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The essential characters, as apart from *Trochus*, will be the columellar depression, the step-like form of the whorls, a simple columella, and an aperture without plicæ or teeth.

Trochus (Scalatrochus) lindströmi is unquestionably allied to the shell called by de Koninck *Euomphalus bigsbyi*, but the apical angle of the two shells is very different. The step-like form of the whorls is met with in some species of De Koninck's genus *Flemingia*, but this genus is also umbilicate.

RE-DESCRIPTION OF *PSEUDAPHRITIS BASSI*, CASTELN.

BY J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

THE Museum having had the good fortune to receive lately, through the Department of Fisheries, a fine example of this little-known species within a day or two of its capture, I think that a full description thereof will not be out of place.

It is due to the discernment of Mr. Frederick Smithers, Travelling Inspector of Fisheries, that I am enabled to add this interesting fish to the already rich ichthyological fauna of the colony.

The example described below was obtained by that gentleman at Bega in fresh water, and he is of opinion that it is not uncommon there, and descends also into brackish water; the present specimen is six and a quarter inches in length, but Mr. Smithers tells me that it grows to a larger size.

In 1872 Count Castelnau published a description of this fish from a single specimen taken in Bass' Straits, and formed for its reception a new genus, *Pseudaphritis*, on grounds however which prove to be entirely inadequate; these grounds he himself defines as follows: "the scales are rather large; the first dorsal has seven rays, (*i.e.* eight spines), and just in front of the anal there is a short fin composed of two spines." These three reasons for constituting a new genus may be disposed of as follows: in our specimens of *Pseudaphritis bassi* the number of scales on the lateral line varies between sixty-one and sixty-three; in *Aphritis urvillii* between sixty-three and sixty-five; and in all our examples of the latter the first dorsal fin possesses seven spines, and the anal is preceded by two small semi-detached spines. It follows therefore, as a matter of course, that Castlenau's name becomes a mere synonym of *Aphritis*.

In the "Zoological Record" for 1872, Dr. Günther remarks: "*Aphritis dumerili*. To this species appears to belong *Pseudaphritis bassii*. . . ." As I am unable to find any description of the former species, I am not in a position to verify or contravene this supposition.

It is strange that neither of these fishes have as yet been recorded from the coast of Victoria, since, while both species are found in Tasmania, *A. urvillii* extends westward to South Australia, and as is here shewn *A. bassii* ranges north-eastward to New South Wales.

With the exception of the fin and scale formulæ the description is taken from the fresh specimen.

From the examination of the examples in this Museum a revision of the generic diagnosis, as defined by Dr. Günther, becomes necessary, and would stand as below:—

APHRITIS.

Aphritis, Cuv. & Val., Hist. Nat. Poiss. viii. p. 483 (1831).

Pseudaphritis, Casteln., P.Z.S. Vic. i. p. 92 (1872).

Branchiostegals six: pseudobranchiæ present. Body elongate, cylindrical. Opercle with a small spine: preopercle entire. Cleft of the mouth oblique: lower jaw the longer. Eye lateral. Teeth villiform, on the jaws, vomer, and palatines. Two separate dorsals, the first with seven or eight spines: the anal with two semi-detached spines: ventrals jugular: all the pectoral rays branched. Scales moderate, finely ctenoid, entirely covering the head. Air-bladder wanting: pyloric appendages in small number.

Fresh and brackish waters of Tasmania, South Australia, and the southern rivers of New South Wales.

APHRITIS BASSI.

Pseudaphritis bassii, Casteln., loc. cit.; Macleay, Catal. Austr. Fish. i. p. 200.

B. vi. D. 7-8. 19-22. A. 2 22. V. 1 5. P. 18. C. 14.
L. l. 61-63. L. tr. 6 15.

The length of the head is four and two-fifths, the height of the body, which is greatest beneath the middle of the first dorsal, six and four-fifths in the total length. The diameter of the eye is five and one-third in the length of the head, and equal to that of the snout, which is obtusely rounded; the slightly grooved interorbital space is four-ninths of the diameter of the eye. The greatest width of the head is rather less than half its length. The cleft of the mouth is moderately oblique, and the lower jaw is slightly the longer. The maxilla reaches to beneath the anterior third of the eye,

