

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON BLEEKERIA MITSUKURII,  
AND ON CERTAIN JAPANESE FISHES.

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN,

*President of the Leland Stanford Junior University.*

In the present paper are given a few notes supplementary to different papers on Japanese fishes recently published in these Proceedings.

EMBOLICHTHYS MITSUKURII (Jordan and Evermann).

In Notes on a Collection of Fishes from the island of Formosa, in these proceedings,<sup>a</sup> Jordan and Evermann have described a new species of Ammodytoid fish from Girau, Formosa, under the name of *Bleek-*

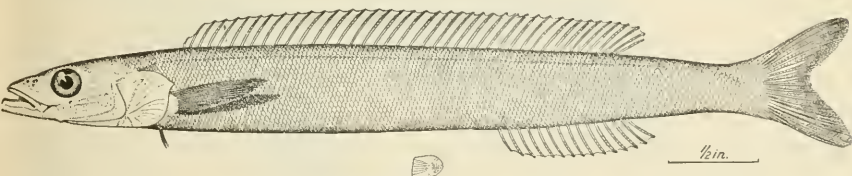


FIG. 1.—EMBOLICHTHYS MITSUKURII.

*eria mitsukurii*. This species differs from the type of *Bleekeria* in having ventral fins. These are small, jugular in position, and composed of a short spine and three slender rays. There are 115 scales in a horizontal series. The presence of ventrals may define a distinct genus, *Embolichthys* Jordan and Evermann, of which *Bleekeria mitsukurii* is the type. The presence in this species of jugular ventral fins with the rays fewer than 1, 5, shows that the *Ammodytidae* have no affinity with the *Percesoces*, nor with the extinct family of *Cobitopsidae*. Their place must be near the *Ophidiidae*, as supposed by earlier and some recent writers.

<sup>a</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 333.

## ZEN ITEA (Jordan and Fowler).

In the review of the *Chatodontidae* and related families of fishes found in the waters of Japan by Messrs. Jordan and Fowler,<sup>a</sup> a new species of *Zenidae* is described from Suruga Bay, Japan, under the name of *Cyttopsis itea*. This species differs from the type of *Cyttopsis (rosca)*

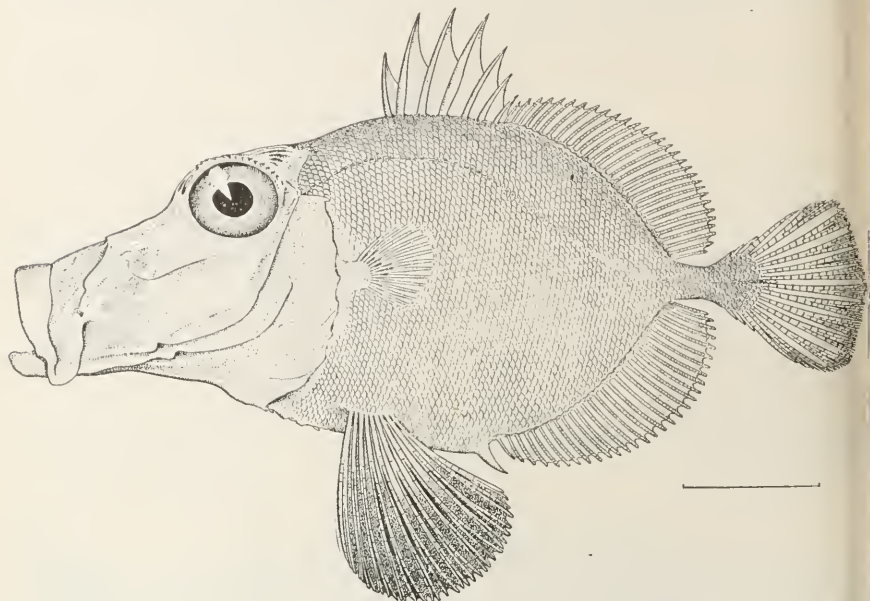


FIG. 2.—ZEN ITEA.

in having the ventral rays I, 9, and in having the breast flat and broad, imperfectly shielded. This is the type of a new genus, *Zen* Jordan, the species standing as *Zen itea*.

## HENIOCHUS DIPHREUTES.

In the same paper<sup>b</sup> a Japanese fish from Wakanoura and Nagasaki is described under the name of *Heniochus macrolepidotus*. From this well-known East Indian species, the Japanese form differs in having the posterior black band from soft dorsal to anal not extending forward to cover the anterior part of the anal fin. It seems to be a distinct species, which may receive the name of *Heniochus diphreutes* Jordan. The type is No. 7247, Ichthyological Collections, Stanford University. The description of *Heniochus macrolepidotus* Jordan and Fowler<sup>b</sup> applies to this species. The accounts given by Schlegel<sup>c</sup> and

<sup>a</sup>Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 519.

<sup>b</sup>Idem, p. 542.

<sup>c</sup>Fauna Japonica, Poiss., 1846, p. 82, pl. XLIV, fig. 1.

by Steindachner,<sup>a</sup> refer also to *Heniochus diphreutes*. Schlegel's specimens, like ours, came from Nagasaki; Steindachner's came from Kochi, in Shikoku. *Heniochus macrolepidotus* has not been taken in Japan.

The plate here given is drawn by Kako Morita.

