

# AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Whitley, Gilbert P., 1928. Fishes from the Great Barrier Reef collected by Mr. Melbourne Ward. *Records of the Australian Museum* 16(6): 294–304. [11 June 1928].

doi:10.3853/j.0067-1975.16.1928.791

ISSN 0067-1975

Published by the Australian Museum, Sydney

nature culture **discover**

Australian Museum science is freely accessible online at  
<http://publications.australianmuseum.net.au>  
6 College Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia



# FISHES FROM THE GREAT BARRIER REEF COLLECTED BY MR. MELBOURNE WARD.

By

GILBERT P. WHITLEY, Ichthyologist, Australian Museum.

(Figures 1-2.)

A collection of fishes made by Mr. Melbourne Ward in November, 1927, amongst the islets of the Bunker Group, Queensland, is a small one, but contains several interesting species. Hoskyn, Lady Musgrave, and Fairfax Islands were visited; these are situated at the southern extremity of the Great Barrier Reef. I have already given an account<sup>1</sup> of the fishes of the adjacent Capricorn Group, which may be consulted for references to literature and notes which are not repeated here. Several species of fishes have, however, been recorded from those islands since the appearance of my paper. These are: *Pseudochromis* (*Leptochromis*) *tapeinosoma* Bleeker from Masthead Island,<sup>2</sup> *Pomacentrus wardi* Whitley from Heron Island,<sup>3</sup> *Epinephelus merra* Bloch, *Pomacentrus sufflavus* Whitley, and *Glyphisodon hedleyi* Whitley from North-West Islet,<sup>4</sup> and *Petroscirtes grammistes* C. & V. (of which *P. lineatus* De Vis is a synonym) from Masthead and North-West Islets.<sup>5</sup>

## Family PSEUDOCHEMIDÆ.

### Genus DAMPIERIA *Castelnau*, 1875.

*Cichlops* Müller and Troschel, *Horæ Zoologicæ* iii, 1849, p. 24. Orthotype, *C. microphthalmus* (*vide* Jordan, *Gen. Fish.* ii, 1919, p. 243). Preoccupied by *Cichlops* Gray, *Cat. Birds Nepal*, 1846, p. 77 (*teste* Mr. T. Iredale), previously introduced as *Cichlops* Gray, *Zool. Misc.*, vi, June, 1844, p. 83, *ex* Hodgson, *nom. nud.*; a genus of birds.

*Labracinus* Schlegel, *Handbuch der Dierkunde* (v.d. Høeven), 1850. *Nomen nudum* (*vide* Gill, 1904).

*Dampieria* Castelnau, *Res. Fish. Austr.* (Vict. Offic. Rec. Philad. Exhib.), 1875, p. 30. Haplotype *D. lineata* Castelnau.

*Labracinus* Bleeker, *Arch. Néerl. Sci. Nat.*, xi, 1876, p. 320. *Ex* Schlegel MS. Type, *Cichlops cyclophthalmus* Müller and Troschel (*vide* Jordan, *Gen. Fish.*, iii, 1919, p. 383). Substitute for *Cichlops* Müller and Troschel.

<sup>1</sup> Whitley.—*Austr. Zool.* iv, 4, 1926, pp. 227-236, pls. xxxiii-xxxiv, and text-fig. 1.

<sup>2</sup> McCulloch.—*Biol. Res. Endeavour*, v, 4, 1926, p. 192, pl. ii.

<sup>3</sup> Whitley.—*Rec. Austr. Mus.* xv, 5, 1927, p. 301, text-fig. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Whitley.—*Rec. Austr. Mus.* xvi, 1, 1927, pp. 1-32, pl. i, and text-fig. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Whitley.—*Rec. Austr. Mus.*, xvi, 4, 1928, p. 229.

*Labracinus* Gill, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., xxviii, 1904, p. 119.

*Dampiera* Ogilby, Ann. Qld. Mus., No. 9, 1908, p. 35.

