

**Article VII.—NOTES ON TELEOSTS COLLECTED BY MR.
ROY C. ANDREWS IN JAPAN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF
TWO NEW SPECIES.**

BY JOHN TREADWELL NICHOLS.

During a recent visit to Japan, Mr. Roy C. Andrews of the American Museum's Department of Mammals, secured an interesting collection of fishes at Shimonoseki. They came from two sources,—the market, and the steam trawlers which operated out of that port and did their fishing in the Sea of Japan, off the adjacent Korean coast. As was to be expected, the material from the cold current of the Sea of Japan is notable for its boreal character, being rich in Cottoids. Gadoids also were commonly taken and valued as food. The collection contains specimens of *Eleginus naraga* (Kölreuter), *Theragra chalcogramma* (Pallas), *Ceratocottus namiyei* Jordan & Starks, *Gymnocanthus herzensteini* Jordan & Starks, *Hemitripterus villosus* (Pallas), etc.

Mr. Andrews states that he found *Stromateus* to be the most highly valued food fish, the Sparidæ, or "Tai," next esteemed, the Serranidæ to rank high, and the hard headed Cottoid species very cheap though extensively marketed. The various swellfishes, *Lagocephalus*, considered poisonous elsewhere in Japan, are marketed alive at Shimonoseki, and are of much less value when dead.

***Epinephelus lobotoides* sp. nov.**

The type No. 3957, American Museum of Natural History, our only specimen, is 260 mm. long to base of caudal; depth 2.6 in this measure; head 2.6; eye 6.0 in head; snout 5.0; maxillary 2.2. Dorsal and ventral outlines similar, the dorsal slightly the more arched. Lower jaw projecting. Maxillary long, to beyond posterior border of eye, somewhat oblique. Nostrils elliptical, close together, shortly before eye, about equal in size, the anterior with a flap. Dorsal spines low and strong, the third to fifth the longest, the soft fin higher. Caudal rounded. Ventrals do not reach vent, inserted a little posterior to pectorals which are broad symmetrical and rounded. First anal spine about half the length of second, which is shorter and stouter than third. Dorsal XI, 16, anal III, 8. Scales rough and

ciliated except on the ventral surface where they are smooth, present on top and sides of head, absent on maxillary and mandible, about 17-80-40. Small teeth in bands on jaws, vomer and palatines. One or two blunt canines in the front of the upper jaw. Preopercular serrations strong at its angle, elsewhere blunt. Three small opercular spines, the middle largest. The middle one posterior to the upper and lower, slightly nearer the lower. The lower is under or slightly behind the upper. Opercle ending in a rather long, bluntly pointed flap. Eleven gill-rakers besides rudiments on lower limb of arch. Maxillary with a supplemental bone. Color in spirits mottled. Ventrals dark. A conspicuous dark blotch on back, under eighth to eleventh spines.

Though its technical characters easily place it in the genus *Epinephelus*, this fish has a body outline quite unlike most of that genus, and suggesting *Lobotes*.

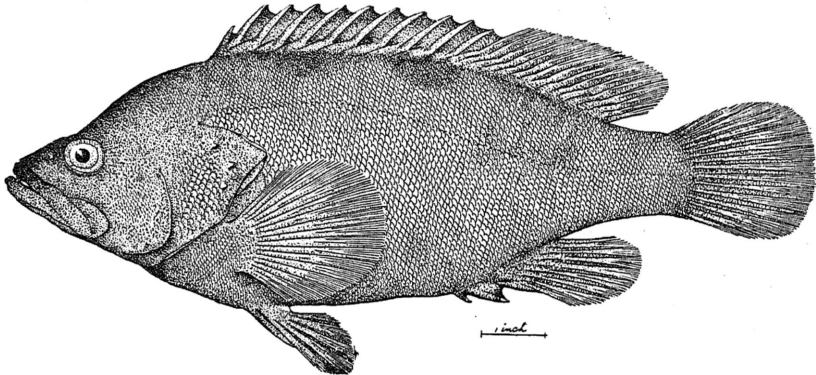


Fig. 1. *Epinephelus lobotoides* sp. nov.

***Sciæna ogiware* sp. nov.**

The type, No. 3958, American Museum of Natural History, our only specimen, is 235 mm. long to base of caudal. Depth 3.4 in this measure; head 3.5; eye 5.0 in

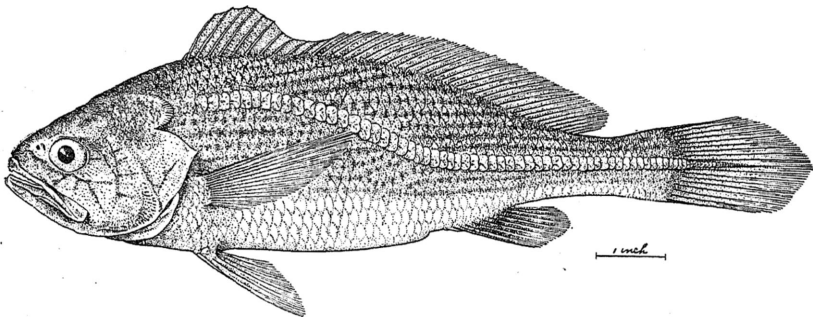


Fig. 2. *Sciæna ogiware* sp. nov.

head; snout 5.0; maxillary 2.0, extending to posterior border of eye. Mouth large, oblique, the lower jaw slightly the longer. Anal spines very short, the second much the longer, $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the eye, $\frac{1}{2}$ the height of the first soft ray. Caudal pointed. Dorsal XI, 32, anal II, 9. Scales deciduous, more persistent on lateral line, 60. Teeth in a narrow band above, the outer irregularly enlarged, in one or two series below. Gill-rakers long and slender, 9 + 18. Preopercle with a few small, slender, flexible points only. Silvery, a small, dark, vertical bar extending downward onto the axil of the pectoral.

