

LIST OF FISHES RECORDED FROM OKINAWA OR THE
RIU KIU ISLANDS OF JAPAN.

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(of Stanford University.

The Riu Kiu Islands, known also as Lu Chu or Lyu Kyu, in Japanese as Okinawa, constitute a group of tropical islets, coral bound and volcanic in origin, extending southward from near the Japanese island of Kiusiu toward the island of Formosa. Little is known of the fish-fauna of this region, except that it is fully tropical, composed largely of forms having a wide distribution among the coral islands of Polynesia, with some species characteristic of the coasts of southern Japan and China.

While in Japan, in 1900, Messrs. Jordan and Snyder obtained two small but useful collections from these islands. One of these was presented by Mr. Alan Owston, the well-known naturalist of Yokonama; the other was purchased from Yonekichi Koneyama, a natural-history dealer in Tokyo. The first collection was made up of small fishes from the reefs of the large island of Katsuudake, on which is Naha, the principal town of Okinawa, and from the smaller island of Ishigaki at its town of Yaeyama. Koneyama's collection came from the Naha market. From the Imperial Museum of Tokyo also several specimens were received, from the island of Miyako (Miyakojima), and from Naha, island of Katsuudake, through the courtesy of Dr. Chiyomatsu Ishikawa. Some others were received from the Imperial University through Dr. Kakichi Mitsukuri, and still others in the Imperial Museum have been recorded by Ishikawa and Matsuura.

The collections in question were brought by Profs. Jordan and Snyder to the Museum of Stanford University, and most of the new species have been already noted in previous papers on the fish-fauna of Japan. A series of duplicates is in the United States National Museum. Illustrations of a number of these species have appeared in papers recently published in these Proceedings.

Family CHANIDÆ.

Chanos chanos (Forskål).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family ELOPIDÆ.

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet).

Okinawa (Koneyama).

Elops saurus Linnæus.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family SYNODONTIDÆ.

Synodus japonicus (Houttuyn).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family MONOPTERIDÆ.

Monopterus albus (Zuiewu).

Monopterus albus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 838.

Naha, Amami-Oshima (Owston).

Family LEPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Leptocephalus riukiuanus (Jordan and Snyder).

Leptocephalus riukiuanus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 852.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Family MYRIDÆ.

Muraenichthys owstoni (Jordan and Snyder).

Muraenichthys owstoni JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 862.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Family OPHICHTHYIDÆ.

Callechelys melanotænia (Bleeker).

Callechelys melanotænia JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 865.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Leiuranus semicinctus (Lay and Bennett).

Leiuranus semicinctus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 866.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Chlevastes colubrinus (Boddært).

Chlevastes colubrinus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 867.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Microdonophis erabo (Jordan and Snyder).

Microdonophis erabo JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 870.

Naha, Okinawa (Koneyama).

Family MORINGUIDÆ.

Moringua abbreviata (Bleeker).

Aphthalmichthys abbreviatus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 877.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Family MURÆNIDÆ.

Strophidon brummeri (Bleeker).

Strophidon brummeri JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 885.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Echidna delicatula (Bleeker).

Echidna kishinouyei JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 885.

Naha, Okinawa (Koneyama).

Uropterygius okinawæ (Jordan and Snyder).

Uropterygius okinawæ JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1901, p. 887.

Okinawa (Koneyama).

Family EXOCETIDÆ.

Hemiramphus dussumieri (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family SYNGNATHIDÆ.

Corythoichthys isigakius JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 7.

Ishigaki (Owston.)

Gasterotokeus biaculeatus (Bloch).

Gasterotokeus biaculeatus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 11.

Miyako Island (Imperial Museum).

Hippocampus aterrimus (Jordan and Snyder).

Hippocampus aterrimus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 14.

Ishigaki (Owston).

Hippocampus kuda (Bleeker).

Hippocampus kuda JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 15.

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Family CENTRISCIDÆ.

Æoliscus strigatus (Günther).

Æoliscus strigatus JORDAN and STARKS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, 1903, p. 71.

Ishigaki Island (Owston).

Family ATHERINIDÆ.

Atherina woodwardi (Jordan and Starks).

Atherina woodwardi JORDAN and STARKS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 200.

