

Literature: Masuda *et al.* (1975, 1984); Kyushin *et al.* (1977); Smith (1977); Randall *et al.* (1978, as *P. townsendi*); Rau & Rau (1980); Kyushin *et al.* (1982); Fischer & Bianchi (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Bianchi (1985a, 1985b); Smith & Heemstra (1986).

Remarks: Allen & Swainston (1988) have erroneously recorded this species from northwestern Australia.

Parascolopsis inermis (Schlegel, 1843)

Fig. 123, Plate IV, d

NEMIP Para 5

Scolopsides inermis Schlegel *in* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843, Fauna Japonica: 63, pl. 28, fig. 1 (Japan).

Synonyms: *Heterognathodon doederleini* Ishikawa (1904).

FAO Names: En - Unarmed dwarf monocle bream.

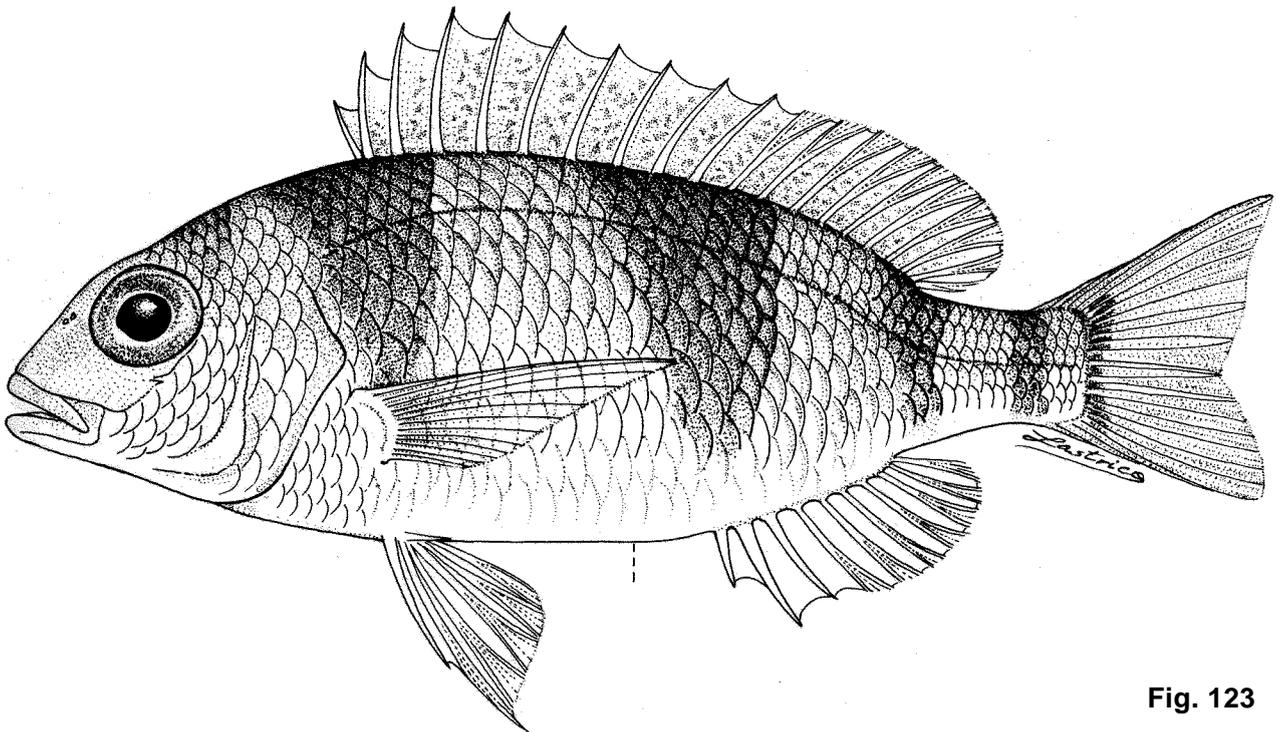


Fig. 123

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.6 to 2.9 in SL; snout length equal to or less than diameter of eye; gill rakers 9 or 10; head scales reaching forward to between middle of eyes; posterior margin of preopercle sloping forward slightly; lower limb of preopercle naked; posterior margin of suborbital finely serrate (sometimes smooth), a very small spine at upper corner; suborbital depth 2.5 to 3.5 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 35; pectoral-fin rays ii, 14; pectoral fins long, reaching to or beyond level of anus; pelvic fins long, reaching to or almost to level of anus. **Colour:** body pale yellowish, silvery below; 4 broad, dark reddish bars on back; the first just in front of dorsal