

学 位 論 文 要 旨	
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題 目	Systematics of the waspfish genus <i>Neocentropogon</i> Matsubara, 1943 and related genera (Teleostei: Tetrarogidae) (ハオコゼ科ナガハチオコゼ属魚類および近縁属の分類学的研究)
<p>A taxonomic review of the family Tetrarogidae (waspfishes), characterized by a compressed body, head spines, a mobile lacrimal bone, skin at the gill opening not broadly connected to the isthmus, and the lower pectoral-fin rays not separated from other pectoral-fin rays (Poss 1999), resulted in the recognition of 17 valid genera, viz., <i>Ablabys</i> Kaup 1873, <i>Centropogon</i> Günther 1860, <i>Coccotropsis</i> Barnard 1927, <i>Cottapistus</i> Bleeker 1876a, <i>Glyptauchen</i> Günther 1860, <i>Gymnapistes</i> Swainson 1839, <i>Liocranium</i> Ogilby 1903, <i>Neocentropogon</i> Matsubara 1943, <i>Neovespicula</i> Mandrytsa 2001, <i>Notesthes</i> Ogilby 1903, <i>Ocosia</i> Jordan and Starks 1904, <i>Paracentropogon</i> Bleeker 1876b, <i>Pseudovespicula</i> Mandrytsa 2001, <i>Richardsonichthys</i> Smith 1958, <i>Snyderina</i> Jordan and Starks 1901, <i>Tetraroge</i> Günther 1860, <i>Trichosomus</i> Swainson 1839, with 45 valid species. Review of the genera <i>Trichosomus</i> (type species: <i>Apistus trachinoides</i> Cuvier 1829) and <i>Vespacula</i> (type species: <i>Prosopodasys gogorzae</i> Jordan and Seale 1905) resulted in the genus <i>Vespacula</i> considered here as a junior synonym of <i>Trichosomus</i> because <i>P. gogorzae</i>, the type species of <i>Vespacula</i>, has been regarded as a junior synonym of <i>Trichosomus trachinoides</i>. The two undescribed species of genus <i>Ocosia</i>, collected from Queensland, Australia, and <i>Snyderina</i>, collected from Philippines, also reported.</p> <p>A taxonomic review of the waspfish genus <i>Neocentropogon</i> Matsubara 1943 (Tetrarogidae), diagnosed by the following combination of characters: body sparsely covered with small embedded cycloid scales, palatine teeth present, XIII–XVI dorsal-fin spines, the first dorsal fin originating above the orbit, five pelvic-fin soft rays, and membrane of lower four pectoral-fin rays deeply incised, resulted in the recognition of six species: <i>Neocentropogon aeglefinus</i> (Weber 1913), <i>Neocentropogon affinis</i> (Lloyd 1909a), <i>Neocentropogon japonicus</i> Matsubara 1943, <i>Neocentropogon mesedai</i> Klauswitz 1985, <i>Neocentropogon profundus</i> (Smith 1958), and <i>Neocentropogon trimaculatus</i> Chan 1966. <i>Neocentropogon trimaculatus</i> (anti-tropically distributed in East Asia and Australia) can be distinguished from its congeners by the presence of three dark blotches on the body (vs. absent or a single blotch); <i>N. affinis</i> (eastern Indian Ocean) and <i>N. aeglefinus</i> (Philippines to Australia) differ from other congeners in having a black blotch behind the opercle (vs. blotch absent), with the former distinguishable from the latter by dorsal rows of dark spots on the body, and pectoral and caudal fins (vs. spots absent), and 79–96 scale rows in the longitudinal series (vs. 94–137); <i>N. mesedai</i> (Red Sea) differs from <i>N. profundus</i> (southwestern Indian Ocean) and <i>N. japonicus</i> (northwestern Pacific Ocean) in having the lowermost four pectoral-fin rays elongated and XIII (vs. XIV–XVI) dorsal-fin spines, the latter species being separated by the symphyseal knob condition (unremarkable, <i>N. profundus</i> vs. pronounced, <i>N. japonicus</i>), dark dorsal spots on the body (vs. absent), and 5 anal-fin soft rays (vs. 6 or 7). Keys to species of <i>Neocentropogon</i> and to genera of the family were provided.</p>	