

Studies from  
The Department of Biology of the Shanghai Science Institute

**Description of the fishes collected from the Yangtze=  
kiang, China, by late Dr. K. Kishinouye  
and his party in 1927=1929**

By  
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**Description of the fishes collected from the Yangtze-  
kiang, China, by late Dr. K. Kishinouye  
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(From "Contributions to the biological  
studies of fishes in China": No I.)

**With 6 Plates and I Map**

by

**Shigeru Kimura**

*(The Department of Biology, Shanghai Science Institute, Shanghai)*

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The fishes described in the present papers were collected from the tributaries of Yangtze-kiang, from Kiangsu to Szechwan Province, by late Dr. Kamakichi Kishinouye, Emeritic Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and his party during the years of 1927-1929.<sup>1)</sup> Unfortunately the sudden death of Dr. Kishinouye took place on November 22nd, 1929, at Chengtu in Szechwan Province, where he had been leading a small expedition party, and the remaining members took their route to Japan.

About the death of Dr. Kishinouye, I quote here the words of Prof. I. Amemiya of Tokyo Imperial University;-By the death of Dr. Kishinouye Japan has lost one of her foremost leaders in biology and fishery and a man of most amiable character. His death during a scientific expedition, tragic and deplorable as it was, was perhaps befitting the life of a scientist,-the only source of consolation.

\* Studies from the Department of Biology of the Shanghai Science Institute, No. 6.

1) 1927.- K. Kishinouye (\*\*\*\*), H. Senuma (\*\*\*\*), P. H. Tsai (\*

\*\* , S. Kimura (\*\*\*):- Kiangsu Province.

1928.- Kishinouye, S. Kimura:- Kiangsu Province.

1929.-K. Kishinouye, I. M. Tung (\*\*\*), S. H. Chin (\*\*\*), S. Kimura:- Kiangsu- Szechwan province.

The results of those expeditions were of considerable value fishes containing 28 families and 63 genus; and those are now preserved in the Laboratory of Biological Department of the Shanghai Science Institute, Shanghai. And the following seem to be hitherto unrecorded species.

*Hucho Bleekeri* (Salmonidae). *Zacco Chengtui* (Cyprinidae).  
*Zacco macrophthalmus* (Cyprinidae). *Xenocypris Suiifuensis* („)  
*Chanodichthys Kurematsui* („) *Hemibarbus longianalis* („)  
*Labeo (Varicorhynchus) Rendahli* („) *Aoria Amemiyae* (Bagridae).  
*Barbus (Labeobarbus) longirostrum* (Cyprinidae).  
*Misgurnus elongatus* (Cobitidae).  
*Euchiloglanis Kishinouye* (Siluridae).

I am indebted to Dr. S. Tanaka, Dr. M. Oshima and Mr. T. Mori for having allowed me the use of their private libraries. My sincere gratitude is due to Prof. I. Amemiya for his constant guidance and valuable advice.

Fengtu (Tchang, 1929a). Chungking (Wu, 1930). Kaifeng (Tchang, 1932c).

Manchuria- Newchwang (Günther, 1898).

*Distribution:* Liao-ho (Manchuria); North China to Kwangsi Province.

### *SISOLIDAE*

Genus *Euchiloglanis* Regan (1911)

*Euchiloglanis myzostoma* Norman

*Euchiloglanis myzostoma* Norman, 1923, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), XI, p. 562: Yunnan.

Head  $4 \frac{1}{9}$  in body length without caudal; depth  $6 \frac{1}{2}$ . D. 1, 6. P. 1,14. V.I, 6. A. 1,5. Width of head a little shorter than its length; snout 2 in head; eye 13; postorbital part of head  $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ; interorbital space 4.

Head and body greatly depressed; dorsal profile more or less arched, ventral surface straight and almost horizontal. Greatest depth at dorsal origin. Head well depressed. Mouth inferior, moderate, its opening slightly crescentic,  $2 \frac{7}{10}$  in head, and bordered by thick lip. A flap of skin at the corner of mouth, which continuous with upper lip and are joined to the broad bases of maxillary barbels. The labial fold of lower lip interrupted. Teeth all pointed and sharp, outer series the longest, those of upper jaw forming a broad band, which  $3 \frac{3}{8}$  in head and is not produced backwards, and ends wholly in mouth opening. Lower bands divided into two, length a little longer than mouth opening. Tongue broad, and tip truncated. Snout longer than postorbital part of head; tip broadly rounded. Nostrils large, two, front of eye, far nearer snout tip and divided by a broad, large nasal barbel. Nasal barbel  $3 \frac{3}{8}$  in head, not reaching to eye. Mandibular barbels two pairs, outer pair longer, about equals to nasal barbel and not reaching pectoral origin; maxillary barbel short, but extending to the lower base of pectoral. Interorbital space somewhat arched,  $2 \frac{1}{3}$  in snout, or three times of eye-diameter.

Gill-openings only the dorsal sides; lower angle of gill-openings above base of pectoral spine.

