

## The Labrid Fish Genus *Pseudolabrus* from Islands of the Southeastern Pacific, with Description of a New Species from Rapa<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** The labrid genus *Pseudolabrus* is represented in the islands of the southeast Pacific by three previously known species, *P. fuentesi*, *P. semifasciatus*, and *P. gayi*. A new species from Rapa, *P. torotai*, is described; it closely resembles *P. semifasciatus* from Easter Island, but is distinctive in having a completely banded color pattern on the body, compared to the half-banded pattern of *P. semifasciatus*.

THE LABRID FISH GENUS *Pseudolabrus* was named by Bleeker (1862) for the species *Labrus rubiginosus* Temminck and Schlegel (= *Labrus japonicus* Houttuyn). Despite Bleeker's clear description, Günther (1862) erroneously referred species of *Pseudolabrus* to the genus *Labrichthys* Bleeker, and many authors have followed him. Although Bleeker (1863b), and later Gill (1892), pointed out this error, species of *Pseudolabrus* have been classified in *Labrichthys* by some recent authors (De Buen 1963; Wilhelm and Hulot 1957). Randall and Springer (1973) showed that *Labrichthys* is monotypic and related to such genera as *Labroides* and *Diproctacanthus*.

Although the type species of *Pseudolabrus* is from Japan, this genus is basically a southern subtropical and temperate group with a distribution centered in the Australian–New Zealand region.

The junior author became interested in the genus when he collected fishes at Easter Island (Isla de Pascua) in 1969 and Pitcairn, Rapa, and the Austral Islands in 1970–1971. *Pseudolabrus fuentesi*, described from Easter

Island by Regan (1913), is exceedingly abundant inshore on hard substratum at this island, Pitcairn, and Rapa. It is clearly the most common wrasse, if not the dominant fish, at all three of these islands. A second species, *P. semifasciatus*, which was described by Rendahl (1921) from two specimens taken at Easter Island, is rare. Only two additional specimens have been collected since the original description. A third species, closely related to *P. semifasciatus*, is represented in our material by five specimens from Rapa. It is described herein as new. None of these three fishes range westward of Rapa and the Australs. We examined labrid material from Isla San Felix and Islas Juan Fernandez to the east of Easter Island to determine which species of *Pseudolabrus* are known from these islands. We found only *P. gayi*, described by Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1839), which is an endemic species to these two localities.

The senior author is currently preparing a comprehensive revision of the genus *Pseudolabrus* and allied genera, and a complete description of the genus and of relationships of the species will appear in that work. A brief diagnosis of the genus is included here for comparison with other labrid genera.

### METHODS AND MATERIALS

Terminology follows that of Hubbs and Lagler (1958), except for the following: last

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dorsal and anal fin rays are split, connected at their base, and counted as a single ray; pectoral fins are indicated with unbranched rays in lowercase roman numerals and branched segmented rays in arabic numerals; lateral-line scales are counted from anteriormost free pored scale to posteriormost pored scale beyond hypural; scale counts above and below lateral line do not include small scales at base of dorsal and anal fins; cheek scale rows are counted as horizontal scale rows behind eye and number of scale rows below eye in a line from eye to angle of preopercle; gill-raker counts were made on first gill arch (usually left side) and include rudiments; depth of body taken immediately in front of dorsal fin origin; head length taken from tip of snout to posteriormost margin of opercle; interorbital width is the least bony width; diameter of orbit is horizontal distance between free orbital rims; suborbital width is the least distance between lower rim of orbit and upper margin of maxilla; vertebral counts are expressed as number of trunk vertebrae plus number of caudal vertebrae, including preterminal and terminal centra (first caudal vertebra is the first vertebra with a closed hemal arch or completely formed hemal spine).