fin and extending down to base of pectoral fin; the second below middle of dorsal fin and extending down to midlateral part of body; the third just behind dorsal fin and extending almost to ventral surface of caudal peduncle; the fourth extending down base of caudal fin; paler, indistinct reddish bars in interspaces between darker bars; dorsal fin yellowish, with numerous red spots.

Geographical Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean, including the Laccadive Islands, Sri Lanka, Andaman Sea; and western Pacific, including southern Japan and the South China Sea (Fig. 124).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, found on sand or mud bottoms in offshore waters in depths of 60 to 131 m. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates.

Size: Maximum size is 18 cm SL, commonly 12cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Taken by bottom trawl, deep-sea shrimp trap and vertical long line. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: JAPAN: Tamagashira.

Literature: Masuda et al. (1975, 1984); Kyushin et al. (1977); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984).

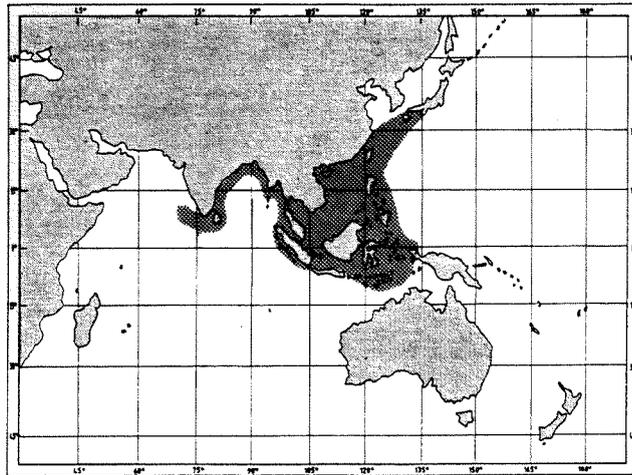


Fig. 124

Parascalopsis qantasi Russell & Gloerfelt-Tarp, 1984

NEMIP Para 6

Fig. 125, Plate IV, e

Parascalopsis qantasi Russell & Gloerfelt-Tarp, 1984, Beagle, Occ. pap. Nor. Terr. Mus. Arts Sci., 1: 112, fig. 1 (Sumatra).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Slender dwarf monocle bream.

