

中国条鳅亚科的一新属新种*

朱松泉

(中国科学院南京地理研究所)

1979年9月9日在广西壮族自治区扶绥县昌平采得鳅科 Cobitidae 条鳅亚科 Nema-chilinae 标本20尾,经鉴定系一新属新种,现描述如下:

异条鳅属 *Paranemachilus*, 新属

模式种: 颊鳞异条鳅 *Paranemachilus genilepis*, 新种。

身体粗壮,稍延长和侧扁。整个身体(包括胸部)被有细密鳞片,头部非常特殊地在两颊被有小鳞。侧线不完全,终止在胸鳍上方。头部稍压低。无眼下刺。前后鼻孔相邻,前鼻孔短管形。须三对:二对吻须,一对口角须,均很长。尾鳍凹入。

鳔前室分为左右两侧室,包于骨质囊中;后室为长袋形膜囊,前端通过一长的细管和前室相连,游离于腹腔中。骨质鳔囊的整个后壁为一层薄膜覆盖。

本新属头部两颊被有小鳞而易区别于条鳅亚科的其它各属。本新属有后匙骨(Os postcleithrum),骨质鳔囊后方仅覆以薄膜而未骨化和有发达的游离膜质鳔等,表明和 *Micronemacheilus* Rendahl 属鱼类有亲缘关系。

颊鳞异条鳅 *Paranemachilus genilepis* 新种(图1—4)

正模标本 编号790002,全长93毫米,体长79毫米,采自广西扶绥县昌平。保存在中国科学院动物研究所。

副模标本19尾,编号790003—790007、790009—790020(保存在中国科学院动物研究所),790001、790008(保存在中国科学院南京地理研究所),全长39.5—86毫米,体长32.5—73毫米,采集地同正模标本。

背鳍条3,8(个别为7);臀鳍条3,5;胸鳍条1,11—13;腹鳍条1,6—7;尾鳍分枝鳍条17。第一鳃弓内侧鳃耙18(15—20)。脊椎骨4+34—35+1。

体长为体高的4.3(3.83—4.78)倍,为头长的4.2(3.96—4.96)倍,为尾柄长的7.7(6.53—8.85)倍。头长为吻长的3.1(2.70—3.44)倍,为眼径的5.5(4.25—6.80)倍。眼间距为眼径的2.2(1.60—2.67)倍。尾柄长为尾柄高的1.0(0.77—1.16)倍。

身体粗壮,头部稍微压低。吻长短于眼后头长。须三对,末端均超过眼后缘,达鳃盖或鳃孔。口下位。唇光滑或有浅皱,下唇在中部前缘有一凹刻。

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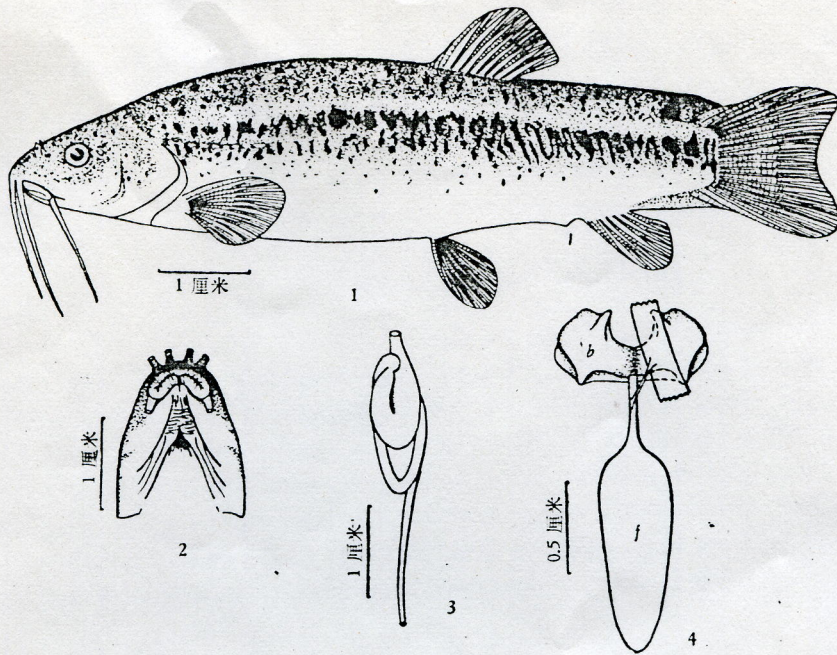


图1—4 颊鳞异条鲈, 新种 *Paranemachilus genilepis*, sp. nov.

