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雑 録 Ichthyological Notes

雄と思はれるものが雌に寄生していたオキアンコオ [A record of an adult female with a supposedly parasitic male of *Cryptopsaras couesi* from the Pacific coast of northern Japan]

1953年5月18日頃、宮城県気仙沼市と青森県八戸市間の距岸50哩、水深450米以浅の水域で、オキアンコオ（別名イサリアンコオ）*Cryptopsaras couesi* GILL（時々誤って *Cryptosparas* と書かれた事がある）の雌の成魚が1尾宮城県本吉郡大島村の底曳船大平丸に依つて漁獲された。此の雌は全長（口を閉じて吻端から尾鰭の上から数えて第4番目の軟条後端迄）435 ㎠、標準体長276 ㎠あり、体の右側、胸鰭基部の下方で腹中線に近い所に全長約15 ㎠、標準体長約12 ㎠の本種の矮雄と思われる魚が頭端を以て癒着している。

オキアンコオを含むミツクリエナガチヨオチンアンコオ亞目では矮雄が雌に寄生している例は近年多く知られて来て居り、オキアンコオに極めて近縁のミツクリエナガチヨオチンアンコオ *Ceratias mitsukurii* TANAKA ではその一例が相模湾から報告された事がある（採集者は OWSTON 氏、全長440 ㎠、1907年5月採、報告は田事茂穂先生1908年）。然しオキアンコオそのものの本邦からの報告はあるが（大島正満博士、1936年、秋田県土崎沖産、全長21 ㎠。黒沼勝造博士、1941年、駿河湾戸田沖水深約300米、全長8 ㎠、1940年6月6日採。今井貞彦教授、1942年、駿河湾、ビームトロールで1500米ワイヤーを出して採集、全長2.3 ㎠、1940年10月21日採）、今回のように大形な雌で而かも雄と思はれるものが寄生している例は恐らく本種にとつては初めての事と思はれる。尚上記2種に近縁のもので本邦から報告されているものには、コブアンコオ（新称）*Ceratias carunculatus* GÜNTHER（Challenger 号東京南方から採集）とノオマンアンコオ *Cryptopsaras normani* REGAN et TREWAVAS（今井教授駿河湾から報告）があり、1951年12月28日発行された BERTELSEN の "The ceratioid fishes" ではミツクリエナガチヨオチンアンコオと共に上記のものはすべてオキアンコオと同一種であると見做されている。（阿部宗明・中村捷）

Around May 18, 1953, an adult female with a supposedly parasitic male of *Cryptosaras couesi* GILL was caught by a trawler, "Taihei-maru", from the water between Hachino-e (Aomori Prefecture) and Kesen-numa (Miyagai Prefecture) and not farther than 50 miles from the shore. The depth of the fishing ground was less than 450 m. The female measures 435 mm in total length measured from the anterior end of the upper jaw (mouth closed) to the posterior tip of the 4th caudal fin-ray (counted from top). The supposedly parasitic male fused at the anterior end to the right side of the female (below the pectoral base, and near the mid-ventral line) is *ca.* 15 mm in total length. These specimens have been deposited in Miyagiken Ken-hoku Suisan-Kagaku Hakubutsukan (meaning prefectural fisheries museum for the northern part of Miyagi Prefecture), Kesen-numa.

The female measures 276 mm in standard length. The following measurements are given in hundredths of the standard length: Length of head 49.6, greatest depth of body (at anterior end of pectoral base) 52.2, greatest breadth of body (a short distance in advance of anterior margin of gill-opening) 13.8, least depth of caudal peduncle 10.9, length of upper jaw 17.9, diameter of eye (horizontal) 1.1, least breadth of bony interorbital 4.7, length of visible portion of tentacle *ca.* 69.6*, length of largest caruncle (on mid-dorsal line) 6.5, length of left caruncle 4.0, length of right caruncle 3.6, length of whip-shaped projection of esca 2.2.

D. I. 4 (all unbranched); A. 4 (2nd ray bifid); P. 15 on both sides (all unbranched); C. 8 (ii+4+ii); V. absent.

The body is soft, compressed, and coalblack excepting for the fin-membranes and the most part of the tentacle. The fin-membranes are extremely thin and almost colorless. The main body of the esca is coalblack and ellipsoid, and bears a pale whip-shaped appendage at its distal end and a few, much shorter, pale appendages at the base of the former. The lining of the buccal cavity is blackish. The lips are thick. There is a weak conical projection at the symphysis. The teeth of the both jaws are arranged rather irregularly, mostly in 2 rows, the outer teeth being much smaller on the lower jaw. Vomerine teeth are few in number; there are no teeth near the median line of the vomer. The caruncles are 3 in number, the median one being the largest. They are each provided with a pale pore on the distal surface. In front of the median caruncle is a pit; the distance between them is a little smaller than the length of the right caruncle.

The skin is covered with extremely fine shagreen, and scattered with pale minute pits, each of which is surrounded by a black ring. The left ovary is curved, directing its anterior end towards the vent; the right ovary is stretching forwards lying ventrally to the alimentary canal. The eggs are very small, measuring *ca.* 0.2-0.3 mm in diameter.

The supposedly parasitic male measures *ca.* 12 mm in standard length. The following measurements are given in hundredth of the standard length: Greatest depth of body *ca.* 28.3, length of head *ca.* 58.3 (left) and *ca.* 47.5 (right), greatest breadth of body *ca.* 16.7, least depth of caudal peduncle *ca.* 8.3, diameter of eye *ca.* 6.7, greatest depth of produced mouth part *ca.* 29.2.

The body is anteriorly cylindrical, and compressed posteriorly. The caudal fin is well developed with a few fin-rays; the pectoral fin is distinct, but seems to be a shrunken whitish appendage; the dorsal and anal fins are each represented by a very low whitish fold; the ventral fin is lacking. The color in formalin is much lighter than in the female mentioned above, the snout, dorsal part of head, and fins being whitish; there is an indistinct vertical dark bar at the base of the caudal fin.

The eyes are comparatively much larger than in the female. The iris is white.

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* The writers have not dissected the back near the basal bone. The hind margin of the base of the visible part of the tentacle is just above the anterior rim of the eye.