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A Note on Lampreys of the Mutantiang River, Tributary of the Sungari River, in China.

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In 1957, through the courtesy of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Peking, Dr. O. Oliva of the Laboratory of Ichthyology, Charles University. Prague, received five lampreys, collected on April 6, 1956 from the Mutantiang River by a group of young naturalists of the 2nd. Grammar School in Nyangan (Cheilungtiang province). The Mutantiang River is a tributary of the Sungari River which (as the Amur River in the U. S. S. R.) flows into the Gulf of Tartary opposite to the northern end of Sakhalin Island.

Of this material three specimen were larvae. Only the two adult specimens have been identified, these being *Lampetra japonica* (Martens) 1868 and *Lampetra reissneri* Dybowski 1869. The description is given below :-

Lampetra japonica (Martens) 1868.

Total length, 400 mm. Male. Dorsal fins not united, gut atrophied, thread-like. Teeth sharp. Supraoral lamina with two cusps, infraoral lamina with four simple median teeth and a lateral bicuspid tooth laterally (1^2-4-1^2). Inner lateral teeth 2-2-2 on each side. Lower labial teeth present, forming a band, also teeth on the lower margin of the oral disc. The arrangement of teeth coincides with that of Berg (1931, Plate VI, fig. 1).

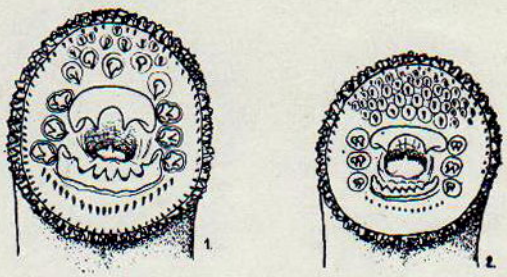

Fig. 1. *Lampetra japonica* (Martens) 1868. Oral disc, semischematic drawing.

Pig. 2. *Lampetra reissneri* Dybowski, 1869. Oral disc. semischematic drawing.

Lampetra reissneri Dybowski, 1869

Female, total length 166 mm. probably newly metamorphosed, but with well developed eggs. Between branchial apertures there is a faintly visible furrow. Teeth sharp. Supraoral lamina with two teeth. Infraoral lamina with 1^2-5-1^2 teeth. Inner lateral teeth 2-2-2 on each side. Lower labial teeth present, but feeb-

ly developed. Teeth absent from the lower half of oral disc. The dentition of this specimen coincides with that illustrated by Berg (1931, Plate VI, fig. 3) except that Berg's figure shows teeth on the lower half of the oral disc. However, *L. reissneri* is described by Berg (1931 a) as lacking these teeth. The arrangement of cusps on the infraoral lamina coincides with that of Berg (1931, Plate VI, fig. 2).

CONCLUSIONS

The late Academician L. S. Berg (1931 a) predicted the occurrence of *L. japonica* in the Sungari River drainage system. This finding confirms his prediction. The smaller lamprey, *L. reissneri* has been previously reported from the Sungari River by Berg (1931 a) and this account extends its known distribution into the Mutantiang River.

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