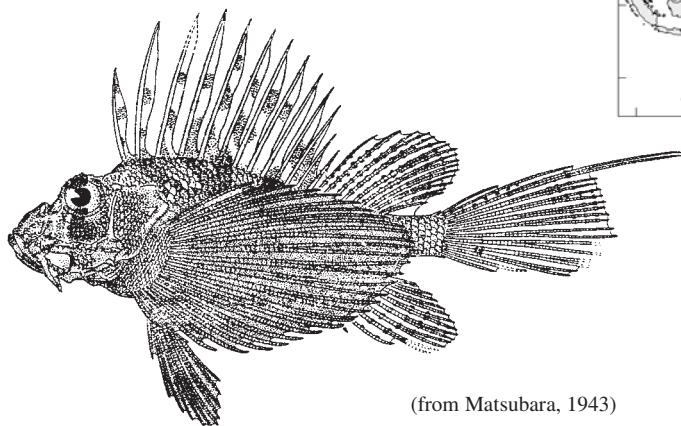
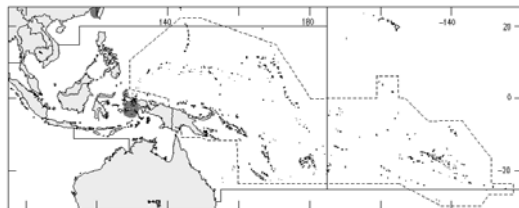


***Parapterois heterurus*** (Bleeker, 1856)**En** - Blackfooted firefish.

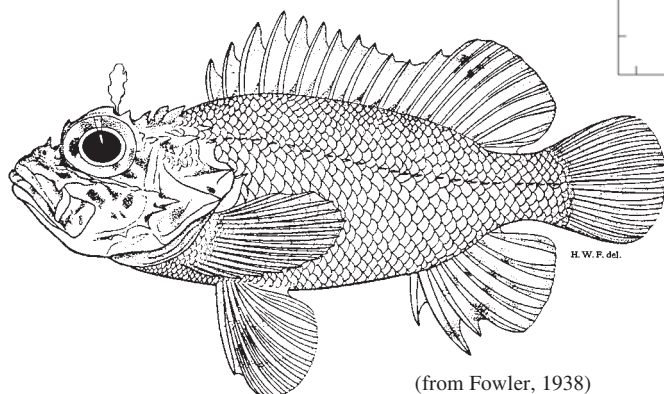
Maximum standard length 25 cm. Occasionally appears in trawls over soft bottoms at depths of 40 to 300 m. Too infrequently taken to be of importance to fisheries, but can force trawl fishermen to handle their catch with greater caution. Reported within the area at Amboina; more commonly taken in southern Japan and Taiwan Province of China and is also known from South Africa.



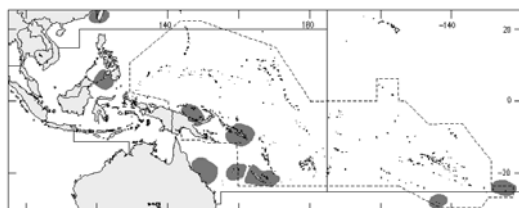
(from Matsubara, 1943)

***Parascorpaena mcadamsi*** (Fowler, 1938)**En** - Ocellated scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 6 cm. A small relatively uncommon, reef-dwelling or shallow rocky-bottom inhabiting species of minor commercial value, but occasionally seen in subsistence fisheries. Found from near shore in lagoons to outer reef slopes to depths of 37 m. Widely ranging, like other species of *Parascorpaena*, and known from South Africa to the southern Philippines (at Jolo), to Taiwan Province of China and Queensland, Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, New Caledonia, and Rapa. *Scorpaena moultoni* is a probable junior synonym.

