

## On Rare or Newly Found Fishes from the Water of Hokkaido (II)

Tatsuji UENO & Koji ABE  
(Hokkaido Fisheries Experimental Station)

In this paper, 8 species were treated as rare or newly found fishes from the waters of Hokkaido. Of which, *Pampus argenteus*, *Fugu chinensis*, and *Echenesis naucrates* are believed to be unrecorded up to this time. Acknowledgment is made of the partial financial support of this study through a grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science as part of the Japan—U. S. Cooperative Science Program.

### Family Pampidae

#### 11. *Pampus argenteus* (EUPHRASEN) (Fig. 7)

Japanese name: Mana-gatsuo.

Specimen examined: A single specimen, 380 mm long (body length is 350 mm) taken from Takashima in the suburb of Otaru, on Nov. 14, 1914. The specimen had been discolored by long preservation in the formalin solution, but keeps good condition in fixation.

D. X. 42, A. VII. 34, P. 20, C. 16 (branched rays).

Head 4.08 in body length, depth 1.56, length of pectoral fin 3.05, height of dorsal



Fig. 7. *Pampus argenteus*, 380 mm long, from Takashima.

fin 3.86, height of anal fin 3.12, length of dorsal fin base 1.88, length of anal fin base 1.91, distance from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin 1.76, distance from tip of snout to origin of anal fin 2.02. Eye 6.50 in head length (75 mm), snout 3.26, mouth cleft 4.40, upper jaw 2.78, interorbital space 2.20, depth of caudal peduncle 2.42, length of the same 3.57.

Note: *Pampus* have previously been unknown from the waters of Hokkaido, therefore this record represents northward extension of known geographical ranges for this species in our waters.

#### Family Labridae

12. *Halichoeres poecilopterus* (TEMMINCK & SCHLEGEL)

Japanese name: Kyu-sen.

Specimens examined: Three specimens, 132 to 162 mm long (body lengths are 110 to 141 mm) were examined. Those specimens were collected at Furubira in Shakotan Peninsula, on Sept. 17, 1950.

D. IX. 14, A. III. 14, P. 12-13, V. I. 5, C. 19 (in all). Lateral scales 25-26.

Head 3.34-3.62 in body length, depth 3.52-4.08, length of dorsal fin base 1.47-1.54, length of anal fin base 2.50-2.82, distance from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin 3.66-3.88, distance from tip of lower jaw to vent 1.90-2.10. Eye 5.70-6.50 in head length, snout 3.00-3.48, upper jaw 3.90-4.72, interorbital space 4.72-4.88, length of pectoral fin 1.78-1.85, length of ventral fin 1.95-2.12.

Note: JORDAN, TANAKA, & SNYDER (1913) give the distributional range of this species as Hakodate to Nagasaki. However, after that only a record have been made by HIKITA T. H. (1954) from Kamienai, southern part of Shakotan Peninsula, in Hokkaido.

#### Family Tetraodontidae

13. *Fugu chinensis* (ABE) (Fig. 8)

Japanese name: Karasu-fugu.

Specimen examined: A single male specimen, 348.5 mm long (body length is 305 mm)

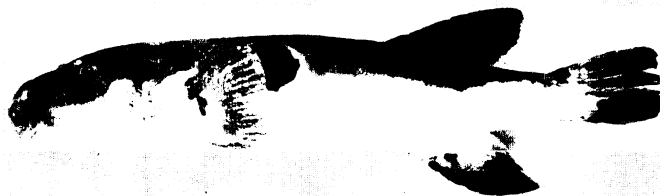


Fig. 8. *Fugu chinensis*, 348.5 mm long, from Kushiro.

was examined. This specimen was captured offshore the Kushiro harbor, in a long-line for pink salmon, on June 28, 1963, and brought to the Kushiro Fisheries Experimental Station in alive. The fish had been raised in a small aquarium in the above mentioned station until Sept. 27, 1963.

D. 17, A. 15, P. 17.

Head 3.32 in body length, depth 4.19. Eye 7.66 in head length (92 mm), snout 1.94, upper jaw 5.57, interorbital space 1.84, depth of caudal peduncle 3.87.

There is a large black spot bordered by a white line on the side of body above and behind the pectoral fin. Dorsal and anal fins are black. Upper half of body and head are dark but lower half is white in contrast in living condition. There are numerous prickles on back of body before the dorsal fin. Similar prickles are scattered on the abdominal surface of body as well as under side of head. Three distinct sensory canals are distributed on the dorsal and ventral part of body and under side of head on each side.

Note: According to Abe (in TOMIYAMA and ABE's "Encyclopaedia Zoologica Illustrated in Colours. II", 1958, p. 13.), the distributional range of this species may extend from the East China Sea to the central part Japan although this species has often been treated as identical with Torafugu (*Fugu rubripes*) by fishermen. The present specimen may probably be the first definite record from the northern Japan.

