

First Japanese Record of the Haemulid Fish *Pomadasys kaakan* (Perciformes), from Kagoshima Prefecture, Southern Japan

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A single adult specimen of *Pomadasys kaakan* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830), 483.0 mm in standard length, was collected at a depth of 36 m off the Satsuma Peninsula, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Because previous records of the species from Japan had been based on mis-identifications of *P. argenteus* (Forsskål, 1775), the Kagoshima specimen represents the first reliable record of *P. kaakan* from Japan supported by a voucher specimen.

Key Words: *Pomadasys kaakan*, *Pomadasys argenteus*, Haemulidae, Japan, distribution, new country record.

Introduction

The haemulid fish genus *Pomadasys* Lacepède, 1802, characterized by two pores and a median pit on the chin (Shen 1993; McKay 2001), is currently represented in the western Pacific by at least seven species (McKay 2001), three of which, *viz.*, *P. argenteus* (Forsskål, 1775), *P. maculatus* (Bloch, 1790), and *P. quadrilineatus* Shen and Lin, 1984, are currently recognized as occurring in Japanese waters (Shimada 2013).

During an ichthyofaunal survey around the mainland of Kagoshima, southern Japan, as a part of the Kagoshima Fish Diversity Project (*e.g.*, Motomura and Matsuura 2010, 2014; Hata *et al.* 2013, 2014; Motomura *et al.* 2013), a single specimen of *Pomadasys* was collected off Kasasa on the west coast of the Satsuma Peninsula facing the East China Sea. The specimen, described here in detail and identified as *P. kaakan* (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830), represents the first record of this species from Japan.

Materials and Methods

Counts and proportional measurements, expressed as percentages of standard length (SL) and shown in Table 1, follow Hubbs and Lagler (1958) except for counts of the pectoral-fin rays and measurements of the head, snout, and pectoral-fin lengths, orbit diameter, and preorbital width, which follow Satapoomin and Randall (2000). All measurements were made with digital calipers to the nearest 0.1 mm. Curatorial procedures for newly collected specimens, including the comparative material examined during the

present study, follow Motomura and Ishikawa (2013). The specimens examined in the present study are deposited at the Kagoshima University Museum, Japan (KAUM) and the Museum Support Center of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Suitland, Maryland, USA (USNM).

Pomadasys kaakan

(Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830)

[English name: Javelin Grunt;

New standard Japanese name: Kagayaki-mizoisaki]

(Figs 1–2; Table 1)

Pristipoma kaakan Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830: 244 [type locality: Arian River, Coupang (Kupang), Timor, Indonesia; Pondicherry (=Puducherry) and Mahé, India].

Pomadasys hasta (not of Bloch 1790): Okada and Matsubara 1938: 226 (Kaohsiung and Keelung, Taiwan; Okinawa to Red Sea; South Africa); Kumada 1941: 88, unnumbered fig. (Red Sea; Indian Ocean; China Seas; Java Sea); Matsubara 1955: 672 (Kaohsiung and Keelung, Taiwan; Okinawa, Japan); Kyushin *et al.* 1982: 100, fig. 79 (South China Sea).

Pomadasys kaakan: Gloerfelt-Tarp and Kailola 1984: 198, unnumbered fig. (06°13'15"S, 105°44'E, between Sumatra and Java, Indonesia); McKay 1984: HAEM Pomad 13, unnumbered fig. (Indo-West Pacific from east coast of Africa, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Sri Lanka to Queensland, Australia, and Taiwan); Bianchi 1985a: 71, pl. 16, 92 (Pakistan); Bianchi 1985b: 78, pl. 20, 115 (Tanzania); Smith and McKay 1986: 569, unnumbered figs (Inhaca Island, Mozambique; Transkei, South Africa); Majid and Imad