

Geographical Distribution: West Pacific from the Ryukyu Islands to northeastern Australia, and Eastern Indian Ocean from the Andaman Sea to northwestern Australia (Fig. 212).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species found on sand bottoms close to reefs in depths to 50 m. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Feeds on small fishes, crustaceans, molluscs and polychaete worms. A protogynous hermaphrodite.

Size: Maximum size is 26 cm SL, commonly 18 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears in small numbers in local markets. Caught by trawl and bamboo stake trap (Thailand), and by handline. Sold fresh. Prepared fried and in fish balls or used as duck food (Thailand). No major fishery exists.

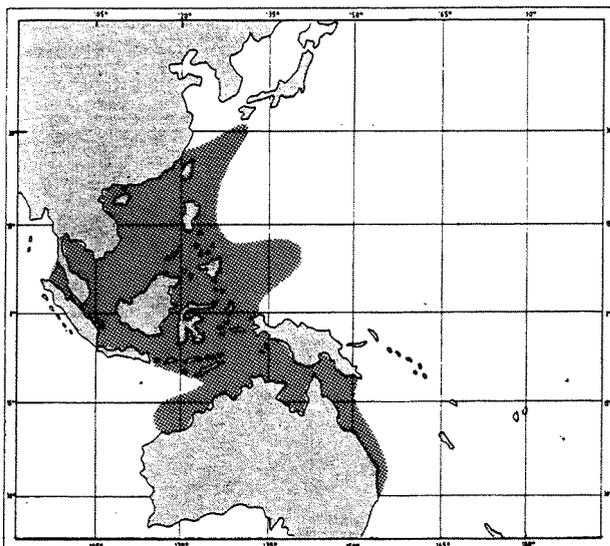


Fig. 212

Local Names: PHILIPPINES: Butlog (Visayan), Siri (Tagalog), Silay, Magkotkot. INDONESIA: Pasir-pasir. MALAYSIA: Pasir-pasir. PAPUA-NEW GUINEA: Bai (Port Moresby). JAPAN: Hitosuji-tamagashira, Hime-tamagashira. THAILAND: Pla Sai Khao. AUSTRALIA: Barred-face spine-cheek, threadfin monocle bream, monocle-bream, rainbow bream (Queensland).

Literature: The following have reported this species as *S. dubiosus*: Masuda *et al.* (1975, 1984); Rau & Rau (1980); Schroeder (1980); Shen (1984). Grant (1982) reports it as *S. temporalis*. It is correctly named by Sainsbury *et al.* (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); and Allen & Swainston (1988).

Remarks: This species has been previously reported as *S. dubiosus* (= *S. taeniopterus*), or misidentified as *S. temporalis*.

Scolopsis taeniatus (Ehrenberg, 1830)

Fig. 213, Plate VIII, c

NEMIP Scol 8

Scolopsides taeniatus Ehrenberg in C. & V., 1830a, *Hist nat. poiss.*, 5: 340 (no type locality given).

Synonyms: *Scolopsis nototaenia* Günther in Playfair & Günther (1866).

FAO Names: En - Black-streaked monocle bream.

