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THE
ANIMAL KINGDOM,
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Serving as a
Foundation for the
NATURAL HISTORY OF ANIMALS,
and an
Introduction to comparative Anatomy.
—BY—
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, Bonn, Modena, the Netherlands, & Calcutta, & of the Linnæan Society of London, &c. &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)
ADDITIONAL NOTES,

and

Illustrated by nearly 800 Coloured Plates.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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REPTILES—FISHES.

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

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

† Another new species of *Sciænoides* 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 Sciænoides 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 Sciænoides 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 Brazil, 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 *Sciænoïdes* 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 toroe*, 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 *Ombrinæ*; 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 *Sciæna*; 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 Brazil.

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* Labre fourche et Caranxomere Saerestin 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 Maequarie 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 Maequariensis*.

|| 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 *Scorpaena scrofa*. The head resembles that of a *Scorpaena*; 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 eranium 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 supersepular, 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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* A new species discovered by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, in the Indian Ocean. It is very similar to the *C. smar*, 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 *Maekerel* 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 Linneæan 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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* A newly discovered species of Ray, nearly allied to the Raia Sephen., Forsk.

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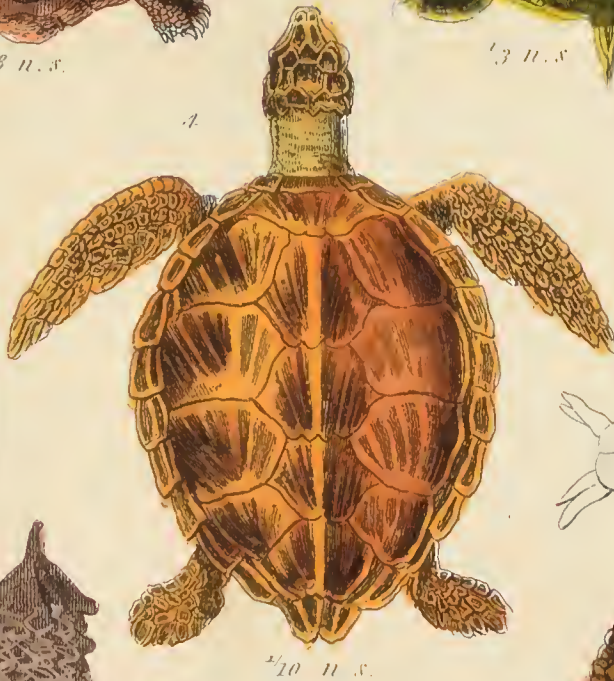
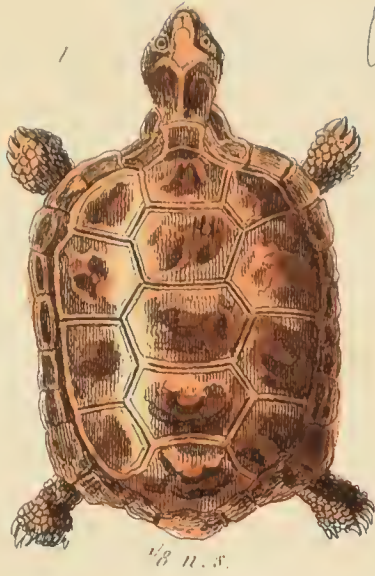


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1. *Hemidactylus marginatus* 2. *Uropeltis coylanicus*
3. *Dactylethra capensis*. The Thumble or Cape Frog

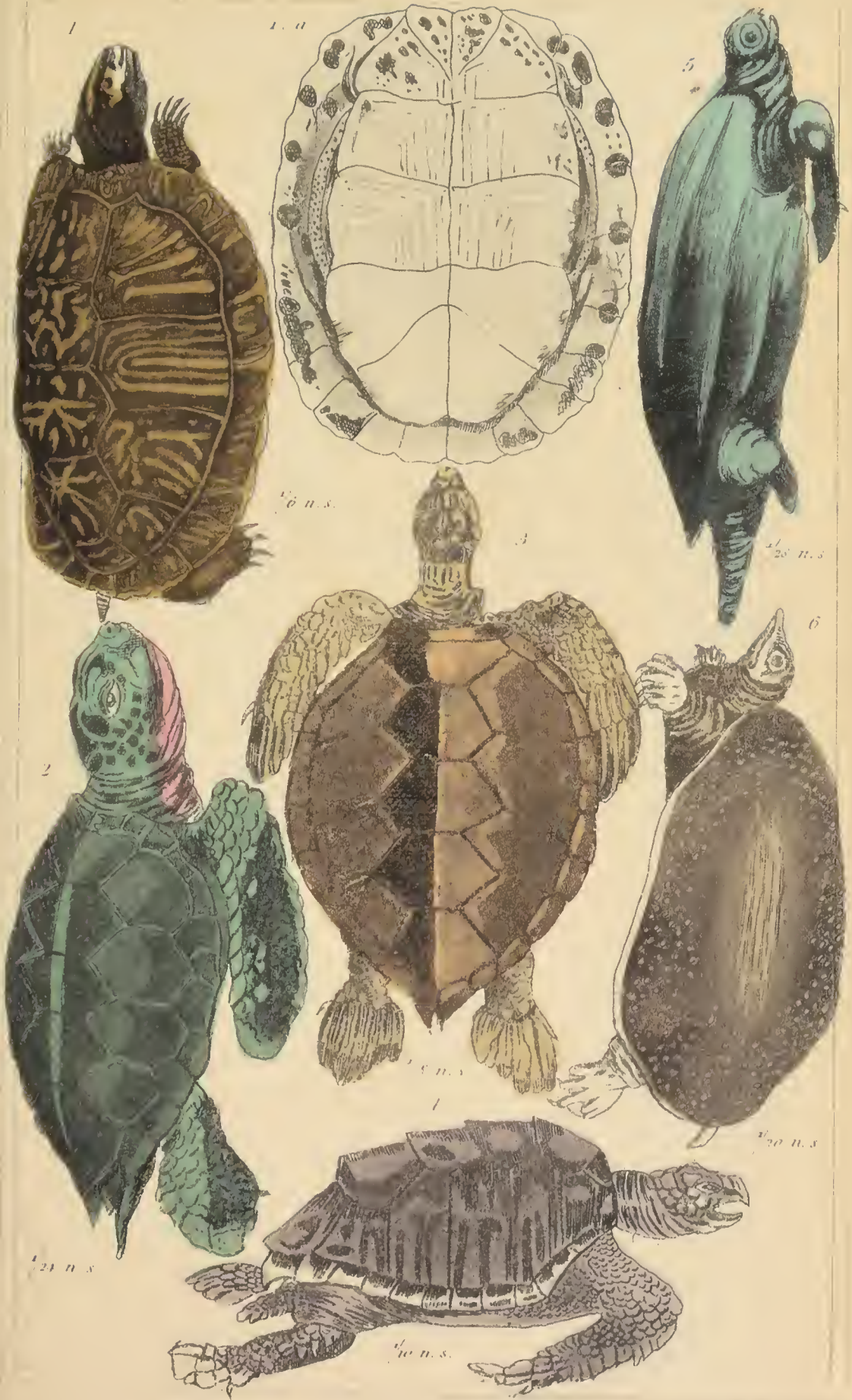


1. *Testudo depressa*. 2. Head of the *Testudo clausa*. 3. *Emys concinna*. Taken from a young specimen.
 4. *Chelonia virgata*. 5. *Chelys fimbriata*. The fringed Tortoise. 6. *Tryonix gangeticus*. The Turtle of the Ganges.
 7. *Tryonix aegyptiacus*. Geoff. The soft shelled Tortoise of the Nile.

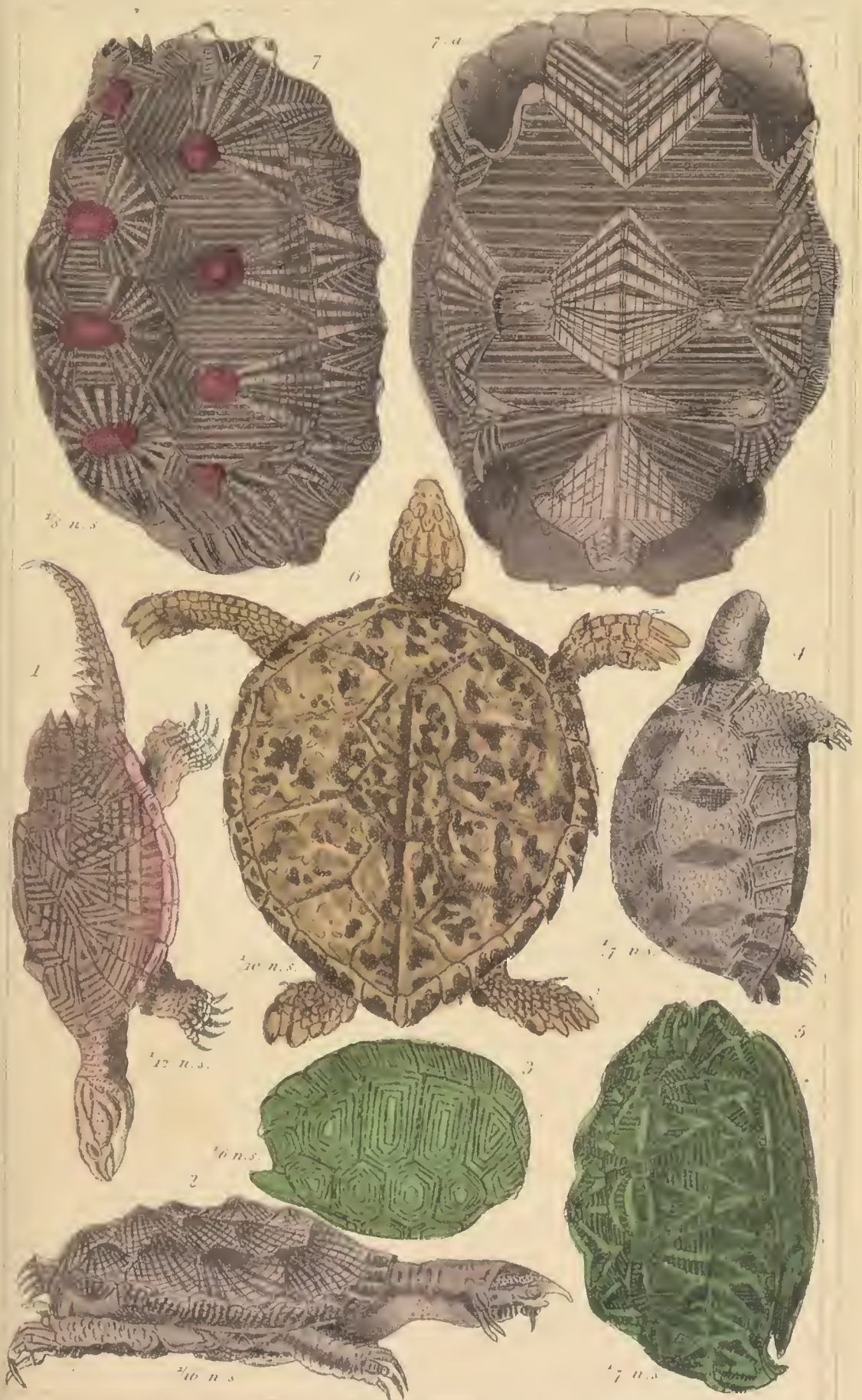




1 *Crocodylus biporcatus* (The Double crested Crocodile) 2 *Alligator sclerops* (The Spectacle Alligator)
 3 *Gavialis tenuirostris*.

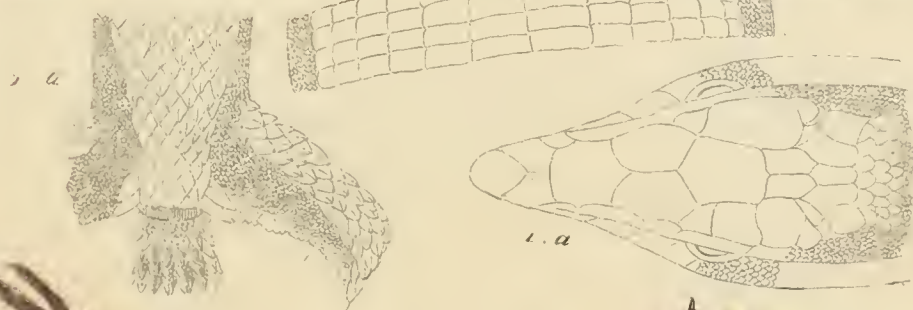


1. *Testudo serrata*. *Blud.* 2. *Testudo mydas* *Lin.* (The common Turtle) 3. *Testudo cepediana*. *Blud.*
 4. *Testudo caretta*. *Lin.* 5. *Testudo coriacea*. *Lin.* (The Coriaceous Turtle) 6. *Testudo ferox*
Penn. (The Soft shelled Tortoise of America).

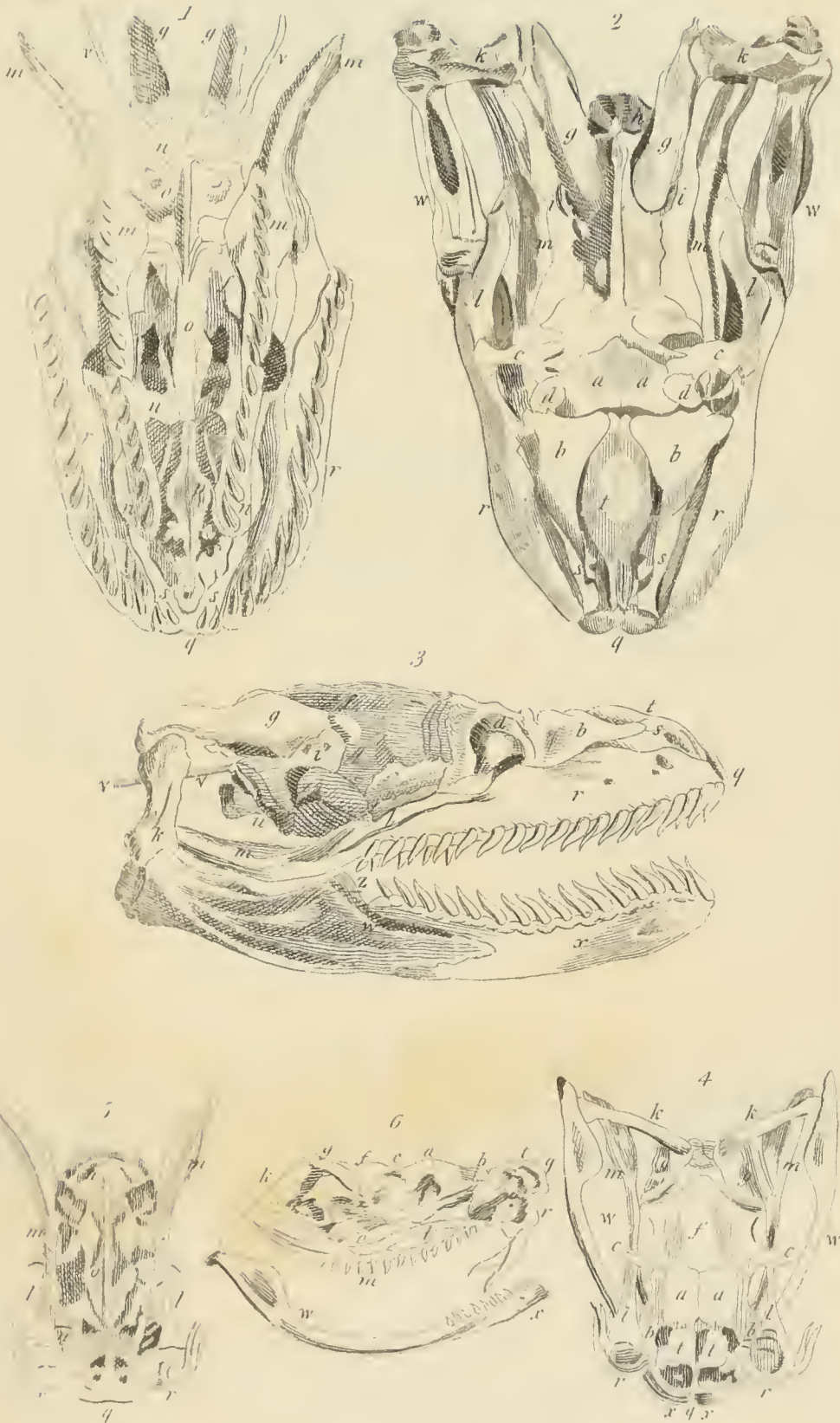


1. Testudo fimbria. Lincl. 2. Testudo serpentina. Lin. (The Snapper) 3. Testudo lutcola. Daud
 4. Testudo stellata. Schaff. 5. Testudo geometrica Lin. 6. Testudo imbricata. (The Hawk
 billed Tortoise) 7. Testudo radiata. Shaw.





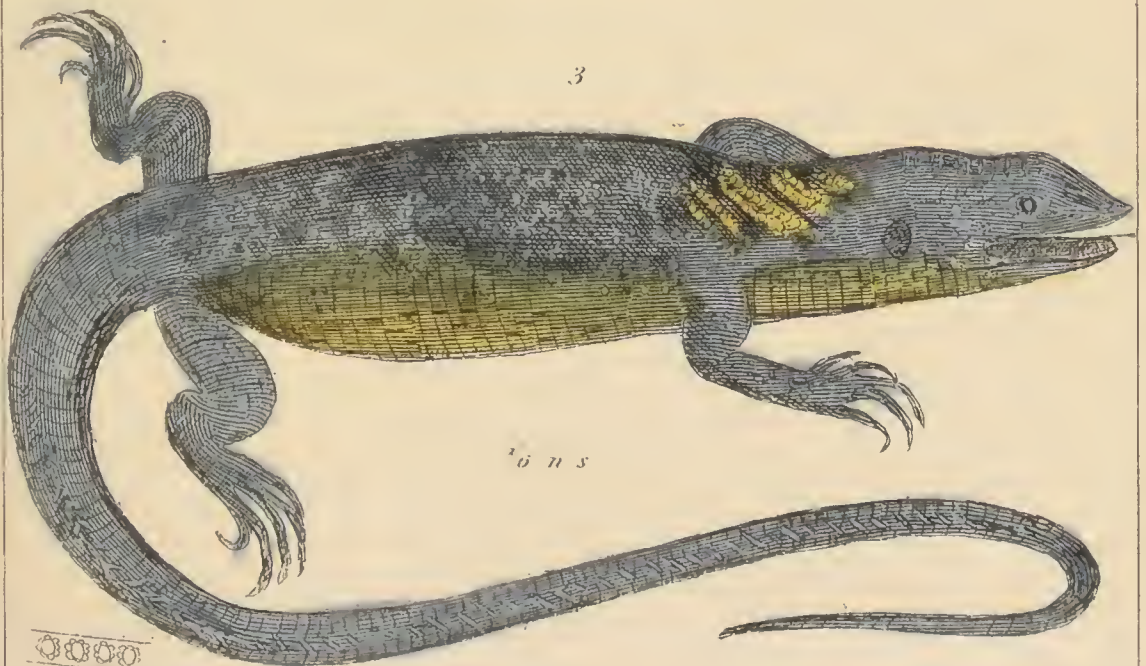
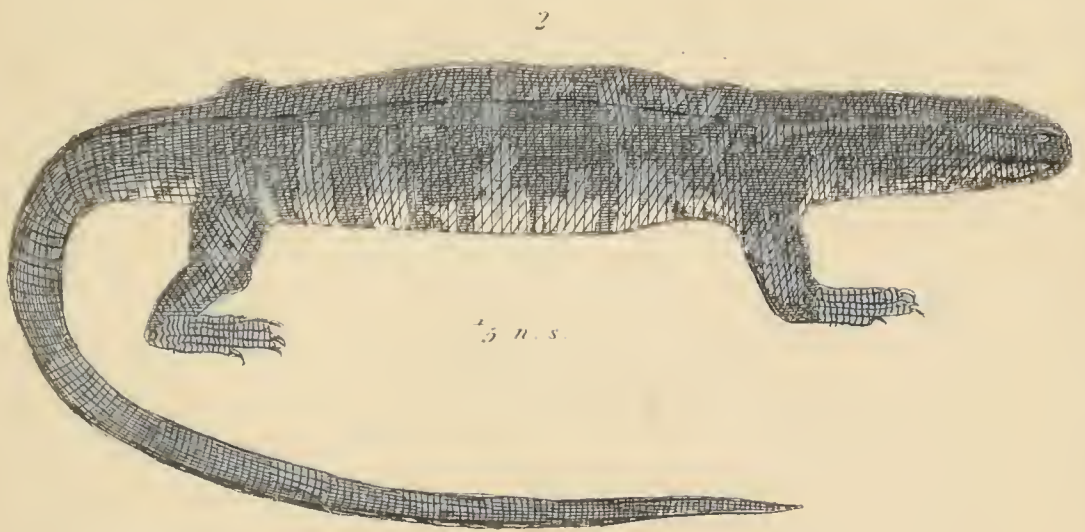
1 the Ameiva (American Lizard)
 2 the scales of the belly of a Saavegarde.
 3 Centropus calcaratus the Spurred Cecropis



1. 2. 3. Head of the Great Python of Java

4. 5. 6. Head of a Rattlesnake.





1. *Monita caecodilinus*. Mer (The Great Dragon of Lacpede). 2. *Tupinambis albipularis* Daud. The White-throated Monitor. 3. *Lacerta magnificentus* Seba. The Beautiful Monitor



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

3. *Lacerta stirpium*. Daud.



1. *Trapelus aegyptius*, young specimen. 2. *Trapelus aegyptius*, Geoff. St. Hil. n. s.

3. *Lacerta calotes*, Lin.



1

1. a

$\frac{1}{2}$ n. s

1. b

2. a



2

1. *Monitor geminatus*. in the collection of the French Museum.

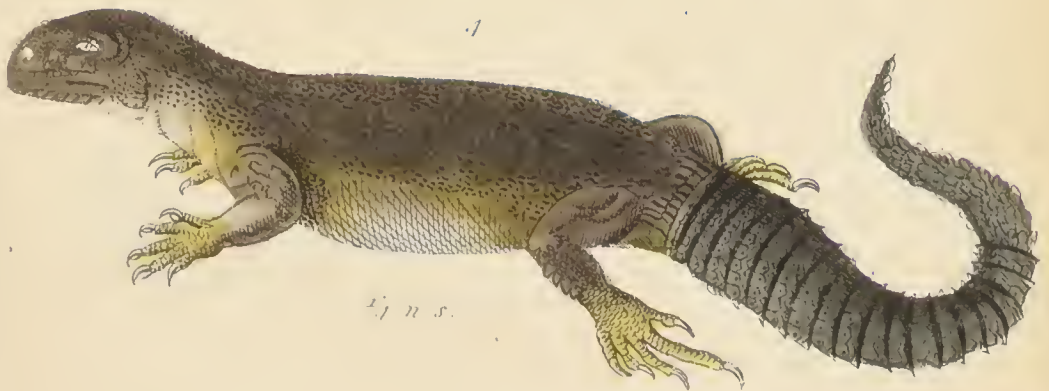
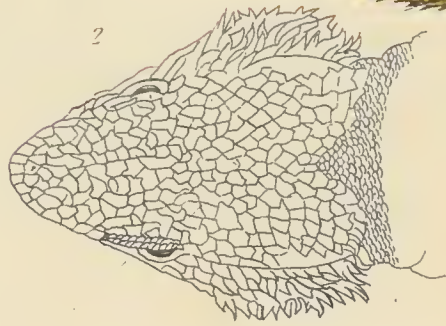
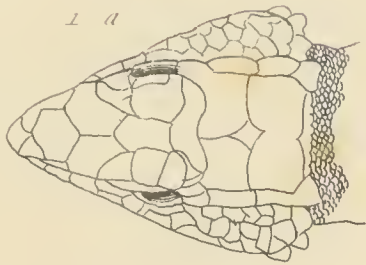
2. *Brachma bicarinata*.



1. *Lacerta agilis*. (The Common European Lizard) 2. *Algyra barbarica*. Civ. *Lacerta Algyra* Lin.

3. *Tachydromus ocellatus*. (The Ocellated Swift Lizard)





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

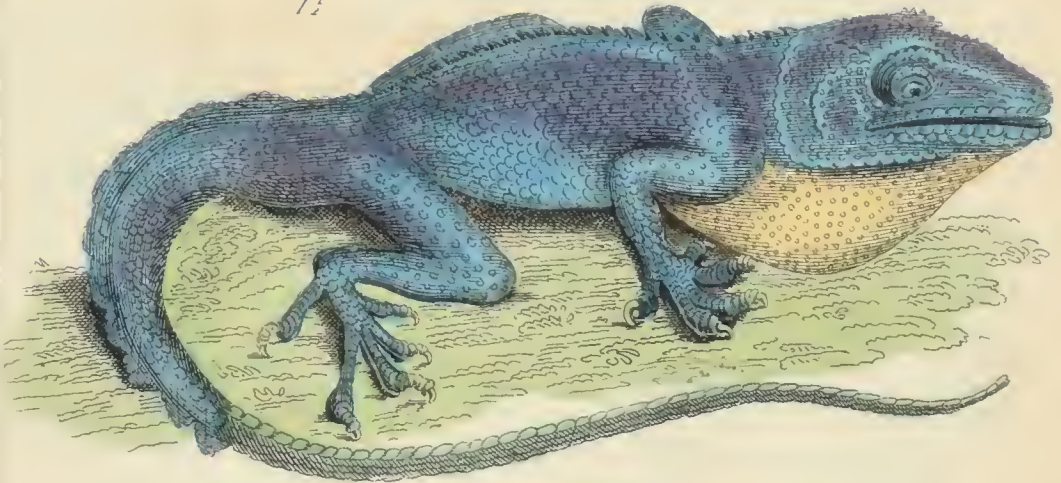


1. *Lacerta vittata*, Gmel. (The White banded Gecko) 2. *Stellio fimbriatus*, Sch. (The Fringed Gecko) 3. *Stellio* Gecko, Sch. (The White spotted Gecko) 4. *Gecko lavis*, D. (The Smooth Gecko)

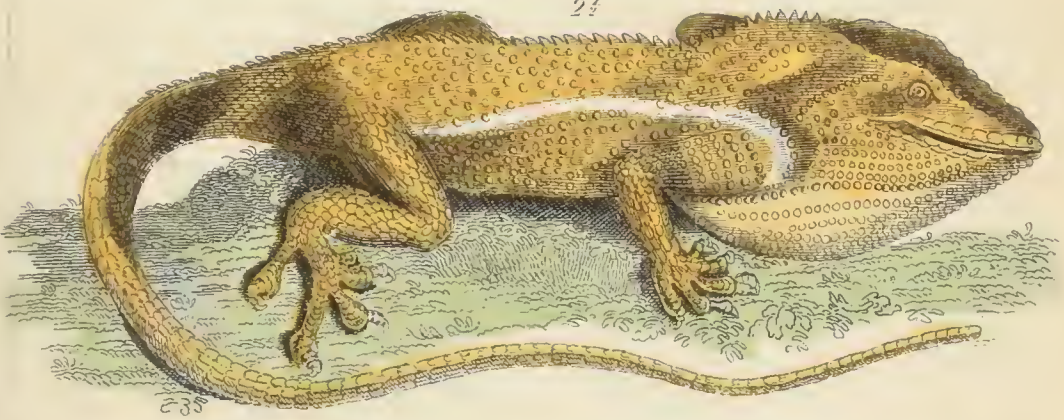


1 Anolis velifer the great crested Anolis
 2 Ephimotes tuberculata the tuberculated Ephimotes.
 3 Oplurus torquatus the Black collared Grey Quetzalcoatl

12



21



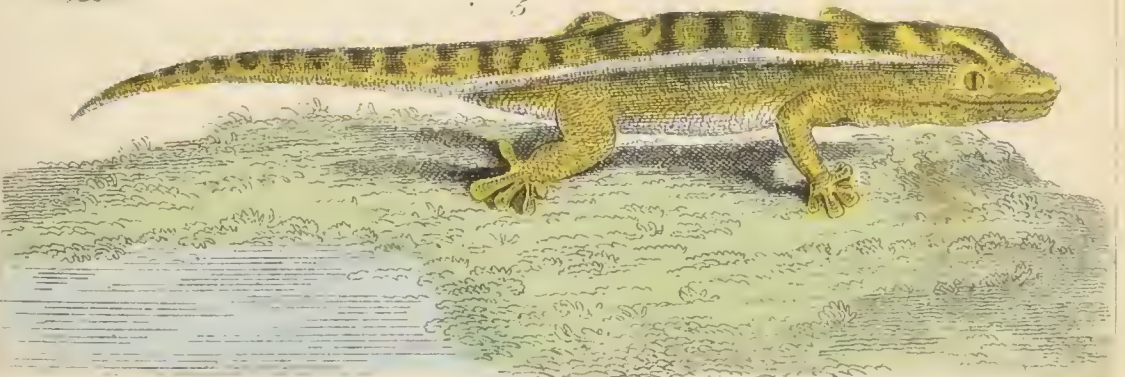
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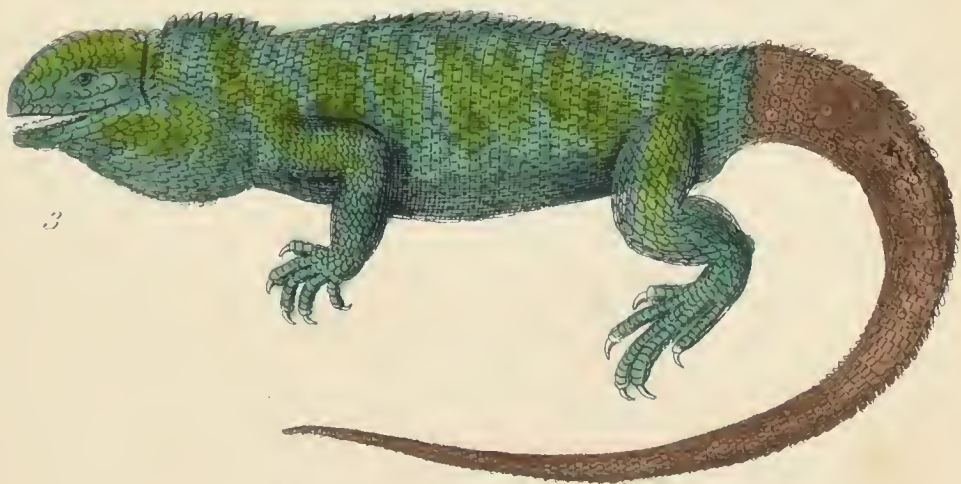
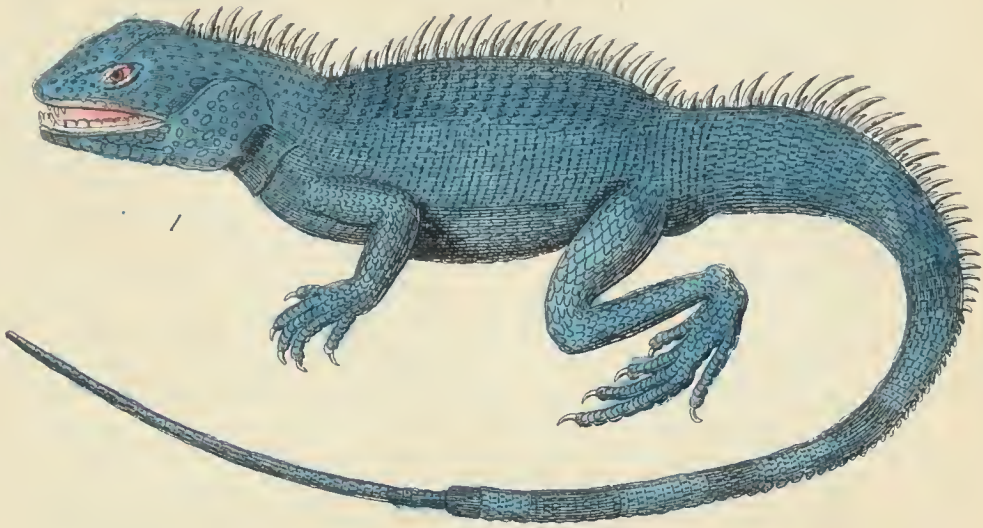


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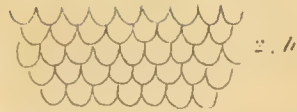


1 Anolis velifer The Great Crested Anolis (in other view see P 111) 2 Anolis equestris The Equestrian Anolis
3 Gecko hainanensis The Mountain Gecko 4 Gecko ocellatus The Ocellated Gecko
5 Gecko expeditus (The Cepedian Gecko)





1 *Physignathus cocincinus* (The *Physignath*) 2 *Sittaia ponticriana* (The *Sitan*)
Iguana cyclothura (The *Carolina* or *Arm-tailed Iguana*).

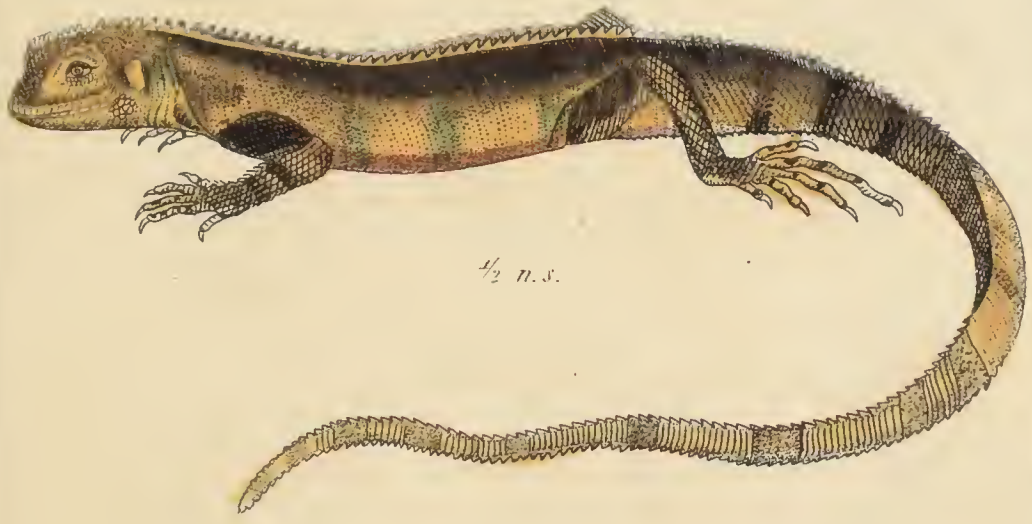


1. *Agama jacksonensis*. (The Bachelor) in the collection of the French Museum. 2. *Leiolepis guttata*. (The striped leiolepis) 3. *Calotes gutturosa*. (The crested Agama).



1. *Brachylophus fasciatus*. The Banded *Aguana* 2. *Astivrus cochinchinensis*. Valenciennes. The *Icturus* or *Lophura* of Cochin China, in the collection of the French Museum.

1

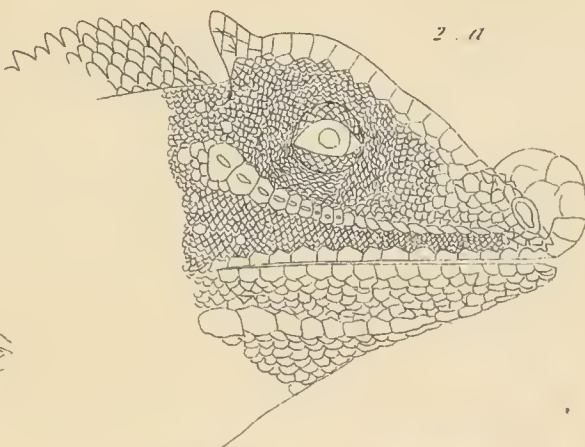


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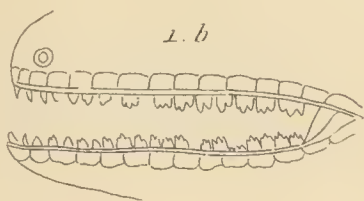
1. a



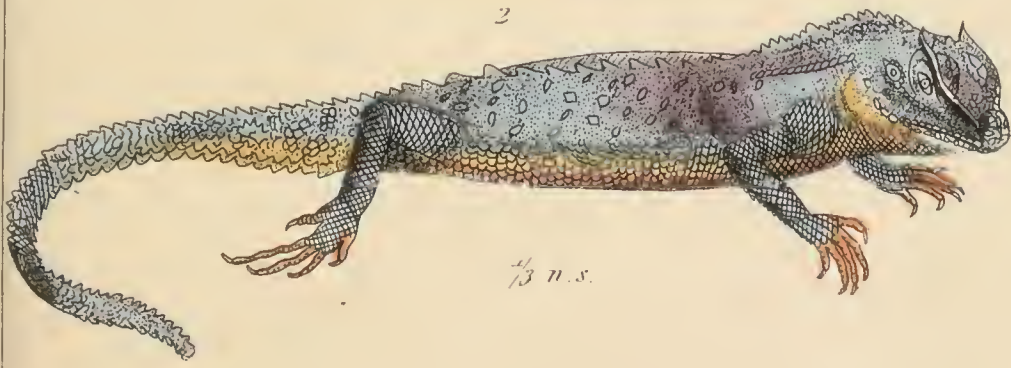
2. a



1. b



2



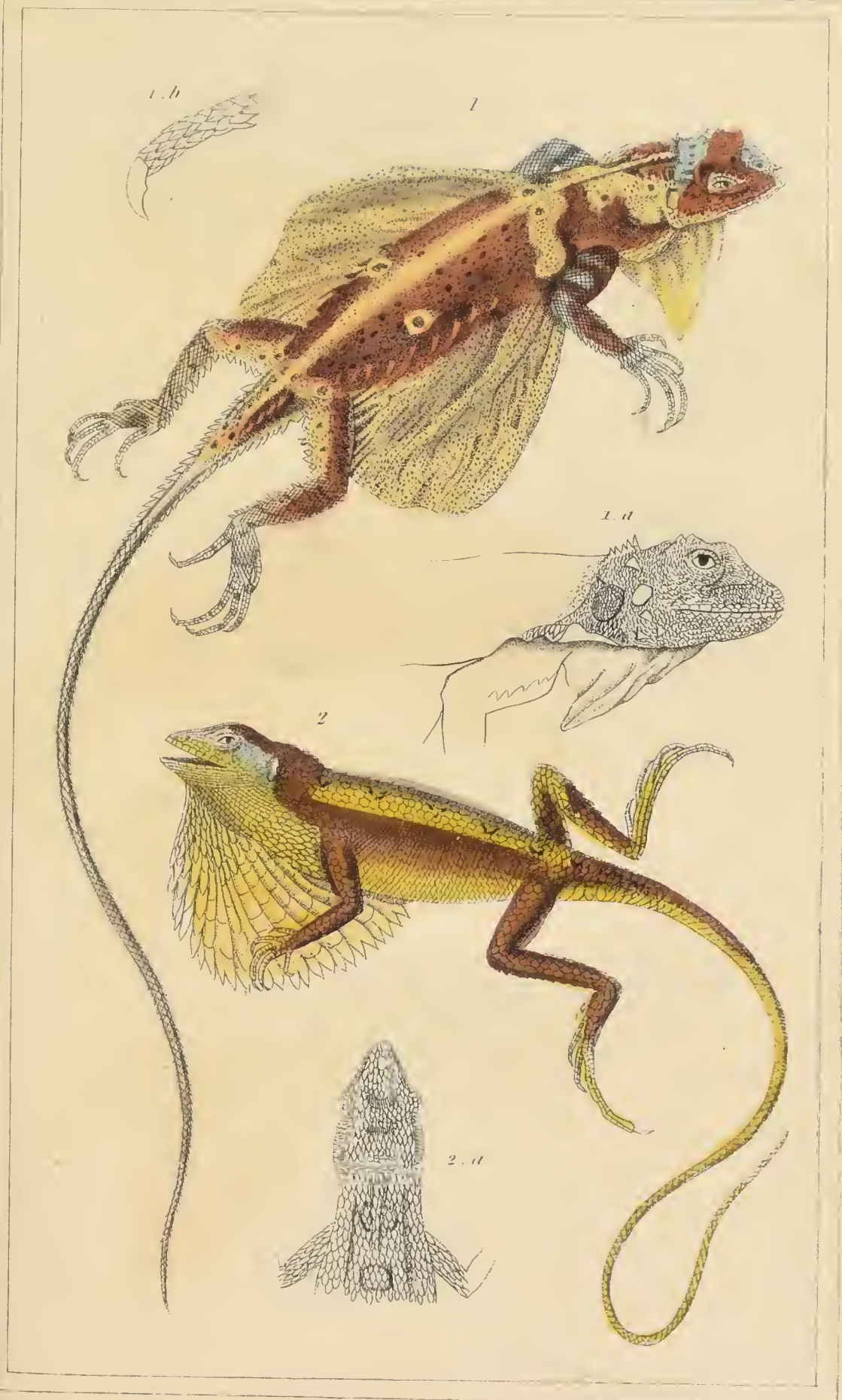
$\frac{1}{3}$ n.s.

1. *Ophryessa superciliosa*.
 2. *Iyrioccephalus margaritaceus*. Mer.

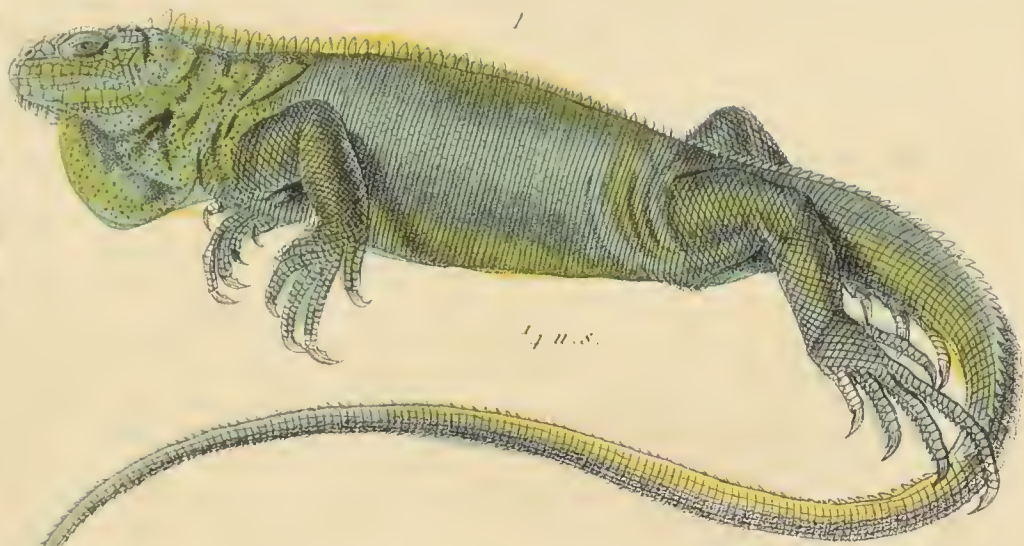


Anomalous Serpents.

1 2 3 Head of a *Cecilia* 4 5 6 Head of an *Amphisbana*.
 7 8 9 Head of an *Ophisaurus*.

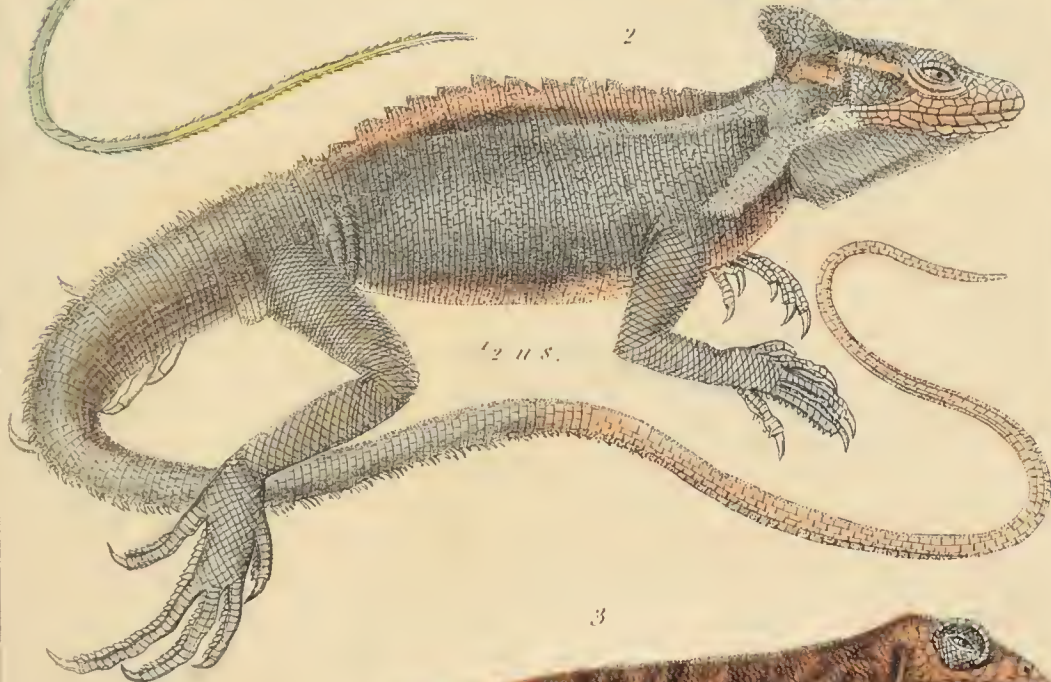


1. *Draco fimbriatus*. (The Dragon) 2. *Sitana ponticerrana*. (The Sitan)



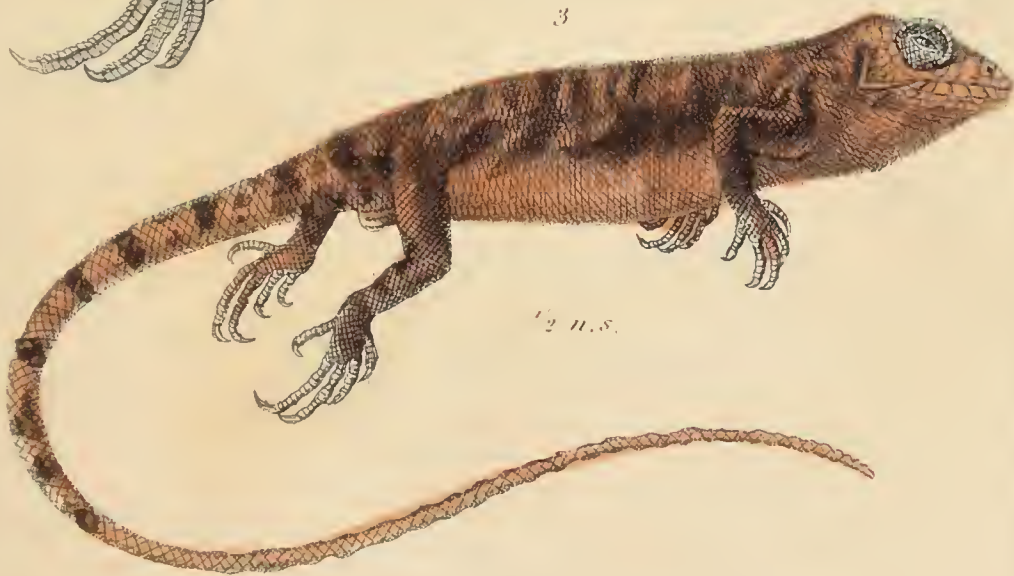
1

1/4 U.S.



2

1/2 U.S.



3

1/2 U.S.

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



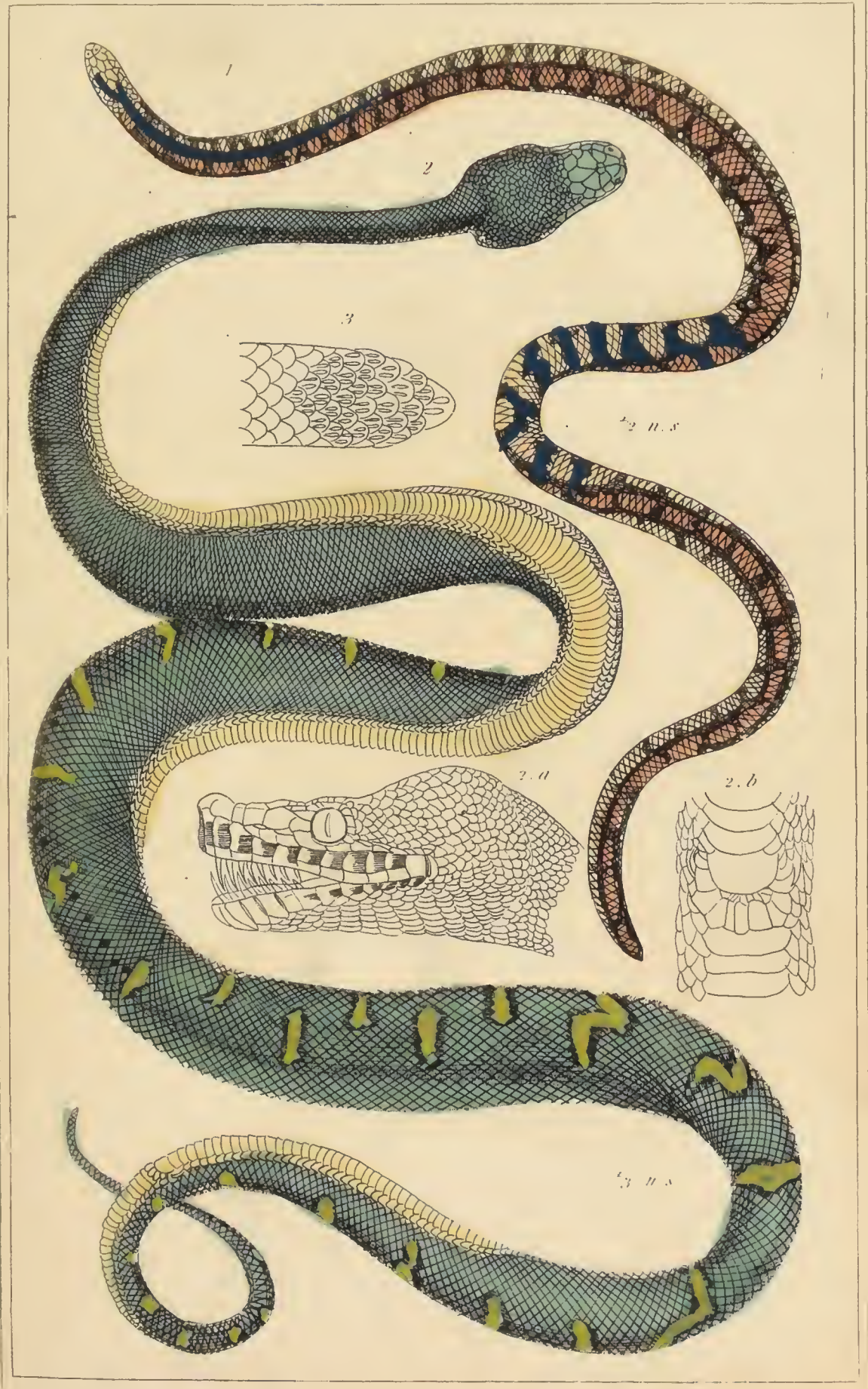
Hemidactylus tuberculatus Daud. (The spotted Hemidactylus)



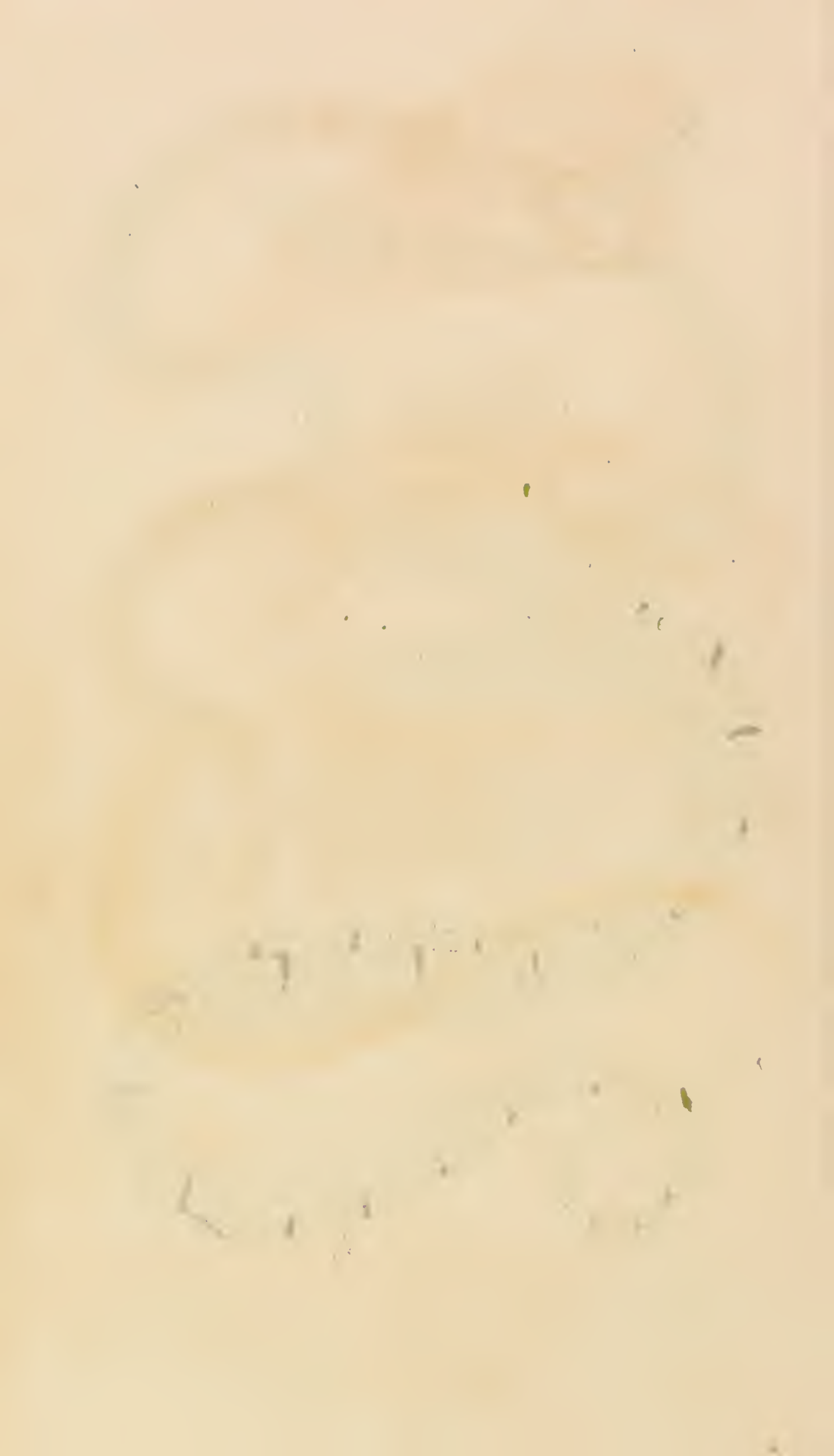


1. *Phyllurus platurus*. White. 2. Foot of the *Platydaetylus inuquus*. 3. Foot of the *Hemidaetylus trihedrus*. 4. Foot of the *Thecadaetylus*. 5. Foot of the *Ptyodaetylus lobatus*. 6. Foot of the *Spheriodaetylus*. 7. Foot of the *Stenodaetylus guttatus*



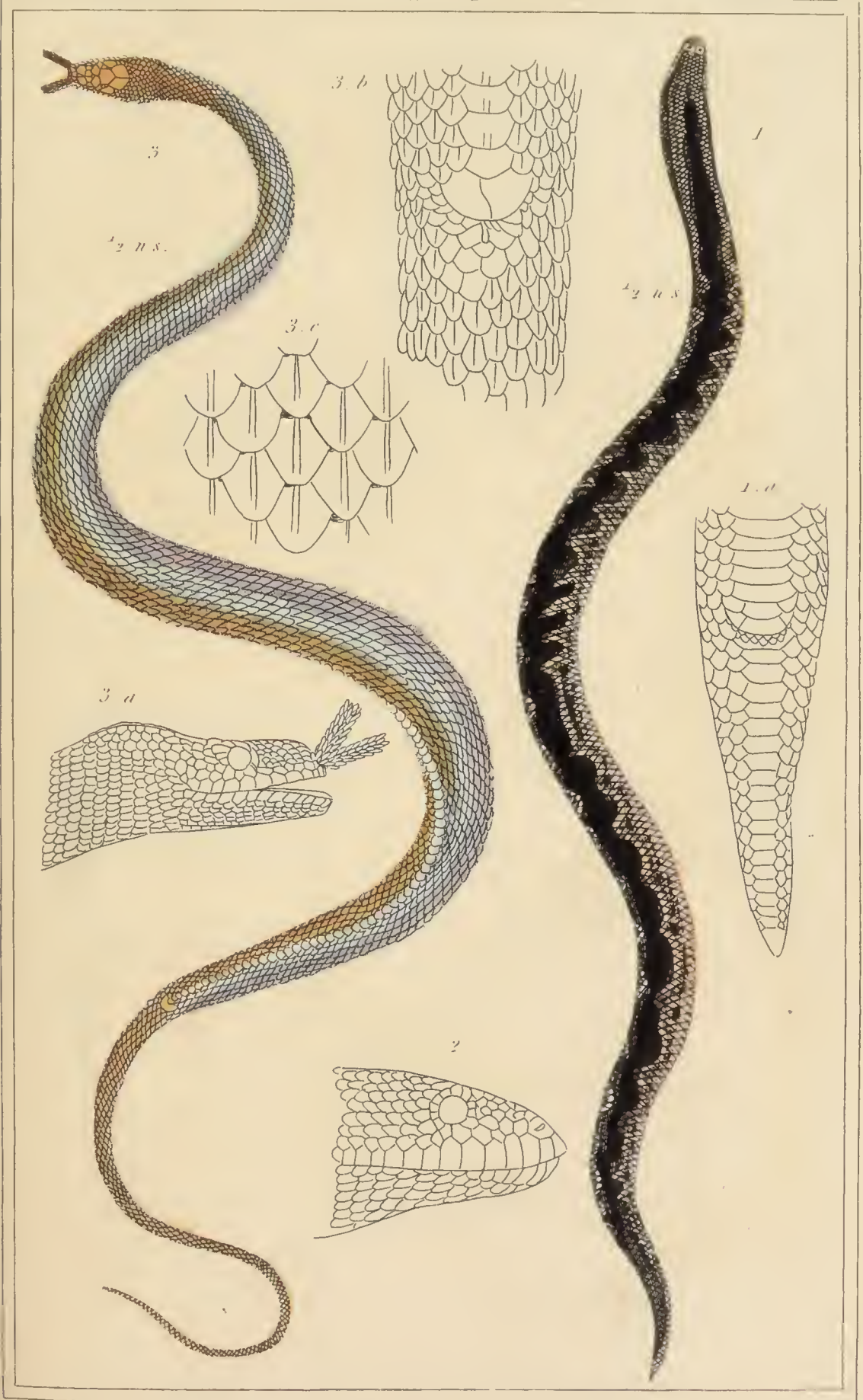


1. *Tortrix maculata*, L. (The Variegated Tortrix of America) 2. *Boa constrictor*, L. (The Common Boa)
 3. Tail of the *Uropeltis ceylanicus*, L. (The Uropeltis of Ceylon)

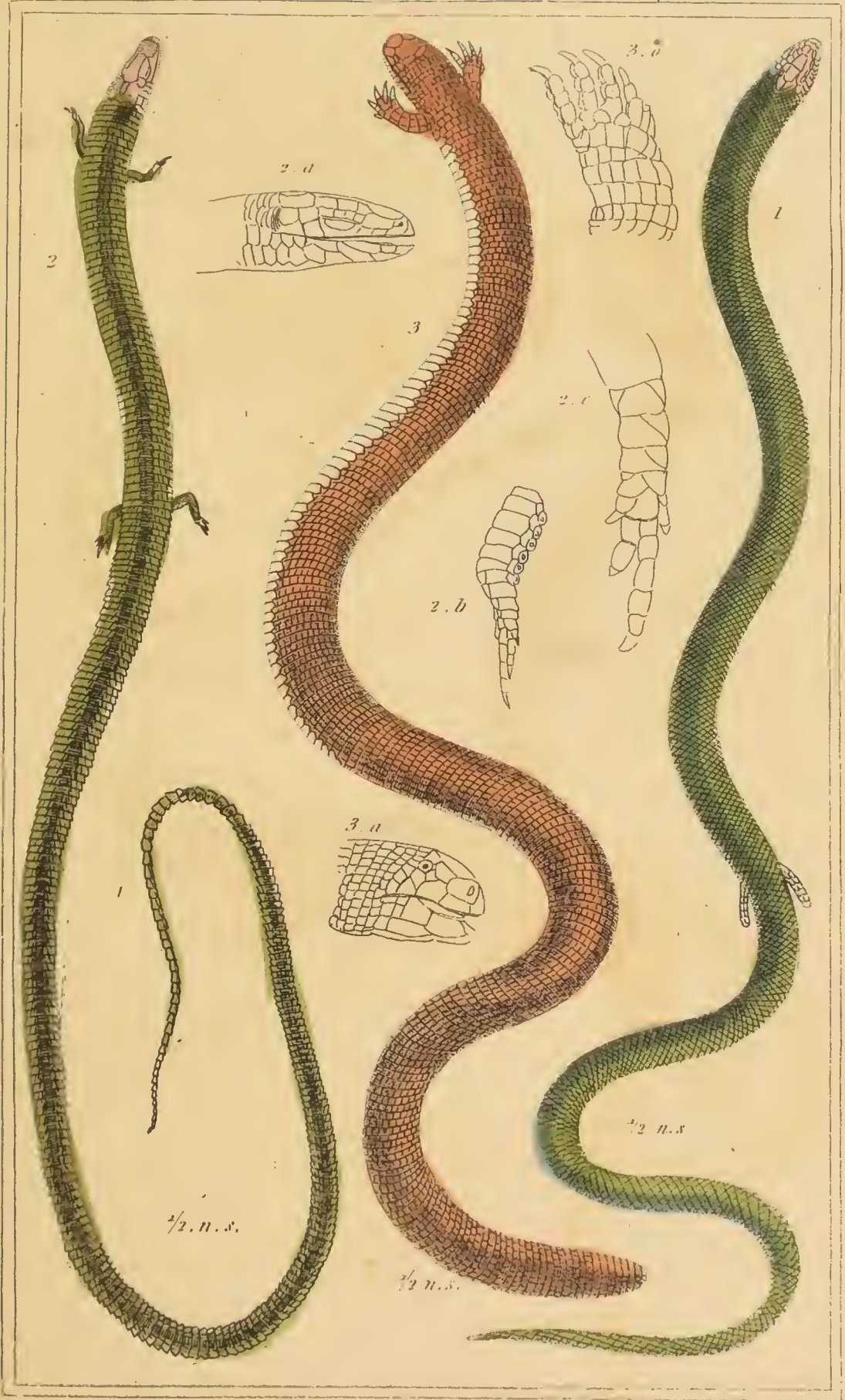




1. *Chamaeleo africanus*. (The Common Chameleon) 2. *Scincus caelestinus*. *Videnc*. (The blue Scinc) in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Seps striata*. (The striped Seps)

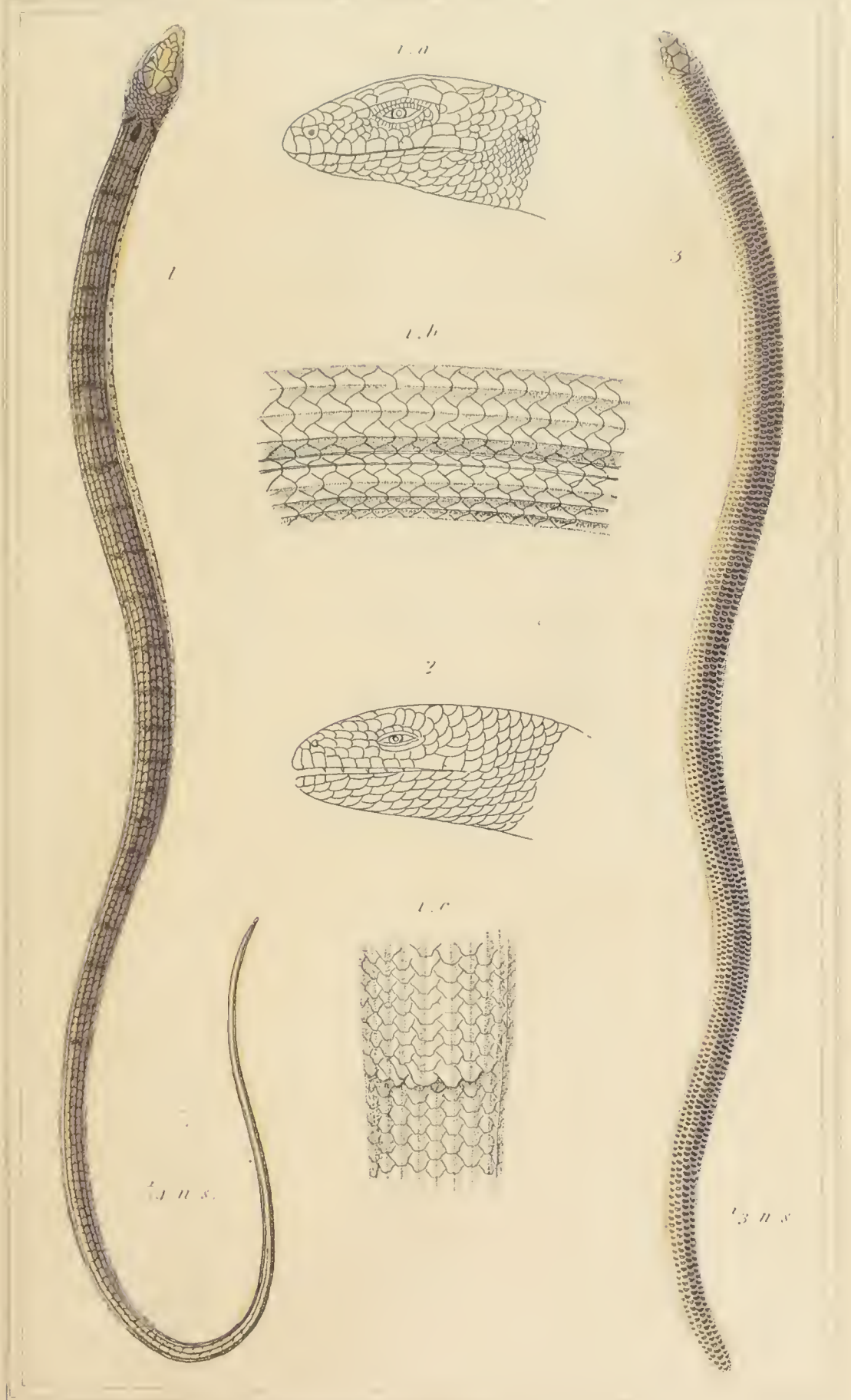


1 *Erix bengalensis*, Merr. The Flaxey Serpent of Bengal 2. Head of the *Seytale coronata*, Merr. The Crowned Seytale or False Boa 3. *Erpeton tentaculatus*, Lacépède. The Tentaculated Serpent

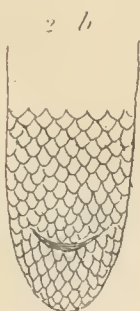
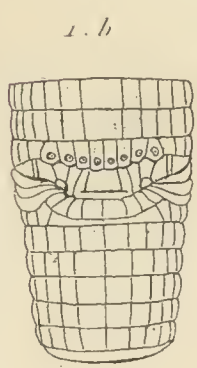
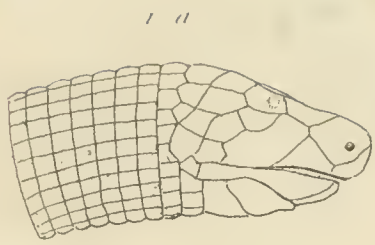


1. *Bipes lepidopodus*, Lacép. (The two footed lepidopodus) 2. *Chalcis tetradactyla*, Lacép.
 3. *Chirotes caudiculatus*, Lacép.

