

S. Tanaka, 1915

Ten new species of Japanese fishes.
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Translation by Hashime Murayama,
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(1)

Ateleopus purpureus, n.sp.
(Ateleopidae)

Head $6 \frac{1}{3}$ times in length without tail.
Depth $8 \frac{3}{4}$. Eye $7 \frac{1}{2}$ in head. Interorbital
 $2 \frac{4}{5}$. Snout $2 \frac{2}{3}$. Dorsal fin 9 rays. Ventral
4 rays. (Superficially like one ray, but by
dissection 4.) Appressed pectoral fin does not
reach to anal. Ventral fin reaches $\frac{3}{4}$ of
length of pectoral. Tip of dorsal fin appressed
to body reaches vertical of anus. Color brownish
purple in formalin. Small teeth in front part
of upper and lower jaws. Length without tail
715 mm. Caught at Minatomachi, Mito, Hitachi
Prefecture.

*This description translated by
Hashime Murayama
Washington, D.C. 1935.*

(2)

Pygosteus kaibaræ, n. sp. (Gasterosteidae)

Head $3 \frac{1}{2}$, height of body $5 \frac{1}{9}$ in total length without caudal. Orbit $3 \frac{1}{4}$ in head; interorbital $6 \frac{1}{2}$; snout $3 \frac{1}{4}$. Dorsal eight to nine rays. 10 shield-like plates at the forepart of the body. blackish
Color in formalin ~~black~~-grey or black. The length of the body without tail is 4.5 centimeters. (Mr. Konohji of the First Kyoto Prefecture Girls High School is of the opinion that the color of the body becomes increasingly brown when in formalin.)

(3)

Epinephelus suitonis (Serranidae)

Head $2 \frac{1}{2}$, height of body $2 \frac{2}{5}$ in total length without caudal. Orbit $5 \frac{1}{5}$ in head; interorbital $4 \frac{2}{3}$; snout 4; maxillary 2; caudal peduncle $3 \frac{1}{4}$. Preopercle serrated posteriorly, greater at angle; maxillary inserted slightly behind vertical through posterior rim of eye; caudal fin slightly concave; two rows of teeth in lower jaw; scales 90 obliquely, 125 vertically; 23 on one of the vertical lines above ^{lateral} side line; about 30 below ^{lateral} side line; dorsal fin 11 spines 16 rays; anal fin 3 spines 8 rays; pectoral fin 19 rays. Back of dorsal rays, bottom of anal fin, posterior of caudal, and ventral fin are brown. Length without caudal 13 centimeters plus.

(4)

Franzia affinis, n. sp. (Serranidae)

Resembles *Franzia nobilis* and very difficult to distinguish one from the other. The development of its third ray on the dorsal fin, the rear-end of the dorsal ray, the posterior of anal, and the black color at the posterior of ventral resemble *Franzia nobilis*, although the black colored area is less and lighter than that of *Franzia nobilis*. The black color of the central ray on the caudal is also lighter. No black-color-area on the pectoral fin.

The depth is less than that of *Franzia nobilis*. Depth 3 times in length without caudal. Dorsal ten spines and 17 rays. Anal 3 spines and 7 rays. 41 scales. Length without caudal 8 centimeters plus.

(5)

Kanekonia florida, n.g., n.sp.
(Scorpaenidae)

Head $2 \frac{2}{3}$, height of body $2 \frac{2}{3}$ in total length without caudal. Orbit 6 in head; inter-orbital 4; snout 3; maxillary $2 \frac{2}{5}$. Dorsal 12 spines 9 rays; anal 1 spine 9 rays; pectoral 15 rays; ventral 1 spine 2 rays. Mouth almost vertical. Dorsal fin inserted behind orbit. The upper part of the body is brown; the side and the bottom are pale-white. No scales. Superficially this species resembles *Paracentropogon rubipinnis* but dissimilar in many points.

