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鲉科鱼类一新种——点线石斑鱼*

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1956—1964 年间,采自南海的若干鲉科鱼类标本,其中有 12 尾与曾记载过的其他种类稍有差异,经解剖比较研究后,认为是一新种,定名为点线石斑鱼 *Epinephelus stigmogrammacus* sp. nov., 其正模及副模标本均存于中国科学院海洋研究所,现描述如下。

点线石斑鱼(新种) ***Epinephelus stigmogrammacus*** sp. nov. (图 1—3)

背鳍 XI-14; 臀鳍 III-8; 胸鳍 16 (稀少为 17); 腹鳍 I-5; 尾鳍 17。 侧线有孔鳞 $62—63\frac{13-14}{36-37}$。

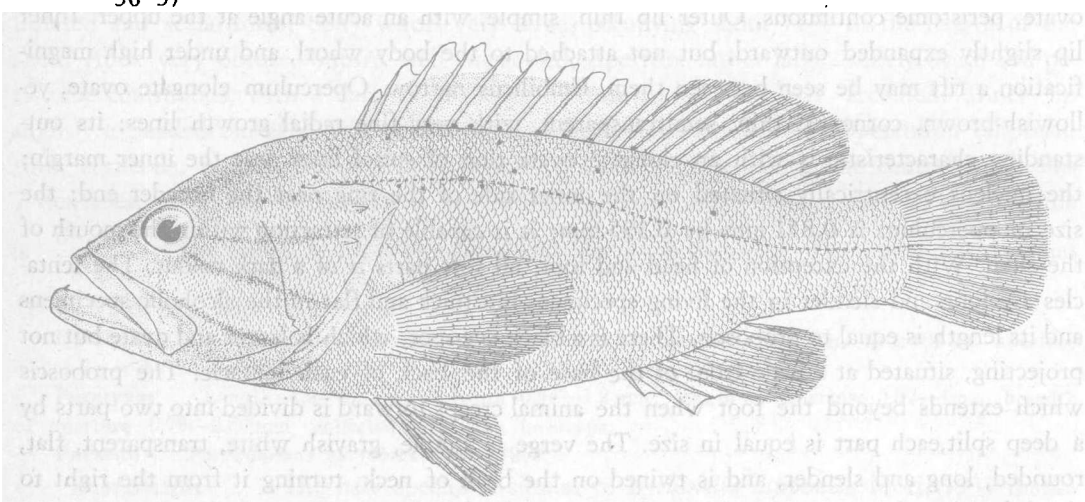

图 1 点线石斑鱼 *Epinephelus stigmogrammacus* sp. nov.
(新种标本号 64-916, 体长 271mm)

体长而侧扁,背缘较曲,腹缘近平直。体长为体高的 2.8—3.1 倍,为头长的 2.3—2.4 倍。头长为吻长的 4.0—4.8 倍,为眼径的 4.6—6.2 倍。吻部略尖,长于眼径。眼间隔微凸,其宽小于眼径。口大、略倾斜。下颌稍突出。上颌骨末端达眼后缘下方,其宽约为眼径的 2/3。两颌近缝合部各具一对大犬齿,其后各有一丛较大的倾倒齿;上颌内列齿呈绒毛状,外列为较大的固着齿。下颌具两列尖齿,内列较大并可倾倒。犁骨绒毛齿带呈∧形;腭骨齿为绒毛狭带。前鳃盖骨后缘有锯齿,隅角突出并具 3 强棘。鳃盖骨具 3 扁棘。第一鳃弓的鳃耙 8 + 1 + 14, 最长鳃耙约与鳃丝等长。

* 中国科学院海洋研究所调查研究报告第 867 号。本文插图由李奉松同志绘制,谨致谢忱。
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背鳍始于胸鳍基上方，以第 3、4 鳍棘为最长，而稍短于其最长鳍条；臀鳍第 2、3 鳍棘约等长，远短于臀鳍条；胸鳍颇长，其末端几达于肛门；腹鳍短小；尾鳍圆形。

体被栉鳞，头部除上颌骨裸露外，余均被细小鳞。侧线完全，与背缘并行。

液浸标本呈红棕色，散布黑色小斑点；颊部具 3 条暗褐色斜线：上两条自眼后缘放射而出，至鳃盖骨及前鳃盖骨隅角之上方；下一条于眼下沿上颌骨沟向下斜行。幼鱼斑点、线纹较明显而清晰（见图 2）。

