

List of *Coryphaenoides* Species

Subgenus *Bogoslovius* Jordan & Evermann, 1898

Coryphaenoides (B.) longifilis Günther, 1877

Subgenus *Chalinura* Good & Bean, 1883

Coryphaenoides (C.) brevibarbis (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Coryphaenoides (C.) fernandezianus (Günther, 1887)

Coryphaenoides (C.) leptolepis Günther, 1877

Coryphaenoides (C.) liocephalus (Günther, 1887)

Coryphaenoides (C.) mediterraneus (Giglioli, 1893)

Coryphaenoides (C.) murrayi Günther, 1878

Coryphaenoides (C.) profundicolus (Nybelin, 1957)

Coryphaenoides (C.) serrulatus Günther, 1878

Coryphaenoides (C.) striatulus Barnard, 1925

Coryphaenoides (C.) subserrulatus Makushok, 1976

Subgenus *Coryphaenoides* Gunnerus, 1765

Coryphaenoides (C.) acrolepis (Bean, 1884)

Coryphaenoides (C.) aequatoris (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) alateralis Marshall & Iwamoto, 1973

Coryphaenoides (C.) altipinnis Günther, 1877

Coryphaenoides (C.) anguliceps (Garman, 1899)

Coryphaenoides (C.) ariomus Gilbert & Thompson, 1916

Coryphaenoides (C.) asper Günther, 1877

Coryphaenoides (C.) asprellus (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) boops (Garman, 1899)

Coryphaenoides (C.) bucephalus (Garman, 1899)

Coryphaenoides (C.) bulbiceps (Garman, 1899)

Coryphaenoides (C.) camurus (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) capito (Garman, 1899)

Coryphaenoides (C.) carminifer (Garman, 1899)

Coryphaenoides (C.) cinereus (Gilbert, 1895)

Coryphaenoides (C.) delsolari Chirichigno & Iwamoto, 1977

Coryphaenoides (C.) dubius (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) filamentosus Okamura, 1970

Coryphaenoides (C.) filifer (Gilbert, 1895)

Coryphaenoides (C.) guentheri (Vaillant, 1888)

Coryphaenoides (C.) hextii (Alcock, 1890)

Coryphaenoides (C.) hoskynii (Alcock, 1890)

Coryphaenoides (C.) longicirrhus Gilbert, 1905

Coryphaenoides (C.) macrocephalus (Maul, 1951)

Coryphaenoides (C.) macrolophus (Alcock, 1889)

Coryphaenoides (C.) marginatus Steindachner & Döderlein, 1887

Coryphaenoides (C.) marshalli Iwamoto, 1970

Coryphaenoides (C.) mexicanus (Parr, 1946)

Coryphaenoides (C.) microps (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) myersi Iwamoto & Sazonov, 1988

Coryphaenoides (C.) nasutus Günther, 1877

Coryphaenoides (C.) oreinos Iwamoto & Sazonov, 1988

Coryphaenoides (C.) orthogrammus (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) paradoxus (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Coryphaenoides (C.) paramarshalli Merrett, 1983

Coryphaenoides (C.) rudis Günther, 1878

Coryphaenoides (C.) rupestris Gunnerus, 1765

Coryphaenoides (C.) semiscaber Gilbert & Hubbs, 1920

Coryphaenoides (C.) sibogae Weber & de Beaufort, 1929

Coryphaenoides (C.) thelestomus Maul, 1951

Coryphaenoides (C.) tydemani (Weber, 1913)

Coryphaenoides (C.) woodmasoni Alcock, 1890

Coryphaenoides (C.) zaniophorus (Vaillant, 1888)

Subgenus *Lionurus* Günther, 1887

Coryphaenoides (L.) carapinus (Goode & Bean, 1883)

Coryphaenoides (L.) filicaudus Günther, 1887

Subgenus *Nematonurus* Günther, 1887

Coryphaenoides (N.) affinis (Günther, 1878)

Coryphaenoides (N.) armatus (Hector, 1875)

Coryphaenoides (N.) ferrieri (Regan, 1913)

Coryphaenoides (N.) lecointei (Dollo, 1900)

Coryphaenoides (N.) yaquinae Iwamoto & Stein, 1974

Note The species described below do not take account of the subgenera. They appear in alphabetical order by species name only

Coryphaenoides acrolepis (Bean, 1884)

Fig. 472

MACROUR Cory 1

Scientific Name with Reference : *Macrurus acrolepis* Bean, 1884, Proc.U.S.Natl.Mus. (1883)6:362-3 (off Washington, USA).

Synonyms : *Macrurus firmisquamis* Gill & Townsend, 1897; *Bogoslovius firmisquamis* -- Jordan & Evermann, 1898; *Coryphaenoides bona-nox* Jordan & Thompson, 1914; *Hemimacrurus acrolepis* -- Fraser-Brunner, 1935; *Coryphaenoides acrolepis* -- Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Nematonurus acrolepis* -- Okada & Matsubara, 1938.