Measurements in millimeters were taken to the nearest 0.1 mm; morphometric dimensions are given as percent of standard length (SL). For the new species, measurements and counts for the holotype are given first; those for the paratypes, where different from the holotype, appear in parentheses. Material examined but not counted or measured is indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Type specimens and comparative material are in collections of the Australian Museum, Sydney (AMS); British Museum (Natural History), London [BM(NH)]; Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu (BPBM); Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (NRS); and U.S. National Museum of

Natural History, Washington, D.C. (USNM). We also examined Easter Island specimens from the Institute of Fisheries, University of British Columbia, Vancouver (BC); and Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles (LACM).

*Pseudolabrus* Bleeker 1862

TYPE SPECIES: *Labrus rubiginosus* Temminck and Schlegel (= *Labrus japonicus* Houttuyn), by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: Dorsal fin rays IX,11; anal fin rays III,10; pectoral fin rays ii,11 (uppermost unbranched ray rudimentary); pelvic fin rays I,5; lateral line abruptly bent downward beneath ninth to eleventh dorsal rays, the pored scales 25–26 (usually 26); laterosensory canal tube bifurcate or biserially branched; scale rows above lateral line  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; scale rows below lateral line 6– $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; head naked except for cheeks and opercle; cheek scales in 2–6 rows behind eye, 2–8 scale rows below eye; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins with a low scaly sheath, or naked; median predorsal scales 4–11; gill rakers 15–24; branchiostegal rays 6; gill membranes not attached to isthmus, forming a deep free fold posteriorly; jaw teeth caniform, in two rows; anterior teeth of outer row enlarged, 11–14 progressively smaller canines posteriorly; inner row of 5–8 small canines anteriorly; 1 (sometimes 2) enlarged canines at posterior end of upper jaw; lower pharyngeal plate broadly  $\gamma$ -shaped, robust; transverse limb with a medial posterior patch of large, blunt, conical or molariform teeth and two to three rows of smaller conical teeth; anterior median limb narrow, with two to three irregular rows of small conical teeth; preopercle entire; dorsal and anal spines robust, progressively longer posteriorly; caudal fin truncate, the upper rays sometimes slightly produced, or lunate; pelvic fins short, inserted below lower pectoral base; vertebrae 9 + 16.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Pseudolabrus* OCCURRING IN SOUTHEAST OCEANIA

1. A. Cheek scale rows behind eye 2, below eye 3–5; body not banded or with only indistinct bands . . . . . 2

- B. Cheek scale rows behind eye 3–4, below eye 6–8; body distinctly banded or half-banded ..... 3
- 2. A. Cheek scale rows below eye 4–5 (rarely 6); pectoral fin with dark wedge-shaped bar extending down base of fin; sexually dichromatic; juveniles and females with 5–6 faint dusky bands on sides and 6–7 clusters of small spots on back; dorsal fin with dark blotch between first 3 spines; males with 7–8 indistinct bars on sides, the body scales each with 3–5 small whitish spots (Easter Island, Pitcairn Island, Rapa, Austral Islands)..... *fuentesii*
- B. Cheek scale rows below eye 3–4; pectoral fin with dark wedge-shaped bar extending only halfway down base of fin; no marked sexual dichromatism; body uniform reddish-brown, dusky above lateral line; median fins dusky (Islas Juan Fernandez, Isla San Felix) ..... *gayi*
- 3. A. Body with 7 dark vertical bands extending to, or almost to, midventral line (Rapa) . . . . . *torotai* n. sp.
- B. Body with 7 vertical dark bars (first bar sometimes indistinct), first 3 bars longest, extending below midlateral line; fourth to sixth bars shorter, wedge-shaped, not reaching midlateral line; seventh bar extending down base of caudal fin (Easter Island) ..... *semifasciatus*

*Pseudolabrus fuentesii* (Regan)

Figures 1, 2

*Pseudolabrus inscriptus* Kendall and Radcliffe, 1912:137 (not *Labrus vel Tautoga* (= *Pseudolabrus*) *inscriptus* Richardson)

*Labrichthys fuentesii* Regan, 1913:371 (Easter Island).

