

ZOOLOGY.—*Ammopemphix*, new name for the Recent foraminiferal genus *Urnula* Wiesner. ALFRED R. LOEBLICH, JR., U. S. National Museum.

The name *Urnula* proposed by Wiesner (Deutsche Südpolar-Exped. 20: Zool.: 82. 1931) for a Recent Antarctic foraminiferal genus is preoccupied by the protozoan *Urnula* Claparède and Lachmann (Ann.

Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool. ser. 4: 8: 235. 1857). The name *Ammopemphix* is here proposed to replace the name *Urnula* Wiesner. The genotype (type species) is *Urnula quadrupla* Wiesner, 1931.

ZOOLOGY.—A new Calyptrophora (*Coelenterata: Octocorallia*) from the Philippine Islands.¹ FREDERICK M. BAYER, U. S. National Museum.

Among the unidentified primnoïd octocorals of the U. S. National Museum which have been examined in connection with studies on the Gorgonacea of the Indo-Pacific region, there is a single branch of a remarkable species of *Calyptrophora*. Its zooids are so distinctly different in armature from those of any previously described species that I feel justified in describing it as new even without knowledge of the appearance of the entire colony.

It is with a deep sense of appreciation that I name this species in honor of Dr. Julia A. Gardner, of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Genus *Calyptrophora* Gray

Calyptrophora J. E. Gray, 1866, p. 25; Kükenthal, 1924, p. 317.

Calyptrophora juliae, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Zooids about 1.75 mm high, facing upward, in whorls of 4-6; 15 whorls in 3 cm of axis length; both scale pairs inseparably fused in ring form; basal ring with two stout diverging spines 1.5 mm long; buccal ring margin with 2-4 short, triangular processes; operculars not lacinated apically; rind scales without external crests; tentacles with minute flat scales.

Description.—The type specimen is a single terminal branch about 12 cm long, which bears closely set whorls of distally directed zooids throughout its length except for the proximal 5 mm, where the axis is bare. The axis is distinctly flattened, at least in this branch, longitudinally grooved and of a metallic gold sheen with bright green iridescence. Fifteen zooid whorls (Fig. 1, *f*) occur in 3 cm of axial length; the apical

whorl contains four zooids, while those lower down on the branch ordinarily are made up of five or six. The zooids (Fig. 1, *e, k*) are surrounded by two pairs of body scales, basal and buccal, as is characteristic of the genus. The members of both sclerite pairs are completely united and inseparably fused to form a pair or rings which encircle the zooid body. The basal ring (Fig. 1, *h*) is unusually thick and heavy, and bears a single pair of strong, tapered, diverging spines. These are very stout and nearly round, and are longitudinally sculptured with fine, wavy striae which are minutely prickly, especially toward the tips of the spines. The spines are about 1.5 mm long (1.25-1.75 mm) and about 0.35 mm thick at the base. The body of the ring is externally finely granular, the granules so arranged as to form a closely reticulate pattern. The total length of the basal ring including the spines is about 2.75-3.00 mm. The buccal ring (Fig. 1, *g*) is stout but not so heavy as the basal. It expands somewhat distally, but is not flared, and there is only a very slight projecting margin which bears one or two pairs of short, triangular processes. The length of the buccal ring along the abaxial suture is about 1.25 mm; its diameter at the oral aperture about 1 mm. There is a well-developed operculum of eight roughly triangular scales 0.4 to 0.6 mm high (Fig. 1, *a-d*). Each bears a prominent longitudinal ridge on its inner face, and even the largest show no tendency toward lacination of the apex. The tentacles contain small, elongate, irregular-margined scales (Fig. 1, *i*) about 0.1 mm long. Ordinarily there is but a single pair of curved infrabasal plates lying between the basal scale ring and the plates of the coenenchyma, but one or both may be transversely divided into two short plates, so that there sometimes appears to be an extra infrabasal scale or pair of scales. The infrabasals