1. 全模标本 (Holotype) 2. 头部腹面 (head, ventral view) 3. 消化道腹面观 (alimentary canal, ventral view) 4. 鳔的骨质鳔囊 (*b*) 和游离部分 (*f*) 的腹面观 (ventral view of the bony capsule (*b*) and the free portion (*f*) of the air-bladder)

鳍均短小。背鳍起点在体长中点之后, 其至吻端的距离为至尾鳍基部距离的 1.3 (1.12—1.40) 倍。腹鳍起点与背鳍起点或与其第一分枝鳍条相对, 末端不达肛门。尾鳍凹入, 两叶圆。

鳔后室游离于腹腔中, 末端可达到相当于腹鳍起点处。肠绕折成“Z”形, 肠长约为体长的 1.5 倍。

体色(在甲醛液中): 背部褐色, 有很多不规则的深褐色小斑和点; 体侧中部有很多不规则的深褐色短斑条, 它们从鳃盖后方至尾鳍基部排成一宽的纵列。少数标本(♂?)从头后方到尾鳍基部是一条深褐色纵纹, 其宽度约与眼径相等。各鳍的鳍条褐色, 鳍条之间的膜透明。

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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF NEMACHILINAE (PISCES: COBITIDAE) FROM CHINA

ZHU SONG-QUAN

(Nanjing Geographical Institute, Academia Sinica)

Paranemachilus, gen. nov.

Type-species: *Paranemachilus genilepis*, sp. nov.

Body robust, slightly elongate and compressed, and completely covered with minute scales. Suborbital spine absent. Lateral line incomplete, disappeared behind the vertical at the end of pectoral. Head slightly depressed, naked above, cheeks scaly. Nostrils close together, the anterior one in a short tube. Barbels 6, long, 4 rostral and 2 maxillary. Caudal emarginate. Air-bladder with its anterior part enclosed in a bony capsule which is membranous posteriorly, and with its larger posterior part lying free in the abdominal cavity.

The new genus can easily be distinguished from all the known genera in Nemachilinae by the scaled cheeks.

Paranemachilus genilepis, sp. nov. (figs. 1—4)

Holotype: No. 790002, total length 93 mm, standard length 79 mm, collected from Changping, Fusui County, southern Guangxi, in September 1979, and kept in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica.

Paratypes: 19, Nos. 790003—790007, 790009—790020 (kept in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica), 790001, 790008 (kept in the Nanjing Geographical Institute, Academia Sinica), total length 39.5—86 mm, standard length 32.5—73 mm, collected with the holotype.

D. 3,(7) 8; A. 3,5; P. 1, 11—13; V. 1,6—7; C. 17 (branched). Gill-rakers (inner row) 18 (15—20). Vertebrae 4+34—35+1.

Depth of body 4.3 (3.83—4.78), length of head 4.2 (3.96—4.96), length of caudal peduncle 7.7 (6.53—8.85) in standard length. Length of snout 3.1 (2.70—3.44), diameter of eye 5.5 (4.25—6.80) in head length. Diameter of eye 5.5 (4.25—6.80) in interorbital length. Depth of caudal peduncle about 1.0 (0.77—1.16) in its own length.

Mouth inferior, lips smooth, the lower with a slight median incision. Barbels reaching the operculum or beyond.

Dorsal fin commenced slightly in advance of the ventral, its origin being considerably nearer to the caudal base than to the snout tip. Ventral not reaching vent.

Air-bladder divided into two parts: the anterior part enclosed in a bilobed bony capsule and the larger posterior part lying free in the abdominal cavity, the two parts being connected by a long tube.

The alimentary canal being a simple tube, with only 2 convolutions, about 1.5 times as long as the standard length.

Colour in formalin: Upper surface brown, with many dark brown patches and spots interspersed irregularly; side of body with many dark brown, quite variable short stripes and markings, arranged in a longitudinal series from behind the operculum to the caudal base. Fin rays brownish and membranes hyaline.