

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348143342>

A new species of Chromis damselfish from the tropical western Atlantic (Teleostei, Pomacentridae)

Article in ZooKeys · December 2020

DOI: 10.3897/zookeys.1008.58805

CITATIONS

0

READS

179

5 authors, including:



D R Robertson

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

315 PUBLICATIONS 15,903 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Luiz A Rocha

California Academy of Sciences

305 PUBLICATIONS 7,893 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Luke Tornabene

University of Washington Seattle

113 PUBLICATIONS 710 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



How many species are there [View project](#)



Community Structure of Mesophotic Fishes [View project](#)

A new species of *Chromis* damselfish from the tropical western Atlantic (Teleostei, Pomacentridae)

Emily P. McFarland^{1,2}, Carole C. Baldwin³, David Ross Robertson⁴,
Luiz A. Rocha⁵, Luke Tornabene^{1,2}

1 School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-5020, USA **2** Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, Seattle, WA 98105, USA **3** Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 20560, USA **4** Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Balboa, Republic of Panama **5** Department of Ichthyology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California 94118, USA

Corresponding author: Luke Tornabene (ltorna1@uw.edu)

Academic editor: K. Piller | Received 29 September 2020 | Accepted 23 November 2020 | Published 31 December 2020

<http://zoobank.org/84631F11-267D-49F3-859D-8191632EBB1F>

Citation: McFarland EP, Baldwin CC, Robertson DR, Rocha LA, Tornabene L (2020) A new species of *Chromis* damselfish from the tropical western Atlantic (Teleostei, Pomacentridae). ZooKeys 1008: 107–138. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1008.58805>

Abstract

Initially described in 1882, *Chromis enchrysurus*, the Yellowtail Reeffish, was redescribed in 1982 to account for an observed color morph that possesses a white tail instead of a yellow one, but morphological and geographic boundaries between the two color morphs were not well understood. Taking advantage of newly collected material from submersible studies of deep reefs and photographs from rebreather dives, this study sought to determine whether the white-tailed *Chromis* is actually a color morph of *Chromis enchrysurus* or a distinct species. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial genes cytochrome b and cytochrome c oxidase subunit I separated *Chromis enchrysurus* and the white-tailed *Chromis* into two reciprocally monophyletic clades. A principal component analysis based on 27 morphological characters separated the two groups into clusters that correspond with caudal-fin coloration, which was either known or presumed based on the specimen's collection site according to biogeographic data on species boundaries in the Greater Caribbean. Genetic, morphological, and biogeographic data all indicate that the white-tailed *Chromis* is a distinct species, herein described as *Chromis vanbebbrae* **sp. nov.** The discovery of a new species within a conspicuous group such as damselfishes in a well-studied region of the world highlights the importance of deep-reef exploration in documenting undiscovered biodiversity.

Keywords

Caribbean, coral reef, mesophotic, phylogenetics, rariophotic, systematics

Introduction

Chromis enchrysurus Jordan & Gilbert, 1882 is a species of Pomacentridae found on reefs in the tropical and subtropical western Atlantic Ocean from 5–146 m depth (Emery and Smith-Vaniz 1982). The species was first described by Gilbert and Jordan (1882) based on three specimens from Pensacola on the northeast Gulf of Mexico coast of Florida, USA. Jordan later provided the etymology in ‘The Fishes of North and Middle America’ (Jordan and Evermann 1898) as *ἐνχρυσος* (enchrysos), meaning deep golden, and *οὐρά* (oura), meaning tail, indicating that the species was named for its bright yellow caudal fin. Studies dating back to at least Smith-Vaniz and Emery (1980) refer to this species as *Chromis enchrysurus*, based on the fact that the genus *Chromis* is feminine (Emery 1975). However, Jordan and Gilbert (1882) did not specify whether *enchrysurus* was intended as an adjective or noun in apposition. Following article 31.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, if it is unclear how the name was intended, the name should then be treated as a noun in apposition with the original spelling unchanged, and gender need not match that of the genus. Thus, the original name *enchrysurus* is retained.

Emery and Smith-Vaniz (1982) redescribed *C. enchrysurus* and analyzed the morphological variation between populations of the species across its range. They noted that *C. enchrysurus* occasionally possesses white instead of yellow on the caudal, pelvic, anal, and posterior portion of dorsal fins, and that the species comprises either two or three populations (Bermuda, Brazil and Caribbean plus USA) that are morphologically distinct. However, most specimens used in the study were not observed alive, so any correlation between caudal-fin color and morphology or location could not be determined. Furthermore, since no genetic data were available at that time, the white-tailed *Chromis* was assumed to be a color morph of *C. enchrysurus* that shared a geographic range and lacked significant differences in morphology (Emery and Smith-Vaniz 1982).

Some of the confusion around the distribution and general biology of the species stems from the white-tailed form being restricted to deep reefs at or below the lower boundary of conventional SCUBA diving (~ 40 m). However, research on deep-reef fishes has significantly expanded in the last decade due to advances in technical diving and the use of manned submersibles and remote operated underwater vehicles (ROVs) (Gilmore 2016; Baldwin et al. 2018a; Rocha et al. 2018). In the Caribbean, this has been driven largely by the Smithsonian’s Deep Reef Observation Project (DROP). DROP uses manned submersibles to document in-life coloration, collect fresh specimens, and observe live specimens in their natural habitat. Such initiatives have led to the discovery that Caribbean mesophotic (~ 40–130 m) and rariphotic (~ 130–300 m) fish communities are taxonomically distinct from their shallow reef counterparts (Baldwin et al. 2018a; Rocha et al. 2018) and contain a wealth of undescribed biodiversity (Baldwin and Robertson 2013, 2014, 2015; Baldwin and Johnson 2014; Baldwin et al. 2016a, b, 2018b; Tornabene et al. 2016a, b, c; Tornabene and Baldwin 2017, 2019). Similar efforts at sites across the central and western Pacific have resulted

in the discovery of new deep-reef fishes in a variety of taxonomic groups, including the genus *Chromis* (e.g., Arango et al. 2019; Pinheiro et al. 2019; Tea et al. 2019). Many recently described deep-reef species had never been observed before; however, in some cases, individuals formally recognized as juveniles or color morphs of known species have been identified as new species through observations of fresh and live coloration of both juveniles and adults coupled with DNA analysis (e.g., Baldwin et al. 2016a). At the outset of this study, we considered that this may be the case for the two putative color morphs of *C. enchrysurus*.

To date, DROP researchers have made collections at five deep-reef sites spanning the eastern and western Caribbean and have documented various *Chromis* species at each site, including the white-tailed morph of *C. enchrysurus*. In addition, one of us (LAR) has recorded *Chromis* spp. from closed-circuit rebreather dives off oceanic islands and the coast of Brazil, south to São Paulo State. Through these observations and collections together with photographic records accumulated by Robertson and Van Tassell (2019), comparisons between the two color morphs of *C. enchrysurus* made it possible to evaluate whether they represent distinct species. We combine molecular data from the mitochondrial genes cytochrome b and cytochrome c oxidase I, color photographs, distribution data, and morphological data from specimens collected across the entire range of the species complex to demonstrate that the white-tailed color morph represents a distinct species of *Chromis*, which we describe here, that is largely allopatric with *C. enchrysurus*. The discovery of this species contributes to our growing understanding of underexplored deep-reef ecosystems.

Materials and methods

Geographic range estimation

To determine the geographic range for both color morphs we used data from Robertson and Van Tassell (2019), which includes georeferenced records based on a number of public data aggregators (i.e., OBIS [www.obis.org], GBIF [www.gbif.org], Fish-Net2 [www.fishnet2.net], iDigBio [www.idigbio.org]), museum specimen databases, and independent collection efforts from the authors and dozens of contributing photographers. Initial estimates of the location of each color morph were made based on the photo-verified records and eyewitness reports from contributors to Robertson and Van Tassell (2019). This was supplemented with data from literature surveys of ROV studies (Colin 1974, 1976; Luiz et al. 2008; Pinheiro et al. 2016; Rosa et al. 2016; Simon et al. 2016; Stefanoudis et al. 2019), and our own specimens collected/observed from DROP surveys and rebreather dives, creating more comprehensive range estimates. Gaps in data were inferred based on estimates derived from typical biogeographic breaks and provinces in the Greater Caribbean region as described by Robertson and Cramer (2014).

Specimens

Four fresh yellow-tailed specimens of *Chromis enchrysurus* were collected from Marathon Key, Florida by Frank Young (Dynasty Marine, Inc; <https://dynastymarine.net>). Eleven fresh white-tailed specimens were collected from Curaçao and Sint Eustatius during submersible expeditions carried out by DROP. An additional eleven samples collected by DROP from Curaçao were represented only from tissue samples (vouchers were not retained), but white fins were noted from these specimens at the time of collection. DROP specimens were collected by the ‘Curasub’ crewed submersible, which was equipped with a quinaldine ejection system that was used to anesthetize the fish. A suction tube terminating in a holding tank was used to collect and retain the fish once sedated. Collections took place periodically from 2010 to 2019.

For parts of the species range where no fresh specimens were available, specimens were examined from the University of Kansas (**KU**), the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (**FSBC**), the University of Florida (**UF**), Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (**LZUMZ**), and the Field Museum of Natural History (**FMNH**); collection acronyms follow Sabaj (2020). Live coloration of preserved specimens was presumed based on estimated ranges of color morphs observed in georeferenced photographs. Eleven of the preserved specimens had associated tissue samples, allowing retroactive confirmation of color morph through genetic comparison with confirmed vouchers. Detailed information on specimens examined in this study is provided in Suppl. material 1: Table S1.

Morphology

Morphological data were collected from 15 specimens of white-tailed morphs and 32 specimens of yellow-tailed morphs following methods of Pyle et al. (2008). We did not measure caudal fin concavity due to the condition of specimens. Nearly all characters used here were also analyzed by Emery and Smith-Vaniz (1982). A total of 28 characters were measured (plus standard length), and seven characters were counted. Measurements were taken using digital calipers to the nearest 0.1 mm, and counts were made with the aid of a Zeiss Discovery v20 SteREO microscope and cyanine blue dye (Saruwatari et al. 1997) when necessary. Vertebral counts are total vertebral elements (precaudal + caudal vertebrae) not including the urostyle, and were taken from six specimens, three of each color morph, using micro computed tomography scans taken on a Bruker Skyscan 1173 micro-CT scanner at the Karel F. Liem imaging facility at Friday Harbor Laboratories, University of Washington. Due to the condition of some specimens, certain measurements and counts could not be obtained.

Morphological data were analyzed using a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) conducted in RStudio (RStudio Team 2015) after converting values to residuals via linear regression to correct for variation attributable to specimen size. All 28 morphometric variables except standard length were included in the PCA. Average values of a measurement for color morphs were used for specimens that were missing a specific

measurement due to condition (12 specimens were missing at least one measurement for a total of 20 data points).

Molecular methods

DNA was extracted from tissue preserved in 95% ethanol using the Qiagen DNAeasy Blood and Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, California). For USNM specimens, DNA was extracted using an automated phenol:chloroform protocol on the Autogenprep965 (Autogen, Holliston, MA) using the mouse tail tissue protocol (Baldwin et al. 2009).

The mitochondrial gene cytochrome b (cytb) was targeted using primers Fishcytb-F and Trucytb-R (Sevilla et al. 2007). The mitochondrial gene cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) was targeted using FISHCO1LBC and FISHCO1HBC (Baldwin et al. 2009) or FishF-1 and FishR-1 (Ward et al. 2004). Both genes were amplified via PCR using GoTaq Hotstart Master Mix (Promega, Madison, Wisconsin) using thermal profile as described in Sevilla et al. (2007) and Weigt et al. (2012). Cytb amplification was successful for 24 specimens and COI amplification was successful for 23 specimens. Sanger sequencing was performed at MCLAB and Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi Genomics Core Facility.

Sequences were trimmed, aligned, and concatenated in Geneious version 10.2.6 (Kearse et al. 2012). Sequences for other members of the genus *Chromis* and outgroups were gathered from GenBank or sequenced from USNM samples (see Suppl. material 2: Table S2). The concatenated alignment consisted of 87 sequences representing 53 pomacentrid species and four genera. The cytb alignment consisted of 71 sequences representing 49 pomacentrid species and four genera. The COI alignment consisted of 41 sequences representing 19 species and four genera. All three alignments contain representatives of *Chromis* from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, in addition to eight species from three other genera as outgroups (*Chrysiptera*, *Dascyllus*, *Pomacentrus*).

Substitution models and codon-partitioning schemes for each gene were selected using PartitionFinder2 (Lanfear et al. 2016) on XSEDE (Townes et al. 2014) through CIPRES (Miller et al. 2010). Phylogeny was estimated using MrBayes version 3.2 (Ronquist et al. 2012) on XSEDE (Townes et al. 2014) through CIPRES (Miller et al. 2010). Bayesian phylogenetic analyses were run for individual gene alignments and concatenated alignment for burn-in periods of 10%. Resulting consensus trees with posterior probability were visualized using FigTree v1.4.4 (accessible at <http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/>). Genetic distance matrices for both within- and between-group distances for both gene alignments were calculated in MEGA-X (Kumar et al. 2018). Distance values were calculated as the average number of base differences per site over all sequence pairs between groups (uncorrected p-distance). Positions with less than 95% site coverage were eliminated from the analysis. The cytb analysis consisted of 63 nucleotide sequences representing 41 species, and 324 positions were used for the final calculations. The COI analysis consisted of 31 nucleotide sequences representing ten species, and 603 positions were used for the final calculations. The alignments are available on Dryad (<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.h9w0vt4gr>).

Results

Geographic range

Analysis of the geographic ranges of color morphs indicate little overlap between yellow- and white-tailed morphs (Fig. 1). The yellow-tailed individuals occupy the Gulf of Mexico to the eastern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula, western Cuba, Florida, and the U.S. southern Atlantic coast. This includes the species' type locality, Pensacola, Florida (Jordan and Gilbert 1882). The white-tailed form occurs from the Bahamas, Bermuda and the Caribbean, south along the coast of South America to São Paulo, Brazil, and the Brazilian oceanic islands (Atol das Rocas, Fernando de Noronha, St. Paul's Rocks, and Trindade), and was previously recorded in most of these locations as *C. enchrysurus* (Pinheiro et al. 2018). The exact boundary off



Figure 1. Observations and hypothesized ranges of *Chromis enchrysurus* and *Chromis vanbeberae*. Open circles and triangles represent locations of specimens examined in this study. Solid circles or triangles represent records from visual observations, database searches, or the literature. Red triangle is Curaçao, the type locality of *C. vanbeberae*.

Cuba between the two color morphs is uncertain due to limited data. There is an area of overlap in the Florida Keys near 24.785167, -80.6595 in which both color morphs occur but are segregated by depth: the yellow-tailed morph occurring in shallower water (~ 25–40 m), and the white-tailed morph occurring in deeper water (~ 60–90 m; Frank Young, Dynasty Marine, pers. comm). The extent to which this overlap extends up the US coast is unknown; to date, white-tailed individuals have only been observed in the Florida Keys.