*Pseudolabrus fuentesii* Randall, 1976a: 58

DIAGNOSIS: Pectoral fin rays ii,11; scale rows above lateral line  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  (rarely  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ); scale rows below lateral line  $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; cheek scale rows behind eye 2; cheek scale rows below eye 4–5 (rarely 6); predorsal scales 6–8 (rarely 5); gill rakers 18–24.

Sexually dichromatic; ground color in alcohol of initial phase (IP) pale yellowish; 6–7 clusters of small dark spots evenly spaced along back from beneath origin of dorsal fin to caudal peduncle; 5–6 faint broad dusky bands on sides, the first behind pectoral fin base, the last on caudal peduncle; pectoral fin base with a broad dusky bar; top of head dusky; front of upper lip with a small dark blotch; a narrow dark band joining across snout and running back to anteromedial edge of orbit, a second faint

ter band running from middle of upper lip to lower edge of orbit; fins transparent, the dorsal fin with a dark blotch between first three spines. Terminal phase (TP) ground color dusky; 7–8 indistinct darker bands down sides of body, the first behind pectoral fin base, the last at base of caudal fin; body scales each with 3–5 small, indistinct whitish spots; head dusky; tip of snout and front of upper lip with a dark blotch; cheeks, opercle, and throat with numerous whitish spots and irregular, broken lines; median fins and pelvic fins dusky; dorsal and anal fins with irregular rows of small whitish spots, the dorsal with a dark blotch between first three spines (absent in some larger specimens); pectoral fin whitish, the base of fin with a broad black wedge-shaped bar, narrower below.

Life colors of IP not known; TP (from color transparencies) ground color brownish red or dark green; vertical bands and back darker; scales of body speckled with white; head, cheeks, opercle, and throat with numerous whitish spots and irregular lines; snout dusky; a dusky band from front of snout to anteromedial edge of orbit; a second dusky band from middle of upper lip to lower edge of orbit; median fins and pelvic fins same color as body (posterior

margin of caudal fin of green-colored individuals broadly edged with red); dorsal, anal, and caudal fins with numerous small white spots; soft dorsal and anal fins with a narrow blue margin; base of pectoral fin with a broad dark wedge-shaped bar.

REMARKS: A moderately large species; the largest specimen examined was a male, 162 mm SL. Sexual transformation appears to occur at about 100 mm SL: the largest female (IP) specimen examined was 90 mm SL; male (TP) specimens ranged from 110–162 mm SL.

DISTRIBUTION: *Pseudolabrus fuentesi* is known from Easter Island, Pitcairn Island, Rapa, and the Austral Islands (Randall 1976a). It is abundant in shallow water at Easter, Pitcairn, and Rapa. Individuals of this species may be found in tidepools less than 1 m deep. Our deepest collection of this species is 38 m, from Easter Island.

DISCUSSION: Kendall and Radcliffe's (1912) misidentification of *Pseudolabrus fuentesi* as *P. inscriptus* (Richardson) unfortunately has led to considerable confusion in the literature, and subsequent references to *P. inscriptus* from southeast Oceania (Adam 1945; Fowler 1928, 1931; Randall 1976b; Randall and Sinoto 1978) are referable to *P. fuentesi*. De Buen (1963) also included *P. semifasciatus* as a queried synonym of *P. fuentesi*, but the two species are very distinct; the former is here removed from synonymy of *P. fuentesi*.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name *fuentesi* is after Francisco Fuentes, who first collected this fish at Easter Island.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: (752 specimens, 24–162 mm SL): Easter Island: BC 65–403, 410, 415, 423, 428, 429, 430, 436, 438, 440, 441, 446, 448, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 458, 459, 461 (379:24–153)\*; BM(NH) 1913.12.7.11 (130.5, holotype of *Labrichthys fuentesi* Regan); BPBM 6718 (17:31.6–131), 6719 (162)\*, 6720 (2:25–49)\*, 6721 (30)\*, 6722 (6:28–93)\*; LACM 6560–35 (46:32–137)\*, 6560–34 (276:27–142)\*; NRS 10995 (113.4). Pitcairn Island: BPBM 15073 (10:35.6–134), 16976 (10:32–47)\*, 17109 (10:37–61)\*,

17044 (68)\*. Austral Islands (Raivavae): BPBM 12781 (132). Ilots de Bass (Marotiri): BPBM 13311 (6:36–71), 13412 (37)\*. Rapa: BPBM 12845 (4:34–88)\*, 17184 (2:35–112)\*, 17221 (13:32–90)\*.

