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TWO NEW FISHES, AN *EQUES* AND A *HOLANTHIAS*, FROM PERU

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In Talara, Peru, during the months of January to April, 1946, I collected 48 species of shore fishes and 41 deep sea fishes. The shore fishes were procured by the pescadores, who fish on the banks west of Talara at depths up to 250 feet. The most interesting of these are an undescribed species of *Eques*, and an undescribed species referable, according to Weber and De Beaufort, to *Holanthias*.

Eques lanfeari, new species

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: No. 17081, American Museum of Natural History, from banks 250 feet deep off Talara, Peru.

strongly elevated; anterior profile steep, but nearly straight; head compressed; snout blunt, not protruding beyond premaxillaries, with pores and slits, 3.0 in head; eye, 4.7; interorbital, 3.7. Mouth nearly horizontal, inferior; the maxillary about reaching middle of eye, 2.6 in head; tip of lower jaw with flat fleshy knob; posterior nostril oval, anterior somewhat triangular and smaller; preopercle with serrated membranous border. Gill-rakers very short, nine not counting rudiments on lower limb of first arch; pseudobranchiae well developed. Teeth in wide bands on both jaws, the outer ones in the upper jaw enlarged, as

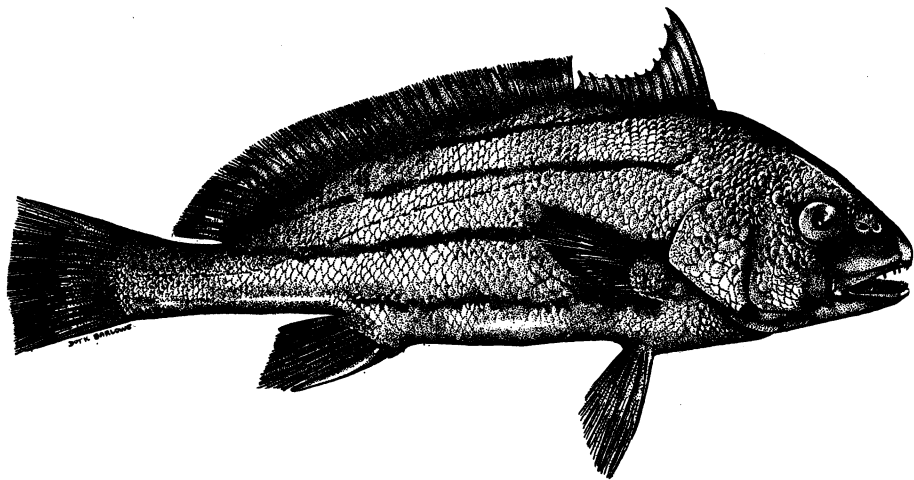


Fig. 1. *Eques lanfeari*, new species. Type.

Length to base of caudal, 245 mm. (290 mm. total). Head in this length, 3.2; depth, 2.7. D. XII, 35-36; A. II, 7; scales in 80 transverse series above lateral line, 12 rows between lateral line and middle of first dorsal.

Body deep, much compressed; the back

long as anterior nostril; those of the lower jaw about equal in size. Scales strongly ctenoid; lateral line (not distinct) rather strongly arched, becoming horizontal on caudal peduncle, the depth of which is 3.5 in head. Second dorsal, caudal, and anal scaly; dorsal fins barely continuous;

spinous dorsal short, the first spine very short, the second and third high, the third 1.8 in head; soft dorsal very long and rather low; caudal fin rounded; anal small, the second spine enlarged, 2.2 in head, as long as longest soft rays, but not reaching their tip; ventrals 1.6 in head; pectorals 1.7.

Color gray, purplish along back, a little lighter on belly; all fins dusky at edges;

N.H. No. 12069), in color; scale count; in having a few more rows of scales on operculum and preoperculum; shape of nostrils; and greater enlargement of front teeth. From *E. fuscovittatus*, Kendall and Radcliffe, 1912, it differs notably in color, and has a more pointed spinous dorsal, and fewer gill-rakers.

Named for Mr. Lanfear B. Norrie of New York City.

