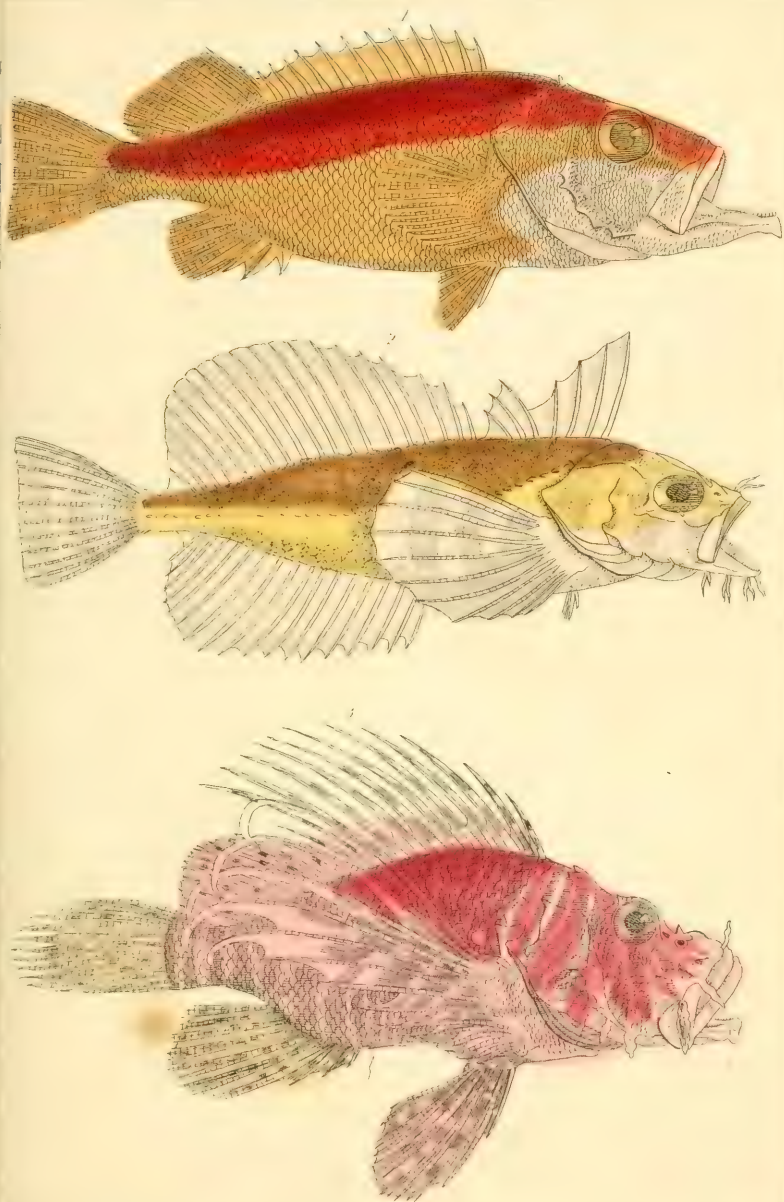




1. *Cheilodactylus Antonii*. 2. *Amphiprion chrysoaster*. 3. *Heliases firmatus*. 4. Head of the *Scolopsides lycogenis*. 5. Head of the *Premnas senticinctus*. 6. Head of the *Bacyllus marianatus*. 7. Head of the *Pomacentrus fasciatus*. 8. Head of the *Glyphisodon celestinus*.



1. *Platyccephalus grandispinis*, Civ. 1. a. Thickness of the body towards the Head. 1. b. Thickness of the middle. 2. *Scorpaena vesopallida*, Civ. 3. *Tarnianotus triacanthus*, Civ.



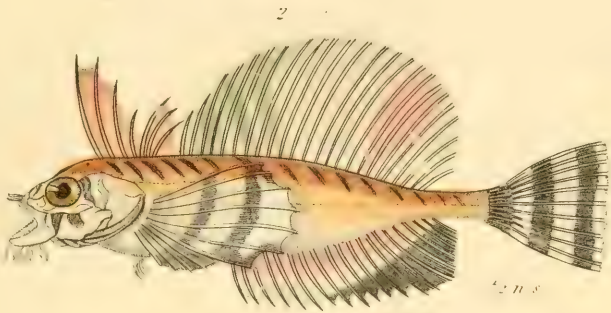
1. *Sebastes norvegicus*, n. 2. *Blepsias Villosus*, n. 3. *Pterois volitans*, n.





1. *Otolithus gustucupa* n. 2. *Ancyrodon parvipinnis* n. 3. *Corvina semiluctuosa* n.

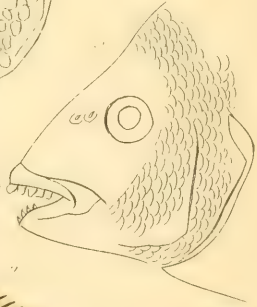
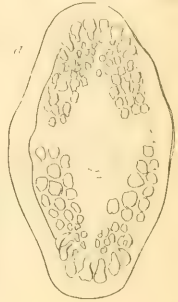
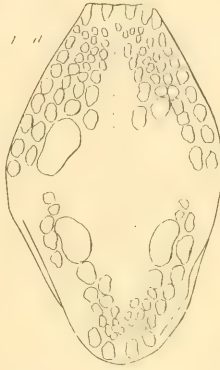
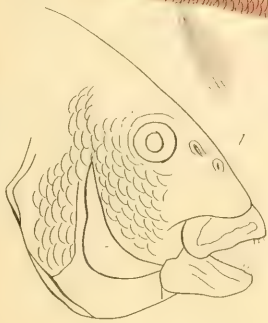
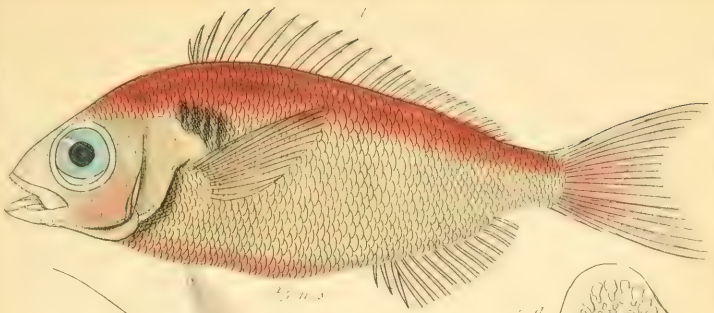




1. *Schastes variabilis*. *Gün.* 2. *Blepsias trilobus*. *Gün.*

3. *Apistes marmoratus*. *Gün.*

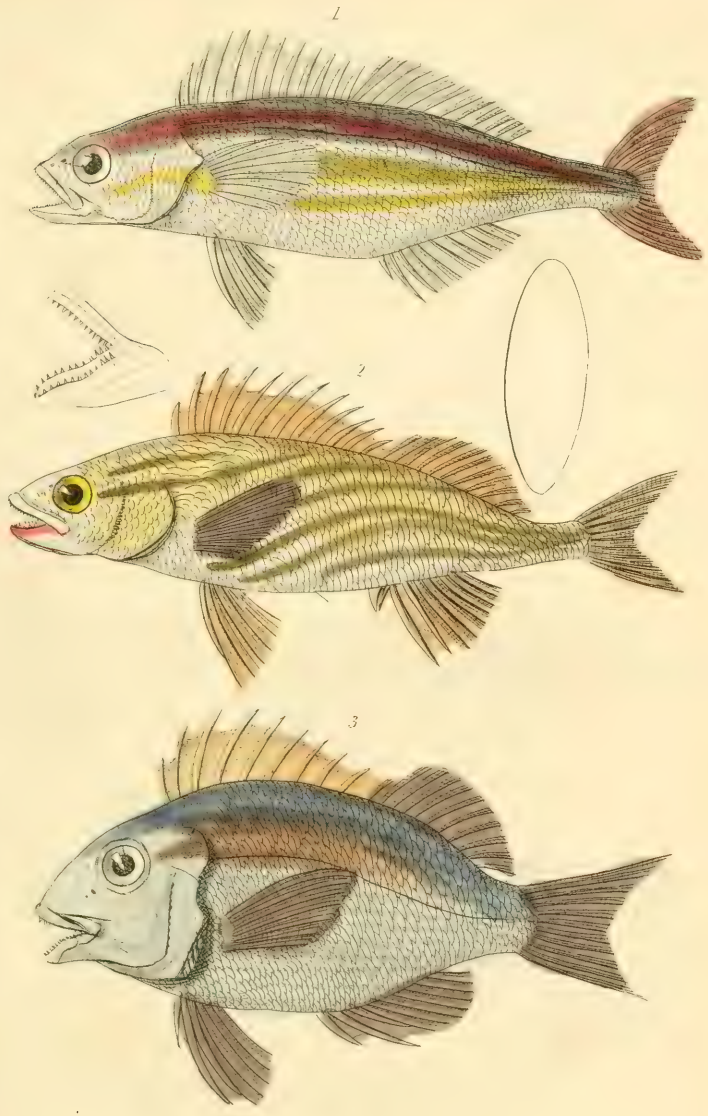




1. *Pagellus centrodonatus*. 2. *Boops salpa*. 3. Head & teeth of the *Sargus Rondeletii*. (The *Sargus* of *Rondelet*) 4. Head & Dentition of the *Chrysophrys aurata*. (The *Golden Eye brow*) 5. Head & Dentition of the *Pagellus erythrinus*. (The *Pagel*)



1. *Eques punctatus* Bl. 2. *Boridia argyroides* n. 3. *Eleginus maculivittus*

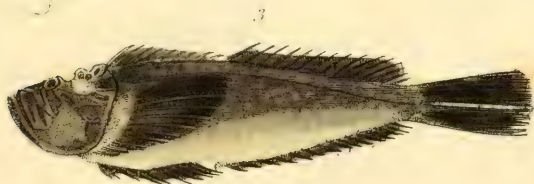
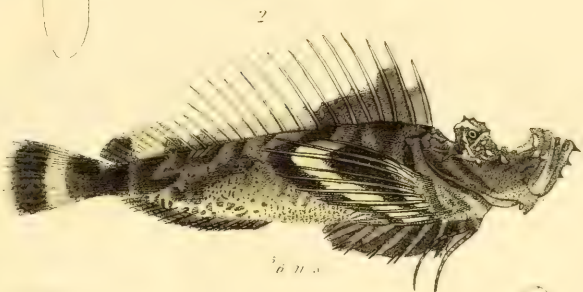
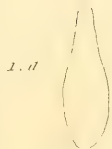
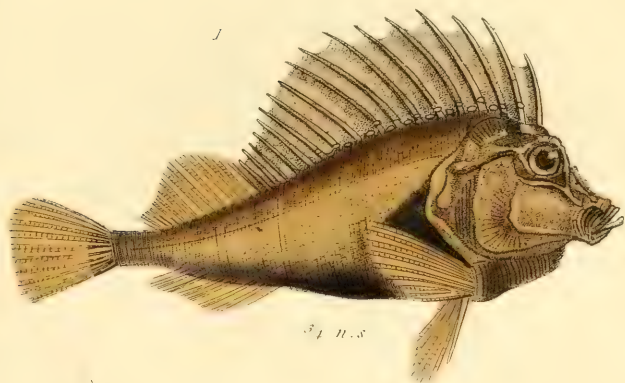


1 *Hæmulon quadrilineatum*, n. 2 *Hæmulon heterodon*, n. 3. *Pristipoma bilineatum*, n



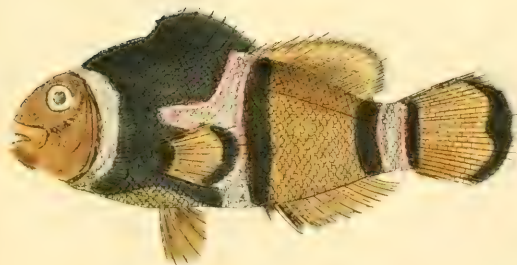
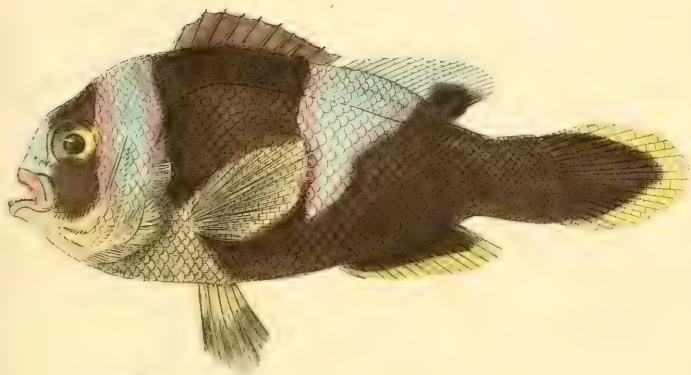


1. *Premnas semicinctus*. 2 & 3. The Brain of the *Sciaenops ocellatus*. 4. *Dascyllus marginatus*, Ehr.



1. *Agriopus peruvianus*. Cuv. 2. *Felox maculatum*. Cuv

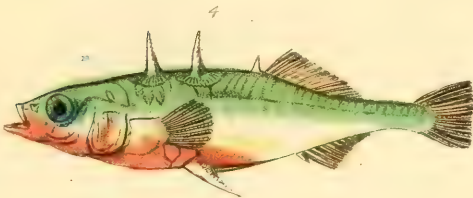
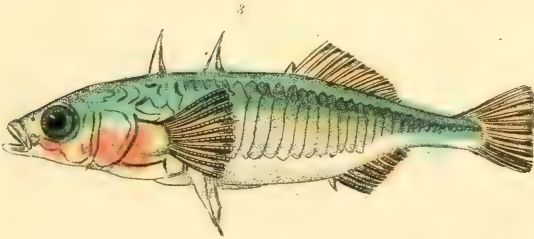
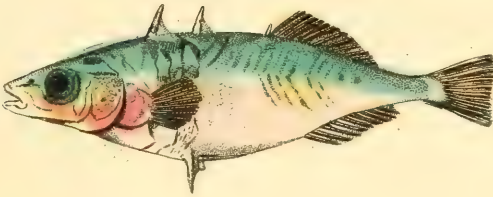
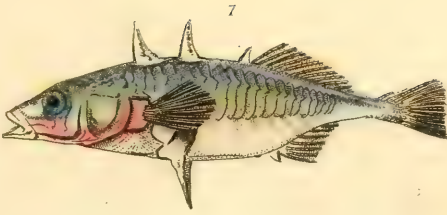
Synanceya elongata. Cuv



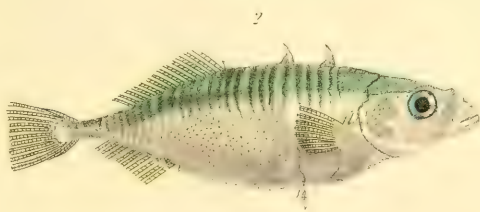
1. *Glyphisodon koraschi* n. 2. *Amphiprion latidorsus* n. 3. *Amphiprion tumidus* n.



1 *Lobotes somnolentus* n. 2. *Diagramma orientale* n. 3 *Diagramma caritrons* n.

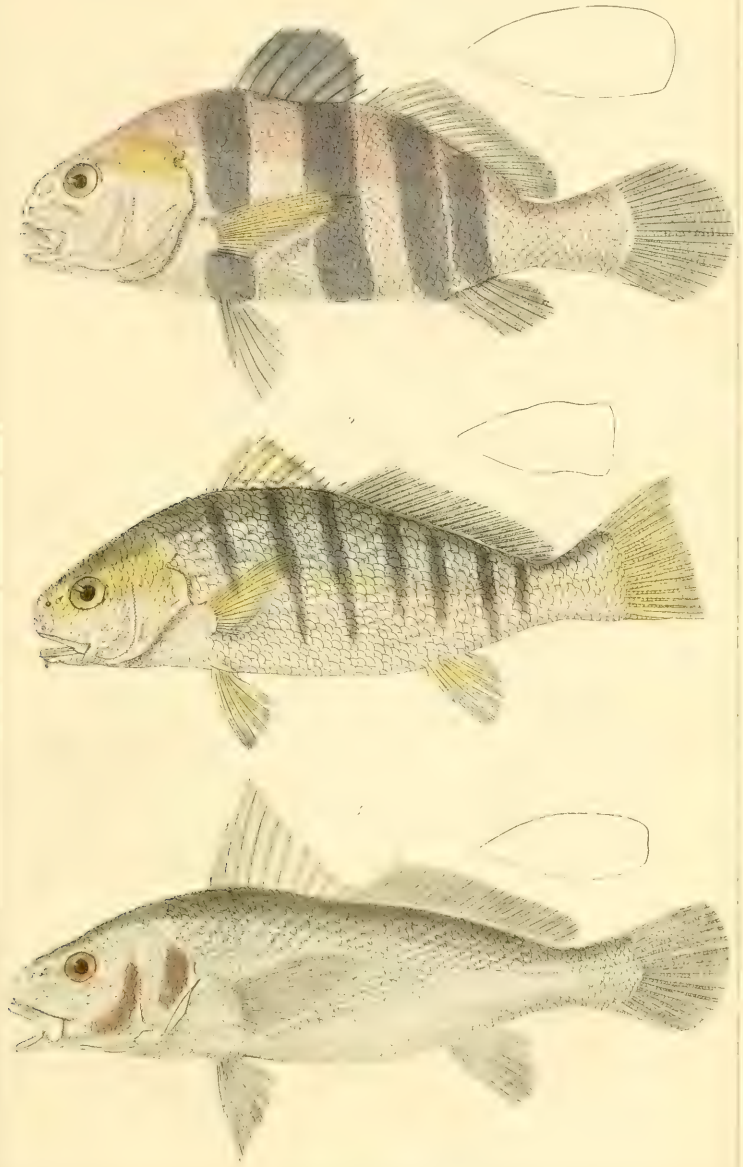


1. *Gasterosteus trachurus*, Cur. et Val. 2. *Gasterosteus gymnotus*, Cur. et Val. 3. *Gasterosteus noveboracensis*, Cur. et Val. 4. *Gasterosteus leucurus*, Cur. et Val.

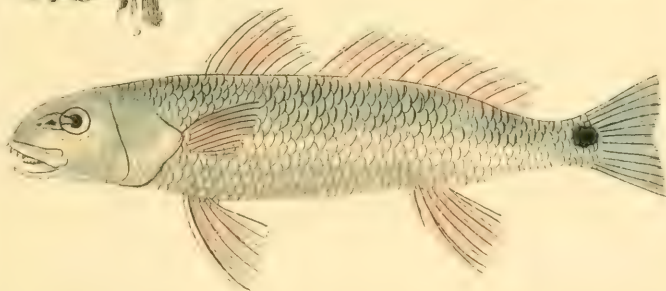
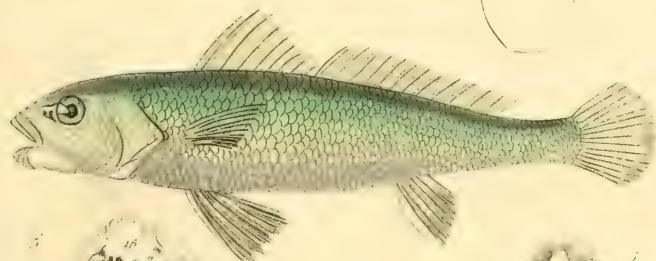


1. *Monocentris Japonica*. Guv. 2. *Gasterosteus brachycentrus*. Guv.

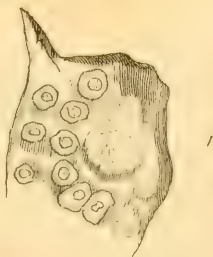
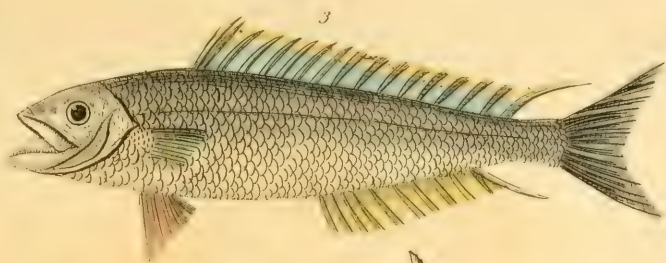
3. *Oreosoma coniferum*. Guv.



1. *Pogonias fasciatus*, n. (The Banded *Pogonias*). 2. *Umbrina cirrhdex*, n. 3. *Micropogon lineatus*, n.



1. *Larimus breviceps*. Noh. (The Larime) 2. *Lepipterus Francisca*. Noh. (The Teptere of the Island of St. Francis) 3. *Corvina ocellata*. Noh. (The Spotted Corvina)
 4. Anatomical details of the Brain of the *Anabas sennal*. 5. Anatomical details of the Brain of the *Ophicephale*.
 London: G. Henderson, 2. Old Bailey



1. b

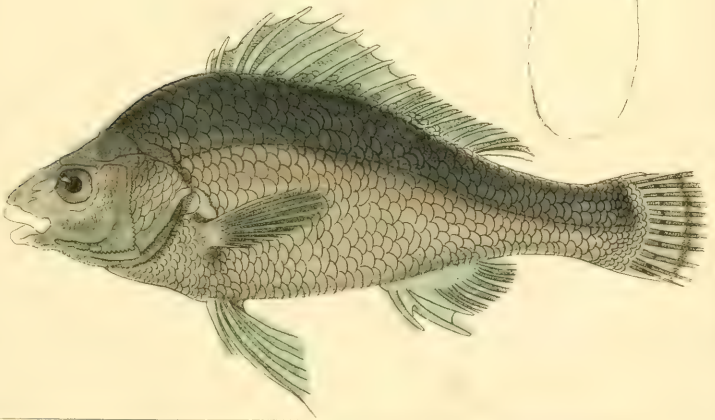
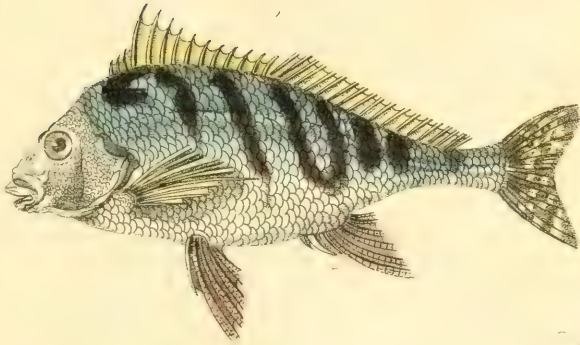
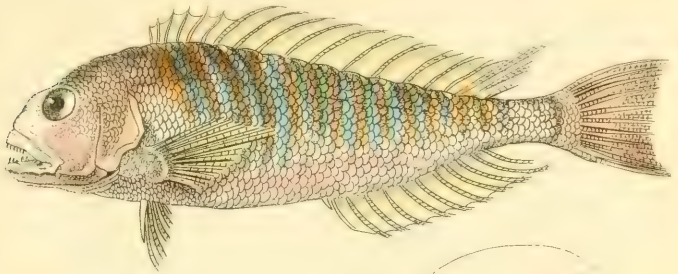
1. a



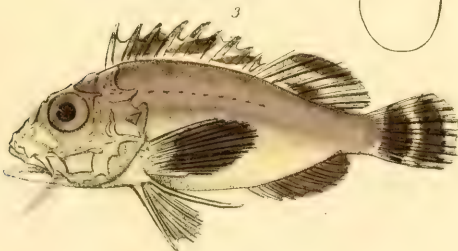
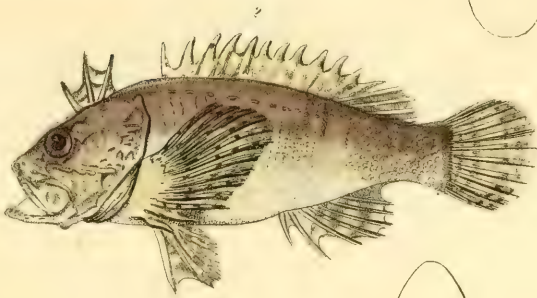
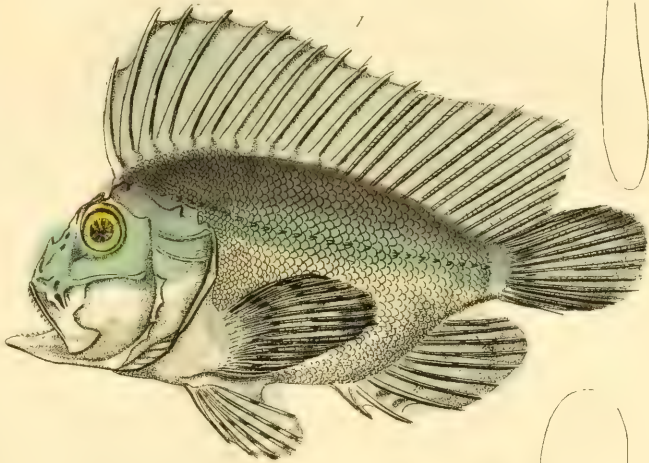
1. *Mana vomerina*. Nob. 2. *Boops salpa*. Nob. 3. *Aphareus ceruleus*. Nob. 4. A fragment of the intermaxillary jaw of a *Daurades* with the molars detached. 5. The superior intermaxillary jaw of a *Sargus*. a. The incisors; b. The germ of an incisor tooth. c. The molars.



1. *Apsilus fuscus*, n. 2. *Chaetodon striatus*, Linnæus 3. *Chaetodon reticulatus*



1. *Lutlus delizatus* n. 2. *Cheilodactylus zonatus* n. 3. *Macquaria australasica* n.