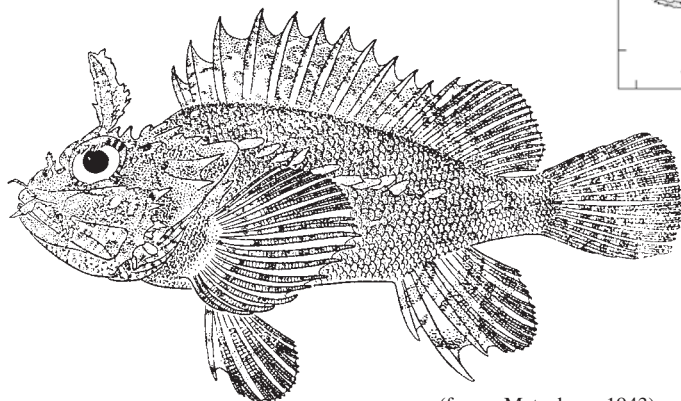
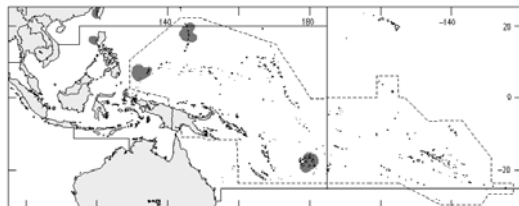


(from Fowler, 1938)



***Parascorpaena mossambica* (Peters, 1855)****En** - Mozambique scorpionfish.

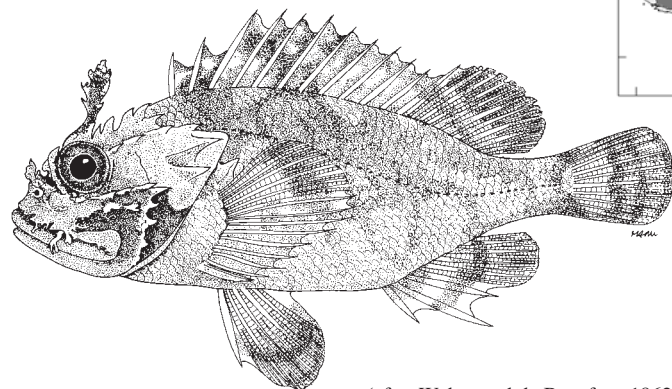
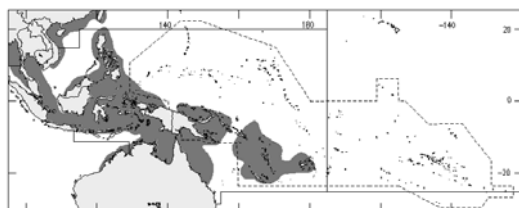
Maximum standard length 10 cm. Occupies inshore rocky areas and can be abundant. Although this species makes its way into local markets and is consumed as food, no significant fisheries exists for it, due to its small size. Widely distributed, occurring from South Africa and the Red Sea to the Ryukyu and Palau Islands and eastward to the Society Islands.



(from Matsubara, 1943)

***Parascorpaena picta* (Kuhl and Van Hasselt in Cuvier 1829)****En** - Painted scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 17 cm. Quite common in nearshore waters on reefs and over rocky bottoms. Utilized as food, but does not form the basis of a significant fishery. Distributed from Sri Lanka to Fiji.

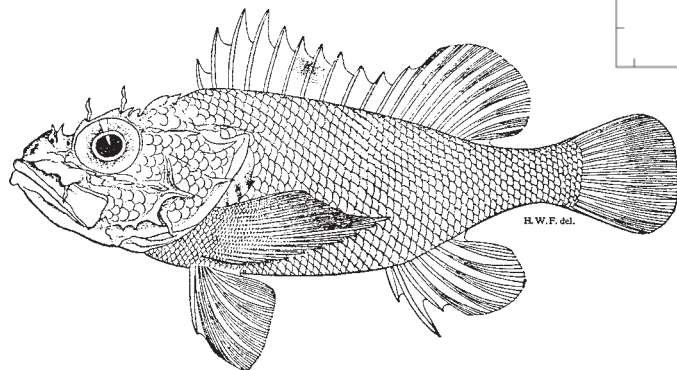


(after Weber and de Beaufort, 1962)

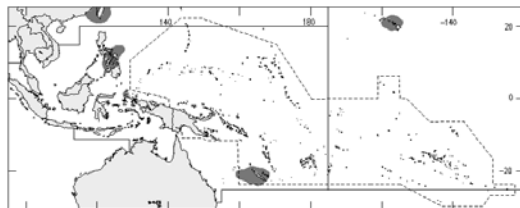
***Phenacoscorpius megalops* Fowler, 1938**

**En** - Noline scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 5.1 cm. Infrequently trawled at considerable depths (66 to 622 m) over coralline rubble bottoms. Too small and rarely caught to be of commercial importance. Known from the Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan Province of China, Hawaii, and New Zealand.