and is abruptly truncated posteriorly, so that the upper and hinder margins form a right angle. The opercle is armed with an inconspicuous flattened spine; preopercle entire. A band of villiform teeth in the jaws without an outer enlarged row; a sub-crescentic patch on the vomer; and a narrow band on the anterior half of the palatine bones. Dorsal spines weak; the third the longest, three-sevenths of the length of the head: anal fin commencing opposite to the middle of the intradorsal space, with two semi-detached spines in front, the anterior of which is the longer: ventral fins not reaching to the vent, and three-fifths of the length of the head: pectorals well developed, pointed, five-sevenths of the same, and reaching to below the origin of the second dorsal: caudal fin crescentic, the middle rays being considerably shorter than the marginal rays, six and three-fifths in the total length. Head entirely covered with scales, which are much smaller and more finely ciliated than those of the body. *Colors*—Upper half of head and body deep purple, lower half pearly white, the line of demarcation on the body being well defined, but above the vent distinctly scalloped, while on the sides of the head there is an intermediate zone freckled with white and violet; two rather obscure black bands run obliquely backwards and downwards from the postero-inferior margin of the eye; isthmus and edges of the lower lip purple; dorsal fins hyaline, the rays only freckled with purple; upper half of the pectorals purplish, dotted with white; ventral and anal fins white; caudal purple with two transverse white bars on the posterior half.

RE-DESCRIPTION OF *ANOMALOPS PALPEBRATUS*,
(BODD.)

BY J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

To Capt. Braithwaite, of the Mission schooner "Dayspring," the Museum is indebted for two examples of this very rare and valuable deep sea fish; so little known is it that according to Dr. Günther (Voy. "Challenger" l.c. infra), who states that he has never personally had an opportunity of examining specimens, only six examples have been recorded, four of which are from Amboina and Manado, one from the Fiji Islands, and one from the Paumotu Archipelago; these specimens therefore, which were obtained at the New Hebrides, raise the number known to exist in various Museums to eight, and help to shew the wide geographical range of this interesting fish. The same authority also

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE	LINE	
8.	1.	Omit "Re-."
8.	1.	For "an" read "a new."
8.		Omit foot-note *
9.	30.	For "44" read "48."
10.	1.	Omit "Re-."
10.	1.	For "an" read "a new."
10.		Omit foot-note.
18.		Foot-note † for "1877" read "1887."
20.	32.	For "milee" read "miles."
23.	33.	For "viverinus" read "viverrinus."
24.	36.	For "Lymnodynastes" read "Limnodynastes."
27.	30.	For "Barwon" read "Barron."
30.	20.	For "nalabatus" read "ualabatus."
30.	42.	For "Scenoæpus" read "Scenopœus."
31.	10.	Omit "Ptilotis" and substitute "
31.	17.	For "epioletus" read "epicletus."
31.	17.	For "Agavista" read "Agarista."
31.	36.	For "Gonyodactylus" read "Gonyocephalus."
31.	38.	For "Myxophies" read "Mixophyes."
36.		Omit foot-note.
37.		Omit foot-note.
38.		Omit foot-note.
41.	6.	For "Lucodore" read "Leucodore."
49.	23.	Add "4" after "Ser."
51.	24.	For "moveable" read "movable."
52.	6.	Add "4" after "Ser."
61.	30.	For "macroscopic" read "microscopic."
65.	30.	For "mising" read "mosing."
69.	5.	For "cresentic" read "crescentic."
78.	2.	For "(155)" read "(15'5)."
81.	23.	For "of the total" read "in the total."
81.	23.	For "four-sevenths of" read "four-sevenths in."
81.		Omit "and is" in foot-note.
86.	8.	For "artica" read "arctica."
86.	19.	Add "Herd." after "viridis."
87.	6.	Omit "," before "ovum."
91.	40.	For "subtymppanal" read "subtympanal."
98.	41.	For "mmch" read "much."
99.	18.	For "this" read "thus."
99.	30.	For "percepttble" read "perceptible."
123.	2.	For "Madroporacæ" read "Madreporacæ."
123.	8.	For "cænenchyma" read "cœnenchyma."
Pl. xi.		The figures are reversed.
„ xxi.		(Explanation) For "Microcystina" read "Microcystis."

Note "DOTICUS PESTILENS: A correction.—From a communication kindly forwarded by Mr. F. P. Pascoe, it appears that the genus for which I adopted the MS. name *Metodoticus* (see p. 75), has been described under the name *Doticus* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 27, 1882). The Victorian Apple-pest should, therefore, be known as *Doticus pestilens*, instead of *Metadoticus pestilens*, as at first suggested. A figure of the insect, and some account of its life-history, are contained in Mr. French's recently published 'Handbook of the Destructive Insects of Victoria.'—A. S. O."