

Ipnops meadi Nielsen, 1966

(ヒメ目チョウチンハダカ科チョウチンハダカ属)



Nielsen, J. G. (1966) Garathea Report, 8: 49–76.

SYNOPSIS OF THE IPNOPIDAE (PISCES, INIOMI)

WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW ABYSSAL SPECIES

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GILL (1884) was the first to use the family name Ipnopidae. Prior to that the genus *Ipnops* was referred to i. a. the Scopelidae (GÜNTHER 1887). Four genera have been described, *Ipnops*, *Bathymicrops*, *Bathytyphlops*, and *Ipnoceps*. The last is now considered a synonym of *Ipnops* (see below). The three genera have much in common, but they differ in certain characters which some ichthyologists consider so important that the disagreement might justify the establishment of separate families for each of the three genera (MEAD 1966). However, in the present paper all the genera are referred to one family only, the Ipnopidae.

Family characters: Long and mostly slender fishes with a more or less depressed head and flattened abdomen. The gill slits are very wide, and

certainty factor has been put at 0,1, between 10 % and 50 % at 0,5, and over 50 % at 1.

The oceanographic terms used are those proposed by BRUUN (1956 and 1957).

Material examined herein:	Specimens, incl. type(s)
<i>Ipnops murrayi</i> Günther, 1878	13
<i>Ipnops agassizi</i> Garman, 1899	15
<i>Ipnops meadi</i> n. sp.	21
<i>Ipnops</i> specimens	2
<i>Bathymicrops regis</i> Hjort and Koefoed, 1912	7
<i>Bathymicrops brevianalis</i> n. sp.	2
<i>Bathytyphlops sewelli</i> (Norman, 1939)	2
<i>Bathytyphlops marionae</i> Mead, 1958 .	1

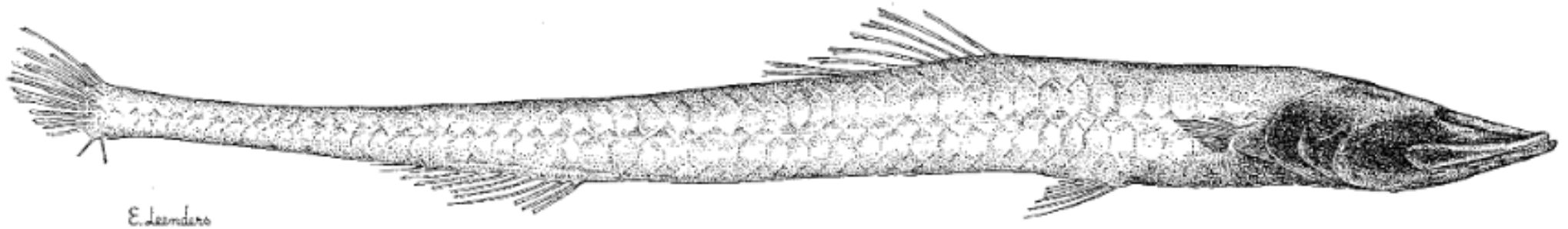
Dr. Jørgen G. Nielsen (Demmark) 1932–

9th Indo-Pacific Fish Conference



2013年6月27日 沖縄県宜野湾市

Ipnops meadi Nielsen, 1966



ZMUC-P 23352

Fig. 5. Holotype of *Ipnops meadi* n.sp. Std. l. 105 mm.

2 cm

Holotype, 105 mm SL, アフリカ, ケニア沖のインド洋, 水深 3,960 m



Dr. Giles Mead (1928-2003)

Education

Ph.D., Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.

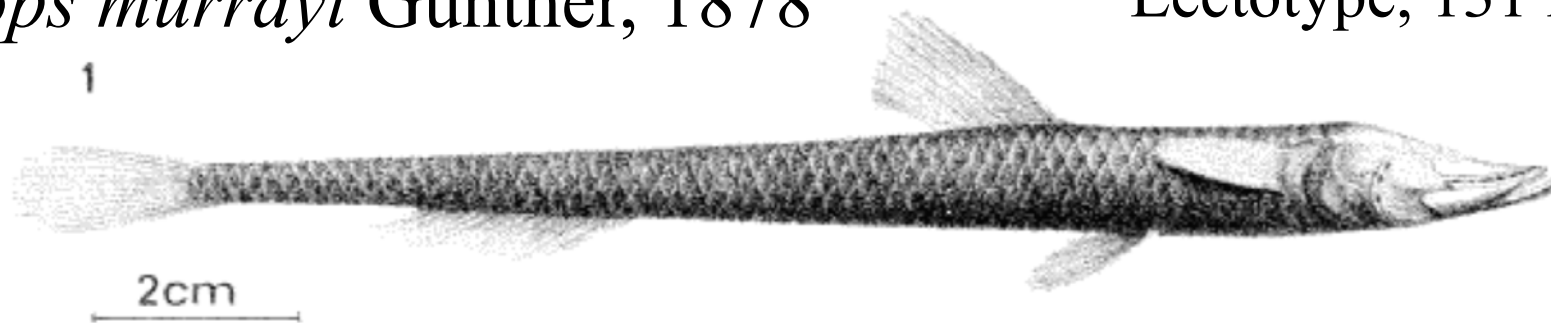
Dr. Giles Mead was the Director of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum in the 1970s.