London: G. Bland and Son, 2, Old Bailey.



1. *Pseudopus durvillii* (The false foot of Durville) 2. Head of the *Anguis fragilis* Lin. (The common Blind worm of Europe) 3. *Acontias melanogris* Lin. (The darting serpent of the Cape of Good Hope)



1. *Amphisbarna fuliginosa* Lin. (The Double Walker)
 2. *Typhlops cinereus* Schu. (The Blind Serpent of Schneider)

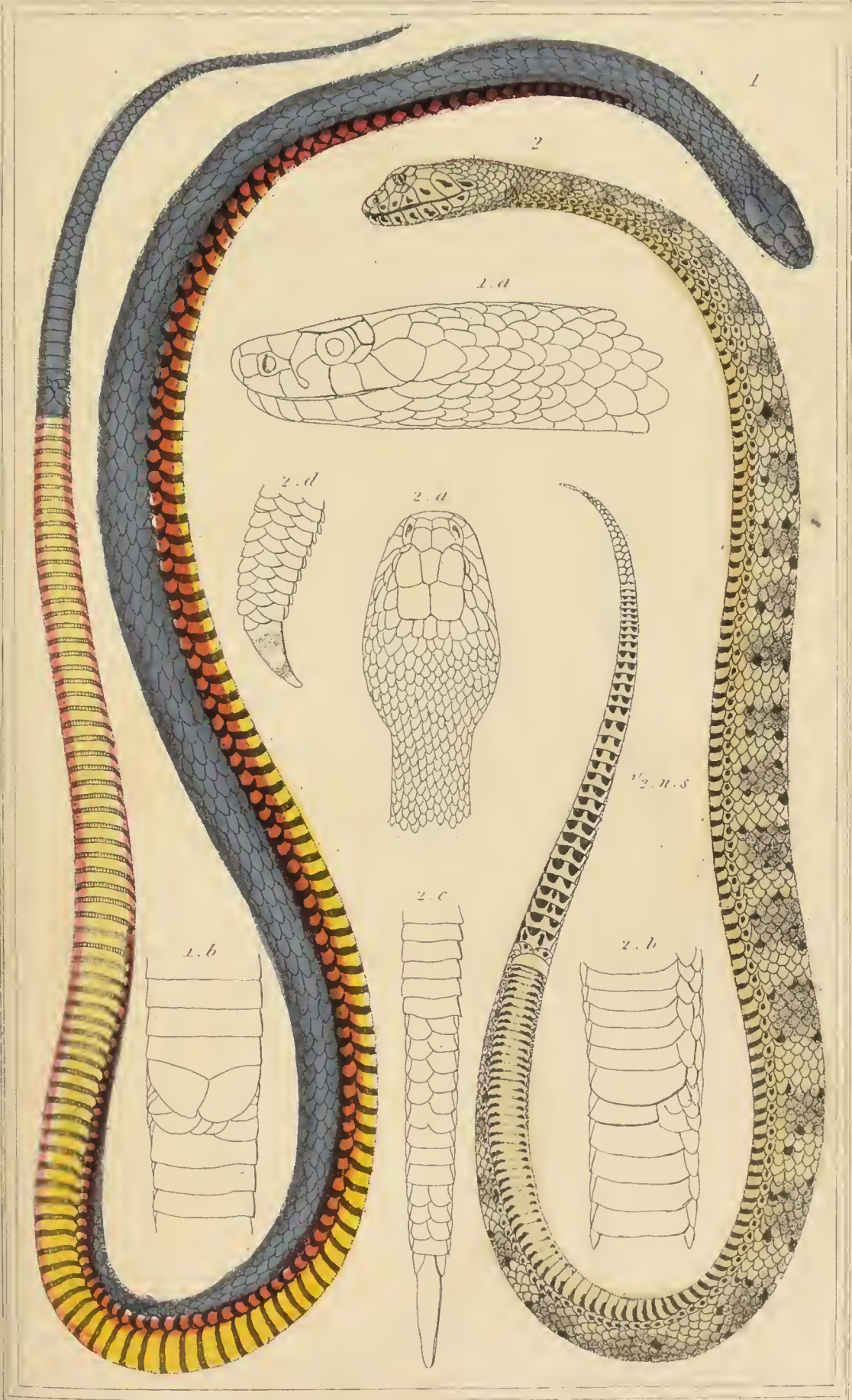
London, G. Henderson. 2. Old Bailey





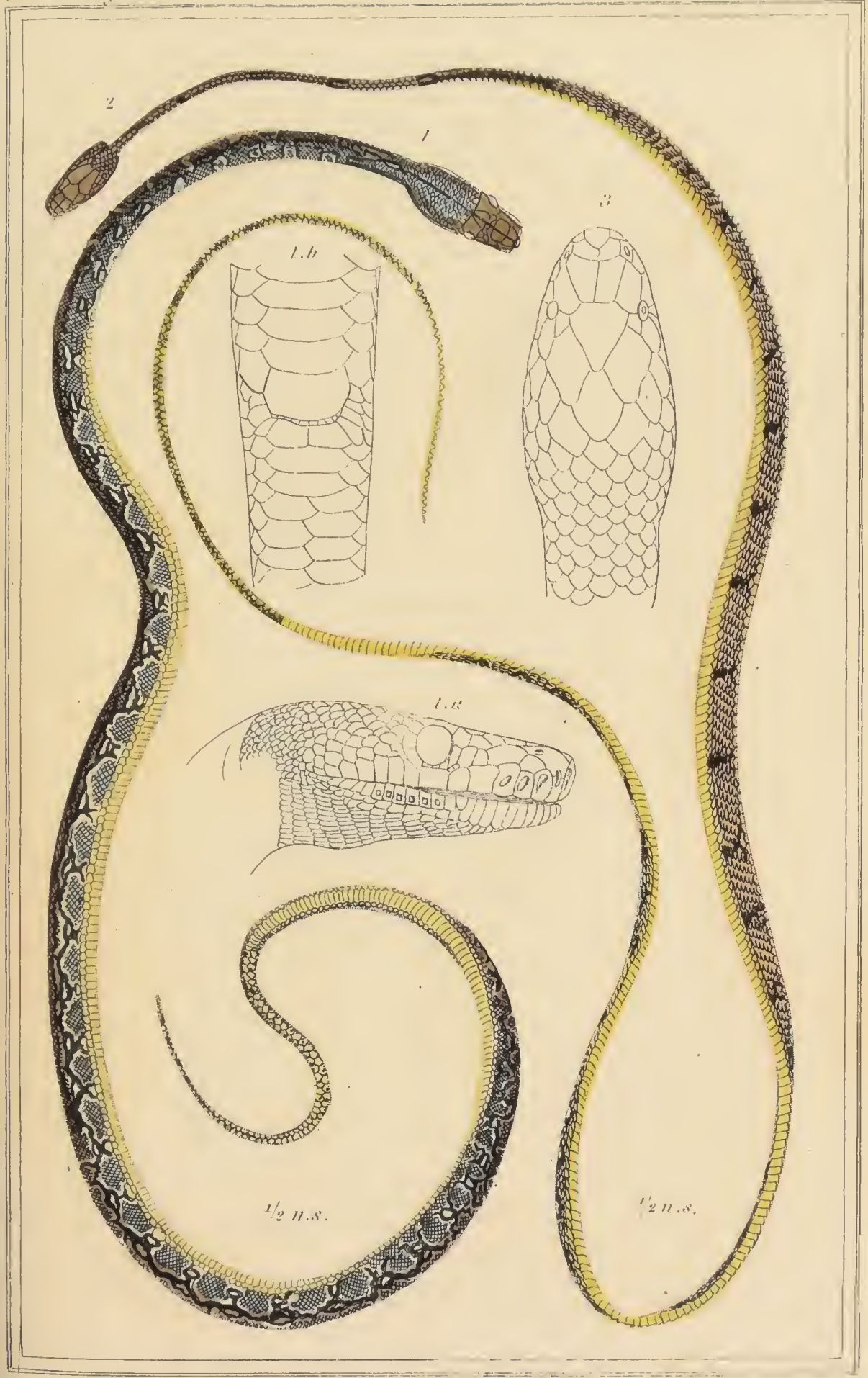
1. *Vipera berus*. Lin. The common viper 2. *Crotalus horridus*. Lin. The Diamond Rattle-snake

London. G. H. Mulhousen & Co. Printers

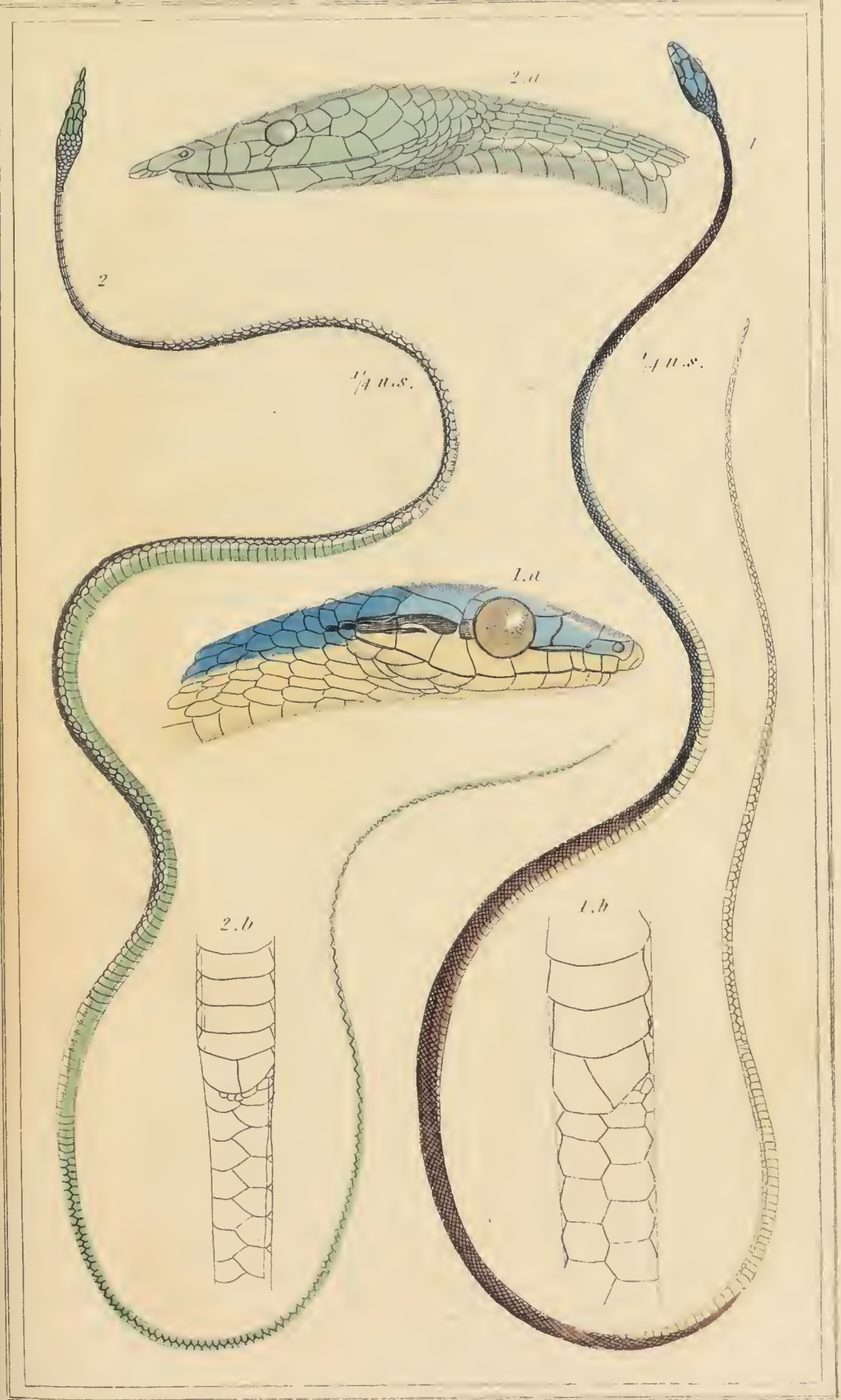


1 *Trimeresurus tector* Less. The winding *Trimeresurus*

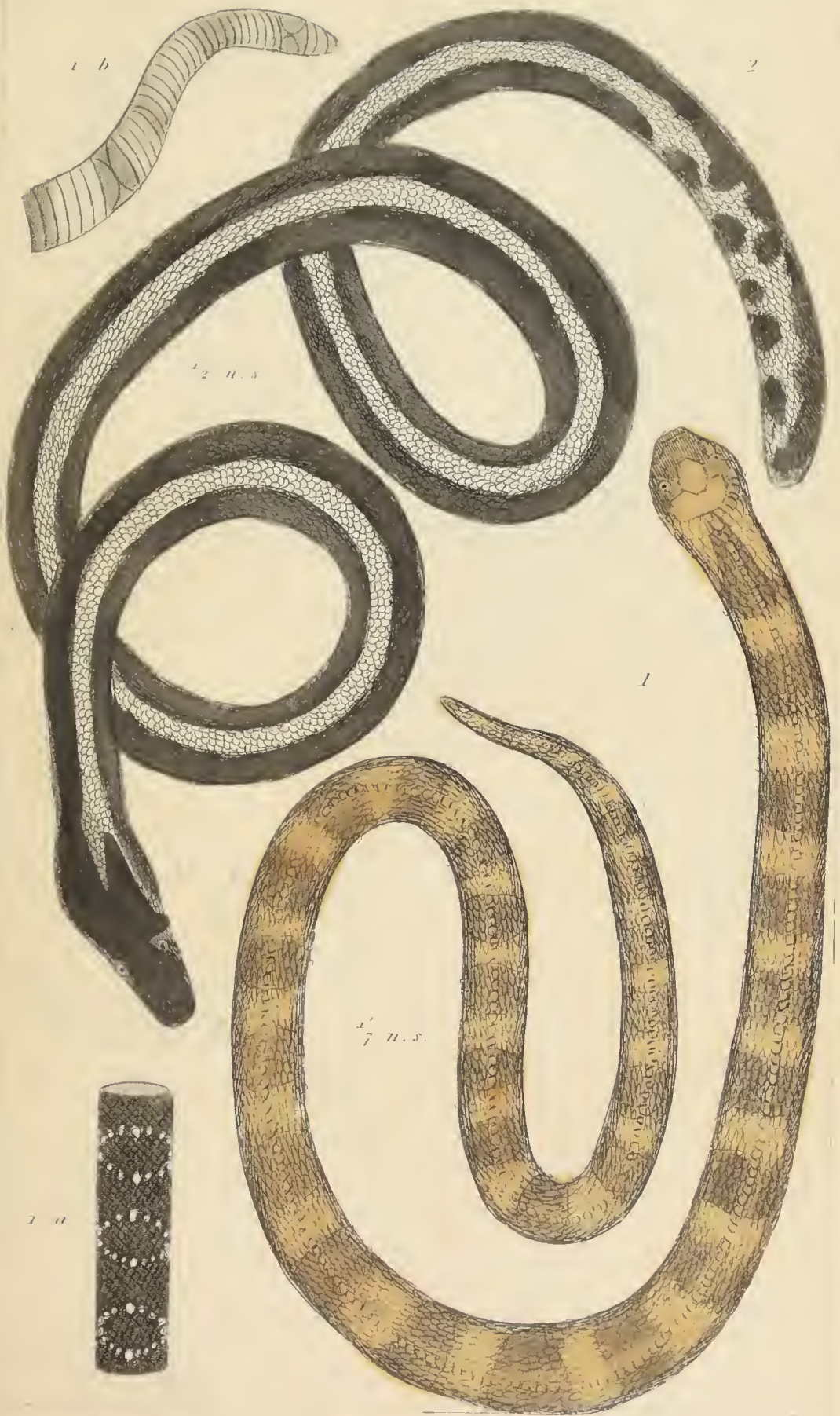
2 *Acanthophis crastinus* Daud. The Venomous *Acanthophis*



1. Python Schneideri, Merrem. (The Great Python of Schneider) 2. Dipsas cyanodentata, (The fatal thirst causing Serpent of India) 3. Head of the Xenopeltis concolor, Reinwardt. (The many coloured Xenopeltis)



1. *Dendrophis abietalis*. The Serpent of the Woods
 2. *Dryinus nasutus*. Bussel. The Hoq nosed Dryinus or Celabet



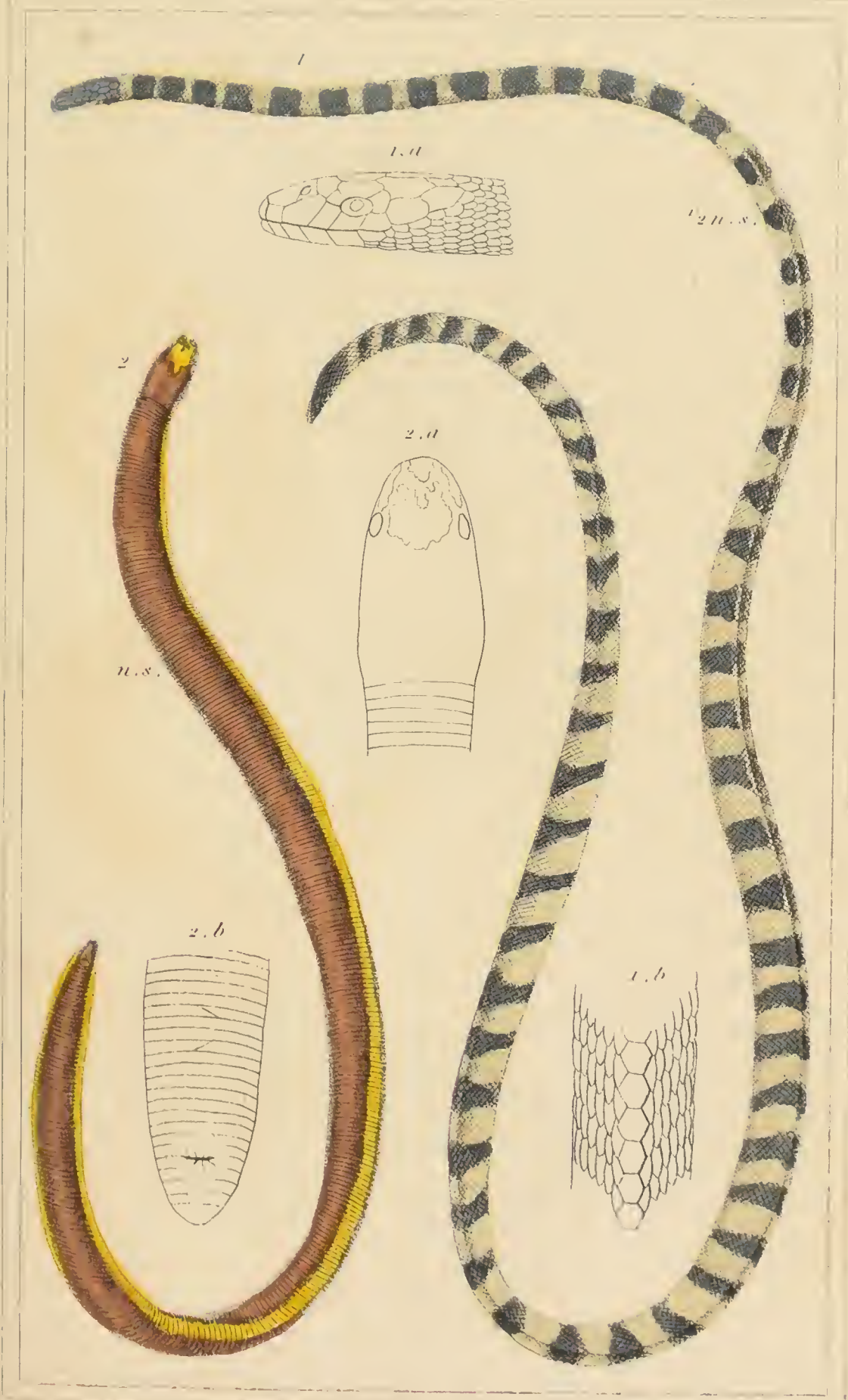
1. *Bungarus annularis*. Thaid. 2. *Anguis platyrus* Im.



1. *Hydrophis elaris*, Russell. 2. *Cæcilia lombricoidea*, Daud.

3. *Cæcilia albiventris*, Daud.

London G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey



1. *Hydrophis fasciatus*, Rissel. The Bengal Water Serpent.
 2. *Caecilia bicincta*. The Blind Serpent
 or the Cecilia of Ceylon.



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. *Oxylhynchus bicolor*. Val. (The Angolan Marbled Toad) in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Engystoma marmoratum*. (The Marbled Toad)

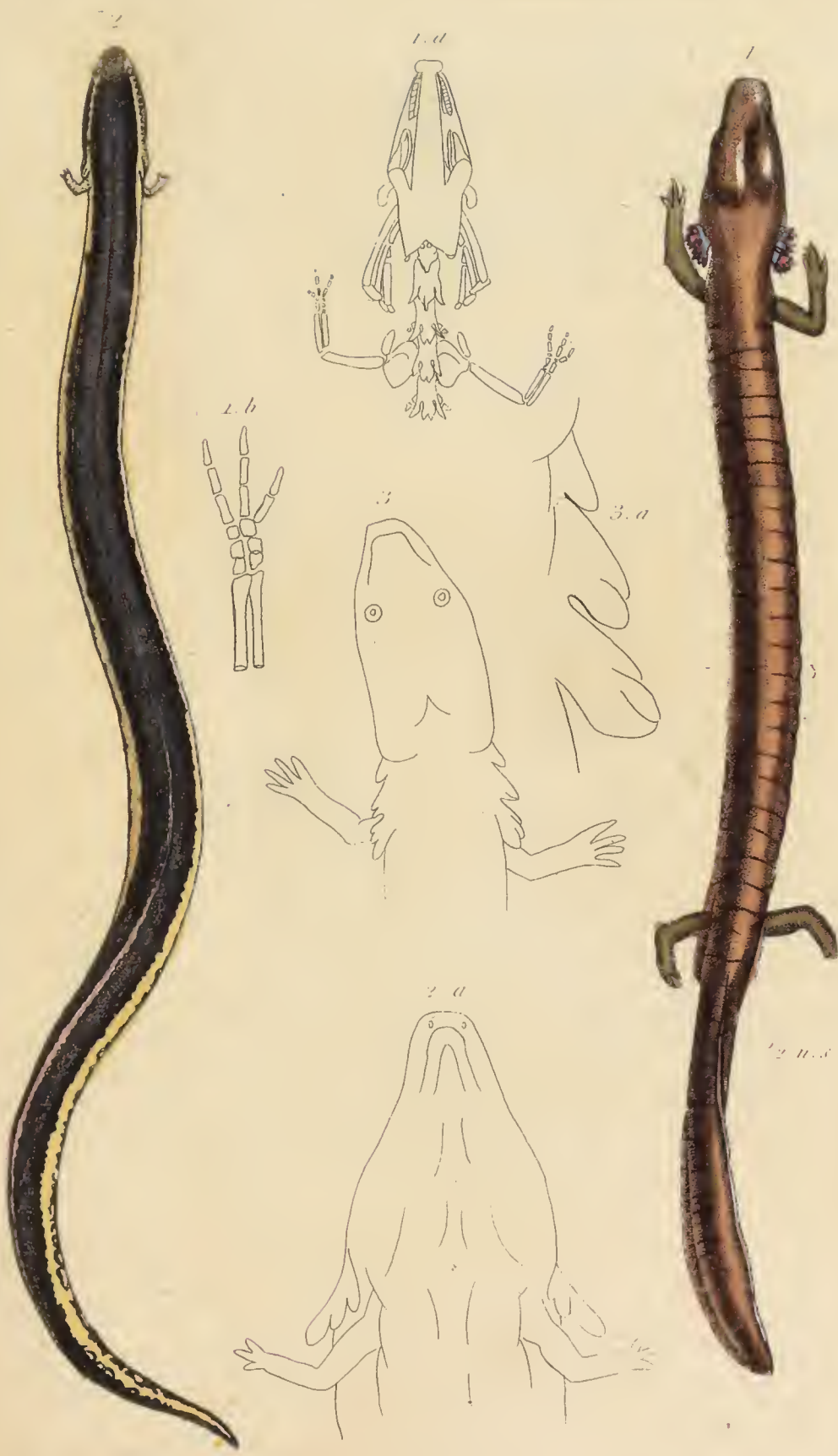


1 Salamandra atra Linnæus. 2 Triton cristatus Linnæus. 3 Monopoda gigantea Bart. The great Salamander of North America.

Drawn by G. H. R. Henslow. 2. Olden.



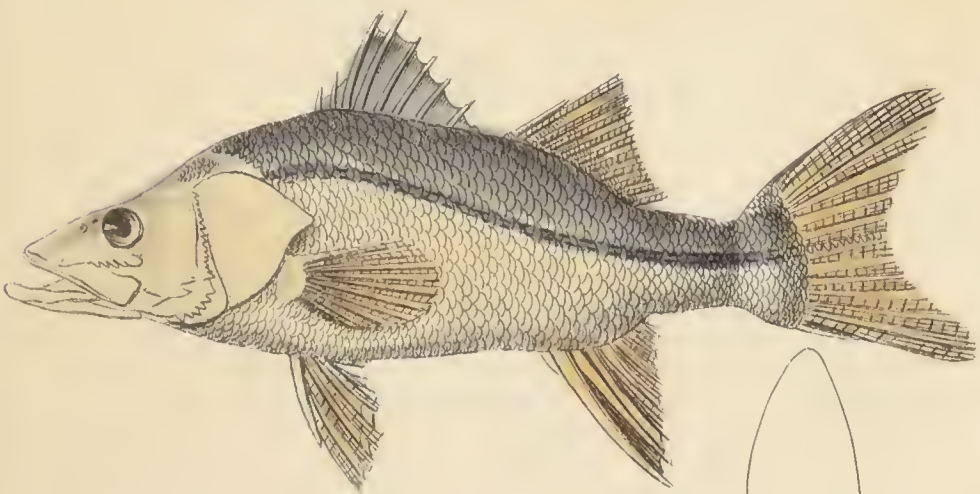
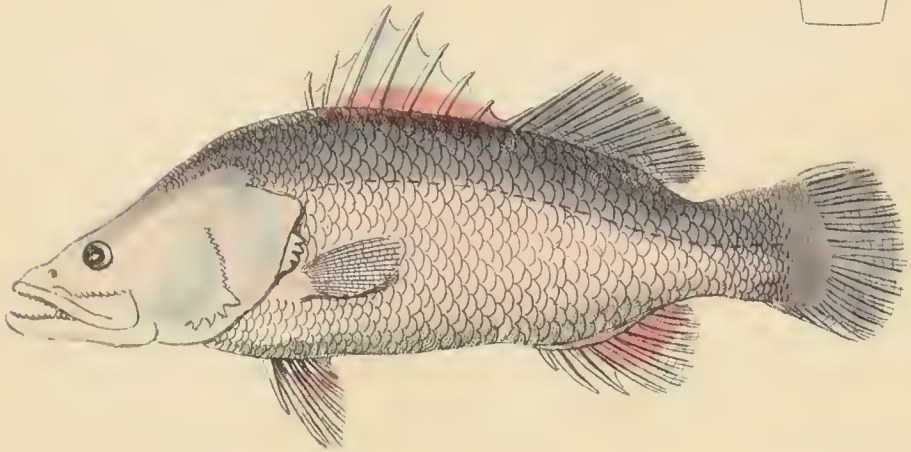
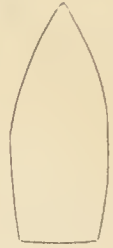
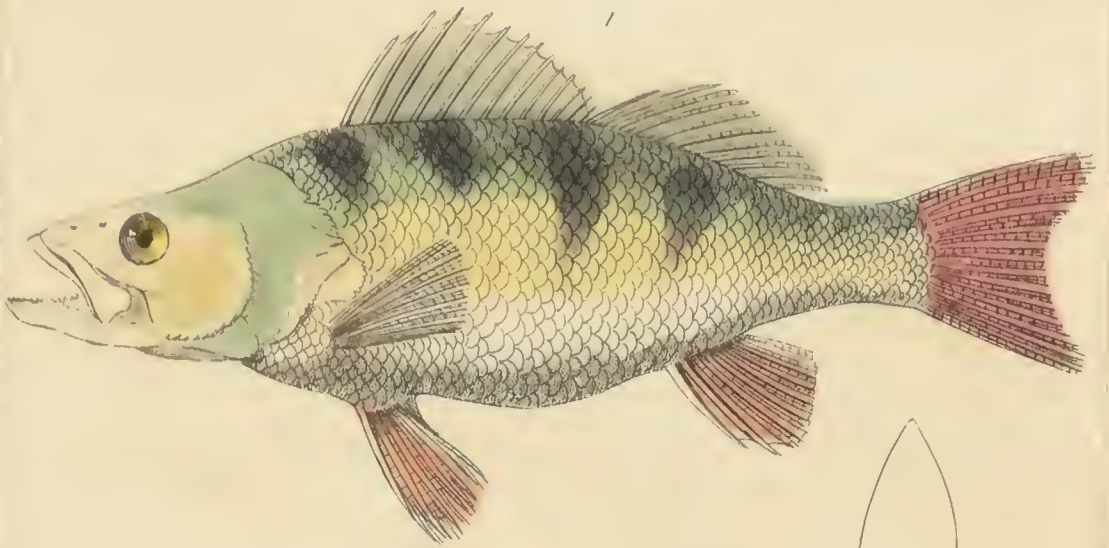
1 *Amphiuma means*, Gard. & Harbucens of the French Museum. The two-toed Amphiuma. 2. *Amphiuma trydactylum*. (The three-toed Amphiuma). 3. *Axolotl pisciformis*, Shaw. (The Fish Serpent of Mexico). 4. *Menobranchius lateralis*, Harl.



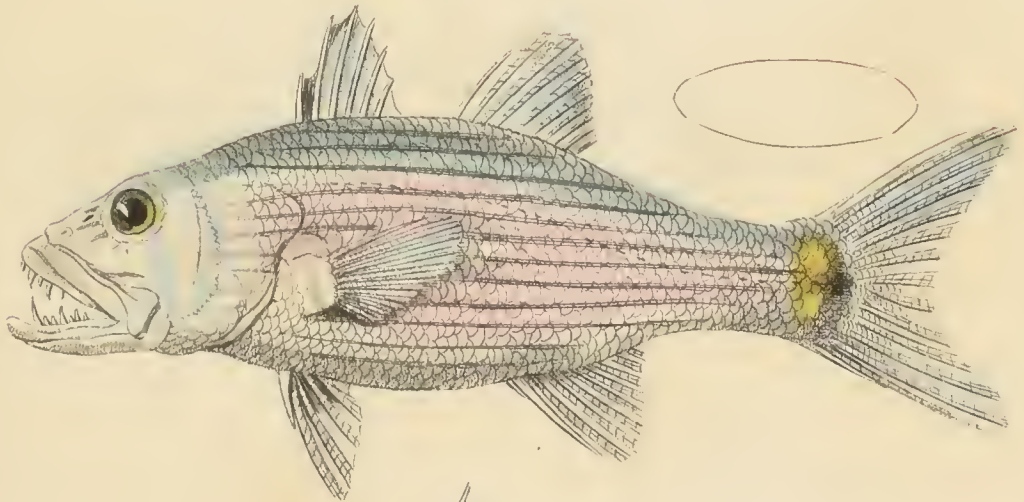
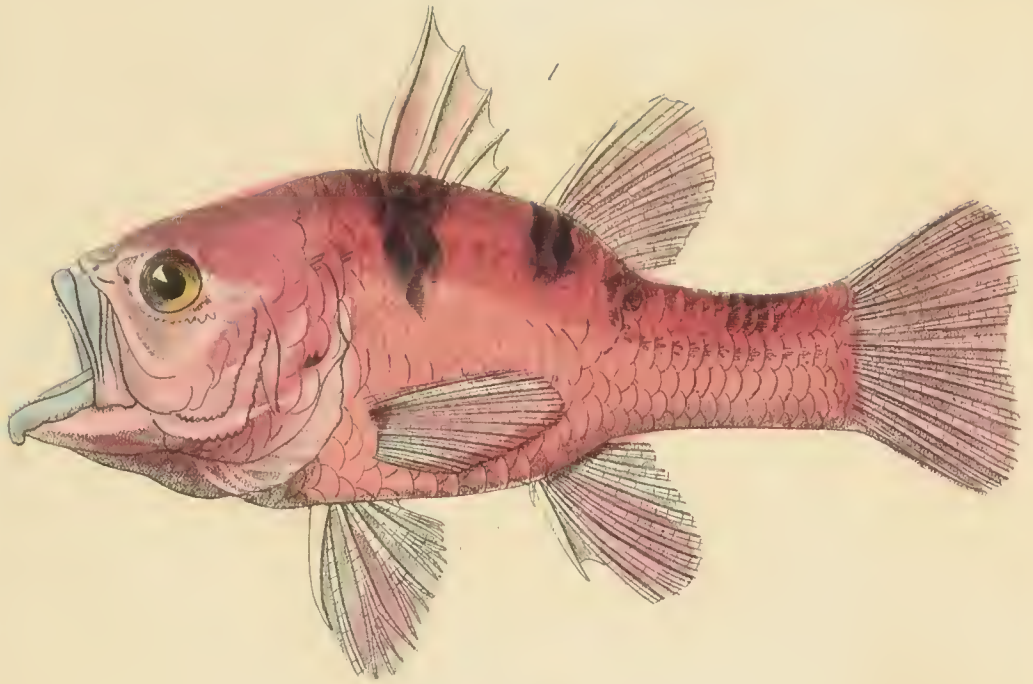
1 *Proteus anguinus* Laur. The Blind Proteus | 2. *Siren striata* Leconte The Streaked Siren
 3. *Siren intermedia* Leconte The intermediate Siren of Leconte



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



1 *Perca acuta* Cuv. et Val. 2 *Plates nobilis* Cuv. et Val. 3 *Centropomus undecimalis* n.
Eleven Spined *Centropomus*

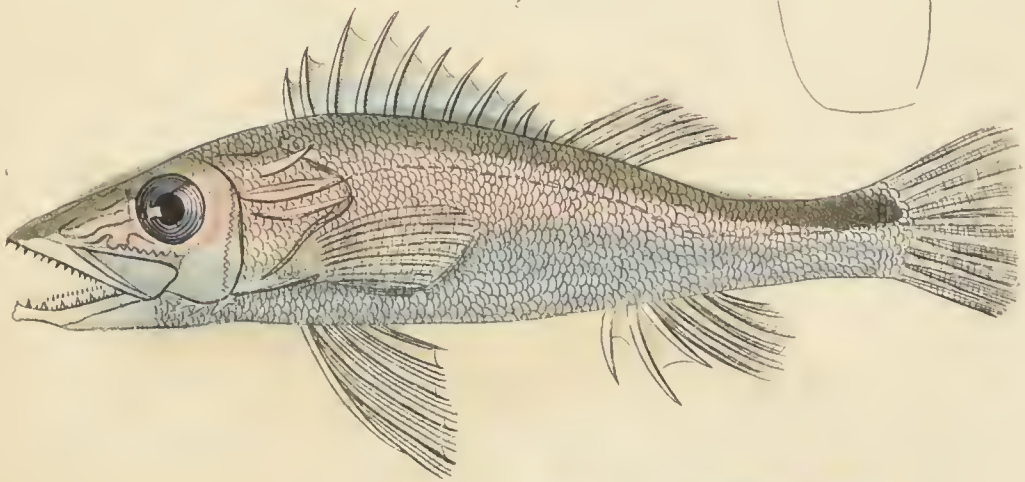


1. *Apogon tumaculatus* n. The Mediterranean Apogon. 2. *Cheilodipterus arabicus* n. Arabian Cheilodipterus. 3. *Ambassis commersonii* n. Commerçon's Ambassis.

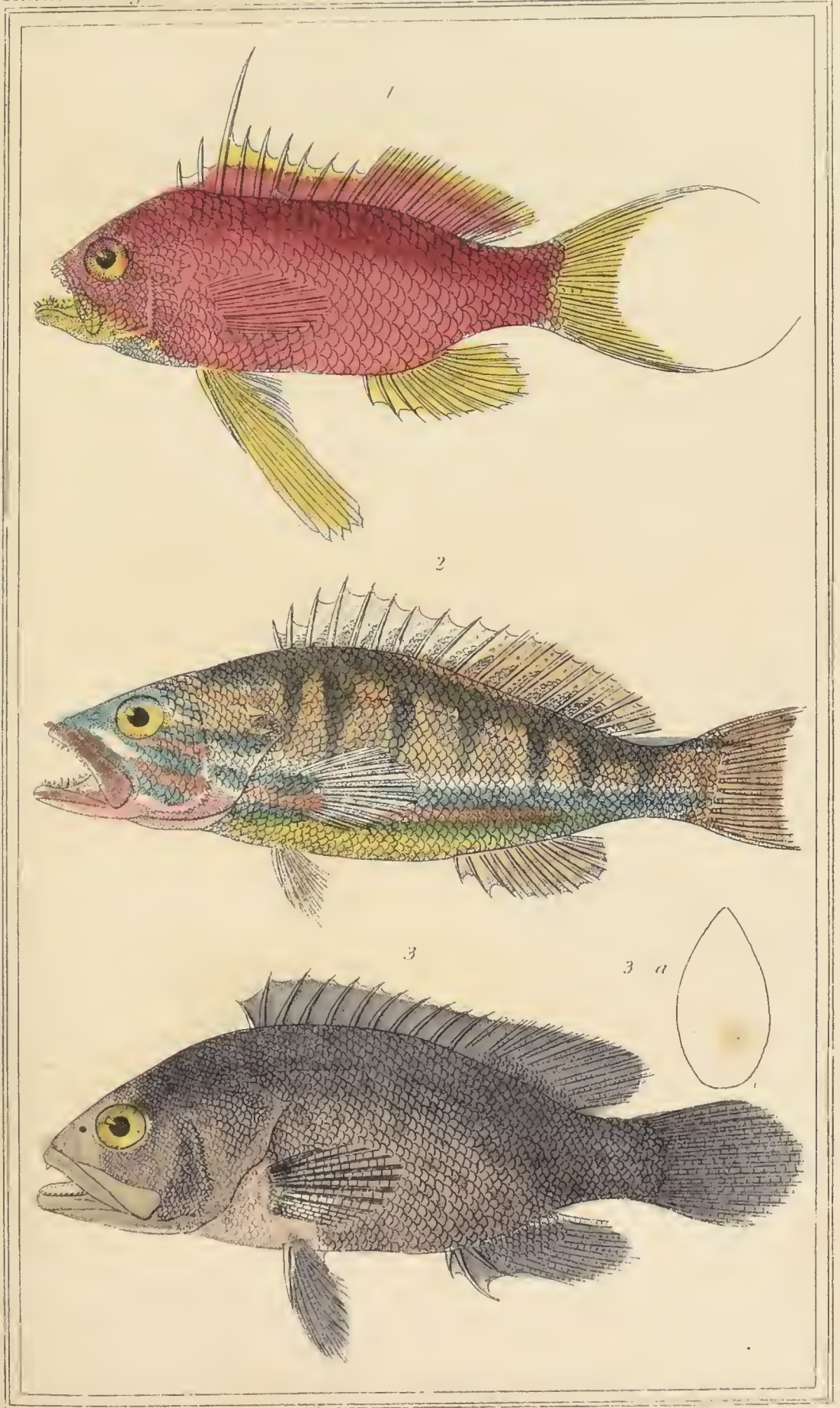


1. *Lucioperca sandra* n. The Common Pike Perch. 2. *Lucioperca americana* The American Perch
 3. *Micropterus dolomieu* n. The Black Bass of the Huron.

London: H. Baillière & Co. 1857



1. *Lutjopenca Volgensis* Pallas The Russian Perch. 2. *Niphon spinosus* The Spined Niphon.
 3. *Enoplosus armatus*, n. The Armed Encoplosus.

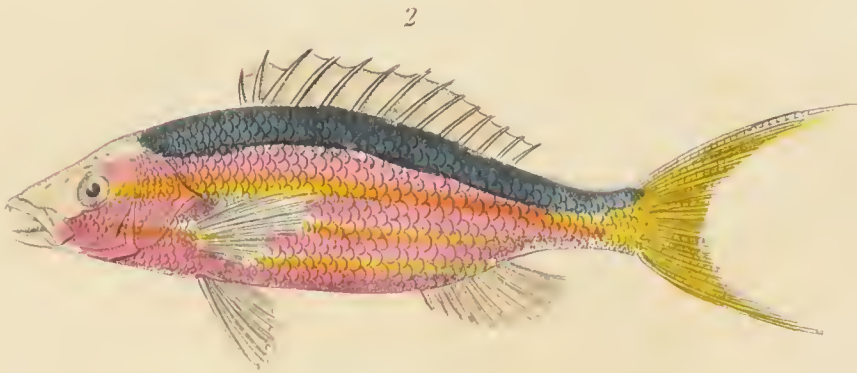


1 *Serranus anthias*. (The spined *Serranus*.) 2. *Serranus cabrilla*. *Nob.* (The common *Serranus*.)

3. *Serranus qigas*. *Nob.* (The *Mérou* of the Mediterranean.)



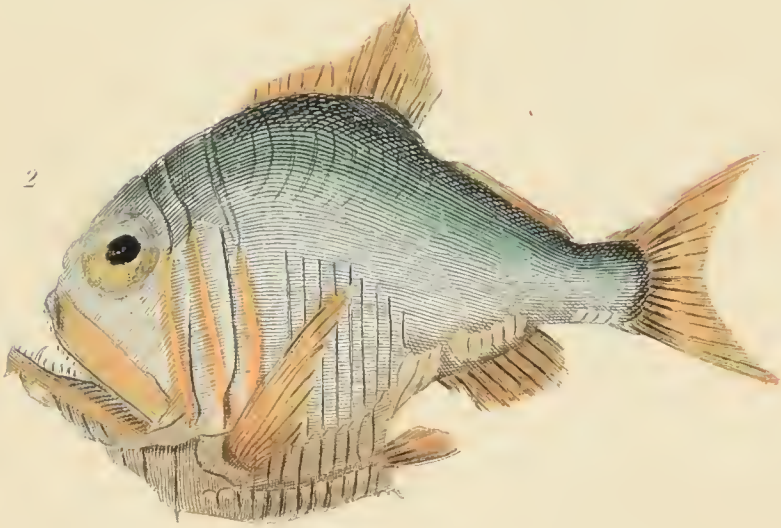
1. *Serranus phucron*. Job. (long tailed Serranus) 2. *Serranus fascicularis*. Job. (The Banded Serranus.) 3. *Serranus oculatus*. Job. (The large eyed Serranus.)



1 *Mesoprium unnotatus*. (the spotted *Mesoprium*) 2. *Mesoprium chrysurus*. Nob. (Golden tailed *Mesoprium*)
3. *Diacope rivulata*. Nob. (The Banded *Diacope*)

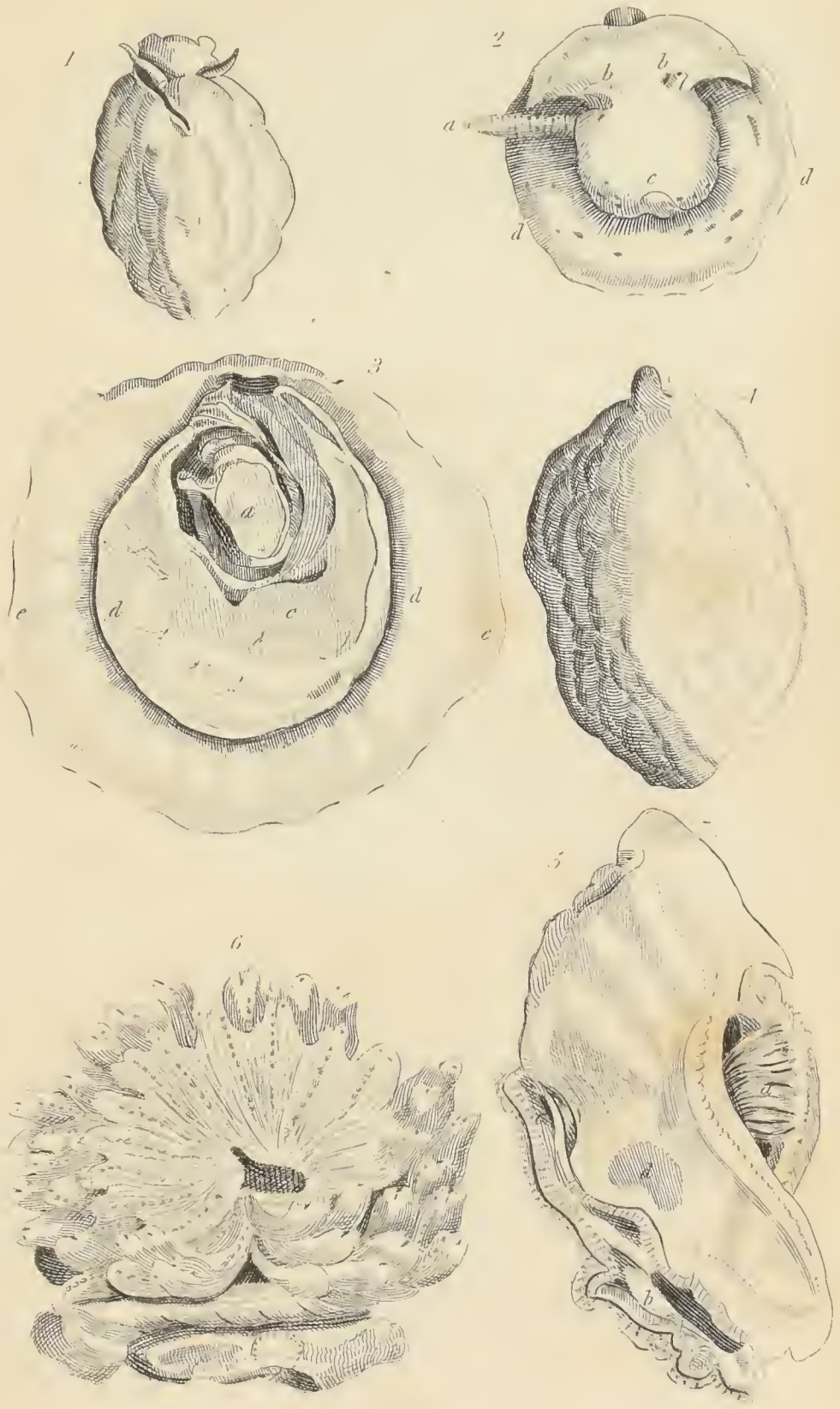


1. P. Labax mucronatus, n. 2. P. Labax lupus, n. 3. Serranus scriba, n.



1. *Sternoptys diaphana* 2. *Sternoptys Olfersii*.

3. *Gymnarchus senegalensis*.



1. *Notarchus*. 2. *Pleurobranchus uniceps*. 3. Animal of the *Anomia*.
 4. Animal of the *Sigaretus*. 5. Animal of the *tridacna*. 6. *Polyctinum diazona*.



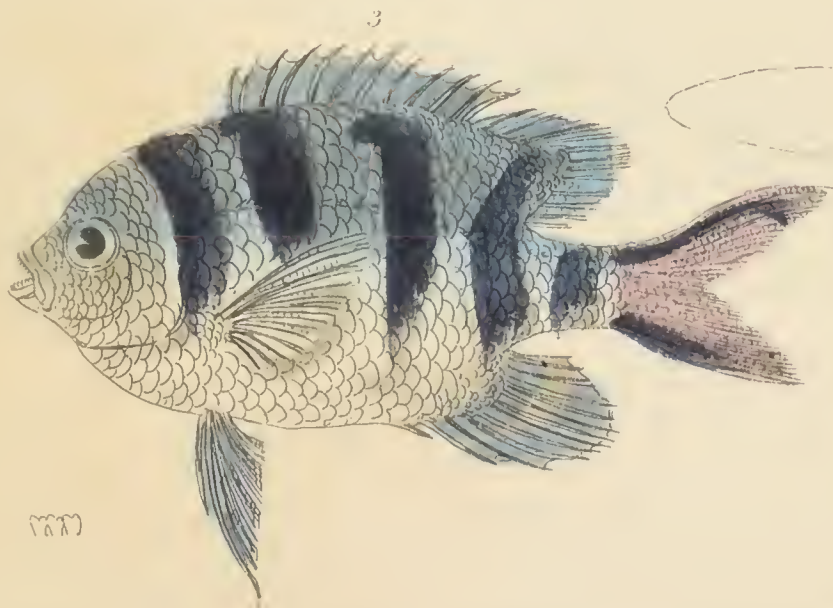
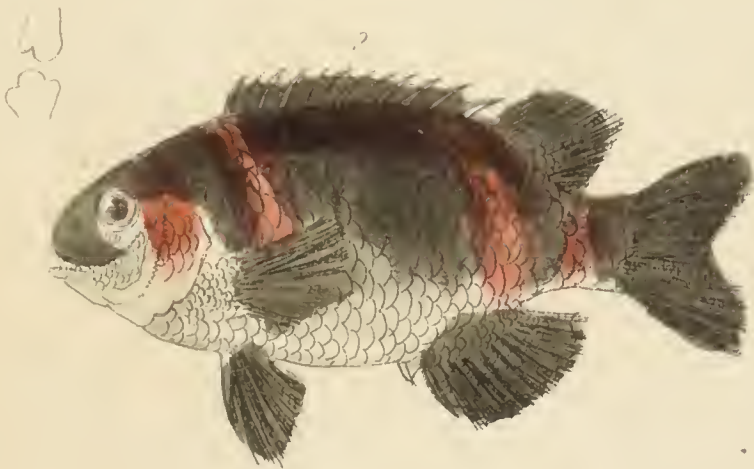
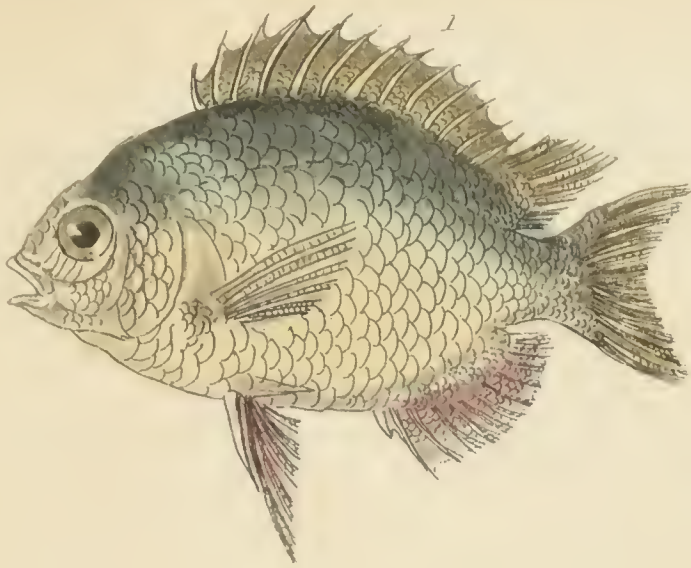
1. *Plectropoma leopardinus* n. / Leopard Spotted Plectropoma. 2. *Plectropoma puella* n. / Branthead Plectropoma. 3. *Serranus altivelis* / Large Finned Serranus.



1. *Pentaceros capensis*. *Nob.* 2. *Grystes salmonides* *Nob.* *The Salmon formed Growler!*
 3. *Centipristes nigricans* *Nob.* *(American Black Bate)*



1. *Perca serrato-granulata*. (The Granulated Perch) 2. *Grammistes orientalis*. The Oriental grammist
 3. *Aspro vulgaris*. (The Common Aspro) 4. Head of the *Labrax vulgaris* (The Bass Perch) 5. Head of the
Lates nobilis (The American Pike)



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



1. *Centropistes aurarubens*. The Golden Red Perch / 2. *Gristes macquariensis*. The Growler of New South Wales / 3. Head of the *Acerina vulgaris* (The Common Grenulle) / 4. Head of the *Polyprion cernium* The Mediterranean Cernier / 5. Head of the *Rypticus arenatus* The Soap Wort / 6. Fin of the *Circites fasciatus*.

1



L. H. S.

1

1. a

3



2



L. H. S.

2. a

2. b

5

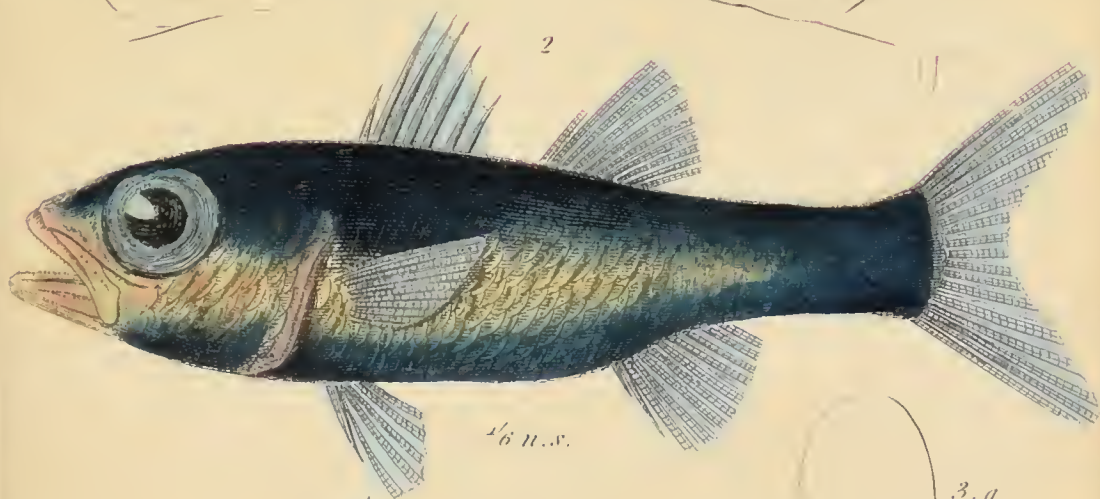


1. *Etelis carbunculus*. The *Etelis*. 2. *Diploprion bifasciatum*. The *bifasciate Diploprion*. 3. Head of the *Huro nigricans*. The *Black Bass*. 4. Head of the *Siphon spinosus*. The *Spiny Siphon*. 5. Head of the *Enoplosus armatus*. The *Enoplosus* or *armed Perch* of Japan.