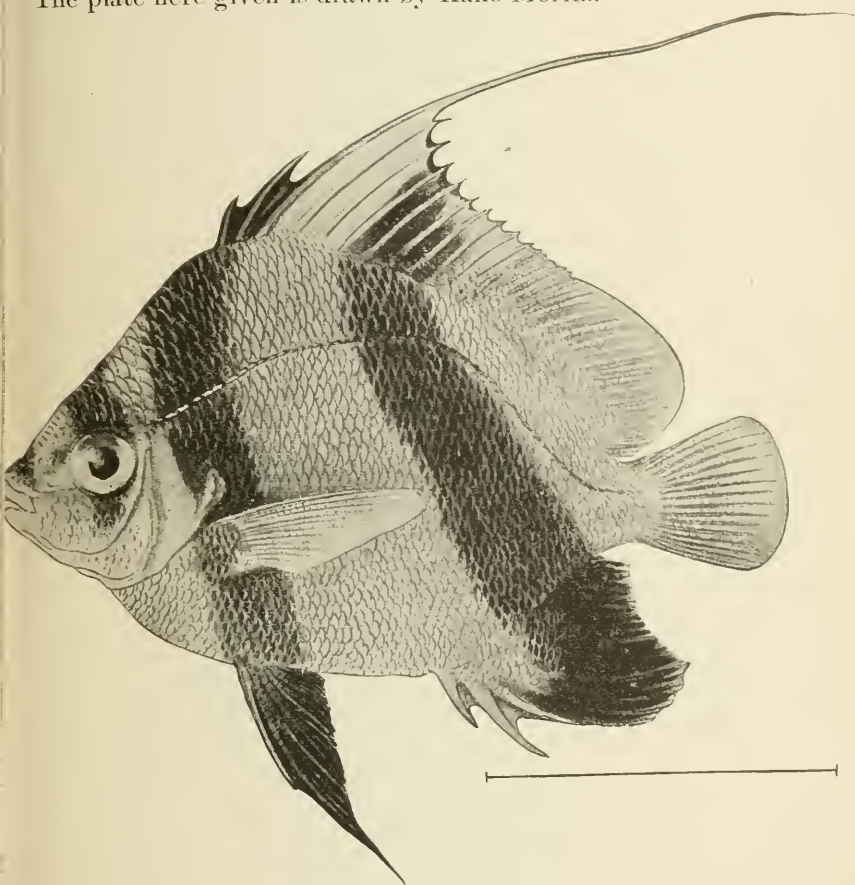


FIG. 3.—HENIOCHUS DIPHREUTES.

#### TEUTHIS DUSSUMIERI.

The specimens of *Teuthis* recorded from Nafa, Umesawa, and Misaki,<sup>b</sup> under the name of *Teuthis argenteus*, seem to belong to *Teuthis dussumieri* (Cuvier and Valenciennes). There are several Polynesian species closely related to this, and their synonymy is much complicated. The larval specimens from Hawaii, named *Acanthurus argenteus* by Quoy and Gaimard, may have belonged to any one of half a dozen species, although most resembling *Teuthis dussumieri*. We have just such specimens from Hilo, and as we can not positively identify them

<sup>a</sup> Fische Japans, II, 1883, p. 24.

<sup>b</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 553.

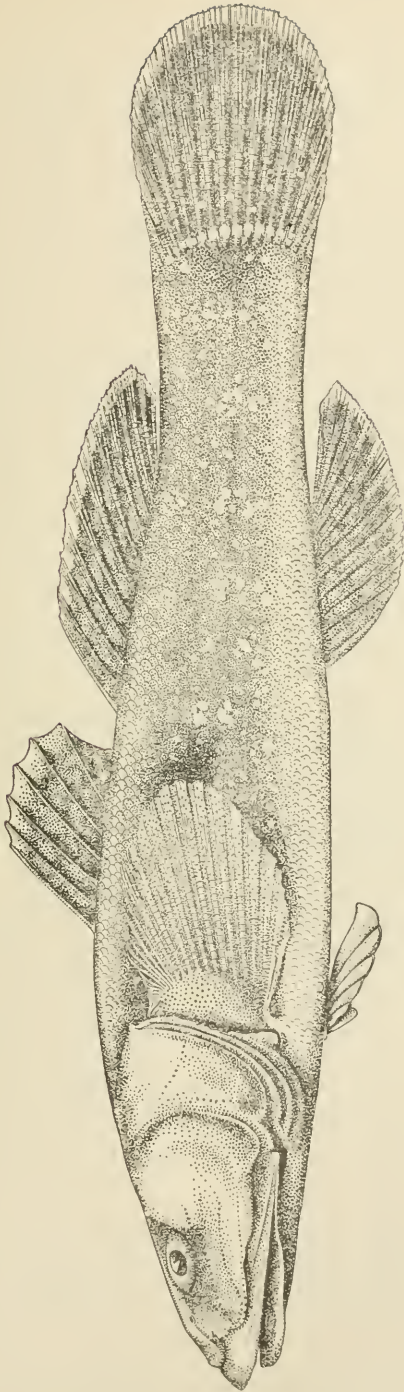
with one species rather than another, it is probable that *argenteus* should not be used for any species of *Teuthis*.

CHASMICHTHYS GULOSUS (Guichenot).

The species of Goby described by Jordan and Snyder as *Chasmias misakius*<sup>a</sup> was earlier named *Saccostoma gulosum* by Sauvage.<sup>b</sup> It was then made the type of the genus *Saccostoma*. This name, as well as the first name suggested by us, *Chasmias*, is preoccupied, and the genus must retain the still later substitute name of *Chasmichthys*. The known species of the genus are *Chasmichthys gulosus (misakius)* and *Chasmichthys dolichognathus*.

<sup>a</sup>Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 761.

<sup>b</sup>Guichenot MS., Bull. Soc. Philom., VI, 1882, p. 171; Japan.



CHASMICHTHYS GULOSUS (MISAKIUS).

FOR EXPLANATION OF PLATE SEE PAGE 696.