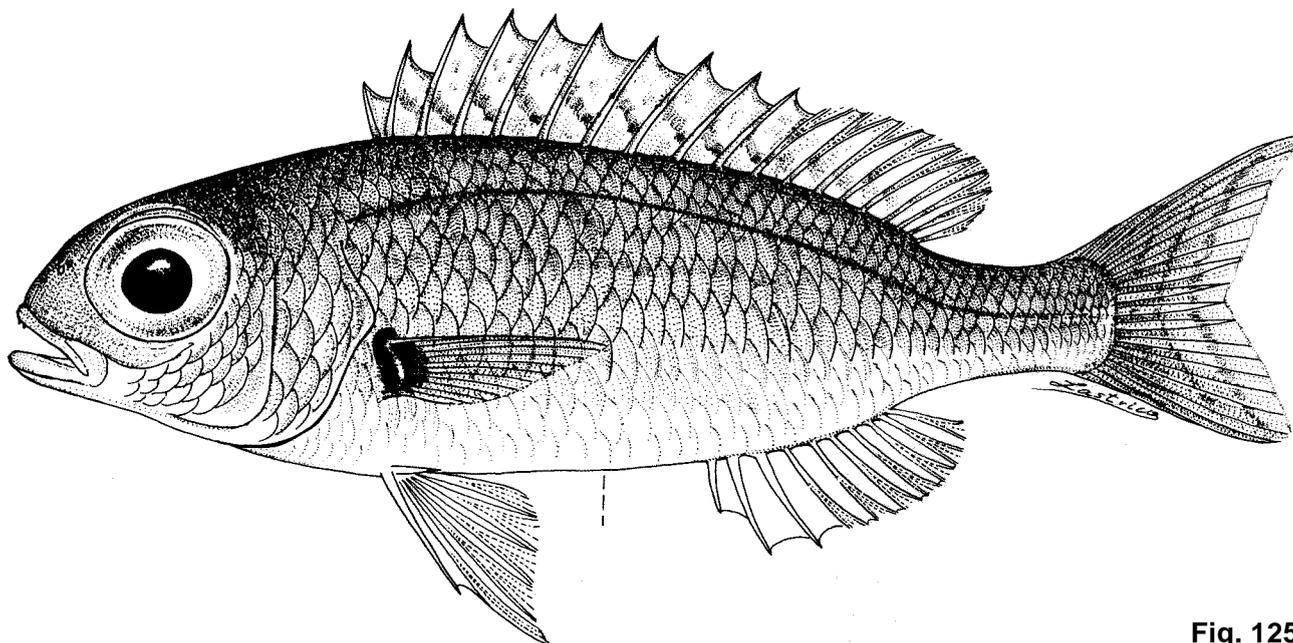


Fig. 125

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 3.2 to 3.3 in SL; snout length less than diameter of eye; anterior 3 or 4 pairs of teeth in upper jaw slightly enlarged; gill rakers 12 to 14; head scales reaching forward in V-shaped patch to between middle of eyes; posterior margin of preopercle more or less vertical; lower limb of preopercle naked; posterior margin of suborbital with 2 or 3 tiny spines, a small spine at upper corner; suborbital depth 4.7 to 6.2 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 34 or 35; pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 or 15; pectoral fins moderately long, reaching to or just short of anus; pelvic fins long, reaching to beyond anus. **Colour:** dark brownish on back, paling to whitish below; dorsal fin faintly pink-suffused, with brownish diagonal lines or rows of spots; anal fin transparent; caudal fin yellowish-pink with brownish narrow wavy stripes; pectoral fins yellowish-pink, a prominent black spot at base of fin; pelvic fins transparent.

Geographical Distribution: Known only from two specimens trawled in Mentawi Strait, off western Sumatra, Indonesia (Fig. 126).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species inhabiting mud bottoms in depths of 65 to 70 m.

Size: Maximum size is 10.3 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: Taken by bottom trawl. No major fishery exists.

Literature: Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984).

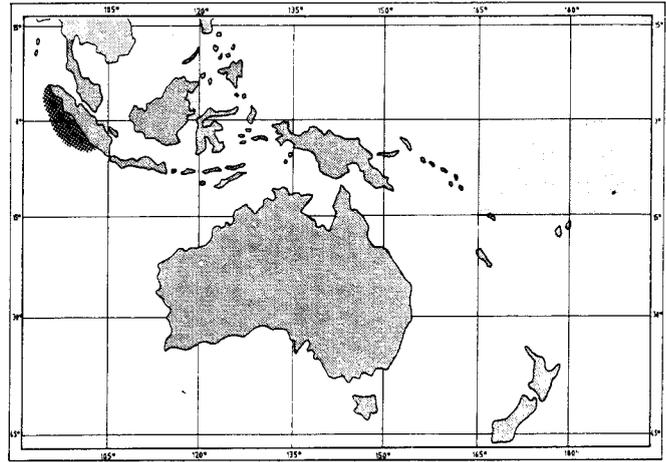


Fig. 126

Parascolopsis rufomaculatus Russell, 1986b

Fig. 127, Plate IV, f

NEMIP Para 7

Parascolopsis rufomaculatus Russell, 1986, Beagle, Occ. pap. Nor. Terr. Mus. Arts Sci., 3: 137, fig. 2 (northwestern Australia).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Red-spot dwarf monocle bream.