He received a doctorate in ichthyology from Stanford University and began his career with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as laboratory director in charge of fish taxonomy, working at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. In the 1960s, he was curator of fishes at the Museum of Comparative Zoology and a professor of biology at Harvard.



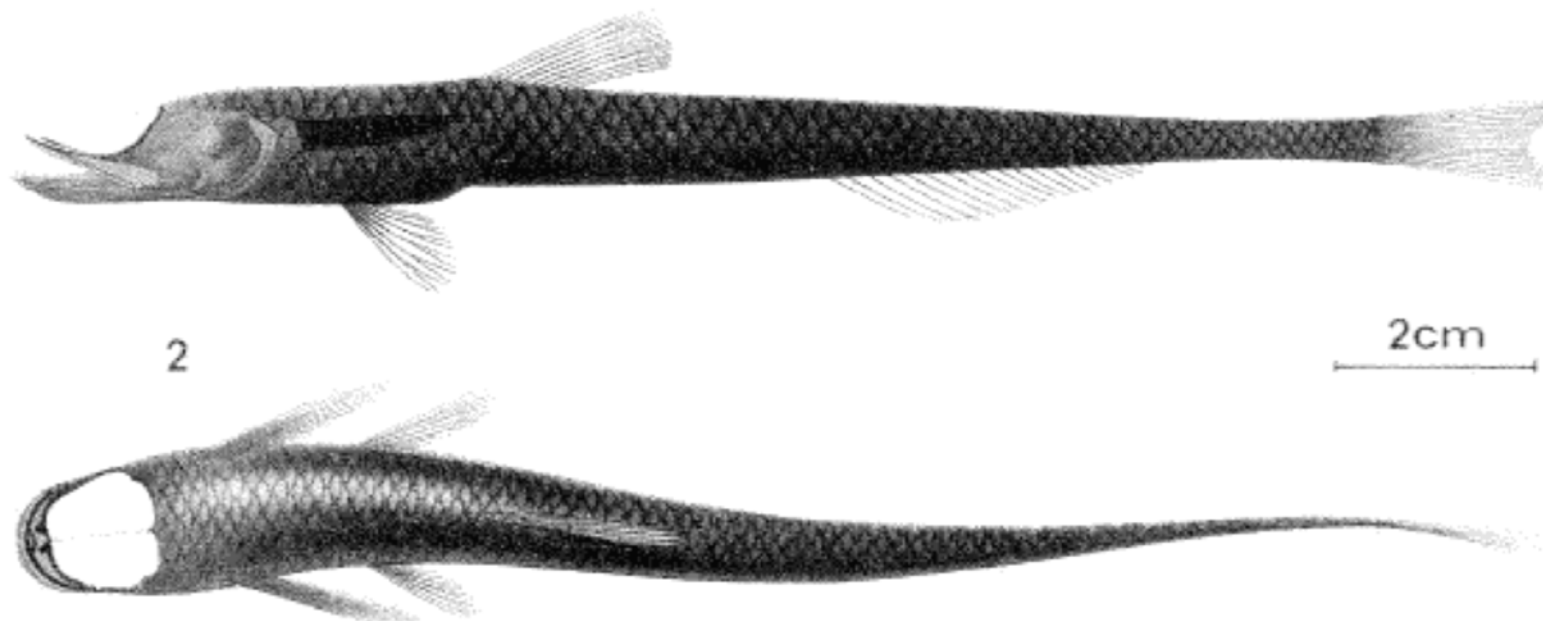
Ipnops murrayi Günther, 1878

Lectotype, 131 mm SL



Ipnops agasizi Garman, 1899

Lectotype, 134 mm SL



チョウチンハダカ属の3種の形態学的差異

Table 2. Major differences in the *Ipnops* species.

