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J. L. B. SMITH

HIS LIFE, WORK, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF NEW SPECIES

by

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This is the final publication from the

DEPARTMENT OF ICHTHYOLOGY

at this University.

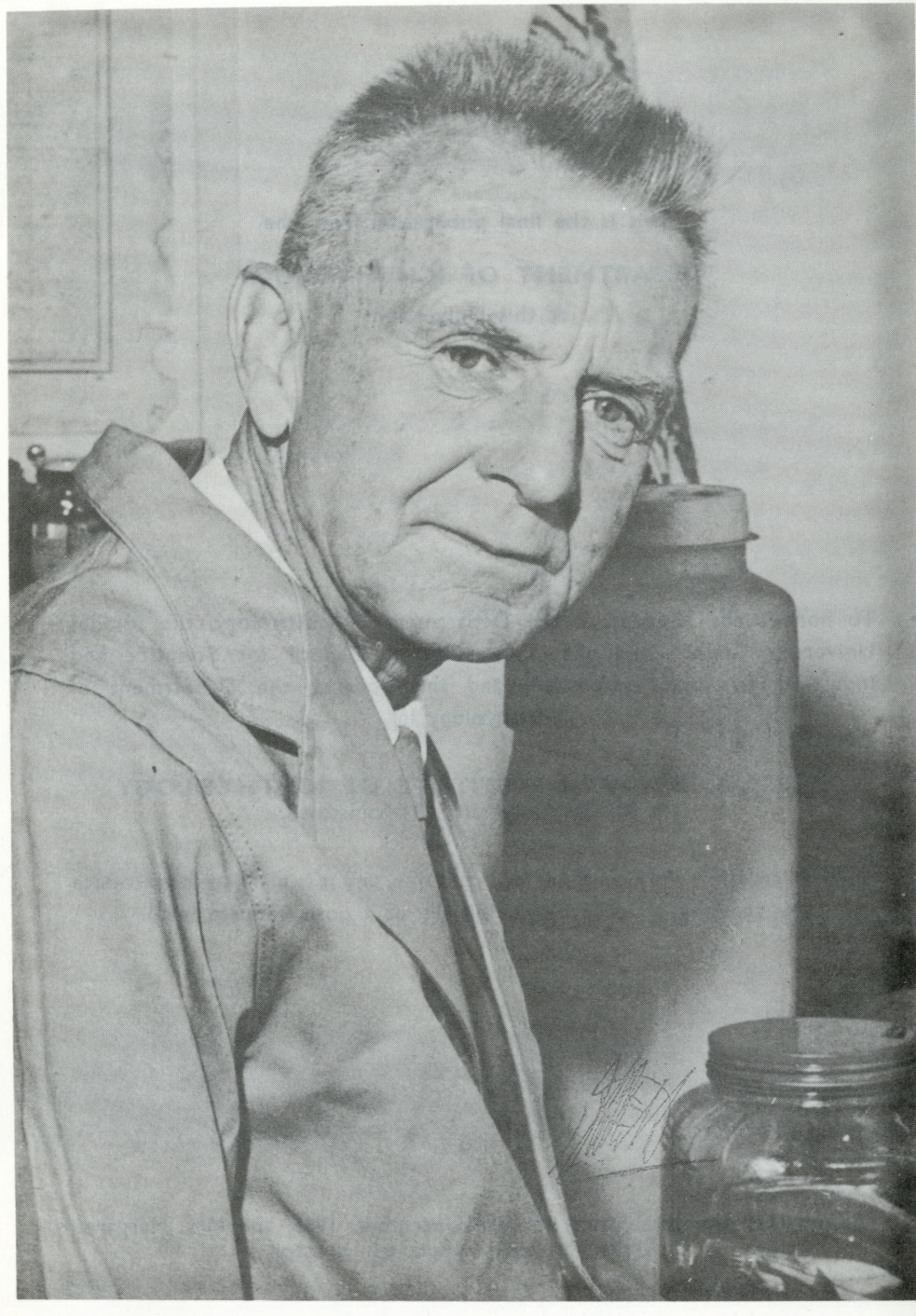
To honour the Founder of the Department of Ichthyology, the Rhodes University Council and the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research established, and incorporated the Department of Ichthyology in

THE J. L. B. SMITH INSTITUTE OF ICHTHYOLOGY

at Rhodes University Grahamstown.

Here his research work on fishes will continue, and it is planned to introduce the teaching of ichthyology, initially at a post-graduate level.

The Institute was established on 13th December, 1968, and Mrs. Margaret M. Smith has been appointed Director.



J.L.B. SMITH – HIS LIFE AND WORK

James Leonard Brierley Smith was born on 26th September, 1897 at Graaff–Reinet, Cape Province, and was educated at schools in Noupoort, de Aar, Aliwal North, and finally, 1912–1914, at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch. In his matriculation year, war having broken out, he served with the citizen force from early August until September 1914, when all schoolboys were disbanded. After his matriculation examination, and having been refused re–enlistment on account of age, in 1915 he entered the Victoria College, Stellenbosch. At the end of the year in the Intermediate Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope he passed first in the Union of South Africa and was awarded several bursaries and exhibitions, including the coveted Croll Exhibition. He had already arranged to proceed overseas to join the Royal Flying Corps, but in response to the appeal of that time enlisted instead for service in East Africa in the 12th South African Infantry as a machine gunner. After sketchy military training this force was despatched to East Africa, and the early disasters of that venture need not be repeated here. The young scientist, in company with many many others of relatively tender years, was soon a casualty from tropical diseases, malaria, dysentery, Malta fever, and after some months in hospital was discharged as medically unfit for further service.

He returned to Victoria College in the third term of the year (1916) and resumed his studies. Although handicapped by continual bouts of malaria he made up lost time, and in 1917 graduated as a B.A. of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, being first in the Union of South Africa in Chemistry. At the close of 1918 he obtained the M.Sc. degree (with distinction) in Chemistry and was awarded the Ebden Scholarship for overseas study.* He remained at Stellenbosch on the staff of the Chemistry Department for a time and there commenced his research career. Among other ventures at this time he ran a paint factory.

In 1919 he entered Cambridge University where he carried out research work on the mustard gases under the direction of Sir William J. Pope and later, on photosensitising dye–stuffs and related compounds under Dr. W.H. Mills. The results of this work were published in a series of papers, and he received the degree of Ph.D. of the University of Cambridge in 1922. He was a scholar of Selwyn College and

* B.F.J. Schonland and H.J. van Eck were also awarded this scholarship, the former before, the latter after J.L.B. Smith.

Demonstrator in Chemistry at Cambridge University. At school and University he won numerous minor bursaries and prizes, but the major bursaries etc. awarded him were:

1. University Matriculation Bursary.
2. Croll Exhibition.
3. Bartle Frere Exhibition.
4. Stellenbosch University Exhibition.
5. H.B. Ebden Scholarship.
6. British Government Research Scholarship.

For a new, small and struggling country such as South Africa was during his student years, these represent a considerable percentage of the scholarships available to young South Africans at that time.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENT

While overseas he travelled widely in Britain and also on the continent, where he learnt to speak German fluently and made numerous scientific contacts in different countries. Returning to the Union early in 1923 he accepted a temporary appointment as lecturer in Chemistry at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown. Asked to remain in a permanent capacity, he was so appointed, eventually taking charge of the Organic Chemistry and most of the practical work of the Department. Despite the heavy teaching programme he continued his researches in Organic Chemistry in the field of which he had specialised overseas, but in addition turned his attention to the essential oils of a number of South African plants. The results of this work, some carried out by students under his direction, were published in various journals.

During the twenty–four years he taught chemistry, his students received the finest training in the country. He was a strict but inspiring teacher. Fortunate was the student who studied under him, for most of them owe him a lot more than just their grounding in chemistry.

SPORT

At Stellenbosch he was the best student golfer although he usually played with only one club! He played rugby for his College at Cambridge, and as a young lecturer coached the 3rd to 5th Rhodes University College rugby teams.

He organised fishing (and collecting) holidays at the coast, taking selected students and young staff members first by train then by ox–wagon. The camps were disciplined and well–organised, and it was considered a great privilege to be invited to these camps.

He also played tennis and bridge, but by 1938 had given all these up in favour of walking and his research work. He was a Trustee of the Albany Museum from 1934 to 1955, Chairman for 1946–7 during which time he introduced the motion that a Chairman should hold office for no longer than two years. He took a keen interest in the affairs of the local government school for boys, serving on the Committee from 1934 to at least 1940. At this time he took up beekeeping, and generally when he was missing from his study, he could be found watching the bees as they left and returned to the hive.

ICHTHYOLOGY

Although deeply interested in his chemical researches, he was eventually advised to spend his vacations in the open for health reasons, as he still suffered somewhat from the effects of the campaign in East Africa. Being a research worker by nature his interests were in this manner diverted to what had always been a passion with him, namely fishes. A keen angler from boyhood, he took up this sport with intensity, but soon found the scientific side pressing itself on his notice. Isolated from informed contacts and finding available literature inadequate, he became involved in the scientific study of fishes, and in a short time commenced the publication of a series of revisional papers. This work attracted attention overseas, and developed to such an extent that it threatened to overwhelm him. It was only by the greatest exertions that he was able to cope with the main essentials. In this work he had come to serve all the Museums in the Eastern Province in classifying their fishes.

In April 1938 he married Margaret Mary Macdonald who had studied and worked under him in the Department of Chemistry. This was the beginning of a remarkable husband–and–wife team which was to have an influence on ichthyology not only in South Africa but throughout the whole ichthyological world.

THE COELACANTH

At the close of 1938 a peculiar fish trawled near East London was saved for science by Miss M. Courtenay–Latimer, Director of the East London Museum, who as usual submitted details to him for his identification. This proved to be an event of world importance, because the fish was the now famous Coelacanth **Latimeria chalumnae.** It was the most difficult pronouncement he had ever been called on to make, because even though every detail confirmed his diagnosis, the existence of such a living fish seemed so utterly fantastic and impossible that

it was some time before he could bring himself to make the positive announcement. (This is told in his book ''Old Fourlegs, the story of the Coelacanth''.) His description of the fish was ''perhaps the most meticulously detailed account ever accorded a fish specimen, at least of a ..... carcass'' (Hubbs, Copeia 1968 : 659.)

In 1942 the Smiths started a long battle to improve J.L.B's ailing health. They paid great attention to diet and exercise, not eating ''dead'' food and walking every day. It is estimated that in the last 25 years of his life Smith walked the equivalent of twice round the earth! He regained his health to such an extent that with his wife's help he was able to stand the hardships of the East African expeditions. At the age of 70 he could work long hours, still walked 30 miles a week, was more agile and looked younger than many men ten years his junior.

During the second world war years Smith continued his researches on fishes, and published numerous papers of various kinds. He continued work in Chemistry as well, publishing several papers, one of which was awarded the Marloth medal. At the same time, over several years, he produced three text books on Chemistry, one ran to two and one to four editions while one was translated into Spanish. By this time he was facing an almost impossible situation. Shortage of staff made teaching burdens exceedingly heavy. Organic Chemistry was developing rapidly, and later in the war the needs of ex–servicemen imposed an almost intolerable burden. In addition, his research work on fishes brought heavy and continuous commitments in this country and from all parts of the world and with these it was exceedingly difficult to cope. Eventually he was faced with the decision of having to give up one or other interest, and because of the great field of research that lay open in ichthyology, his choice fell there.

BIRTH OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ICHTHYOLOGY

In 1946 the newly formed South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research gave timely aid in awarding him a Research Fellowship in Ichthyology, funds for travelling, and later on, funds for clerical assistants and for publication. Rhodes University College provided accommodation, equipment and appointed him Research Professor, and so he became the founder of the only University Research Department in Ichthyology in South Africa – possibly there is nothing quite like it in the world.