1. *Dules marginatus*, Nob. 'The Bordered Doule' 2. *Datunia argentea*.

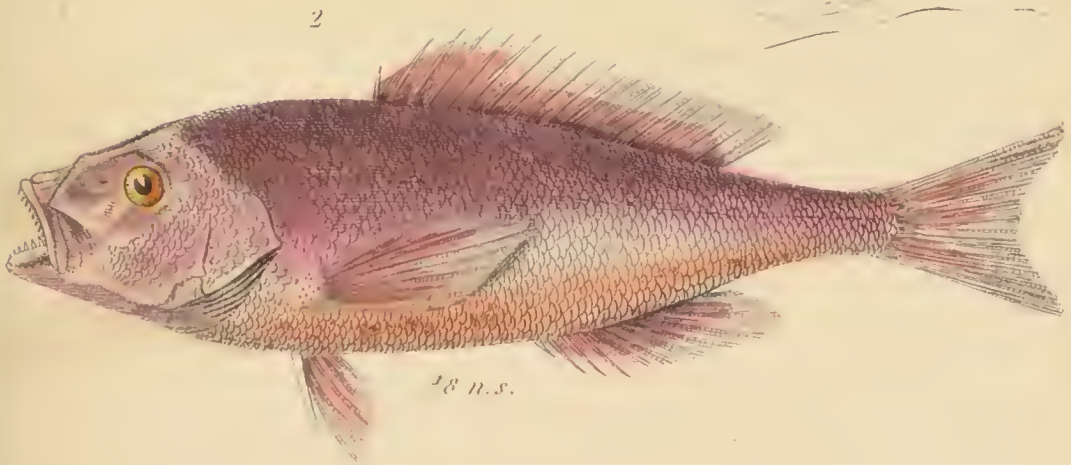
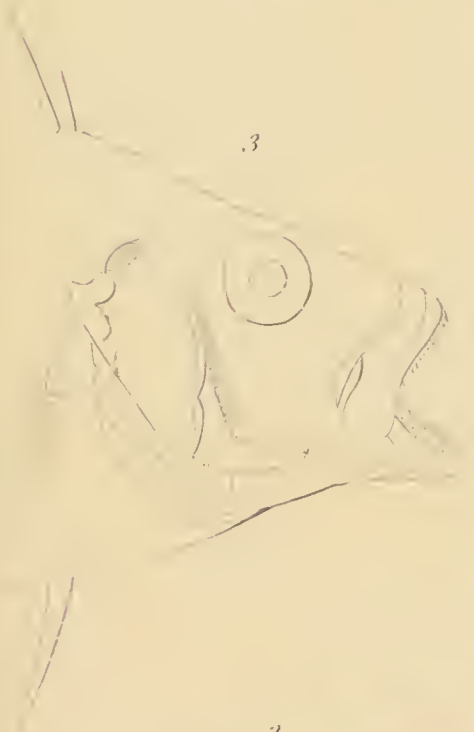
3. *Therapon Theraps*.



1. *Apogon niger* mullorum. (The Red Surnullet) 2. *Pomatomus telescopium*. The Telescope Pomatomus.
 3. *Lucioperca sandra*. (The Common Sandre) 4. Head of the *Cheilodipterus arabicus*. Tabah of the
 Arabs.) 5. Head of the *Ambassis comiter-vouti*. The Duqol



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



1. *Serranus hexagonatus*, Cuv. s. g. *Mermis*. The Hexagon Sea Perch. 2. *Mesoprion aya*, Cuv. (The Garraha or Red Mesoprion.) 3. Head of the *Plectropomus puella*, Cuv. The White Lady of Martinique. 4. Head of the *Serranus anthius*, s. g. *Barbier* Cuv. (The Mediterranean Barber.) 5. Head of the *Diacope rivulata*, Cuv. The Coremandel Orati.



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



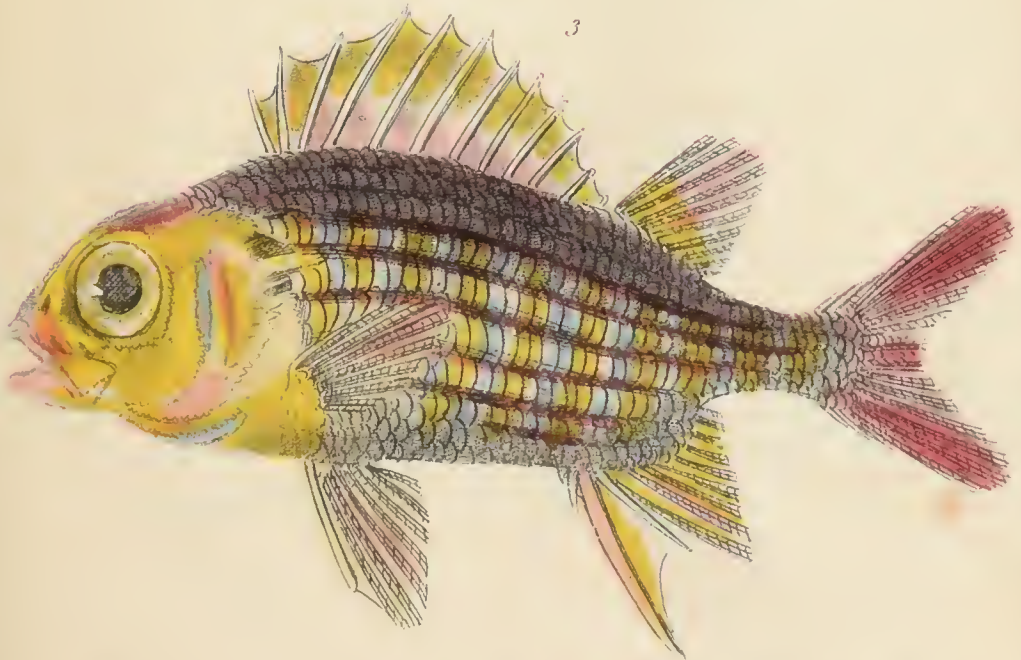
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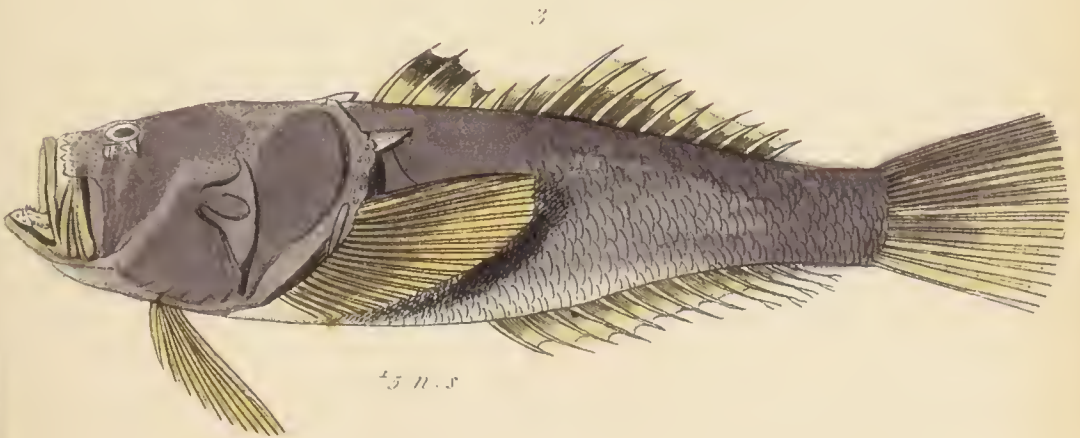
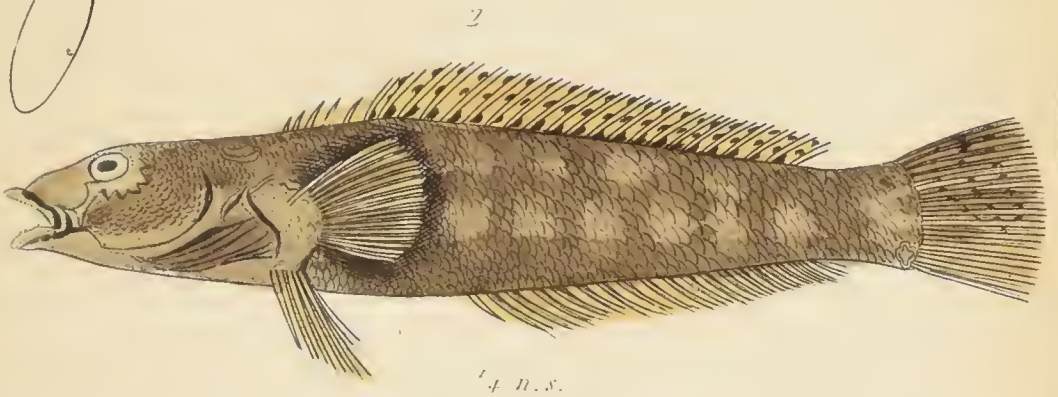
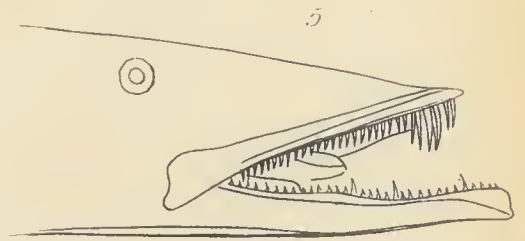
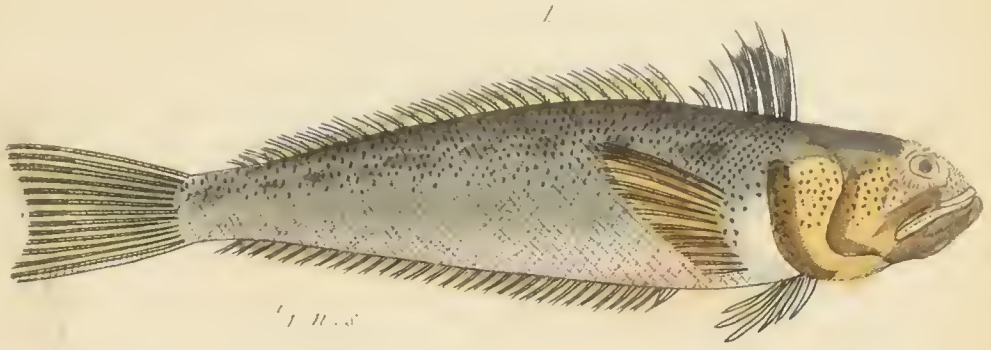
1. *Pelor filamentosum*, n. 2. *Platycephalus asper*. 3. *Dactylopterus orientalis*, nah



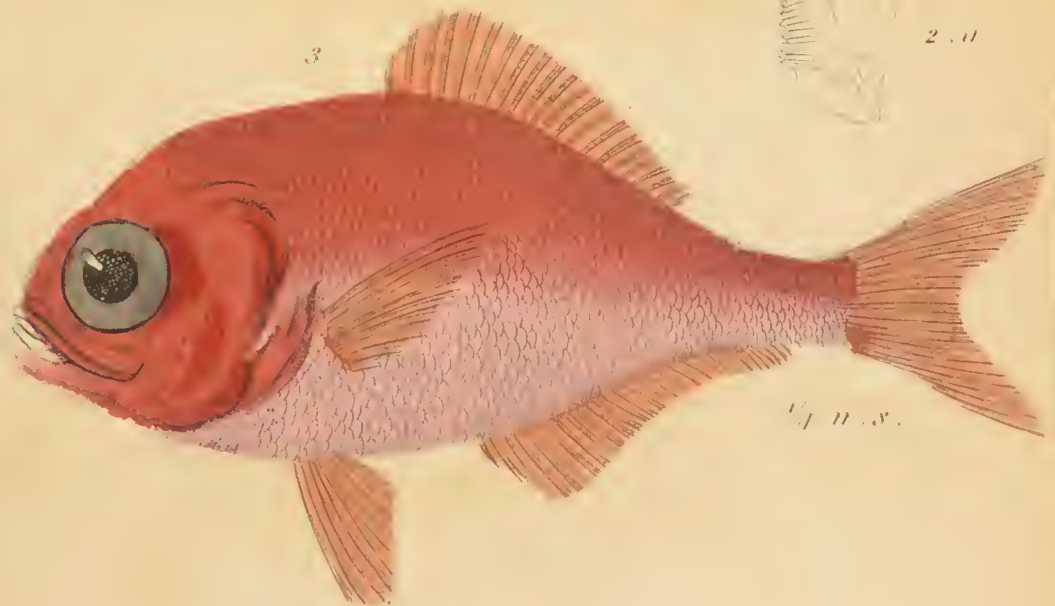
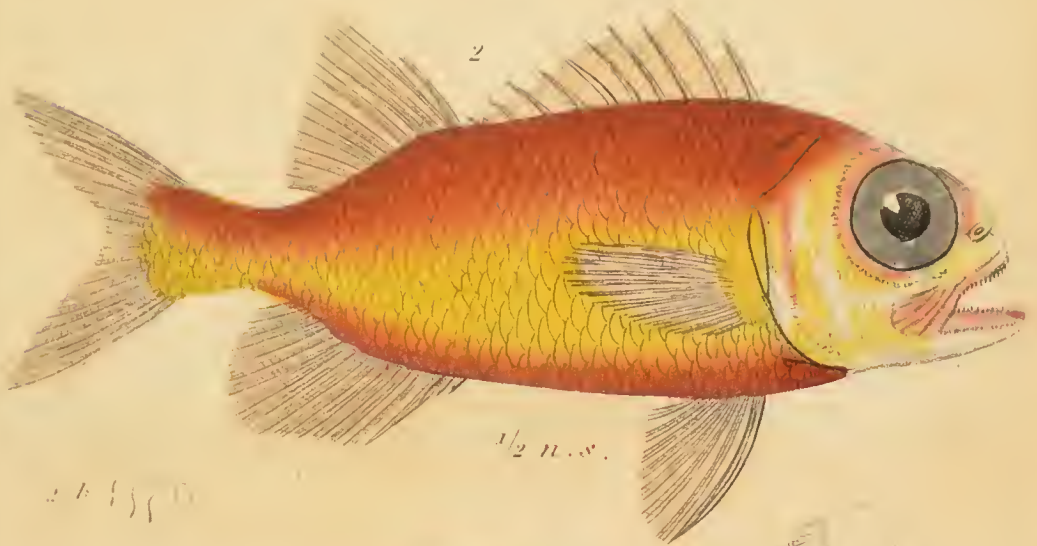
1. *Therapon puta*. The Therapon / 2. *Pelates quadrilincatus*. The four lined Pelates /
 3. *Trichodon stellaris*. The Trichodon / 4. Head of the *Helotes sarknucatus*. The six lined Helotes /



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

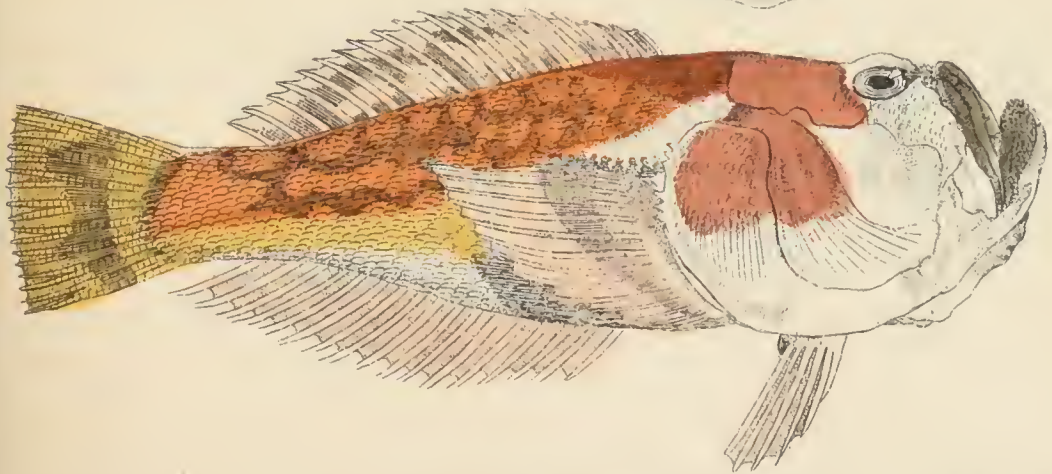
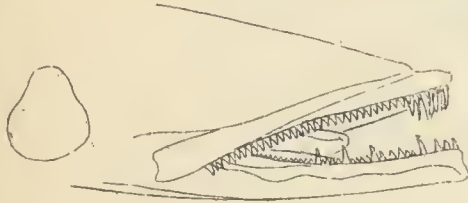


1. *Trachinus araneus* Risso. 2. *Percis cancellata*. 3. *Uranoscopus guttatus*.
 4. Head of the *Pinguipis Brasiliensis*. 5. Head of the *Percophus Brasiliensis*.

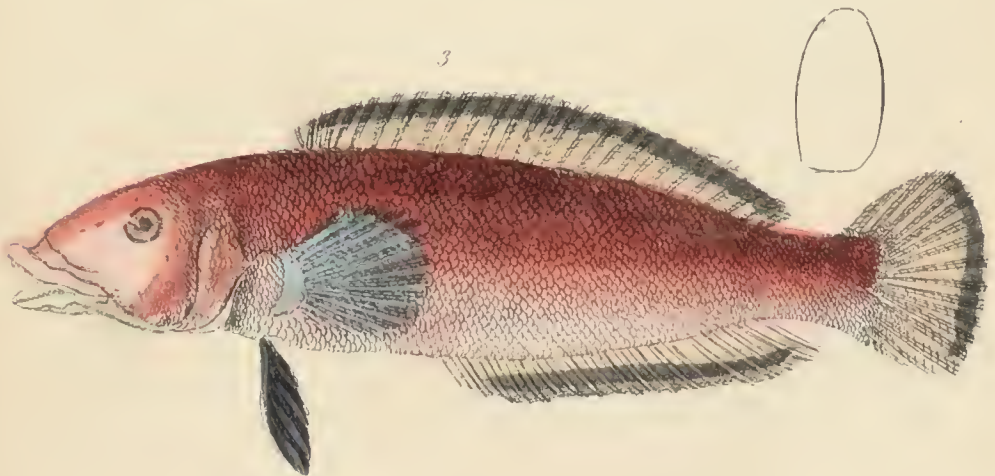


1. *Sillago cythra*. 2. *Myripristis seychellensis*.

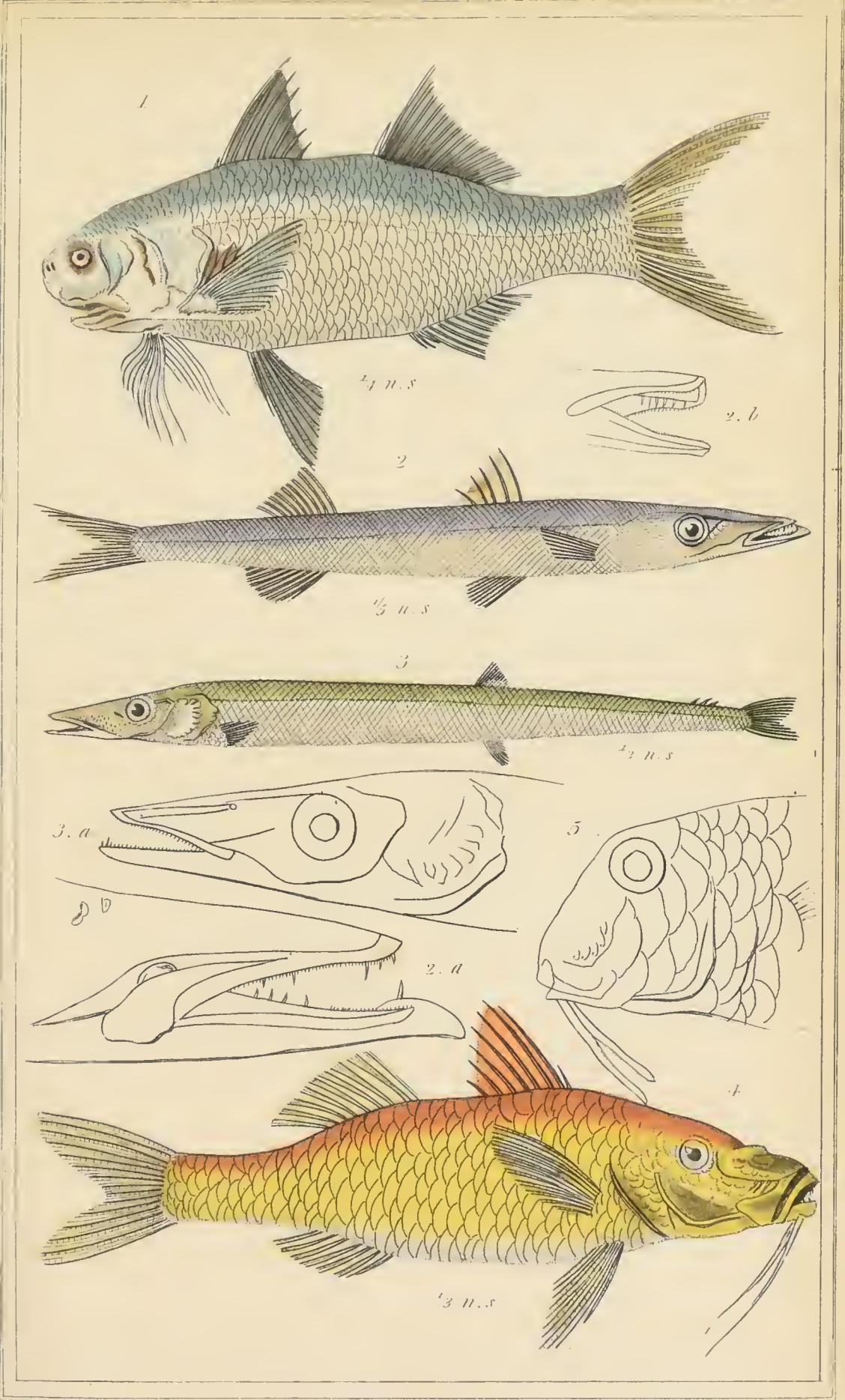
3. *Beryx dreadnoughti*.



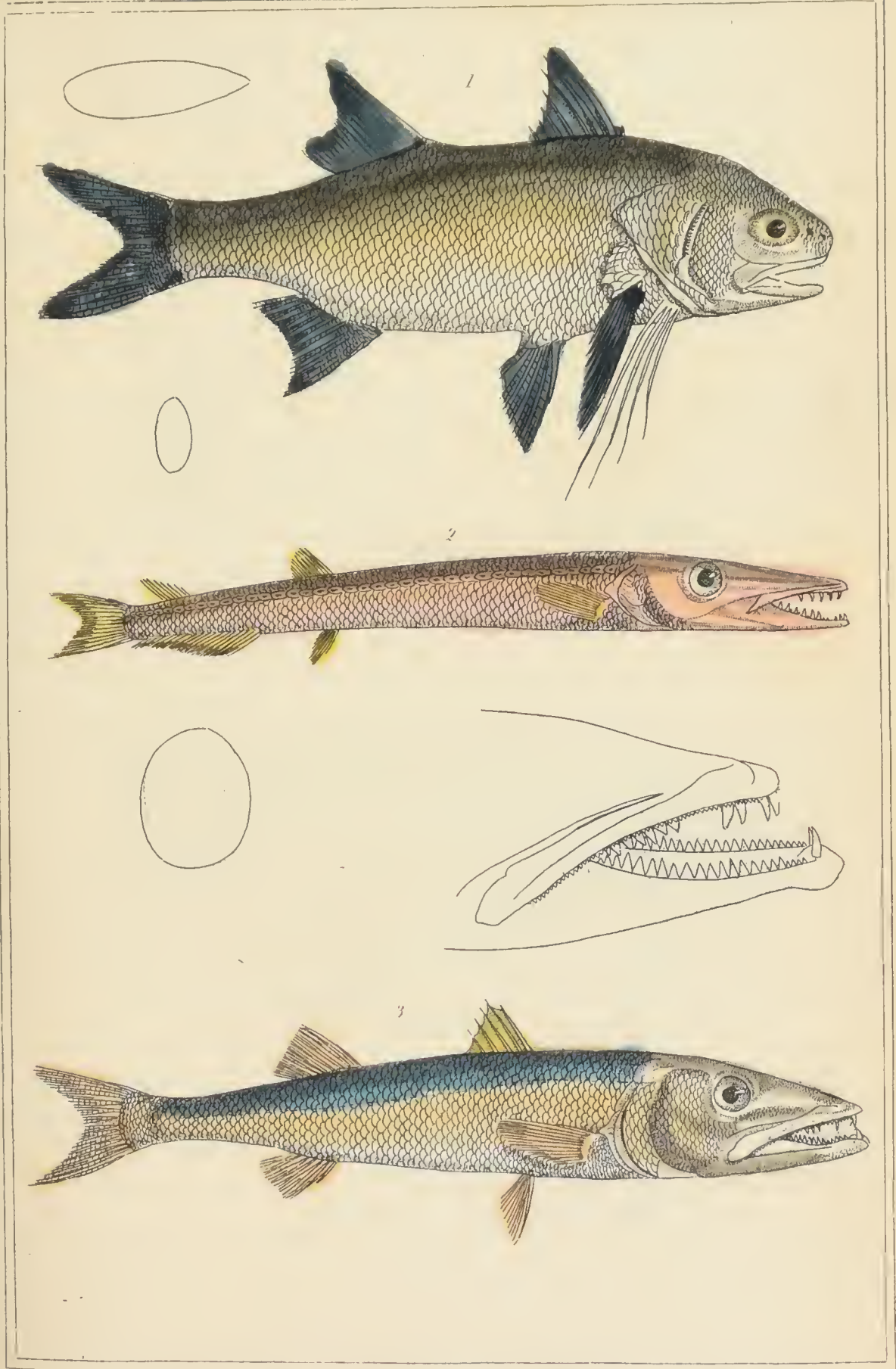
1. *Percis sculinsciata*, n. The half-banded Perch. 2. *Percopis trassanus*, n. The Wolfish. 3. *Uranoscopus urophis*, n. The sea and star eel.



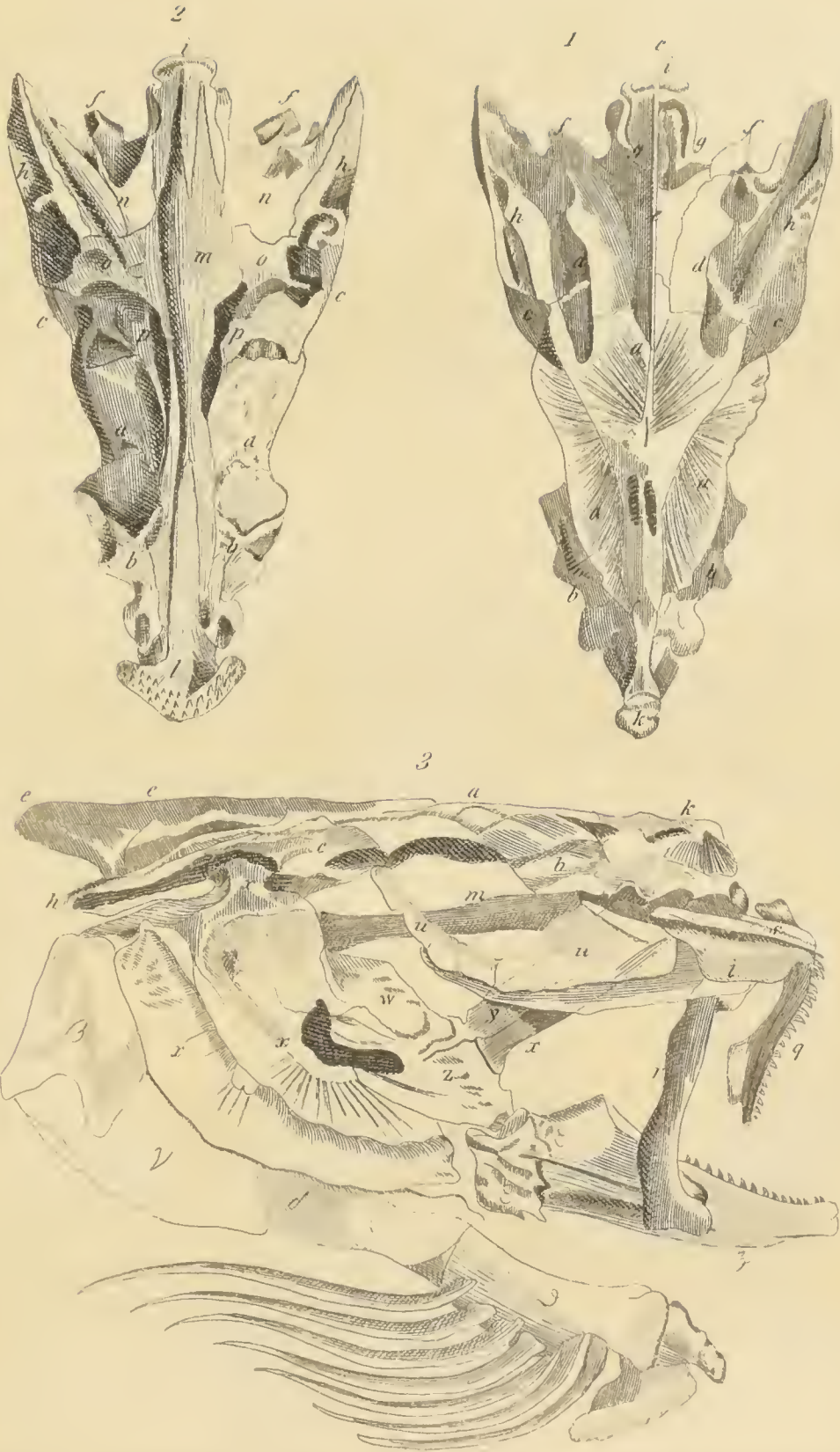
1. *Beryx lineatus* n. 2. *Trachinus radiatus* n. 3. *Pinguipes brasilianus* n.



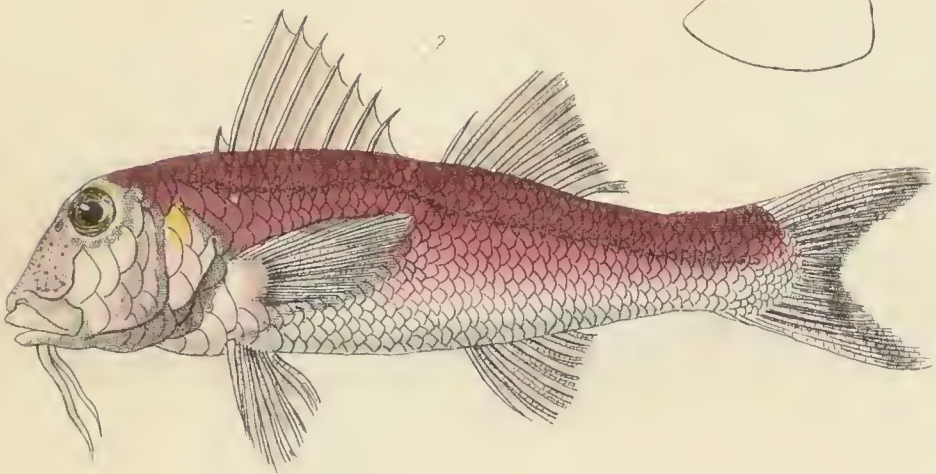
1. *Polyneemus enneactylus*. 2. *Sphyrana vulgaris*. 3. *Paralepis coregonoides* Risso.
 4. *Upeneus luteus*. 5. Head of the *Mullus barbatus*.



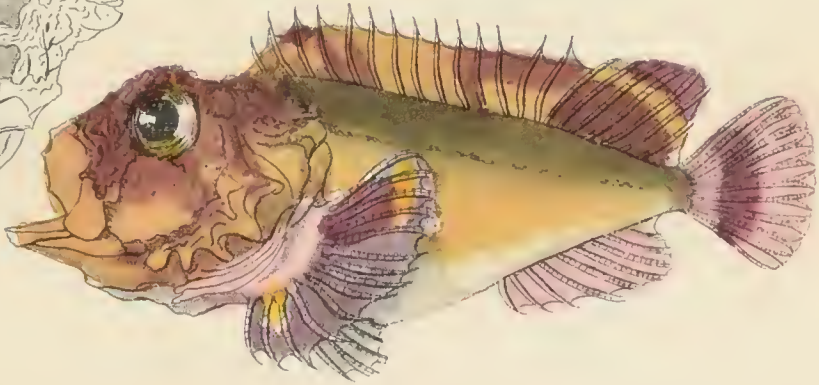
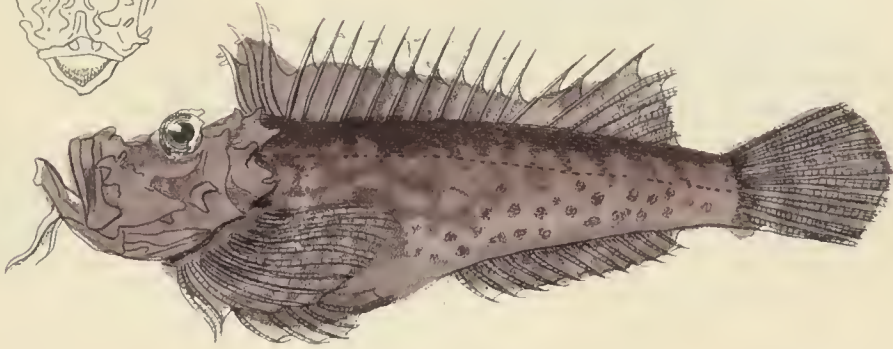
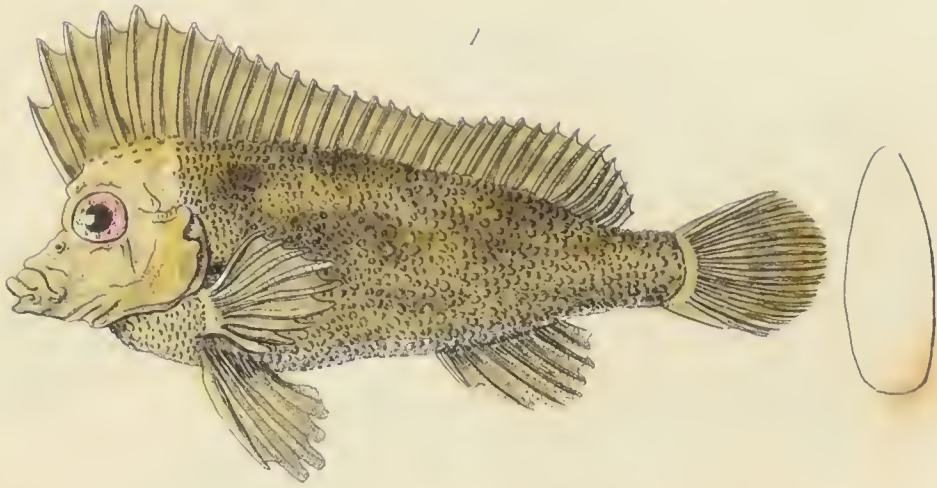
1. *Polynemus quadrifilis* The four filamented Paradise Fish 2. *Paralepis sphaeroides* Risso
 3. *Sphyræna burocauda* Cuv. et Val.



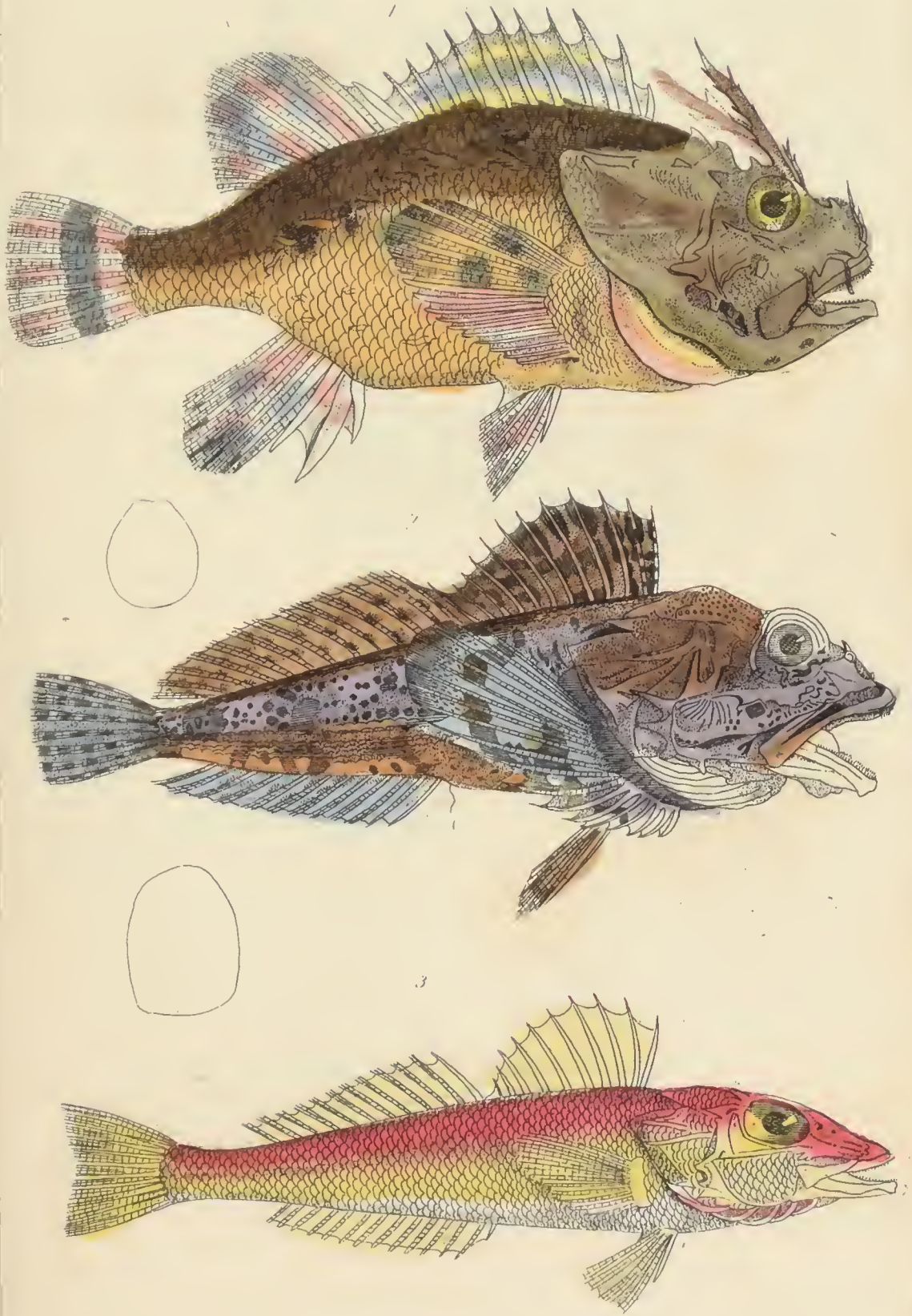
Head of a Cod — *Gadus morhua*. Lat.



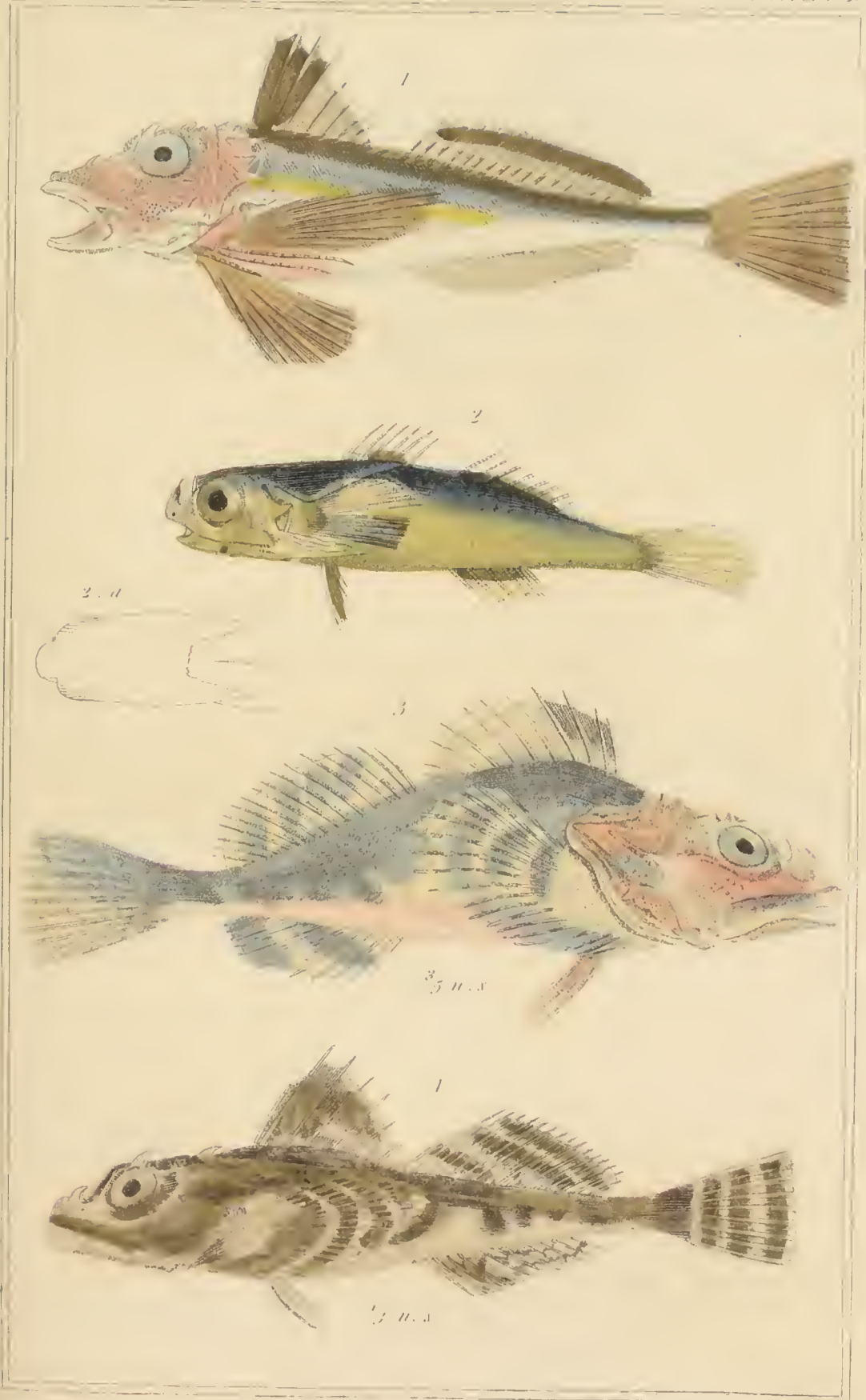
1 *Sillago domina* n. 2 *Mullus barbatus* Linn. 3 *Upeneus Flamingus* n



1 *Agiopus verrucosus* n. 2 *Polor japonicum* n. 3 *Synauceia cressa* nob.

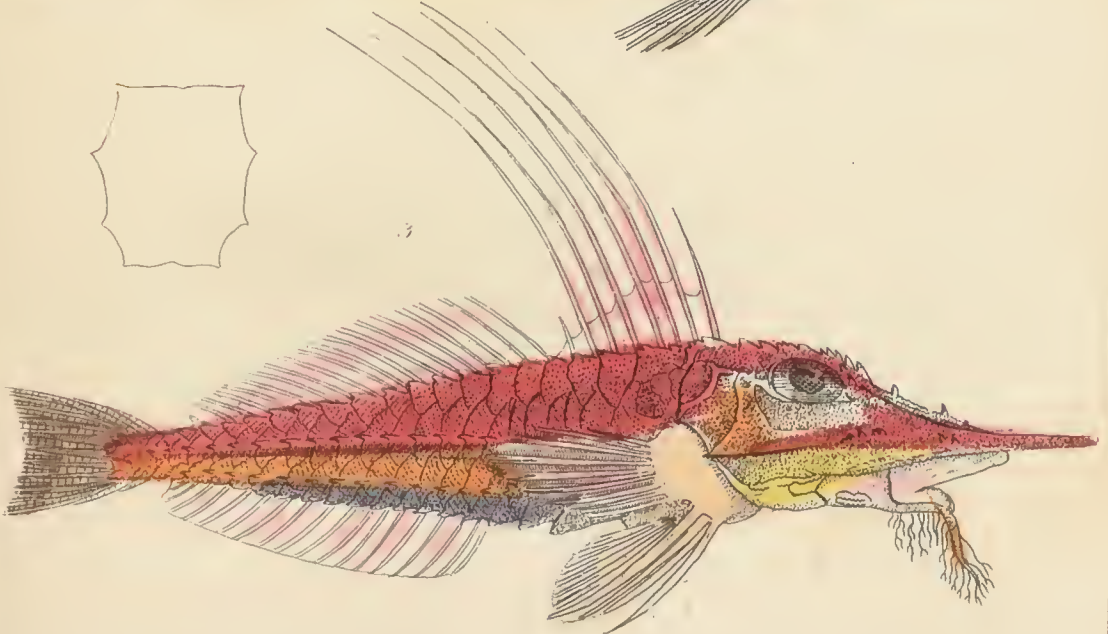
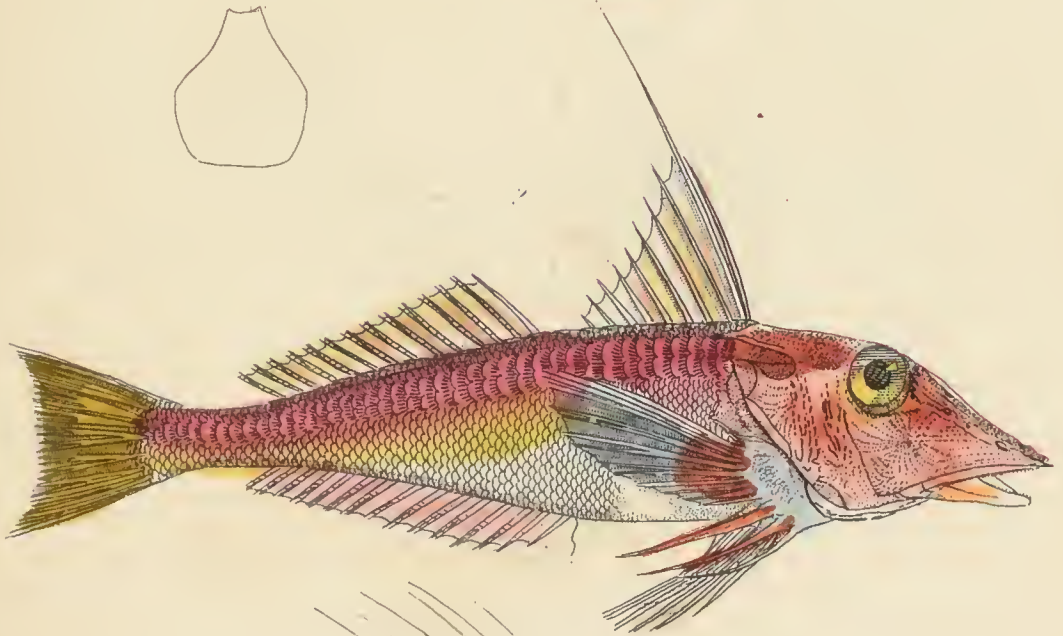
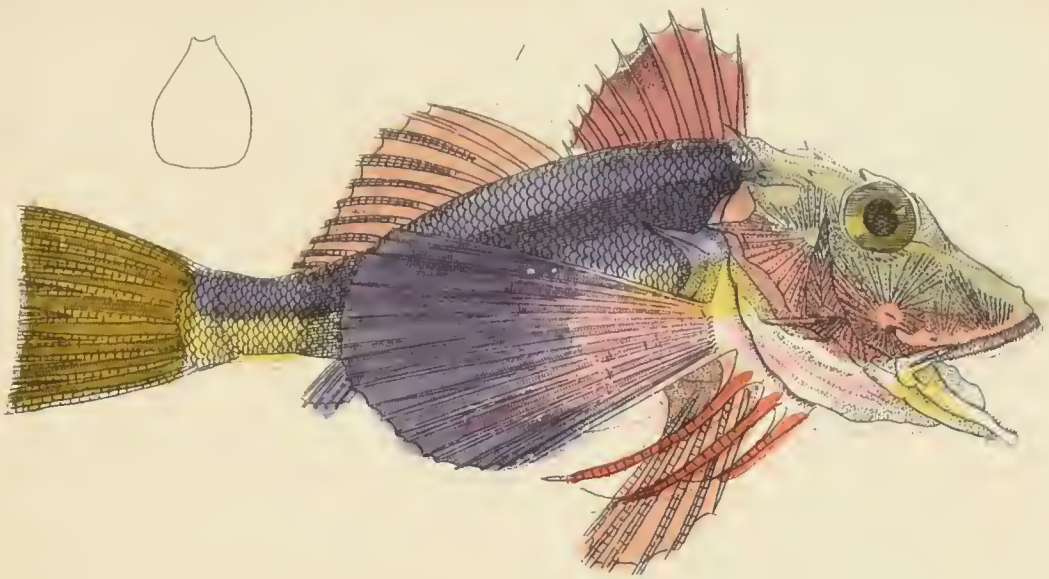


1. *Scorpaena grandicornis* n. 2. *Bombrus japonicus* n. 3. *Hemilepidotus* *litsea* n.



1. *Trigla paciloptera*. Sic. A. liv. 2. *Cephalocanthus spinarella*. liv. 3. *Cottus porosus*. liv.

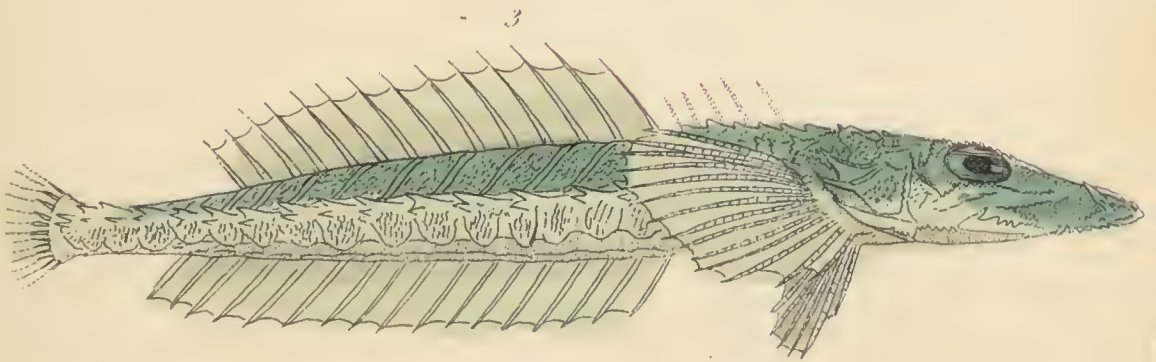
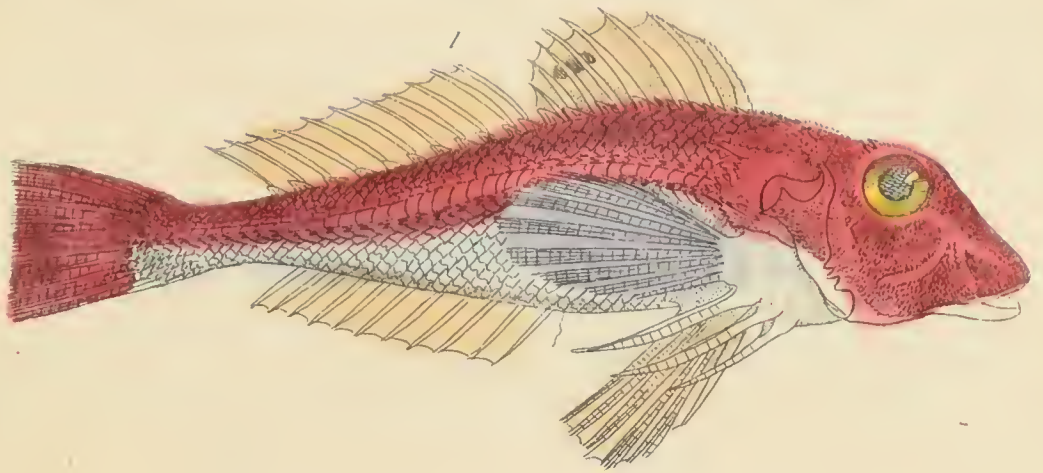
4. *Cottus octodecim spinosus*. liv.



1. *Pinnodus tribulus* nob. 2. *Trigla lucerna* Brinn. 3. *Peristedion adaphractum* Lacép.



1. *Aspidiphorus seqaltensis*. liv. 2. Head of the *Aspidiphorus quadricornis*. liv. 3. *Hemitripterus americanus*. liv. 4. *Hemilepidotus Tilesii*. liv. 5. Head of the *Platycephalus asper*. liv.



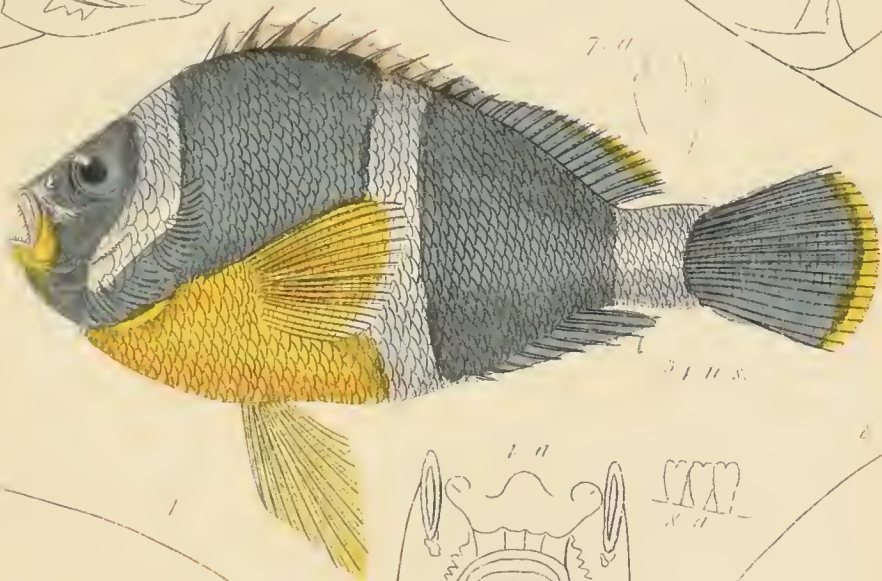
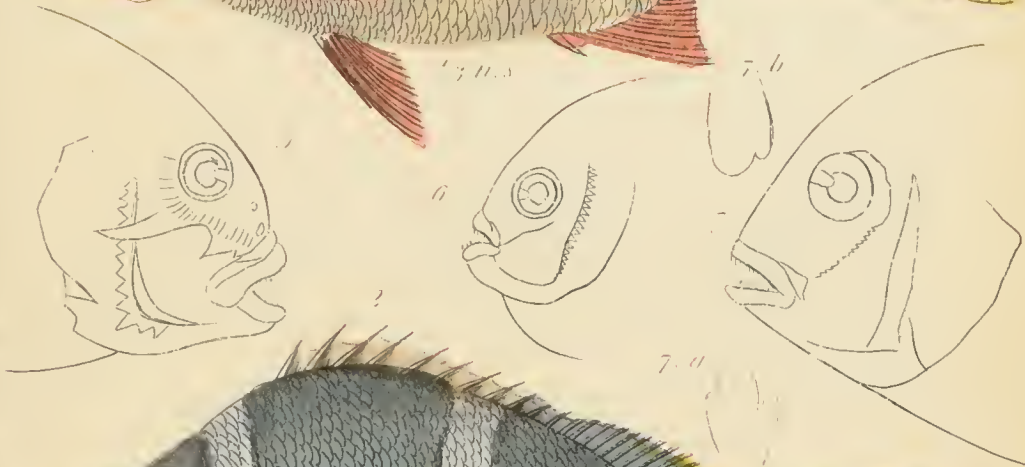
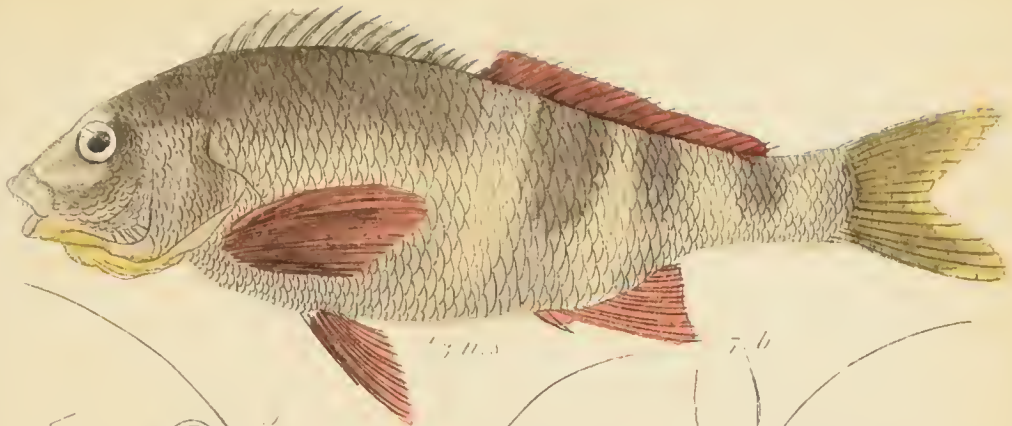
1. *Tingla papilio*, nob. The Butterfly Curmaid! 2. *Cottus bubalis* Faghr. The Bull Head! 3. *Ophichthys Langsdorfi*!



