

Abstract

学位論文題目 Taxonomic review of the anchovy subfamily Engraulinae
(Teleostei: Engraulidae)
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The anchovies subfamily Engraulinae, including three genera *Encrasicholina* Fowler 1938, *Engraulis* Cuvier, 1816 and *Stolephorus* Lacepède 1803 are reviewed taxonomically. During this study, new diagnostic features of these genera are found based on osteological observations and they support monophyly of these genera. Moreover, alpha-leveled taxonomic informations have been found. In the genera *Encrasicholina* and *Stolephorus*, relationships of the species and scientific names are reviewed. *Encrasicholina devisi*, previously treated as a valid name for *E. heteroloba* in this study has been now regarded as a junior synonym of *E. heteroloba*. The species previously treated as *E. heteroloba* is newly identified as *E. pseudoheteroloba*. In the genus *Stolephorus*, taxonomic status of all nominal species are confirmed. Poorly known species, *E. macrocephala*, only type specimens previously known and *E. oligobranchus*, only three specimens recorded are described in detail and distributional range extension are reported. Additionally, three new species, *E. auster*, *E. gloria*, and *E. intermedia* are described herein. Species previously treated as *S. waitei*, regarded as distributed in Indo-West Pacific in Whitehead et al. (1988) are divided into *S. bataviensis* (distributed in the western Pacific from Taiwan, Philippines, and Indonesia), *S. baweanensis* (in Indo-West Pacific from India to Indonesia and southern coast of China), and *S. waitei* (endemic to northeastern coast of Australia) in this study. *Stolephorus bataviensis* and *S. baweanensis* were described as subspecies of *S. insularis* by Hardenberg (1933b) with *S. insularis oceanicus*. Reviewing taxonomic status of these nominal species, *S. insularis* and *S. oceanicus* are regarded as a junior synonym of *S. tri* and a valid species, respectively. Moreover, the species previously treated as *S. insularis* is newly identified as *S. bengalensis*, described as a subspecies of *S. baganensis*, by Dutt and Babu Rao (1959). *Stolephorus baganensis baganensis* and *S. b. megalops*, coincidentally described by Delsman (1931) are regarded herein as a valid species and a junior synonym of *S. tri* in this study. Because all type specimens of the nominal species described by Delsman (1931), Hardenberg (1933b), and Dutt and Babu Rao (1959) were lost or whereabouts unknown, neotypes of these nominal species are newly designated. Species previously treated as *S. indicus*, regarded as widely distributed in Indo-Pacific in Whitehead et al. (1988) are divided into *S. baliensis* (distributed in the western Pacific), *S. commersonnii* (Mauritius), *S. indicus* (in costs along east Africa to Myanmar), and *S. insularum* (Pacific, east to Fiji). Species previously regarded as *S. commersonnii* is newly identified as *S. rex* in this study. *Stolephorus rex* is divided into two sub species, *S. r. rex* (distributed in the Indo-West Pacific from India to Japan and New Guinea) and *S. r. zephyrus* (eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar), in this study. Poorly known species, *S. multibranchus* and *S. nelsoni*, only type specimens previously known and *S. apiensis* and *S. chinensis*, previously regarded taxonomic status uncertain are described herein based on type specimens and great number of non-type specimens confirming validity of these nominal species. Additionally, two new species, *S. continentalis* and *S. insignus* are described. As a result, nine and 27 valid species are confirmed in the genera *Encrasicholina* and *Stolephorus*, respectively. Process and factors of morphological evolution of species of Engraulinae are also discussed. Length of maxilla, number of scutes tend to be shorter and fewer in advanced species, these are considered as a result of development of swimming ability.