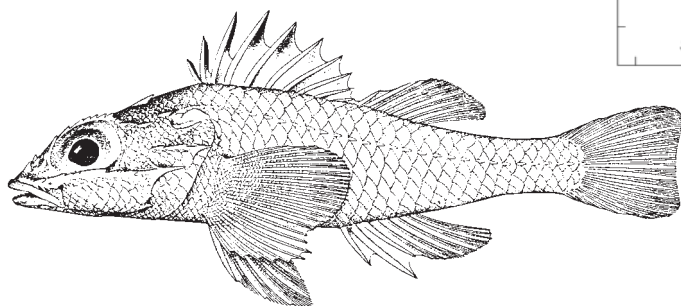
(from Fowler, 1938)



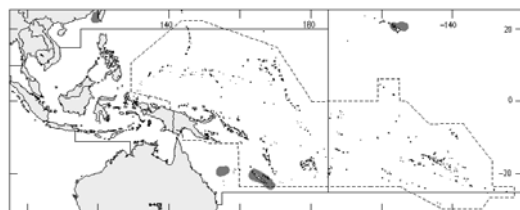
***Plectrogenium nanum* Gilbert, 1905**

**En** - Dwarf thronyhead.

Maximum standard length 7.7 cm. Only found at depths of 274 to 600 m, with peak abundance off Hawaii, occurring at depths of 300 to 450 m. This species does not support a fishery, but can be very common where it occurs. Currently known from Madagascar, southern Japan, Taiwan Province of China, New Caledonia, the Kermadec Islands, and New Zealand. Southern populations may represent a distinct species.

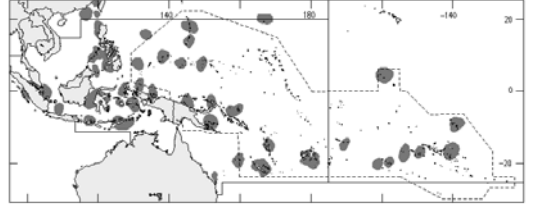
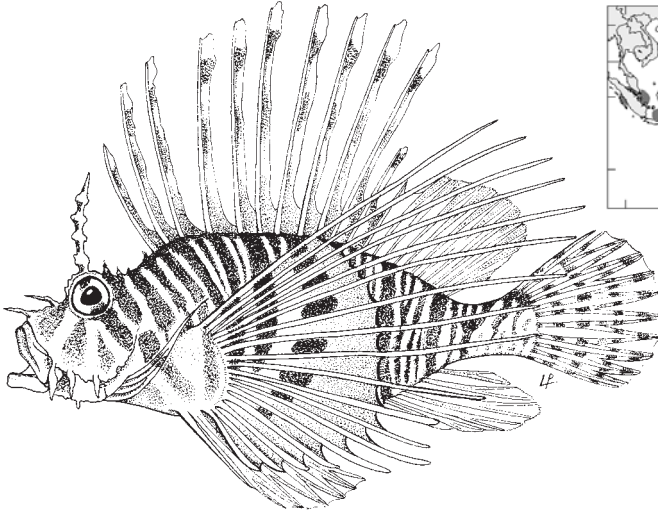


(adopted from Gilbert, 1905)