Morphometrics

Sixty-eight percent of overall morphometric variation is explained by the first five principal components, of which 29.6% is explained by PC1 (Suppl. material 3: Table S3). Plotting the specimens using scores from PC1 against PC2 separates the two color morphs into well-defined groups (Fig. 2), with areas of overlap consisting primarily of white-tailed individuals smaller than 20 mm SL, suggesting that color morphs may become more distinguished with ontogeny. The strongest loadings in PC1 are, in order of descending absolute value, caudal fin length, longest dorsal soft ray, body depth, and

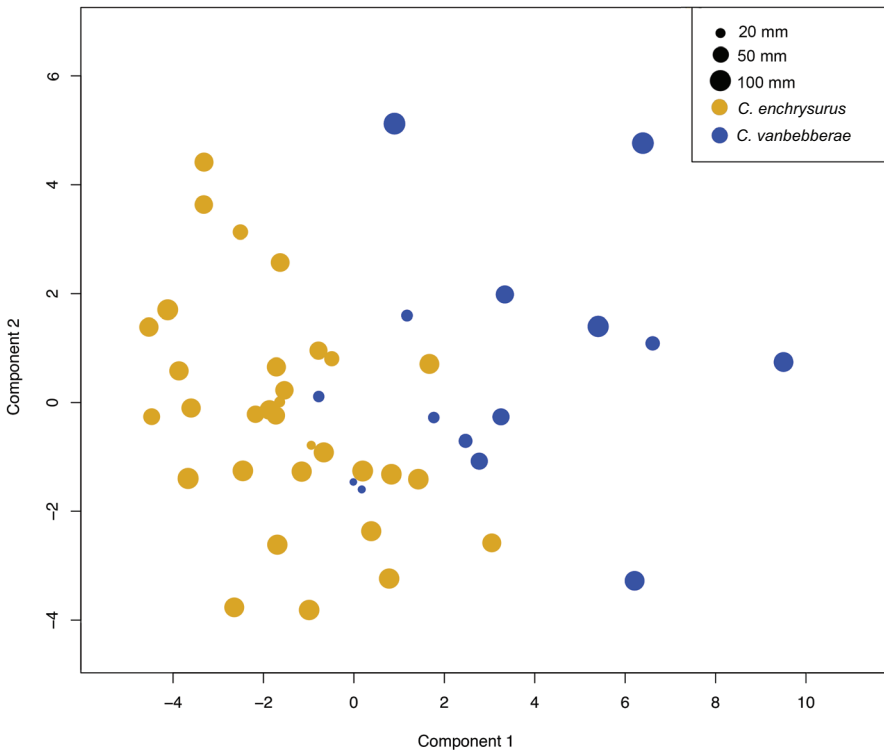


Figure 2. Morphological variation in *Chromis enchrysurus* (yellow) and *Chromis vanbebberrae* (blue) specimens, showing PC1 and PC2. Each point represents one individual specimen. Points are scaled according standard length of specimen.

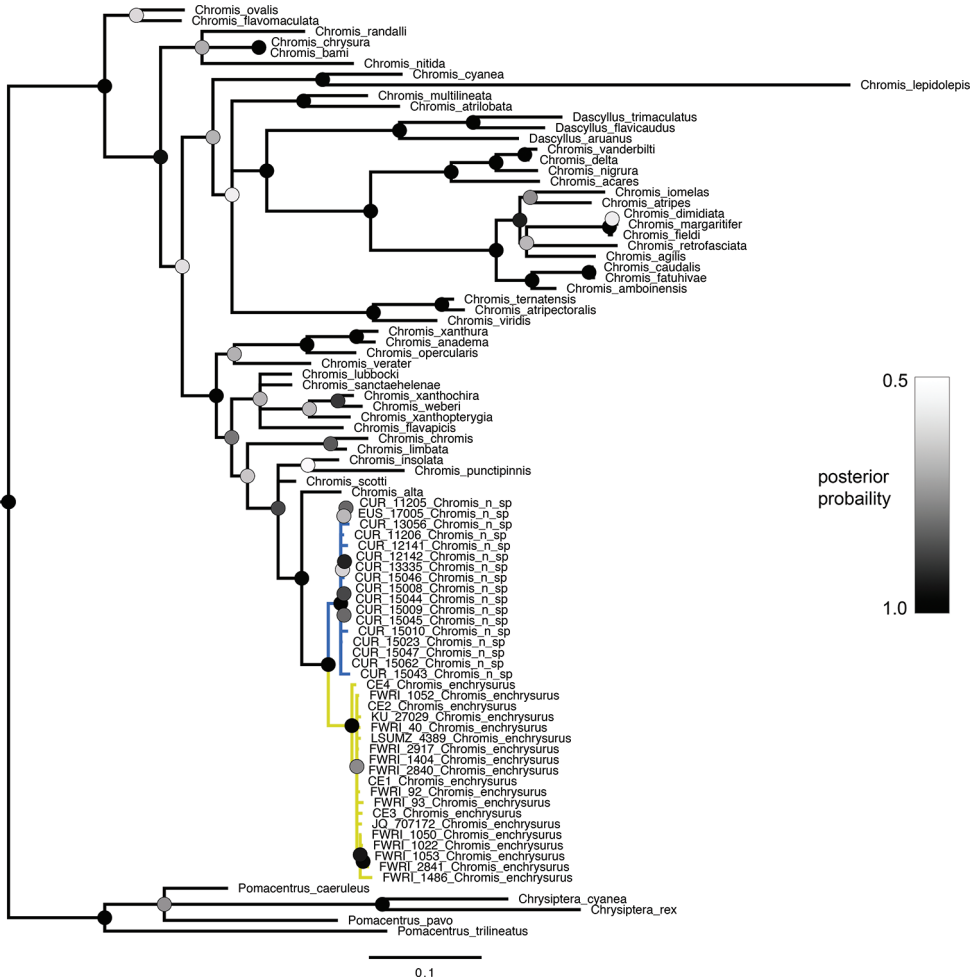


Figure 3. Bayesian phylogenetic analysis of concatenated dataset of pomacentrid species. Circles at nodes indicate posterior probability. Branches with less than 0.50 posterior probability are collapsed. Branch length units are expected number of substitutions per site. Blue and yellow coloring on branches refer to *C. vanbebbrae* and *C. enchrysurus*, respectively.

first pelvic soft ray (Suppl. material 4: Table S4). The strongest loadings in PC2 are, in order of descending absolute value, pre-dorsal length, body depth, pre-anal length, and 6th dorsal spine length (Suppl. material 4: Table S4). Yellow-tailed specimens exhibit overall negative scores for component one with a wide range of component two scores, whereas white-tailed specimens exhibit overall positive scores for component one and more positive scores for component two. Many of the individual measurements that contribute substantially to PC1 showed large overlap between the species when looked at individually; however, *C. vanbebbrae* sp. nov. does have a significantly longer soft dorsal base (t-test, $p = 0.0015$), longer last dorsal spines ($p = 0.012$), longer dorsal rays ($p = 2.94e-7$), longer anal rays ($p = 1.35e-8$), a longer caudal-fin ($5.597e-8$), and longer first pelvic soft rays ($p = 0.040$).

Molecular analyses

The individual gene trees and the concatenated tree all recovered the yellow-tailed *Chromis* and white-tailed *Chromis* as reciprocally monophyletic sister taxa. The posterior probability values supporting this relationship are 1.0 in the concatenated tree (Fig. 3) and in both gene trees (Figs 4, 5). Together, the white- and yellow-tailed clade is sister to *C. alta* Greenfield & Woods, 1980, an eastern Pacific species, in all trees (posterior probability = 0.91–0.97).

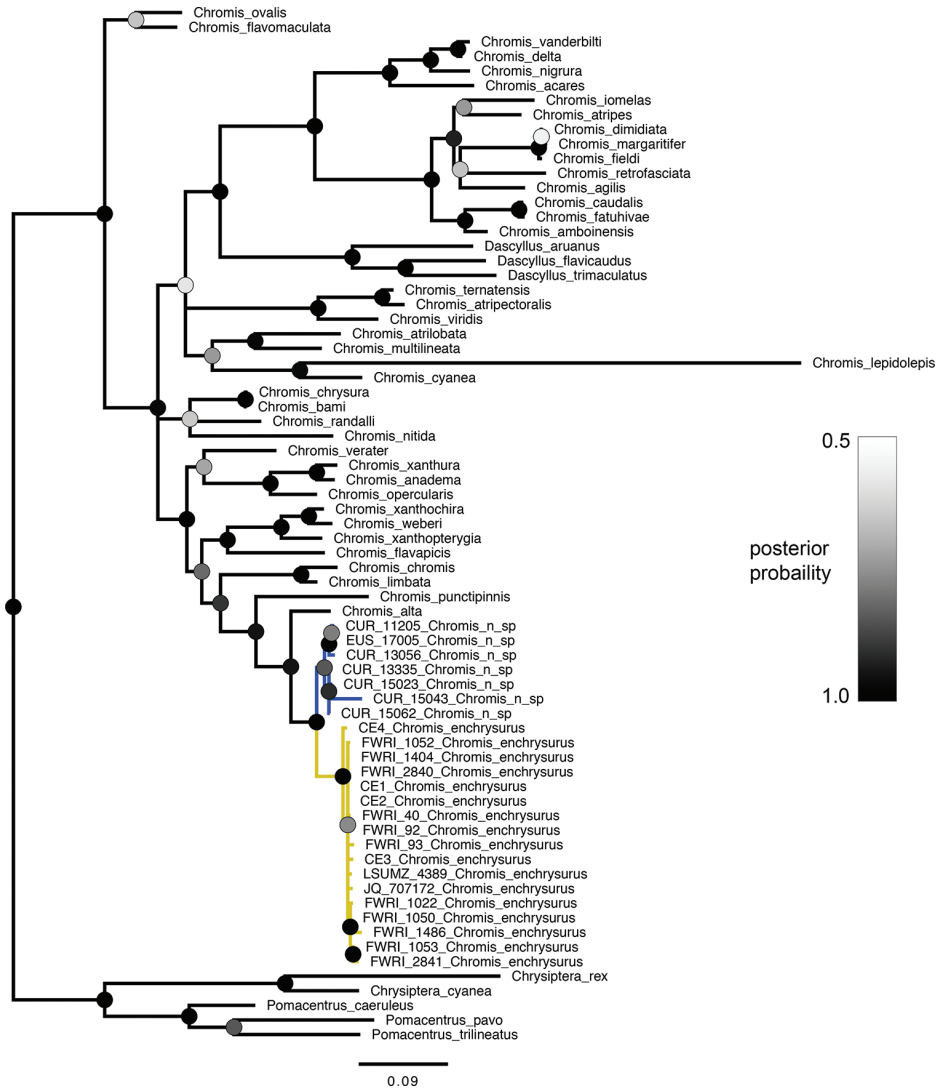


Figure 4. Bayesian phylogenetic analysis of cytb dataset of pomacentrid species. Circles at nodes indicate posterior probability. Branches with less than 0.50 posterior probability are collapsed. Branch length units are expected number of substitutions per site. Blue and yellow coloring on branches refer to *C. vanbeberae* and *C. enchrysus*, respectively.

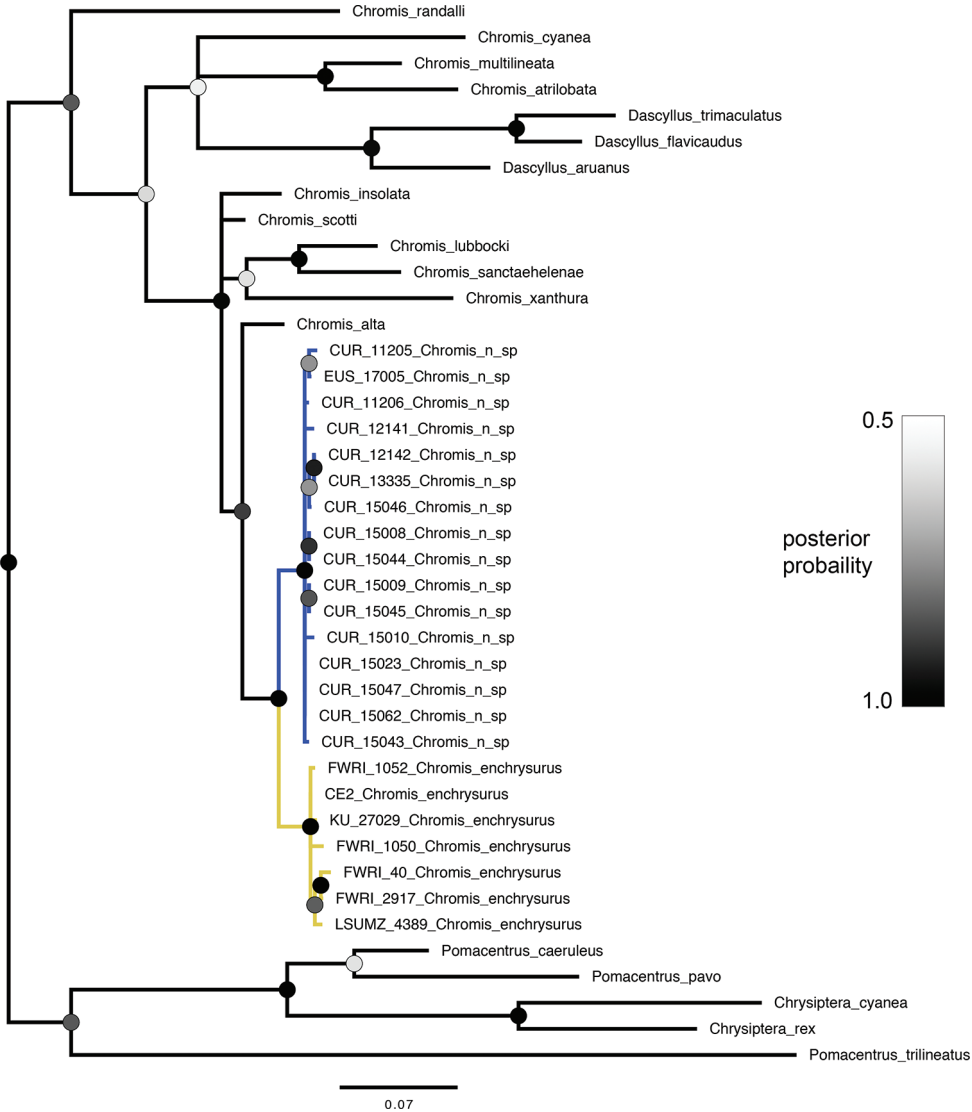


Figure 5. Bayesian phylogenetic analysis of COI dataset of pomacentrid species. Circles at nodes indicate posterior probability. Branches with less than 0.50 posterior probability are collapsed. Branch length units are expected number of substitutions per site. Blue and yellow coloring on branches refer to *C. vanbeberae* and *C. enchrysurus*, respectively.