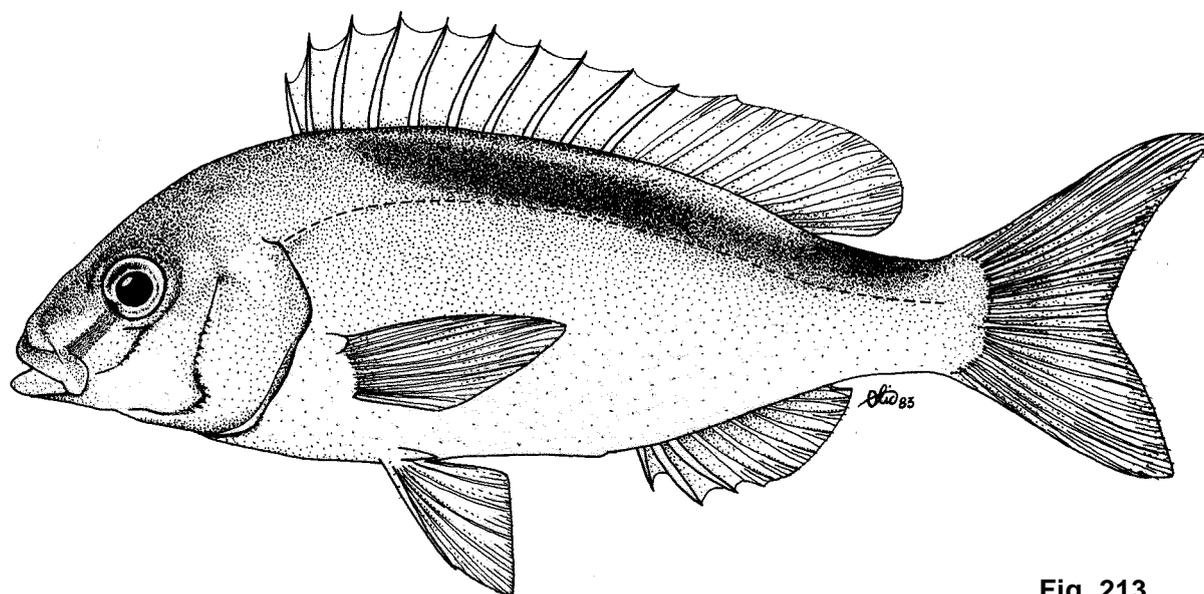


Fig. 213

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.8 to 3.1 in SL; snout length about equal to or a little greater than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to or just in front of level of anterior margin of eyes; lower limb of preopercle scaly; antrorse suborbital spine absent; suborbital depth 1.3 to 3.8 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 45 to 48 (usually 46 or 47); pectoral-fin rays ii, 15 or 16 (usually ii, 15); pelvic fins long, reaching to level of anus; caudal fin forked. **Colour:** greenish-olive above, whitish below; a narrow whitish stripe along base of dorsal fin; beneath this, a prominent dark brown or black streak above lateral line beginning below about the third or fourth dorsal spine and ending on caudal peduncle; a bright blue stripe from eye to upper jaw and from posterior edge of the eye to base of pectoral fin, where it ends in a blue spot; dorsal fin orange coloured anteriorly, reddish posteriorly, with a vivid red margin; other fins yellowish or reddish.

Geographical Distribution: Western Indian Ocean, including the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Sri Lanka (Gulf of Mannar) (Fig. 214).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, commonly found associated with reefs. Abundant in the Persian Gulf.

Size: Maximum size is 28 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears occasionally in local markets. Taken by trawl in the Persian Gulf. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: BAHRAIN: Ebzaymee.
KUWAIT: Ebzaimy.

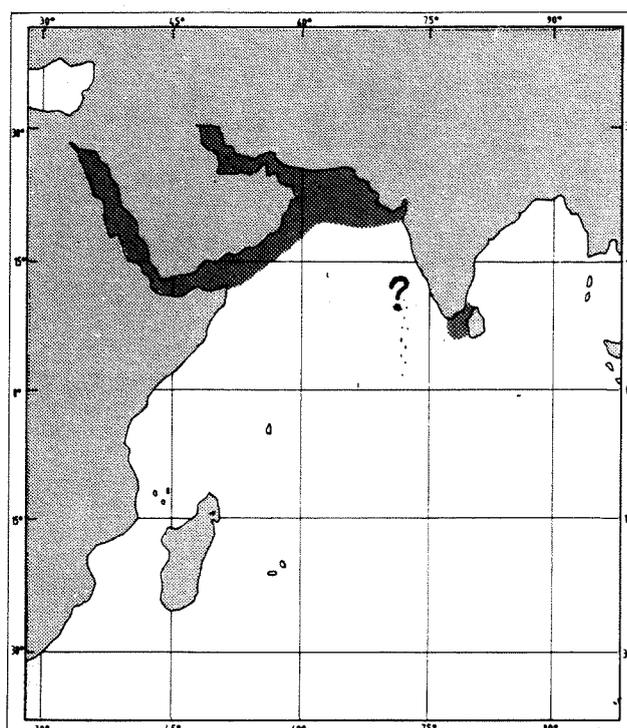


Fig. 214

Literature: Kuronuma & Abe (1972); Randall *et al.* (1978, as *S. rueppelli*); Fischer & Bianchi (1984); Bianchi (1985b); Al-Baharna (1986).

Remarks: This species has been incorrectly identified by some authors as *S. rupellii* (= *S. vosmeri*) or as *S. phaeops* (= *S. frenatus*).

Scolopsis taeniopterus (Kuhl & Van Hasselt, 1830)

NEMIP Scol 1

Fig. 215, Plate VIII, d

Scolopsides taeniopterus Kuhl & Van Hasselt in C. & V., 1830a, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5: 345 (Java).

Synonyms: *Scolopsis dubiosus* Weber (1913); *Scolopsis siamensis* Akazaki (1962).

FAO Names: En - Lattice monocle bream.