Okinawa, Miyako (Imperial Museum; Imperial University.)

Family MUGILIDÆ.

Liza troscheli (Bleeker.)

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family HOLOCENTRIDÆ.

Holocentrus praslin (Lacépède).

Holocentrus alboruber JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, 1903, p. 15.

Naha, Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

This specimen represents the highly colored form or ontogenetic species common also in the coral reefs of Samoa, and throughout the South Seas. This is *Holocentrus praslin* (Lacépède). It differs from the typical *Holocentrus ruber* (Forskål) (*H. alboruber*) only in its intense colors, the deep red stripes being almost black. *H. alboruber* from Canton seems to be the same as *H. ruber* of the Red Sea.

Holocentrus ittodai (Jordan and Fowler).

Holocentrus ittodai JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, 1903, p. 16.

Naha, Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family CARANGIDÆ.

Scomberoides orientalis (Schlegel).

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

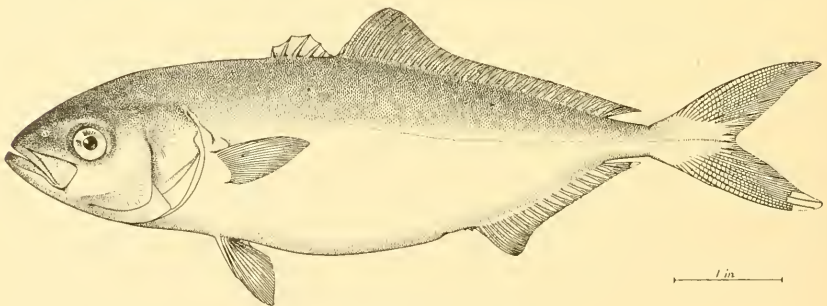


FIG. 1.—SERIOLA QUINQUERADIATA.

Caranx ignobilis (Forskål).

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Seriola quinqueradiata (Schlegel).

Two specimens from Naha (Imperial University).

Trachinotus bailloni (Lacépède).

One specimen from Naha, a little deeper in form than usual in this species (Imperial University).

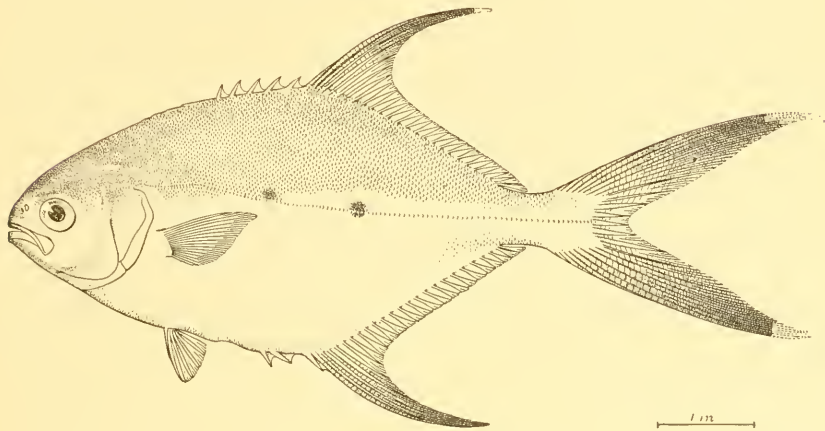


FIG. 2. TRACHINOTUS BAILLONI.

Family EQUULIDÆ.

Leiognathus edentulus (Bloch).

Miyako.

Family SERRANEIDÆ.

Epinephelus merra (Bloch).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Epinephelus fasciatus (Forskål).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Cephalopholis urodelus (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Okinawa.

Centrogenys waigiensis (Quoy and Gaimard).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family LUTIANIDÆ.

Lutianus marginatus (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Lutianus unimaculatus (Bloch).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Terapon jarbua (Forskål).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family MULLIDÆ.

Pseudupeneus indicus (Shaw).

Pseudupeneus indicus SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII, 1907, p. 93.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Pseudupeneus moana (Jordan and Seale).

Pseudupeneus moana SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII, 1907, p. 89.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family KYPHOSIDÆ.

Girella Mezina Jordan and Starks, new species.