Analysis of genetic variation between and within groups shows that for both genes assessed, there is substantially more genetic variation between the two color morphs than there is within each. Average pairwise genetic distance in *cytb* sequences (Table 1) between color morphs was 0.0566, versus 0.0076 within the yellow-tailed group and 0.0218 in white-tailed group. Average genetic distance between the two groups in COI sequences (Table 2) was estimated to be 0.0362, versus 0.0071 within the yellow-tailed

Table 1. Average genetic distance in mitochondrial gene cytb between species of *Chromis*. The number of base differences per site from averaging over alls enquence pairs between groups are shown. Average within-species p-distance are shown on the diagonal.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 <i>C. enchyrtus</i>	0.008	0.057	0.122	0.136	0.119	0.124	0.140	0.146	0.121	0.143	0.169	0.161	0.128	0.158	0.129	0.132	0.141	0.129	0.117	0.177
2 <i>C. vanikobense</i>	0.057	0.022	0.128	0.143	0.124	0.136	0.156	0.144	0.135	0.154	0.172	0.182	0.147	0.171	0.157	0.141	0.146	0.138	0.125	0.166
3 <i>C. venator</i>	0.122	0.128	0.099	0.099	0.074	0.086	0.136	0.142	0.111	0.145	0.139	0.136	0.086	0.154	0.120	0.114	0.139	0.099	0.086	0.146
4 <i>C. xanthura</i>	0.136	0.143	0.099	0.114	0.114	0.127	0.139	0.176	0.086	0.157	0.164	0.145	0.117	0.167	0.157	0.151	0.157	0.123	0.037	0.152
5 <i>C. xanthochirna</i>	0.119	0.124	0.074	0.114	0.025	0.025	0.142	0.130	0.114	0.154	0.157	0.164	0.096	0.164	0.133	0.123	0.145	0.105	0.105	0.168
6 <i>C. uehleri</i>	0.124	0.136	0.086	0.137	0.025	0.136	0.127	0.136	0.123	0.154	0.170	0.133	0.148	0.167	0.133	0.133	0.148	0.123	0.117	0.175
7 <i>C. nandabibiti</i>	0.140	0.156	0.136	0.139	0.142	0.145	0.145	0.164	0.130	0.056	0.160	0.136	0.127	0.105	0.127	0.123	0.142	0.133	0.127	0.165
8 <i>C. ternatensis</i>	0.146	0.144	0.142	0.176	0.130	0.136	0.164	0.154	0.154	0.136	0.176	0.157	0.157	0.179	0.157	0.160	0.093	0.145	0.157	0.171
9 <i>C. opercularis</i>	0.121	0.135	0.111	0.086	0.114	0.123	0.130	0.154	0.148	0.148	0.179	0.173	0.120	0.111	0.142	0.123	0.148	0.108	0.080	0.165
10 <i>C. nigra</i>	0.143	0.154	0.145	0.157	0.154	0.154	0.056	0.136	0.148	0.151	0.151	0.099	0.127	0.111	0.142	0.145	0.127	0.139	0.145	0.162
11 <i>C. tonoides</i>	0.169	0.172	0.139	0.164	0.157	0.170	0.160	0.176	0.179	0.151	0.154	0.188	0.167	0.154	0.194	0.188	0.179	0.157	0.160	0.102
12 <i>C. dimidiata</i>	0.161	0.182	0.136	0.145	0.164	0.167	0.136	0.157	0.173	0.133	0.133	0.157	0.167	0.154	0.173	0.167	0.160	0.160	0.139	0.105
13 <i>C. chrysura</i>	0.128	0.147	0.086	0.117	0.096	0.090	0.127	0.157	0.120	0.127	0.167	0.154	0.154	0.148	0.132	0.127	0.148	0.083	0.105	0.146
14 <i>C. acaras</i>	0.158	0.171	0.154	0.167	0.164	0.167	0.164	0.179	0.145	0.111	0.154	0.154	0.148	0.182	0.182	0.160	0.170	0.142	0.160	0.162
15 <i>C. chromis</i>	0.129	0.157	0.120	0.157	0.133	0.139	0.127	0.157	0.127	0.142	0.194	0.173	0.133	0.182	0.049	0.049	0.139	0.145	0.133	0.194
16 <i>C. limbata</i>	0.132	0.141	0.114	0.151	0.123	0.133	0.123	0.160	0.123	0.145	0.188	0.167	0.127	0.160	0.049	0.139	0.136	0.123	0.133	0.181
17 <i>C. viridis</i>	0.141	0.146	0.139	0.157	0.145	0.148	0.142	0.093	0.148	0.127	0.179	0.160	0.148	0.170	0.139	0.123	0.145	0.117	0.148	0.165
18 <i>C. anadis</i>	0.129	0.138	0.099	0.123	0.105	0.123	0.133	0.145	0.108	0.139	0.157	0.160	0.083	0.142	0.145	0.123	0.154	0.108	0.099	0.156
19 <i>C. anadema</i>	0.117	0.125	0.086	0.037	0.105	0.117	0.127	0.157	0.080	0.145	0.160	0.139	0.105	0.160	0.133	0.133	0.148	0.117	0.117	0.133
20 <i>C. caudalis</i>	0.177	0.166	0.146	0.152	0.168	0.175	0.165	0.171	0.165	0.162	0.102	0.105	0.146	0.162	0.194	0.181	0.165	0.156	0.133	0.140
21 <i>C. atrilobata</i>	0.149	0.154	0.120	0.151	0.136	0.139	0.151	0.160	0.154	0.151	0.151	0.148	0.117	0.154	0.170	0.145	0.127	0.127	0.130	0.140
22 <i>C. nandalli</i>	0.114	0.124	0.111	0.139	0.114	0.130	0.145	0.160	0.130	0.151	0.170	0.164	0.096	0.148	0.167	0.154	0.142	0.077	0.111	0.143
23 <i>C. punctipinnis</i>	0.142	0.141	0.146	0.178	0.127	0.140	0.178	0.175	0.124	0.181	0.219	0.213	0.162	0.184	0.156	0.152	0.175	0.140	0.162	0.197
24 <i>C. flavigriscis</i>	0.116	0.138	0.090	0.111	0.080	0.093	0.142	0.133	0.123	0.130	0.157	0.139	0.096	0.170	0.130	0.120	0.154	0.108	0.099	0.156
25 <i>C. banti</i>	0.131	0.150	0.083	0.114	0.093	0.093	0.123	0.160	0.117	0.130	0.164	0.151	0.003	0.145	0.130	0.123	0.151	0.080	0.102	0.143
26 <i>C. flathinae</i>	0.178	0.167	0.145	0.154	0.170	0.170	0.164	0.173	0.164	0.164	0.108	0.108	0.145	0.160	0.191	0.179	0.170	0.154	0.136	0.006
27 <i>C. feldi</i>	0.161	0.182	0.136	0.145	0.164	0.167	0.139	0.160	0.170	0.136	0.096	0.003	0.157	0.151	0.176	0.170	0.160	0.160	0.139	0.102
28 <i>C. lepidolepis</i>	0.195	0.225	0.167	0.182	0.198	0.198	0.173	0.173	0.188	0.182	0.182	0.179	0.188	0.160	0.188	0.204	0.170	0.204	0.176	0.194
29 <i>C. delta</i>	0.140	0.156	0.136	0.139	0.142	0.145	0.000	0.164	0.130	0.056	0.160	0.136	0.127	0.105	0.127	0.123	0.142	0.133	0.127	0.165
30 <i>C. xanthoperygia</i>	0.141	0.134	0.108	0.136	0.068	0.071	0.164	0.136	0.139	0.160	0.164	0.173	0.114	0.167	0.154	0.154	0.154	0.123	0.130	0.184
31 <i>C. retrofasciata</i>	0.157	0.160	0.136	0.154	0.179	0.182	0.139	0.176	0.179	0.148	0.093	0.105	0.157	0.160	0.170	0.167	0.148	0.164	0.145	0.117
32 <i>C. nitida</i>	0.132	0.145	0.114	0.123	0.093	0.108	0.160	0.170	0.142	0.160	0.157	0.148	0.099	0.179	0.167	0.164	0.160	0.108	0.117	0.162
33 <i>C. multineata</i>	0.157	0.160	0.108	0.127	0.130	0.139	0.157	0.167	0.145	0.167	0.160	0.160	0.139	0.127	0.170	0.151	0.148	0.136	0.117	0.156
34 <i>C. margaritifer</i>	0.156	0.175	0.142	0.145	0.160	0.170	0.130	0.154	0.167	0.127	0.105	0.009	0.154	0.154	0.173	0.123	0.154	0.154	0.139	0.108
35 <i>C. flavomaculata</i>	0.139	0.149	0.105	0.139	0.108	0.117	0.139	0.157	0.133	0.154	0.167	0.157	0.090	0.139	0.139	0.123	0.145	0.062	0.127	0.146
36 <i>C. cyanea</i>	0.141	0.161	0.111	0.123	0.117	0.130	0.133	0.157	0.139	0.145	0.148	0.136	0.130	0.157	0.136	0.139	0.136	0.133	0.114	0.140
37 <i>C. atripes</i>	0.159	0.167	0.136	0.148	0.167	0.164	0.167	0.170	0.157	0.148	0.096	0.105	0.148	0.157	0.170	0.154	0.111	0.160	0.136	0.095
38 <i>C. atripetoralis</i>	0.151	0.159	0.136	0.154	0.136	0.142	0.167	0.043	0.151	0.145	0.173	0.154	0.139	0.167	0.151	0.154	0.141	0.136	0.142	0.168
39 <i>C. amboinensis</i>	0.163	0.147	0.136	0.176	0.164	0.176	0.164	0.173	0.160	0.160	0.086	0.114	0.154	0.154	0.176	0.170	0.170	0.154	0.151	0.073
40 <i>C. agilis</i>	0.146	0.150	0.136	0.151	0.157	0.164	0.136	0.173	0.167	0.151	0.090	0.096	0.154	0.176	0.157	0.154	0.160	0.157	0.145	0.108
41 <i>C. alba</i>	0.079	0.074	0.117	0.127	0.120	0.127	0.151	0.145	0.123	0.151	0.167	0.160	0.133	0.139	0.151	0.136	0.136	0.127	0.114	0.162

Table 1. Average genetic distance in mitochondrial gene cytb between species of Chromis. The number of base differences per site from averaging over alls equence pairs between groups are shown. Average within-species p-distance are shown on the diagonal.

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1 <i>C. enchrysurus</i>	0.149	0.114	0.142	0.116	0.131	0.178	0.161	0.195	0.140	0.141	0.157	0.132	0.157	0.156	0.139	0.141	0.159	0.151	0.163	0.146	0.079
2 <i>C. vanikobense</i>	0.154	0.124	0.141	0.138	0.150	0.167	0.182	0.225	0.156	0.134	0.160	0.145	0.160	0.175	0.149	0.161	0.167	0.159	0.147	0.150	0.074
3 <i>C. venator</i>	0.120	0.111	0.146	0.090	0.083	0.145	0.136	0.167	0.136	0.108	0.136	0.114	0.108	0.142	0.105	0.111	0.136	0.136	0.136	0.136	0.117
4 <i>C. xenothusa</i>	0.151	0.139	0.178	0.111	0.114	0.154	0.145	0.182	0.139	0.136	0.154	0.123	0.127	0.145	0.139	0.122	0.148	0.154	0.176	0.151	0.127
5 <i>C. xenothochina</i>	0.136	0.114	0.127	0.080	0.093	0.170	0.164	0.198	0.142	0.068	0.179	0.093	0.130	0.160	0.108	0.117	0.167	0.136	0.164	0.157	0.120
6 <i>C. uehleri</i>	0.139	0.130	0.140	0.093	0.093	0.170	0.167	0.198	0.145	0.071	0.182	0.108	0.139	0.170	0.117	0.130	0.164	0.142	0.176	0.164	0.127
7 <i>C. nandubili</i>	0.151	0.145	0.178	0.142	0.123	0.164	0.139	0.173	0.000	0.164	0.139	0.160	0.157	0.130	0.139	0.133	0.148	0.167	0.164	0.136	0.151
8 <i>C. ternatensis</i>	0.160	0.160	0.175	0.133	0.160	0.173	0.160	0.194	0.164	0.136	0.176	0.170	0.167	0.154	0.157	0.157	0.170	0.043	0.173	0.173	0.145
9 <i>C. opercularis</i>	0.154	0.130	0.124	0.123	0.117	0.164	0.170	0.188	0.130	0.139	0.179	0.142	0.145	0.167	0.133	0.139	0.157	0.151	0.160	0.167	0.123
10 <i>C. nigra</i>	0.151	0.151	0.181	0.130	0.130	0.164	0.136	0.182	0.056	0.160	0.148	0.160	0.167	0.127	0.154	0.145	0.148	0.145	0.160	0.151	0.151
11 <i>C. toniodas</i>	0.151	0.170	0.219	0.157	0.164	0.108	0.096	0.182	0.160	0.164	0.093	0.157	0.160	0.105	0.167	0.148	0.096	0.173	0.086	0.090	0.167
12 <i>C. dindiaana</i>	0.148	0.164	0.213	0.139	0.151	0.108	0.003	0.179	0.136	0.173	0.105	0.148	0.160	0.009	0.157	0.136	0.105	0.154	0.114	0.096	0.160
13 <i>C. chrysura</i>	0.117	0.096	0.162	0.096	0.003	0.145	0.157	0.188	0.127	0.114	0.157	0.099	0.139	0.154	0.090	0.130	0.148	0.139	0.154	0.154	0.133
14 <i>C. acares</i>	0.154	0.148	0.184	0.170	0.145	0.160	0.151	0.160	0.105	0.167	0.160	0.179	0.127	0.154	0.139	0.157	0.157	0.167	0.154	0.176	0.139
15 <i>C. chromis</i>	0.170	0.167	0.156	0.130	0.130	0.191	0.176	0.188	0.127	0.154	0.170	0.167	0.170	0.173	0.139	0.136	0.170	0.151	0.176	0.157	0.151
16 <i>C. linbata</i>	0.145	0.154	0.152	0.120	0.123	0.179	0.170	0.204	0.123	0.154	0.167	0.164	0.151	0.160	0.123	0.139	0.154	0.154	0.170	0.154	0.136
17 <i>C. viridis</i>	0.127	0.142	0.175	0.154	0.151	0.170	0.160	0.170	0.142	0.154	0.148	0.160	0.148	0.154	0.145	0.136	0.148	0.111	0.170	0.160	0.136
18 <i>C. ovoidis</i>	0.127	0.077	0.140	0.108	0.080	0.154	0.160	0.204	0.133	0.123	0.164	0.108	0.136	0.154	0.062	0.133	0.160	0.136	0.154	0.157	0.127
19 <i>C. anadenus</i>	0.130	0.111	0.162	0.099	0.102	0.136	0.139	0.176	0.127	0.130	0.145	0.117	0.117	0.139	0.127	0.114	0.136	0.142	0.151	0.145	0.114
20 <i>C. caudalis</i>	0.140	0.143	0.197	0.156	0.143	0.006	0.102	0.194	0.165	0.184	0.117	0.162	0.156	0.108	0.146	0.140	0.095	0.168	0.073	0.108	0.162
21 <i>C. atrilobata</i>	0.117	0.184	0.184	0.157	0.120	0.142	0.148	0.179	0.151	0.151	0.154	0.154	0.114	0.148	0.130	0.142	0.160	0.154	0.145	0.154	0.160
22 <i>C. nandalli</i>	0.117	0.140	0.140	0.117	0.096	0.145	0.164	0.188	0.145	0.145	0.167	0.114	0.130	0.157	0.086	0.127	0.173	0.145	0.145	0.167	0.114
23 <i>C. punctipinnis</i>	0.184	0.140	0.152	0.152	0.159	0.194	0.213	0.229	0.178	0.162	0.219	0.171	0.184	0.206	0.143	0.171	0.203	0.168	0.181	0.216	0.121
24 <i>C. flavipicis</i>	0.157	0.117	0.152	0.093	0.093	0.151	0.142	0.191	0.142	0.117	0.164	0.117	0.142	0.142	0.108	0.117	0.160	0.127	0.160	0.151	0.123
25 <i>C. banti</i>	0.120	0.096	0.159	0.093	0.142	0.142	0.154	0.185	0.123	0.111	0.154	0.099	0.136	0.151	0.086	0.127	0.145	0.136	0.151	0.151	0.130
26 <i>C. flabellinae</i>	0.142	0.145	0.194	0.151	0.142	0.154	0.188	0.164	0.185	0.185	0.120	0.164	0.154	0.111	0.045	0.142	0.105	0.170	0.080	0.114	0.137
27 <i>C. feldi</i>	0.148	0.164	0.213	0.142	0.154	0.111	0.188	0.179	0.139	0.173	0.108	0.148	0.160	0.012	0.157	0.136	0.102	0.157	0.111	0.093	0.160
28 <i>C. lepidolepis</i>	0.179	0.188	0.229	0.191	0.185	0.168	0.179	0.188	0.179	0.213	0.179	0.198	0.188	0.185	0.188	0.179	0.182	0.191	0.198	0.201	0.182
29 <i>C. delta</i>	0.151	0.145	0.178	0.142	0.123	0.164	0.139	0.173	0.173	0.164	0.139	0.160	0.157	0.130	0.133	0.148	0.167	0.164	0.164	0.136	0.151
30 <i>C. xanthoperygia</i>	0.151	0.145	0.162	0.117	0.111	0.185	0.173	0.213	0.164	0.173	0.173	0.120	0.151	0.182	0.136	0.139	0.173	0.142	0.173	0.167	0.136
31 <i>C. retrofasciata</i>	0.154	0.167	0.219	0.164	0.154	0.120	0.108	0.179	0.139	0.173	0.167	0.160	0.145	0.160	0.111	0.160	0.151	0.093	0.167	0.102	0.154
32 <i>C. nitida</i>	0.154	0.114	0.171	0.117	0.099	0.164	0.148	0.198	0.160	0.120	0.167	0.160	0.145	0.151	0.120	0.139	0.167	0.160	0.167	0.145	0.139
33 <i>C. multilineata</i>	0.114	0.130	0.184	0.142	0.136	0.154	0.160	0.188	0.157	0.151	0.160	0.145	0.160	0.160	0.133	0.127	0.151	0.157	0.148	0.167	0.145
34 <i>C. marginifer</i>	0.148	0.157	0.206	0.142	0.151	0.111	0.012	0.157	0.188	0.130	0.182	0.111	0.151	0.160	0.148	0.136	0.105	0.154	0.120	0.096	0.154
35 <i>C. flavomaculata</i>	0.130	0.086	0.143	0.108	0.086	0.145	0.152	0.188	0.139	0.136	0.160	0.120	0.133	0.148	0.148	0.136	0.157	0.142	0.151	0.173	0.136
36 <i>C. cyanea</i>	0.142	0.127	0.171	0.117	0.127	0.142	0.136	0.179	0.133	0.139	0.151	0.139	0.127	0.136	0.136	0.136	0.142	0.151	0.148	0.127	0.145
37 <i>C. atripes</i>	0.160	0.173	0.203	0.160	0.145	0.105	0.102	0.182	0.148	0.173	0.093	0.167	0.157	0.154	0.157	0.142	0.151	0.157	0.105	0.090	0.157
38 <i>C. atripetoralis</i>	0.154	0.145	0.168	0.127	0.136	0.170	0.157	0.191	0.167	0.142	0.167	0.160	0.157	0.154	0.157	0.142	0.151	0.157	0.157	0.176	0.136
39 <i>C. amboinensis</i>	0.145	0.145	0.181	0.160	0.151	0.080	0.111	0.198	0.164	0.173	0.111	0.167	0.148	0.120	0.151	0.148	0.105	0.157	0.099	0.148	0.160
40 <i>C. agilis</i>	0.154	0.167	0.216	0.151	0.151	0.151	0.093	0.201	0.136	0.167	0.102	0.145	0.167	0.096	0.173	0.127	0.090	0.176	0.099	0.160	0.160
41 <i>C. alta</i>	0.160	0.114	0.121	0.123	0.130	0.157	0.160	0.182	0.151	0.136	0.154	0.139	0.145	0.154	0.136	0.145	0.157	0.136	0.148	0.160	0.160

