

# 南海魚類一新種，叉尾短帶鰈

## (*Lembeichthys furcocaudalis* sp. nov.) 的敘述

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中國科學院動物研究所與海洋生物研究所的魚類研究組，同上海水產學院海洋漁業研究室，自1954年開始聯合進行南海魚類的調查。著者在所承擔的研究工作中，發現有一新種。今將此新種的特徵及其所隸的屬的特徵，敘述於後。

叉尾短帶鰈，新種 *Lembeichthys furcocaudalis* sp. nov. (Blenniidae)

背鰭 68—70；臀鰭 55—58；胸鰭 12；尾鰭 15。鰓耙約 16 個。

體長：雄魚 133—174 毫米，雌魚 122.3—153 毫米。體呈短帶狀，中等側扁；體長約為體高的 16—19 倍，頭長的 10—12 倍；體高約為體寬的 1.2—1.6 倍。尾柄短小，其高略大於其長，而略小於體高。頭小，似短柱狀，較體略寬，背緣向前微斜；背面及兩側，均無皮質突起及棘突。頭長約為吻長 3.6—4.3 倍，眼窩徑的 3.7—4.6 倍。吻鈍短，突出於口的前方，前端似截形。眼中等大，側位，略較高；眼後緣距吻端較距鰓孔近。眼間隔寬，約為眼窩徑的 1.2—1.6 倍；中央微圓凸。鼻孔很小，距吻端較距眼略近。口中等大，前下位；前端為橫截形，後部彎曲為縱裂縫狀，達眼前緣的下方；上頷較下頷略長。上下頷各有密篋狀固定牙齒一行，各約有 42—44 個；下頷後端有一特別長的大犬牙；上頷無犬牙。犁骨有牙。腭骨無牙。唇甚薄。舌極微小，不顯著。前鰓蓋骨緣及主鰓蓋骨緣，均固着，無棘突和皮突。眼周圍，眼間隔，項背，自眼上緣到鰓孔上端的附近，以及前鰓蓋骨緣，均有粘液小孔。雄魚在下頷聯合每側後方的附近，各有 4 個微小的短鬚，鬚長較瞳孔短。鰓蓋膜互連，並與喉峽及胸鰭基的前方相連。鰓蓋條 6。鰓孔很小，較眼徑短，位胸鰭基的前上方，直立形，下端約達胸鰭第一鰭條基的前方。鰓 4 個。鰓耙很微小，第一鰓弓約有鰓耙 16 個。假鰓發達。肛門位臀鰭前緣的附近，距尾鰭基約為距吻端的 3 倍餘。

無鱗，亦無側綫。

背鰭 1 個，鰭基很長，約始於前鰓蓋骨緣的上方，以第 13—15 鰭條為最長，頭長約為最長鰭條的 1.2—1.6 倍；最後鰭條有膜與尾柄相連，後方鰭條伸不到尾鰭基。臀鰭約

本文於 1957 年 2 月 27 日收到。

始於背鰭第 14—15 鰭條基端的下方，以第 10—13 鰭條為最長，較背鰭條短；最後鰭條亦有膜與尾柄相連，且亦伸不到尾鰭基。胸鰭側位，稍低，圓形，第 5—6 鰭條最長，較背鰭條微短，後端約達胸鰭基與肛門的正中間。無腹鰭。尾鰭為叉狀，上下緣第一鰭條短小，第 3 鰭條突出為絲狀。雄魚的絲狀鰭條特別長，約為頭長的 2.6—4.2 倍；雌魚的絲狀鰭條僅為頭長的 1.2—1.7 倍。各鰭的鰭條均不分枝。

頭體均為淡黃褐色；在體的側上方，自鰓孔到尾鰭基有一縱行約 30—32 個較眼徑稍小的藍灰褐色小斑，斑多為圓形；在體的側下方，自肛門上方的附近，向後到尾鰭基有一縱行約 25—30 個較鰓孔尚小的藍褐色小圓斑。背鰭及臀鰭為灰褐色，背鰭鰭膜上有很多較鰓孔更小的黑點。胸鰭黃色，鰭基的上端有一小黑斑。尾鰭亦黃色，在前半段的中央，雌魚約有 3—5 個灰黑色小斑；雄魚在尾鰭基端中央的稍上方，有一黑斑，後半部有許多小黑斑，絲狀鰭條為黑色。

