鲤科鱼类一新属—— 棱鱲属 Carinozacco gen.nov.

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提 要

本文叙述一种鲤科鱼名称改变的史实。该鱼首先由冈瑟(Günther)于 1868 年依据否港标本题名为 Aspius spilurus。其后各作者在福建、广东大陆和海南岛以及越南北方各地、均陆续有所发现。该种原置于赤梢鱼属 Aspius Agassiz, 后曾被纳入于赣属 Zacco Jordan et Evermann 或马口鱼属 Opsariichthys Bleeker。鉴于该鱼腹部自腹鳍基底至肛门具一肉棱,与上述三属显然不同,因此我们题一新属,叫做棱鳢属 Carinozacco gen. nov.

冈瑟(Günther)1868 年依据香港山区的标本,曾题过鲤科鱼类一新种,名为 Aspius spilurus。嗣后,1899 年布伦杰(Boulenger)在伦敦动物学会汇刊中,把采自海南岛的同种标本定为 Opsariichthys platypus Temm, et Schl., 1926 年大岛正满把采于海南岛加积的标本定为 Zacco platypus (Temm. et Schl.)。1927 年 7 月由科勒尔(Koller)以及同年 9 月由尼科尔斯和波普 (Nichols et Pope) 分别依据海南岛昌江和儋县那大的材料再次作了报道。1934 年佩尔格林和切维 (Pellegrin et Chevey) 描述产于越南北部的 Opsariichthys elegans 为一新种,现证明乃是本种之异名。1935 年林书颜又记录此鱼于广州白云山。1943 年原田五十吉研究和记述了采自海南岛石碌和龙塘的标本。1964 年伍献文等在《中国鲤科鱼类志》中对此鱼亦有所提及。1968 年巴纳勒斯库(Banarescu)曾在欧美一些博物馆查阅有关标本并作了报道。此鱼原置于赤梢鱼属 Aspius Agassiz (1835),后来有些作者将它归入于鳢属 Zacco Jordan et Evermann (1902)或马口鱼属 Opsariichthys Blecker (1863),但没有注意到它的腹部在腹鳍基底和肛门之间有一肉棱,与上述各属显然不同,因此笔者等认为有题一新属的必要。

棱鱲属(新属)Carinozacco gen. nov.

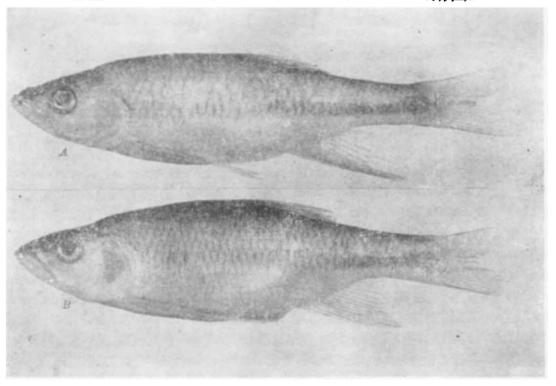
(模式种) Aspius spilurus Günther

承中国科学院水生生物研究所惠允查阅有关标本,上海自然博物馆宗志新同志为本文摄制照片,均此志谢。

腹部自腹鳍基底至肛门具一肉棱。口大,端位,下颌稍突出,上颌正中凹入,下颌正中凸出,颌侧稍波曲。无须。鳃盖膜连于峡部,鳃裂较宽,鳃耙疏短,第一鳃弓 8—9。下咽骨长约为宽 4 倍,前肢与后肢约等长,下咽齿 2 行,2-3,4-5/5-4,3-2。侧线完全,在胸鳍上方弧形下弯,沿体侧下部向后,伸达尾鳍基部。鳞中大,无基辐射沟,侧线鳞 44-51。

本属与赤梢鱼属 Aspius Agassiz (1835)显然不同,后者(1)腹部无肉棱,(2)鳞具基辐射沟,(3)下咽骨较长,前肢比后肢长许多,(4)上下颌正常。本属与马口鱼属 Opsariichthys Bleeker (1863)和蠟属 Zacco Jordan et Evermann (1902)相似,但自腹鳍基底至肛门具一肉棱。

棱鲻 carinozacco spilurus (Günther) emend. (附图)



附图 棱鑓 Carinosacco spilurus (Günther) emend. A. 3,体长94 mm B. 4,体长90 mm

体长为体高 3.3-4.4 倍,为头长 3.2-3.7 倍。头长为吻长 3.0-3.9 倍,为 眼径 3.5-4.5 倍,为眼间隔 2.8-3.3 倍。尾柄长为尾柄高 1.2-1.6 倍。

背鳍 3,7;臀鳍 3,11—13;胸鳍 1,15;腹鳍 1,7。侧线鳞 44—51。鰓耙 8—9。

体延长,侧扁,腹部自腹鳍基底至肛门具一裸露肉棱。头尖而侧扁。吻长稍大于眼径。 眼中大,上侧位,眼后头长大于吻长,眼间隔微凸,稍大于眼径。鼻孔2个,紧靠,距眼较距 吻端为近,前鼻孔后缘具一半月形鼻瓣。口大,端位。下颌稍突出,上颌正中凹入,下颌正 中凸出, 领侧稍波曲。上领后端稍伸越眼前缘下方。鳃裂宽大, 鳃盖膜在眼后缘下方连于峡部, 鳃耙疏短。

