

Redescription of *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), a senior synonym of *P. kuru* (Bleeker, 1853) with designation of a lectotype (Perciformes: Polynemidae)

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Abstract *Polydactylus kuru* (Bleeker, 1853), originally described from Jakarta, Java, Indonesia, has been regarded as a valid species. However, examination of two syntypes of *Polynemus kuru* revealed their close similarity to three syntypes of *Polynemus sexfilis* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831, in the synonym of which the former is herein included. *Polydactylus sexfilis*, which is widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific region, is redescribed on the basis of a newly-designated lectotype and two paralectotypes, and a wide range of non-type material. The species is characterized by six pectoral filaments, 15 or 16 pectoral fin rays, 61–67 pored lateral line scales, 8–10 scales above the lateral line, 12–14 below, 11–14 and 15–18 upper and lower series gill rakers, respectively (27–31 total), teeth present on vomer and a long second dorsal fin ray (mean 26% [range 21–30%] of standard length).

Key words Polynemidae · Redescription · *Polydactylus sexfilis* · *Polydactylus kuru* · Synonymy

The threadfin, *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), a widely-distributed Indo-Pacific species originally described from Mauritius, has usually been regarded as a valid species (e.g., Sauvage, 1891; Munro, 1955; Jones and Kumaran, 1980). Although *Polydactylus kuru* (Bleeker, 1853), originally described from Jakarta, Java, Indonesia, has also been regarded as a valid species (e.g., Kendall and Goldsborough, 1911; Weber and de Beaufort, 1922; Mishra and Krishnan, 1993), type materials of the two have never been directly compared. Examination of two syntypes of *Polynemus* (= *Polydactylus*) *kuru* showed them to correspond closely with three syntypes of *Polynemus* (= *Polydactylus*) *sexfilis*. Accordingly, *Polydactylus kuru* is herein regarded as a junior synonym of the latter.

Polydactylus sexfilis is redescribed herein on the basis of a wide range of material, including a newly-designated lectotype and two paralectotypes, because the taxonomic characters of the species have been somewhat equivocal to date. In addition, *Polydactylus sexfilis* is compared with the following related Indo-Pacific polynemid

species: *Polydactylus nigripinnis* Munro, *Polydactylus plebeius* (Broussonet) and *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch and Schneider).

Methods

Counts and measurements generally follow Hubbs and Lagler (1958) and Feltes (1991), with some modifications following Motomura et al. (2000). Standard length and total length are expressed as SL and TL, respectively. Terminology of the supraneural bones follows Mabee (1988), and the formula for configuration of the supraneural bones, anterior neural spines and anterior dorsal fin pterygiophores, Ahlstrom et al. (1976). The configuration of the supraneural bone and vertebral counts were confirmed from X-ray photos taken of all specimens. Institutional codes follow Leviton et al. (1985), with additional institutional abbreviations as follows: Center for Research and Development of Oceanology, Indonesian Institute of Science, Ambon, Indonesia (CRDOA); Division of Fisheries Sciences, Miyazaki Uni-



Fig. 1. Lectotype (A) of *Polynemus* (= *Polydactylus*) *sexfilis* (MNHN 9731, 265 mm SL) and one of two syntypes (B) of *Polynemus kuru* (RMNH 6006, 198 mm SL)

versity, Japan (MUFS); Phuket Marine Biological Center, Thailand (PMBC); Shanghai Fisheries University, China (SFU).

***Polydactylus sexfilis* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831)**

(English name: golden sixthread tasselfish)

(Japanese name: Nan'you-agonashi)

(Fig. 1A, B)

Polynemus sexfilis Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831: 515 (type locality: Mauritius); Günther, 1860: 325 (Mauritius); Sauvage, 1891: 312 (Madagascar); Munro, 1955: 97 (Sri Lanka); Kagwade, 1970: 50 (India); Jones and Kumaran, 1980: 200 (Laccadive Archipelago, India).

Polynemus kuru Bleeker, 1853: 600 (type locality: Jakarta, Java, Indonesia); Günther, 1860: 325 (Ternate, Halmahera, Indonesia); Weber, 1913: 141 (Ambon, Indonesia); Weber and de Beaufort, 1922: 209 (Ambon, Indonesia).

