

State or Country: Mexico Field No. SI065-295

County: Baja Calif Sur Map: 1

Locality: Gulf of Calif; Agua Verde Bay

Lat. 25° 31' N., Long. 111° 04' W.

Water: _____

Vegetation: _____

Bottom: _____

Cover: _____ Temp.: _____

Shore: _____ Current: _____

Dist. offshore: _____ Stream width: _____

Depth of capture: _____ Depth of water: 50-70 ft

Collected by R. Rosenblatt + pty

Tide: _____ Date: 12 July 1965

Method of capture: chemfish + SCUBA

Orig. preserv.: _____ Time: 0930-1100

RR65-41

TO UCLA

1 cat

23 *Hemiramphus saltator* 2(15-31)*

25 *Symodus lacentinus* 82(42-117)*

26 *Gymnothorax panamensis* 9(110-183)*

26 *Muraena lentiginosa* 4(131-200)*

26 *Myrichthys tigrinus* 10(120-178)*

31 *Myripristis leiognathos* 1(90)*

35 *Apogon retrosella* 13(26-68)*

35 *Rypticus bicolor* 2(48-86)*

HOLOTYPE ⁵⁸ ~~58~~ *Chriolepis sp. (cf. minutus) sonnae* ^(15.4) 1(16)

~~589~~ *Ioglossus aquaverdensis* HOLOTYPE

~~589~~ *Ptereleotris carinata* 5(73.5-87.3) ^{1(87.3)}

~~589~~ *Ioglossus aquaverdensis* PARATYPES

~~4(73.5-81.5)~~

35 *Alphestes galapagensis* 1(98)*

35 *Petrometopon panamensis* 1(175)*

46 *Pareques viola* 5(25-~~146~~)*

48 *Abudefduf troschelii* 1(89)*

48 *Chromis atrilobata* 8(74-95)*

48 *Eupomacentrus tectifraenum* 28(10-76)*

50 *Nicholsina denticulata* 35(38-112)*

32 *Heniochus nigritosthis* 1(135)*

53 *Scorpaena plumieri mystes* 4(125-230)*

34 *Canthigaster punctatissima* 3(59-63)*

59 *Lythrypnus pulchellus* 1(8)

35 *Myxetopoma priocura* 1(57)

PARATYPE

* gift to L.A. Co. Mus. July 1966

(over)

** 35	<i>Serranus fasciatus</i>	74(20-98)	
** 53	<i>Scorpaena sororae</i>	1(14)	
** 53	<i>Scorpaena xyris</i>	99(9-66)	
61	<i>Rurula azalea</i>	7(30-66)	
*** 60	<i>Gillellus sp. semicinctus</i>	1(38)	
-		[1(12) lost]	
57	<i>Syngnathus arcta</i>	2(59-69)	
61	<i>Paraclinus sirus</i>	16(30-40)	
35	<i>Mycteroperca rosacea</i>	11(41-68)	] Gift to L.A.C.M. Sept. 1966
59	<i>Coryphopterus urospilus</i>	65(28-37)	
59	<i>Lythrypnus pulchellus</i>	2(7.5-16)	
61	<i>Malacocterus margaritae mexicanus</i>	1(40)	
-			
34	<i>Diodon holocanthus</i>	1(150)	
35	<i>Paralabrax auroguttatus</i>	2(72-81)	
35	<i>Pseudogramma thaumasium</i>	4(48-65)	
61	<i>Aponema barbarae macrolepis</i>	8(25-48)	
61	<i>Chaeropsis alepidota alepidota</i>	277(22-90)	
61	<i>Chaeropsis coheri</i>	18(18-55)	
61	<i>Enneanectes ctericeps</i>	2(16-35)	
26	<i>Quassiremus nothochir</i>	8(118-265)	
61	<i>Xenomedeia rhodopyga</i>	1(34)	
60	<i>Opistognathus agonistes</i>	16(41.5-87.2)	
60	<i>Opistognathus fassoris</i>	35(24-78.5)	
* 61	<i>Emblemaria hypacanthus</i>	lge series (12-37)	
61	<i>Acantheblemaria crockeri</i>	55(12-32)	
61	<i>Ophidion iris</i>	7(61-105)	
61	<u><i>Acantheblemaria crockeri</i></u>	3(25.5-33)	

* Seiver to UNAM MAZATLAN ; 5 to Aust. Mus.

** Gift to UCLA VIII:66

*** Gift To Cicimar, Mexico

RR65-41

Notes on Eleotrid n. sp.

Most of the fish observed were located in the transition zone between shell/cobble bottom and ^{fine} sand bottom in 50-70 feet of water. Most occurred in pairs, hovering 6-8 inches over the bottom. Upon the approach of a diver these fish dove down into their holes in the sand below. These holes are similar to those of opisthognathids, being lined with small stones. The holes of the pair are close together, usually within 4 inches of one another, and in at least some instances appear to be interconnected beneath the surface of the sand (when poison was shot into one hole with a squeeze bottle it sometimes emerged from the other). The holes are often at the summit of mounds of sand that rise several inches above the surrounding bottom. These mounds were not always present however.

~~It was found that this fish does not feed on the bottom but rather was feeding on the water column.~~

— E. Hobson