### *Pseudolabrus semifasciatus* (Rendahl)

#### Figure 3

*Labrichthys semifasciatus* Rendahl, 1921:  
65 (Easter Island)

*Pseudolabrus semifasciatus* Randall, 1976a:  
58

DIAGNOSIS: Pectoral fin rays ii,11; scale rows above lateral line  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; scale rows below lateral line  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; cheek scale rows behind eye 3–4; cheek scale rows below eye 7–8; predorsal scales 8–9; gill rakers 19–20.

Ground color in alcohol pale yellowish, darker on head; sides of body with 7 broad dark bars; first bar pale brownish, extending from nape to below base of pectoral fin; other bars darker brown, the second to sixth wedge-shaped; second bar extending from base of dorsal fin to about level of lower edge of pectoral fin; third bar slightly shorter than second; fourth and fifth bars extending to just below lateral line; sixth bar narrower, not quite extending to lateral line; seventh bar at base of caudal fin; top of head and snout dusky; 2 diffuse dark bands on snout, the uppermost running from tip of snout to anteromedial edge of orbit; lower band running from middle of upper lip to lower edge of orbit, thence across cheek behind eye onto opercle; a series of narrower, more distinct lines running from above and behind eye onto upper part of opercle and nape, these lines more broken posteriorly; fins translucent; dorsal fin speckled with small dark spots; a dark blotch between first 2–3 dorsal spines; pectoral fin with a dusky wedge-shaped bar extending about halfway down base of fin.

Color in life (from color transparency): ground color of body pale yellowish, the head darker; first bar on side of body dusky, second to seventh bars black; longitudinal

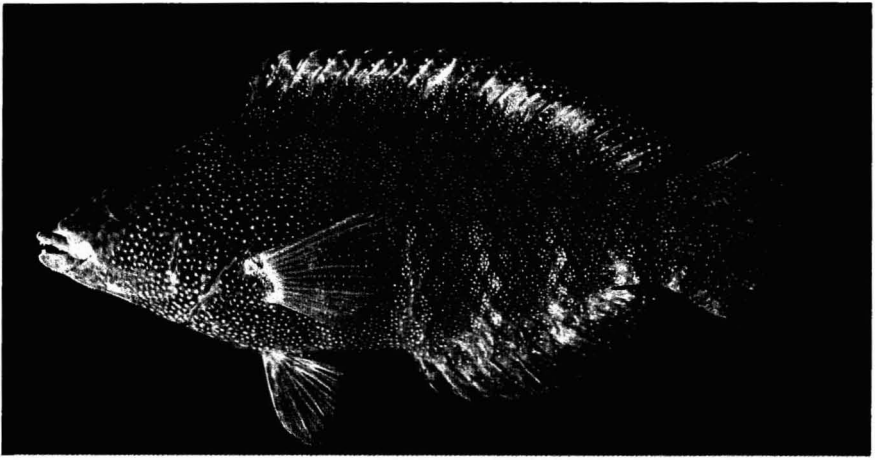


Figure 1. *Pseudolabrus fuentesi*, 131mm SL, BPBM 6718, Easter Island.