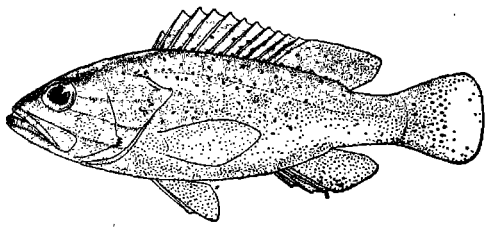

图 2　点线石斑鱼幼鱼（体长 95mm）

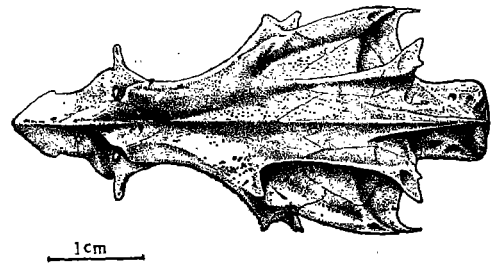

图 3　点线石斑鱼脑颅背面观

额骨在眼间隔处狭窄而深凹陷，中央具一条颇低的额骨隆起线。上枕骨隆起嵴较高（见图 3）；脊椎骨为 10 + 14（包括 1 尾椎骨）。幽门盲囊 6—8。

本种与小点石斑鱼 *Epinephelus epistictus* 颇相似，但其不同见下表。

E. stigmogrammacus	*E. epistictus*
(1) 侧线有孔鳞至尾鳍基有 62—63。	侧线有孔鳞至尾鳍基有 68—72。
(2) 颊部具 3 条暗褐色斜线；体侧散布黑色小斑点，排列不规则。	颊部无斜线；体侧具由斑点构成的 3 条水平线。
(3) 额骨在眼间隔处狭窄而深凹。	额骨在眼间隔处宽而平凸。

正模标本　64—916 号，体长 271mm，1964 年 10 月 22 日，采自广州海产渔业公司。

副模标本　40955，64-612，64-1023，64-1400，体长 141—210mm，1956—1964 年采自广州海产渔业公司，35503，56-8695—56-8670，体长 95—112mm，1956 年 2 月 28 日采自广东省汕尾港。

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A NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILY SERRANIDAE—— *EPINEPHELUS STIGMOGRAMMACUS**

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes a new species of Serranidae, obtained from the South China Sea in 1956—1964. Holotype and paratype specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica. The description of a new species is as follows.

Epinephelus stigmogrammacus Cheng et Yang sp. nov. (figs. 1—3)

D. XI-14; A. III-8; P. 16 (scarcely 17); V. I-5; C. 17.

Scales (pored) 62—63 $\frac{13-14}{36-37}$

Body oblong and compressed. Depth 2.8—3.1 in standard length, head 2.3—2.4. Snout 4.0—4.8 in head, eye 4.6—6.2. Snout slightly pointed, longer than eye. Interorbital space slightly convex, somewhat less than eye. Lower jaw projecting. Maxillary extending to below posterior border of eye, the width of its distal extremity two thirds of eye. A pair of canines on each side of symphysis in each jaw, followed by a patch of large depressible teeth; upper jaw with a band of villiform and a row of large fixed teeth on outer side; lower jaw with two rows of large teeth, the inner ones larger and depressible; teeth on palatines in a narrow band, those on vomer in a narrow $\wedge$ -shaped band. Preoperculum serrated behind, somewhat produced at its angle. which is provided with three strong spines; opercular with three flat spines. Gill-rakers 8+1+14 on first gill arch.

* Contribution No. 867 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

Dorsal orginating above base of pectorals, third or fourth spine longest, and somewhat less than longest soft dorsal ray. Second and third anal spine equal, much shorter than soft anal rays. Pectorals rather long. Ventrals much shorter than pectorals. Caudal rounded.

Body scales ctenoids, maxillary naked, scales mostly very small on head.

Body colour in formalin reddish brown, with smaller black sports; cheek with three dark brown streaks; upper two streaks radiating from posterior border of eye; the lower one below eye on maxillary groove.

Interorbital region of frontals deeply concave and narrow; frontal crest forms lower ridge; supraoccipital crest high; vertebrae 10+13+hypural; pyloric coeca 6 to 8.

Remarks the present species closely resembles Epinephelus epistictus (Temminck et Schlegel), but differs from it in the following characteristics.

E. stigmogrammacus	*E. epistictus*
(1) Pored scales to caudal base 62—63.	Pored scales to caudal base 68—72.
(2) Three dark brown streaks on cheek; body with smaller black spots irregular.	Without three dark brown streaks on cheek; body with three longitudinal rows of black spots.
(3) Interorbital region of frontals deeply concave and narrow.	Interorbital region of frontals convex and wide.