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Preliminary List of Bermuda Deep-sea Fish.¹

Based on the Collections from Fifteen Hundred Metre-net Hauls,
Made in an Eight-mile Circle South of Nonsuch Island, Bermuda.

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In the course of the oceanographic work of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society during the last nine years off the southern coast of Bermuda, we have concentrated our investigations on an eight-mile circle, the center of which is at 32° 12' North Latitude, and 64° 36' West Longitude, and nine miles south-southeast of Nonsuch Island.

In this circle Net Number 1 was drawn at a depth of 400 fathoms on April 3, 1929. Since that time on all possible occasions intensive trawling has been carried on in this same locality from the surface to a depth of 1,400 fathoms. More than 1,500 metre-net hauls have been made, besides 16 descents in the bathysphere from 250 to 3,028 feet.

Only about half of the captured fish have been monographed, but the work is progressing rapidly. We have often been asked for a general list or résumé of the deep-sea fish thus far taken within this circle, so without waiting for completion of study of all the forms I have compiled a preliminary check-list of names and numbers. The hundred-odd pelagic species have not been considered in this catalogue, and so far no attempt has been made to do any dredging on the bottom, so that our list excludes all strictly surface forms as well as abyssal flounders, bottom-living macrurids, etc.

A single sentence will show the value of this concentrated research: The volume of this eight-mile circle is one five-millionth of the volume of the seas of the world, while in it we have taken more than one-third of all the corresponding abyssal fish so far known to science. More specifically, from this extremely limited area we have brought up fishes representing at least 10 Orders, 46 Families, 65 Genera, 220 Species and 115,747 Individuals, almost all from depths below 300 or 400 fathoms, in strictly abyssal habitats. Thirty-one of these species have been described as new.

While it is not my intention at present to make any comparative study between these deep-sea fish and surface or shore forms, or between those taken at various depths, yet a few facts will help to make more real the fish fauna of this area. Members of the genus *Cyclothone* of the family Gonostomidae are among the smallest and the most delicate of all abyssal fish, and within our circle they are far and away the most abundant. If we consider only two species, *C. microdon* and *C. braueri*, which thus comprise less than 1%

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of the whole, we find that in total numbers they compose four-fifths or 82% (94,684) of all the other deep-sea individual fish together.

Myctophidae or lantern-fish come next in abundance but with wholly different relative proportions. The 57 species of this family compose one-quarter of the whole, and their numbers amount to 10%. Still a third different ratio of factors is shown by Melanostomiatidae, which, with 36 species (16%), can show only 247 individuals, or a mere two-tenths of one per-cent.

The drastic effect on physical characters of fish entering and living under the conditions of darkness, great pressure and frigidity of the abysses of ocean is evident when we realize that out of the 46 families, only 5 contain true surface-living members. These are Anguillidae, Gadidae, Trichiuridae, Brotulidae and Ogocephalidae.

Considering abundance of individuals the following 10 families are in the lead: Gonostomatidae, Myctophidae, Sternoptychidae, Melamphaeidae, Chauliodontidae, Paralepidae, Maurolicidae, Melanostomiatidae, Aceratiidae and Serrivomeridae. With the species of these 10 families amounting to only 60% of all, we find that the individual count comes to 98.8% of all the fish taken.

Luminosity is present as follows: in 50% of the orders, 39% of the families, 81% of the genera, 66% of the species and (thanks again to *Cyclothone* and Myctophidae) to 96.5% of all individuals.

The use of a submarine automatically recording pressure gauge has made the exact depths of the long hauls certain. The consistent and long-continued trawls of hundreds of nets at corresponding levels have established a very accurate basis for estimating upper and lower life levels of species, and the level of maximum abundance. Also very sound data have been obtained on relative abundance and rarity. Three examples will suffice. *Cyclothone microdon* and *C. pallida* are very closely related, and yet their totals are 57,512 and 505 respectively; two eels, *Serrivomer beanii* and *S. brevidentatus* are distinguished with difficulty and yet they show the inexplicable difference in numbers of 155 and 7; *Myctophum laternatum* and *M. fibulatum* bear the same extremely close relationship, and they in turn tally at 2,853 and 8 respectively. The value of figures such as these is confirmed by net to net and year to year catches. The *Myctophum* case will illustrate this. The captures during the three years 1929, 1930 and 1931 of *M. laternatum* were 1,047, 877 and 905, while the corresponding years yielded 4, 2 and 2 individuals of *M. fibulatum*.