Table 2. Average genetic distance in mitochondrial gene COI between species of *Chromis*. The number of base differences per site from averaging over all sequence pairs between groups are shown. Average within-species divergences are shown on diagonal.

	<i>C. enchrysurus</i>	<i>C. insolata</i>	<i>C. vanbebernae</i>	<i>C. scotti</i>	<i>C. lubbocki</i>	<i>C. xanthura</i>	<i>C. randalli</i>	<i>C. sanctaehelenae</i>	<i>C. multilineata</i>	<i>C. alta</i>
<i>C. enchrysurus</i>	0.007									
<i>C. insolata</i>	0.070	0.070								
<i>C. vanbebernae</i>	0.036	0.066	0.036							
<i>C. scotti</i>	0.065	0.048	0.058	0.065						
<i>C. lubbocki</i>	0.110	0.088	0.105	0.048	0.110					
<i>C. xanthura</i>	0.118	0.111	0.106	0.080	0.088	0.118				
<i>C. randalli</i>	0.143	0.134	0.138	0.109	0.105	0.106	0.143			
<i>C. sanctaehelenae</i>	0.104	0.095	0.100	0.080	0.124	0.156	0.138	0.104		
<i>C. multilineata</i>	0.145	0.129	0.142	0.121	0.143	0.143	0.144	0.156	0.145	
<i>C. alta</i>	0.057	0.065	0.051	0.053	0.090	0.109	0.139	0.093	0.13	0.057

group and 0.0042 within the white-tailed group. Taken together, patterns of genetic distance and phylogenetic relationships recovered by the Bayesian phylogenetic analyses support the hypothesis that the two color morphs represent genetically distinct sister species. These genetic differences are corroborated by the morphological differences (Fig. 1) and distinct geographic ranges overlapping in the Florida Keys.

***Chromis vanbebbrae* sp. nov.**

<http://zoobank.org/21C7BAA1-2F99-4039-9389-A6069EBC774D>

Whitetail Reeffish

Figures 6–9

Type material. *Holotype*. USNM 446947, 73.9 mm SL, CURASUB19-01, tissue no. CUR19001, 117 m, Substation Curaçao Downline, Bapor Kibra, Curaçao, 12.0832, -68.8991, C.C. Baldwin, L. Tornabene, B. Van Bebbber, W.B. Ludt, 6 May 2019.

***Paratypes*.** **CURACAO:** All collected at the type locality off Curaçao: USNM 414901, 33.4 mm SL, CURASUB12-15, tissue no. CUR12142, 123–160 m, A. Schrier, B. Brandt, C.C. Baldwin, A. Driskell, P. Mace, 10 Aug 2012; USNM 414902, 36.1 mm SL, CURASUB12-15, tissue no. CUR12141, 123–160 m, A. Schrier, B. Brandt, C.C. Baldwin, A. Driskell, P. Mace, 10 Aug 2012; USNM 413966, 24.7 mm SL, CURASUB13-03, tissue no. CUR13056, 53–189 m, C.C. Baldwin, A. Schrier, D.R. Robertson, C.I. Castilla, B. Brandt, 7 Feb 2013; USNM 413947, 23.4 mm SL, CURASUB13-02, tissue no. CUR13013, C.C. Baldwin, A. Schrier, D.R. Robertson, C.I. Castilla, B. Brandt, 6 Feb 2013; USNM 430030, 14.9 mm SL, tissue no. CUR13335, Substation Curaçao Crew, 9 July 2013; USNM 406206, 24.1 SL, CURASUB11-03, tissue no. CUR11206, 119–161 m, A. Schrier, M. van der Huls, C.C. Baldwin, D.R. Robertson, J. Oliver, 24 May 2011; CAS 247234, 90.7 mm SL, CURASUB19-02, tissue no. CUR19010, C.C. Baldwin, L. Tornabene, T. Christiaan, S. Yerrace, 7 May 2019; UW 200069, 98.4 mm SL, tissue no. CUR19003, 106 m, C.C. Baldwin, L. Tornabene, B. Van Bebbber, W.B. Ludt, 6 May 2019; UW 200070, 97.1 mm SL, CURASUB19-02, tissue no. CUR19009, C.C. Baldwin, L. Tornabene, T. Christiaan, S. Yerrace, 7 May 2019; **SINT EUSTATIUS:** USNM 442658, 13.9 mm SL, CURASUB17-17, tissue no. EUS17005, South and southeast of R/V Chapman mooring, SW of island, Kay Bay, St. Eustatius, 17.4599, -62.9817, C.C. Baldwin, L. Tornabene, B. Brandt, J. Casey, 15 April 2017. See Suppl. material 1: Table S1 for non-type material examined.

Type locality. Curaçao, Netherland Antilles.

Diagnosis. Dorsal rays XIII, 12–13; anal rays II, 12–13; pored lateral-line scales 15–18 (usually 17; one paratype with ten and no apparent scale loss or damage); gill rakers 7–8+16–18. Proportional measurements expressed as percent standard length, unless otherwise noted as percent head length (HL): head length 30.2–41.0 (mean 35.4); predorsal length 31.1–42.0 (mean 34.9); orbit diameter 11.5–17.4 (mean 14.6), 39.0 (35.4–48.5) % HL; upper jaw length 9.1 (6.0–14.4), 30.0 (22.3–34.8)

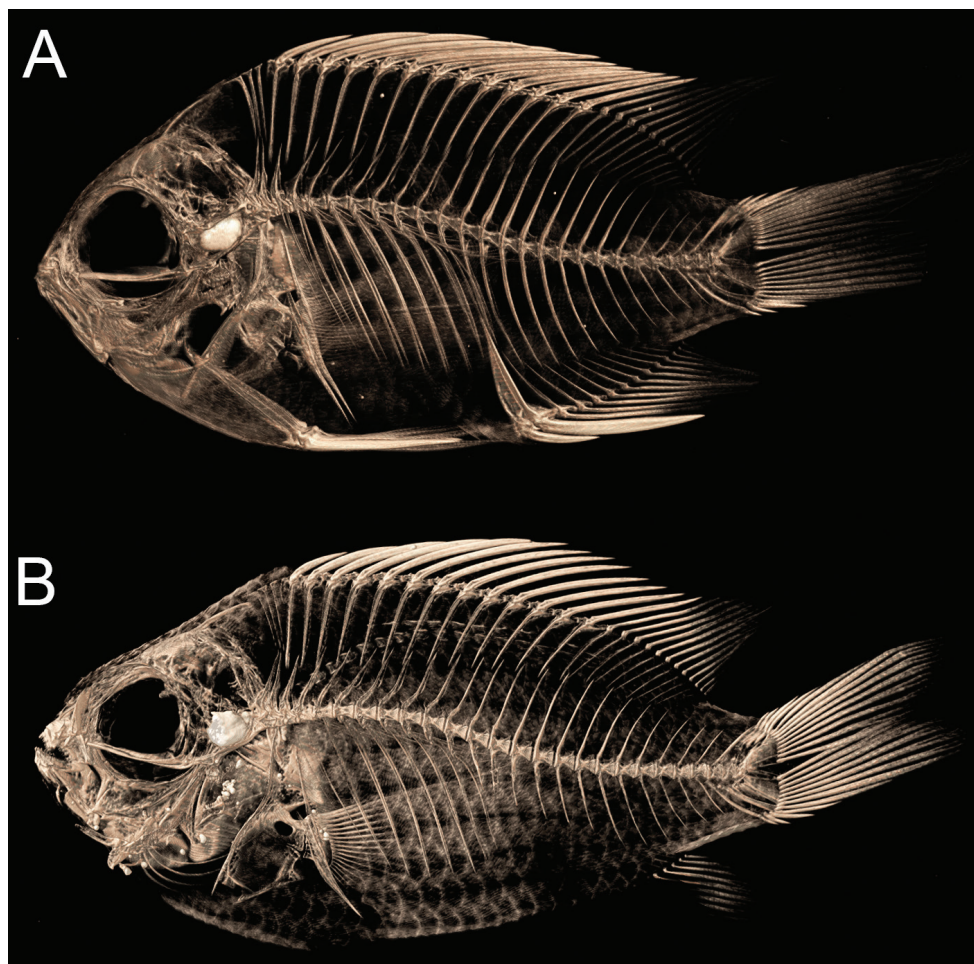


Figure 6. Micro-CT scans **A** *Chromis vanbebberrae*, Curaçao, paratype, USNM 414901, 33.4 mm SL **B** *C. enchrysurus*, South of Marathon, Florida, UW 200011, 41.5 mm SL.

% HL; snout length 7.8 (6.9–10.3), 26.0 (17.5–32.2) % HL; interorbital width 10.7 (8.6–12.8), 35.4 (21.1–37.4) % HL; body depth 41.6–57.8 (mean 51.8); caudal length 29.7–44.9 (mean 37.20); last dorsal spine 10.2–16.4 (mean 13); longest dorsal ray 21.1–26.5 (mean 23.3); longest anal ray 18.9–28 (mean 24.3); 1st pelvic soft ray 28.8–43.2 (mean 36.4). See Table 3. Live coloration with thin iridescent blue oblique stripe extending from snout, through eye, ending below origin of spinous dorsal fin, dorsal half of head dark blue to dusky gray, dark coloration continuing in oblique line across dorsal half of body to end of spinous dorsal fin; ventral half of body, soft dorsal fin, paired fins, and caudal fin white; no yellow pigmentation on body or fins.

Description. *Body* deep, 55.2 (41.6–57.8), laterally compressed, width 19.4 (16.6–21.6), oval in shape; eyes large, 11.8 (11.5–17.4), interorbital width 10.7 (8.6–12.1). Mouth small, upper jaw length 9.1 (6.0–14.4), terminal, and oblique. Head

Table 3. Morphometrics and meristics of *Chromis vanbeberae* and *Chromis enchrysurus* specimens examined. Morphometric values are as percentage of SL.

	<i>Chromis vanbeberae</i>			<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>		
	Holotype USNM 446947	Average	Range	Holotype KU 27029	Average	Range
standard length	73.9	48.2	13.9–98.4	68	60.7	80.8–17.7
body depth	55.2	51.1	41.6–57.7	50.9	50.2	53.9–44
body width	19.4	19.1	16.5–21.6	17.8	17.5	19.2–13.8
head length	30.2	35.4	30.2–41	31.3	31.6	36–29.8
snout length	7.9	8.2	5.2–10.3	8.4	8.2	9.3–5.8
orbit diameter	11.8	14.6	11.5–17.4	11.3	11.7	14.7–10
interorbit width	10.7	10.6	8.6–12.1	10.6	10.6	14–9.2
caudal peduncle depth	16.1	15.1	13.3–16.4	14.7	14	15.6–9.8
upper jaw length	9.1	10	6.0–14.4	9.4	9.7	10.9–8
predorsal length	33.2	34	28.6–42	35.6	33.7	38.3–28.2
spinous dorsal base	48.6	44.1	35.5–50.2	45.9	46.7	50.8–36.6
soft dorsal base	18.9	16.5	13.4–18.9	16.9	14.6	18–10.4
1 st dorsal spine	8.7	9.1	7.2–11.9	10.3	8.3	10.3–6.7
2 nd dorsal spine	12.9	14.3	11.4–17.5	14.9	12.6	16.2–10.6
3 rd dorsal spine	15.7	17.9	15.3–21.6	19.6	15.5	19.6–12.3
4 th dorsal spine	19.4	20.2	16.6–24.5	22.4	17.4	22.4–13.5
5 th dorsal spine	20.6	20.5	16.2–25.9	22.2	17.4	22.4–13.5
6 th dorsal spine	19.8	18.6	15.5–23.7	21.6	17	21.6–13.3
last dorsal spine	16.4	13.8	10.3–17.4	14.1	12.3	16.1–9.3
longest dorsal ray	23.8	23.2	21.1–28.5	21.3	19.1	23–16.1
preanal length	64.1	67	63.2–69.7	64.7	66.5	69.9–63.1
1 st anal spine	9.3	8.7	5.8–11.6	9.9	8.1	9.9–5.5
2 nd anal spine	19.9	19.2	15.1–22.4	20.9	18.8	21.8–16
longest anal ray	23.4	24.1	18.9–28	22.1	19.9	26.3–16.3
caudal length	41	36.8	29.7–44.9	31.5	31.4	35.8–27.3
longest pectoral ray	34.2	33.8	31.1–38.1	30.2	31.2	33.7–28.6
prepelvic length	35.2	38.4	35.2–43.6	37.4	37.3	41.7–33.8
pelvic spine length	22.2	20.3	18.7–22.4	22.7	20	31.2–17.2
1 st pelvic soft ray	40.9	35.4	28.8–43.2	36.3	23.4	36.8–30.8
dorsal rays	12	12.73	12–13	12	12.22	11–15
anal rays	12	12.57	12–13	12	12.06	11–13
pored lateral line scales	17	16.54	15–17	17	17.16	16–18
upper gill rakers	7	7.27	7–8	8	7.47	7–8
lower gill rakers	17	16.93	16–18	16	16.84	16–18

large, 30.2 (30.2–41.0) and rounded with a convex forehead and short snout 7.8 (5.2–10.3), snout length shorter than orbit diameter (snout ~ 1.8 times in orbit). Preopercle mostly smooth with slight serration at ventral angle; opercle possesses one large spine on dorsal posterior side. Suborbital bones mostly joined to cheek, save for second and third, which flex away from cheek with preorbital. Vertebrae 25 plus urostyle (Fig. 6). Gill rakers very long and slender, closely spaced, equal to or greater than the length of gill filaments, with very fine serrations, 7+17 (7–8+16–18). Teeth in both jaws short and conical, arranged in three rows anteriorly, outer row very slightly enlarged, becoming two rows posteriorly.