*Dampiera* Jordan, Tanaka, and Snyder, Journ. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, xxxiii, 1913, p. 188.

I have no record of any definition of *Labracinus* before 1875, so it seems preferable to use *Dampiera* as the generic name to supersede *Cichlops*, preoccupied.

#### DAMPIERIA LINEATA *Castelnau*.

*Dampiera lineata* Castelnau, Res. Fish. Austr. (Vict. Offic. Rec. Philad. Exhib.), 1875, p. 30. Dampier's Archipelago, N.W. Australia. Type in Paris Museum.

*Cichlops lineatus* Waite, Rec. Austr. Mus., iv, 5, 1902, p. 191, pl. xxxi.

One young specimen from Lady Musgrave Island. This species, which is only known from a few specimens, has not hitherto been recorded from Queensland.

#### SCORPÆNODES GUAMENSIS (*Quoy and Gaimard*).

*Scorpena guamensis* Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. "Uranie" and "Physicienne," Zool., 1824, p. 326. Guam.

A specimen from Lady Musgrave Island has the characteristic black spot on the operculum as mentioned in the original description.

#### HALICHOERES TRIMACULATUS (*Griffith*).

*Julis trimaculata* Griffith, Anim. Kingdom (Cuvier), x, 1834, pl. xlv, fig. 2. Name and fig. only [*Ex* Quoy and Gaimard MS.]. *Id.* Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., iii, 1835, p. 705, pl. xx, fig. 2. Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Is. *Id.* Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., xiii, 1839, p. 452.

*Halichæres trimaculatus* McCulloch, Rec. Austr. Mus., ix, 3, 1913, p. 385.

One from Fairfax Island.

#### Family POMACENTRIDÆ.

A proposed revision of the Australian Pomacentridæ is anticipated by the declaration of the following new names.

#### DEMOISELLEA, *gen. nov.*

*Furcaria* Poey, Memorias hist. nat. Cuba ii, 1860, p. 194. Orthotype, *F. puncta* Poey = *Heliases multilineatus* Guichenot (*vide*

Jordan and Evermann, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., xlvii, 2, 1898, p. 1547).

*Furcaria* Poey, 1860, is preoccupied by *Furcaria* Lesson, 1838, a genus of birds.<sup>6</sup> *Demoisellea* is offered as a substitute, with *Furcaria puncta* Poey as orthotype.

IREDALEICHTHYS, *gen. nov.*

*Chrysiptera* Swainson, Nat. Hist. Classif. Fish. Amphib. Rept., ii, July, 1839, pp. 171 and 216. Logotype, *Chrysiptera azurea* Swainson [= *Glyphisodon azureus* Quoy and Gaimard], selected by Swain, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1882 (1883), p. 273.

Swainson's name was emended to *Chrysoptera* by Agassiz in the Nomenclator Zoologicus. It is, however, regarded as being preoccupied by *Chrysopterus* Swainson, 1836, a genus of birds,<sup>7</sup> and by *Chrysoptera* Zincken, 1817, a genus of Lepidoptera.<sup>8</sup> In honour of Mr. Tom Iredale, who has frequently given me the benefit of his advice in matters of taxonomy, I name *Iredaleichthys*, with *Chrysiptera azurea* Swainson, as orthotype.

AGRIPOPA, *gen. nov.*

*Onychognathus* Troschel, Arch. Naturg. (Weigmann), 1866, p. 231. Orthotype, *O. cautus* Troschel (*vide* Jordan, Gen. Fish., iii, 1919, p. 343).

Troschel's name is preoccupied by *Onychognathus* Hartlaub, 1859, a genus of birds,<sup>9</sup> and I designate *Agripopa* to replace it. I have not seen the original definition of this genus by Troschel.