FAO Names : En - Pacific grenadier

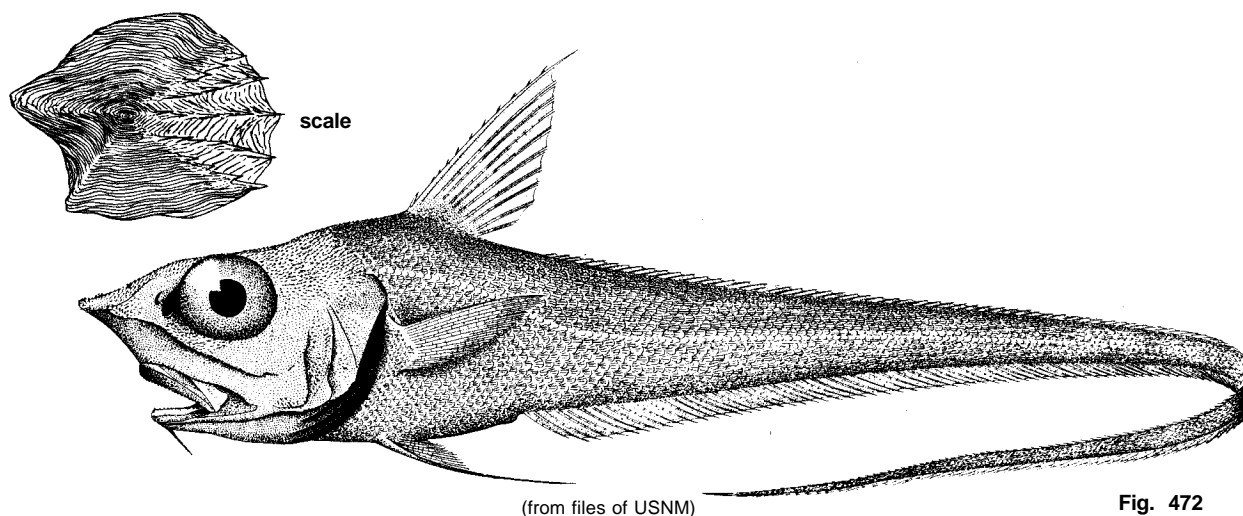


Fig. 472

Diagnostic Features : A large species of the subgenus *Coryphaenoides*, with a prominent snout armed with stout tubercular scales along leading edge; a small chin barbel; teeth in two irregular rows or in a narrow band in both jaws, those in lower somewhat smaller than those in upper jaw. Inner gillrakers on first arch 11 to 13 (total). Measurements in percentage of head length: snout length 25 to 30, orbit diameter 24 to 31, interorbital space 18 to 24; upper jaw 36 to 44; barbel length 11 to 19; isthmus to anal fin origin 82 to 100. Interspace between first and second dorsal fins 8 to 15. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 9 to 11 rays; pelvic fin rays 8 (rarely 9); outer pelvic fin ray relatively short, 50 to 70% of head length. Scales adherent, covered with coarse spinules in 3 to 5 divergent rows; head scaled completely except for a narrow ventro-median strip on snout, ventral edges of snout and suborbital space; scales below middle of first dorsal fin base 7 to 9 (rarely 10). Pyloric caeca 12 to 14. **Colour:** overall grey to greyish-brown in young, turning to dark brown or blackish in adults; fins generally dark.

Geographical Distribution : North Pacific from northern Japan to Okhotsk and Bering seas, south along North American coasts to northern Mexico (Fig.473).

Habitat and Biology : A benthopelagic mid-slope species, primarily in bottom depths from 600 to 2 500 m depth (temperatures 1° to 4°C). Appears to wander off slope bottom into midwaters of appropriate depths, as it is sometimes taken bathypelagically, and individuals often contain pelagic food items. Feeds on small fish, euphausiids, prawns, amphipods and cephalopods.

Size : To more than 87 cm total length.

Interest to Fisheries : This large species is one of the most common grenadier in the North Pacific and sometimes taken by commercial trawlers fishing for Dover sole on the United States west coast. It is occasionally landed in United States west coast and Japan as incidental catch from long-line fisheries. The Japan/US joint longline survey reported

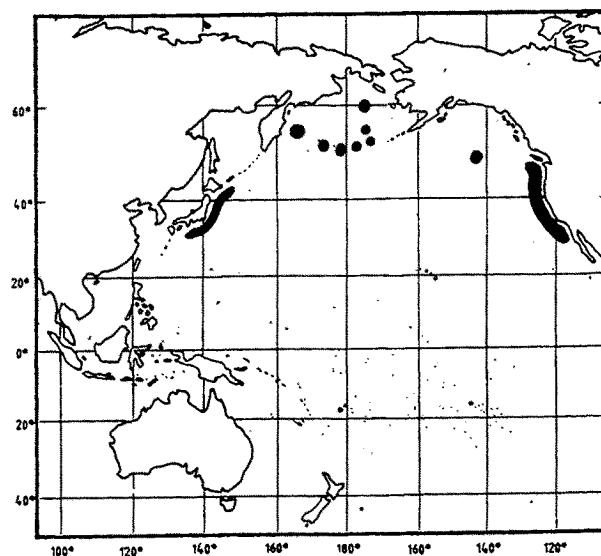


Fig. 473

that the average density of this species in 1985 and 1986 was fairly low in comparison with levels in previous years, and catch rates during the surveys decreased by 13% from 1985 to 1986. Sold in the United States as fresh filets. Considered to be a foodfish of high quality in Japan.

Local Names : CANADA: Rough-scaled grenadier; JAPAN: Ibarahige; USA: Pacific grenadier

Literature : Clemens & Wilby (1961); Okamura (1970); Hart (1973); Percy & Ambler (1974); Iwamoto & Stein (1974); Int. North Pacif Fish Comm (1987)

Remarks : Readily distinguished from its close relative *C. filifer* (Gilbert, 1895) by its fewer pelvic fin rays (8 against 10 or 11 in *C. filifer*) and segmented dorsal fin rays; (9 to 11 against usually 12 or 13 in *C. filifer*), the less elongated fin rays, the more adherent scales with stouter spinules, and an entirely black orbital rim.

Coryphaenoides anguliceps (Garman, 1899)

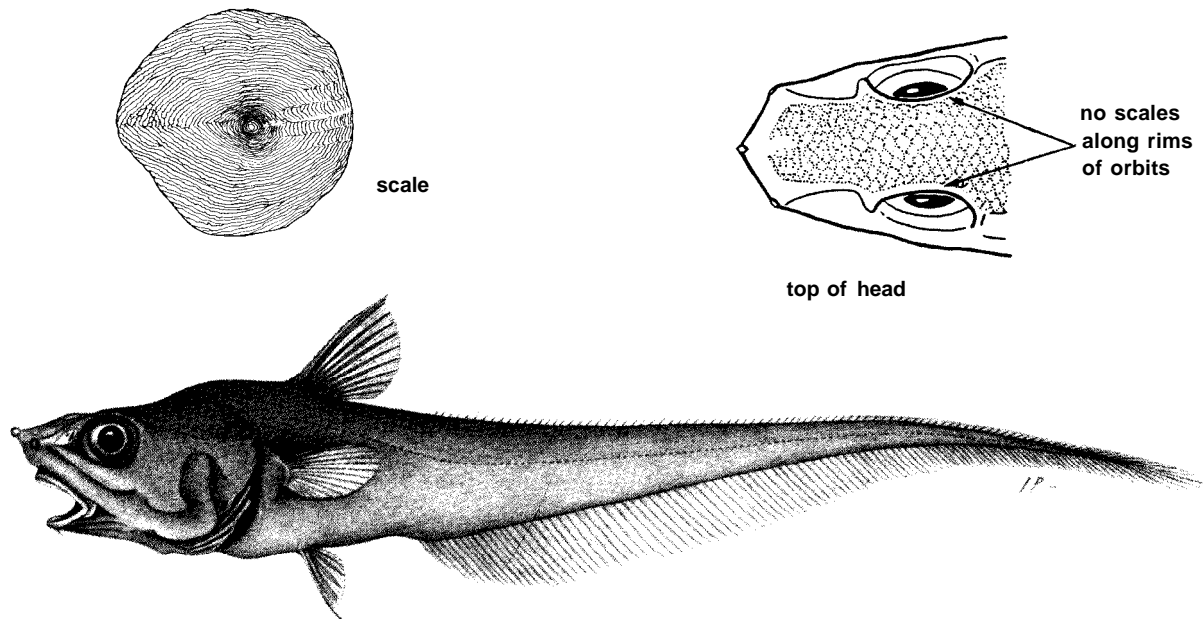
Fig. 474

MACROUR Cory 2

Scientific Name with Reference : *Macrurus anguliceps* Garman, 1899, Mem.Mus.Comp.Zool.Harvard, 24:212, pl. G, fig.1; pl.83, fig.2 (Cocos Ridge between Panama and Galapagos; 5°56'N, 85°10.5'W; 2149 m).