侧线完全,在胸鳍上方孤形下弯,行于体侧下方,伸达尾鳍基部。鳞中大,无基辐射沟,端辐射沟 6—12;侧线上鳞 8—9,下鳞(至臀鳍起点) 2½—3。下咽骨中长,长约为宽 4 倍,前后肢约等长;下咽齿 2 行,2-3,4-5/5-4,3-2,侧扁,咀嚼面斜狭凹入,端部呈钩状。

背鳍具3不分枝、7分枝鳍条、第三不分枝鳍条柔软,后缘光滑,起点稍后于腹鳍基底,距眼前缘与尾鳍基部约相等。臀鳍具3不分枝、11—13分枝鳍条,起点稍后于背鳍基底。胸鳍中大,伸达或几伸达腹鳍。腹鳍几伸达肛门,起点距胸鳍基底与臀鳍起点约相等。尾鳍分叉,下叶稍长。肛门适位于臀鳍前方。

腹膜银灰色。肠盘曲2次,比体长为短。鳔分2室,后室较细长。

背面蓝褐色,体侧银白色,具许多不规则的蓝褐色垂直斑点,中央具一蓝褐色纵带,后部较清晰,在尾鳍基部形成一大斑。背鳍暗灰色,胸鳍和腹鳍橙黄色。

雌性和雄性成鱼下颌与前鳃盖骨下肢侧面,各具一列角质粒状突起,眼前和眼下具许多细粒状角质突起。雄性成鱼臀鳍分枝鳍条粗而延长,端部突出于鳍膜之外,并具许多细粒状角质突起。

分布于我国福建南部、广东大陆、香港和海南岛之南渡江、万泉河与昌江,以及越南北部。

测量标本 20 尾,体长 70—102 毫米,采自福建省漳州、云霄,广东省海丰县莲花山、肇庆市鼎湖山,海南岛昌江县南雅水库、石碌水库,琼中县乘坡、大边以及琼海县石壁和文曲。

[同物异名]

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- Aspius spilurus fasciatus Koller, 1927. Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 41:46, fig. 6(海南岛昌江)。
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A NEW GENUS OF CYPRINID FISH-CARINOZACCO

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Abstract

Carinozacco Zhu, Wang et Ni, gen. nov.

Genotype: Aspius spilurus Günther

Diagnosis: Abdomen with a naked fleshy keel behind ventrals to vent. Median part of the upper jaw deeply notched, that of the lower projecting and fitting into the notch, lateral sides of both jaws slightly curved. Barbels none. Lower pharyngeal width about 4 in its length, anterior limb as long as the posterior, pharyngeal teeth in 2 series, 2—3,4—5/5—4,3—2. Lateral line complete, broadly curved down above the pectoral and running along the lower part of the body. Scales without basal radii, about 44 to 51 in lateral line. The third simple ray of dorsal soft and smooth behind. Air-bladder in two chambers,

The present genus is obviously different from Aspius Agassiz (1835) in having a fleshy keel behind ventrals to vent, scales without basal radii, lower pharyngeal much shorter, and the median part of the upper jaw deeply notched, that of the lower projecting and fitting into the notch. It is similar to Opsariichthys Bleeker (1863) and Zacco Jordan et Evermann (1902) but differs from them in having a naked fleshy keel behind ventrals.

Carinozacco spilurus (Günther) emend. (Fig. 1)

Depth in length 3.3—4.4; head 3.2—3.7. Snout 3.0—3.9 in head, eye 3.5—4.5, interorbital 2.8—3.3. Depth of caudal peduncle 1.2—1.6 in its length. D. 3,7; A. 3,11—13; P. 1,15; V. 1,7. Scales in L. 1.44—51. Gill-rakers 8—9.

Abdomen with a distinct naked fleshy keel behind ventrals to vent. Snout slightly longer than eye. Postorbital part of head longer than snout. Mouth large, terminal, median part of the upper jaw deeply notched, that of the lower projecting and fitting into the notch, lateral sides of both jaws slightly curved.

Lateral line complete, broadly bent down above pectoral and running along the lower part of the body. Scales moderate, about 44—51 in lateral line, without basal radii, apical radii 6—12. Lower pharyngeal width about 4 in its length, anterior limb as long as the posterior, pharyngeal teeth in 2 series, 2—3, 4—5/5—4,3—2.

Origin of dorsal slightly behind base of ventrals, the third simple ray soft and smooth behind. Anal origin slightly behind base of dorsal. Pectorals nearly reaching or reaching ventrals, the latter nearly reaching vent. Caudal forked, lower lobe slightly longer. Vent immediately before origin of anal.

Peritoneum silvery, with some small dark spots. Intestine coiled twice, shorter than the body length. Air-bladder in 2 chambers, the posterior longer.

Colour blue brownish on back, sides of body silvery and with many irregular blue brownish vertical bars, median part with a blue brownish longitudinal band, more distinct posteriorly and terminating in a large spot at base of caudal. Dorsal fin dark grayish, pectorals and ventrals orange.

Twenty specimens were examined, body length 70-102 mm., collected from

Zhangzhou and Yunxiao, Fujian Province; Dinghu Mountain of Shaoqing City, Lianhua Mountain of Haifeng County, Nanya Reservoir and Shilu Reservoir, Daibian, Wenqu, Shibi and Chengbo of Hainan Island, Guangdong Province.