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XV

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN FISHES

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In the preparation of a revised Check-List of the Fishes of North and Middle America upon which the present writers have been engaged for a number of years (and which is now about ready to send to the printer), it was found necessary to establish several new genera, subgenera, and species, and to provide new names in a few cases where the current names were discovered to be preoccupied.

It seems best to publish all these in advance of their appearance in the Check-List, which we now do in this paper.

1. **Anchoa** Jordan & Evermann, new subgenus of Engraulidæ

Type: Engraulis compressus Girard.

Distinguished from *Anchoviella* by a much greater number of gillrakers, there being 35 to 50, while in *Anchoviella* there are only 25 to 40; anal rays 30 or more; body deeper.

These characters indicate a transition toward *Anchovia*.

2. **Hildebrandia** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Congridæ

Type: Congermuræna flava Goode & Bean.

This genus is well distinguished from *Ariosoma* and *Anago* by the long snout, the projecting lower jaw, the very long tail, and the anterior insertion of the dorsal,—far in advance of the gill-opening. The mouth is small and the teeth are in narrow bands.

The genus is named for Dr. Samuel F. Hildebrand, joint author with the late Dr. Seth Eugene Meek of excellent treatises on the "Marine Fishes of Panama[1]" and on the "Fishes of the Freshwaters of Panama.[2]"

3. **Clarkina** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Cyprinidæ

Type: Cyprinus caurinus Richardson.

This genus differs from *Richardsonius* in the shorter anal fin in which there are only 9 rays. The body is elongate and covered with very small scales of which there are 86 in the lateral line.

It is named for our associate, Howard Walton Clark, Assistant Curator of Fishes, California Academy of Sciences.

4. **Hudsonius aletes** Jordan & Evermann, new species

This species is close to *Hudsonius heterodon,* but differs in the complete lateral line and in having the teeth 2, 4 - 4, 2.

It is based upon specimens collected in Switz City Swamp, Greene County, Indiana, by Dr. Charles H. Gilbert and recorded by him as *Notropis heterodon* in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 207.

5. **Girardinichthys limnurgus** Jordan & Evermann, new species

This species is related to *G. innominatus* Bleeker, but differs from that species in having more fin-rays, there being 23 in

[1] Field Museum of Natural History, Publications Nos. 225 and 226, Parts I and II, Zoological Series, Vol. XV, December 20, 1923, and April 15, 1925.

[2] Field Museum of Natural History, Publication 191, Zoological Series, Vol. X, No. 15, December 28, 1916.

the dorsal and 26 in the anal. We base this species upon specimens from Lake Lerma, Mexico, identified as *G. innominatus* Bleeker, by Evermann & Goldsborough, Bull. U. S. Fish Com., XXI, 1901 (1902), 149.

Type: No. 50229, U. S. Nat. Mus., a specimen 40 mm. long, collected in 1901, by Dr. J. N. Rose, in **Lake Lerma, Mexico.**

6. **Forbesella** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Amblyopsidæ

Type: Chologaster papilliferus Forbes.

This genus stands between the original type of *Chologaster (C. cornutus),* well colored and with developed eyes, and the colorless blind fishes of the genera *Amblyopsis* of the caves of the central Mississippi Valley.

From *Chologaster* this genus differs in the presence of tactile papillæ, as in *Amblyopsis.*

We take great pleasure in naming this new genus for our life-long friend and co-worker on the fishes of the Mississippi Valley, Dr. Stephen Alfred Forbes of the University of Illinois, and discoverer of the type species.

7. **Hyporhamphus hildebrandi** Jordan & Evermann, new species

Hyporhamphus roberti MEEK & HILDEBRAND, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Pub. No. 215, Zool. Ser., XV, Pt. I, 239, pl. XVI, fig. 2, Dec. 20, 1923; not of Cuv. & Val., 1846.

This species is based upon specimens obtained by Meek and Hildebrand at Toro Point, Fox Bay, Colon, and identified by them with *Hemirhamphus roberti* Cuv. & Val., 1846, the type of which came from Cayenne and which is certainly identical with *Hemirhamphus unifasciatus* Ranzani, 1842, the type of which came from Brazil. These two nominal species appear to be identical, but the Fox Bay specimens seem to differ in some respects, chiefly in the greater number of gillrakers of which there are 28 to 31, while in *H. unifasciatus* there are

only 20 to 24.[3] *Type:* No. ?, Field Museum Nat. Hist., a specimen collected by Meek and Hildebrand at **Toro Point, Fox Bay, Colon.**

8. **Gladiunculus** Jordan & Evermann, new subgenus of Gasterosteidæ

Type: Gasterosteus gladiunculus Kendall=*G. bispinosus* Walbaum, fide Kendall.

