

# Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia

## NEW RECORDS OF TIDEPOOL FISHES FROM BRAZIL

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### INTRODUCTION

Marine shore fishes from tidepool habitats are very scarce in Brazilian collections. During 1970-71 we collected in 5 different areas around Salvador, Bahia, and found 12 species which are recorded from Brazil for the first time. Most of these species were previously known from the Caribbean Region and therefore represent broad extensions into eastern Brazil. The fishes are deposited at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP).

The collections were made with rotenone, in rocky tidepools of sandy bottom near the shore, at Monte Serrat, Rio Vermelho, Barra, Itapoã and Arembepe. The first four localities are beaches in the city of Salvador; Arembepe is 35 kilometers to the north. An ecological description of each environment as well as a study of the complete collections will be published elsewhere.

A brief diagnosis and the known distribution is given for each species. Complete descriptions of the species treated in this work can be found in the papers listed in the references. Counts and measurements were made according to current methods. Family arrangement and previous distribution follows Böhlke & Chaplin (1968).

Drs. Paulo E. Vanzolini and Naercio A. Menezes read and criticized the manuscript.

### FAMILY MORINGUIDAE

#### *Moringua edwardsi* (Jordan & Bollmann, 1888)

Specimens seen: MZUSP 9089-90, 2 specimens, 291.0 mm and 351.0 mm TL, Itapoã (27.I.1971).

It is known that there is a distinct ontogenetic change in color pattern, size of the eyes and of the vertical fins. Also the pectoral fins are very low in juveniles, well developed in mature males and females (Böhlke, 1968). Our specimens have the features of immature individuals, that is, body color (in alcohol) uniform pale yellow, small eyes and pectoral and vertical fins very low.

Previous distribution: Bermuda and the Bahamas, south through the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

FAMILY HOLOCENTRIDAE

**Holocentrus rufus** (Walbaum, 1792)

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9091, 1 specimen, 73.2 mm SL, Monte Serrat (21.VII.1970).

D. XI,15; A. IV,10; P. 16; 52 scales in the lateral line; total gill rakers 24; maxillary not reaching center of eye.

Previous distribution: Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Carolinas to the Lesser Antilles, including the Central American coast.

FAMILY BROTLIDAE

**Stygnobrotula latebricola** Böhlke, 1957

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9092, 1 specimen, 53.5 mm SL, male, Itapoã (7.VII.1971).

D. 109; A. 86; P. 25; peritoneum surrounding viscera black.

Remarks: *Stygnobrotula latebricola* was described by Böhlke (1957) from the Bahamas. Although our specimen has fewer anal and pectoral fin rays it agrees well with Böhlke's description in other major characters and we consider both conspecific.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas to Curaçao.

FAMILY OPHIDIIDAE

**Otophidium chickcharney** Böhlke & Robins, 1959

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9093, 1 specimen, 52.9 mm TL, Itapoã (7.VII.1971).

D. 112; A. 100; P. 17; 6 gill rakers on the first arch; no pore on the head before eye; opercular spine slender and nearly horizontal; rostral spine "I" shaped.

Previous distribution: known only from several places on the Great Bahama Bank.

FAMILY BOTHIDAE

**Bothus maculiferus** (Poey, 1861)

Specimens seen: MZUSP 9094-9100, 7 specimens, 54.4-131.3 mm SL, Itapoã (9.VII.1970 e 7.VII.1971).

D. 94-97; A. 72-76; 10 pectoral rays on ocular side; 91-98 scales in the lateral line; 5-8 gill rakers.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas and Cuba south to Curaçao.

FAMILY APOGONIDAE

**Apogon pigmentarius** (Poey, 1860)

Specimens seen: MZUSP 9101-109, 9 specimens, 22.0-51.6 mm SL, Barra and Monte Serrat (15.III.1971).

D. VI-1,9; A. II,8; P. 12; C. 17; 23-25 scales in the lateral line; 21-26 scales above lateral line; 22 below; 6-7 predorsal scales; 12-13 gill rakers.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas to Curaçao.

FAMILY GRAMMISTIDAE

**Rypticus subbifrenatus** Gill, 1861

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9110, 1 specimen, 26.1 mm SL, Itapoã (9.VII.1970).

D. III,22-23; A. 15; P. 15; 9 gill rakers.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas and Florida to the northern coast of South America, including the Central American coast.

FAMILY DACTYLOSCOPIIDAE

**Gillellus greyae** Kanazawa, 1952

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9111, 1 specimen, 34.5 mm SL, Arembepe (9.VII.1971).

D. III-XVI,21; A. II,32; P. 13; 56 scales in the lateral line; 11 scales in transverse row.

Previous distribution: Bermuda, the Bahamas, South Florida and Cuba.

FAMILY GOBIIDAE

**Coryphopterus dicrus** Böhlke & Robins, 1960

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9112, 1 specimen, 20.7 mm SL, Arembepe (9.VII.1971).

D. VI,10; A. 10; P. 20; C. 17; 25 scales in lateral row.

Previous distribution: the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and off Yucatan.

**Barbulifer ceuthoecus** (Jordan & Gilbert, 1884)

Specimen seen: MZUSP 9113, 1 specimen, 12.3 mm SL, Itapoã (17.III.1971).

D. VII,10; A. 9; P. 17.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas and South Florida as far north as Virginia Key in Biscayne Bay, to Venezuela and to the Central American coast.

**Quisquilius hipoliti** (Metzelaar, 1922)

Specimens seen: MZUSP 9114-115, 2 specimens, 12.2 and 18.6 mm SL, Itapoã (9.VII.1970) and Arembepe (9.VII.1971).

D. VI-1,9; A. I,8-9; P. 18; 29-32 scales in lateral row; 15 gill rakers.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas and Florida Keys south to Curaçao.

FAMILY SCORPAENIDAE

**Scorpaenodes caribbaeus** Meek & Hildebrand, 1928

Specimens seen: MZUSP 9116-117, 2 specimens, 57.2 and 54.4 mm, Itapoã (27.I.1971).

D. XIII,9; A. III,5; P. 18; 19 total gill rakers including rudiments.

Previous distribution: from the Bahamas and Florida to Panama.

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