

Cepled for Hancock found.  
29:VIII:47 J. H. H.

Sta. No. 447-102

Locality: California: off Bird Rock at light

Lat.  $32^{\circ} 49' 25''$  N.; Long.  $117^{\circ} 16' 45''$  W. (USC & GS chart 5102, 1917)

Water: clear, salt

Vegetation: a little kelp and bottom plants

Bottom: rocky

Temp.:

Shore: rocky reef to cliff

Current:

Distance from shore: ab. 100 yds.

Tide: 0.5 at 12:49 A.M.

Depth of capture: at surface

Depth of water: ab. 15 ft.

Method of capture: dip nets at light on buoy boat with Benson

Collected by: Carl H. + Laura C. Hubbs, B. W. Walker + Seth Benson

Orig. preserv.: 100% form. + barax (3 large, 2 small) Time: 7:45 - 8:30 P.M.  
5% .. .. (small spec.)

Effort made to save all fish caught but there was some sampling during the dipping. A sample of invertebrates, including worms, baby squid, larval shrimp and crabs, amphipods, isopods, ostracods, etc. All fish kept at SDO, all but pipe fish in fish collection.

8. A Sardinops caerulea: 3 post larva (20.5-26.5)

Allengraulis m. mordax: 4 post larva 41(6-15)

40A Leuresthes tenuis: ser. prolarvae and postlarva

40. B Atherinopsis c. californiensis: 4 prolarvae to postlarvae 29-June-1962 1 catalogued (10.5)

(disc.) 40 Atherinopsis affinis cedroensis: series of eggs, perhaps extruded by ad. ♀ into net and thus transferred to young fish jar: 3 prolarvae to postlarvae; 1 hl. gr. 2 running ripe ads, 3 to 4. (over)

55(?) see unidentified prolarvae

57. Syngnathus ~~exilis~~ : 1 bl. gr. (115)

Brown with gray cross-bands.

Semicircles just above ventro-lateral keel very faint on trunk, strong but tending to be doubled on anterior half of tail. Top of head with dark reticulations. Median part of nuchal plates light. Head strongly bicolored, silvery below with prominent olive-brown streak, downward and backward from eye, but with only faint tracings of other markings.

60. Infratridentus rhessodon? : see species 3 in unidentified group.

61. Gubbonina elegans : series prolarvae

and postlarvae. In both, a prominent pair of yellow spots on occipital region ~~and~~ <sup>in</sup> front of a deep black speck. Also some yellow on each side between eyes. Top of eye brassy gilt. Post larvae develop a considerable deep red pigment along the fine black streak on C. base. Pro larvae has only a few of the spots on anal base, has the top of the end of the rectum black, a black speck on the overlying skin, a black blotch over the heart and sometimes some small melanophores on breast region. The deep lying spots at the nape, the two at the front of the breast the band along the top of the pectoral fins, and the deep lying

pigment above the D. nerve to have developed in the postlarval.

Hypsolemines ~~sp.~~ Jenkinsi see notes on unidentified postlarval.

~~Unidentified postlarval~~

Pterogonothus ~~satiricus~~ ? : see notes on unidentified postlarval

Neoclinus satiricus ? (11:2:49)

Unidentified postlarval

Species 1. 17 specimens. Front part of yolk sac. and overlying tissues ~~with~~ have much yellow-green pigment as well as numerous fine black specks. A group of melanophores at back of head and front of nape. A pair of small concentrated melanophores, consistently present at front of muzzle. A row of black specks at base of A. fold, about midway between anus and lower tail spot. That spot is a very large melanophore, ~~the~~ a smaller melanophore lies on the D. surface opposite the front part of the ventral one. Some yellow pigment is mixed in with the nape speck. This is a very characteristic species.

Neoclinus ~~satiricus~~ blanchardi ? (11:2:49)  
= Pterogonothus satiricus ?

Species 2. 1 specimen. Very large melanophores along midline of back. Seven separated ones on anterior half of total length, and seven almost in contact posteriorly. About 6 rows of black specks on ventral part of the main body mass. Considerable yellow pigment in yolk, eye, lower half of tail region and about ~~the~~ (over)

the crowded posterior D. spots, unlike that of most <sup>the color of the anus is behind the middle of the</sup> mouth very large.

Group 60. Infratriddens rhesodon? : 2 prolarvae

Species 3. ~~A. rhesodon~~ A heavy set little fellow with about 13 + 16 segments. Considerable deep-lying pigment about front of body cavity. Superficially there is a file of jet-black spots over the upper edge of the evelum from near anus well toward the head. Above this is another row of specks, doubled posteriorly. The pelvic buds are largely fused to body and to one another anteriorly. The mouth is essentially transverse.

and somewhat inferior. There is also a speck at the front of the nape. ~~the~~ The pigment is much concentrated in one specimen and much dispersed in the other. Description based on specimen with concentrated pigment. There are scattered erythrophores amongst the black pigment cells on the side.

Group 61. Species 4 = Hypsobleminia ~~albipuncta~~ <sup>jenkinsi</sup> : 1 pro-larva. Identified as probably Kangas because it lacks the superficial melanophores on the lower side of head and trunk except for 1 at isthmus and 2 in front of anus. The black pigment on the posterior part of the notum, denser toward base is characteristic of the genus. The yolk sac is shielded above by black. There is a continuous row of

black ~~spots~~ specks ~~at~~ along the ventral edge of the body ~~muscles~~.

- 55 Species 5 = Clinocottus analis aeneatus 3  
 1 prolarvae. Much yellow green 1(14)  
 pigment on top of head behind middle  
 of eyes and just under the jet black  
 roof of the body cavity. The latter  
 mark is very conspicuous, and almost  
 lines up with the large black blotch  
 at front of D. There are 3 pairs of  
 large melanophores between the eyes.  
 The posterior ~~part~~  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the body wall  
 muscles is bordered below by a row of  
 black specks.