Trichidion kuru; Bleeker, 1863: 156 (Sidangoli, Halmahera, Indonesia); Bleeker, 1883: 22, pl. 453, fig. 1 (locality not provided, originally *Polynemat* pl. 1, unpublished plate by P. Bleeker).

Polydactylus sexfilis; Fowler, 1935: 282 (Shanghai and Hong Kong, China); Munro, 1967: 192 (New Guinea); Talwar and Jhingran, 1992: 909 (India, name only in Key); Senou, 1995: 847, 1339 (Iriomote Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan).

Polydactylus kuru; Talwar and Kacker, 1984: 750 (India); Kendall and Goldsborough, 1911: 263 (Nukuhiva, Marquesas Islands); Mishra and Krishnan, 1993: 285 (locality not provided, but probably India).

Polydactylus sextarius (not of Bloch and Schneider); Fricke, 1999: 306 (Mascarene Islands).

Lectotype. MNHN 9731, 265 mm SL, Mauritius, collected by J.-F. Desjardins.

Paralectotypes. MNHN A. 3027, 9728, 2 specimens, 92–96 mm SL, Mauritius, collected by J. R. C. Quoy and J. P. Gaimard.

Other materials ($n = 35$, 36–217 mm SL). ANSP 77717 (2 specimens), 137–163 mm SL, Honolulu, Oahu Island, Hawaiian

Islands; ANSP 87002 (2), 110–116 mm SL, Laysan Island, Hawaiian Islands; ANSP 89923 (4), 130–154 mm SL, Laysan Island, Hawaiian Islands; ANSP 95564, 168 mm SL, Guam; ANSP 101489, 90 mm SL, Marquesas Islands, Polynesia; ANSP 104561, 196 mm SL, Honolulu, Oahu Island, Hawaiian Islands; ANSP 107349, 54 mm SL, North West Bay, Mahé Island, Seychelles Islands; ANSP 145362 (3), 88–101 mm SL, West Island, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Australia; ANSP 145363, 100 mm SL, West Island, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Australia; BMNH 1874.11.9:12, 210 mm SL, Palau; FRLM 16635, 104 mm SL, Lombok Island, Indonesia; FMNH 91312 (2), 73–76 mm SL, Dnuidu Island, Maldives; FSKU-P 21009, 138 mm SL, Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; MNHN A. 3023, 154 mm SL, Pondicherry, India; MNHN 1967-561, 92 mm SL, Marquesas Islands, Polynesia; NSMT-P 2288, 63 mm SL, Misaki, Kanagawa, Japan; QM I. 12370, 126 mm SL, Dobo, Aru Islands, Indonesia; RMNH 6006 (2 syntypes of *Polynemus kuru* Bleeker), 87–198 mm SL, Jakarta, Java, Indonesia; RMNH 33884 (3), 203–217 mm SL, Jakarta, Java, Indonesia; URM-P 32074, 36 mm SL, Nakagusuku fish market, Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; URM-P 36431–36433 (3), 62–72 mm SL, Amitori Bay, Iriomote Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; ZMH 1001, 101 mm SL, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu Island, Hawaiian Islands.

Diagnosis. A species of *Polydactylus* with the following combination of characters: six pectoral filaments, not reaching to origin of anal fin; 15 or 16 pectoral fin rays; 61–67 pored lateral line scales; 8–10 scales above lateral line, 12–14 below; 11–14 upper series gill rakers, 15–18 lower, 27–31 total; teeth present on vomer; second dorsal fin ray long (mean 26% [range 21–30%] of SL).

Description. Counts and proportional measurements as percentages of SL of the lectotype, paralectotypes and other material of *Polydactylus sexfilis* are given in Table 1. Characters given in the diagnosis are not repeated. Data for the lectotype are presented first, followed by other specimen data (if different) in parentheses.

Body oblong, compressed; maxilla covered with scales; orbit diameter greater than snout length; lower lip well-developed; posterior margin of maxilla reaching level of posterior margin of adipose eyelid; depth of posterior portion of maxilla shorter than dermal eye opening; teeth villiform in broad bands on vomer, palatines and ectopterygoids; all pectoral fin rays unbranched; sixth pectoral filament longest, extending slightly beyond (extending slightly beyond or reaching to) level of posterior tip of upper part of pectoral fin; thickness of base of all first dorsal fin spines similar; second dorsal fin base length equal to (approximately equal to) anal fin base length; distance between pelvic and anal fin origins less than (approximately equal to) head length; lateral line simple, extending from upper end of gill opening to upper end of lower caudal fin lobe; formula for configuration of supraneural bones, anterior neural spines and anterior dorsal pterygiophores 0/0/0+2/1+1/1/1/1/1; vertebrae 10 + 14; swimbladder large.

