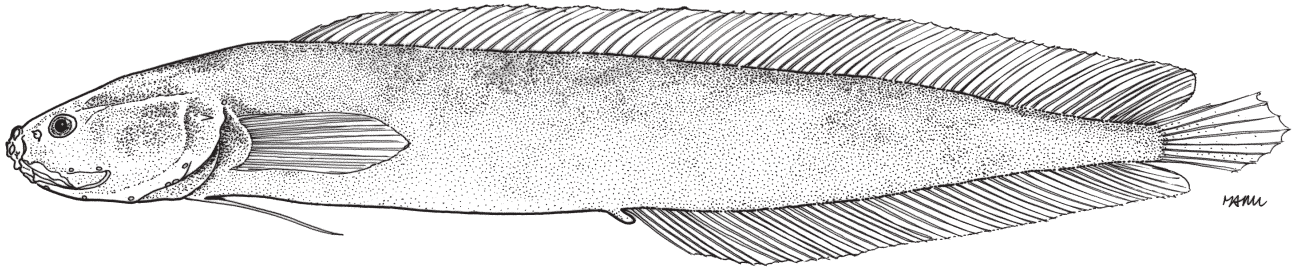


***Dipulus* Waite, 1905**

**Type species:** *Dipulus caecus* Waite, 1905 by monotypy.

**Synonyms:** None.

**Number of recognized species:** 2.



**Fig. 126** *Dipulus norfolkanus* (after Machida, 1993a)

**Diagnosis and description:** Body relatively elongate, head length 4.3 to 6.5 or more in standard length; **scales absent from head and body; gill membranes joined to each other and to isthmus anteriorly; eye small, 7.6 or less in head length**, a short sharp spine on the opercle; **maxilla not vertically expanded posteriorly; branchiostegal rays 6; male intromittent organ with a single pair of pseudoclaspers**; dorsal-fin rays 89 to 183; anal-fin rays 58 to 120; pectoral-fin rays about 20. A freshly caught 117 mm specimen was brick-red with dark blue abdomen.

**Revisions:** Machida (1993).

**Geographical distribution:** West coast of Western Australia and Norfolk Island.

**Habitat and biology:** Shallow reefs. Apparently secretive in habit.

**Interest to fisheries:** None.

**Size:** At least 170 mm.

### Key to species

- 1a.** Anal-fin origin closer to snout than to caudal-fin base; precaudal vertebrae 22; anal-fin rays 112 to 120; pseudoclaspers much convoluted . . . . . *Dipulus caecus*
- 1b.** Anal-fin origin closer to caudal-fin base than to snout; precaudal vertebrae 13 to 15; anal-fin rays 58 to 65; pseudoclaspers of male not convoluted . . . . . *D. norfolkanus*

### List of species

*Dipulus caecus* Waite, 1905. Secretive in habit on shallow reefs along temperate to subtropical West Australian coasts. Uncommon.

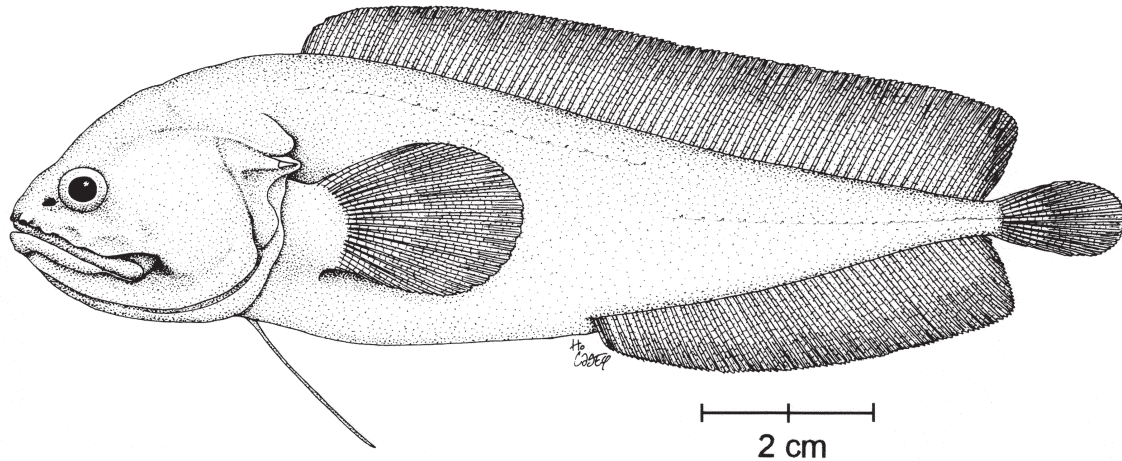
*D. norfolkanus* Machida, 1993a. Apparently secretive in habit in shallow waters around Norfolk Island. Uncommon.