椎骨約 72 個。腹腔膜為灰白色。腸短直，其長僅為頭長的 2 倍餘。無幽門盲囊。為食肉性小魚，常棲居近海沙底附近，標本口中常有細沙泥。產量少，無甚經濟價值。分佈於廣東沿海，自碣石、閘坡，到北海市，以及海南島三亞港及白馬井港等處的近海內。

此新魚與 *Lembeichthys celebesensis* Herre (1936) 很相似，但後者有腹鰭，臀鰭亦有許多黑色小斑點，體背側在背鰭的下方有 5 個黑褐色大斑，頭體的側下方有許多紅褐色小斑點，尾鰭為圓形，且下頷的後下方無小鬚 (Herre, 1936, 1939; Beaufort & Chapman, 1951; Matsubara, 1955)。

以上描述是根據 10 條標本。標本的性別、採集地及日期如下：

性別	標本號	採集地點	日期
♀	29936	碣石	1954年3月30日
♀	30796	北海市	1954年3月6日
♀	35134	三亞港	1955年12月12日
♂	35133	同上	同上
♀	35128	白馬井	1955年12月27日
♀	56-4444	閘坡	1956年2月2日
♂	56-4422	同上	同上
♂	56-4423	同上	同上
♂	56-4425	同上	同上
♂	56-4431	同上	同上

模式標本：♀，29936。

短帶鰨屬 *Lembeichthys* Herre, 1936 特徵的修正。

本屬是海里 (Herre) 氏在“菲律賓科學雜誌”第 59 卷中，根據 *Lembeichthys celebesensis* Herre 一種而擬訂的。現知有 2 種。它的特徵應修正為：

背鰭 68—70；臀鰭 50—58。體細長，側扁，為短帶狀；體長約為體高的 15.7—19 倍，

頭長的 7.8—12 倍。無鱗。尾鰭爲截形或深叉狀，不與背鰭及臀鰭相連。背鰭始於前鰓蓋骨緣，或主鰓蓋骨的上方，無鰭棘。臀鰭始於體的前半部，鰭基長約爲鰭前緣到吻端的 2.5—3 倍。腹鰭很小，喉位，或無腹鰭。頭長約爲頭高的 2 倍，寬與體相似，或微較寬。吻鈍。口前下位；上下頷各有一行篋狀密牙，牙固定，不能活動；下頷後端有一個很長的大犬牙。鰓孔小，位胸鰭基上端的前上方。

體型與 *Pholidichthys* 屬相似，但後者的牙齒與此屬不同，且尾鰭與背鰭及臀鰭相連。

分佈於印度尼西亞的西里伯島沿海，及我國廣東沿岸的南海中。

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## ON A NEW FISH, *LEMBEICHTHYS FURCOCAUDALIS* SP. NOV. (BLENNIIDAE) FROM SOUTH CHINA SEA

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From a study of the marine fishes, collected cooperatively from the South China Sea in the last three years by the Zoological Institute and Marine Biological Institute, Academia Sinica, and the Marine Fisheries Laboratory of the Fisheries College of Shanghai, the author discovered a new species in the portion of the material assigned to him for identification. This paper presents the new fish, together with redescription of the related genus.

*Lembeichthys furcocaudalis* sp. nov. (Blenniidae). Dorsal 68—70; anal 55—58; pectoral 12; caudal 15. Gill rakers about 16. Lengths of male specimens, 133—174 mm, of female specimens 122.3—153 mm. Body form resembling a short ribbon, moderately compressed; depth about 16—19 in body length, head 10—12; width of body about 1.2—1.6 in body depth; cauda

