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First Record of a Triacanthodid Fish, *Macrorhamphosodes uradoi* from New Zealand

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A triacanthodid fish, *Macrorhamphosodes uradoi* (Kamohara, 1933), has been known only from Japanese waters except for a specimen from South Africa (Tyler, 1968, 1983; Hulley, 1972; Amaoka, 1982). A specimen of this species was found among fishes collected from New Zealand, which were recently donated to the National Science Museum, Tokyo, through the courtesy of Mr. Akihiko Yatsu of the Japan Marine Fishery Resource Research Center. The specimen not only expands the distribution of the species but also represents a second record of triacanthodids from the central South Pacific (Matsuura and Fourmanoir, 1984). This suggests that further extensive surveys in deep-waters of the South Pacific may provide us with additional materials of triacanthodids. In the following pages, the specimen is described in detail with the hope that this paper will call attentions of ichthyologists in the South Pacific region to triacanthodids.

Methods of counts and measurements follow those of Tyler (1968) and Matsuura (1982). Morphometrics are expressed in percent of standard length (SL). The specimen is deposited at the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo (NSMT-P).

Macrorhamphosodes uradoi (Kamohara, 1933)
(Japanese name: fue-kawamuki)
(Fig. 1)

Material examined. NSMT-P 41303, 139.8 mm SL, 30°17′S, 172°04′E, 519 mm depth, trawl, R/V Shinkai-maru, 23 April 1985.

Description. Dorsal fin rays VI-15; anal fin rays 13; pectoral fin rays 14; pelvic fin rays I, 1; gill rakers 25; pseudobranch lamellae 12; olfactory lamellae 12.

Head length 52.2%, snout length 39.0%, eye diameter 8.4%, postorbital length 4.9%, interorbital width 4.9%, gill opening length 1.9%, snout to spiny dorsal fin 54.9%, body depth 10.7%, first dorsal spine length 18.5%, length of soft dorsal fin base 11.9%, soft dorsal fin height 9.2%, length of anal fin base 10.6%, anal fin height 8.0%, caudal fin length 16.3%, caudal peduncle depth 7.2%, caudal peduncle length 12.7%, pelvic spine length 18.5%, pelvic width 3.9%, pelvic length 21.2%, pectoral fin length 11.5%, olfactory organ diameter 2.6%, distance between olfactory organs 2.6%.

Body elongate, compressed. Snout greatly elongate, tubular. Mouth small, superior, twisted to the right; its width twice as wide as tubular snout just behind it. Teeth on both jaws small and subtruncate; 12 teeth on lower jaw and 2 smaller teeth on upper jaw. Eye diameter larger than interorbital width. Gill opening very small, ending ventrally one-third down pectoral base. Dorsal fins distinctly separated; dorsal spines gradually decreasing posteriorly; proximal half of dorsal spines covered with spinulose scales which are enlarged on lateral sides of spines. Ventral surface of pelvis covered with scales, clearly tapering to a point posteriorly, wider anteriorly between pelvic spines than posteriorly. Pelvic spines long and rigid, their proximal two-thirds covered with spinulose scales which are developed dorsally and ventrally on the spines. Scales small, each with a row of 5 to 8 spines. Caudal fin rounded posteriorly. Pectoral fin rather short, rounded.

Color in alcohol: body yellowish tan without markings, slightly paler ventrally; peritoneum black.

Remarks. Among the triacanthodids only two genera, *Macrorhamphosodes* and *Halimochirurgus*, are known to have a greatly elongated tubular snout. The genus *Macrorhamphosodes* is separated from the genus *Halimochirurgus* by snout width, tooth shape, twisting of the mouth, and the length of the third dorsal spine (Tyler, 1968). The characters of the present specimen agree with those of *Macrorhamphosodes*.

The genus *Macrorhamphosodes* is represented by *M. uradoi* and *M. platycheilus* Fowler, 1934. The latter is found only in the Philippines and the Bay of Bengal (Tyler, 1968). *M. uradoi* is differentiated from *M. platycheilus* by the shorter gill opening, smaller number of lower jaw teeth, and larger number of pectoral and dorsal rays (Tyler, 1968). The present specimen falls within

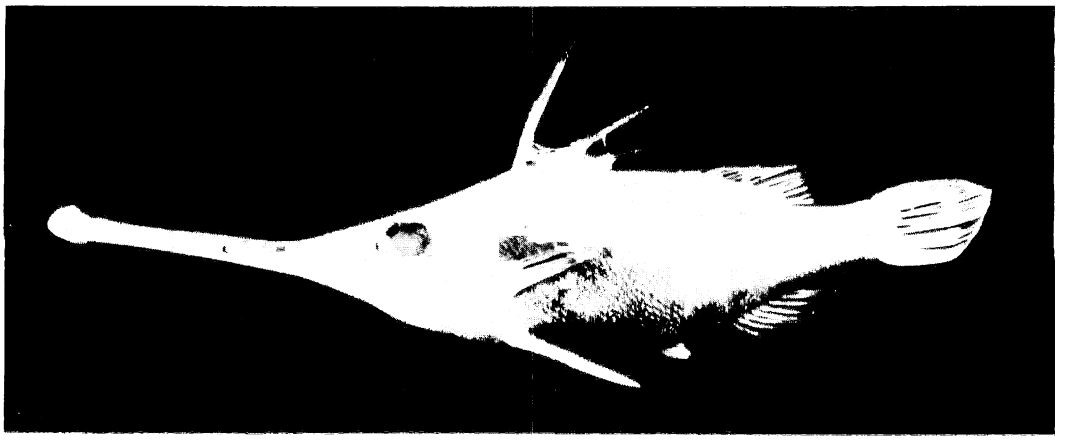

Fig. 1. *Macrorhamphosodes uradoi*, NSMT-P 41303, 139.8 mm SL, New Zealand.

M. uradoi by these characters.

Until Hulley (1972) reported a specimen of *M. uradoi* from South Africa, this species was known only from Japanese waters. However, this does not mean that the species is a rare triacanthodid because it is easily found among fishes captured by bottom trawl operated along the Pacific coast of Japan from Suruga Bay to Tosa Bay. According to Tyler (1968), triacanthodids are distributed in the Indo-West Pacific except for *Hollardia goslinei* Tyler, 1968 which is known only from the Hawaiian Islands. Matsuura and Fourmanoir (1984) described *Triacanthodes intermedius* which was the only triacanthodid known from the central South Pacific. The present specimen suggests that the scarce distribution of triacanthodids in the central South Pacific is due to the lack of extensive surveys in deep-waters. Thus, there is a high possibility that additional triacanthodids will be collected there.

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フエカワムキのニュージーランドからの初記録

松浦啓一

フエカワムキは日本周辺からトロールによって普通に

採集されている．しかし，他の海域からは，南アフリカで採集された個体を除くと，報告されていない．今回ニュージーランド北西沖から本種の成魚が1個体採集された．従来，ベニカワムキ科魚類は南太平洋の中央部からは *Triacanthodes intermedius* のみが知られているだけであった．しかし，これは当海域の本科魚類の調査が不十分なためと考えられる．

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