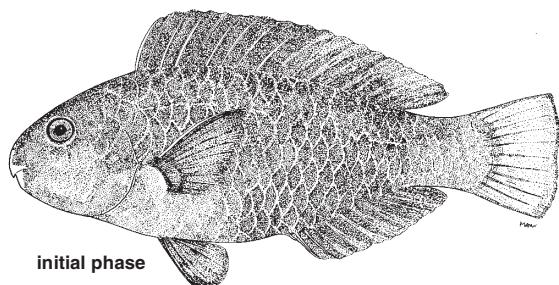


Chlorurus japanensis (Bloch, 1789)

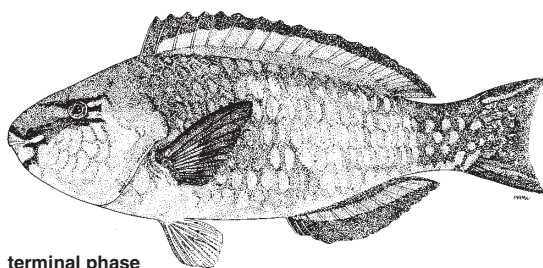
(Plate VIII, 57 and 58)

En - Palecheek parrotfish; **Sp** - Loro rostro pálido.

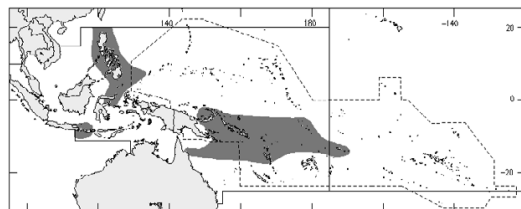
Maximum standard length about 21.5 cm, commonly 15 to 18 cm. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-6), 2(5-6); pectoral-fin rays 15. IP uniformly dark with distinct red caudal fin. TP body distinctly bicoloured with purple-brown anterior, and oblique division to pale yellow posterior. The similar *Chlorurus sordidus* lacks both of these distinctive features. Rare throughout most of the range (common in Samoa). Most frequently found on shallow regions of exposed reefs. May occur in small groups of 1 TP with 1 to 3 IPs. Previously known as *C. capistratoides*.



initial phase



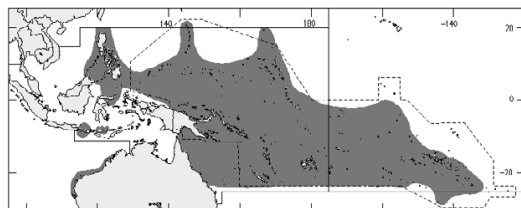
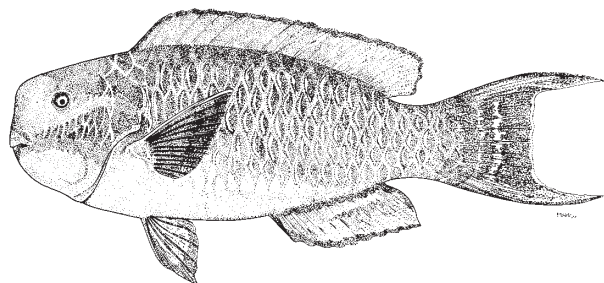
terminal phase

***Chlorurus microrhinos*** (Bleeker, 1854)

(Plate VIII, 59 and 60)

En - Pacific steephead parrotfish.