Origin of dorsal in front of extremity of pectoral, equidistant from upper end of gill-opening and root of ventral fin, or somewhat nearer to latter, (or midway between anterior nostril and adipose dorsal); when depressed, fin tip extends to posterior edge of ventral base; first ray the longest,  $1 \frac{2}{5}$  in head; fin base short, 2 in head. Adipose dorsal low and large, inserted behind of ventral fin, or its origin midway between origin of dorsal and caudal base; its base longer than head, or  $3 \frac{4}{4}$  in body length. The space between two dorsals equals to the length of adipose fin. The base of pectoral broad, about 2 in head, first ray soft and broad, first branched ray the longest,  $1 \frac{1}{8}$  in head, extending  $\frac{7}{8}$  of the distance between its base and ventral base. The base of ventral about midway between origin of pectoral and anal, reaching to vent, rays  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  in head. Vent midway between end of ventral base and origin of anal, with a short papilla; the distance between vent and anal,  $1 \frac{1}{8}$  in head. Anal origin under adipose dorsal, or somewhat nearer caudal base than to ventral fin: anal base short, 5 in head; rays about half length of head. Caudal peduncle well compressed and long, its length about equals to head; its least depth 3 in head or in its length. Caudal fin subtruncate.

No scales present.

Colour in fresh, dark greenish yellow on dorsal and caudal peduncle; somewhat olivaceous green on head; lower part of head and throat pale pinkish. Upper surface of dorsal, pectoral and anal fins more pinkish than body; basal portion of pectoral, ventral and middle part of caudal fin pinkish; tip of caudal dark olivaceous; adipose fin somewhat yellowish. Colour in formaline body dark brown uniformly, middle part of caudal fin somewhat yellowish.

Total length 130 mm., 5 grams, from Kwan-hsien, Szechwan Province, or Min river.

*Dialect:* Hsi pah yü<sup>1)</sup> (Stone cratch fish)

*Hitherto recordings:* Yunnan (Norman, 1923).

*Distribution:* Yunnan; Rapid streams of Min river.

i) \*\*\*

*Euchiloglanis Kishinouyei* Nov. Sp. (PL. VI. )

Head  $3 \frac{7}{10}$  in body length without caudal; depth  $6 \frac{1}{2}$  D. 1, 6. p. 1, 14. V. 1, 6. A. 6. Width of head a little shorter than its length; snout 2 in head, eye 20; postorbital part of head  $2 \frac{1}{5}$  interorbital space  $3 \frac{3}{5}$ .

Head and body greatly depressed, dorsal profile more or less arched, lower surface flat and horizontal. Greatest depth at dorsal origin; greatest width at base of pectoral. Head depressed well, somewhat arched. Mouth inferior, transverse; mouth-opening subcrescentric form,  $2 \frac{1}{9}$  in head, and bordered by thick lip, which are somewhat papillated. A flap of skin at the corner of mouth which continuous with upper lip and are joined to the broader base of maxillary barbel. The labial fold of lower lip greatly interrupted. Teeth on both jaws, slender, sharply pointed and rather decurved. all of them the same size and movable; those of upper jaw forming a band, which is produced backwards so long. Teeth band of lower jaw broader than upper, divided into two and also produced backwardly opposite to upper. No teeth on vomer and palatines. Tongue large, broad and its tip truncately rounded. Snout longer than postorbital part of head; its tip broadly rounded. Nostrils close together, far frontward of eye, both single pore, separated by a large barbel, posterior one the larger. Nasal barbel flat and long, 3 or more in head and reaching to center of eye. Eye very small. Interorbital space wide,  $5 \frac{1}{2}$  times of eye. A fleshy appendage of maxillary having a rudimental barbel, which reachings to the root of first branched ray of pectoral; mandibular barbels two pairs, inner one  $1 \frac{1}{3}$  in outer one, outer one long and scarcely reaching to pectoral origin, and is equals to the length of nasal barbel, or about 3 in head.

Gill-openings only dorsal sides; lower angle of gill-openings opposite to the root of fourth branched ray of pectoral, and reaching  $\frac{2}{5}$  of pectoral base.

Origin of dorsal nearer ventral fin than to gill-opening, or about midway between tip of snout and mid of adipose dorsal; when depressed, fin tip extends posterior margin of ventral base;

first branched ray the longest,  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  in head, fin base  $2 \frac{1}{2}$ . Adipose dorsal low and long, its origin somewhat nearer dorsal origin than to caudal base; its base shorter than head, or  $4 \frac{2}{5}$  in body. The interspace between two dorsals,  $1 \frac{3}{7}$  in head. Pectoral extending  $\frac{8}{9}$  from base of pectoral to ventral; base of pectoral broad, about 2 in head; first soft ray broad and smooth, first branched ray the longest,  $1 \frac{1}{7}$  in head. Ventral origin nearer anal than to pectoral origin, extending over the vent; its longest ray about  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  in head. Vent nearer anal origin than to ventral, with a short papilla; the distance between vent and anal origin,  $2 \frac{6}{7}$  in head. Anal origin, under the adipose dorsal, inserted midway between ventral base and caudal base; anal base short,  $4 \frac{4}{9}$  in head, rays about 3. Caudal peduncle well compressed, its length  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  in head, least depth  $3 \frac{7}{11}$  in head, or  $2 \frac{8}{11}$  in its length. Caudal fin truncated.