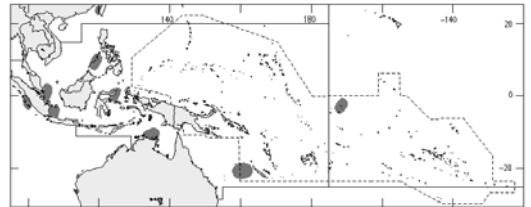
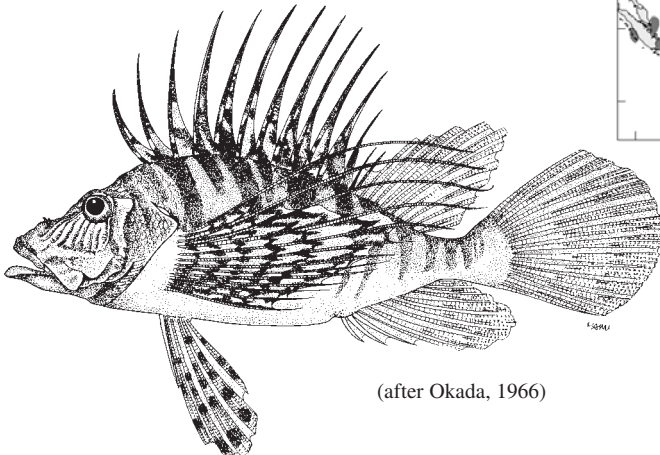


***Pterois antennata*** (Bloch, 1787)**En** - Broadbared lionfish.

Maximum standard length 14 cm. Found in lagoons and on outer reef slope habitats down to depths of 76 m. Like most lionfishes, living in crevices and holes by day and ventures out over the surface of reefs at night to forage on shrimps and crabs. Common in the area and consumed as food in subsistence fisheries, but nowhere supports large scale food fisheries due to its dangerous spines and small size. Commonly collected for the aquarium trade. A common, wide-ranging species; reported from off South Africa and the Red Sea eastward to through Indonesia and adjoining parts of the area to Queensland, New Caledonia, Guam, the Solomon Islands, and onward to southern Japan, the Kermadec Islands, and the Marquesas and Mangareva.

***Pterois lunulata*** Temminck and Schlegel, 1842**En** - Dragon's beard fish.

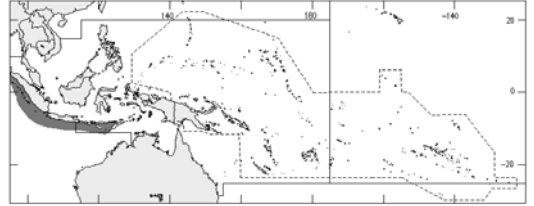
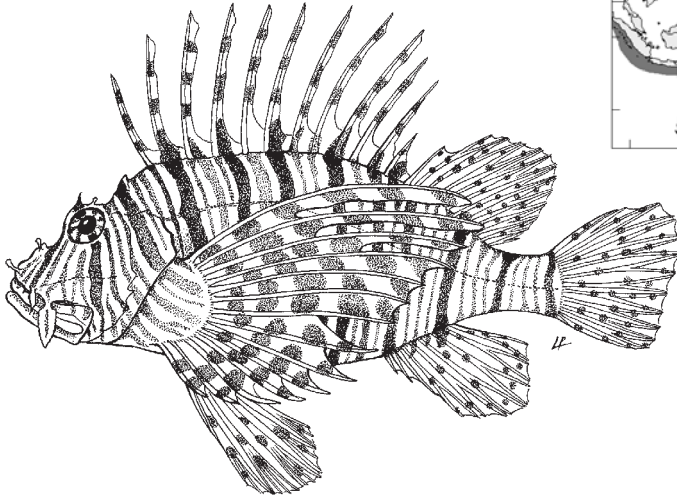
Maximum standard length 30 cm. This venomous species is utilized as food and the dorsal-fin spines are removed by fishermen when marketed. May prove to be conspecific with *Pterois russellii*. Additional study of the individual variation in these species, particularly of colour pattern, is needed. Distributed throughout the western Pacific Ocean from southern Hokkaido and Korea, southward through China, Taiwan Province of China, Indonesia, northern Australia, Queensland, and Caledonia.



