**Emmelichthys ruber** (Trunov, 1976): first record of the family Emmelichthyidae (Actinopterygii: Perciformes) in the Western South Atlantic Ocean (Northeastern Brazil)

**Abstract:** The first record of the family Emmelichthyidae (Actinopterygii: Perciformes) from Brazil is presented with basis on 41 specimens of *Emmelichthys ruber* (Trunov, 1976) measuring between 111.2 and 171.0 mm standard length collected at 18°02.465' S - 36°06.586' W (litoral of the Bahia State, northeastern Brazil) between 28 and 56 m of deep in June, 1999.

**Keywords:** occurrence, marine teleost, *Emmelichthys ruber*, Brazil

**Resumo:** É apresentado o primeiro registro da família Emmelichthyidae (Actinopterygii: Perciformes) para o Brasil com base em 41 exemplares de *Emmelichthys ruber* (Trunov, 1976) medindo entre 111.2 e 171.0 mm de comprimento padrão coletados em 18°02.465' S - 36°06.586' W (litoral do estado da Bahia, nordeste do Brasil) entre 28 e 56 m de profundidade em junho de 1999.

**Palavras-chave:** ocorrência, teleósteo marinho, *Emmelichthys ruber*, Brasil

**Introduction**

The members of family Emmelichthyidae (known as “rovers”) occur mainly in tropical to warm temperate regions of the eastern Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, south Pacific and Caribbean Sea, comprising 3 genera and 15 species; the adults usually inhabit areas near the bottom, in depths between 57 and 500 m; some species reach 40.0-60.0 cm in length and are considered excellent as food but they are nowhere near abundant enough to be of significant commercial importance (Heemstra in Smith & Heemstra...
1986; Cervigón 1993; Nelson, 2006).

The Bahia state (northeastern coast of Brazil, in the Western Atlantic Ocean) has the most extensive littoral among the Brazilian federative units (1.188 km, corresponding to 13.2% of the Brazilian coast) (Bahia Pesca 1994), but its ichthyofauna is still poorly known, both in regards to its specific composition and in relation to the most diverse aspects of its biology. Here we report the first record of a fish of the family Emmelichthyidae in the Brazilian coast and the state of Bahia.

Material and methods

The present study refers to 41 specimens belonging to the family Emmelichthyidae caught on June, 8th 1999 with the aid of pelagic trawling nets, between 28 and 56 m deep at 18º02.465’ S - 36º06.586’ W by the French OV “Thalassa” during “Operação Bahia I”, as part of the “Programa de Avaliação do Potencial Sustentável de Recursos Vivos na Zona Econômica Exclusiva Brasileira - Programa REVIZEE/SCORE Central” (SECIRM/MMA/Bahia Pesca) (figure 1).

Body measurements, taken with a caliper accurate to 0.05 mm, counts, and identification to generic and specific level were based on Heemstra and Randall (1977).

The materials here cited are housed in the collection of Laboratório de Ictiologia (Departamento de Ciências Biológicas), Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana (Bahia, Brasil), preserved in 70% alcohol under the number LIUEFS 4033.

Results

On the basis of the dichotomous key and the diagnosis presented by Heemstra and Randall (1977) it is possible to determine the examined specimens as Emmelichthys ruber (Trunov, 1976) (Figure 2). Counts, measurements, and body proportions, as well as its expression in relation to the standard length of the analyzed material are presented in Table 1, along with the values obtained by Heemstra and Randall (1977).

Discussion

The family Emmelichthyidae was revised by Heemstra and Randall (1977). The genus Emmelichthys Richardson, 1845 includes 4 species, of which E. ruber is recorded from the Atlantic; E. ruber is known from Bermuda (near Nonsuch Island), Gulf of Mexico (off Florida, USA), Jamaica (Discovery Bay), and Saint Helena (Heemstra & Randall 1977; Heemstra in Smith & Heemstra 1986; Ruiz-Carus et al. 2002).

Saint Helena Island, the type-locality of E. ruber, is located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, very far from the Brazilian coast, and its record was done off the island (at 15º41’ S - 06º59’ W); the record of E. ruber from the Gulf of Mexico is based on a specimen eaten by Lutjanus campechanus (Poey, 1860), Actinopterygii, family Lutjanidae (Heemstra & Randall 1977; Ruiz-Carus et al. 2002).

E. ruber reaches at least 23.0 cm in length, with adults and juveniles larger than 10.0 cm occurring near the bottom in depths of 180 to 200 m; although considered common in some areas, its small size and the type of bottom to which is associated (irregular and inclined) makes its commercial exploration difficult (Heemstra in Carpenter 2002).

Robins et al. (1986) record for Emmelichthyidae, Erythrocles monodi Poll & Cadenat, 1954 from the Atlantic coast of North America and add that its range extends from South Carolina (USA) and the Bahamas to Venezuela, this being the only other species in the family cited for North America.
Cervigón et al. (1992) confirm the presence of *E. monodi* in the northern coast of South America; Cervigón (1993) also cites only this species to the coast of Venezuela, which is considered as the only representative of the genus in the Western Atlantic. These authors do not cite *E. monodi* for Brazilian waters. Heemstra in Carpenter (2002) confirms the presence of *E. monodi* and also records *Emmelichthys ruber* in the Western Atlantic (Fishing Area 31, after Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO).

Previous work on Brazilian marine fishes (Menezes and Figueiredo 1980; Carvalho Filho 1999; Menezes et al. 2003; Figueiredo et al. 2002; Bernardes et al. 2005; Bonecker and Castro 2006) do not record the presence of representatives of the family Emmelichthyidae in Brazil.

Small differences in counts and body proportions were observed in relation to the material examined by Heemstra and Randall (1977) (Table 1) who, despite analyzing only five specimens measuring between 64.0 and 162.0 mm, extended the known intra-specific variation of *E. ruber*.

In conclusion, the occurrence of the family Emmelichthyidae (Actinopterygii: Perciformes) is recorded for the first time off the coast of Brazil (Western Atlantic Ocean), on the basis of the record of 41 specimens of *Emmelichthys ruber*, a species already known from other areas of the Western and Central Atlantic.

Acknowledgements

We thank Bahia Pesca S.A. and Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana for supporting the board of P.R.D. Lopes and G. Olavo in the “O.V. Thalassa” and incorporation of the collected material to the fish collection of the latter; we are also grateful to the crew of the “O.V. Thalassa” for the aid on board; the coordination of the REVIZEE Program/Central SCORE and Prof. Dr. Gustavo W. Nuna (Univ. Fed. do Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) for allowing the release of the material utilized in this study; to Mauro J. Cavalcanti (Univ. Est. do Rio de Janeiro, Dep. Zoologia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), for the English translation of the text.

References


Table 1: Meristic and morphometric data (body measures expressed as
Figure 1: map of region with the local of capture (X) of *Emmelichthys ruber*.

Texto arcebido e aprovado em abril de 2011.
Text received and approved in April 2011.