peduncle short and small, its depth slightly larger than its length, and slightly smaller than body depth; head small, as short cylinder, its width slightly broader than body width; dorsal profile slightly inclined forward; dorsal and lateral surfaces smooth, without skinny papillae and fleshy flaps; snout blunt and short, projecting before mouth, its anterior end nearly truncated; snout length about 3.6—4.3 in head length, diameter of orbit 3.7—4.6; eyes moderate in size, lateral, and rather high in position, posterior margin nearer to snout tip than to gill slit; interorbital space broad, its width about 1.2—1.6 times the orbit diameter, slightly convex; nostrils very small, nearer to snout tip than to eye; mouth moderate in size, terminal and inferior, anterior end truncated, posterior end curved and longitudinal slit-like, extending to below front margin of eye; upper jaw longer than the lower, with a closet row, about 42—44, of comb-like fixed teeth in each jaw, and the last tooth on each side of the lower, very long, canine-shaped; upper jaw without canine teeth; teeth present on vomerines and absent on palatines; lips very thin; tongue extremely minute and indistinct; margins of preopercle and operculum fixed, without spines; mucous pores present near margins of eyes, on the interorbital space, nape, from the upper margins of eyes to the upper end of gill slit, and along preopercular margins; male fishes on each side of the posterior part of chin possessing four minute barbels, lengths of which shorter than the diameter of pupil; gill membranes connected each other, and also to the isthmus and the front parts of the pectoral base; branchiostegals six; gill opening very small, shorter than the diameter of eye, situated in front and above the pectoral base, vertical, its lower end before the base of first pectoral fin ray; gills four; gill rakers very minute, with about 16 on the first gill arch; pseudobranchiae developed; anus near front end of anal base, distance to caudal base more than three times the distance to the snout tip.

Without scales; lateral line also absent.

Dorsal fin, very long, nearly originated above the preopercular margin, 13—15th rays the longest, about 1.2—1.6 in head length, last fin ray connected with caudal peduncle by fin membrane, posterior ends of rays not extending to caudal base; anal fin originated below about the 14—15th dorsal fin rays, the 10—13th rays the longest, shorter than the longest dorsal ray, and the last ray also connected with caudal peduncle and not extending to the caudal base; pectoral fin, lateral and rather low in position, rounded in form, the 5—6th fin rays the longest, slightly shorter than the longest dorsal ray, its posterior end reaching to midway about between pectoral base and anus; no ventral fin; caudal fin forked, the upper and the lower margins, each with a short small fin ray, and the third rays prolonged into filiforms; these

filiforms of males about 2.6—4.2 times the head length, those of females only 1.2—1.7 times the head length; rays of all fins not branched.

Head and body yellowish brown, being marked dorsally from gill slit to caudal base with a longitudinal row of about 30—32 bluish brown spots, most of them rounded, and smaller than the eye-diameter, ventro-laterally from above anus to caudal base with a longitudinal row of about 25—30 round bluish-brown spots, all of them smaller than the pupil. Dorsal and anal fins grayish-brown, dorsal fin-membrane with numerous minute black spots, which are distinctly smaller than the pupil; pectoral pale yellow, antero-upper margin with a prominent small black spot; caudal fin yellow, in the central anterior half with about 3—5 small darkish black spots (♀) and with a larger spot above anterocentral end and many small black spots on the posterior half, their filiform rays black, upper margin also black or blackish-brown (♂).

Vertebrae about 72; peritoneum grayish-white; intestine short and straight, its length merely two times more than the head length; pyloric caeca absent. Small canivorous fish, usually inhabiting in the sand bottom of shallow seas. Specimens always with sandy mud in their mouths.

Not abundant; economic value nearly none.

Distributed along the coasts of South China Sea from Chapeh Island (Yangkiang Hsien) to Peihai Municipality of Kwangtung Province, and in the San-ah Harbour of Hainan Island.

This new fish closely resembles *Lembeichthys celebesensis* Herre, but the latter differs in possessing a pair of small jugular ventral fins, and in being marked with numerous small black spots on the anal fin, five large blackish-brown spots on dorsal side below dorsal fin, and reddish brown minute spots on ventral side of head and body. Moreover, in case of *Lembeichthys celebesensis*, the caudal fin has a rounded tip, and the lower jaw is without small barbels behind (Herre, 1936, 1939; Beaufort & Chapman, 1951; Matsubara, 1955).