1 *Tænianotus triacanthus*. Lacep. 2. *Apistus trachinoides*. 3. *Apistus monodactylus*. n



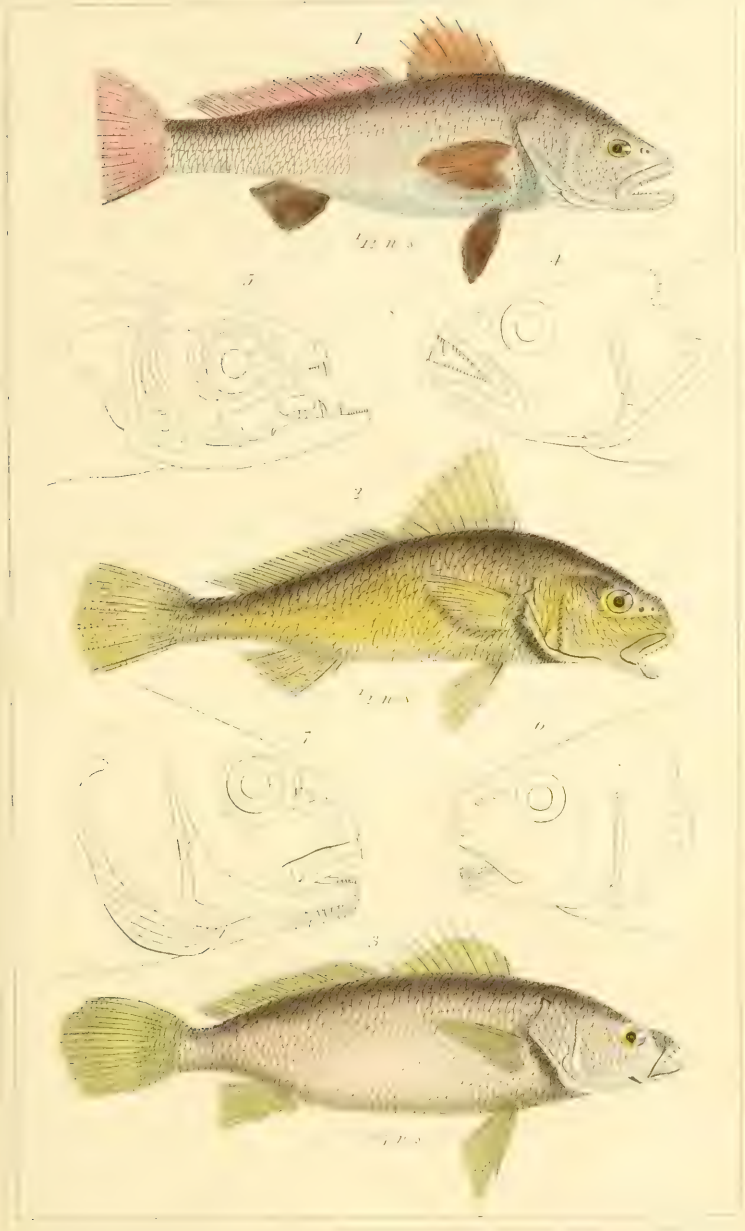
1. *Contrarchus sparoides*. 2. *Rypticus arenatus*. 3. *Cirrhitus fasciatus*



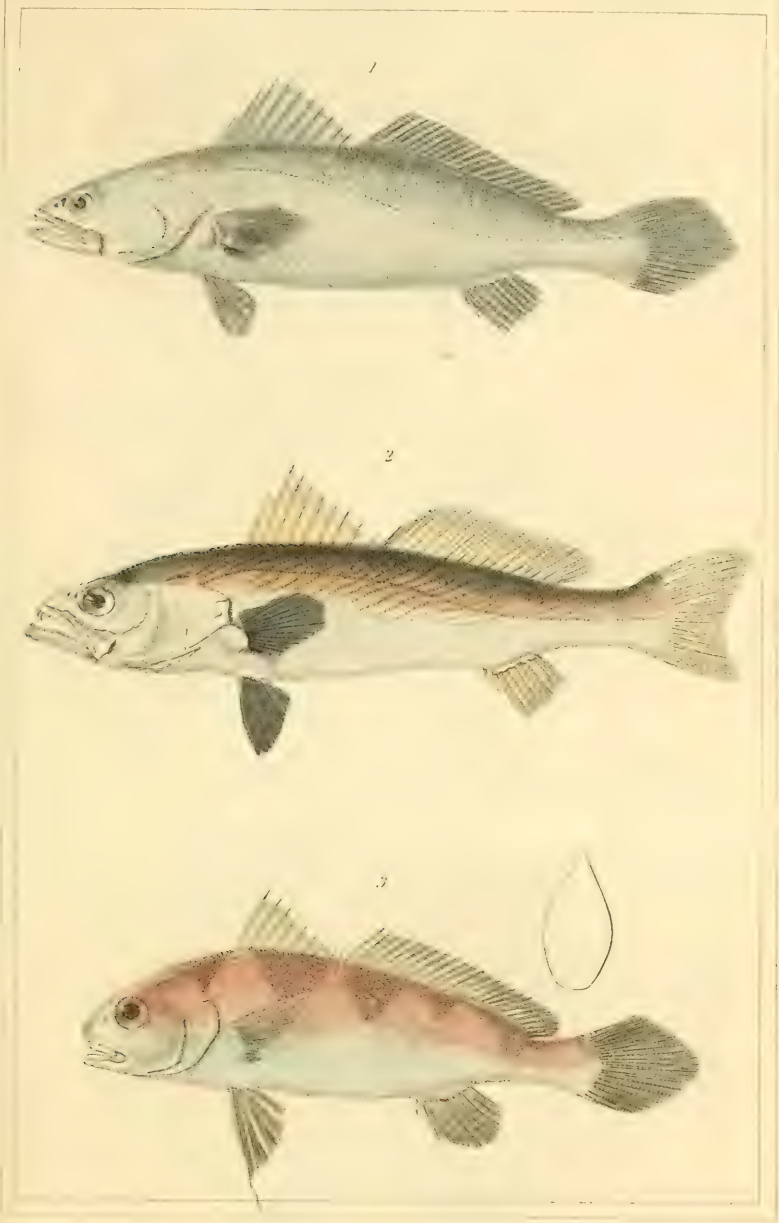
13 N. S.

12 N. S.

1. *Nomemus Peronii* (The Shepherd) 2. *Coxaux boops*. (The False Mackerel or Carungul)
 3. *Gallus aegyptiacus*. (The Egyptian Gallus) *Cuvier's Ichthyology*. Vol. 2. page 210.



1. *Sciæna aquila*. 2. *Corvina Euxæa*. 3. *Johinus senegalensis*. 4. Head of the *Otolithus ruber*.
 5. Head of the *Ancylodon parvipinnis*. 6. Head of the *Umbrina coroides*. 7. Head of the *Pogonia fasciatus*.



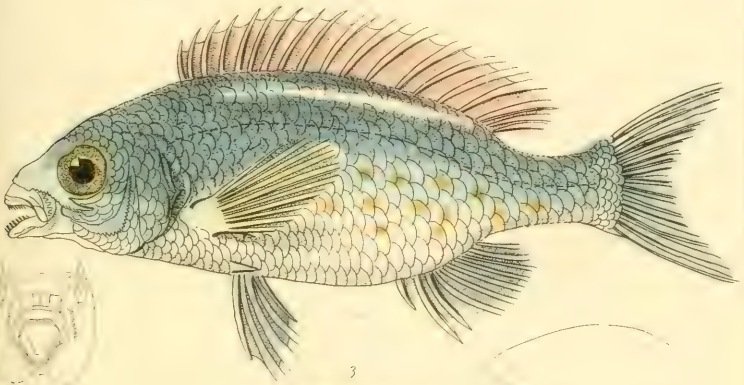
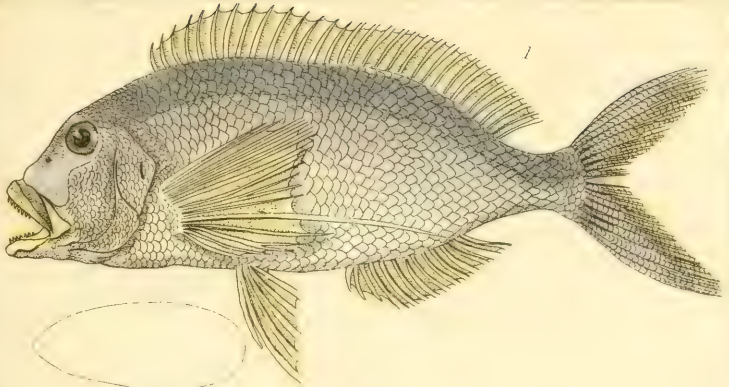
1. *Otolithus terre*. Nob. 2. *Otolithus quatuorcapa*. Nob. (*The Striped Otolithe*)
3. *Corvina lobata*. Nob.



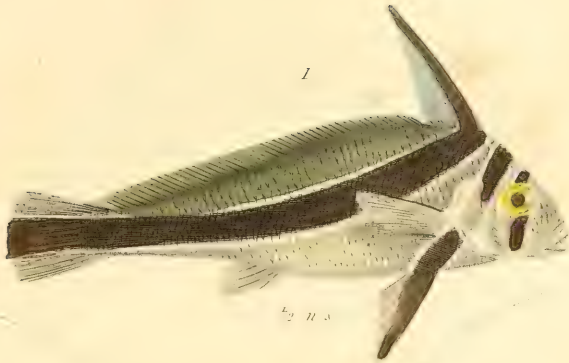
L



Chaetodon striatocaudus. Sol. 2. *Chaetodon lunula*. n. 3. *Chaetodon ephippium*. n.



1. *Cicilodactylus carponensis* n. 2. *Scolopsides lycopenis* n. 3. *Diagramma gatherna* n.



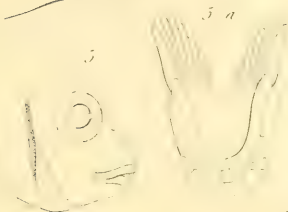
1 n s



4



3 a



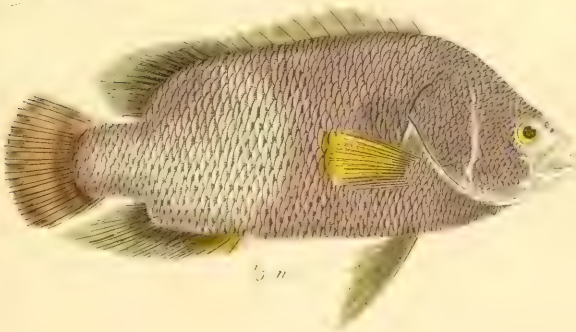
5 a

3



3 a

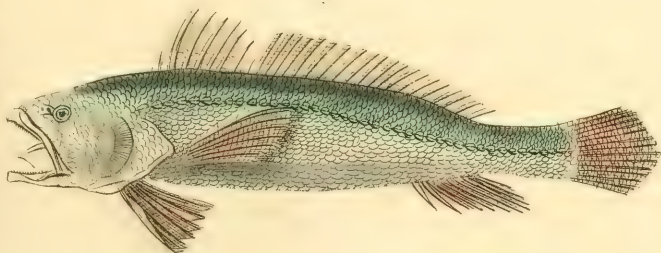
2



2 n

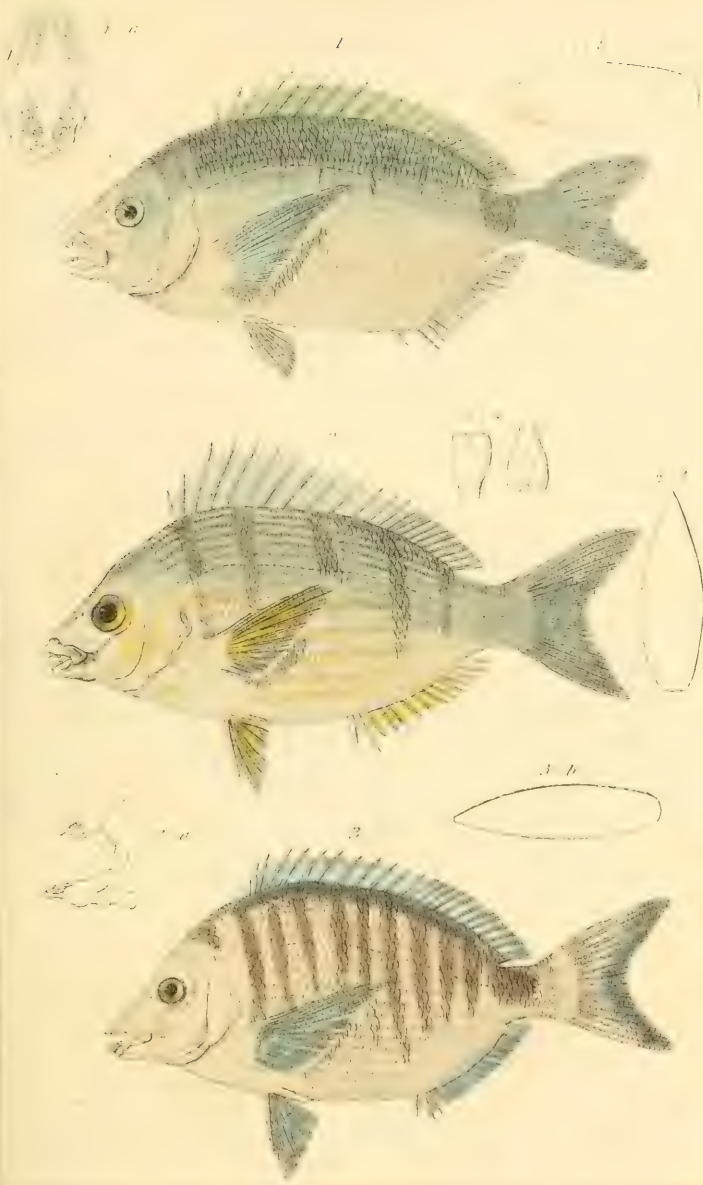
1. *Eques baltentus*. 2. *Lobotes erate*. 3. Head of the *Hemulon heterodon*. 4. Head of the *Pristipoma bilineatum*. 5. Head of the *Diagramma orientale*





1. *Leiostomus xanthurus*. Nob. (or *Totanus humeralis*. Gw.) 2. *Nebris microps*. Nob. (The small eyed Zebrus) 3. *Corvina dentex*. Nob. (The many tooth corvina)





1. *Sargus annularis*. *Xob.* 2. *Sargus rhomboides*. *Xob.*
 3. *Charax puntazzo*. *Xob.* (*The Common Puntazzo*)

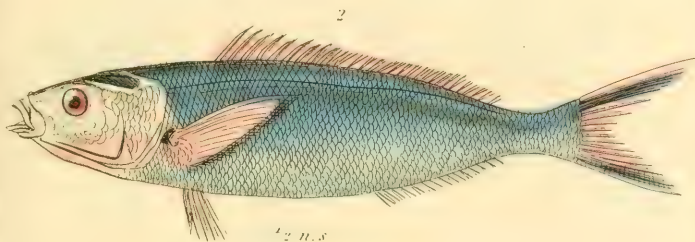
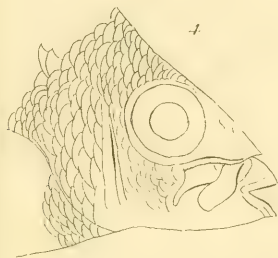
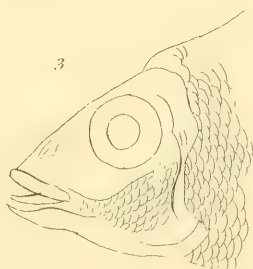


1. *Chrysophrys gibiceps*. *Nob.* 2. *Chrysophrys crassirostris*. *Nob.*
3. *Chrysophrys aurata*. *Nob.*



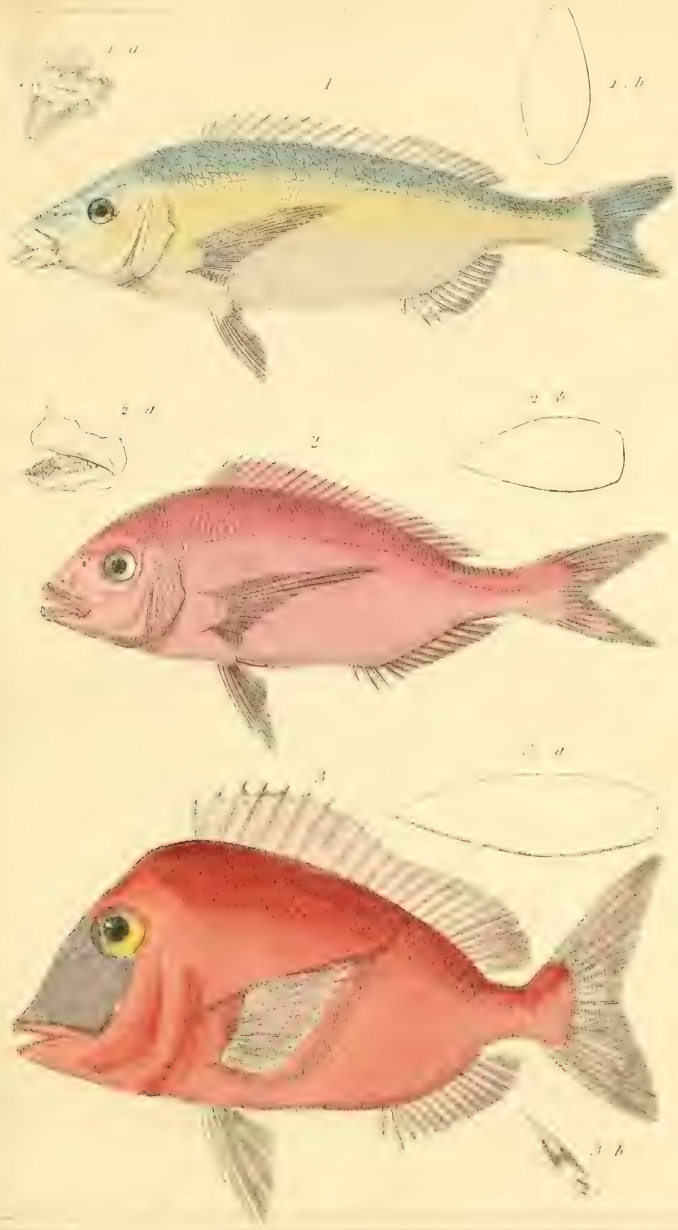
1 *Zanclus cornutus* 2 *Heterostichus rostratus*





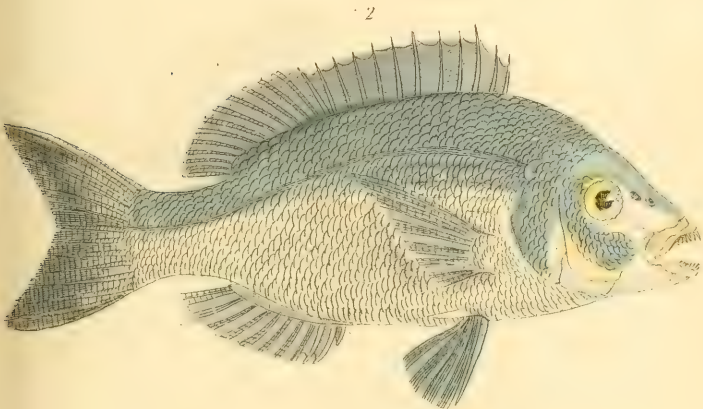
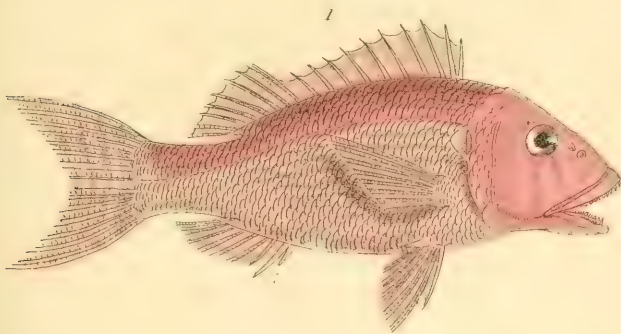
1. *Sparis oleoides*. (The blue spotted Boarel) 2. *Coesio tile*. *Guv.* 3. *Magna vomeriana*. *Guv.* (Winters Mendole)

4. *Gorres Phunieri*. *Guv.*



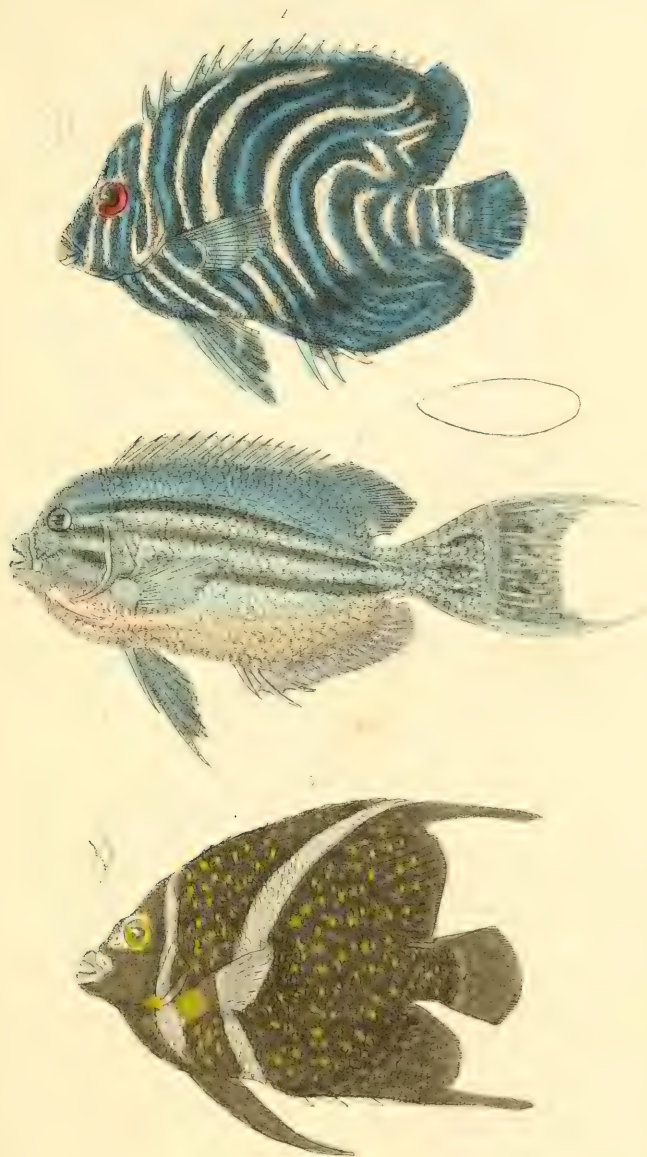
1. *Pagellus ichthyoides*, Ach. 2. *Pagellus erythrinus*, Ach. (The Pagel)
 3. *Pagellus ephippium*, Ach

London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.

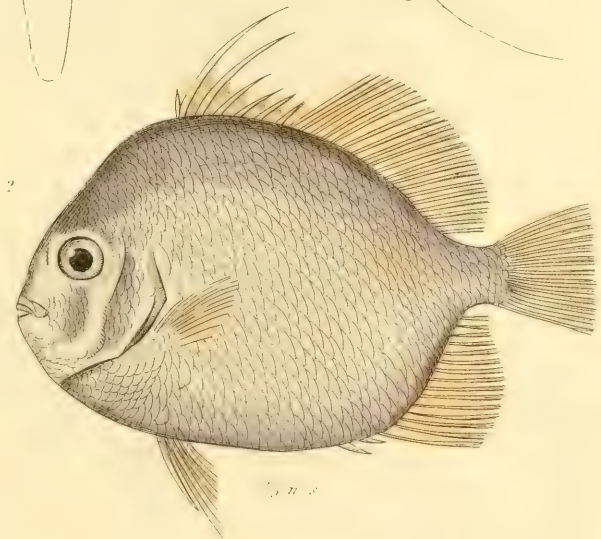
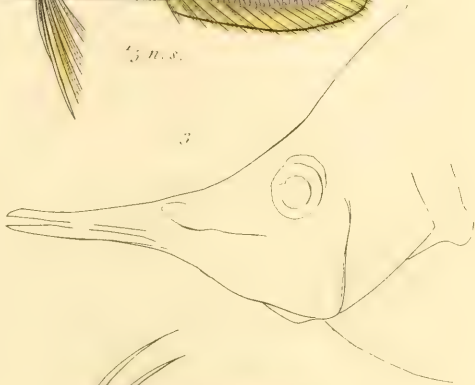
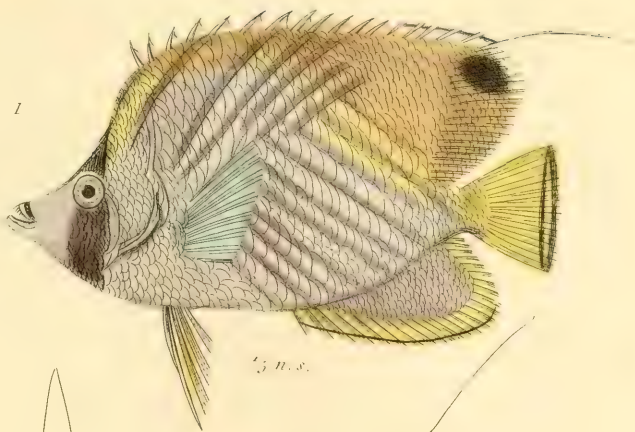


1. *Lethrinus genivittatus*. Nob. 2. *Cantharus vulgaris*. Nob.

3. *Boops vulgaris*. Nob.

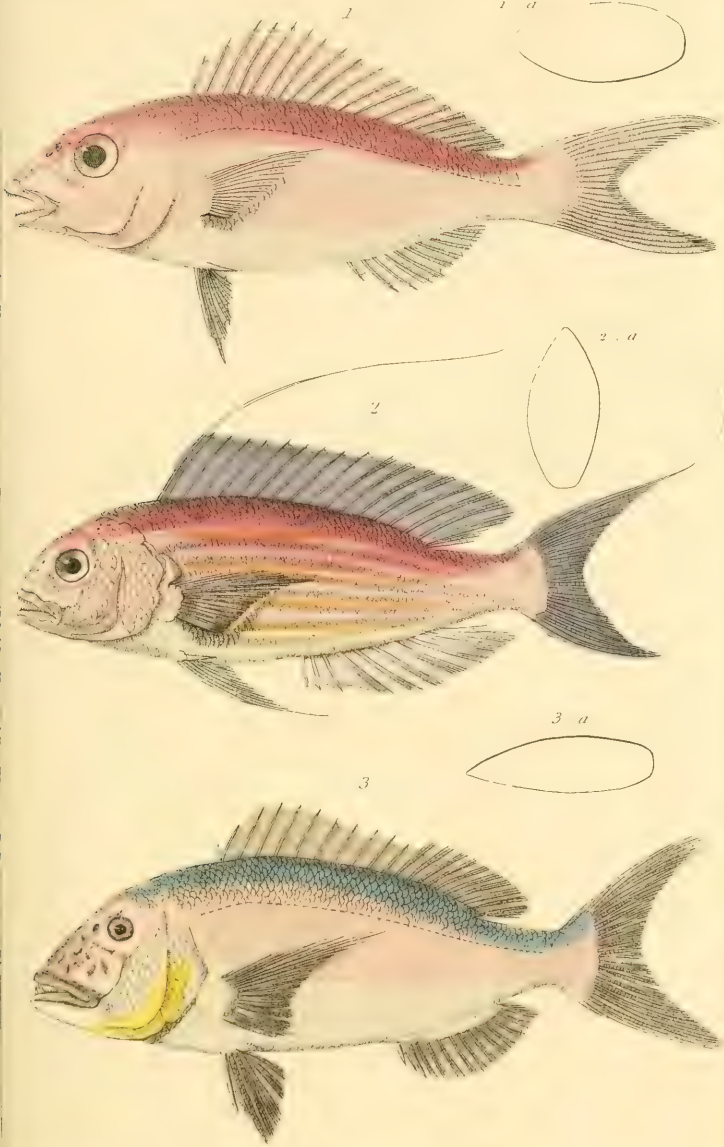


1. *Holacanthus semicirculatus*, n. 2. *Holacanthus Lamareca*, L. n. 3. *Pomacanthus cingulatus*, L.



1. *Chartodon setifer*. Cav. 2. *Ephippus orbis*. Cav. (The Horseman)

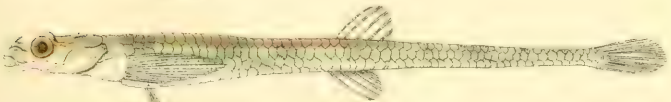
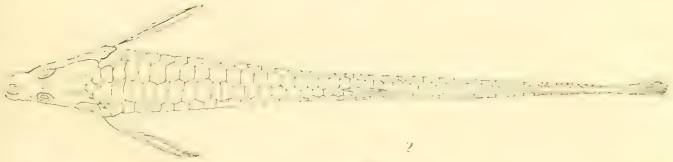
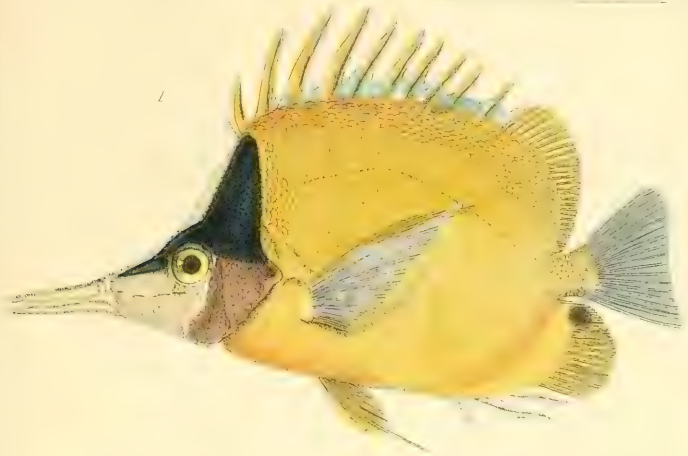
3. Head of the *Ephippus longirostris*.



