

Article III.—A LIST OF TURK ISLANDS FISHES, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FLATFISH

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PLATE III

In September 1919, The American Museum of Natural History received as a gift from Mr. Louis L. Mowbray, now of the Aquarium at Miami, Florida, a considerable number of marine fishes collected by him from Turk Islands in the Bahamas during June and July 1916. One of these (a very interesting, small flatfish) is here described as new. The fishes of this interesting locality, reputed to be one of the richest in that general region for marine forms, seem not to have been previously reported on. A list of the species contained in the collection, therefore, is appended. To this list are added also other species recorded by Mr. Mowbray at Turk Islands during the same dates, such being designated by an asterisk. It will form a basis for a more thorough survey of the islands' fishes, we trust at an early date. The nomenclature of Jordan and Evermann's 'Fishes of North and Middle America' has been followed in the list.

PLATOTICHTHYS, new genus

Preopercular margin about as in *Achirus*. Eyes small, close together, mouth very small, approximately symmetrical. Minute conical teeth present. Ventral fins symmetrical, the anal commencing between their posterior base. Body deep and excessively compressed, the caudal sessile but disconnected from dorsal and anal. Body dextral; lateral line with a short, abrupt arch, the chord of same 1.8 in head. Small pectoral fin present on both sides. Gill-openings wide, confluent below.

Type *P. chartes*, new species. (*Plato[ta]tichthys*—a very flat fish.)

Platotichthys chartes, new species

The type, No. 7388, American Museum of Natural History, is our only specimen and was taken at Turk Islands, Bahamas, June-July 1916, by L. L. Mowbray. It is 33 mm. long to base of caudal. Depth, 1.5 in this measure; head, 4.0; lower eye in head, 6.0; lower eye to tip of snout, 3.2; interorbital, 4.0; maxillary, 4.0; depth of peduncle, 2.3; pectoral, 2.7; ventral, 1.6; longest dorsal and anal rays, 2.0. Thickness about equal to diameter of eye. Caudal about 1.6 (tip broken). Dorsal commences on the profile, in front of the upper eye. Body broadly, very regularly oval, anterior profile vertical, lower jaw slightly projecting. Dorsal about 95. Anal about 73. No evident scales. Colored side pale, probably sand-grey in life, marked with round dark specks of varying size, the largest half the diameter of eye. (*Chartes*—compressed like paper.)

