

SHORT NOTE

FIRST RECORD OF THE CALLANTHIID FISH, *CALLANTHIAS JAPONICUS* FROM TAIWAN (PERCIFORMES: CALLANTHIIDAE)¹

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Sin-Che Lee (1989) First record of the callanthiid fish, *Callanthias japonicus* from Taiwan (Perciformes: Callanthiidae). *Bull. Inst. Zool., Academia Sinica* 28(2): 153-155. A specimen of goldies, *Callanthias japonicus* reported here is a newly recorded fish species from southern Taiwan where is the southernmost extension of the species from Japan. This species was originally included in the subfamily Anthiinae under family Serranidae. It is now transferred to a separate family Callanthiidae. The present paper gives a brief description of the species with coloured illustration.

Key words: Callanthid fish, New record, Brief description.

A specimen of goldies, *Callanthias japonicus* Franz, collected in July 1988, from the coral area off Kaohsiung is regarded as a new record for Taiwan. The taxonomic position of this species changed several times. It was originally included in the subfamily Anthiinae under family Serranidae by many authors (Tanaka, 1922; Weber and de Beaufort, 1931; Lindberg and Krasnyukova, 1971; Masuda *et al.*, 1984). However, Nelson (1984) remained this species of uncertain position because it lacks many serranid specialization and has some pseudo-chromid affinity. Katayama (1960) removed this species to the separate subfamily Callanthiinae under the family Serranidae, with many characteristics to

distinguish it from other members of fishes belonging to Anthiinae. Callanthiinae has 11 dorsal spines instead of 10 in Anthiinae; two widely distant nostrils instead of more close-together ones; two opercular spines instead of 3; smooth preopercular edge instead of well-serrated ones; six branchiostegal rays instead of 7; twenty four vertebrae instead of 26. In addition, the lateral line profile of Callanthiinae running more closer to the dorsal base than that of Anthiinae. Because of the greater differences between the twos, the fishes used to belong to Callanthiinae is now elevated as separate valid family Callanthiidae (Anderson and Johnson, 1984; Heemstra and Anderson, 1986). The family has two genera (*Grammatonotus* and *Callanthias*)

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and 10 species throughout the world. *Callanthias japonicus* is the only represented species in Taiwan.

The purpose of this paper is to describe the species with coloured illustration for the first time in Taiwan. Methods for counts and measurements follow Lee (1980). Color description is based on color photograph of the fresh specimen.

Callanthias japonicus Franz, 1910

Fig. 1

Callanthias japonicus Franz, 1910: 40 (type locality, Sagami Bay, Japan); Katayama, 1960: 165; Lindberg and Krasnyukova, 1972: 54; Masuda *et al.*, 1984: 138.

Percanthias japonicus Tanaka, 1922: 591.

Materials examined: ASIZP 056326, 225.3 mm SL, July 30, 1988, off Kaohsiung, by handline.

Diagnosis: D. XI, 11; A. III, 11; P. 21; Branched caudal rays 15; L1.55; Ltra. $2\frac{1}{2}$; GR. $7+22=29$; Vertebrae $10+14=24$. Head 3.76, body depth 2.96, pectoral 4.65 in standard length. Snout 4.29, maxilla 2.24, eye 3.21 in head length. Supramaxilla absent. Two pairs and one pair of slightly enlarged canines on tips of upper and lower jaws respectively; vomer and palatines toothed; tongue smooth. Operculum with two spines. Lateral line running near the dorsal base. Dorsal and



Fig. 1. *Callanthias japonicus*, 225.3 mm SL.

anal fins without scales; dorsal spines slender. Pectoral fin shorter than head. Ventral fin extends beyond anal fin origin. Caudal fin concaved with either tips produced into filaments. Color when fresh reddish pink, yellowish ventrally. Dorsal and anal fins yellowish with purplish margins. Pectoral fin reddish pink with yellowish base. Ventral fin reddish pink. Caudal fin yellowish with pinkish outer edges, filaments bright yellowish.

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記臺灣新記錄之紅黃帶花鱸科魚類

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筆者於1988年5月間在臺灣南部高雄外海之珊瑚礁區採獲一尾暫稱日本紅黃帶花鱸 (*Callanthias japonicus*) 之標本，經證實為臺灣新記錄魚種。該種魚之分類地位原隸屬於花鱸科 (Serranidae) 下之花鱸亞科 (Anthiinae)。目前經綜合若干學者之意見，已將該種及其相近之種類合計十種歸併提升為獨立之紅黃帶花鱸科 (Callanthiidae)。本文以彩色圖說的方式簡述該種之主要特徵。