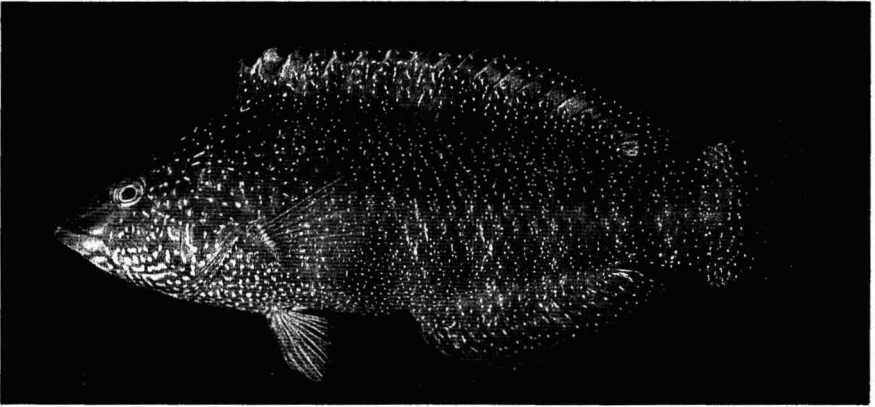


Figure 2. *Pseudolabrus fuentesi*, 162mm SL, BPBM 6719, Easter Island.

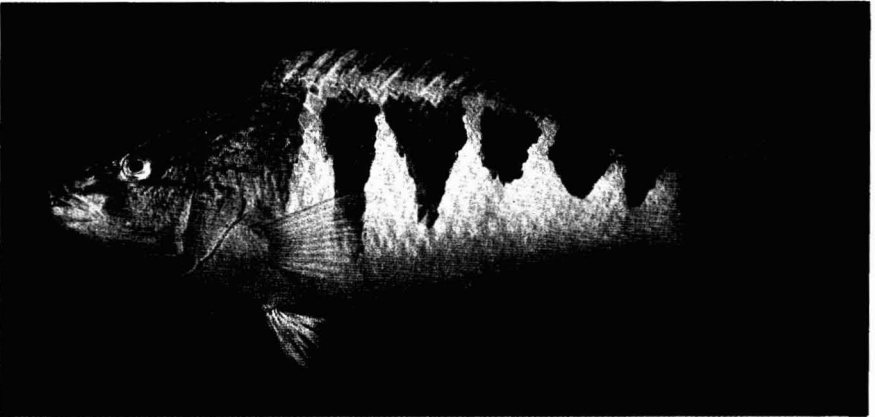


Figure 3. *Pseudolabrus semifasciatus*, 222mm SL, BPBM 6714, Easter Island.

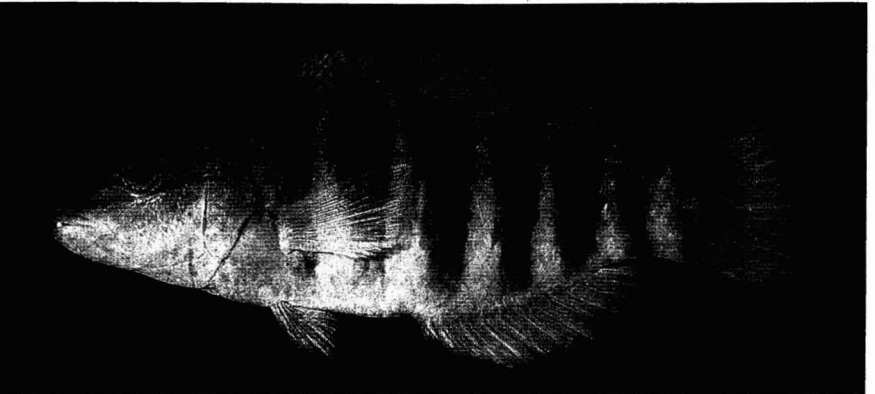


Figure 4. *Pseudolabrus torotai*, holotype, 158mm SL, BPBM 13040, Rapa.

lines and markings on upper half of head brownish; dorsal fin pale yellowish anteriorly, deep scarlet posteriorly; blotch between first 2–3 dorsal spines dusky; anal fin deep scarlet; caudal fin reddish; pelvic fins pale yellowish; pectoral fins transparent.