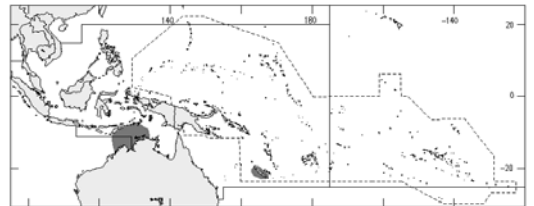
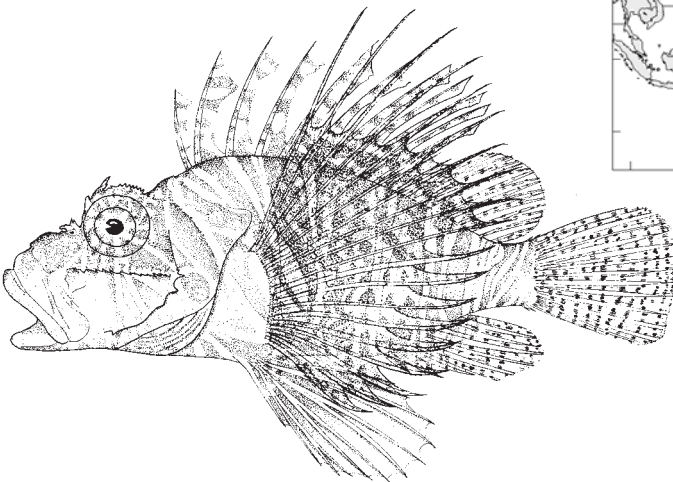
(after Okada, 1966)

***Pterois miles*** (Bennett, 1828)**En** - Devil firefish; **Fr** - Poisson volant.

Maximum standard length 25 cm. Frequently misidentified as *Pterois volitans*. This species will direct spines toward an intruder if annoyed. Numerous fatalities have resulted from stings of this species and its close relative *P. volitans*, and it should be treated with extreme caution. Used for human consumption in subsistence fisheries and frequently finds its way into the aquarium trade. Hardy and easily reared, but dangerous and voracious. Primarily ranges outside the area throughout the Indian Ocean, but also recorded from the westernmost regions of Indonesia and northwestern Australia.

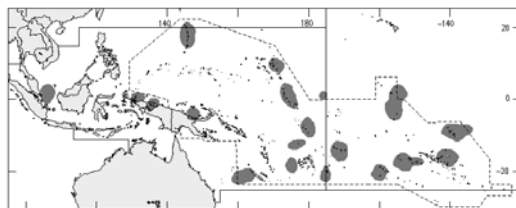
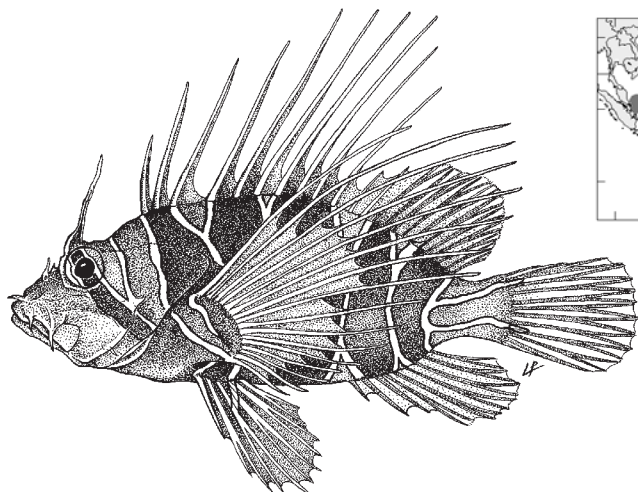
***Pterois mombasae*** (Smith, 1957)**En** - Deepwater firefish.

Maximum standard length 16 cm. Apparently occurs on deeper reefs. Of no commercial importance but should be handled cautiously when taken to avoid its highly venomous spines. Ranges from South Africa eastward into the area in Indonesia and northwestern Australia.

