北海道大学水産学部研究彙報

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文献情報

北海道大学水産学部研究彙報
ON THE FRESH WATER CATFISH, PARASILURUS ASOTUS (LINNAEUS) FROM HOKKAIDO

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The fresh water catfish, Parasilurus asotus (LINNAEUS), from Hokkaido was reported by S. Sato and K. Kobayashi (1954) on specimens collected from the ponds of Goryokaku-Park and from the Matsukura River of Hakodate City.1) On the other hand, D. S. Jordan and H. W. Fowler (1903), D. S. Jordan, S. Tanaka and J. O. Snyder (1913), T. Mori (1934, 1936) and S. Tanaka (1928, 1947) have vaguely stated “Japan” or similar words2) as the distribution area. From their descriptions it is possible to presume that their expressions have the meaning of “Japan excepting Hokkaido”. Moreover, D. Miyadi (1940), Y. Okada and M. Nakamura (1948), Y. Okada and K. Matsubara (1938) and S. Tanaka (1952) plainly considered Hokkaido as outside the area of distribution.

From the above, one would not only believe that the fresh water catfish does not inhabit Hokkaido with the exception of a very small area of the most south end but also one would be encouraged to believe that its distribution into the south end of Hokkaido may be artificial. The present writers find now that this species inhabits naturally a part of Hokkaido, an area north of Asahigawa City far from the

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1) They cited Shimamatsu in the vicinity of Sapporo as the locality.
2) “Japan proper” by T. Mori, “Inland of Japan” by S. Tanaka

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south-most part, and it may possibly live universally in Hokkaido.

The specimens described in this paper were collected from the Gembuchi and Otonashi Rivers and several ponds in the watershed of the above two rivers in Kamikawa-Gun, Teshio Province, at about north latitude 44° (Fig. 1). They inhabit together with *Carassius carassius* L. in the turbid water in the peat-bog. It is assumed that they are not scarce for the angling for them is continuously carried on by local persons.

The measurements of the specimens are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Date collected</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Body length (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otonashi River</td>
<td>May 11, '54</td>
<td>Kakuo Hasekura</td>
<td>12.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 2, '54</td>
<td>Kanji Sato</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old waterway of the Gembuchi River</td>
<td>June 3, '54</td>
<td>Kimiye Miyake</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 13, '54</td>
<td>Kaname Yokoi</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One specimen collected by the junior writer by angling from an old waterway of the Gembuchi River on the 13th of June is different from the others in the number of barbels and the lateral line. The barbels are six: two very long maxillaries and four short mentals, and the lateral line is white and extraordinarily clear. It is probable that this fish is a young one, but the writers are rearing specimen for the purpose of observation on the fate of barbels.

**Literature cited**