***Fiordichthys* Paulin, 1995**

**Type species:** *Fiordichthys slartibartfasti* Paulin, 1995 by original designation.

**Synonyms:** None.

**Number of recognized species:** 1.



**Fig. 127** *Fiordichthys slartibartfasti* (from Paulin, 1995)

**Diagnosis and description:** Body short, depth 4 in standard length; head about 1/2 of preanal length; body covered with small imbricate scales; head naked, about 3.5 in standard length; anterior nostril tubular, immediately above upper lip; teeth separate and sharp-pointed; opercular spine present; maxilla expanded posteriorly and sheathed; branchiostegal rays 7; fresh specimens yellow-tan; male intromittent organ with a single pair of pointed ossified pseudoclaspers; dorsal-fin origin over posterior margin of opercle; dorsal-fin rays 66; anal-fin origin posterior to midpoint of body; caudal-fin rays 14 or 15; pectoral-fin rays 21 to 23, mounted on a broad peduncle; precaudal vertebrae 15.

**Revisions:** None.

**Geographical distribution:** Known from 2 localities at the south end of South Island, New Zealand.

**Habitat and biology:** Areas of loose boulder rubble in holes and crevices at depths of 10 to 12 m.

**Interest to fisheries:** None.

**Size:** At least 111 mm.

#### List of species

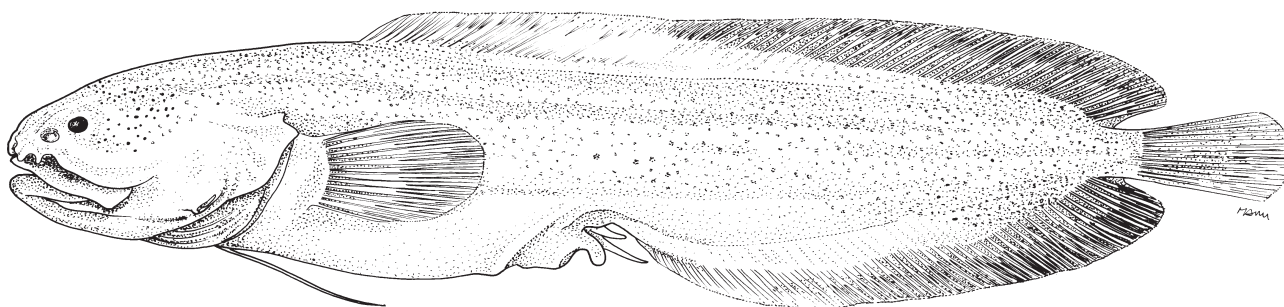
*Fiordichthys slartibartfasti* Paulin, 1995. Information see above. Rare.

