

Paraulopus oblongus (Kamohara, 1953)

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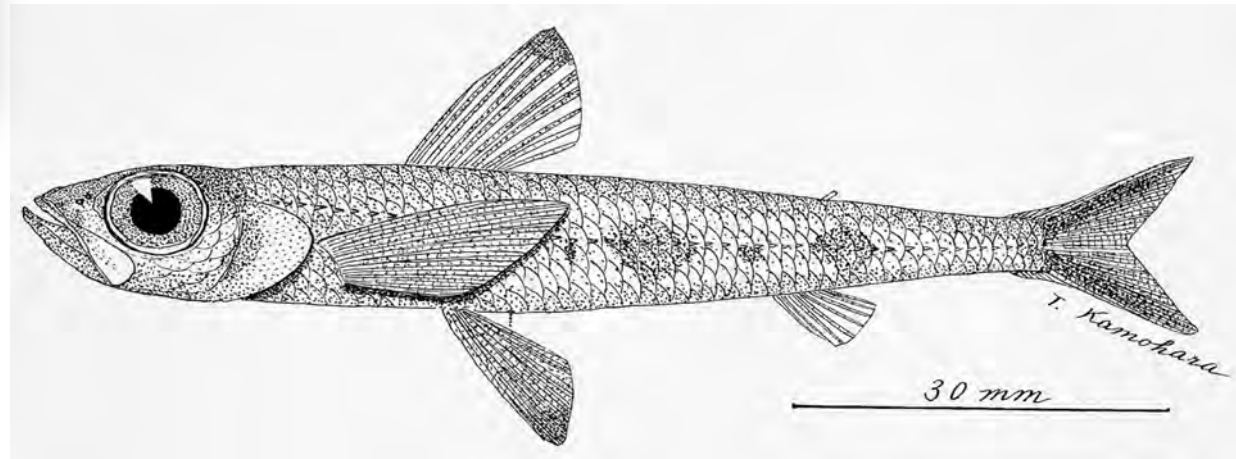


BSKU 57912

Chlorophthalmus oblongus Kamohara, 1953



蒲原稔治博士



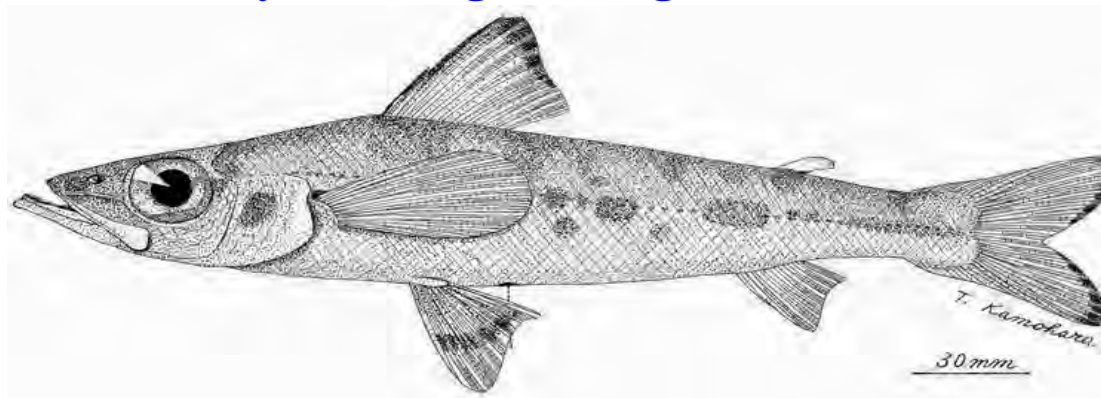
Kamohara, T. 1953. A review of the fishes of the family Chlorophthalmidae found in the waters of Japan. Japan. J. Ichthyol., 3 (1): 1-6.

The family Chlorophthalmidae アオメエソ科

Chlorophthalmus nigromarginatus Kamohara, 1953



Chlorophthalmus acutifrons nigromarginatus Kamohara, 1953



Kamohara, T. 1953. A review of the fishes of the family Chlorophthalmidae found in the waters of Japan. Japan. J. Ichthyol., 3 (1): 1-6.