In Jordan's "Classification of Fishes," there is included in the family Pomacentridæ, doubtless through inadvertence, the genus *Jerdonia* Day, 1870. This name is preoccupied by *Jerdonia* Blanford, 1862, a genus of molluscs,<sup>10</sup> and applies to a Loach. *Enobarbus* is proposed as a substitute for *Jerdonia* Day.

ZABULON, *gen. nov.*

The fish from off Ki Islands named *Heliastes roseus* by Günther<sup>11</sup> differs in so many respects from *Heliastes insolatus*

<sup>6</sup> Lesson.—Compl. de Buffon ed. 2, ii, 1838, p. 373.

<sup>7</sup> Swainson.—Classif. Birds, i, Oct., 1836, p. 69.

<sup>8</sup> Zincken.—Allg. Lit. Zeit. iii, 1817, p. 75 (*vide* Sherborn, Index Animalium).

<sup>9</sup> Hartlaub.—Journ. f. Ornith. (Cabanis), vii, 1859, pp. 2 and 35.

<sup>10</sup> Blanford.—Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal xxx, 1861 (1862), p. 351; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), xiii, 1864, p. 448.

<sup>11</sup> Günther.—Rept. Voy. "Challenger," Zool. i, 6, 1880, p. 45, pl. xx, fig. D.

C. and V.<sup>12</sup>, the logotype of *Heliases*, that I designate it the orthotype of a new genus, *Zabulon*, characterized by having three anal spines and the lateral line running along the upper portion of the sides. No dental characters are given by Günther, but the rounded caudal, elongate body, and large eyes appear to be distinguishing features of *Zabulon roseus*.

POMACENTRUS DARWINIENSIS, *sp. nov.*

*Dascyllus fasciatus* Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, ii, June, 1878, p. 361, pl. x, fig. 2. Port Darwin, North Australia. Not *Pomacentrus fasciatus* C. and V., 1830.

*Dascyllus fasciatus* Macleay is a *Pomacentrus*, so Macleay's name is preoccupied by *Pomacentrus fasciatus* Cuvier and Valenciennes.<sup>13</sup> I therefore propose *P. darwiniensis* as a substitute name.

The type is preserved in the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, and has the following characters:—D.xiii/13; A.ii/13. About 25 transverse rows of scales. L. lat. with 16-18 tubes. Pre-orbital entire. Preoperculum strongly denticulated. Teeth compressed, in a single series. A dark spot on the posterior part of the spinous dorsal, and a smaller one similarly situated on the soft portion.

POMACENTRUS FLAVICAUDA, *sp. nov.*

(Fig. 1.)

*Pomacentrus chrysurus* Alleyne and Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, i, March, 1877, p. 343. *Id.* Schmeltz, Cat. Mus. Godef., vii, 1879, p. 52. *Id.* McCulloch and Whitley, Mem. Qld. Mus., viii, 1925, p. 166. *Id.* Whitley, Austr. Zool., iv, 1926, p. 230. *Id.* Paradise and Whitley, Mem. Qld. Mus., ix, 1927, p. 96. *Id.* Whitley, Rec. Austr. Mus., xvi, 1927, p. 20. Queensland and North Australia. Not *P. chrysurus* Cuv. and Val., 1830; *vide infra*.

D.xiii/15; A.ii/16; P.17; V.i/5; C.14. Sc.26. L. tr. 3/1/9. 19 tube-bearing scales on the lateral line plus about 7 punctured scales.

Head (18 mm.) 3.1 in length to hypural joint; depth (28) 2 in same. Snout (5) equal to interorbital width (5), slightly shorter than the eye (6), which is 3 in head. Least depth of caudal peduncle (8) 8.7 in length to end of middle caudal rays (70).

Head scaly, excepting on suborbital and snout. Pores are scattered over the upper and lower surfaces of the head and are

<sup>12</sup> Cuvier and Valenciennes.—Hist. Nat. Poiss, v, 1830, p. 494, pl. cxxxvii.