Synonyms : *Coryphaenoides anguliceps*--Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Macrurus liraticeps* Garman, 1899; *Coryphaenoides liraticeps*--Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Macrurus latinasutus* Garman, 1899; *Coryphaenoides latinasutus*--Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Lionurus latinasutus*--Marshall, 1973.

FAO Names : En - Loosescale grenadier.



(adapted from Iwamoto & Sazonov, 1988)

Fig. 474

Diagnostic Features : Snout prominent and pointed, chin barbel tiny; small teeth in bands in both jaws; inner gill rakers of second arch 7 to 9 (total). Measurements in percentage of head length: snout length 28 to 34; orbit diameter 21 to 29; interorbital space 17 to 24; upper jaw 27 to 35; barbel 3 to 9. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 to 10 rays; pelvic fin with 8 (rarely 7 or 9) rays. Scales highly deciduous; ventral and leading surfaces of snout naked; suborbital region dorsally mostly naked; suborbital ridge scales small if present; head ridges without enlarged scute-like scales; transverse scale rows across interorbital space 6 to 8; scales below midbase of first dorsal fin 3.5 to 5.5. **Colour**: overall grey brown to dark brown (descaled areas whitish); oral cavity pale to greyish.

Geographical Distribution : Gulf of California to northern Peru and Galapagos (Fig. 475).

Habitat and Biology : A deep-slope species of the tropical eastern Pacific. Benthopelagic in depths from 722 to 2 418 m depth.

Size : To more than 50 cm total length.

Interest to Fisheries : A rather common species where found, but of no current commercial interest.

Literature : Garman (1899); Iwamoto & Sazonov (1988).

Remarks : Serrations on the leading edge of the second spinous dorsal ray and spinulation on scales become reduced in large individuals. This species is most likely to be confused with *C. ariomus*, a more southerly species whose range overlaps in northern Peru. The two can be distinguished by the number of transverse scale rows across the interorbital space (11 to 14 in *C. ariomus*), the absence of ridge scales over the orbits in *C. anguliceps*, the darker oral cavity and generally more pelvic rays in *C. ariomus* (9).

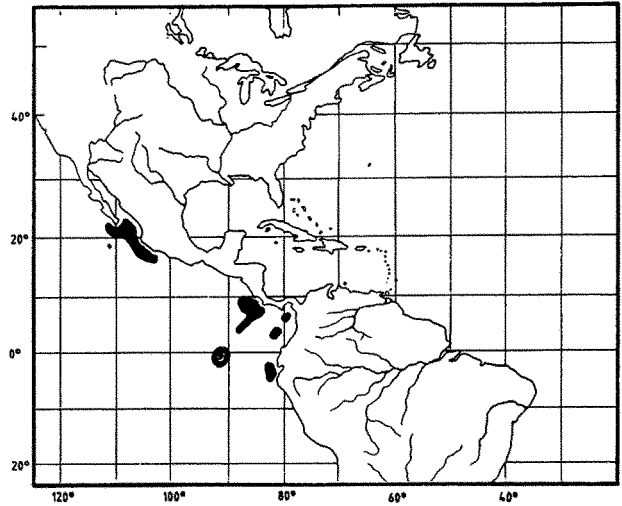


Fig. 475

Coryphaenoides ariomus Gilbert & Thompson, 1916

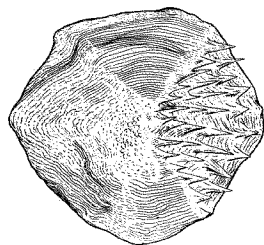
Fig. 476

MACROUR Cory 3

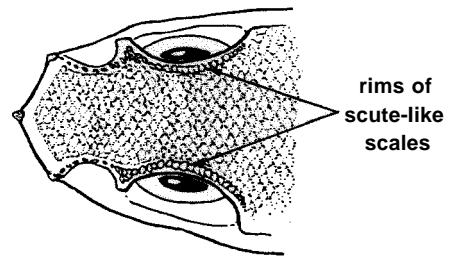
Scientific Name with Reference : *Coryphaenoides ariomus* Gilbert & Thompson, in Thompson, 1916, *Proc.U.S.Natl.Mus.*, 50:401, pl.5, fig.1 (off Lota, Chile; 38°08'S, 75°53'W; in 1238 m).

Synonyms : None

FAO Names : En - Humboldt grenadier.

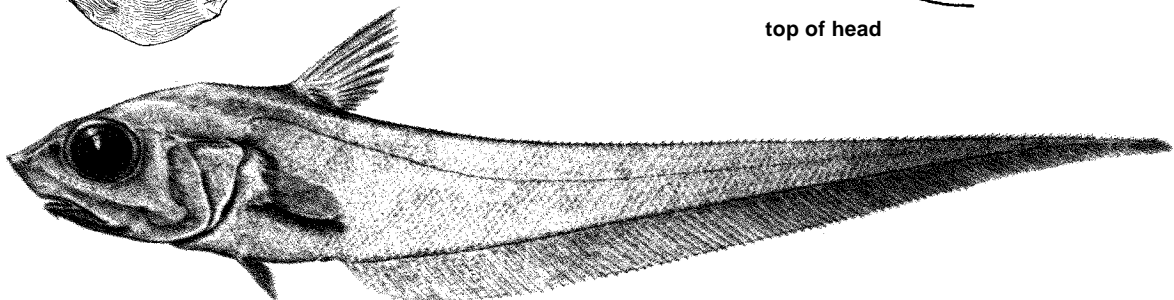


scale



rims of
scute-like
scales

top of head



(from Iwamoto & Sazonov, 1988)