I have appended a list of the published papers dealing directly with this collection of fish.

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
ALEPOCEPHALIDAE				
<i>Anomalopterus megalops</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	31	700
<i>Bathytroctes drakei</i> Beebe, 1929	27	1-2	10-22	400-900
<i>Bathytroctes rostratus</i> Günther, 1878	89	1-4	9.5-56	500-1,000
<i>Dolichopteryx binocularis</i> Beebe, 1932	2	1	53-85	200-400
<i>Dolichopteryx longipes</i> (Vaillant), 1888	4	1	23-85	600-800

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
<i>Macromastax gymnos</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	35	1,000
<i>Photostylus pycnopterus</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	64	800
<i>Xenodermichthys copei</i> (Gill), 1884	3	1	27-34	600-700
BATHYLAGIDAE				
<i>Bathylagus benedieti</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	20	1-2	18-91	400-1,000
<i>Bathylagus glacialis</i> Regan, 1913	99	1-3	24-135	500-1,000
STOMIATIDAE				
<i>Macrostomias calosoma</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	430	600
<i>Stomias brevibarbus</i> Ege, 1918	22	1	19-225	400-1,000
<i>Stomias ferox</i> Reinhardt, 1842	96	1-6	23-90	300-1,000
MELANOSTOMIATIDAE				
<i>Bathophilus altipinnis</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	63	800
<i>Bathophilus brevis</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	4	1	13-26	300-900
<i>Bathophilus chironema</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	1	1	34	1,000
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i> (Pappenheim), 1914	2	1	48-61	400-900
<i>Bathophilus metallicus</i> (Welsh), 1923	22	1-2	25-105	300-900
<i>Bathysphaera intacta</i> Beebe, 1932	2	1829	350
<i>Chirostomias pliopterus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930 (= <i>C. lucidimanus</i> Beebe, 1932).	8	1	19-225	300-700
<i>Echiostoma tanneri</i> (Gill), 1883	13	1	61-375	500-900
<i>Eustomias bibulbosus</i> Parr, 1927	8	1	42-123	500-900
<i>Eustomias bigelowi</i> Welsh, 1923	1	1	108	700
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i> (Pappenheim), 1914	1	1	130	800
<i>Eustomias frondosus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	1	1	43	500
<i>Eustomias lipochirus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	1	1	50	500
<i>Eustomias obscurus</i> Vailliant, 1888	5	1	51-98	500-700
<i>Eustomias paucifilis</i> Parr, 1927	1	1	134	800
<i>Eustomias satterleei</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	140	1,000

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
<i>Eustomias schiffi</i> Beebe, 1932	3	1	43-115	600
<i>Eustomias schmidtii</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	2	1	55-118	700-800
<i>Eustomias simplex</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	1	1	91	600
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i> (Zugmayer), 1913	10	1	7-97	0-1,000
<i>Lamprotoxus angulifer</i> Beebe, 1932	4	1	34-145	400-700
<i>Lamprotoxus flagellibarba</i> Holt & Byrne, 1910	3	1	29-206	500-700
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	285	500
<i>Leptostomias ramosus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	20	1-2	12-52	50-1,000
<i>Melanostomias bulbosus</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	222	700
<i>Melanostomias spilorrhynchus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	54	1-3	17-240	400-1,000
<i>Pachystomias atlanticus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	1	1	38	500
<i>Photoneustes bifilifer</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	245	800
<i>Photoneustes braueri</i> (Zugmayer), 1913	1	1	62	900
<i>Photoneustes cornutus</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	19	600
<i>Photoneustes dinema</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	26	1-2	24-51	1,000
<i>Photoneustes intermedius</i> Parr, 1927	4	1	49-70	400-800
<i>Photoneustes leucospilus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	15	1	25-33	300-1,000
<i>Photoneustes margarita</i> (Goode & Bean), 1895	6	1	245-300	500-1,000
<i>Photoneustes mirabilis</i> Parr, 1927	3	1	18-28	600
<i>Photoneustes parvimanus</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	10	1	14-44	0-800
MALACOSTEIDAE				
<i>Aristostomias photodactylus</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	84	700
<i>Aristostomias tittmanni</i> Welsh, 1923	14	1	30-62	500-1,000
<i>Malacosteus niger</i> Ayres, 1849	26	1-2	20-206	500-1,000
<i>Photostomias guernei</i> Collet, 1889	99	1-3	23-145	500-1,000
<i>Ultimostomias mirabilis</i> Beebe, 1933	1	1	40	900
ASTRONESTHIDAE				
<i>Astronesthes gemmifer</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	7	1	21-26	400-700