<sup>13</sup> Cuvier and Valenciennes.—Hist. Nat. Poiss v, 1830, p. 426, pl. cxxxiv.

particularly noticeable before the eye on the preorbital. Suborbital irregularly but strongly denticulated, with a deep notch. Other opercles entire, except for the ascending limb of the preoperculum which is strongly serrated. Opercular spine present. Interorbital slightly convex. Maxillary almost reaching vertical of anterior margin of eye. A single series of compressed incisors in each jaw.

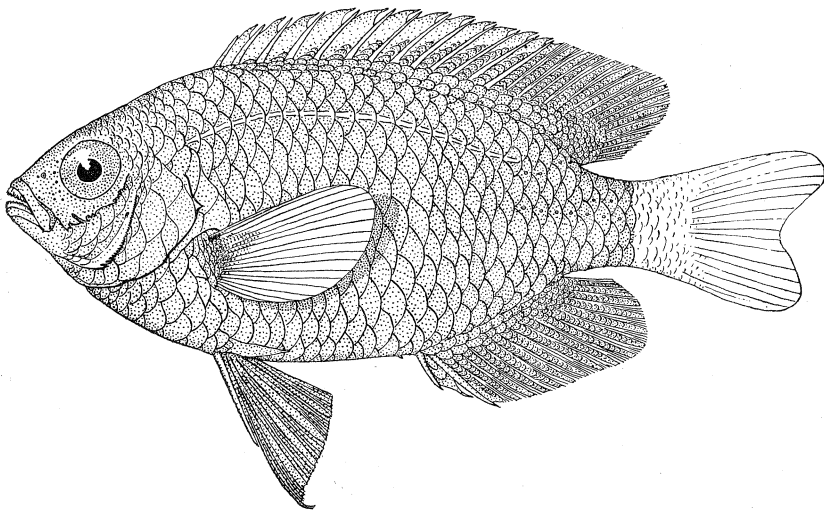


Figure 1.—*Pomacentrus flavicauda*, sp. nov. Holotype from North-West Islet, Queensland.

Body ovate, compressed, covered with large scales which extend over the isthmus and fins. Punctured scales below and behind the termination of the tube-bearing lateral line.

Dorsal originating slightly behind the vertical of the pectoral origin, and terminating slightly behind the posterior insertion of the anal. Fins, including caudal lobes, rounded.

*Colour (in alcohol).*—Head and body fairly uniform chocolate-brown as far as the caudal peduncle, where the brown finishes abruptly and gives place to the bright yellow of the tail, the sub-vertical junction of the colours being immediately anterior to the hypural joint. Dorsal greyish-brown, darker near the pencils of the membranes. Ventrals and anal similar to body-colour. Pectorals yellowish, with a very small axillary blotch.

Described and figured from the holotype, 70 mm. in length to the end of the middle caudal rays. North-West Islet, Capricorn Group, Queensland; coll. G. P. Whitley, 1925. Australian Museum regd. no. IA.2598.

*Variation.*—In a series of spirit specimens, the ground-colour varies from light to dark brown, but the yellow tail is always well differentiated from it. In some, there are whitish flecks on the suborbitals and cheeks, an opercular spot is sometimes present, and the axillary blotch of the pectoral is occasionally well marked. Small specimens have a black ocellus, edged with white, on the dorsal rays; this appears to recede posteriorly until it disappears with age, though it may be present or absent in small specimens of equal size, accompanied or unaccompanied by white dots along the scale-rows of the body. The soft dorsal and anal fins may be rounded or somewhat pointed. Some specimens are slightly deeper or more robust than others.

*Young.*—A specimen from Michaelmas Cay, north Queensland, is only 17 mm. long, yet possesses the distinctive brown and yellow colours. The ocellus on its soft dorsal touches the back. Dorsal spines comparatively high; squamation well developed; preopercular and suborbital margins smooth.