Just before this occurred, a group of interested persons who were raising money for a book on South African fishes approached

Smith to undertake the work, and to this he eventually agreed. In part for this purpose he took a considerable staff on an expedition to Portuguese East Africa, where a great amount of valuable material, some new to science, much new to South Africa, was obtained, and his artists were able to record in colour many fishes of that area. At the same time he made contact with the authorities of Portuguese East Africa and established cordial relations over a wide area, which had a profound influence on his work in those parts.

In all this work he was assisted by his wife, who had thrown herself into the study of ichthyology. From force of circumstances she eventually came to be the chief artist of this book, and from then on illustrated all his publications.

''The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa'' (''the sumptuously illustrated compendium'' – Hubbs) popularly known as ''The Angler's 'Bible' '', was published in the middle of 1949 and although comparatively expensive was well received by the general public, the first edition of 5,000 selling out in three weeks.

A second edition appeared in May 1950, and an enlarged revised third edition in 1953. The fourth edition published in 1961 was brought up to date by a synoptic appendix, and the fifth, 1965, is now nearly exhausted. This work is used by all active ichthyologists throughout the world and is the first to be consulted not only when south and east African fishes are being studied, but also in many cases, particularly in the field, when Indo–Pacific fishes require identification. The numerical key which Smith evolved is used successfully throughout the world for quick identification.

The publication of ''The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa'' rounded off much of the work J.L.B. Smith had been doing on South African fishes for the previous twenty years. It turned hundreds of South Africans into amateur ichthyologists, continually on the watch for interesting and valuable specimens which they report or send in from all points of South Africa's long coastline.

EXPEDITIONS OUTSIDE SOUTH AFRICA

Before the printing of ''The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa'' in 1948–9 they had organised expeditions to Southern Moçambique in 1938 (Inhaca and Beira), 1946 Delagoa Bay and 1948 Inhaca to Bazaruto.

The Smiths then decided not to work towards a companion volume on the freshwater fishes, but to extend their knowledge of the marine fishes by investigating the little known East African coast.

Most of the additions to the South African fauna come from the Indo–Pacific, being carried southwards down the coast by the warm Moçambique current. After a short expedition to Inhaca Island in 1949, they undertook their first major expedition into tropical waters in 1950. With the great Pinda Reef (14°10'S and 40°40'E) as their main objective, they worked up the coast from Beira to the mouth of the Lurio river. In 1951 after visiting again the Island of Moçambique and Pinda, they worked in the northern parts of Moçambique with bases at Ibo and Cape Delgado. Living aboard a ''Vedeta'' supplied by the Portuguese authorities, they visited and collected at the Kerimba Islands between Porto Amelia and Cape Delgado.

THE SECOND COELACANTH

Ever since the capture of the first Coelacanth, it became an obsession to find the home of these creatures. As soon as the war ended, quite satisfied that Coelacanths did not live in South African waters, Smith set about organising an expedition to search for them up the east coast of Africa. This fell through probably because most scientists believed the Coelacanth lived in the great depths. Nothing daunted, in 1948 he had a leaflet printed offering a reward of £100 (R200) for a Coelacanth.

The Smiths followed this up by themselves hunting as they worked up the east coast, but the 1951 expedition took them to the northern limit of the south flowing current.

In 1952 they worked at Zanzibar, Pemba, Kenya and Tanganyika, still hunting and offering a reward for a Coelacanth. Some of the leaflets were taken from Zanzibar to the Comoro Islands by a Capt. Eric Hunt who traded between the islands, and on 22nd December 1952, fourteen years after the first Coelacanth had been found, a second one was captured off Anjouan Island at the Comores. In his book ''Old Fourlegs'' he has left a vivid, exciting and eminently readable account of all this. How, to save the specimen, he eventually persuaded the Prime Minister of South Africa to supply a military plane to take him to the Comores. How the plane managed to land on an airstrip made by South Africans during World War II, and how eventually a third Coelacanth was also caught there, proving that the home of the Coelacanths had indeed been discovered. His self–appointed task finished, he was more than happy to hand over the responsibility of the research work on a complete specimen to the French. He always maintained that the first Coelacanth had given him more than any one man could hope for in a lifetime, and that it would have been incredibly selfish to have kept the second to

himself. Wanting to smooth over ruffled feelings, he was anxious that the French scientists should find their own Coelacanth. Failing the finding of the third, he had two plans: taking his specimen to America to be worked on by a team of comparative anatomists, or handing it over to the French scientists as it had been found in French waters. Fortunately for all concerned, the French obtained their own – not only the third Coelacanth on 19th September 1953, but many more before the Comores became independent. When this happened the Comoran authorities offered Smith another Coelacanth, but as his own work on these fishes was over, he advised them to send it to America, preferably to the American Museum of Natural History where it would come into the hands of Dr. Bobb Schaeffer for whom he had a high regard.

FINAL EXPEDITIONS

With the Coelacanth affair neatly tied up, the Smiths were able to return to their work on the fishes of the western Indian Ocean. A short collecting trip from Bazaruto Island southwards to Inhaca Island in southern Moçambique was all they managed in 1953.

During an extensive expedition in 1954, they, accompanied by their 15 year old son William, first visited Kenya (Shimoni mainly) before proceeding to the Seychelles where they worked round most of the islands including the outlying Denis and Bird islands. Then with two vessels, one carrying four South African big game anglers, they travelled to the Amirantes, collecting mainly at D'Arros and Alfonse Islands, thence south to Providence and turning westwards to St. Pierre and Astove, they finally worked at the Aldabras (Cosmoledo, Assumption and Aldabra). This proved to be one of the richest areas visited, and while much material, especially small specimens, was brought back, lack of space and containers seriously curtailed the preservation of larger fishes.

In 1955 Smith accompanied some South African fisheries industrialists to Angola to study the fishing potential there. His expert knowledge of fish and fishing, and his ability to talk Portuguese were invaluable. The group was taken by air from Luanda down the coast as far as Mossamedes in the south.

In 1956 the last expedition undertaken to East Africa was to Pinda, where calm seas during the equinoctial tides greatly facilitated the work. A big collection of fishes was made and many photographs of fishes were taken at this time to be used in subsequent publications.

The Smiths had learnt to speak Portuguese, and formed firm friendships with numerous Portuguese in Moçambique. Among their friends they numbered two Governor–Generals, four Port Captains, Military, Naval and Merchant Navy personnel, administrative officials, journalists, scientists and private persons. Smith gave two public lectures in Portuguese – one at Beira and one at Lourenço Marques, probably the first South African to have done so.

While firms and private persons gave generously towards the expeditions, these were financed mainly by the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Extensive help however was given by the countries visited, the Portuguese authorities in particular supplied considerable assistance especially in the northern part of Moçambique. Zanzibar, Kenya, Tanganyika and Seychelles authorities and numerous private individuals also assisted wherever necessary.

POST EXPEDITION YEARS

In 1957 as he would undertake no more expeditions outside the borders of the Union of South Africa, and as so much of his time was spent walking, he set about filling a vacuum in his life caused by the expeditions – the lack of a dog. Snoekie, Sharky, Tiger and Mako passed through the family but in Marlin, a cross between a smooth and a wire–haired terrier, he found a dog after his own heart. They were inseparable, and Marlin became his constant companion and shadow until the end.

Having carried out these expeditions while still young enough to stand the hardships, the Smiths now had extensive collections, notes and photographs to work on, and collections from interested persons continued to be sent for identification. They aimed to produce a com–panion volume to ''The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa'' on the fishes of the Western Indian Ocean. The fishes were studied family by family and the resulting research work appeared mainly as a series of profusely illustrated monographs in the Rhodes University Ichthyological Bulletins financed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

At the time of his death thirty–two of these bulletins had been published, a total of 682 pages, a hundred pages more than the 580 pages of the ''Sea Fishes of Southern Africa''.

In 1956 ''Old Fourlegs, the story of the Coelacanth'' was published. It appeared in three English editions (1956–1958) including a paper–back (1958), an American one 1956, translated into German 1957, French 1957, Russian 1962 (a first edition of 100,000), Estonian

1964, Afrikaans 1965 and Slovak 1967. In South Africa the Library for the Blind had it put on tape.

In April 1958 he attended the first international conference on sharks at New Orleans. While there he was invited by one of the heads of the U.S. Navy to undertake a lecture tour to some of their establishments. He was unable to do so owing to prior engagements in Lisbon where he had an appointment with the Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, appeared on television (Portuguese) and renewed old friendships made mostly in Moçambique.

In July 1959 he visited museums in Germany, France, Holland, Britain and Denmark to examine type specimens of fishes, and was able to help some of the scientists there with systematic problems.

BOOKS

From 1960 he did not leave South Africa but pressed on with publications. In 1963 J.L.B. and M.M. Smith produced "Fishes of Seychelles" incorporating much of their work in East Africa as well, so that the volume covers the commoner fishes of the Western Indian Ocean. In 1965 they produced "Fishes of the Tsitsikama Coastal National Park" in both English and Afrikaans, and two popular books are in the press – "Our Fishes" (Afrikaans "Ons Visse"), Voortrekker Pers, Pretoria, and "High Tide", a collection of some of his popular articles published by Books of Africa, Cape Town.

OTHER WORKERS

While a number of ichthyologists have worked at the Department of Ichthyology for short periods, two spent a considerable time there. R.A. Jubb was one of Smith's early students, and his ichthyological appetite was whetted when he went camping at the sea with him during the short vacations. On his retirement from the Meteorological Department in Rhodesia, he and his wife Hilda spent five profitable years at the Department of Ichthyology working on freshwater fishes from 1957 to 1961 until space problems necessitated their moving the freshwater fishes and themselves to the Albany Museum.

In 1965 the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa offered Smith a Fellowship for from one to three years. He was to choose a promising young ichthyologist, preferably from another country, who by working in the Department could benefit from Smith's knowledge and experience. He selected P.H.J. Castle from New Zealand whose main research was the systematics of eels, especially larval forms.

He arrived in July 1966 and is due to return to Wellington in May 1969.

HONOURS

J.L.B. Smith was a man who in later life refused some of the honours offered him. ''Give it to a younger man who is still climbing and who would really appreciate it – it would be wasted on me'' he used to say. He was awarded various service medals from World War I, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa in 1935, in 1945 received the Marloth medal; in 1949 was made an Honorary Foreign Member of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (limited to 24 members) and Corresponding Foreign Member of the Zoological Society, London, in the same year. He was the Senior Scott Medallist for 1950, received the Coronation Medal in 1953 and was also made Commandeur de l'Etoile de la Grande Comoro (1953). He was Patron, President or Honorary Life Member of numerous Angling Unions, Clubs and Associations. In April 1968 he was to have received the degree of Doctor of Science **honoris causa** from Rhodes University.

For the last two years of his life he felt his mental powers were deteriorating, was plagued by failing eyesight, and dreaded becoming bedridden and a ''useless hulk'' from a stroke. Characteristically, not prepared to make do with anything second rate and not prepared to risk circumstances over which he had no control and become a burden to anyone, he took matters into his own hands and ended his life on the morning of January 8th, 1968.

He produced nine books (three in Chemistry and six in Ichthyology), published 14 scientific papers in Chemistry and over 200 in Ichthyology. He also wrote over 400 popular and semi–scientific articles for the layman whom he said supported his work indirectly through taxation and so should be told something of the excitement of scientific research. He described over 375 fishes as new to science and placed South Africa on the ichthyological map.

A great intellect with a superb memory, a brilliant and much loved lecturer who was an inspiration and help to his students and others, a prodigious worker despite his frail body, a man of incredible drive and enthusiasm, who while intolerant of inefficiency and laziness, was considerate, kindly and generous to others. South Africa can be proud of this man, one of her great sons.