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<i>Astronesthes niger</i> Richardson, 1845	47	1-2	24-35	300-1,000
<i>Neonesthes nicholsi</i> Beebe, 1933	8	1	26-156	500-1,000
CHAULIODONTIDAE				
<i>Chauliodus danae</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1930	380	1-8	8-113	300-1,000
<i>Chauliodus sloanei</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801	413	1-9	16-245	300-1,000
GONOSTOMATIDAE				
<i>Bonapartia pedaliota</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	6	1-2	15-55	200-800
<i>Cyclothone microdon</i> (Günther), 1878	57,512	1-268	10-62	300-1,000
<i>Cyclothone braueri</i> Jespersen & Tåning, 1926	37,172	1-471	10-25	100-1,000
<i>Cyclothone pallida</i> Brauer, 1906	505	1-10	20-45	300-1,000
<i>Gonostoma bathyphilum</i> (Vaillant), 1884	5	1	56-165	700-1,000
<i>Gonostoma elongatum</i> Günther, 1878	40	1-2	21-270	400-1,000
<i>Photichthys nonsuchi</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	89	600
<i>Yarrella blackfordi</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	5	1	16-33	400-1,000
IDIACANTHIDAE				
<i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i> Peters, 1876	129	1-8	16-270	100-1,000
MAUROLICIDAE				
<i>Diplophos taenia</i> Günther, 1873	1	1	35	600
<i>Ichthyococcus ovatus</i> (Cocco), 1838	198	1-5	9.3-31	300-1,000
<i>Maurolicus muelleri</i> (Gmelin), 1789	2	1	7-8	500-800
<i>Valenciennellus tripunctulatus</i> (Lütken), 1870	6	1-2	9-27	100-1,000
<i>Vinciguerrria attenuata</i> (Cocco), 1838	219	1-5	7-19	300-1,000
<i>Vinciguerrria nimbraria</i> (Jordan & Williams), 1896	4	1-2	14-30	400-800
OPISTHOPROCTIDAE				
<i>Opisthoproctis soleatus</i> Vaillant, 1888	1	1	51	450
STERNOPTYCHIDAE				
<i>Argyropelecus aculeatus</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1849	139	1-12	6-55	300-1,000
<i>Argyropelecus affinis</i> Garman, 1899	2	2	44-48	400

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
<i>Argyropelecus hemigymnus</i> Cocco, 1829	295	1-9	5-35	300-1,000
<i>Argyropelecus</i> young (Not yet studied)	691	1-26	6-12	100-1,000
<i>Sternoptyx diaphana</i> Hermann, 1781	1,337	1-9	5-41	0-1,000
HALOSAURIDAE				
<i>Halosaurus</i> sp.	1	1	155	900
ANGUILLIDAE				
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Linnaeus), 1758	26	1-2	20-50	100-1,000
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (Le Sueur), 1817	19	1	30-63	500-1,000
SYNAPHOBRANCHIDAE				
<i>Synaphobranchus kaupi</i> Johnson, 1862	11	1-2	63-88	500-900
DERICHTHYIDAE				
<i>Derichthys serpentinus</i> Gill, 1884	18	1	55-268	500-1,000
NESSORHAMPHIDAE				
<i>Nessorhamphus ingolfianus</i> Schmidt, 1930 (Schmidt, 1912)	21	1-2	26-166	400-1,000
SERRIVOMERIDAE				
<i>Serrivomer beanii</i> Gill & Ryder, 1883	155	1-5	55-440	50-1,000
<i>Serrivomer brevidentatus</i> Roule & Bertin, 1929	7	1	73-512	500-800
<i>Platuronides acutus</i> Parr, 1932	22	1	18-178	100-1,000
<i>Platuronides danae</i> Roule & Bertin, 1929	7	1-2	31-488	50-1,000
NEMICHTHYIDAE				
<i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i> Richardson, 1848	45	1-2	40-360	50-1,000
<i>Avocettina infans</i> Günther, 1876	1	1	498	1,000
<i>Labichthys carinatus</i> Gill & Ryder, 1883	3	1	200-470	500-1,000
CYEMIDAE				
<i>Cyema atrum</i> Günther, 1878	4	1	50-105	800-1,000
EURYPHARYNGIDAE				
<i>Eurpharynx pelecانoides</i> Vaillant, 1882	84	1-3	30-506	500-1,000
SACCOPHARYNGIDAE				
<i>Saccopharynx harrisoni</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	1,400	900

