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A new species of the cardinalfish genus *Jaydia* (Teleostei: Apogonidae) from the Philippines

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Abstract

Jaydia erythrophthalma n. sp. is described from specimens collected during two recent biodiversity surveys along the east and west coasts of Luzon, Philippines. It is characterized by a first dorsal fin with eight spines, serrated posterior and crenulated ventral preopercular edges, reddish orange iris and two series of brown spots tinged in orange on the upper part of the body.

Key words: biodiversity survey, *Jaydia argyrogaster*, *Jaydia photogaster*, Luzon, Mindoro, taxonomy, Western Pacific

Introduction

The cardinalfish genus *Jaydia* was created by Smith (1961) for two Western Indian Ocean species he could not comfortably refer to *Apogon*. Fraser (1972) did not find enough osteological evidence to support it and put *Jaydia* in the synonymy of *Apogon*. Gon (1997) resurrected *Jaydia* as a subgenus of *Apogon* and recognized 10 member species. Recently the molecular study of Mabuchi et al. (2014) established *Jaydia* as a valid apogonid genus with 17 species of which two, *J. photogaster* (Gon & Allen, 1998) and *J. quarta* (Fraser, 2000) were described after Gon's (1997) revision.

In this paper we describe another species of *Jaydia* from specimens collected during two recent marine biodiversity surveys in the Philippines.

Materials and methods

Specimens were trawled on the east and west sides of Luzon (Fig. 1) during two cruises aboard the MV *Da-Bfar* of the Philippine Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The Aurora 2007 Expedition, a component of the Census of Marine Life, surveyed deep-sea habitats along the east coast of Luzon (Liao et al. 2009). Specimens were also obtained by the 2011 Hearst Philippine Biodiversity Expedition from deep-sea sites between Luzon and Mindoro islands (Iwamoto & McCosker, 2014).

Type specimens have been deposited and specimens borrowed from the Philippine National Museum, Manila (PNM); the Biodiversity Research Museum, Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taipei (ASIZP); the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (CAS); the Western Australian Museum, Perth (WAM); the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown (SAIAB); and the United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. (USNM).

Measurements were taken to the nearest 0.05 mm. Ratios of body proportions in the description and Table 1 below were rounded to the nearest 0.05. Unless specified otherwise, the length of specimens listed throughout this paper is the standard length measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the hypural plate. Body depth is