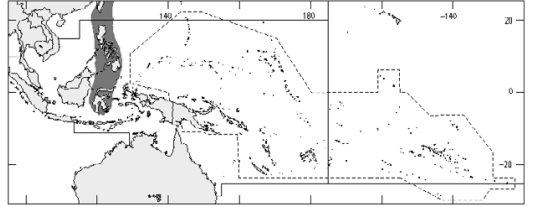
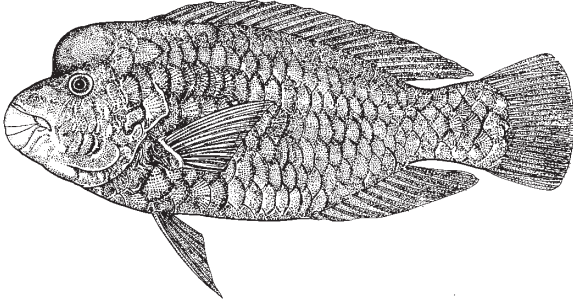
Maximum standard length about 42.1 cm, commonly 25 to 35 cm. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-7), 2(5-7), 3(3-8); pectoral-fin rays 16. Characteristic steep dorsal profile. Distinguished from similarly shaped *Chlorurus frontalis* and Indian Ocean *C. strongylocephalus* by presence of blue-green line on ventral margin of cheek from mouth to opercular edge. At least 3 colour forms provisionally ascribed to this species: the usual monochromatic green form, a uniformly dark green-brown to tan form in the north (Philippines, Micronesia), and a red phase in the south (Great Barrier Reef, South Pacific to Tahiti). Regionally abundant, in lagoons and exposed reefs. Feeds in shallows often in small groups. May be home ranging and vulnerable to overfishing. Previously known as *C. gibbus*.



Chlorurus oedema (Snyder, 1909)

En - Knothead parrotfish.

Maximum size about 37 cm standard length and 45 cm total length; commonly 23.3 to 35 cm standard length. Median predorsal scales 3; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-7), 2(5-6); pectoral-fin rays 15. The only *Chlorurus* species in the area with rounded hump over the eye. Rare, in deep coastal or reef waters, solitary or in small groups.

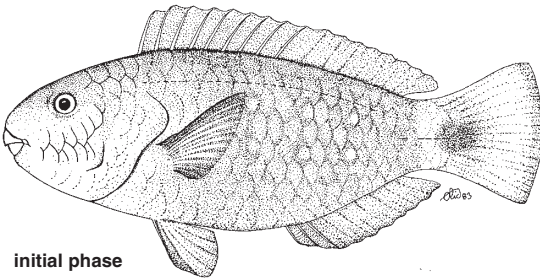


Chlorurus sordidus (Forsskål, 1775)

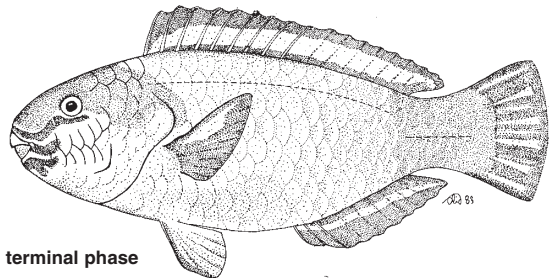
(Plate VIII, 61 and 62)

En - Daisy parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet marguerite; **Sp** - Loro margarita.

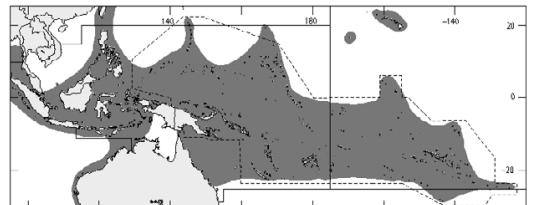
Maximum size about 26 cm standard length and 32 cm total length; commonly 15 to 21 cm standard length. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-7), 2(5-7); pectoral-fin rays 15 (occasionally 14). IP uniformly dark or with 2 rows of 4 or 5 pale dots and/or pale caudal peduncle with dark central dot. TP highly variable, often pale yellow patch on posterior region of body (but not with oblique division as in *Chlorurus japonensis*). Extremely widespread and occurs in almost every available reef habitat. May be solitary or in small to large schools (50+ individuals). One of the most abundant parrotfishes species in many areas.