#### Family Anoplopomidae

##### 14. *Anoplopoma fimbria* (PALLAS)

Japanese name: Gin-dara.

Specimen examined: A single specimen, 329 mm long (body length is 298 mm) taken from off Sahara where facing to Funka Bay, on Feb. 25, 1957.

D. XX-17, A. 18, P. 17, V. I. 5, Branchiostegals 8, Lateral scales *ca.* 190.

Head 3.60 in body length, depth, 5.86, distance from tip of snout to origin of first dorsal fin 3.17, distance from tip of lower jaw to vent 1.63, distance between origin of ventral fin and that of anal fin 2.84. Eye 6.91 in head length (83 mm), snout 2.96, upper jaw 2.51, postorbital part of head 1.85, interorbital space 3.32, depth of caudal peduncle 5.53, length of the same 2.34, distance between first and second dorsal fins 2.59, length of pectoral fin 1.70, length of ventral fin 2.38, length of first dorsal fin base 1.26, length of second dorsal fin base 1.51, length of anal fin base 1.46.

Note: In regard to the occurrence of sablefish in our waters, MARUKAWA (1939) firstly reported it from off Cape Erimo, Hokkaido. Since, HIKITA T. H. (1951) reported this species from Funka (Volcano) Bay, and HIKITA T. J. (1952) listed it from Kushiro and Muroran areas in his report on the investigation of bottom fishes around the waters of Hokkaido. The most recent record of this fish was given by MATSUBARA (1955) from Kushiro.

## Family Psychrolutidae

15. *Ebinania vermiculata* SAKAMOTO-MATSUBARA (Fig. 9)

Japanese name: Ebina-kajika or Aka-donko.

Specimen examined: A single male specimen, 392 mm long (body length is 340 mm), was examined. This specimen was taken from off Kushiro, at a depth about between



Fig. 9. *Ebinania vermiculata*, 392 mm long, from off Kushiro, Hokkaido. Lateral view (top), dorsal view (left of bottom) and ventral view (right of bottom). Photographed at Kushiro Wholesale Market in night of April 23, 1963.

300-435 m, in a gate-net for shrimps, on April 23, 1963.

Head 2.72 in body length, depth 4.26. Eye 7.56 in head length (125 mm), snout 3.76, upper jaw 2.78, interorbital space 2.90, depth of caudal peduncle 5.70.

Body skin is smooth, soft and relaxed. First dorsal fin is very low, both spines and rays of dorsal and anal fins are embeded by thick skin, so they are undetectable unless by dissection. Several slime-pores arranged in a row along the anterior margin of snout above the upper jaw. There are short cirri on the lower side of head, on snout region, and on upper angle of opercular flap. Color in formalin is greyish brown uniformly, and with indistinct dark mottles on the back and side of body.

Note: MATSUBARA (1955) gives the geographical distribution of this species as from off Chyoshi to off Tohoku district with a note as this fish being abundantly caught by the dragnet in this area. In 1956, SATO & KOBAYASHI reported this species from Funka Bay, and WATANABE (1958; 1960) added exact localites to this species from off Numazu and from off Kinkazan. The present specimen therefore represents a northward extension of the known range on the Pacific coast of Japan over considerable distance.

#### Family Cynoglossidae

##### 16. *Rhinoplagusia japonica* (TEMMINCK & SCHLEGEL)

Japanese name: Kuro-ushinoshita.

Specimen examined: A single specimen, 308 mm long (body length is 292 mm) taken from Yoichi, in a gill-net for flounders, on Dec. 21, 1957.

D. 110, A. 89, V. 5, C. 7, Lateral line *ca.* 120.

Head 4.64 in body length, depth 3.40. Eye 10.5 in head length (63 mm), snout 2.35, upper jaw 5.25, interorbital space 15.7, postorbital part of head 2.25, width of caudal in base 9.7, length of ventral fin 14.5, longest dorsal ray 4.08, longest anal ray 4.20, length of caudal fin 10.5.

Note: Although the specimen could not examined by authors a record of this tongue-fish which was caught in a gate-net for longfin smelt (*Sprinchus lanceolates*), at a depth about 10-15 m, from an area between Shoro and Otanoshike near Kushiro, on Oct. 15, 1962, would be added to this record. This species is not so common in the coastal waters of Hokkaido, but many records have previously been given by many authors. HIKITA T. J (1934) lists the localities of this species in Hokkaido from Hakodate, Esashi, Oshoro and Muroran, and also this fish was reported from Funka Bay (HIKITA T. H. 1950, 1951), Shirikishinai (KOBAYASHI & IKEDA, 1962), and Otaru (SNYDER, 1912), until now.

## Family Echenidae

17. *Echeneis naucrates* LINNE (Fig. 10)

Japanese name: Koban-zame.

