A New Anthiine Fish, *Anthias leucozonus*, from Sagami Bay, Japan

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Abstract A new anthiine fish, *Anthias (Pseudanthias) leucozonus* is described on the basis of two specimens collected from Sagami Bay. This new species differs from all other species of the genus in the combination of a whitish vertical bar on the body side below the base of the last dorsal spine when alive, fewer lateral-line scales and a produced third dorsal spine.

Recently two specimens of small colorful fish of the Serranidae, subfamily Anthiinae, were captured from Sagami Bay. They are described as new in the present paper.

In the following description, data of the paratype, when different from those of the holotype, are given in parentheses. Caudal peduncle length is the distance between the rear base of the anal fin and the lower edge of the caudal fin base. The last rays of the dorsal and anal fins were counted as one when branched to the base. Counts for vertebrae and predorsal bones were taken from radiographs.

Type specimens are deposited in the Department of Zoology, University Museum, University of Tokyo (ZUMT) and National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).

*Anthias (Pseudanthias) leucozonus*, sp. nov.
(New Japanese name: Shiro-obi-hanadai)
(Figs. 1, 2)

**Holotype.** ZUMT 54295, 99 mm SL, male, collected by H. Masuda on February 27, 1977, at a depth of 40 m on a rocky reef off Futo, Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Pref., Japan.

**Paratype.** NSMT 54296, 86 mm SL, female, May 10, 1981, same locality as holotype.

**Diagnosis.** Dorsal rays X, 16; anal rays III, 7; pectoral rays 19; lateral line scales 37~38; 3 scale rows between middle of spinous dorsal and lateral line; gill rakers 12+25~26; body depth 2.87~2.91 in SL; head length 3.14~3.19; third dorsal spine produced; no papillae along rim of posterior half of eye; subopercle and interopercle slightly serrated; pelvic fin long, reaching well beyond origin of anal fin; caudal deeply emargi-
Fig. 2. Underwater photograph of *Anthias (Pseudoanthias) leucosomus*, taken at a depth of about 40 m on a rocky reef off Futo, Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Pref., on February 27, 1977, by Mr. Nozomi Sugimura.

nated, outer rays produced; spinous dorsal fin not scaled; predorsal bones 3; color pattern in life described below.

**Description.** Dorsal fin rays X, 16; anal fin rays III, 7; pectoral fin rays 19; pelvic fin rays I, 5; branched caudal fin rays 13; lateral line scales 37 (38); gill rakers on first arch 12 + 26 (12 + 25); vertebrae 11 + 15; predorsal bones 3.

Body elongate, compressed; greatest body depth 2.91 (2.87) in SL; width just behind gill opening 5.63 (5.55) in SL; dorsal and ventral contours evenly and gently curved; head length 3.14 (3.19) in SL; diameter of orbit 3.94 (3.86) in head; snout short, 4.85 (4.50) in head; interorbital space convex and slightly broader than eye diameter, 3.50 (3.29) in head; length of caudal peduncle 1.58 (1.44) in head; depth of the same 2.25 (2.08).

Mouth oblique and moderately large; lower jaw slightly projecting when mouth closed; upper jaw length 2.06 (1.93) in head; maxilla expanding distally, reaching below middle of orbit, its greatest depth 1.33 (1.37) in orbit; no supramaxilla. Nostrils close together, directly in front of eye; anterior nostril in short tube with a produced posterior flap; posterior one larger, ovoid in shape. Teeth on upper jaw in two series, outer ones enlarged, inner ones minute; a pair of canines on each side of tip of upper jaw, and posteriorly another pair of canines directed backward; lower jaw with a band of enlarged teeth; a pair of canines on tip of lower jaw, and posteriorly one or two canines on each side; small teeth on vomer and palatines, the band of teeth on vomer triangular in shape; tongue smooth. Posterior border of preopercle finely serrate; opercle with three flat spines, middle one longest; subopercle and interopercle slightly serrate. Gill rakers numerous, much longer than gill filaments.

Dorsal fin unnotched, inserted slightly anterior to upper end of gill opening; third dorsal spine produced, its length 1.91 (2.37) in head; fourth dorsal spine 2.74 (2.70); fourth through tenth subequal; longest dorsal soft ray (12th) 1.66 (1.54) in head; anal fin originating below the base of third dorsal soft ray; length of first anal spine 5.08 (4.50), second anal spine 2.63 (2.55), third anal spine 2.63 (2.78) and longest anal soft ray (4th) 2.68 (3.48) in head; third and fourth anal soft rays slightly filamentous; posterior tip of dorsal and anal fins lunate. Pectoral fin subsymmetrical, shorter than head, reaching vertical through vent, its length 3.71 (3.74) in SL; the rays mostly branched. Pelvic fin inserted slightly anterior to lower base of pectoral,
second ray greatly prolonged, reaching beyond
cinous portion of anal fin, its length 2.02 (2.21)
in SL; caudal fin deeply emarginated, the lobes
filamentous.

Scales rather large, ctenoid; 5 in a series from
origin of dorsal to lateral line, 3 in a series from
middle of spiny dorsal to lateral line and 17
(18) from origin of anal to lateral line; head
closely scaled except for lips; soft dorsal and
anal covered with small scales basally. Lateral
line normally curved, nearly concurrent with
back and extending along middle of caudal
peduncle to base of caudal fin.

Color in life: Body reddish orange with a
whitish vertical bar on body side below the base
of ninth and tenth dorsal spines; a horizontal
red stripe begins on the nape just in front of dor-
sal fin extending to the base of posterior spiny
dorsal and another oblique red stripe runs from
upper margin of orbit to the upper part of
pectoral base; a pale violet oblique line extends
from lower margin of eye to lower part of
pectoral base; dorsal, anal and caudal reddish
orange, their margins violet; pectoral pale red,
with an orange blotch at the base: pelvic fins
purple, anterior part orange red. Color in
formalin: body pale, scales of dorsal part of
body dark basally; a pale vertical bar on body
side below base of last dorsal spine; a pale
horizontal stripe on the base of spiny dorsal.
(Color of female bears some resemblance to that
of male).

Remarks. The present new species is closely
related to Anthias (Pseudanthias) elongatus
(Franz, 1910) from Japan, but differs from it in
having smaller number of lateral-line scales (37–
38 instead of 41–45) and different coloration.
A. leucozonus is also similar to A. cichlops
(Bleeker, 1853), but is different in having a
produced third dorsal spine, smaller number of
lateral-line scales (37–38 instead of 41–45) and
different coloration.

Etymology. The Latin leucozonus refers to
the white vertical bar on the body.

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