

中国隆头鱼之一新属新种—— 尖尾新丝隆头鱼*

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在过去几年的西沙群岛鱼类区系调查中,我们曾在西沙群岛的东岛和永兴岛附近水域,先后三次采到5尾前所未见过的隆头鱼类标本,经过比较研究后,认为是一新属、新种,定名为“尖尾新丝隆头鱼”,(*Neocirrhilabrus oxyurus* gen. et sp. nov.)现描述如下:

新丝隆头鱼属(新属) *Neocirrhilabrus* Cheng et Wang gen. nov.

属的模式种:尖尾新丝隆头鱼(新种) (*Neocirrhilabrus oxyurus* Cheng et Wang sp. nov.)

体稍长,侧扁。头小,略尖。口小,前位,微斜。唇较薄。上下颌各具一行细尖齿,上颌前端具6个犬齿,最后一对最大;下颌具2个犬齿,较小。前鳃盖骨后缘具细锯齿,被2纵行鳞;鳃盖骨后方无棘,被3斜行鳞。体被圆鳞,鳞大;背鳍和臀鳍各被一行发达鳞鞘;背鳍前有鳞4—5行;尾鳍基末端有3个大鳞。侧线中断。背鳍连续,具11鳍棘,9鳍条。臀鳍具3鳍棘,8—9鳍条。胸鳍短,比较宽。腹鳍尖,镰状。尾鳍尖,中间鳍条延长呈丝状。

本属的一般形态特征与丝隆头鱼属(*Cirrhilabrus* Schlegel)相近,腹鳍鳍条长;但区别在于本属尾鳍尖,中间鳍条延长呈丝状和背鳍前鳞数少,为4—5行。

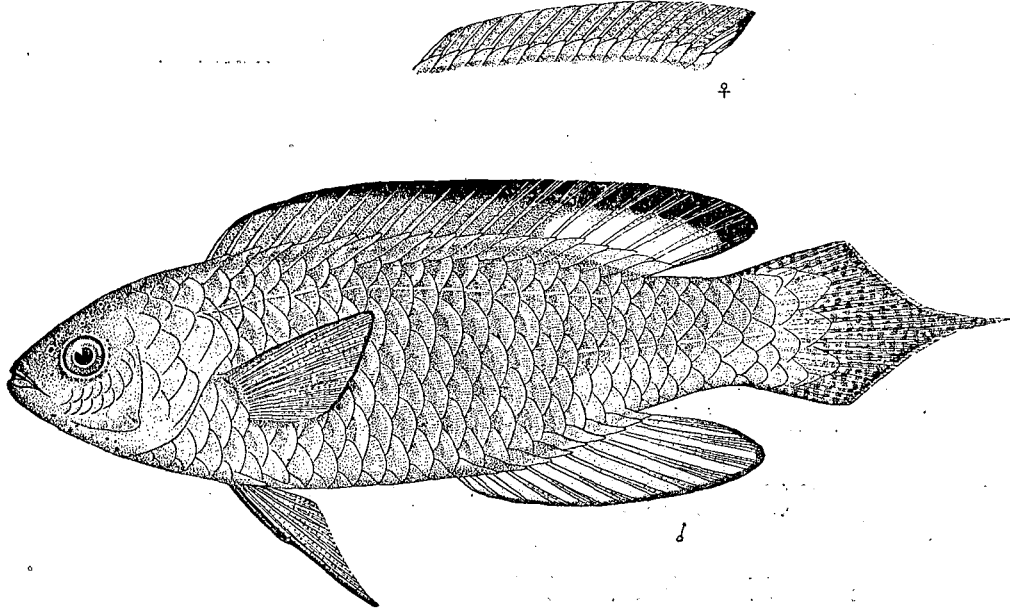
尖尾新丝隆头鱼(新种) *Neocirrhilabrus oxyurus* Cheng et Wang sp. nov.

背鳍 XI-9;臀鳍 III-8—9;胸鳍 15;腹鳍 I-5;尾鳍 15;侧线鳞(有孔鳞) 16—17 + 7—
8 $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}$

体长,侧扁,背腹两缘相近似,体长为体高的3.2—3.6倍,为头长的3.1—3.6倍。头小,侧扁,前半部具许多小感觉孔,头长为吻长的3.0—4.0倍,为眼径的4.4—5.5倍。吻稍尖,略长于眼径。眼位于头的前半部,眼间隔微凸,稍大于吻长。鼻孔小,长圆形。口小,微斜;上颌稍突出,略能伸缩,后延达不到眼下。唇薄。两颌齿细小,单行;上颌前端具6个犬齿,最后1对最大,下颌前端具2个犬齿。前鳃盖骨后缘具细锯齿,鳃盖骨无棘。鳃孔宽。鳃盖膜分离,不与峡部相连。鳃耙正常,数少,7 + 13。

体被圆鳞,背鳍与臀鳍基被一行发达鳞鞘;头部在吻端与两颌无鳞;颊部具2纵行鳞;

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尖尾新丝隆头鱼 *Neocirrhilabrus oxyurus* sp. nov. (体长 115 毫米♂)