REMARKS: A large species. Only four specimens were examined: the two largest specimens were males, both 222 mm SL; a 202-mm specimen apparently a female. The sex was not determined for the smallest, 197 mm SL. This species does not appear to be sexually dichromatic.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Easter Island. Evidently, a deep-water species; the one specimen obtained by the junior author was caught on hook and line by a fisherman who stated he was fishing in 250 m.

DISCUSSION: *Pseudolabrus semifasciatus* is very similar in color pattern to *P. torotai* n. sp. from Rapa, the main distinguishing character being the height of the vertical bands: in *P. semifasciatus* they form wedge-shaped bars that do not extend to the mid-

ventral line (the fourth to sixth bars shorter, not reaching midlateral line), whereas in *P. torotai* the bars extend down to, or almost to, the midventral line.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name *semifasciatus* is from a combination of the Latin *semi*, meaning “half,” and *fasciatus*, meaning “to envelop with bands,” in reference to the half-banded color pattern of this species.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: (4 specimens, 197–222 mm SL): Easter Island: NRS 10096 (2: 202–222, larger specimen is holotype of *Labrichthys semifasciatus* Rendahl); BC 65–450 (197)\*; BPBM 6714 (1:222).

*Pseudolabrus torotai* n. sp.

Figure 4, Table 1

HOLOTYPE: BPBM 13040, 158 mm SL, male? Rapa, anchorage in Haurei Bay (27°35' S, 144°20' W), 24 m, spear, J. D. Bryant, 18 February 1971.

PARATYPES: AMS I.20219–001, 129.5 mm SL, Rapa, off Haurei Bay north of Rapa Iti,

TABLE 1

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS OF *Pseudolabrus torotai* n. sp., (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF STANDARD LENGTH)

	HOLOTYPE, BPBM 13040	PARATYPE			
		BPBM 12836	AMS I.20219-001	USNM 220915	MNHN 1979-6-77
Standard length (mm)	158.0	139.0	129.5	152.0	147.0
Depth of body	33.5	34.4	34.9	33.9	33.9
Head length	35.7	37.8	36.8	35.9	35.2
Snout length	11.2	12.2	11.6	11.6	11.3
Postorbital length of head	19.4	19.9	19.1	18.9	18.7
Orbit diameter	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.2
Interorbital width	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5
Suborbital width	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.5
Least depth of caudal peduncle	14.6	15.1	15.6	14.7	15.6
Length of dorsal fin base	55.4	56.8	56.9	54.8	54.6
Length of anal fin base	28.5	28.6	27.8	30.3	29.0
Length of pectoral fin	21.5	24.1	24.1	22.1	22.6
Length of pelvic fin	14.3	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.8
Length of first dorsal spine	4.7	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.6
Length of ninth dorsal spine	9.4	11.4	11.4	12.0	10.3
Length of longest dorsal ray	13.0	13.9	15.3	14.8	13.8
Length of first anal spine	4.2	4.8	4.4	3.4	4.4
Length of third anal spine	9.0	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.0
Length of longest anal ray	11.5	15.2	15.0	11.3	13.3

18–20 m, spear, J. E. Randall and J. D. Bryant, 27 January 1971; BPBM 12836, 139 mm SL, same data as previous specimen; MNHN 1979–6–77, 147 mm SL, Rapa, Haurei Bay, 15 m, handline, G. S. Haywood and Y. H. Sinoto, 4 February 1971; USNM 220915, 152 mm SL, same data as previous specimen.

**DESCRIPTION:** Dorsal fin rays IX,11; anal fin rays III,10; principal caudal rays 14; pectoral fin rays ii,10 (ii,11 on right side, ii,11); pelvic fin rays I,5; lateral-line scales 25; scale rows above lateral line  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; scale rows below lateral line  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ ); cheek scale rows behind eye 2; cheek scale rows below eye 7 (6–7); predorsal scales 8 (7–8); gill rakers 22 (20–22).

