Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

Annals and Magazine of Natural History
Series 8

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14

II.—Diagnoses of new marine fishes collected by the British Antarctic ('Terra Nova') Expedition

C. Tate Regan M.A.

To cite this article: C. Tate Regan M.A. (1914) II.—Diagnoses of new marine fishes collected by the British Antarctic ('Terra Nova') Expedition , Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 13:73, 11-17, DOI: 10.1080/00222931408693450

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931408693450

(13) 1909. SARS, G. O. "Freshwater Entomostraca from South Georgia." *Op. cit.* B. xxx. Nr. 5.
(14) 1910. SHARP, RICHARD W. "Notes on Marine Copepoda &c." Proc. U.S. National Museum, vol. xxxviii. pp. 405–436.
(15) 1900. STEBBING, T. R. R. "On some Crustaceans from the Falkland Islands, collected by Mr. Rupert Vallentin." Proc. Zool. Soc. London, May 22nd, 1900, pls. xxxvi.–xxxix.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

Fig. 1. *Pseudoboeckella brevicaudata* (Mrazek), ♂, fifth feet.
Fig. 2. *Pseudoboeckella vallentini*, sp. n., ♂, fifth feet.
Fig. 3. *Cyclops michaelseni*, var. *falklandi*, nov. var., ♀, fifth foot.
Fig. 4. *Boeckella michaelseni* (Mrazek), ♀, fifth foot.
Fig. 5. „ „ „ ♂, fifth feet.
Fig. 6. „ „ „ ♂ (juv.), fifth feet.
Fig. 7. *Pseudoboeckella brevicaudata* (Mrazek), ♀, fifth foot.
Fig. 8. *Pseudoboeckella vallentini*, sp. n., ♀, fifth foot.
Fig. 9. *Pseudoboeckella poppei*, Mrazek, ♂, fifth feet.
Fig. 10. *Pseudoboeckella brevicaudata* (Mrazek), ♀ posterior thoracic segments and abdomen.
Fig. 11. *Pseudoboeckella vallentini*, sp. n., posterior thoracic segments and abdomen.
Fig. 12. *Oithona helgolandica*, Claus, ♀, rostrum

PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Parabroteas sars* (Daday), ♀, × 15.
Fig. 2. „ „ ♀, second maxilliped.
Fig. 3. „ „ ♀, first foot.
Fig. 4. „ „ ♀, fifth foot.
Fig. 5. *Cyclops prasinus*, Fischer, ♀, antennule.
Fig. 6. „ „ „ ♀, fifth foot.
Fig. 7. „ „ „ ♀, abdomen.
Fig. 8. *Cyclops michaelseni*, Mrazek, var. *falklandi*, var. nov., ♀, antennule.
Fig. 9. Ditto, ♀, abdomen.
Fig. 10. *Drepanopus pectinatus*, G. S. Brady, ♀, fifth feet.
Fig. 11. „ „ „ ♂, fifth feet.

II.—*Diagnoses of new Marine Fishes collected by the British Antarctic ('Terra Nova') Expedition.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

1. ANTARCTIC FISHES.

Paraliparis antarcticus, sp. n.

D. 60. A. 55. P. 19+3–4+4–5. Teeth villiform, in

bands. Lower end of gill-opening opposite middle of base of pectoral. Anal origin below about ninth ray of dorsal.

Total length 140 mm.

S. of Balleny Is., 200 fathoms.

Trematomus pennellii, sp. n.

D. V–VI, 32–34. A. 30. Scales 52–56; in upper lateral line 32 to 36. Eye $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head, interorbital width 8 to 10. Scales on head as in *T. hansoni*, from which this species differs in the fewer scales and fin-rays.

Total length 100–140 mm.

Off C. Adare, 45–50 fathoms.

Trematomus centronotus, sp. n.

D. V–VI, 32–35. A. 29–32. Scales 50–56; in upper lateral line 30 to 36. Closely related to *T. pennellii*; eye a little larger and interorbital width a little less, but especially distinguished by having the dorsal spines stiff and pungent.

Total length 175–210 mm.

McMurdo Sound, 100–200 fathoms.

Trematomus eulepidotus, sp. n.

D. VI, 35–36. A. 33–34. Scales 70; in upper lateral line 42 to 46, in lower 10 to 15. Eye $3\frac{1}{3}$ in head, interorbital width 5. Head covered with scales, only the lips naked.

Total length 140–165 mm.

McMurdo Sound, 160–241 fathoms.

Artedidraco orianæ, sp. n.

D. III–IV, 25. A. 17–18. Depth 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in length head $2\frac{5}{6}$ to 3. Barbel club-shaped, $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head. Soft dorsal highest anteriorly.

