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A new species of *Suezichthys* (Teleostei: Perciformes: Labridae) from the south-eastern Pacific, with a redefinition of the genus and a key to species

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Abstract

A new species of the fish family Labridae, *Suezichthys rosenblatti*, is described from specimens collected at Isla San Felix, Isla Juan Fernandez and Isla San Ambrosio, off the coast of Chile. *Suezichthys rosenblatti* is distinct in having a combination of 11 dorsal fin soft rays and 11 anal fin soft rays. It falls in the group of species that has 1½ scale rows above the lateral line and lack a scaly sheath at the base of the dorsal and anal fins (*S. aylingi* Russell, *S. caudovittatus* Russell, *S. gracilis* (Steindachner & Döderlein) and *S. soelae* Russell). Unlike other members of this group, *S. rosenblatti* has haemal arches on vertebrae 10–11 (versus haemal arch only on vertebra 10). The monotypic *Nelabrichthys ornatus* (Carmichael) is now included in the genus *Suezichthys* and a revised generic description and key to species of *Suezichthys* is provided. The occurrence of *S. rosenblatti* in the south-eastern Pacific and *S. ornatus* in the south-western Indian Ocean and south Atlantic Ocean represent major range extensions of the genus *Suezichthys*.

Key words: Labridae, *Suezichthys rosenblatti*, new species, south-eastern Pacific

Abstract

Una nueva especie de pez de la familia Labridae, *Suezichthys rosenblatti*, se describe a partir de especímenes recolectados en la Isla San Félix, Isla Juan Fernández e Isla San Ambrosio, en la costa de Chile. *Suezichthys rosenblatti* se distingue por tener una combinación de 11 rayos de la aleta dorsal y 11 rayos de la aleta anal suave. Se realiza en el grupo de especies que tiene 1½ hileras de escamas por encima de la línea lateral y la falta de una vaina escamosa en la base de las aletas dorsal y anal (*S. aylingi* Russell, *S. caudovittatus* Russell, *S. gracilis* (Steindachner y Döderlein) y *S. soelae* Russell). A diferencia de otros miembros de este grupo, *S. rosenblatti* tiene arcos hemáticos, en las vértebras 10–11 (frente al arco hemáticos sólo en la vértebra 10). Monotípico *Nelabrichthys ornatus* (Carmichael) se incluye en el *Suezichthys* género y una descripción revisada genérico y clave para las especies de *Suezichthys* proporciona. La presencia de *S. rosenblatti* en el Pacífico sur-oriental y *S. ornatus* en el Océano Índico al sur-oeste y el sur del Océano Atlántico representan extensiones importantes de la gama *Suezichthys* género.

Introduction

Labrid fishes of the genus *Suezichthys* Smith are small (maximum standard length about 140 mm SL), colourful, sexually dichromatic fishes that inhabit mainly rocky reef areas in temperate and tropical waters of the Indo-Pacific and south Atlantic. In a revision of the genus, Russell (1985) recognized eight species of *Suezichthys*, including four new species from temperate-subtropical Australia and New Zealand: *S. aylingi* Russell 1985 (north-eastern New Zealand and south-eastern Australia); *S. gracilis* (Steindachner & Döderlein 1887) (Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, New Caledonia and south-eastern Australia); *S. soelae* Russell 1985 (north-western Australia); *S. caudovittatus* (Steindachner 1898) (Red Sea, Somalia and Persian Gulf); *S. notatus* (Kamohara 1958) (Japan,