The body lengths of the type and cotypes, together with the locality and date of collecting may be listed as follows:

Nos. of specimens	Sex	Locality	Date
29936	female	Chieh-shih (Lu-feng Hsien)	30, III, 1954
30796	..	Peihai Municipality	6, III, 1954
35134	..	San-ah Harbour (Hainan Island)	12, XII, 1955
35128	..	Pai-Ma-Ching (Hainan Island)	27, XII, 1955
35133	male	San-ah Harbour	12, XII, 1955
56-4444	female	Cha-peh Island	2, II, 1956

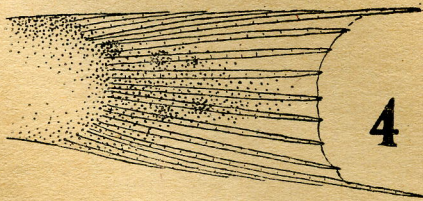
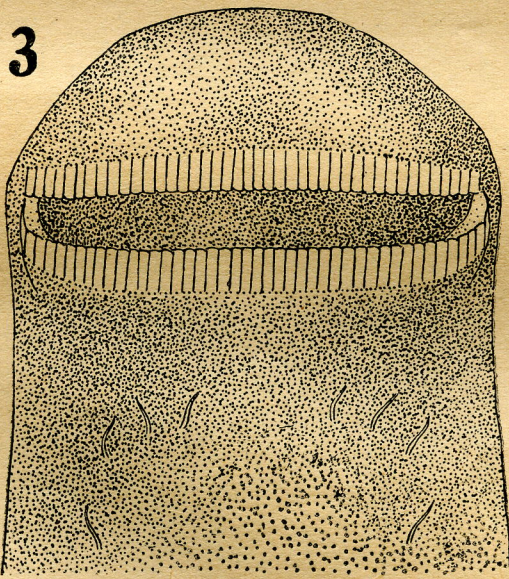
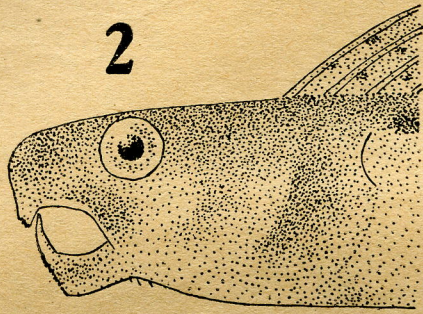
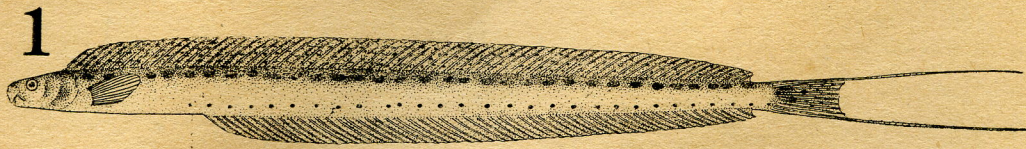
56-4422	male	Cha-peh Island	2, II, 1956
56-4423	..	..	..
56-4425	..	..	..
56-4431	..	..	..

No. 29936, a female specimen, to be considered as the type, the others as cotypes, all of which being deposited in the Zoological Institute and the Marine Biological Institute, Academia Sinica.

This genus *Lembeichthys* was established by Herre (1936), based on the genotypic species, *Lembeichthys celebesensis* Herre. On the basis of the two known species of this genus, its generic characters may be revised as following:

Dorsal 68—70; anal 50—58. Body slender, elongated, moderately compressed, resembling a little ribbon; depth of body about 15.7—19 in body length, head 7.8—12; no scales; caudal fin truncated, or deeply forked, not connected with the dorsal and anal fins; dorsal fin originating above hind margin of the preopercle or above the operculum, without spines; anal origin inserted before the midpart of the body; length of the anal base equal to about 2.5—3 times from the anterior anal end to snout tip; ventral fin very small, jugular in position, or absent; depth of head about 2 in head length; width of head equalling the width of body, or the former slightly the greater; snout blunt; mouth terminal, inferior; both jaws each with a row of dense comb-shaped, immovable teeth; the last tooth of lower jaw very long; gill slits small, situated above and in front of the upper pectoral base. This genus resembles *Pholidichthys* in body form, but differs from the latter in teeth. The caudal fin of *Pholidichthys* is connected with dorsal and anal fins.

Only two species of this genus have so far been recorded from the tropic and subtropic seas of the West Pacific Ocean.



叉尾短帶鰻 (雄性)

1. 雄性整體的側面； 2. 頭部的側面； 3. 頭部的腹面； 4. 雌性的尾鰭。