Coloration.—Body in life uniform golden or silvery (Munro, 1955; Jones and Kumaran, 1980). Color of body in alcohol largely uniform golden; upper sides of head gold-tinged, becoming white on lower sides; occasionally 7–9 prominent dark stripes along longitudinal scale rows above lateral line, 1 or 2 faint stripes below (generally stripes not apparent); snout region semitransparent; base and posterior portion of first and second dorsal fins light yellow, tips blackish-brown, otherwise whitish-cream; pelvic fin light yellow posteriorly, otherwise whitish-cream; anal and caudal fins yellow; intensity of pectoral fin pigmentation variable; pectoral filaments whitish-yellow.

Distribution and ecological note. *Polydactylus sexfilis* is widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific region, generally in the vicinity of oceanic islands (Fig. 2). The species is considered to be less dependent upon large freshwater rivers (based on known locality data) than other heavily-dependent polynemid species.

Remarks. According to Bleeker (1853), the syntypes of *Polynemus kuru* included two specimens, 125 and 280 mm TL. Subsequently, Hubrecht (1879) reported a total of five examples of the species (group A, 4 specimens; group B, 1 specimen), which were originally registered as RMNH 6006; 87 mm SL (120 mm TL), 198 mm SL (281 mm TL), 203 mm SL (291 mm TL), 204 mm SL (288 mm TL) and 217 mm SL (311 mm TL). The total lengths (120 mm TL and 281 mm TL) of the two smallest specimens are closest to those given by Bleeker, the specimen being likely to have resulted from shrinkage of the snout region, the 5 mm difference for the smallest being easily damaged in polynemid fishes owing to the high proportion of cartilaginous tissue. Accordingly, we herein identify the two smallest specimens as the original syntypes for *Polynemus kuru*, the remaining three being reregistered (RMNH 33884) as non-type Bleeker specimens.

Valenciennes (*in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831) described *Polynemus sexfilis* on the basis of three specimens (MNHN 9731, 265 mm SL; MNHN A. 3027, 96 mm SL; MNHN 9728, 92 mm SL). We herein designate the largest specimen (MNHN 9731) as the lectotype, the remaining syntypes (MNHN A. 3027 and MNHN 9728) becoming paralectotypes.

The characters of the syntypes of *Polynemus kuru* were found to be consistent with those of the lectotype, paralectotypes and other material of *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Tables 1, 2). Accordingly, *Polydactylus kuru* (Bleeker, 1853) is regarded as a junior synonym of the latter.

Fricke (1999) synonymized *Polydactylus sexfilis* with *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), but his opinion was clearly erroneous (see Comparisons). Although Munro (1955, 1967) and Menon and Babu Rao (1984) described the pectoral fin of *Polydactylus sexfilis*

Table 1. Counts and proportional measurements of *Polydactylus sexfilis*, including types and non-type specimens, expressed as percentages of standard length