Fig. 476

Diagnostic Features : Snout moderately pointed, chin barbel tiny; small teeth in bands in both jaws; gill rakers in second arch 7 to 10 (total). Measurements in percentage of head length: snout 28 to 35; orbit diameter 25 to 36; interorbital space 20 to 29; upper jaw 25 to 31; barbel 4 to 9. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 or 9 rays (rarely 7 or 10); pelvic fin rays 9 (rarely 8 to 10). Scales moderately adherent; underside and leading margin of snout naked except for scutes at tip and lateral angles; a file of small embedded scales along suborbital space, but region dorsally mostly naked; small but coarse scutelike scales on head ridges; transverse scale rows across interorbital space 11 to 14. Spinules on body scales short, conical in young, more triangular and flattened in adults, arranged in parallel to divergent longitudinal rows; scales below midbase of first dorsal fin 4.5 to 6.5. **Colour**: overall light to medium brown; lips and barbel dark brown; oral cavity blackish.

Geographical Distribution : Northern Peru to southern Chile (38°S) (Fig. 477).

Habitat and Biology : A middle slope species of the temperate southeastern Pacific in depths from 768 to 1 860 m.

Size : To at least 46 cm total length.

Interest to Fisheries : Species may be locally abundant, judged from catches of oceanographic research vessels, but probably of little or no commercial value.

Literature : Gilbert & Thompson (1916); Pequeño (1971); Iwamoto & Sazonov (1988).

Remarks : This species is most likely to be confused with *C. anguliceps*, but the more numerous and more adherent scales across the interorbital space, the scutelike ridge scales on the dorsal orbital margins, the darker oral cavity and generally more pelvic rays in *C. ariommu*s (9) are distinguishing.

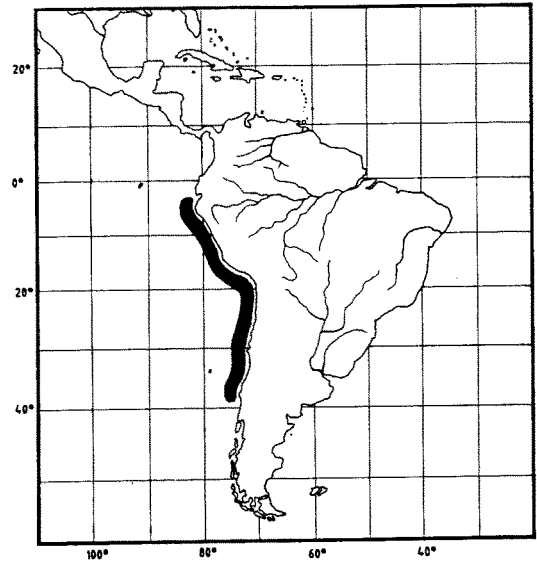


Fig. 477

Coryphaenoides armatus (Hector, 1875)

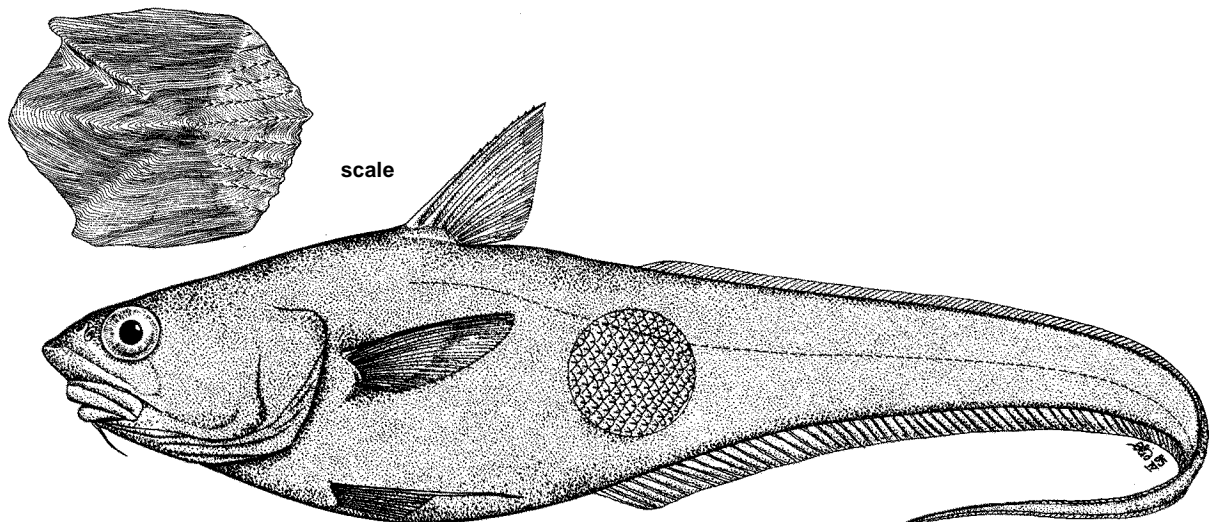
Fig. 478

MACROUR Cory 4

Scientific Name with Reference : *Macrurus armatus* Hector, 1875, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., ser.4, 15:81 (off Cape Farewell, New Zealand; 732 m).

Synonyms : *Coryphaenoides variabilis* Günther, 1878; *Macrurus asper* Goode & Bean, 1883; *Macrurus goodii* Günther, 1887; *Macrurus (Nematonurus) armatus*--Günther, 1887; *Coryphaenoides gigas* Vaillant, 1888; *Macrurus cyclolepis* Gilbert, 1895; *Hymenocephalus goodei*--Goode & Bean, 1896; *Nematonurus armatus*--Goode & Bean, 1896; *Nematonurus gigas*--Goode & Bean, 1896; *Macrurus (Nematonurus) suborbitalis* Gill & Townsend, 1897; *Macrurus (Hymenocephalus) goodei*--Lutken, 1898; *Moseleya cyclolepis*--Jordan & Evermann, 1898; *Nematonurus goodei*--Jordan & Evermann, 1898; *Nematonurus suborbitalis*--Jordan & Evermann, 1898; *Nematonurus abyssorum* Gilbert, 1915; *Coryphaenoides (Nematonurus) armatus*--Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Dolloa cyclolepis*--Jordan, Evermann & Clark, 1930; *Coryphaenoides abyssorum*--Barnhart, 1936; *Coryphaenoides cyclolepis*--Clemens & Wilby, 1961.

FAO Names : En- Abyssal grenadier.



