

学 位 論 文 要 旨	
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題 目	Taxonomic revision of the cardinalfish genera <i>Rhabdamia</i> and <i>Verulux</i> , and the morphological definition of Indo-Pacific genera in the family Apogonidae (テンジクダイ科スカシテンジクダイ属とその近縁属の分類学的研究および本科魚類の高次分類群の形態学的再検討)
<p><i>Rhabdamia</i> Weber, 1915 is small-sized apogonids, distributed in the Indo-West Pacific. Recently, the genus <i>Rhabdamia</i> was divided into <i>Rhabdamia</i> and <i>Verulux</i> Fraser, 1972. The apogonid genus <i>Rhabdamia</i> includes six nominal species and <i>Verulux</i> which have been regarded as a monotypic genus. Taxonomic revision of the genus of <i>Rhabdamia</i> and <i>Verulux</i> resulted that 4 species, 2 species were recognized, respectively. <i>Rhabdamia</i>: <i>R. gracilis</i> (Bleeker, 1856), <i>R. nigrimentum</i> (Smith, 1961), <i>R. novaluna</i> Yoshida, Mabuchi and Motomura, 2018 and <i>R. spilota</i> Allen and Kuitert, 1994. Three nominal species, <i>Apogonichthys nudus</i> Regan, 1905, <i>A. mentalis</i> Evermann and Seale, 1907 and <i>R. clupeiformis</i> Weber, 1909, are regarded as junior synonyms of <i>R. gracilis</i>. <i>Verulux</i>: <i>V. cypselurus</i> (Weber, 1909) and <i>V. solmaculata</i> Yoshida and Motomura, 2016. During a revisionary study of <i>Rhabdamia</i> and <i>Verulux</i>, many unidentified specimens from Japan were collected during field surveys. We described a new species as <i>Ostorhinchus yamato</i> Yoshida, Hayashi and Motomura, 2018. Although the species is superficially similar to a cooccurring species <i>R. gracilis</i> in overall body appearance, numerous differences exist between the two species.</p> <p>Although phylogenetic relation of Apogonidae is being revealed by Mabuchi et al. (2014) using gene analysis, the data on morphological observation of each genera are insufficient. In this study, definition of 37 valid Indo-Pacific genera in the family Apogonidae based on the caudal skeleton, morphological characters and literatures. <i>Ozichthys</i> and <i>Zapogon</i> based on literatures only. In addition to the 37 genera that have been considered as valid, three genera are recognized. <i>Asperapogon</i> Smith, 1961 has been regarded synonym in the <i>Apogon</i>. However, as a result of this study, <i>Asperapogon</i>, <i>Flammapogon</i> gen. nov. and <i>Yaeyamapogon</i> gen. nov. are recognized.</p> <p>The caudal skeleton is an effective characteristic of the genus in the family Apogonidae, it does not reflect the phylogeny. On the other hand, it is generally thought that morphological directly linked to ecology and habitat does not reflect the phylogeny. Comparisons including the molecular phylogenetic tree, morphological characteristic, and ecology, it was found that the morphology adapted to ecology and habitat such as color, tooth, body shape, sense organ and the like tends to reflect the phylogeny. In other words, it is considered to mean that the phylogeny position of the taxonomic group whose have similar ecology or habitat, is close each other.</p>	