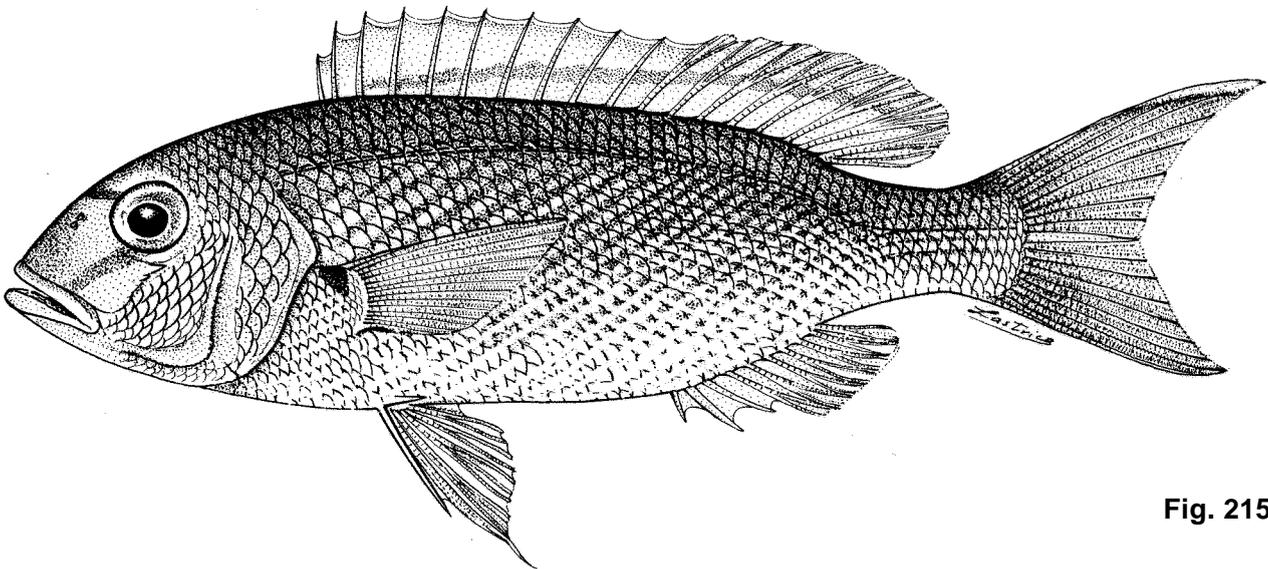


Fig. 215

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.7 to 3.1 in SL; snout length about equal to diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to between level of anterior margin of eyes and posterior nostrils; lower limb of preopercle naked; antrorse suborbital spine absent; suborbital depth 1.1 to 3.5 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 45 to 48; pectoral-fin rays ii, 15 or 16 (usually ii, 1 5); pelvic fins long, reaching to or beyond level of anus; caudal fin emarginate. **Colour:** greyish-yellow on upper part of body, whitish below; sides of body with faint oblique blue and yellow lines, these horizontal on the caudal peduncle; a narrow blue stripe joining eyes just behind nostrils; a blue stripe from middle of upper lip to lower edge of eye; upper part of pectoral-fin base with a reddish-orange spot; fins yellowish; dorsal fin with a blue stripe along its middle area; upper tip of caudal fin bright yellow; upper base of caudal fin with a blue spot.

Geographical Distribution: West Pacific, from Taiwan to northeastern Australia, and north-western Australia (Fig. 216).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, found on sand or mud bottoms in offshore areas, in depths to 50 m. Swims in small groups. Feeds on small crustaceans, molluscs and fishes. A protogynous hermaphrodite.

Size: Maximum size is 20 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: This is the most abundant species of *Scolopsis* seen in markets in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Trawled in moderate numbers along with other species in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand. Highly rated as a food fish, although it sells for a low price. Sold fresh. It is prepared steamed or used for fish balls; sometimes salted or dried. No separate statistics for this species are kept and no major fishery exists.

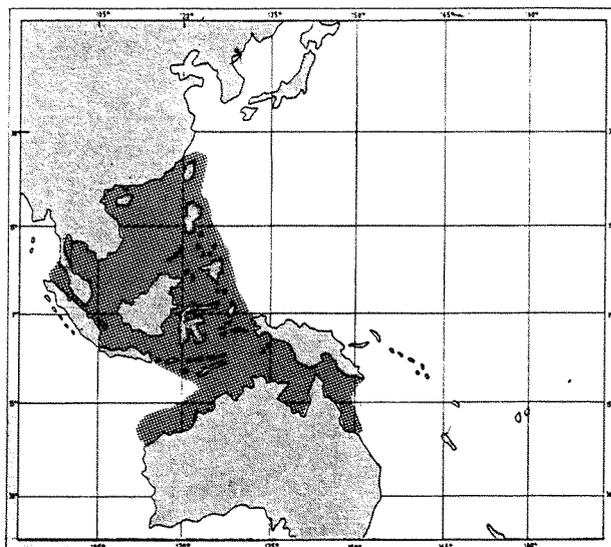


Fig. 216

Local Names: PHILIPPINES: Silay (Visayan), Buruba, Tagisang lawin. INDONESIA: Pasir-pasir. MALAYSIA: Pasir-pasir, Mempasir. THAILAND: Pla Sai Khao. AUSTRALIA: Red-spot monocle-bream.

Literature: Fischer & Whitehead (1974); Rau & Rau (1980); Schroeder (1980, as *S. temporalis*); Kyushin *et al.* (1982); Sainsbury *et al.* (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Allen & Swainston (1988).