CHEMISTRY PUBLICATIONS

A. SCIENTIFIC PAPERS:

1919 1. The volumetric determination of barium and sulphate. *Rep.S.Afr.Ass.Adv.Sci. 16* : 174—176.
2. Utilisation of Karoo Ash (Journal ?)
1921 3. The interaction of sulphur monochloride and substituted ethylenes (with W. J. POPE) *Trans.chem.Soc. 119* : 396—400.
1922 4. The chlorinated dialkyl sulphides (with W. J. POPE) *Trans.chem.Soc. 121* : 1166—1170.
5. The reactivity of methyl groups in heterocyclic bases (with W. H. MILLS) *Trans.chem.Soc. 121* : 2724—2737.
1923 6. Dyestuffs derived from heterocyclic bases containing reactive methyl groups. *Trans.chem.Soc. 123* : 2288—2296.
7. A thiazole carbocyanine dyestuff.
1924 8. Studies in the thiazoles Part I (with E. H. FLACK and A. R. INGGS) *Rep.S.Afr.Ass.Adv.Sci. 21* : 227—234.
9. The essential oil of **Agathosma microphylla** (with K. A. C. ELLIOTT) *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 17* (1) : 23—27.
1929 10. Some derivatives of Thiazole (with R. H. SAPIRO) *Trans.R. Soc.S.Afr. 18* : 229—235.
1932 11. An outline investigation of the essential oil of **Pteronia stricta** Ait. (with M. L. SAPIRO) *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 21* (1) : 51—53.
1932 12. The essential oil of **Empleurum serrulatum** Ait. (with M. L. SAPIRO) *Rep.S.Afr.Ass.Advmt.Sci. 21* : 227—234.
1946 13. The essential oil of **Agathosma apiculata** Meyer. (with D. E. A. RIVETT) *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 31* (2) : 111—124. (Awarded Marloth Medal by R.Soc.S.Afr.)
1947 14. The essential oil of **Agathosma gnidioides** Schlechter (with D. G. ROUX) *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 31* (4) : 333—345.

B. TEXT-BOOKS:

1. Numerical and constitutional exercises in Organic Chemistry (with M. RINDL). London Methuen 1941, 213p. 2nd ed. 1943. Spanish ed. Madrid Editorial Alhambra S.A. 1955 207p.
2. A simplified system of organic identification Cape Town Nasionale Pers 1940, 48p. American ed. New York Chemical Publishing Co. 1943.
3. A system of qualitative inorganic analysis. Cape Town Nasionale Pers 1941, 63p. 2nd ed. 1943; 3rd ed. 1944; 4th ed. 1949.

ICHTHYOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

A. SCIENTIFIC PAPERS:

1931 1. New and little known fishes from the south and east coasts of Africa. *Rec.Albany Mus. 4* (1) : 145—160 3 figs pl. 16.

2. An interesting new myctophid fish from South Africa. *Trans. R.Soc.S.Afr. 21* (2) : 125—127 pl. 9.

3. The South African species of the genus **Hemirhamphus** Cuv. *Trans.R.Soc.Afr. 21* (2) : 129—150 1 fig pls 10—12.

1934 4. The growth changes of **Pteroplatea natalensis,** G and T. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 22* (1) : 83—87 pl. 4.

5. Marine fishes of seven genera new to South Africa. *Trans. R.Soc.S.Afr. 22* (1) : 89—100 1 fig, pls 5—6.

6. The Triglidae of South Africa. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 22* (4) : 321—336 1 fig, pls 16—23.

1935 7. The fishes of the family Mugilidae in South Africa. *Ann.S.Afr. Mus. 30* (5) : 587—644 17 figs, pls 15—22.

8. The "Galjoen" fishes of South Africa. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 23* (3) : 265—276 pls. 13—17.

9. New and little known fishes from South Africa. *Rec.Albany Mus. 4* : 169—235 5 figs, pls 18—23.

10. The South African species of the family Aluteridae. *Rec. Albany Mus. 4* : 358—364 pls 40—42.

11. The genus **Tripterodon** Playfair. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 23* (4) : 303—310 1 fig, pls 21—23.

1936 12. Two interesting new fishes from South Africa. *Trans.R.Soc. S.Afr. 24* (1) : 1—6, 2 figs, pls 1—2.

13. New gobioid and cyprinid fishes from South Africa. *Trans. R.Soc.S.Afr. 24* (1) : 47—55, 3 figs, pls 3—5.

1937 14. New records of South African fishes. *Ann.Natal Mus. 8* (2) : 167—197 6 figs, pl 11.

1938 15. An interesting early post-larval stage of the galjoen. *Trans. R.Soc.S.Afr. 25* (4) : 389—390 pl 10.

16. The South African fishes of the families Sparidae and Denticidae. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 26* (3) : 225—305, 25 figs, pls 18—29.

17. A new gobioid fish from South Africa. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 26* (4) : 319—320 1 fig.

1939 18. A living fish of mesozoic type. *Nature 143* : 455 pl.

19. A surviving fish of the order Actinistia. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 27* (1) : 47—50, pls 3—7.

20. New records and descriptions of marine fishes from Portuguese East Africa. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 27* (3) : 215—222, 2 figs.

21. A living coelacanth fish from South Africa. *Nature 143* : 748, figs 1—2.

22. A living coelacanth fish from South Africa. *Trans.R.Soc. S.Afr. 28* (1) : 1—106, 19 figs, pls 1—44.

23. A living fossil. *Cape Naturalist 1* (6) : 187—194 5 figs. Reprinted in 1941 *Smithsonian Report for 1940* : 321—328 pls 1—3.

1940 24. Sparid fishes from Portuguese East Africa, with a note on the genus **Gymnocranius** Klunzinger. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 28* (2) : 175—182, 3 figs, pl. 50.

1941 25. The genus **Gymnocranius** Klunzinger with notes on certain rare fishes from Portuguese East Africa. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 28* (5) : 441—452, 1 fig, pl. 58.

1942 26. The genus **Austrosparus** Smith. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 29* (4) : 279—283.

1943 27. Interesting early juvenile stadia of certain well-known South African fishes. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 30* (1) : 49—57 3 figs.

28. Interesting new fishes of three genera new to South Africa, with a note on **Mobula diabolus** (Shaw). *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 30* (1) : 67—77, 3 figs.

1945 29. Fishes of the family Clinidae in South Africa. *Ann.Mag.nat. Hist.* (11) *12* : 535—546 4 figs.

1946 30. New species and new records of fishes from South Africa. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (11) *13* : 793—821.

1947 31. Brief revisions and new records of South African marine fishes. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (2) *14* : 335—346 3 figs.

31a. A neutral solution of formaldehyde for biological purposes. *Trans.R.Soc.S.Afr. 31* (3) : 279—282.

1948 32. New clinid fishes from the southwestern Cape, with notes on other fishes. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (11) *14* : 732—736 2 figs.

33. A generic revision of the mugilid fishes of South Africa. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (11) *14* (1947) : 833—843, 15 figs.

1949 34. Forty-two fishes new to South Africa, with notes on others. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (12) *2* : 97—111.

1949 35. The Stromateid fishes of South Africa. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (12) *2* : 839—851.

36. Taxonomy and ecology of the fishes of southern Africa. *Afr.Reg.scient.Conf.* JHB (Commun) No. C(j)2 : 1—3.

37. A new aracanid fish from South Africa. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (12) *2* : 354—359 1 fig.

38. Interesting fishes of three genera new to South Africa. *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.* (12) *2* : 367—374 3 figs.

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French: A LA POURSUITE DU COELACANTH Paris, 1960. Librairie Plon. 325p. 18 pls. 8 figs.

Russian: STARINA TCHETVERONOG Moscow, 1962. State publisher of geographical literature. 216p. 4 pls. 7 figs.

Estonian: KUIDAS AVASTATI LATIMEERIA. Tallin, 1964. Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus. 286p. 8 pls. 7 figs.

Afrikaans: OU VIERPOOT (die verhaal van die selakant). Kaapstad, 1965. Tafelberg-uitgewers. 249p. 7 pls. 7 figs.

Slovak: (Not seen.) Bratislava, 1969. Mladé letá.

Dutch: (Not seen.) Den Hague (in press). Nijgh en van Ditmar.

It has also been put on tapes for the blind.

3. FISHES OF SEYCHELLES (with Margaret M. Smith as co-author). Grahamstown, 1963. Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University. 77p. 99 pls. (42 col.) 3 figs (18 illustrations).
4. FISHES OF THE TSITSIKAMA COASTAL NATIONAL PARK (with Margaret M. Smith as co-author). Pretoria, 1966. National Parks Board of Trustees of the Republic of South Africa. 161p. 233 col. figs.

   Also translated into Afrikaans under the title VISSE VAN DIE TSITSIKAMA SEEKUS NASIONALE PARK.
5. OUR FISHES. Johannesburg, 1969. Voortrekkerpers Beperk. 263p. 58 pls.

   Also translated into Afrikaans under the title ONS VISSE. 302p. 58 pls.
6. HIGH TIDE (a collection of some of his popular articles edited by Shirley Bell). Cape Town, 1969. Books of Africa (Pty.) Ltd. 165p. 20 pls.

POPULAR ARTICLES

1. [Book and bottle.] *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *3* (2) : 27.
2. Natal's waters, a rich and untapped storehouse of fish. *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *3* (12) : 8 & 22.
3. The difference between barracuda, katonkel and wahoo. *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (1) : 8—9 5 figs.
4. The moonfish **(Monodactylus falciformis)** *ibid.* : 9.
5. Best baits and a rare fish **(Thyrsites atun)**. *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (2) : 10.
6. The speckled snapper, a rare species in South Africa **(Lutianus rivulatus).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (3) : 12 fig.
7. The flasher **(Lobotes surinamensis).** *ibid* : 12 fig.
8. Coelacanth or flasher. *ibid* : 22.
9. How I sought and found the sea fishes of Southern Africa. *The Star* 13/8/49.

10. Fish do feel pain—but nothing more than a mild toothcache in man. *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (4) : 6, 24.
11. The baardman or tasselfish, and its habits. *ibid* : 24.
12. Cold water at sea means drought. *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (5) : 7.
13. An instructive bone. *ibid* : 7, 22.
14. Two fish identified **(Aprion virescens** the streaker, and yellowfin tunny**).** *ibid* : 21.
15. Rockhopper—the fish that jumps along the surface of the water. *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (6) : 10.
16. The lemonfish **(Gaterin reticulatus).** *ibid* : 24.
17. "The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa" was an experiment. *The Rhodian* 1949 Summer : 29.
18. A novel method of fishing: the "Sapi". *S.Afr.Angler* 1949 *4* (7) : 16, 26.
19. The snuppy: one of the most beautiful fish imaginable **(Lethrinus nebulosus).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *4* (8) : 12.
20. A broody blenny **(Blennius cornutus).** *ibid* : 12.
21. Spotted grunter mortality at Knysna. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *4* (9) : 11, 17.
22. Does the clue lie in the sea? *Escom Magazine* 1950 *14* (10) : 8—9. 27. 2 figs.
23. Numbers and the speed of fishes. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *4* (10) : 5.
24. A fish from Olifants River, Transvaal. **(Gobius aeneofuscus.)** *ibid* : 19.
25. A fish from Potchefstroom **(Labeo stenningi).** *ibid* : 19.
26. The sardine run is at hand. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *4* (11) : 6.
27. Do floods kill many fishes? *ibid* : 6, 21.
28. Tragedy and mystery at Knysna. *ibid* : 21.
29. The head was pink and spotted with yellow . . . and canine teeth. **(Lepidaplois perdito & Trachinotus blochii.)** *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *4* (12) : 10, 17.
30. "We hope to produce a major treatise." *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *5* (1) : 7.
31. A freakish seaside tragedy—and a warning. *ibid* : 7, 16.
32. Recent research on the sea fishes of southern Africa. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *5* (2) : 4.
33. What is this fish? **(Gerres.)** *ibid* : 4.
34. Diseased carp and yellow fish. *ibid* : 4, 18.
35. Recent research in fishes—Part II. The bony fishes. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *5* (3) : 9, 19.
36. A new book on game fishes that teaches many valuable lessons. *S.Afr. Angler* 1950 *5* (4) : 11, 17.
37. Mozambique waters have a great variety of fishes. *Natal Daily News* 26/9/50.
38. Natives face death at sea, lions take toll ashore. *ibid* 27/9/50.
39. 'Cobras' of the sea make work on coral dangerous. *Natal Daily News* 28/9/50.
40. Caution must be used when working in tide pools. *Natal Daily News* 29/9/50.