	Lectotype of <i>Polynemus</i> <i>sexfilis</i> MNHN 9731	Paralectotypes of <i>Polynemus</i> <i>sexfilis</i> MNHN A. 3027–9728 (<i>n</i> = 2)	Syntypes of <i>Polynemus kuru</i> RMNH 6006 (<i>n</i> = 2)	Non-type specimens of <i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i> (<i>n</i> = 33)
Standard length (mm)	265	92–96	87–198	36–217
Counts (modes)				
Dorsal fin rays	VIII-I, 13	VIII-I, 13	VIII-I, 13	VIII-I, 12–13 (13)
Anal fin rays	III, 11	III, 11	III, 11	III, 11–12 (11)
Pectoral fin rays	16	15–16	16	15–16 (16)
Pectoral filaments	6	6	6	6
Pelvic fin rays	I, 5	I, 5	I, 5	I, 5
Pored lateral line scales	62	62–64	64	61–67 (64)
Scales above/below lateral line	8/13	8/13	8–9/12–13	8–10 (9)/12–14 (13)
Gill rakers	14 + 17 = 31	13 + 17 = 30	13 + 17–18 = 30–31	11–14 + 15–18 = 27–31 (30)
Measurements (means)				
Head length	30	33–34	28–30	27–34 (32)
Body depth	29	27–28	27	26–32 (29)
Second body depth	31	28–29	32	28–35 (30)
Body width at pectoral fin base	14	11–12	9–11	11–17 (13)
Snout length	5	6	5	5–8 (6)
Dermal eye opening	7	8–9	7	6–9 (8)
Orbit diameter	8	10	8–9	8–11 (9)
Interorbital width	8	10	8–9	8–11 (10)
Postorbital length	18	18–19	17–19	15–20 (18)
Upper jaw length	14	15	14	13–15 (15)
Pre-1st dorsal fin length	37	39	34–35	34–40 (37)
Pre-2nd dorsal fin length	62	63	61	59–64 (62)
Preanal fin length	66	63–68	62–64	60–67 (64)
First dorsal fin origin to anal fin origin	44	41–42	42–43	38–46 (42)
Pelvic fin origin to anal fin origin	29	27–28	28–29	20–30 (26)
Second dorsal fin base length	15	15–16	16–17	14–18 (16)
Anal fin base length	15	15–16	16–18	15–17 (16)
Longest pectoral fin length	20	21–22	20–22	20–23 (21)
Longest pectoral filament length (6th)	29	33–40	30–33	28–41 (35)
Pectoral fin base length	10	10–11	10–11	9–11 (10)
Longest pelvic fin ray length (1st)	15	17	16–17	16–19 (17)
Longest 1st dorsal fin spine length (3rd)	21	21	21	18–23 (21)
Second dorsal fin spine length	9	9–10	9	8–11 (9)
Longest 2nd dorsal fin ray length (2nd)	25	25–26	27	21–30 (26)
Longest anal fin spine length (3rd)	8	9–10	8	7–10 (9)
Longest anal fin ray length (2nd)	21	23	22–24	20–26 (23)
Caudal peduncle length	25	24	26–27	23–29 (26)
Caudal peduncle depth	14	13	14	13–16 (14)
Upper caudal fin lobe length	43	42–45	39–43	39–48 (44)
Lower caudal fin lobe length	39	40–44	39–41	37–46 (41)

Modes and means in parentheses include type specimen data

as being black, the fin membrane pigmentation was found to be quite variable (from no pigment to entirely black) in this study.

Comparisons. Like *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Valenciennes *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831) and two other Indo-West Pacific *Polydactylus* species, viz.

Polydactylus nigripinnis Munro, 1964 and *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), are characterized by six pectoral filaments. *Polydactylus sexfilis* can be easily distinguished from *Polydactylus sextarius* in lacking a large black spot anteriorly on the lateral line (vs present in the latter), and possessing villiform teeth in broad