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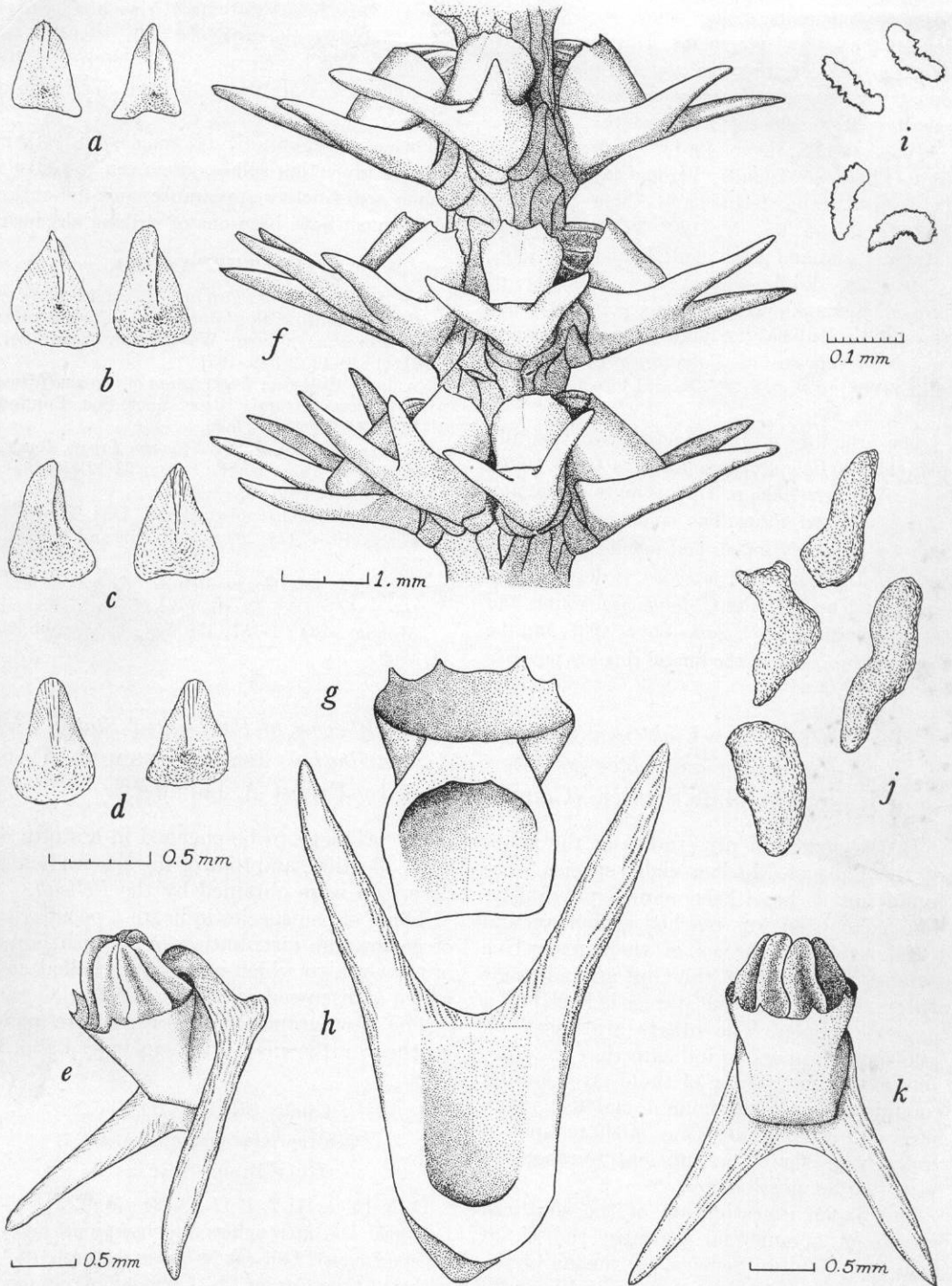


FIG. 1.—*Calyptrophora juliae*, n. sp.: a-d, Opercular scales; e, oblique view of single zooid; f, portion of branch with three whorls of zooids; g, buccal scale ring seen from adaxial side; h, basal scale ring from above; i, scales from the tentacles; j, plates from the coenenchyma; k, abaxial view of zooid. (Magnifications: 0.5 mm scale at d applies to a-d, g, h, j, k; 0.5 mm scales at e and k apply to those figures only; 1.0 mm scale at f, and 0.1 mm scale at i, apply to those figures only.)

form a semicircular collar which partially surrounds the base of the zooids. The rind sclerites (Fig. 1, *j*) are flat, irregular, granular plates without strong external keels or ridges. All of the large sclerites are translucent, milky white.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 49814. *Albatross* station 5119, Philippine Islands: Verde Island Passage, between Lubang Island and Cape Santiago, Luzon, (13° 45' 05" N., 120° 30' 30" E.) 394 fathoms, sand and green mud; January 21, 1908.

Remarks.—While the over-all character of branching is unknown, there is a possibility that the entire colony has the lyrate form which occurs in various species of *Calyptrophora* (cf. Kinoshita, 1908, pl. 4, figs. 33, 35; and Versluys, 1906, p. 143, fig. 178).

The armature of the zooids, while basically like that of *Calyptrophora japonica* Gray (1866, p. 25; Versluys 1906, p. 113), is quite unlike any other described form. The spines of the basal ring are relatively longer and much stouter than those of the type of *C. japonica* as described by Versluys. The zooids of *C. juliae* are stouter and larger than those of *C. clarki* Bayer 1951, and the marginal processes of the buccal ring are never so

strongly developed; the buccal ring of *C. juliae* bends adaxially more sharply than does that of *C. clarki*; and so far as I can determine, its opercular scales are never divided apically into lobes.

The close-set whorls of zooids, with their strongly projecting spines, give even this single branch a distinctive appearance, and the entire colony must have been one of striking elegance.

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ICHTHYOLOGY.—*Eight new fishes from the Gulf coast of the United States, with two new genera and notes on geographic distribution*. ISAAC GINSBURG, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Communicated by Ernest A. Lachner.)

In the course of my studies of the fishes of the Gulf of Mexico, eight species were found not to have been named previously. This conclusion was reached after a virtual revision of the species of their respective families that occur in the Gulf and adjacent waters. Only one of the species is based on a single specimen. The others are based on sufficient numbers to indicate that they are not uncommon. Three of them are common enough to enter the commercial fish catch at the present time. One offshore species apparently occurs in sufficient numbers to have market possibilities.

During an investigation of the southern species of commercial shrimps, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, by means of the research boat *Pelican*, preserved and brought together a collection of fishes on the coast of our Southern States, which is of great value in the study of the ichthyological fauna of the Gulf and adjacent waters. It

is my privilege to be engaged in a study of this collection, and four of the species herein described were obtained by the *Pelican*.

Three of the species indicate a peculiarity of geographic distribution of the fish fauna of the Gulf, to which attention is called and which is discussed at a later point.

The photographs for Figs. 1-8 were made in the Smithsonian Photographic Laboratory.

Family SERRANIDAE

Centropristes melanus, n. sp.

GULF BLACK SEABASS

D X 11. A III 7. P 17-18. Sc 47-49.

Dorsal and anal spines and rays constant (in 12 specimens). Gill rakers on lower limb 10-14 with 1-4 tubercles, or 14-17 altogether; on upper limb gill rakers grade gradually into tubercles or the difference between the two kinds only moderately indicated, 7 or 8 altogether; total number of gill rakers and tubercles on both limbs 21-25.