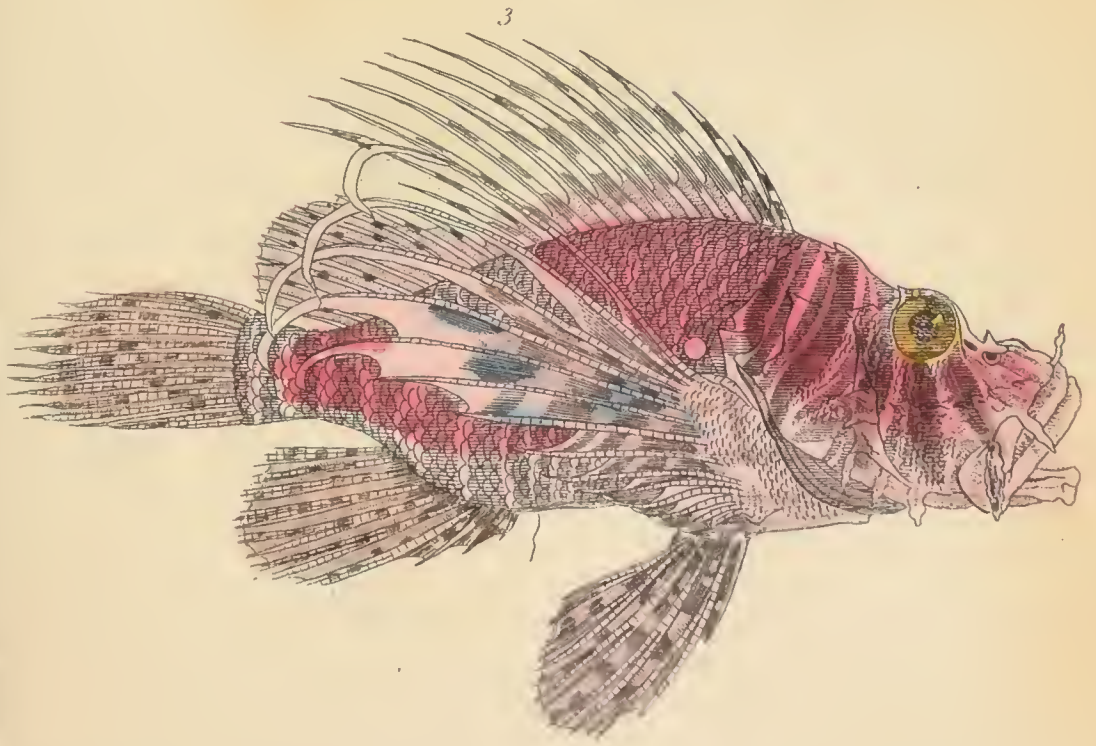
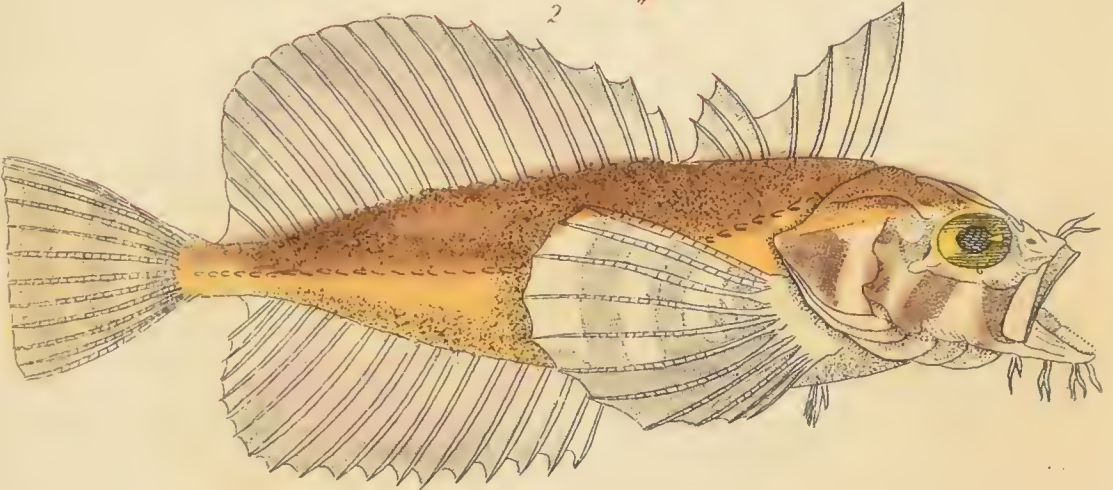
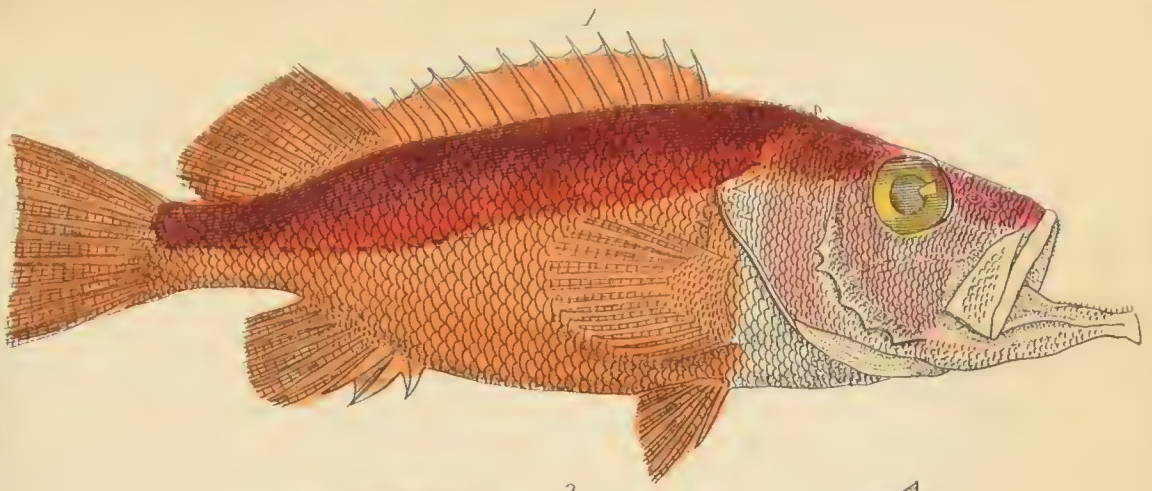
1. *Sciaenops ocellatus*. 2. *Otolithus ruber*. 3. *Otolithus terebinthus*.



1 *Platycephalus grandispinis*. *liv.* 1. a. Thickness of the body towards the Head. 1. b. Thickness of the middle. 2. *Scorpana nesogallica*. *liv.* 3. *Tamaunotus triacanthus*. *liv.*



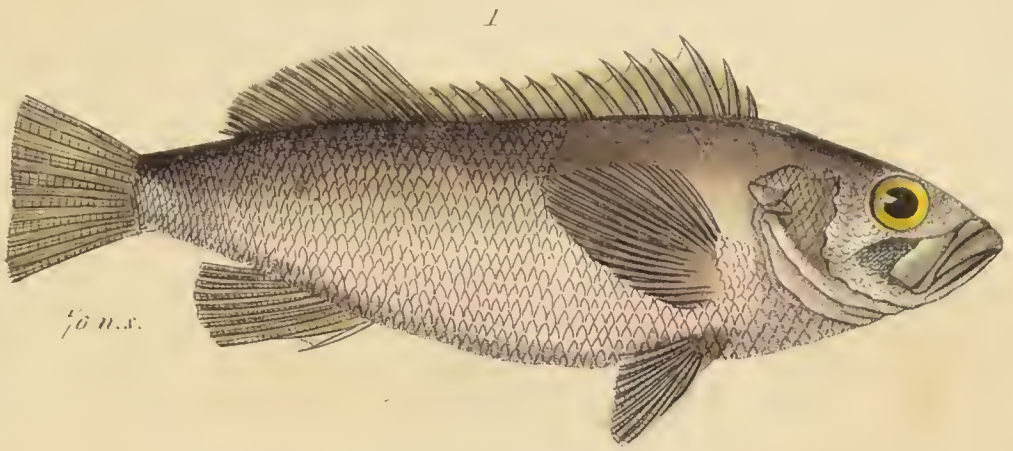
1 *Thalassoma Antonii*. 2 *Amphiprion chrysofasciatus*. 3 *Thalassoma purpuraceum*. 4 Head of the *Thalassoma lyncurium*. 5 Head of the *Thalassoma lineatum*. 6 Head of the *Thalassoma marginatum*. 7 Head of the *Thalassoma fasciatum*. 8 Head of the *Thalassoma lineatum*.



1. *Sebastes norvegicus*, n. 2. *Mespias villosus*, n. 3. *Pterois volitans*, n.



1 *Otolithus quatuorpa* n. 2 *Ancyodon parvipinnis* n. 3 *Corvina semibuctuosa* n.



1. *Sebastes variabilis*. *liv.* 2. *Blepsias trilobus*. *liv.*

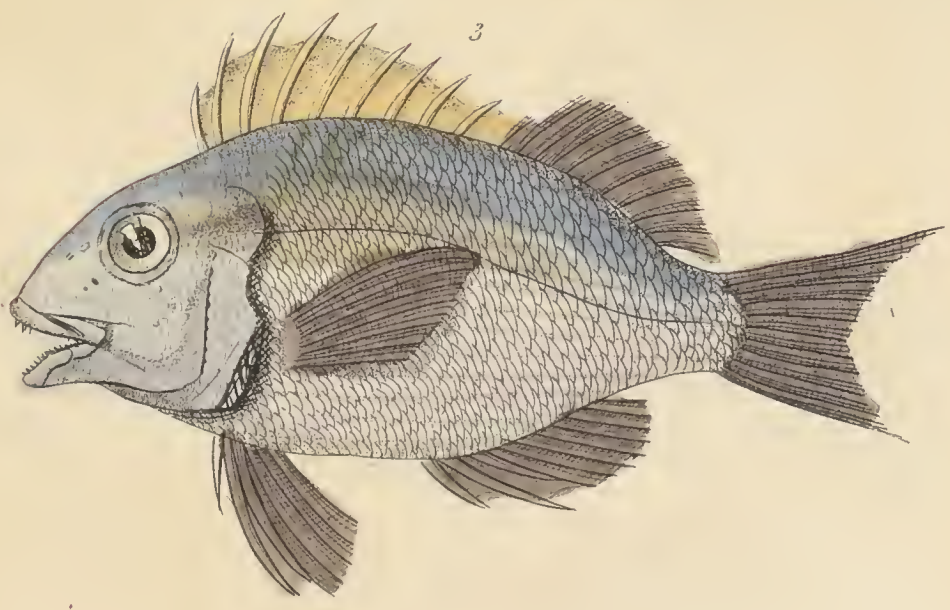
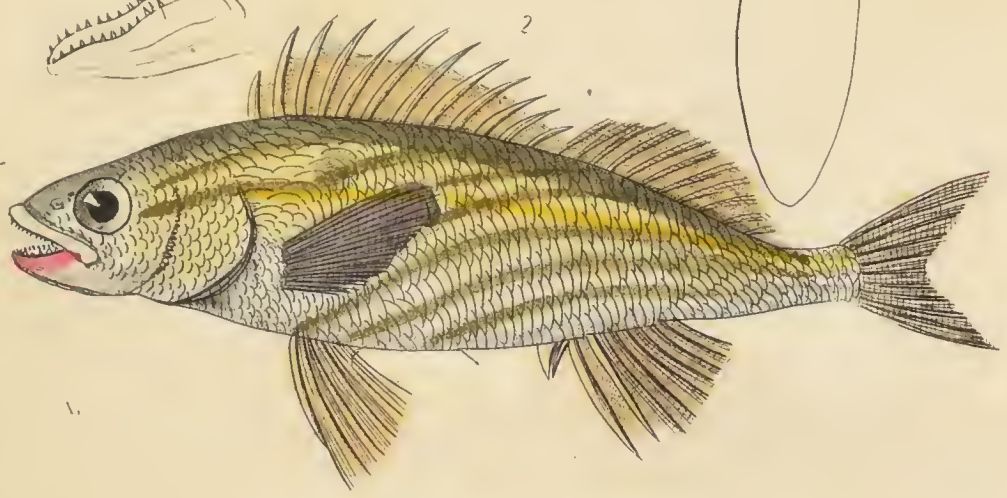
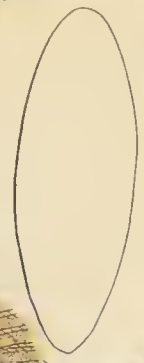
3. *Apistes marmoratus*. *liv.*



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



1. *Eques punctatus* Bl. 2. *Boridia grossidens* n. 3. *Fleginus macerimus* n.

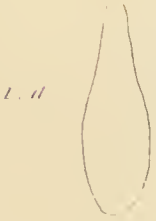
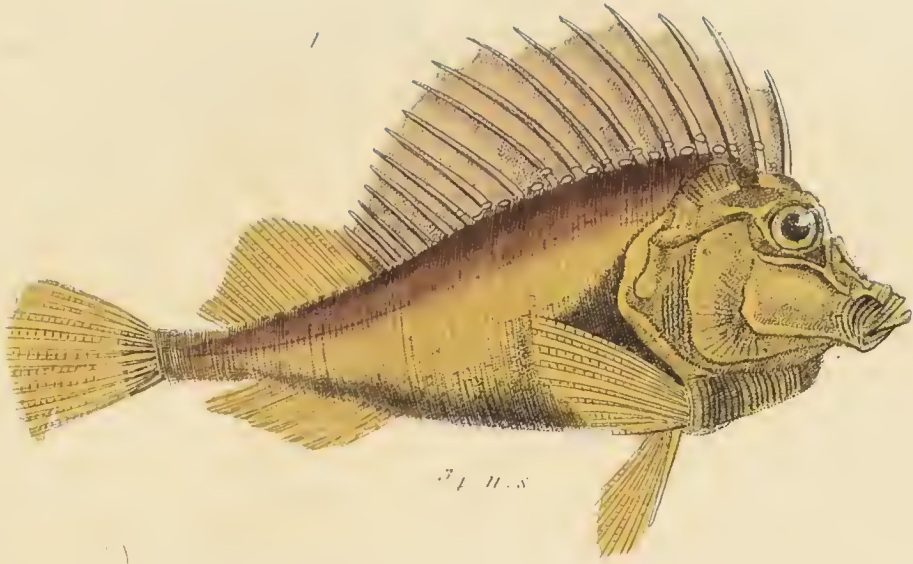


1. *Hamulon quadrilicatum*, n. 2 *Hamulon heterodon*, n. 3. *Pristipoma bilineatum*, n.



1 *Pomadasys semi-inclusus*, 2 & 3 The Brain of the *Sclerocentrus Pinnatus*, 4 *Dascyllus marginatus* Ehr.

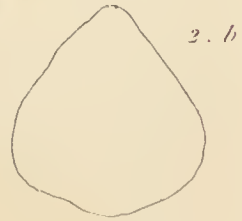
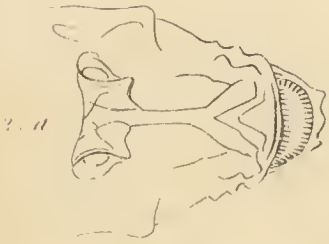




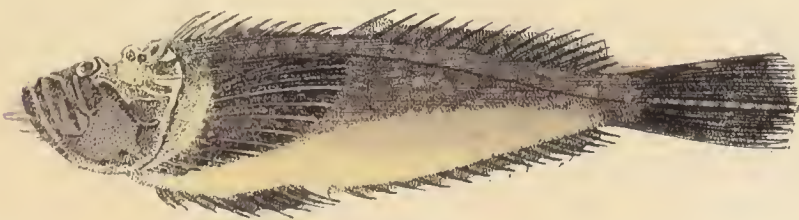
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56 U.S.



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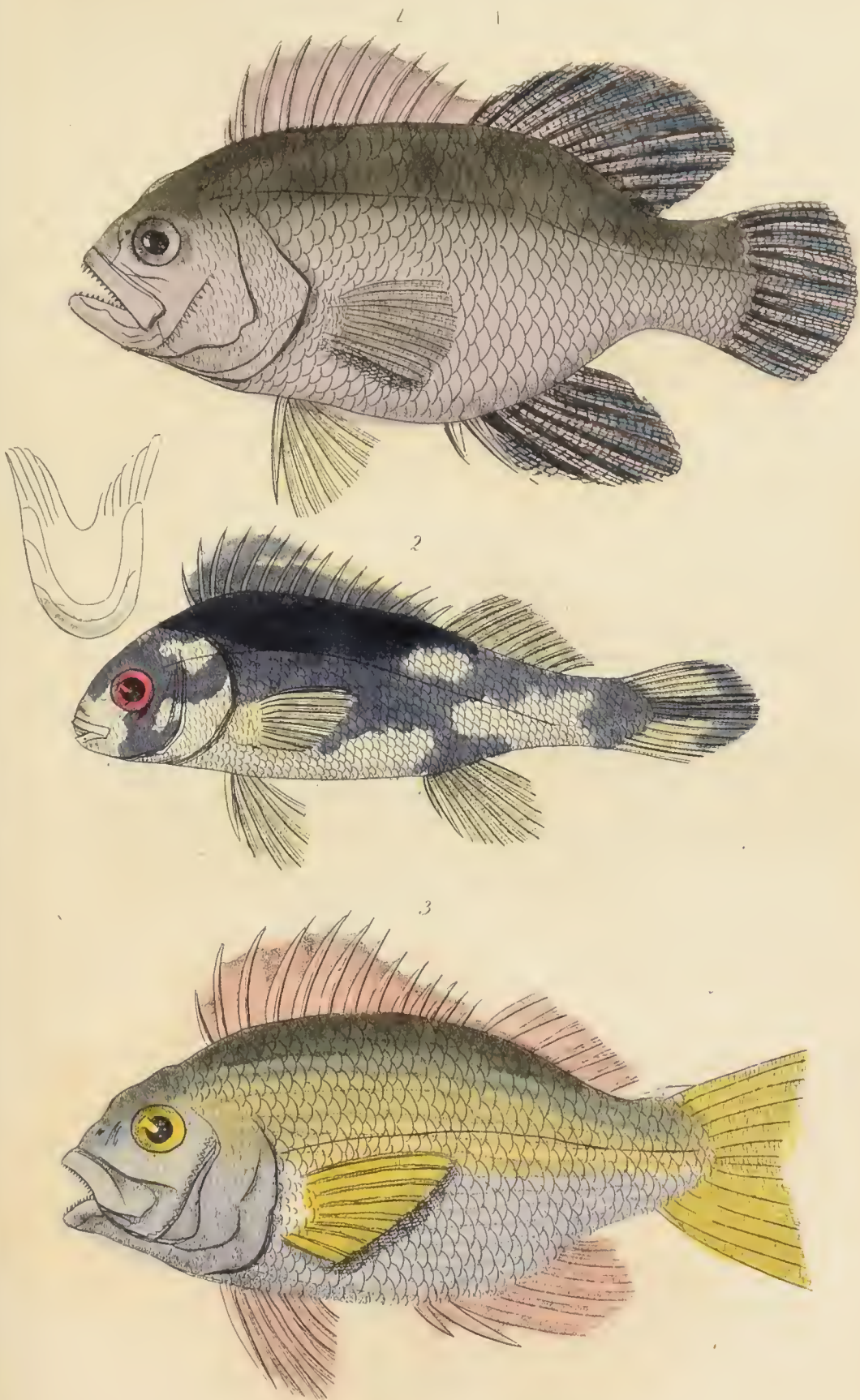


12 U.S.

1. *Agrionotus peruvianus* *liv.* 2. *Pelor maculatum* *liv.*

3. *Synanceya elongata* *liv.*

London: G. Henderson 2, Old Bailey.



1 *Lobotes soumeletus*, n. 2 *Diagramma orientale*, n. 3 *Diagramma castrons*, n.

1



2

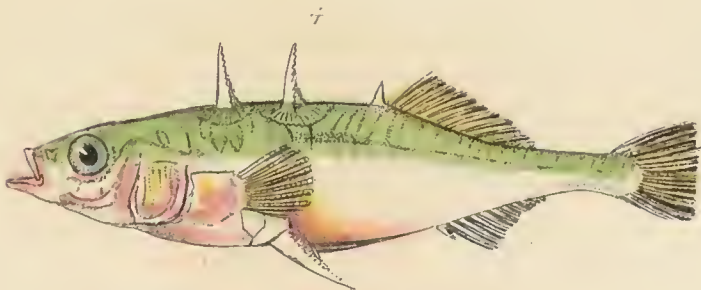
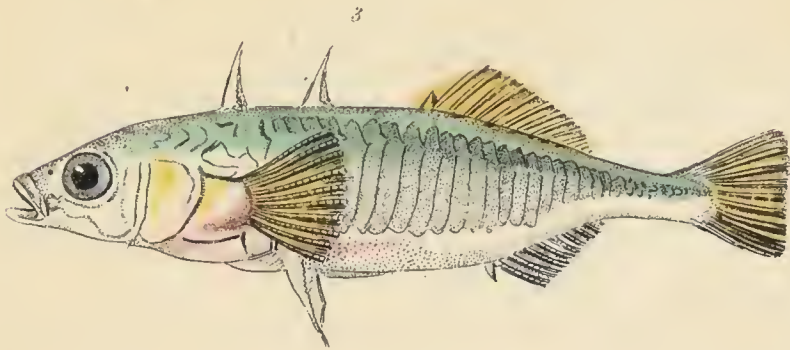
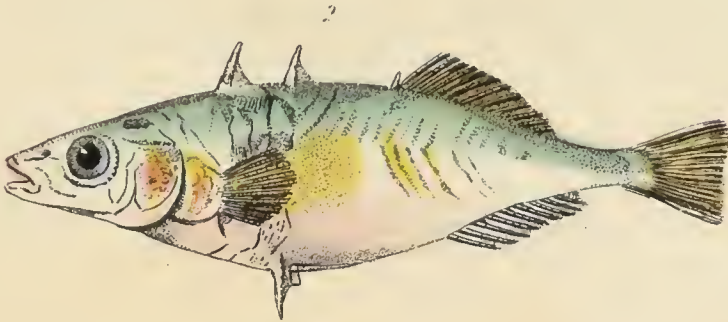
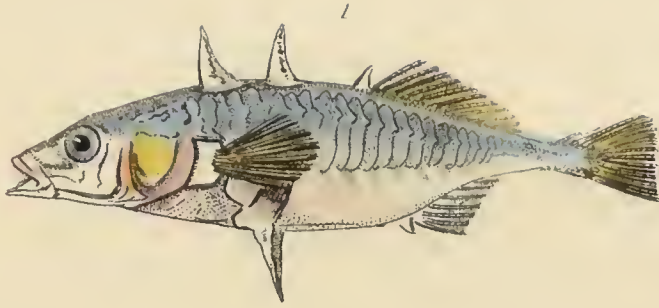


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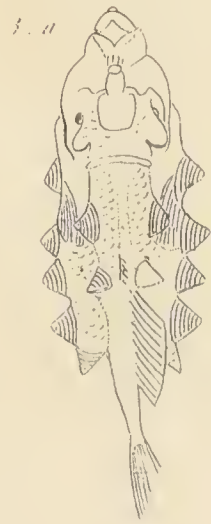
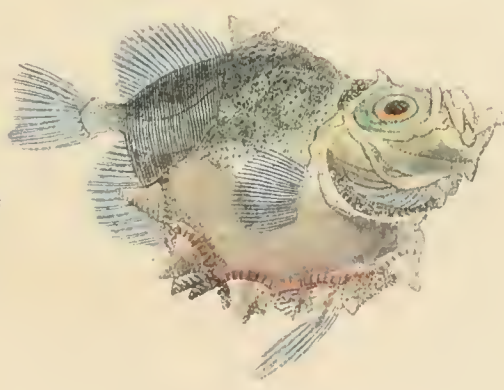


1. *Glyptisodon boruschi* n. 2. *Amphiprion latidorsus* n. 3. *Amphiprion tunicatus* n.



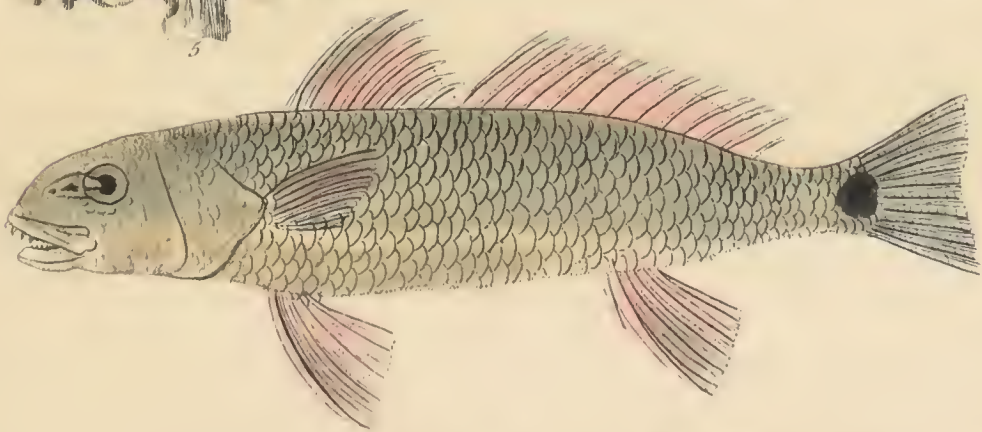
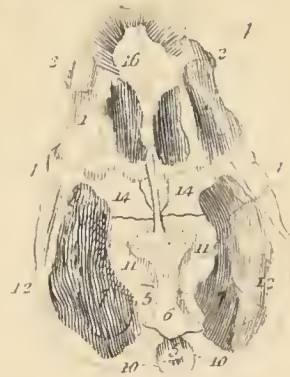
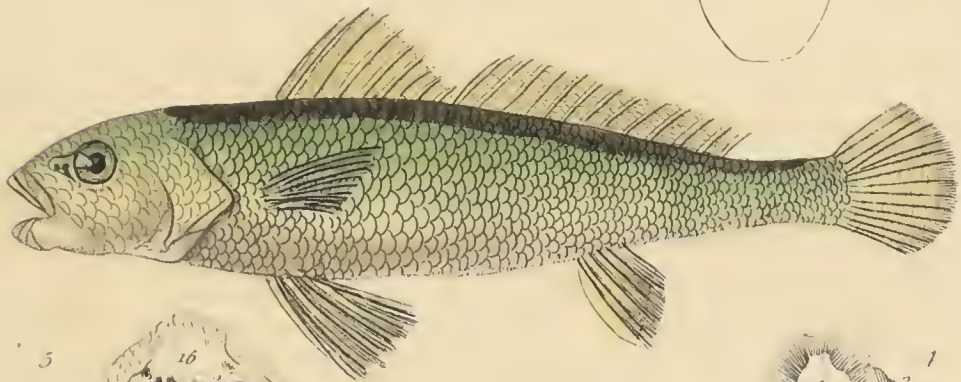
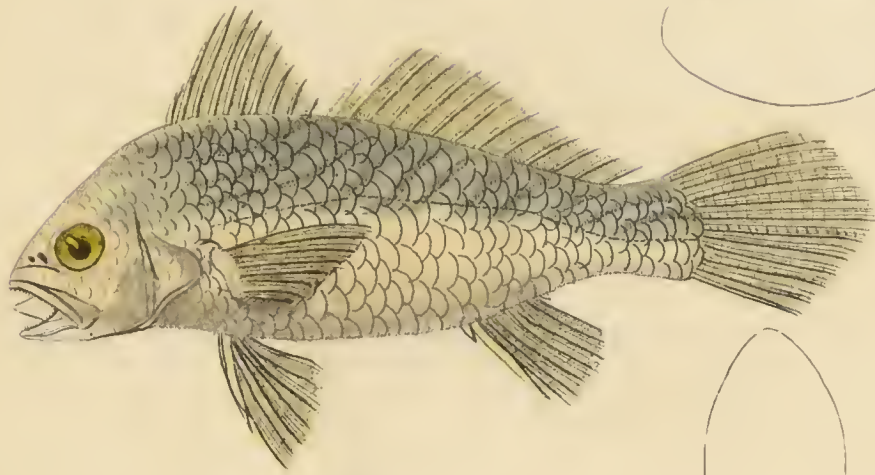


1. *Gasterosteus trachurus*, Cuv. et Val. 2. *Gasterosteus gymnaeus*, Cuv. et Val. 3. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Cuv. et Val. 4. *Gasterosteus leucurus*, Cuv. et Val.



1. *Monocentris japonica* tiv. 2. *Gasterosteus brachycentrus* tiv.

3. *Oreosoma reniferum* tiv.



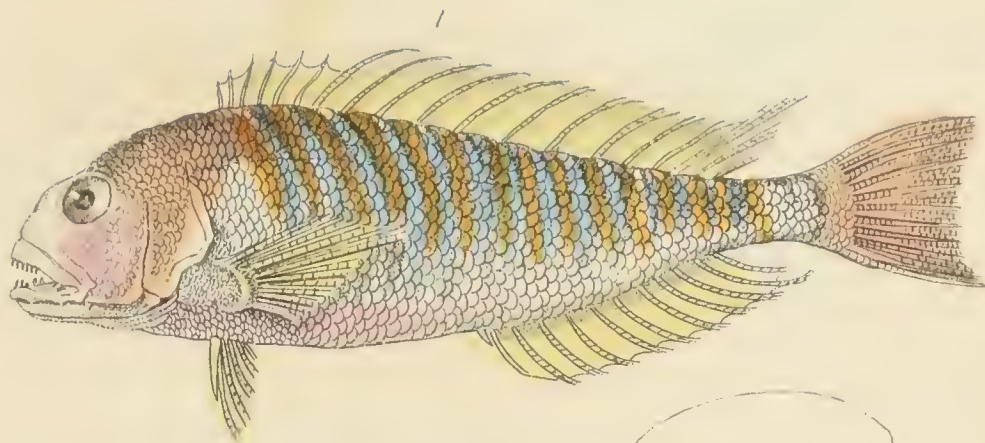
1. *Larimus breviceps*. Nob. (The *Larimus*) 2. *Lepipternis francisci*. Nob. The *Leptoptere* of the Island of St. Francis 3. *Corvina ocellata*. Nob. The *Spotted Corvina*
 4. Anatomical details of the Brain of the *Anabas sennal*. 5. Anatomical details of the Brain of the *Ophicephale*.
 London. G. Henderson. 2. Old Bailey



1. *Pogonias fasciatus* n. The Banded Pogonias. 2. *Umbriina ceroides* n. 3. *Micropogon lineatus* n.



1. *Mena vomerina* Nob. 2. *Boops calpa* Nob. 3. *Aphareus caruleus* 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.

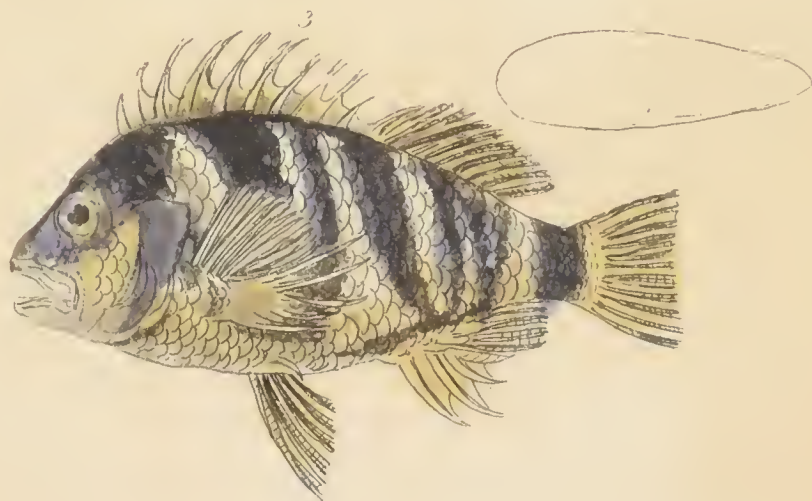


1 *Latibis dolatus* n. 2 *Cheilodactylus zonatus* n. 3 *Macquaria australasica* n.

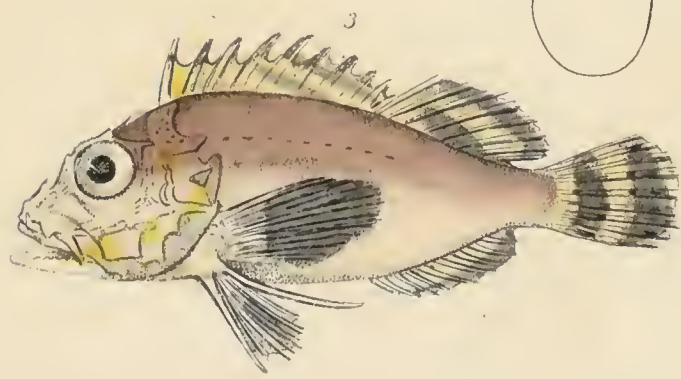
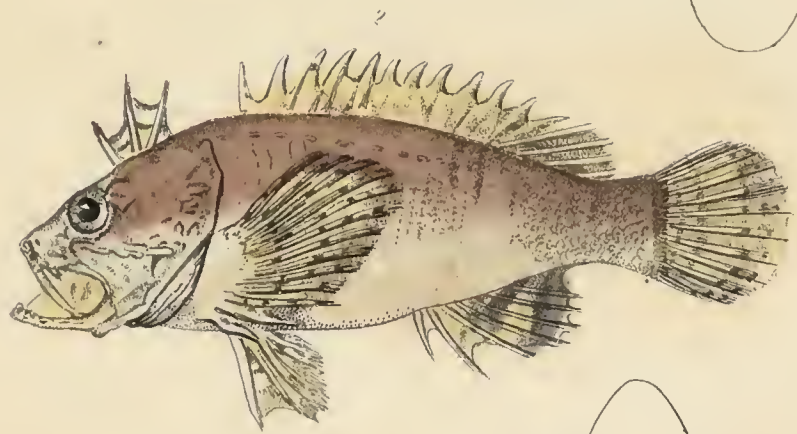
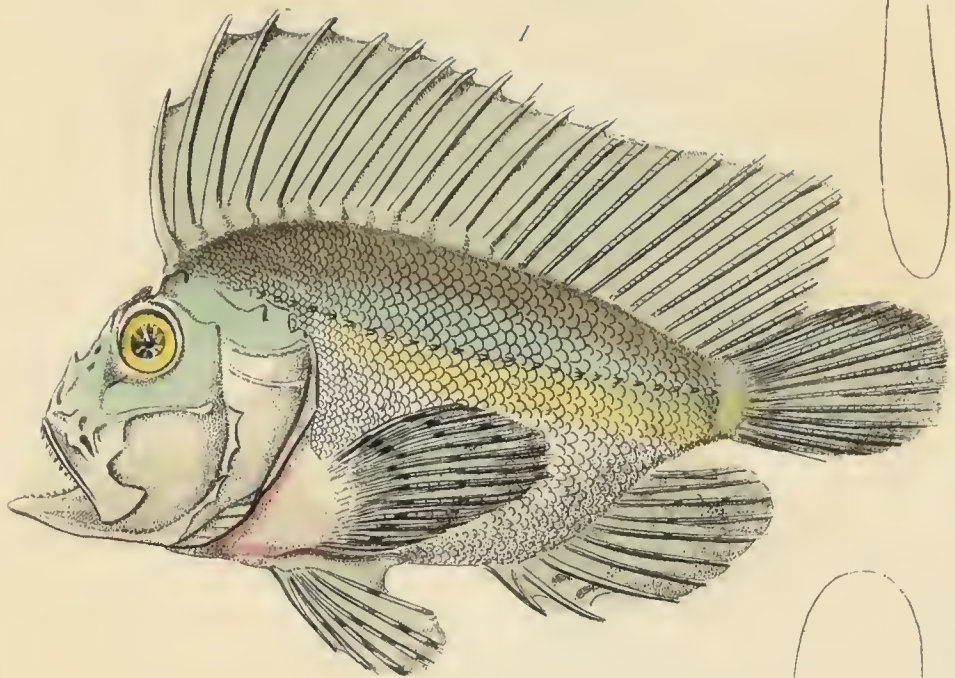


1. *Apsilus fuscus*, n. 2. *Chaetodon strigatus*, Laxg. 3. *Chaetodon reticulatus*.





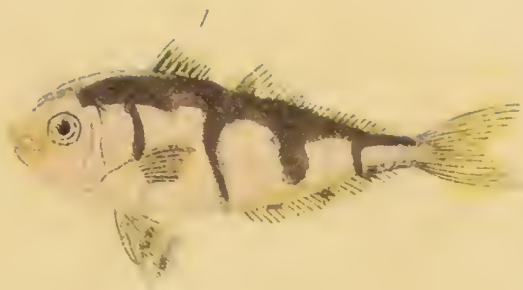
1. *Contraculus spiroides* 2. *Rypucus arenatus* 3. *Cirrhites fasciatus*



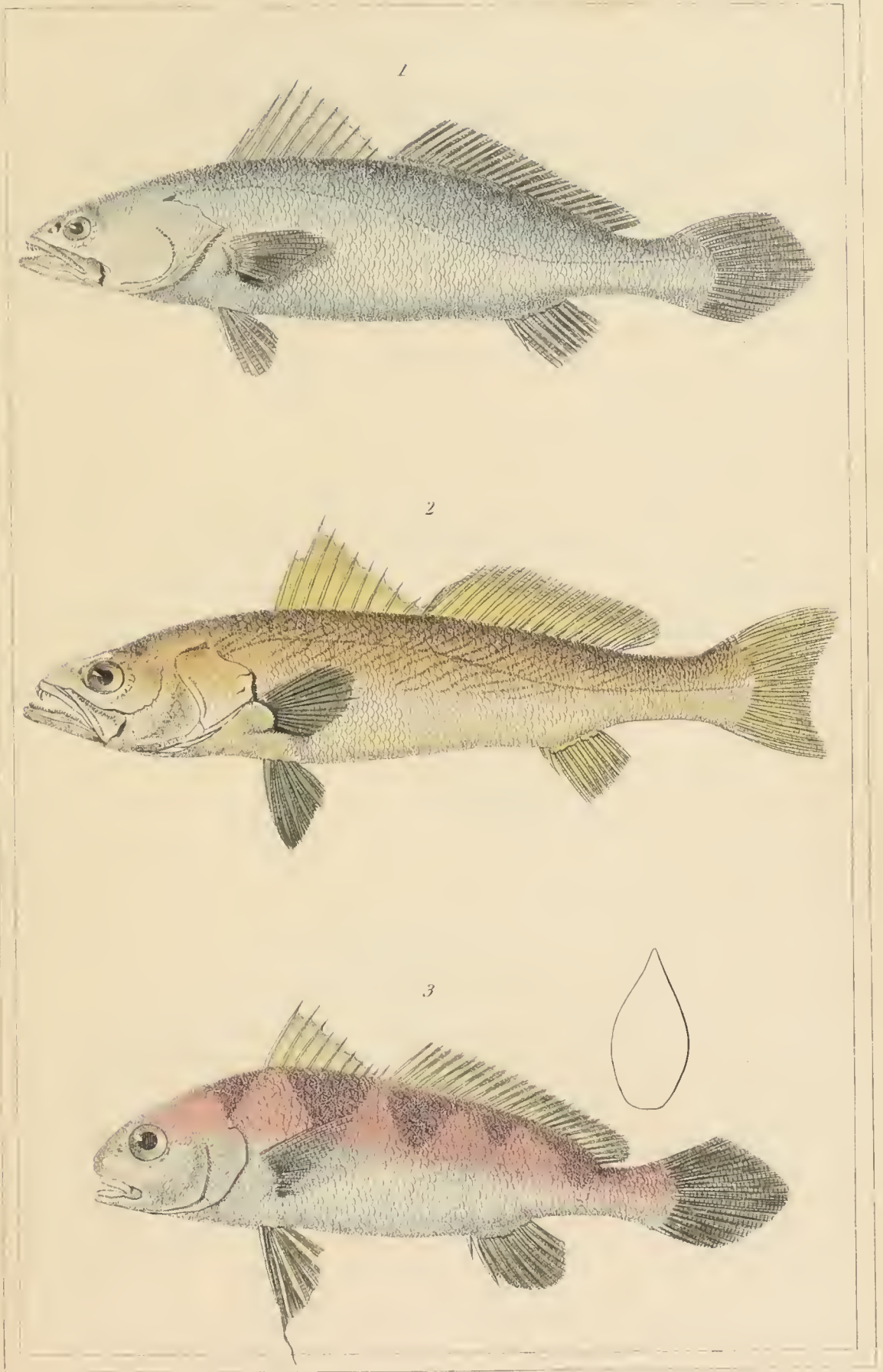
1 *Tamaniotus bicinctus* Lacép. 2 *Apistus trachinoides* 3 *Apistus microdactylus* n



1. *Sciama aquila*. 2. *Corvina fusca*. 3. *Johannis senegalensis*. 4. Head of the *Otolithus ruber*
 5. Head of the *Ancylodon parvipinnis*. 6. Head of the *Umbrina coroides*. 7. Head of the *Pogonius fasciatus*



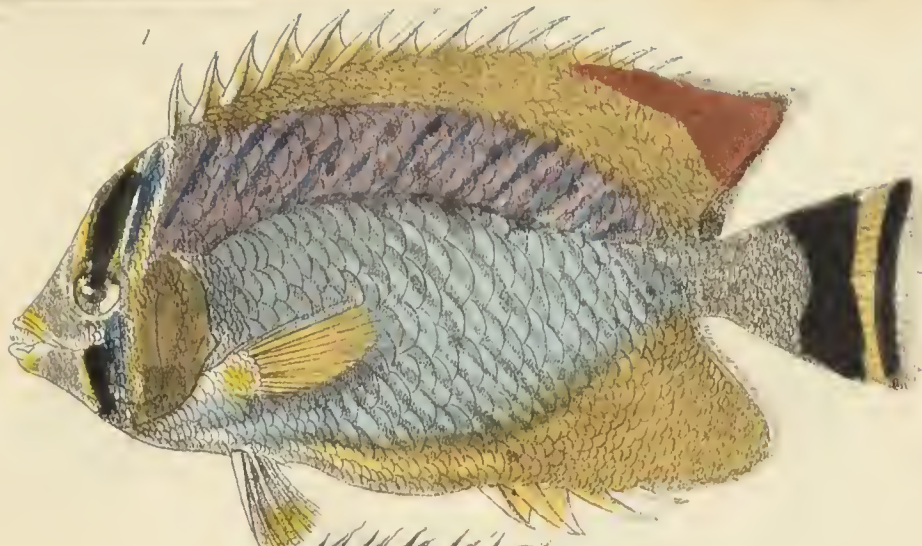
1. *Soleus* 1. *Perca*. 2. *Al. Al.* 3. *Caranx boops*. The false Mackerel or Carranid
3. Sciaenops ocellatus. The Egyptian Salt. Cuvier's Ichthyology, Vol. 2 page 210



1. *Otolithus taroc*. Nob. 2. *Otolithus guttucupa*. Nob. (*The Striped Otolithe*)
3. *Corvina lobata*. Nob.

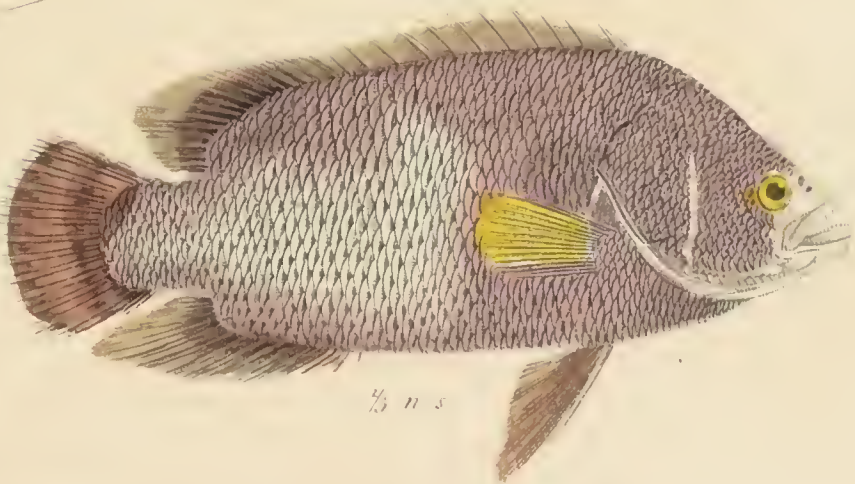


1. *Chelodactylus carponensis* n. 2. *Scolopsides lycogenis* n. 3. *Diagramma guthriei* n.

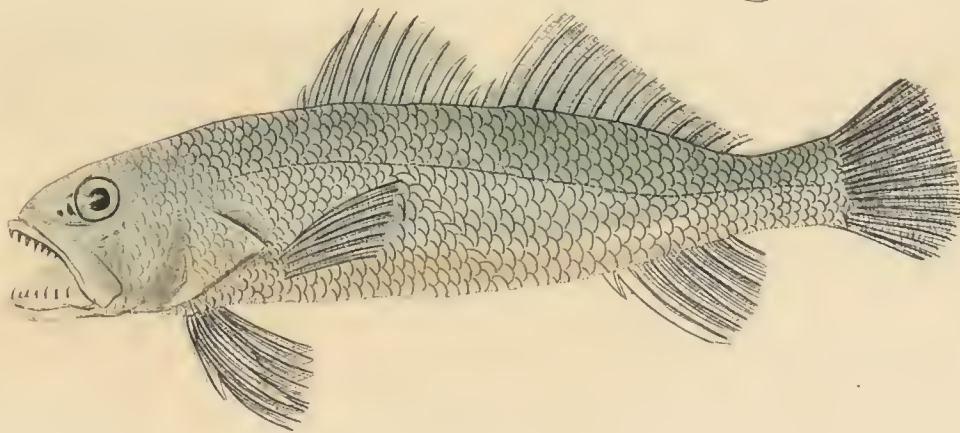
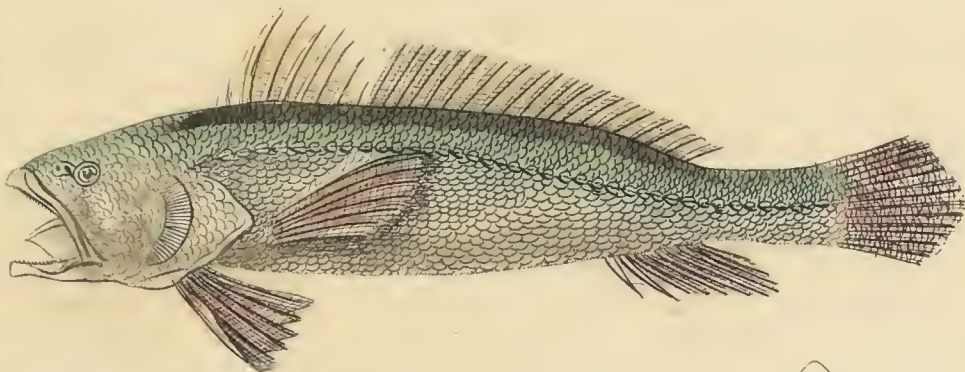


1 *Chaetodon strigatus* Sol. 2 *Chaetodon lunula* n. 3 *Chaetodon ephippium* n.

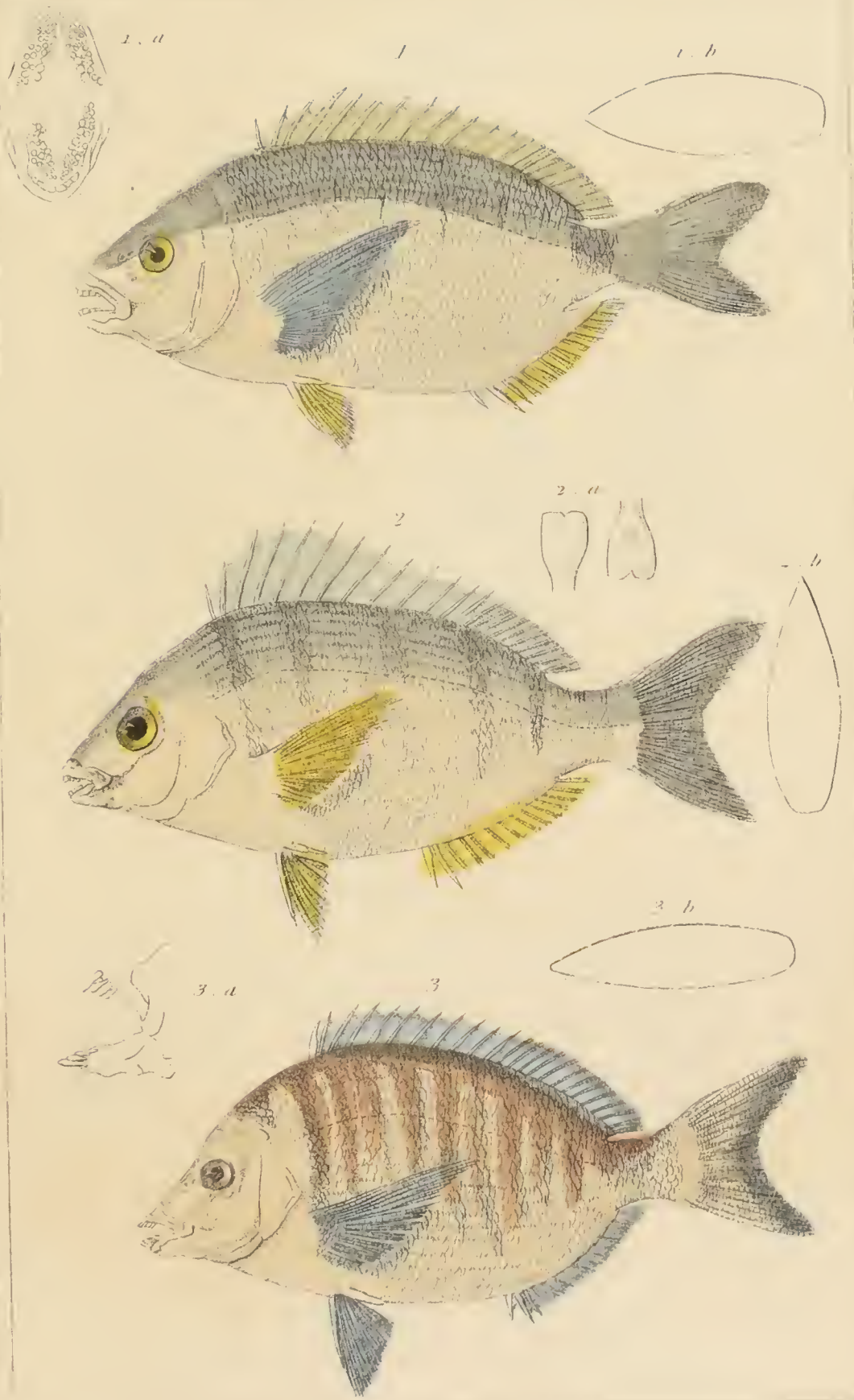




1 *Eques balteatus* 2 *Lobates cretae* 3 Head of the *Hemulon heterodon* 4 Head of the *Pristipoma bilineatum* 5 Head of the *Diagramma orientale*.



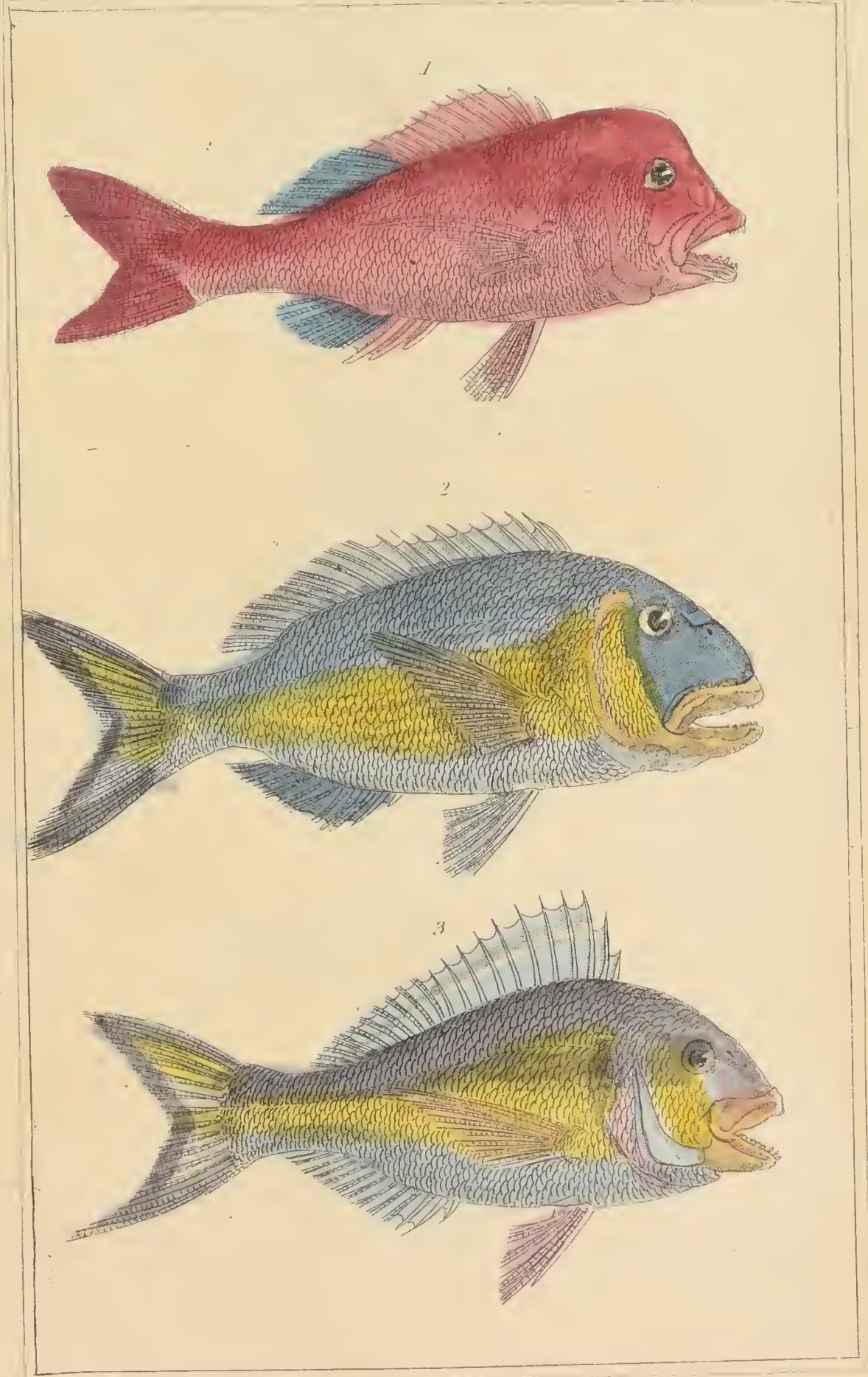
1. *Leiostomus xanthurus*, Nob. or *Johannes humeralis*, Lin. 2. *Nebris micropterus*, Nob. (The small eyed *Nebris*) 3. *Corvina dentata*, Nob. (The many tooth *Corvina*)



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

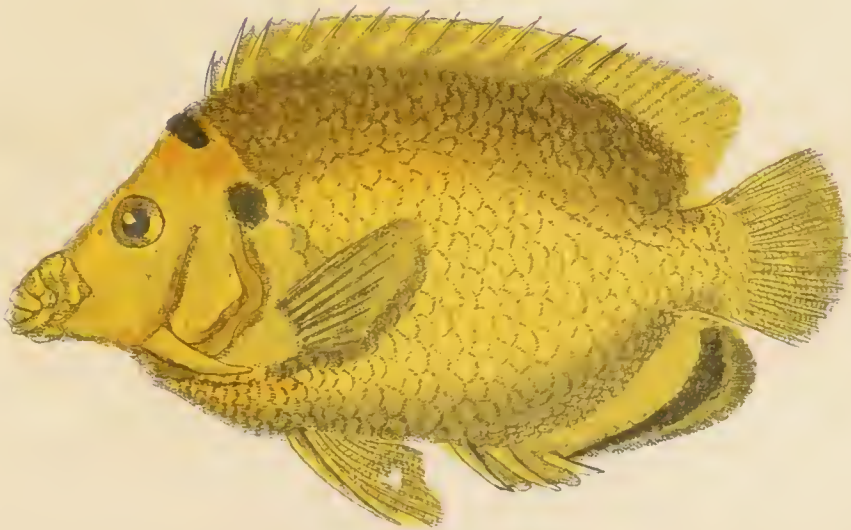
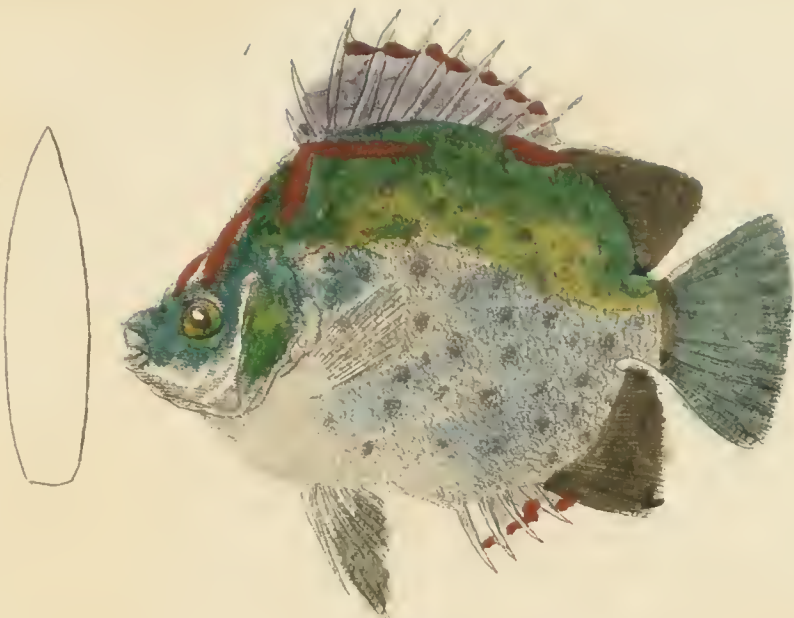


1. *Zauchus cornutus*, 2. *Hemiochus menecrocy*, n.

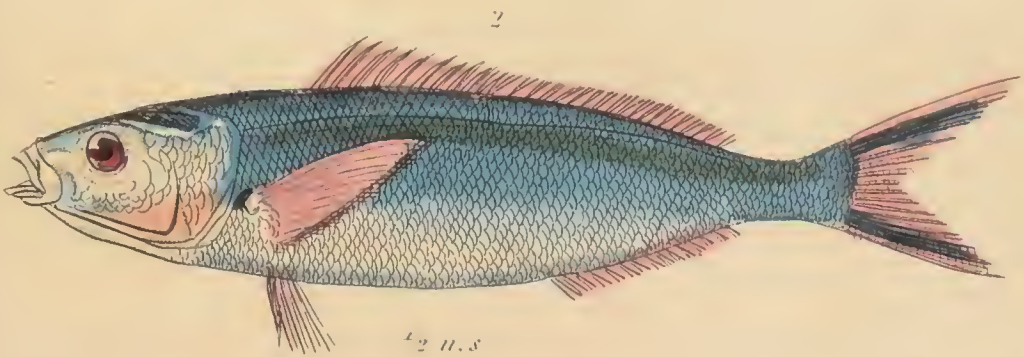
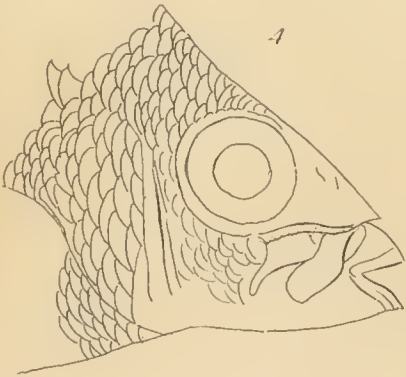
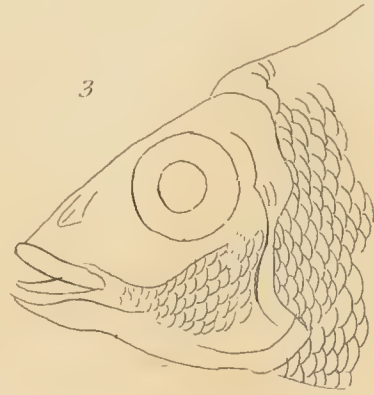
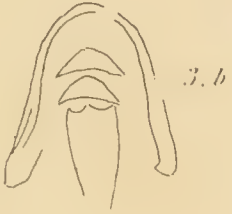
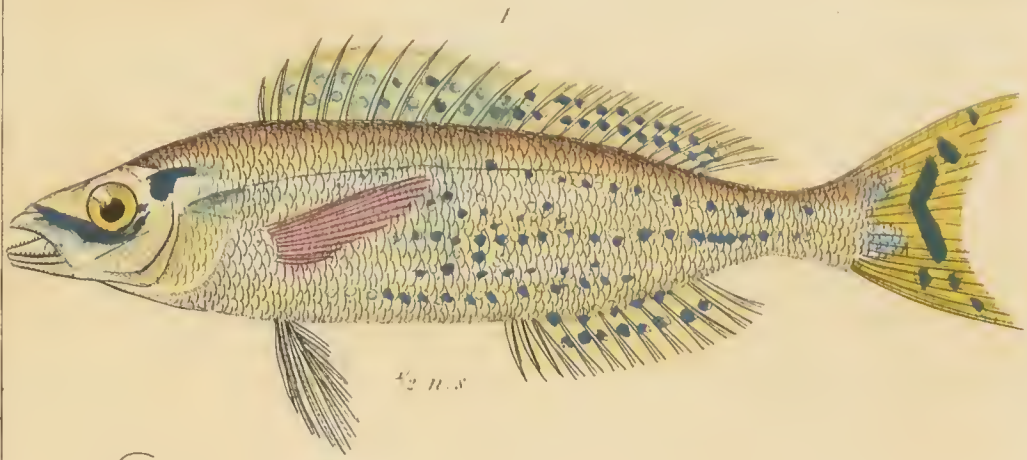


1. *Chrysophrys gibbiceps* Nob. 2. *Chrysophrys crassirostris* Nob.
3. *Chrysophrys auratus* Nob.

London: G. Henderson 2, Old Bailey.



1 *Scatophagus ornatus* n. 2. *Taurichthys varius* n. 3. *Holacanthus trimaculatus* n.