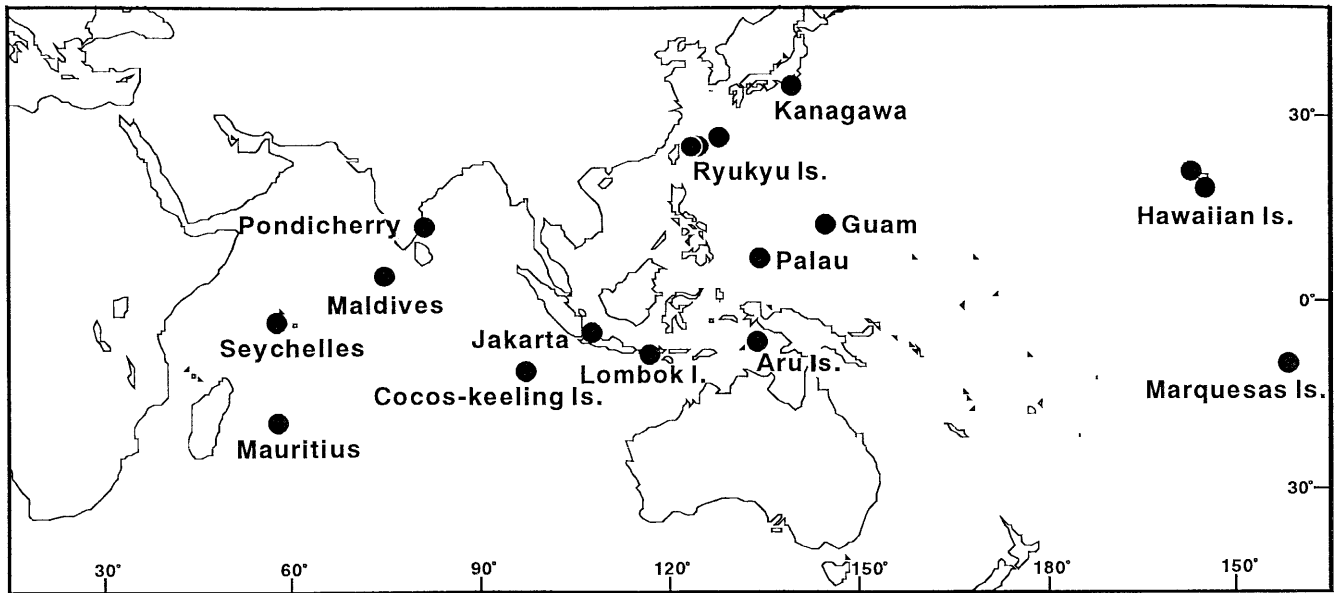


Fig. 2. Localities of specimens of *Polydactylus sexfilis* examined in the present study

Table 2. Frequency distributions of selected counts of *Polydactylus sexfilis*

Pectoral fin rays ($n = 38$)		Pored lateral line scales ($n = 38$)									
15	16	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67		
10 ^P	28 ^{L,PS}	1	4	7 ^{L,P}	8	12 ^{PS}	3	1	2		
Scales above/below lateral line ($n = 34$)					Gill rakers ($n = 38$)						
8	9	10	/	12	13	14	27	28	29	30	31
15 ^{L,PS}	18 ^S	1		8 ^S	19 ^{L,PS}	7	1	8	10	15 ^{PS}	4 ^{L,S}

L, P, and S indicate lectotype and two paralectotypes of *Polynemus sexfilis*, and two syntypes of *Polynemus kuru*, respectively

bands on the vomer (vs teeth absent) and unbranched pectoral fin rays (vs almost branched). Furthermore, *Polydactylus sexfilis* differs from *Polydactylus nigripinnis* in having villiform teeth in broad bands on the vomer (vs teeth absent in the latter) and a shorter pectoral fin (posterior tip not reaching to posterior tip of pelvic fin vs extending beyond the latter) and higher gill raker counts (mode 30 [range 27–31] vs 27 [23–27]).

Polydactylus sexfilis is most similar to *Polydactylus plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782) in overall body appearance, but differs from the latter in having higher counts of pectoral filaments (6 vs 5 in the latter), lower counts of pectoral fin rays (mode 16 [range 15–16] vs 17 [16–18]) and higher counts of gill rakers (30 [27–31] vs 26 [24–32]) (see Table 2). Furthermore, *Polydactylus sexfilis* tends to have a longer second dorsal fin ray than *Polydactylus plebeius*, although the proportional length measurements for such overlapped between the two species (mean 26% [range 21–30%] of SL vs 22% [19–28%]; Fig.

3). Both anal and caudal fin rays of *Polydactylus sexfilis* are also slightly longer than those of *Polydactylus plebeius* (anal fin: mean 23% [range 20–26%] of SL vs 19% [17–23%]; upper caudal fin: 44% [39–48%] vs 39% [33–44%]; lower caudal fin: 41% [37–46%] vs 36% [30–41%]).

Comparative material examined. *Polydactylus nigripinnis* Munro: CRDOA K. 322, 154 mm SL, Inpres fish market, Kupang, West Timor, Indonesia; CSIRO A. 1827 (1 of 3 paratypes of *Polydactylus nigripinnis*), 94 mm SL, Kerema Bay, Gulf of Papua, Papua New Guinea; CSIRO A. 1828 (holotype of *Polydactylus nigripinnis*), 103 mm SL, Purari River; CSIRO A. 1830 (1 of 3 paratypes of *Polydactylus nigripinnis*), 100 mm SL, Purari River; FRLM 21472, 139 mm SL, Ambon, Indonesia; FRLM 23413, 161 mm SL, Rumahtiga fish market, Poka, Ambon, Indonesia; FRLM 23468–23470 (3 specimens), 143–172 mm SL, Passo fish market, Ambon, Indonesia; URM-P 20814, 149 mm SL, Kerema Bay, Gulf of Papua, New Guinea. *Polydactylus plebeius* (Broussonet): AMS I. 10581, 119 mm SL, Manila, Luzon Island, Philippines; AMS IB. 2329,