*Localities.*—Specimens in the Australian Museum are from the following localities:—North Australia: Melville Island (Dr. G. C. P. Courtney). Queensland: North-West Islet, Capricorn Group (G. P. Whitley—holotype); Fairfax Islet, Bunker Group (M. Ward); St. Crispin Reef, off Port Douglas, and Cairns Reef, off Cooktown (A. R. McCulloch); Maori, Feather, and Coates Reefs, due S.E. of Cairns (Dr. W. E. J. Paradise); Michaelmas Cay, off Cairns (C. Hedley, T. Iredale, and G. P. Whitley).

*Affinities and taxonomy.*—The new species is superficially like *Pomacentrus delurus* Jordan<sup>14</sup> and Seale<sup>14</sup> from the Philippine Islands, but has different fin-counts and a denticulated suborbital.

*Pomacentrus flavicauda* is the Australian species hitherto regarded as *Pomacentrus chrysurus* Cuvier and Valenciennes, but reference to the original description<sup>15</sup> indicates that the fish examined probably had a misplaced label. Cuvier and Valenciennes describe it as fairly uniform brown and note that Broussonet's name, *Chaetodon chrysurus*, which they evidently took from the label only, suggests that the fish had a yellow tail. The present species, *P. flavicauda*, retains the yellow tail in any state of preservation. It seems, therefore, necessary to reject Cuvier and Valenciennes' name in this connection as, apart from the fact that the name *Chaetodon chrysurus* (Brouss.) C. and V. is preoccupied, as will be shown later on, there are many species of Pomacentridæ of fairly uniform brown colour and with denticulated suborbitals from "Southern Seas."

I here give a translation of Cuvier and Valenciennes original description of *Pomacentrus chrysurus*:—

<sup>14</sup> Jordan and Seale.—Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., xxviii, 1905, p. 783, fig. 6.

<sup>15</sup> Cuvier and Valenciennes.—Hist. Nat. Poissons, v, 1830, p. 423.

The late Broussonnet left in the collection which he bequeathed to the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, a Pomacentrid from the Southern Sea, which he called *Chatodon chrysurus* and which has the suborbital as in the two preceding species. [*i.e.*, "sensiblement dentelé" in *Pomacentrus vanicolensis*, "presque aussi fortement dentelé" in *P. emarginatus*.] Its general form is a little more oblong. D.13/15; A.2/15, etc. In preservative, it appeared a fairly uniform brown. From the name which Broussonnet gave it one judges that the caudal was yellow. It is three inches long.

The following is the synonymy, as far as I have been able to determine, of *Pomacentrus chrysurus*, *sensu stricto* :—

(*Chatodon*) *chrysurus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. (Linnaeus), ed. 13, i, 3, 1789, p. 1269, footnote. *Ex* Broussonet MS. *Nomen nudum*, in genitive case. No locality.

*Pomacentrus chrysurus* Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., v, July, 1830, p. 423. "La mer du Sud." *Ex Chatodon chrysurus* Broussonet MS. [Preocc. by *C. chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 = *Holacanthus (Chatodontoplus) mesoleucus* (Bloch). Not *Chatodon chrysurus* Liénard, 1834 = *Chatodon mertensii* Cuv. and Val.] *Id.* Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., iv, 1862, p. 29 (Amboina). *Id.* Günther, Fische der Südsee, vii (Journ. Mus. Godef., xv), 1881, p. 228, as synonym of *P. littoralis*. *Id.* Jordan and Seale, Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish., xxv, 1905 (1906), p. 281.

*Chatodon chrysurus* Day, Fish. India, 1877, p. 105. Queried refs. in synonymy only. The Pomacentrid is here confused with *Chatodon chrysurus* Liénard from Mauritius, which is *Chatodon mertensii* Cuv. and Val.