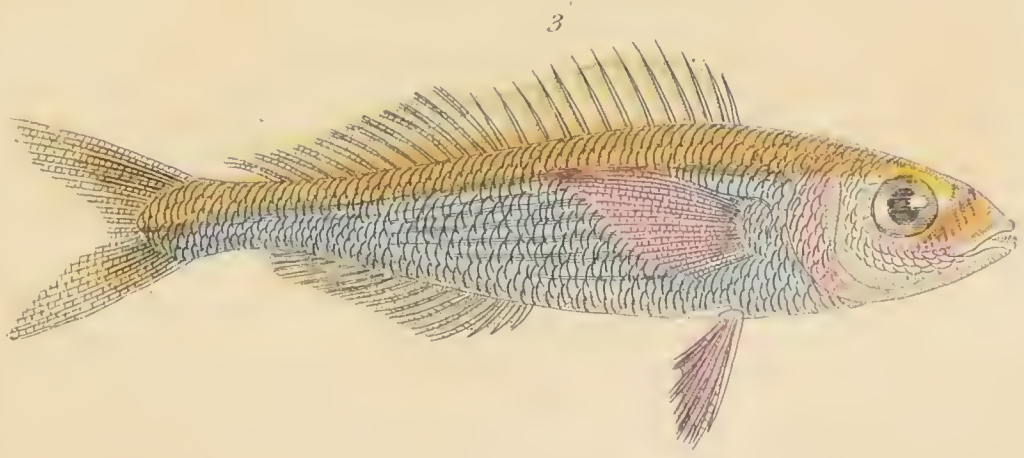
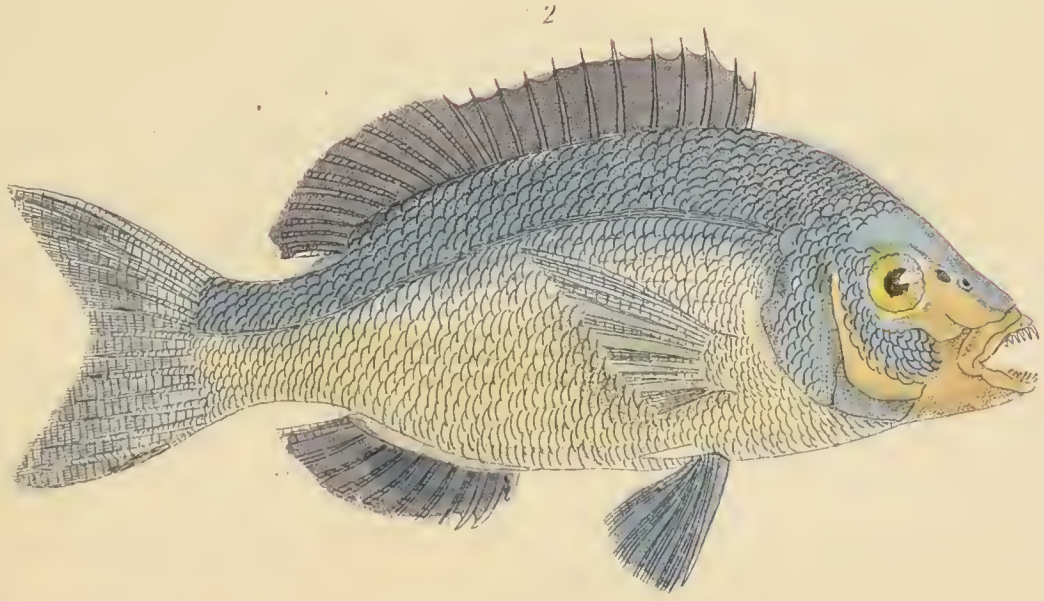
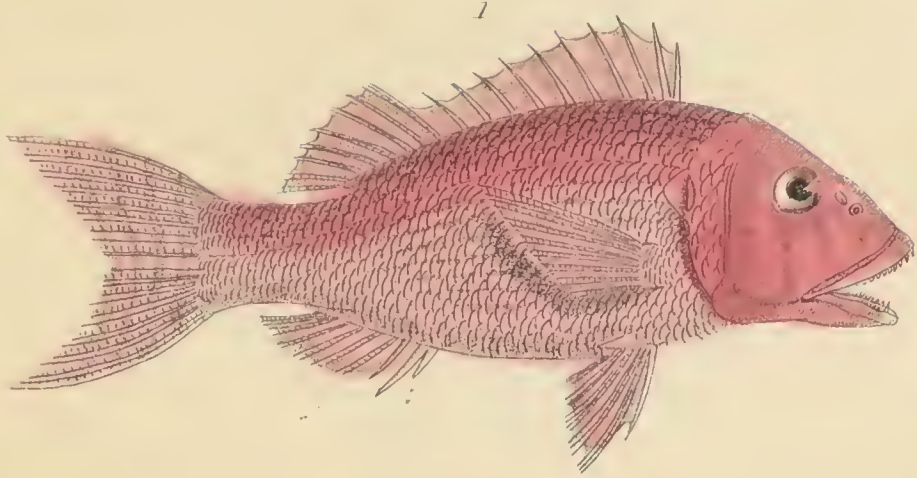
1. *Sinaris alcedo*. (The blue spotted Perce) 2. *Coesio tile. civ.* 3. *Magna venteriana. civ.* (Venter Mendole)

4. *Geves Phuntieri. civ.*



1 *Pagellus lithophilus* Seb. 2 *Pagellus erythrinus* Seb. 'The Panel'

3 *Pagellus calinuss* Seb.

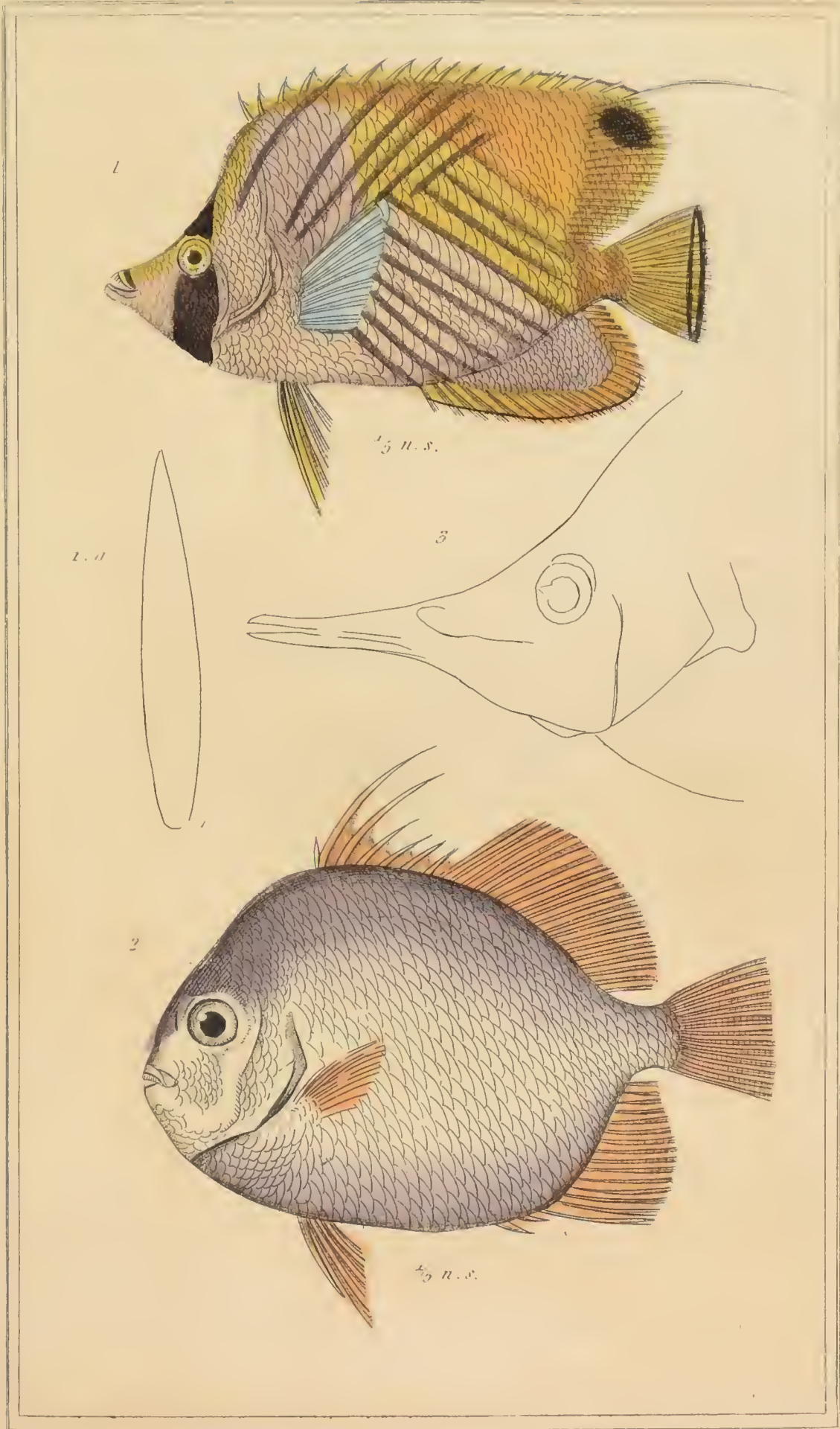


1. *Lethyrnus genivittatus*. Nob. 2. *Cantharus vulgaris*. Nob.

3. *Boops vulgaris*. Nob.



1. *Holacanthus semicirculatus* n. 2. *Holacanthus l. maculatus* n. sp. 3. *Pomacanthus angulatus* n.

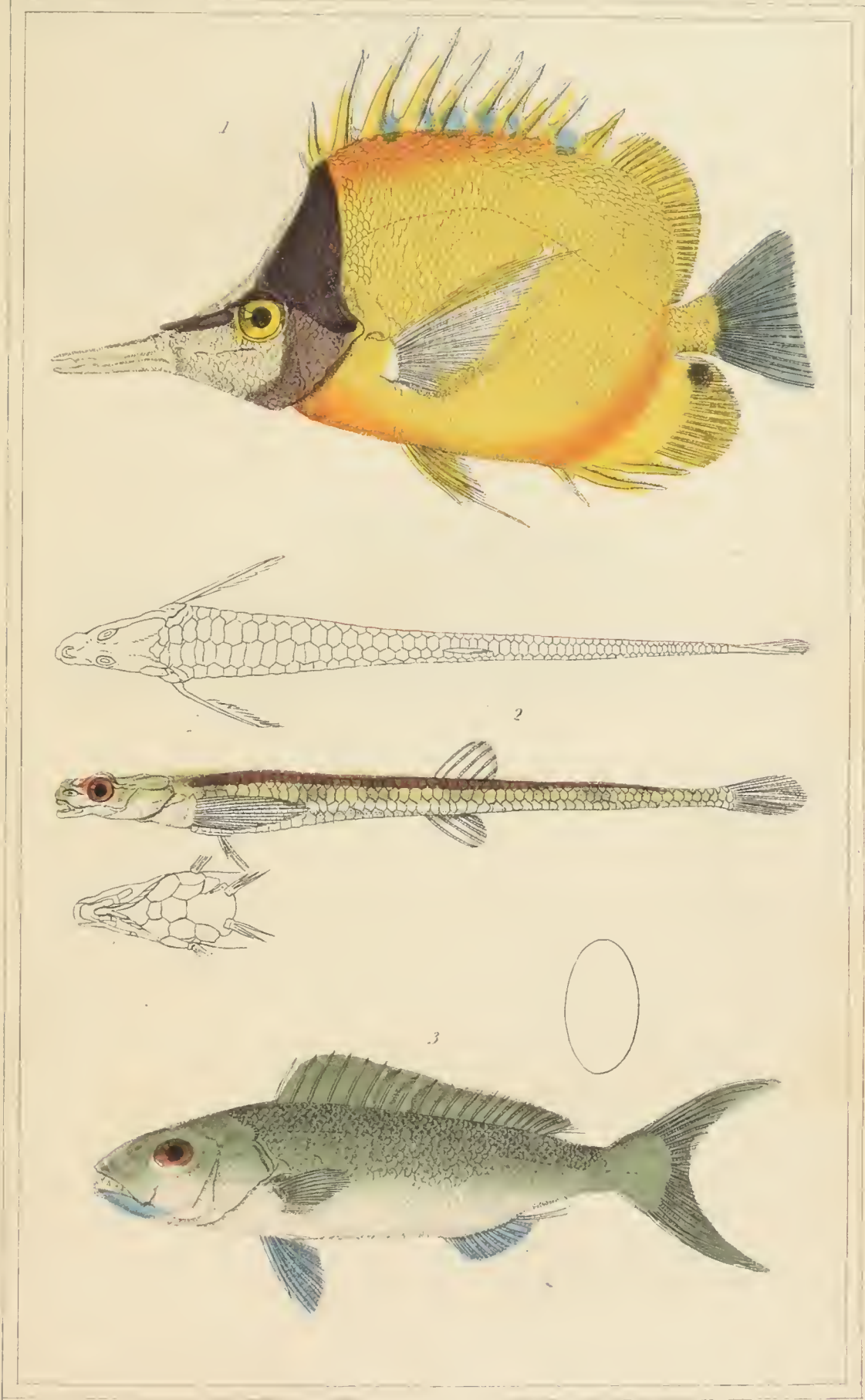


1. *Chaetodon setifer*, *Guv.* 2. *Ephippias orbis*, *Guv.* (The Horseman)

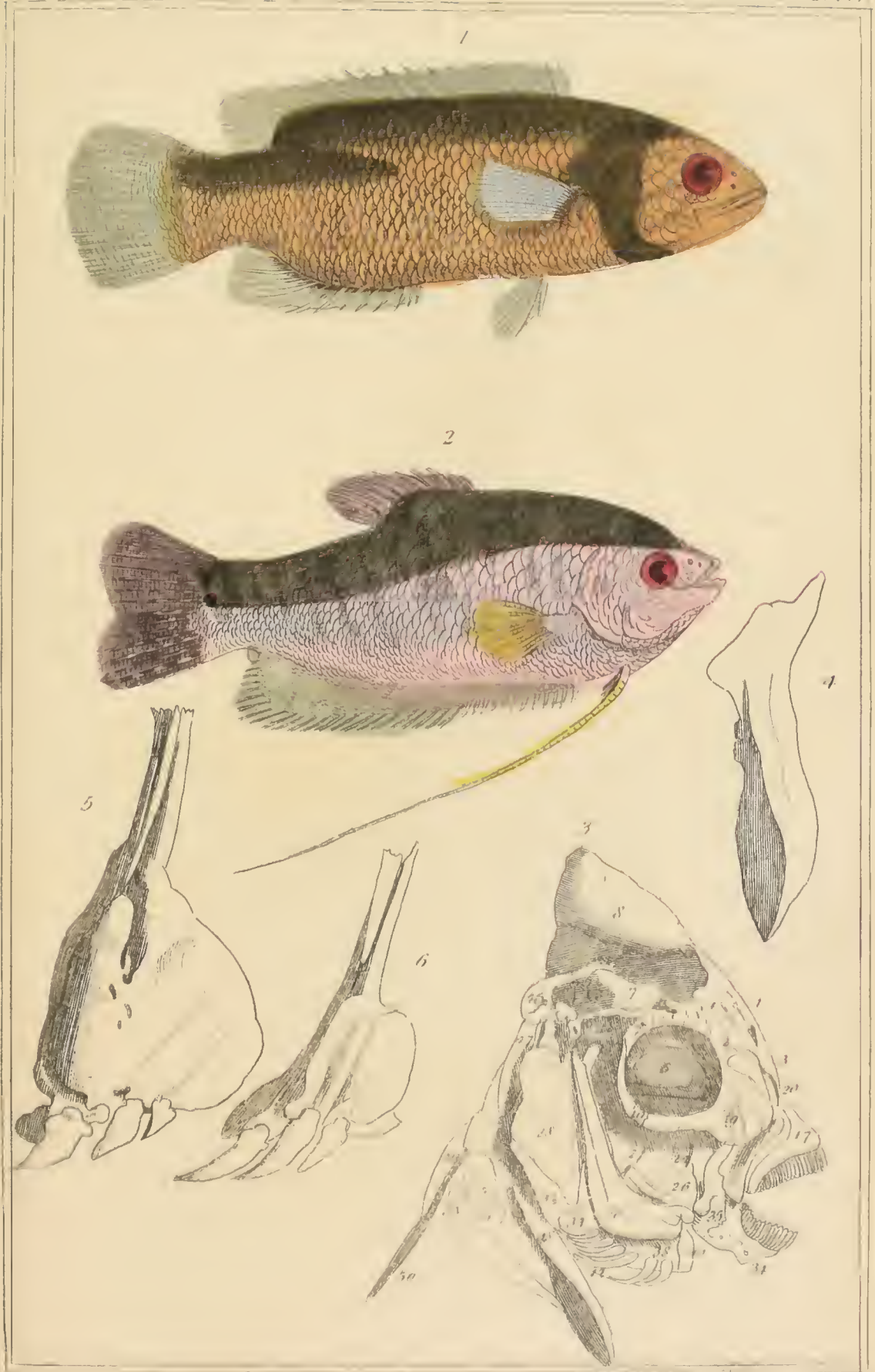
3. Head of the *Ephippias longirostris*.



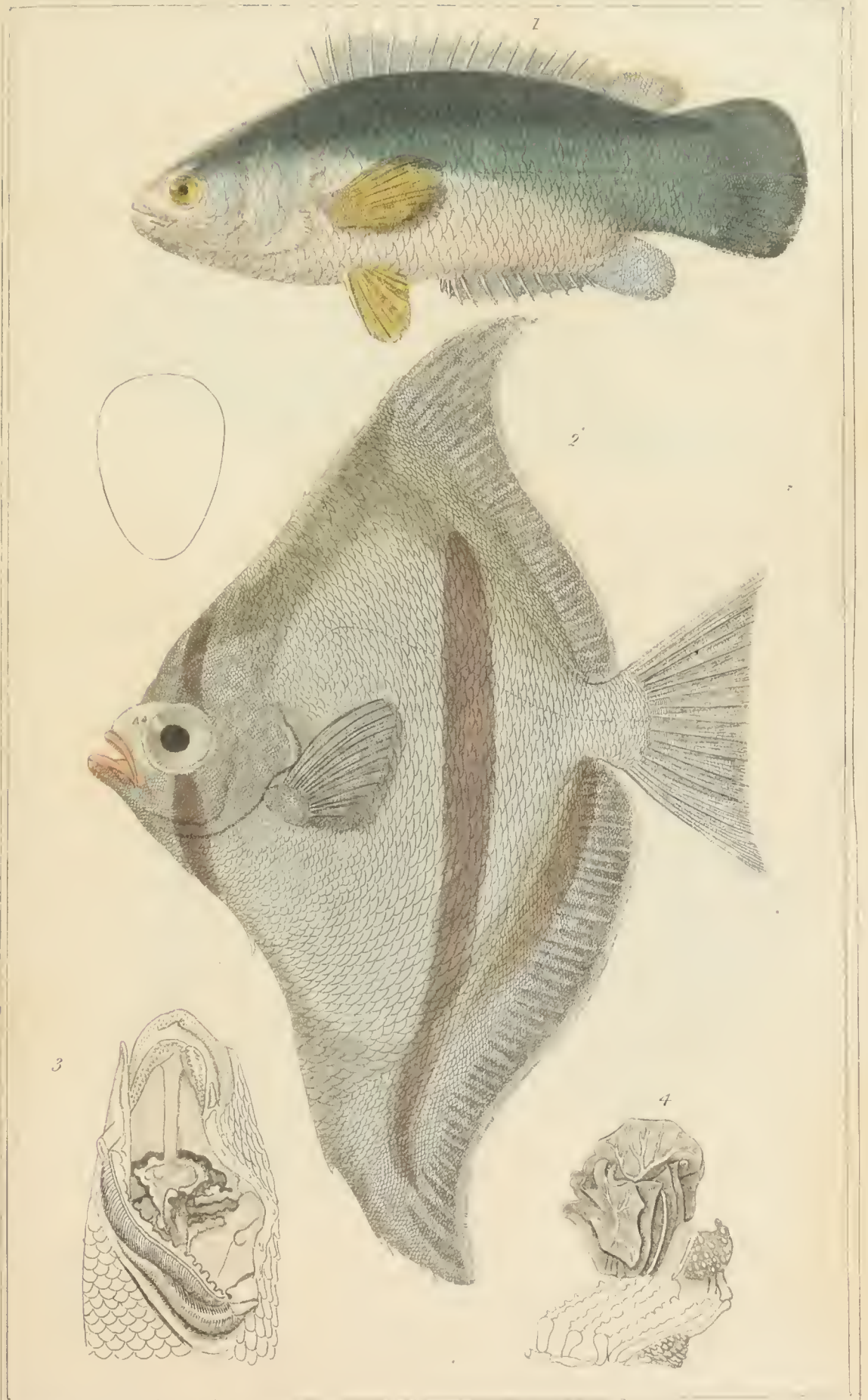
1 *Dentex Peronii*. Nob. (*Ferri's Dentex*) 2. *Dentex filamentosus*. Nob.
3 *Dentex vulgaris*. Nob. (*The Common Dentex*)



1 *Chelmon tigris*, n. The Lampanmouthed Chelmon. 2. *Aspidophorus monoptyerygius*, bl. The *Aspidophorus* with a single Dorsal. 3. *Aprion rufescens*, n.

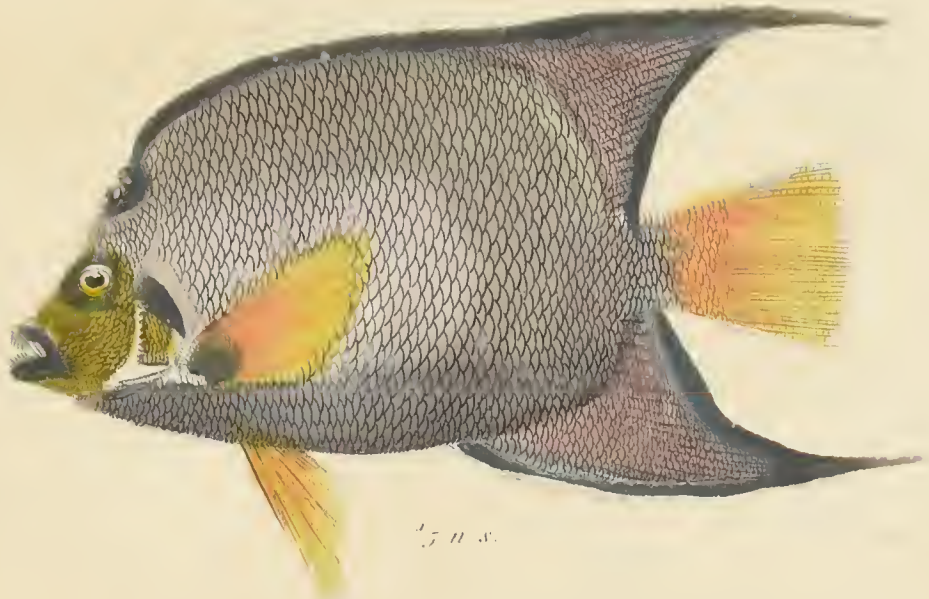


1. *Spirobanchus rapensis*. 2. *Tichopus tetrapterus*. 3. Anatomy of the Brain of the *Ephippus gigas*. 4. Shoulder bone. 5 & 6. Interspinial & Anal bones of the *Ephippus gigas*



1. *Anabas scandens*, n. 2. *Psettus Sebae*, n. 3. The Labyrinthal Organ of the *Ophicephalus Striatus*.
4. Anatomy of the Brain of the *Osphromenus Gewani*.

1



$\frac{1}{5}$ n. s.

2



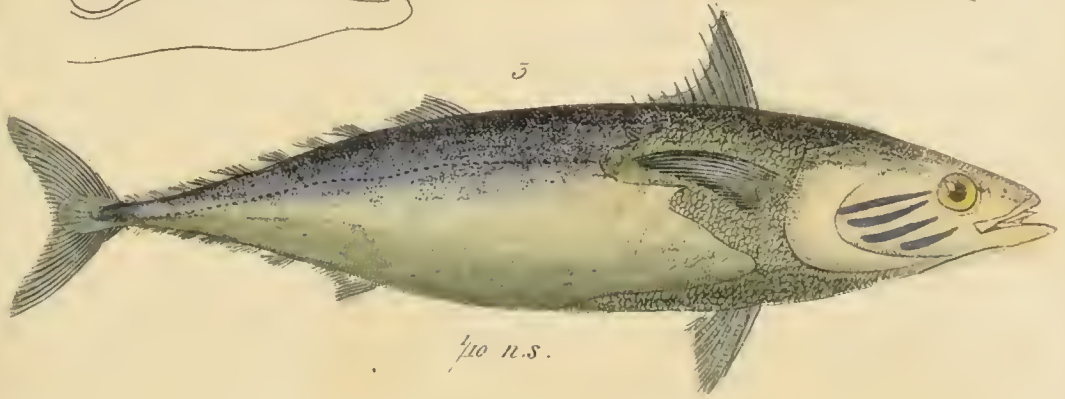
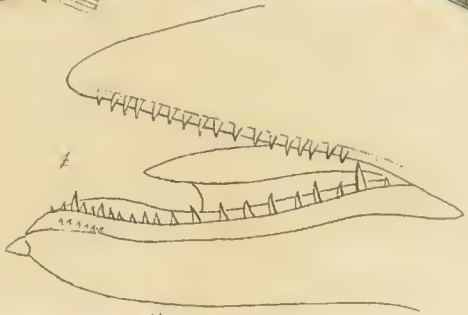
$\frac{1}{5}$ n. s.

1. *Holacanthus ciliaris*, L. Guv. 2. *Pomacanthus aurcus*, Guv.





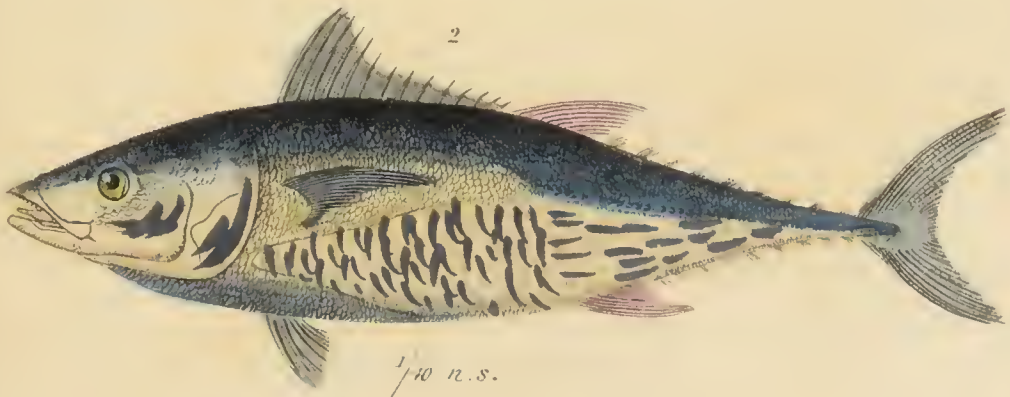
1/3 n.s.



1/10 n.s.



2. a.



1/10 n.s.

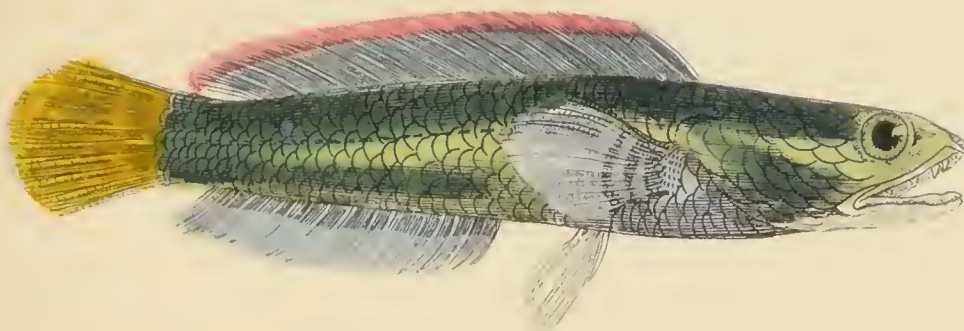
- 1 Scomber scombrus the common Mackerel,
- 2 Thynnus vulgaris the Tunny,
- 3 Auxis teleostei the Auxis,
- 4 the mouth with the teeth of the Auxis,
- 5 the mouth of Telamys sarda.



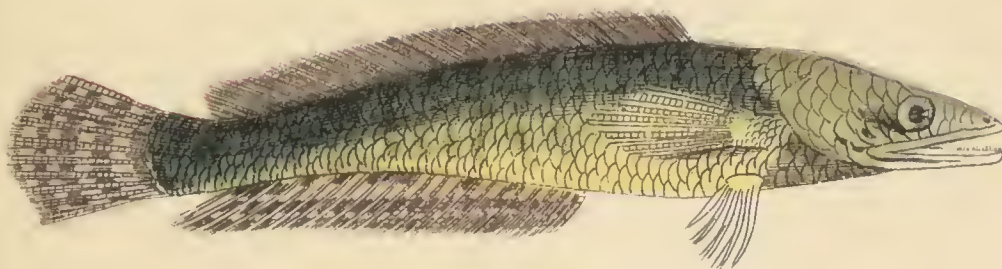
1. *Pentapus aurolineatus*. Nob. (The Golden striped Pentapode) 2. *Pentapus porosus*. Nob.
 3. *Lethrinus esculentus*. Nob.



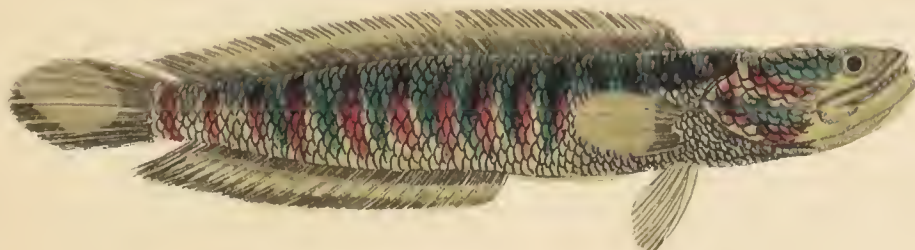
1



2

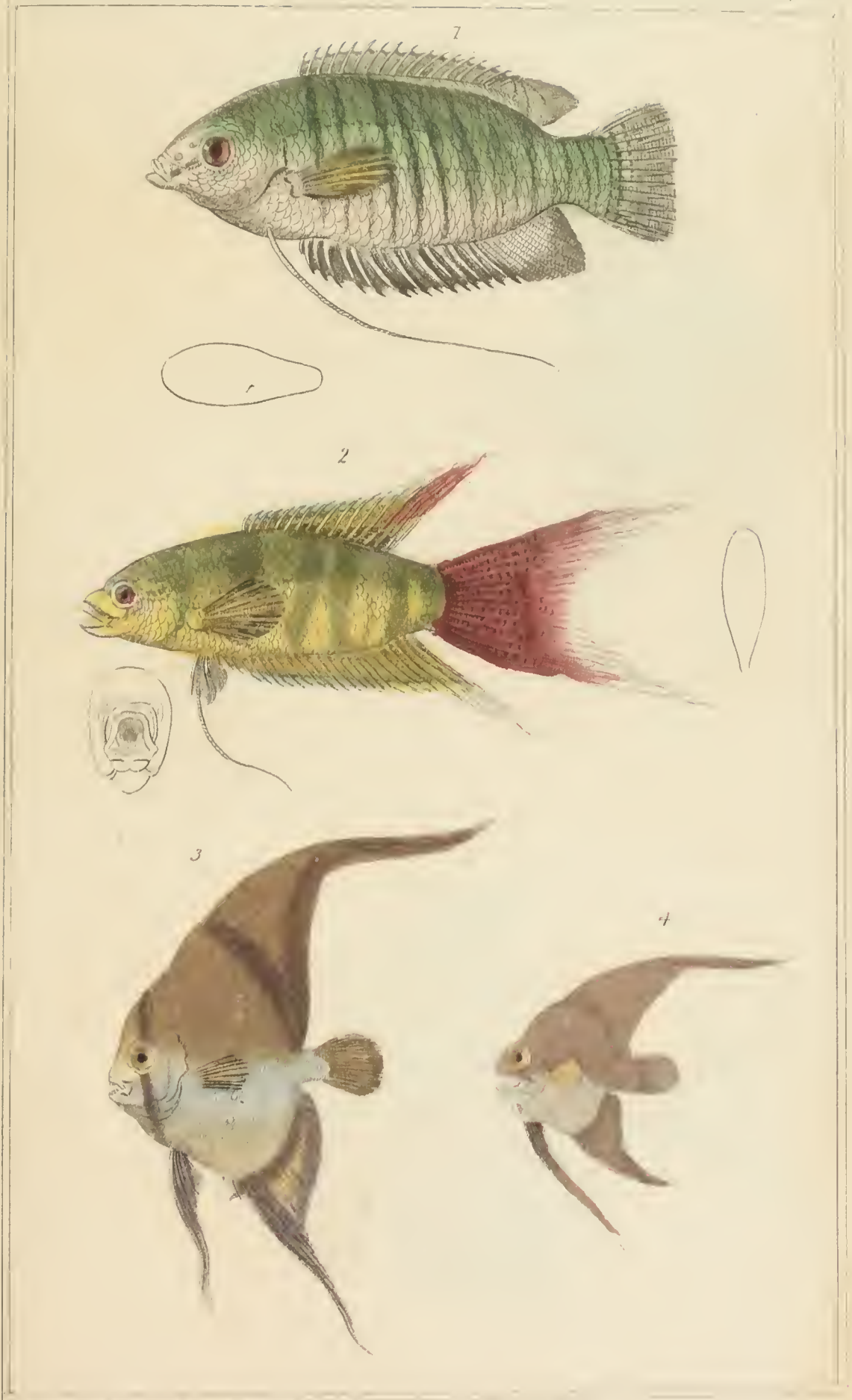


3



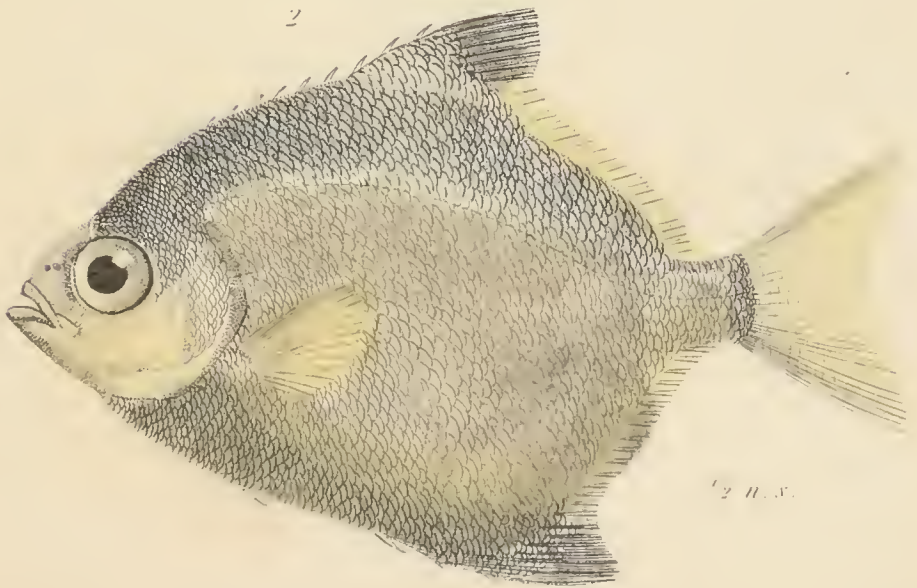
1. *Ophicephalus limbatus*. 2. *Ophicephalus striatus*. Bl.

3. *Ophicephalus grandinosus*. Nob.

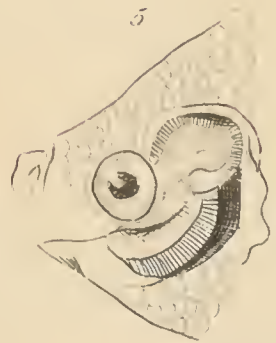
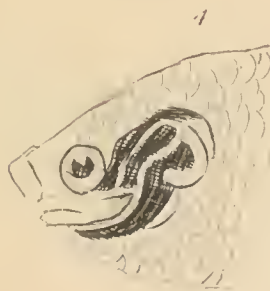
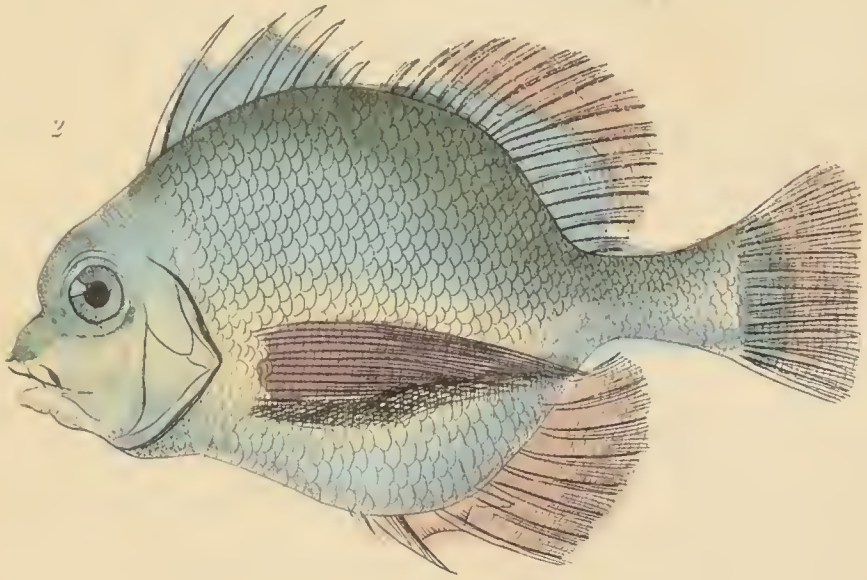
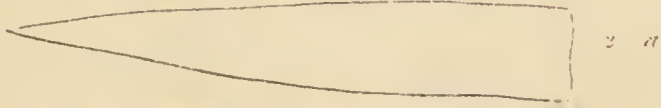
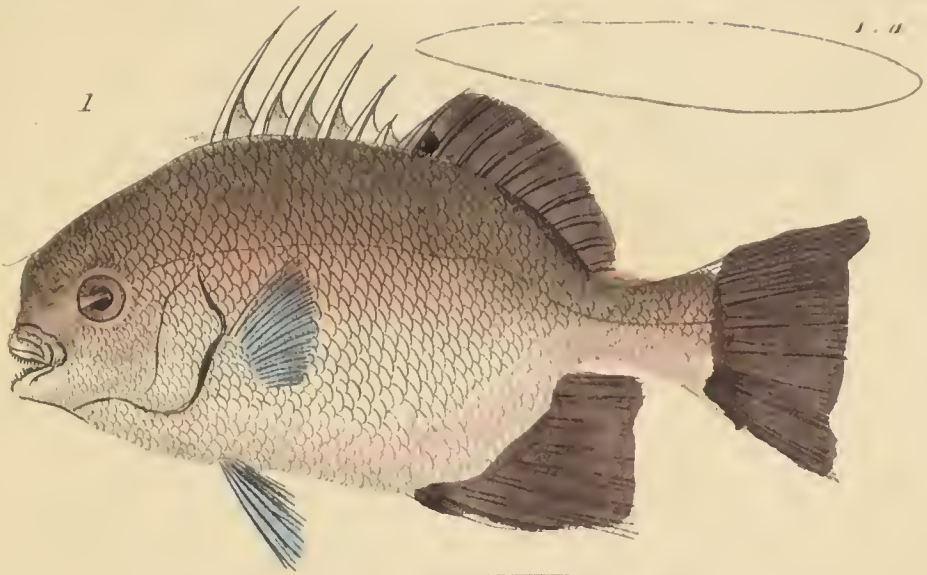


1. *Cichla vulgaris*. 2. *Macropodus venustus*. 3. *Platax guttulatus*. 4. *Platax punctulatus*.





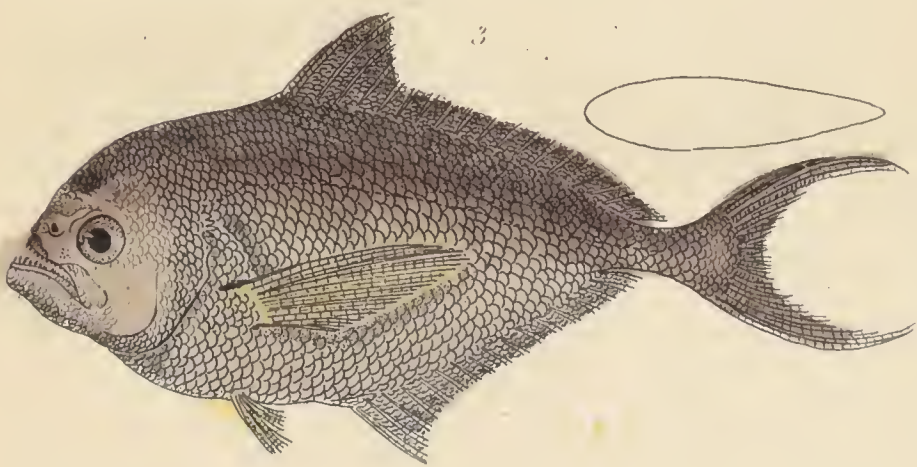
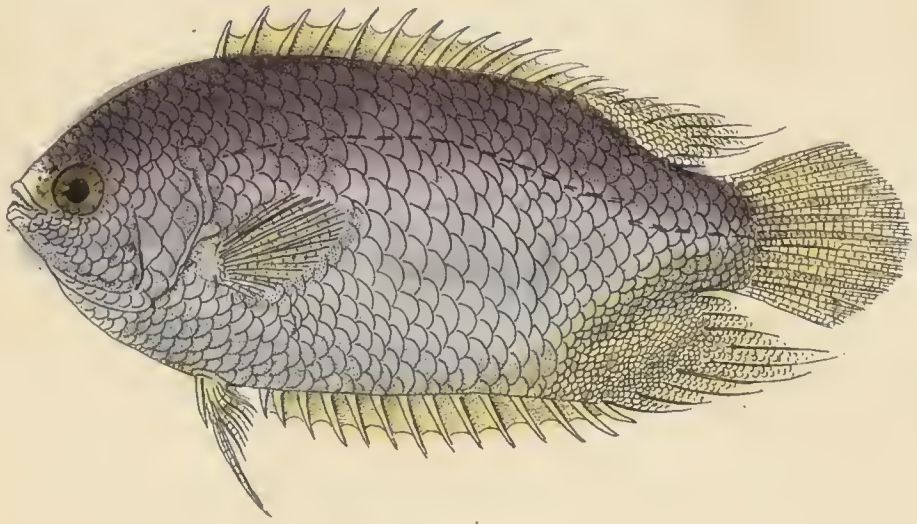
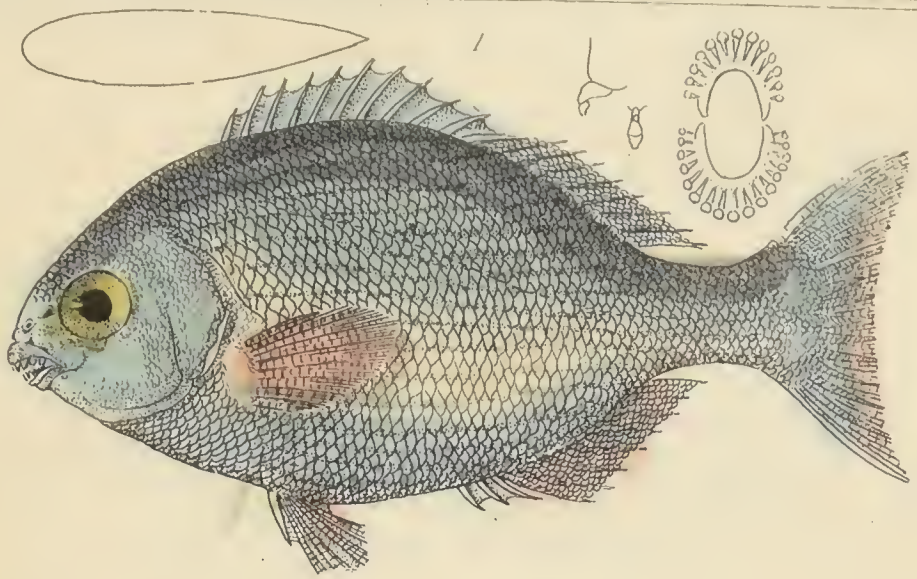
1. *Platax gaimardi*, Cuv. 2. *Psettus rhombus*, Cuv.



1. *Ephippus Gorceensis*. Nob. 2. *Drepane punctata*. Nob.
 3. Head of the *Spirobranchus*. 4. Head of the *Macropodus*. 5. Head of the Common *Colisa*.



1. *Thynnus pelamys*, *Aob.* The Tropical Bonita or ray bellied Tunny. 2. *Pelamius sarda*, *Aob.* The common Pelamius. 3. *Thynnus thynnus*, *Aob.* The Thonine. 4. Head of the *Xiphias gladius*, *L.* The Sword Fish a young subject. 5. The same as Fig. 1 but taken from a full grown Fish.



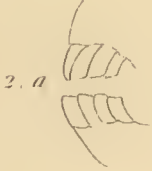
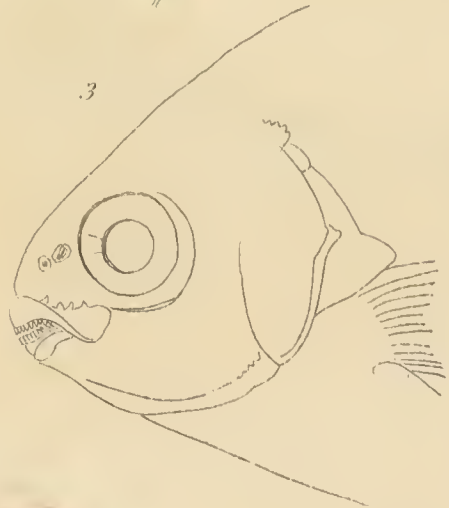
1. *Pimelepterus Boschi* Lac. 2. *Polyacanthus Hasselti* n. 3. *Brama Raii* Bl. Schn.



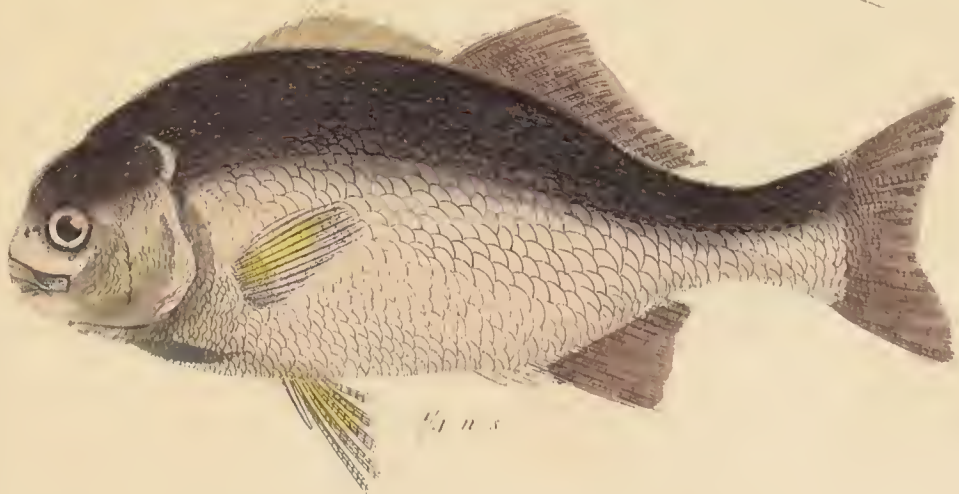
3. a

3

3. b

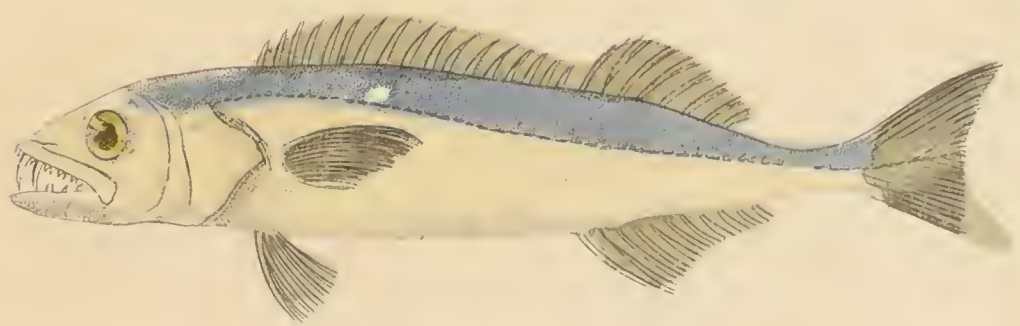
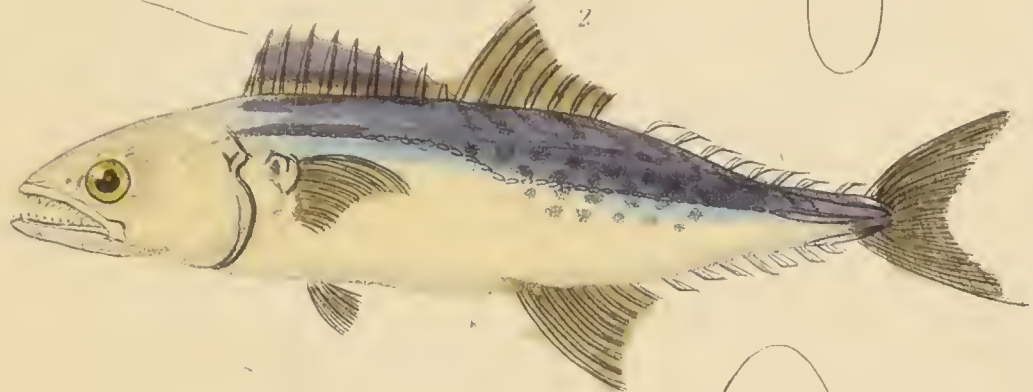
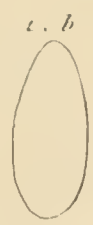


2



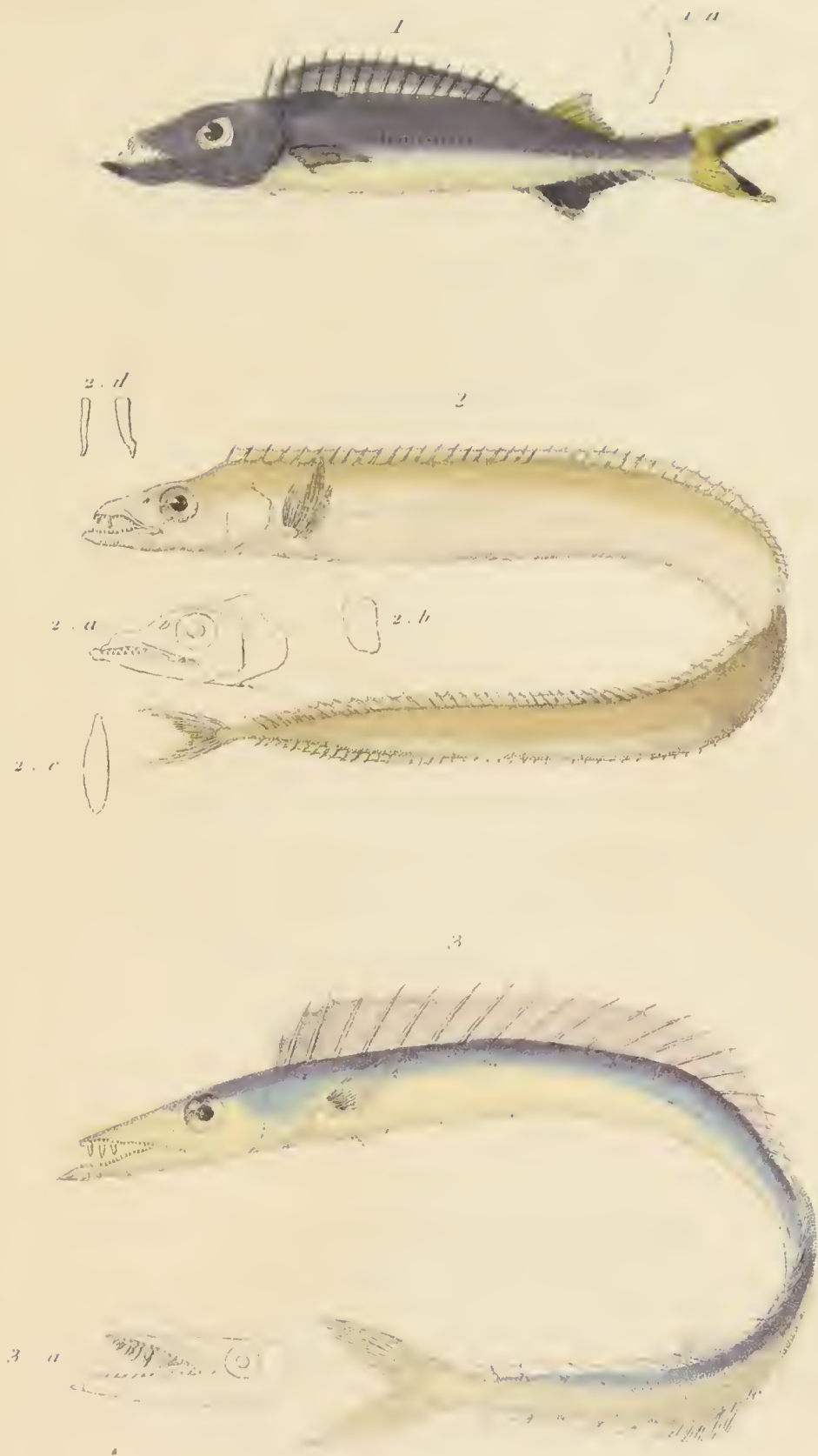
1. *Pimelepterus altipinnis*. 2. *Diptorodon capensis*.

3. Head of the *Pimelepterus Boscii*, Lac.



1 *Thyrsites atun*. Ach. 2 *Cybium titor*. Ach.
 3 *Thyrsites lepidopodus*.

London: J. G. Sowerby del. J. E. Bailey sculp.

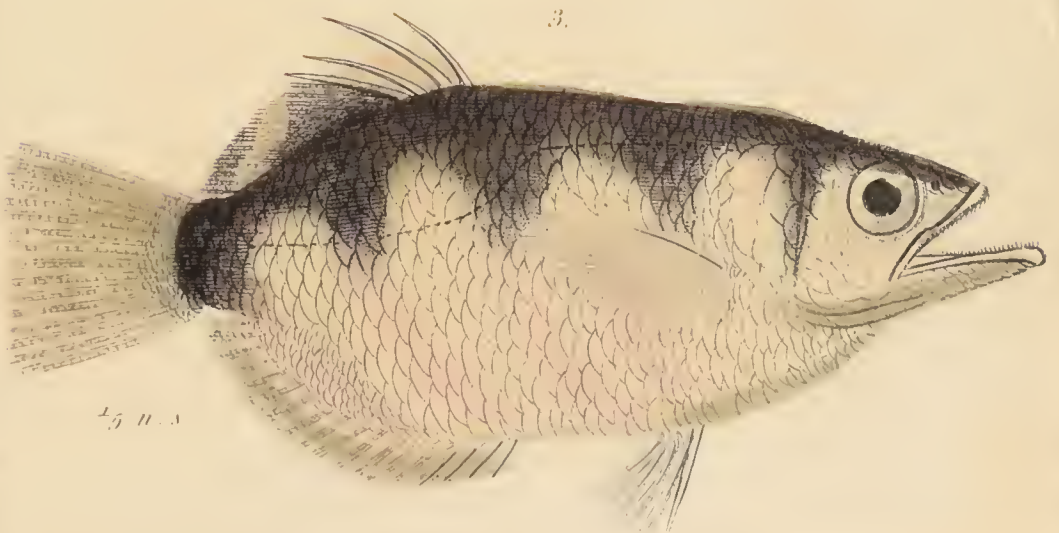


1. *Gempylus prunithicus* Job. 2. *Lepidopus aporretus* Job.
 3. *Gempylus colubus* Job.

London, G. Henderson, 2 Old Bailey

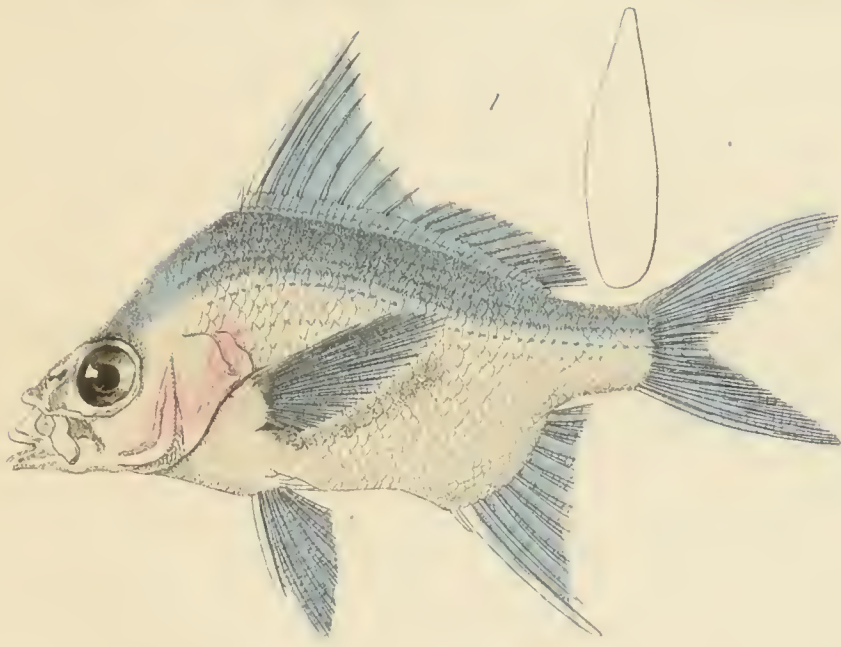


1. *Helostoma Temminckii* Ric. VII. 2. *Pempheris tautensis* n. 3. *Toxotes jaculator* n.

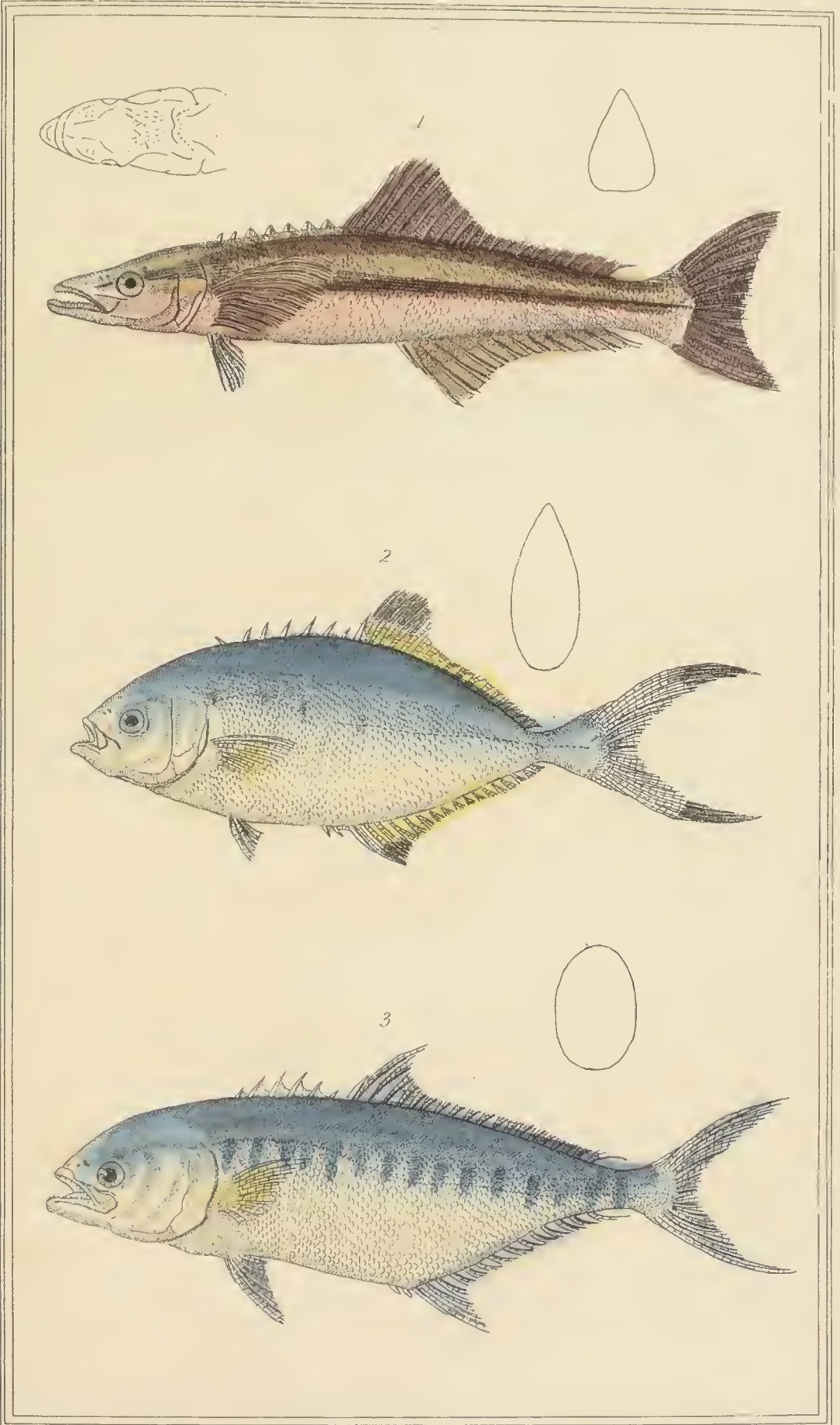


1. *Brama Rasi*. Bl. 2. *Pempheris mexicana*.