initial phase



terminal phase

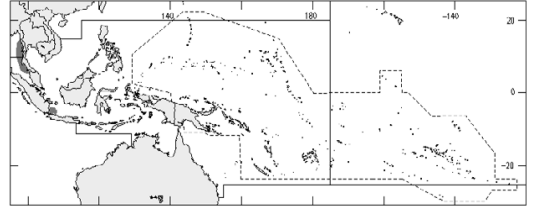
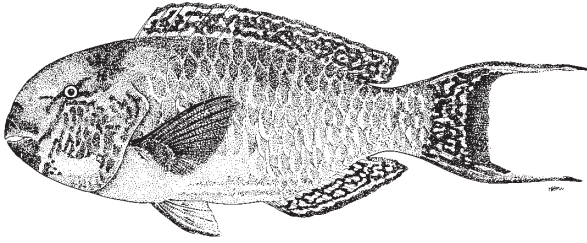


Chlorurus strongylocephalus (Bleeker, 1854)

(Plate VIII, 63)

En - Indian Ocean steephead parrotfish.

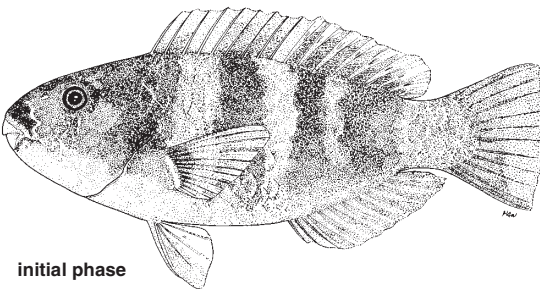
Maximum size about 48.8 cm standard length and 67 cm total length (4 kg); commonly 30 to 45 cm standard length. Median predorsal scales 3 or 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-8), 2(6-10), 3(1-8); pectoral-fin rays 16(15-17). Characteristic steep dorsal profile. Distinguished from Pacific Ocean *Chlorurus microrhinos* by absence of blue-green line on ventral margin of cheek from mouth to opercular edge. The 2 species are closely related species in a 3-species complex all previously known as *C. gibbus* (named after the Red Sea form). Widespread in the Indian Ocean and probably only occasionally found at the western margin of the area. Occurs primarily on exposed reefs.

***Chlorurus troschelii*** (Bleeker, 1853)

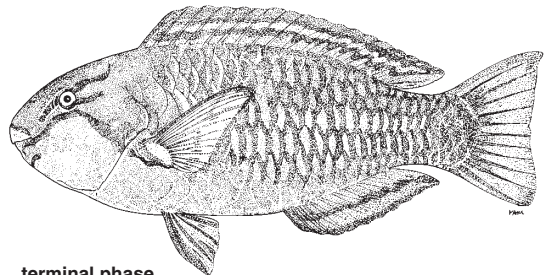
(Plate VIII, 64; Plate IX, 65)

En - Troschel's parrotfish.

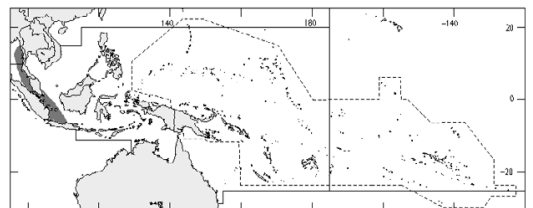
Maximum size about 34.6 cm standard length, commonly 20 to 30 cm. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-8), 2(6-8); pectoral-fin rays 15. IP difficult to separate from similar species. TP with large pale cream patch below eye bordered only dorsally by a thick green line. Very similar to *Chlorurus bleekeri* and *C. capistratoides* (IPs almost indistinguishable), but TP distinguished by its pale cheek, bordered dorsally by a green line which is absent or indistinct ventrally (in *C. bleekeri*, this area is entirely bordered by a green line; in *C. capistratoides*, the whole cheek is pale, not just a delineated patch). The 3 species probably only overlap in western regions of Indonesia. Most abundant in shallow regions of seaward reefs.



initial phase



terminal phase

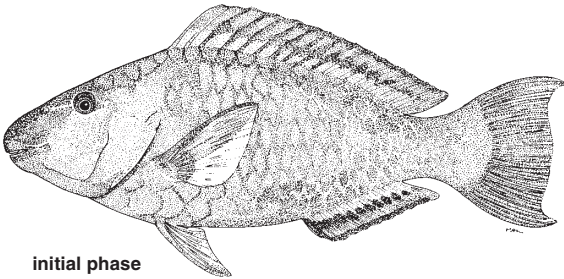


Hipposcarus longiceps (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840)