Dorsal fin XIII, 12 (12–13); longest dorsal ray 23.8 (21.1–28.5); last (13th) dorsal spine 16.4 (10.3–16.4); spinous dorsal base 48.6 (35.5–50.2); soft dorsal base 18.9 (13.4–18.9); pre-dorsal length 33.2 (31.1–42.0). Anal fin II, 12 (12–13); longest anal-fin ray 23.4 (18.9–28.0); pre-anal length 64.1 (63.2–69.0). Pectoral fin 18 (17–20)

and lacking free rays; longest pectoral ray 34.2 (31.1–38.1). Pelvic fin I, 5; with a very long first pelvic ray 40.9 (28.8–43.2); pre-pelvic length 35.2 (35.2–43.6). Caudal fin forked with length 41.0 (29.7–44.9).

Scales large, coarsely ctenoid, covering body and most of head, often densely clustered at base of dorsal and anal fins. Pored lateral-line scales 17 (15–18), total scales in lateral series 28 (26–28); one paratype (USNM 430030, 14.9 mm SL) with only 10 pored lateral-line scales, lateral line terminating below the 10th dorsal spine in all individuals, without apparent damage or scale loss. Scales above lateral line 4 (3–4). Scales below lateral line 10 (10–11). Circumpeduncular scales 14 (13–4). No obvious pored or pitted scales on caudal peduncle.

Live coloration (Fig. 7): Adults (Fig. 7A–C, F) charcoal gray, sometimes tinged with iridescent blue from head to end of spinous dorsal base, with an abrupt, oblique division between dark dorsal portion and light lower body starting at pectoral-fin base and extending to end of spinous dorsal fin; ventral portion of body, soft dorsal fin, paired fins, and caudal fin bright white with no yellow pigmentation. Head with short, oblique iridescent blue stripe originating on upper lip extending through upper edge of eye extending onto side of nape above pectoral fin. In larger individuals, blue stripe reduced, present only on snout. Juvenile (Fig. 7D, E) pigmentation same as adult except dark area distinctly tinged with more blue iridescence and terminating halfway along spinous dorsal fin (versus at end of spinous dorsal fin in adults), blue stripe on head much more prominent, and a second shorter blue stripe often present ventral to eye.

Coloration in freshly dead specimens (Fig. 8): Coloration similar to that of live specimens with little or no blue iridescence except in juveniles, where blue stripe through eye is visible. Paired fins, anal fin, and caudal fin pale to dusky, not vibrant white.

Coloration in preservation (Fig. 9): Base coloration of body pale yellow to golden brown, areas blue or grey in life dark brown; spinous dorsal fin uniformly dark brown,

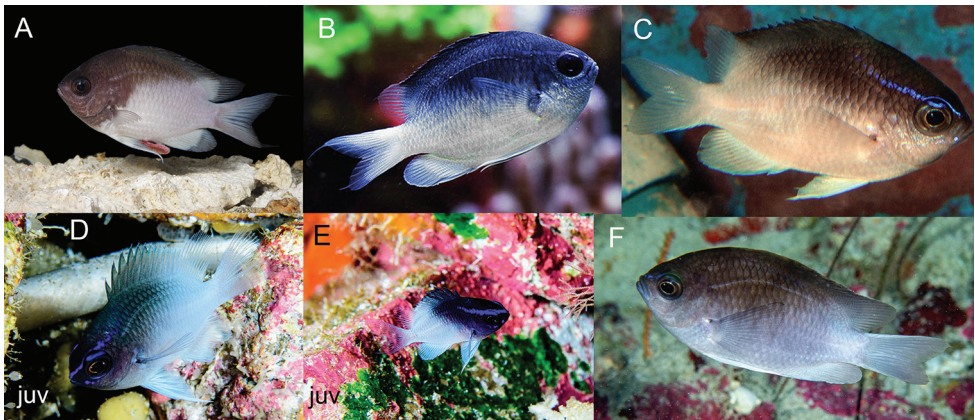


Figure 7. Live coloration of *Chromis vanbebberrae* **A** Curaçao, holotype, USNM 446947, 73.9 mm SL **B, C** Curaçao **D, E** St. Paul's Rocks, Brazil, juveniles **F** St. Paul's Rocks, Brazil. Photographs by Barry B. Brown (**A**), Yi-Kai Tea (**B**), D. Ross Robertson (**C, D**), Luiz A. Rocha (**E, F**).

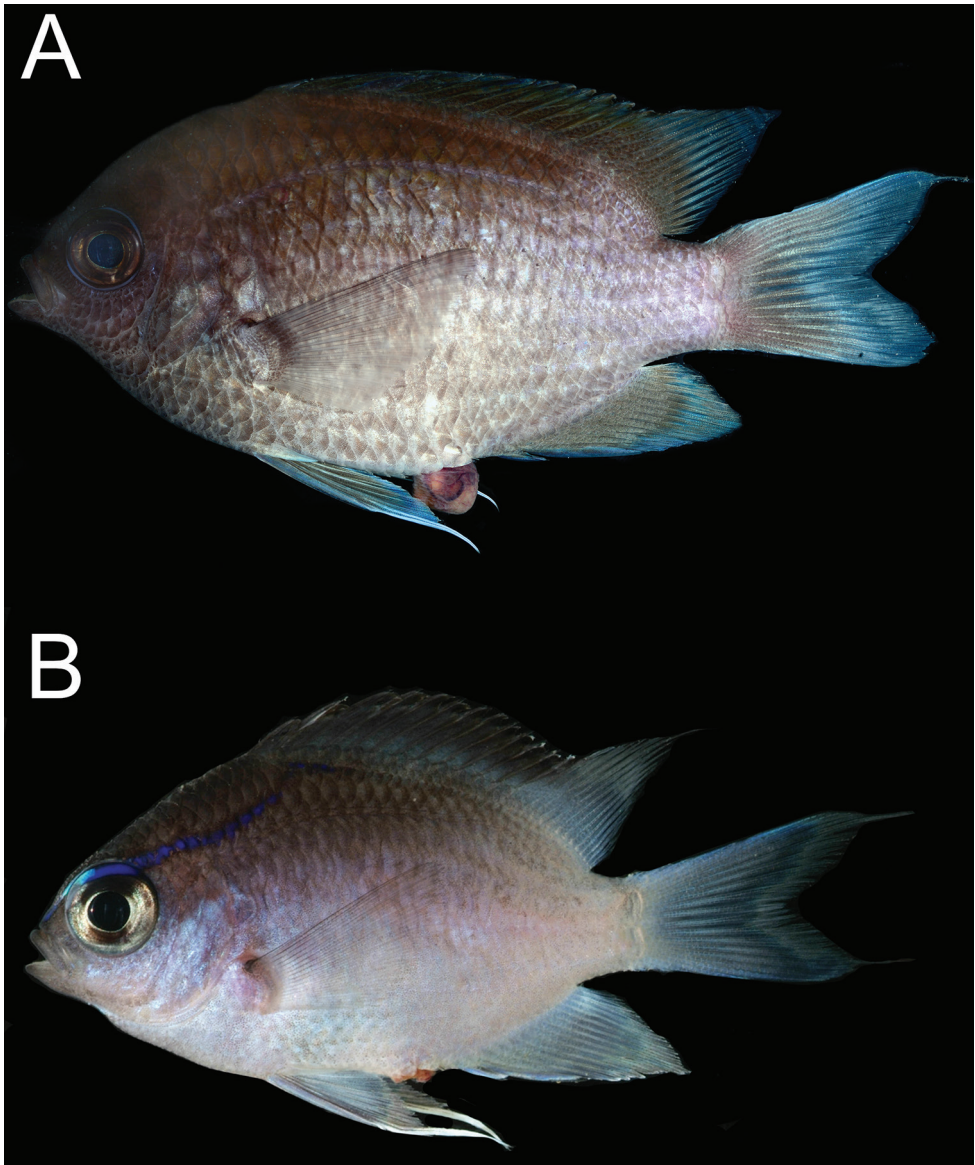


Figure 8. Freshly collected *Chromis vanbebberrae* **A** paratype, CAS 247234, 90.7 mm SL, Curaçao **B** paratype, USNM 414902, 36.1 mm SL, Curaçao. Photographs by Carole C. Baldwin.

soft dorsal fin, anal fin, and pelvic fin dusky light grey, pectoral fin pale, caudal fin light brown at base becoming pale posteriorly.

Distribution (Fig. 1). *Chromis vanbebberrae* occurs off Bermuda, the Florida Keys, the Bahamas, scattered sites in the northwest, central, eastern and southern Caribbean, and south to at least São Paulo, Brazil, including the offshore islands of Rocas Atoll, St. Paul Rocks, Trindade, and Fernando de Noronha.

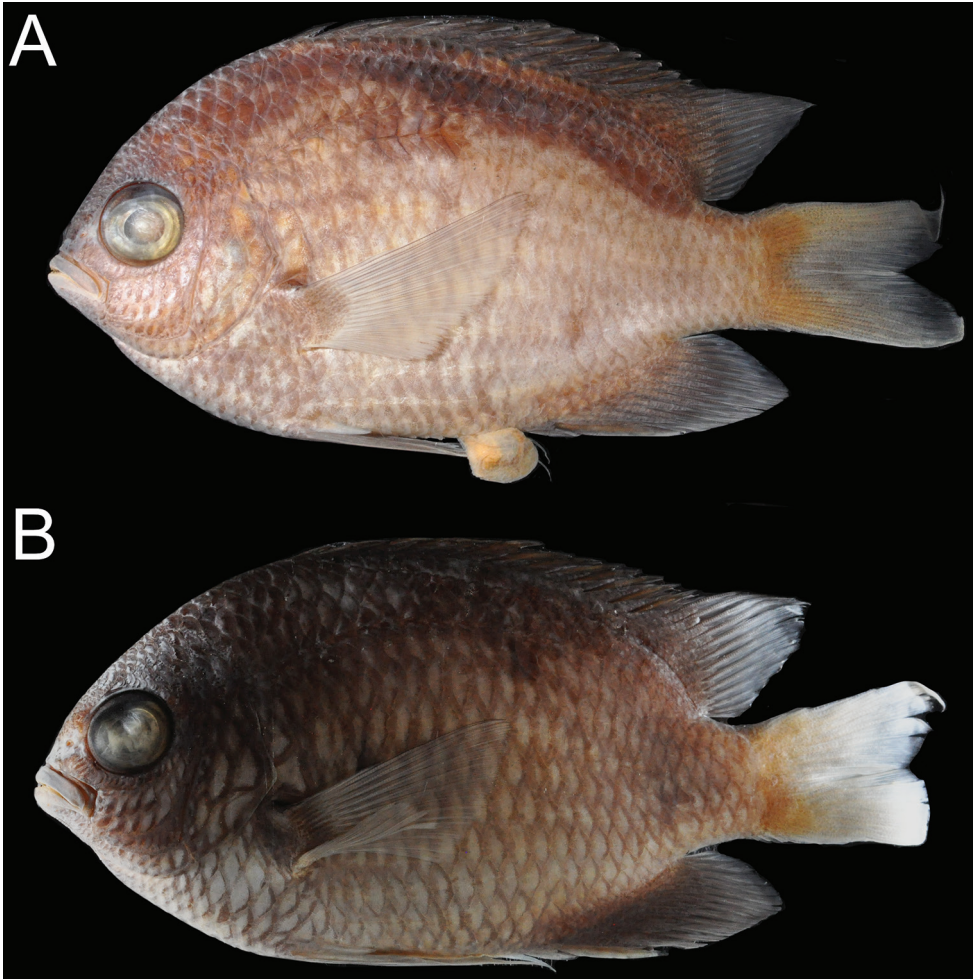


Figure 9. Preserved *Chromis vanbebberrae* **A** paratype, CAS 247234, 90.7 mm SL, Curaçao **B** paratype, UW 200070, 97.1 mm SL, Curaçao. Photographs by Luke Tornabene.

Habitat. *Chromis vanbebberrae* occurs on a variety of deep-reef habitats at depths between 49 and at least 178 m, including on rocky reef slopes, coral outcroppings, around sponges, boulders, and caves. In areas of colder water in southeastern Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo states) they are seen in depths as shallow as 10 m. In Curaçao, individuals are often found near sporadic patches of rocks located on otherwise open sandy bottoms devoid of other structure, which they frequently co-occupy with the seabasses *Serranus phoebe* or *S. notospilus*. They are also frequently found around artificial substrates such as shipwrecks (e.g., the wreck Queen of Nassau in southeast Florida), tires, and derelict ropes and fishing gear. This species and *C. insolata* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830, are the two most common pomacentrids on lower-mesophotic and rariphotic reefs in the Caribbean. In Brazil, *C. insolata* is

replaced by its southern mesophotic counterpart, *C. jubauna* Moura, 1995, and the latter often schools with *C. vanbebberrae* on coastal reefs; however, *C. vanbebberrae* is the only mesophotic *Chromis* recorded in Brazilian oceanic islands.

Where *C. vanbebberrae* and *C. enchrysurus* overlap in southeastern Florida, the two species segregate by depth, with *C. enchrysurus* occurring from (~ 25–40 m), and *C. vanbebberrae* occurring in deeper water (~ 60–90 m). Emery and Smith-Vaniz (1982) reported a depth range of 5–146 m for *C. enchrysurus*, noting that most observations were from 40–70 m. The 146 m record was from Puerto Rico, and thus represents *C. vanbebberrae*, not *C. enchrysurus*. Based on the confirmed records of *C. enchrysurus* from this study, the known depth range of that species is 5–97 m.

Etymology. The species epithet *vanbebberrae*, Latinized from Van Bebber, honors Barbara Van Bebber, one of the most accomplished submersible pilots in the Caribbean. Van Bebber was one of several skilled pilots of the ‘Curasub’ that assisted DROP with observations and collections of many new species, including this species. The common name “Whitetail Reeffish” (castañeta coliblanca in Spanish) refers to the caudal-fin coloration that distinguishes the species from *Chromis enchrysurus*, the Yellowtail Reeffish.

Remarks. *Chromis vanbebberrae* is easily distinguished from *C. enchrysurus* (Fig. 10) in having white versus yellow on the caudal fin, pelvic fins, anal fin, and posterior rays of the dorsal fin; however, this rapidly fades in death and preservation, making the two nearly indistinguishable. The two species are otherwise morphologically very similar, and species identity of preserved fishes can be most reliably determined based on locality of collection and genetics.