Specimen examined: A single small specimen, 336 mm long (body length is 327 mm) collected from Yoichi, on Sept. 3, 1949.

1D (Dorsal sucking plates). 23, 2D. 41, A. 36, P. 18, V.I. 5, Branchiostegals 7.

Head 5.20 in body length, depth 1.30, longitudinal diameter of dorsal sucking disk 3.94, horizontal diameter of the same 10.2, length of 2nd dorsal fin base 2.80, length of anal fin base 2.56, distance from tip of lower jaw to origin of ventral fin 4.60, distance from tip of lower jaw to vent 2.09, distance from tip of snout to origin of 2nd dorsal fin 2.18, distance between first and second dorsal fins 4.75, distance between origin of ventral fin and that of anal fin 3.02. Eye 7.00 in head length (63 mm), snout 2.17, lower jaw 2.42, interorbital space 1.86, depth of caudal peduncle 7.90, length of pectoral fin 1.43, length of ventral fin 1.50.

Note: This cosmopolitan sharksucker has not previously been reported from the waters of Hokkaido. However, an allied species, *Remora brachyptera* has been reported from Akkeshi (Sato, 1937), Shioya (TANAKA, 1942), and Funka (Volcano) Bay (HIKITA T. H. 1950, 1951) in Hokkaido. Abovmore Sato (1940) reported another species, of *Remora* (*R. remora*) from Akkeshi.

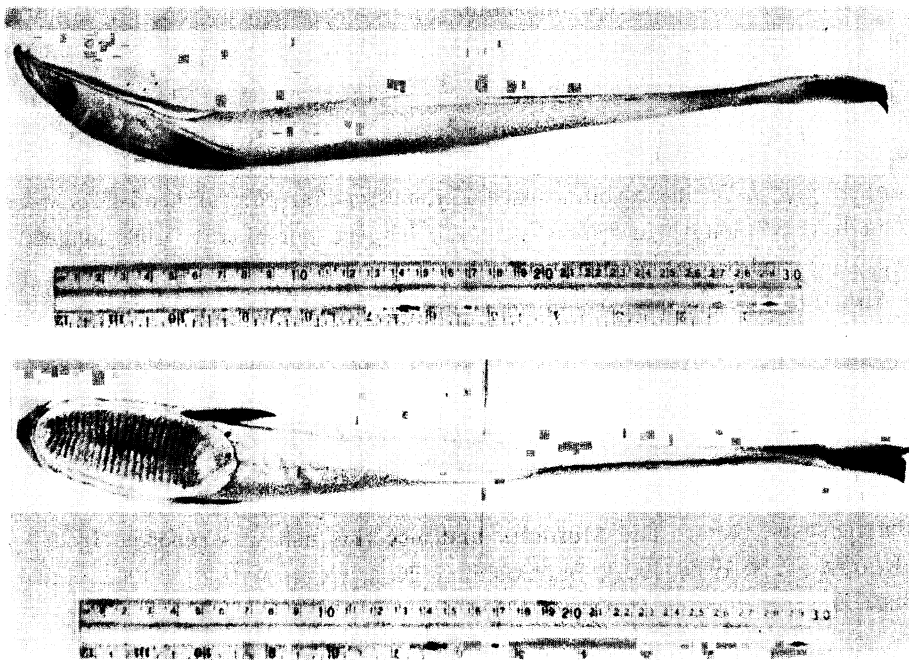


Fig. 10. *Echeneis naucrates*, 336 mm long, from Yoichi. Lateral view (above) and dorsal view (below).

## Family Antennariidae

18. *Historio historio* (LINNE) (Fig. 11)

Japanese name: Hana-okoze.

Specimen examined: A single specimen, 173 mm long (body length is 137 mm) collected at Fumi in Shakotan Peninsula, on Sept. 11, 1957.

D. III-14, A. 7, P. 11, V. 5.

Head 1.83 in body length, depth 1.90. Eye 1.92 in head length (from tip of lower jaw to the upper corner of gill-slit), mouth cleft 2.45, interorbital space 4.44, gill-slit 1.92, length of pectoral arm 2.30, length of pectoral fin 2.84, length of ventral fin 2.03, length of 1st dorsal spine 10.2, length of 2nd dorsal spine 4.18, length of 3rd dorsal spine 2.37.

Note: Previously, this Japanese common frogfish had been recorded from Urakawa (KINOSHITA & TANAKA, 1940), Funka (Volcano) Bay (HIKITA, T. H. 1950, 1951), and Shirikishinai (KOBAYASHI & IKEDA, 1962) in Hokkaido. The present specimen therefore will be the northernmost record in our waters.