The name *Chatodon chrysurus* has been applied to at least three distinct species of fishes by early authors. Its first appearance was in Gmelin (1789) as a *nomen nudum ex* Broussonet MS. This is here regarded as synonymous with *Pomacentrus chrysurus* Cuv. and Val. (1830), which was also based on Broussonet's MS. But *Chatodon chrysurus* (Brouss.) C. and V., published in July 1830, was preoccupied by *Chatodon chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider (1801), whose status I shall discuss below. The third *Chatodon chrysurus*, whose authorship is by some attributed to Desjardins, is that of Liénard.<sup>16</sup> Of the three, the latter is the only true *Chatodon* as the genus is understood today, but its name is unfortunately preoccupied, and is apparently a synonym of *Chatodon mertensii* Cuv. and Val.<sup>17</sup>

I was surprised to find how the name *Chatodon chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider<sup>18</sup> had been ignored in subsequent literature. The original description agrees well with Bleeker's figure of *Holacanthus (Chatodontoplus) mesoleucus* in the "Atlas

<sup>16</sup> Liénard.—Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1833 (1834), p. 117.

<sup>17</sup> Cuvier and Valenciennes.—Hist. Nat. Poiss. vii, April, 1831, p. 47.

<sup>18</sup> Bloch and Schneider.—Syst. Ichth., 1801, p. 228.



Ichthyologique," with which *Chætodon chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider is evidently conspecific. This was originally described by Bloch in his "Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische," a work whose first edition I am unable to consult. Sherborn gives no reference to *Chætodon mesoleucus* Bloch in the first volume of his wonderful compilation, the "Index Animalium," as he perhaps thought that it was the same as *Chætodon mesoleucos* Forskal,<sup>19</sup> which is a true *Chætodon*. As I do not regard Forskal's work as binomial, *Chætodon mesoleucus* Bloch is not, in my opinion, pre-occupied by *C. mesoleucos* Forskal. The latter name was introduced binomially by Bonnaterre<sup>20</sup> in 1788, after Bloch's name had been published.

*Chætodon chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider should therefore apparently be called *Holacanthus (Chætodontoplus) mesoleucus* (Bloch), references and synonymy being as follows:—

*Chætodon mesoleucus* Bloch, Nat. ausl. Fische (not seen), and Ichthyologie vi, 1788, p. 88, pl. ccvi, fig. 2. "Japan" (Probably East Indies). *Id.* Bloch and Schneider, Syst. Ichth. 1801, p. 227. [Not "*Chætodon mesoleucos*" Forskal, 1775 = Bonnaterre, Tabl. Encycl. Meth. Ichth. 1788, p. 87 (*Chætodon*) = *Chætodon hadjan* Bloch and Schneider, 1801, p. 227.]

*Chætodon mesomelas* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. (Linnæus), ed. 13, i, 3, 1789, p. 1263. Based on Bloch's figure. "Japan."

*Chætodon chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider, Syst. Ichth., 1801, p. 228. No type-locality; I designate "East Indies." Not *Chætodon chrysurus* C. and V., 1830, nor Liénard, 1834.

*Holacanthus mesoleucus* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1802, pp. 528 and 537. *Id.* Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus. ii, 1860, p. 54.

*Holacanthus mesoleucos* Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., vii, 1831, p. 170. Moluccas and Java. "Bloch pretend l'avoir reçue du Japon."

*Chætodon atratus* Gray, Cat. Fish. coll. Gronow Brit. Mus. 1854, p. 72. "India."

*Chætodontoplus mesoleucus* Bleeker, Atl. Ichth., ix, 1878, p. 56, pl. cccclxix, fig. 5. (Batavia, etc.).

It would perhaps be as well to ascertain here the correct name of the Red Sea *Chætodon mesoleucos* Bonnaterre, preoccupied (*vide supra*) by *C. mesoleucus* Bloch. I regard the name *Chætodon hadjan*, fortunately provided by Bloch and Schneider,<sup>21</sup> as available

<sup>19</sup> Forskal.—Descr. Animalium, 1775, p. 61.