This subgenus is characterized by the presence of a lobe at the base of the ventral spine, the absence of serrations on the ventral spine, and the incomplete armature, as recently shown by Dr. William Converse Kendall, who has made clear the characters and the synonymy of *Gasterosteus bispinosus.*

9. **Syrictes** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Syngnathidæ

Type: Syngnathus fuscus Storer.

This subgenus includes those species of *Syngnathus* (typified by *Syngnathus fuscus* Storer) which have the vent notably behind the most of the dorsal fin, the rays before it being usually 4 or 5, rarely 3. The species of *Syrictes,* so far as known, are confined to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. All the species of *Syngnathus* examined, including *Syngnathus acus* from the Mediterranean and *S. schlegeli* from Japan, have the first ray of the dorsal fin nearly over the vent. (συρι'κτης, a piper.)

10. **Ptax** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Gempylidæ

Type: Dicrotus parvipinnis Bean.

This genus is characterized by the number of fin-rays; D. XXI, 11; A. II, 8; the number in *Promethichthys* being D. XVIII, 19-II; A. II, 16.

The name *Ptax* is from πτα'ξ, a hare, conejo; a Spanish name of the related *Promethichthys prometheus.*

[3] This view has been confirmed by Dr. Jacques Pellegin, who examined the types in Paris.

11. **Xurel** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Carangidæ

Type: Caranx vinctus Jordan & Gilbert.

This genus is close to *Caranx* from which it is distinguished by the high sheath of scales at the base of the dorsal fin, by the low anterior lobe of the dorsal and anal, and by the short, highly arched lateral line. Breast scaly; gillrakers very long and numerous, the last small and blunt.

Xurel (Latin, Saurus), a Cuban name of certain Carangidæ.

12. **Carangulus** Jordan & Evermann, new subgenus of Carangidæ

Type: Caranx latus Agassiz.

This subgenus differs from *Caranx* Lacépède *(Scomber hippos* L.) in having the breast and thoracic region entirely scaled. In *Caranx* proper this region is naked except for a small rhombic patch of scales before the ventrals.

13. **Vivero** Jordan & Evermann, new subgenus of *Epinephelus*

Type: Epinephelus morio (Cuv. & Val.) which differs from all other species of *Epinephelus* in the greater length of the second dorsal spine.

14. **Hæmulon mowbrayi** Jordan & Evermann, new name

Substitute for *Hæmulon chrysopterum* Mowbray, preoccupied by *Hæmulon chrysopteron* Cuv. & Val.=*(Hæmulon chrysopterum* Günther).

Hæmulon chrysopterum Mowbray, N. Y. Zool. Soc. Bull., XVIII, No. 6, 1298, with figure, 1915, **Key West.**

15. **Kyphosus metzelaari** Jordan & Evermann, new species

Type locality: **Curaçao, Venezuela.**

This species is very close to *Kyphosus elegans* of the Pacific, but, according to Metzelaar, the scales are larger, there being 52 in the lateral line while there are 63 in *elegans*. The teeth are also fewer, "15 in the upper jaw," while in *elegans* there are "36 in each jaw."

16. **Eugerres** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Gerridæ

Type: Gerres plumieri Cuvier & Valenciennes.

This genus is based upon the section *Gerres* in Jordan & Evermann, Fishes North and Middle America, 1374, 1898, containing *G. lineatus, plumieri,* etc., and is characterized by the serrate preorbital and the very strong dorsal and anal spines.

17. **Vacuoqua** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Sciænidæ

Type: Corvina macrops Steindachner.

This genus differs from the aberrant *Corvula batabana* (type of *Carvula)* in having a deeper, symmetrical body and the silvery coloration of *Bairdiella* and related species.

18. **Eriscion** Jordan & Evermann, new subgenus of *Cynoscion* (Sciænidæ)

Type: Cynoscion nebulosus Cuv. & Val.

This differs from typical *Cynoscion* in having the dorsal and anal fins scaleless.

19. **Sebastopyr** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Scorpænidæ

Type: Sebastodes ruberrimus (Cramer).

This genus is allied to *Sebastomus,* but of much coarser build, the cranial spines in the adult being rough with blunt spinules.

20. **Sebastocarus** Jordan & Evermann, new genus of Scorpænidæ

Type: *Sebastichthys serriceps* Jordan & Gilbert.

This genus is closely allied to *Sebastichthys* from which it differs in the more compressed body and especially in the strict and high ridges on the head, all of them being free from serrations or accessory tubercles.

21. **Theraps terrabæ** Jordan & Evermann, new name

Type locality: **Buenos Aires de Terraba, Costa Rica.**

Cichlasoma punctatum MEEK, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Pub. VII, 210, 1909, Buenos Aires de Terraba, Costa Rica. The name *punctatum* preoccupied in *Cichlasoma*=*Cichlaurus*.