Chromis vanbebberrae frequently co-occurs with *C. insolata* and *C. scotti* Emery, 1968, in the Caribbean, and with *C. jubauna* in Brazil. It can be distinguished from *C. scotti* in having an abrupt, diagonal dividing line between the dark dorsal portion of body and white ventral portion of the body (a diffuse horizontal dividing line in *C. scotti*), and in lacking the prominent iridescent light blue coloration that is present on most of the dorsal portion of the body of *C. scotti* (Fig. 11). In addition, the tail is dusky in *C. scotti* versus bright white in *C. vanbebberrae*. The diagonal light/dark divide on the body of *C. vanbebberrae* also distinguishes it from adult *C. insolata*, which has a horizontal division similar to *C. scotti* (Fig. 11). *Chromis insolata* and *C. jubauna* both differ from *C. vanbebberrae* in number of anal rays: *C. insolata* typically possesses eleven anal rays and *C. jubauna* 9–11, in comparison to the typical 12 (rarely 11 or 13) of *C. vanbebberrae*. In addition, *C. insolata* typically possesses 18–19 pored lateral line scales, whereas no *C. vanbebberrae* specimens examined exceed 17. Adult *C. jubauna* have uniformly grey to black bodies with bright yellow caudal and soft dorsal fins, versus the dark/light bodies and white fins of *C. vanbebberrae*. The juveniles of *C. vanbebberrae*, *C. insolata*, *C. scotti*, *C. enchrysurus*, and *C. jubauna* also have dramatically different live coloration (Figs 7, 11). The juveniles of *C. vanbebberrae* are similar to adults in coloration, except with slightly more blue iridescence, whereas juvenile *C. scotti* are almost entirely blue, juvenile *C. insolata* have prominent, wide yellow, purple, and white horizontal stripes, and juvenile *C. jubauna* are yellow dorsally and bright purplish-blue ventrally.

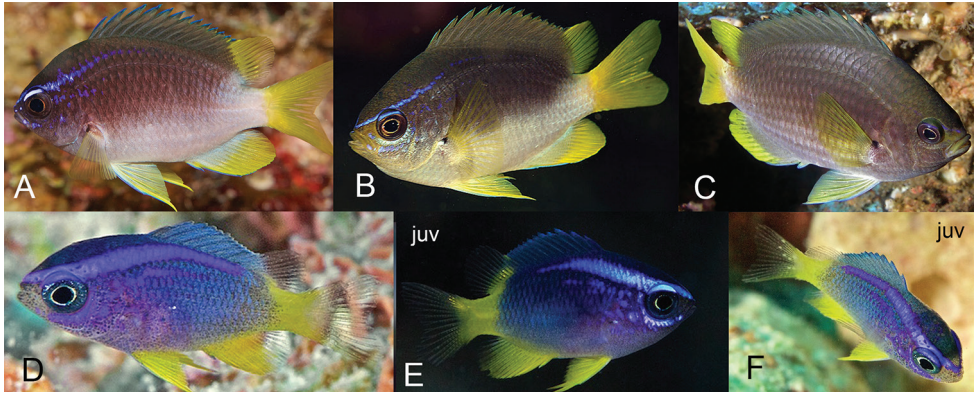


Figure 10. Live coloration of *Chromis enchrysurus* **A** dry Tortugas, Florida **B** off North Carolina **C** Gulf of Mexico, Florida **D–F** Florida Keys, juveniles. Photographs by Alison and Carlos Estape (**A**, **D–F**), Frank Krasovec (**B**), and Bob and Carol Cox (**C**). No photographed fish were preserved.

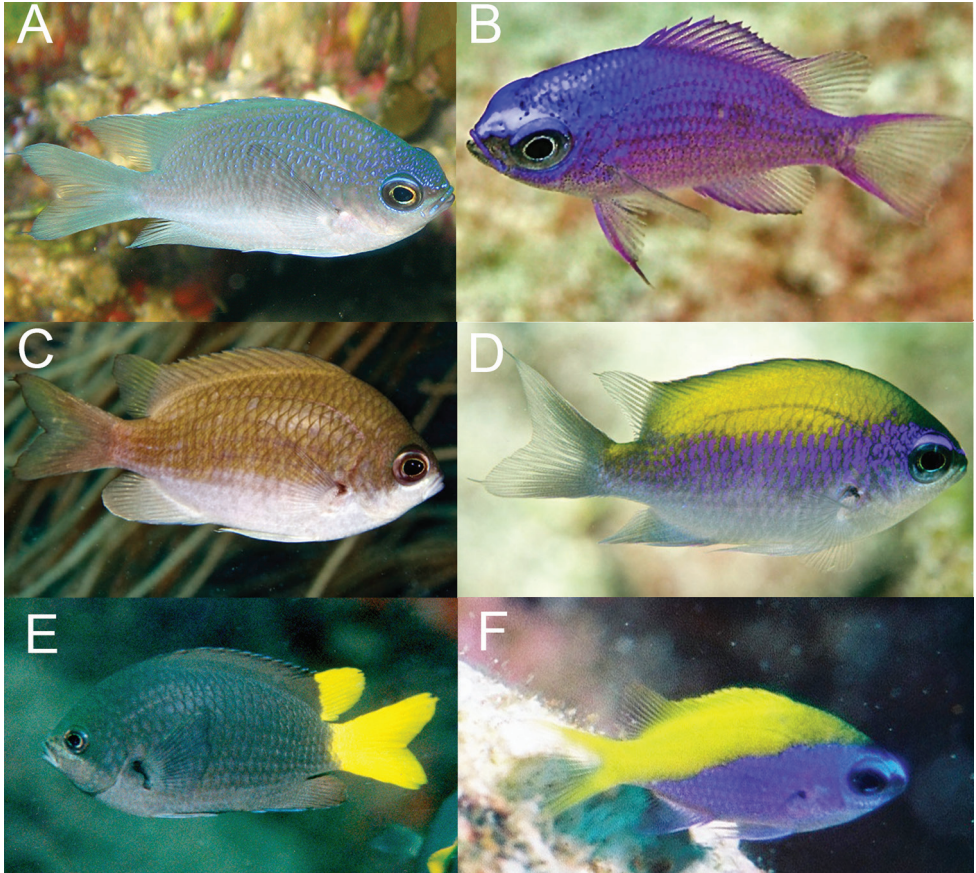


Figure 11. Live coloration of *Chromis scotti* and *C. insolata* **A** *C. scotti*, adult, Roatan, Honduras **B** *C. scotti*, juvenile, Tobago **C** *C. insolata*, adult, Florida Keys **D** *C. insolata*, juvenile, Florida Keys **E** *C. jubauna*, adult, Laje de Santos Island, Brazil **F** *C. jubauna*, juvenile, Laje de Santos Island, Brazil. Photographs by Mickey Charteris (**A**), Alison and Carlos Estape (**B–D**), and Osmar Luiz Jr (**E**, **F**).

Discussion

Genetic analyses support the hypothesis that yellow-tailed and white-tailed specimens represent distinct species. Bayesian phylogenetic analysis of both genes and of the concatenated sequences returned topologies splitting the two species into reciprocally monophyletic clades with high posterior probability values. Additionally, genetic distance analyses demonstrate that for both genes, sequence variation between species is greater than that within species. While the within-group genetic distance of *C. vanbebberrae* cytb sequences is higher than the within-group distance of *C. enchrysurus*, both values are distinctly lower than the between-group variation for the vast majority of species in our analysis (Table 1). In the COI analysis, within-group distance of *C. vanbebberrae* is similar to that of *C. enchrysurus*. Both within-group distances of *C. enchrysurus* and *C. vanbebberrae* were at least one order of magnitude lower than any between-group value in the analysis (Table 2).

The genes used in this study are commonly used in phylogenetic and species-delimitation studies in fishes. Mitochondrial genes are especially useful in species identification and phylogenetic reconstruction due to their high number of copies compared to nuclear DNA, lack of recombination, and comparatively fast evolution (Teletchea 2009); however, having independent data from nuclear genes would be beneficial. Broader-scale relationships within the genus and family presented in this study align with those identified in previous phylogenetic analyses of Pomacentridae using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, including the recovery of a paraphyletic *Chromis*, with the genus *Dascyllus* nested within it (Jang-Liaw et al. 2002; Quenouille et al. 2004; Cooper et al. 2009).

Although the PCA does separate the two species on the basis of PC1, the morphometric differences are subtle and fail to perfectly separate the two species, especially when individuals are small (SL < 25 mm). While some characters have statistically significant differences between the two species (i.e., the length of soft dorsal base, length of last dorsal spine [$p = 0.012$], caudal fin length, etc.; see Morphometrics results above), these characters are not discrete, overlap substantially between species, and are not prominent when individuals are small. Collectively, this makes them largely impractical for diagnosing the two species. Coloration remains the most useful morphological character for distinguishing the species. The presence of sister species that are nearly morphologically identical and distinguished primarily by live coloration is increasingly observed in coral-reef fishes (Victor 2015). Unfortunately, this makes it challenging or impossible to retroactively assign species identity for preserved specimens when no data exist for live coloration or genetics. Although color is not always indicative of species-level differences between closely related reef-fish taxa (Dibattista et al. 2012; Schultz et al. 2007), live color is often the primary, or in some cases only, external character by which species can be distinguished (Luiz et al. 2009; Randall and Rocha 2009). Such differentiating characters are particularly troublesome for distinguishing species of deep-reef fishes, as for centuries, many were seldom observed live and, until recently, none had been sampled genetically.

Data suggest that *C. vanbebberrae* and *C. enchrysurus* occupy distinct geographic ranges with little overlap, which indicates that collection locality can help inform species identity with reasonable certainty when genetic analysis cannot be performed. Species-range estimates of *C. enchrysurus* and *C. vanbebberrae* based on collections, visual observations, and genetic data from georeferenced specimens agree well with the findings of Robertson and Cramer (2014) on biogeographic patterns and species distributions in the Greater Caribbean. Robertson and Cramer (2014) divided the region into three provinces, each with its own faunal assemblage: a northern province encompassing the Gulf of Mexico and southeastern United States; a central province encompassing the West Indies, Bermuda, and Central America; and a southern province encompassing northern South America. In the Greater Caribbean, the southernmost locality of specimens examined in this study was Curaçao, which falls into the central province, although many photographic records and specimens identified as *C. enchrysurus* exist from the Venezuelan coast and the east coast of South America as far south as Brazil. Thus, *C. enchrysurus* occupies the northern province and *C. vanbebberrae* occupies the central and southern provinces of the Greater Caribbean plus Brazil.

A genetic break between sister species or populations occurring in the northern province of Robertson and Cramer (2014; i.e., Gulf of Mexico, eastern U.S.) and those occurring in the Caribbean or South America is a common phylogeographic pattern (Floeter et al. 2008). For example, sister species of *Liopropoma* basslets demonstrate a similar split: *L. eukrines* inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast of the southeastern U.S., and *L. aberrans* inhabits the Caribbean (Baldwin and Robertson 2014). Populations of *Bathygobius soporator* from the Gulf of Mexico and eastern U.S. have also been shown to be distinct from those in the Caribbean and Brazil (Tornabene et al. 2010; Tornabene and Pezold 2011; Rodríguez-Rey et al. 2017). Other examples of sister lineages occurring in the Caribbean versus the Gulf of Mexico/eastern U.S. can be found in the *Menticirrhus americanus* species complex (Marceniuk et al. 2020), the *Lutjanus campechanus* and *L. purpureus* species pair (Pedraza-Marrón et al. 2019; da Silva et al. 2020), the *Scartella cristata* species complex (Araujo et al. 2020), the genus *Bagre* (Betancur-R 2009), and in *Epinephelus adscensionis* (Carlin et al. 2003). In many cases these speciation patterns are thought to be a product of environmental variation between provinces as opposed to hard barriers to gene flow between the regions (Rocha et al. 2005; Robertson and Cramer 2014). The northern province is a heterogeneous, more temperate environment, whereas the central and southern provinces are both more uniform and stable. The central and southern provinces are also more similar to one another than to the northern province, despite the northern and southern provinces bearing similarities in eutrophication and upwelling. We did not have genetic samples from Brazil, and while photographs of *C. vanbebberrae* appear similar to those from the Caribbean, it is possible that additional genetic breaks may occur near the Amazon outflow, or between mainland Brazil and off-shore islands (Joyeux et al. 2001; Floeter et al. 2008).

Many of the recently described species from the Greater Caribbean are cryptobenthic fishes that are often overlooked in biodiversity surveys. However, pomacentrids

are some of the most conspicuous fishes on corals reefs. They occur on shallow and deep coral reefs in every geographic region, where they are often the most abundant fishes on a given reef (Quenouille et al. 2004). Thus, it may be surprising that two common species that can easily be distinguished when alive and occupy separate ranges have been thought to be the same species for decades. This almost certainly represents a gap in knowledge attributed to a lack of genetic data, coupled with the challenges of observing live fishes below the depth limit of safe conventional SCUBA diving, and the fact that these species are morphologically conserved. Such gaps can result in an underestimation of the overall biodiversity in reef systems. Although reef-fish assemblages on deep and shallow reefs typically come from the same set of families, deep-reef assemblages are taxonomically distinct from shallow reefs at the species level and contain a wealth of previously unknown biodiversity that is still being uncovered (Baldwin et al. 2018; Rocha et al. 2018). Many undescribed species discovered on deep reefs are immediately recognizable as being new to science; however, there are other instances where a single deep-reef species that was described many years ago is revealed to be a complex of two or more species. For example, two new deep-reef basses previously thought to be *Liopropoma aberrans*, which was described in 1860, have since been described as new, splitting that species into three (Baldwin and Johnson 2014; Baldwin and Robertson 2014). Collection of fresh specimens, tissues, and photographs from deep reefs also led to the discovery that individuals previously thought to be juvenile color morphs of the grammatid basslet *Lipogramma evides* was in fact a distinct species, *L. levinsoni*, with the two species segregating by depth in areas of geographic overlap (Baldwin et al. 2016a). These examples, including the current study, highlight the importance of initiatives that document the fauna of deep reefs through collection of multiple types of data (i.e., photographs, specimens, tissue samples, habitat and depth data, etc.) to gain a more complete understanding of tropical marine biodiversity.

Acknowledgements

We thank Katherine Maslenikov at UW for assistance with cataloging specimens, and both her and Sarah Yerrace (UW) for help with field work in Curaçao. We thank Frank Young at Dynasty Marine Inc. for acquiring specimens from the Florida Keys. Rob Robins at UF, Andy Bentley at KU, Prosanta Chakrabarty and Seth Parker at LSUMZ, Eric Post at FSBC, and Caleb McMahan and Susan Mochel at FMNH assisted with museum loans. Bruce Brandt, Barry Brown, Cristina Castillo, Loretta Cooper, Tico Christiaan, Tommy Devine, Brian Horne, Jordy Stolk, Rob Loendersloot, Diane Pitassy, Laureen Schenk, Adriaan “Dutch” Schrier, and Barbara van Bebbler provided assistance in various ways with this study. Partial funding for this study was provided by the William W. and Dorothy T. Gilbert Ichthyology Research Fund, the Smithsonian’s Consortium for Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet, the Smithsonian’s Competitive Grants for the Promotion of Science Program, the Herbert R.

and Evelyn Axelrod Endowment Fund for systematic ichthyology, the National Geographic Society's Committee for Research and Exploration (Grant #9102-12), and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. Portions of the laboratory and/or computer work were conducted in and with the support of the L.A.B. facilities of the National Museum of Natural History. This study is Ocean Heritage Foundation/Curaçao Sea Aquarium/Substation Curaçao contribution number OHF/CSA/SC#47.