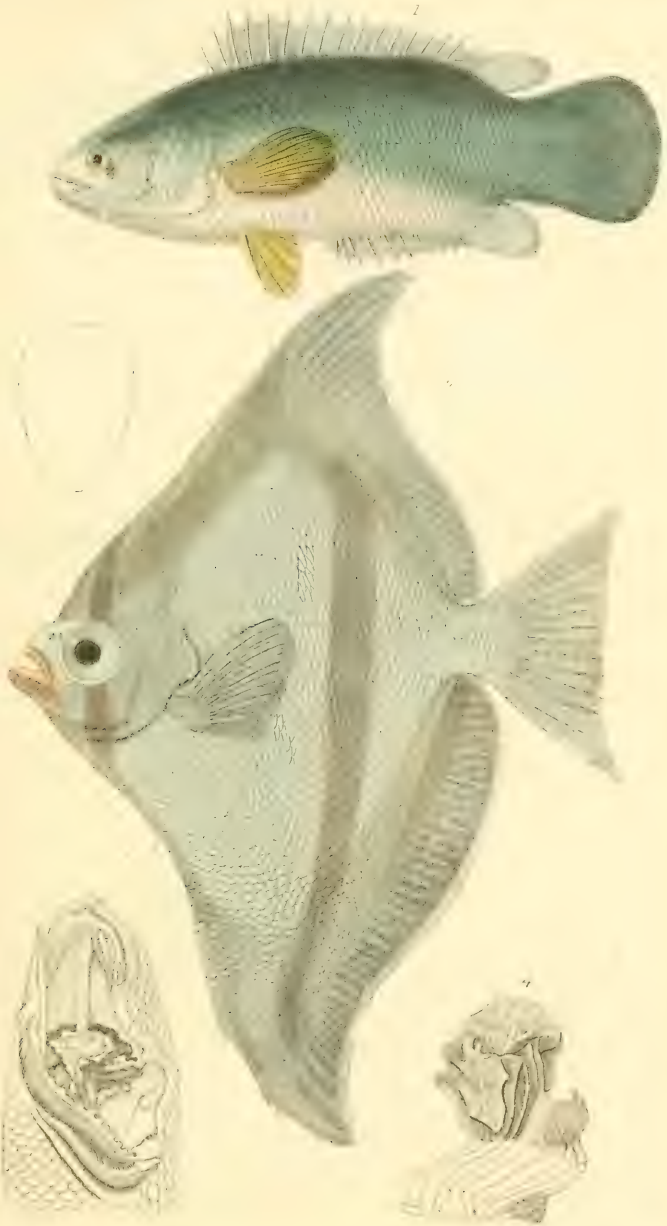
1 *Dentex Peronii*. *Seb.* (*Peron's Dentex*) / 2. *Dentex filamentosus*. *Seb.*
3. *Dentex vulgaris*. *Seb.* (*The Common Dentex*)



1. *Spirobranchus capensis*. 2. *Trichopus trichopterus*. 3. *Arctostomus* of the Brain of the *Ehippus gigas*. 4. *Shoulder bone*. 5 & 6. *Interspinous & Jugal bones* of the *Ehippus gigas*.



1. *Chelmon longirostris*, n. / The Longsnouted Chelmon 2. *Aspidophorus monopterygius*, bl.
 The *Aspidophorus* with a single Dorsal. 3 *Aprion virescens*, n.



1. *Anabas scandens* n. 2. *Psetta setacea* n. 3. The Labyrinthal Organ of the *Cyclopterus striatus*.
4. Anatomy of the Brain of the *Osphromenus gourami*.



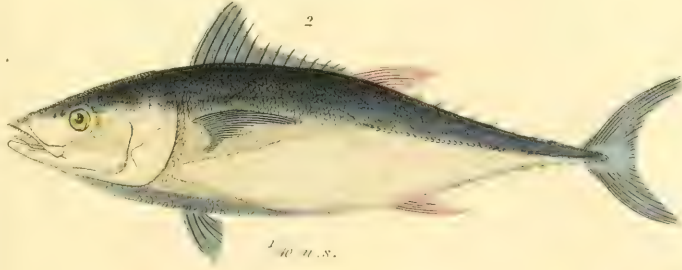
1 n. s.



2 n. s.



2. a.

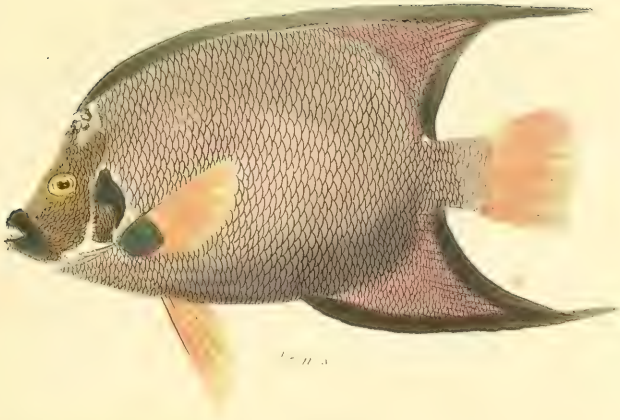


3 n. s.

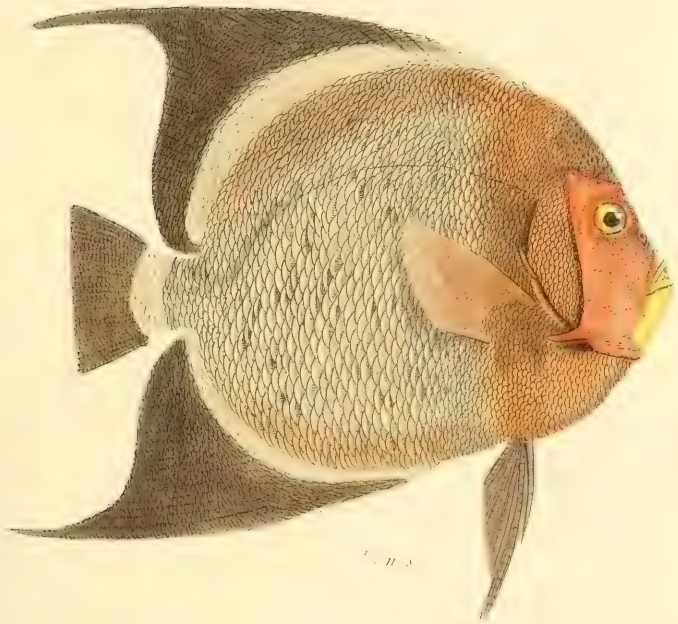
1. *Scomber scombrus* the common Mackerel,
 2. *Thynnus vulgaris* the Linny,
 3. *Auxis Telei* the Auxis,
 1. the mouth with the teeth of the Auxis.
 5. the mouth of *Pelamys sarda*.

London. G. Henderson 2. Old Bailey.

1

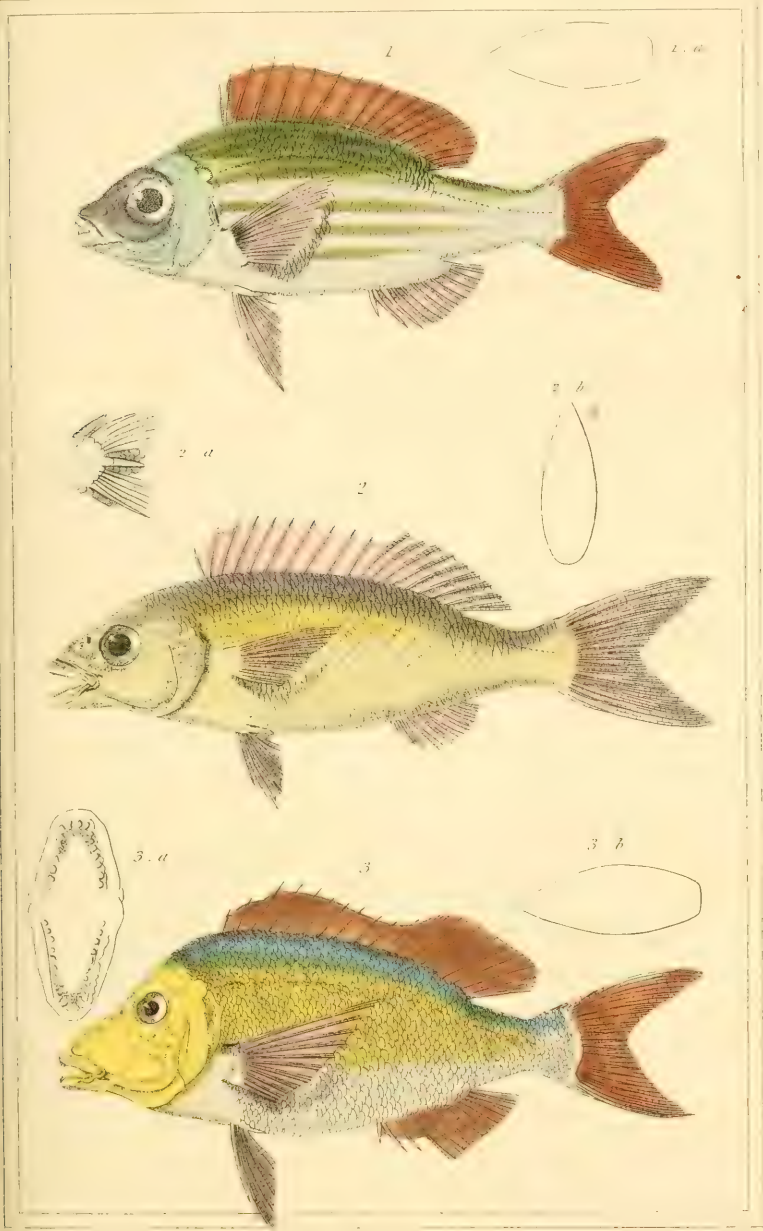


2



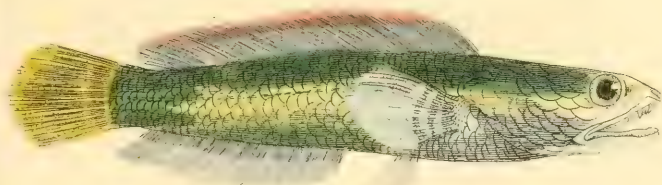
1. *Holocanthus ciliaris*. L. Cav. 2. *Pomacanthus auratus*. Cav.



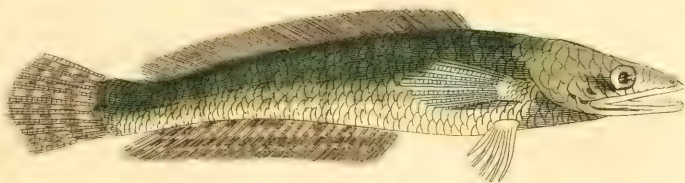


1. *Pentapus aurolineatus*. Nob. (The golden striped Pentapode) 2. *Pentapus porosus*. Nob.
3. *Lethyrus esculentus*. Nob.

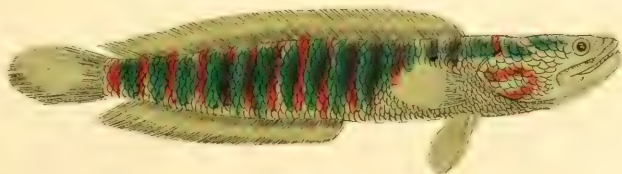
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2



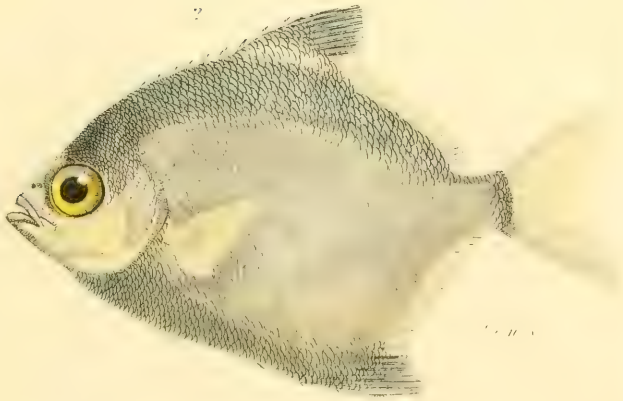
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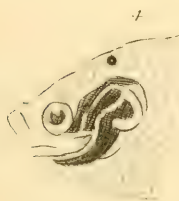
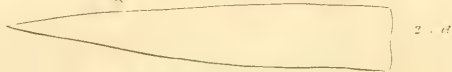
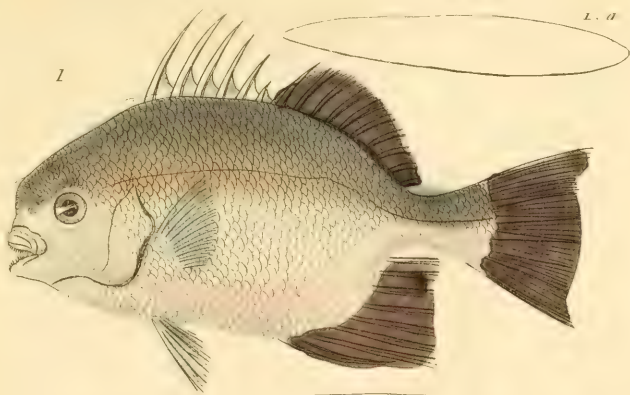
1. *Ophicephalus limbatus*. 2. *Ophicephalus striatus*. Bl.
3. *Ophicephalus grandinosus*. Job.



1. *Colisa vulgaris*. 2. *Macropterus variatus*. 3. *Platax ocellatus* n. 4. *Platax punctulatus* n.

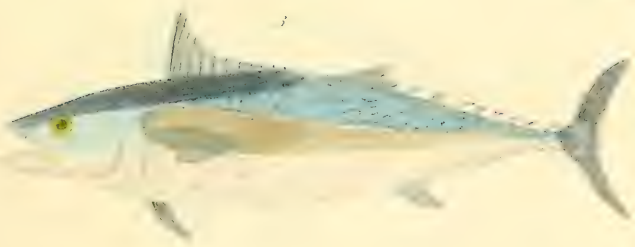


1. *Platax grandis*, Cuv. 2. *Psettus rhombus*, Cuv.

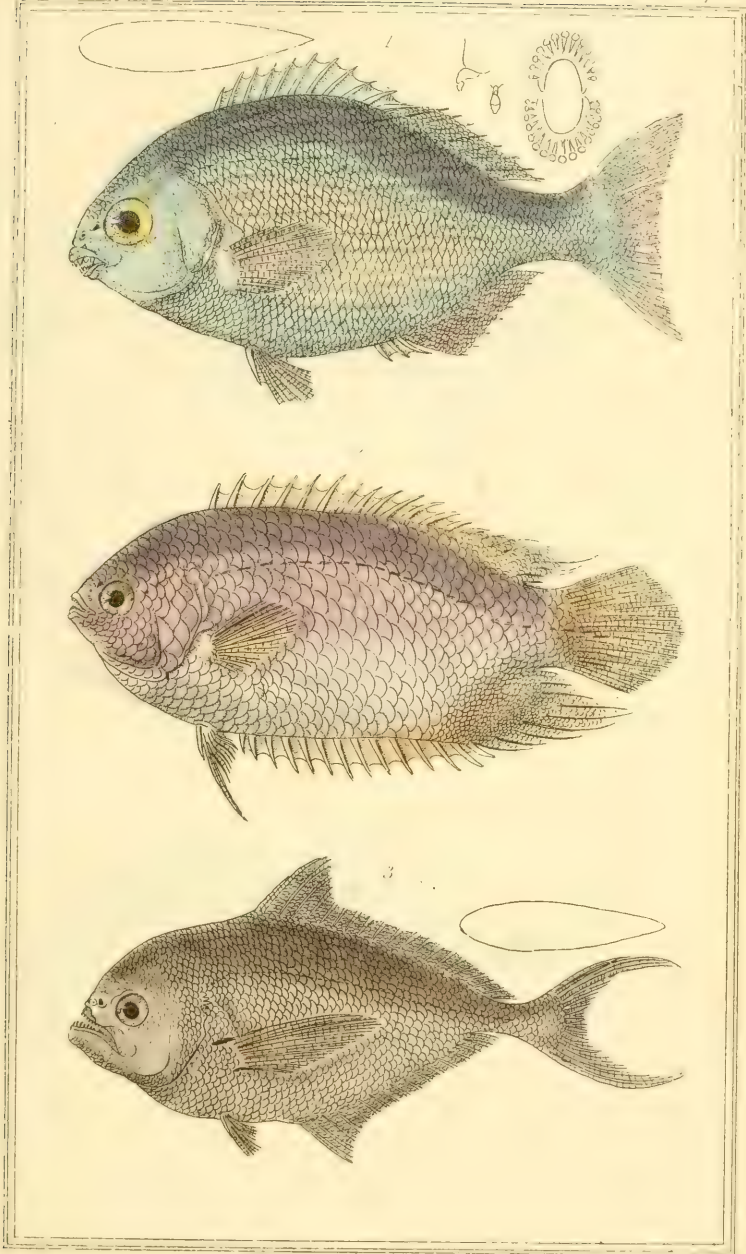


1. Ephippus Gorceus. Nob. 2. Drepane punctata. Nob.

3. Head of the Spirobranchus. 4. Head of the Macropodus. 5. Head of the Common Cölinus.



1. *Thynnus pelamys*. *Nob.* The Tropical Bonito or ray bellied Tunny! 2. *Pelamis sarda*. *Nob.* The common Pelamis! 2. a. Dentition of the *Pelamis sarda*. 3. *Thynnus thunnina*. *Nob.* The Thunnine 4. Head of the *Xerphias gladius*. *L.* The Sword Fish a young subject! 5. The same as Fig. 1. but taken from a full grown Fish.



1. *Pimelepterus Boscii*, Loc. 2. *Polyacanthus Hasselti* n. 3. *Brama Raii*, Bl. Schn





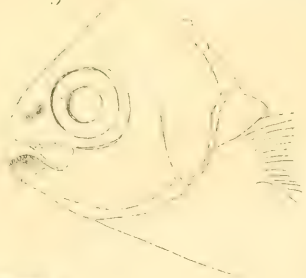
1

1, n. s.



3. a

3



2, n. s.

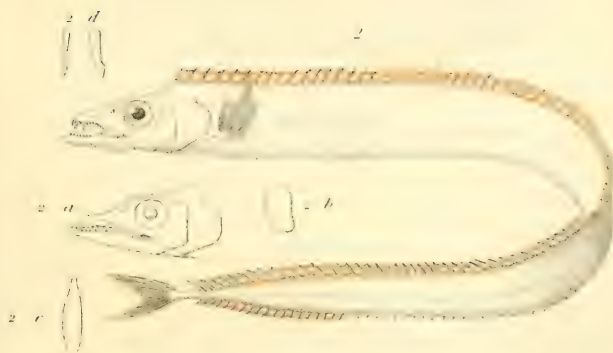
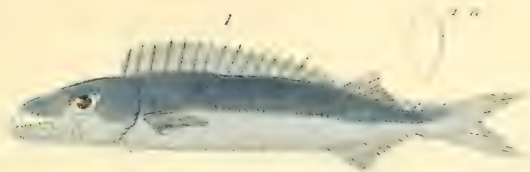
1. *Pimelepterus altipinnis*. 2. *Diptorodon capensis*

3. Head of the *Pimelepterus bescii*, Lar



1. *Thyrsites atun*. Nob. 2. *Cybium tritor*. Nob.

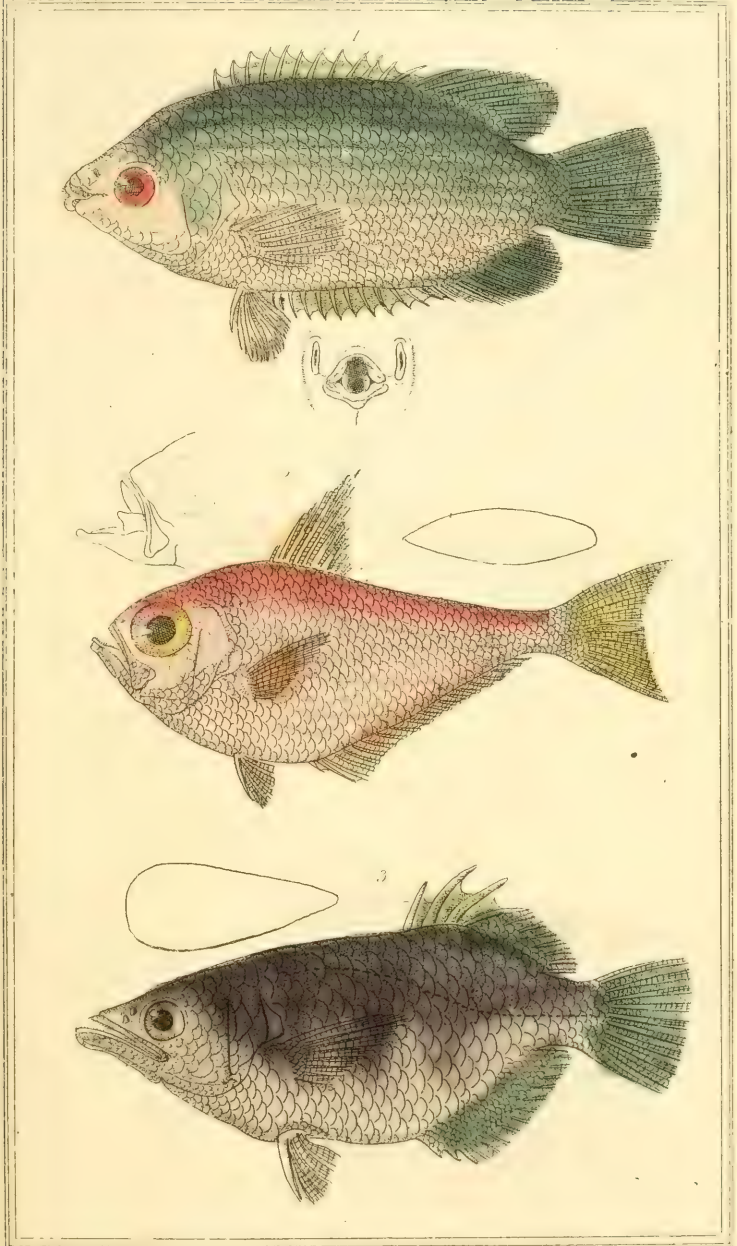
3. *Thyrsites leptolepis*.



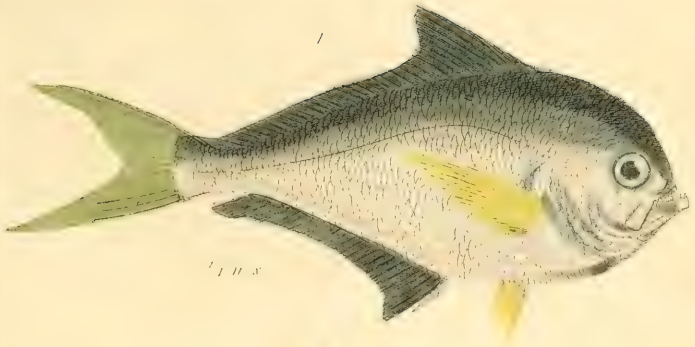
1. *Gempylus pomathenus* Rob. 2. *Lepidopus argyreus* Rob.

3. *Gempylus coluber* Rob.

London, G. Blodwens, 2. Phil. Barley.

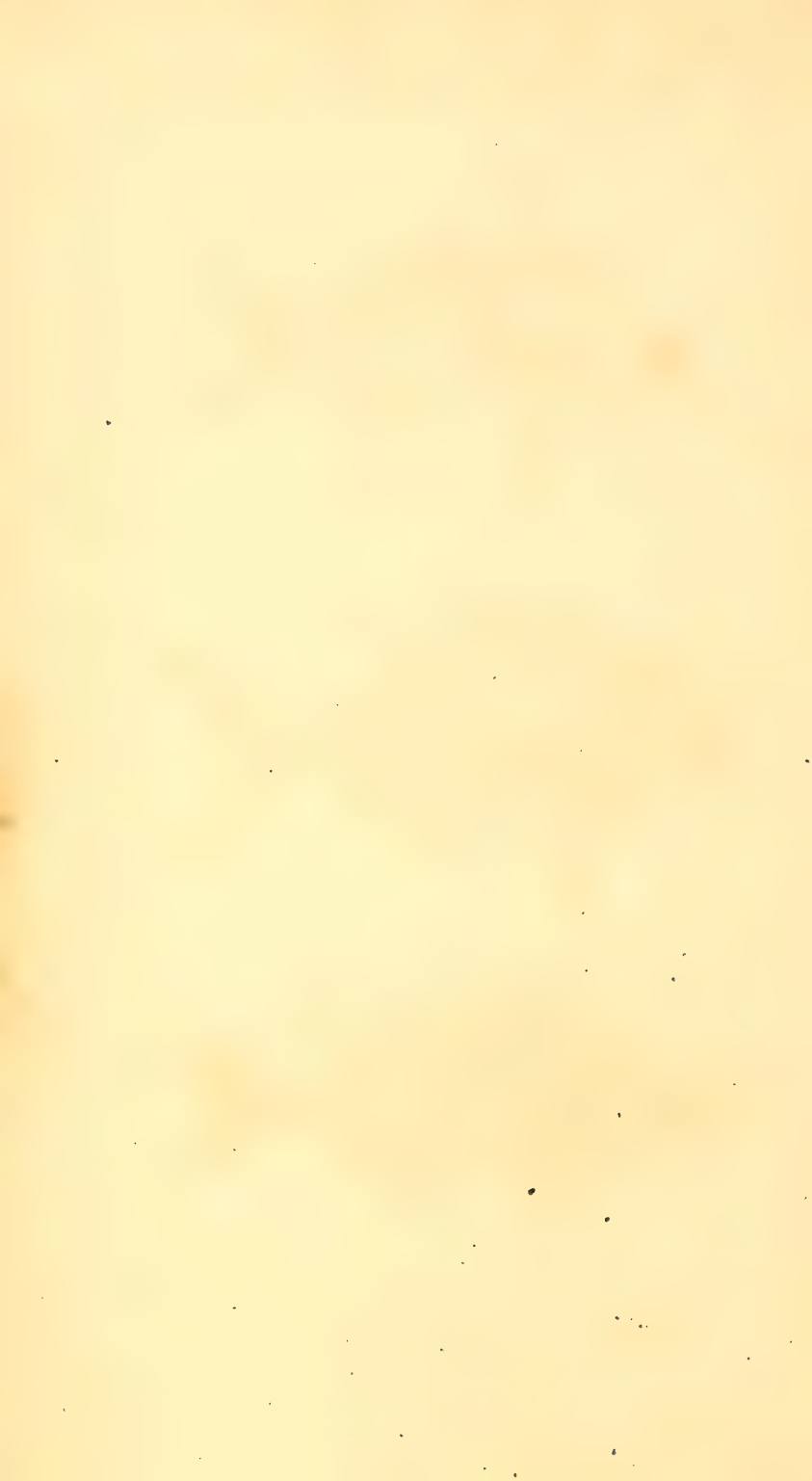


1 *Helostoma Temmickii* 'Rict' V.H. 2 *Pempheris taiwanensis*. n. 3. *Toxotes jaculator*. n



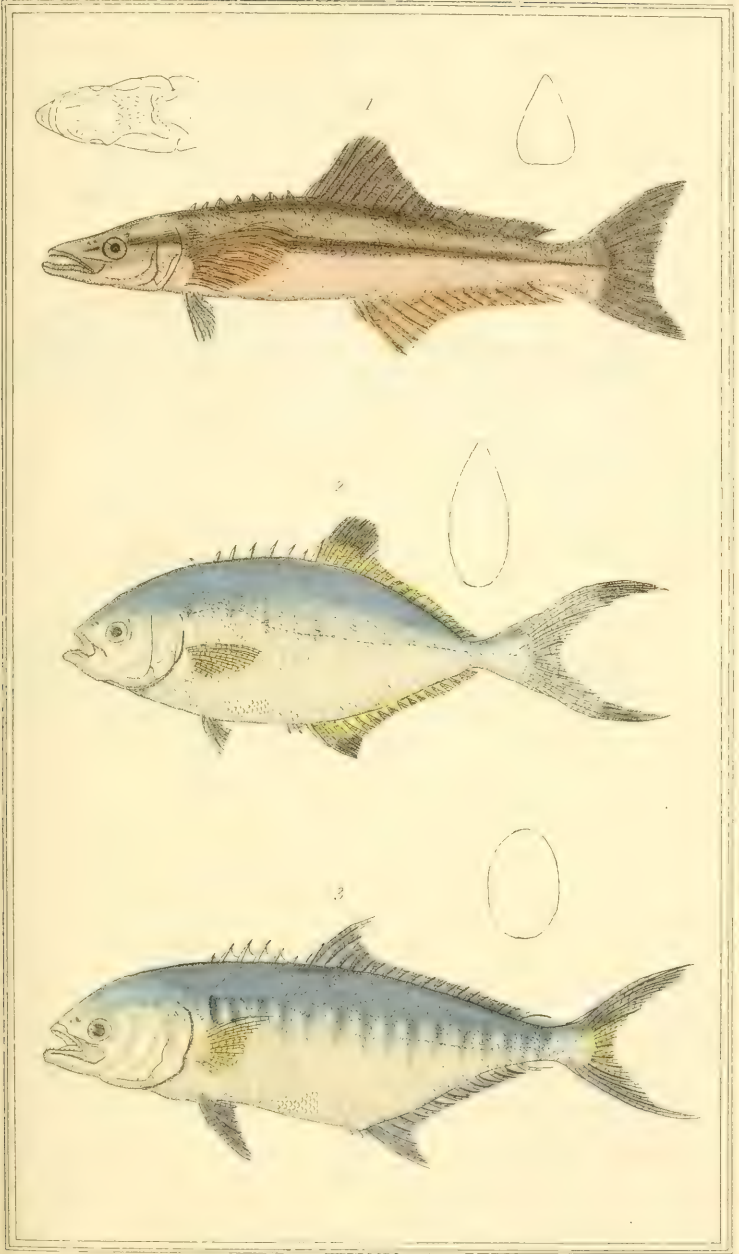
1. *Brama Rati*. Bl. 2. *Pempheris mericana*.
3. *Toxotes jaculator*. Sh.