Head $3\frac{2}{3}$ in length to base of caudal; depth $2\frac{1}{4}$. Eye $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head; maxillary 3; interorbital space $3\frac{2}{3}$. Dorsal XIV, 14; anal III, 11; scales 8-50-17, besides smaller ones.

Jaws equal, maxillary reaching to below front of eye. Interorbital space broad and convex; outline of head a little more convex opposite eyes than elsewhere. Preopercle very finely denticulate, the spinules extending around the angle but not much on the lower limbs. Gill-rakers slender; 22 on lower limb of arch; the longest one-third of diameter of orbit.

Scales strongly ctenoid; 7 scales in a series extending down and back between front of dorsal and lateral line, 17 up and forward from front of anal to lateral line. Small scales on the basal three-fourths of soft dorsal, caudal, and anal, between the rays. Small scales closely cover the cheek, opercle, and subopercle; a narrow row of scales along upper edge of interopercle; no naked area anywhere on opercle or subopercle. Small crowded scales covering interorbital space extending to a blunt point at middle of space a little anterior to middle of eye, leaving supraorbital rim naked. Snout, preorbital, maxillary, and mandible naked.

No notch between dorsals; the last dorsal spine the longest, equal to distance from tip of snout to edge of preopercle. Second anal spine as long as third and somewhat stronger; its length two-thirds that of soft rays. Ventrals reaching to vent; pectoral bluntly pointed at tips of upper rays; caudal lunate.

Color light brown, doubtless dark olive green in life, made dark by a dark brown spot at the base of each scale; upper parts of side darker; belly light brown; under part of head white; a conspicuous yellowish-white bar extends across sides from base of seventh and eighth dorsal spines toward vent, but scarcely reaching to vent; its width is about half that of eye. Dorsal and anal and ventral dark brown, the last darker on upper surface; pectoral dusky brown with a brown streak across its base.

This species differs from *Girella zonata* Günther, a species from an unknown locality, in having the opercular bones closely scaled. In

all other respects it agrees very well with Günther's description. In *Girella zonata*, the opercle is said to be naked, with scales on its upper margin only, the usual condition in the genus *Girella*.

Mr. C. Tate Regan, at our request, has examined the type of *Girella zonata* in the British Museum, as also two young examples of the same species from Porto Grande, St. Vincent, collected by the Travailleur and Talisman.

These agree with Dr. Günther's account, having scales, comparable to those on the cheeks, on the upper part of the opercle only. The rest of the opercle is covered by smooth skin, in which minute rudimentary scales can be detected.

Girella zonata is therefore a species distinct from *Girella mezinga*, and its habitat is in the eastern Atlantic.

The Japanese species may be distinguished by the following:—

KEY TO SPECIES.

- a. Opercles naked, except for a band of scales above; no white cross band; lobes of caudal acute.
- b. Dorsal species XV; scales about 8-52 to 53-17; color not very dark, a dark spot at the base of each scale along side of body; edge of opercle pale... *punctata*.
- bb. Dorsal species XIV; scales about 10-62-18, besides smaller ones; color very dark; no distinct spots at base of scales; edge of opercle dusky..... *leonina*.
- aa. Opercles fully scaled; scales about 8-50-17; dorsal species XIV; body rather deep; color brown, with a darker spot at base of each scale; a conspicuous cross bar of yellowish white on middle of body extending nearly to vent; lobes of caudal bluntish..... *mezinga*.

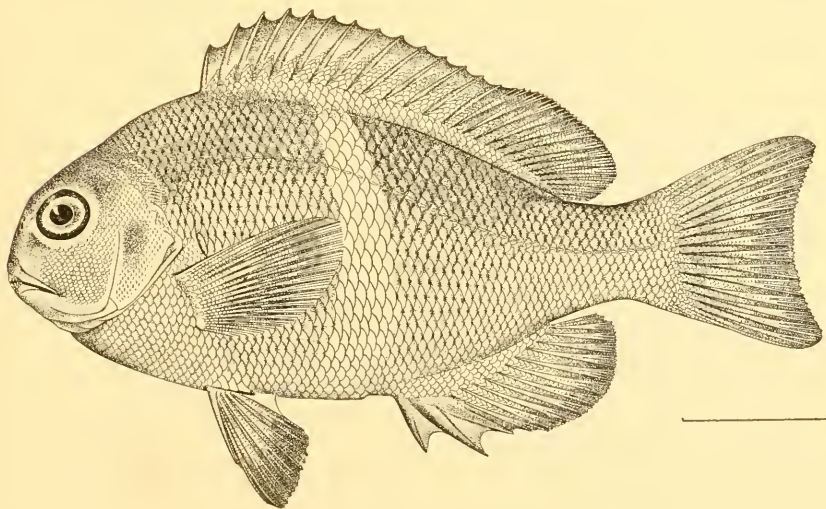


FIG. 3.—GIRELLA MEZINGA.