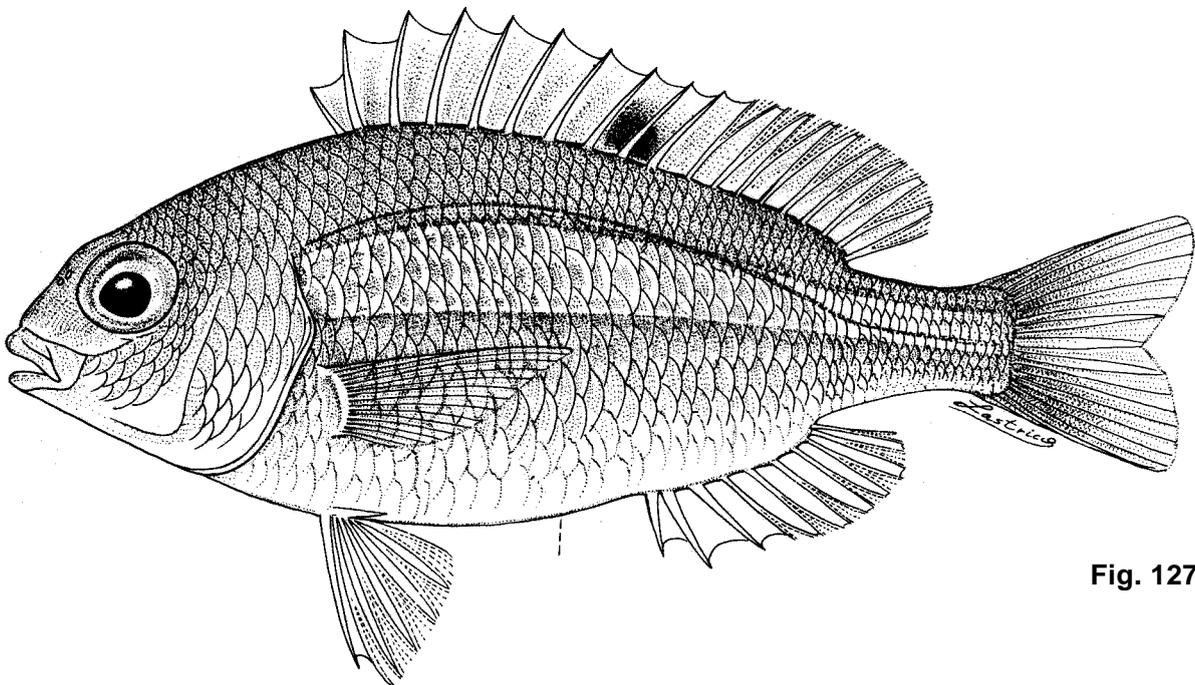


Fig. 127

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.4 to 2.7 in SL; snout length equal to or less than diameter of eye; gill rakers 9 to 12; head scales reaching forward to between middle of eyes; posterior margin of preopercle sloping forward slightly; lower limb of preopercle naked; posterior margin of suborbital finely denticulate; suborbital depth 3.0 to 5.1 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 35 to 37; pectoral-fin rays ii, 13 to 15; pectoral fins moderately long, reaching to or just short of level of anus; pelvic fins short, not reaching to level of anus. **Colour:** body pinkish, pearly-white below; broad pale golden stripe below lateral line, from upper margin of opercle to caudal peduncle; dorsal fin yellowish, a bright red spot between eighth and tenth spines.

Geographical Distribution: Known so far only from northwestern Australia (Fig. 128).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, occurring in offshore waters in depths of 200 to 350 m. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates.

Size: Maximum size is 15.5 cm SL, commonly 10 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Taken by bottom trawl (scampi net). No fishery exists.

Local Names: AUSTRALIA: Yellow-banded dwarf monacle bream.

Literature: Sainsbury *et al.* (1984, as *Parascalopsis* sp. 1).