Body naked, no scales or osseous scutes present.

Colour in fresh, pale greenish yellow above and caudal peduncle, somewhat darkish green in head and upper surface of pectoral-lower part of head and throat pale pinkish. Adipose dorsal yellowish. Caudal fin dark-olivaceous and a pink yellowish band near on its base. Colour in formaline, body dark greyish uniformly, lower part pale.

Total length 170 mm., 6 grams, one specimen from Kwan-hsien, Szechwan Province.

*Dialect:* Hsi pang yü<sup>1)</sup> (Stone colored fish).

*Remarks:* This species resembled to *Euchiloglanis myzostoma* Norman (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), XI, p. 562, 1923) from Yunnan, but differs from it in having teeth band of upper jaw produced backwardly at the side,<sup>1)</sup> deeper body, or position of dorsal fin.

The name of this new species is the memoire of late Dr. Kishinouye, director of this expedition, and he died after he had collected this fish.

1) \*\*\*

2) This suggested the generic characters of *Parexostoma*, *Exostoma* or *Gladioglanis*.

(180)

S. Kimura

Measurements of *Euchilogranis Kishinouyei* N. Sp.

Total length	Body length	Head	Depth	Snout	Eye	Interorbital space	D	A	Nasal barbel	Width of mouth
170mm.	143mm.	40mm.	23mm.	20mm.	2mm.	11mm.	1,6	6	13mm.	19mm.



Fig. 1.

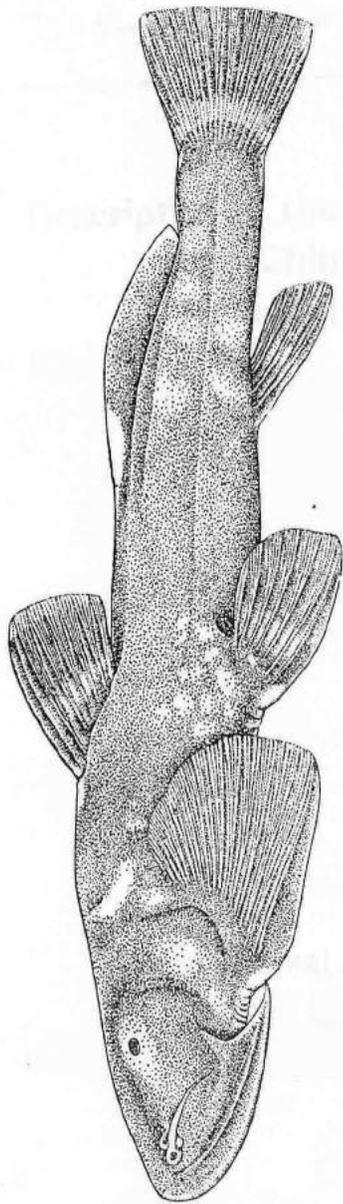


Fig. 3.

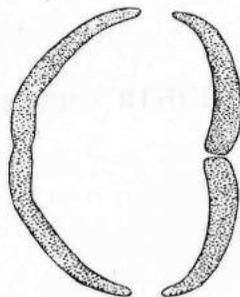


Fig. 2a.

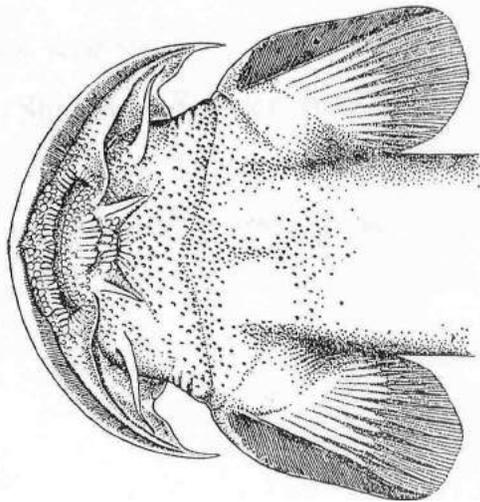


Fig. 2b.

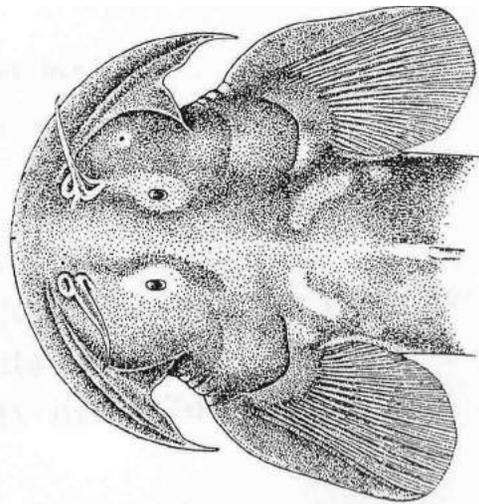


Fig. 1. *Euchiloglanis kishinouyei*. (Nat. Size).  
fig. 2a-b. Dorsal and ventral View of head. (Nat. Size).  
Fig. 3. Teeth bands. ( x 2. ).