LIST OF FISHES FROM TURK ISLANDS

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| *1. <i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i> . | *34. <i>Sphyræna picudilla</i> . |
| *2. <i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> . | 35. <i>Myripristis jacobus</i> (a |
| *3. <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i> . | number of specimens). |
| *4. <i>Sphyrna zyggæna</i> . | *36. <i>Holocentrus ascensionis</i> . |
| *5. <i>Dasyatis say</i> . | 37. <i>Holocentrus coruscus</i> . |
| *6. <i>Aëtobatus narinari</i> . | 38. <i>Flammeo marianus</i> . |
| 7. <i>Anguilla chrysypa</i> . | 39. <i>Upeneus maculatus</i> . |
| 8. <i>Leptocephalus conger</i> . | 40. <i>Upeneus martinicus</i> . |
| 9. <i>Myrichthys oculatus</i> . | *41. <i>Auxis thazard</i> . |
| *10. <i>Lycodontis moringa</i> . | *42. <i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i> . |
| *11. <i>Lycodontis funebris</i> . | *43. <i>Scomberomorus regalis</i> . |
| 12. <i>Echidna catenata</i> . | *44. <i>Seriola zonata</i> . |
| *13. <i>Tarpon atlanticus</i> . | *45. <i>Seriola lalandi</i> . |
| *14. <i>Elops saurus</i> (common). | *46. <i>Decapterus punctatus</i> . |
| *15. <i>Albula vulpes</i> . | 47. <i>Trachurops crumenoph-</i> |
| 16. <i>Sardinella sardina</i> (a num- | thalmus. |
| ber of specimens). | 48. <i>Caranx ruber</i> . |
| *17. <i>Opisthonema oglinum</i> . | *49. <i>Caranx bartholomæi</i> . |
| 18. <i>Stolephorus brownii</i> . | *50. <i>Caranx hippos</i> . |
| 19. <i>Synodus synodus</i> . | *51. <i>Caranx crysos</i> (most com- |
| 20. <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> . | mon <i>Caranx</i>). |
| 21. <i>Tylosurus notatus</i> . | *52. <i>Caranx latus</i> . |
| 22. <i>Tylosurus acus</i> . | *53. <i>Trachinotus glaucus</i> . |
| *23. <i>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</i> . | 54. <i>Trachinotus falcatus</i> . |
| *24. <i>Hemiramphus brasiliensis</i> . | 55. <i>Apogonichthys stellatus</i> . |
| 25. <i>Halocypselus evolans</i> . | 56. <i>Petrometopon cruentatus</i> . |
| 26. <i>Aulostomus maculatus</i> . | *57. <i>Bodianus fulvus fulvus</i> . |
| *27. <i>Siphostoma jonesi</i> . | *58. <i>Bodianus fulvus ruber</i> . |
| *28. <i>Corythoichthys cayorum</i> . | *59. <i>Bodianus fulvus punctatus</i> . |
| *29. <i>Hippocampus punctulatus</i> . | *60. <i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i> . |
| 30. <i>Atherina laticeps</i> ¹ | *61. <i>Epinephelus striatus</i> . |
| (a number of specimens). | *62. <i>Epinephelus guttatus</i> . |
| 31. <i>Atherina stipes</i> . | *63. <i>Epinephelus morio</i> . |
| 32. <i>Mugil curema</i> . | *64. <i>Promicrops itaiara</i> . |
| 33. <i>Sphyræna barracuda</i> | *65. <i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i> . |
| (very common). | *66. <i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i> . |

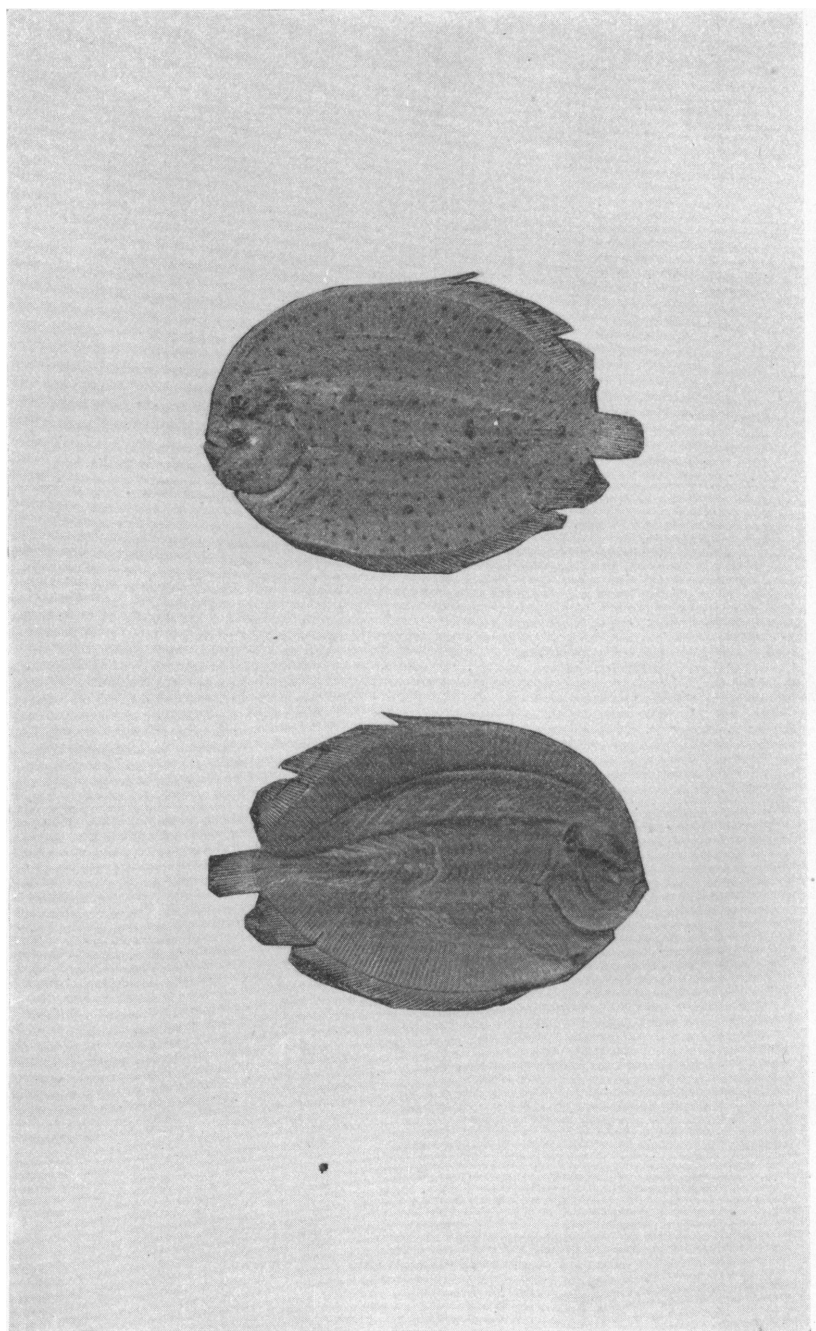
¹Very likely *laticeps* is merely an individual variant of *stipes*.