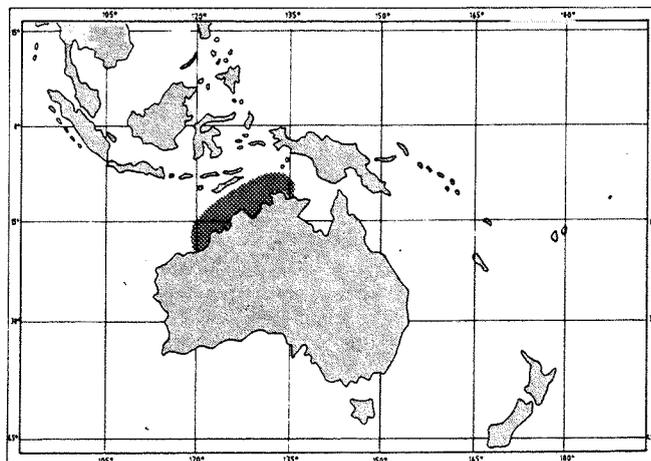


Fig. 128

Parascalopsis tanyactis Russell, 1986b

Fig 129, Plate IV, g

NEMIP Para 8

Parascalopsis tanyactis Russell, 1986, *Beagle, Occ. pap. Nor. Terr. Mus. Arts Sci.*, 3: 140, fig. 3 (northwestern Australia, Indonesia, Philippines).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Long-rayed dwarf monacle bream.

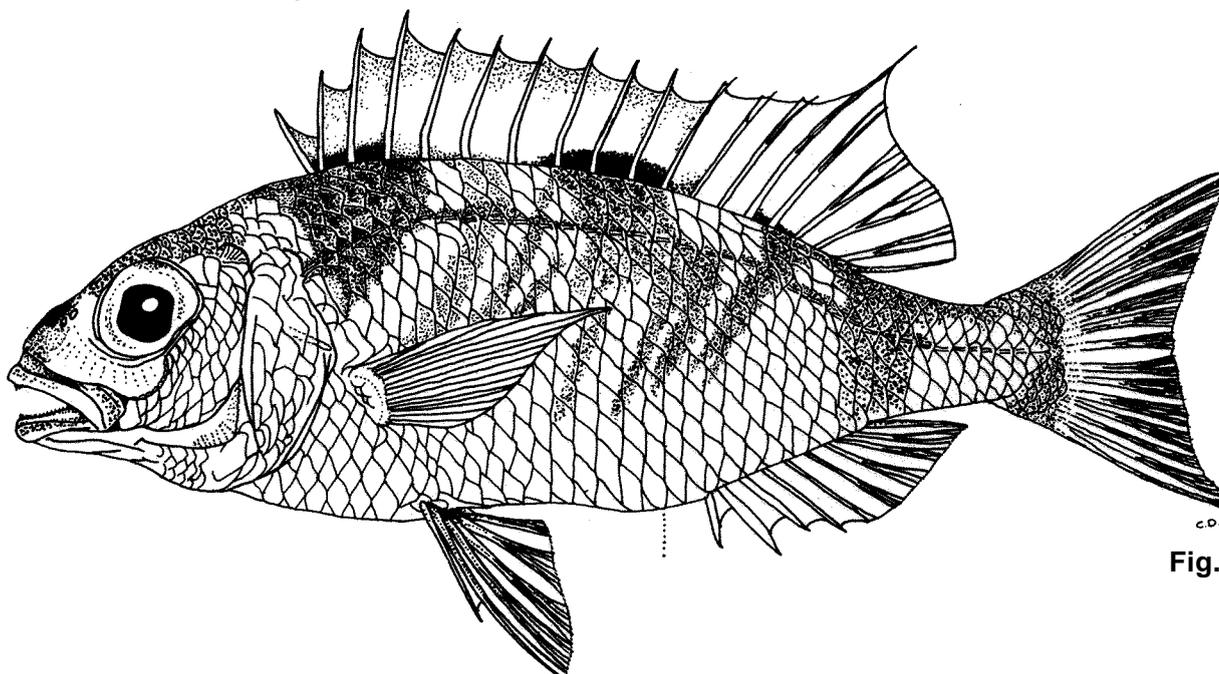


Fig. 129

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.6 to 3.0 in SL; snout length about equal to or less than diameter of eye; gill rakers 8 to 10; head scales reaching forward to or almost to anterior margin of eye; posterior margin of preopercle sloping backward slightly; lower limb of preopercle naked; suborbital naked; posterior margin of suborbital smooth or with a few tiny spines, 1 or 2 tiny spines at upper corner; suborbital depth 1.7 to 5.0 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 35 to 38; pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 or 15; pectoral fins moderately long, reaching to or just short of level of anus; pelvic fins moderately long, reaching to about level of anus; fourth or fifth dorsal rays elongate, at least in larger specimens. **Colour:** pinkish, darker on back and becoming silvery on ventral surface; four dark brownish-pink saddles or bars on back; pale lemon-yellow stripe on either side of ventral midline from base of pelvic fins to base of caudal fin; area between eyes greenish yellow, a pale mauve stripe joining eyes through nostrils; dorsal fin pink with dusky reticulated markings, anteriormost three saddles on back extending onto basal part of fin.