Remarks: This species has been misidentified as *S. cancellatus* (= *S. lineatus*). Some authors have also treated it under the name *S. dubiosus*, which is a junior synonym.

Scolopsis temporalis (Cuvier, 1830)

Fig. 217, Plate VIII, e

NEMIP Scol 14

Scolopsides temporalis Cuvier in C. & V., 1830a, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 5: 341 (Waigiu, New Guinea; Vanikolo).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Bald-spot monocle bream.

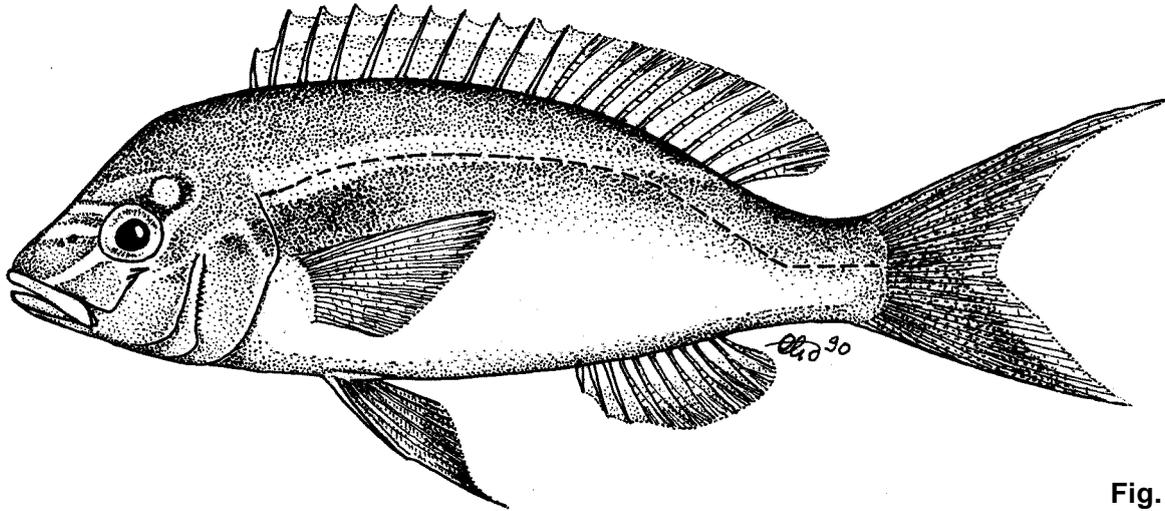


Fig. 217

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.7 to 3.1 in SL; snout length greater than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to or just behind level of anterior margin of eye; a small naked area on temporal region behind eye; lower limb of preopercle scaly; antrorse suborbital spine absent; suborbital depth 1.2 to 1.9 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 46 to 49 (usually 47 or 48); pectoral-fin rays ii, 16 or 17 (usually ii, 16); pelvic fins long, reaching to or beyond level of anus; caudal fin forked, lobes falcate, upper lobe a little longer than lower (lobes produced to form filamentous extensions in larger specimens). **Colour:** bluish on back and sides, ventral surface white; scales above lateral line with yellow centres, forming horizontal lines on back; scales below lateral line also with yellow centres, forming oblique lines running upwards to lateral line; a pinkish-brown stripe from behind eye, arching on back beneath lateral line and terminating behind tip of pectoral fin; four blue stripes on head; the first, uppermost stripe joining in front of the scaled part of the head; the second stripe joining the eyes above the nostrils; the third stripe joining the eyes through the nostrils; the fourth stripe running from the eye to middle of upper legs; the naked temporal area on the head encircled blue; inner part of pectoral fin yellowish; dorsal fin yellowish with darker mottling; caudal fin yellowish; its upper edge and lower one third brownish.

Geographical Distribution: Eastern Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, Fiji (Fig. 218).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species found on sand bottoms close to reefs in depths to 30 m.

Size: Maximum size is 28 cm SL, commonly 20 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: No major fishery exists.

Literature: Weber & de Beaufort (1936).

Remarks: This species closely resembles *S. monogramma*, and the two species have been previously confused.