Bthysauroides gigas (Kamohara, 1952)

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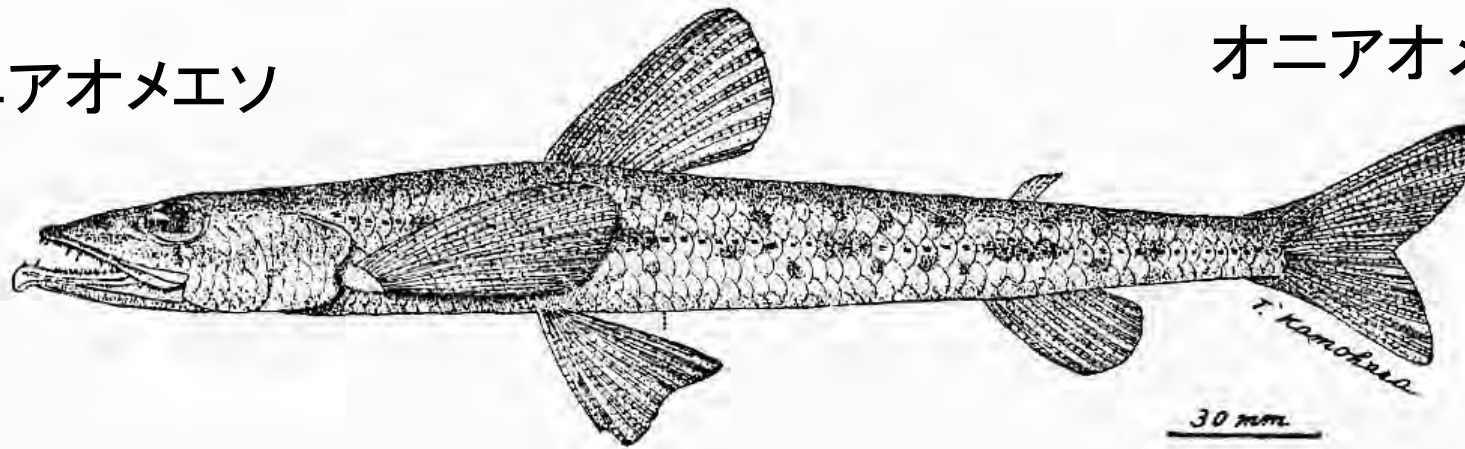
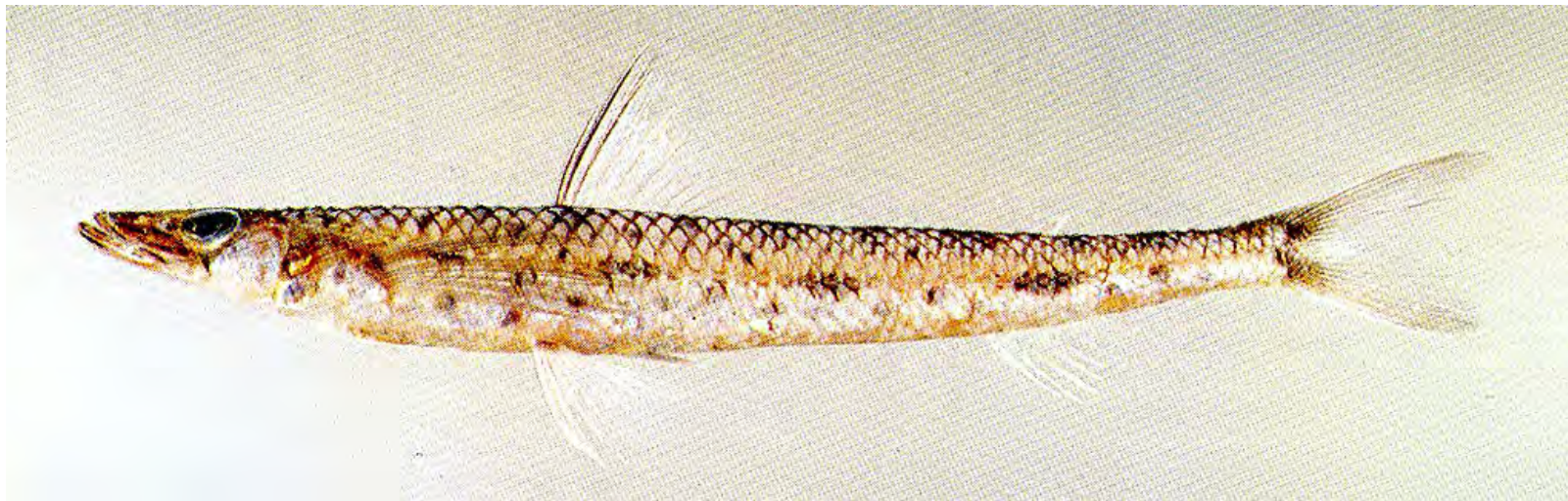


Fig. 11 *Bathysauropsis gigas*, n. sp.



Yamakawa (1981) Second record of *Bathysauropsis gigas* (Kamohara) from Kochi, Japan.
Mem. Fac. Sci. Kochi Univ., Ser. D (Biol.), 2: 29-32.