Geographical Distribution: Western Pacific, including the Philippines, eastern Indonesia and northwestern Australia (Fig. 130).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, occurring in offshore waters in depths of 40 to 200 m. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates.

Size: Maximum size is 20.5 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Taken by bottom trawl. No fishery exists.

Local Names: AUSTRALIA: Yellow-bellied dwarf monocle bream.

Literature: Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984, as *Parascolopsis* sp. 1); Sainsbury *et al.* (1984, as *Parascolopsis* sp. 2); Allen & Swainston (1988).

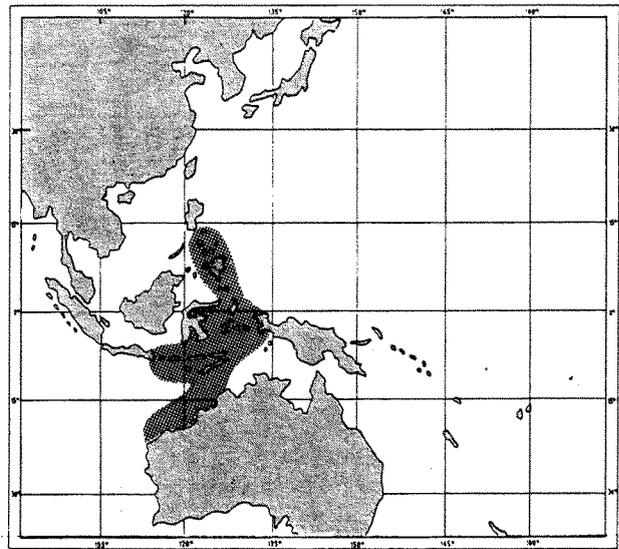


Fig. 130

Parascolopsis tosensis (Kamohara, 1938)

Fig. 131, Plate IV, h

NEMIP Para 9

Scolopsis tosensis Kamohara, 1938, Offshore bottom-fishes Prov. Tosa, Japan: 32, fig. 14 (Province Tosa, Shikoku, Japan).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Tosa dwarf monocle bream.