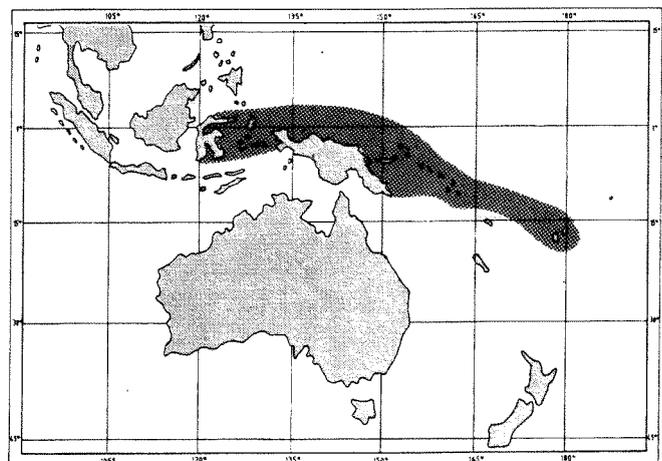


Fig. 218

Scolopsis trilineatus Kner, 1868

Fig. 219, Plate VIII, f

NEMIP Scol 15

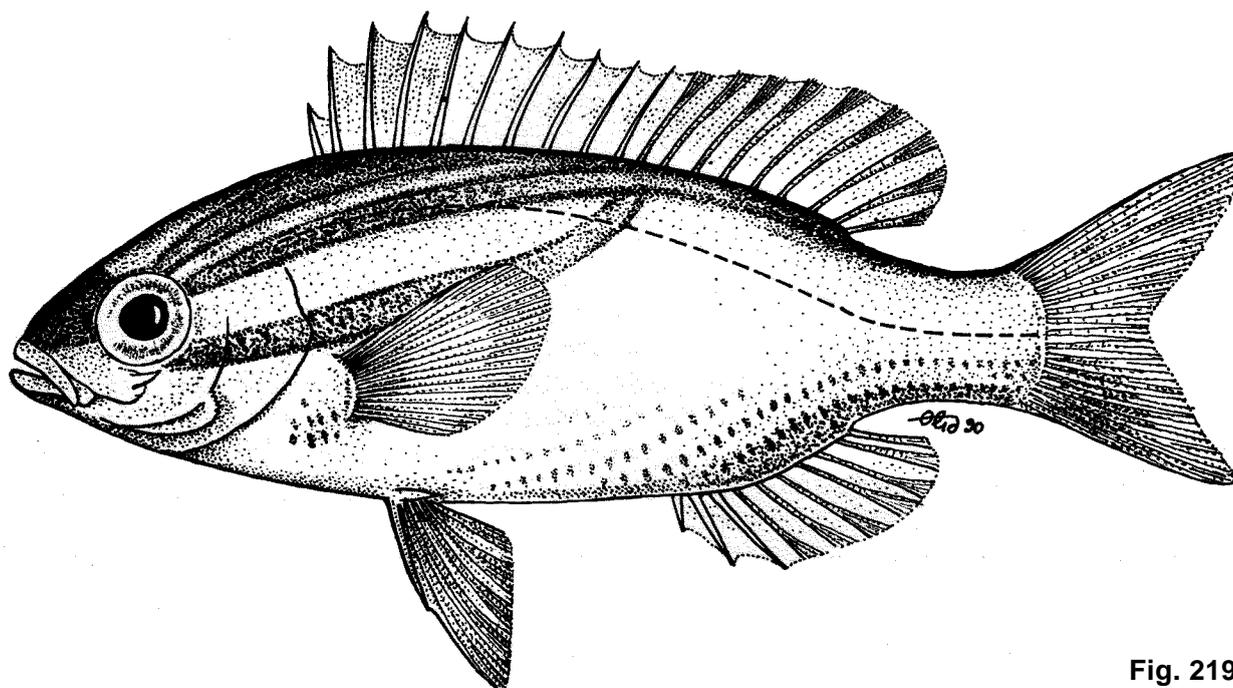
Scolopsis trilineatus Kner, 1868, Sitzber. Akad. Wien, 58: 27 (Savay, Samoa).**Synonyms:** None.**FAO Names:** En - Three-lined monocle bream. Fr - Scolopsis a trois lignes.

Fig. 219

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 3.0 to 3.6 in SL; snout length about equal to diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to level of middle of eyes; lower limb of preopercle naked; antrorse suborbital spine absent; suborbital depth 2.5 to 5.0 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 41 to 44; pectoral-fin rays ii, 13 or 14 (usually ii, 14); pelvic fins long, reaching to or just beyond level of anus; caudal fin forked. **Colour:** dusky grey or brown on back, silvery-white below; scales on sides with pearly-blue centres; a bluish-white line middorsally from top of snout to dorsal fin origin; a second line above eye; a third line from upper edge of eye, convexly arching on nape and following dorsal profile to beneath middle of dorsal fin; a broader bluish-white stripe from behind eye, curving convexly upwards on back and terminating at end of dorsal fin, this stripe narrower above lateral line; a narrow yellowish line from beneath eye curving upwards and joining broader stripe on body at lateral line; snout and top of head brownish; three bluish-white stripes on snout; the uppermost joining eyes above nostrils; the middle stripe joining eyes through nostrils; the lower stripe from tip of snout to eye.

Geographical Distribution: Western Pacific, including the Philippines, western Caroline Islands, South China Sea, eastern Indonesia, northern Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, and northwestern Australia (Fig. 220).

