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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

mentions that "the largest is twelve inches," but neither of the specimens under consideration exceed five inches in length; one of them, however, being in a very perfect condition, I am enabled to draw up a more detailed description than I have yet seen, which should prove of interest to Australasian ichthyologists.

Misled by its outward superficial resemblance, and perhaps in some degree influenced by the knowledge that it evidently resides normally at a considerable depth, Drs. Bleeker and Kner placed it among the *Berycide*, but as Dr. Günther very rightly observes "the different character of the fins," and, I may add, the number of the branchiostegal rays, preclude the possibility of its admission into that family, but no more am I able to agree with Dr. Günther as to its Carangoid affinities.

Appended is a full generic and specific diagnosis.

ANOMALOPS.

Heterophthalmus,* Bleek., Faun. Ichth. Ins. Manado, p. 42 (1856).
Anomalops, Kner, Sitz. Ak. Wien, lviii. p. 294 (1868).

Branchiostegals seven: pseudobranchie well developed. Body oblong, more or less compressed. Cleft of mouth of moderate depth. Eyes lateral, very large: an oblong, elongate, glandular, free, luminous organ occupies a depression in the infraorbital ring. Villiform teeth on the jaws and palatine bones: vomer toothless. Two dorsal fins; the first short with weak spines, the second and the anal of moderate length: anal with two short spines. Scales small and rough.

ANOMALOPS PALPEBRATUS.†

Sparus palpebratus, Bodd., in Pallas N. Nord. Beitr. ii. p. 55, tab. iv. ff. 1, 2.

Bodianus palpebratus, Lacep., iv. p. 286.

Heterophthalmus katoptron, Bleek., Faun. Ichth. Ins. Manado, l. c.; Faun. Ichth. Ins. Amboina, p. 9; Atl. Ichth. tab. cccly. fig. 1.

Anomalops graffii, Kner, Sitz. Ak. Wien, l. c., tab. i. fig. 1.

Anomalops palpebratus, Günth., Fisch. d. Südsee, p. 142, taf. xci. fig. A; Voy. Challenger, Deep-sea Fishes, xxii. p. 41.

B. vii. D. 5. 1/13-15 (16).‡ A. 2/11-13. V. 1/5. P. 18. C. 20.

Length of head four, height of body below intradorsal space three and four-fifths in the total length; breadth of head

* Having been used by Blanchard for a genus of Coleopterous Insects five years previously, the name is inadmissible.

† I am indebted to Dr. Günther for kindly correcting by letter my mistake of name, even though I had previously discovered the original name. (See P.L.S. N.S.W. iv. (2) p. 312.)

‡ Günther, op. cit.

two-thirds of its length. Eye very large, reaching to the upper surface of the head, its diameter one-half the length of the head; several tubular lobules border the eye posteriorly; luminous organ partially free, reaching to behind the eye, and four-fifths of its diameter. Snout very short, convex, not projecting beyond the mouth. Interorbital space flat, broad, three-fourths of the diameter of the eye. Nostril large, not separated from the eye by an osseous interspace. Jaws equal; maxilla slender anteriorly, becoming abruptly expanded in its posterior third, and reaching to behind the vertical from the centre of the eye. All the bones of the head entire, scaleless, and finely sculptured; on the upper surface most of the bones are divided by naked tubiferous interspaces; clavicle very large, semicircular; supraclavicle and post-temporal elongate, arcuate. Bands of villiform teeth on the jaws and palatine bones; vomer and tongue toothless. Dorsal spines weak, the last small, and separated from the fourth by a considerable interspace;* soft dorsal rather higher than the spinous, with a distinct, though small and weak, spine: anal similar to soft dorsal, with two small inconspicuous spines: ventrals well developed, four-sevenths of the length of the head, and five-sevenths of the distance between their origin and the vent: pectorals pointed, equal in length to the ventrals: caudal elongate, and deeply forked, four and four-fifths in the total length. Least height of caudal pedicle three and two-thirds in the height of the body. Abdomen with a distinct serrated ridge. Scales† small, each one with several rows of strong, though minute, spines, those on the posterior margin being the longest; base of caudal fin scaly. The lateral line commences near the upper angle of the post-temporal, and runs parallel to the dorsal profile during its entire length.‡ *Colors*—Purplish-brown; luminous organ externally bright yellow with a raised black border, internally black: all the fins much darker than the body: soft dorsal with a white basal band gradually narrowing from the front; all the vertical fins narrowly margined with white.

*The fifth spine has by some chance been omitted in the otherwise excellent figure in the FISCHE DER SUDSEE.

†The scales have a great resemblance individually to those of *Tetragonurus*.

‡In Dr. Günther's figure this line is much too straight and commences too far down; Dr. Bleeker's is more accurate.