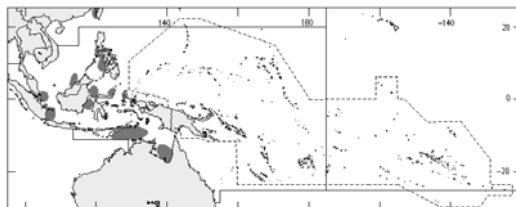
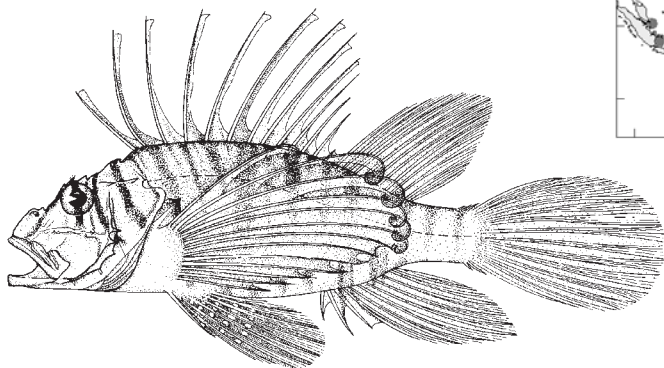


***Pterois radiata* Cuvier, 1829****En** - Radial firefish.

Maximum standard length 10 cm. Common in rock areas and coral reefs. Like other species of *Pterois*, it is extremely venomous and should be handled with caution. Of importance as food only in subsistence fisheries, but forms an important component of the aquarium trade. A wide-ranging species, taken from South African and the Red Sea eastward to the Tuamotou Archipelago, northward to Japan and southward to southern Queensland.

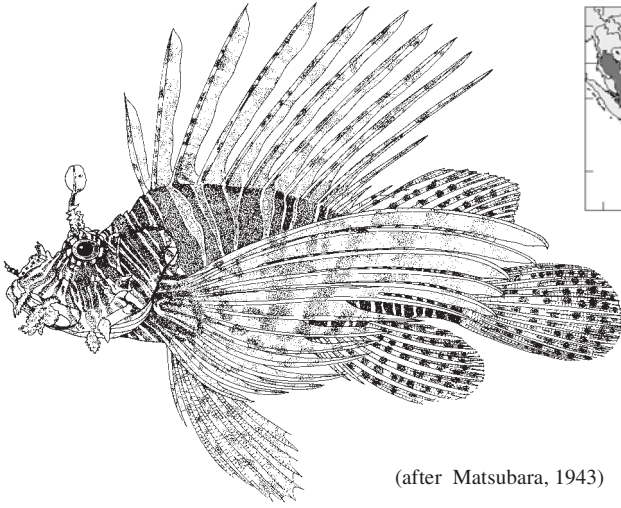
***Pterois russellii* Bennett, 1831****En** - Plaintail firefish.

Maximum total length 30 cm. Commonly found on reefs. Despite its venomosity it is sometimes taken for the aquarium trade. Frequently misidentified as *Pterois volitans*, but distinguished by the lack of dark spots on its dorsal, anal, and caudal fin, a lower pectoral-fin ray count (typically 12 or 13), its fewer vertical rows (65 to 80), and its shorter supraocular cirrus. In these respects it approaches and is perhaps conspecific with *P. lunulata*. However, variation of these features within and among lionfishes are poorly understood and are in need of additional study. Occurs throughout the Indian Ocean and is widespread through all but the easternmost part of the area; reported from the Philippines and off Queensland.