41. A round with the stonefish. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *5* (5) : 4, 18.
42. A sweeper **(Pempheris).** *ibid* : 18.
43. Beware of blaasops: a recent tragedy. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *5* (6) : 8.
44. A shark in fresh water **(Eulamia lamia).** *ibid* : 8, 18.
45. Picture of the dreaded stonefish. *S.Afr.Angler* 1950 *5* (7) : 9 fig.
46. The speckled snapper again **(Lutjanus rivulatus).** *ibid* : 9 fig.
47. The mud-hopper **(Periophthalmus).** *ibid* : 9.
48. A bellows fish **(Macrorhamphus gracilis).** *ibid* : 9.
49. Identifications in record claims. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *5* (8) : 10, 16. (Plectorhynchids: **Gaterin** and moonfish.)
50. A notable discovery: sawfish in the Sabi. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *5* (9) : 6.
51. The man-eater. *ibid* : 6, 19.
52. Barracouta again. *ibid* : 19.
53. Are there tiger fish at St. Lucia? *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *5* (10) : 6.
54. New rock cod and **Sciaena capensis.** *ibid* : 6.
55. Movements of tuna. *ibid* : 6, 17.
56. An unusual grunter. *ibid* : 7.
57. The pampano in Plettenberg Bay. *ibid* : 17.
58. A goby from the fresh waters of Umkomaas **(Gobius aeneofuscus).** *ibid* : 17.
59. Another goby from Umkomaas. **(G. guirus** or **G. aeneofuscus.)** *ibid* : 17.
60. Professor Smith's striking new discovery **(Paragobioides copleyi).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *5* (11) : 4.
61. Indian Ocean boxfish at Swakopmund **(Lactoria diaphana).** *ibid* : 4.
62. A butterfly-fish from Lamberts Bay **(Chaetodon marleyi).** *ibid* : 4, 19.
63. A large rock cod. *ibid* : 19.
64. Leaping sharks. *ibid* : 19.
65. Trail of the spotted grunter. *The Cape Argus* 23/4/51.
66. Hunting fishes in East African coral. *Ha-Yam* 1951 *4* (4) : 4.
67. Professor Smith replies to readers—and tells of a generous gift (Cuvier and Valenciennes). *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *5* (12) : 9.
68. Adult very different . . . **Alectis indicus.** *ibid* : 9, 18.
69. Eels penetrating intestines of fishes. *ibid* : 18.
70. The brown shark in Natal **(E. obscura).** *ibid* : 18.
71. Flying fish seen off Infanta. *The Cape Argus* 24/5/51.
72. First stage of a job that will take 10 years. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *6* (1) : 4.
73. The new "Johnson's shark" in Natal. *ibid* : 4 fig.
74. The spotted grunter again. *ibid* : 4, 19.
75. Unicorn fishes: Strange, almost startling **(Naso rigoletto).** *S.Afr. Angler* 1951 *6* (2) : 4, 21. figs.
76. Flying fishes at Infanta. *ibid* : 21.
77. The maasbanker, the yellowfin tunny, the marlin and the flying fishes at Plettenberg. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *6* (3) : 9, 17. 1 fig.

78. The wind a nightmare, but hundreds of fish, many of them new to science. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *6* (4) : 8.
79. Bleeding of fishes. *ibid* : 8.
80. Spotted grunter in False Bay. *ibid* : 8, 21.
81. A visit to the land of the devil. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *6* (5) : 12, 21.
82. The Natal snoek **(Scomberomorus guttatus).** *ibid* : 12. fig.
83. It was hard to bomb these fishes. Beauties of the reef. *The Cape Argus* 3/11/51 p.1, 7 fig.
84. An amazing new fish—it uses the procees of osmosis **(Halimuraena hexagonata).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *6* (6) : 4, 22.
85. No more delightful spot than Inhaca in winter. *S.Afr.Angler* 1951 *6* (7) : 11, 36. 2 maps.
86. Do you know the frog-fishes? **(Riekertia ellisi.)** *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *6* (8) : 10, 19. 2 figs.
87. Letter to the editor about currents and shark attacks. *ibid* : 13.
88. Determination of the sex in fishes. *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *6* (9) : 6, 24.
89. **Chanos chanos**—an unusual catch and a record. *ibid* : 6.
90. Picked up on beach by schoolboy. **Tharbacus hendersoni.** *ibid* : 6.
91. The blackskin: a fish new to South Africa **(Gaterin sordidum).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *6* (10) : 11. fig.
92. An unusual visitor—a sawfish. **(Pristis microdon.)** *ibid* : 11, 30. fig.
93. Shooting sharks. *ibid* : 30.
94. The lantern fish **(Dinoperca petersii).** *ibid* : 30.
95. We need information about sharks: Anglers can help science. *S.Afr. Angler* 1952 *6* (11) : 6, 7, 22. 3 figs.
96. The plectorhynchid fishes often puzzle anglers: recent research. *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *6* (12) : 6. 2 figs.
97. A fish new to Africa **(Tetragonurus cuvieri).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *7* (1) : 9. fig.
98. Does netting spoil angling? Proof is wanted for and against. *ibid* : 9.
99. How did it get there? **(Stromateus fasciatus.)** *ibid* : 9.
100. Honour to a patron of science **(Chlidichthys johnvoelckeri).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *7* (2) : 15. fig.
101. An interesting stingray **(Taeniura melanospila).** *ibid* : 15, 30. fig.
102. Research on freshwater fishes in South Africa. *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *7* (3) : 9.
103. The brass bream **(Kyphosus vaigiensis).** *ibid* : 9. fig.
104. Rare stingray **(Taeniura melanospila).** *ibid* : 9.
105. A rare fish **(Polyamblyodon germanum).** *ibid* : 9.
106. How to estimate the weight of a fish. *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *7* (4) : 11. Reprinted in *Animals, Sea, Land, Air.* August, 1968 *1* (6) : 12.
107. A new skate **(Pteromylaeus huletti).** *ibid* : 11. fig.
108. 10,000 fishes in 10 days. *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *7* (5) : 13.
109. The Zambesi shark **(Carcharinus zambezensis).** *ibid* : 13, 26. fig.
110. The kingfish of Bazaruto. *S.Afr.Angler* 1952 *7* (6) : 6—7, 35. 3 figs.

111. The cover—**Cheilinus undulatus.** *ibid* : 5 fig cover.
112. Many fish of great rarity. *ibid* : 6.
113. How much can fishes smell? *S.Afr.Angler* 7 (7) : 16, 51.
114. The oldest of fishes. *London Times* 2/1/53.
115. Freshwater eel on Zanzibar. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 7 (8) : 13, 26.
116. A "Cushion-head" parrot fish **(Bolbometopon muricatus).** *ibid* : 13. fig.
117. The good all-round sea angling of South Africa. *ibid* : 13.
118. Why the coelacanth is so important. *Grocott's Daily Mail* 12/1/53 : 3—4.
119. Professor Smith tells his own story of the coelacanth. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 7 (9) : 6, 23. fig.
121. More about the vicious Zambesi shark. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 7 (10) : 10, 22.
122. Professor Smith identifies a shark new to the African coast **(Nebrius doldi).** *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 7 (11) : 8. 3 figs.
123. The sharp-nosed mako **(Isurus oxyrinchus).** *ibid* : 9. fig.
124. Funds are needed for another coelacanth expedition. *ibid* : 9.
125. Fantastic creatures. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 7 (12) : 8, 21.
126. The suggestion is excellent. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 *8* (1) : 7.
127. Zululand bathers, beware of the stonefish. *ibid* : 8.
128. Small sunfish **(Mola mola).** *ibid* : fig. 8
129. Coelacanth expedition appeal for contributions. *ibid* : 8.
130. Natal anglers should watch for this shark. *ibid* : 8.
131. A geelbek at Marion Island? *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 *8* (2) : 15, 24.
132. My plans for the next coelacanth expedition. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 *8* (3) : 9.
133. Mako sharks in our waters. *ibid* : 13. 2 figs.
134. A coelacanth in Kenya waters? *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 *8* (4) : 8, 19.
135. Will Natal and Zululand anglers watch for this fish? **(Gaterin baileyi).** *ibid* : 8.
136. Coelacanth expedition postponed. *ibid* : 8.
137. Natal sardines and their food. *S.Afr.Angler* 1953 *8* (5) : 8.
138. The straptail: a fish new to South Africa **(Macruronus capensis).** *ibid* : 8, 25. fig.
139. Caught by the Natives (of Wasin Island). *ibid* : 9.
140. The rich reefs of Pemba Island. *Veld & Vlei* 1953 *1* (10) : 15—18, 2 figs.
141. The Sea Fishes of Southern Africa. New and enlarged edition. *S.Afr. Angler* 1953 *8* (6) : 7. fig.
142. Another new fish in our seas **(Malacanthus hoedtii).** *Veld & Vlei* 1953 *1* (12) : 40.
143. The third coelacanth. *ibid* : 40.
144. Oilfish **(Ruvettus).** *ibid* : 41, 47. fig.
145. **Malania,** een levend fossiel. *Elseviers Weekblad* 26/12/53 : 15.

146. The primitive fishes of Southern Africa. *Africa's Place in the Human Story* 1954 : 7—9. 2 figs.
147. The past rises from the sea. *Encyclopaedia Year Book* "*The story of our time*" 1954 : 288—289.
148. Bazaruto Island. *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (14) : 20—21. fig and map.
149. A bay that teems with gamefish. *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (15) : 16—18. 1 map, 4 figs.
150. Snack for a shark. *Angling* April 1954 :
151. Professor Smith answers some questions **(?Pluchus chubbi).** "Does it hurt?" *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (16) : 28, 30.
152. Speargun fishing has come to stay. *ibid* : 10—11.
153. Do fishes suffer pain? *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (17) : 19.
154. Carp without pelvic fins. *ibid* : 19.
155. Something for nothing. *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (18) : 11.
156. What is the garnet-fish? **(Palunolepis brachydactylus.)** *ibid* : 11.
157. Mantle-octopus. *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (19) : 22—23.
158. Is the bite of an octopus poisonous? *ibid* : 23.
159. Os peixes e a pesca desportiva em Moçambique. *Clube Naval de Lourenço Marques*, Julho 1954 : 6—7, 27.
160. At St. Lucia. Is it better for the mouth to remain closed? *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (20) : 17.
161. A remarkable discovery. **(Pseudamiops pellucidus.)** *Veld & Vlei* 1954 *1* (21) : 18.
162. Goggle diving and sharks. *ibid* : 18—19, fig and map.
163. Might well be on another planet. *Grocott's Daily Mail* 3/12/54.
164. A paradise of fishes—many new species found in the Indian Ocean. *London Times* 22/1/55 : 7, col. 6.
165. Fool fishes of the Seychelles. *Veld & Vlei* 1955 *1* (25) : 12—13, 34—35. 3 figs.
166. Mozambique waters a challenge. *Fishing & Outdoor Life* 1955 *2* (5) : 13—15.
167. A fantastic fruit. *Veld & Vlei* 1955 *1* (26) : 10—11, 24. 2 figs 1 map. Reprinted *Field & Tide* Sept. 1967 *9* (9) : 6—9. 4 figs.
168. Magic cylinders. *United News* U.T.C. 1955 *3* (9) : 16—18. 2 figs.
169. Marlin madness. *Veld & Vlei* 1955 *1* (27) : 18, 27.
170. Catching seagulls. *ibid* : 19.
171. Worms in kob. *ibid* : 19.
172. Cruelty to fish. *ibid* : 19.
173. The spotted grunter. *Veld & Vlei* 1955 *1* (28) : 18.
174. Hooked twice. *ibid* : 18.
175. Shark's eyes glow. *ibid* : 18.
176. Fish new to science found in sea off Durban **(Carapus reedi).** *Natal Daily News* 10/5/55. fig.
177. Have you heard of Ichthyosarcotoxism? *Veld & Vlei* 1955 *1* (29) : 16.
178. "Live bait" re pain and cruelty. *ibid* : 17.

