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Primary type status of *Perca cirrosa* Thunberg, 1793 (Scorpaenidae)

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The Indo-Pacific scorpionfish genus *Scorpaenopsis* was revised by Randall and Eschmeyer (2001), who recognized 24 valid species in the genus. Subsequently, Randall and Greenfield (2004), Motomura (2004a) and Motomura and Causse (2011) described *S. eschmeyeri*, *S. insperatus* and *S. crenulata*, respectively, being new species from the southwestern Pacific Ocean.

The East Asian endemic scorpionfish, *Scorpaenopsis cirrosa*, was originally described by Thunberg (1793) as *Perca cirrosa*, on the basis of a single specimen from Japan (probably from Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu). Because the holotype of the species was believed not to exist – "no type known" – (e.g., Eschmeyer 1998; Randall and Eschmeyer 2001), the latter, in their revision of *Scorpaenopsis*, designated a neotype for the species based on a specimen collected by a fisherman off Miyake-jima Island, Izu Islands, Japan, on 19 May 1975, and registered at the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii (BPBM 18970, 210 mm standard length). The type locality of the species therefore became Miyake-jima Island, due to the neotype designation. A photograph of the neotype was reproduced in plate 2C of Randall and Eschmeyer (2001).

However, in the on-line catalog of the type specimens at the Evolutionsmuseet, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden, Wallin (1996) listed a specimen, UUZM 315, as the holotype of *P. cirrosa*, and Randall and Eschmeyer (2001) apparently overlooked the catalog. During a survey of fishes described by Carl P. Thunberg, the second author confirmed the existence of the holotype of *P. cirrosa* (UUZM 315: Fig. 1b) in the fish collection of the Evolutionsmuseet in October 2010. The characters of the specimen agreed well with those of the drawing of *P. cirrosa* given by Thunberg (1793: pl. 7, lower fig.), reproduced here as Fig. 1a. In addition, the handwritten label on the jar containing the specimen, which was undoubtedly written by C. P. Thunberg, stated "Perca cirrosa. Mus. Thunb." (Fig. 2), the latter part being an abbreviation of "Museum of Thunberg", i.e., Thunberg's private collection (M. Eriksson, pers. comm.). Thus, we reconfirm that the specimen UUZM 315 is the holotype of *P. cirrosa*, both the drawing and original description of *P. cirrosa* having been based it.

The rediscovered holotype had 53 scale rows in the longitudinal series, a single upper opercular spine, a distinct median interorbital ridge, three suborbital spines, and the fourth dorsal-fin spine longest, and lacked ridges between the upper and lower opercular spines, a deep occipital pit, a distinct transverse ridge at the front of occiput, a pretympanic spine, and a pointed tip on the anteriorly-directed lacrimal ridge. These characters are consistent with the diagnosis of *S. cirrosa* given by Randall and Eschmeyer (2001) and Motomura et al. (2004). Following article 75.8 of ICZN (1999), the neotype designation of *P. cirrosa* by Randall and Eschmeyer (2001) is herein set aside and the type locality of the species reverts to Japan (probably Nagasaki).

The holotype of *P. cirrosa*, measuring 128.6 mm standard length and 162.8 mm total length, is redescribed here; counts and measurements followed Randall and Eschmeyer (2001) and Motomura (2004b, c). Dorsal-fin rays XII, 9; anal-fin rays III, 5; pectoral-fin rays 18 on left side and 17 on right; pelvic-fin rays I, 5; scale rows in longitudinal series 53; pored lateral-line scales 22; scale rows above lateral line 7; scale rows below lateral line 34; scale rows between sixth dorsal-fin spine base and lateral line 9; predorsal scale rows 8; gill rakers 5 on upper limb, 11 on lower limb. The following morphometrics are expressed as percentages of standard length: body depth 28.9%; body width 21.2%; head length 41.7%; predorsal-fin length 39.7%; preanal-fin length 77.8%; prepelvic-fin length 42.6%; first dorsal-fin spine broken; second dorsal-fin spine length 10.7%; third dorsal-fin spine length 13.1%; fourth dorsal-fin spine length 13.6%; eleventh dorsal-fin spine length 5.6%; twelfth dorsal-fin spine length 11.7%; longest dorsal-fin soft ray broken; first anal-fin spine length 7.7%; second anal-fin spine length 17.4%; third anal-fin spine length 15.6%; longest anal-fin soft

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