

学 位 論 文 要 旨	
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題 目	Taxonomic review of the scorpionfish genus <i>Scorpaena</i> (Teleostei: Scorpaenidae) in the Indo-Pacific Ocean (インド・太平洋におけるフサカサゴ属魚類の分類学的研究)
<p>Updated definition for the Indo-Pacific genus <i>Scorpaena</i> Linnaeus 1758, most similar to the genus <i>Sebastapistes</i> Gill 1877, was provided in this study. The two genera have previously been considered to be separated only by the occipital condition (a pit present in the former vs. a flat occiput in the latter). However, although an occipital pit is consistently present in all species of <i>Scorpaena</i>, it is also distinct in <i>Sebastapistes ballieui</i> Sauvage 1875 and <i>Sebastapistes mauritiana</i> (Cuvier 1829). The two species were confirmed to be truly attributed to <i>Sebastapistes</i> in this study, and comparisons of all species belonging to both genera revealed that the two genera could be distinguished from each other by the combination of the occipital condition and number of suborbital spines.</p> <p>Twenty one nominal species, including 4 small-sized new species (<i>Scorpaena longaecrista</i>, <i>Scorpaena regina</i>, <i>Scorpaena sororreginae</i>, and <i>Scorpaena vesperalis</i>) from Australian waters described in this study, were recognized as valid. <i>Scorpaena dabryi</i> Sauvage 1878 had remained poorly known, with no further records since its original description, was regarded as a junior synonym of East Asian species <i>Scorpaena miostoma</i> Günther 1877 on the basis of examination of the type specimens and numerous non-type specimens. <i>Scorpaena fimbriata</i> Döderlein 1884, <i>Scorpaena izensis</i> Jordan and Starks 1904, <i>Scorpaena hemilopidota</i> Fowler 1938, and <i>Scorpaenopsella armata</i> Fowler 1938, the first mentioned and latter three previously treated as valid subspecies of <i>Scorpaena neglecta</i> Temminck and Schlegel 1843 and valid species, respectively, were regarded as junior synonyms of Indo-West Pacific species <i>Scorpaena neglecta</i> on the basis of examination of type and numerous additional specimens from a wide geographical range. <i>Scorpaena pele</i> Eschmeyer and Randall 1975, previously treated as a valid Hawaiian endemic species since its original description, was regarded as a junior synonym of Indo-Pacific species <i>Scorpaena onaria</i> Jordan and Snyder 1900. <i>Scorpaena cruenta</i> Solander 1842a, <i>Scorpaena ergastulorum</i> Richardson 1842a, and <i>Scorpaena militaris</i> Richardson 1842b were confirmed as junior synonyms of Australasian species <i>Scorpaena papillosa</i> (Schneider and Forster 1801); neotype for <i>S. papillosa</i> was designated. Two subspecies were recognized in <i>S. papillosa</i>: <i>S. papillosa papillosa</i> from New Zealand; <i>S. papillosa ergastulorum</i> from Australia (a senior synonym of <i>S. militaris</i>). <i>Scorpaena plebeia</i> Solander 1842a and <i>Scorpaena cookii</i> Günther 1874 were confirmed as junior synonyms of New Zealand species <i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i> Solander and Richardson 1842, and <i>Scorpaena natalensis</i> Regan 1906 as a junior synonym of western Indian Ocean species <i>Scorpaena scrofa</i> Linnaeus 1758.</p> <p>Four poorly known species, <i>Scorpaena barbata</i> Bonnaparte 1788, <i>Scorpaena spinosa</i> Gmelin 1789, <i>Scorpaena gronovii</i> Walbaum 1792, and <i>Scorpaena asperella</i> Bennet 1828, were considered as <i>nomina nuda</i>. Eight nominal species currently with uncertain status, <i>Scorpaena aplodactylus</i> Bleeker 1852, <i>Scorpaena peruana</i> Hildebrand 1946, and <i>Scorpaena lineagula</i> Fowler 1955 were considered to be assigned to the genus <i>Sebastapistes</i>, and <i>Scorpaena polyprion</i> Bleeker 1849, <i>Scorpaena zanzibarensis</i> Playfair 1867, <i>Scorpaena dentate</i> Günther 1874, <i>Scorpaena bleekeri</i> Day 1878, and <i>Scorpaena voelzkowi</i> Jatzow and Lenz 1898 to <i>Parascorpaena</i> Bleeker 1876. Two nominal species currently regarded as valid species of <i>Scorpaena</i>, <i>Scorpaena pascuensis</i> Eschmeyer and Allen 1971 and <i>Scorpaena grandisquamis</i> Ogilby 1910, were allocated to <i>Sebastapistes</i> and <i>Parascorpaena</i>, respectively, in this study.</p> <p>A diagnosis, synonymy, distribution, and list of specimens examined (or appropriate citation if previously published in detail) were given for each species, together with an identification key for all valid Indo-Pacific species of <i>Scorpaena</i>.</p>	