179. Unusual types of rock-cod **(Dermatolepis aldabrensis & D. striolatus).** *ibid* : 17. 2 figs.
180. A fortunate escape. *ibid* : 17.
181. More about fish poisoning. *Veld & Vlei* 1955 / (30) : 20—22.
182. Are fish affected by weather? *ibid* : 22—23. fig.
183. Armitage of Seychelles. *Veld & Vlei* 1955 / (31) : 14—15. 3 figs.
184. The rare pearl fishes (Carapidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1955 / (32) : 19, 27. 2 figs.
185. From Saldanha Bay to Grahamstown come the pilchards. *Grocott's Daily Mail* 31/8/55 : 3.
186. Guarding our forests is a gigantic task. *Grocott's Daily Mail* 22/9/55.
187. Angola—land of wonder. *Grocott's Daily Mail* 23/9/55.
188. Fishes of the coral reefs of the tropical Western Indian Ocean. The unicorns (Nasidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1955 / (33) : 22—23.
189. Fishes of the coral reefs II. The grotesque unicorns (Nasidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1955 / (34) : 20—21, 33. 7 figs.
190. More about fishes of the coral reefs. The nigger lips (Plectorhynchidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1955 / (36) : 22—23, 26. 5 figs.
191. Have you thought of angling in Angola? *ibid:* : 22—23, 36. 5 figs.
192. Fishes of the coral reefs. The nigger lips Part II (Plectorhynchidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (37) : 18—19, 33. 8 figs.
193. Fishes of the coral reefs. Sabre cheeks or emperors (Pomacanthidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (38) : 18—19, 30. 8 figs.
194. They blow themselves up. *ibid* : 30—31.
195. Living torpedoes (Marlins). *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (39) : 20—21, 31. 2 figs.
196. Would you recognise your marlin? *Eastern Province Herald* 22/3/56.
197. Mystery marlin. *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (40) : 12—13, 26, 28. 5 figs.
198. His dinner or his life. *ibid* : 26.
199. As easy as all that. *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (41) : 21, 26. 1 fig.
200. Heat attracts fish. *ibid* : 26.
201. An amazing coincidence and rock cods can be dangerous. *S.Afr.Fin Diver* June, 1956 : 29.
202. Coelacanth conservation. *London Times* 4/6/56.
203. Tooth tunny **(Gymnosarda unicolor).** *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (42) : 18. fig.
204. Atlantic marlin. *ibid* : 18—19. fig.
205. Live bait. *ibid* : 19.
206. S.A. marlin are heavy. *ibid* : 19. fig.
207. Marlins are in our waters. *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (43) : 22—23. 2 figs.
208. Born alive? *ibid* : 23.
209. Two pages about rare fishes **(Gaterin** from Ceylon, **Flabelligobius fourmanoiri, Eviotops infulatus, Pogonoculius zebra).** *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (44) : 20—21. 4 figs.
210. Are whales a serious danger to small boats? *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (45) : 20—21. 1 fig.
Reprinted *Skin Diver* 9 (1) : 19, 46.
211. The fierce barracudas (Sphyraenidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (46) : 17 22. 6 figs.
212. Not all the barracudas are large. Part II. *Veld & Vlei* 1956 / (47) : 18—19. 6 figs.
213. The pugnacity of marlins. *ibid* : 19, 29. 1 fig.

214. Pinda—storehouse of scientific treasure. *Veld & Vlei* 1956 *1* (48) : 14—16, 44—45. 4 figs.
215. The big eel. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (1) : 18—19.
Reprinted *Field & Tide* May 1967 *9* (5) : 8—9.
216. The deadly stonefish strikes again. *ibid* : 19, 27—28. 2 figs.
217. Kindly blaasop. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (2) : 18. fig.
218. Some eat blaasops but . . . *ibid* : 19, 30. fig.
219. They do look like snakes (Ophichthidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (3) : 18—19, 26. 3 figs.
220. Explosives and fish. *ibid* : 26—27.
221. Reef dwelling eels (Muraenidae). *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (4) : 22—23, 25—26. 4 figs.
222. Horror in fresh water (candiru). *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (5) : 18 fig.
223. Marlin—accurate and dangerous. *ibid* : 19, 30.
224. Treasures from our seas **(Bleekeri renniei, Pervagor scanleni).** *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (6) : 20 fig. map.
225. A strange delicacy **(Galeichthys feliceps).** *ibid* : 21. fig.
226. Porcupine fish **Lophodiodon.** *ibid* : 21, 31. fig.
227. Nets versus angling unlimited. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (7) : 22—23, 28—29. 2 figs.
228. A rare sunfish **(Ranzania).** *ibid* : 23. fig.
229. The big wave. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (8) : 22—23, 29—31. 3 figs.
Reprinted *Field & Tide* Feb. 1968 *10* (2) : 8—11. 3 figs.
230. Pain—Mutilation. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (9) : 24—25. fig.
Reprinted as Fish-pain and Mutilation. *Skin Diver* April 1958 *7* (4): 15. 2 pls.
231. Bridging 70 million years. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (9) : 25, 30. fig.
232. Beware of these lovely creatures **(Pterois).** *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (10) : 24—25, 32. 1 pl. 1 fig.
233. The judgment. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (11) : 20—21, 33. 2 figs.
234. All the makos are here. *Veld & Vlei* 1957 *2* (12) : 26—27, 40—41. 2 figs.
235. Mako jaw and **Cryptocentrus pretoriusi.** *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (1) : 17.
236. ". . . and then it happened." *ibid* : 16.
237. Salt prawns—and a curious prison. *ibid* : 16—17.
238. Marlin assembly. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (2) : 20. fig.
239. Mystery fish **(Pluchus chubbi).** *ibid* : 20. fig.
240. Unusual craft. *ibid* : 21. 9 figs.
241. Camouflaged cosmopolitan **(Histrio histrio).** *ibid* : 21. fig.
242. Flying gurnard. *ibid* : 21. fig.
243. Primeval terror. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (3) : 16—18, 30. 4 figs.
244. "Me bathe?—No sir." *ibid* : 18.
245. Did you know that . . . (Makos). *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (4) : 18.
246. Identify mako. *ibid* : 18. fig.
247. One of the most unusual catches in South Africa **(Trachinocephalus).** *ibid* : 18. fig.
248. International committee to name marlins. *ibid* : 19. fig.
249. **Ophicara limosus.** *ibid* : 19. fig.
250. Remoras or shark suckers. *ibid* : 20. 2 figs.
251. Clumsy, poisonous—but new to science **(Arothron inconditus).** *ibid* : 20. fig.

252. Through the foam. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (5) : 18—19, 26.
253. Explosives wrest secrets from the sea. *Outlook* 1958 *9* (2) : 4—8. 4 figs.
254. The shark—what lies ahead? *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (6) : 12—13, 26—27. 3 figs.
255. Horror with horses: a story of the 1st world war. *ibid* : 14.
256. White tip sharks. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (7) : 16—18, 25. 4 pls.
257. That first glancing blow by a shark is probably a look and taste. *ibid* : 18.
258. Blaasops. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (8) : 20—21. 7 figs.
259. Sunfish. *ibid* : 22. 1 fig.
260. No fish can suffer acute pain. *ibid* : 22.
261. The mystery killer. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (9) : 12—14, 28. 4 figs.
262. The killer whale surfaced. *ibid* : 14.
263. The deadly sea-snakes. *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (10) : 20—21, 26—28. 2 figs.
264. Oddly assorted companions (prawn & **Obtortiophagus koumansi**). *Veld & Vlei* 1958 *3* (11) : 18. fig.
265. Natal sardines were mackerel. *ibid* : 18—19.
266. Venomous beauty **(Pterois).** *ibid* : 19. fig.
267. Unusual kingfish **(Caranx armatus).** *ibid* : 19. fig.
268. I believe in sea-serpents. *Field & Tide* 1958 *1* (1) : 20—21, 33—34. 3 figs.
269. Sting fishes **(Synancejidae).** *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (2) : 18—19 2 figs.
270. Seaweed for industry. *ibid* : 29. 1 fig.
271. They live in sand **(Paragobioides, Psammichthys, Limnichthys, Chalixodytes, Kraemeria).** *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (3) : 18—19. 5 figs.
272. The tropical parrot fishes—brilliant and bizarre. *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (4) : 20—21, 32—33. 4 figs.
273. Maddening mudhoppers (Periophthalmidae). *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (5) : Reprinted *Animals* April 1958 *1* (2) : and *Aqua-Focus* June 1968
274. Poor frightened fish. *ibid* : 21.
275. Colour vision in fishes. *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (6) : 24—25. 6 figs.
276. Hidden teeming life **(Croilia, Pandaka, Dactyleleotris tentaculatus, Fereleotris).** *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (7) : 22—23, 36. 4 figs.
277. The curious rockskippers (Salariidae). *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (8) : 24—25, 38—39. 6 figs.
278. Fishy "service" and impersonation. *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (9) : 22—23. 3 figs.
279. A great rarity of the oceans **(Xenolepidichthys americanus).** *ibid* : 23. 2 figs.
280. How very fortunate we are. *Field & Tide 1* (10) : 12.
281. Fishes sent me flying. *ibid* 12—13, 37—38. 2 figs.
282. A new deep sea fish from South West Africa **(Palinurichthys mathewsi).** *ibid* : 13. fig.
283. Even the greatest make mistakes. *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (11) : 22—24. 4 figs.
284. Message to finders of rarities. *ibid* : 23.
285. Only the second of its kind ever found **(Trachypterus nigrifrons).** *ibid* : 24. fig.
286. One of the rarest of fishes **(Riekertia ellisi).** *ibid* : 24. fig.
287. Our yellowtails or amberjacks **(Seriola).** *Field & Tide* 1959 *1* (12) : 22—23, 37.
288. A curious fish, but true **(Malthopsis lutea).** *ibid* : 39. 2 figs.