References

- Arango BG, Pinheiro HT, Rocha C, Greene BD, Pyle RL, Copus JM, Shepherd B, Rocha LA (2019) Three new species of *Chromis* (Teleostei, Pomacentridae) from mesophotic coral ecosystems of the Philippines. *ZooKeys* 835: 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.835.27528>
- Araujo GS, Vilasboa A, Britto MR, Bernardi G, von der Heyden S, Levy A, Floeter SR (2020) Phylogeny of the comb-tooth blenny genus *Scartella* (Blenniiformes: Blenniidae) reveals several cryptic lineages and a trans-Atlantic relationship. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 190(1): 54–64. <https://doi.org/10.1093/zoolinnean/zlz142>
- Baldwin CC, Weigt LA, Smith DG, Mounts JH (2009) Reconciling genetic lineages with species in western Atlantic *Coryphopterus* (Teleostei: Gobiidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to the Marine Sciences* 38: 113–140.
- Baldwin CC, Castillo CI, Weigt LA, Victor BC (2011) Seven new species within western Atlantic *Starksia atlantica*, *S. lepicoelia*, and *S. sluiteri* (Teleostei, Labrisomidae), with comments on congruence of DNA barcodes and species. *ZooKeys* 79: 21–72. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.79.1045>
- Baldwin CC, Johnson GD (2014) Connectivity across the Caribbean Sea: DNA Barcoding and morphology unite an enigmatic fish larva from the Florida Straits with a new species of sea bass from deep reefs off Curaçao. *PLoS ONE* 9(5): e97661. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0097661>
- Baldwin CC, Pitassy DE, Robertson DR (2016) A new deep-reef scorpionfish (Teleostei, Scorpaenidae, *Scorpaenodes*) from the southern Caribbean with comments on depth distributions and relationships of western Atlantic members of the genus. *ZooKeys* 606: 141–158. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.606.8590>
- Baldwin CC, Robertson DR (2013) A new *Haptoclinus* blenny (Teleostei, Labrisomidae) from deep reefs off Curaçao, southern Caribbean, with comments on relationships of the genus. *ZooKeys* 306: 71–81. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.306.5198>
- Baldwin CC, Robertson DR (2014) A new *Liopropoma* sea bass (Serranidae, Epinephelinae, Liopropomini) from deep reefs off Curaçao, southern Caribbean, with comments on depth distributions of western Atlantic liopropomins. *ZooKeys* 409: 71–92. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.409.7249>
- Baldwin CC, Robertson DR (2015) A new, mesophotic *Coryphopterus* goby (Teleostei, Gobiidae) from the southern Caribbean, with comments on relationships and depth distributions within the genus. *ZooKeys* 513: 123–142. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.513.9998>

- Baldwin CC, Robertson DR, Nonaka A, Tornabene L (2016a) Two new deep-reef basslets (Teleostei, Grammatidae, *Lipogramma*), with comments on the eco-evolutionary relationships of the genus. *ZooKeys* 638: 45–82. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.638.10455>
- Baldwin CC, Pitassy DE, Robertson DR (2016b) A new deep-reef scorpionfish (Teleostei: Scorpaenidae: *Scorpaenodes*) from the southern Caribbean with comments on depth distributions and relationships of western Atlantic members of the genus. *ZooKeys* 606: 141–158. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.606.8590>
- Baldwin CC, Tornabene L, Robertson DR (2018a) Below the Mesophotic. *Scientific Reports* 8(1): e4960. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-23067-1>
- Baldwin CC, Tornabene L, Robertson DR, Nonaka A, Gilmore G (2018b) More new deep-reef basslets (Teleostei, Grammatidae, *Lipogramma*), with updates on the eco-evolutionary relationships within the genus. *ZooKeys* 729: 129–161. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.729.21842>
- Betancur-R R, Acero A, Bermingham E, Cooke R (2009) Systematics and biogeography of New World sea catfishes (Siluriformes: Ariidae) as inferred from mitochondrial, nuclear, and morphological evidence. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 45(1): 339–357. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2007.02.022>
- Carlin JL, Robertson DR, Bowen BW (2003) Ancient divergences and recent connections in two tropical Atlantic reef fishes *Epinephelus adscensionis* and *Rypticus saponaceus* (Percoidae: Serranidae). *Marine Biology* 143: 1057–1069. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-003-1151-3>
- Colin P L (1974) Observations and collections of deep-reef fishes off the coasts of Jamaica and British Honduras (Belize). *Marine Biology* 24: 29–38. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00402844>
- Colin PL (1976) Observations of deep-reef fishes in the Tongue of the Ocean, Bahamas. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 26: 603–605. <https://doi.org/10.18785/gr.0701.11>
- Cooper WJ, Smith LL, Westneat MW (2009) Exploring the radiation of a diverse reef fish family: Phylogenetics of the damselfishes (Pomacentridae), with new classifications based on molecular analyses of all genera. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 52(1): 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2008.12.010>
- Cuvier G, Valenciennes A (1830) *Histoire naturelle des poissons*. F.G. Levrault, Paris, 494 pp.
- da Silva R, Pedraza-Marrón C del R, Sampaio I, Betancur-R R, Gomes G, Schneider H (2020) New insights about species delimitation in red snappers (*Lutjanus purpureus* and *L. campechanus*) using multilocus data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 147: e106780. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2020.106780>
- DiBattista JD, Waldrop E, Bowen BW, Schultz JK, Gaither MR, Pyle RL, Rocha LA (2012) Twisted sister species of pygmy angelfishes: discordance between taxonomy, coloration, and phylogenetics. *Coral Reefs* 31: 839–851. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-012-0907-y>
- Emery AR (1968) A New Species of *Chromis* (Pisces: Pomacentridae) from the Western North Atlantic. *Copeia* 1968(1): 49–55. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1441549>
- Emery AR (1975) *Chromis* Cuvier, 1814: The Correct Gender. *Copeia* 1975(3): 579–582. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1443664>
- Emery AR, Smith-Vaniz WF (1982) Geographic variation and redescription of the western Atlantic damselfish *Chromis enchrysurus* Jordan and Gilbert (Pisces: Pomacentridae). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 32(1): 151–165.

- Floeter SR, Rocha LA, Robertson DR, Joyeux JC, Smith-Vaniz WF, Wirtz P, Edwards AJ, Barreiros JP, Ferreira CEL, Gasparini JL, Brito A, Falcon JM, Bowen BW, Bernardi G (2008) Atlantic reef fish biogeography and evolution. *Journal of Biogeography* 35: 22–47. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2007.01790.x>
- Gilmore Jr RG (2016) You can't catch a fish with a robot. *Gulf and Caribbean Research* 27(1): ii–xiv. <https://doi.org/10.18785/gcr.2701.11>
- Greenfield DW, Woods LP (1980) Review of the deep-bodied species of *Chromis* (Pisces: Pomacentridae) from the Eastern Pacific, with descriptions of three new species. *Copeia* 1980(4): 626–641. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1444439>
- Jang-Liaw NH, Tang KL, Hui CF, Shao KT (2002) Molecular phylogeny of 48 species of damselfishes (Perciformes: Pomacentridae) using 12S mtDNA sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 25(3): 445–454. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903\(02\)00278-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903(02)00278-6)
- Jordan DS, Evermann BW (1898) The fishes of North and Middle America: A descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama, pt. 2. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, i–xxx + 1241–2183. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/27681850>
- Jordan DS, Gilbert CH (1882) Notes on fishes observed about Pensacola, Florida, and Galveston, Texas, with description of new species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 5: 241–307. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.5-282.241>
- Joyeux JC, Floeter SR, Ferreira CEL, Gasparini JL (2001) Biogeography of tropical reef fishes: the South Atlantic puzzle. *Journal of Biogeography* 28(7): 831–841. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2699.2001.00602.x>
- Kearse M, Moir R, Wilson A, Stones-Havas S, Cheung M, Sturrock S, Buxton S, Cooper A, Markowitz, Duran C, Thierer T, Ashton B, Meintjes P, Drummond A (2012) Geneious Basic: an integrated and extendable desktop software platform for the organization and analysis of sequence data. *Bioinformatics* 28(12): 1647–1649. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bts199>
- Kumar S, Stecher G, Li M, Knyaz C, Tamura K (2018) MEGA X: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis across computing platforms. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 35(6): 1547–1549. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy096>
- Lanfear R, Frandsen PB, Wright AM, Senfeld T, Calcott B (2016) PartitionFinder 2: new methods for selecting partitioned models of evolution for molecular and morphological phylogenetic analyses. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 34(3): 772–773. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msw260>
- Luiz OJ, Carvalho-Filho A, Ferreira CEL, Floeter SR, Gasparini JL, Sazima I (2008) The reef fish assemblage of the Laje de Santos Marine State Park, Southwestern Atlantic: annotated checklist with comments on abundance, distribution, trophic structure, symbiotic associations, and conservation. *Zootaxa* 1807: 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1807.1.1>
- Luiz OJ, Ferreira CL, Rocha LA (2009) *Halichoeres sazimai*, a new species of wrasse (Perciformes: Labridae) from the Western South Atlantic. *Zootaxa* 2092(2092): 37–46. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2092.1.3>
- Marceniuk AP, Caires RA, Rotundo MM, Cerqueria NNCD, Siccha-Ramirez R, Wosiacki WB, Oliveira C (2020) Taxonomic revision of the *Menticirrhus americanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and

- M. littoralis* (Holbrook, 1847) (Percomorphacea: Sciaenidae) species complexes from the western Atlantic. *Zootaxa* 4822(3): 301–333. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4822.3.1>
- Miller MA, Pfeiffer W, Schwartz T (2010) Creating the CIPRES Scientific Gateway for inference of large phylogenetic trees. In: 2010 Proceedings of the Gateway Computing Environments Workshop (GCE), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1109/GCE.2010.5676129>
- Moura RL de (1995) A new species of *Chromis* (Perciformes: Pomacentridae) from the south-eastern coast of Brazil, with comments on other species of the genus. *Revue française d'Aquariologie Herpétologie* 21(3–4): 91–96.
- Pedraza-Marrón C del R, Silva R, Deeds J, Van Belleghem SM, Mastretta-Yanes A, Domínguez-Domínguez O, Rivero-Vega RA, Lutackas L, Murie D, Parkyn D, Bullock LH, Foss K, Ortiz-Zuazaga H, Narváez-Barandica J, Acero A, Gomes G, Betancur-R R (2019) Genomics overrules mitochondrial DNA, siding with morphology on controversial case of species delimitation. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 286(1900): e20182924. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2018.2924>
- Pinheiro HT, Goodbody-Gringley G, Jessup ME, Shapherd B, Chequer AD, Rocha LA (2016) Upper and lower mesophotic coral reef fish communities evaluated by underwater visual censuses in two Caribbean locations. *Coral Reefs* 35(1): 139–151. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-015-1381-0>
- Pinheiro HT, Rocha LA, Macieira RM, Carvalho-Filho A, Anderson AB, Bender MG, Di Dario F, Ferreira CEL, Figueiredo-Filho J, Francini-Filho R, Gasparini JL, Joyeux JC, Luiz OJ, Mincarone MM, Moura RL, Nunes JACC, Quimbayo JP, Rosa RS, Sampaio CLS, Sazima I, Simon T, Vila-Nova DA, Floeter SR (2018) Southwestern Atlantic reef fishes: zoogeographic patterns and ecological drivers reveal a secondary biodiversity center in the Atlantic Ocean. *Diversity and Distributions* 24(7): 951–965. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12729>
- Pinheiro HT, Shepherd B, Greene BD, Rocha LA (2019) *Liopropoma incandescens* sp. nov. (Epinephelidae, Liopropominae), a new species of basslet from mesophotic coral ecosystems of Pohnpei, Micronesia. *ZooKeys* 863: 97–106. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.863.33778>
- Pyle RL, Earle JL, Greene BD (2008) Five new species of the damselfish genus *Chromis* (Perciformes: Labroidae: Pomacentridae) from deep coral reefs in the tropical western Pacific. *Zootaxa* 1671: 3–31. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1671.1.2>
- Pyle RL, Kosaki RK, Pinheiro HT, Rocha RL, Whitton RK, Copus JM (2019) Fishes: Biodiversity. In: Loya Y, Puglise KA, Bridge T (Eds) *Mesophotic Coral Ecosystems*. *Coral Reefs of the World* (Vol. 12). Springer, New York, 729–747. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92735-0_40
- Quenouille B, Bermingham E, Planes S (2004) Molecular systematics of the damselfishes (Teleostei: Pomacentridae): Bayesian phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 31(1): 66–88. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903\(03\)00278-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903(03)00278-1)
- Randall JE, Rocha LA (2009) *Chaetodonoplus poliorus*, a new angelfish (Perciformes: Pomacanthidae) from the Tropical Western Pacific. *The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* 57(2): 511–520.
- Robertson DR, Cramer KL (2014) Defining and Dividing the Greater Caribbean: Insights from the Biogeography of Shorefishes. *PLoS ONE* 9(7): e102918. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0102918>

- Robertson DR, Van Tassell JL (2019) Shorefishes of the Greater Caribbean: online information system. Version 2.0 Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Balboa, Panamá. <https://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/caribbean/en/pages>
- Rocha LA, Robertson DR, Roman J, Bowen BW (2005) Ecological speciation in tropical reef fishes. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 272(1563): 573–579. <https://doi.org/10.1098/2004.3005>
- Rocha LA, Pinheiro HT, Shepherd BS, Papastamatiou YP, Luiz OJ, Pyle RL, Bongaerts P (2018) Mesophotic coral ecosystems are threatened and ecologically distinct from shallow water reefs. *Science* 361(6399): 281–284. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaq1614>
- Rodríguez-Rey GT, Filho AC, De Araújo ME, Solé-Cava AM (2017) Evolutionary History of *Bathygobius* (Perciformes: Gobiidae) in the Atlantic biogeographic provinces: a new endemic species and old mitochondrial lineages. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 182(2): 360–384. <https://doi.org/10.1093/zoolinnean/zlx026>
- Ronquist F, Telsenko M, van der Mark, Ayres DL, Darling A, Höhna S, Larget B, Liu L, Suchard MA, Huelsenbeck JP (2012) MRBAYES 3.2: Efficient Bayesian phylogenetic inference and model selection across a large model space. *Systematic Biology* 61(3): 539–542. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/sys029>
- Rosa MR, Alves AC, Medeiros DV, Coni ECC, Ferreira CM, Ferreira BD, de Souza Rosa R, Amado-Filho GM, Pereira-Filho GH, de Moura RL, Thompson FL, Sumida PYG, Francini-Filho RB (2016) Mesophotic reef fish assemblages of the remote St. Peter and St. Paul's Archipelago, Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Brazil. *Coral Reefs* 35: 113–123. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-015-1368-x>
- RStudio Team (2015) RStudio: Integrated Development for R. RStudio, Inc., Boston. <http://www.rstudio.com/>
- Sabaj MH (2020) Codes for Natural History Collections in Ichthyology and Herpetology. *Copeia* 108 (3): 593–669. <https://doi.org/10.1643/ASIHCONDONS2020>
- Saruwatari T, López JA, Pietsch TW (1997) Cyanine Blue: A Versatile and Harmless Stain for Specimen Observation. *Copeia* 1997(4): 840–841. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1447302>
- Schultz JK, Pyle RL, DeMartini E, Bowen BW (2007) Genetic connectivity among color morphs and Pacific archipelagos for the flame angelfish, *Centropyge loriculus*. *Marine Biology* 151: 167–175. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-006-0471-5>
- Sevilla RG, Diez A, Norén M, Mouchel O, Jérôme M, Verrez-Bagnis V, Van Pelt H, Favre-Krey L, Krey G, The FishTrace Consortium, Bautista JM (2007) Primers and polymerase chain reaction conditions for DNA barcoding teleost fish based on the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* and nuclear rhodopsin genes. *Molecular Ecology Notes* 7(5): 730–734. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-8286.2007.01863.x>
- Simon T, Pinheiro HT, Moura RL, Carvalho-Filho A, Rocha LA, Martins AS, Mazzei E, Francini-Filho RB, Amando-Filho GM, Joyeux JC (2016) Mesophotic fishes of the Abrolhos Shelf, the largest reef ecosystem in the South Atlantic. *Journal of Fish Biology* 89(1): 990–1001. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.12967>
- Smith-Vaniz WF, Emery AR (1980) Redescription and synonymy of the western Atlantic damselfish *Chromis flavicauda* (Günther). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 30(Supplement 1): 204–212.
- Stefanoudis PV, Gress E, Pitt JM, Smith SR, Kincaid T, Rivers M, Andradi-Brown D, Rowlands G, Woodall L, Rogers AD (2019) Depth-Dependent Structuring of Reef Fish Assemblages

