

Records of Two Manefishes, *Platyberyx andriashevi* and *P. rhyton* (Teleostei: Perciformes: Caristiidae), from off the Ogasawara Islands, Japan

Makoto Okamoto^{1,3} and Duane E. Stevenson²

¹Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, 1551–8 Taira-machi, Nagasaki 851–2213, Japan
E-mail: okamako@affrc.go.jp

²National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98115, USA
E-mail: duane.stevenson@noaa.gov

³Corresponding author

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We examined four specimens of caristiids from the Ogasawara Islands, southern Japan, and identified two species of the genus *Platyberyx*: *P. andriashevi* (Kukuev, Parin and Trunov, 2012) and *P. rhyton* Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013. The three specimens of *P. andriashevi* represent the first records of this species in Japan. We propose a new Japanese name for the species and present morphological data on these recently collected specimens. *Platyberyx rhyton* was previously known from only two specimens from off northeastern Japan. We provide morphological data for the third recorded specimen of this species and present a key to the five species of Caristiidae currently known from Japan.

Key Words: manefish, Caristiidae, *Platyberyx*, distribution, western North Pacific, new record.

Introduction

The caristiid genus *Platyberyx* Zugmayer, 1911 is known from all tropical, subtropical, and temperate oceans and includes at least six species (Stevenson and Kenaley 2013): *Platyberyx andriashevi* (Kukuev, Parin, and Trunov, 2012); *P. maui* (Kukuev, Parin, and Trunov, 2012); *P. opalescens* Zugmayer, 1911; *P. paucus* Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013; *P. pietschi* Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013; and *P. rhyton* Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013. *Platyberyx* is distinguished from all other caristiid genera by the presence of a lateral line with large scales (Stevenson and Kenaley 2013).

Recently, Tatsuta *et al.* (2014) published a report on mesopelagic fishes collected by beam trawl around the Ogasawara Islands. They identified two species of caristiid fishes, *Caristius macropus* (Bellotti, 1903) and *Paracaristius maderensis* (Maul, 1949), and provided brief descriptions with photos of these species. Although the genus *Caristius*, as defined by Stevenson and Kenaley (2013), has no lateral line, the specimen of supposed *C. macropus* in Tatsuta *et al.* (2014: fig. 98) has a clearly visible lateral line represented by enlarged tubular scales. To resolve this discrepancy, we re-examined the four specimens originally identified as *C. macropus* and re-identified them as two species of the genus *Platyberyx*: *P. andriashevi* (three specimens) and *P. rhyton* (a single specimen). These specimens represent the first records of *P. andriashevi* from Japan and only the third known specimen of *P. rhyton*.

Materials and Methods

Methods of counting and measuring follow Hubbs and Lagler (1958), except that body depth is measured through the dorsal insertion of the pectoral fin. Counts of vertebrae and dorsal- and anal-fin rays were taken from radiographs. The last two soft rays of the dorsal and anal fins are counted as single rays, each pair being associated with a single pterygiophore. Standard length and head length are expressed as SL and HL, respectively. The diagnoses of *P. andriashevi* and *P. rhyton* given here are based on the present specimens, as well as those of Stevenson and Kenaley (2013) and Okamoto *et al.* (2014). The specimens examined in the present study are deposited in the Hokkaido University Museum in Hakodate, Japan (HUMZ), the Kagoshima University Museum in Kagoshima, Japan (KAUM), and the University of Washington Fish Collection (UW) in Seattle, Washington, USA.

Platyberyx andriashevi (Kukuev, Parin, and Trunov, 2012)
[New Japanese name: Irojiro-yaegisu]
(Fig. 1A)

Caristius andriashevi Kukuev, Parin, and Trunov, 2012: 195
(type locality: South Atlantic and western North Atlantic).

Platyberyx andriashevi: Stevenson and Kenaley 2013: 418
(Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans).

Caristius macropus (not Bellotti, 1903): Tatsuta *et al.* 2014: 52 (Ogasawara Islands, Japan, in part).