

## SHORT REPORTS

### A New Carcharoid Shark Found in Japan\*

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The specimen of the present new species was secured by Prof. Toshiji KAMOHARA, of the Kôti Kôtô-gakkô, at Kôti Fish Market and kindly placed by him at my disposal. It is my pleasant duty to express my gratitude to Prof. A. TERAÔ for his kindness in supervising the present work. I am also greatly indebted to Prof. T. KAMOHARA for his favour of the valuable specimen.

*Carcharias kamoharai*, sp. nov.

Japanese name: Mizu-wani

Head 3.84 (5.14 in total length) in body length; depth 6.53 (8.45 in total length); width of body at pectorals 8.10 (10.5 in total length); distance between tip of snout and ventral 1.38; same from tip of snout to first dorsal 2.0. Eye 6.50 in head, snout 2.75; cleft of mouth 4.0; width of mouth 3.18; interorbital space 3.12; depth of caudal peduncle 6.10; length of it 3.06; distance between bases of dorsals 1.13.

Body fusiform, tail tapering moderately behind; head depressed, flattened above. Snout rather long, more than twice as long as eye, acutely pointed in profile but bluntly pointed in upper view. Eye round and rather small, nearer to tip of snout than to first gill-opening; nictitating membrane absent; interorbital space flattish and broad, twice as broad as the diameter of eye. Nostril transverse, much nearer to mouth than to tip of snout, anterior nasal valve with a short, rather pointed prominence on inner margin; posterior nasal valve broadly rounded. Mouth very large, strongly arched, somewhat wider than long, the cleft extends much beyond the posterior margin of eye; upper labial fold much longer than lower one.

Teeth alike in both jaws, arranged as  $\frac{14-0-14}{13-0-13}$ , lanceolate, slender, curved inward, bifid at root, without basal cusp, the longest one much longer than one-half the eye, well separated, progressively smaller posteriorly, with three teeth in each row anteriorly, two teeth posteriorly. Spiracle absent. Gill-

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openings anterior to pectoral, very wide, much wider than one-third the length of head.

Body finely roughened. First dorsal much larger than second dorsal or anal fin, inserted just midway between tip of snout and caudal base; second dorsal produced posteriorly, situated between bases of ventral and anal, and its base shorter than one-fourth of its distance from that of the first dorsal. Pectoral small, about half as long as head, its inner angle broadly rounded. Ventral smaller than first dorsal, just in front of second dorsal and much separated from first dorsal. Anal smaller than any other fins, inserted more posteriorly than hind end of second dorsal base. Caudal rather short, lower lobe acutely produced in front; caudal notch evident. Caudal peduncle short and somewhat depressed, wider than deep, with rather deep pits at root of caudal, but lateral keel absent.

Color in formalin dark brown above and sides, belly whitish; a large white blotch between angle of mouth and first gill-opening; all the fins dark brown, distal margin of dorsals and pectorals narrowly whitish; lower and posterior margins of caudal narrowly blackish.

Type is a male specimen, 735 mm in total length, Imp. Fisher. Inst. Fish Spec. No. 1823.

The present species resembles *C. owstoni* GARMAN in having the teeth without basal cusps, but differs from it in the following points:

<i>C. owstoni</i>	<i>C. kamoharai</i>
1. Ventral, second dorsal and anal are subequal.	1. Ventral much larger than second dorsal or anal.
2. Second dorsal a little shorter than first, anterior to anal by two-thirds the base which is as long as three-fourths the distance between first and second dorsals.	2. Second dorsal much shorter than first, quite anterior to anal, base shorter than one-fourth the distance between first and second dorsals.
3. Spiracles small.	3. ....absent.

The species is also distinguished from *Carcharias tricuspidatus* DAY in the following peculiarities:

<i>C. tricuspidatus</i>	<i>C. kamoharai</i>
1. Snout broadly rounded.	1. ....bluntly pointed.
2. Origin of ventrals below two-thirds of the base of the first dorsal.	2. ....much behind the first dorsal.
3. Origin of anal below one-fourth of the second dorsal.	3. ....entirely behind the base of second dorsal.
4. Dorsals, ventrals and anal almost equal in size.	4. First dorsal and ventral much larger than either second dorsal or anal.

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| 5. Tip of lower jaw extends beyond the anterior margin of eye by a distance nearly equal to the length of orbit.                  | 5. ....just below the middle of eye.                        |
| 6. Number of rows of teeth 32-34 in upper and 30-34 in lower jaw, the long teeth provided with a small cusp on each side of base. | 6. ....28 in upper and 26 in lower jaw, without basal cusp. |
| 7. Gill-opening entirely above the level of pectorals.  | 7. ....very wide, extending below to the throat.            |

## A New Ophidioid Fish Found in Japan\*

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*Davidijordania* was erected by A. POPOV in 1931 and three northern Pacific species were included in it. The specimens of the present new species, *Davidijordania abei*, were obtained by Mr. Genkiti ABE of Nisiura, Aiti Prefecture, off the coast of Owase, Mie Prefecture at a depth of about 200 fathoms. The author wishes to express his gratitude to Prof. A. TERAO for his kindness extended to him in various ways. He is also greatly indebted to Mr. G. ABE for the collection of the specimens.

*Davidijordania abei*, sp. nov.

D. 101; A. 80; P. 13; V. 3.

Head 7.44 in total length (2.5 in distance from tip of snout to vent); depth 12.60; distance from origin of ventral to anal 4.30; that from origin of ventral to vent 4.57. Eye equal to interorbital space 5.51 in head; snout 4.39; maxillary 3.00; postorbital part of head 1.55; pectoral 1.56; ventral 5.40.

Body elongate, much compressed, depth more or less uniform. Head short and depressed, much wider than high; snout short and blunt; interorbital space slightly convex; cheeks full and swollen. Mouth small, maxillary scarcely extending to below middle of eye. Jaws quite equal; teeth small, but stout, in a single series on upper and about four series on lower jaw; a few teeth clustered at the head of vomer; palatine with a single series. Tongue thick, bluntly pointed, not free in front. Gill-openings

\* Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory, Imperial Fisheries Institute (Tôkyô), No. 57.