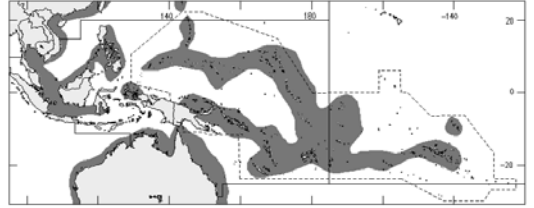


***Pterois volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758)****En** - Lionfish.

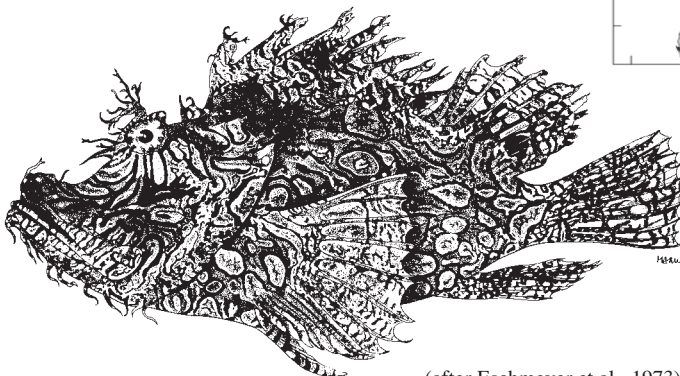
Maximum standard length 30 cm. Frequently confused with *Pterois miles*. A well-known reef species, frequently taken in trawls at depths of about 10 to 175 m. Largely inactive by day but forages in deeper water at night, where it evidently reproduces. Its spines are exceedingly dangerous and numerous fatalities have been reported from wounds resulting from its fin-spines. Nonetheless, with its fin-spines removed it is used for food in subsistence fisheries. Also extremely popular in the aquarium trade despite its dangerous reputation. Widespread in the western Pacific from southern Japan to Australia and the Philippines; it ranges to offshore localities in the Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, the Kermadec Islands, Fiji, to Tuamotu Archipelago.



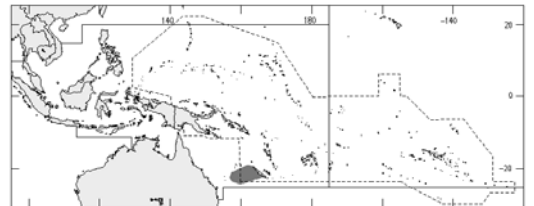
(after Matsubara, 1943)

***Rhinopias aphanes* Eschmeyer, 1973****En** - Weedy scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 24 cm. One of many cryptic and rare scorpionfishes about which little is known. It is reported from depths of about 30 m, perhaps favouring outer reef slopes. Of no commercial importance, but of interest to aquarists because of its remarkable appearance. At present reported only from northeastern Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, and southern Japan, but will probably become known from more widely distributed localities within the area with further collecting.



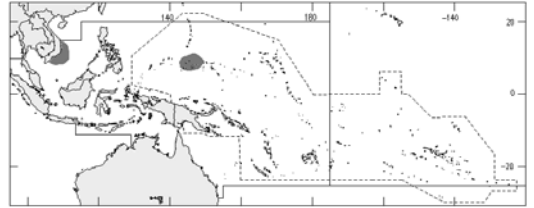
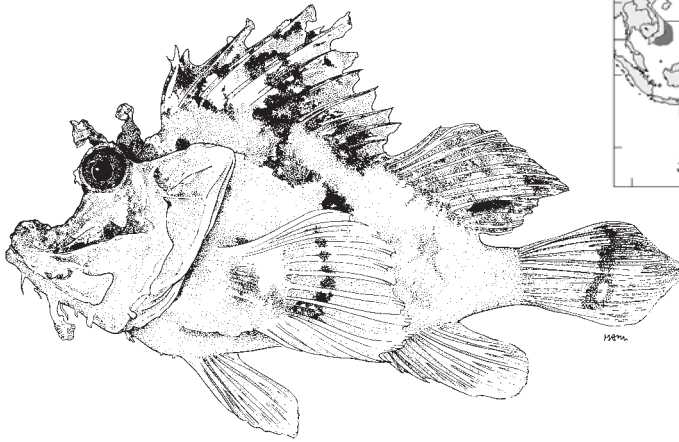
(after Eschmeyer et al., 1973)



***Rhinopias frondosa*** (Günther, 1891)

**En** - Popeyed scorpionfish; **Fr** - Poisson scorpion feuillu.

Maximum standard length at least 15.2 cm. Appears to inhabit rock and coralline bottoms at depths of 13 to 90 m. Little else is known about its biology. Reported from local markets; taken in lobster gill nets and shrimp trawls, but unlikely to be of significant commercial importance. A widely distributed species, known from South Africa, Mauritius, and the Seychelles eastward to Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Japan, and the Caroline Islands.