Total length 80 mm.

Off C. Adare, 45–50 fathoms.

Dolloidraco velifer, sp. n.

D. II–III, 26. A. 17. Depth 4 in length, head $2\frac{2}{5}$. Barbel long, fringed distally. Anterior rays of soft dorsal $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{9}{10}$ length of head.

Total length 180–190 mm.

McMurdo Sound, 207 fathoms.

POGONOPHRYNE, gen. nov.

Near *Artedidraco*, but head with blunt knobs and ridges, broad, strongly depressed; interorbital region wide.

Pogonophryne scotti, sp. n.

D. II, 25. A. 18. Head as broad as long, $\frac{2}{5}$ length of fish. Barbel blunt, shorter than eye, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in head; interorbital width $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Total length 290 mm.

Ross Sea, 158 fathoms.

PRIONODRACO, gen. nov.

Related to *Bathydraco*, but body quadrangular and almost naked except for 4 series of V-shaped serrated bony plates, each plate with a retrorse spine; the series of plates margin the flattish dorsal and ventral surfaces of the body. Lateral line single, incomplete.

Prionodraco evansii, sp. n.

D. 34–37. A. 29–31. About 50 plates in upper series. Eye 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head, interorbital width 15 or more.

Total length to 132 mm.

Ross Sea and McMurdo Sound, 158–207 fathoms.

Cryodraco atkinsoni, sp. n.

D. III, 42. A. 46. Head $3\frac{1}{4}$ in length. Eye 5 in head, interorbital width $4\frac{2}{3}$. Pelvics $1\frac{1}{3}$ as long as head.

Total length 292 mm.

Ross Sea, 158 fathoms.

Chionodraco kathleenæ, sp. n.

D. VI–VII, 38–42. A. 34–38. Eye 5 to 6 in length of head, interorbital width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Pelvic fins reaching anal.

Total length 250–500 mm.

Ross Sea and McMurdo Sound, 100–200 fathoms.

CHÆNODRACO, gen. nov.

Differs from *Chionodraco* in that each pelvic fin has a spine and only 4 soft rays, and also in that the supraorbital ridges are not crenulated and the gill-rakers are developed as toothed projections.

Chænodraco wilsoni, sp. n.

D. VII, 39. A. 33. Snout $2\frac{2}{3}$, eye 4, interorbital width $3\frac{2}{3}$ in head, which is $3\frac{1}{6}$ in length of fish. Dorsals continuous at base. A large dark spot on spinous dorsal.

Total length 250 mm.

McMurdo Sound, 100–200 fathoms.

Chænodraco fasciatus, sp. n.

D. VII, 40. A. 34. Snout $2\frac{1}{4}$, eye $4\frac{1}{6}$, interorbital width $4\frac{1}{4}$ in head, which is $2\frac{2}{5}$ in length of fish. Dorsals separate. Body with 5 blackish cross-bars.

Total length 92 mm.

McMurdo Sound, 207 fathoms.

2. Fishes from New Zealand.

Idiacanthus niger, sp. n.

D. 59; origin above posterior part of pelvic fins, when these are laid back. A. 38; origin a little nearer caudal than base of pelvics. Photophores in ventral series from isthmus to pelvics about 37, from pelvics to anal 21. Barbel twice as long as head.

Total length 400 mm.

Notopogon, gen. nov.

Differs from *Macrorhamphosus* in the dorsal fins continuous at base, the third to seventh spines nearly equidistant and gradually decreasing backwards, the deeper body, and the presence in adults of a patch of bristles on the back behind the head. Only 3 large plates in each dorso-lateral series.

Notopogon lilliei, sp. n.

D. VII, 14, second spine strong, above middle of anal. A. 19. Distance from base of dorsal spine to vent about $\frac{2}{3}$ that from head to caudal fin.

Total length 125 mm.

Notopogon xenosoma, sp. n.

D. VII, 15, second spine rather slender, inserted above caudal peduncle. A. 17. Distance from base of dorsal spine to vent rather more than that from head to caudal fin.

Total length 80 mm.

Cape North, 70 fathoms.

SERRANOPS, gen. nov.

Related to *Plectranthias*, Bleek., but serrations of lower præopercular limb weak, not antrorse, and scales spinulose.

Serranops maculicauda, sp. n.

D. X 15. A. III 7. Lateral line 33–34. 16 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Maxillary naked, extending to below middle or posterior part of eye. Eye 3, interorbital width 6 in head. A large dark spot on each side of caudal peduncle.

Total length 60–100 mm.

Cape North, 70 fathoms.