鳃盖骨具 3 斜行鳞；背鳍前具 4—5 行鳞。侧线中断，上段沿体侧上半部与背缘并行，止于背鳍鳍条末下方；下段在尾部中央，平直后伸至尾鳍基。

背鳍 1 个，鳍棘部与鳍条部相连，始于胸鳍基的稍前上方，背鳍鳍棘细弱，鳍膜不凹入，鳍条部高于鳍棘部，后缘通常为圆形。臀鳍鳍棘短小，鳍条部与背鳍鳍条部相似。胸鳍短，比较宽。腹鳍尖长，后端可伸达肛门。尾鳍尖，中间鳍条延长呈丝状。

生活时体背侧褐色，腹侧绿蓝色；背鳍灰色，边缘黑色(雄鱼)，鳍条部具一红色斑，此斑的大小有变异：雄鱼斑点占自第二至第八鳍条间膜；雌鱼仅占最后 2 鳍条间膜。臀鳍深红色。胸鳍橙色。腹鳍黄色。尾鳍灰色，边缘红色，尾鳍并具有许多小黑点。

命名 本种依其尾鳍形状尖，故定名为尖尾新丝隆头鱼(拉丁字 *Oxyurus* 尖尾)。

正模式标本 1 尾(♂)，编号 75-168，体长 112 毫米，1975 年 4 月 10 日采自我国西沙群岛东岛。

副模式标本 4 尾：

编号 77-116，体长 128 毫米(♂)，1977 年 2 月 28 日，采自永兴岛；

77-117，体长 96 毫米(♂)，1977 年 2 月 28 日，采自永兴岛；

77-329，体长 98 毫米(♀)，1977 年 3 月 14 日，采自永兴岛；

77-330，体长 115 毫米(♂)，1977 年 3 月 14 日，采自永兴岛。

正模式标本与副模式标本均保存于中国科学院海洋研究所。

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF A LABROID FISH OF CHINA*

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ABSTRACT

During the past few years of our investigation on the fish fauna of Xisha Islands, South China Sea, we have collected in three occasions five specimens of a hitherto undiscovered Labroid fish in the vicinity from Dongdao and Yongxingdao, off the coast of Guangdong province. The fish specimens are considered as belonging to a new species and a new genus, the description of which is given below.

Neocirrhilabrus gen. nov.

Genotype *Neocirrhilabrus oxyurus* Cheng et Wang gen. nov.

Body compressed, oblong-elongate. Head small, conical. Mouth small, slightly oblique. Lips rather thin. Small pointed teeth in a single crowded series in both jaws; anterior to this row 6 canines in the upper jaw, the last pair longest. Two small canines in the lower jaw. Edge of preopercle finely serrated, with two transverse rows of scales. Body covered with large cycloid scales, which form a well developed sheath on dorsal and anal. About 4—5 rows of scales before dorsal. Base of caudal with three very large scales. Lateral line interrupted. Dorsal consisting of 11 spines and 9 soft rays. Anal with 3 spines and 8—9 rays. Pectorals pointed, rather wide. Ventrals pointed, falcate. Caudal pointed, the middle rays produced into a filament.

The present genus resembles *Cirrhilabrus* Schlegel in having ventral soft rays often produced, but differs from the latter in the caudal pointed, the middle rays produced and predorsal scales, few in number, 4—5 rows.

Neocirrhilabrus oxyurus Cheng et Wang sp. nov.

D. XI-9; A. III-8—9; P. 15; V. 1—5; C. 15; Scales (pored) 16—17 + 7—8 $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$

Body oblong, compressed, dorsal and ventral profile equally convex. Height 3.2—3.6. in length without caudal; head 3.1—3.6. Head small, compressed. Snout 3.0—4.0 in head; eye 4.4—5.5. Snout slightly pointed, longer than eye. Eye located in the anterior half of head. Interorbital space slightly convex, a little more than snout. Nostrils small, oblong. Mouth small, slightly oblique; upper jaw slightly projecting, protrusile. Maxillary not reaching to below eye. Lips thin. Teeth in the jaws in a

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single row laterally, very small; an outer row represented by 6 canines on the upper jaw and 2 on the lower. Edge of preopercle finely serrated. Opercle without spine. Gill-opening wide. Gill-membranes not united, free from isthmus. Gill-rakers normal, few in number, 7+13.

Body covered with cycloid scales, which form a well developed sheath on dorsal and anal; tip of snout and jaws scaleless. Two transverse rows of scales on cheek. 4—5 rows of scales before dorsal. Lateral line running along upper half of side, interrupted below posterior part of dorsal.

Dorsal one, the spinous portion connected with the soft portion, origin slightly in front of the base of pectoral above, dorsal spines slender, their membrane not incised, soft dorsal higher than spinous part, somewhat rounded behind. Anal spine small, soft anal similar to soft dorsal. Pectoral short, rather wide. Ventral pointed, fin tip reaching vent. Caudal pointed, the middle rays produced into a filament.

Colour brown above, greenish blue below. Dorsal grayish, margin blackish (male), with a reddish blotch on soft portion, which varied in size, on 2nd—8th rays (males); only last two rays (female). Anal deep red. Pectorals orange. Ventrals yellow. Caudal gray, margin reddish, with many small blackish spots.

Named *Oxyurus* in reference to the caudal pointed.

Holotype and Paratype specimens, as detailed in the Chinese text, are all kept in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.