Girella mezinga is here described from a specimen 150 mm. in length taken at Naha, and presented by the Imperial University. It is numbered 9985, Stanford University. *Mejina* or *Mejinadai* is the vernacular name of *Girella punctata* in Japan.

In the Japanese collections of Jordan and Snyder we find specimens of two other species of *Girella*. One of these, the common Mejina of the markets, is unquestionably the *Girella punctata* of Gray. This is a large scaled form, having 50 to 52 series of scales, usually 15 dorsal spines (in one specimen we find but 14). The membrane

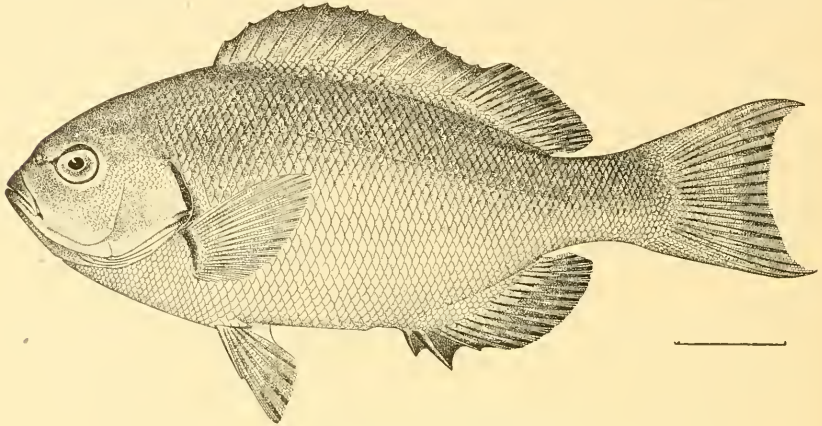


FIG. 4.—GIRELLA LEONINA.

of the gill cover is pale; the general color is olive, darker on the fins, and each scale has a faint darker spot at base. The other is *Girella leonina*, *Crenidens leoninus*, and *Crenidens melanichthys* of Richardson, the latter based on the figure of *Melanichthys* of Schlegel.

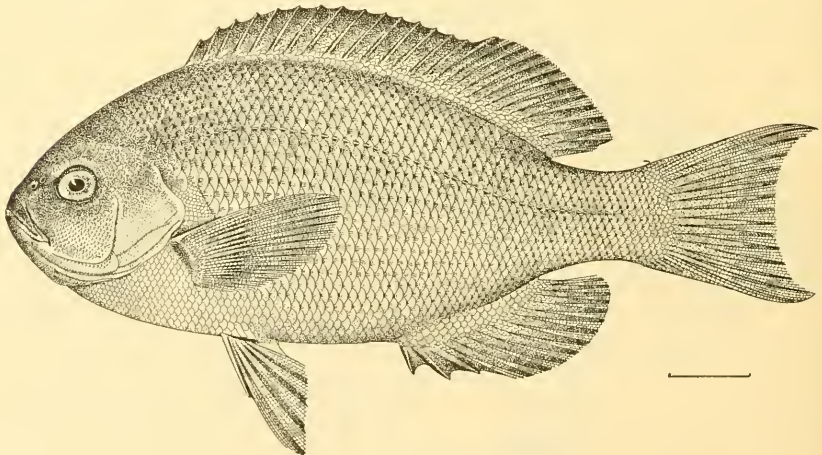


FIG. 5.—GIRELLA PUNCTATA.