ヒメ目の新科新属を設立！

Paraulopidae and *Paraulopus*, a new family and genus of aulopiform fishes with revised relationships within the order

Sato and Nakabo (2002)

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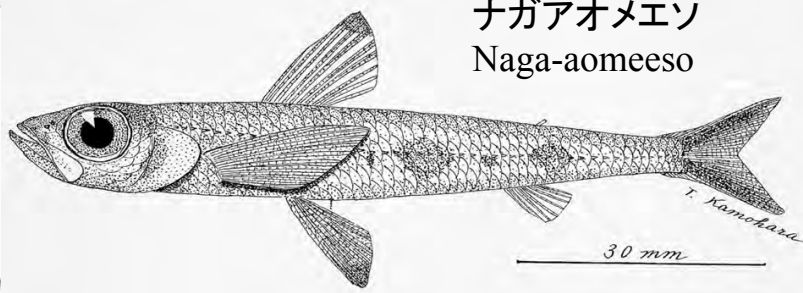
Received: January 13, 2001 / Revised: September 27, 2001 / Accepted: October 15, 2001

Ichthyological Research

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Ichthyol. Res. (2002) 49: 25–46

Abstract A species group hitherto concealed within *Chlorophthalmidae* is described as a new family and genus of Aulopiformes, *Paraulopidae*. *Paraulopus* clearly belongs in Aulopiformes owing to an enlarged epibranchial, the absence of a swimbladder, and fusion of the malar bone. It is characterized by having the following combination of characters: a large head, a large eye, a large mouth, a large operculum, a large tail but no gap separating fourth basibranchial and fifth ceratohyal.



ナガアオメエソ
Naga-aomeeso

Paraulops oblongus (Kamohara, 1953)



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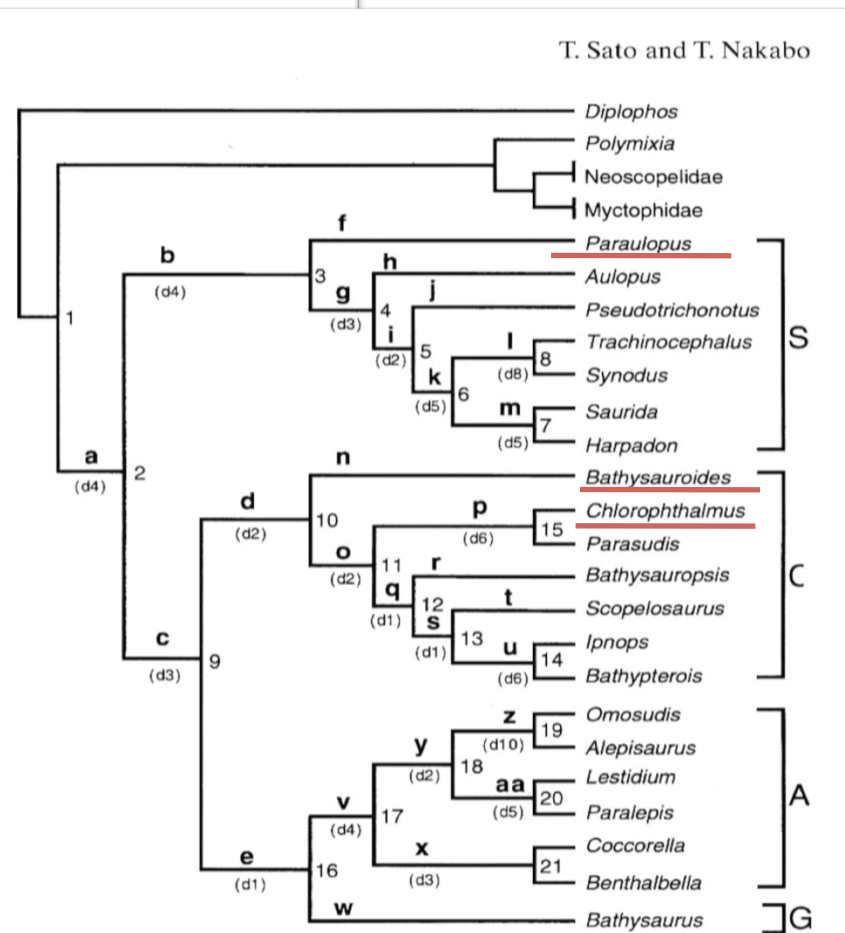


Fig. 21. Most parsimonious tree of 299 steps from data matrix in Table 2 (CI = 0.52, RI = 0.69). Alepisauridae (A), Chlorophthalmidae (C), Giganturoidei (G) and Synodontidae (S) are each monophyletic. Normal numbers, node numbers; lowercase letters, clades; d-numbers in parentheses, estimated decay index values