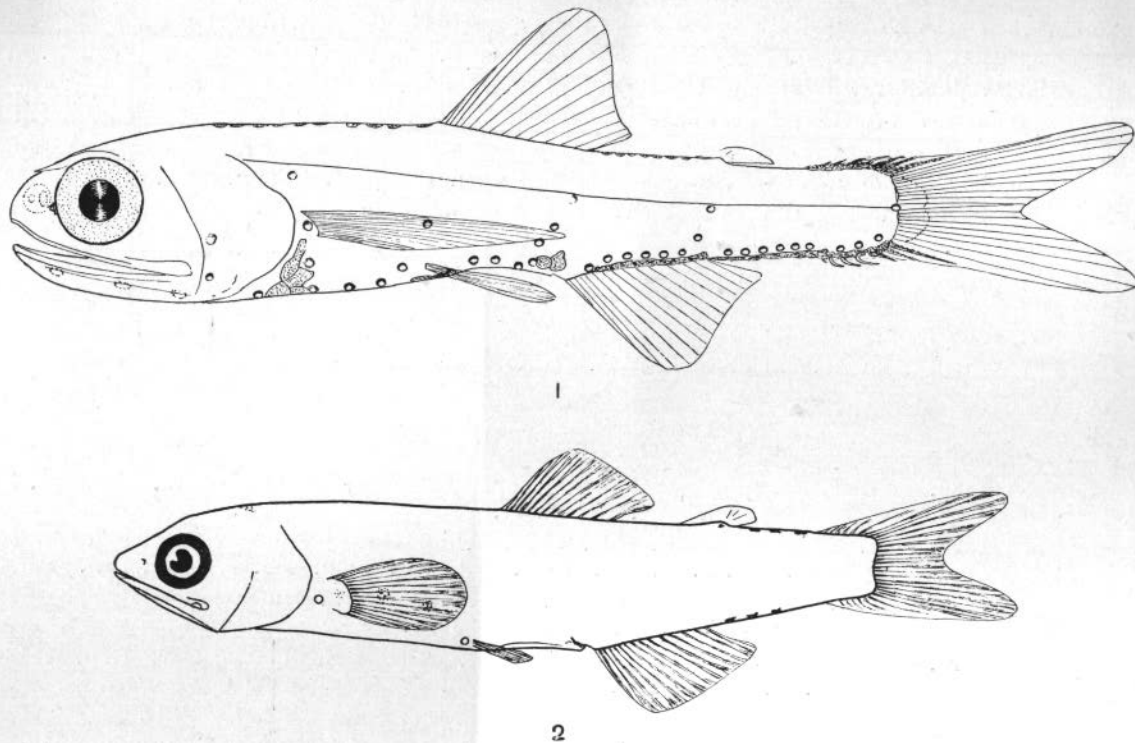


TELEOSTEI

Iniomi-Myctophidae

Lampanyctus maderensis

(LOWE 1839)



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

1 : adult.

2 : postlarva 16.5 mm. excl. C.

DIAGNOSIS — Form elongated and slightly compressed. Maximal height to total length (excl. C.) $1 : 4\frac{2}{3} - 5$; length of head to total length (excl. C.) $1 : 3$; diameter of eye to length of head $1 : 3\frac{1}{3} - 3\frac{1}{2}$. Mouth large, maxilla extending far beyond eye; a very conspicuous horizontal pointed spine above the eye. Insertion of dorsal fin nearer to snout than to origin of caudal fin; anal fin originating below posterior end of dorsal fin. Pectoral fin reaching to anus. Scales rather large, cycloid. D : 13-14; A : 13-14; P : 13-15; V : 8. Number of vertebrae : 35-38. Scales in lateral line : 36-38. Maximal size abt. 75 mm. excl. C.

Photophores : Three supra-anal organs nearly in a straight line passing from the ultimate ventral organ to posterior end of dorsal fin; two postero-lateral organs in a nearly vertical line; 4 precaudal organs. Number of anal organs 5-7+5-7. *Luminous scales* ventrally below the pectoral fin, between ventral fins, above the anus, and along posterior part of anal fin; luminous scales at the rudimentary rays dorsally and ventrally in caudal fin. No luminous scales from ventral fin to the anus. Between the dorsal and adipose fin abt. 7 luminous scales; in front of the dorsal fin abt. 10 luminous scales.

The postlarva is very characteristic; shape slender and elongated; three characteristic large melanophores supracaudally, and as a rule a small one on the base of the adipose fin; three to four large melanophores, almost continuous, infracaudally. Faint

occipital and abdominal pigment ; generally a pigment spot at the base of the pectoral fin and at the anal papilla. Metamorphosis takes place at a length of abt. 15-22 mm. excl. C., and is connected with an ontogenetic vertical migration.

DISTRIBUTION — Pelagic, true oceanic species, normally outside 500 metres isobath ; sometimes cast ashore (Westmanna Isls., Iceland). Very common in the Mediterranean, especially to the west ; the population in the eastern part of the Mediterranean has a heigher number of vertebrae and anal organs than the western population. In the Atlantic rather rare and the area of distribution seems to be a narrow belt running over the Azores ; exceptionally specimens follow the Atlantic Current farther north and north-east.

Propagation — Maturity attained at a length of abt. 40 mm. (excl. C.) in the Mediterranean. Spawning in the Mediterranean especially in the summer. Number of eggs high, abt. 2500.

SYNONYMY

Scopelus Bonapartii Cuvier et Valenciennes 1849, *Scopelus Doderleini* Facciola 1882, *Scopelus acanthurus* Facciola 1882. Genotype of the genus *Ceratoscopelus* Günther 1864.

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