- from the Shallows to the Rariphotic Zone. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 6: e307. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00307>
- Tang KL (2001) Phylogenetic Relationships among Damselfishes (Teleostei: Pomacentridae) as Determined by Mitochondrial DNA Data. *Copeia* 2001(3): 691–601. [https://doi.org/10.1643/0045-8511\(2001\)001\[0591:PRADTP\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1643/0045-8511(2001)001[0591:PRADTP]2.0.CO;2)
- Tea Y, Pinheiro TH, Shepherd B, Rocha LA (2019) *Cirrhilabrus wakanda*, a new species of fairy wrasse from mesophotic ecosystems of Zanzibar, Tanzania, Africa (Teleostei, Labridae). *ZooKeys* 863: 85–96. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.863.35580>
- Teletchea F (2009) Molecular identification methods of fish species: reassessment and possible applications. *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries* 19: e265. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11160-009-9107-4>
- Tornabene L, Baldwin CC, Weigt L, Pezold FL (2010) Exploring the diversity of western Atlantic *Bathygobius* (Teleostei: Gobiidae) with cytochrome c oxidase-I, with descriptions of two new species. *Aquatics* 16(4): 141–170.
- Tornabene L, Pezold FL (2011) Phylogenetic analysis of Western Atlantic *Bathygobius* (Teleostei: Gobiidae). *Zootaxa* 3042(3042): 27–36. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3042.1.3>
- Tornabene L, Robertson DR, Baldwin CC (2016a) *Varicus lacerta*, a new species of goby (Teleostei, Gobiidae, Gobiosomatini, Nes subgroup) from a mesophotic reef in the southern Caribbean. *ZooKeys* 596: 143–156. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.596.8217>
- Tornabene L, Van Tassell JL, Gilmore RG, Robertson DR, Young F, Baldwin CC (2016b) Molecular phylogeny, analysis of character evolution, and submersible collections enable a new classification for a diverse group of gobies (Teleostei: Gobiidae: Nes subgroup), including nine new species and four new genera. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 177(4): 794–812. <https://doi.org/10.1111/zoj.12394>
- Tornabene L, Van Tassell JL, Robertson DR, Baldwin CC (2016c) Repeated invasions into the twilight zone: evolutionary origins of a novel assemblage of fishes from deep Caribbean reefs. *Molecular Ecology* 25(15): 3662–3682. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.13704>
- Tornabene L, Baldwin CC (2017) A new mesophotic goby, *Palatogobius incendiis* (Teleostei: Gobiidae), and the first record of invasive lionfish preying on undescribed biodiversity. *PLoS ONE* 12(5): e0177179. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0177179>
- Tornabene L, Baldwin CC (2019) *Psilotris vantasselli*, a new species of goby from the tropical western Atlantic (Teleostei: Gobiidae: Gobiosomatini: Nes subgroup). *Zootaxa* 4624: 191–204. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4624.2.3>
- Towns J, Cockerill T, Dahan M, Foster I, Gaither K, Grimshaw A, Hazlewood V, Lathrop S, Lifka D, Peterson GD, Roskies R, Scott JR, Wilkins-Diehr N (2014) XSEDE: Accelerating Scientific Discovery. *Computing in Science and Engineering* 16(5): 62–74. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCSE.2014.80>
- Victor BC (2015) How many coral reef fish species are there? Cryptic diversity and the new molecular taxonomy. In: Mora C (Ed.) *Ecology of Fishes on Coral Reefs*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 76–87. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781316105412.010>
- Weigt LA, Driskell AC, Baldwin CC, Ormos A (2012) DNA Barcoding Fishes. In: Kress W, Erickson D (Eds) *DNA Barcodes. Methods in Molecular Biology (Methods and Protocols)*, vol. 858. Humana Press, Totowa, 106–152. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-61779-591-6_6

Table S1. Material examined of *Chromis vanbebberrae* and *C. enchrysurus*

Species	Catalog number	Tissue Label	COI GenBank	Cytb GenBank	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Depth
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UW 200011	CE1	NA	MT720917	South of Marathon, Florida	unknown	unknown	25–30 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UW 200011	CE2	NA	MT720918	South of Marathon, Florida	unknown	unknown	25–30 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UW 200011	CE3	NA	MT720928	South of Marathon, Florida	unknown	unknown	25–30 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UW 200011	CE4	NA	MT720929	South of Marathon, Florida	unknown	unknown	25–30 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 406205 (tissue only)	CUR11205	MT726951	MT720916	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	119m–161 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 406206	CUR11206	MT726952	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	119m–161 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 414902	CUR12141	MT726954	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	123m–160 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 414901	CUR12142	MT726955	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	123m–160 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 413947	CUR13013	NA	NA	Curacao	11.9758	-68.6462	98m–153 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 413966	CUR13056	NA	MT720922	Curacao	11.9758	-68.6462	53m–189 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 430030	CUR13335	MT726956	MT720923	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446947	CUR19001	NA	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	117 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	CAS-ICH 247234	CUR19010	NA	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	106 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	UW 200069	CUR19003	NA	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	106 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	UW 200070	CUR19009	NA	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	61–241 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 435327 (tissue only)	CUR15008	MT726957	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	94m–97 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 435328 (tissue only)	CUR15009	MT726959	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	94m–97 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 435329 (tissue only)	CUR15010	MT726960	NA	Curacao	12.083	-68.991	94m–97 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446863 (tissue only)	CUR15023	MT726961	MT720925	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446864 (tissue only)	CUR15043	MT726964	MT720926	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446865 (tissue only)	CUR15044	MT726958	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446866 (tissue only)	CUR15045	MT726965	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446867 (tissue only)	CUR15046	MT726966	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446868 (tissue only)	CUR15047	MT726962	NA	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 446869 (tissue only)	CUR15062	MT726963	MT720927	Curacao	12.0832	-68.8991	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	USNM 442658	EUS17005	MT726973	MT720924	Sint Eustatius	17.4599	-62.9817	65m–217 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	FMNH 48496	NA	NA	NA	Bermuda	unknown	unknown	unknown
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	FMNH 66953	NA	NA	NA	Honduras	16.65	-81.9833	110 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	FMNH 66953	NA	NA	NA	Honduras	16.65	-81.9833	110 m
<i>Chromis vanbebberrae</i>	FMNH 66953	NA	NA	NA	Honduras	16.65	-81.9833	110 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 24833	FWRI 1022	NA	MT720908	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	25.964	-82.79	36.56 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 24852	FWRI 1050	MT726977	MT720909	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	29.2926	-85.659	56.66 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 24852	FWRI 1051	NA	NA	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	29.2926	-85.659	56.66 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 24852	FWRI 1052	MT726949	MT720910	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	29.2926	-85.659	56.66 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 24852	FWRI 1053	NA	MT720911	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	29.2926	-85.659	56.66 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 25400	FWRI 1404	NA	MT720912	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	26.0777	-83.1077	49.35 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 25536	FWRI 1486	NA	MT720913	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	30.1831	-86.4213	31.07 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 28569	FWRI 2840	NA	MT720914	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	26.9317	-83.1788	40 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 28569	FWRI 2841	NA	MT720915	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	26.9317	-83.1788	40 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 28524	FWRI 2917	MT726979	NA	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	27.0843	-83.8391	67 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 23811	FWRI 40	MT726976	MT720919	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	26.46	-82.9426	36.56 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 23838	FWRI 91	NA	NA	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	25.0906	-82.9426	73.12 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 23838	FWRI 92	NA	MT720920	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	25.0906	-82.9426	73.12 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 23838	FWRI 93	NA	MT720921	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	25.0906	-82.9426	73.12 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 23838	FWRI 94	NA	NA	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	25.0906	-82.9426	73.12 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	FSBC 23838	FWRI 95	NA	NA	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	25.0906	-82.9426	73.12 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	LSUMZ 15565	4839	MT726978	MT720930	Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana	28.0866	-91.0225	unknown
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	KU 27029	MT726975	NA	NA	Mid Atlantic bight	34.9667	-75.3666	88m–107m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 153075	NA	NA	JQ 707172	Gulf of Mexico, Florida	26.417	-82.95	39.68 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 41318	NA	NA	NA	Georgia	31.7836	-79.578	64 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 183685	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 32862	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	33.0667	-77.9667	42 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 23860	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.3833	-79.0167	32–36 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 23860	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.3833	-79.0167	32–36 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 24586	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 24586	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 24586	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 24586	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 24586	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m
<i>Chromis enchrysurus</i>	UF 24586	NA	NA	NA	South Carolina	32.9667	-78.0333	75 m

Table S2. GenBank accession numbers for outgroup taxa

Species	COI	Cytb
<i>Chromis verater</i>	NA	KP183429
<i>Chromis xanthura</i>	MT726980	JF458078
<i>Chromis xanthochria</i>	MF123819.1	JF458076
<i>Chromis weberi</i>	JF434907.1	AY208537
<i>Chromis multilineata</i>	MT726970	AY208533
<i>Chromis cyanea</i>	JQ842054	AY208529
<i>Chromis insolata</i>	MT726950	NA
<i>Chromis scotti</i>	MT726953	NA
<i>Chromis lubbocki</i>	MT726967	NA
<i>Chromis randalli</i>	MT726968	MK100727
<i>Chromis alta</i>	MT726971	JQ707168
<i>Chromis sanctaehelenae</i>	MT726969	NA
<i>Chromis atrilobata</i>	MT726972	EF489741
<i>Chromis vanderbilti</i>	MK658112.1	JF458061
<i>Chromis ternatensis</i>	KU944451.1	JF458057
<i>Chromis opercularis</i>	JF434891.1	JF458053
<i>Chromis nigrura</i>	JQ349893.1	JQ707174
<i>Chromis iomelas</i>	KJ967977.1	AY208531
<i>Chromis dimidiata</i>	MF123812.1	JQ707171
<i>Chromis chrysura</i>	JF434876.1	AY208528
<i>Chromis atripectoralis</i>	MK657706.1	AY208525
<i>Chromis acares</i>	MK658116.1	JF458030
<i>Chromis limbata</i>	NA	EF392576
<i>Chromis ovalis</i>	NA	KU843344
<i>Chromis viridis</i>	MF409610.1	AY208536
<i>Chromis anadema</i>	NA	LC259484
<i>Chromis caudalis</i>	NA	AY289557
<i>Chromis punctipinnis</i>	JQ934974.1	AY289559
<i>Chromis agilis</i>	MK658635.1	AY208522
<i>Chromis flavapicis</i>	MK566866.1	KM455535
<i>Chromis bami</i>	MK657981.1	JQ707169
<i>Chromis fatuhivae</i>	MK566864.1	KM455246
<i>Chromis fieldi</i>	MH287797.1	KC311948
<i>Chromis chromis</i>	KF564300.1	AY208527
<i>Chromis lepidolepis</i>	JQ707140.1	JQ707173
<i>Chromis delta</i>	JQ707137.1	JQ707170
<i>Chromis xanthopterygia</i>	NA	AY208538
<i>Chromis retrofasciata</i>	MH049305.1	AY208535
<i>Chromis nitida</i>	HQ956578.1	AY208534
<i>Chromis margaritifer</i>	KF929750.1	AY208532
<i>Chromis flavomaculata</i>	NA	AY208530
<i>Chromis atripes</i>	KM357714.1	AY208526

Species	COI	Cytb
<i>Chromis amboinensis</i>	KM357716.1	AY208523
<i>Dascyllus trimaculatus</i>	MF123855.1	AY208545.1
<i>Dascyllus flavicaudus</i>	MK658308.1	AY208541.1
<i>Dascyllus aruanus</i>	MK658108.1	JF458114.1
<i>Pomacentrus caeruleus</i>	JF435115.1	KM198823.1
<i>Pomacentrus pavo</i>	MK657869.1	AY208604.1
<i>Pomacentrus trilineatus</i>	MF123994.1	AY208608.1
<i>Chrysiptera cyanea</i>	KP195014.1	AB018992.1
<i>Chrysiptera rex</i>	KP194198.1	AY208572.1

Supplementary Table S3. Contribution to overall variance by the first 10 principle components.

Component	Proportion
1	0.296
2	0.129
3	0.106
4	0.083
5	0.066
6	0.057
7	0.044
8	0.035
9	0.038
10	0.024

Table S4. Loadings for the first five components from the Principal Component Analysis

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
Body depth	0.3363	0.4347	0.1091	0.1146	0.0086
Body width	0.1434	0.1484	0.1501	0.0111	-0.2395
Head length	0.0839	0.0581	-0.0041	-0.1475	-0.1101
Snout length	0.0507	0.0256	0.0688	-0.1614	0.001
Orbit diameter	0.1161	0.1013	-0.0411	-0.0412	-0.1621
Interorbit width	0.0461	0.1092	0.061	0.0068	-0.0044
Caudal peduncle depth	0.0977	0.0029	0.0229	0.0185	-0.0159
Upper jaw length	0.0089	-0.0107	-0.0157	-0.0472	-0.0742
Predorsal length	-0.1434	0.5433	-0.5154	0.2086	-0.1401
Spinous dorsal base	-0.0551	-0.0719	-0.0054	0.409	-0.0919
Soft dorsal base	0.2872	0.003	0.17	-0.3163	0.0605
1 st dorsal spine	0.0606	-0.1124	-0.0628	-0.0055	0.1131
2 nd dorsal spine	0.1088	-0.0625	-0.1562	-0.0236	0.0078
3 rd dorsal spine	0.1384	-0.1755	-0.2425	-0.0492	-0.0459
4 th dorsal spine	0.1716	-0.2349	-0.252	-0.0303	0.0456
5 th dorsal spine	0.1515	-0.1961	-0.3818	-0.019	0.0259
6 th dorsal spine	0.1559	-0.2665	-0.2905	-0.0514	0.0083
Last dorsal spine	0.2744	-0.0706	-0.0165	-0.0931	-0.3064
Longest dorsal ray	0.3792	-0.0283	0.0989	-0.1569	0.0287
Preanal length	0.0243	0.3114	-0.3318	-0.4183	-0.0545
1 st anal spine	0.0205	-0.0668	-0.0475	0.1125	0.0692
2 nd anal spine	0.1219	-0.1326	-0.0593	0.0438	-0.2385
Longest anal ray	0.3329	-0.1008	-0.1557	0.1135	-0.292
Caudal length	0.3938	0.1948	0.119	0.3327	0.2345
Longest pectoral ray	0.1688	0.147	0.2008	0.0077	-0.3101
Prepelvic length	0.0059	0.233	-0.1348	-0.3765	0.3642
Pelvic spine length	0.0402	0.0373	-0.2276	0.2908	-0.0201
1 st pelvic soft ray	0.2881	0.0041	-0.0675	0.2101	0.5657

Values in blue contribute positively and those in red contribute negatively to a given component. The greater the absolute value of the contribution, the more intense the color. Only the first five of 28 components have been included.