London: G. Henderson, 2. 1811. Bailey

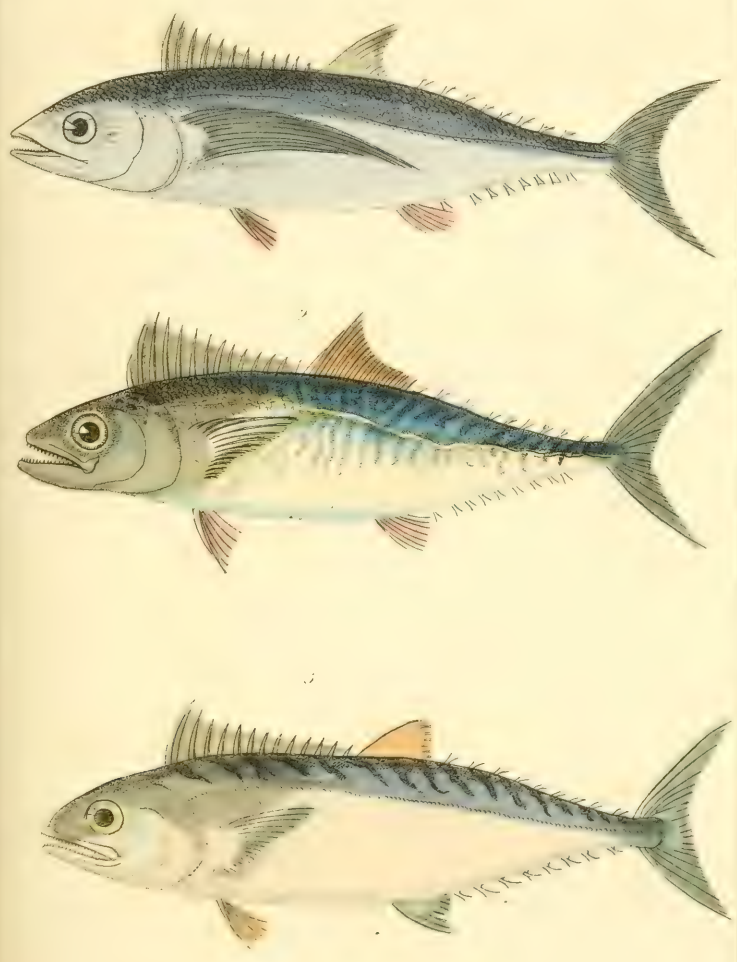




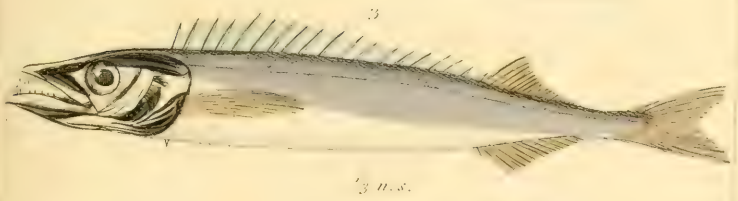
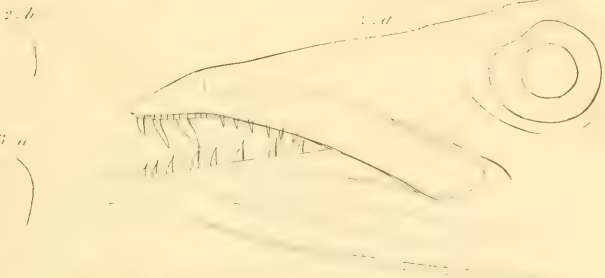
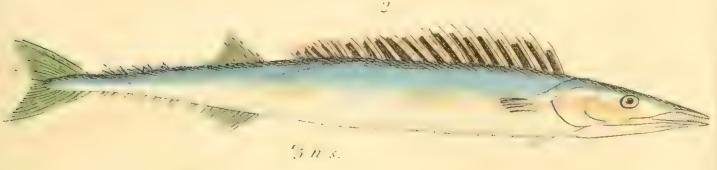
1. *Gerres plumieri*, n. 2. *Cæcio erythrogaster*, n. 3. *Suaris* *deswalleri*



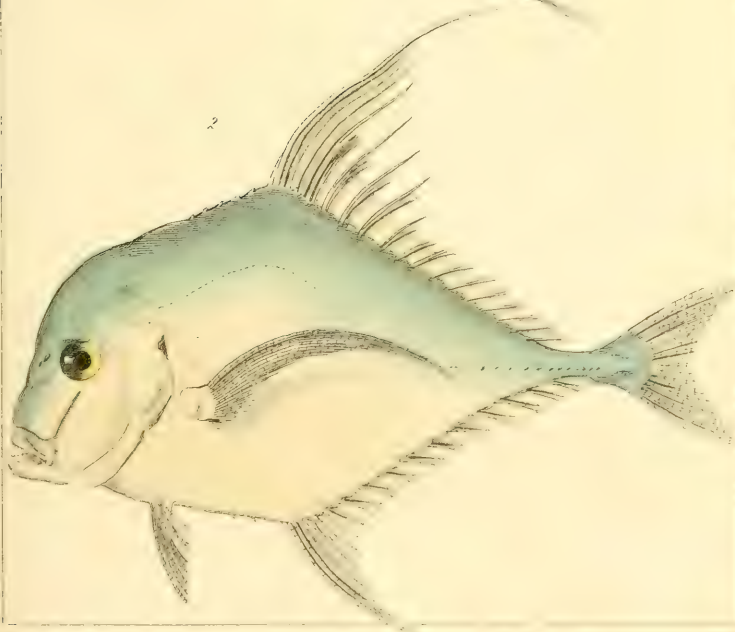
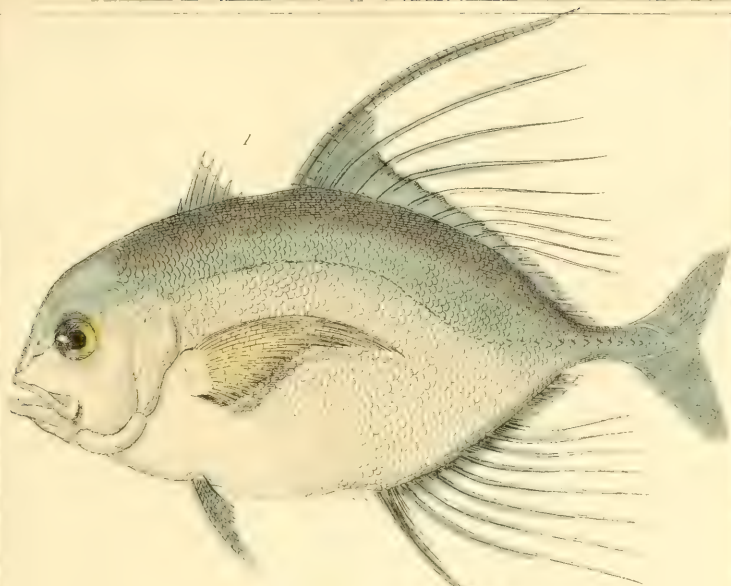
1. *Elacate atlantica*. n. 2. *Lichia glaucos*. n. 3. *Lichia radiata*. n.



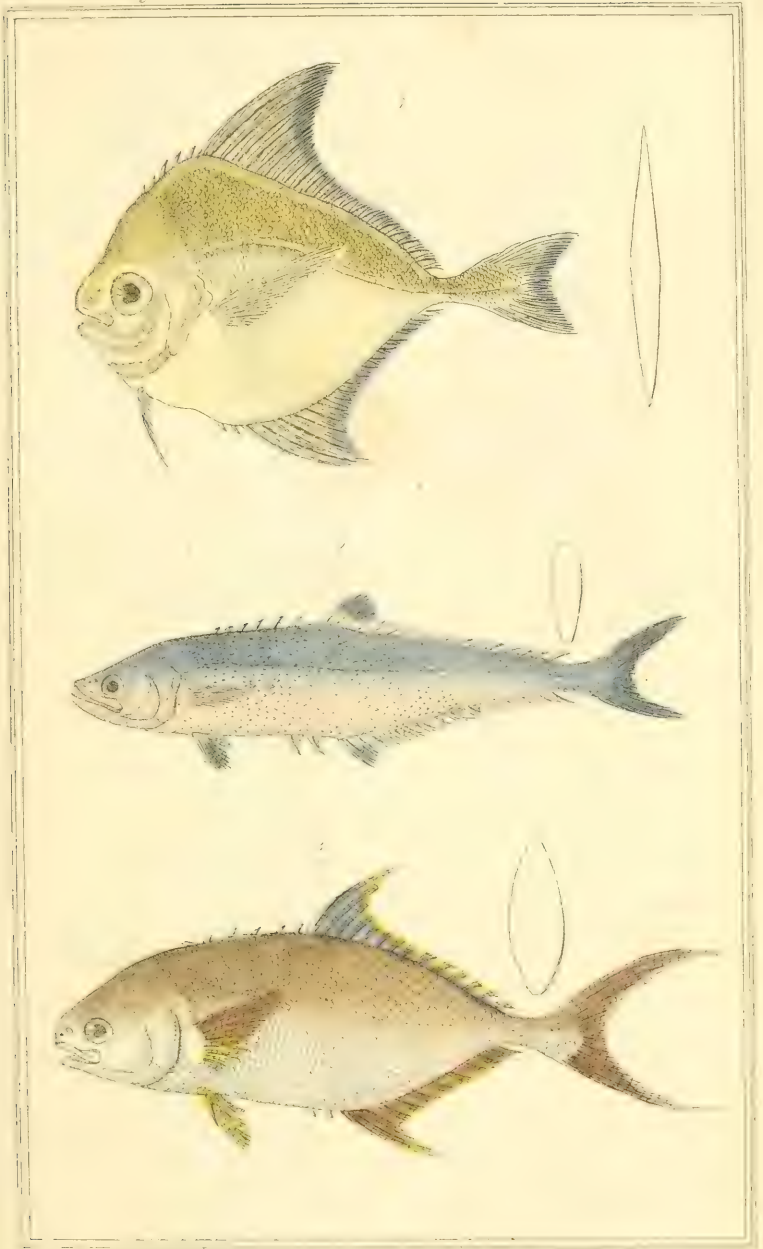
1. *Thyunnus ala-longa*. 2. *Thyunnus brachypterus*. 3. *Thyunnus brevipinnis*.



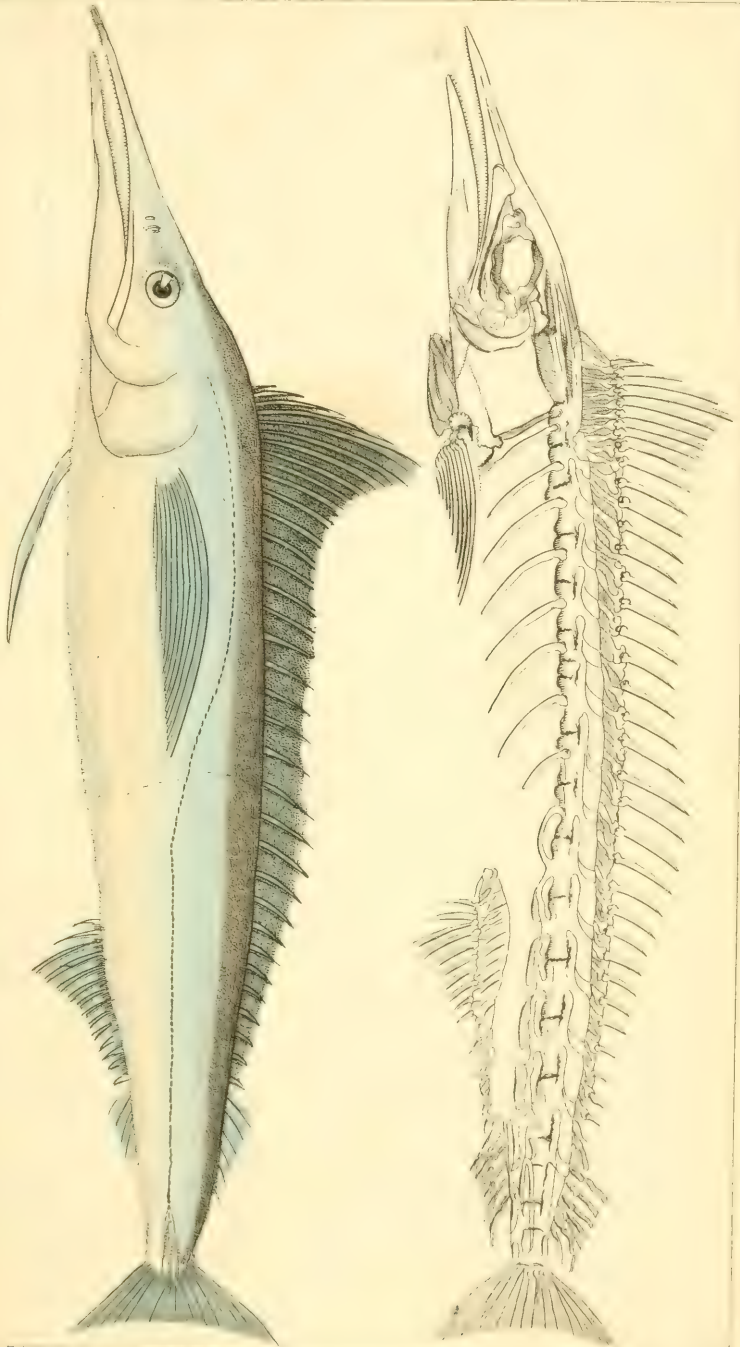
1. *Cybius lineolatum*. (The long Tussard) 2. *Thyrsites chilensis*. (The White Thyrsites)
 3. *Gempylus prometheus*. (The Gempyle)



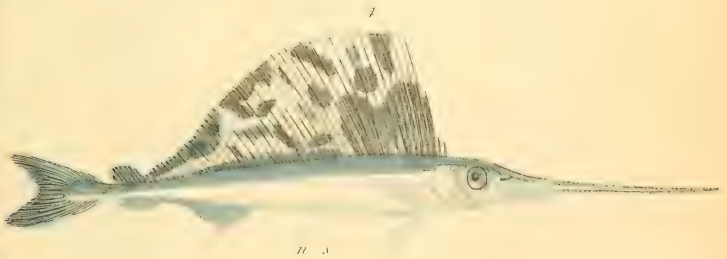
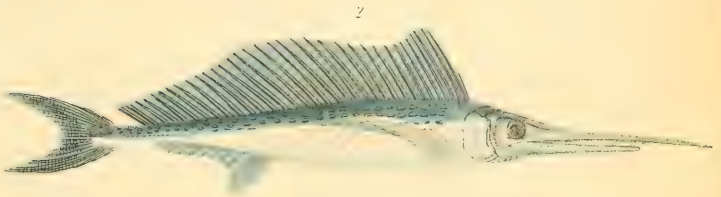
1. *Olistus Malabaricus*, Cuv et Val. 2. *Scyris indica*, Cuv et Val.



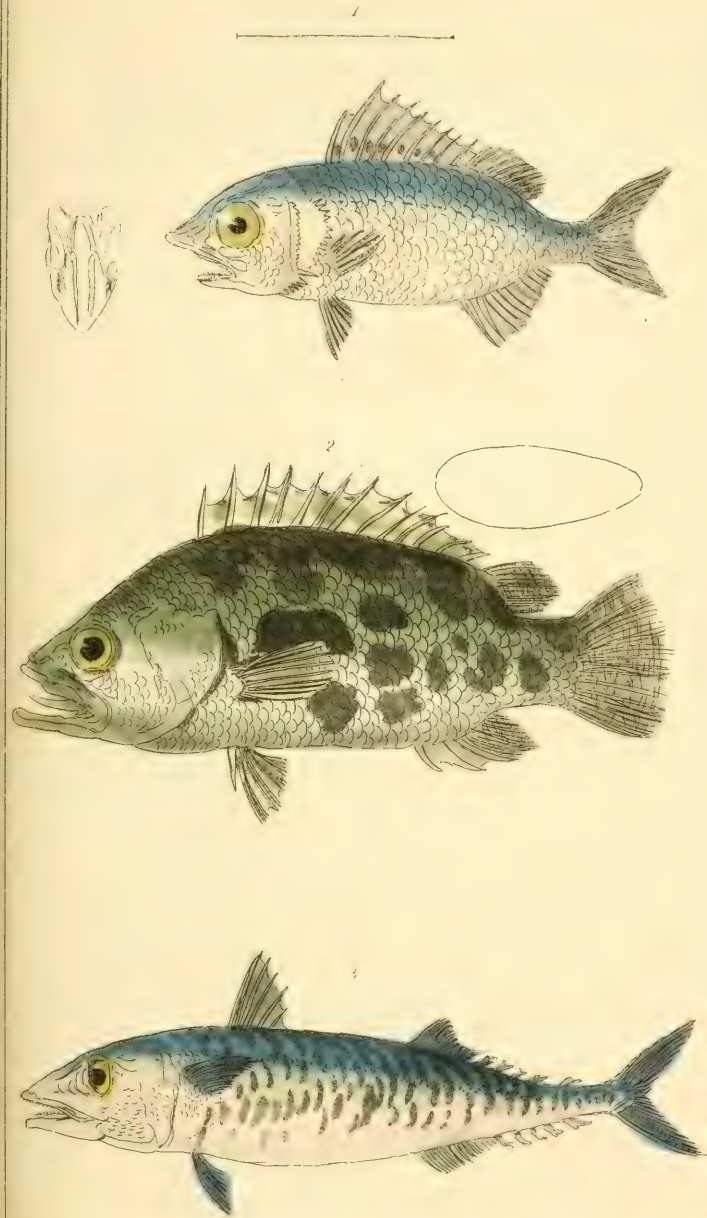
1. *Apolectus stromateus*, n. 2. *Chorinemus Sancti Petri*, n. 3. *Trachinotus pompanus*, n.



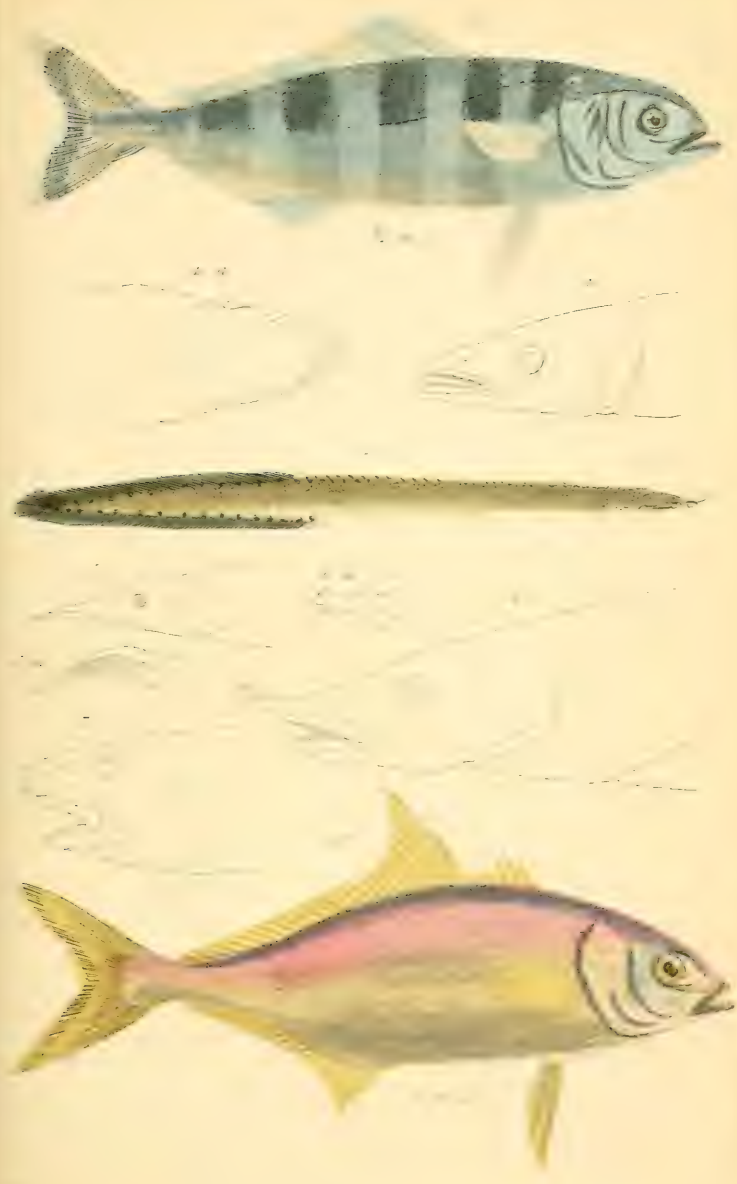
1. *Tetrapterus Indicus* nob. : Skeleton of the *Tetrapterus, Delone Rafi.*



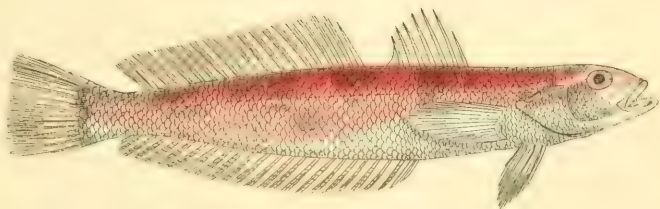
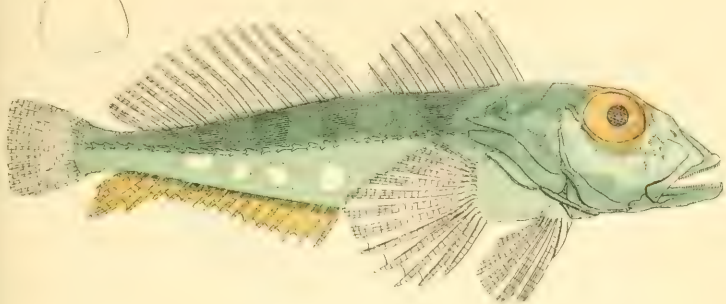
1. *Xiphias gladius* L. 2. Same Fish but of younger age. 3. *Tetrapturus belone* Raf.
4. *Histiophorus pulchellus*.



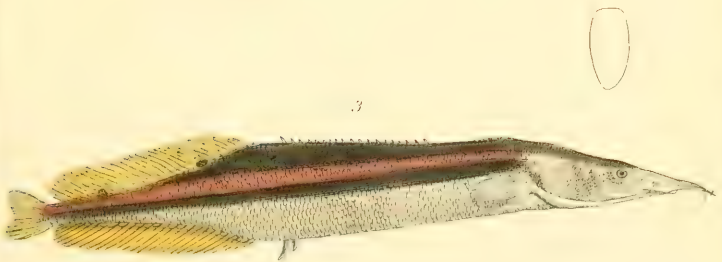
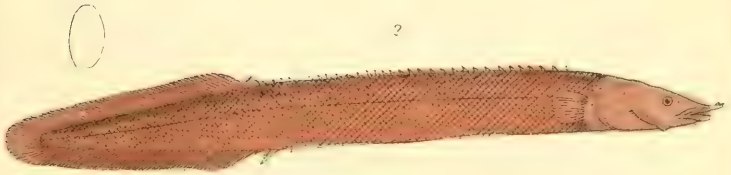
1. *Rhynchichthys pelamidis*. n. 2. *Nandus marmoratus*. n. 3. *Scomber colias* Gm.



1. *Xanocrates indicus*. 2. *Mastacembelus maculatus*. 3. *Seriola Rivoli*. 4. Head of the *Elacate*.
 5. Head of the *Plynciobdella aral*. 6. Head of the *Mastacembelus armatus*. 7. Head
 of the *Notacanthus manus*. Bl.

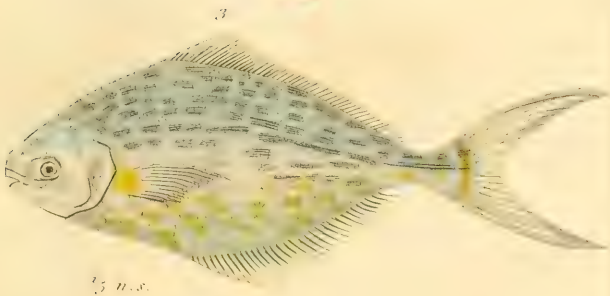
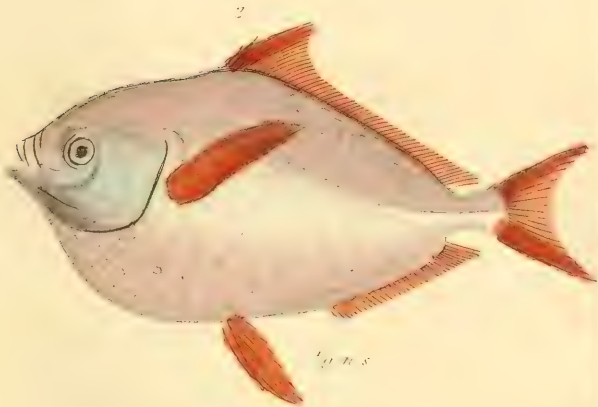
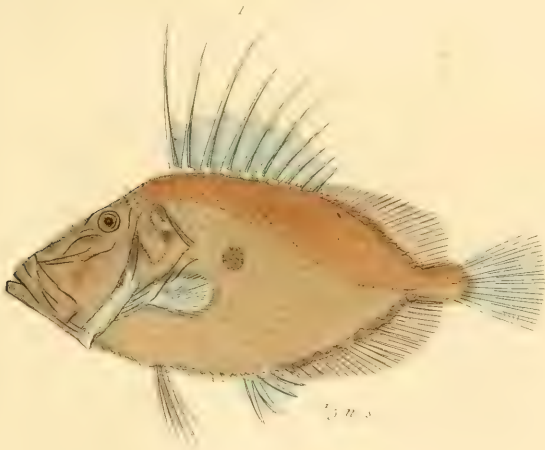


1. *Bovichtus diacanthus*, n. 2. *Aphritis Urvilleani*, n. 3. *Aplodactylus punctatus*, n.