(after Günther, 1887)

Fig. 478

Diagnostic Features : Ventral aspects of head mostly naked, including snout, most ventral surfaces of suborbital space, ventral preopercular margin and anterior part of mandible; premaxillary teeth stoutly conical, the tips somewhat spatulate, in 1 (large adults) or 2 distinct rows; in 1 row on mandible; inner gill rakers on first arch 11 to 14. Measurements in percentage of head length; snout 20 to 31; preoral length 6 to 17; orbit diameter 18 to 27; interorbital space 21 to 26; orbit to angle of preopercle 35 to 49; suborbital width 9 to 13; upper jaw 34 to 40; barbel 11 to 19. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 to 10 rays, pectoral fin rays i17 to i21; pelvic fin rays usually 10 in Atlantic, and usually 11 or 12 in Pacific specimens. Body scales rather thin and deciduous, finely covered with parallel rows of thin, sharp spinules, the median row slightly larger than adjacent rows; scales over suborbital shelf small, about 4 rows wide; no enlarged snout scutes; scale rows below midbase of first dorsal fin 6 to 8.

Geographical Distribution : World-wide (Fig. 479).

Habitat and Biology : A deep-slope, upper continental rise species, common in deep waters of most oceans between approximately 2 000 and 4 700 m depth, beyond which it is replaced by *C. yaquinae*. In the Pacific, it is apparently confined to the Pacific rim. Feeds on a variety of benthic invertebrates (especially crustaceans and holothuroids) when young, switching to primarily mesopelagic and bathypelagic fish, and sea urchins and cephalopods as adults.

Size : To 102 cm total length.

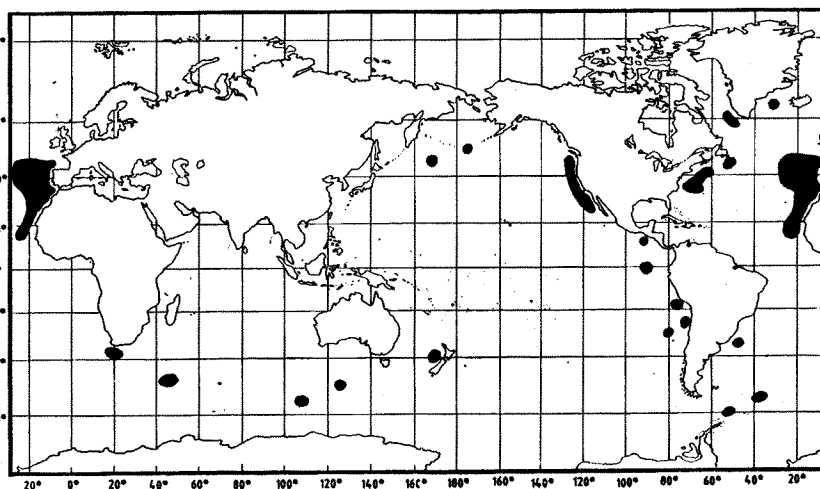


Fig. 479

Interest to Fisheries : The species is large and taken in moderate numbers by oceanographic research vessels, but lives at depths too great to be of commercial potential.

Local Names : USA: Abyssal macrourid; USSR: Dolgokhvost vooruzhennyi.

Literature : Günther (1887); Parr (1946); Grey (1956); Nybelin (1957); Pearcy & Ambler (1974); Haedrich & Henderson (1974); Iwamoto & Stein (1974); Wilson & Waples (1983, 1984); Wilson & Smith (1984).

Remarks : *Coryphaenoides armatus* is most likely to be confused with *C. yaquinae*, but its squamation and dentition are distinguishing. Wilson & Waples (1984) recognize two subspecies, *C. armatus variabilis* from the North Pacific and *C. armatus armatus* from everywhere else.

Coryphaenoides carminifer (Garman, 1899)

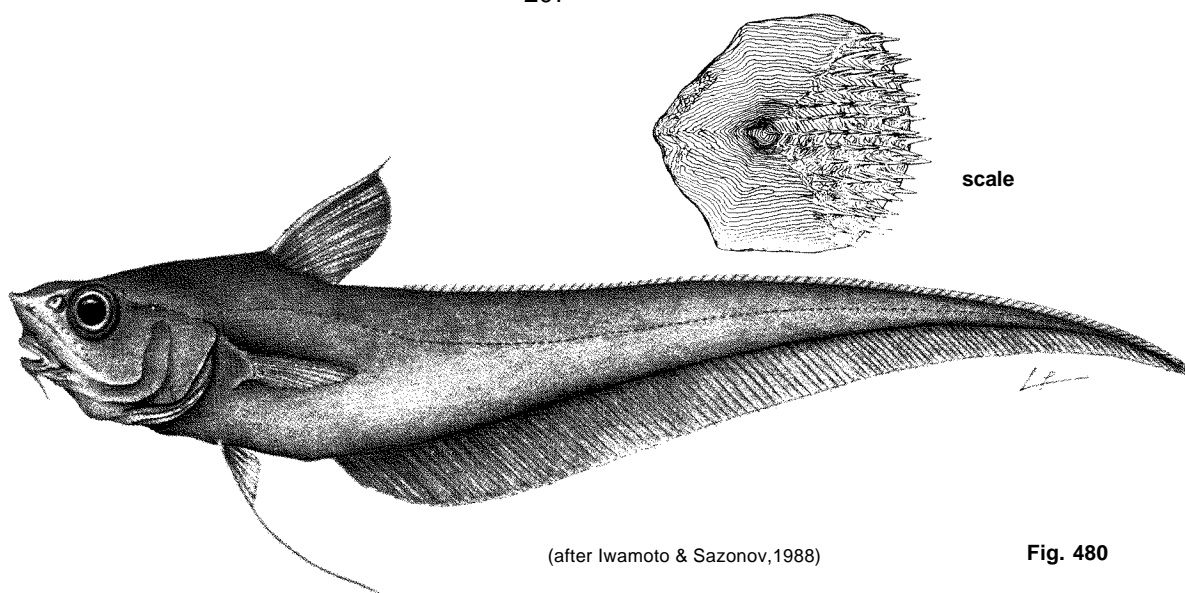
Fig. 480

MACROUR Cory 5

Scientific Name with Reference : *Macrurus carminifer* Garman, 1899, Mem.Mus.Comp.Zool.Harvard. 24:204-6, pl.46, fig.2 (Gulf of Panama; 7°15'N, 79°36'W; 1865 m).

