

New Records of *Paraliparis pectoralis* and *P. nanus* (Liparidae) from Japan

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In August and September 1991, two liparid species, *Paraliparis pectoralis* Stein and *P. nanus* (Gilbert), were captured in the southern Okhotsk Sea during a ground fish survey conducted by the Japan Marine Fishery Resource Research Center. *P. pectoralis* was previously known only from off Oregon (Stein, 1978) and in the central Bering Sea (Kido, 1984a). The new specimens provided the first record of the species from Japan. *P. nanus* has been recorded from Monterey Bay, off British Columbia, southeastern Alaska, the Bering Sea and the southern Okhotsk Sea (Kido, 1988). This paper redescribes *P. nanus* from the southern Okhotsk Sea, because there are no previous detailed collection data or descriptions of the species from this region (Lindberg, 1959; Ueno, 1971; Kido, 1984b, 1988; Lindberg and Krasyukova, 1987).

The present specimens are deposited in the Laboratory of Marine Zoology, Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University (HUMZ). Since Stein (1978) gave detailed descriptions of both species, only selected counts and morphometrics are presented. Counts and measurements follow Stein (1978). Standard length (SL) and head length (HL) are used throughout.

Paraliparis pectoralis Stein, 1978
(New Japanese name: Mune-inkuo)
(Fig. 1)

Material. 7 specimens: HUMZ 120154–120156, 121307, 121308, males, 180–218 mm SL, 45°00.3'N, 144°34.9'E, off Abashiri, Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido, depth 1,118–1,335 m, 4 Sept. 1991; HUMZ 121229–121230, males, 203–205 mm SL, 45°01.7'N, 144°34.8'E, off Abashiri, depth 1,064–1,065 m, 2 Sept. 1991.

Diagnosis. A *Paraliparis* with simple pointed teeth; mouth horizontal; pectoral fin rays 28–32; suprabranchial pores 2; stomach pale.

Description. **Counts.**—Dorsal fin rays 55–59, anal fin rays 51–52, pectoral fin rays 29–32, caudal fin rays 8, vertebrae 10–11+52–56=63–66, branchiostegal rays 6, pyloric caeca 7–10, cephalic pores 2–6–7–2.

Morphometrics.—(%SL) HL 19.2–22.6, body depth 23.4–25.9, head width 14.7–17.6; (% HL) snout length 31.1–36.5, eye diameter 17.2–21.0, upper jaw length 43.3–46.2, lower jaw length 39.8–43.2, length of upper lobe of pectoral fin 68.5–75.2, length of lower lobe of pectoral fin 52.2–74.4, gill opening length 34.0–39.3, snout to anus length 74.4–78.9, mandible to anus length 50.2–58.1.

Distribution. Known from off Oregon, central Bering Sea, and off Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido from depths of 681–1,536 m.

Remarks. The present specimens agreed well with the original description (Stein, 1978), and specimens from the Bering Sea reported by Kido (1984a). They range from 180 to 218 mm SL, being much larger than previously reported specimens (71–165 mm SL).

Paraliparis nanus (Gilbert, 1915)
(Japanese name: Kobito-kusaou)
(Fig. 2)

Material. 2 specimens: HUMZ 121322, male, 70 mm SL, 45°01.6'N, 144°22.9'E, off Abashiri, Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido, depth 627–648 m, 29 Aug. 1991; HUMZ 121574, female, 71 mm SL, 44°11.0'N, 144°56.1'E, off Abashiri, depth 514–551 m, 22 Sept. 1991.

Diagnosis. A *Paraliparis* with 5 branchiostegal rays; gill opening wholly above pectoral fin; pectoral fin rays 12–14.

Description. **Counts.**—Dorsal fin rays 54–55, anal fin rays 50–51, pectoral fin rays 12–16, caudal fin rays 4, vertebrae 8+52–53=60–61, branchiostegal rays 5, pyloric caeca 5–7, cephalic pores 2–6–7–1.

Morphometrics.—(%SL) HL 17.8–18.6, body depth 17.3–20.8, head width 10.2–10.6; (% HL) snout length 24.0–27.3, eye diameter 30.3–38.4, upper jaw length 32.6–34.4, lower jaw length 28.0–32.0, length of upper lobe of pectoral fin 81.8–87.2, length of lower lobe of pectoral fin 57.6 (female), 102.4 (male), gill opening length 14.4–16.0, snout to



Fig. 1. *Paraliparis pectoralis* Stein, HUMZ 121307, 194 mm SL, from off Abashiri, Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido.

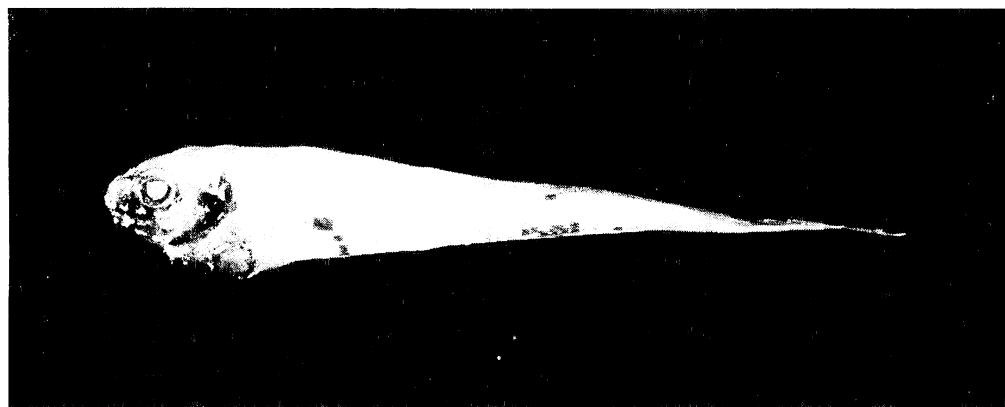


Fig. 2. *Paraliparis nanus* (Gilbert), HUMZ 121322, 70 mm SL, from off Abashiri, Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido.

anus length 72.0–82.6, mandible to anus length 62.4–70.5.

Distribution. Known from southern Okhotsk Sea, Bering Sea, southeastern Alaska, off British Columbia and Monterey Bay from depths of <1–910 m.

Remarks. Kido (1988) noted that specimens from the Bering Sea had higher dorsal and anal fin ray counts than those from the United States and Canada [dorsal 40–52, anal 37–49 (Stein, 1978;

Peden, 1981)]. Counts from the Japanese specimens agreed with those from the Bering Sea.

The largest specimen hitherto recorded was 62 mm SL (Kido, 1988). HUMZ 121574 (71 mm SL) is therefore the largest-known example of the species.

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- 日本初記録のインキウオ属魚類ムネインキウオ（新称）
とコビトクサウオ
- 木戸 芳
- 網走沖のオホーツク海からムネインキウオ（新称）*Paraliparis pectoralis* とコビトクサウオ *P. nanus* を採集した。ムネインキウオはこれまでオレゴン州沖とベーリング海のみから知られていた。コビトクサウオはすでに日本から知られていたが、それらの記載はなかった。また、本標本の背鰭及び臀鰭条数はベーリング海産の標本のそれに一致した。両種の標本ともこれまで記録された標本より大型であった。
- （〒039-46 青森県下北郡大間町 大間町役場）