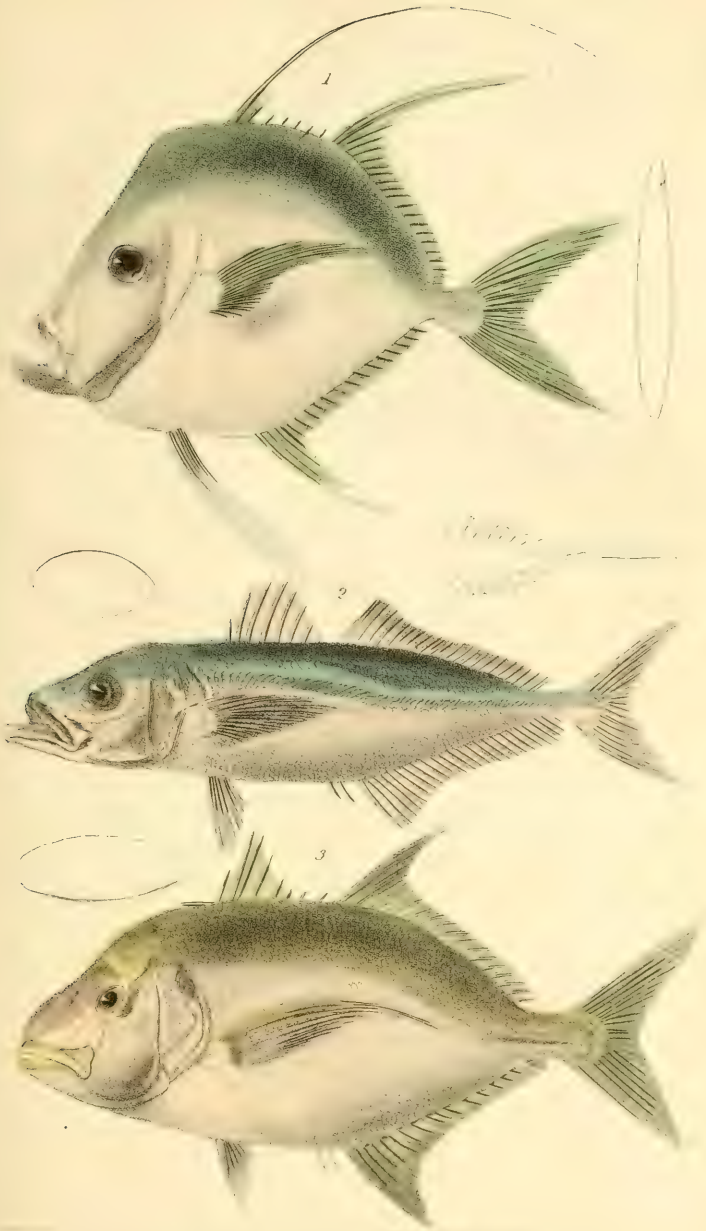
1. *Notacanthus nasus* Bl. 2. *Mastacembelus armatus* n. 3. *Rhyachobdella orala* n.





1. *Zeus fiber*. L. (The common Dory) 2. *Lampris guttatus*. Retz. (The Moon Fish of Laeepede) 3. *Stromateus fiatola*. L. (The Mediterranean Emperet)

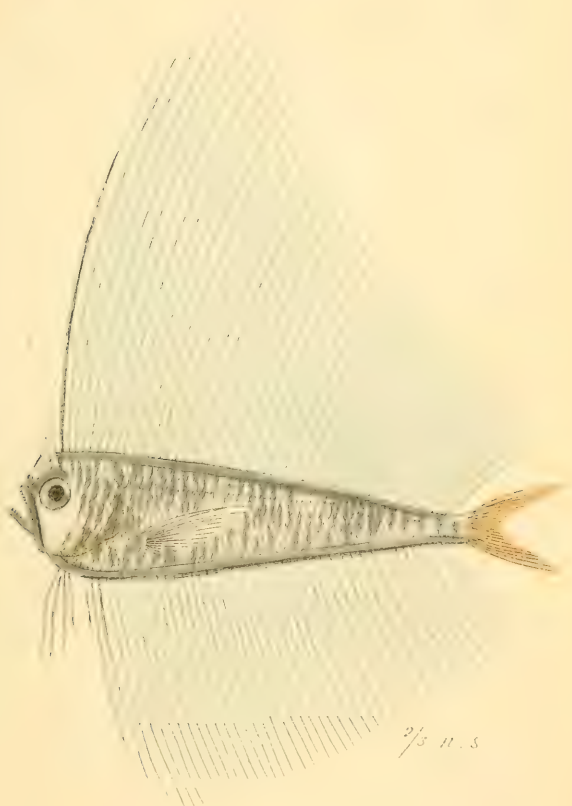
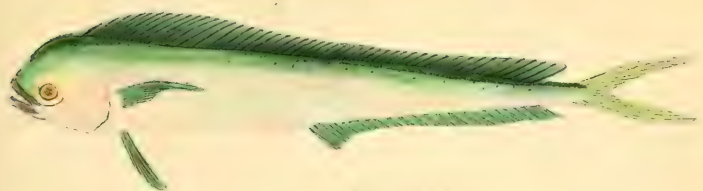




1. *Argyrosus tomer*. Lacep. 2. *Caranx trachurus*. Lacep. 3. *Caranx chrysophrys*. n



1. *Blepharis sutor*, n. 2. *Gallichthys major*, n.



1. *Coryphaena azorica* Cuv & Val.

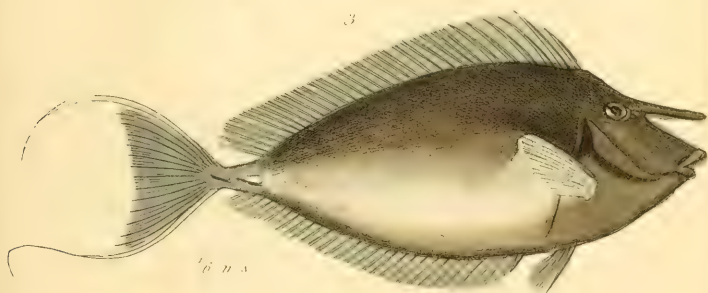
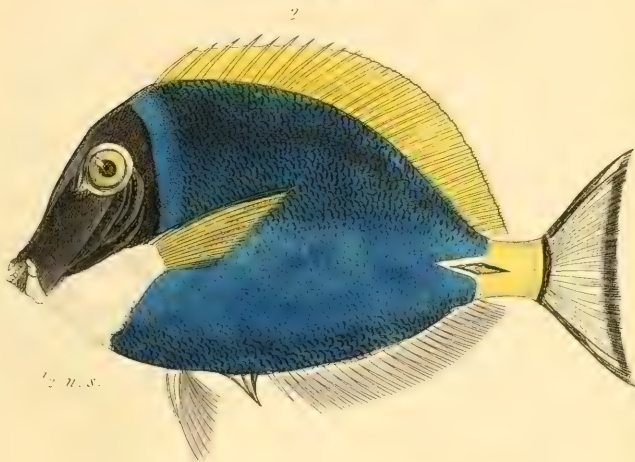
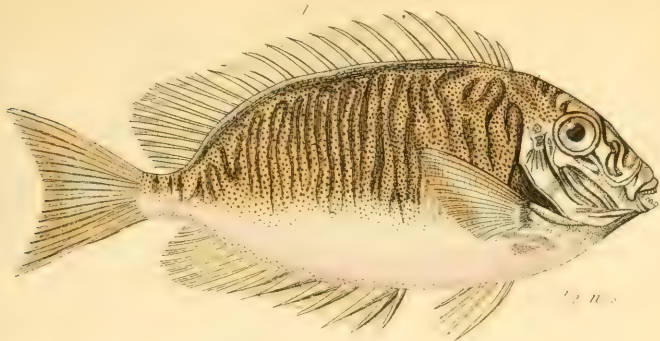
2. *Pteraclis trichipterus* Cuv & Val.



Fig. 123

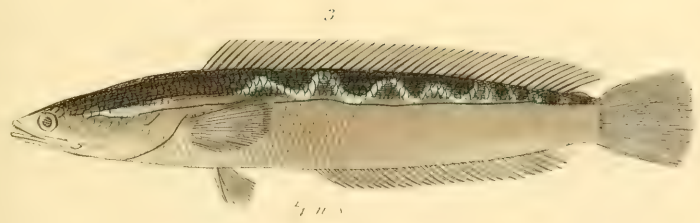
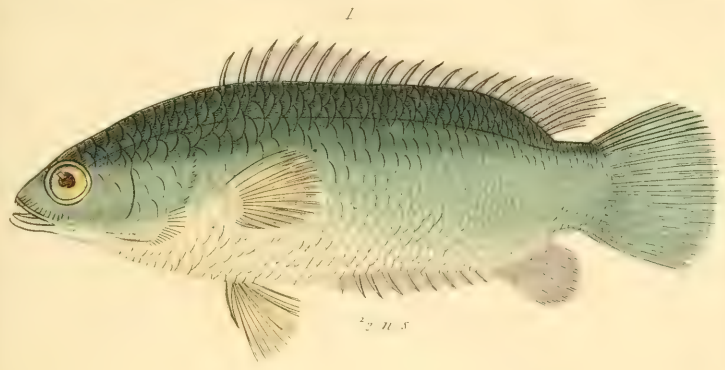
Gymnetrus falx Cuv

London. G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey.



1 *Siganus deliatus*. 2 *Acanthurus leucurus*.

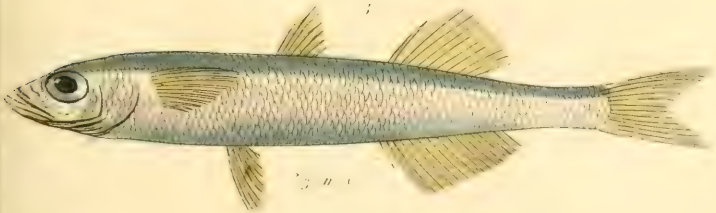
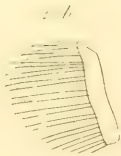
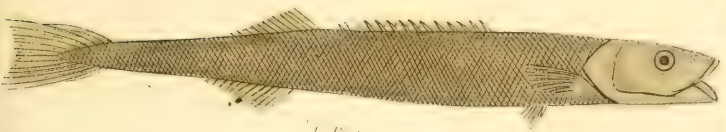
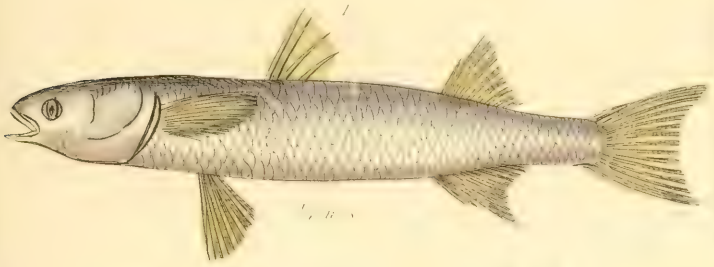
3. *Nasens lenatus* var.



1. *Anabas testudineus*. Bl. 2. *Polyacanthus colisa*. Blm
3. *Ophicephalus serpentinus*

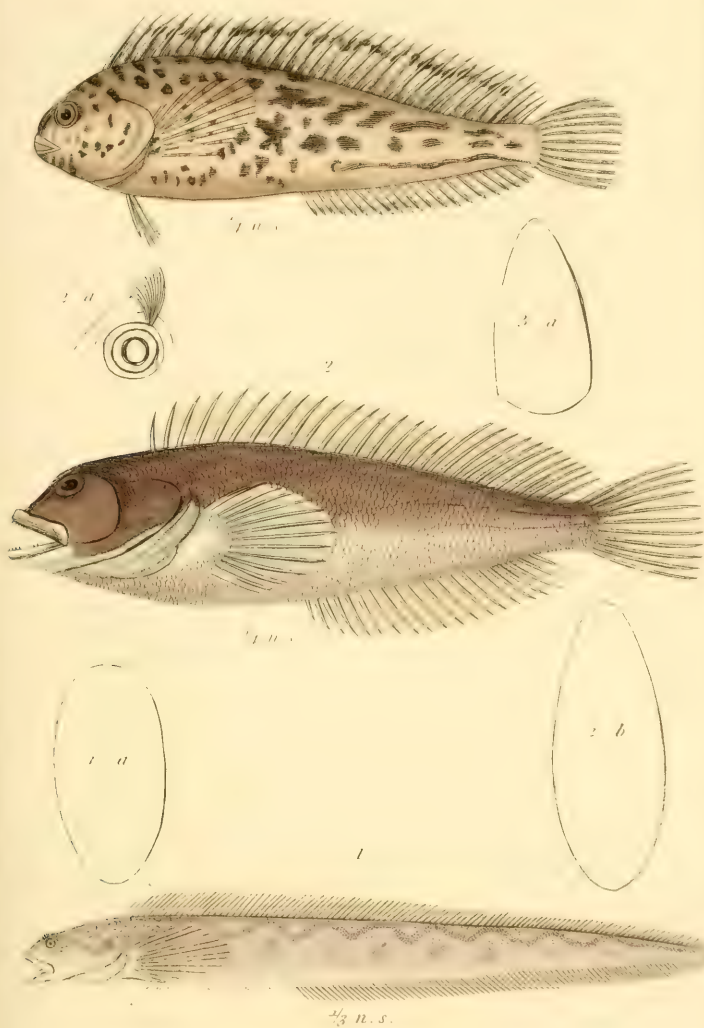
London: C. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.





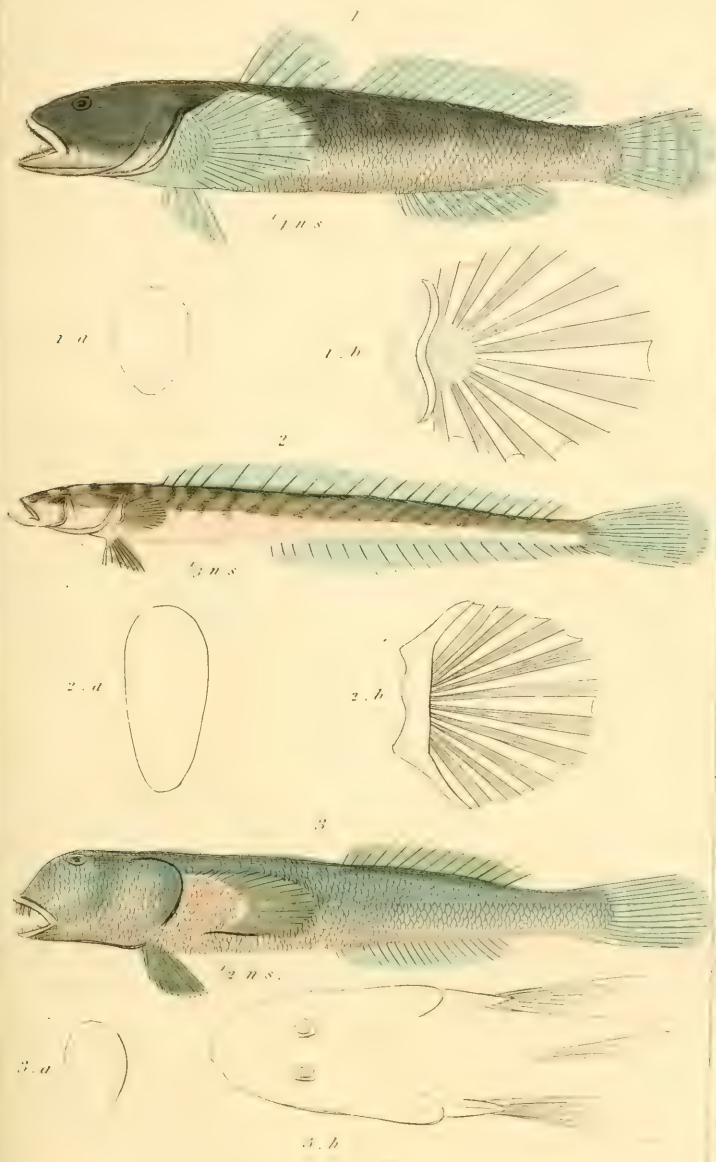
1. *Mugil cephalus*. 2. *Tetraodon lineatus*.

3. *Atherina presbyter*.

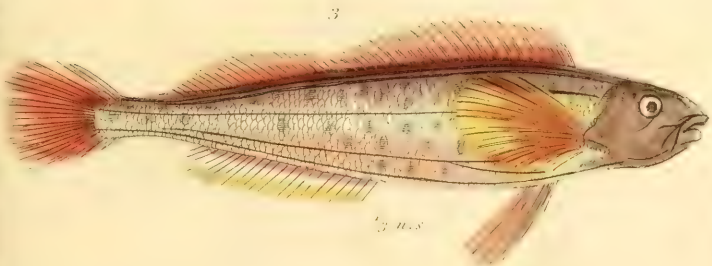
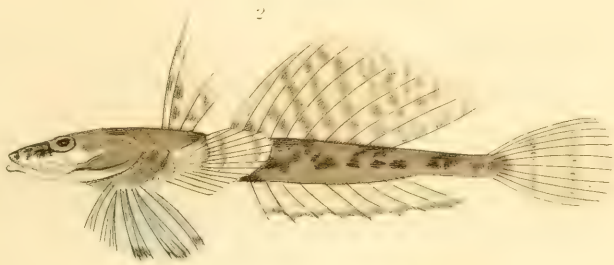
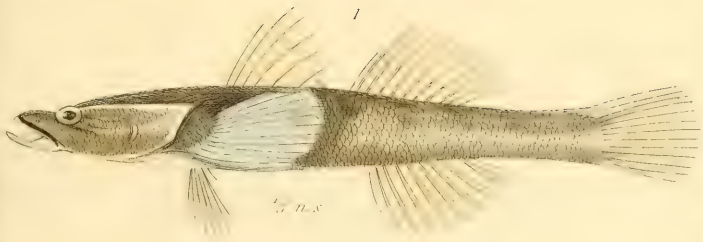


1. *Blennius palmicornis*. 2. *Clinus pectinifer*

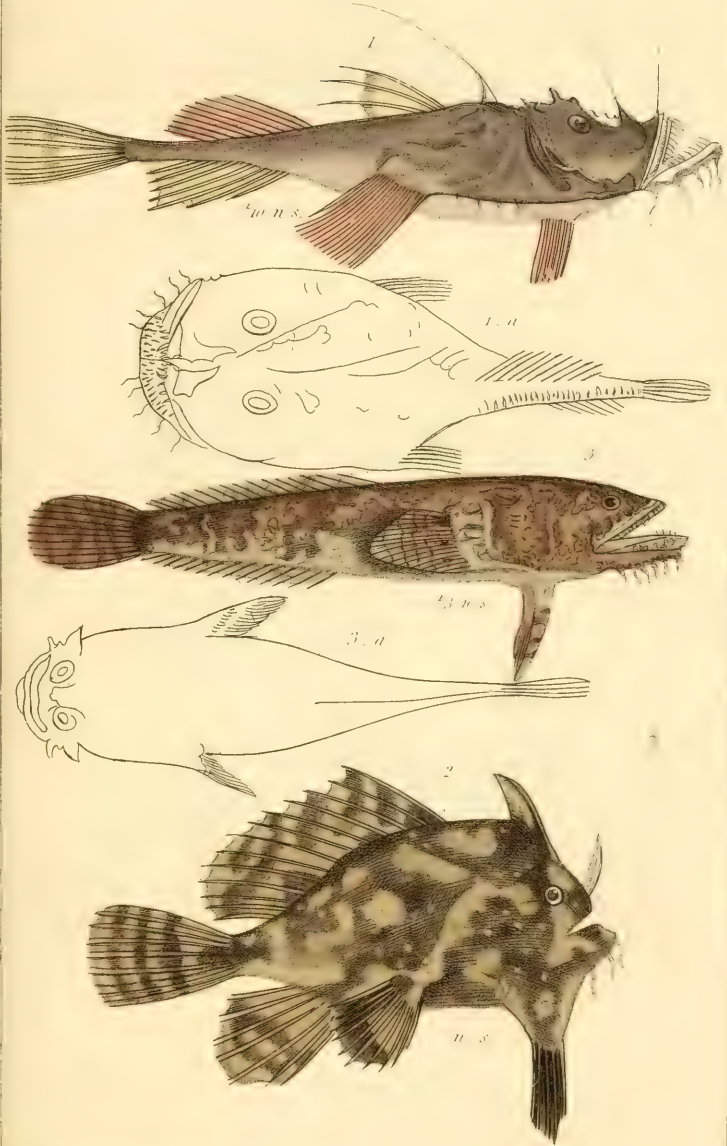
3. *Zoarces blennoides*



1. *Gobius capito*, Lin. (The great Goby or Sea Gudgeon) 2. *Gobioides Braussoneti*, (The great Gobioides of Braussonett) 3. *Periophtalmus Freycinetii*



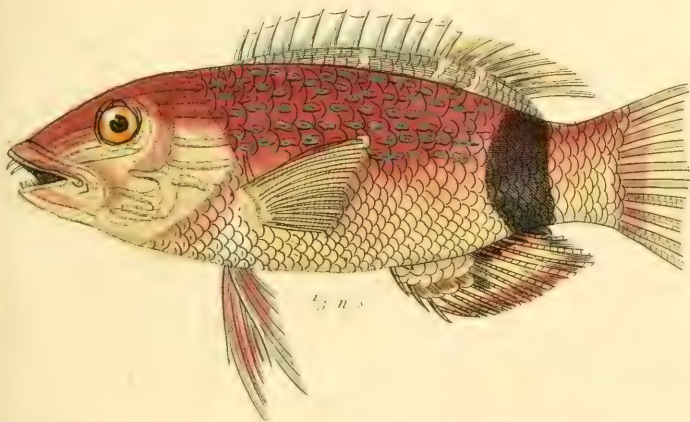
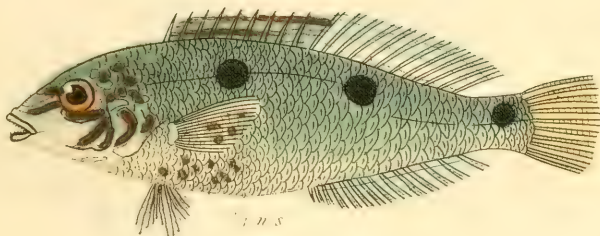
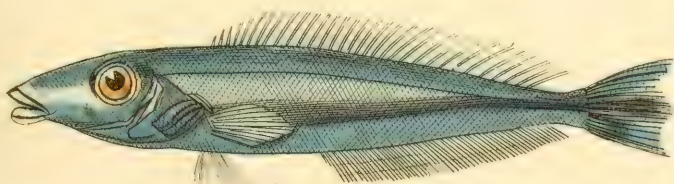
1. *Eleotris dormitatrix*. Guv. (The Sleeper) 2. *Callionymus fasciatus*. (The fasciated Callionymus)
3. *Chirus decagrammus*. Pall. (The Ten Striped Chirus)



1. *Lophius piscatorius* 2. *Antennarius nesogallicus*

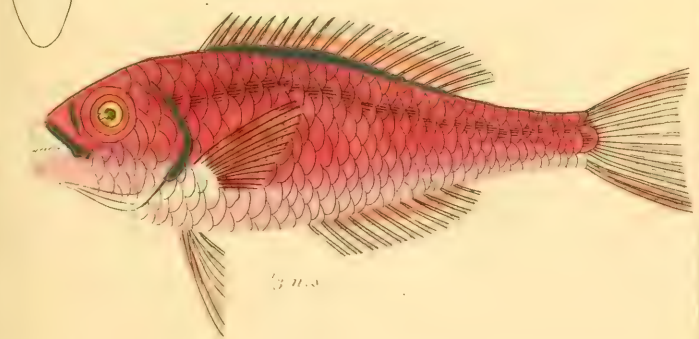
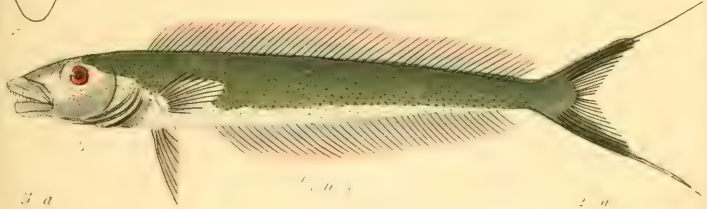
3. *Batrachus sumatrensis*.





1. *Labrus vittatus*. Quoy and Gaim. 2. *Julis trimaculata*. Quoy and Gaim.

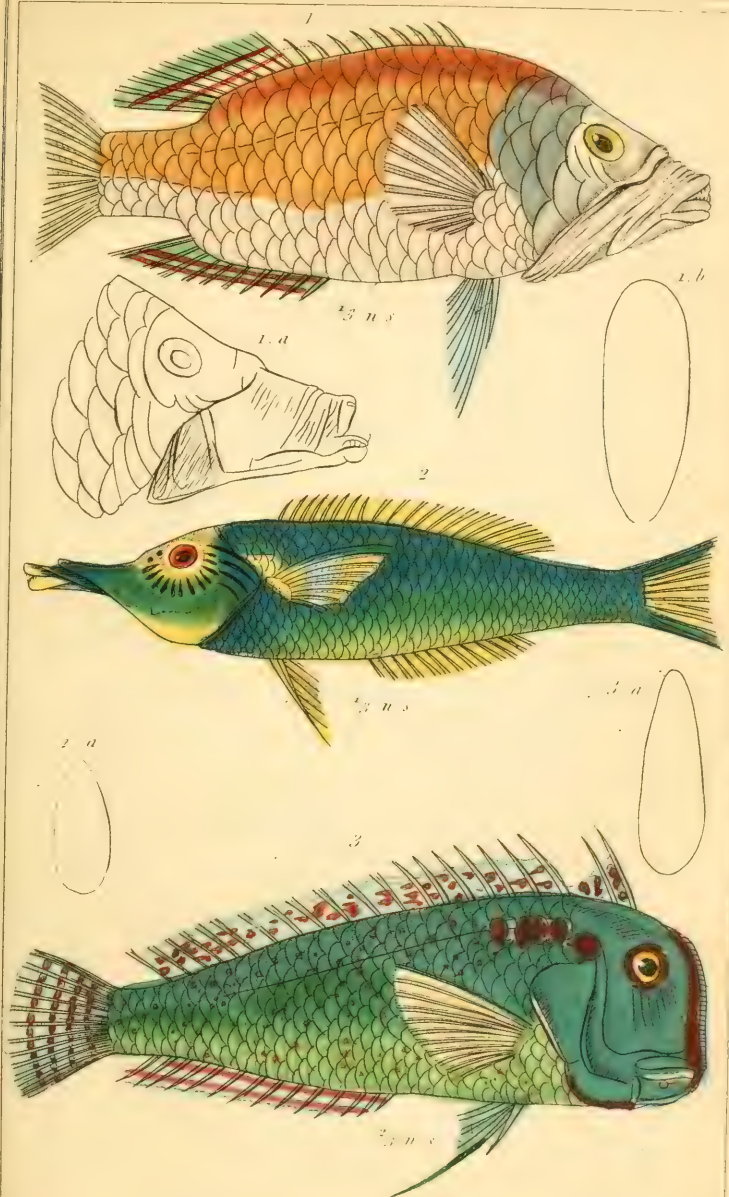
3. *Crenilabrus Chabrolii*. Less.