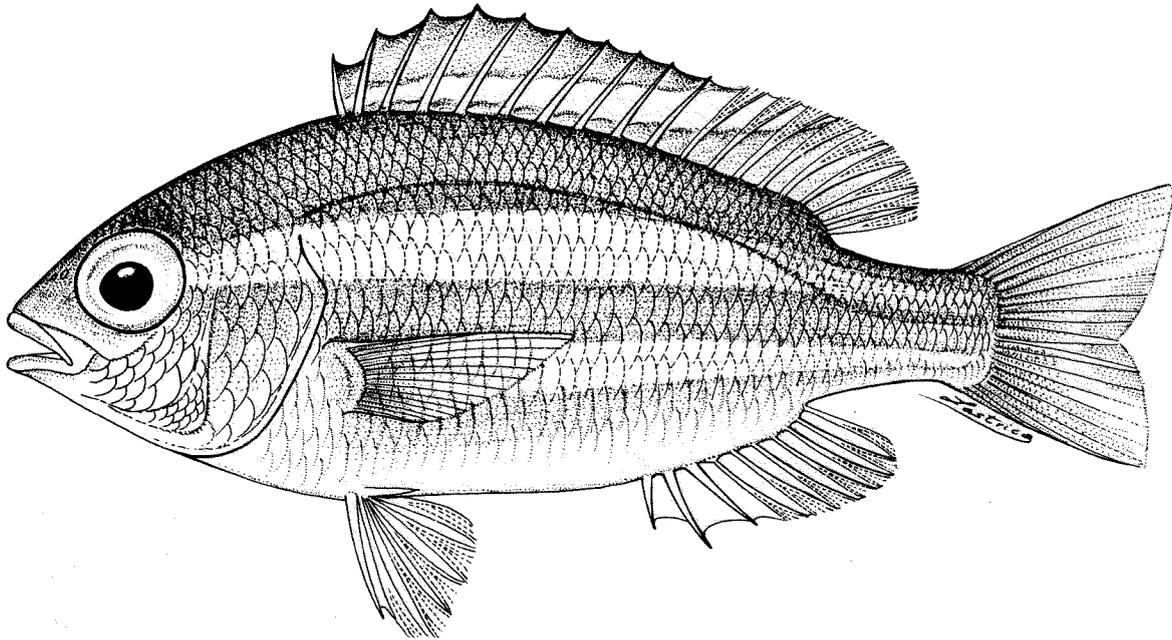


Fig. 131

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.4 to 2.8 in SL; snout length less than diameter of eye; anterior teeth in upper jaw slightly enlarged; gill rakers 8 to 10; head scales reaching forward almost to level of anterior margin of eyes; posterior margin of preopercle sloping forward slightly; lower limb of preopercle scaly; posterior margin of preopercle denticulate, a very small spine at upper corner; suborbital depth 4.0 to 8.8 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 35 to 38; pectoral-fin rays ii, 12 to 14; pectoral fins short, not reaching to level of anus; pelvic fins short, not reaching near level of anus. **Colour:** light reddish, paler below; 2 broad longitudinal yellow stripes; the upper from behind eye to middle of caudal base; the lower from above pectoral fin to lower caudal base; outer part of spinous dorsal and margin of soft dorsal reddish; a broad yellow stripe from base of spinous dorsal to outer anterior part of soft dorsal fin; caudal-fin margin reddish.

Geographical Distribution: West Pacific, including southern Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines and eastern Indonesia (Fig. 132).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species occurring in offshore waters in depths of 150 to 300 m.

Size: Maximum size is 10 cm SL, commonly 8 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Very rarely found in markets. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: JAPAN: Kisuji-tamagashira.

Literature: Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Shao & Chen (1988).

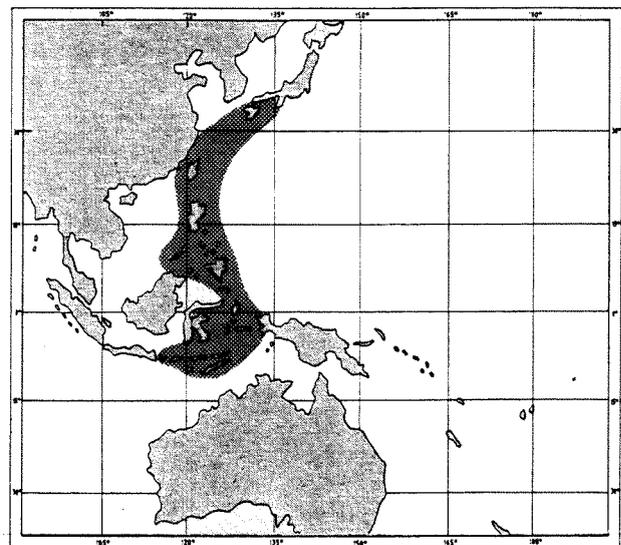


Fig. 132

Parascolopsis townsendi Boulenger, 1901

Fig. 133

NEMIP Para 4

Parascolopsis Townsendi Boulenger, 1901, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (7) 7: 262, pl. 6 (Gulf of Oman).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Scaly dwarf monocle bream. Fr - Mamila mignonne. Sp - Besugato menudo.