Synonyms : *Coryphaenoides carminatus* -- Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916: 144 (misspelling of specific name)

FAO Names : En - Carmine grenadier; Fr - Grenadier carmin; Sp - Granadero carminifero



(after Iwamoto & Sazonov, 1988)

Fig. 480

Diagnostic Features : Snout short, bluntly pointed; chin barbel thick; small teeth in narrow bands in both jaws; inner gill rakers on first arch 8 to 10 (total), outer gill rakers on second arch 8 to 10 (total). Measurements in percentage of head length: snout length 26 to 31; orbit diameter 26 to 31; interorbital space 26 to 31; upper jaw 27 to 32; barbel 14 to 23. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 to 10 rays; pectoral fin rays i16 to i22; pelvic fin rays 8 or 9. Scales adherent; head uniformly and completely scaled, stout scutes at tip and lateral angles of snout; spike-like spinules on body scales in parallel rows; scales below midbase of first dorsal fin 5.5 to 8.5.

Geographical Distribution : Gulf of Panama to Ecuador (Fig. 481).

Habitat and Biology : An uncommon slope species with a restricted range in the tropical eastern Pacific in depths from 589 to 1865 m.

Size : To at least 36 cm total length.

Interest to Fisheries : None at present.

Literature : Garman (1899); Iwamoto & Sazonov (1988).

Remarks : The notably thick barbel and complete head squamation immediately distinguish *C. carminifer* from other eastern Pacific members of the genus. It shares these features with *C. zaniophorus* Vaillant, 1888, from the Atlantic, but differs from that species in having a smaller orbit diameter and a broader interorbital space.

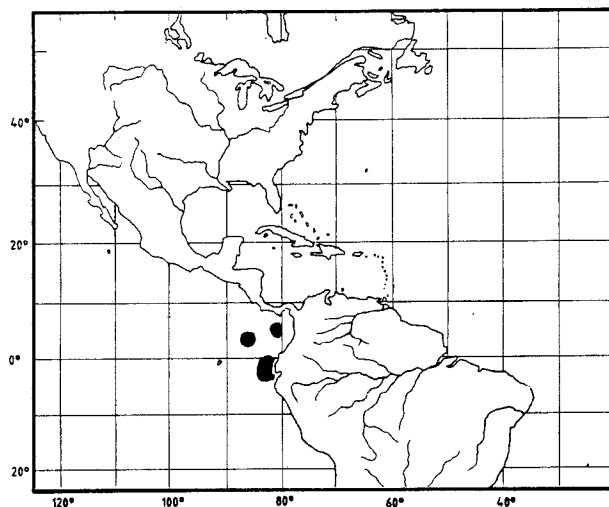


Fig. 481

***Coryphaenoides cinereus* (Gilbert, 1895)**

Fig. 482

MACROUR Cory 6

Scientific Name with Reference : *Macrurus cinereus* Gilbert, 1895, Rep.U.S.Comm.Fish Fish. (1893)19:457 (Bering Sea).

Synonyms : *Macrourus cinereus* Gilbert, 1895; *Coryphaenoides cinereus* Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916.

FAO Names : En - Popeye grenadier.

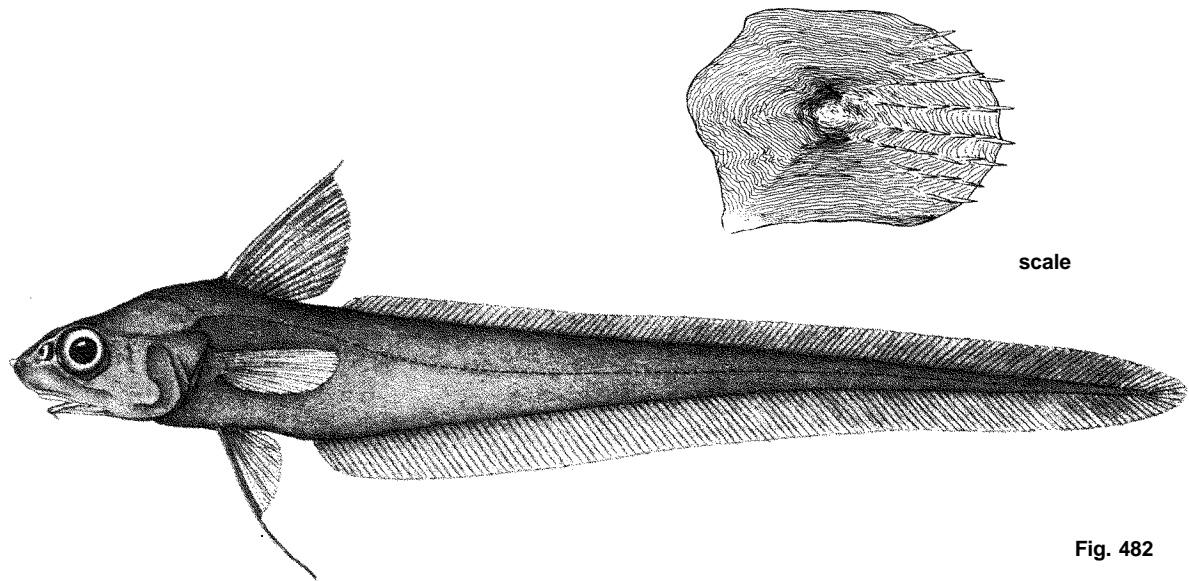


Fig. 482

Diagnostic Features : A medium-sized species, usually less than 45 cm. Snout tipped with a broad spinous scute; suborbital shelf very narrow anteriorly; interopercle broadly rounded posteriorly; chin barbel very short; teeth small, fine, in narrow bands in both jaws; inner gill rakers on second arch 1 or 2 + 10 to 13 (total 12 to 14). Measurements in percentage of head length: snout 25 to 29; orbit diameter 26 to 34; interorbital space 24 to 30; upper jaw 35 to 38; barbel 2 to 8; interspace between first and second dorsal fins about 15 to 22. Fins moderately large; height of first dorsal fin 85 to 105% of head length; pelvic fins usually 67 to 141 % of head length (longer in males); first dorsal fin with 2 spines and usually 10 to 12 rays; pectoral fin rays usually i18 to i22; pelvic fin rays 8 to 10 (usually 9). Scales rather deciduous; spinules on body scales in 3 to 10 low, fine, subparallel, ridgelike rows; leading edge and most of underside of snout naked; gill and gular membranes and interopercle naked; no enlarged, stout, deeply embedded scales along suborbital region; grooved scales of lateral line discontinuous; scales below midbase of first dorsal fin about 8. Pyloric caeca short, 5 to 7. **Color**: greish brown (whitish denuded); fins blackish to dusky; mouth and gill cavities blackish.