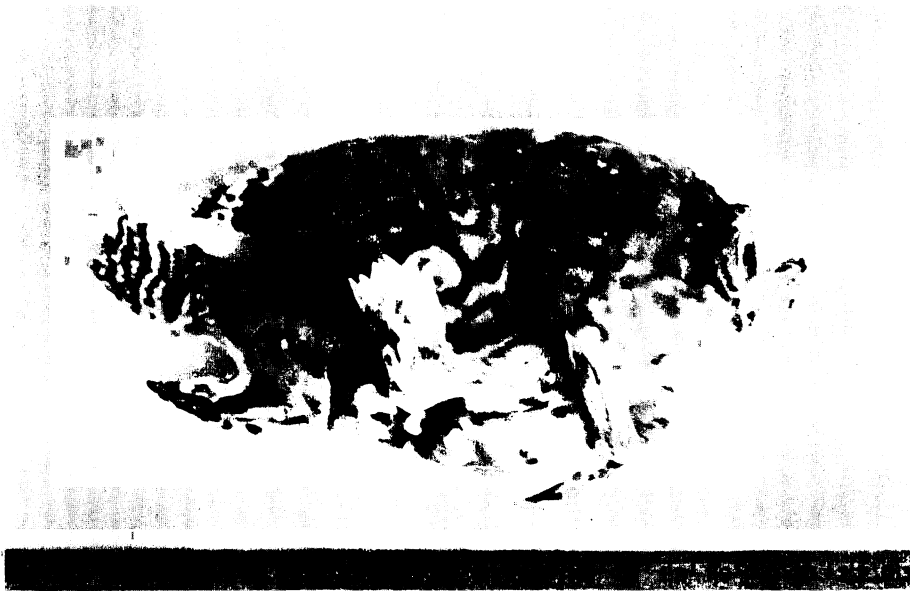


Fig. 11. *Historio historio*, 17.3 mm long. from Fumi.

## References

- Out of publications referred to this study, those inserted in references of the previous paper of this series will be omitted.
- HIKITA, T. H. 1954. On fishes and marine animals collected at Kamienai. (in Japanese) Fish and Egg, 1954, December, pp. 26-27.
- HIKITA, T. J. 1934. Flatfishes found in northern Japan. (in Japanese with English abstracts) Bull. School Fish. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 4, pp. 187-290, pls. 1-24.

- KINOSHITA, T. and TANAKA, S. 1940. On capture of a frogfish from Hokkaido. (in Japanese) Hokuuishi-junpo (Prog. Rept. Hokkaido Fish. Exper. St.), (548), pp. 3-4.
- MARUKAWA, H. 1939. On the sablefish. (in Japanese) Suisan-kenkyushi (Jour. Sci. Fish. Res. Japan), 34 (7), pp. 220-221.
- SAKAMOTO, (=MATSUBARA), K. 1932. Two new genera and species of cottoid fishes from Japan. Jour. Imp. Fish. Inst., 27 (1), pp. 1-6, figs. 1-2.
- SATO, S. 1937. The fauna of Akkeshi Bay. VI. Pisces. Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., ser. 6, Zool., 6(1), pp. 13-34.
- 1940. Supplementary notes on the fishes from Akkeshi Bay. *Ibid.*, 7(3), pp. 99-106.
- SNYDER, J. O. 1912. Japanese shore fishes collected by the United State Bureau of Fisheries Steamer "Albatross" Expedition of 1906. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 42(1909), pp. 399-450, pls. 51-61.
- TANAKA, Syogo. 1942. On a kurokoban (*Remora brachyptera*) captured nearby Shiota. (in Japanese) Hokuuishi-junpo (Prog. Rept. Hokkaido Fish. Exper. St.), (548), pp. 3-4.
- TOMIYAMA, I. and ABE, T. 1958. Encyclopaedia Zoologica Illustrated in Colours. II. Pisces. (in Japanese) Tokyo, 306 pp., 912 figs.
- UENO, T. 1965. The fishes from the waters of Hokkaido. 2. Flounders and Soles. (in Japanese) Hokuuishi Geppo (Monthly report from the Hokkaido Fisheries Experimental Station), 22 (2), pp. 10-29, figs. 1-15.
- , 1965. The fishes from the waters of Hokkaido. 3. Atka-mackerel, Greenlings, and its allies. (in Japanese) *Ibid.* 22 (3), pp. 2-10, figs. 1-5.
- , 1966. The fishes from the waters of Hokkaido. 16. Puffers, Triggerfishes, Trunkfishes, and Ocean Sun-fish. (in Japanese) *Ibid.* 23 (5), pp. 2-16, figs. 1-5.
- WATANABE, M. 1958. Studies on the cottid fishes of Japan. (in Japanese) Tokyo, 461 pp., 222 text-fig., 124 pls.
- 1960. Cottidae (Pisces): Fauna Japonica. Tokyo, 218 pp., 74 text fig., 40 pls.