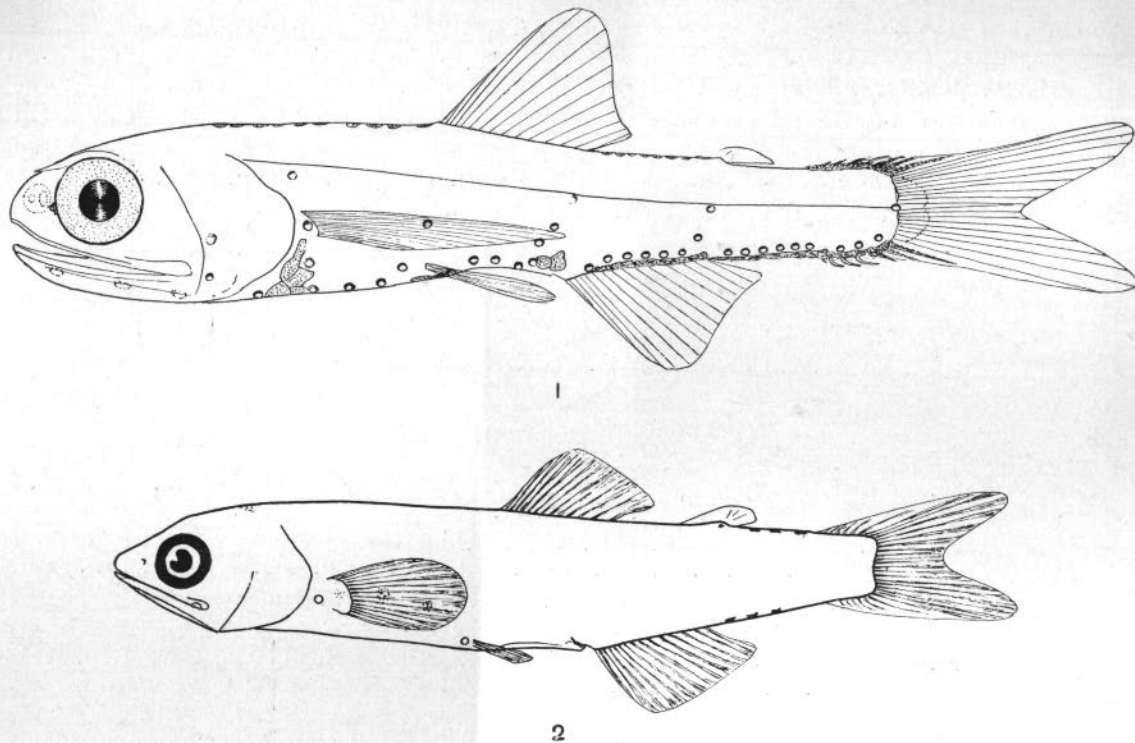


TELEOSTEI

*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.

#### LITERATURE

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