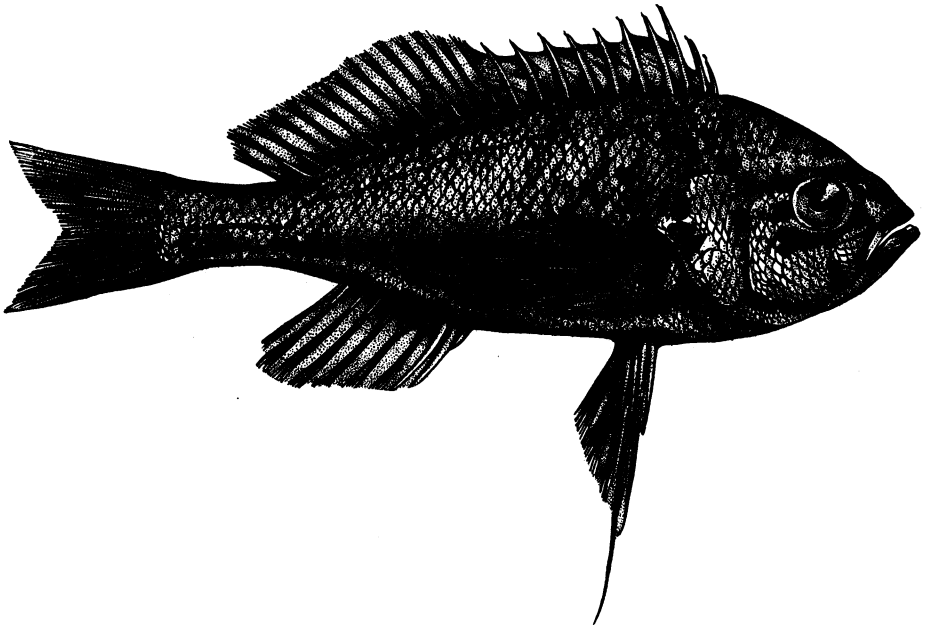


Fig. 2. *Holanthias sechurae*, new species.

snout, opercles, and preopercles darker; four distinct, horizontal, dark stripes, the first about one-third of the pupil in width, starting below middle of first dorsal and running along base of fin to middle of soft dorsal; the second, about one-half of the pupil in width, starting about the length of the snout below the first dorsal spine and curving backwards to base of third hindmost ray of soft dorsal; the third, slightly wider, from back of opercular angle to upper third of peduncular base; the fourth, a little narrower, starting a little behind lower pectoral base and running back to above posterior anal base.

This specimen differs from an *E. acuminatus* with which it was compared (A.M.

Holanthias sechurae, new species¹

Head completely scaled, including snout and maxillary, only premaxillary and upper border and tip of mandible scaleless. Tongue with a considerable patch of fine, granular teeth. Small canine teeth at the front of the upper jaw and front and sides of the lower jaw, those at front of lower jaw projecting obliquely forward. Preopercle finely serrate. Lateral line with a sharp downward flexure under posterior dorsal rays.

¹ This species is close to *Anthias gordensis* Wade (1946, Hancock Pacific Expeds., vol. 9, pt. 8, p. 225, pl. 32) from off Cape San Lucas, the description of which came to hand after Mr. Barton had turned in his manuscript, and was on an expedition to the Great Barrier Reef, Australia.—J.T.N.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: No. 17082, American Museum of Natural History, obtained from fishermen at Talara, Peru, exact locality uncertain. Length to base of caudal, 188 mm. (235 mm. total). Depth in this length, 3.1; head, 3.1. D. X, 15; A. III, 7; scales, 55-56, $2\frac{1}{2}/17$; 1.1. 52-53; P. 19.

Snout short, a little greater than diameter of eye, which is 4 times in length of head measured to point of opercular spine, and equals interorbital width; lower jaw projecting; maxillary extending just beyond center of eye, the width of its distal extremity two-thirds the diameter of eye; a blunt spine at angle of operculum, and two sharp spines below it; middle opercular spine the longest of the three. Gill-rakers long and slender, 26 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal originating above middle of operculum; its spines increasing in length to third, then slowly decreasing; the third spine 2.3 in head; dorsal spines with short membranous filaments extending little if any beyond their tips; soft dorsal not scaly at base, gently convex above, pointed behind, its mid-rays the longest, longer than dorsal spines; no notch between spinous and soft portions. Pectoral 1.2 in head; ventrals with filamentous first and second rays; the second ray reaching past the anal spines, 2.7 in length. Anal spines strong, first short, second the strongest and a little shorter than third, the

third equal to fourth dorsal spine; anal paired with soft dorsal, but the rays a little longer. Caudal forked, outer rays not produced, 1.4 in head; depth of peduncle 2.9 in head. Lateral line bent down at an obtuse angle below last dorsal rays, and four scales later bent back again at an equal obtuse angle to the horizontal along the middle of the peduncle; the lateral line skips the middle of the three intermediate scales. Color of type specimen masked by purple stain.

A second specimen 192 mm. in total length not affected by stain is yellowish with brown mottling above, a little paler below, fins all pale. It shows traces of three radiating dark lines behind the eye, each line about as wide as pupil, a dark patch between the eyes extending onto snout, and a dark line in front of the eye carried forward onto tip of lower jaw.

This specimen differs from the type in minor particulars, presumably within the range of individual variation, the most notable being two small, flat, backwardly directed spines at the angle of the preopercle, whereas that of the type is evenly serrate, the serrae at the angle only slightly enlarged.

Mouth of the type is wide open, and the head distorted. In the figure, configuration of the head, as well as color, is from this second specimen.