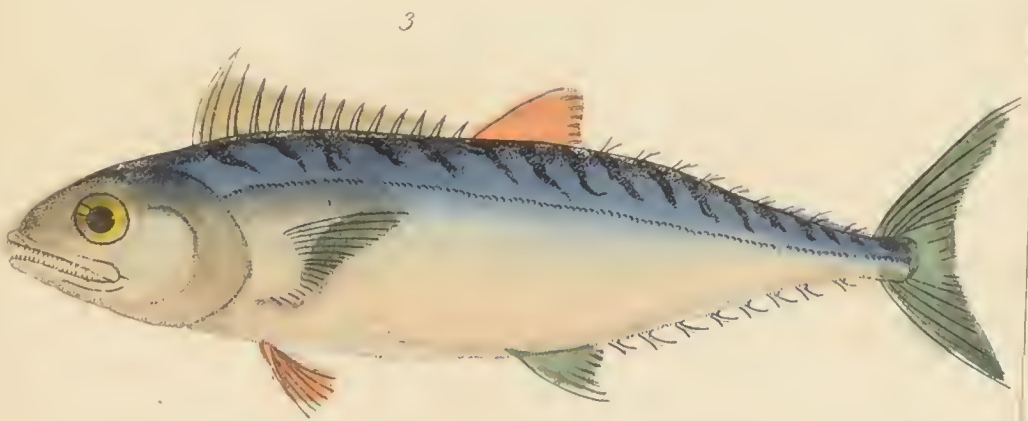
3. *Toxotes jaculator*. Sh.



1 *Gerres plumieri* n. 2. *Casio cythrogaster* n. 3. *Smarits obrysalis* n.



1. *Eleacate atlantica* n. 2. *Lichia glaycos* n. 3. *Lichia radiata* n.



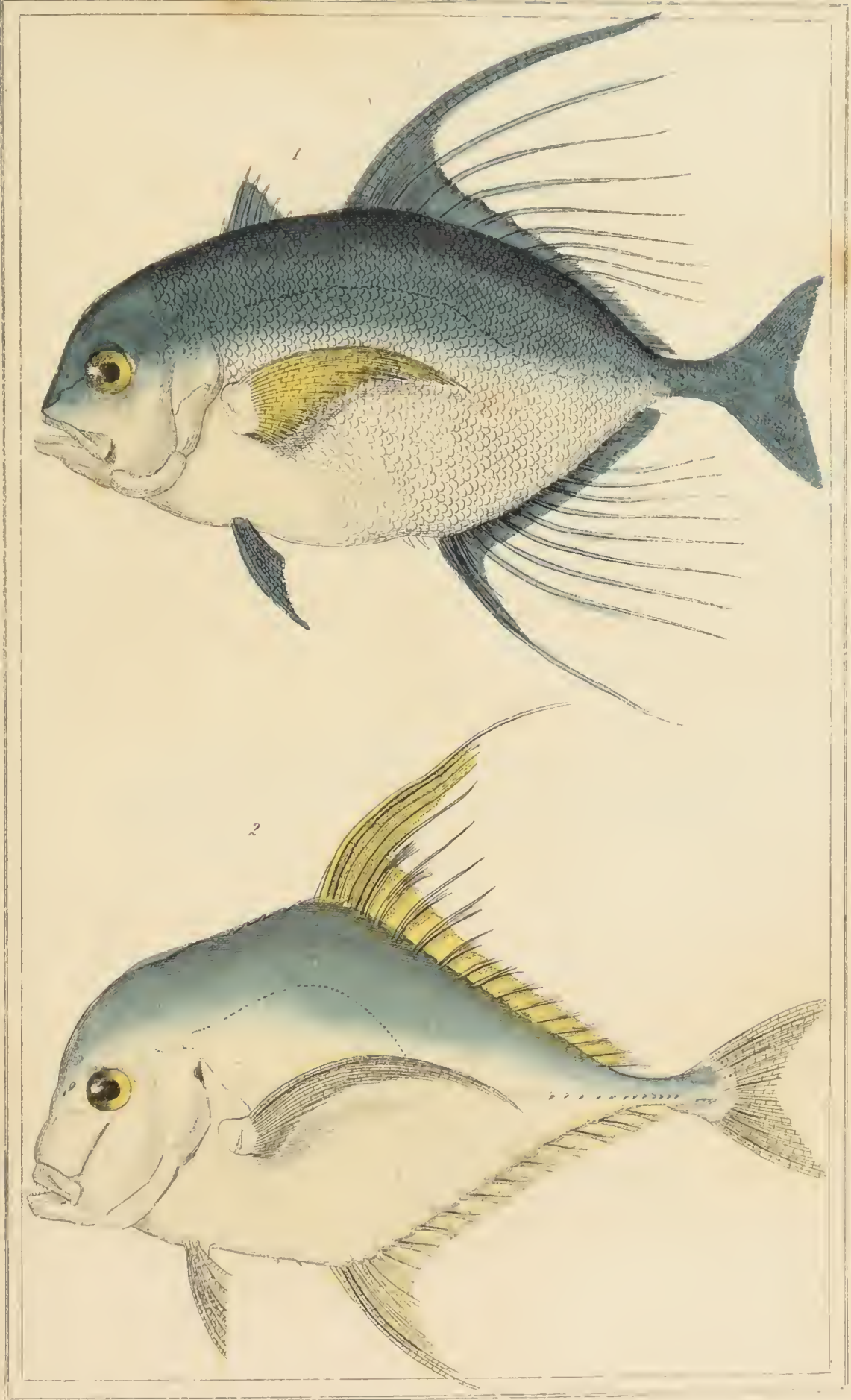
1. *Thyinus ala-longa*. 2. *Thyinus brachypterus* 3 *Thyinus brevipinnis*.



1. *Cybium lineolatum*. (The long Tassard) 2. *Thyrsites chilensis*. (The White Thyrsites)

3. *Gempylus prometheus*. (The Gempyle)

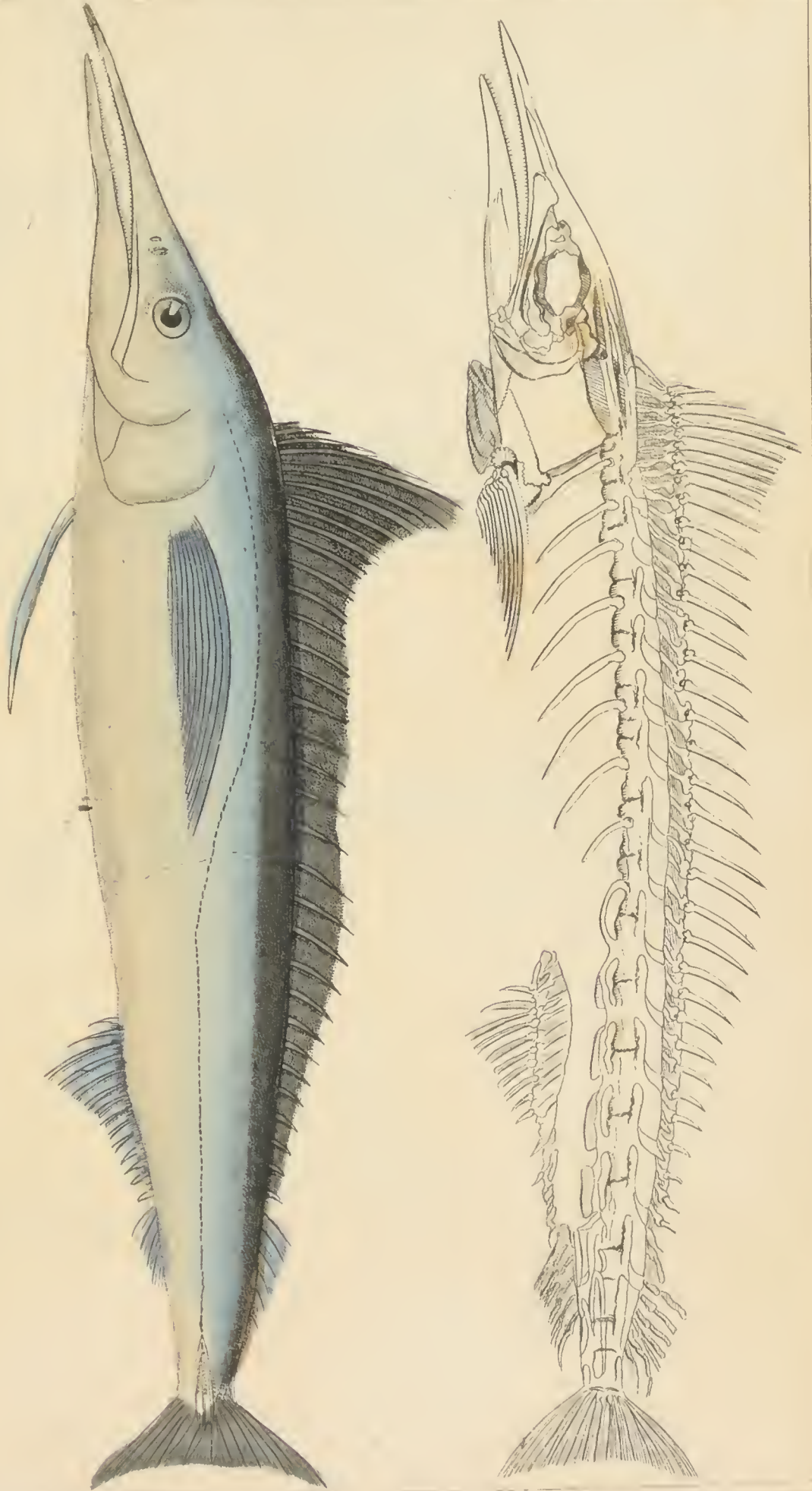




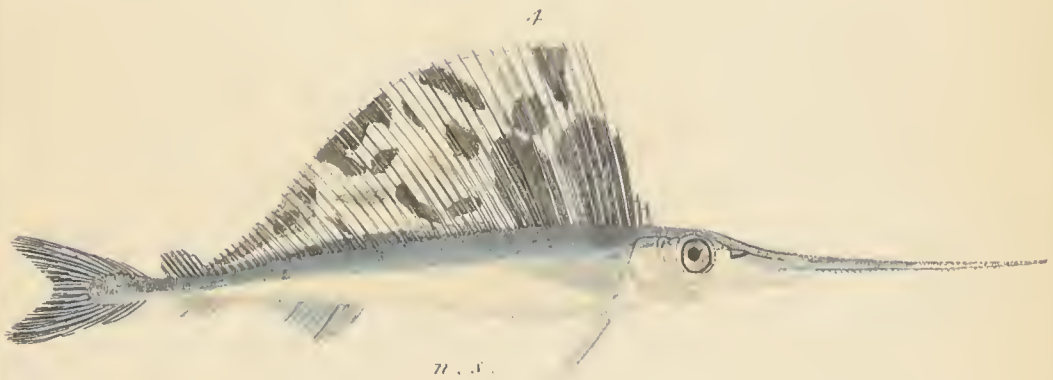
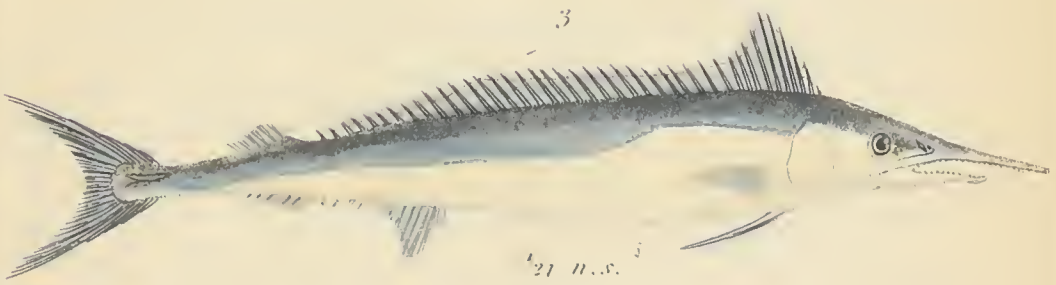
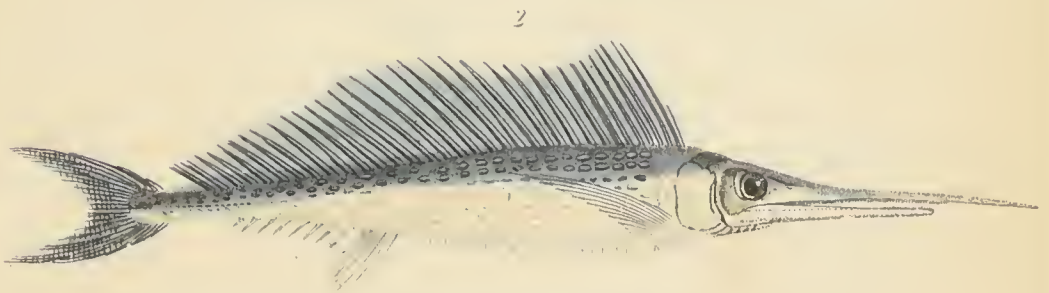
1. *Olistus Malabaricus*, Cuv et Val. 2. *Seyris indica*, Cuv et Val



1. *Apolectus strombatus* n. 2. *Chormemus Sancti Petri* n. 3. *Trachinotus pampanus* n.



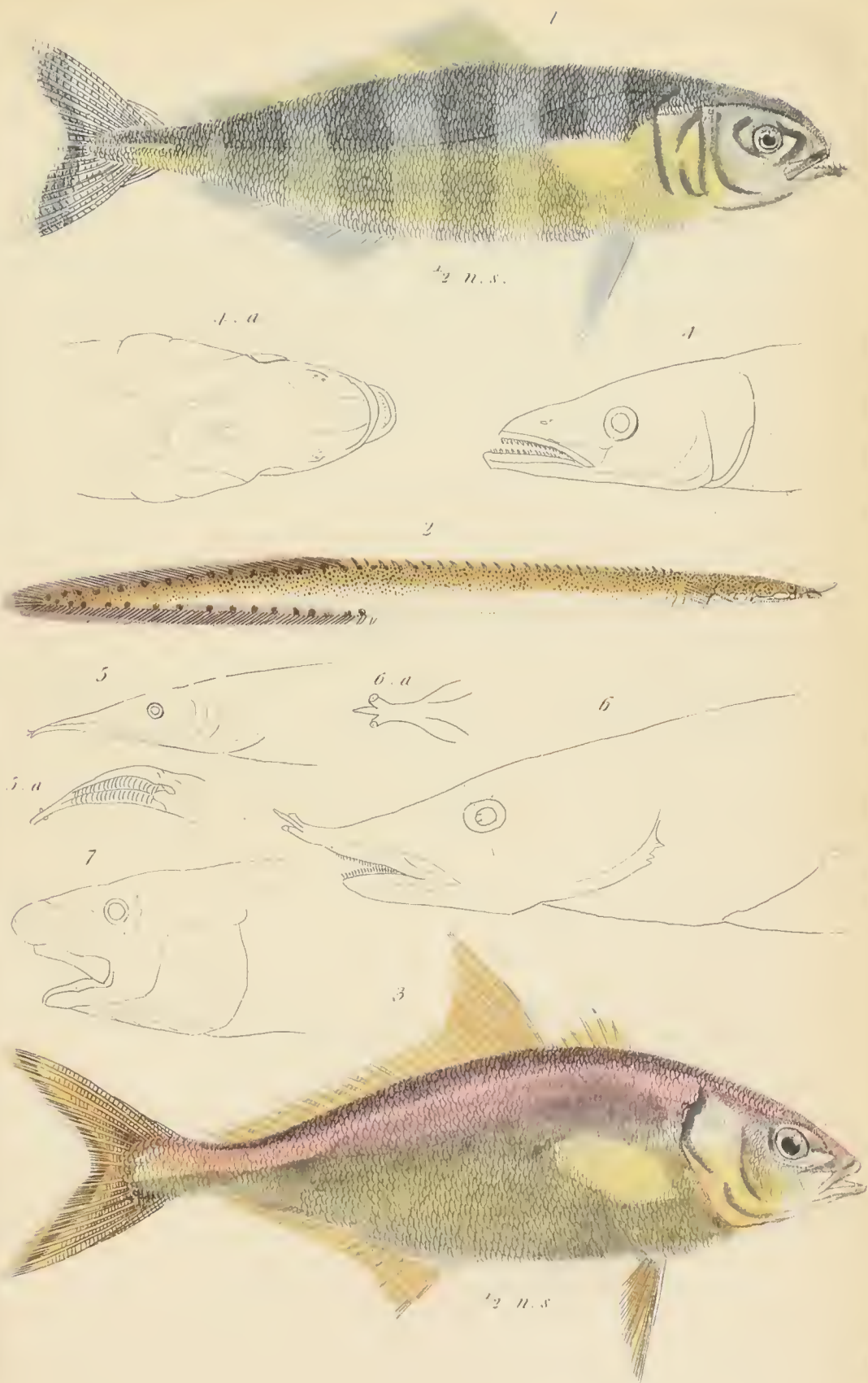
1 *Tetrapterus Indicus* nob 2 Skeleton of the *Tetrapterus Belone* Ratt



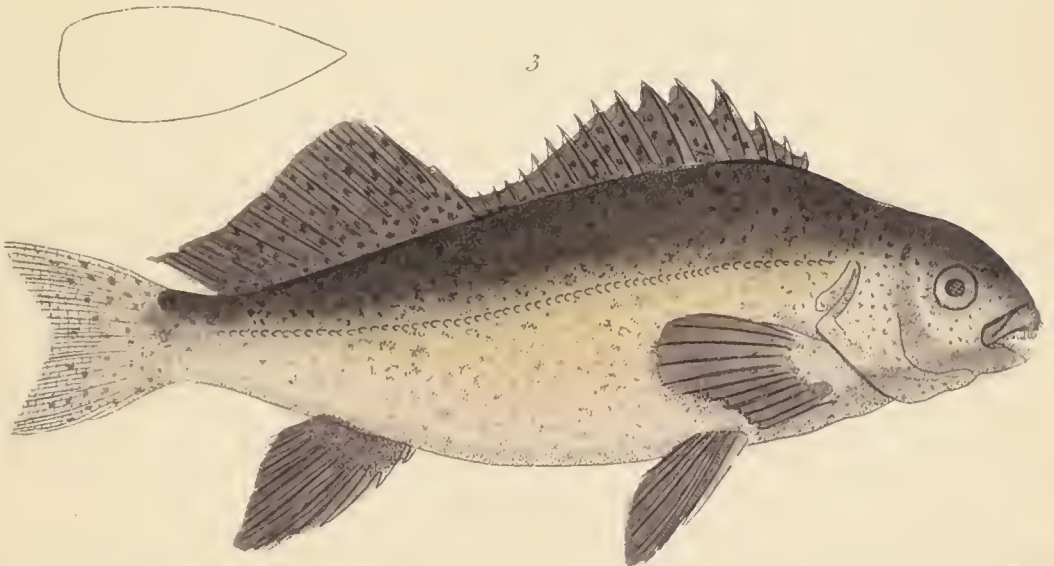
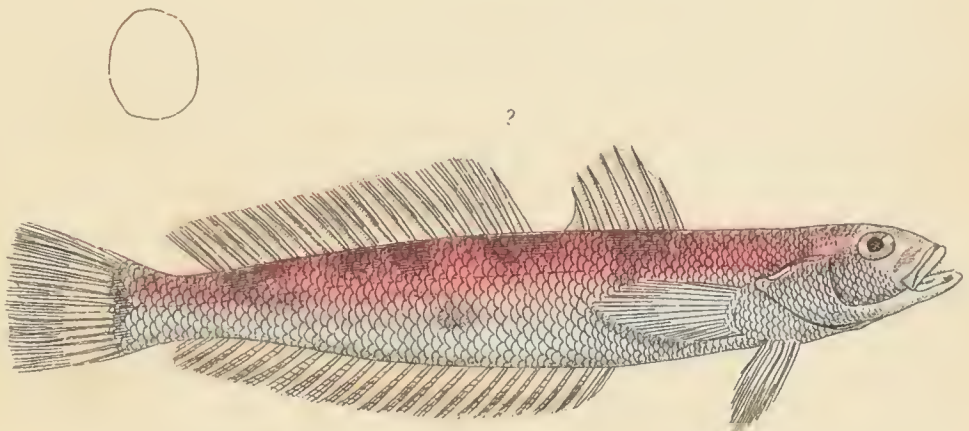
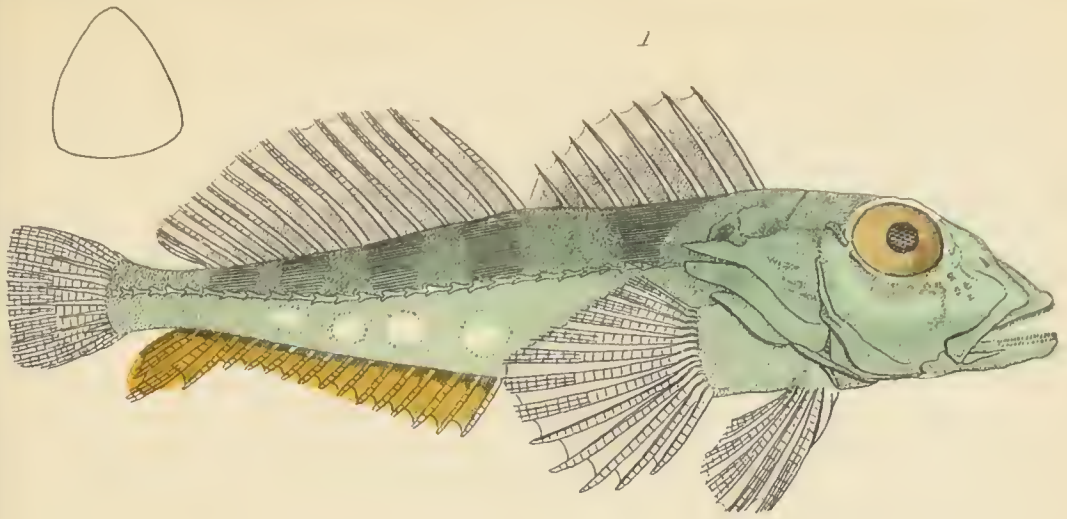
1. *Xiphias gladius*, L. 2. Same Fish but of younger age. 3. *Tetrapturus belone*, Raf.
 4. *Histiophorus pulchellus*.



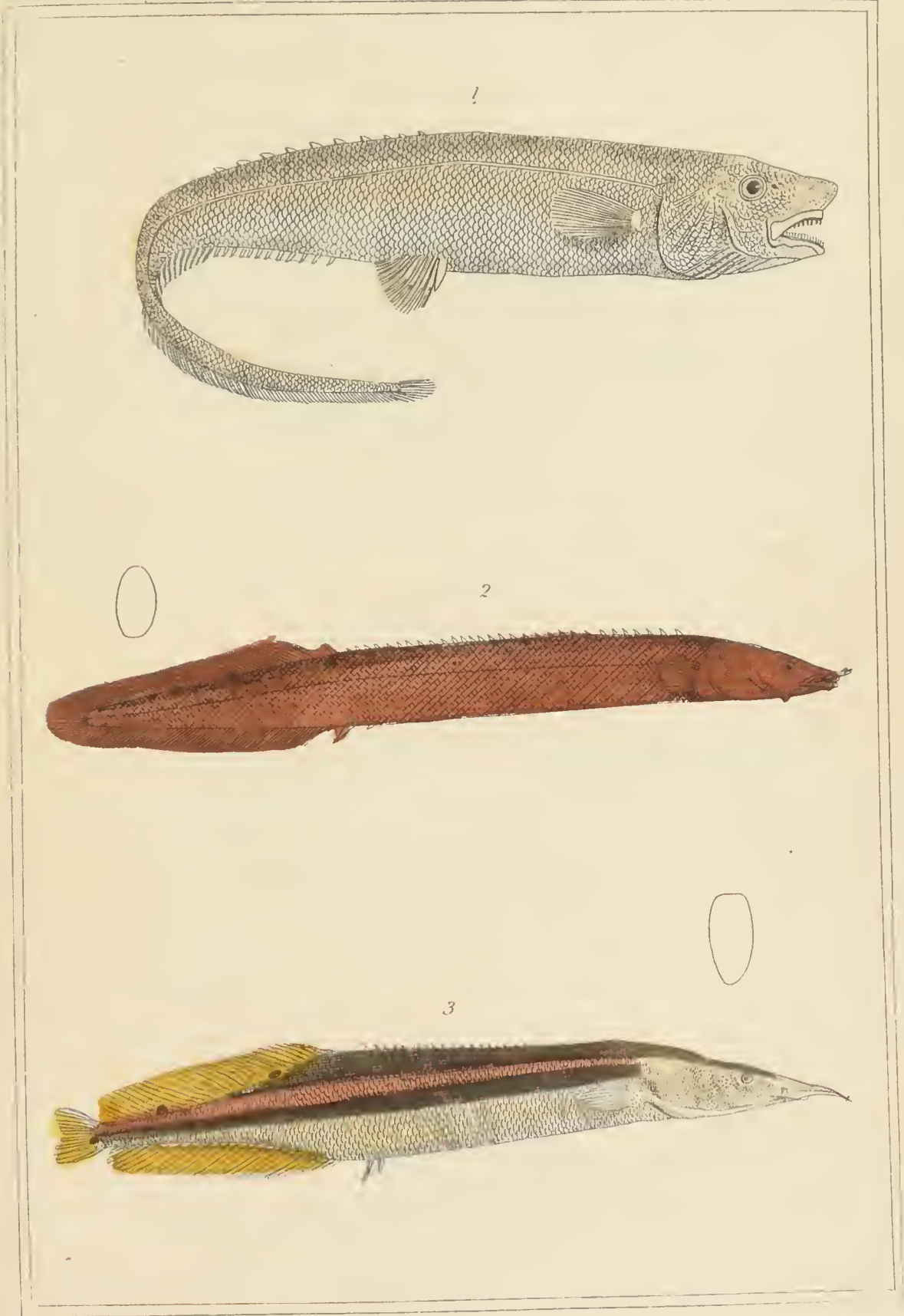
1. *Rhynchichthys pelamidis*. n. 2. *Nandus marmoratus*. n. 3. *Scomber colias* Gm.



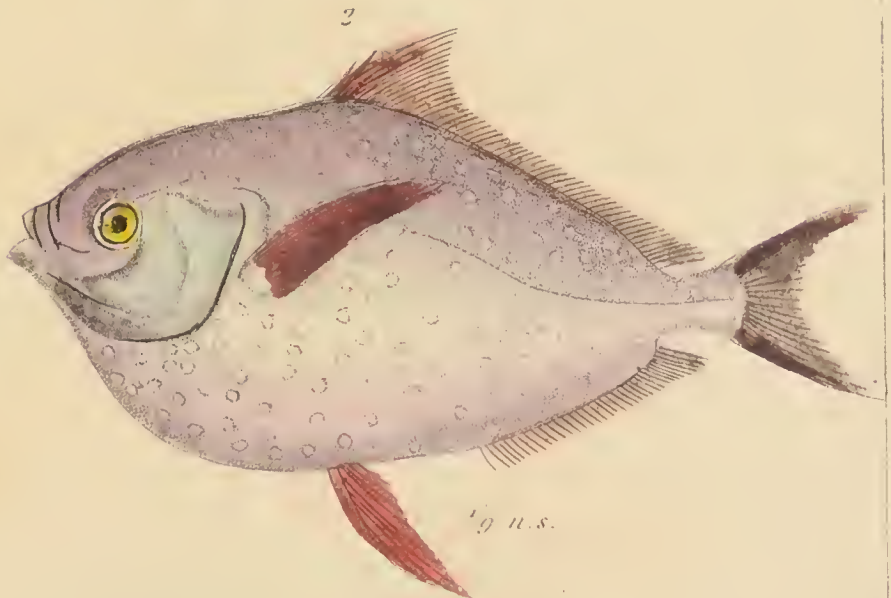
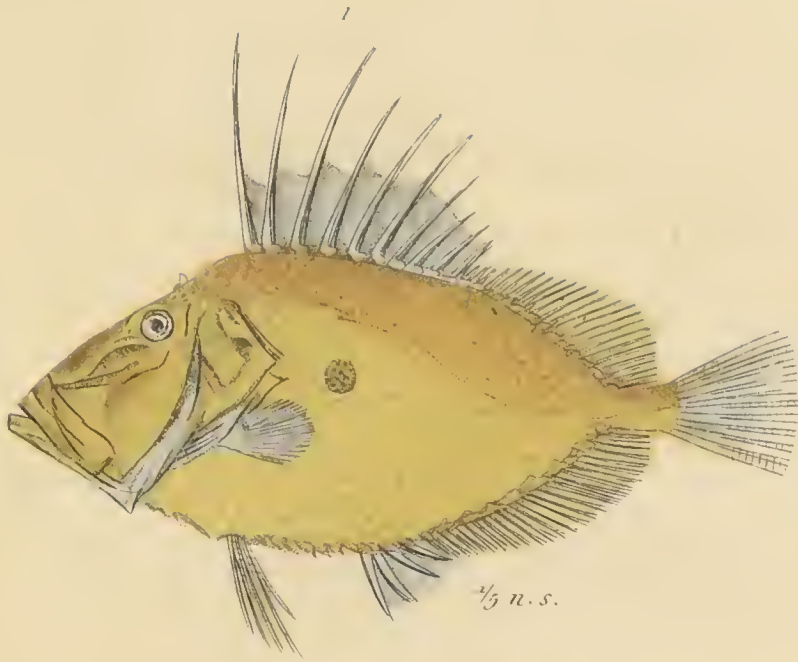
1. *Naucrates indicus*. 2. *Mastacembelus maculatus*. 3. *Seriola Rivoli*. 4. Head of the *Elacate atlantica*. 5. Head of the *Phrynobella urai*. 6. Head of the *Mastacembelus armatus*. 7. Head of the *Notacanthus nasus Bl.*



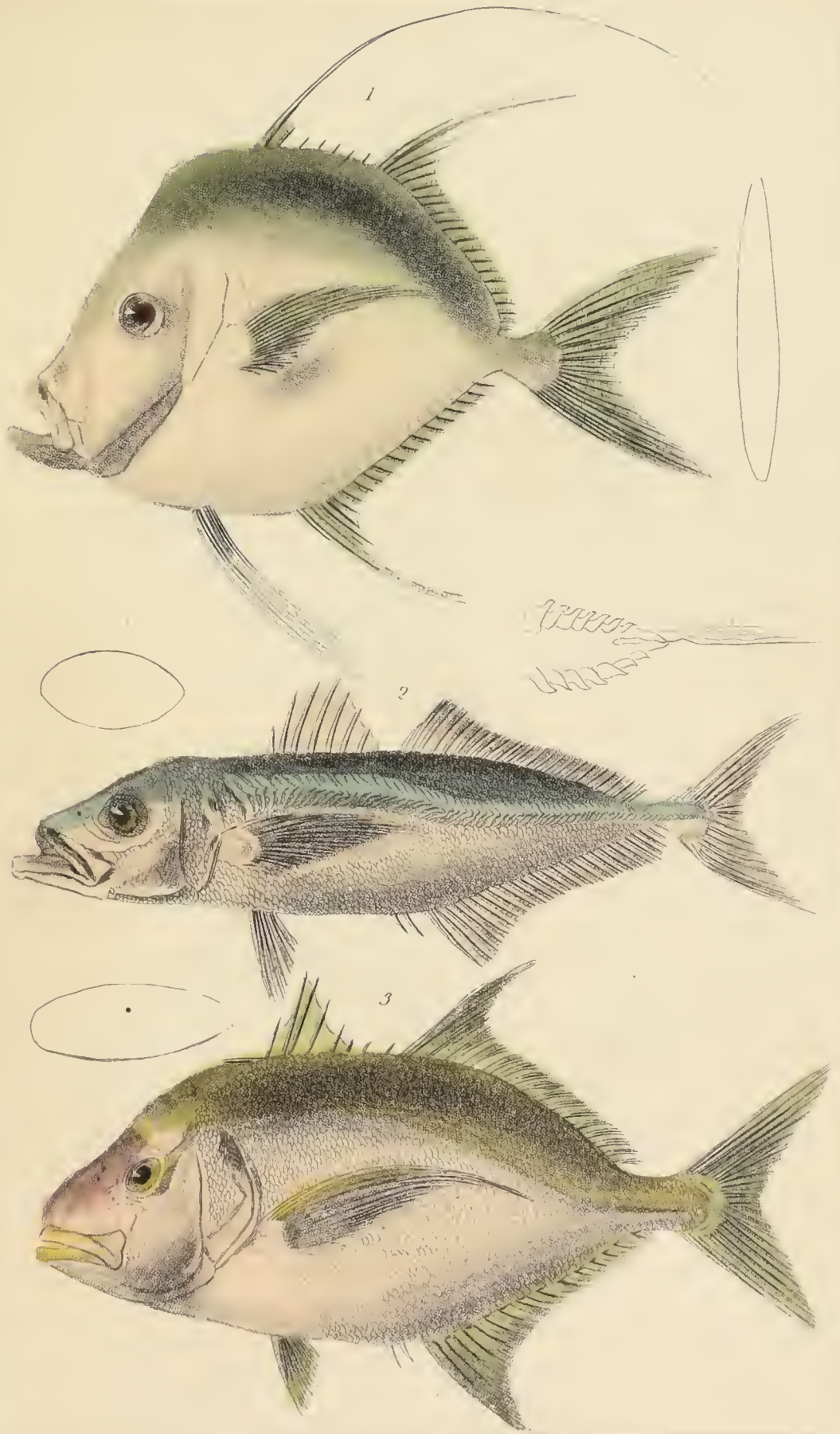
1. *Bovichtus diaconthus*, n. 2. *Aphritis Urvillii*, n. 3. *Aplodactylus punctatus*, n.



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



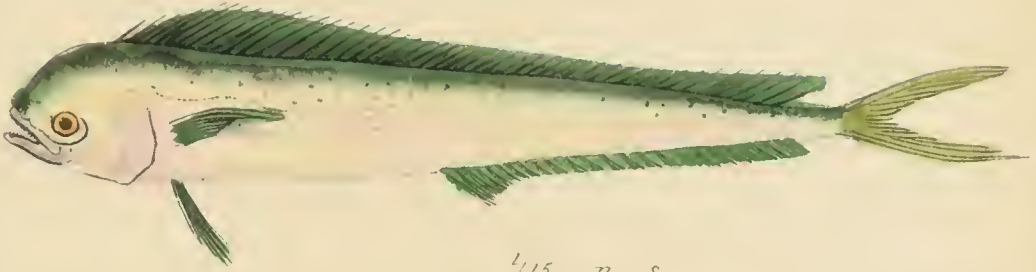
1. *Zeus faber*, L. (The common Dory) | 2. *Lampris guttatus*, Retz. (The Moon Fish of Lacépède) |
 3. *Stromateus fiatola*, L. (The Mediterranean Pommet)



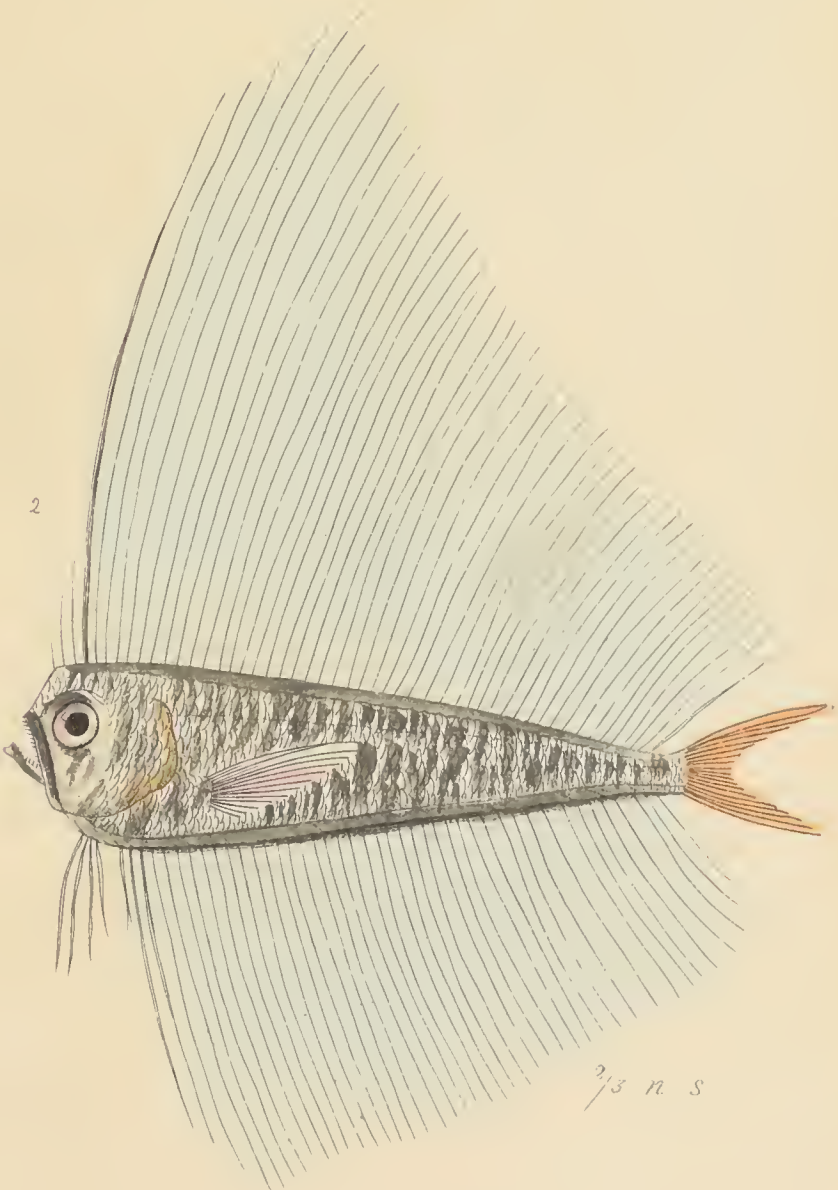
1. *Argyrosus romer*, Lacép. 2. *Caranx trachurus* Lacép. 3. *Caranx chrysophrys*, n.



1. *Blepharis sutor*. n. 2. *Galliehtys major*. n.



4/15 n. s.

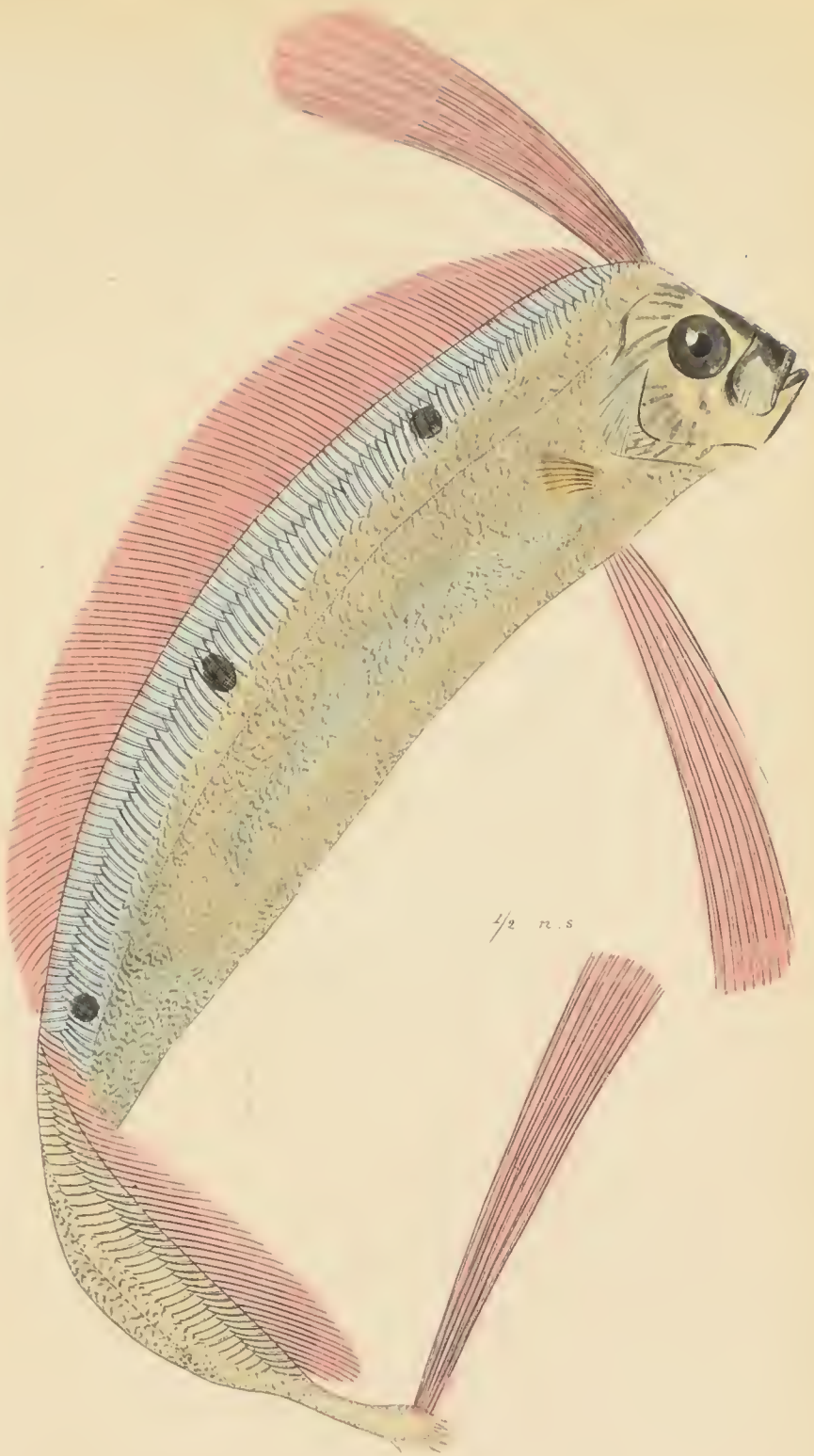


2

2/3 n. s.

1 *Coryphaena azorica* Cuv & Val.

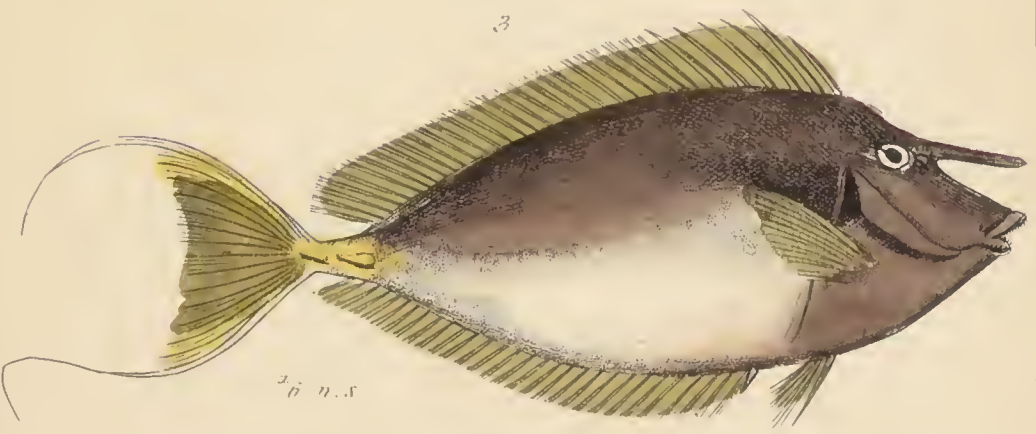
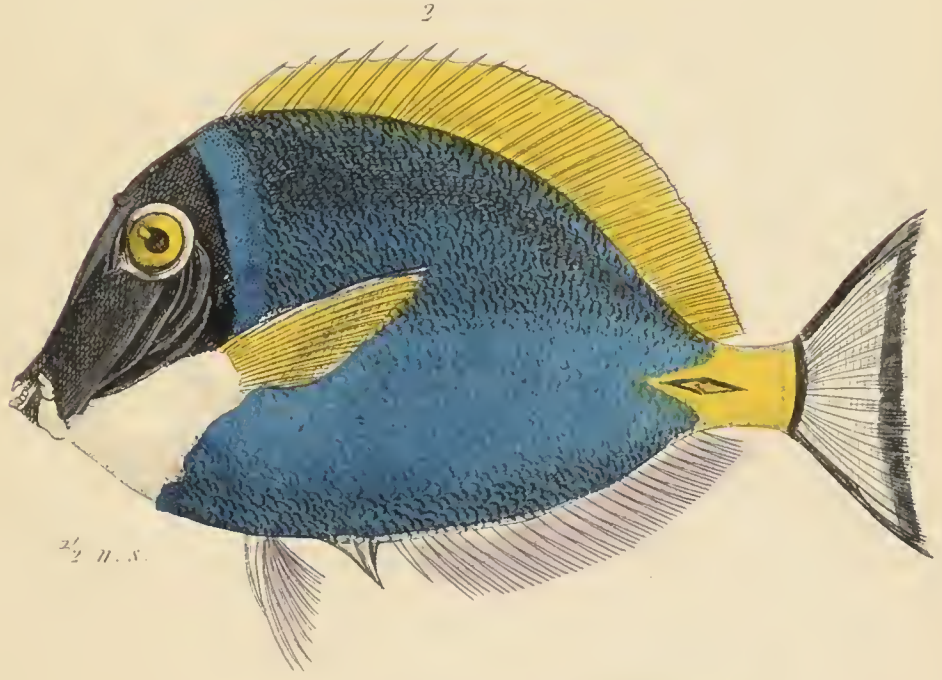
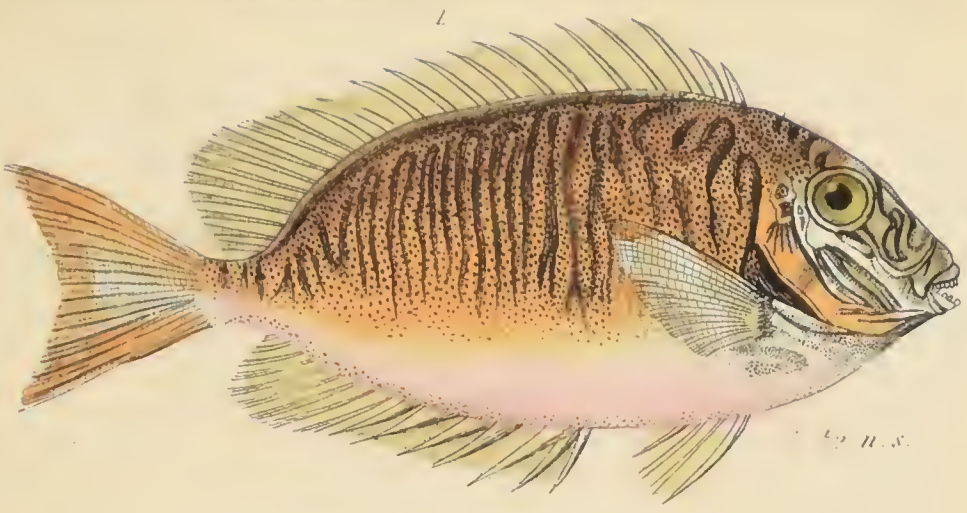
2. *Pteraclis richipterus* Valenciennes



Gymnetrus jali Cuv

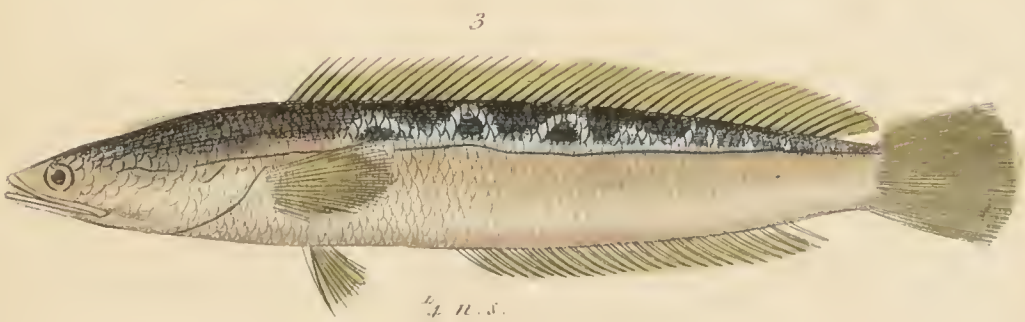
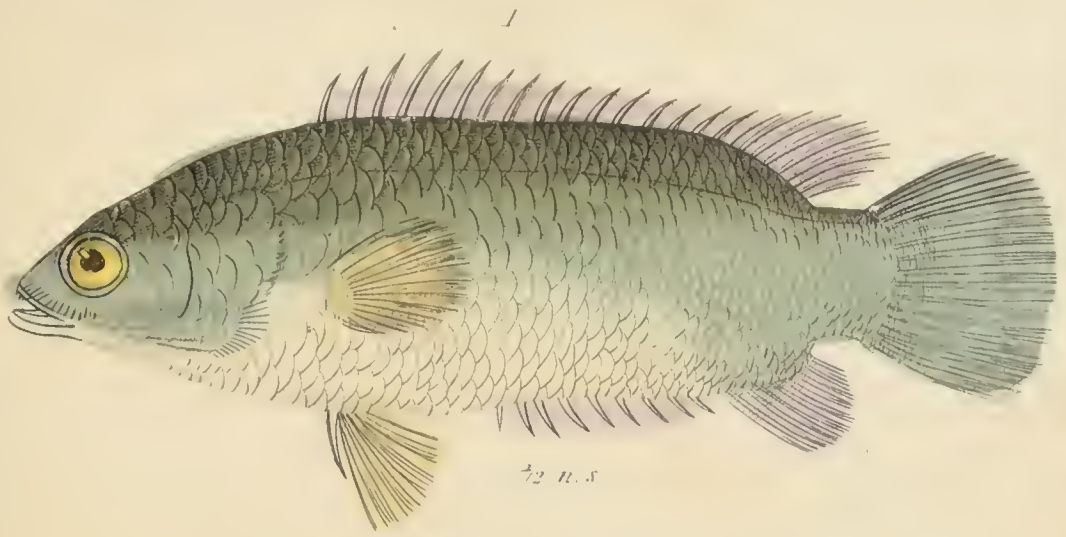
London G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey





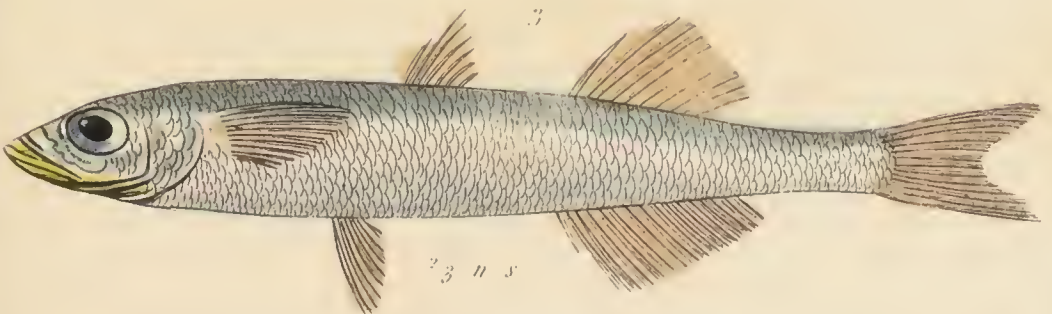
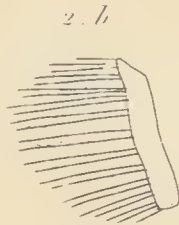
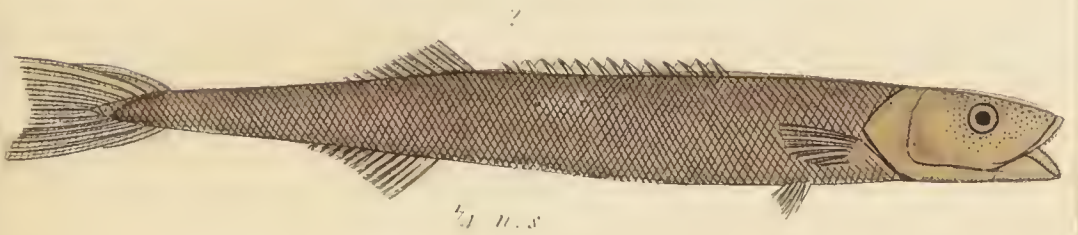
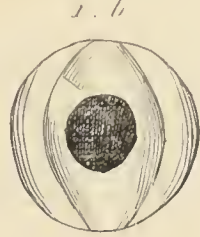
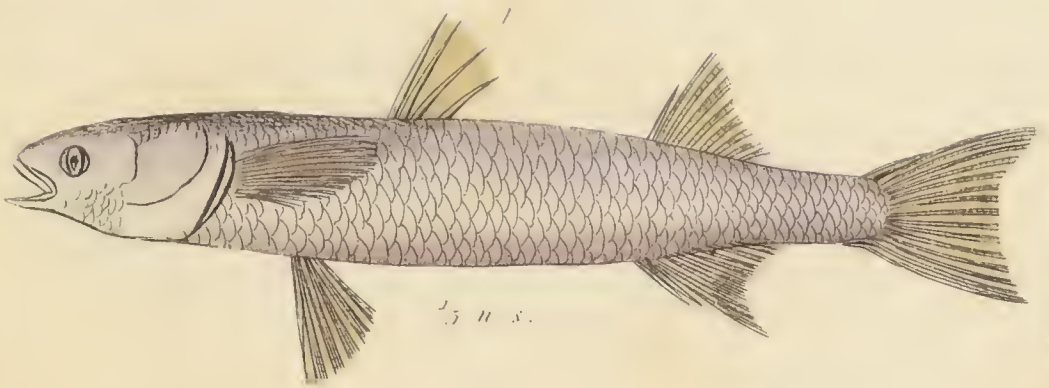
1 *Siganus deliatus* 2 *Acanthurus Delavayi*.

3 *Xanopus longicornis*.



1. *Anabas testudineus*. Bl. 2. *Polyacanthus colusa* Ham.

3. *Ophicephalus serpentinus*.

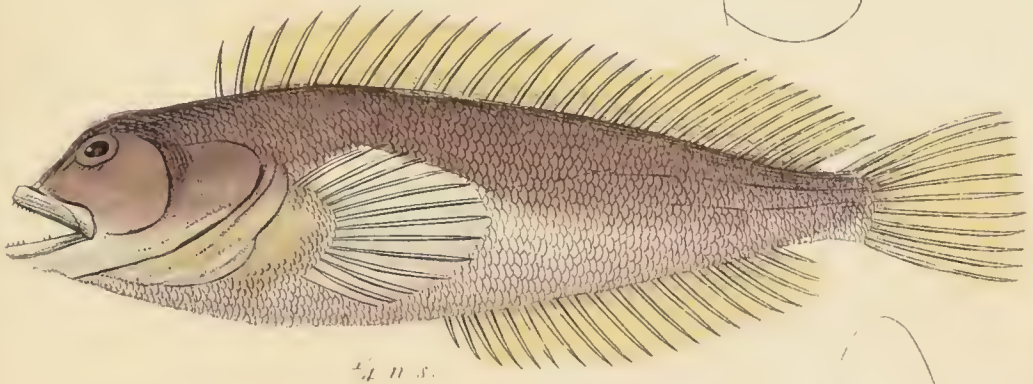


1. *Mugil cephalus*. 2. *Tetraodonus lineatus*, Risso.

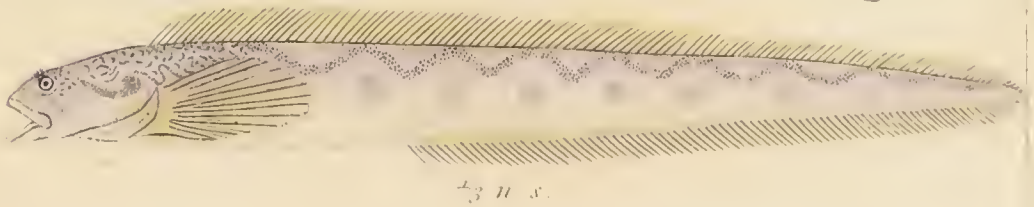
3. *Atherina presbyter*.



2

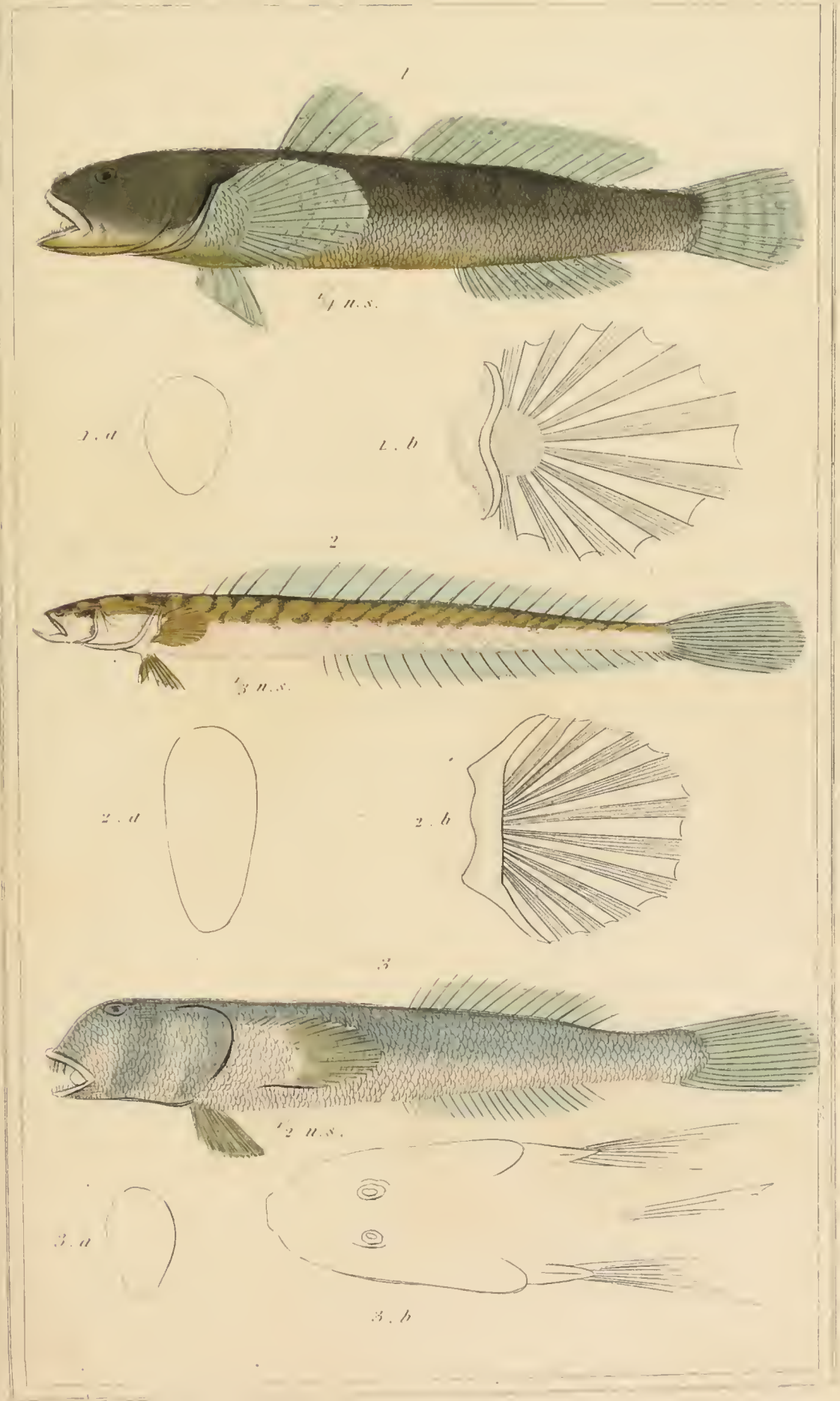


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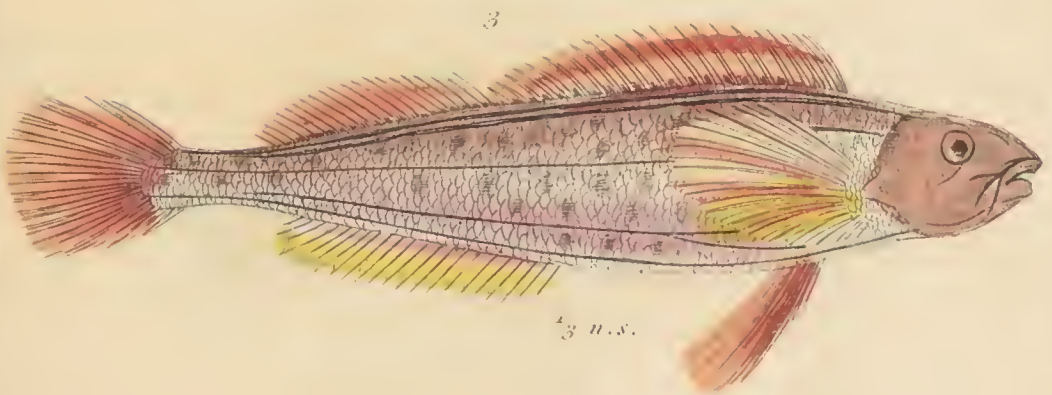
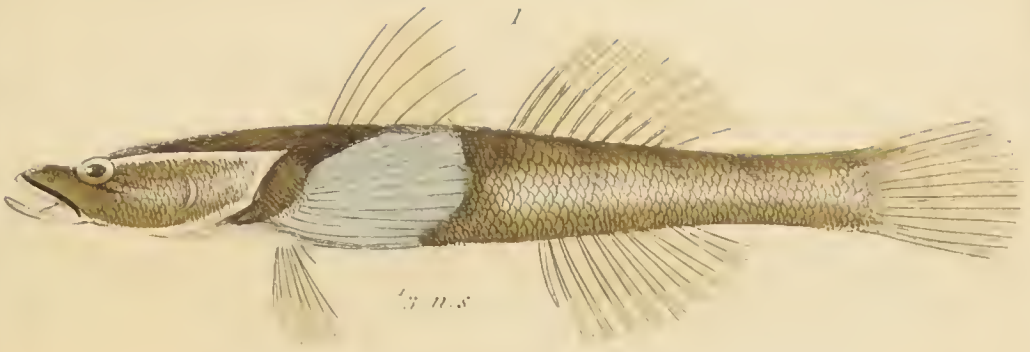


1. *Blennius palmicornis*. 2. *Clinus pectinifer*.