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PARALEPIDAE				
<i>Luciosudis</i> sp.	3	1	32-35	500-1,000
<i>Macroparalepis intermedius</i> Ege, 1933	1	1	130	500
<i>Macroparalepis</i> sp.	19	1	8-87	100-900
<i>Paralepis brevirostris</i> (Parr), 1928	60	1-2	8-50	300-1,000
<i>Paralepis brevis</i> Zugmayer, 1911	662	1-7	9-87	300-1,000
<i>Paralepis bronsoni</i> (Parr), 1928	1	1	90	800
<i>Paralepis speciosus?</i> Bellotti, 1877	7	1-2	18-90	500-900
MYCTOPHIDAE				
<i>Diaphus agassizi</i> Gilbert, 1908	2	1	27-34	500-900
<i>Diaphus dofleini</i> Zugmayer, 1911	192	1-12	9-29	300-1,000
<i>Diaphus dumerili</i> (Bleeker), 1856	7	7	54-66	0
<i>Diaphus effulgens</i> (Goode & Bean), 1895	6	1	10-43	500-900
<i>Diaphus fulgens</i> (Brauer), 1904	93	1-9	9-16	300-1,000
<i>Diaphus garmani</i> Gilbert, 1906	1	1	48	0
<i>Diaphus gemellari</i> (Cocco), 1838	27	1-4	10-28	300-1,000
<i>Diaphus hypolucens</i> Parr, 1928	5	1-2	10-12	400-1,000
<i>Diaphus lucidus</i> (Goode & Bean), 1895	4	1	9-11	500-900
<i>Diaphus lutkeni</i> (Brauer), 1904	1	1	42	1,000
<i>Diaphus macrophus</i> Parr, 1928	294	1-14	9-45	300-1,000
<i>Diaphus metopoclampus</i> (Cocco), 1829	13	1	20-80	300-1,000
<i>Diaphus rafinesquei</i> (Cocco), 1820	134	1-9	9-70	400-1,000
<i>Diaphus splendidus</i> (Brauer), 1904	1	1	13	600
<i>Diaphus young</i> (Not yet studied)	122	1-20	8-13	300-1,000
<i>Lampadena anomala</i> Parr, 1928	10	1-3	17-26	500-800
<i>Lampadena bathyphila</i> Taning, 1928	21	1	17-61	600-1,000
<i>Lampadena braueri</i> Zugmayer, 1914	54	1-3	10-32	300-1,000
<i>Lampadena chavesi</i> (Collet), 1905	9	1	20-27	500-1,000
<i>Lampadena minima</i> Taning, 1928	5	1	26-40	500-1,000

