

The Squirrelfish Genus *Adioryx*, a Junior Synonym of *Sargocentron*

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A group of squirrelfishes, now well known as the genus *Adioryx* Starks, 1908, has recently been reviewed by Woods and Sonoda (1973) and Shimizu and Yamakawa (1979). These works demonstrate that the fishes of the genus *Adioryx* are reasonably separable from the other two genera of holocentrines, *Flammeo* Jordan et Evermann, 1898 and *Holocentrus* Scopoli, 1777, however, we found there still remains a nomenclatorial problem concerning the generic name of *Adioryx*. In this short paper it is shown that *Adioryx* is a junior synonym of *Sargocentron*.

Fowler (1904) divided the genus *Holocentrus* (his *Holocenthrus*) into the two subgenera, *Holocentrus* and *Sargocentron*. He allocated only one species, *Holocentrus leo* Cuvier, 1829, to *Sargocentron* and designated it as the type-species. Subsequently, Starks (1908) found that *Holocentrus suborbitalis* and *H. ascensionis* were clearly separable from each other by the structure and relations of the gas bladder to the auditory bullae. Thus, he proposed the genus *Adioryx* for the former. Unfortunately, he did not make any comments on the relationships between *Adioryx* and *Sargocentron*.

Fowler (1944) described the squirrelfish, *Holocentrus xanthurus*, from the New Hebrides with a list of the following eight holocentrines: *H. ruber*, *H. erythraeus*, *H. tieroides*, *H. laevis*, *H. diadema*, *H. microstomus*, *Faremusca lacteoguttata*, and *Sargocentron spinifer*. Judging from his manner of listing these species, it is clear he elevated *Sargocentron* from subgeneric to generic status, although without comment.

In his review of the western Atlantic species of the genus *Holocentrus*, Woods (1955) discussed in detail the nomenclatorial problems concerning the generic and subgeneric names of this group. He recognized the following four subgenera within the genus *Holocentrus*: *Flammeo* Jordan et Evermann, 1898; *Sargocentron* Fowler, 1904; *Adioryx* Starks, 1908; and *Holocentrus* Scopoli, 1777. Subsequently, in the description of *Adioryx poco*, he elevated the subgenus *Adi-*

oryx to generic rank (Woods, 1965). In their monograph of the squirrelfishes of the western North Atlantic, Woods and Sonoda (1973) also elevated the subgenera *Flammeo* and *Holocentrus* to generic rank. They placed five species, *sammara*, *laevis*, *opercularis*, *scythrops*, and *marianus*, in the genus *Flammeo*, and only the two Atlantic species, *ascensionis* and *rufus*, in the genus *Holocentrus*. Regarding the genus *Adioryx*, they stated that four species, *bullisi*, *coruscus*, *poco*, and *vexillaris*, were found in the Atlantic and 18 species in the Indo-Pacific including the Red Sea and Japan, although they did not specify the names of the Indo-Pacific species except for *A. spinifer* (p. 349) and *A. lacteoguttatus* (p. 355). However, in this monograph they did not make any reference to *Sargocentron*. It is curious that they allocated *spinifer* to *Adioryx* without any comments on *Sargocentron*, because Woods (1955: 92) stated “*Sargocentron* including species of large size, the body deep and squarish, the spiny dorsal fin high. The species grouped here are *leo* Cuvier and Valenciennes (= *spinifer*), *tieroides*, *spinosissimus*, *praslin*, and *ensifer*.”

On the other hand, Nelson (1955) studied the morphology of the gas bladder and auditory bulla in many holocentrids including *spinifer* and *suborbitalis*. He stated “all of the species of the genus *Holocentrus*, excepting *H. rufus*, are of the general type and thus should be placed in the genus *Adioryx*, if Starks’ classification were followed.” In other words, *spinifer* and *suborbitalis* cannot be divided into distinct genera by the relationships of the gas bladder and auditory bulla. Furthermore, external characters do not show enough differences to allocate these two species to separate genera.

Therefore, it is clear that *spinifer* and *suborbitalis* should be placed in a single genus. Because *Sargocentron* was published earlier than *Adioryx*, the latter should be regarded as a junior synonym of the former under the Articles 23 and 42 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The identity of *leo* and *spinifer* was confirmed by Shimizu and Yamakawa (1979) based on the detailed examination of many holocentrine specimens.

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イトウダイ属の学名の検討

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Woods and Sonoda (1973) の論文が発表されてから、イトウダイ属の学名には *Adioryx* が、用いられるようになった。しかし、以下の理由で、*Adioryx* は *Sargocentron* のシノニムとなる。

Fowler (1904) は、*Holocentrus* 属を *Holocentrus* 亜属と *Sargocentron* 亜属に2分し、後者の模式種に *H. leo* (= *spinifer*) を指定した。Starks (1908) は、*H. suborbitalis* と *H. ascensionis* が、鰾と頭蓋骨の結合関係によって識別されることを示し、前者に対して *Adioryx* 属を提唱した。

Woods (1955) は、大西洋の *Holocentrus* 属の再検討を行い、本属に *Flammeo* 亜属、*Sargocentron* 亜属、*Adioryx* 亜属、そして *Holocentrus* 亜属の4亜属を認めた。その後、Woods (1965) は、*Adioryx* を属に昇格させ、Woods and Sonoda (1973) は、*Flammeo* と *Holocentrus* も属へ昇格させた。しかし、彼らは、なぜか *Sargocentron* には全く言及していない。

一方、Nelson (1955) は、多くのイトウダイ科魚類の鰾と頭蓋骨の関係を調べ、*Holocentrus rufus* を除くと、従来 *Holocentrus* 属に置かれていた種には差が見られないことを示した。そして Starks の分類に従えば、これらの種は、*Adioryx* 属へまとめるべきだとした。言いかえれば、*spinifer* と *suborbitalis* の間にも、この形質における差はないということである。また、外部形態においても、*Sargocentron* の模式種 *spinifer* と *Adioryx* の模式種 *suborbitalis* を別属に分けるほどの差は認められない。*Sargocentron* は1904年に発表され、*Adioryx* は1908年に出版されているので、前者に先取権があり、*Adioryx* は、*Sargocentron* のシノニムとなる。

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