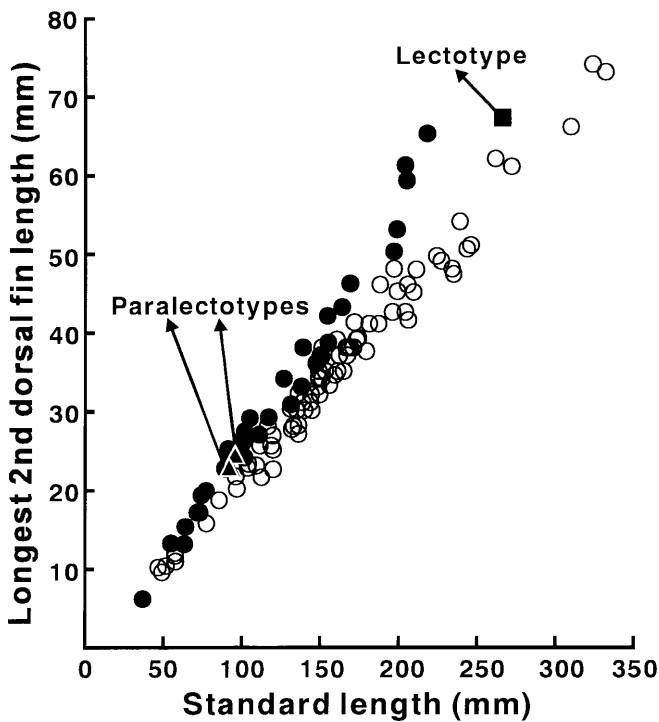


Fig. 3. Relationship between standard length and longest second dorsal fin ray length in *Polydactylus plebeius* (open symbols) and *Polydactylus sexfilis* (closed symbols)

117 mm SL, Geraldton District, Western Australia, Australia; BMNH 1855.11.7.35 (1 of 2 syntypes of *Polynemus taeniatus* Günther), 139 mm SL, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands; BMNH 1858.4.21.85 (1 of 2 syntypes of *Polynemus taeniatus*), 147 mm SL, Ambon, Indonesia; BPBM 8433, 80 mm SL, Papara, Tahiti, Society Islands; BPBM 35868, 171 mm SL, Grindstone, Rahah Bay, Oman; BSKU 25698, 205 mm SL, Colombo market, Sri Lanka; BSKU 45336, 148 mm SL, Kochi, Japan; FMNH 21441, 210 mm SL, Tahiti, Society Islands; FMNH 91473 (15), 53–127 mm SL, Tahiti, Society Islands; FRLM 1624, 6681–6682, 9815, 11357, 13712–13714 (8), 95–245 mm SL, Goza, Shima, Mie, Japan; FRLM 23422, 57 mm SL, Tantui, Ambon, Indonesia; MNHN A. 5440 (holotype of *Polynemus lineatus* Lacepède), 254 mm SL, Reunion Island, Mascarene Islands; MUFS 1394, 12731 (2), 186–309 mm SL, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 12982–12985 (4), 164–187 mm SL, Totoro, Nobeoka, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 14110, 14125–14126 (3), 143–160 mm SL, Meitsu, Nango, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 14201–14201 (2), 271–323 mm SL, Noumea, New Caledonia; MUFS 14315, 14349, 14351 (3), 161–172 mm SL, Meitsu, Nango, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 14480, 180 mm SL, Phuket Island, Thailand; MUFS 15760–15761 (2), 203–209 mm SL, Kushima, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 15762, 15765 (2), 205–238 mm SL, Oshima, Meitsu, Nango, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 15775, 233 mm SL, Kushima, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 16829–16830, 16834 (3), 118–130 mm SL, Kalairt fish landing port, Chennai (=Madras), India; MUFS 16849, 16851–16852 (3), 103–111 mm SL, Shanmugam fish market, Chennai (=Madras), India; NSMT-P 783, 131 mm SL, Tokyo fish market, Tokyo, Japan; NSMT-P 19247, 119 mm SL, off Ito, Shizuoka, Japan; NSMT-P 23943 (2), 195–223 mm SL, Ishigaki Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; NSMT-P 29332, 56 mm SL, Okinawa

