

A new cleaner goby of the genus *Elacatinus* (Teleostei: Gobiidae), from Trindade Island, off Brazil

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Abstract

Elacatinus pridisi n. sp., a cleaner goby from Trindade Island, off Brazil, differs from its congeners of the *Horsti* Complex that have a pale stripe extending from the eye to the caudal fin base by the following combination of characters: dark longitudinal stripe wide, reaching lower abdomen and base of anal fin (vs. never reaching lower abdomen or base of anal fin in all other species); pectoral-fin rays typically 18 (vs. typically 17 in *E. randalli* (Böhlke & Robins) and *E. figaro* Sazima et al. and typically 16 in *E. atronasum* (Böhlke & Robins)); anal-fin rays typically 11 (vs. typically 10 in *E. figaro*); a pale oval spot present on snout (vs. no spot in *E. atronasum* and *E. horsti* (Böhlke & Robins), a "V"-shaped spot in *E. prochilos* (Böhlke & Robins), and a medial bar in *E. xanthiprora* (Böhlke & Robins), *E. louisae* (Böhlke & Robins) and *E. lori* Colin). The new species was recorded in depths ranging from 3 to 30 m, over rocky reefs and calcareous-algae banks around the island. It has been observed in cleaning activities during the day with clients varying from large-sized carnivores such as *Carcharhinus perezi* (Poey) to small-sized planktivores such as *Chromis multilineata* (Guichenot). The discovery of the new species reinforces recognition of the Trindade-Martin Vaz insular complex as an area of endemism in the Atlantic Ocean.

Key words: Western South Atlantic, oceanic island, Brazil, reef fish, endemism, new species, *Elacatinus*, Gobiidae

Resumo

Elacatinus pridisi n. sp., um góbio limpador da Ilha da Trindade, situada ao largo da costa Brasileira, difere de seus congêneres do Complexo *Horsti* com a faixa longitudinal clara se estendendo do olho até a base da nadadeira caudal pela seguinte combinação de caracteres: faixa longitu-