1. *Chromis nilotica*, Cuv. 2. *Malacanthus furcatus*, Cuv
 3. *Scarus creticus*, Aldrov. Cuv

L. and W. G. Henderson, 2 P.M. Enley





1. *Epibulus insidiator*. *Poll. Lin.* 2. *Gomphosus viridis*. *Lin.*

3. *Xirichthys cyanirostris*. *Lin.*



3 7 8



3 6



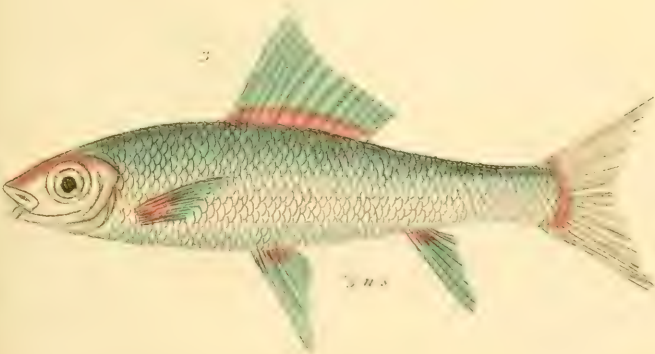
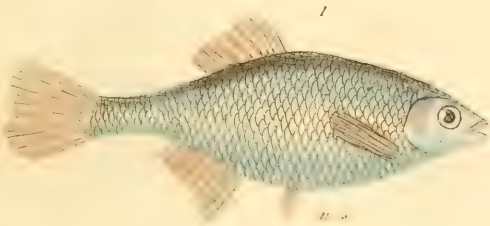
2 0 8

1 0

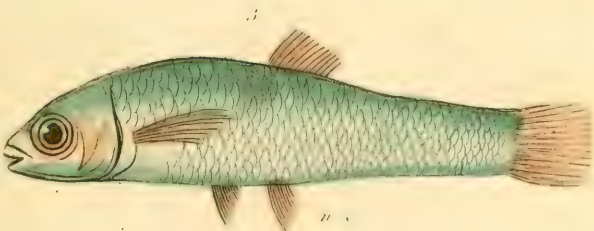
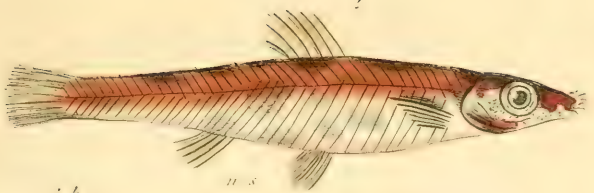
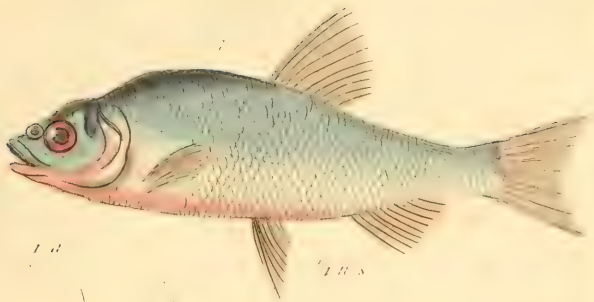


2 0 8

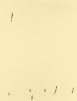
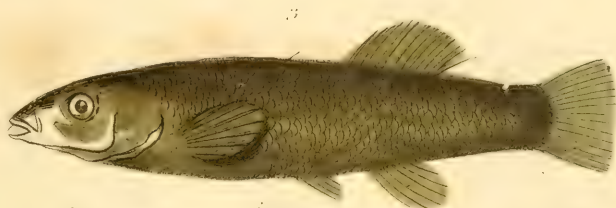
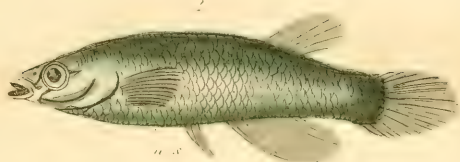
1. *Osseobrycon tuberosus*. The Tobacco pipe Fish, also called Flute Mouth. 2. *Centriscomus scolopax*.
 3. The Sea Snipe. 3. *Amphisila scutatus* L. The Shelled Sea Snipe.



1. *Cyprinus amarus*. (The *Amarus* Carp) 2. *Gobio vulgaris*. (The common Sea Gudgeon)
 3. *Labeo niloticus* Geoff. The Mullet of the Nile



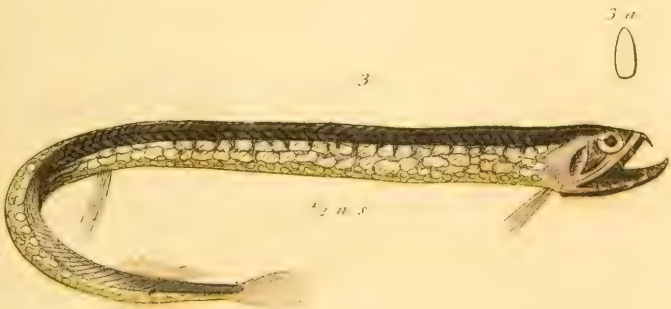
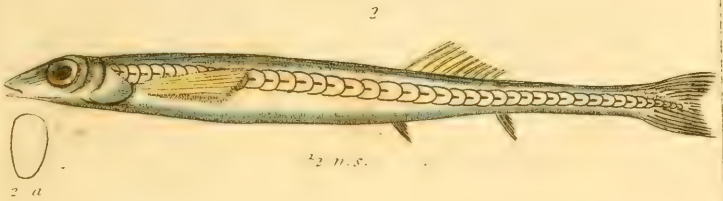
1. *Lenciscus albus*, Bloch. (The *Albe* commonly called the White Fish) 2. *Colitis barbata* Lin. (The common Banded Loach) 3. *Pavilia unipunctata*, Val. (The One dotted Pavilia)



2 a

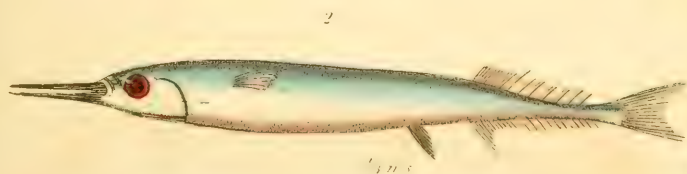
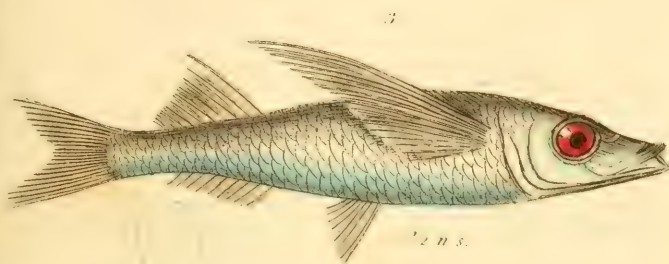
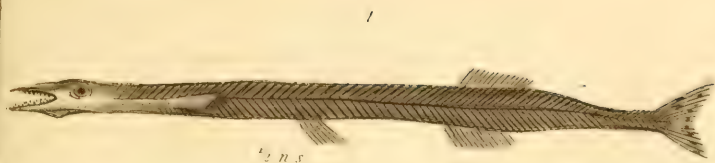


1. *Lebias fasciata*, Val. (The fasciated Lebias) 2. *Fundulus brasiliensis*, Val. (The Fundulus of Brazil)
 3. *Cyprinodon flavulus*, Val. 4. Anatomical details of the *Fundulus fasciatus*, Val. (The Fasciated Fundulus)
 5. Dentition of the *Lebias rhomboidalis*, Val. (The Rhomboid Lebias)

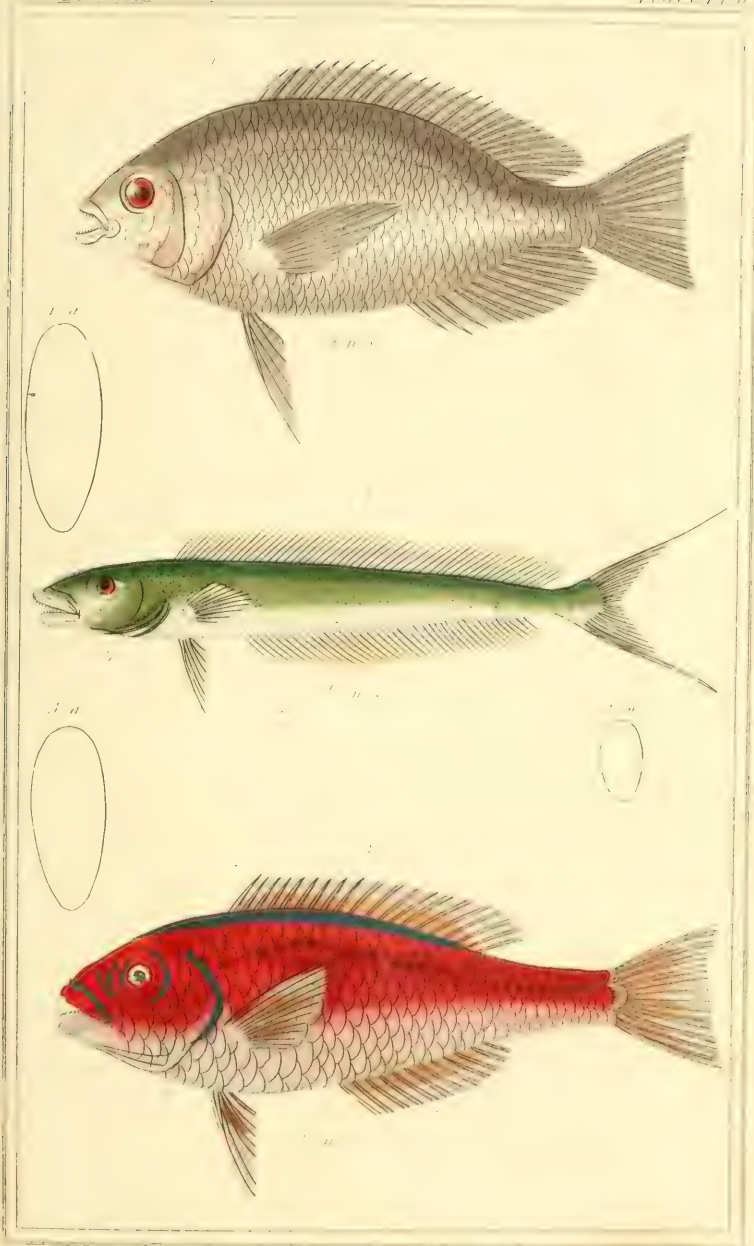


1. *Esox lucius*. L. The Common Pike! 2. *Stomias mediterranea*. (The Mediterranean *Stomias*)
 3. *Stomias barbatus*. Risso. (The Barbed *Stomias*)



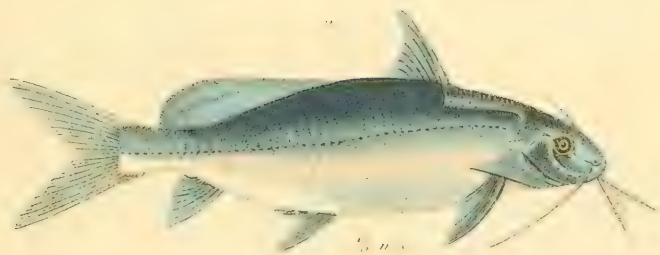


1. *Salax fuscus*. 2. *Scombrox Saurus*. Bloch.
3. *Exocetus acutus*. The sharp snouted Flying fish!

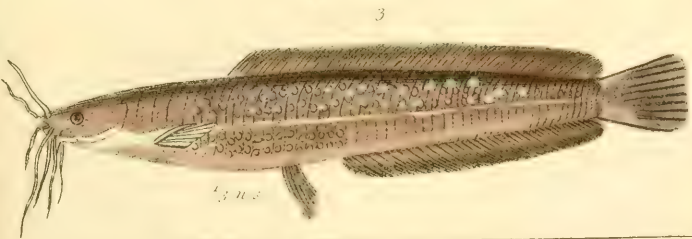
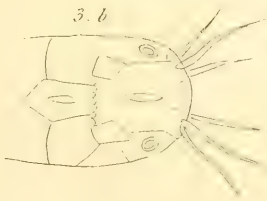
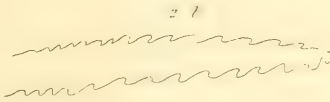


1. *Chromis nilotica*. *Guv.* 2. *Malacanthus furcatus*. *Guv.*

3. *Sparus creticus* *Albov. Guv.*

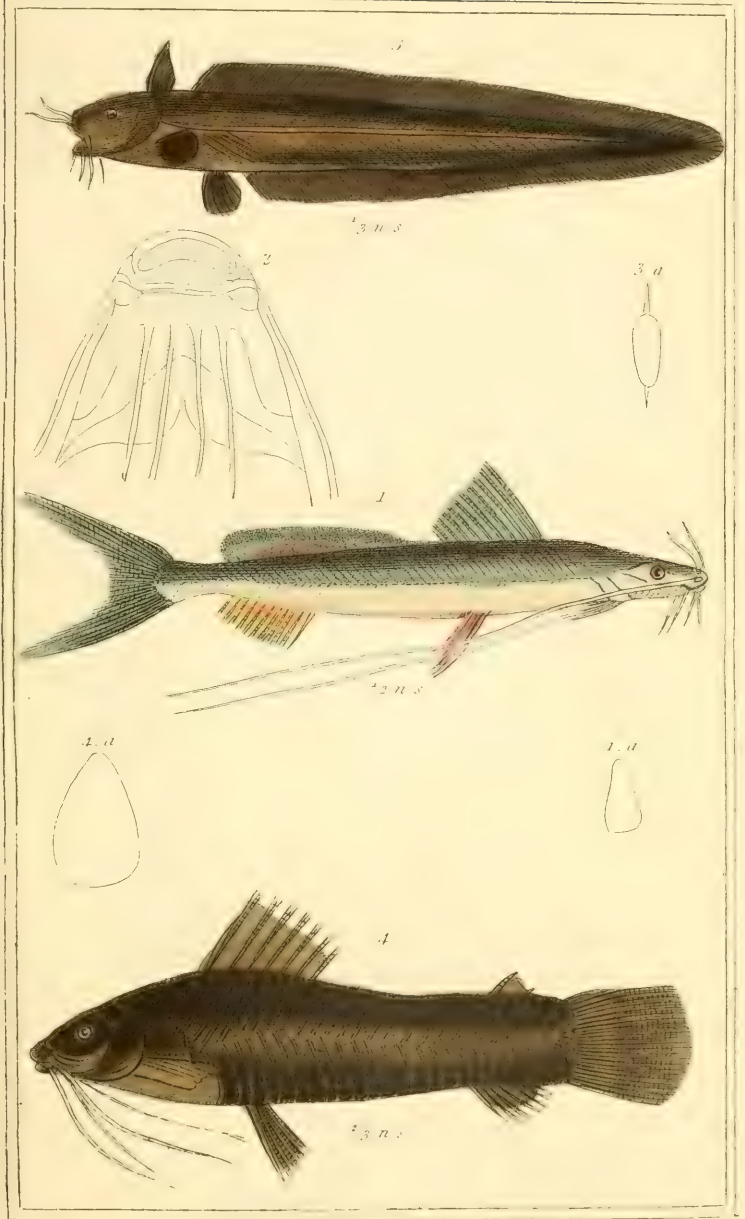


1. *Mormyrus oxyrinchus*, Geoff. Cav. (The True *Mormyrus oxyrinchus* of the Ancient Egyptians)
2. *Schilbe mystus*, Geoff. (The *Silure* of the Nile) 3. *Synodontis scheilani*, Geoff. (The *Thal* of Egypt)

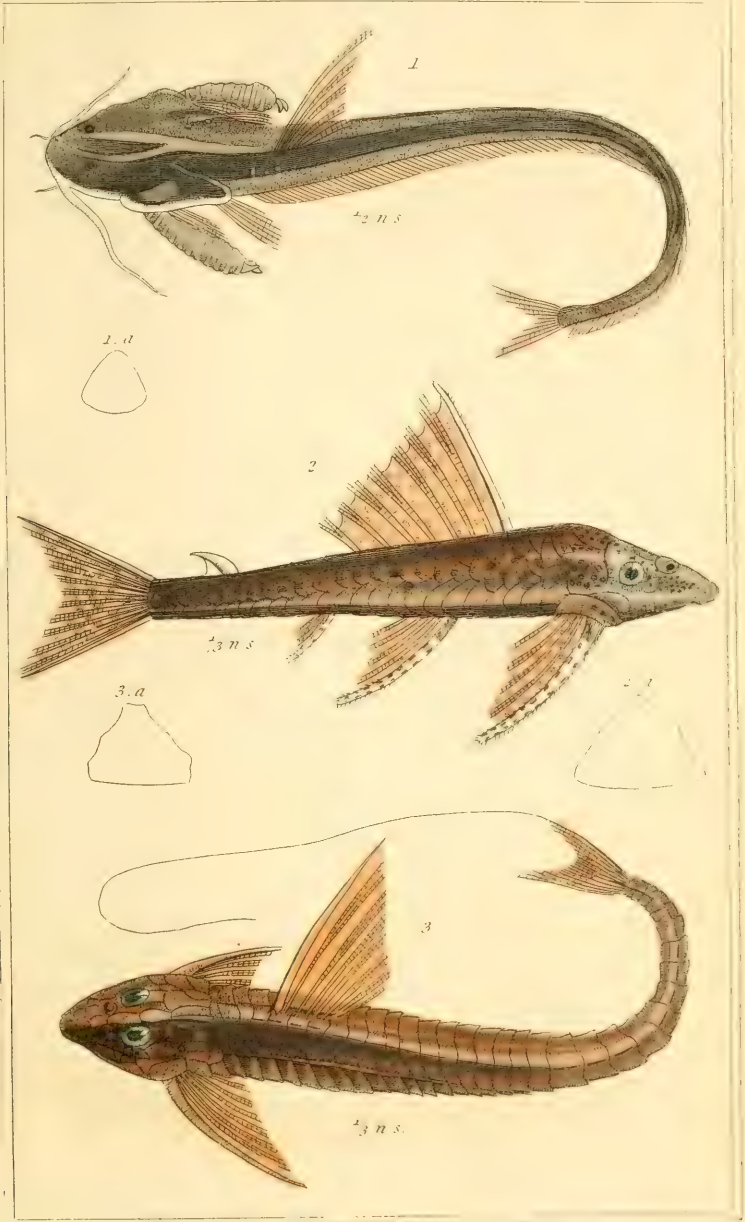


1. Bayard's fitile. Cuv. & Val. 2. Doras dorsalis Cuv. & Val.

3. Heterobranchus punctatus Cuv. & Val.

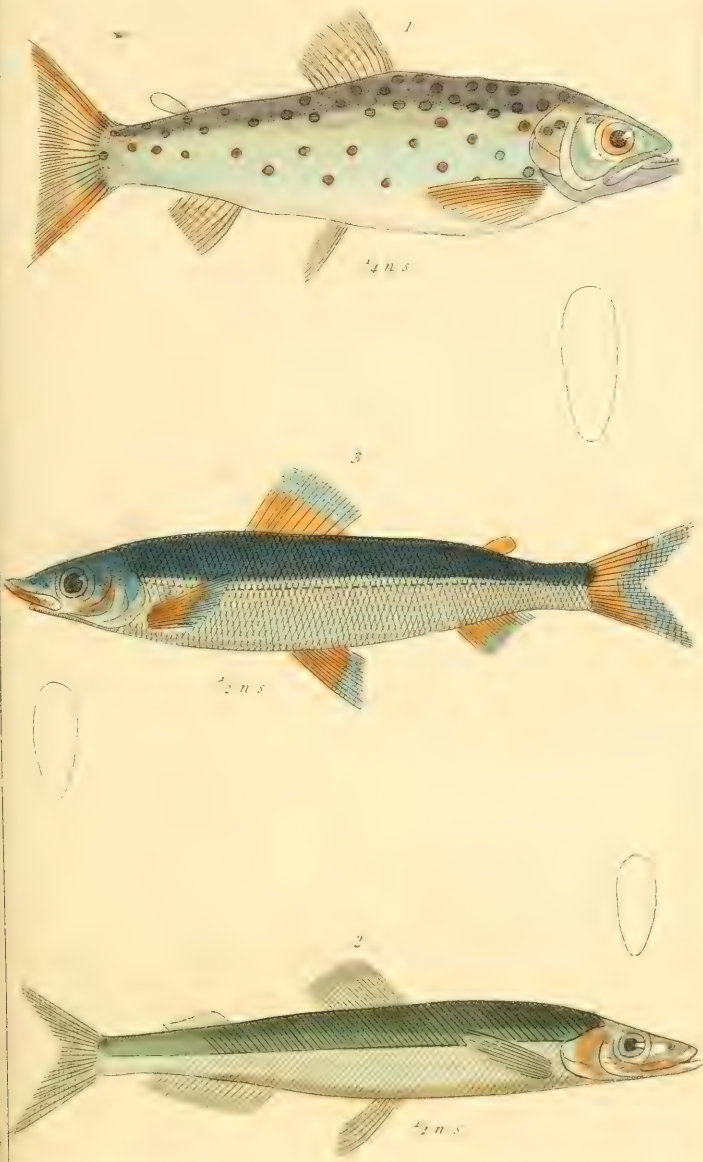


1. *Porcus bayad*, Geoff. & Cuv. 2. Mouth of the *Pimelodes Blochii*, Cuv. & Val.
 3. *Plotosus albilabris*, Cuv. & Val. 4. *Callichthys longifilis*, Cuv. & Val.

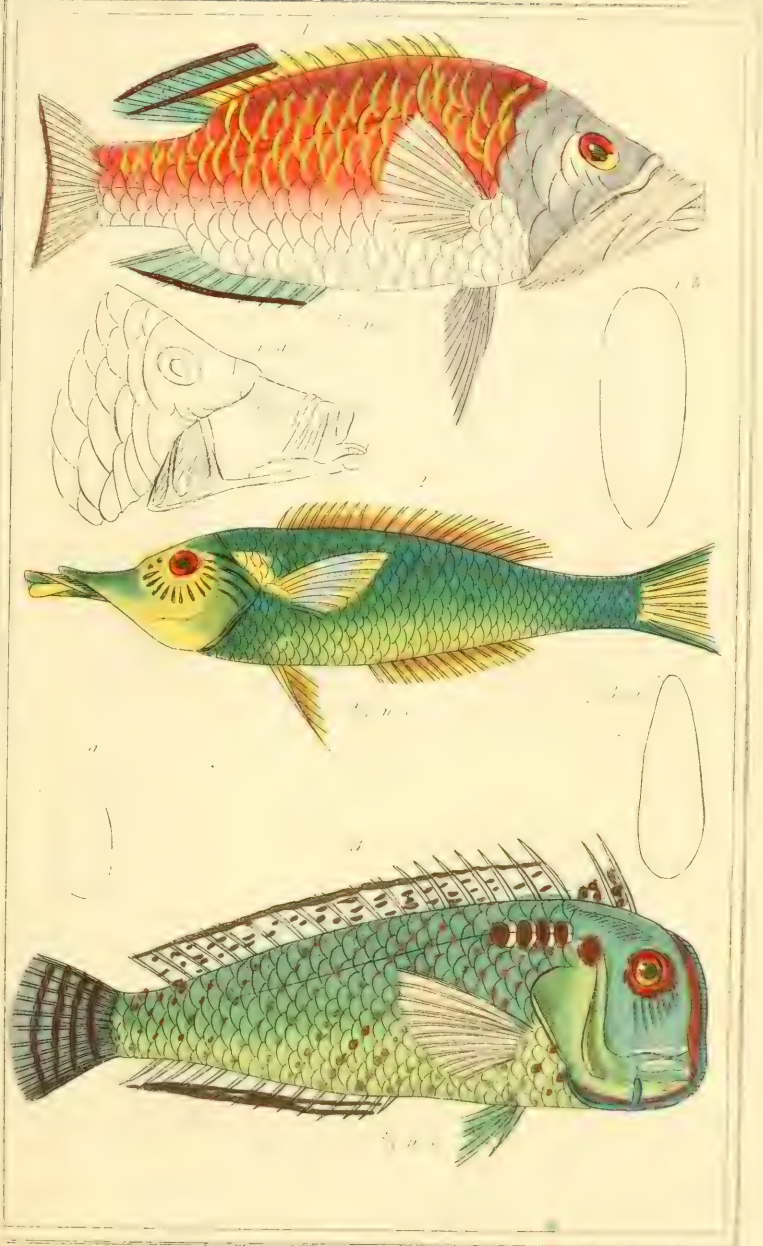


1. *Aspredo octocirrus*. Cuv. 2. *Hypostomus pleiostomus*. Cuv

3. *Loricaria cataphracti*. Lin. Cuv

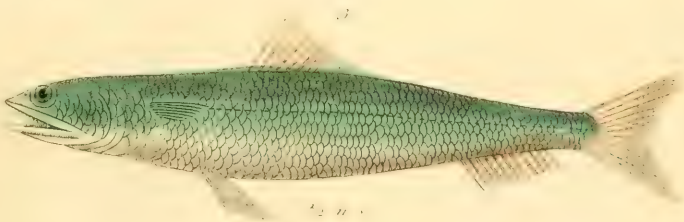
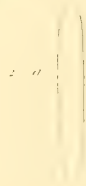
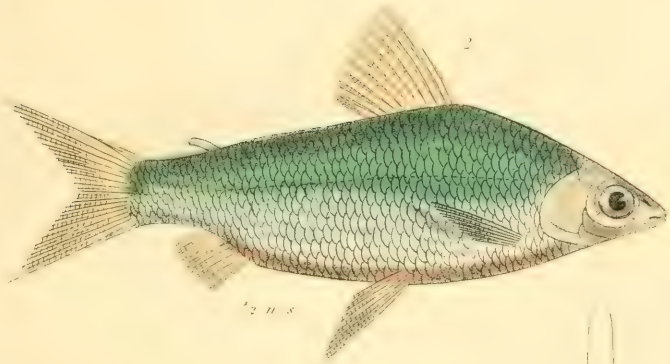
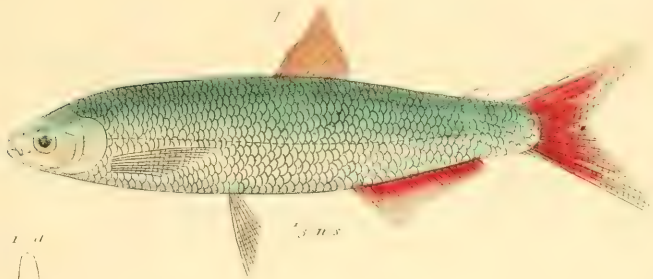


1. *Salmo fario*. L. Guv. (The Common Trout) 2. *Mallotus groenlandicus*. Bl. Guv. (The Capelan)
 3. *Coregonus oxyrinchus*. L. Guv. (The Laverett)