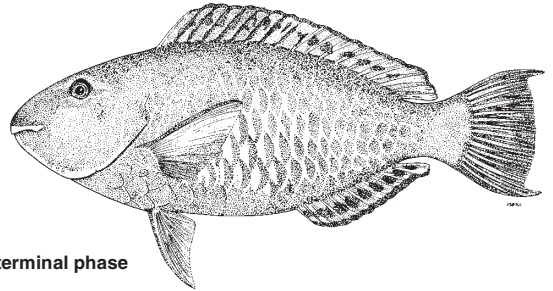
(Plate IX, 66 and 67)

En - Pacific longnose parrotfish.

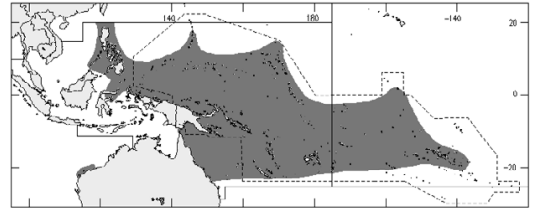
Maximum standard length about 40 cm, commonly 20 to 30 cm. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-8), 2(5-7), 3(3-6); pectoral-fin rays 15. Head shape and pale colour separate this species from all other scarids. The similar and closely related Indian Ocean species *Hipposcarus harid* may overlap in the extreme western regions of Indonesia, being known from the west coast of Sumatra. *H. harid* differs in possessing long lobes on the caudal fin of the TP; the IPs are very similar. Relatively common over sand near seaward reefs or in lagoons. Usually occurs in groups with IPs predominating.



initial phase



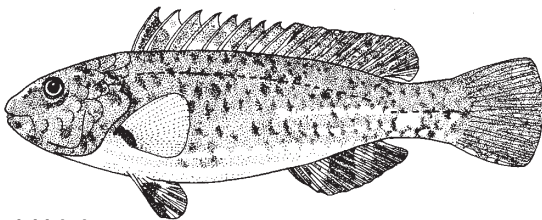
terminal phase

***Leptoscarus vaigiensis*** (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

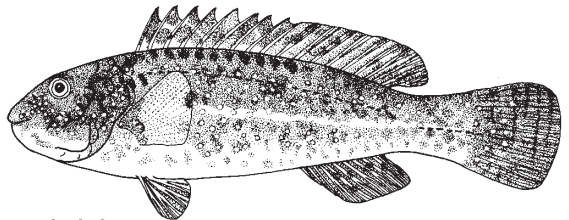
(Plate IX, 68 and 69)

En - Marbled parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet marbré; **Sp** - Loro jaspeado.

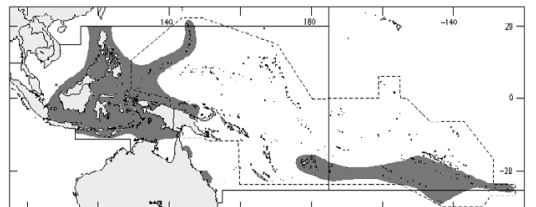
Maximum standard length about 26.8 cm, commonly 12 to 22 cm. Median predorsal scales 4 (occasionally 3); scales in cheek-scale rows 1(4); pectoral-fin rays 13. Elongate species, distinguished by unique narrow dental plates composed of numerous small teeth. In the other 2 species with a single row of cheek scales the teeth are not fused (*Calotomus* species). Because of their common habitat usage this species is most likely to be mixed with *Calotomus* species. The 2 genera differ in tooth form and colour pattern. Most often in seagrass beds or areas with dense algae. Feeds primarily on seagrasses and epiphytes.