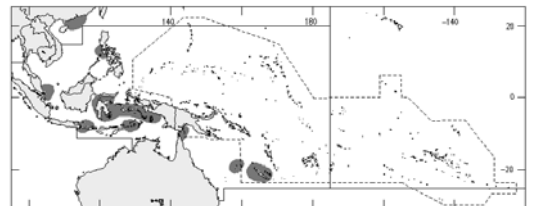
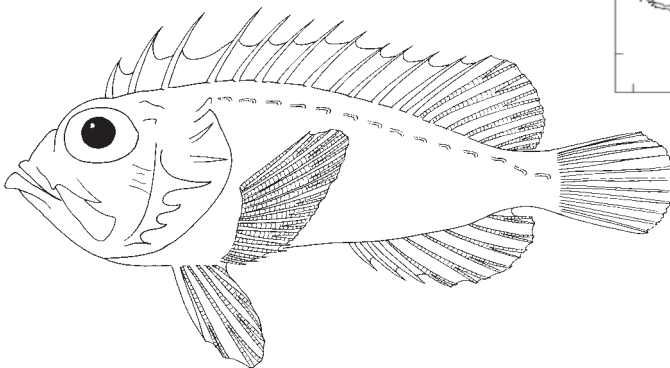


(after Eschmeyer et al., 1973)

***Richardsonichthys leucogaster*** (Richardson, 1848)

**En** - Whitebellied rougefish.

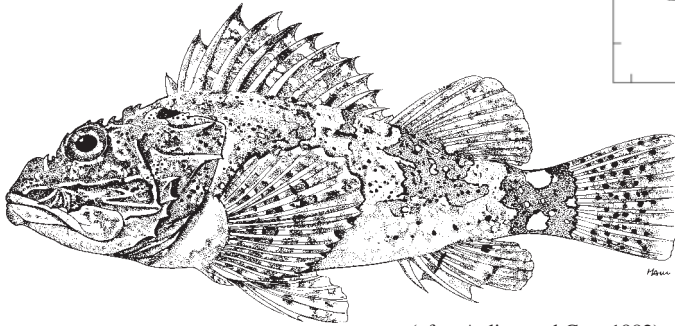
Maximum standard length 6.6 cm standard length. A little-known, dangerous small species, which has been reported among corals. Not infrequently taken in trawls at depths of 55 to 90 m. Although associated with corals and widely reported throughout islands of the Indonesian Archipelago, it appears more commonly near continental margins. Reported from off Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Seychelles eastward to northern Queensland, the Chesterfield Islands, New Caledonia, and the Philippines.



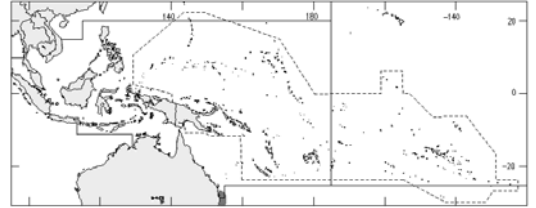
***Scorpaena cardinalis* Richardson, 1842**

**En** - Northern scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 38 cm. An inshore species. Good eating and commonly taken by divers and fishermen over rocky reefs. Diet consists mainly of fishes but also includes crabs, shrimps, and octopus. Can be aggressive toward divers. Enters into the area in the northern part of its range, reaching southern Queensland; occurs southward to Tasmania.



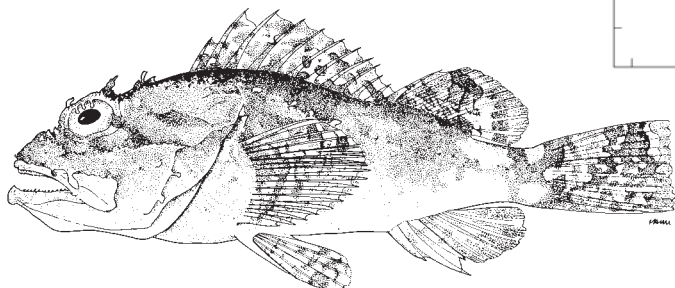
(after Ayling and Cox, 1982)



***Scorpaena cookii* Günther, 1860**

**En** - Sandy-Bay cod.

Maximum standard length 26.4 cm. Fished inshore over rocky reefs and consumed locally for food; exact depths of capture and statistics on the size of this fishery are unavailable. Limited in its range, known from the southern part of the area at Raoul Island in the Kermadecs, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and at Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs. Reported also from coast of New South Wales in the vicinity of Coffs Harbor.



(after Paulin, 1982)