Body moderately deep, the depth 3 (2.9–3) in SL, and compressed, the width 2.2 (2.1–2.2) in depth; head profile nearly straight; head 2.8 (2.6–2.8) in SL; snout moderately long, 3.2 (3.1–3.2) in head; eye moderately large, the diameter of orbit 5.2 (4.8–5.2) in head; interorbital narrow, its width 5.5 (5.4–5.8) in head; suborbital distance short, the width 4.6 (4.7–5.5) in head; mouth terminal, small, the maxilla reaching to, or just beyond, a vertical through anterior nostril; lips moderately fleshy, the upper lip with 5–6 longitudinal plicae, the lower with 1–2 (inner row more fleshy and papillose); upper jaw with a pair of enlarged recurved canines anteriorly and about 15–16 progressively smaller canines laterally; an inner row of 6–8 smaller canines behind anteriormost teeth; 1 enlarged canine at posterior end of upper jaw; lower jaw with a pair of small canines anteriorly, a second large recurved canine behind first, followed by 15–16 progressively smaller lateral jaw teeth; an inner row of 6–8 smaller canines; dorsal and anal fins with a low scaly sheath; scales not extending onto caudal fin much beyond base; dorsal fin length 1.8 in SL; first dorsal spine 7.5 (6.2–7.1) in head; ninth dorsal spine 2 (1.8–2.2) times length of first; tenth or eleventh soft rays longest, 1.4 (1.2–1.3) times length of ninth dorsal spine; anal fin length 3.5 (3.3–3.6) in SL; first anal spine 8.5 (7.8–10.7) in head; third anal spine

2.2 (2–2.7) times length of first; ninth or tenth soft rays longest, 1.3 (1.4–1.5) times length of third anal spine, caudal fin truncate, the upper and lower lobes slightly produced, the fin length 4.6 (4.4–5.0) in SL; pectoral fins pointed, the second branched ray longest, 1.7 (1.5–1.6) in head; pelvic fins short, pointed, the first soft ray longest, 2.5 (2.2–2.4) in head; laterosensory canal tube bifurcate, the canal pores terminal.

Ground color in alcohol pale yellowish; sides of body with 7 broad brownish bars; first bar wedge-shaped, extending from nape to below base of pectoral fin; other bars more or less vertical, their widths greater than interspaces; second bar not quite extending to ventral surface; third to sixth bars extending to midventral line; seventh bar at base of caudal fin; top of head and snout dusky; two diffuse narrow dark bands on snout, the uppermost running from tip of snout to anteromedial edge of orbit; lower band running from middle of upper lip to lower edge of orbit, thence across cheek behind eye to opercle; a series of narrower, more distinct lines running from above and behind eye onto upper part of opercle and nape; several brownish spots on preopercle and opercle; fins translucent; outer halves of dorsal and anal fins dusky, speckled with two to three rows of small brown spots; dorsal fin with a dark blotch between first 3 spines; pectoral fin with a narrow, wedge-shaped dark bar extending one-half to two-thirds down base of fin.

Color in life (from color transparency): ground color of body orange, paling to yellow on ventral surface; bars on sides of body dark greenish to yellowish gray (almost black); head pinkish; bands and spots on upper half of head dark green; dorsal fin deep red, its median part speckled with two to three rows of small black spots; a black blotch between first 3 dorsal spines; soft-rayed part of dorsal fin narrowly edged with blue; anal and caudal fins reddish basally, the outer half of fins yellowish green; soft-rayed part of anal fin narrowly edged with blue; pelvic fins suffused with pale pink; pectoral fins transparent, the wedge-shaped bar at upper base dark green.