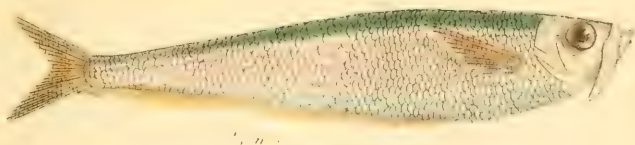
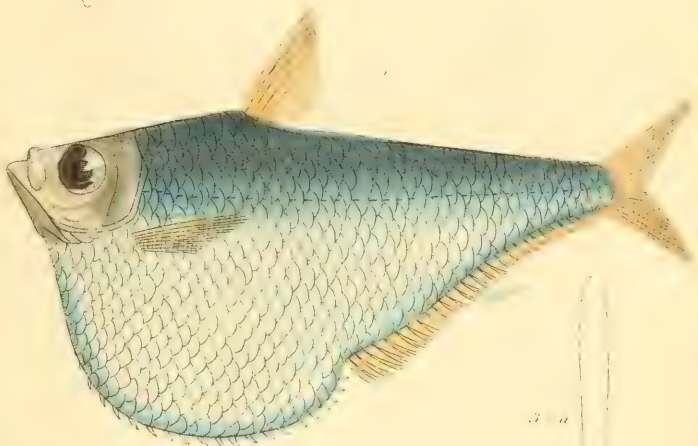
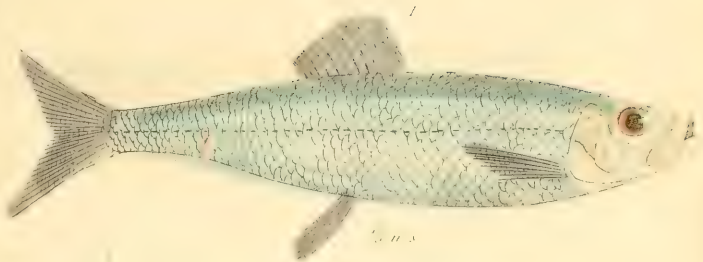


1. *Epibulus insidiator*, Pall. *lin.* 2. *Gomphosus viridis*, *lin.*

3. *Xirichthys exanurostris*, *lin.*

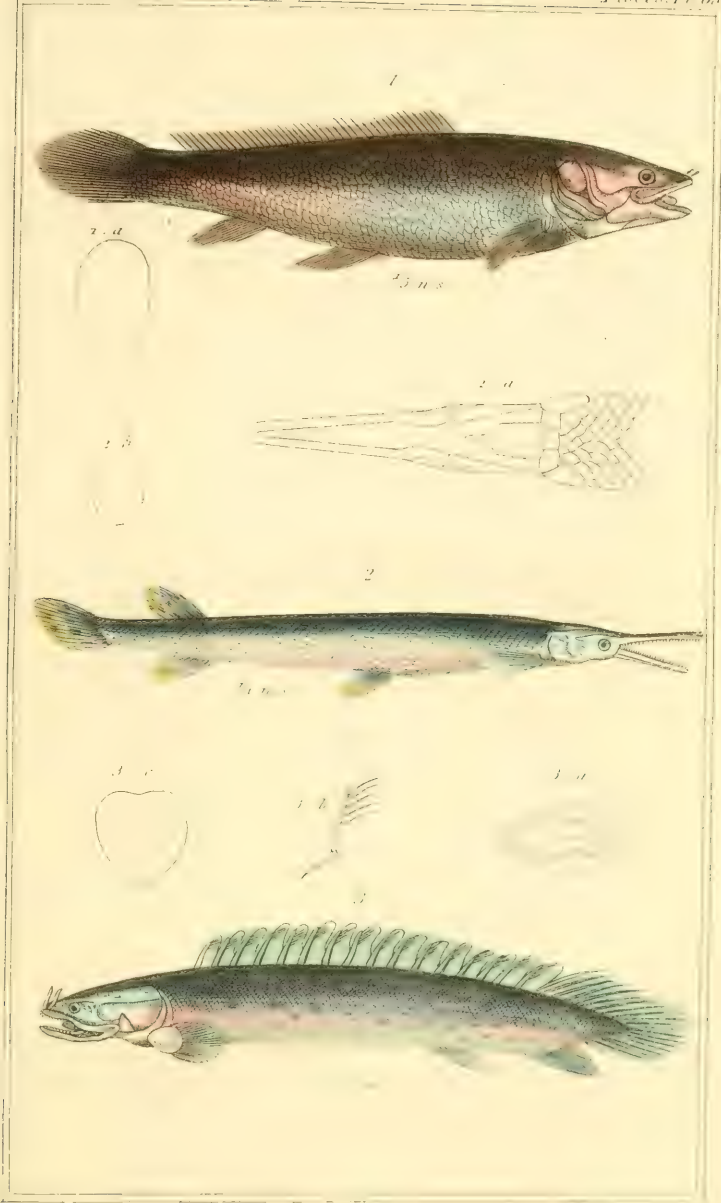


1. *Myletes Hasselquistii*. Lin. (Sometimes called the Salmon of the Nile) / 2. *Crimata* Gilbert. Quoy & Gaim.
3. *Saurus mediterraneus*. Lin. (The Mediterranean Saurus)



1. *Clupea harengus*, Lin. / *The Common Herring* / 2. *Gnathobolus micrometrus*, Lac.

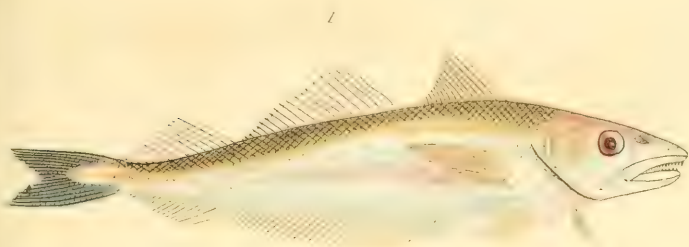
3. *Pristigaster Americanus*, Cuv. / *The American Pristigaster*



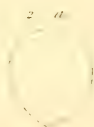
1. *Ania calva*, Lin. (The Ania) 2. *Lepisosteus osseus*, L. (The Lepisosteus)
 3. *Polypterus bichir*, Geoff. (The Bichir)



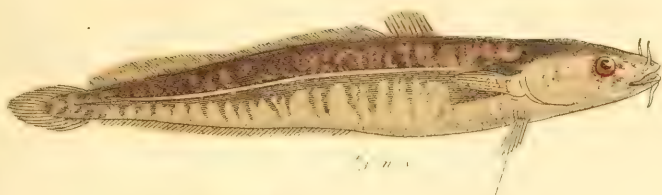
1. *Megalops cyprinoides*. Bl. (The great Megalope) 2. *Chirocentrus dentatus*. Schu. (The many tooth Chirocentrus) 3. *Erythrinus malabaricus*. Bl. (The Erythrin of Malabar)



1 n s



2

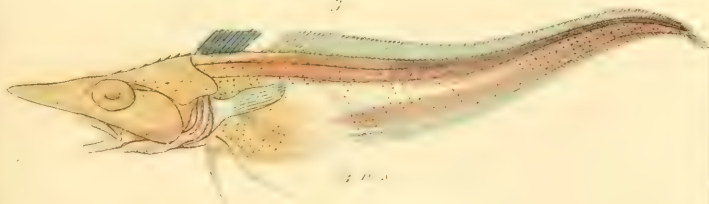


2 n s

3. a



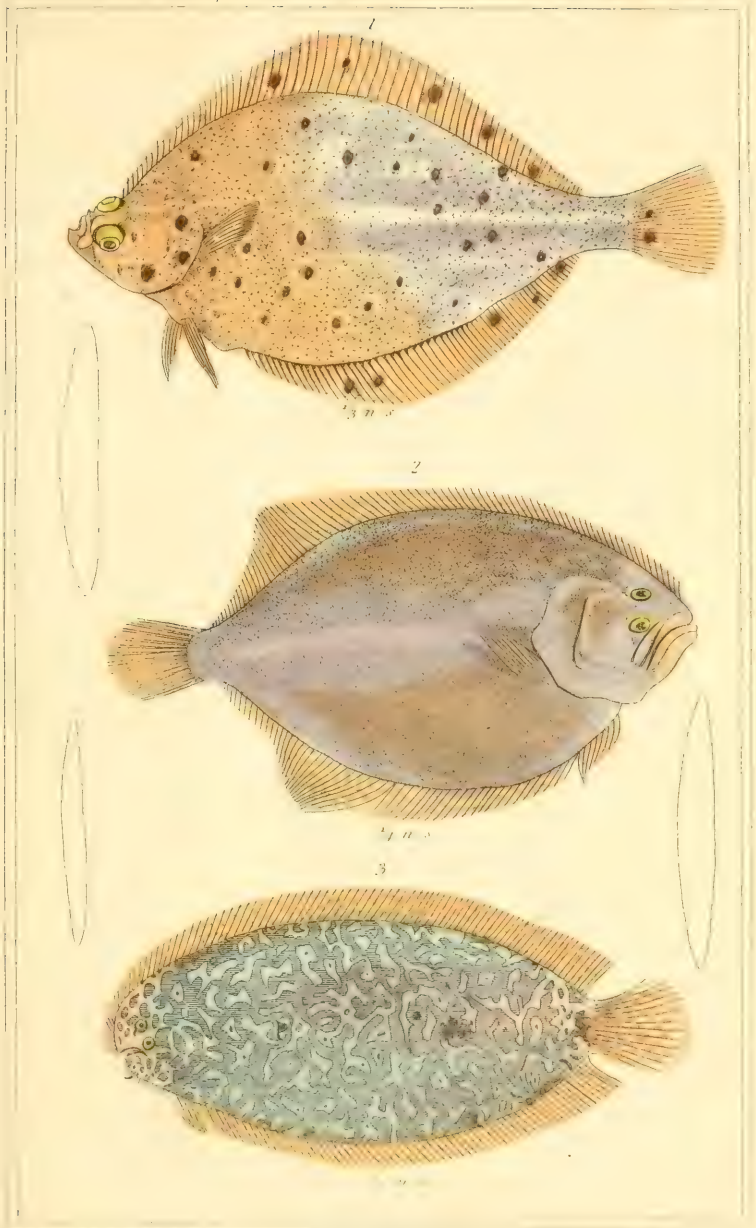
3



3 n s

1. *Gadus merlangus*. L. (The Whiting.) 2. *Lota vulgaris*. (The common Ling)

3. *Lepidoleprus colorhynchus*. Kisse.



1. *Platessa limanda*, Z. (The Dab) 2. *Rhombus* / *Platessa rhomboides*, J. (The Barbot or oval Turbot)
 3. *Achirus marulatus*, Lac. (The marbled Achirus)

London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.

1

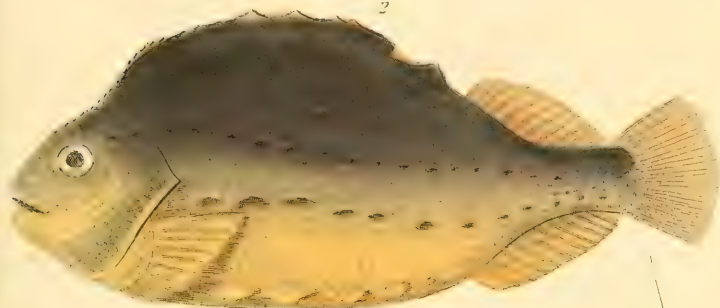


n s

1 . a



2



$\frac{1}{4}$ n. s

2 . a

3 . b

3 a



3



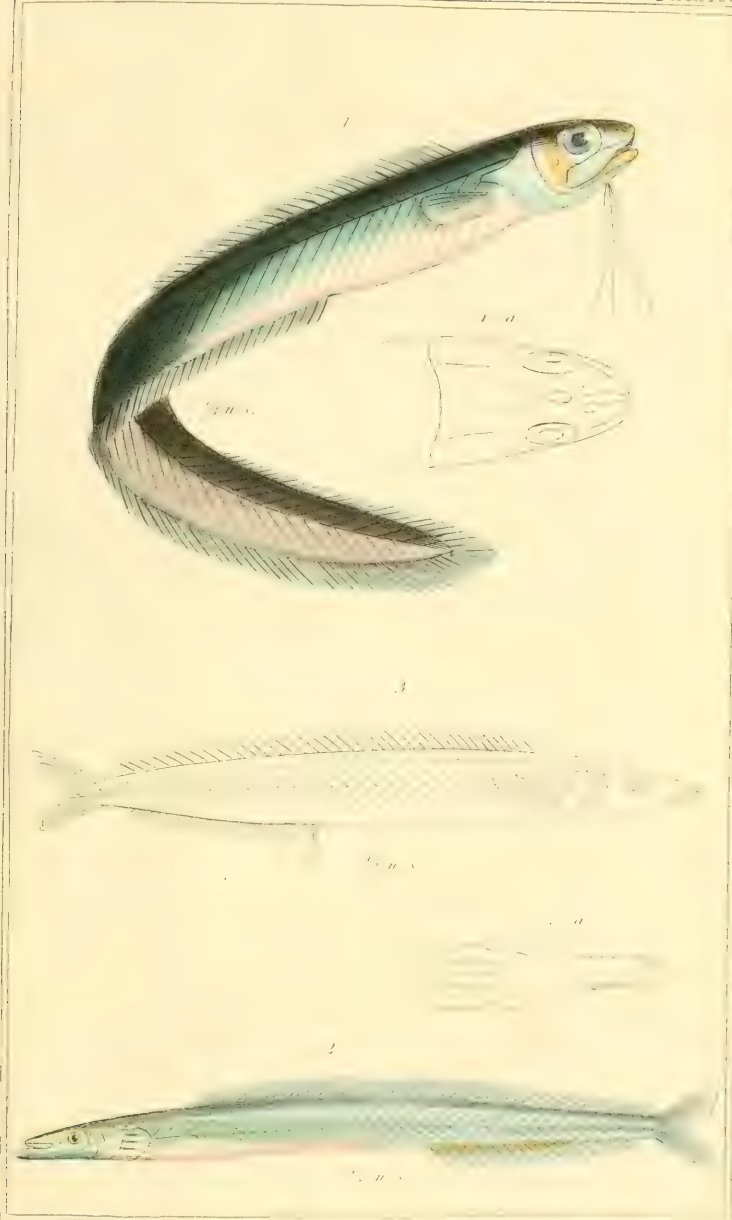
$\frac{1}{4}$ n. s

1. *Lepidogaster gouan*. Lac. 2. *Cyclopterus lumpus*. L. (The Lump Linker)
3. *Echeneis remora*. L. (The Remora)



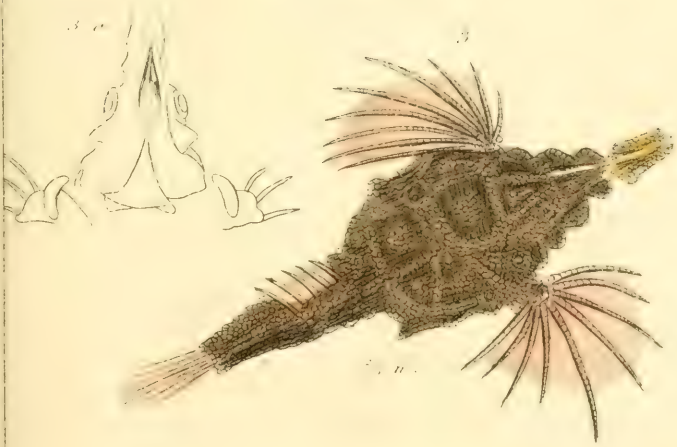
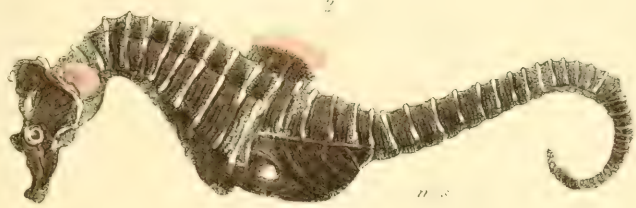
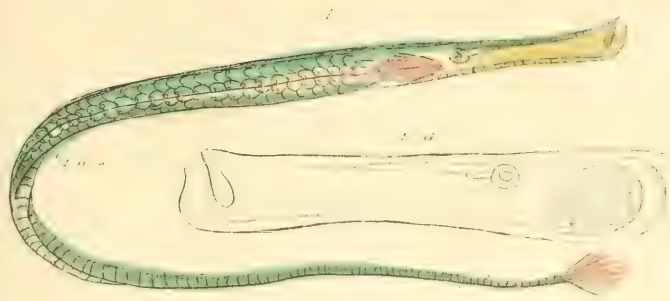
1 *Muræna anguilla*, Lin. The Common Eel

2 *Gymnotus electricus*, L. The Gymnotus also called the Electrical Eel

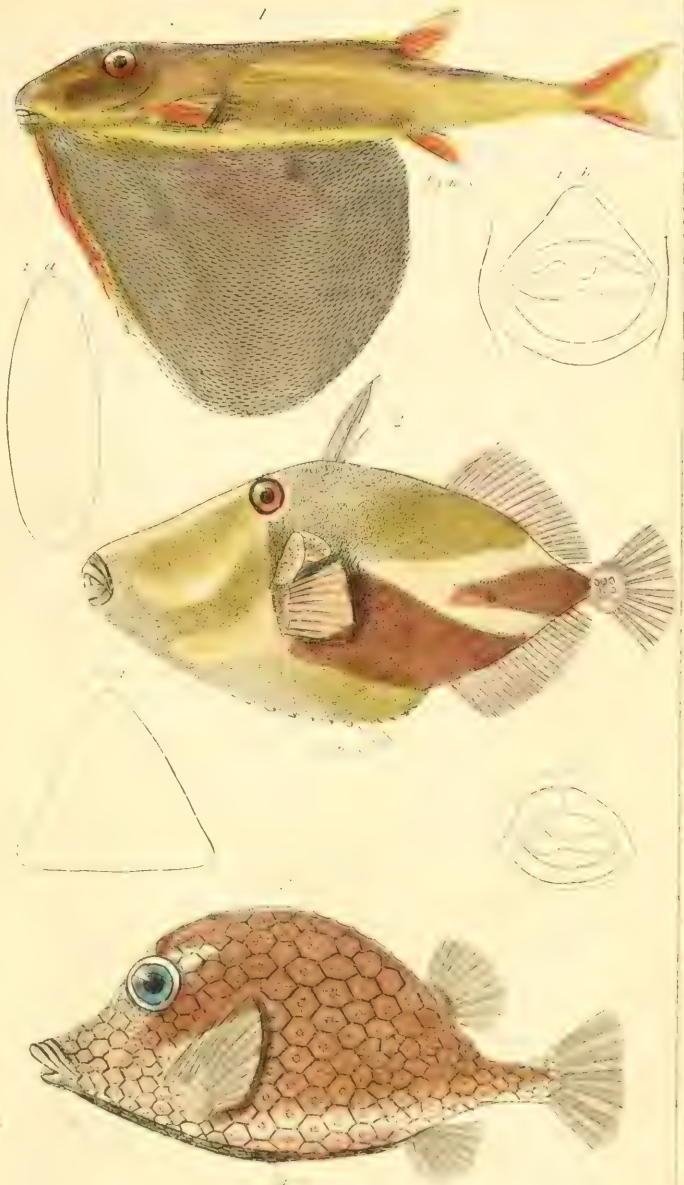


1. *Ophidion barbatum* Bl. (The Common Donzelle) 2. *Ammodytes tebiamus* Bl. (The Lanca)
 3. *Ammodytes laucea penn.* (The Equille)

London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey



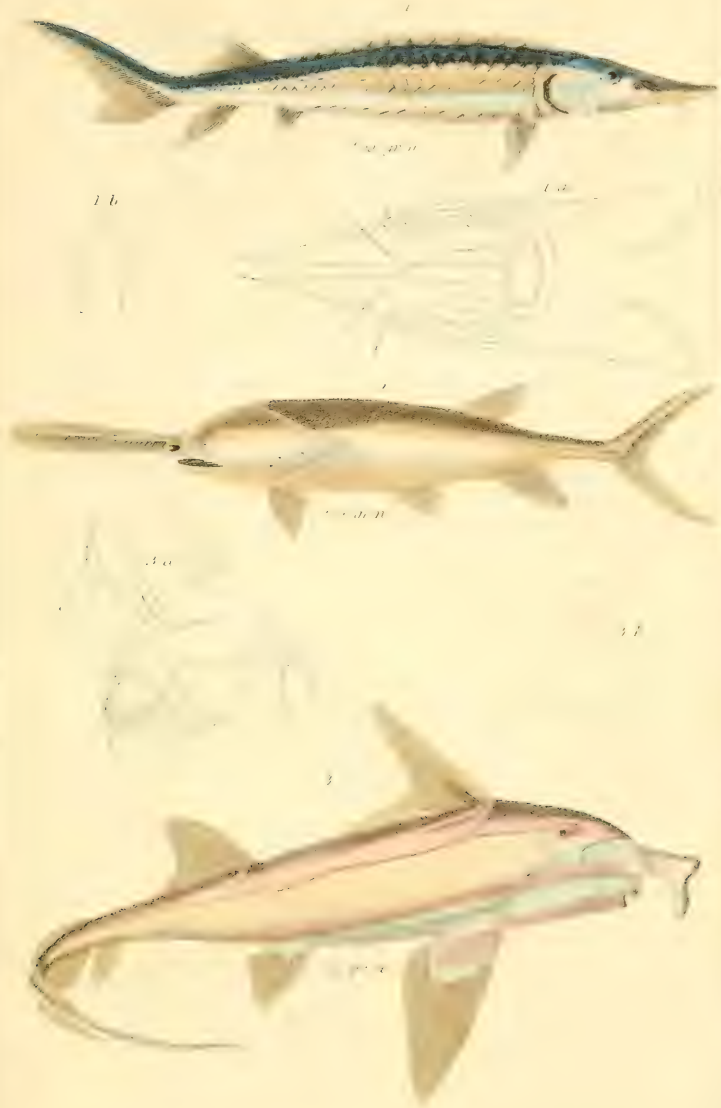
1. *Syngnathus viridis*. Risso. / The green Sea eel / 2. *Hippocampus brevirostris*. Cuv. / The short snouted Sea Horse / 3. *Pegasus draco*. L.



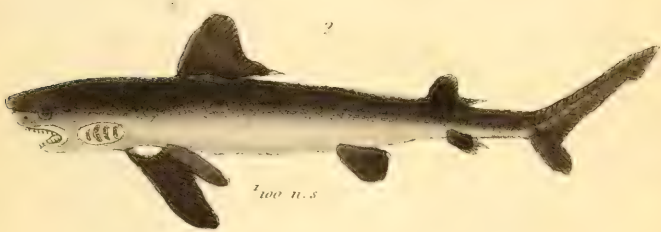
1. *Triodon bursonius*, Reinw. 2. *Balistes reticulatus*, Schu.

3. *Ostracion triquetrum*, Bl.

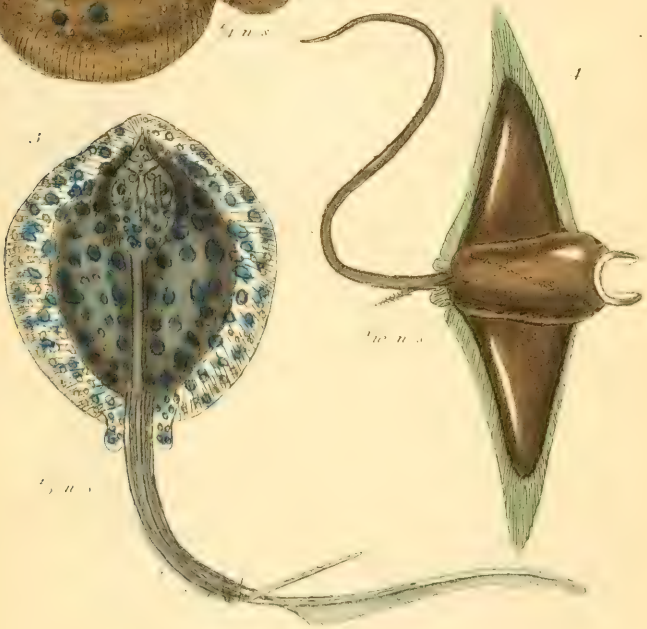
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1. *Acipenser sturio* L. *The Common Sturgeon*, p. 379. 2. *Spatularia spatula* Maud. 3. *Callorhynchus antarcticus* L. *Cur.* t. 2, p. 382. *The Antarctic Chimera.*



1. *Scyllium malaisianum*, Essem. 2. *Squalus carcharius*, Lin. 'The White Shark' 3. *Xyprina malleus*, Val. 4. *Pristis antiquorum*, Lath. 'The Common Saw Fish'



1. *Rhinobatus levis*. [The smooth Rhinobatus] 2. *Torpedo narke* Kiss. [The spotted Torpedo]
 3. *Trygon halipini*, Less. 4. *Cephaloptera gierni*, Lac

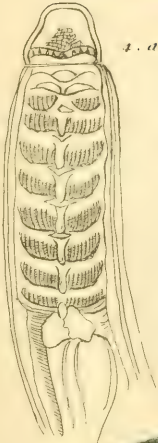
1



1 2 n s

1 a

4 a



2 a



2



3

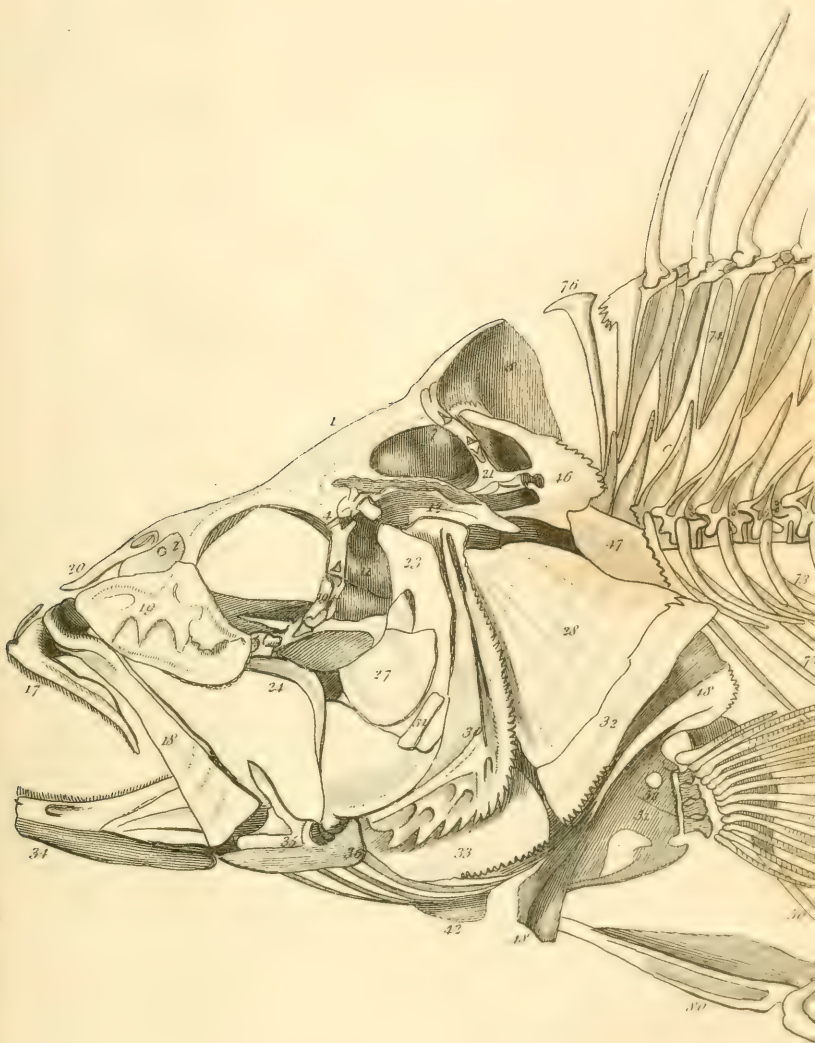


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4

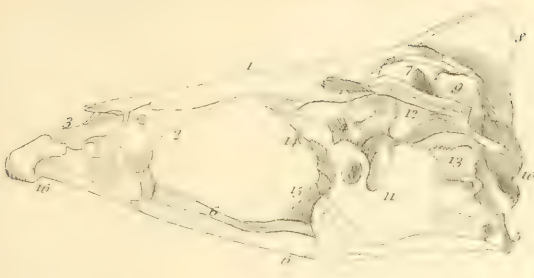


1. *Petromyzon marinus*. L. (The Sea Lamprey) 2. Anatomical details of the *Petromyzon fluviatilis*. L. (The River Lamprey) 3. *Ammocetes branchialis*. L. (The Common Pridé) 4. Anatomical details of the *Ammocetes ruber*. Lac. (The Red Pridé)

