

(Sorted
V. 31. 1948)

Sta. No. H48-53

Locality: Baja Calif. Same as H48-51

Lat. 27° 38' 22" N.; Long. 114° 51' 46" W. (USC & GS chart, 19...)

Water: same

Vegetation: same

Bottom: same

Temp.: —

Shore: same

Current: —

Distance from shore: to 50'

Tide: -0.7 at 1520

Depth of capture: ~~8' to 10'~~ same

Depth of water: same

Method of capture: 8' c.s. in seine

Collected by: Clark + Earl Huber

Date: II. 8. 1948

Orig. preserv.: 10% Form

Time: 1430-1530

Again seining was made difficult by the heavy wind. Frequently the seine was emptied by the wind before examination.

35 Paralabrax ^{nepesifer} ~~maculatus~~ ~~fasciatus~~ large series

all but 1 kg discarded; 133 mm.

B Atherinops ~~californiensis~~ ^{californiensis} : 5 yg (16-21)

40 Atherinops affinis series yg. (44) 13 (12.5-22.5)

47 Embiotoca jacksoni 1 kg, 130 mm.

51 Sciaenops nigricans series yg - 1 kg, 2 yr 1 kg

57 Syngnathus euchrous ollotropis 1 (224) HOLOTYPE

57 Syngnathus ollotropis ^{n.s.} Paratypes medium snout - long
(38) 35 (43-220) - long

counts taken series yg - ad, one ♂ gave birth to yg in bottle → (50 yg) newly born (over for color notes)

Syngnathus anisurus short snout - at least 1 kg. This species has shorter and more advanced dorsal fin. 1 (92)

(Counts taken)

59 Glypturus gilberti small ser ad. (5) 5(21-30)

Clevaria cor 1 ad, 29 mm.
~~small series ad.~~

Girella y-cauda 7 ad.

61 Gibbassia elegans 1 yg. Gibbassia elegans 1(53)

~~Girella~~
Exocoetis asper earli Clark Hubbs
series of yg - ad. (46) all

have same color pattern as described yesterday
except that some breeding adults have
a ~~red~~ reddish orange replacing the olive.

Hypsoblennius gentilis ser yg - ad. (8)
33-73 mm.

All seine hauls were made thru

thick eel grass. None from open areas.

VI:1: 1948

Color notes on Syngnathus ollotropis n.s.

See next page.

48 Hypsypops rubicunda

3(35-55)

H48-53
(com.)

Comparison of S. olotrois with other species

Differs from heraldi heraldi in usually having 19 rather than 18 trunk rings; 41 to 46 instead of 45 to 49 tail rings; usually less than 100 instead of 100 or more total counts; much heavier body, much heavier deeper snout; in the scarcely bicolored head, the lower part of opercles dark and mottled; the dorsal usually overlapping the trunk more.

In general form of body and head more like S. euchaeta, but dorsal rays 31 to 38, instead of usually 38 to 43; tail rings 41-46 rather than 44-47; total count usually less than instead of more than 100. The head is smaller and the pectoral fin is only about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long and probably not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in area; distance from tip of snout to end of pectoral usually about $\frac{1}{3}$ instead of $\frac{2}{5}$ of head + trunk; head less inflated posteriorly; interorbital broader and less divergent; midline streak on lower surface of trunk usually instead of rarely developed; whole lower surface of head typically strongly mottled instead of nearly clear or weakly marked; streaked color-phase frequent and light bars usually faint and seldom well developed. In the half-grown the keels are not quite so reduced. At comparable sizes the snout is shorter and relatively deeper.
(over)

The lower parts are almost always marked with dark and usually variegated rather than being clear. In general the color pattern is more longitudinal and less transverse.

In some specimens the lower keel carries a series of light blotches one per segment or may be largely clear. The general color varies from light tan to very deep purple brown, almost black. The prominent marking of the lower surface is perhaps the most outstanding color character.