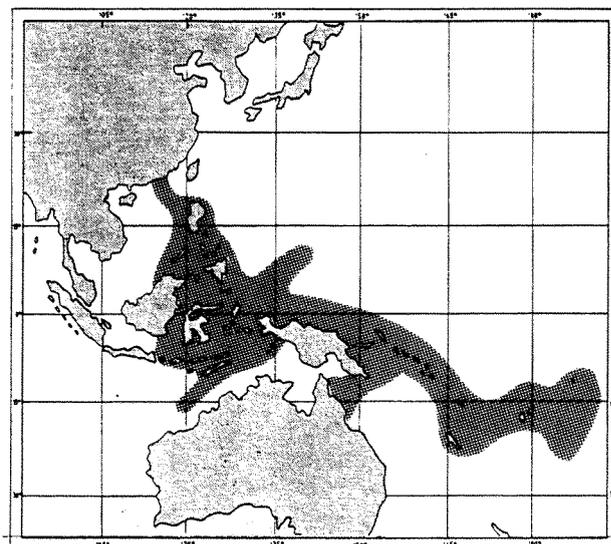


Fig. 220

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, found on sand bottoms in lagoons and close to reefs, in depths to 20 m. Occurs solitary or in small aggregations.

Size: Maximum size is 16.5 cm SL, commonly 14 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: INDONESIA: Pasir-pasir. PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Wonano (Port Moresby). SAMOA: Tivao.

Literature: Fourmanoir & Laboute (1976); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Myers (1989).

Scolopsis vosmeri (Bloch, 1792)

Fig. 221, Plate VIII, g

NEMIP Scol 2

Anthias vosmeri Bloch, 1792, Naturges. Ausländ. Fische, 6: 120, pl. 321 (Japan Sea).

Synonyms: *Anthias japonicus* Bloch (1793); *Pomacentrus enneodactylus* Lacépède (1802); *Scolopsis kurite* Rüppell (1828-31 [1828]); *Scolopsides kate* Cuvier in C. & V. (1830a); *Scolopsides rupellii* Cuvier in C. & V. (1830a); *Scolopsis argyrosomus* Kuhl & Van Hasselt in C. & V. (1830a) (name in synonymy); *Scolopsides torquatus* Cuvier in C. & V. (1830a); *Scolopsides pomotis* Richardson (1846); *Scolopsides collaris* Günther (1859) (name in text).

FAO Names: En - Whitecheek monocle bream. Fr - Mamila joues blanches. Sp - Besugato cariblanco.