<sup>20</sup> Bonnaterre.—Tabl. Encycl. Meth. Ichth., 1788, p. 90 (not p. 87).

<sup>21</sup> Bloch and Schneider.—Syst. Ichth., 1801, p. 227.

for this species. As *Chaetodon mesoleucus*, this species has recently been redescribed from Red Sea specimens by Ahl.<sup>22</sup>

SUMMARY—

*Chaetodon chrysurus* (Broussonet MS.) C. and V. = *Pomacentrus chrysurus* (C. and V.).

*Chaetodon chrysurus* Bloch and Schneider = *Holacanthus (Chaetodontoplus) mesoleucus* (Bloch).

*Chaetodon chrysurus* Liénard = *Chaetodon mertensii* C. and V.

*Pomacentrus chrysurus* Alleyne and Macleay, and Australian authors = *Pomacentrus flavicauda* Whitley.

*Chaetodon mesoleucus* Bloch = *Holacanthus (Chaetodontoplus) mesoleucus* (Bloch).

*Chaetodon mesoleucos* (Forskål, non-binom.) Bonnaterre = *Chaetodon hadjan* Bloch and Schneider.

ASTERROPTERIX SEMIPUNCTATUS *Rüppell*.

One from Fairfax Island, and one from Hoskyn Island.

EVIOTA VIRIDIS (*Waite*).

One from Hoskyn Island.

PARAGOBIODON ECHINOCEPHALUS (*Rüppell*).

Two from Hoskyn Island, four from Lady Musgrave Island, and one from Fairfax Island.

GOBIODON CERAMENSIS (*Bleeker*).

*Gobius ceramensis* Bleeker, Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. iii, 1852, p. 704. Ceram.

*Gobiodon quinquestrigatus* var. *ceramensis* McCulloch and Ogilby, Rec. Austr. Mus. xii, 10, 1919, p. 211.

Three from Lady Musgrave Island. In formalin, the colour is uniformly bright canary yellow.

PARAPERISC CYLINDRICA (*Bloch*).

One specimen, Hoskyn Island.

TRIPTERYGION ATROGULARE *Günther*.

One from Fairfax Island.

<sup>22</sup> Ahl.—Arch. Naturg. (Weigmann), lxxxix, A, 5, 1923, p. 173.

SALARIAS RIVULATUS (*Rüppell*).

*Salaris rivulatus* Rüppell, Atlas zu Rüppell, Reise (Senckenb. Nat. Ges.), Fische, 1830 or 1831, p. 114. Tor, Red Sea.

*Salarias rivulatus* McCulloch and McNeill, Rec. Austr. Mus., xii, 2, 1918, p. 15, pl. iii, figs. 3-4.

One male, 122 mm., in total length, from Fairfax Island; a male and female from Lady Musgrave Island.

SALARIAS CRENULATUS PALLIDUS *Whitley*.

A male from Fairfax Island.

ECSENIUS MANDIBULARIS *McCulloch*.

One specimen from Hoskyn Island.

## Family BROTULIDÆ.

## Subfamily DINEMATICHTHYINÆ.

Genus DINEMATICHTHYS *Bleeker*, 1855.

*Dinematichthys* Bleeker, Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind., viii, 1855, p. 318. Haplotype, *D. iluoceteoides* Bleeker, *ibid.*, p. 319. *Id.* Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus. iv, 1862, p. 374. *Id.* Goode and Bean, Oceanic Ichth., i, 1895, p. 314. *Id.* Jordan and Evermann, Fish. N. and Mid. America, iii, 1898, p. 2503. *Id.* Radcliffe, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., xlv, 1913, p. 137.

*Diancistrus* Ogilby, Abstr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 30 Nov., 1898 (publ. early Dec.), pp. ii and iii. "A brotulid near *Dinematichthys*." *Nomen nudum*. *Id.* Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xxiii, 1899, p. 743. Haplotype, *D. longifilis* Ogilby, *ibid.*, p. 744.