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
<i>Lampanyctus ater</i> Tåning, 1928	23	1-2	7-47	500-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus crocodilus</i> (Risso), 1810	95	1-6	15-32	300-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus cuprarius</i> Tåning, 1928	208	1-6	9-101	50-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus elongatus</i> (Costa), 1844	11	1	13-30	400-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus festivus</i> Tåning, 1928	7	1-2	26-29	500-900
<i>Lampanyctus gaussi</i> (Brauer), 1906	2	1	12-23	400-600
<i>Lampanyctus guntheri</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	42	1-8	16-52	400-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus intricarius</i> Tåning, 1928	1	1	32	700
<i>Lampanyctus lineatus</i> Tåning, 1928	2	1	30-50	600
<i>Lampanyctus longipes</i> (Brauer), 1906	4	1	12-20	800-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus micropterus</i> (Brauer), 1906	2	1	19-21	500
<i>Lampanyctus niger</i> (Günther), 1887	1	1	37	900
<i>Lampanyctus nobilis</i> Tåning, 1928	3	1-2	14-22	800-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus photonotus</i> Parr, 1928	1	1	14	500
<i>Lampanyctus polyphotis</i> Beebe, 1932	60	1-5	7-67	400-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus photothorax</i> Parr, 1928	891	1-20	9-37	300-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus pusillus</i> (Johnson), 1890	942	1-13	10-38	300-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus resplendens</i> Richardson, 1844-1848	14	1	23-37	600-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus septilucis</i> Beebe, 1932	3	1-2	28-31	700
<i>Lampanyctus subpectoralis</i> Parr, 1928	153	1-11	14-39	200-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus supralateralis</i> Parr, 1928	27	1-4	13-27	400-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus taaningi</i> Parr, 1929	350	1-7	13-58	500-1,000
<i>Lampanyctus warmingi</i> (Lütken), 1892	880	1-47	9-40	400-1,000
<i>Myctophum affine</i> (Lütken), 1892	37	1-2	13-25	400-1,000
<i>Myctophum benoiti</i> (Cocco), 1838	1,294	1-67	5-40	300-1,000
<i>Myctophum coccoi</i> (Cocco), 1829	165	1-3	7-26	300-1,000
<i>Myctophum fibulatum</i> Gilbert & Cramer, 1897	8	1-2	12-25	400-900

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
<i>Myctophum glaciale</i> (Reinhardt), 1837	2	1	26-28	700-900
<i>Myctophum humboldti</i> (Risso), 1810	2	2	21	1,000
<i>Myctophum hygomi</i> (Lütken), 1892	131	1-7	11-38	300-1,000
<i>Myctophum imitator</i> Parr, 1928	30	1-3	10-22	400-1,000
<i>Myctophum laternatum</i> Garman, 1899	2,853	1-43	9-22	100-1,000
<i>Myctophum macrochir</i> (Günther), 1864	170	1-5	10-44	300-1,000
<i>Myctophum nigro-ocellatum</i> (Günther), 1889	13	1-2	11-19	500-600
<i>Myctophum rarum</i> (Lütken), 1892	10	1	21-26	500-1,000
<i>Myctophum reinhardti</i> (Lütken), 1892	72	1-4	11-35	100-1,000
<i>Myctophum rufinum</i> Tåning, 1928	6	1	20-28	600-700
<i>Myctophum valdiviae</i> Brauer, 1904	846	1-44	9-23	300-1,000
Myctophid young (Not yet studied)	1,646	1-67	7-16	0-1,000
SCOPELARCHIDAE				
<i>Scopelarchus anale</i> (Brauer), 1902	14	1	18-130	500-1,000
EVERMANNELLIDAE				
<i>Evermannella atlantica</i> Parr, 1928	1	1	35	500
<i>Evermannella balbo</i> (Risso), 1820	8	1	20-39	400-900
<i>Evermannella melanoderma</i> Parr, 1928	38	1	17-31	300-1,000
OMOSUDIDAE				
<i>Omosudis lowii</i> Günther, 1887	134	1-3	5-180	400-1,000
ALEPISAUROIDAE				
<i>Alepisaurus ferox</i> Lowe, 1833	122	1-4	7-190	500-1,000
RONDELETIIDAE				
<i>Rondeletia bicolor</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	2	1	97	600-1,000
CETOMIMIDAE				
Genera & spp.	11	1-2	30-105	700-1,000
<i>Bathyembryx istiophasma</i> Beebe, 1934	1	600	416
MACRURIDAE				
<i>Macrurus</i> spp.	5	1	64-68	500-1,000

