

## ⑫ 中国近海鲷属鱼类的形态分类学研究

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**摘要** 作者于1989年~1990年对中国科学院海洋研究所1954年以来所采集的鲷属鱼类标本进行了形态比较解剖,并总结了近二百年来有关中国海鲷属鱼类研究的国内外文献,结合地理分布特征,对中国近海鲷属鱼类的形态分类学进行了更深入的分析研究。结果表明:南海区的银鲷与黄渤海、东海区的银鲷在背鳍、臀鳍的鳍条数、椎骨数、椎体形态和耳石的形态上存在着不同程度的差异,可认为是种内群体的分化,应把两者视为一个有效种的两个并列亚种。

**关键词** 鲷属 比较解剖 椎骨 耳石

中国, 形态分类学, 鱼

## Study on the Morphology and Taxonomy of the Pampus Fishes From China Seas

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The present study deals with the comparative morphology and classification of the Pampus fishes from the Chinese coastal waters. The species of the genus Pampus, which widely distribute on the continental shelf near the China coast are delicious food fishes, and form a significant part in the marine fishery of China. In this study, the specimens of the Pampus fishes are collected from 1954 to 1989 in China seas. Based on the history of the classification studies, and on the comparative morphology of the external feature (including body form, color, lateral line, mouth, snout, fins and scales), the skeletal system (including skull, splanchnocranium, vertebrae and appendicular skeleton), the digestive organs (including teeth, pharyngeal sacs, stomach, pyloric appendages, intestine and liver), the respiratory organs and the sense organs (including olfactory sac, lateral line canal systems and otolith), the author inquired into the division of the genus Pampus. The conclusion is as follow:

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1. The shapes of fins and otolith of the Pomfret are changable, which in youth differ from in adult. The features of scales and teeth are unstable as well. The snout of the silver Pomfret highly projects over the mouth in young one, and gradually shrinks with growth.

2. The Silver Pomfret is different from the Grey Pomfret in varying degrees in lots of important morphological features, such as the body color, the shapes of fins, snout, supraoccipital, preotic, epiotic and otolith, the number of vertebrae and primary olfactory lamellae, the shape and number of gill-riker and teeth, the pattern of lateral line canal system, and so on. It was not reasonable to regard the Silver Pomfret and the Grey Pomfret as same one species.

3. The Silver Pomfret living in South China Sea differs from that living in Bohai, Yellow Sea and East China Sea in the following morphological features: the former dorsal fin has 34-37 soft rays, anal fin has 33-36 soft rays, otolith is thick and strong, its anterior of the fundamental part is in the form of triangular, vertebrae 30-31, the haemal spine of the third to fifth caudal vertebrae is nearly triangular-like in shape, the prezygapophysis above the centrum reaches the postzygapophysis of the former centrum; while the latter dorsal fin has 42-46 soft rays, anal fin has 40-45 soft rays, Otolith is thin and fragile, its anterior of the fundamental part is in the form of cut, vertebrae 39-41, the haemal spine of the third to fifth caudal vertebrae is nearly stick-like in shape, the prezygapophysis above the centrum hardly reaches the postzygapophysis of the former centrum. It was considered that these differences of the morphological features on the two populations of the Silver Pomfret could be regarded as the division of the species, so the Silver Pomfret in China Seas can be reasonably classified as two subspecies of the Pampus argenteus (Euphrasen).

In conclusion, the author suggested that the Pampus fishes in China Seas should be divided into three species, they are Silver Pomfret — Pampus argentens (Euphrasen), Grey Pomfret — Pampus cinereus (Bloch) and White Pomfret — Pampus chinensis (Euphrasen), and the Silver Pomfret could be also divided into two subspecies: Pampus argenteus argenteus (Euphrasen) and Pampus argenteus echinogaster (Basilewsky). Further studies are necessary to confirm whether the subspecies of Silver Pomfret can be taken as species.

**Key Words** Pampus, Comparative Anatomy, Vertebrae, Otolith