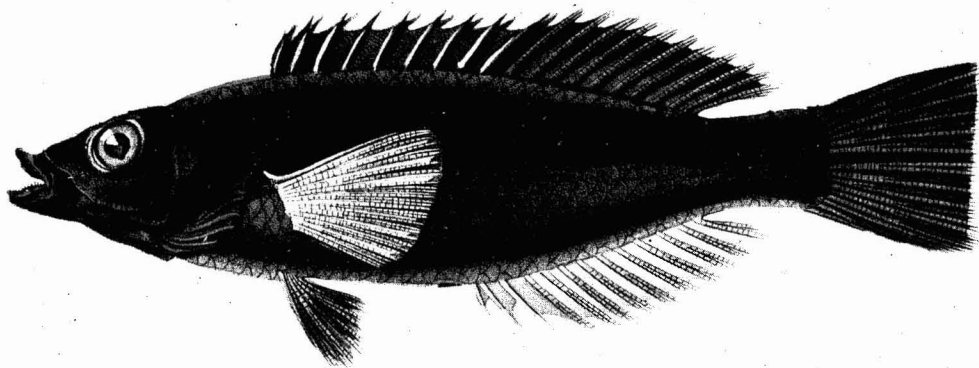


FIGURE 5. *Pseudolabrus gayi* (Valenciennes), after Gay (1854; plate 8, fig. 1).

**REMARKS:** A moderately large species. The largest specimen examined apparently was a male, 158 mm SL. None of the specimens have ripe gonads and are difficult to sex. Small individuals have the same color pattern; this species does not appear to be sexually dichromatic.

**DISTRIBUTION:** *Pseudolabrus torotai* thus far is known only from the type locality (Rapa). A species of moderate depths, our specimens were taken in 15–24 m.

**DISCUSSION:** This new species is very similar in form and color pattern to *Pseudolabrus semifasciatus* from Easter Island, differing mainly in the extent of banding on the body. In view of the importance of color pattern as a character separating species of this genus, we recognize *P. torotai* as a distinct, but closely related, sister species of *P. semifasciatus*.

**ETYMOLOGY:** The specific name *torotai* is from the native Rapan name for this species (Randall and Sinoto 1978).

#### *Pseudolabrus gayi* (Valenciennes)

Figure 5

*Labrus Gayi* Valenciennes; in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839:97 (Islas Juan Fernandez)

*Labrichthys gayi* Günther, 1862:115

*Pseudolabrus gayi* Bleeker, 1863a:131

**DIAGNOSIS:** Pectoral fin rays, ii,11 (rarely ii,12); scale rows above lateral line  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (rarely  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ); scale rows below lateral line  $7\frac{1}{2}$  (rarely 6); cheek scale rows behind eye 2; cheek scale rows below eye 3–4; predorsal scales 5–7; gill rakers 20–23.

Color in alcohol brownish, dusky on top of head and back above lateral line; dorsal and anal fins dusky with narrow whitish margins; caudal fin dusky; pectoral and pelvic fins whitish; a dark wedge-shaped bar extending about halfway down base of pectoral fin.

Life colors [after Guichenot (1848)]: reddish brown; pectoral and pelvic fins yellow; other fins dark brown. This species is figured in color by Gay (1854; plate 8, fig. 1).

**REMARKS:** A small species. The largest specimen examined was a female, 103 mm SL. Although there is some overlap in sizes, males generally are larger. One sample of 17 specimens collected in December from Cumberland Bay, Islas Robinson Crusoe (AMS I.20728–001), comprised 5 males ranging in size from 73.4 to 97.3 mm SL, 11 females ranging from 58.1 to 73.8 mm SL (these specimens with ripe gonads), and 1 immature specimen of 41.2 mm SL. *Pseudolabrus gayi* does not appear to be sexually dichromatic.

**DISTRIBUTION:** *Pseudolabrus gayi* is known only from Islas Juan Fernandez and Isla San Felix. Not recorded from mainland Chile.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name *gayi* is after Claudio Gay, who collected the types.

MATERIAL EXAMINED (36 specimens, 28.3–103 mm SL): Islas Juan Fernandez (Isla Robinson Crusoe): AMS I.20728–001 (17:41.2–97.3)\*; BPBM 15082 (103); MNHN A.3672 (2:72–81.5, syntypes of *Labrus Gayi* Valenciennes); NRS 10980 (6:41.3–53.5). Isla San Felix: AMS I.20792–001 (10:28.3–80.4).

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