



## ***Gigantias serratospinosus*, a new serranid (Perciformes: Serranidae: Anthiinae) from the island of Lombok in Indonesia**

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### **Abstract**

A new species of anthiine fish (Serranidae) belonging to the genus *Gigantias* from southeastern Indonesia is described. This is the second species recorded for this genus and the first record of this genus in Indonesian waters. The new species, *Gigantias serratospinosus*, is clearly separable from the other member of the genus, *G. immaculatus*, in morphometrics and meristics. The key characteristics of this species include: first to fourth dorsal-fin spines and pelvic-fin spine with expanded, coarsely serrated tips; pectoral-fin rays 13–14, soft dorsal-fin rays 12.

**Key words:** *Gigantias*, Serranidae, new species, Indo-Pacific, Indonesia

### **Introduction**

The genus *Gigantias* was proposed by Katayama (1954), for *Gigantias immaculatus* based on two specimens collected from Izu-Oshima in Japan. This species has also been recorded from southeastern Taiwan (Lee, 1990; Shen, 1993) as well as the Ryukyu Islands (Nakabo, 2002). The genus *Gigantias* belongs to the subfamily Anthiinae of the family Serranidae, although Katayama (1960) placed it in a separate subfamily, the Giganthiinae. Members of this genus are characterised by a combination of the following characters: nine dorsal-fin spines, serrated tip to third dorsal spine and pelvic spine, a supplementary maxillary and a very highly arched lateral line (Katayama, 1954).

Recent surveys of fish landing sites in southern Indonesia resulted in the collection of a diverse variety of teleost species. At the landing site of Tanjung Luar in eastern Lombok, handline fishers operating over deep reefs (>100 m depth) using small hooks landed a variety of species including a single specimen of an undescribed *Gigantias* species. This paper provides a formal description of this second species of *Gigantias* known only from off Lombok in southern Indonesia.

### **Material and methods**

Descriptions of the measurements taken are provided in Randall & Heemstra (2006); lengths are given as standard length (SL) in Table 1. Measurements for the type specimens from Katayama (1954, 1960) and an additional specimen from Taiwan (Lee, 1990) and one from Japan (HUMZ 50344) are also included in Table 1. Note that in Katayama (1954), head length in standard length proportion for the paratype is erroneously recorded as 2.09 but is corrected in Katayama (1960) to 2.69, thus the latter is used to calculate the measurements expressed as a proportion of head length. Gill raker counts, including rudiments, were taken from the first gill arch of the right side (the gill raker at the angle was included in the lower limb count). Pectoral-fin ray counts were taken from both sides of the fish. Vertebral count is from a radiograph of the holotype.