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| *67. <i>Mycteroperca falcata</i> . | Nat. Hist., XXXI, p. |
| *68. <i>Mycteroperca tigris</i> . | 190). |
| 69. <i>Hypoplectrus unicolor</i> . | 102. <i>Kyphosus sectatrix</i> . |
| *70. <i>Diplectrum formosum</i> . | 103. <i>Eques acuminatus</i> . |
| 71. <i>Paranthias furcifer</i> . | 104. <i>Eques punctatus</i> . |
| *72. <i>Rypticus saponaceus</i> . | 105. <i>Chromis multilineatus</i> . |
| 73. <i>Priacanthus cruentatus</i> . | 106. <i>Eupomacentrus fuscus</i> . |
| *74. <i>Neomænis griseus</i> . | 107. <i>Eupomacentrus analis</i> . |
| *75. <i>Neomænis jocu</i> . | 108. <i>Eupomacentrus leucostictus</i> . |
| *76. <i>Neomænis apodus</i> . | 109. <i>Eupomacentrus partitus</i> . |
| 77. <i>Neomænis bucanella</i> . | 110. <i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i> . |
| 78. <i>Neomænis vivanus</i> . | 111. <i>Microspathodon chrysurus</i> . |
| *79. <i>Neomænis aya</i> . | *112. <i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i> . |
| *80. <i>Neomænis analis</i> . | *113. <i>Harpe rufa</i> . |
| *81. <i>Neomænis synagris</i> . | *114. <i>Iridio radiatus</i> . |
| 82. <i>Neomænis mahogoni</i> . | 115. <i>Iridio garnoti</i> . |
| *83. <i>Neomænis hastingi</i> (Bean,
1898, Bull. Amer. Mus.
Nat. Hist., X, p. 45). | *116. <i>Iridio bivittatus</i> . |
| *84. <i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i> . | 117. <i>Thalassoma nitidum</i> . ¹ |
| 85. <i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i> . | 118. <i>Thalassoma bifasciatum</i> . |
| 86. <i>Apsilus dentatus</i> . | 119. <i>Sparisoma hoplomystax</i> . |
| *87. <i>Hæmulon album</i> . | 120. <i>Sparisoma aurofrenatum</i> . |
| *88. <i>Hæmulon parra</i> . | *121. <i>Sparisoma abildgaardi</i> . |
| *89. <i>Hæmulon sciurus</i> . | *122. <i>Sparisoma chrysopterum</i> . |
| *90. <i>Hæmulon plumieri</i> . | *123. <i>Sparisoma viride</i> . |
| *91. <i>Hæmulon flavolineatum</i> . | *124. <i>Sparisoma flavescens</i> . |
| 92. <i>Brachygenys chrysargyreus</i> . | *125. <i>Scarus vetula</i> . |
| *93. <i>Bathystoma striatum</i> . | *126. <i>Scarus croicensis</i> . |
| *94. <i>Anisotremus surinamensis</i> . | *127. <i>Scarus cæruleus</i> . |
| *95. <i>Calamus calamus</i> . | *128. <i>Pseudoscarus guacamaia</i> . |
| 96. <i>Calamus bajonado</i> . | 129. <i>Pseudoscarus plumbeus</i>
(Bean, 1912, Proc. Biol.
Soc. Wash., XXV, p.
125). |
| *97. <i>Calamus arctifrons</i> . | |
| 98. <i>Eucinostomus harengulus</i> . | *130. <i>Chætodipterus faber</i> . |
| 99. <i>Ulæma lefroyi</i> . | *131. <i>Chætodon ocellatus</i> . |
| 100. <i>Xystæma cinereum</i> . | 132. <i>Chætodon striatus</i> . |
| 101. <i>Xystæma havana</i> (Nichols,
1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. | *133. <i>Chætodon capistratus</i> . |
| | 134. <i>Pomacanthus arcuatus</i> . |