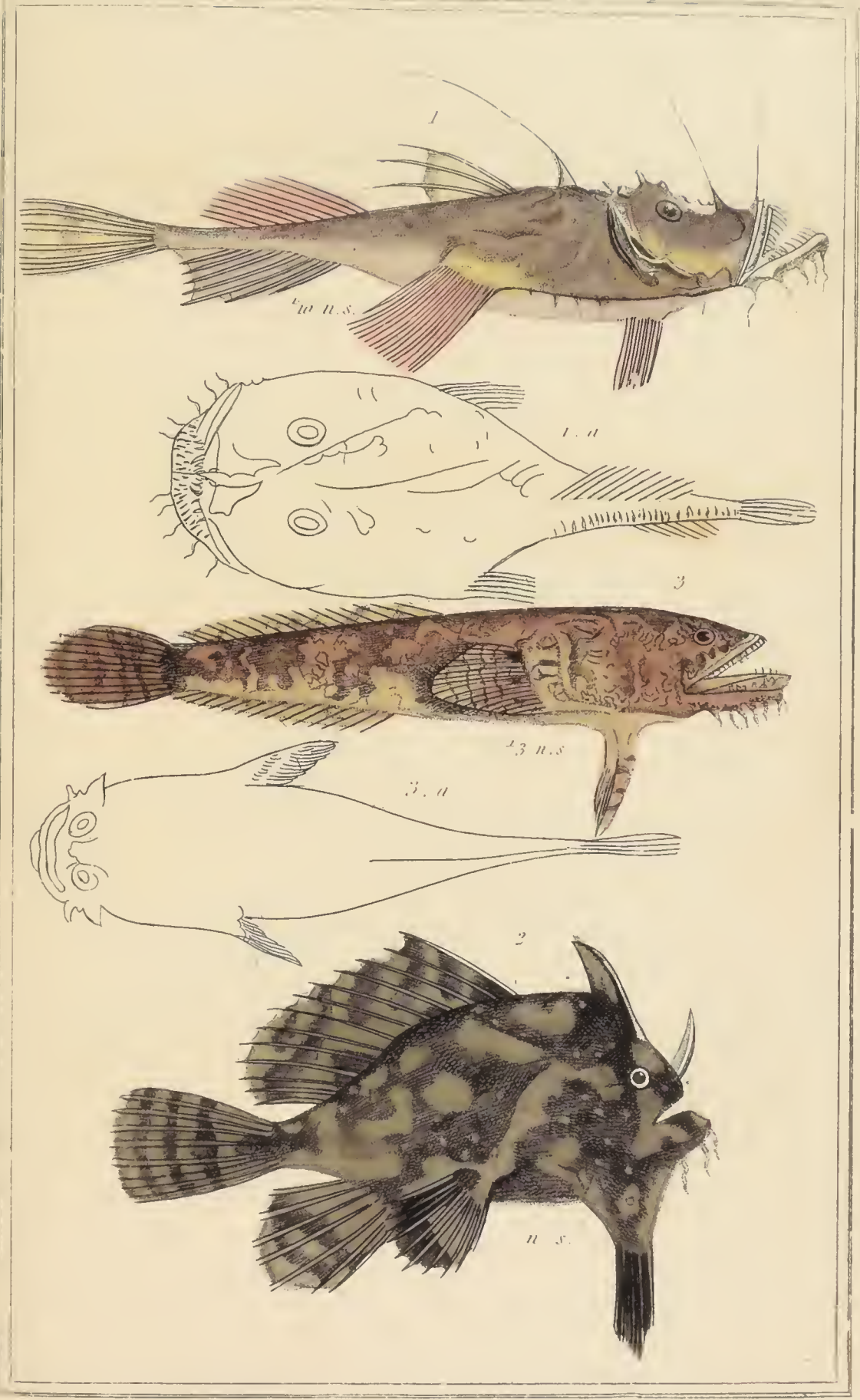
3. *Zoarces blennoides*.



1. *Gobius capito*, Lin. The great Goby or Sea Sandpiper. 2. *Gobioides Bronssonetti*. The great Gobioides of Bronssonett. 3. *Periophthalmus Freyemueti*

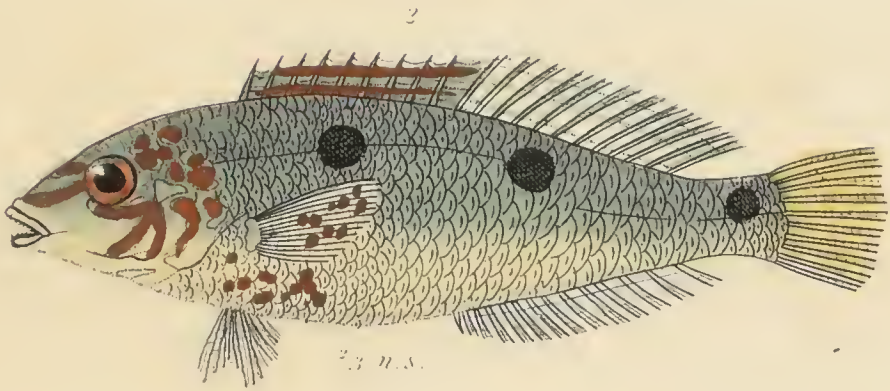
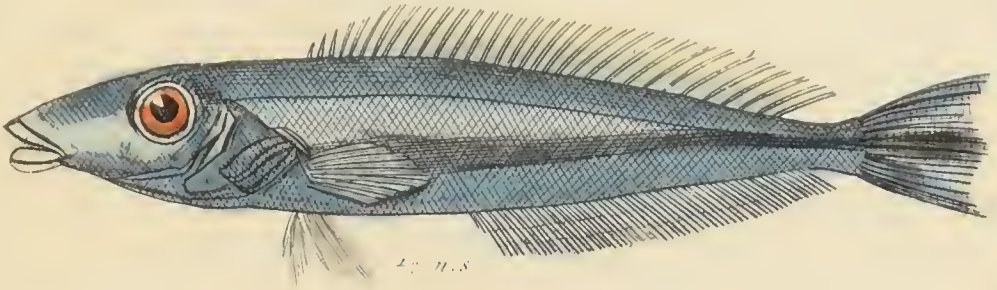


1. *Eleotris dormitatrix*, Cav. (The Sleeper) 2. *Callionymus fasciatus*. The fasciated Callionymus
 3. *Chirus decagrammus*, Pall. (The Ten Striped Chirus)



1 *Lophius piscatorius*. 2. *Antennarius mexicanus*.

3. *Batrachus surinamensis*.



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

3. *Crenilabrus chabroli*. Less.



1 *Chromis nilotica* Cuv. 2. *Malacanthus pucatus* Cuv.

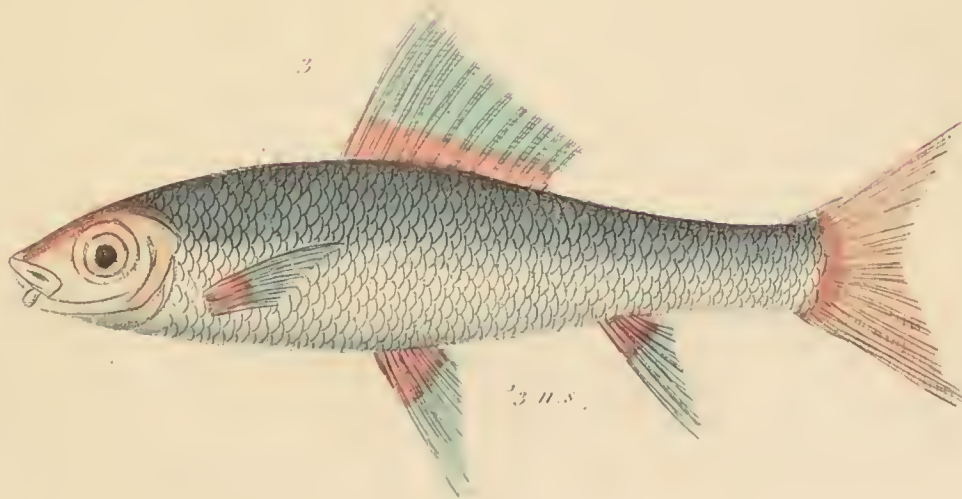
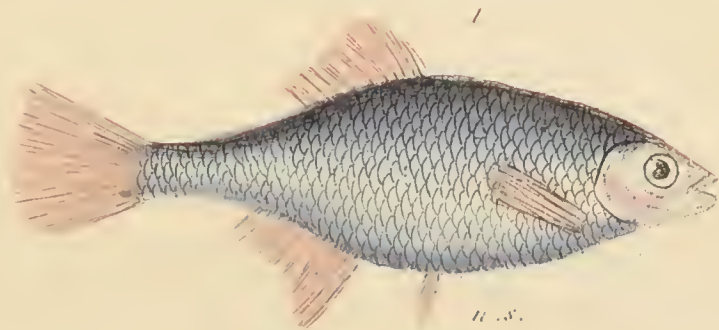
3. *Scaurus creticus* Abbr. Cuv.



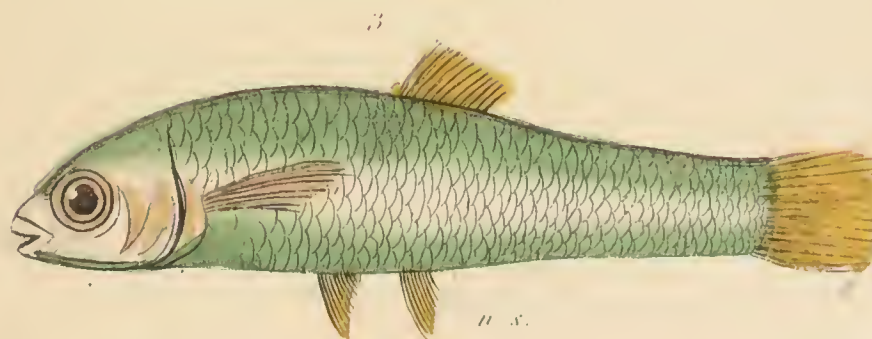
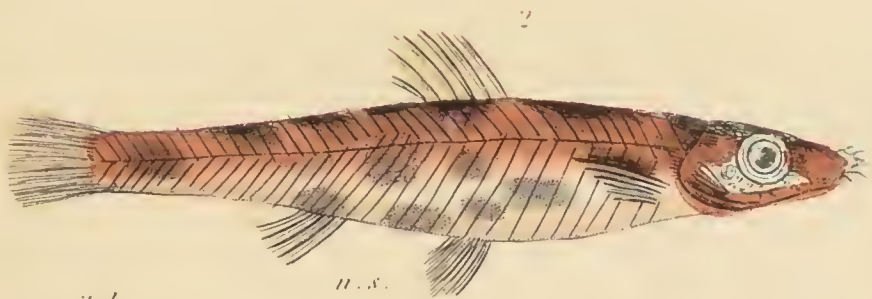
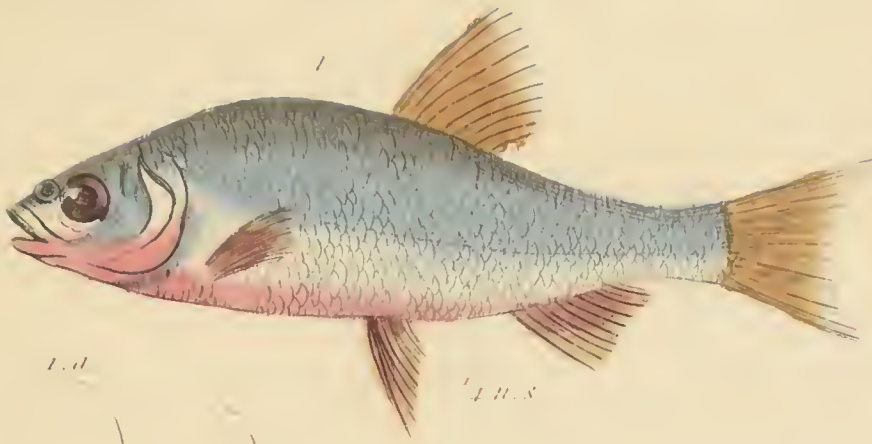
1. *Epibulus mitchleri* Pall. *liv.* 2. *Coupliosus viridis* *liv.*
 3. *Xirichthys cyanirostris* *liv.*



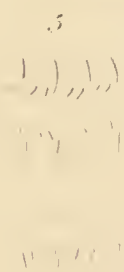
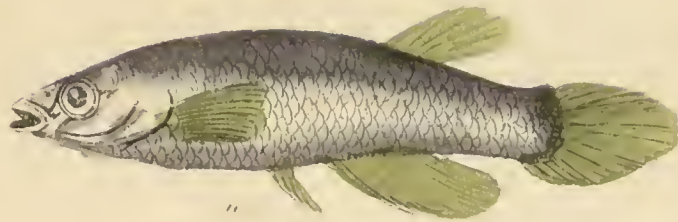
1. *Fistularia tabacaria* The Tobacco pipe Fish also called Flute Mouth 2. *Centriscus scolopax*
 L. The Sea Snipe 3. *Amphiprion lineatus* L. The Shielded Sea Snipe



1. *Cyprinus amarus*. The Auroras Carp. 2. *Cobio vulgaris*. The common Sea Gadgen
 3. *Labeo niloticus Geoff.* The Mullet of the Nile

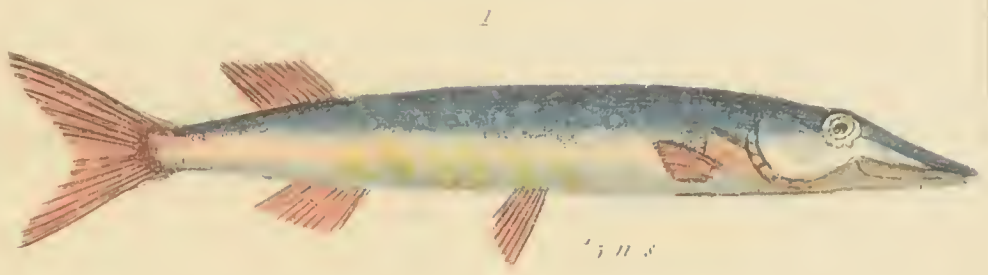


1. *Lencis sens. idus*, Bloch. The Albe commonly called the White Fish. 2. *Cobitis barbatula* Lin. (The common Baudi Leach). 3. *Percelia unipunctata*, Val. The One-dotted Perch.



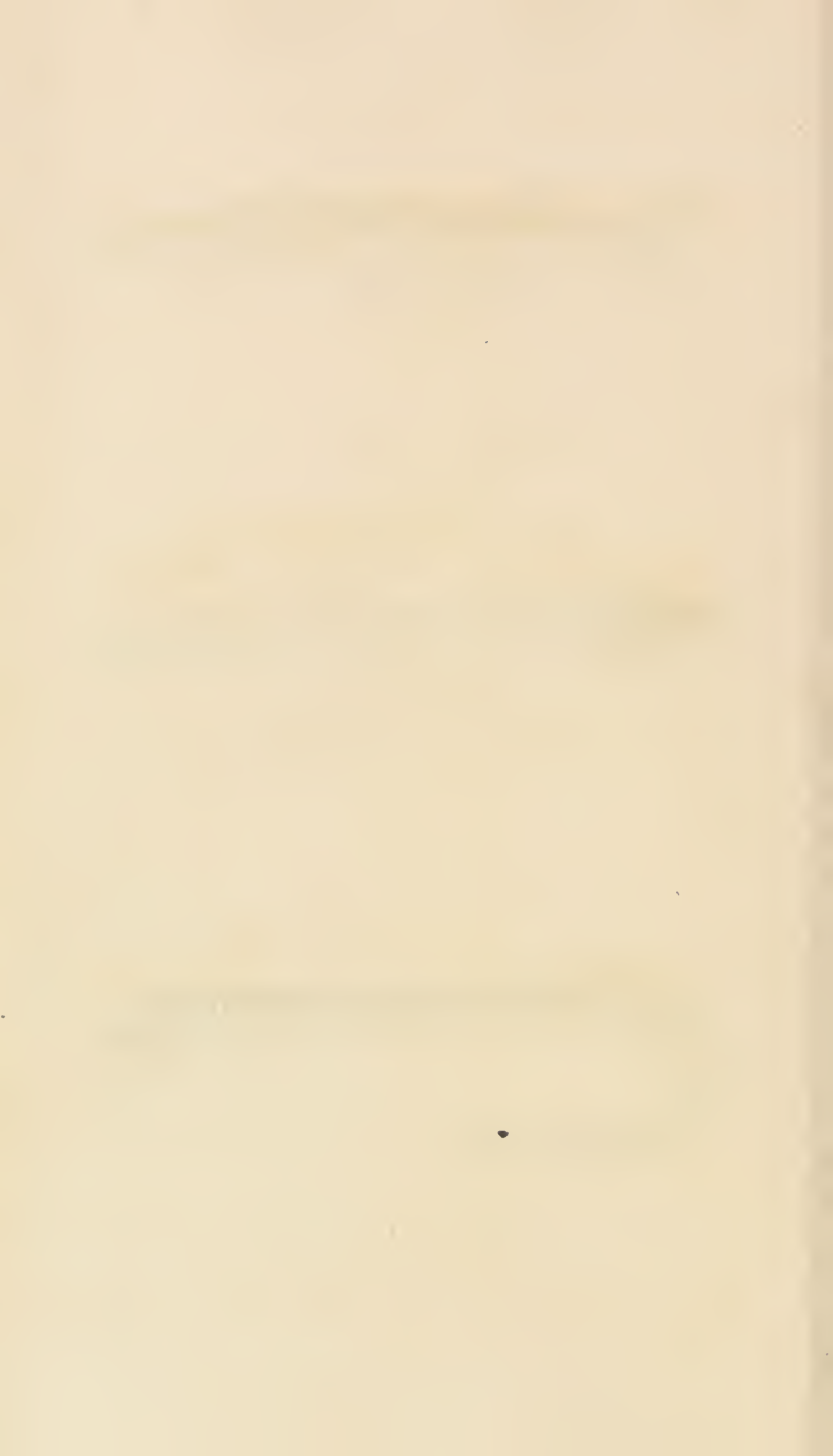
1 *Lebias fasciata* Val. The fasciated lebias. 2 *Fundulus brasiliensis* Val. The Fundule of Brazil. 3 *Cyprinodon flavulus* Val. 4 Anatomical details of the *Fundulus fasciatus* Val. The Fasciated Fundule. 5 Dentition of the *Lebias rhomboidalis* Val. The Rhomboid lebias.

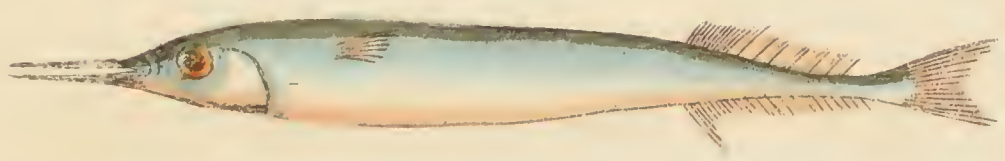
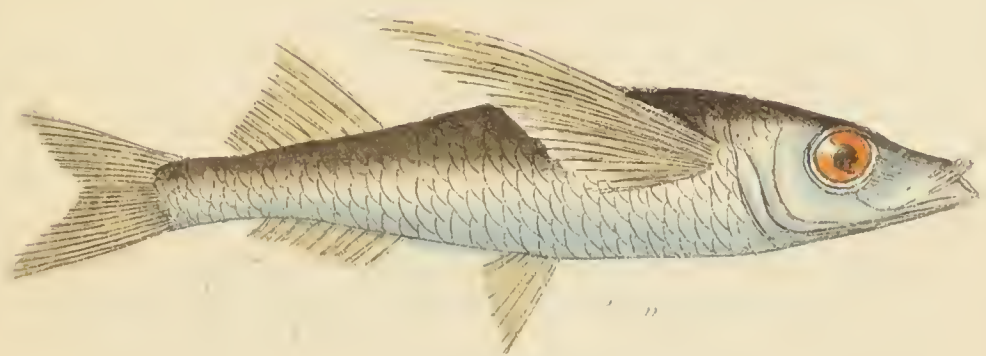
1800



1 *Esox lucius* L. The Common Pike 2 *Microstomus xiphioides* (The needlefish) 3 *Stomias barbatus* (The Barbed Sturgeon)

London: Published by J. G. Fisher, 1825.





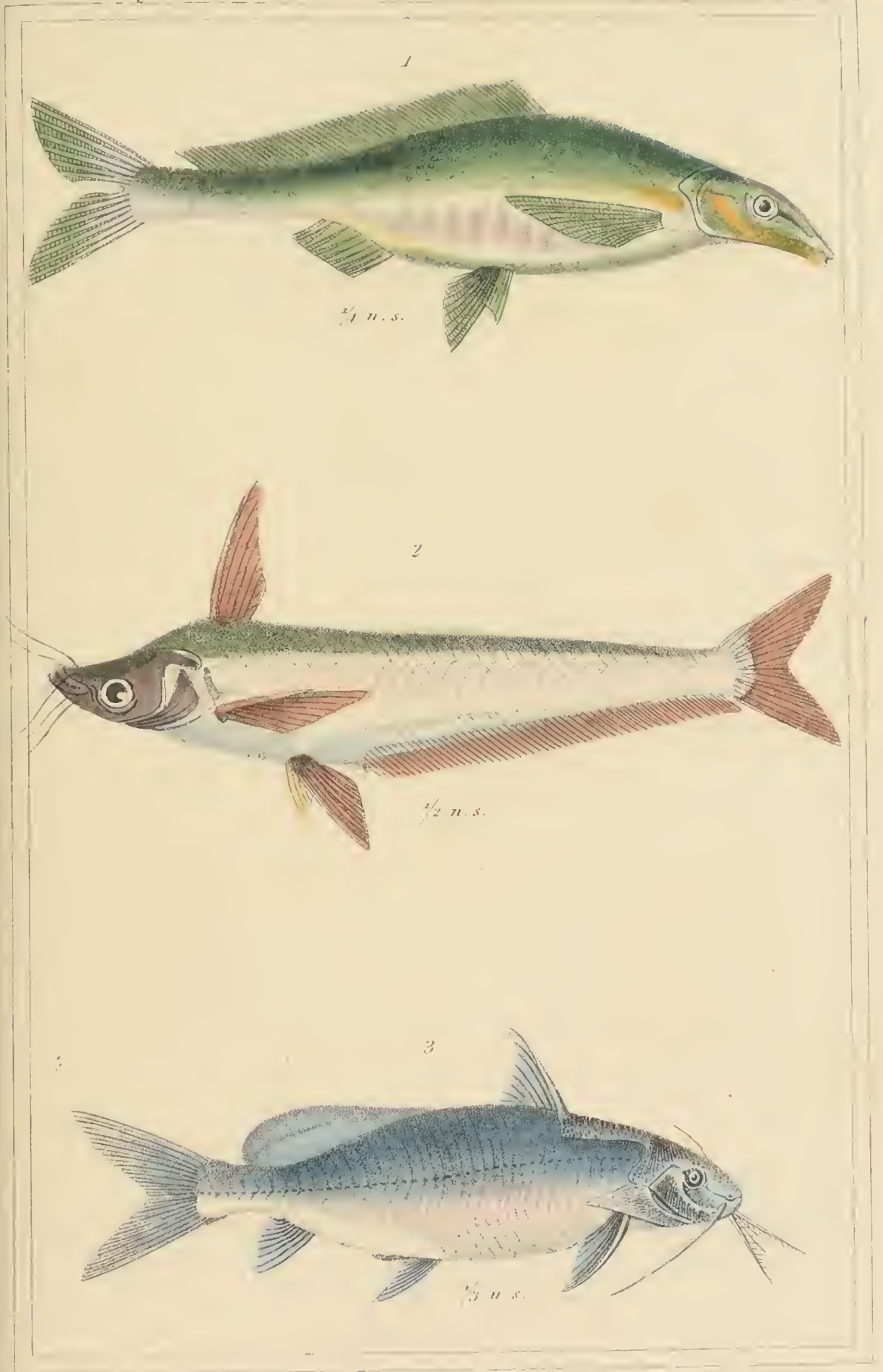
1. Scomberus maximus. 2. Scomberus maximus. 3. Plectrocentrus dentatus. The sharp snouted Flycatcher fish.

London: Printed by W. B. Bailey.

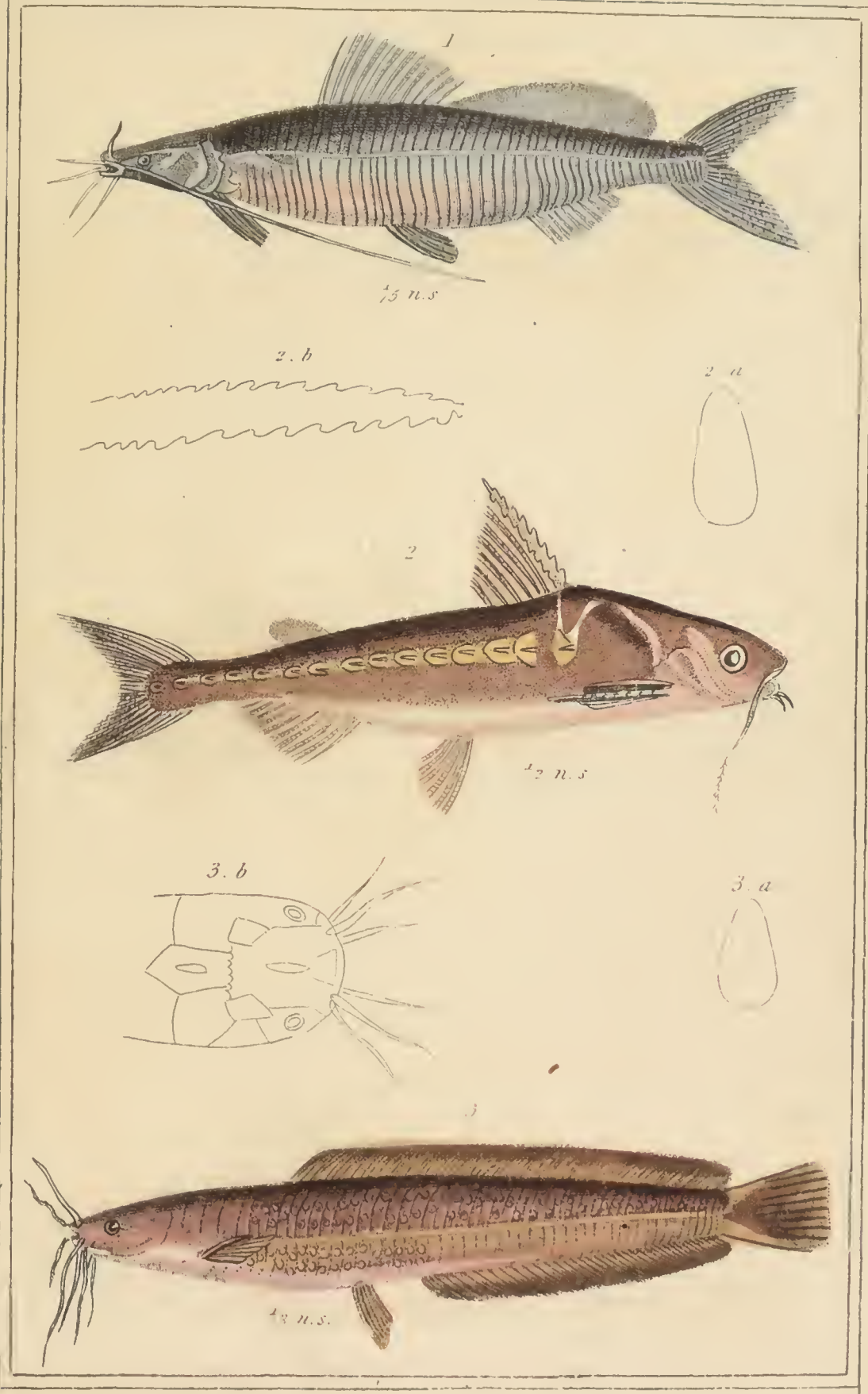


1. *Chromis nilotica* Cav. 2. *Malacanthus furcatus* Cav.

3. *Scarus croceus* Albr. Cav.

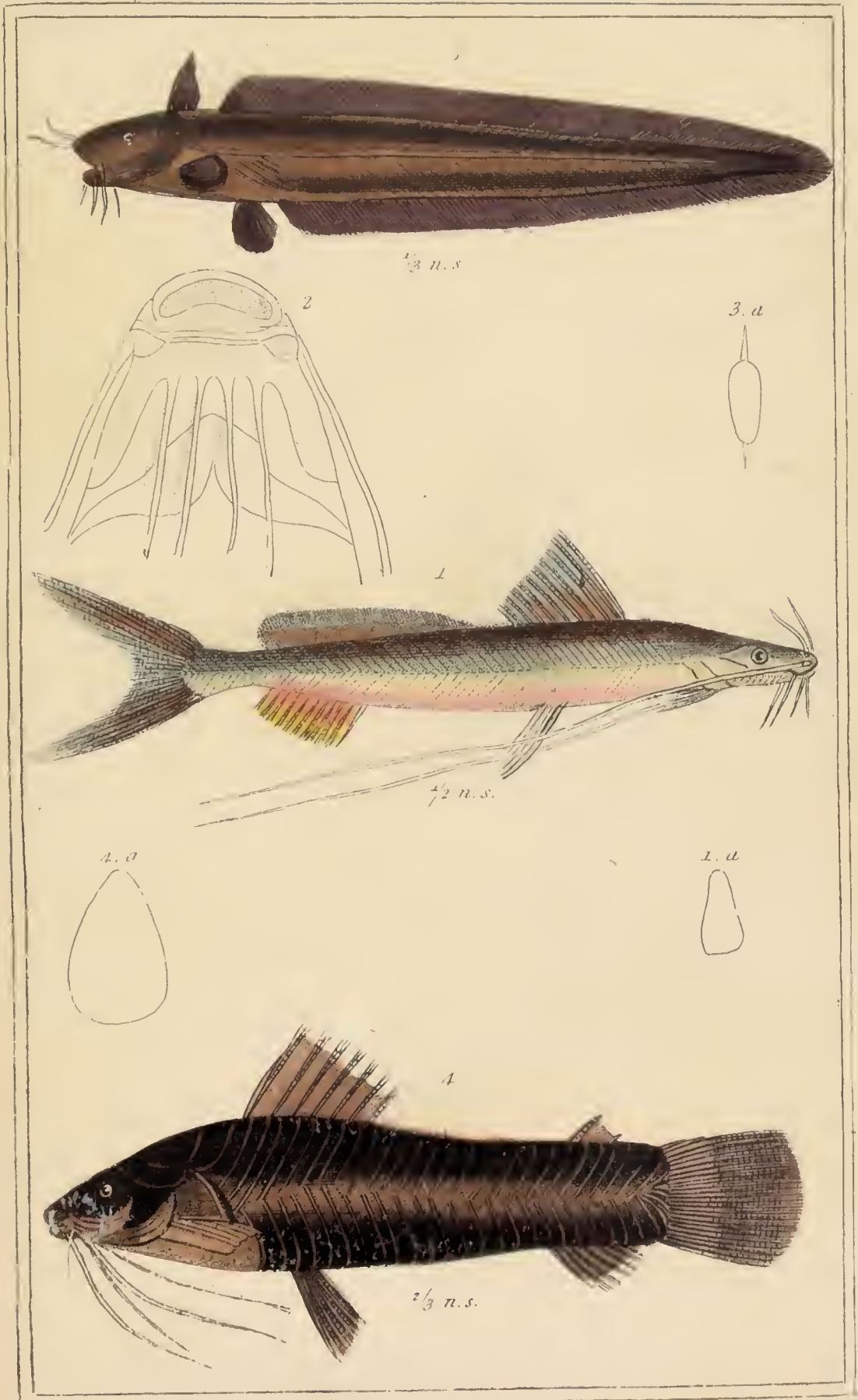


1. *Mormyrus oxyrinchus*. Geoff. *Onv.* (The True Mormyrus oxyrinchus of the Ancient Egyptians)
2. *Schilbe mystus*. Geoff. (The Silure of the Nile) 3. *Synodontis schellian*. Geoff. (The Thal of Egypt)

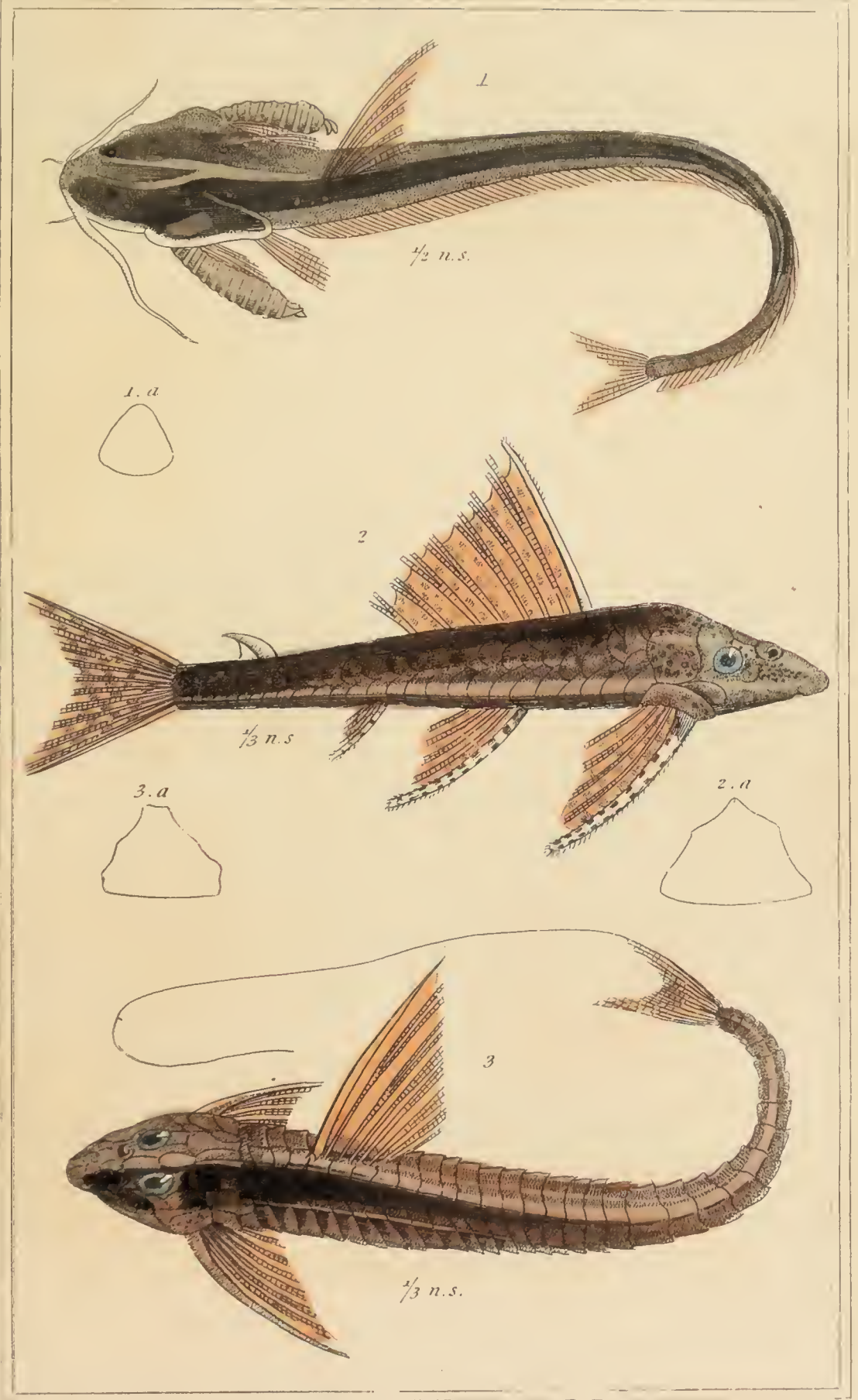


1 Bayard pitile (av. A. Val. 2 Doras dorsalis (av. A. Val.

3 Heterobranchus punctatus (av. A. Val.

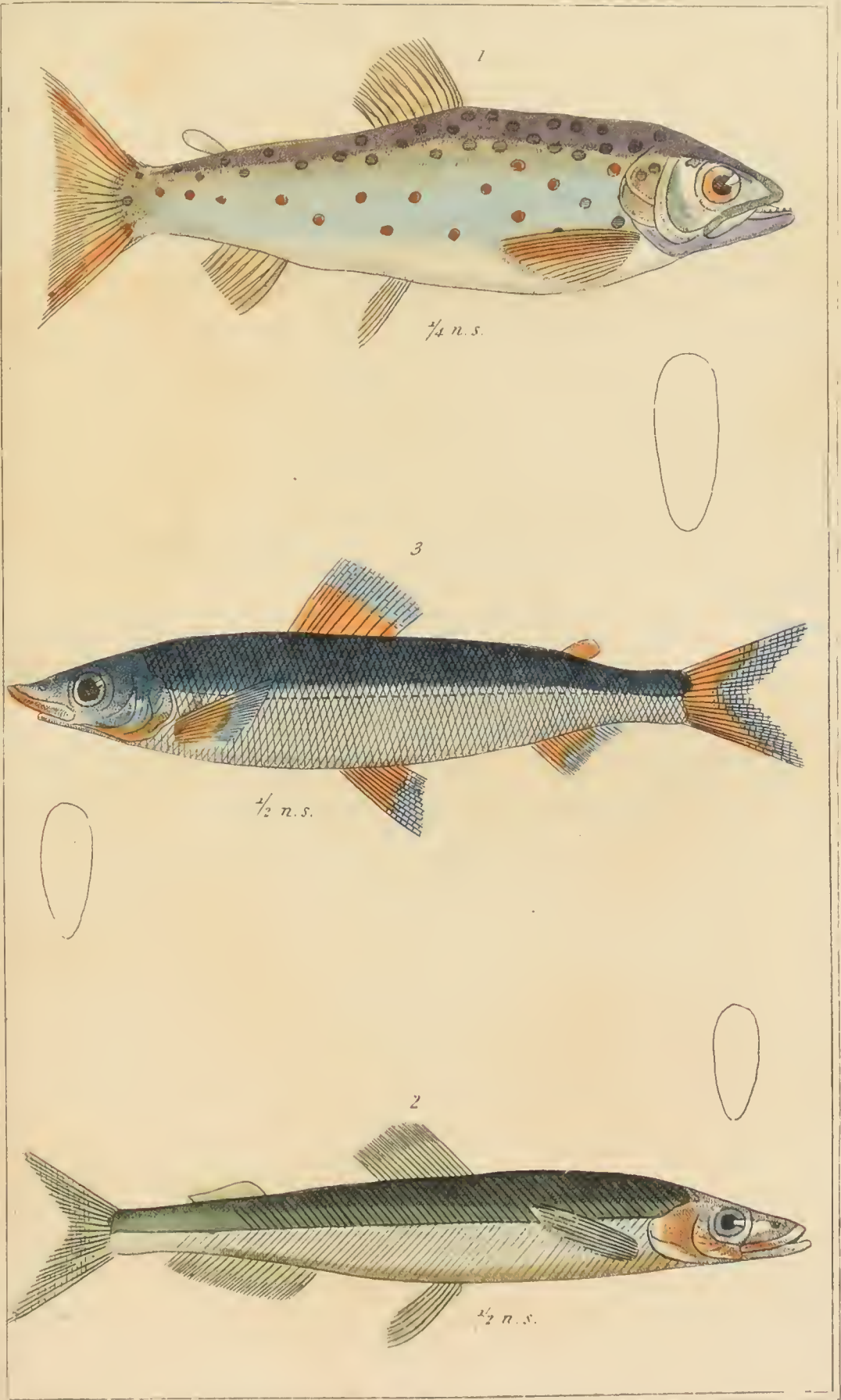


1 *Porens bayal* Gouf & Cav. 2 Mouth of the *Pimelodes Blochii* Cav. & Val.
 3 *Plotosus albilabris* Cav. & Val. 4 *Callichthys langifilis* Cav. & Val.



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

3. *Loricaria cataphracta*. *Lin. liv.*

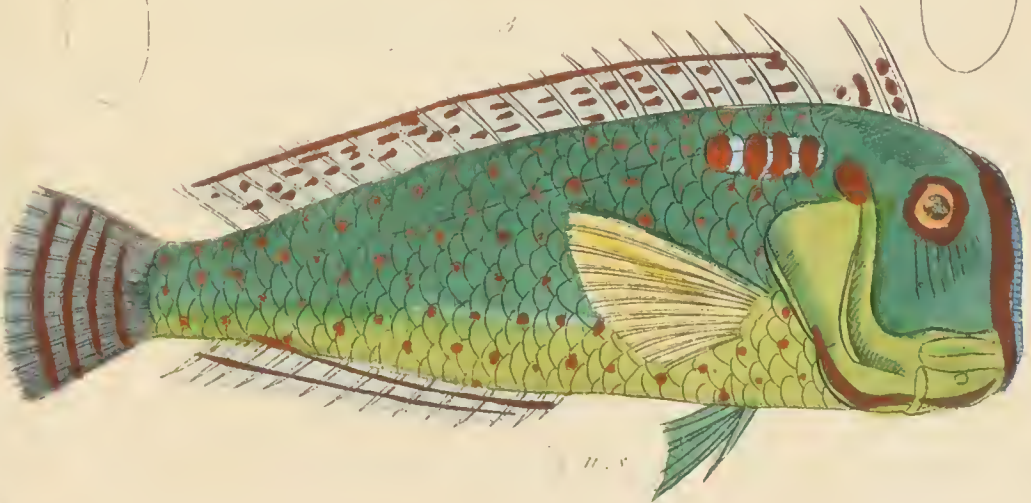
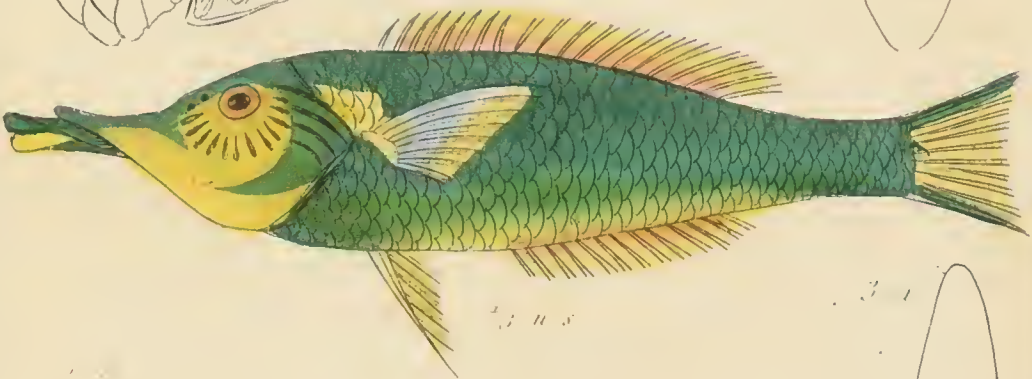


1. *Salmo fario*. L. Guv. (The Common Trout) 2. *Mallotus groenlandicus*. Bl. Guv. (The Capelan)
 3. *Coregonus asyrhynchus*. L. Guv. (The Laveret)



1. *Myletes Hasselquistii*. Guv. (Sometimes called the Salmon of the Nile.) 2. *Carrimata* Gilbert. Quoy & Gaim.

3. *Saurus mediterraneus*. Guv. (The Mediterranean Saurus.)

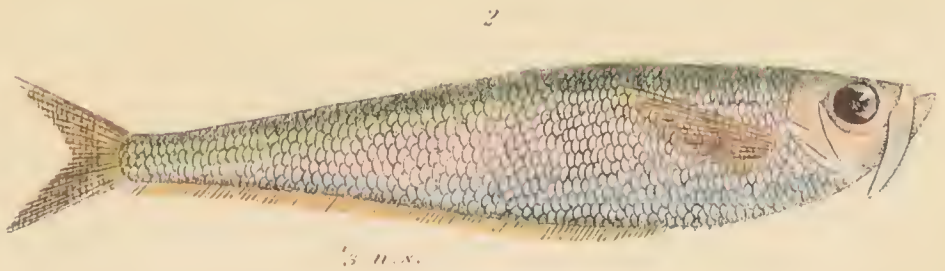
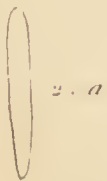
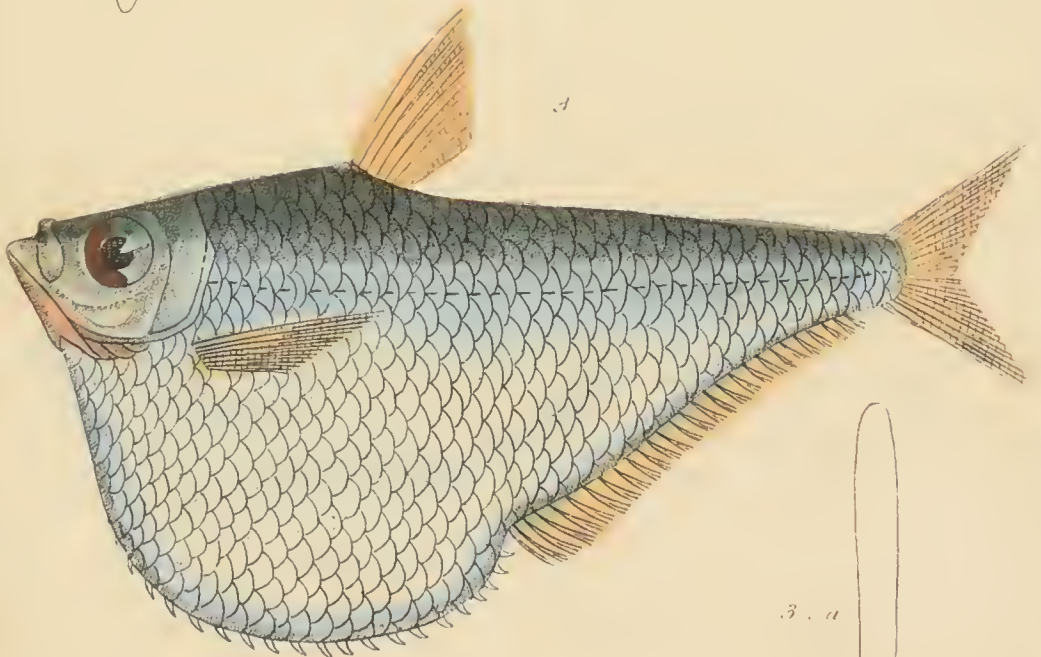
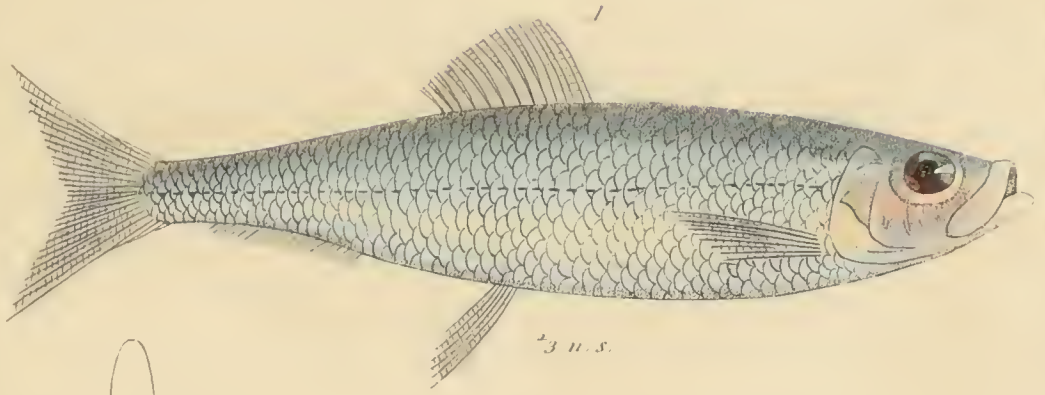


1 *Epibulus insidiator* Pall. ac. 2 *Gomphocentrus varius* Cuv.
3 *Xyrichtys cyanostriatus* Cuv.

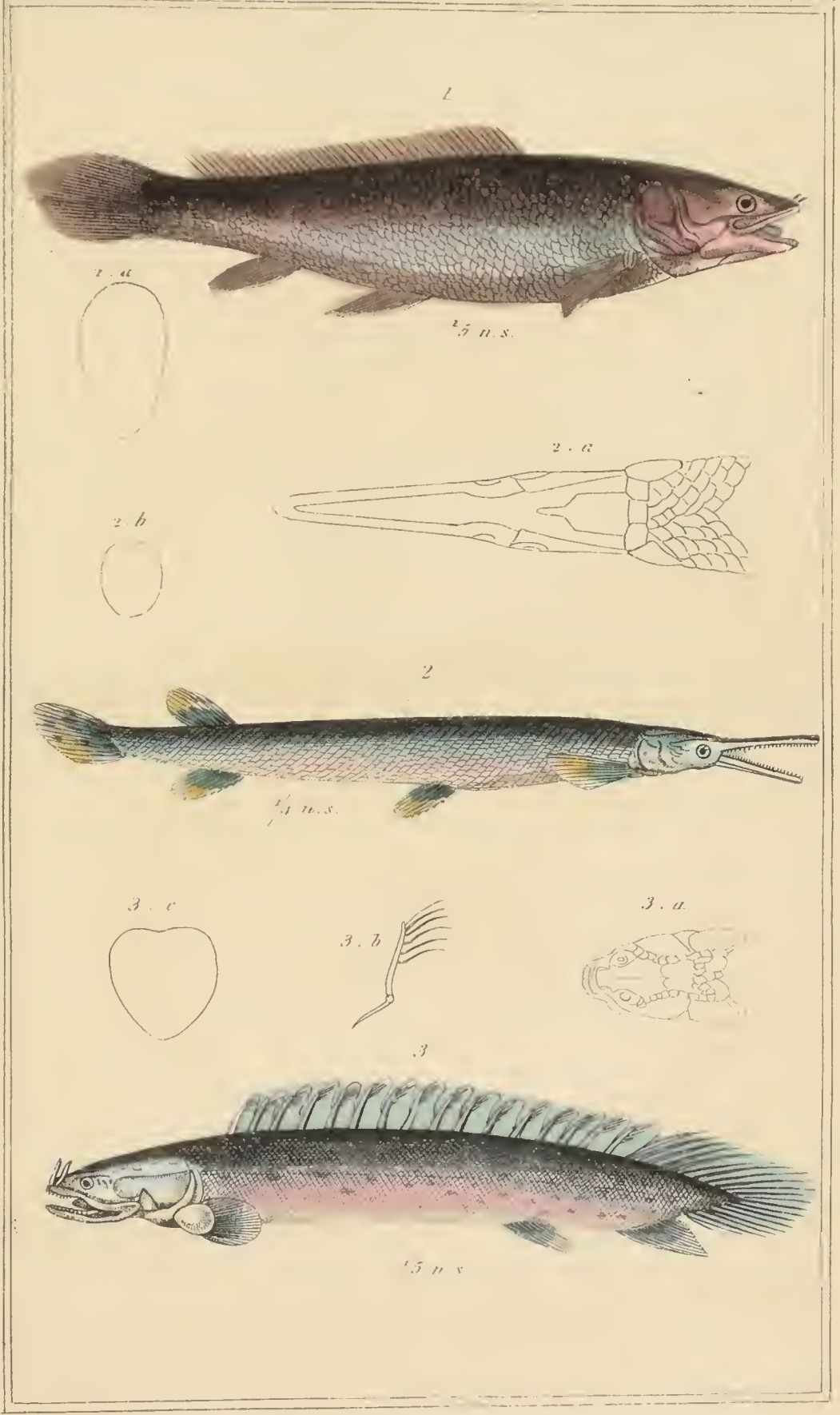
Colours by Anderson. Coloured by

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1. *Clupea harengus*, Lin. (The Common Herring) 2. *Gmthobolus uncinatus*, Luc.
3. *Pristigaster Americanus*, Cuv. (The American Pristigaster)



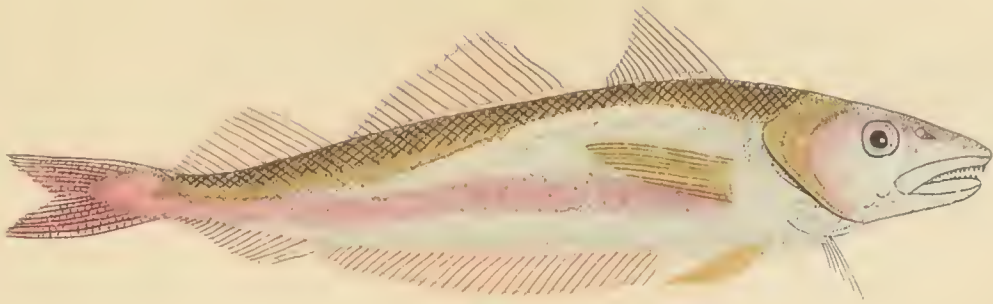
1 *Amia calva*. Lin. (The Antia) 2. *Lepisosteus osseus*. L. (The lepisosteus)

3 *Polypterus bichir*. Geoff. (The Bichir)



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

1



1 n. s.

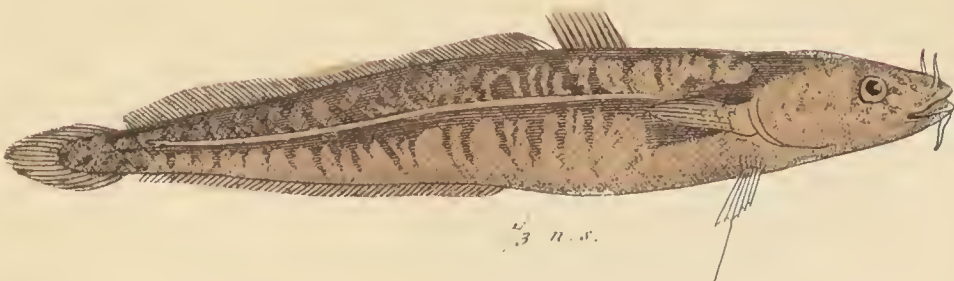
1. a



2. a

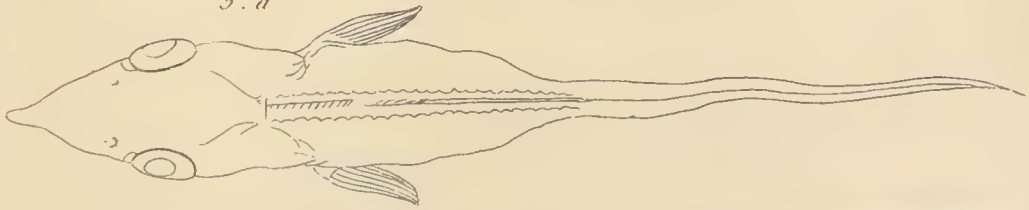


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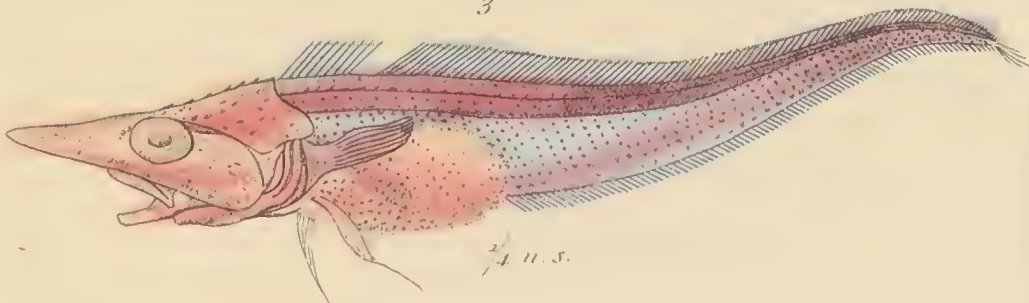


2 n. s.

3. a

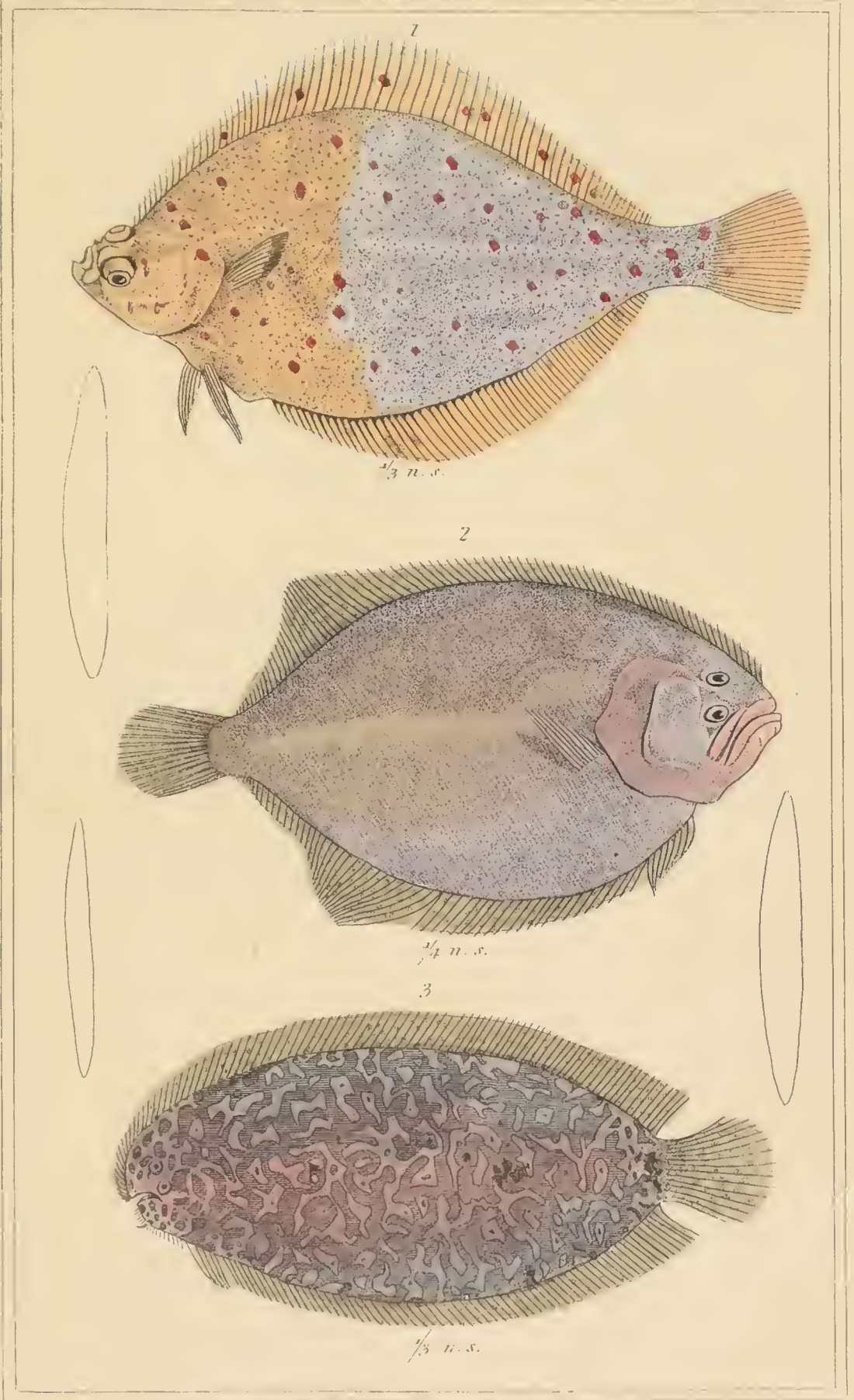


3



3 n. s.