In this species there are 60 series of scales, 14 dorsal spines; the scales are dark without darker basal spot and there is a dark brown border to the gill cover. Of *Girella punctata* we have specimens from Wakanoura, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Misaki, and Tsuruga. We figure a specimen from Yokohama. Of *Girella melanichthys*

we obtained a single specimen from Wakanoura. The figure of "*Melanichthys*" Schlegel, shows this second species, but the opercles are represented in the figure as entirely scaly, a condition which obtains in *Girella mezinga* but in neither of the other Japanese species. In both these species, *Girella punctata* and *Girella leonina*, there are scales along the upper part only of the opercle.

Of the two names given by Richardson, *leoninus* and *melanichthys*, the latter can be certainly identified, as it rests on the illustration by Schlegel.

Crenidens leoninus occurs on a preceding page, and has therefore page priority. It is based on a figure of Reeves. The scanty description gives the number of dorsal species as 14, and the coloration plain dark green and reddish with no mention of spots.

The name *leoninus*, therefore, without much doubt belongs to the species called *Melanichthys* by Schlegel.

Family GERRID.E.

GERREOMORPHA JAPONICA (Bleeker).

Two specimens from Okinawa presented by the Imperial University. We have also a specimen similar to these from Wakanoura. This species much resembles the common Japanese *Xystema erythroum* (Bloch) (= *Gerres equula* Schlegel). It is, however, distinguished by small but constant differences, besides the distinction in the number of dorsal spines on which Macleay founded the genus, *Gerreomorpha japonica* have 10 dorsal spines, while in all the species of *Gerres* and of *Xystema* there are nine.

The body in *Gerreomorpha japonica* is deeper than in *Xystema erythroum*, the depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length to base of caudal. In *X. erythroum* the depth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in length. The anterior curves of the outline in *G. japonica* are more convex, and the body more angulated at front of anal. There is a little less distance between the ventral base and the anal spines. In *G. japonica* the distance from front of ventral base to anal spines is equal to the distance from tip of snout to base of pectoral. In *X. erythroum* the former distance is greater by nearly an eye's diameter. The snout, in *G. japonica* is a little shorter less than eye, while in *X. erythroum* it is slightly greater than eye. The dorsal rays in *Gerreomorpha japonica* are X, 9; in *Xystema erythroum*, IX, 10.

The second interhæmal in *X. erythroum* is long and spear-shaped as in the American *Xystema cinereum*. The air bladder is forked behind, a fork on each side of the interhæmal spine.

Gerreomorpha japonica has been hitherto known from a single specimen obtained by Doctor Bleeker at Nagasaki and from a specimen from Nagasaki described by Nyström.^a

^a Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl., 1887, p. 12.

The species from China called *Gerres japonicus* by Günther, having nine dorsal spines and the depth $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches high, must be a *Xysterna*, probably *X. erythroum*. Of this species we have many specimens from Wakanoura, Oida, and Nagasaki.

Family POMACENTRIDÆ.

Amphiprion frenatus (Brevoort).

Amphiprion frenatus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 597.

Abudefduf cælestinus (Lacépède).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family LABRIDÆ.

Crenilabrus stejnegeri (Ishikawa).

Crenilabrus stejnegeri ISHIKAWA, Proc. Imperial Museum, Tokyo, 1904, p. 12, Naha, Okinawa.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Amphectes geographicus (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Anampses geographicus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 628.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Stethojulis psacas (Jordan and Snyder).

Stethojulis psacas JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 629.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Stethojulis strigiventer (Bennett).

Stethojulis strigiventer JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 631.

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Hemigymnus melapterus (Bloch).

Hemigymnus melapterus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 634.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Halichæres trimaculatus (Quoy and Gaimard).

Güntheria trimaculata JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 635.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Cheilio inermis (Forskål).

Cheilio inermis JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 644.

Naha, Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Thalassoma lutescens (Solander).

Thalassoma lutescens JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 647.

This species is apparently well separated from *Thalassoma lunare*. It occurs also in the South Seas.

Thalassoma dorsale (Quoy and Gaimard).

Thalassoma dorsale JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 648.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Gomphosus tricolor (Quoy and Gaimard).

Gomphosus tricolor JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 649.

Naha, Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Gomphosus varius (Lacépède).

Gomphosus varius JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 650.

Cirrhilabrus lyukyuensis (Ishikawa).

Cirrhilabrus lyukyuensis ISHIKAWA, Proc. Imp. Mus., Tokyo, I, 1904, p. 13.