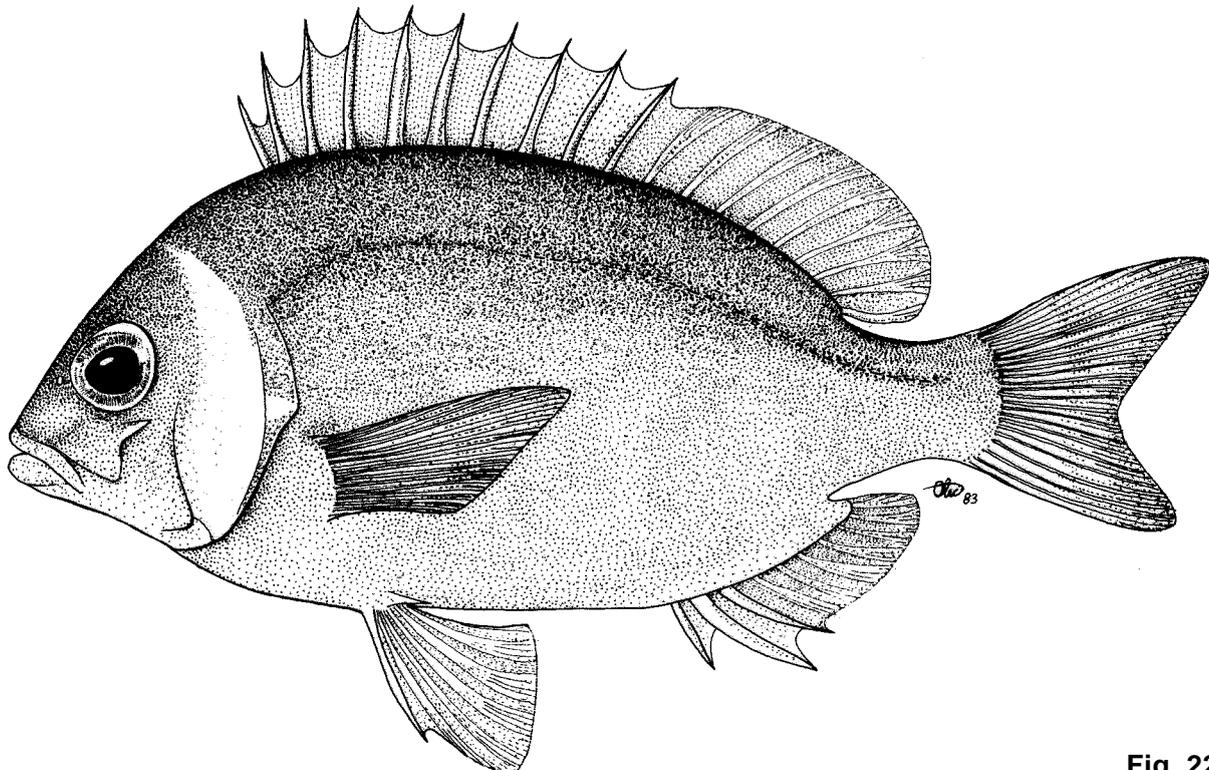


Fig. 221

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 2.0 to 2.6 in SL; snout length a little less than diameter of eye; head scales reaching to anterior nostrils; lower limb of preopercle scaly; antrorse suborbital spine present beneath eye; suborbital depth 1.7 to 3.8 in eye diameter; lateral-line

scales 39 to 45 (usually 41 to 44); pectoral-fin rays ii, 15 to 17 (usually ii, 16); pelvic fins long, reaching to or just beyond level of anus; caudal fin forked. **Colour:** variable, usually brownish with a reddish-purple tinge; a broad white vertical bar from top of head onto opercle; sometimes a whitish horizontal stripe below lateral line from edge of opercle to below soft part of dorsal fin; scales on sides with dark spots; opercular membrane blood-red; fins greyish, tinged red.

Geographical Distribution: Indo-West Pacific, from the east African coast. Red Sea and Persian Gulf to northern Australia (Fig. 222).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, found in inshore waters usually on sand or mud bottoms close to reefs, as well as in offshore areas.

Size: Maximum size is 16 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Taken by bottom trawls, handlines and traps. Caught in wire traps and trawls (Thailand). Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets.

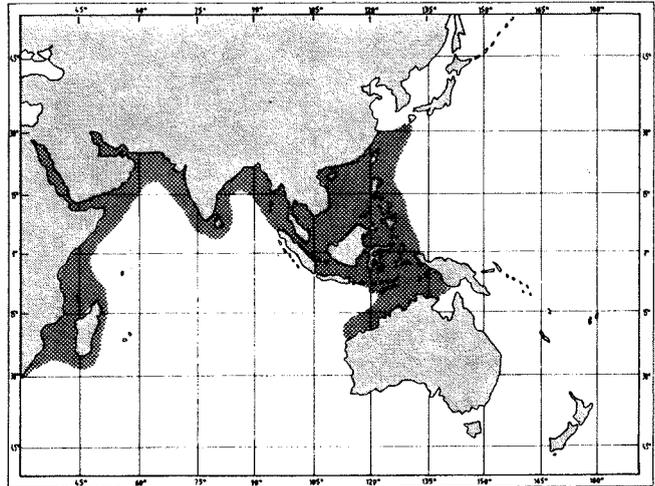


Fig. 222

In Thailand this species is steamed or made into fish balls. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: AUSTRALIA: White-cheeked monocle-bream. INDONESIA: Pasir-pasir. MALAYSIA: Pasir-pasir, kerisi, puyu laut. PHILIPPINES: Silay (Visayan), Buruba, Tagisang lawin. JAPAN: Taiwan-tamagashira. BAHRAIN: Hasseyeh. SRI LANKA: Andiya Kiri vavoula (Sinhalese), Andiyan (Tamil). THAILAND: Pla Krang, Pla Sai khao. SOUTH AFRICA: Silwerflits-stekelwang, Silver flash spinecheek. MADAGASCAR: Ambity. TANZANIA: Gege-muamba (Dar-es-Salaam), Changu-chole (Mafia). PAKISTAN: Pandya (Sindhi), Shahar Bano (Baluchi). VIETNAM: Ca trao.

Literature: Fisher & Whitehead (1974); Randall *et al.* (1978); Tan *et al.* (1982); Rau & Rau (1980); Fischer & Bianchi (1984); Sainsbury *et al.* (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Bauchot & Bianchi (1984); Shen (1984); Bianchi (1985a, 1985b); Al-Baharna 1986); Kuronuma & Abe (1986); Smith & Heemstra (1986); Allen & Steene (1987); Allen & Swainston (1988).

Scolopsis xenochrous Günther, 1872

Fig. 223, Plate VIII, h

NEMIP Scol 16

Scolopsis xenochrous Günther, 1872, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (4) 10: 423 (Misola, Moluccas).

Synonyms: *Scolopsis bulanensis* Evermann & Seale (1907).

FAO Names: En - Oblique-barred monocle bream.