¹The opinion has been advanced that *nitidum* is the young of *bifasciatum*, but this has never been established to the writer's satisfaction.

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| 135. <i>Pomacanthus paru</i> . | *150. <i>Lactophrys bicaudalis</i> . |
| 136. <i>Holacanthus tricolor</i> (common). | *151. <i>Lactophrys trigonus</i> . |
| *137. <i>Angelichthys ciliaris</i> . | *152. <i>Lactophrys tricornis</i> . |
| *138. <i>Teuthis cæruleus</i> . | *153. <i>Spheroides spengleri</i> . |
| *139. <i>Teuthis hepatus</i> . | 154. <i>Canthigaster rostratus</i> . |
| 140. <i>Teuthis bahianus</i> . | *155. <i>Diodon hystrix</i> . |
| *141. <i>Teuthis helioides</i> (Barbour, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., XLVI, p. 127). | 156. <i>Chilomycterus spinosus</i> . |
| *142. <i>Balistes carolinensis</i> . | *157. <i>Scorpæna plumieri</i> . |
| *143. <i>Balistes vetula</i> . | *158. <i>Cephalacanthus volitans</i> . |
| 144. <i>Melichthys piceus</i> . | 159. <i>Gobius soporator</i> (a number of specimens). |
| 145. <i>Monacanthus ciliatus</i> . | 160. <i>Malacanthus plumieri</i> . |
| *146. <i>Monacanthus hispidus</i> . | 161. <i>Dactyloscopus tridigitatus</i> (a number of specimens). |
| 147. <i>Pseudomonacanthus amphioxys</i> . ¹ | 162. <i>Labrisomus nuchipinnis</i> . |
| *148. <i>Ceratacanthus scriptus</i> . | 163. <i>Labrisomus bucciferus</i> . |
| *149. <i>Lactophrys triqueter</i> . | 164. <i>Platophrys lunatus</i> . |
| | 165. <i>Platotichthys chartes</i> . |
| | *166. <i>Ogcocephalus radiatus</i> . |

¹The opinion has been advanced that this is the young of *Cantherines pullus*, but this has never been established to the writer's satisfaction.



Platotichthys chartes, type. 33 mm. to base caudal.