1. *Gadus merlangus*. L. The Whiting. / 2. *Lota vulgaris*. The common Ling / 3. *Lepidoleprus carborhynchus*. Russ.



1. *Platessa limanda*, L. (The Dab) 2. *Rhombus* (*Platessa rhombus*, L. (The Barbue or oval Turbot)
3. *Achirus narmoratus*, Lac. (The warbled Achirus)

1.



n. s.

1. a.



2.



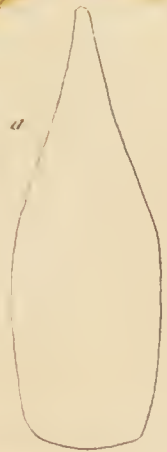
$\frac{1}{4}$ n. s.

2. a.

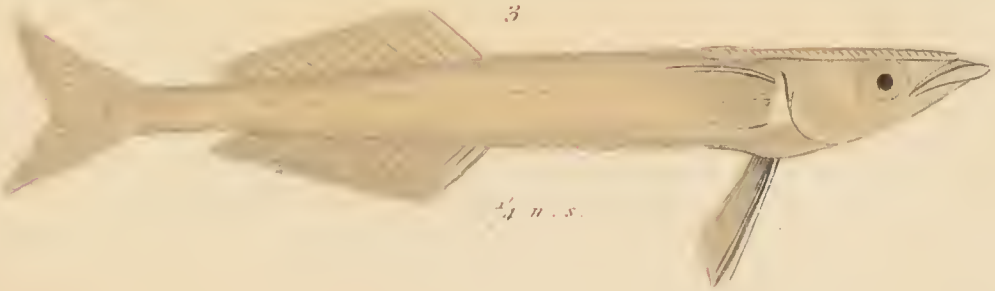
3. b.



3. a.



3.



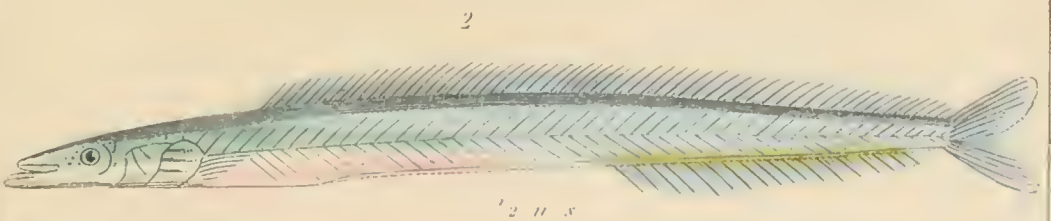
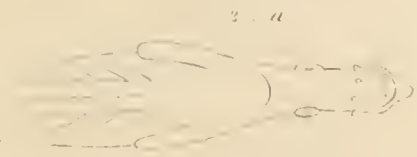
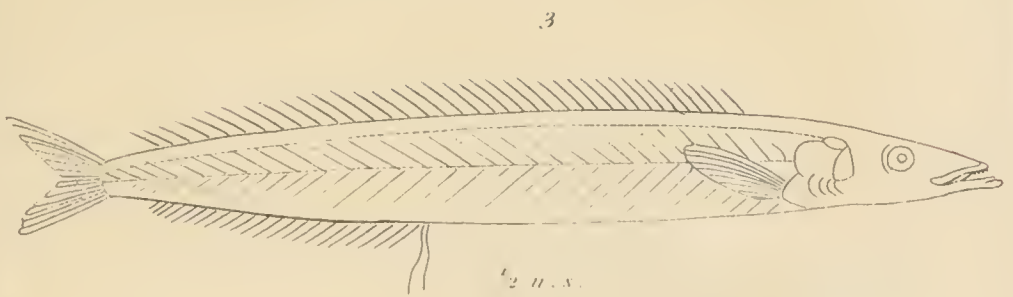
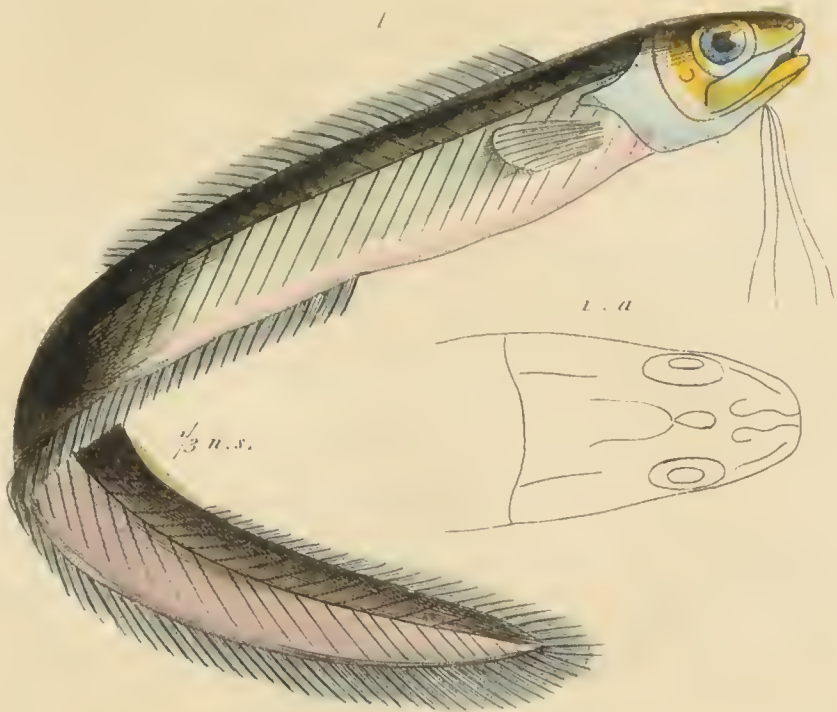
$\frac{1}{4}$ n. s.

1. *Lepadogaster pinn.* 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

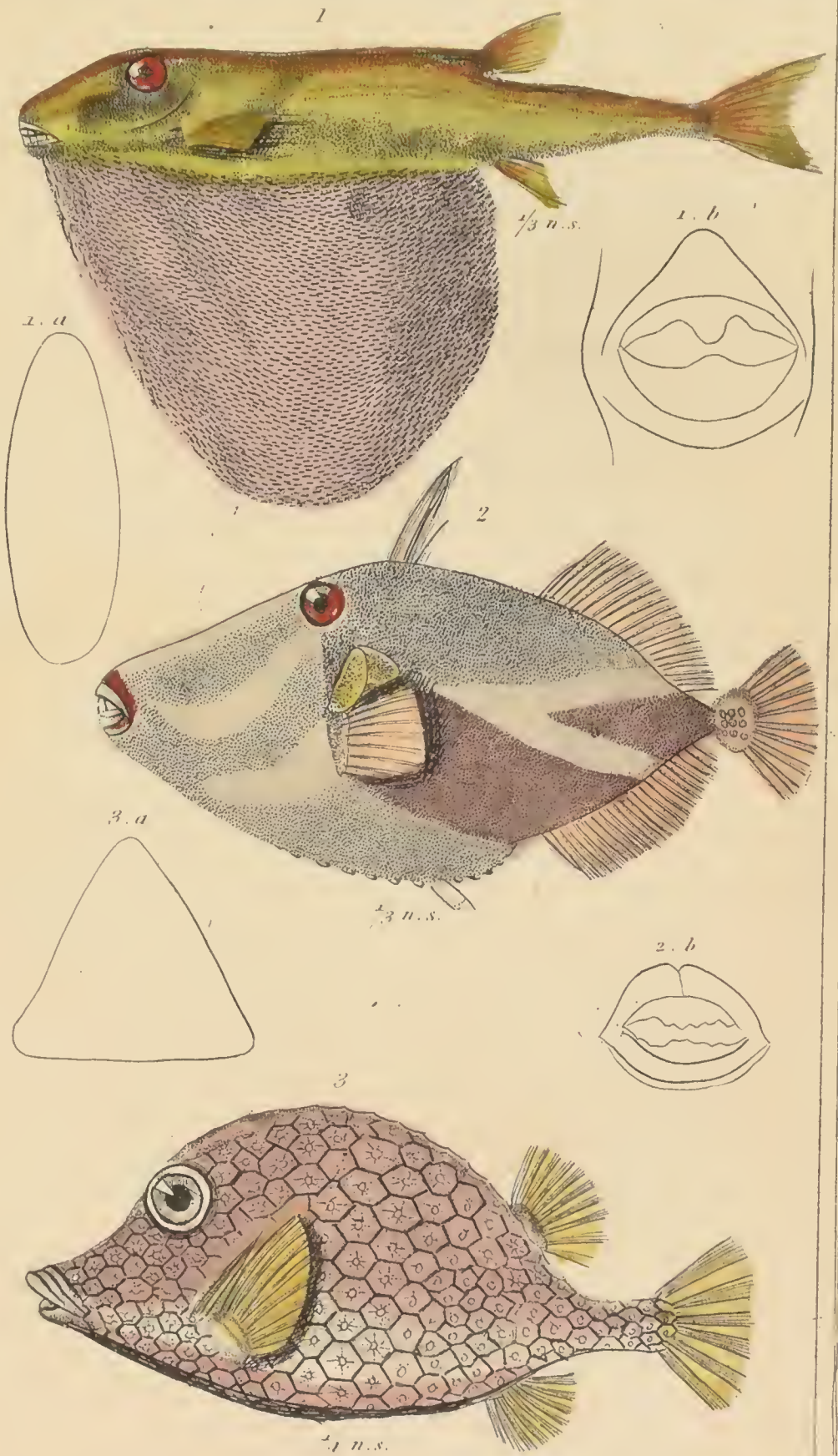


1 *Ophichthus barbatus*, Bl. The Common Donzelle 2 *Ammodytes tebianus* Bl. The lancet
 3 *Ammodytes lanceus* Penn. The Equille

Lambou, G. Henderson 2 Chd. Bailey

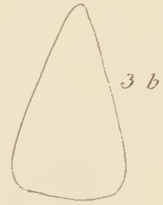
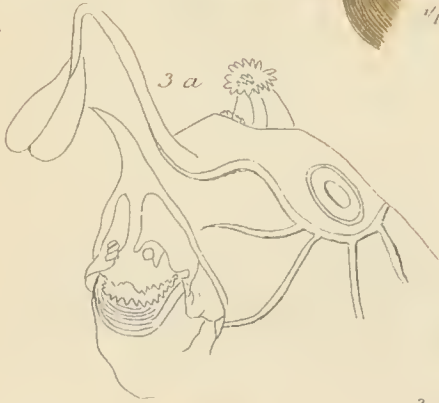
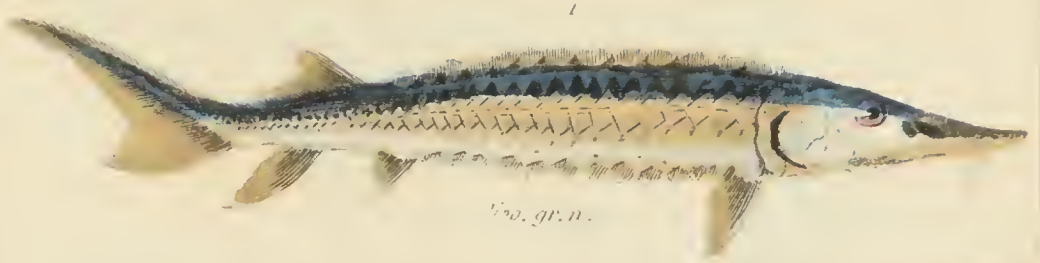


1. *Syngnathus viridis*. Risso. (The green Sea eel) 2. *Hippocampus brevirostris*. Giv. The short snouted Sea Horse / 3. *Pegasus draco*. L.



1. *Triodon bursarius*. Reinw. 2. *Balistes retangularis*. Schu.

3. *Ostracion triquetrum*. Bl.



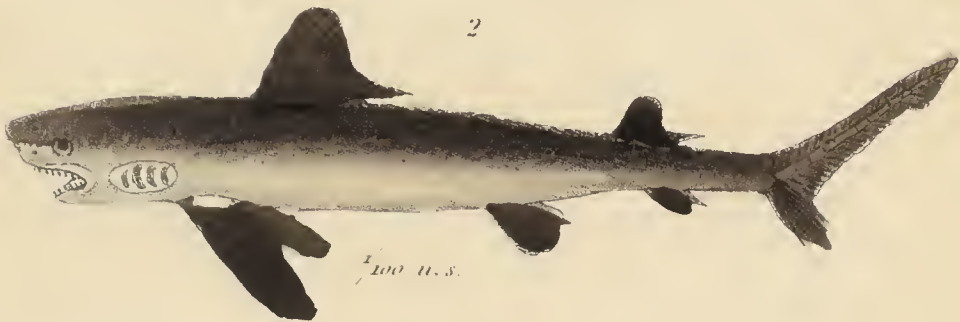
1. *Acipenser sturio* L. *The Common Sturgeon*, p. 379. 2. *Spatularia spatula* Maud. 3. *Callorhynchus Antarcticus* L. *Cur. l. 2. p. 382. The Antarctic Chimæra.*

1



$\frac{1}{5}$ n. s.

2



$\frac{1}{100}$ n. s.

3



$\frac{2}{10}$ n. s.

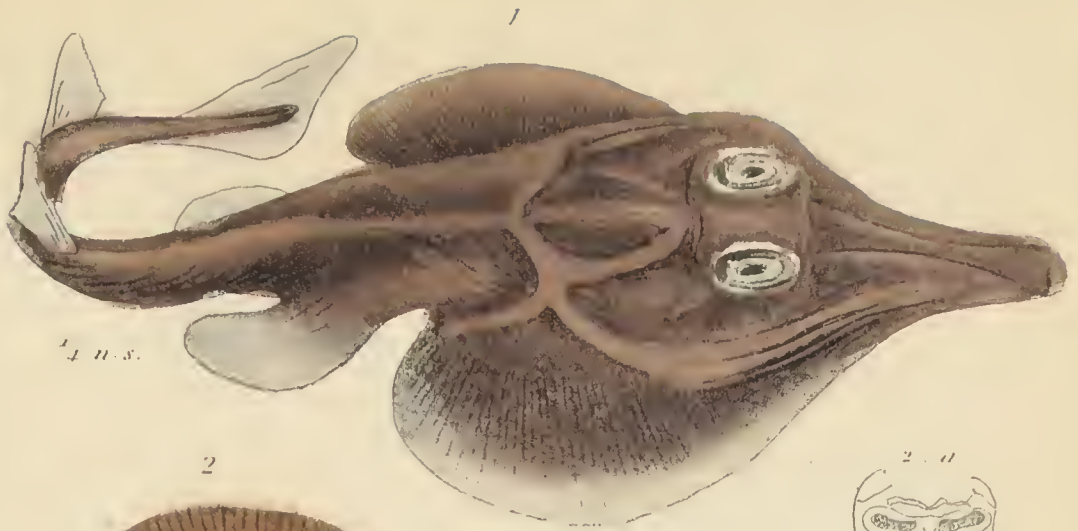
4



$\frac{2}{10}$ n. s.

1. *Scyllium malaisianum*, Lessen. 2. *Squalus carcharias*, Lin. (The White Shark) 3. *Zygaspis malleus*, Val. 4. *Pristis antiquorum*, Lath. (The Common Saw Fish)

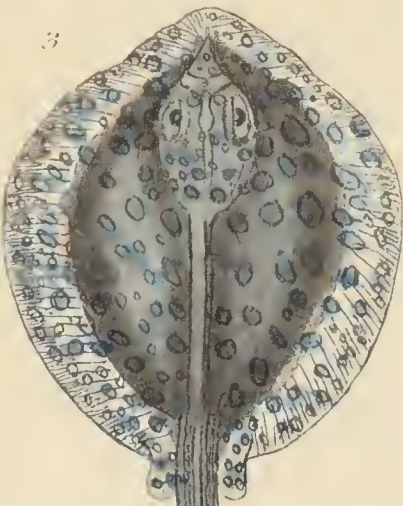
London, G. Henderson. 2. Old Bailey.



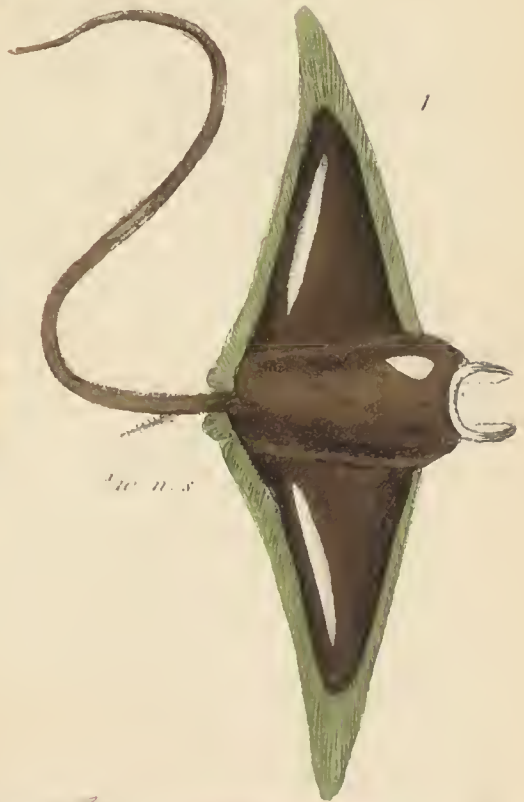
1/4 n.s.



1/4 n.s.

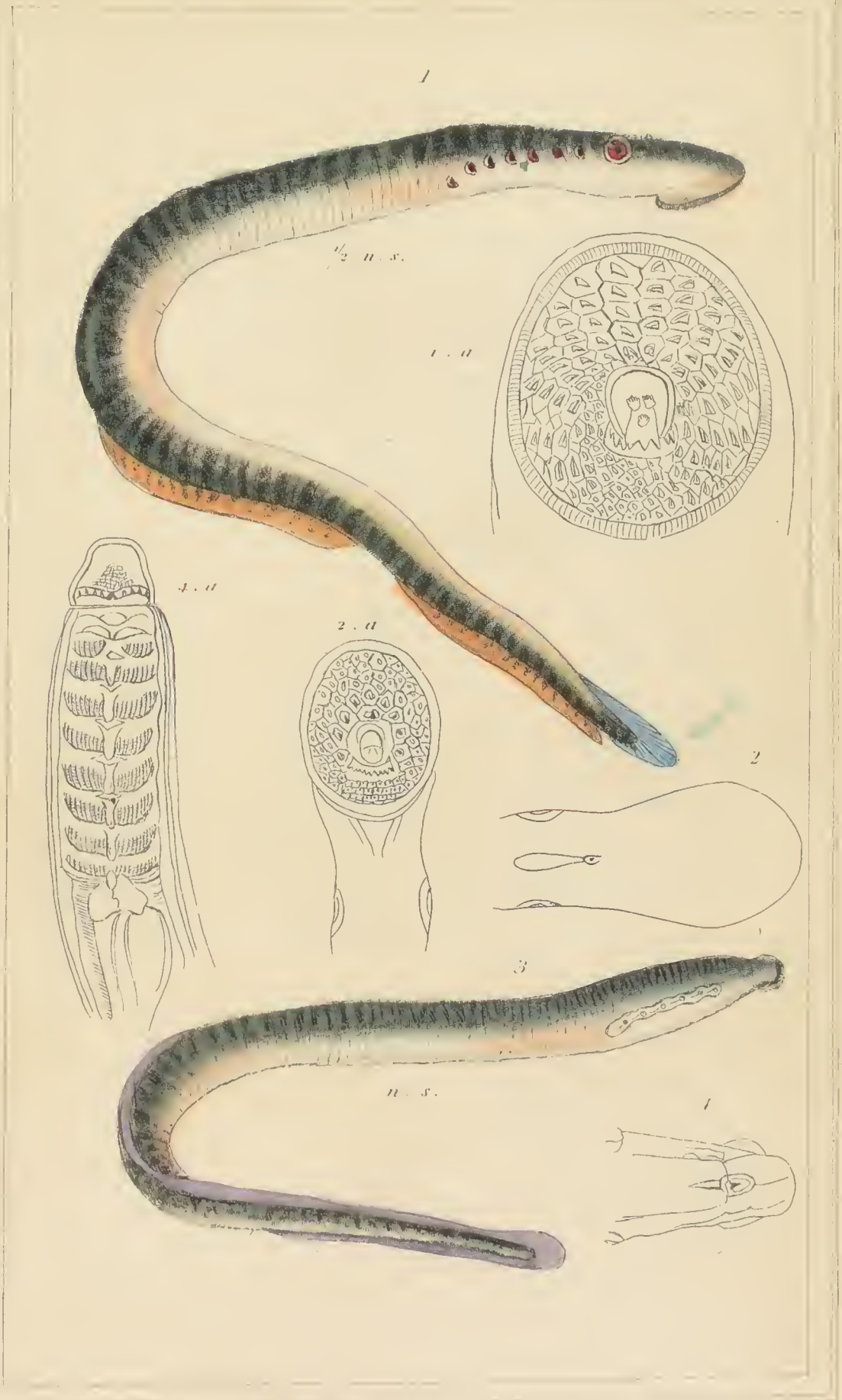


1/5 n.s.

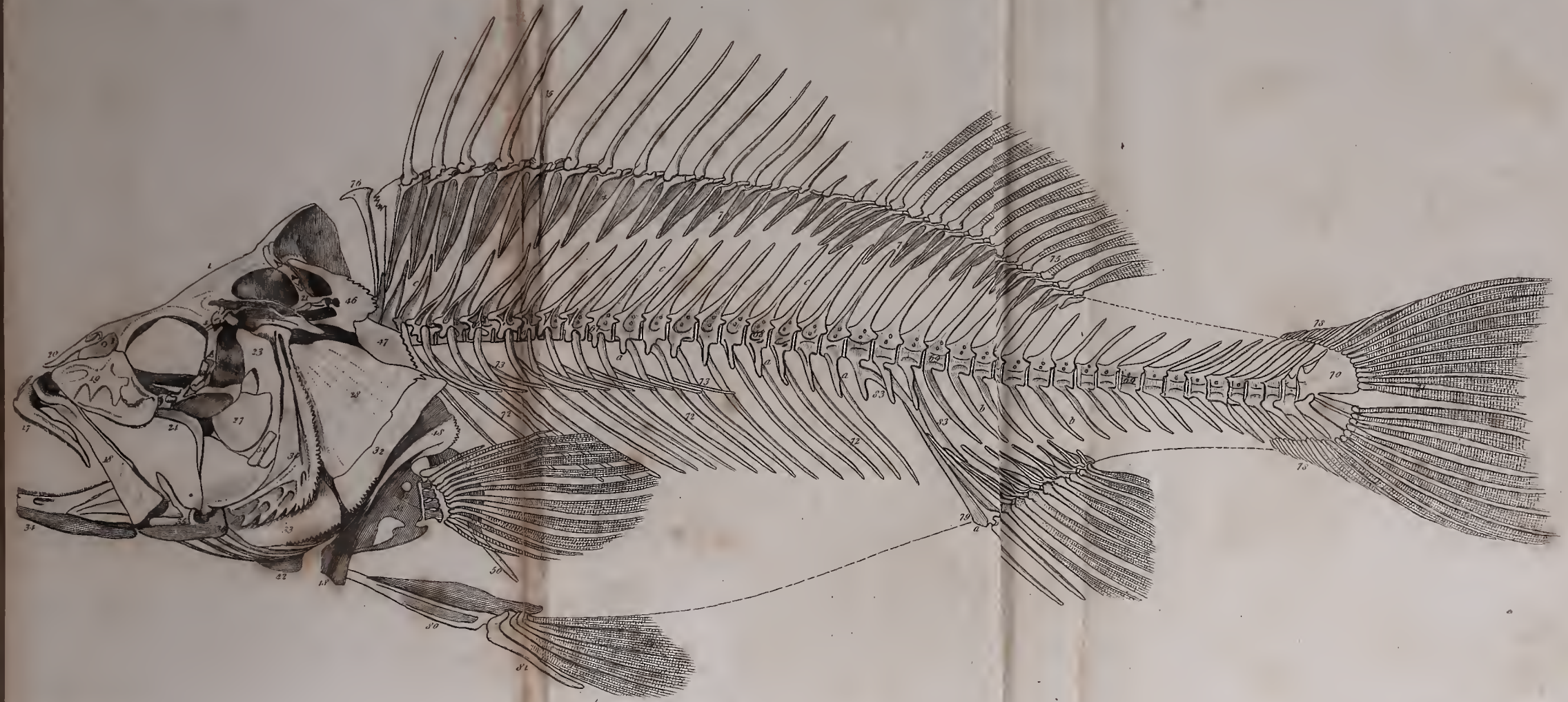


1/10 n.s.

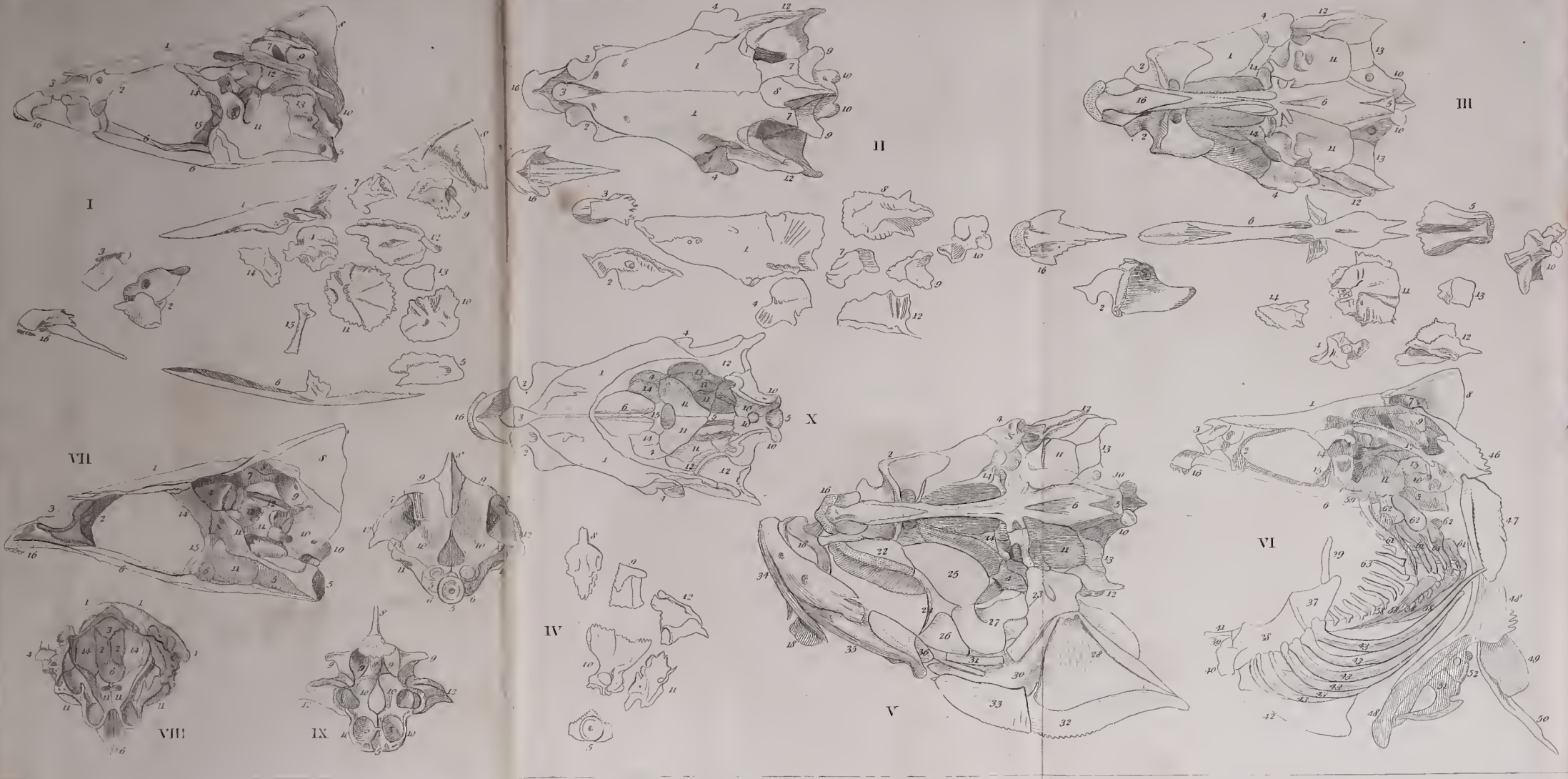
1. *Rhinobatus brevif* (The smooth *Rhinobatus*) 2. *Torpedo narko* Risso. The spotted *Torpedo*
 3. *Trygon* *Kalmianus*, Less. 4. *Cephaloptera* *Gernat* Lac



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



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



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

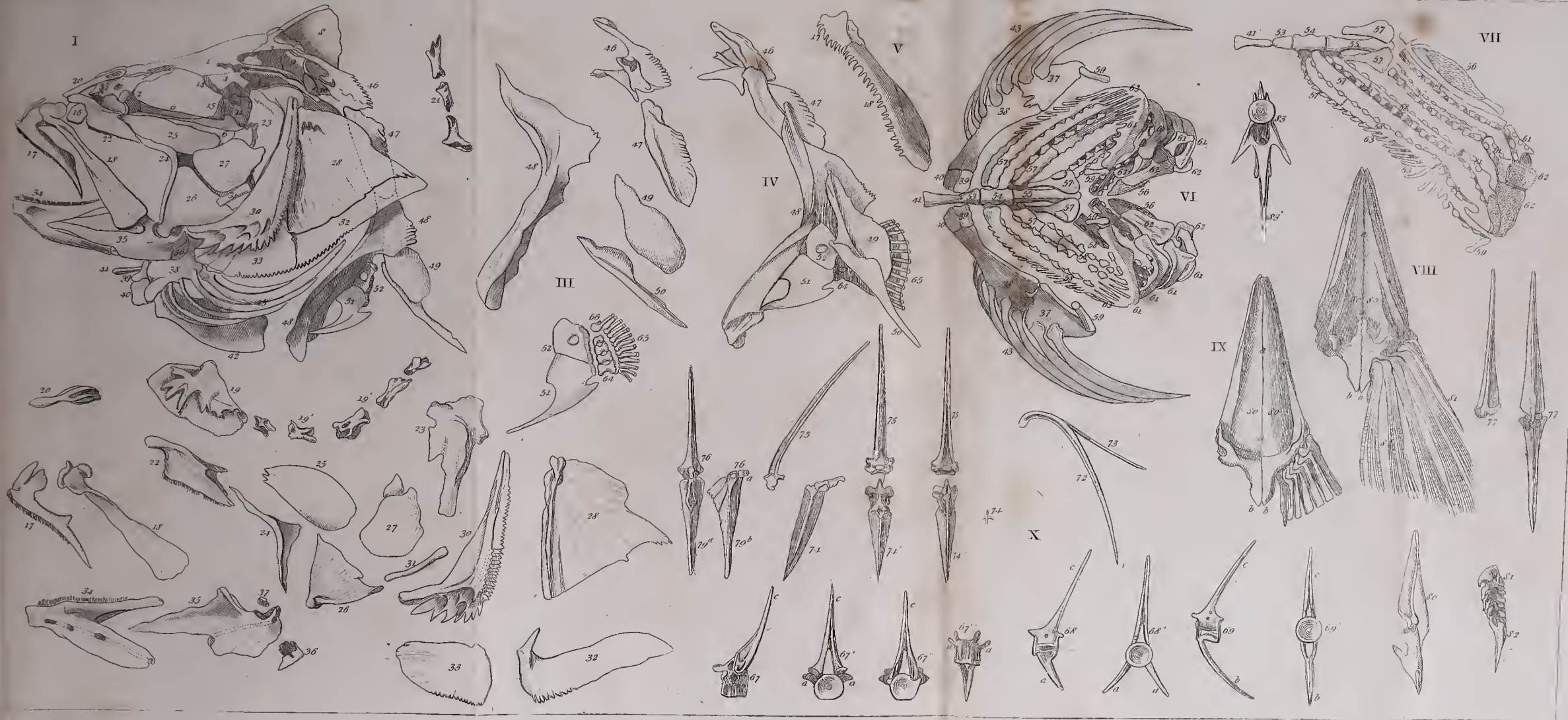
London, G. B. Anderson, ? 1811 Dales

VII

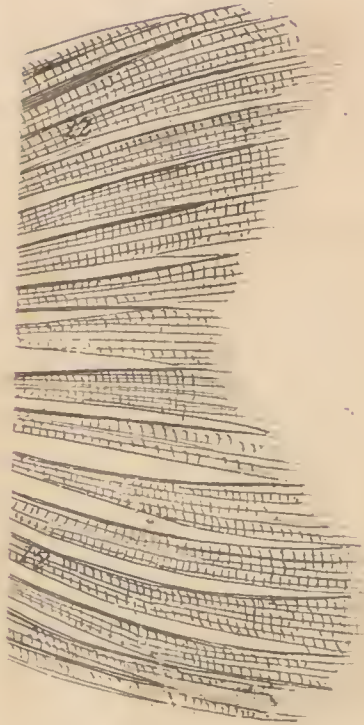


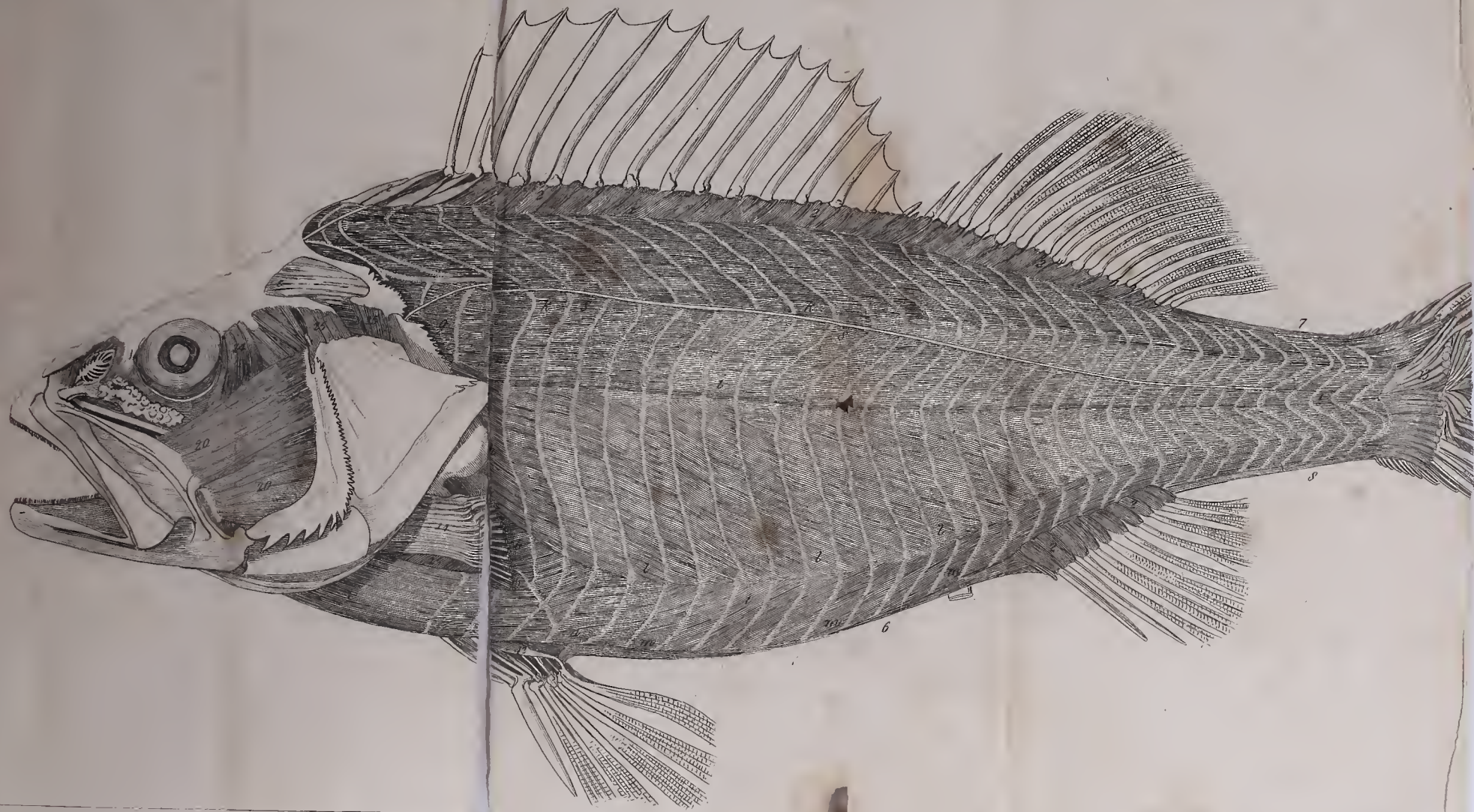
VIII





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





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

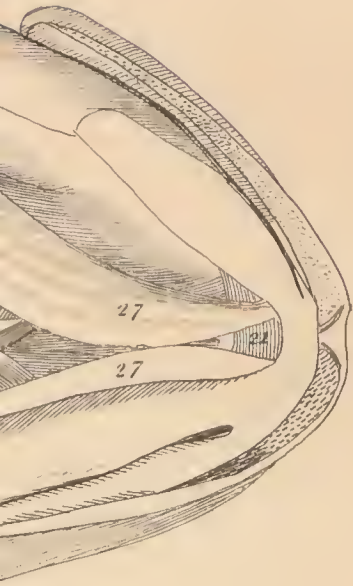




THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. I. Exhibiting the external appearance of the nerves when viewed in a lateral position.

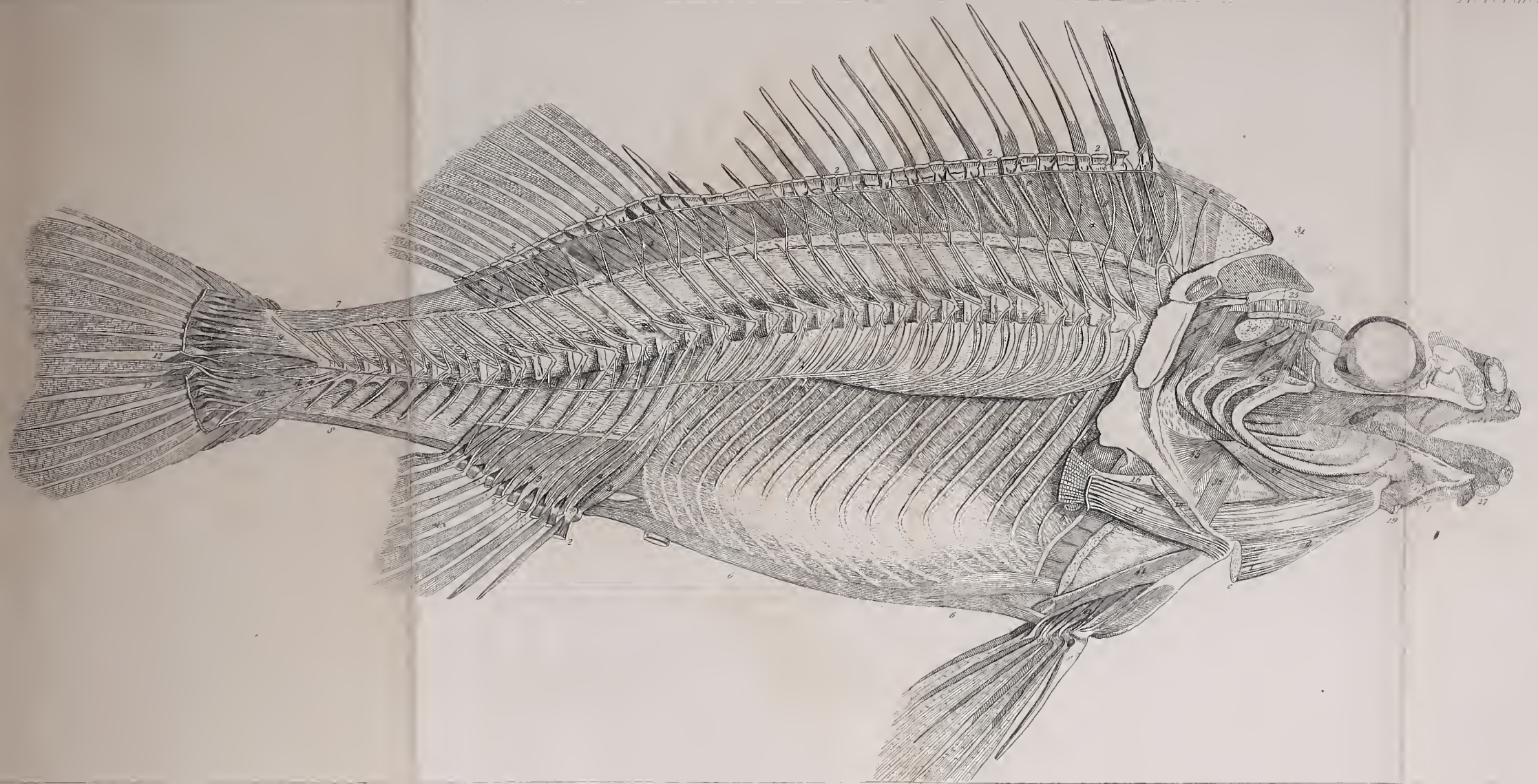
London, & Hendrysen, 2 Old Bailey.

I



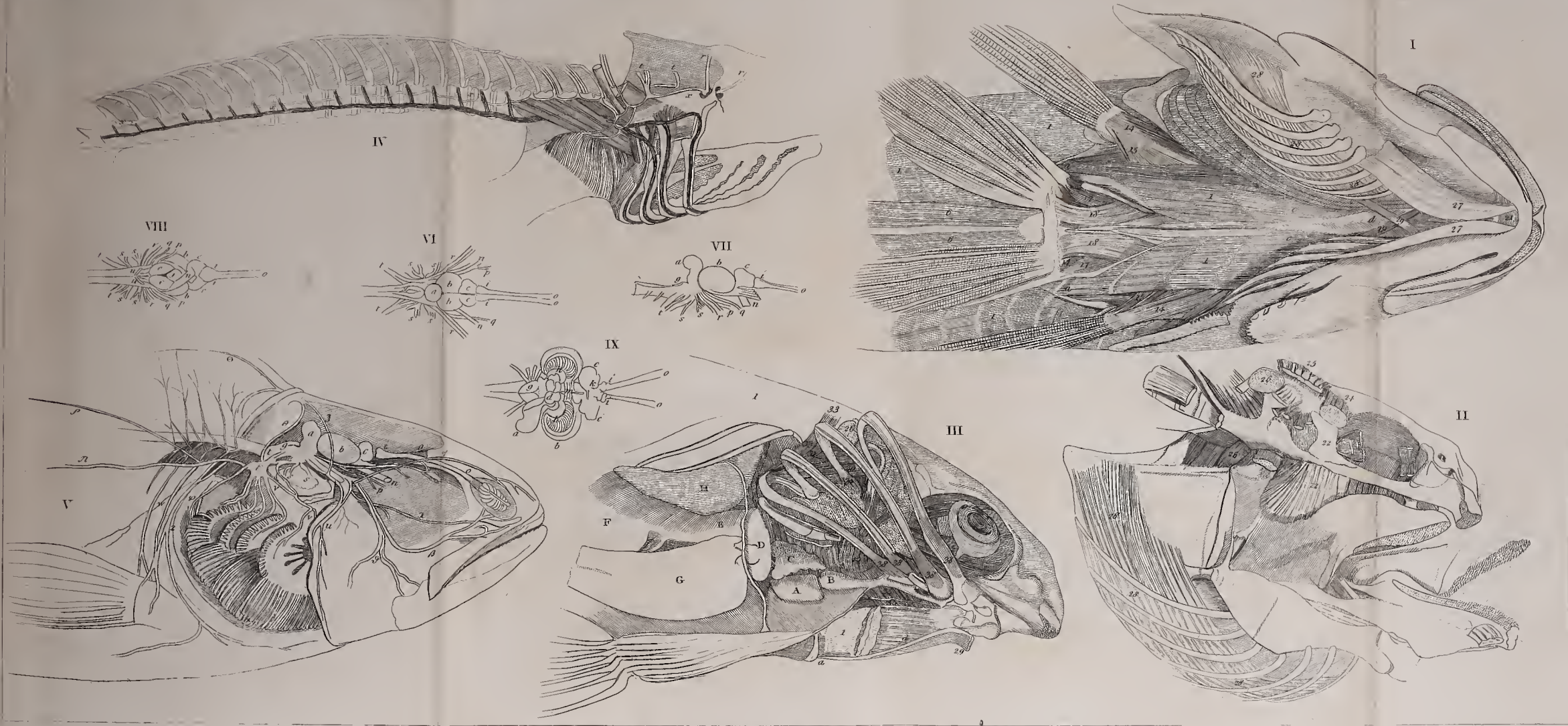
II





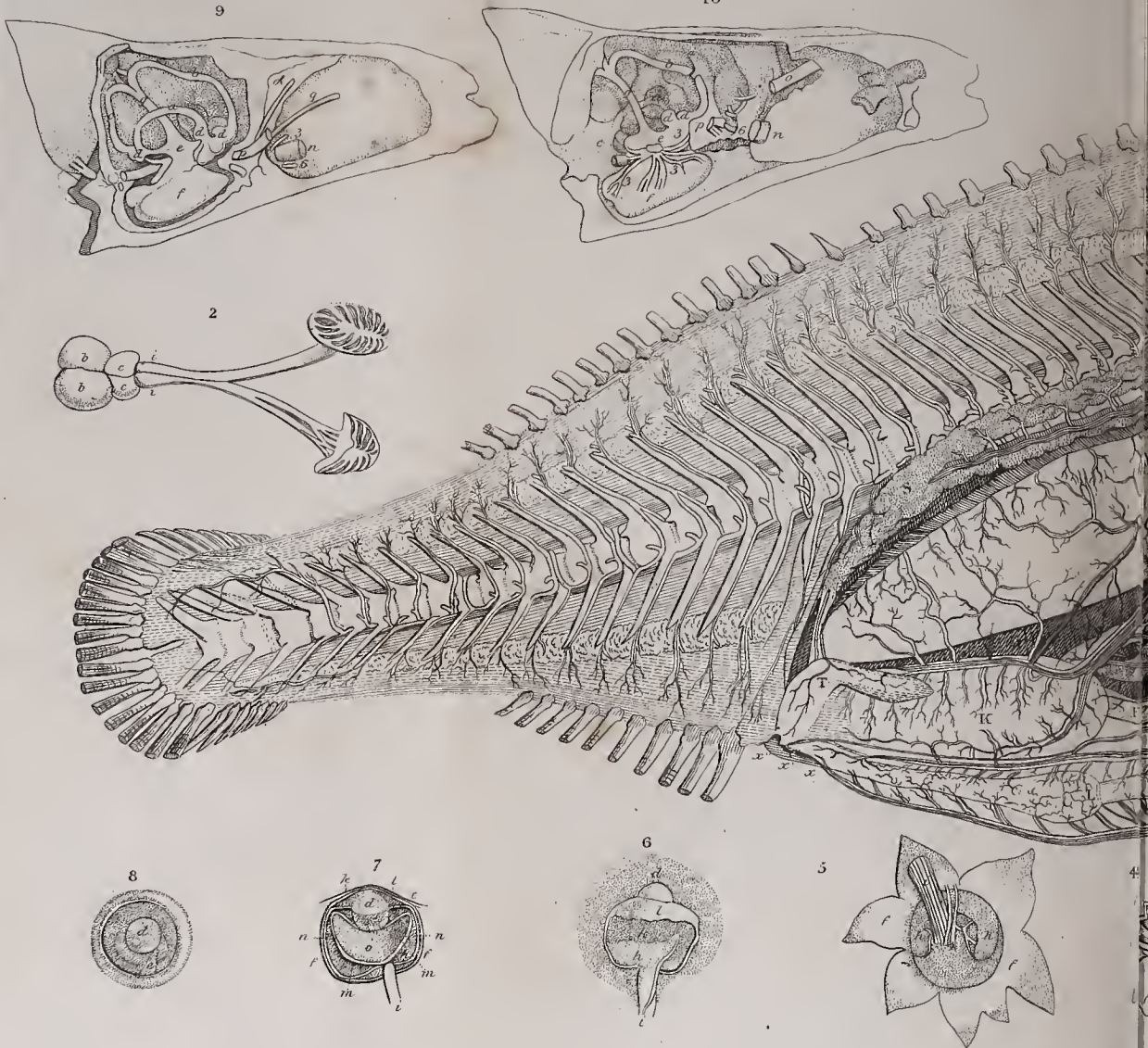
THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. II. *Exposing the whole depth of the lateral nerves.*

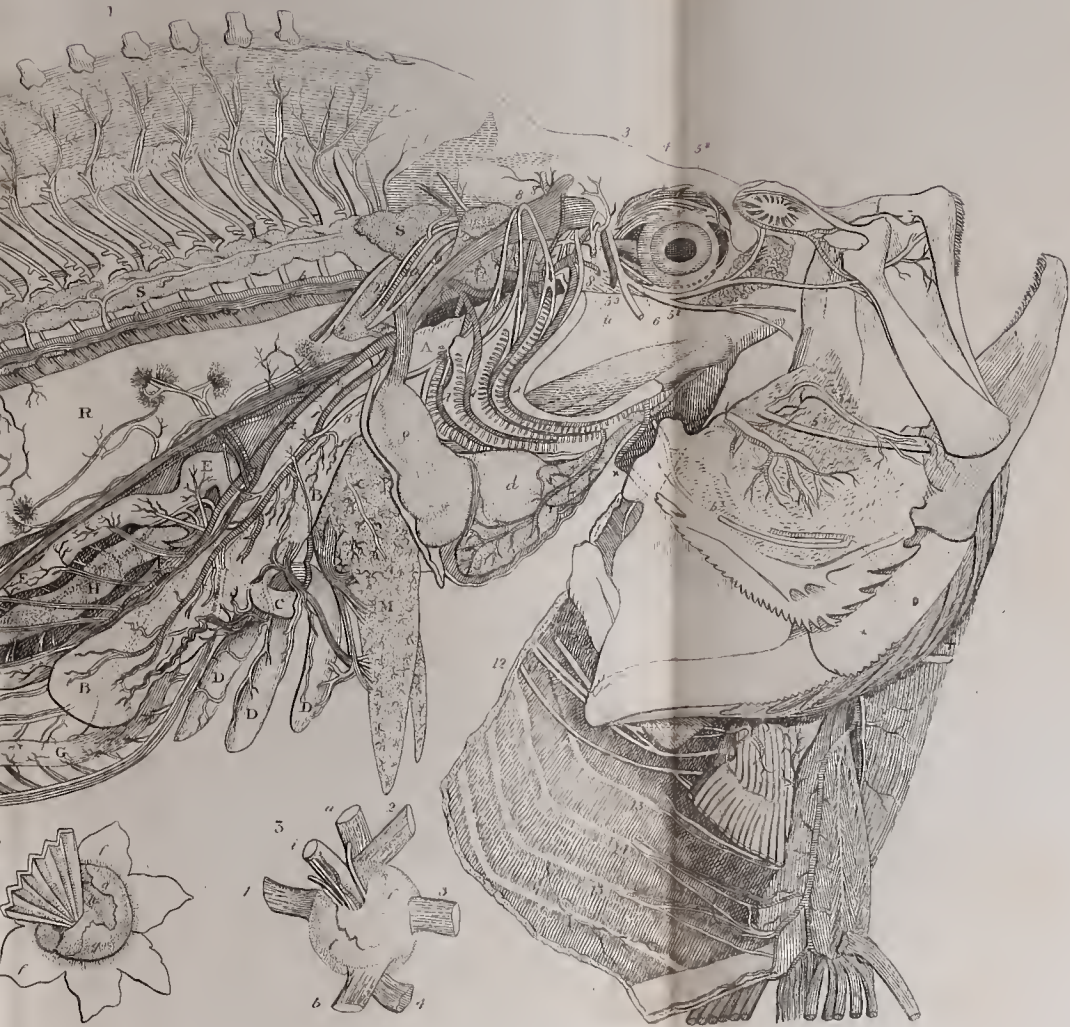
London: G. Blundersen, 2 Old Bailey



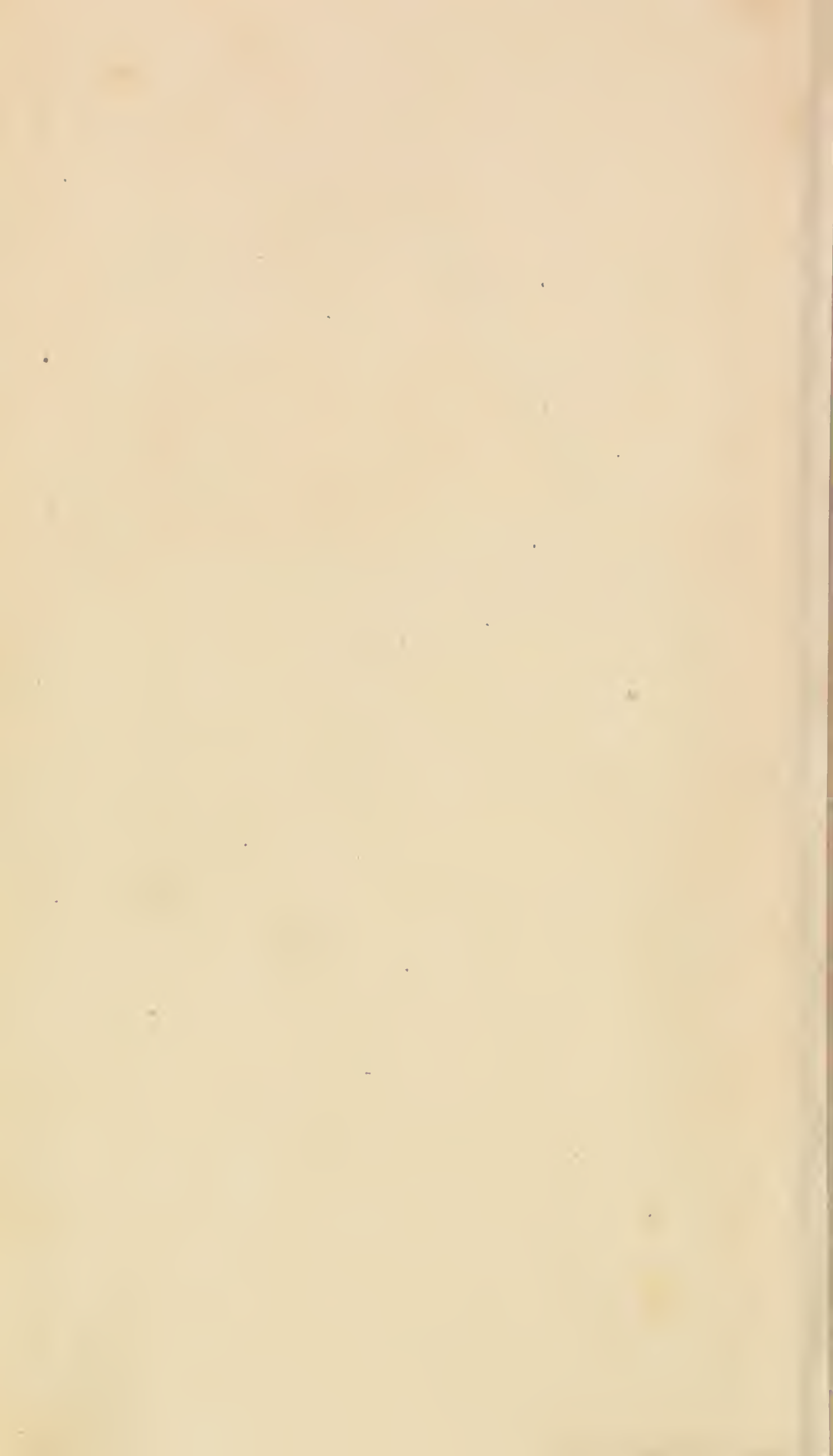
DETAILS OF THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. Views of the Neck, Brain, & Great Sympathetic Nerve.

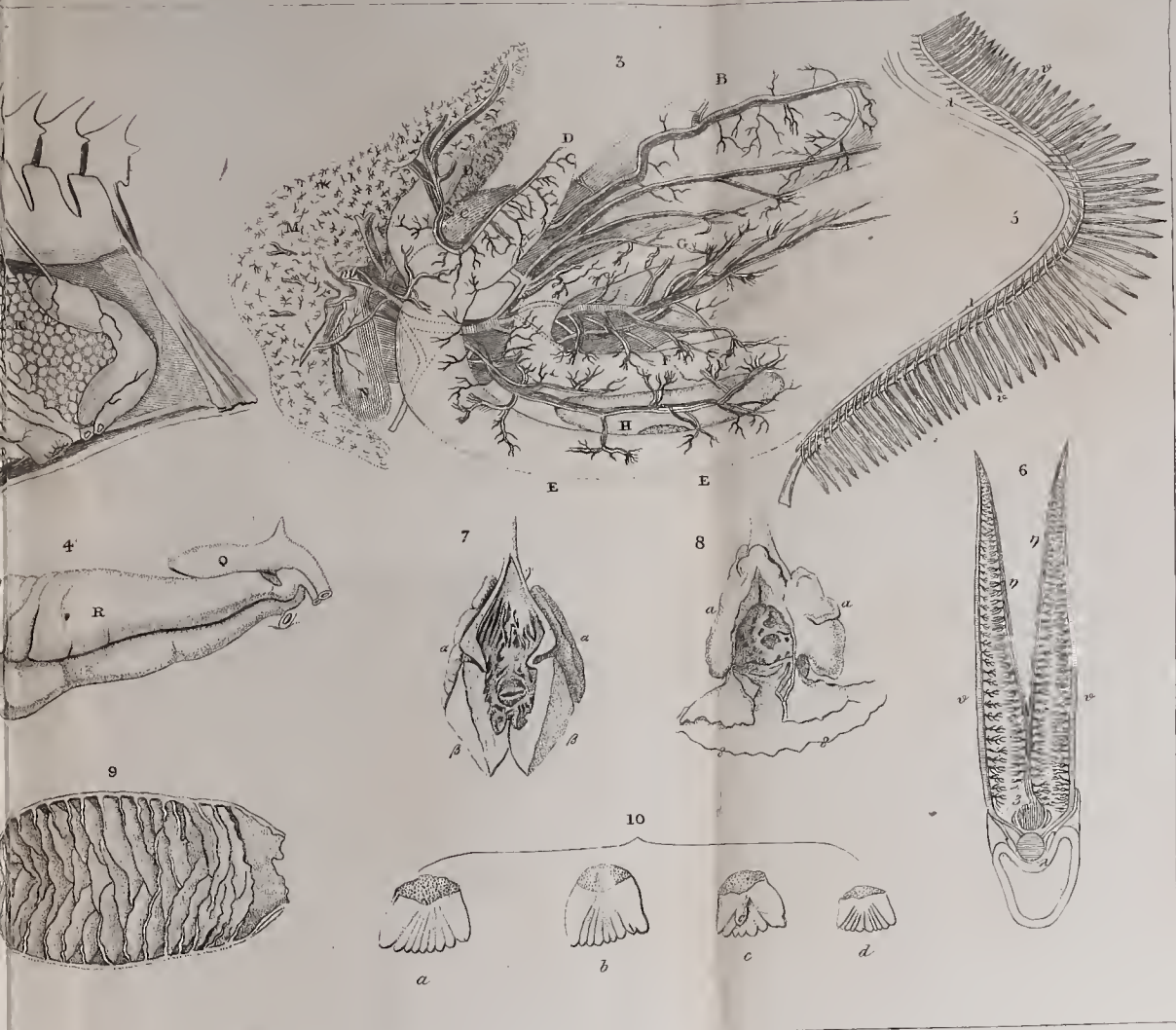
London, G. Houlston, 2, Old Bailey.





and Angiology of the Perch.





Angiology and Angiology of the Perch.

Henderson, 2 Old Bailey.