No barbels, cilia, or tubercles on head. Dorsal undivided. Caudal distinct. An opercular spine. Cheeks and body scaly. Teeth on jaws, vomer, and palatines.

DINEMATICHTHYS MIZOLEPIS *Günther*.

(Fig. 2.)

*Dinematichthys mizolepis* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), xx, July 1, 1867, p. 66. Cape York, Queensland. Type in British Museum. *Id.* Whitley, Austr. Zool., iv, 1926, p. 236.

D.82; A.67; P.17; C.14. L. lat. c. 92; l. tr. c. 30.

This species seems close to the genotype, *D. iluocæteoides* Bleeker<sup>23</sup> from the East Indies, but may be regarded as distinct until comparisons of series of specimens may be made. *D. longifilis* Ogilby<sup>24</sup> from Lord Howe Island and *D. consobrinus* Hutton<sup>25</sup> from New Zealand, which have been figured by Waite<sup>26</sup> and Hector<sup>27</sup> respectively, and *D. piger* Alcock<sup>28</sup> from the Andaman Islands, have fewer fin-rays.

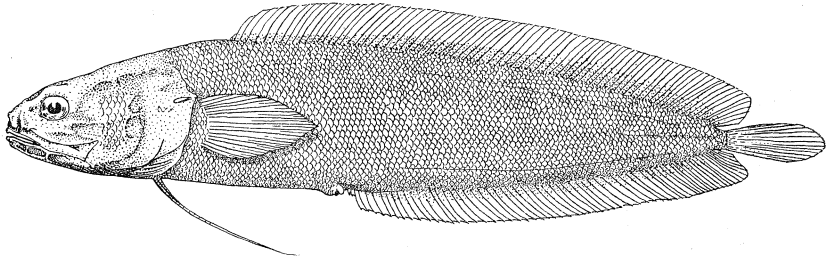


Figure 2.—*Dinematchthys mizolepis* Günther. Pleisotype from Port Denison, Queensland.

*Locs.*—Specimens from the following Queensland localities are in the Australian Museum: Lady Musgrave I. (Melbourne Ward); North-West I. (Whitley); Masthead I. (McCulloch); Hayman I. and Holbourne I. (Rainford).

The specimen figured here, Australian Museum regd. no. IA.375, was collected by Mr. E. H. Rainford at Holbourne Island, off Port Denison, Queensland.

Two other species of Brotulid fishes have been recorded from Queensland by Günther,<sup>29</sup> *Brotula ensiformis* Günther from “? Bowen” and *Dinematchthys iluocæteoides* Bleeker from Torres Strait; these records have been generally overlooked.

LEPADICHTHYS FRENATUS (*Waite*).

One from Hoskyn Island.

CANTHIGASTER VALENTINI (*Bleeker*).

*Tetraodon valentini* Bleeker, Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. iv, 1853, p. 130. Amboina.

*Canthigaster valentini* McCulloch, Mem. Qld. Mus. vii, 1922, p. 244.

One specimen from Lady Musgrave Island. This species has only hitherto been known in Queensland waters from Murray Island.

<sup>23</sup> Bleeker.—Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind., viii, 1855, p. 319.

<sup>24</sup> Ogilby.—Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xxiii, 1899, p. 744 (*Diancistrus*).

<sup>25</sup> Hutton.—Trans. N.Z. Inst., viii, 1876, p. 217.

<sup>26</sup> Waite.—Rec. Austr. Mus., v, 1904, p. 185, pl. xxiv, fig. 5.

<sup>27</sup> Hector.—Trans. N.Z. Inst., ix, 1877, p. 466, pl. ix, fig. 77a.

<sup>28</sup> Alcock.—Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi, 1890, p. 432.

<sup>29</sup> Günther.—Fische der Südsee, viii, 1909, pp. 333 and 336.