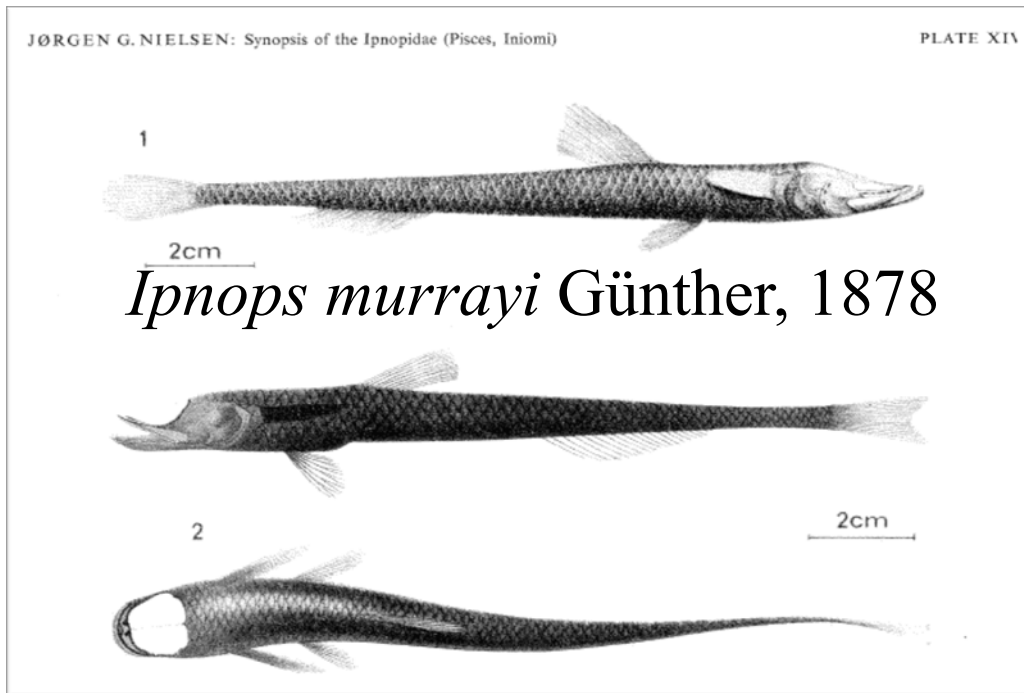
	<i>I. murrayi</i>	<i>I. agassizi</i>	<i>I. meadi</i>
Number of specimens	11	15	21
Dorsal fin rays	9(10)10	9(10)11	8(9)9
Anal fin rays	13(14)15	15(17)19	11(12)13
Pectoral fin rays	13(13)15	13(15)16	14(15)16
Gill rakers on ant. arch	20(21)23	20(22)24	17(18)20
Lateral line scales	53(55)57	55(56)58	49(52)53
Vertebrae	54(56)58	57(59)61	51(53)55
Pores on lower jaw	small	small	large
Upper pectoral ray	short	short	long
Otolith present	yes	yes	no
Geographical distribution ...	Atlantic Ocean	Indo-Pacific area	Indo-Pacific area
Bathymetrical distribution ...	1555-3475 m	1392-2820 m	3310-4940 m

(For remarks, see Table 3, p. 54).

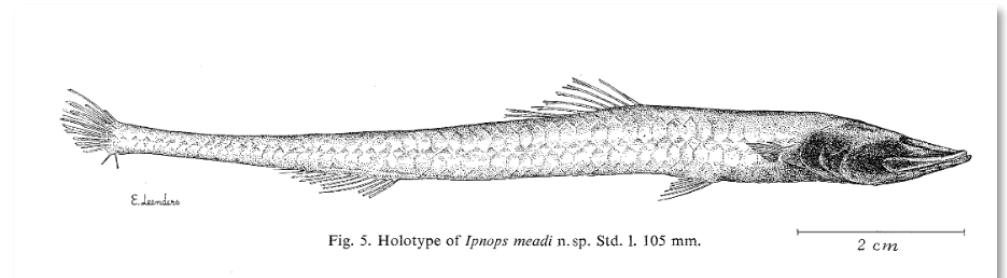
Nielsen (1966)より

Key to the species of *Ipnops*

1. Number of anal fin rays 13-19; gill rakers on the anterior arch 20-24; vertebrae 54-61; lateral line scales 53-58; otoliths present.
 - a. Anal fin rays 13(14)15; pectoral fin rays 13(13)15; vertebrae 54(56)58 ... *I. murrayi* Günther, 1878
 - b. Anal fin rays 15(17)19; pectoral fin rays 13(15)16; vertebrae 57(59)61
I. agassizi Garman, 1899 (= *I. pristibrachium* (Fowler, 1943))
2. Number of anal fin rays 11(12)13; gill rakers on the anterior arch 17(18)20; vertebrae 51(53)55; lateral line scales 49(52)53; otoliths absent *I. meadi* n. sp.



Ipnops agassizi Garman, 1899



Ipnops meadi Nielsen, 1966

チョウチンハダカ属3種の検索表

Nielsen (1966)より