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FIRST RECORD OF *HAPALOGENYS ANALIS* (TELEOSTEI: PERCIFORMES: HAEMULIDAE) FROM THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN REGION

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ABSTRACT. - The southernmost range of *Hapalogenys analis* Richardson (Perciformes: Haemulidae) is presently extended beyond Hong Kong on the basis of a specimen collected in Singapore.

The genus *Hapalogenys* was formerly thought to be endemic in the seas off China, Korea, Southern Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines (Akazaki, 1984: 173), until *Hapalogenys kishinouyei* Smith & Pope, 1906, was recorded from north-western Australia (Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola, 1984: 197-198; Allen & Swainston, 1988: 82-83). It was hitherto the only species known from outside East Asia.

I recently received a specimen of *Hapalogenys analis* Richardson which was collected off Lazarus Island (ca. 1°14'N 103°51'E) in the Straits of Singapore, on 28 August 1994, by Miss T. M. Sin and Miss Regina Teo. It is presently deposited in the Zoological Reference Collection, Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore, under the catalogue number ZRC.38018. The present note documents the first record of *Hapalogenys analis* and the second species of its genus in the Indo-Australian area.

Meristic and morphological data for the specimen (figure 1) are as follows: total length 132.5 mm, standard length (SL) 105.7 mm; dorsal fin rays XI + I 16, anal fin rays III 10, pectoral fin rays I 19, pelvic fin rays I 5, caudal fin 17 principal rays; 7 + 14 rakers on first gill arch, 6 brachiostegal rays; body scales ctenoid, about 49 lateral line scales, 9 + 1 + 19 scales in vertical series below dorsal origin; body elevated, laterally compressed, profile of head rises steeply from snout to dorsal origin, edge of maxillary to below anterior margin of eye; head length (HL) 38.8% SL, body depth above anus (BD) 50.1% SL, preanal length 69.0% SL, body width between pectoral bases 19.3% SL, pectoral fin length 23.9% SL, longest (third) dorsal spine 53.4% BD, longest anal spine 42.3% BD, pelvic spine 33.0% BD, caudal peduncle depth 24.9% BD, eye diameter 29.0% HL, snout length 33.7% HL, inter-orbital distance 20.0% HL; two strong opercular spines present, strong dorsal and anal fin spines, lower jaw with numerous small fleshy papillae.

Kelvin K. P. Lim - Zoological Reference Collection, Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore

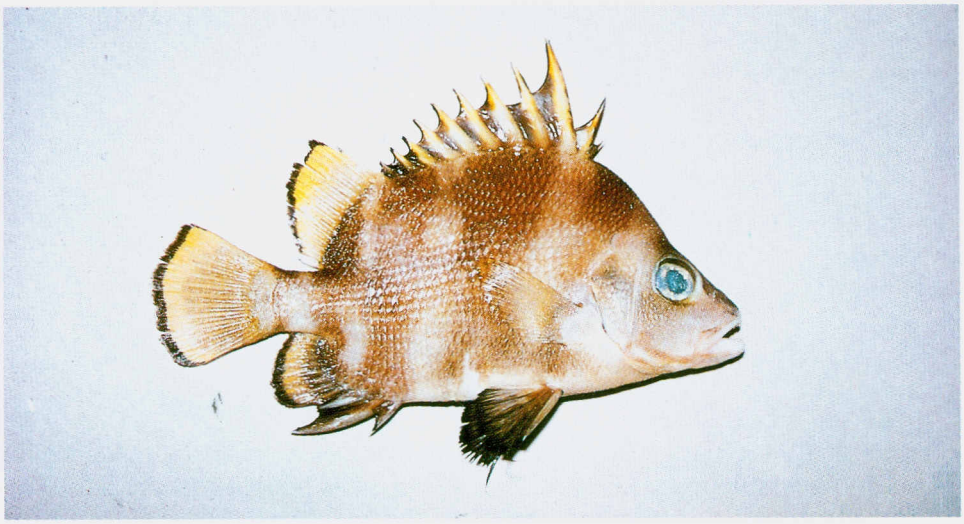

Fig. 1. *Hapalogenys analis* (ZRC.38018) from Singapore, 105.7 mm SL.

Body pale grey with four broad, irregular, dusky-brown bars on the sides, and a narrow dark brown bar on the caudal base; top of snout and head dusky brown, throat and ventrum white; spinous dorsal fin with dark greyish-brown membranes between yellowish spines; soft dorsal, caudal and anal fin yellow, soft dorsal, anal and caudal fins with a narrow black margin, with a thin white margin on the outer edges of the soft dorsal and caudal fins; anal fin spines dusky with blackish membranes, basal half of anal fin dusky-brown; pectoral fins yellowish; pelvic fins with blackish membranes and a broad black edge.

The specimen was obtained on hook and line with fresh prawn as bait, from the coral reef fringing a small island off the south of Singapore. The bait was taken on the substrate some 10 to 15 metres deep. The water had a visibility of about two metres. The time was around three p.m., and the sky was overcast.

Hapalogenys analis was previously regarded as a junior synonym of *H. mucronatus* (Eydoux & Souleyet) until Bauchot *et al.* (1983: 41) determined that the publication date for Eydoux and Souleyet's descriptions of *H. mucronatus* was post 1848.

Hapalogenys analis is known from southern Japan to the southern coast of the Korean peninsula, the East China Sea, Taiwan and Hong Kong (Akazaki, 1984: 173; Fowler, 1931: 269-270; Lindberg & Krasyukova, 1971: 278, fig. 282; Shen, 1993: 360, pl. 101, fig. 10, as *Hapalogenys mucronatus*). The present record is the first south of Hong Kong.

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