initial phase



terminal phase

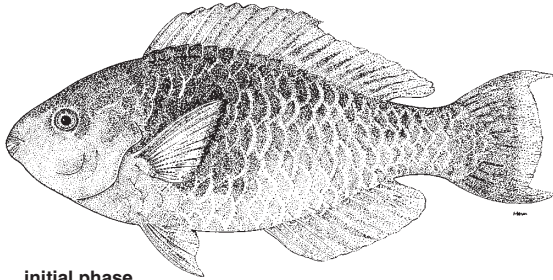


Scarus altipinnis (Steindachner, 1879)

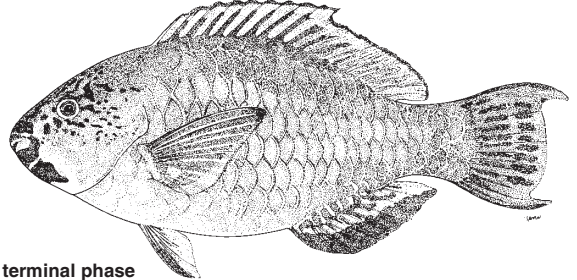
(Plate IX, 70 and 71)

En - Filamentfined parrotfish.

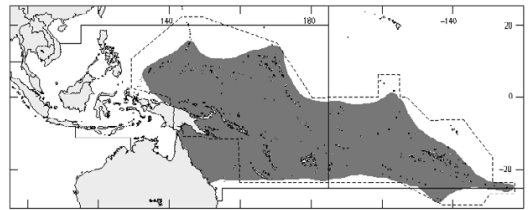
Maximum standard length about 50 cm, commonly 20 to 40 cm. Median predorsal scales 5 or 6; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-7), 2(6-8), 3(1-3); pectoral-fin rays 15. Membrane of dorsal fin over last spines and first ray extended into a filament (filament lacking in *Scarus prasiognathos* and *S. xanthopleura* which are otherwise quite similar). Relatively common in shallow regions of seaward reefs. Usually occurs in large groups. Previous names: *S. brevifilis* and *S. chlorodon*.



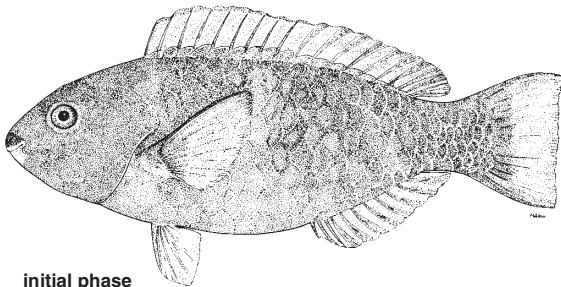
initial phase



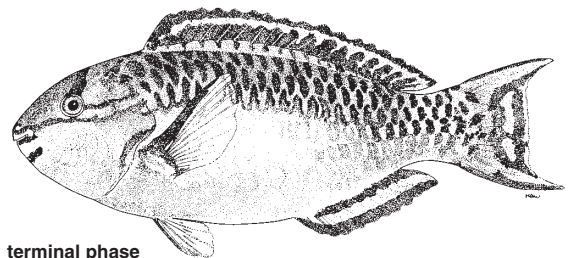
terminal phase

***Scarus chameleon*** Choat and Randall, 1986**En** - Chameleon parrotfish.

Maximum standard length about 24.8 cm, commonly 15 to 20 cm. Median predorsal scales 4 (plus anterior pair); scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-7), 2(6-7), 3(1-3); pectoral-fin rays 14. IP characterized by pale yellow caudal fin and caudal peduncle but easily confused with other species with pale coloured IP including *Scarus flavipectoralis*, *S. forsteni*, *S. globiceps*, *S. psittacus*, *S. quoyi*, and *S. rivulatus*. TP characterized by large pink patch on midflank and single broad green line connecting eyes. Relatively common, usually found in shallow water, in most reef regions from exposed reefs to lagoons. Frequently found in mixed groups including *S. globiceps*, *S. psittacus*, *S. quoyi*, and *S. rivulatus*.



initial phase



terminal phase