This fish, which is a female full of roe, has much the appearance of *Bairdiella*. Its numerous slender gill-rakers and very small anal spines are remarkable. It is named for Mr. D. Ogiwara, through whose courtesy and assistance Mr. Andrews tells me he was enabled to secure many of the fishes.

Goniistius quadricornis (Günther).

This species, of which the collection contains one specimen 270 mm. long, appears to have been described from Japan¹ despite its reference to Australia by recent authors.

Our specimen has the dorsal fin XVII, 27, anal III, 8. The longest pectoral ray of the right side is slightly longer than head and reaches middle of anal; that of the left side slightly shorter than head, does not reach anal. Upper caudal lobe distinctly the longer. Ventrals, anal, and lower lobe of caudal blackish. Eight vertical black cross bands on body.

The first crosses the interorbital, descends vertically below eye to the margin of the preopercle, and backward and downward across the opercular opening.

The second is narrower and more oblique, extending downward and backward from the occiput across the tip of the opercle and the pectoral base, stopping shortly below pectoral.

The third is broader than, and parallel with, the second. It crosses the front of the spinous dorsal and stops on about the same level as the second.

The fourth, starting at the mid line of the back, as far behind the third as the third is behind the first, extends to the middle of the side. It also crosses the spinous dorsal.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh are parallel, equidistant from one another, and of about equal breadth; the fifth extends to middle of side, the sixth and seventh fade ventrally, but each joins its fellow at the ventral line.

The eighth crossing the caudal peduncle, spreads into the black of the lower caudal lobe.

¹ Günther, Cat. Brit. Mus., Fishes, II, 1860, p. 83.

***Draciscus sachi* Jordan & Snyder.**

The collection contains a single female specimen 265 mm. in length, with so very much lower fins than the males that an outline drawing of it has been made, compared with a male 365 mm. long.

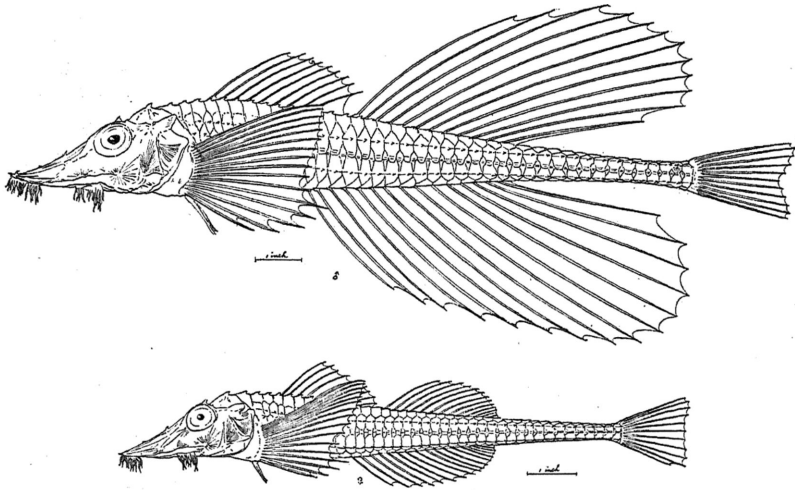


Fig. 3. *Draciscus sachi* Jordan & Snyder. Male and female.

***Remiligia australis* (Bennett).**

In regard to the occurrence of our single specimen, 350 mm. long, of this rare fish, Mr. Andrews says: "It was taken from a Blue Whale, *Balænoptera sulfurea* (Cope), female, 22.80 meters long, at Ulsan, Korea, Feb. 2, 1912. It was fastened to the right lower jaw and was difficult to remove. This Blue Whale was killed just at the entrance of the Japan Sea, and was traveling steadily northward, presumably on its spring migration. It would not have stopped in the Japan Sea, in all probability, as Blue Whales are almost never taken there; they apparently do not like the cold current that runs through it.

"The *Remiligia* was a deep indigo in life. Two responsible whaling captains assured me that at Aikawa, Rikuzen Province, North Japan, during the summer these fish are found frequently on Sei Whales and sometimes on Finbacks. In 1911, Capt. Hurum killed a Sei Whale on which about twenty had fastened. The sucking disc of one of the largest

was preserved by Mr. Kondo, the Japanese station-master, and this I examined personally. The disc was about eighteen inches long, and the ridges were arranged in a manner exactly similar to those on the specimen which I collected."

It seems highly probable that most or all of the fish referred to were *Remiligia*, and that this species, which has so seldom come to the attention of naturalists, occurs regularly on the Cetacea.