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Cheilinus oxyrhynchus (Bleeker).

Cheilinus oxyrhynchus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 653.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family SCARICHTHYIDÆ.

Calotomus japonicus (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Calotomus japonicus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 657.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family PLATACIDÆ.

Platax teira (Forskâl).

Platax teira JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 526.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family CHÆTODONTIDÆ.

Chætodon vagabundus (Linnæus).

Chætodon vagabundus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 532.

Naha, Okinawa.

Chætodon setifer (Bloch).

Chætodon setifer JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 531.

Okinawa (Koneyama).

Chætodon dædalma (Jordan and Fowler).

Chætodon dædalma JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 538.

Naha, Okinawa (Koneyama).

Heniochus acuminatus (Linnæus).

Heniochus macrolepidotus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 542.

Holacanthus tibicen (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Holacanthus tibicen JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 548.

Naha, Okinawa (Koneyama).

Family ACANTHURIDÆ.

Hepatus triostegus (Linnæus).

Teuthis triostegus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 552.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Hepatus matoides (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Teuthis argenteus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. (perhaps not of Quoy and Gaimard), XXV, 1902, p. 553.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

This species is the one figured by Jenkins as *Teuthis güntheri*. The rest of its synonymy is uncertain, but the name *matoides* probably belongs to it.

Hepatus elongatus (Lacépède).

Teuthis bipunctatus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 554.

Miyako Island, Okinawa (Imperial Museum). This is identical with *Acanthurus nigroris* Cuvier and Valenciennes and with *Acanthurus bipunctatus* Günther.

Zebrasoma flavescens (Bennett).

Zebrasoma flavescens JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 559.

Naha, Okinawa (Koneyama).

Family SIGANIDÆ.

Siganus virgatus (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Siganus virgatus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 562.

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Family BALISTIDÆ.

Balistes capistratus (Shaw).

Pachynathus capistratum JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 255.

Naha (Koneyama).

Balistes flavimarginatus (Rüppell).

Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 257.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Balistapus aculeatus (Linnæus).

Balistapus aculeatus JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 259.

Naha (Koneyama).

Monacanthus setifer (Bennett).

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Family TETRAODONTIDÆ.

Spheroides alboplumbeus (Richardson).

Spheroides alboplumbeus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 243.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Tetraodon hispidus (Linnæus).

Tetraodon hispidus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 251.

Naha (Koneyama); Ishigaki Island (Owston).

Tetraodon meleagris (Lacépède).

Tetraodon meleagris JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 253.

Okinawa (Koneyama).

Family CHEILODACTYLIDÆ.

Goniistius zonatus (Cuvier and Valenciennes).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family SCORPÆNIDÆ.

Scorpænopsis gibbosa (Bloch).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Pterois volitans (Linnæus).

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Family OSPHROMENIDÆ.

Polyacanthus opercularis (Linnæus).

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family GOBIIDÆ.

Valenciennesa muralis (Quoy and Gaimard).

Valenciennesa muralis JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 42.

Miyako (Imperial Museum).

Rhinogobius nebulosus (Forskål).

Gobius criniger CUVIER and VALENCIENNES.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Eleotris fusca (Bloch and Schneider).

Eleotris fusca JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, p. 45.

Synonymy, not description, which was taken from a Hawaiian example of *Eleotris sandwichensis* Vaillant and Sauvage.

Okinawa (Imperial Museum).

Family BLENNIIDÆ.

Petroscirtes elatus (Jordan and Snyder).

Petroscirtes elatus JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1903, p. 452.

Ishigaki Island (Owston).

Salarias fasciatus (Block).

Salarias ceramensis JORDAN and SNYDER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1903, p. 458.

Ishigaki Island (Owston). This is probably *S. ceramensis* of Bleeker.

Family CONGROGADIDÆ.

Congrogadus subducens (Richardson).

Hierichthys encryptes JORDAN and FOWLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, 1902, p. 744.

Miyako.

The genus *Hierichthys* is not distinct from *Congrogadus*, the continuous lateral line shown in Richardson's figures of *Congrogadus subducens* being due to an error of the artist, as Richardson himself observed. This correction on the part of Richardson was overlooked when the genus *Hierichthys* was proposed.