New Record of an Anthiine Fish Luzonichthys waitei from Japan

Masao Katayama¹ and Hajime Masuda²

¹Deceased

²5–22–33–1502 Higashigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141, Japan

The species of *Luzonichthys* Herre, 1936 (Anthinae, Serranidae) was discussed by Randall (1981). He pointed out the strong possibility that *Naurua addisi* Smith, 1955 and *L. robustus* Fourmanoir, 1977 are junior synonyms of *L. waitei* Fowler, 1931. If his view is correct, the known localities of *L. waitei* are the Philippines, Indonesia, Aldabra, Astove I., Loyalty Is., Marshall Is., Great Barrier Reef and Palau I. (Katayama and Masuda, 1981; Allen and Starck, 1982).

Recently two colorful specimens were captured

from Suruga Bay and identified as Luzonichthys waitei. This record is new to Japan. Luzonichthys is distinctive in possessing two separate dorsal fins. In the following description, data of the female specimen are given in parentheses, when different from those of the male one. Our specimens are deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).

Luzonichthys Herre, 1936 (New Japanese name: Minami-hanadai-zoku)

Luzonichthys waitei (Fowler) (New Japanese name: Minami-hanadai) (Figs. 1, 2)

Mirolabrichthys waitei Fowler, 1931: 228 (Phillipines, Indonesia)

Materials examined. NSMT-P 31717, 69 mm SL, male, collected by H. Masuda on June 3, 1988 at the depth of 35 m off Osezaki, Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Pref., Japan.

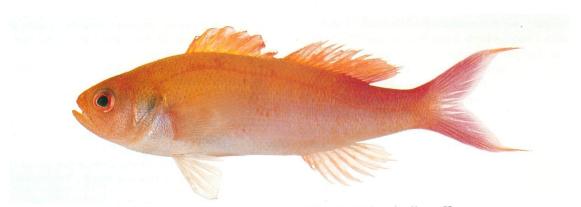


Fig. 1. Luzonichthys waitei (Fowler), NSMT-P 31717, male, 69 mm SL.



Fig. 2. Luzonichthys waitei (Fowler), NSMT-P 31718, female, 66 mm SL.

NSMT-P 31718, 66 mm SL, female, collected together with the male specimen.

Description. Dorsal fin rays X, 16; anal fin rays III, 7; pectoral fin rays 21; pelvic fin rays I, 5; pored scales in lateral line 58(54); gill rakers on the first arch 9+21.

Body elongate, compressed; the greatest body depth 3.13 (3.44) in SL; the body depth just behind gill opening 5.75 (6.22) in SL; head length 3.28 (3.52) in SL; diameter of orbit 4.20 (3.92) in head; posterior margin of eye with fleshy papillae; snout 5.45 (5.16) in head; interorbital space convex, 3.00 (3.50) in head; length of caudal peduncle 1.75 (1.78) in head, the least depth 2.83 (2.45).

Mouth terminal or slightly inferior, oblique; upper jaw length 6.90 (6.10) in head. Maxilla expanded distally, reaching below posterior border of eye; supramaxilla absent. Nostrils fairly wide apart, the posterior slightly larger, oblong in shape. Teeth on upper jaw with a series of small teeth; a pair of canines on each side of tip of upper jaw, followed by another pair of canines directed backward; lower jaw with a band of teeth; a pair of canines on tip of lower jaw and another canine on each side; small teeth on vomer and palatines; tooth patch on vomer triangular in shape; tongue smooth. Preopercle with a round angle, posterior border finely serrated; opercle with two flat spines, upper one longer; subopercle and interopercle smooth. Gill rakers long and numerous, the longest one much longer than gill filaments.

Dorsal fin inserted slightly behind margin of operculum; spinous fin separate, the longest (4th) dorsal spine 3.13 (3.16) in head; spines with a short fleshy cirrus; the longest soft dorsal ray (10th) 2.21 (1.86); anal originating below base of the fourth dorsal soft ray; the third anal spine slightly longer than the second; length of the first anal spine 3.04 (4.16), the second anal spine 1.51 (1.42), the third anal spine 1.19 (1.11) in eye diameter; the longest soft anal ray (3rd) 2.00 (2.45) in head. Pectoral subsymmetrical, about head length, reaching vertical through vent; the rays mostly branched. Pelvic fin inserted slightly behind lower end of pectoral fin base; caudal deeply forked, upper lobe somewhat long. Scales small, ctenoid, without auxiliary scale; 6 in a series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 5 in a series from middle of spinous dorsal to lateral line and 17 (16) from origin of anal to lateral line; head closely scaled expect for lips, mandible and throat; dorsal and anal fins naked.

Color of the female when fresh: dorsal side yellowish brown, center of scale dark brown, body side rosy pink; dorsal spine yellow, soft dorsal ray red, membrane pale red; caudal lobe with red bar; anal and pectoral fins pink; pelvic fin pale pink. In the male, dorsal side dark brown, center of scale with dark brown, body side pale red; opercle behind eye and ventral side violet; dorsal, anal and pectoral fins pale orange; caudal pale red behind, each lobe with red bar, its tips red.

Literature cited

Allen, G. R. and W. A. Starck, II. 1982. The anthiid fishes of the Great Barrier Reef, Australia, with the description of a new species. Rev. Fr. Aquariol., 9(2): 47-56.

Fourmanoir, P. 1977. Description de deux nouvelles espéces d'Anthiinae (famille Serranidae). Coh. Pacif., 20: 267-270.

Fowler, H. W. 1931. The fishes of the families Pseudochromidae, Lobotidae, Pempheridae, Pricanthidae, Lutjanidae, Pomadasyidae and Teraponidae, collected by U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Steamer "Albatross", chiefly in Philippine seas and adjacent waters. U. S. Natn. Mus., Bull. 100, 11, xi+388 pp.

Herre, A. W. 1936. Notes of fishes in the Zoological Museum of Stanford Univ., V. New or rare Philippine fishes from the Herre 1933 Philippine Expedition. J. Sci., 59(3): 357–373.

Katayama, M. and H. Masuda. 1981. Records of six anthiine fishes obtained from the Palau Islands. Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, 36(9): 61-72.

Randall, J. E. 1981. Luzonichthys earlei, a new species of anthiine fish from the Hawaiian Islands. Freshw. Mar. Aquar., 4(9): 13-18.

Smith, J. L. B. 1955. The fishes of the family Anthiidae of the western Indian Ocean. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 12, 8: 337-350.

(Received November 25, 1988; accepted November 17, 1989)

日本初記録のミナミハナダイ(新称)

片山正夫・益田 一

伊豆半島大瀬崎沖よりミナミハナダイ(新称)Luzonichthys waitei (Fowler) の雌雄が採集された。本種は我国からは初記録である。ミナミハナダイ属(新称)Luzonichthys は背鰭が 2 基に分かれているので近縁のハナダイ属 Pseudanthias と区別される。

(片山: 故人; 益田: 141東京都品川区東五反田5-22-33-1502)