***Gunterichthys* Dawson, 1966**

**Type species:** *Gunterichthys longipenis* Dawson, 1966 by original designation.

**Synonyms:** None.

**Number of recognized species: 1.**



**Fig. 128** *Gunterichthys longipenis* (after Dawson, 1966)

**Diagnosis and description:** Scales on body barely overlapping, absent from head; eye very small, about 18 in head; opercular spine slender and weak; maxilla slightly expanded posteriorly; gill membranes free from isthmus; developed gill rakers on first arch 7; branchiostegal rays 8; pectoral-fin rays 17 to 22; caudal-fin rays 12 to 15; precaudal vertebrae 11 or 12; **male intromittent organ with 1 pair of pseudoclaspers, each of which contains 2 ossified supports.**

**Revisions:** None.

**Geographical distribution:** In the northern Gulf of Mexico from Padre Island, Texas to southwest Florida.

**Habitat and biology:** Probably lives in burrows in a mud-sand substrate at depths to 9 m. Rarely collected except following an environmental disturbance, especially a heavy rain that lowers the salinity (Dawson, 1971).

**Interest to fisheries:** None.

**Size:** At least 55 mm.

#### List of species

*Gunterichthys longipenis* Dawson, 1966. Information see above. Probably common in its restricted habitat.

*Melodichthys* Nielsen and Cohen, 1986

(Treated under the tribe Brosmophycini on page 124.)

*Monothrix* Ogilby, 1897

**Type species:** *Monothrix polylepis* Ogilby, 1897 by monotypy.

**Synonyms:** None.

Number of recognized species: 2.

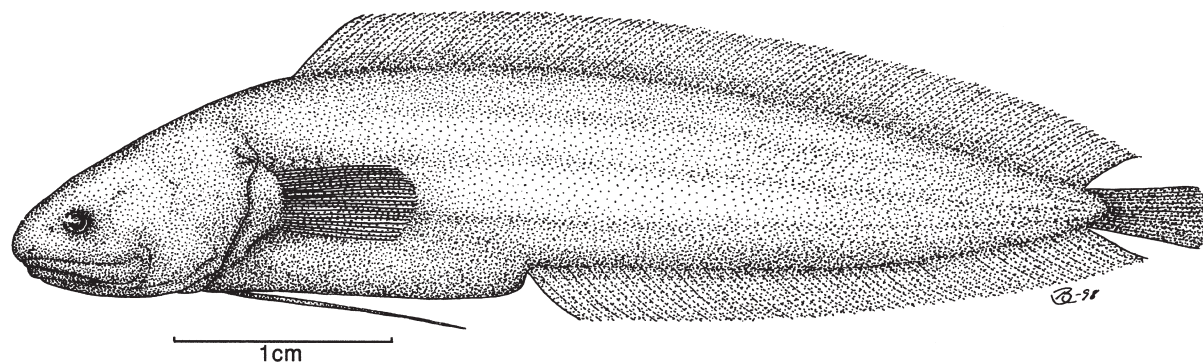


Fig. 129 *Monothrix polylepis*

**Diagnosis and description:** Most of body covered with imbricate scales, but loose skin at bases of vertical fins naked; head naked; maxilla expanded posteriorly, with a pointed process at the posteroventral corner; opercle with 2 spines, the upper one directed posteriorly and the lower one, which is concealed, directed posteroventrally; branchiostegal rays 7; pectoral-fin rays 22; caudal-fin rays 14; precaudal vertebrae 13 or 14.

**Revisions:** None.

**Geographical distribution:** New South Wales and north coasts of Australia.

**Habitat and biology:** Shallow water.

**Interest to fisheries:** None.

**Size:** At least 55 mm.

**Key to species:** Not possible at present.

#### List of species

*Monothrix mizolepis* (Günther, 1867). Tropical Australia. On shallow reefs. Common.