Geographical Distribution : North Pacific from northern Japan to Okhotsk Sea, Bering Sea and south to Oregon (USA) (Fig. 483).

Habitat and Biology : Benthopelagic in 225 to 2 832 m depth, but most common in 400 to 950 m in the Bering Sea, 720 to 1 860m (0° to 3°C) off Japan. Feeds primarily on pelagic forms.

Size : To 56 cm total length.

Interest to Fisheries : Taken in moderate quantities in the Bering Sea in 600 to 900 m depth. Species apparently too small for fresh consumption, used mostly for fishmeal.

Local Names : JAPAN: Karafutosokodara; USA: Ghost rattail, Popeye grenadier.

Literature : Birshteyn & Vinogradov (1955); Okamura (1970a); Iwamoto & Stein (1974); Sawada *in* Amaoka *et al.* (1983); Allen & Smith (1988).

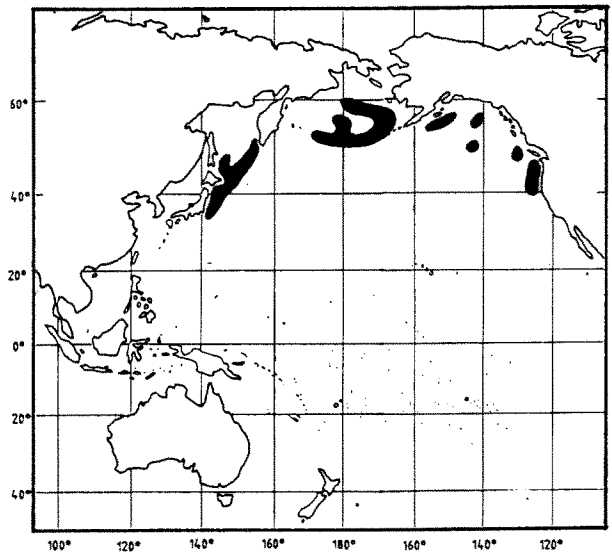


Fig. 483

Remarks : Considerable geographic variation in counts and morphometry have been noted in this species. The length of the outer pelvic ray is sexually dimorphic, the rays of the males being longer than those of comparable-sized females.

Coryphaenoides delsolari Chirichigno & Iwamoto, 1977

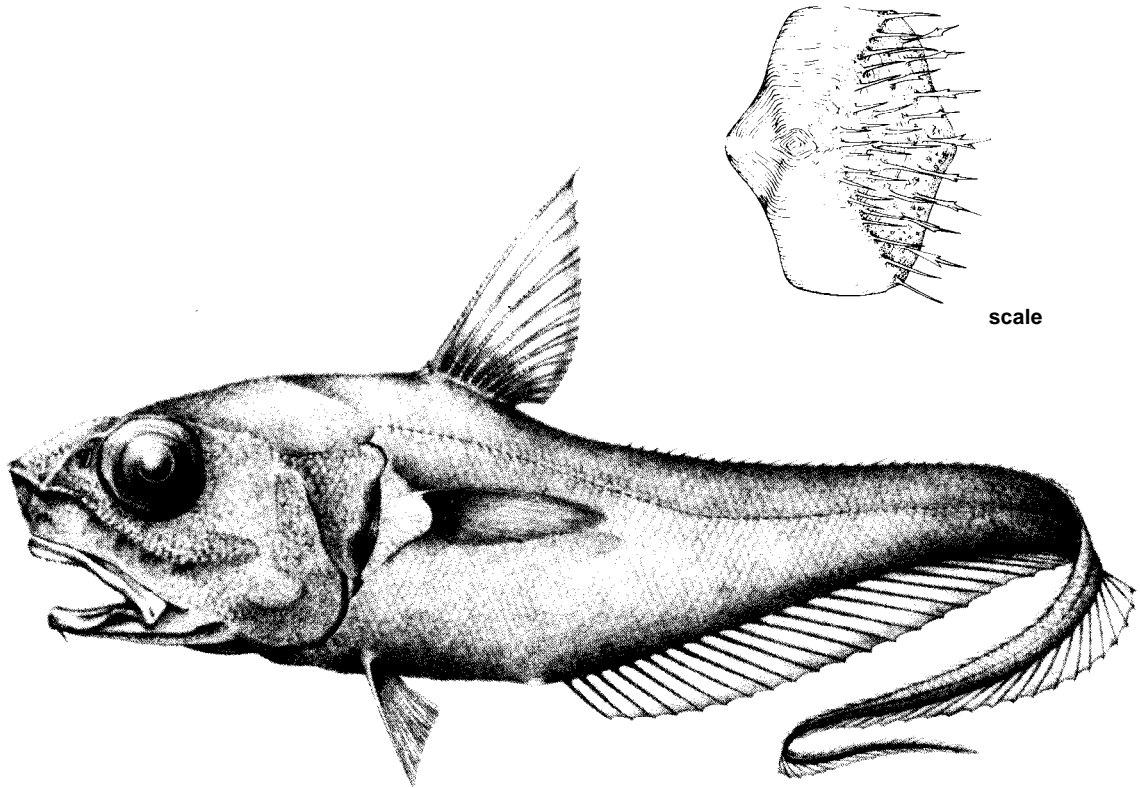
Fig. 484

MACROUR Cory 7

Scientific Name with Reference : *Coryphaenoides delsolari* Chirichigno & Iwamoto, 1977, Proc.Biol.Soc.Wash., 89(45):519 (off Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador; 3°15'S. 80°55'W; 945 to 960 m).

Synonyms : *Nematonurus* sp. aff. *altipinnis*--Chirichigno, 1968; *Cotyphaenoides* nov.sp.--Chirichigno, 1974

FAO Names : **En** - Trident grenadier; **Fr** - Grenadier pichirat; **Sp** - Granadero pichirata



(from Chirichigno & Iwamoto, 1977)

Fig. 484

Diagnostic Features : A medium-sized species. Snout bluntly pointed, terminal and lateral angles tipped with stout scutes; chin barbel small, more than 4 times into orbit diameter; teeth small, in broad bands in upper jaw, outer series slightly enlarged, in narrow band in lower jaw; inner gill rakers on second arch 1 or 2 + 9 to 12 (total 11 to 14). Measurements in percentages of head length: snout length 26 to 32, orbit diameter 23 to 34; interorbital space 23 to 32; suborbital width 12 to 17; upper jaw 35 to 41; outer gill slit 11 to 17; barbel 3 to 10; isthmus to anal fin origin 60 to 91; interspace between first and second dorsal fins 13 to 45. Fins not especially prolonged. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 to 10 rays; pectoral fin rays i 18 to i23 (usually i20 to i22); pelvic fin rays 9 or 10; outer pelvic ray extends slightly beyond anal fin origin. Scales densely covered with slender, relatively erect spinules in quincunx pattern or in slightly divergent rows; most spinules in adults (greater than 50 mm head length) with tridentate tips; almost all head and body scaled, including undersurface of snout and mandibular rami, but not interopercle and gill membranes; scales below midbase of first dorsal fin 4.5 to 8. Pyloric caeca short, 11 to 14. **Colour**: overall brownish, darker in adults; fins and naked areas blackish; gill and mouth cavities blackish.