289. Marlins again, an interesting and exciting study. *Field & Tide* 1959 *2* (1) : 14—16, 38—39. 5 figs.
290. A shark new to African seas. **(Negaprion acutidens.)** *ibid* : 16. fig.
291. Sharks are the masters. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (2) : 28.
292. A shark monstrosity—deformed shark from Zanzibar. *ibid* : 28. 2 figs.
293. They change with age **(Coris africana** and **gaimard).** *ibid* : 29, 46. 17 figs.
294. The beautiful tropical Lethrinid fishes. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (3) : 26—27, 39. 5 figs.
295. Count your blessings. *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1960 *1* (1) : 3—5. figs.
296. Where the current divides. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (4) : 24—25, 35. 3 figs.
297. Expedition to Delgado. Where the current divides II. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (5) : 20—21, 29—31. 3 figs.
298. The problem of bait. *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1960 *1* (4) : 22—23.
299. The largest hammerhead shark I have ever seen. Where the current divides III. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (6) : 18—19, 35—36. 3 figs.
300. The mysterious Indian Ocean. *Outlook* 1960 *11* (2) : 27—31. 4 figs. 1 map.
301. Where the fish are truly uneducated. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (7) : 22—23, 37—38. 3 figs.
302. What a place to live! Mocimboa da Praia. Where the current divides V. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (8) : 20—22, 30. 5 figs.
303. One of the greatest rarities of the ocean **(Psenes regulus).** *ibid* : 31. 1 fig.
304. Where the current divides—Pigeon air lift. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (9) : 20—21, 34. 2 figs.
305. Sea serpents. *Outlook* 1960 *11* (3) : 9—13. figs.
306. Island of ghosts—Ibo. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (10) : 20—22. 5 figs.
307. Menace in the seas (stingrays). *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (11) : 10—11, 27. 4 figs.
308. Dreaded creatures of the sea. *Field & Tide* 1960 *2* (12) : 20—21, 27—28. 5 figs.
309. The stonefish—horror of the reef. *Field & Tide* 1960 *3* (1) : 20—21, 31. 3 figs.
310. The dainty demoiselles (Pomacentridae). *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (2) : 18—19, 29—30. 8 figs.
311. No certain safety in cold seas. *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (3) : 10—11, 30. 5 figs.
312. The spotted grunters of Africa **(Pomadasys).** *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (4) : 16—17, 30—31. 6 figs.
313. Shark! Shark! *Outlook* 1961 *12* (1) : 6—10. 4 figs. Abridged in *Aqua-Focus* June, 1961 *4* (6) : 5—8.
314. Tropical fishes give pointer to shark attacks. *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (5) : 16.
315. Most precious specimens (Xenopoclinidae). *ibid* : 17, 35. 7 figs.
316. Are we on the right road with sharks? *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (6) : 18—20, 29. 3 figs.
Reprinted *Black Lechwe* June 1962 *3* (3) : 28—33. 2 figs.
Reprinted in *Field & Tide* March 1966 *7* (10) : 21, 23—25, 27. 1 fig.
317. World-wide demand for "Sea Fishes". *Talk of the Times* June 1961 : 3. fig.
318. More about sharks. Advice to bathers. *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (7) : 18. figs.

319. Why Harold Adlam is still alive. *ibid* : 19.
320. New shark for Natal waters **(Loxodon macrorhinus).** *ibid* : 29.
321. Does beach refuse attract sharks. *ibid* : 29.
322. South African angling records. *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (8) : 16—17.
323. A pilotfish **(Naucrates ductor).** *ibid* : 17. fig.
324. Batfish!—not spadefish **(Platax pinnatus).** *ibid* : 17 fig.
325. Sea-serpent story from the Cape. *ibid* : 17.
326. Remarkable catch (Spadefish—**Tripterodon orbis**). *ibid* : 17. fig.
327. Japanese fish hook. *ibid* : 35. fig.
328. Battle of the sea giants. *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (9) : 6—7. 3 figs.
329. Temperature may give clue to ocean currents. *ibid* : 18. fig.
330. The unicorn fish was not deformed **(Naso rigoletto).** *ibid* : 18, 32—33. 1 fig.
331. Maneaters of Pinda. *Field & Tide* 1961 *3* (10) : 12—13, 29—30. 3 figs.
332. Bronze whaler shark of Australia comes to South Africa **(Carcharhinus ahenea).** *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (1) : 28. figs.
333. While the swordfish grows. *ibid* : 29. figs.
334. Peculiar concentration of giant manta. *ibid* : 40.
335. Lighthouse keeper makes a 'remarkable' discovery **(Lithognathus aureti).** *Cape Argus* 27/1/62 : 3 figs.
336. Most interesting discovery since the coelacanth **(Lithognathus aureti).** *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (2) : 12—13, 34. 4 figs.
337. The delicate cat. *ibid* : 24—25, 47. fig.
Reprinted *Field & Tide* January 1968 *10* (1) : 18—20. fig.
338. Mystery and terror—the shark. *Probe* 1962 *1* (1) : 23—28. 3 figs.
339. Fish in early days of the Cape. *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (3) : 24—25, 34, 36. 3 figs.
340. Rare tropical fish found in Durban **(Macolor niger).** *ibid* : 26—27. 3 figs.
341. A South-west whitefish weighed 200 lb. *ibid* : 27. fig.
342. Rare fish from Port Elizabeth **(Uraspis).** *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (4) : 26. figs.
343. Does moonlight spoil fish? *ibid* : 26.
344. Chumbo. *ibid* : 27, 45.
345. Lourenço Marques mystery solved. **(Alectis indicus.)** *ibid* : 28.
346. Rare tropical blaasop unusual migrant **(Arothron meleagris).** *ibid* : 28. fig.
347. A sea bird's long flight. *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (5) : 24.
348. Beware of Imbabala. *ibid* : 18.
349. Ichthyological sleuthing (growth changes in gaterins). *ibid* : 20—21, 36. 3 figs.
350. Skates with legs. *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (6) : 20—21. fig.
351. The coelacanth. (From *The Times.*) *From Sea to Space* 1962 : 13—18 (Ed. Stephenson & Moon).
352. Out of the depths: The spear-nose rat-tail; extinct shark tooth. *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (6) : 21, 23. 2 figs.
353. One of the largest parrotfish **(Margaritodon africanus).** *ibid* : 23. fig.
354. Out of the blue. *Field & Tide* 1962 *4* (7) : 23—25. 2 figs.
355. Bewitched. *Field & Tide* 1963 *4* (8) : 18—19.

356. Cushion-head parrotfish **(Bolbometopon muricatus).** *ibid* : 19. 1 fig.
357. More strange fishes found off Durban. *ibid* : 20—21. 7 figs.
358. The taming of Aletta. *Field & Tide* 1963 *4* (9) : 19, 34.
359. Third time lucky. *ibid* : 20—21. 2 figs.
360. Rainbow flashers of the tropical seas (Caesiodidae). *Field & Tide* 1963 *4* (10) : 20—21, 34—35. 8 figs.
361. Strange garden eels. *Field & Tide* 1963 *4* (11) : 18—19, 33. 3 figs.
362. How long do fish live? *Field & Tide* 1963 *4* (12) : 18, 27—29. 1 fig.
363. World catch of fish—South Africa's position. *ibid* : 19, 29.
364. Achievement and tragedy. *Field & Tide* 1963 *5* (1) : 12. fig.
365. Oceanic rarity from the Cape **(Pseudopentaceros richardsoni).** *ibid* : 13. fig.
366. How do sea birds get their water? *Field & Tide* 1963 *5* (2) : 18—19, 32. 1 fig.
367. New book links up with "Sea Fishes" of 15 years ago. *Talk of the Times* Sept. 1963 : 3—4. fig.
368. How do they do it? *Field & Tide* 1963 *5* (4) : 12—13, 26, 28—29. 3 figs.
369. A pipefish new to science **(Syngnathus watermeyeri).** *ibid* : 13. fig.
370. That "warm water lane"—fishes point the way. *Field & Tide* 1963 *5* (5) : 14—15. 2 figs.
371. Venom of the stonefish. *Field & Tide* 1963 *5* (6) : 8—9, 36. 2 figs.
372. Poor devils (Mobulidae). *Field & Tide* 1963 *5* (7) : 8—9, 39—40, 42. 2 figs.
373. One of the rarest fishes in the world **(Lepidaplois albomaculatus).** *Field & Tide* 1964 *5* (8) : 16—17, 36. 2 figs.
374. A word of advice. *ibid* : 17.
375. Snapper far south **(Lutjanus argentimaculatus).** *Field & Tide* 1964 *5* (9) : 10—11, 27. 1 fig.
376. Are they really fishes? (Syngnathidae.) *Field & Tide* 1964 *5* (10) : 8—9, 27. figs.
377. Interesting fishes flow to Grahamstown. *Field & Tide* 1964 *5* (11) : 10—11, 27. 1 map. 2 figs.
378. The white steenbrasses of South Africa, *Tight Lines, Stywe Lyne* April *5* (3) : 16,17,19
379. Nicholas Pike and the fishes of Mauritius. *Field & Tide* 1964 *5* (12) : 8—9, 26—27. 3 figs.
380. Take the anchor out! *ibid* : 15. fig.
381. The quaint seahorses. *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (1) : 8—9, 28—29. 3 figs.
382. Rocksuckers (Gobiesocidae). *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (2) : 10—11, 22—23. 4 figs.
383. The peculiar dragonets (Callionymidae). *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (3) : 10—11. 6 figs.
384. Torpedo tunny **(Allothunnus fallai).** *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (4) : 6—7, 24. 3 figs.
385. A rare visitor from the deep **(Lophotes cepedianus).** *ibid* : 7. 1 fig.
386. Fish at R2.00 a pound. *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (5) : 9, 27. 1 fig.
387. A new invasion **(Alutera monoceros).** *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (6) : 6. fig.
388. What a meal! *ibid* : 7. fig.

389. Almost incredible. **(Siokunichthys herrei).** *ibid* : 7, 26. fig.
390. Migration of fishes. *Field & Tide* 1964 *6* (7) : 6—8, 37. 2 figs. 1 map.
391. Fishes got in first. *Field & Tide* 1965 *6* (8) : 8—9, 28—29. 4 figs.
392. Fishes from the sky. *Field & Tide* 1965 *6* (9) : 6—7, 11, 25. 1 fig.
393. The rare **Lepidaplois albomaculatus** has been found at Inhaca. *Field & Tide* 1965 *6* (10) : 8. 5 figs.
394. **Diodon hystrix** says. *ibid* : 9. 2 figs.
395. The stonefish from early times. *Field & Tide* 1965 *6* (11) : 10—11, 27, 28. 2 figs.
396. More than he could chew. *Field & Tide* 1965 *6* (12) : 8—9. fig.
397. What would you do? *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (1) : 12. fig.
398. The glasseye **(Chanos chanos).** *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (2) : 6—7, 24—25. 2 figs.
399. A versatile fish **(Acanthopagrus berda).** *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (3) : 12. fig.
400. Peculiar new fish from Natal **(Gargaropteron pterodactylops).** *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (4) : 8. 2 figs.
401. Fishing is fun—sometimes. *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (5) : 8—9, 26—27. fig.
402. A storehouse of tropical relics. *Eastern Province Herald* 24/11/65 : 2 figs.
403. Wonders of the Tsitsikama. *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (6) : 10—12, 29, 1 map. 2 figs.
404. Wonders of the Tsitsikama, Part II. *Field & Tide* 1965 *7* (7) : 12—13, 27—28, 30. 1 map. 2 figs.
405. Prof. J.L.B. Smith answers Mr. J.A. Malan (re beating of isolated fish-heart) *Tight Lines, Stywe Lyne* 1966 *6* (12) : 25—26.
406. Strange eels from distant seas **(Bathymyrus siuus; Powellichthys ventriosus).** *Field & Tide* 1966 *7* (8) : 11—12. 2 figs.
407. The beautiful dolphin fish **(Coryphaena hippurus).** *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1966 *7* (1) : 13. 2 figs.
408. Moonfish and sunfish **(Lampris** and **Mola).** *Field & Tide* 1966 *7* (9) : 12—14. 3 figs.
409. Our Inhaca "puppies" **(Amblyapistus binotatus).** *Field & Tide* 1966 *7* (11) : 12—13, 2 figs.
Reprinted in *Aqua-Focus* May, 1966 *9* (5) : 2—4 and Feb. 1969 *12* : 2—4. fig.
410. The curious early stages of certain fishes **(Pterothrissa** and **Elops).** *Field & Tide* 1966 *7* (12) : 11—12. 5 figs.
411. Fish harvest is waiting to be exploited. *Suppl. to the Herald* George 24/6/66 : 6.
412. More about the glasseye **(Chanos).** *Field & Tide* 1966 *8* (1) : 20—21. 2 figs.
413. Probably the most costly small fish in the world. **(Balistoides conspicillum.)** *Field & Tide* 1966 *8* (2) : 8. 2 figs.
414. Fond of the bottle **(Aspidontus tractus).** *ibid* : 9. 1 fig.
415. Deep sea drama **(Collybus drachme** and **Alepisaurus ferox).** *Field & Tide* 1966 *8* (3) : 9. fig.
416. Clownfish from Walvis Bay **(Neoharriotta pinnata).** *ibid* : 11. fig.
417. No smoke without fire. *Field & Tide* 1966 *8* (4) : 6—9. 2 figs.