Island, Japan; NSMT-P 53857, 51 mm SL, Kuta, southern coast of Lombok Island, Indonesia; NSMT-P 53918, 53920 (2), 46–56 mm SL, Gerupuk, southern coast of Lombok Island, Indonesia; NSMT-P 54111, 48 mm SL, Hamajima, Mie, Japan; PMBC 5922, 234 mm SL, Phuket Island, Thailand; SAM 12076, 198 mm SL, East London, South Africa; SAM 18448, 166 mm SL, Natal, South Africa; SAM 19747, 76 mm SL, East London, South Africa; SFU 3832, 171 mm SL, Hong Kong, China; SFU 10031, 173 mm SL, Hainan Island, China; UMMZ 171715, 98 mm SL, Indonesia; URM-P 701, 877 (2), 148–166 mm SL, Okinawa Island, Japan; URM-P 3048, 331 mm SL, Chinen fish market, Okinawa Island, Japan; URM-P 6227, 149 mm SL, Okinawa Island, Japan; URM-P 24672, 24675, 24677–24678, 24680–24682, 25025–25026 (9), 132–180 mm SL, Nakagusuku fish market, Okinawa Island, Japan; USNM 30503, 252 mm SL, New Guinea; USNM 55608 (holotype of *Polydactylus agonasi* Jordan and McGregor), 155 mm SL, Tokyo, Japan; USNM 56398 (3), 135–138 mm SL, Tokyo, Japan; USNM 86575, 189 mm SL, Mauritius; USNM 106889, 112 mm SL, Honolulu, Hawaii; USNM 112734, 175 mm SL, Suva, Fiji Islands; USNM 115739, 79 mm SL, Pagai, Samoa; USNM 226566, 108 mm SL, Santo, New Hebrides; USNM 278193, 192 mm SL, mouth of Rewa River, Fiji Islands; USNM 278216 (2), 47–58 mm SL, Peu, Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands; USNM 278220, 43 mm SL, Madagascar; USNM 349503, 60 mm SL, Mauritius; YCM-P 44, 85 mm SL, Nobikaigan, Yokosuka, Kanagawa, Japan; YCM-P 133, 144 mm SL, Manazuru fish market, Kanagawa, Japan; YCM-P 25293 (3), 103–150 mm SL, Ogasawara Islands, Japan; YCM-P 25328 (2), 108–148 mm SL, Ogasawara Islands, Japan. *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch and Schneider): AMS I 28114-009 (2), 102–104 mm SL, west of northwest Madagascar; ANSP 52870, 135 mm SL, Hong Kong, China; ANSP 54807, 59 mm SL, Durban, Natal, South Africa; ANSP 76415, 92 mm SL, Tai Po, China; ANSP 77390, 127 mm SL, Tugela River, Natal, South Africa; ANSP 86372 (2), 94–136 mm SL, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique; ANSP 163038, 89 mm SL, San-Tu, Fukien, China; FMNH 58981, 120 mm SL, Colombo, Sri Lanka; MUFS 15628–15630 (3), 128–145 mm SL, Oshima, Meitsu, Nango, Miyazaki, Japan; MUFS 16643–16647 (5), 151–168 mm SL, Kushima, Miyazaki, Japan; SFU 1669, 126 mm SL, Hainan Island, China; SFU 3833–3834 (2), 98–124 mm SL, Hong Kong, China; SFU 3835, 139 mm SL, Guangzhou, China; SFU 3871, 127 mm SL, Dongshan, Fukien, China; UMMZ 196223, 124 mm SL, Jakarta, Java, Indonesia; UMMZ 219965, 142 mm SL, Vietnam; YCM-P 6200, 104 mm SL, Taiwan; ZMB 565 (holotype of *Polynemus sextarius*), 125 mm SL, Tranquebar, India; ZMH 13665, 86 mm SL, Java, Indonesia; ZMH 13666 (2), 67–78 mm SL, China.

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