Geographical Distribution : Cocos island (04°50'N) to central Chile (32°S) and Galapagos (Fig. 485).

Habitat and Biology : Benthopelagic in 300 to 1 645 m, but most common in 600 to 1200 m depth.

Size : To 51 cm total length.

Interest to Fisheries : Taken as bycatch by trawlers, but no separate statistics recorded.

Local Names : PERU: Peje-rata, Ratón.

Literature : Chirichigno & Iwamoto (1977).

Remarks : A peculiar species most notable for the tridentate spinules on body scales of large individuals.

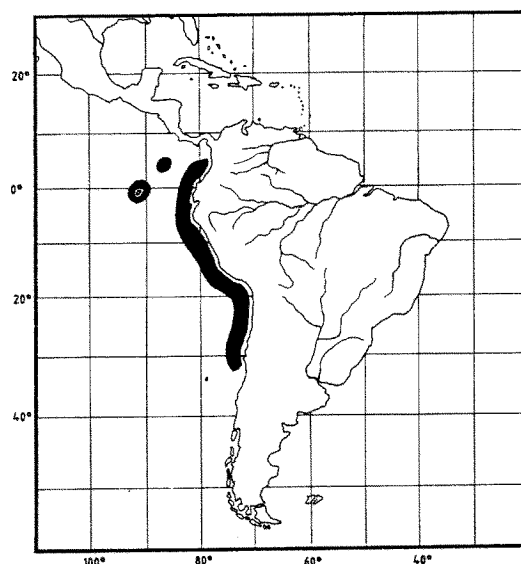


Fig. 485

***Coryphaenoides guentheri* (Vaillant, 1888)**

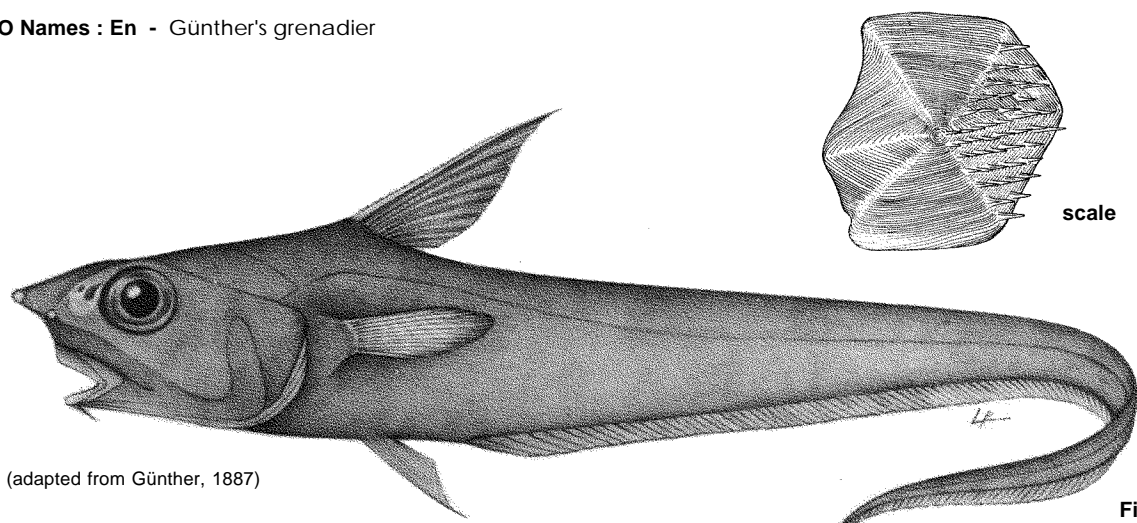
Fig. 486

MACROUR Cory 8

Scientific Name with Reference : *Macrurus guentheri* Vaillant, 1888, Exped.Sci.TRAVAILLEUR et TALISMAN Poissons, Paris :386 (Atlantic off Morocco; 30°01'N, 11°46'W; 2200 and 2115 m).

Synonyms : *Macrurus sclerorhynchus* (non Valenciennes)-Günther, 1887; *Macrurus holotrachys*-Vaillant, 1887; *Macrurus guentheri*--Collett, 1896; *Macrurus ingolfi* Lütken, 1898; *Coryphaenoides (Macrurus) guentheri*--Collett, 1905; *Coryphaenoides ingolfi*--Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Coryphaenoides guentheri*-Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Lionurus guntheri*--Farran, 1924; *Macruropus guentheri*--Fowler, 1936; *Chalinura guentheri*--Nybelin, 1948.

FAO Names : En - Günther's grenadier



(adapted from Günther, 1887)

Fig. 486

Diagnostic Features : Body slender, its greatest depth about equal to postrostral length. Snout acute, pointed, with stout terminal and lateral scutes; mouth small, restricted laterally, its opening extends posteriorly only to below anterior margin of pupil, upper jaw extends to mid-orbit; barbel short, thin, less than 20% of head length; orbit diameter about equal to or slightly smaller than snout, about equal to interorbital space; suborbital region angulate; a stout, narrow shelf two scales wide below orbit; teeth in broad villiform bands in both jaws; premaxillary band falls short of end of rictus, mandibular band to end of rictus; preopercular ridge strongly angulated; inner gill rakers on first arch 1 or 2 + 7 or 8 (9 or 10 total); outer gill rakers on second arch 1 or 2 + 6 or 7 (8 or 9 total). Measurements in percentage of head length: snout length 31 to 34; preoral length 21 to 24; orbit diameter 28 to 30; suborbital shelf 12 to 14; interorbital space 21 to 26; upper jaw 28 to 31; barbel 9 to 13; isthmus to anal fin origin 73 to 85; interspace between first and second dorsal fins 16 to 48; gill membranes strongly attached to isthmus, without a free fold.