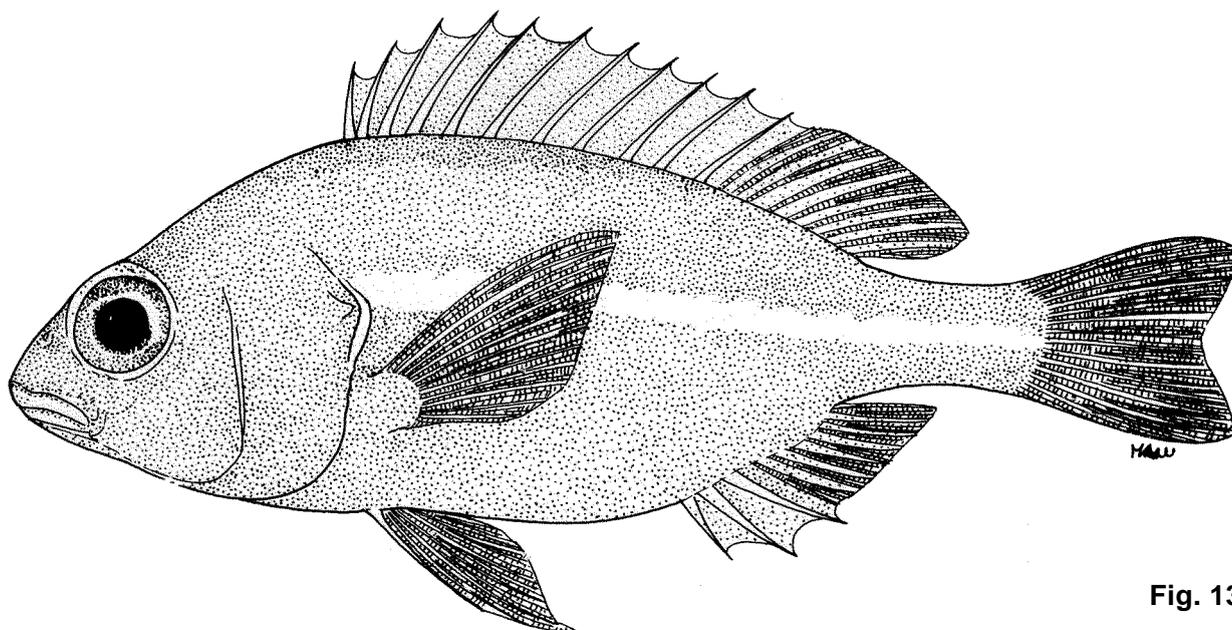


Fig. 133

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.4 to 2.7 in SL; snout length equal to or less than diameter of eye; gill rakers 10 to 13; head scales reaching forward to level of posterior nostrils; posterior margin of preopercle sloping backward slightly; lower limb of preopercle scaly; suborbital scaly; posterior margin of suborbital finely serrate, no spine at upper corner; suborbital depth 2.8 to 5.2 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 37 to 40; pectoral-fin rays ii, 13 to 15; pectoral fins long, reaching to above origin of anal fin; pelvic fins long, reaching to or almost to level of anus. **Colour:** uniform reddish with a silvery lateral stripe.

Geographical Distribution: Western Indian Ocean, including the Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea and Arabian Sea (Fig. 134).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, found on sand or mud bottoms in offshore waters in depths of 100 to 410 m. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates.

Size: Maximum size is 15.5 cm SL, commonly 10 cm SL.

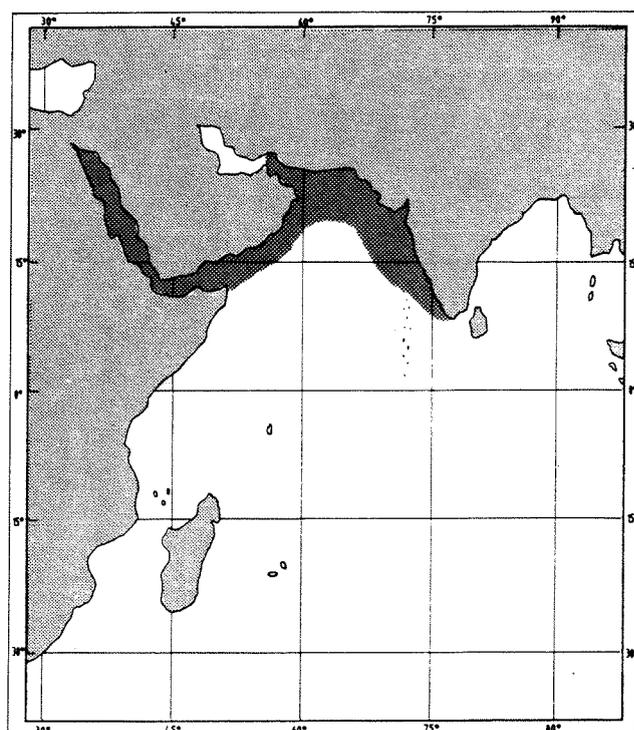


Fig. 134