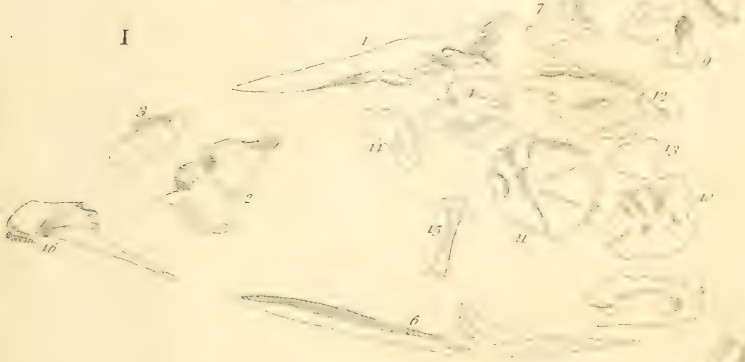




OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. I. *The Skeleton*



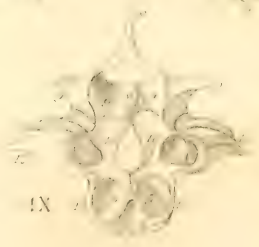
I



VII



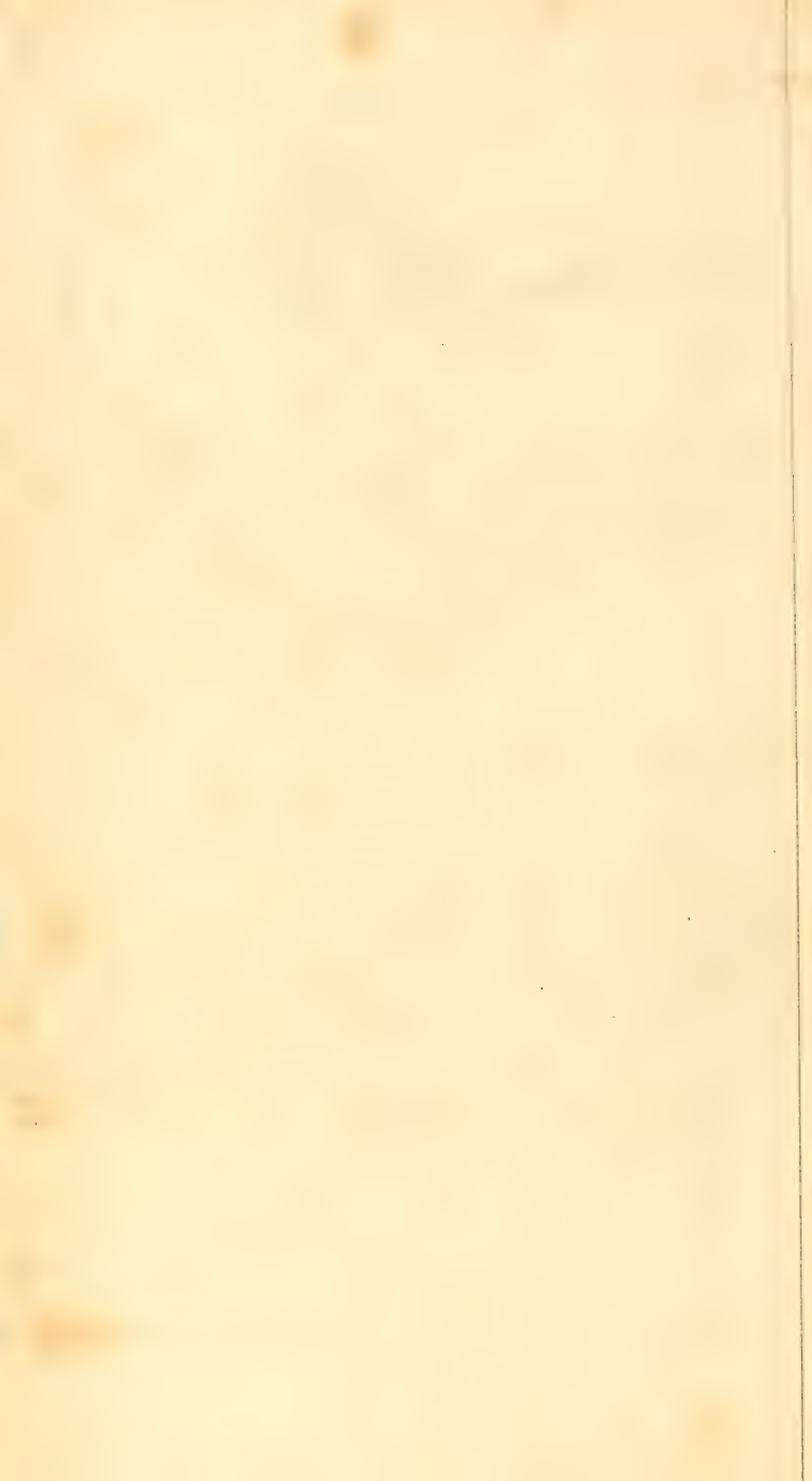
VIII



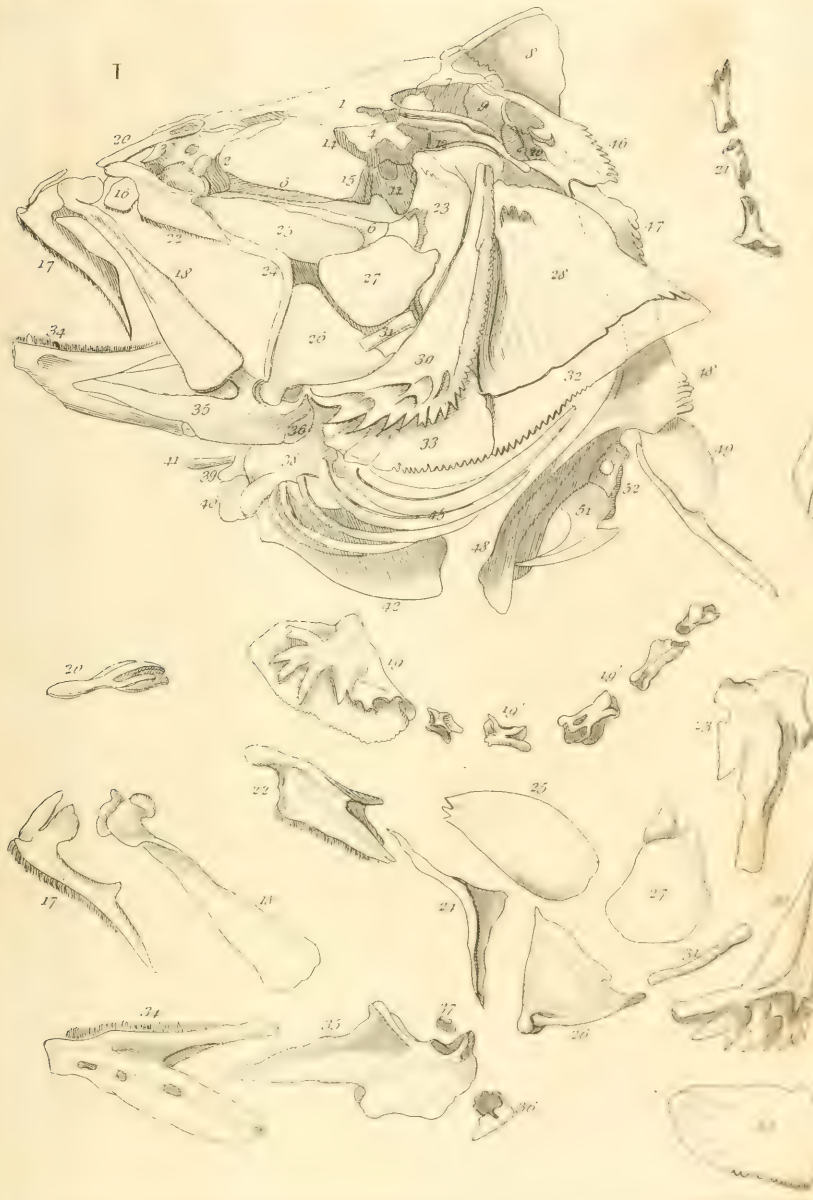
IX

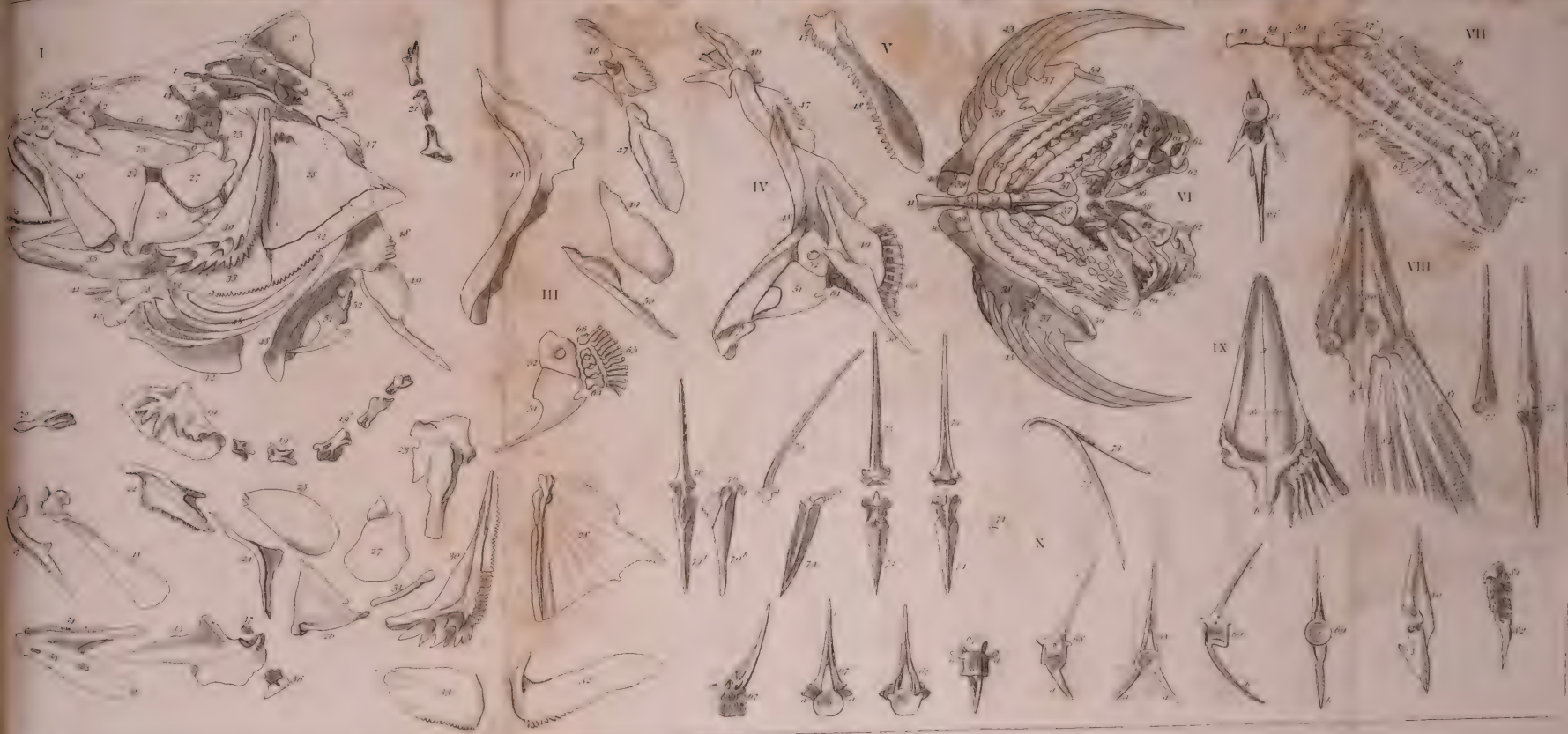


OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. II. The front & back of the Skull, & the bones of the Mandible

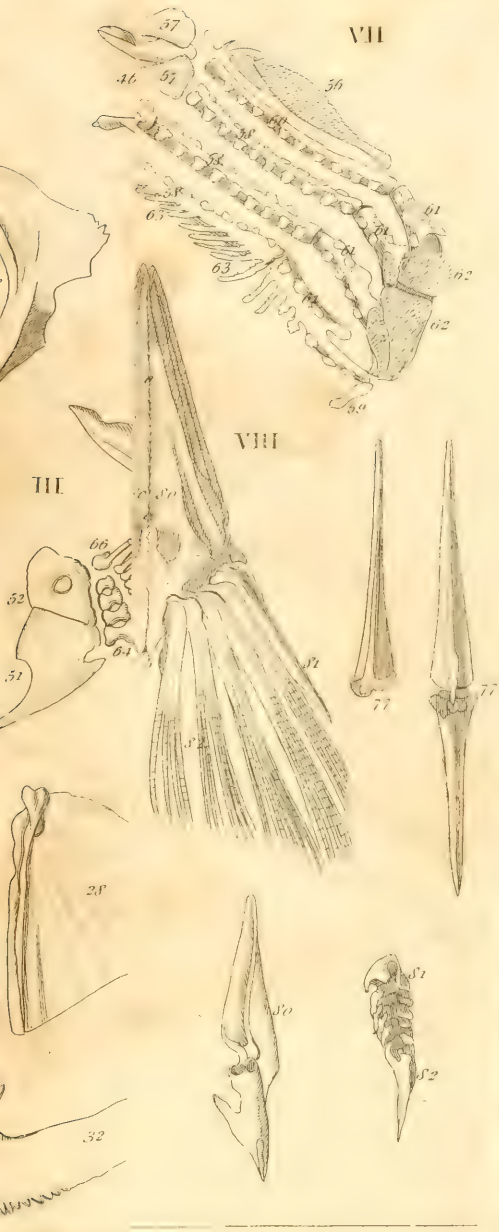


I





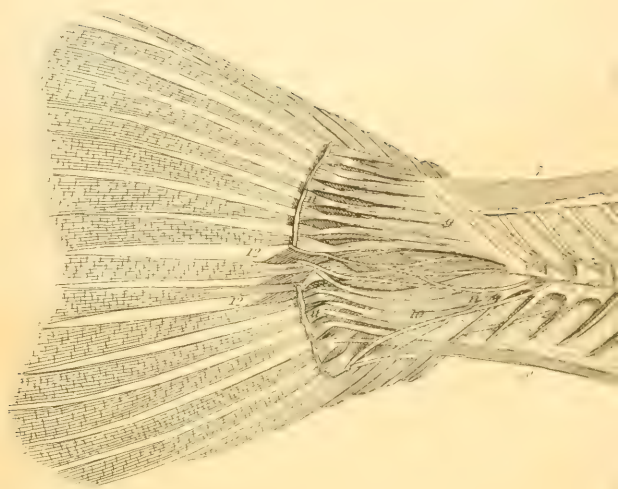
OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. III. The bones of the Eye, the Branchiæ, the Shoulder, cavity of the Stomach, and the Vertebrae.







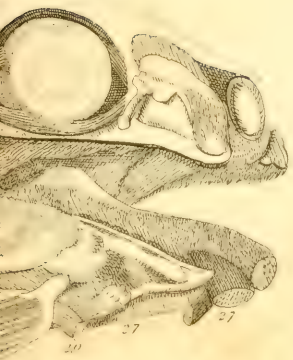
THE ANATOMY OF THE PERCH. PL. I. Exhibiting the external appearance of the nerves when viewed in a lateral position

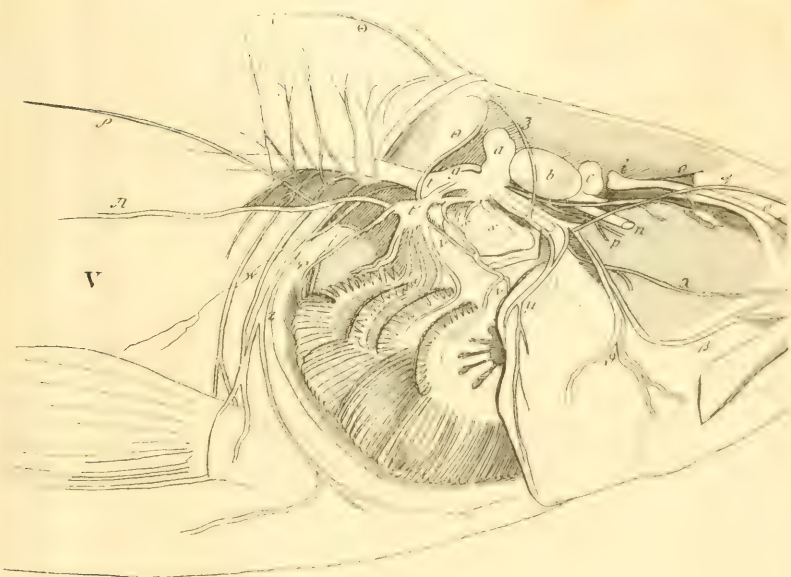
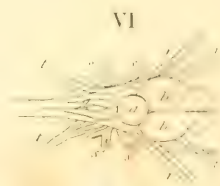
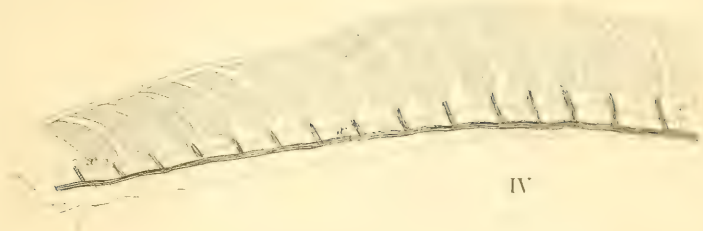




THE ANATOMY OF THE PERCH. PL. II. Exposing the whole depth of the lateral nerves

London & Philadelphia 1802. Baillie



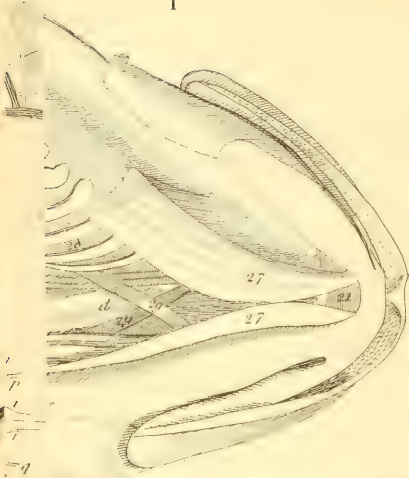




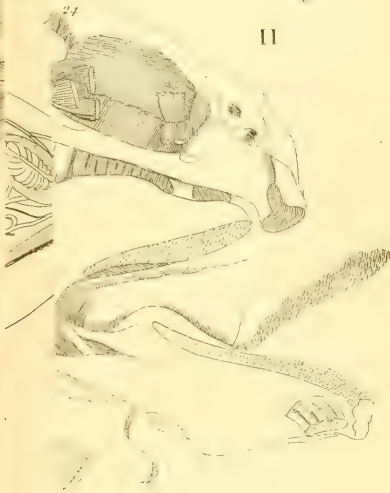
DETAILS OF THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. Views of the Neck, Brain, & Great Sympathetic Nerve.

London: W. Anderson, 2, Old Bailey.

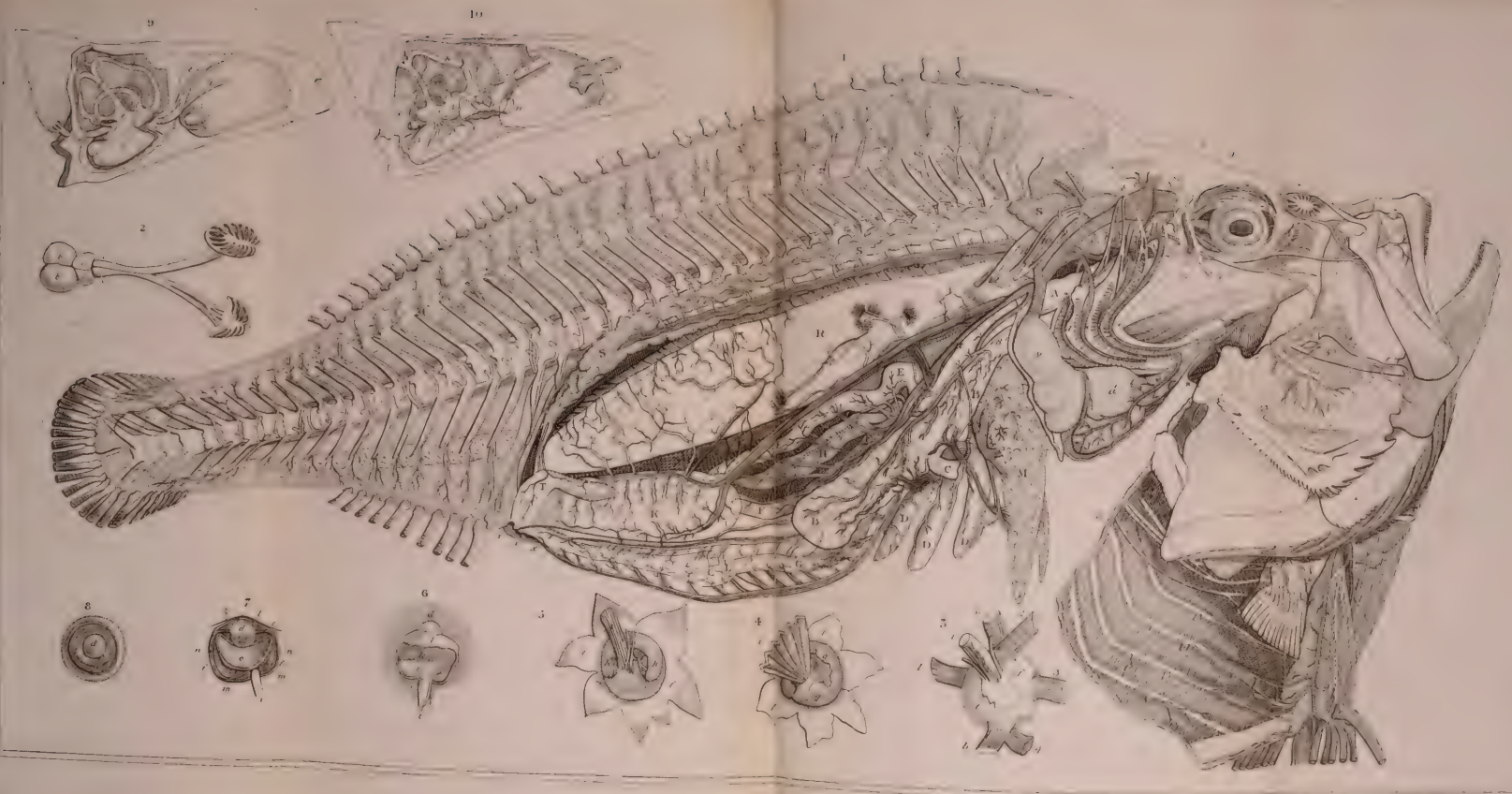
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II

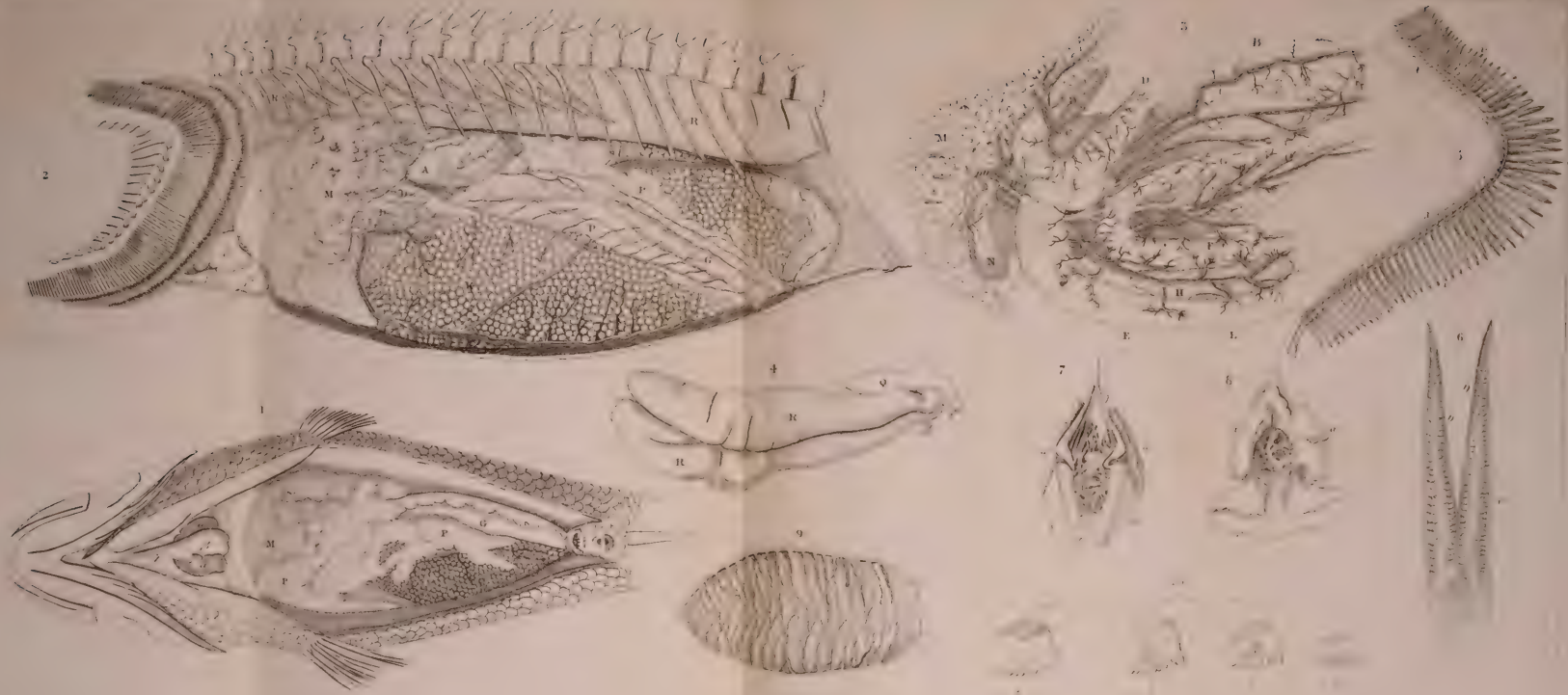






Details of the Splanchnology and Angiology of the Perch.

London, G. Henderson, 2 Old Bailey



Details of the Splanchnology and Angiology of the Perch.

London: G. Hodgson & J. M. Dooly

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