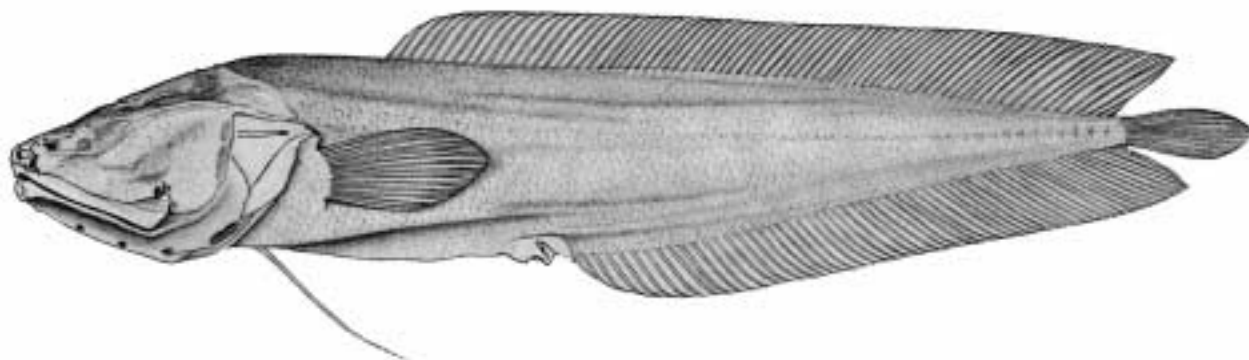
*M. polylepis* Ogilby, 1897. Temperate to subtropical coast of eastern Australia. Common on shallow reefs. Incorrectly recorded from Japan (Machida, 1992). Common.

*Ogilbia* Jordan and Evermann, 1898

**Type species:** *Ogilbia cayorum* Evermann and Kendall, 1898 by original designation.

**Synonyms:** *Typhlias* Hubbs, 1938. Type species *Typhlias pearsei* Hubbs, 1938. Preoccupied by *Typhlias* Bryce, 1910 in rotifers; *Typhliasina* Whitley, 1951. Replacement name for *Typhlias* Hubbs; takes the same type species; *Caecogilbia* Poll and Leleup, 1965. Type species *Caecogilbia galapagosensis* Poll and Leleup, 1965.

**Number of recognized species: 6.**



**Fig. 130** *Ogilbia galapagosensis* (from Poll and Leleup, 1965)

**Diagnosis and description:** Body covered with imbricate scales; head squamation variable, scales present or absent on cheeks, absent from opercle; **eye diameter less than snout length (absent or minute and buried in some)**; maxilla expanded and free posteriorly, **anterior nostril placed low on snout**; a sharp spine present on opercle, sometimes buried; branchiostegal rays 7; **intromittent organ of male with 2 pseudoclaspers, the larger a compressed ear-shaped lobe**; **precaudal neural spines pointed.**

**Revisions:** None.

**Geographical distribution:** So far as known found only in the New World tropics.

**Habitat and biology:** Living in habitats ranging from coral or rock reefs to fresh-water caves and sinkholes in the Yucatan and marine to brackish and fresh water in the Galapagos Islands. Reproductive biology has been described by Suarez (1975), and the comparative ecology of the 2 named Galapagos species has been discussed by van Moll (1967).

**Interest to fisheries:** None.

**Size:** Reaches to approximately 90 to 100 mm.

**Key to species:** Not possible at present.

#### List of species

*Ogilbia cayorum* Evermann and Kendall, 1898. Cryptic in shallow waters of the Florida Keys, possibly more widely distributed in the tropical western Atlantic. Locally abundant.

*O. deroyi* (Poll and van Mol, 1966). Cryptic in shallow water in the Galapagos Islands. Uncommon.

*O. galapagosensis* (Poll and Leleup, 1965). Known only from a few inland fresh to brackish water caves and crevices in the Galapagos Islands. Uncommon.

*O. pearsei* (Hubbs, 1938). Known only from caves and sinkholes in the Yucatan Peninsula. Uncommon.

*O. ventralis* (Gill, 1863a). Tropical eastern Pacific reefs; precise range unknown. Common.

*O. verrillii* (Garman, 1900). Either a Bermudan endemic or a junior synonym of *O. cayorum*. Uncommon.

**Remarks:** Unpublished research by Boyd Walker has demonstrated the existence of numerous undescribed species.