

copy to Calif. Acad. XI: 25: 1944

Sta. No. H44-29 Orig. No.

Locality: Calif. — Bird Rock

Water: Same as H44-22

Vegetation:

Bottom: Temp:

Shore: Current: pool of waves

Distance from shore: Tide: -1.2' at 4:01 PM

Depth of capture: Depth of water: to 2 ft.

Method of capture: dip-nets and 6'x10' 1/4" seine

Collected by: Carl L. & Laura C. Hubbs Date: XI: 29: 1944

Orig. preserv.: 10% form + boxes Time: 3:30-5:30 PM

Selected collection

40. Atherinops affinis littoralis = at least 1  
discard typical and probably some intergrades.  
Atherinops affinis californicus (retained at Scripps)  
swarming at surface

47. Micrometrus minimus: 4 preserved plus 2

in aquarium

D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	C	St L.	Sex
9	14	3	22	14	51	♂
9	14	3	17	14	70	♀
10	13	3	14	14	70	♀
9	13	3	17	14	71	♀

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47 file

Calif. Acad. Sci. 11412

51. Sivella nigricans: 1 hl. sp. to Prof. Young,  
others not saved, usual habitat.

53. Scorpaena guttata: 2 ad.. One seized  
(Calif. Acad.) in vegetation in shallow rock  
bottom crevice, and another caught in  
dip net, while fish was seen resting  
quietly on bottom.

CAS. 11395-96

58. Chirocottus analis australis: a few seen, usual habitat

59. Sethops connectens: caught while seraping in algae for Rimicola near mid-tide level on flat reef beside a large boulder, in water openly connected with sea. The fact that the major portion of the side of the fish showed a skin disease may explain this very unusual capture. In life the color is rather strongly yellow becoming more intense about base of C: fin and out on the fin.

Length, 40 mm.

three color phase groups

> To 45 mm.

~~various~~ 66 (15-25) in A.

60A Rimicola eigenmanni: 15 caught, all in eel grass of which 12 were preserved. Some show silvery sparkles on sides but these are of very minute size. In life about half showed a dark lateral stripe, usually darkest forward. When <sup>both</sup> this stripe and the silver flecks are present, the flecks lie just above the band. Some have a light fleck on the D., but this seems to be more variable in position and size than in other subspecies. (Sawed at 500.) See also

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See also

(60A) Rimicola ff. eigenmanni: of 70 caught in both algae and eel grass, 36 are classed as green-brown and 34 as purplish. Although the extreme colors are very different, several could be classified only arbitrarily. The greener ones graded into the brown ones as the brown did into the purple ones. There were preserved 34 of the greenest ones and 28 of the more purple ones. Shortly after preservation in

Pimicola e. egermanni (con.)

formalin, the 2 categories became indistinguishable, although the really green ones <sup>(muscarum)</sup> maintained their distinctiveness. In life some in both green-brown and purple phases were banded across the back with saddles of lighter + greener color alternating with darker and more purplish. Many have a row of <sup>conspicuous</sup> silvery spangles on the side, and one has a very prominent broad silvery band. In some these spangles are in more than one series anteriorly. Several show a group of the metallic flecks on the side of the head, above the dark stripe. Some of the green-brown ones have a lateral row of dark specks or both dark specks and light ones, but none seem to show a continuous lengthwise dark streak, with the exception that a trace of this streak is evident in the single specimen green enough to raise doubts as to sub-specific identification.

Apparently all have a light bar near middle of D, not extending to base of fin.

(Saved at S. P. O.)

61. Parachanna integrifinnis: 1 spec. saved.

~~D. XXXII~~ D. XXXII, A. II, 19, P<sub>1</sub> 13-13, P<sub>2</sub> I, 3-I, 3.

Color pattern peculiar in that there are 2 ocelli on D, plus a third imperfectly developed.

To Calif. Acad. Sci. 11416

Sitona elegans elegans: a number caught, ~~one~~ one preserved.

D. XXXIII, 6; A. ~~II~~ II, 23, P<sub>1</sub> 12-12, P<sub>2</sub> I, 3-I, 3 ~~Vertebrae~~  
Vertebrae, 17+31 = 48 (Discarded after taking counts)

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(see reverse of data sheet)

60A Rimicola eigenmanni, when later examined in formalin, the differences between eigenmanni and muscareum became more obvious. Everyone of the 12 muscareum specimens showed ~~found~~ a faint to strong axial band of pinkish (purplish ~~in~~ in life), whereas among the entire series of R. e. eigenmanni in both the green and the redder series not a single specimen shows this ~~of~~ band. This must be significant for the specimens were not sorted on this basis. There is little overlap in the relative width. In the muscareum specimens the greatest width of the head enters the st. h., 4.8 to 6.0 times, in ~~the~~ a considerable number of the R. e. eigenmanni specimens 4.2 to 5.0 times. These measurements are lower than for series from H. 44-36; because the ~~the~~ head is wider because the specimens were preserved in a fresher state.

S.L.H.

JUN 15 1953

I identified as R. eigenmanni with aid of Briggs' new key.  
S.L.H.