LEPIDOPERCA, gen. nov.

Externally differs from *Cæsioperca* in the flat interorbital region, truncate caudal, and larger scales. No transverse ridge in front of occipital crest; mucous canals of frontals bordering a narrow groove, which does not broaden out in front.

Lepidoperca inornata, sp. n.

D. X 16. A. III 8. Lateral line 41. Near *L. coatsii* (*Cæsioperca coatsii*, Regan, 1913), but mouth smaller, præorbital scaly, body deeper, last dorsal spine higher, dorsal fin immaculate.

Total length 135 mm.

Cape North, 70 fathoms.

Hemerocœtes pauciradiatus, sp. n.

D. 36. A. 32. Scales 45. Eye $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{2}{3}$ in length of head.

Total length 50–62 mm.

Cape North, 70 fathoms.

Hemerocœtes macrophthalmus, sp. n.

D. 39. A. 36. Scales 47. Eye $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in length of head.

Total length 91–120 mm.

Cape North, 70 fathoms.

Cubiceps cæruleus, sp. n.

D. XI, I 23. A. III 21. Probably not more than 50

scales in a lateral series. Depth $3\frac{2}{5}$ to $3\frac{3}{5}$ in length. Eye $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{2}{3}$ in head. Pectoral as long as head, extending to origin of anal. Bluish.

Total length 100–110 mm.

Three Kings Is.

CYNOPHIDIUM, gen. nov.

Differs from *Snyderidia*, Gilb., 1905, in the presence of pelvic fins; these are a pair of simple filaments, jugular in position.

Cynophidium punctatum, sp. n.

Depth nearly equal to head, which is 6 in length of fish. Origin of dorsal slightly in advance of vent. Pelvics $\frac{1}{3}$ head or $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from their base to origin of anal. Olivaceous, powdered with little dark spots.

Total length 185 mm.

Cape North, 70 fathoms.

Arnoglossus mongonuiensis, sp. n.

D. 86–90; second to fifth rays prolonged in ♂. A. 72–76. Scales 70. Depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in length, head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Eyes close together, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Maxillary extending to anterior edge of eye.

Total length 75–85 mm.

Cape North, 14–30 fathoms.

3. FISHES FROM BRAZIL.

Malacorhina cirrifer, sp. n.

Very similar to *M. mira*, Garm., allowing for differences due to sex and size, this being a young female. Distance between nostrils less than that of either from edge of disc.

Total length 220 mm.

Cape Frio, 40 fathoms.

Prionotus brachychir, sp. n.

D. VIII–XI, 10–12. A. 10–12. Scales 50 to 60, 45 to 50 in lateral line. Strong opercular and præopercular spines, but no other spines on head. Maxillary extending to below anterior $\frac{1}{4}$ of eye. Interorbital space a little concave, $\frac{2}{5}$ diameter of eye, which is equal to snout or postorbital length of head. Second or third dorsal spine longest, $\frac{1}{2}$ head. Pectoral shorter than head.

Total length 70–80 mm.

Cape Frio, 40 fathoms.

Xystreurys brasiliensis, sp. n.

D. 83. A. 66. Scales 85. Depth $2\frac{1}{3}$ in length. Eye 3 in head.

Total length 170 mm.

Cape Frio, 40 fathoms.

III.—*A Synopsis of the Fishes of the Family* Macrorhamphosidæ. By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

Synopsis of the Genera and Species.

I. First dorsal spine quite short.

A. On each side of the back two series of bony plates, in each series 3 well-developed and a fourth, much smaller than the others.

1. Dorsal fins separated by an interspace, or connected by a series of short isolated spines; distance from base of dorsal spine to vent not or but little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ that from head to caudal fin. (*Macrorhamphosus.*)

a. Diameter of eye not less than postorbital length of head.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in length; dorsal spine inserted above origin or anterior part of anal, strong, serrated, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of distance from operculum to caudal ..... *scolopax.*

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length; dorsal spine inserted above vent, strong, serrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of distance from operculum to caudal ..... *elevatus.*

Depth of body 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in length; dorsal spine inserted a little in advance of vent, strong, serrated, when laid back reaching caudal fin .... *sagyfue.*

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in length; dorsal spine inserted in advance of vent, serrated or not, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ distance from head to caudal fin, when laid back nearly or quite reaching origin, or sometimes posterior end of soft dorsal ..... *gracilis.*

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in length; dorsal spine inserted in advance of vent, smooth or feebly serrated, $\frac{2}{11}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of distance from operculum to caudal fin, when laid back not reaching soft dorsal ..... *japonicus.*

b. Diameter of eye less than postorbital length of head. *velitaris.*