

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MAKE (PHYCIS EARLLII), FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, AND A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PHYCIS REGIUS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By TABLETON H. BEAN.

1. *Phycis earllii* Bean.

The United States National Museum has just received from Mr. R. E. Earll three specimens of a species of *Phycis* which differ from all the other recognized eastern American species. It is quite unlike *P. tenuis*, *P. chuss*, and *P. chesteri*, since none of the rays of the first dorsal are produced. In the shape of the anterior dorsal and the general form of the body it resembles *P. regius*, from which, however, it may be at once distinguished by its much smaller scales. From *P. DeKayi* Kaup it is well separated by the structure of its anterior dorsal, and by having the ventrals shorter than the head. The species differs also from *P. rostratus* Gthr. in having a much greater number of scales between the anterior dorsal and the lateral line.

Mr. Earll secured these fish in the market of Charleston. They were numbered 131 in his collecting invoice, and are catalogued as numbers 25207, 25208, and 25209 of the Museum Register. The species is dedicated to its discoverer, who first collected it and called attention to its specific distinctness from the four known east coast forms.

DESCRIPTION.—The species is short and stout, resembling in this respect *P. regius*. The greatest height of the body equals twice the length of the longest ray of the anterior dorsal, and is contained 5 times in the total length, caudal included. The length of the head is contained $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in the length of the body, measured to the origin of the middle caudal rays. The length of the snout equals the distance between the eyes. The length of the upper jaw equals half that of the head. The length of the eye is contained nearly twice in length of snout, $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, and nearly 4 times in the length of the postorbital part of the head. The lower jaw is as long as the upper, but is received within it. The maxilla extends somewhat behind the vertical through the posterior margin of the eye. The barbel is $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the upper jaw, or nearly so. Both jaws and the head of the vomer are armed with teeth in villiform bands, as in other species of the genus.

The pectorals are as long as the postorbital part of the head.

The ventrals extend nearly to the vent, and their length is contained 4 times in the distance from the tip of the snout to the end of the second dorsal.

The distance of the anal from the tip of the snout nearly equals the length of the anal base.

The origin of the anterior dorsal is directly over the axil of the pectoral; the dorsals are subcontinuous; none of the rays of the anterior

dorsal are produced, and none of them are longer than the longest rays of the second dorsal. The longest anal ray is not much more than half as long as the longest dorsal ray, and equals half the length of the pectorals. The length of the anterior dorsal base is about equal to that of the snout; the second dorsal base is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the ventral fin.

The length of the middle caudal rays is contained 8 times in the total length without caudal.

The typical specimens are 13 inches, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 14 inches long, respectively.

Radial formula.—B. VII; D. 10, 60-63; A. 53-54; P. 15.

There are 21 or 22 rows of scales between the anterior dorsal and the lateral line, and about 155 along the lateral line.

Color.—Brown, with some light spots on the second dorsal and the sides; the anal fin and the two dorsals margined with darker brown.

2. *Phycis regius* (Walb.) Jor. & Gilb.

Col. Marshall McDonald, among numerous interesting forms of southern fishes, has recently secured 6 specimens of this species of *Phycis*, which were taken in a haul seine, March 26, 1880, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina. These are numbered 90 in his collecting invoice. *Phycis regius* has not been recorded so far south before; specimens have been taken in York River, a tributary of Chesapeake Bay. The discovery of two gadoids as far south as the Cape Fear and Charleston is quite unexpected.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, April 9, 1880.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SEBASTICHTHYS (SEBASTICHTHYS MINIATUS), FROM MONTEREY BAY, CALIFORNIA.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

Sebastichthys miniatus sp. nov.

Allied to *Sebastichthys pinniger* Gill.

Body oblong, the form much as in *S. pinniger* and *S. atrovirens*; the caudal peduncle rather stouter than in *pinniger*. Head moderate, somewhat pointed, the profile not very steep. Mouth rather large, the maxillary reaching to opposite the middle of the pupil, the premaxillary in front on the level of the lower edge of the pupil. Lower jaw projecting somewhat beyond the upper, with a rather conspicuous symphyseal knob, which is larger than in *pinniger*. Middle of lower jaw elevated, so that the mesian teeth are much raised, and fit into an emargination



Bean, Tarleton H. 1880. "Description of a new hake (*Phycis earllii*), from South Carolina, and a note on the occurrence of *Phycis regius* in North Carolina." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 3, 69–70.
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