Remarkable features: Dorsal fin. Number of spines and rays on the anal fin; especially those of ventral fin. Length of body without caudal 4 centimeters plus.

(6)

Asterorhombus stellifer
(Pleuronectidae)

Orbit on the left side. Length of body 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ times; height of body $2 \frac{1}{9}$ in total length without caudal; orbit $4 \frac{2}{3}$ in head; interorbital 15; snout $3 \frac{1}{3}$ from the upper eye. Dorsal 81 rays; anal ~~from~~ ^{developed} 62 rays. Caudal rounded. Hardly any gill-rakers on the first gill-arches of upper branch, but 9 on the lower branch; tum^{or}-like shape with many pric^kles. Maxillary extending through anterior rim of eye but not as greatly as that of Pseudo^{rh}onbus. First dorsal extending far beyond the front tip of eye; first ray considerably longer than ~~that of~~ any other. Ctenoid scales around the rim of eye but cycloid on the eyeless side. 50 scales. Dark spots arranged longitudinally in four rows. Many blotches on Dorsal, anal, caudal and also on ventral ^{nearest} around the rim of eye. No spot, however, on pectora. Teeth, sharp, in one row, extending to rim of eye.

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(6) Cont'd.

Mouth-opening narrower than that of Pseudo^{rh}onbus.

Base of dorsal extending forward. Depth low.

Length without caudal ~~11~~ centimeters.

(7)

Scidorhombus pallidus (Pleuronectidae)

Orbit on the left side; head $4 \frac{1}{5}$, height of body $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in total length without caudal; orbit $3 \frac{1}{6}$ in head; interorbital 19; snout $3 \frac{1}{6}$ from the upper eye. Dorsal 93 rays; anal 54 rays; dorsal fin rounded; teeth, small, sharp, in one row. Scales 42. Weak ctenoid scales around eye. Lateral line has semi-circle ^{ular} curve in front. Dorsal inserted before orbit. Maxillary extending through anterior rim of bottom eye. Color in formalin pale. Dorsal and anal spotted. Length without caudal 8 centimetres. This species slightly resembles Pseudo^{rh}onbus but mouthopening is slightly narrower and has more spots on dorsal and anal fins.

(8)

Waitea parvida (Gobiidae)

Particular features of this species is that: Mouth-opening very large, reaching near the angle of preopercle; first dorsal 7 spines; second dorsal 11 rays; anal 9 rays; pectoral ~~fin~~ 16 rays; scale 34-15. Color in formalin palish-brown; 8 brown bands (sub-anterior) of body. Second dorsal and ventral both black. Pectoral and caudal almost same color as that of ~~the~~ body. Length without caudal 3.5 centimetres.

(9)

Lubricogobius exiguus (Gobiidae)

Mouth oblique; lower jaw slightly protruding; body compressed, slightly elongated; shape resembles Rhinogobius. Teeth, simple, sharp, in one row; no scale; first dorsal 7 spines; second dorsal 10 rays; anal ~~from~~ ^{developed} 6 rays; caudal rounded. Color in formalin light-yellow; no marking. Length without caudal 1.5 centimetres. Outstanding feature: Mouth-opening oblique; sharp teeth in one row; small number of rays on dorsal and anal.

(10)

Henicichthys foraminosus

(Henicichthyidae, n.f.a.) (Trachinoid fish.)

Head $2 \frac{4}{5}$, height of body $5 \frac{3}{8}$ in total length without caudal; orbit on side; mouth large, slightly oblique; maxillary inserted behind posterior rim of eye; one row of sharp vomerine and palatine teeth in jaw. Two bases of dorsal slightly joined; first dorsal 6 spines; second dorsal 11 rays; anal 11 rays; pectoral 13 rays; ventral from one spine 5 rays; both ventral level, inserted below pectoral; caudal splitted posteriorly; no scale; spouts (hole) on head and body. Color in formalin palish-white; no marking. This specie has been acknowledged as Trachinoid fish and is thought to be placed in new science. Length without caudal about 5.5 centimet