418. A long way from home **(Centrolophus britannicus).** *Field & Tide 1966 8* (5) : 9. fig.
419. The aerial torpedo (Marlin). *ibid* : 22. fig.
420. Maneaters and sharkeaters. *Field & Tide* 1966 *8* (6) : 11—12. 2 figs.
421. The whale shark can be dangerous. *Field & Tide* 1966 *8* (7) : 16—17. 2 figs.
422. Queer fish. *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (1) : 22—23. 5 figs.
423. Rare and primitive **(Chlamydoselachus anguineus).** *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (2) : 8—10. 3 figs.
424. Dead men tell no tales but fish bones often do. *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (3) : 13—15. 4 figs.
425. Dr. Wright does it again. *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (4) : 10. 3 figs.
426. A rare kingfish **(Caranx natalensis).** *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (5) : 9. fig.
427. Note on deep sea monster (fish). *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (6) : 9.
428. Inhuman beasts. *ibid* : 22—25. 3 figs.
Reprinted in *Aqua-Focus* Sept. 1967 *10* (9) : 2—4, 6.
429. The sea and South Africa in "Harvests of the Sea". *Sunday Tribune Supplement* 3/9/67.
430. Sea serpents. *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (7) : 21—26. 4 figs.
431. Fishes and pain. *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (8) : 13—15. 2 figs.
432. The cook cooked—when the eel chased him into the galley. *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (10) : 10. 1 fig.
433. Rare colourful mantis prawn. *ibid* : 11. fig.
434. Rare triggerfish **(Canthidermis maculatus).** *ibid* : 11. fig.
435. Unusual visitor to Cape seas **(Pristipomoides filamentosus).** *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (11) : 12. 1 fig.
436. New deepwater shark **(Encheiridiodon hendersoni).** *ibid* : 12. 2 figs.
437. Pampanos **(Trachinotus).** *Field & Tide* 1967 *9* (12) : 16—17. 3 figs.
438. Tiger. *Animals, Sea, Land, Air* 1968 *1* (3) : 9. fig.
439. The curious boneheads (Pentacerotidae). *Animals, Sea, Land, Air* 1968 *1* (4) : 12—14. 8 figs.
440. They live in coral. *Animals, Sea, Land, Air* 1968 *1* (5) : 6—7. 4 figs.
441. Sometimes we needed loaves and little fishes. *Animals, Sea, Land, Air* 1968 *1* (6) : 22—24.
442. The lost home of the coelacanths. *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1968 *9* (11) : 19—23. 3 figs.
443. The funeral of a stonefish victim in northern Mozambique. *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1963 *4* (3) : 16—17. 5 figs.
444. The beautiful dolphin fish. *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1966 *7* (1) : 13. 2 figs.
445. Fine carp from Grahamstown dam. *Stywe Lyne—Tight Lines* 1966 *7* (5) : 27. 1 fig.

LIST OF SPECIES DESCRIBED AS NEW

addisi, *Naurua* 1955 (Anthiidae)
aestuarius, *Acentrogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
africanus, *Atherion* 1965 (Atherinidae)
africanus, *Callyodon* 1955 (Scaridae)
africanum, *Chorististium* 1954 (Serranidae)
africana, *Coris gaimard* 1957 (Labridae)
africana, *Draconetta* 1963 (Draconettidae)
africanus, *Fusigobius neophytus* 1959 (Gobiidae)
africanus, *Gymnapogon* 1954 (Apogonidae)
africanus, *Hypomacrus* 1958 (Scorpaenidae)
africanus, *Isurus tigris* 1957 (Isuridae)
africanus, *Trachinotus* 1967 (Carangidae)
africana, *Trigla* 1934 (Triglidae)
africanus, *Velifer* 1953 (Veliferidae)
africanus, *Xenisthmus* 1958 (Eleotridae)
agilis, *Chromis* 1960 (Pomacentridae)
agilis, *Clinus* 1931 (Clinidae)
albofasciatus, *Batrichthys* 1934 (Batrachoididae)
alboguttatus, *Uropterygius* 1962 (Muraenidae)
albolineatus, *Gobiodon* 1959 (Gobiidae)
albomaculatus, *Lepidaplois* 1957 (Labridae)
aldabrensis, *Dermatolepis* 1955 (Serranidae)
aldabrensis, *Lepidaplois* 1955 (Labridae)
algoae, *Caesio* 1936 (Caesiodidae)
allfreei, *Aporops* 1953 (Pseudogrammidae)
altus, *Anthias* 1961 (Anthiidae)
anjouanae, *Malania* 1953 (Latimeriidae)
anne, *Ophthalmolophus* 1947 (Clinidae)
anomalus, *Eviotops* 1958 (Eleotridae)
anthioides, *Lepidozygus* 1955 (Pomacentridae)
anthioides, *Quisquilius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
apridentatus, *Callyodon* 1956 (Scaridae)
armatus, *Daramattus* 1960 (Grammicolepidae)
armitagei, *Apolemichthys* 1955 (Pomacanthidae)
artus, *Cheilodipterus* 1961 (Apogonidae)
asperrimus, *Paronescodes* 1958 (Scorpaenidae)
audax, *Acentrogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
aureti, *Lithognathus* 1962 (Sparidae)
axillaris, *Dascyllus* 1936 (Pomacentridae)
baileyi, *Gaterin* 1953 (Gaterinidae)
baixopindae, *Rhinodactylus* 1956 (Nasidae)
balteatops, *Acentrogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
banditus, *Omobranchus* 1959 (Blenniidae)
banisteri, *Seriola* (*Regificola*) 1959 (Carangidae)
barnardi, *Daramattus* 1968 (Grammicolepidae)
barnardi, *Synaptura* 1931 (Soleidae)
barrosi, *Barrosia* 1952 (Plesiopidae)
batata, *Gaterin* 1952 (Gaterinidae)
belissimus, *Acentrogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
bellus impudens, *Istiblennius* 1959 (Salariidae)
bibulus, *Wamizichthys* 1954 (Pseudoplesiopidae)
bicommatus, *Acanthurus* 1955 (Acanthuridae)
bifasciatus, *Mucogobius* 1958 (Eleotridae)
bifasciatus, *Mupus* 1961 (Centrolophidae)
bimaculatus, *Anthias* 1955 (Anthiidae)
biocellata, *Calumia* 1958 (Eleotridae)
bipallidus, *Xanothon* 1956 (Scaridae)
bipartitus, *Macropharyngodon* 1957 (Labridae)
bovinoculata, *Seriola* (*Buphthalmus*) 1959 (Carangidae)
bovinus, *Hanomanctus* 1953 (Monacanthidae)
breviceps, *Siokunichthys* 1963 (Syngnathidae)
brevipinnis, *Scymnorhinus* 1936 (Scymnorhinidae)
briggsi, *Aspasmodes* 1957 (Gobiesocidae)
brunneus, *Lepidochromis* 1960 (Pomacentridae)
burrelli, *Cancelloxus* 1961 (Xenopoclinidae)
caminatus, *Lioteres* (*Lioteres*) 1958 (Eleotridae)
campbelli, *Apogon* 1949 (Apogonidae)
canaliculatus, *Callechelys* 1957 (Ophichthidae)
canaliculatus, *Mugil* 1935 (Mugilidae)
canis, *Tulelepis* 1954 (Serranidae)

capricornis, *Pterocaesio* 1963 (Caesiodidae)
carberryi, *Nemanthias* 1953 (Anthiidae)
carifanus, *Xanothon* 1956 (Scaridae)
cavallo, *Cyphomycter* 1955 (Nasidae)
celetus, *Caranx* 1968 (Carangidae)
celetus, *Charibarbitus* 1963 (Callionymidae)
cervus, *Myliobatis* 1936 (Myliobatidae)
ceylonensis, *Gaterin* 1956 (Gaterinidae)
chalumnae, *Latimeria* 1939 (Latimeriidae)
chameleontoculis, *Chalixodytes* 1956 (Limnichthidae)
chrysospilos insulinus, *Istiblennius* 1959 (Salariidae)
cinereus, *Carapus* 1955 (Carapidae)
citronellus, *Gaterin* 1956 (Gaterinidae)
cloatus, *Ctenogobius* 1960 (Gobiidae)
clarkei, *Epinephelus* 1958 (Serranidae)
conchyliatus, *Lethrinella* 1959 (Lethrinidae)
copleyi, *Paragobioides* 1951 (Paragobioididae)
corallinus, *Scorpaenodes* 1957 (Scorpaenidae)
corallinus, *Zonogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
cornifer menos, *Hirculops* 1959 (Salariidae)
coryphaenoides, *Cyphomycter* 1955 (Nasidae)
craticulus, *Pomacentrus* 1965 (Pomacentridae)
cristiceps, *Polyamblyodon* 1940 (Sparidae)
crocineus, *Ctenogobiops* 1959 (Gobiidae)
crocineus, *Lethrinus* 1959 (Lethrinidae)
cruentus, *Cirripectus* 1959 (Salariidae)
cuneata, *Acanthocepola* 1936 (Cepolidae)
dayi, *Pterelеotris* 1950 (Eleotridae)
dealmeida, *Omobranchus* 1949 (Blenniidae)
delicatulus, *Amblyeleotris* (*Fereleotris*) 1958 (Eleotridae)
delicatulus, *Callionymus* 1963 (Callionymidae)
delicatulus, *Glyptoparus* 1959 (Salariidae)
dianthus, *Halichoeres* 1946 (Labridae)
dicologlossops, *Coroplopus* 1966 (Centrolophidae)
doldi, *Nebrius* 1953 (Orectolobidae) (Photograph)
dubius, *Coryphopterus* 1959 (Gobiidae)
duque, *Mahidolia* 1946 (Gobiidae)
dutoiti, *Pseudochromis* 1955 (Pseudochromidae)
elegans, *Nannocampus* 1953 (Syngnathidae)
ellisi, *Riekertia* 1952 (Batrachoididae)
enigmaticus, *Apogonichthyoides* 1961 (Apogonidae)
enigmaticus, *Lethrinus* 1959 (Lethrinidae)
esquivel, *Taenioides* 1946 (Gobiidae)
evansi, *Anthias* 1953 (Anthiidae)
exilis, *Cryptocentrus* 1958 (Eleotridae)
exquisitus, *Cirrhilabrus* 1957 (Labridae)
fajardoi, *Thamnaconus* 1951 (Monacanthidae)
falcatus, *Dichistius* 1935 (Coracinidae)
fasciaventris, *Cryptocentrus* 1959 (Gobiidae)
felinus, *Batrichthys* 1952 (Batrachoididae)
ferox, *Acentrogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
filamentosus, *Pomacanthops* 1955 (Pomacentridae)
fishelsoni, *Liparis* 1968 (Cyclopteridae)
flagelliferus, *Ostorhynchus* 1961 (Apogonidae)
flammeus, *Zonogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
flavobrunneus, *Mucogobius* 1958 (Eleotridae)
florentii, *Myctophum* 1933 (Myctophidae)
foedus, *Pseudobatrachus* 1946 (Batrachoididae)
fourmanoiri, *Flabelligobius* 1956 (Gobiidae)
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fragilis, *Apogon* 1961 (Apogonidae)
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gibbifrons, *Cirrhipectes* 1946 (Salariidae)
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hectori, *Seychellea* 1956 (Gobiidae)
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hendersoni, *Encheiridiodon* 1967 (Squalidae)
hendersoni, *Tharbacus* 1952 (Batrachoididae)
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hewitti, *Cypselurus* 1936 (Exocoetidae)
hexagonata, *Halimuraena* 1952 (Haliophidae)
hirsuta, *Halieutea* 1965 (Ogcocephalidae)
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huletti, *Aetomylus* 1953 (Myliobatidae) (Phot)
improvisus, *Callyodon* 1956 (Scaridae)
improvisus, *Carcharinus* 1952 (Galeorhinidae)
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incredibilus, *Dikellorhynchus* 1956 (Malacanthidae)
inconditus, *Arothron* 1958 (Tetraodontidae)
indicus, *Salarias sinuosus* 1959 (Salariidae)
infulatus, *Diplogrammus* (*Climacogrammus*) 1963 (Callionymidae)
infulatus, *Eviotops* 1956 (Eleotridae)
inhaca, *Gobius* 1949 (Gobiidae)
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inhacae, *Stigmatogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)