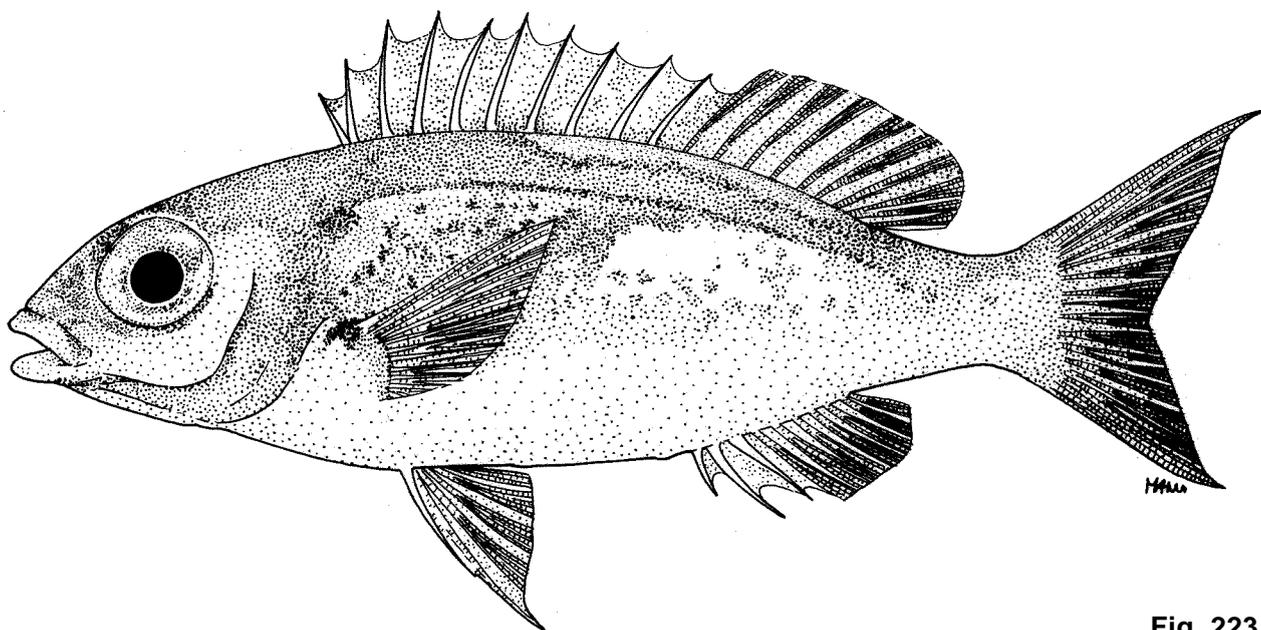


Fig. 223

Diagnostic Features: Body depth 3.2 to 3.4 in SL; snout length a little less than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to between level of anterior margin of eyes and posterior nostrils; lower limb of preopercle scaly; antrorse suborbital spine present beneath eye; suborbital depth 2.7 to 3.5 in eye diameter; lateral-line scales 42 to 45 (usually 43 to 45); pectoral-fin rays ii, 15; pelvic fins moderately long, reaching to or almost to level of anus; caudal fin forked. **Colour:** greyish-brown above, silvery-white below; a pearly-blue streak from behind eye along dorsal fin base; an oblique, brown-edged pearly-blue bar above the pectoral base; several short oblique rows of dusky brown spots on the sides; an elongate white blotch below lateral line on posterior half of body, a yellowish tinge above this blotch; snout dusky; a black blotch on opercle; fins bluish-tinged.

Geographical Distribution: Indian Ocean, including the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Andaman Sea and northwestern Australia. West Pacific, including Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, northeastern Australia, and the Solomon Islands (Fig. 224).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species found around rocky-rubble and seaweed areas as well as coral reefs, in depths of 5 to 50 m. Feeds mainly on benthic crustaceans.

Size: Maximum size is 17 cm SL, commonly 14 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: PHILIPPINES: Silay (Visayan).

Literature: Schroeder (1980); Allen & Swainston (1988).

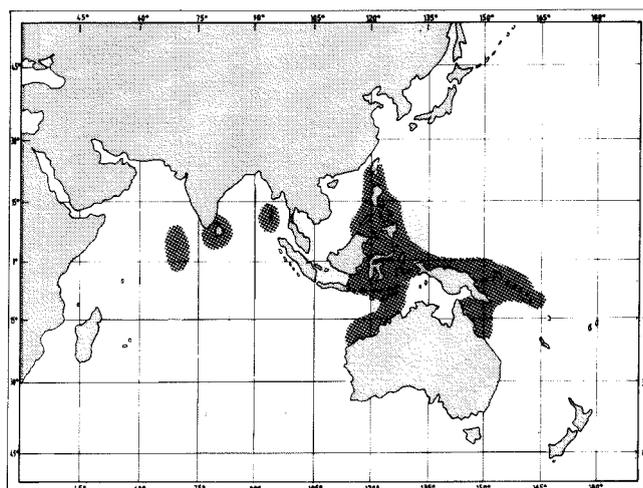


Fig. 224