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BREGMACEROTIDAE				
<i>Bregmaceros atlanticus</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	35	1-2	9-75	400-1,000
GADIDAE				
<i>Laemonema barbatula</i> Goode & Bean, 1883	1	1	72	900
<i>Melanonus unipinnis</i> Beebe, 1932	50	1-2	9-75	400-1,000
<i>Physiculus kaupi</i> Poey, 1865	1	1	35	100
MELAMPHAEIDAE				
<i>Anoplogaster cornutus</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes), 1833	22	1-2	4-48	25-1,000
<i>Caulolepis longidens</i> Gill, 1883	7	1	90-151	700-1,000
<i>Melamphaes cristiceps</i> Gilbert, 1891	61	1	17-105	500-1,000
<i>Melamphaes megalops</i> Lütken, 1877	1	1	41	700
<i>Melamphaes microps</i> (Günther), 1878	989	1-18	9-36	300-1,000
<i>Melamphaes mizolepis</i> (Günther), 1878	65	1-2	8-56	300-1,000
<i>Melamphaes nigrofulvus</i> Garman, 1899	1	1	93	700
<i>Melamphaes robustus</i> Günther, 1887	306	1-4	13-42	100-1,000
<i>Melamphaes typhlops</i> (Lowe), 1843	5	1	13-52	400-1,000
<i>Melamphaes</i> young	600	1-14	6-13	300-1,000
TRICHIURIDAE				
<i>Benthedemus atlanticus</i> Goode & Bean, 1895	2	2	200-205	In stomach of <i>Para-</i> <i>thunnus at-</i> <i>lanticus</i>
ACROPOMATIDAE				
<i>Oxyodon</i> sp.	51	1-4	9-40	400-1,000
CHIASMODONTIDAE				
<i>Chiasmodon</i> spp.	27	1	8-220	500-1,000
<i>Odontonema</i> sp.	1	1	85	900
<i>Pseudoscopelus stellatus</i> Beebe, 1932	8	1-2	14-45	25-1,000
BROTULIDAE				
<i>Brotula</i> spp.	8	1	7-50	700-900
<i>Parabrotula denti</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	28	800
<i>Parabrotula</i> sp.	3	1	30-31	700-1,000
<i>Mixonus laticeps</i> (Günther), 1878	1	1	43	700
LOPHIIDAE				
<i>Lophius</i> sp.	1	1	14	1,000

	Number of Specimens.	Number in Single Nets.	Size Range (mm.).	Depth Range (fathoms).
OGCOCEPHALIDAE				
<i>Dibranchius</i> sp.	4	1	25-28	600
LINOPHRYNIDAE				
<i>Linophryne arborifera</i> Regan, 1925	5	1	1.3-31	600-800
<i>Linophryne brevibarbata</i> Beebe, 1932	2	1	26-33	700-900
<i>Edriolychnus</i> sp.	2	1	23-30	900
<i>Haplophryne</i> spp.	3	1	11-18	700-1,000
ONEIRODIDAE				
<i>Chaenophryne crossotus</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	17	500
<i>Chaenophryne draco</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	18	600
<i>Chaenophryne longiceps</i> Regan, 1925	1	1	42	1,000
<i>Dolopichthys analogus</i> Parr, 1927	2	1	17	500-600
<i>Dolopichthys gladisfenae</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	40	700
<i>Dolopichthys longicornis</i> Parr, 1927	2	1	27-42	900-1,000
<i>Dolopichthys tentaculatus</i> Beebe, 1932	3	1	14-17	600-900
<i>Lasiognathus beebei</i> Regan & Trewavas, 1932	1	1	38	600
<i>Lophodolus acanthognathus</i> Regan, 1925 (= <i>L. lyrae</i> Beebe, 1932)	45	1	10-47	600-1,000
MELANOCETIDAE				
<i>Melanocetus</i> spp.	12	1	9-86	0-1,000
CERATIIDAE				
<i>Bathyceratias trilychnus</i> Beebe, 1934	1	152	411
<i>Cryptosparas cousii</i> Gill, 1883	24	1	10-28	0-1,000
<i>Mancalias uranoscopus</i> Murray, 1878	1	1	17.5	900
ACERATIIDAE				
<i>Aceratias edentula</i> Beebe, 1932	1	1	19.6	1,000
<i>Aceratias</i> spp.	91	1-3	3-19	500-1,000
<i>Rhynchoceratias</i> spp.	128	1-2	8-36	25-1,000
FAMILY UNDETERMINED				
<i>Bathysidus pentagrammus</i> Beebe, 1934	1	152	316

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