insinuans, Silhouettea 1959 (Gobiidae)
insolitus, Istiblennius gibbifrons 1959 (Salariidae)
irideus, Gunnellichthys 1958 (Gunnellichthidae)
irrasus, Drombus 1959 (Gobiidae)
jacksoni, Cyttoides 1946 (Zeidae)
jacksoni, Taenioides 1943 (Gobiidae)
japonicus scalatus, Omobranchus 1959 (Blenniidae)
johnsoni, Carcharinus 1951 (Galeorhinidae)
johnsoni, Lycodontis 1962 (Muraenidae)
johnvoelkeri, Chlidichthys 1954 (Pseudochromidae)
jubatus, Coccotropus 1936 (Scorpaenidae)
kasougae, Dermatopsis 1943 (Brotulidae)
keiensis, Gobius 1938 (Gobiidae)
kenyae, Anisochromis 1954 (Anisochromidae)
kenyae, Hetereleotris 1958 (Eleotridae)
kenyae, Stenogobius 1959 (Gobiidae)
key, Gobius 1946 (Gobiidae)
kieneri, Teramulus 1965 (Atherinidae)
klunzingeri, Allanetta 1965 (Atherinidae)
knysnaensis, Apletodon 1964 (Gobiesocidae)
knysnaensis, Hemirhamphus 1933 (Hemiramphidae)
knysnaensis, Psammogobius 1936 (Gobiidae)
kochi, Xenopoclinus 1947 (Clinidae)
kowiensis, Scorpaena 1936 (Scorpaenidae)
lacertops, Cabillus 1959 (Gobiidae)
languidus, Ptarmus 1946 (Tetrarogidae)
lapillus, Halichoeres 1946 (Labridae)
laticeps, Chelonodon 1947 (Tetraodontidae)
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legras, Callanthias 1947 (Anthiidae)
lemayi, Gobiichthys 1946 (Gobiidae)
leprosus, Epinephelus 1955 (Serranidae)
leprosus, Xenopoclinus 1961 (*Xenopoclinidae*)
limnosus, Eleotris 1936 (Eleotridae)
lodosus, Blennius 1959 (Blenniidae)
lubricus, Dasyatis 1957 (Dasyatidae)
lupus, Luposicya 1959 (Gobiidae)
lusheri, Lissonanchus 1966 (Gobiesocidae)
luteobrunneus, Pomacentrus 1960 (Pomacentridae)
luteopunctatus, Lepidaplois 1957 (Labridae)
macrostomus, Opisthognathus 1936 (Opisthognathidae)
maculipinnis, Parascorpaena 1957 (Scorpaenidae)
magnipinnis, Pterolamiops 1958 (Carcharhinidae)
malindiensis, Callyodon 1953 (Scaridae)
malindiensis, Iotogobius 1959 (Gobiidae)
margaretae, Pseudocheilinus 1955 (Labridae)
marleyi, Taeniolabrus 1936 (Trichonotidae)
matthewsi, Palinurichthys 1960 (Centrolophidae)
maugei, Clathropus 1966 (Callionymidae)
mayottae, Carapus 1955 (Carapidae)
melanosternon, Acanthurus 1955 (Acanthuridae)
mendoncae, Chaetodon 1951 (Chaetodontidae)
microlepis, Naurua 1955 (Anthiidae)
minor, Hypomacrus 1958 (Scorpaenidae)
minuta, Pandaka 1959 (Gobiidae)
mombasae, Pteropterus 1957 (Scorpaenidae)
monacanthus, Synchiropus 1936 (Callionymidae)
monostigma, Gunnellichthys 1958 (Gunnellichthidae)
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mossambicus, Cirrhitus 1951 (Cirrhitidae)
mossambica, Croilia 1955 (Gobiidae)
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multifasciatus, Acentrogobius 1959 (Gobiidae)
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multispinosus, Velifer 1951 (Veliferidae)
mus, Callyodon 1956 (Scaridae)
nalolo, Ecsenius 1959 (Salariidae)
nasutus, Lionurus 1936 (Macrouridae)
naudei, Trimma 1956 (Eleotridae)
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nebulosa, Eviota 1958 (Eleotridae)
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niger, Pyosicus 1960 (Gobiidae)
nigrifrons, Trachypterus 1956 (Trachipteridae)
nigrimentum, Bentuviaichthys 1961 (Apogonidae)
nigropunctatus, Lophodiodon 1957 (Diodontidae)
nigropunctatus, Mustelus 1952 (Galeorhinidae)
nigrurus, Chromis 1960 (Pomacentridae)
nitidus, Limnichthys 1958 (Limnichthidae)
nitidus, Ostorhynchus 1961 (Apogonidae)

nitidus, *Plectroglyphidodon* 1955 (Pomacentridae)
nocturnus, *Ctenogobius* 1956 (Gobiidae)
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orbicularis, *Gephyroberyx* 1946 (Trachichthyidae)
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pinto, *Abranches* 1946 (Gobiidae)
platycephalops, *Cottogobius* 1964 (Gobiidae)
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portuguesus, *Thysanophrys* 1951 (Platycephalidae)
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powelli, *Saloptia* 1964 (Serranidae)
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profundus, *Pavoclinus* 1961 (Clinidae)
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pulcherrimus, *Pomacentrus* 1960 (Pomacentridae)
pullopunctata, *Raia* 1964 (Rajidae)
ramalheira, *Gyropleurodus* 1949 (Heterodontidae)
reedi, *Carapus* 1955 (Carapidae)
renniei, *Bleekeria* 1957 (Ammodytidae)
reticularis, *Palutrus* 1959 (Gobiidae)
rhombica, *Seriola* (*Seriola*) 1959 (Carangidae)
ridens, *Bryaninops* 1959 (Gobiidae)
rigoletto, *Naso* 1951 (Acanthuridae)
rosapinto, *Aracanostracion* 1949 (Aracanidae)
rotundus, *Psenes* 1949 (Nomeidae)
rubellus, *Asperapogon* 1961 (Apogonidae)
rubrofasciatus, *Callyodon* 1956 (Scaridae)
ruppelli, *Pranesus pinguis* 1965 (Atherinidae)
salonotus, *Epinephelus* 1963 (Serranidae)
sanguineus, *Lethrinus* 1955 (Lethrinidae)
scanleni, *Pervagor* 1955 (Monacanthidae)
schonlandi, *Siderea* 1949 (Muraenidae)
schultzi, *Hipposcarus* 1959 (Scaridae)
scintillans, *Pomacentrus* 1955 (Pomacentridae)
scylliorhiniceps, *Eckloniaichthys* 1943 (Gobiesocidae)
senticeps, *Barbus* 1936 (Cyprinidae)
seychellensis, *Anarchias* 1962 (Muraenidae)
seychellensis, *Holocentrus* 1963 (Holocentridae)
seychellensis, *Pseudupeneus* 1963 (Mullidae)
seychellensis, *Stanulus* 1959 (Salariidae)
simoterus, *Sphenanthias* 1968 (Owstoniidae)
simulans, *Chromis* 1960 (Pomacentridae)
simulans, *Lioteres* (*Pseudolioteres*) 1958 (Eleotridae)
simulus, *Acentrogobius* 1960 (Gobiidae)
simus, *Bathymyrus* 1965 (Congridae)
sinuans, *Neotriakis* 1957 (Galeorhinidae)
sivalingami, *Gaterin* 1956 (Gaterinidae)
songoro, *Seriola* (*Buphthalmus*) 1959 (Carangidae)
sordida, *Monishia* 1959 (Gobiidae)
spence, *Gobius* 1946 (Gobiidae)
spicata, *Halieutea* 1965 (Ogcocephalidae)
spongicolus, *Ostorhynchus* 1964 (Apogonidae)
stagon, *Gobius* 1946 (Gobiidae)
stauchi, *Paroncheilus* 1964 (Apogonidae)
stella, *Blennioclinus* 1945 (Clinidae)
stellatus, *Synchiropus* 1963 (Callionymidae)
stigmapteron, *Callionymus* 1963 (Callionymidae)
stigmapteron, *Emmelanthias* 1955 (Anthiidae)
stigmapteron, *Eviota* 1958 (Eleotridae)
striatus, *Callechelys* 1958 (Ophichthidae)
suttoni, *Suttonia* 1953 (Pseudogrammidae)
talboti, *Apogon* 1961 (Apogonidae)
tekomaji, *Seychellea* 1959 (Gobiidae)
tentaculatus, *Dactyleleotris* 1958 (Eleotridae)
tessera, *Sphyraena* 1956 (Sphyraenidae)
timidus, *Pleurosicyops* 1959 (Gobiidae)
triangularis, *Cruriraja* 1964 (Rajidae)

tricolor, *Ptereleotris* 1956 (Eleotridae)
tricuspidens, *Austrosparus* 1942 (Sparidae)
tricuspidens, *Mugil* 1935 (Mugilidae)
umgazi, *Laputa* 1953 (Monacanthidae)
urbanus, *Callyodon* 1959 (Scaridae)
vanecki, *Tharbacus* 1952 (Batrachoididae)
varialvus, *Macropharyngodon* 1957 (Labridae)
varipinnis, *Scorpaenodes* 1957 (Scorpaenidae)
velifer, *Antennablennius* (*Litanchus*) 1959 (Salariidae)
ventriosus, *Powellichthys* 1966 (Xenocongridae)
vermiformis, *Anarchias* 1962 (Muraenidae)
verna, *Eviota* 1958 (Eleotridae)
versicolor, *Stigmatogobius* 1959 (Gobiidae)
vexillus, *Hipposcarus harid* 1959 (Scaridae)
viridifucatus, *Callyodon* 1956 (Scaridae)
vonbondei, *Gobius* 1936 (Gobiidae)
wamiziensis, *Aspidontus* (*Escadotus*) 1959 (Blenniidae)
watermeyeri, *Syngnathus* 1963 (Syngnathidae)
weberi, *Peristedion* 1934 (Peristediidae)
william, *Bathygobius* 1947 (Gobiidae)
williamsi, *Caranx* 1968 (Carangidae)
woodi, *Petraites* 1945 (Clinidae)
woodi, *Trachipterus* 1953 (Trachipteridae)
xorae, *Muraenichthys* 1958 (Ophichthidae)
zanzibarensis, *Galeorhinus* 1957 (Galeorhinidae)
zanzibarensis, *Satulinus* 1958 (Eleotridae)

ADDENDUM

to

LIST OF SPECIES DESCRIBED AS NEW

in Occasional Paper No. 16 pp 211–215

anomalus, *Eviotops* change to *anomalus*, *Coryogalops*
australis, *Cheilodipterus lachneri* 1961 (Apogonidae)
caninus, *Cheilodipterus* 1949 (Apogonidae)
delagoae, *Nemipterus* 1941 n.n. for *N. mulloides* 1939 preocc.
grandisquamis, *Lepidaplois* 1968 (Labridae)
minor, *Axinurus* 1966 (Acanthuridae)
nitidus, *Carangoides* 1971 * (Carangidae)
thackwrayi, *Parabothus* 1967 (Bothidae)
thorpei, *Naso* 1966 (Acanthuridae)
vanrooyeni, *Carcharhinus* 1961 (Carcharhinidae)

ERRATA

In Occasional Paper No. 15 on p.182 and in caption to Pl.39 the total length of the type of *Caranx celetus* should read "290 mm" (not 390 mm).

* in press

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