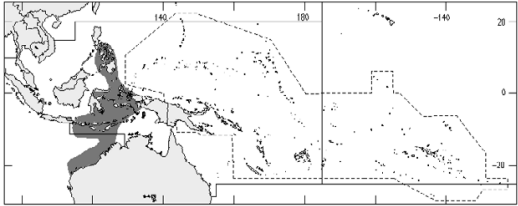
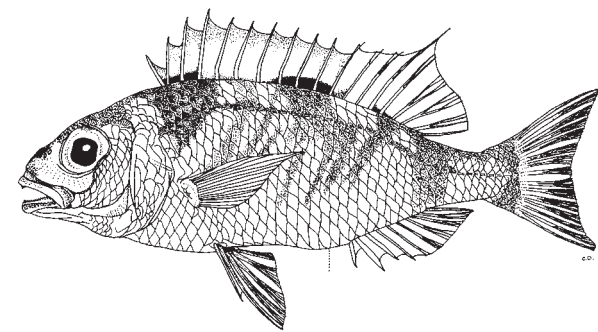


Parascolopsis tanyactis Russell, 1986

En - Longrayed dwarf monocle bream.

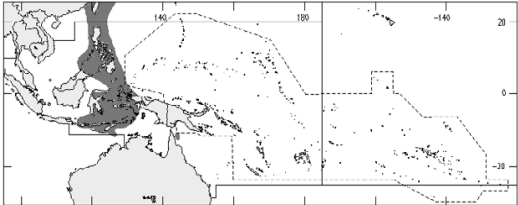
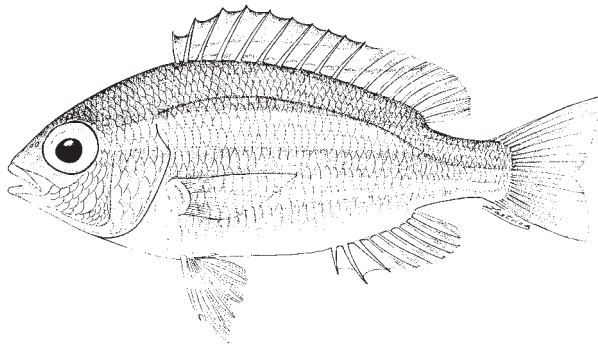
Maximum standard length 20.5 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species, occurring in offshore waters in depths of 40 to 200 m. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates. Taken by bottom trawl. No fishery exists. Western Pacific, including the Philippines, eastern Indonesia and northwestern Australia.



Parascolopsis tosensis (Kamohara, 1938)

En - Tosa dwarf monocle bream.

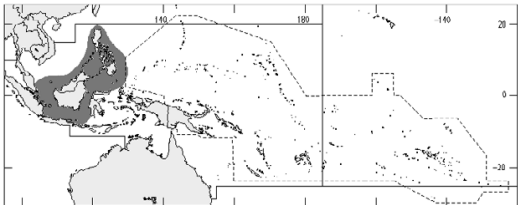
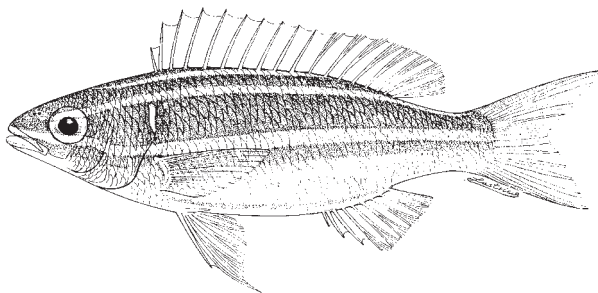
Maximum standard length 10 cm, commonly to 8 cm. A benthic species occurring in offshore waters in depths of 150 to 300 m. Very rarely found in markets. No major fishery exists. West Pacific, including southern Japan, Taiwan Province of China, the Philippines, and eastern Indonesia.



Pentapodus bifasciatus (Bleeker, 1848) (Plate XXII, 169)

En - Whiteshouldered whiptail.

Maximum standard length 15 cm, commonly to 10 cm. A benthic species inhabiting shallow coral reef areas. Food consists of small fishes, crustaceans (shrimps, caprellid amphipods), and polychaetes. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore.

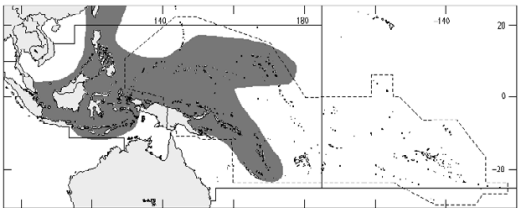
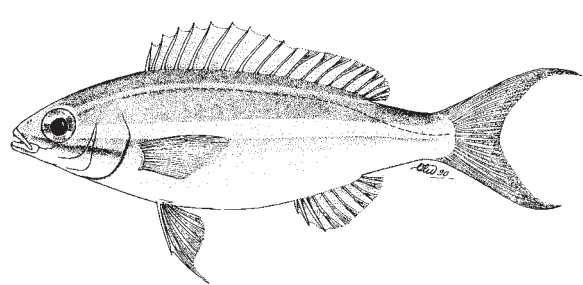


Pentapodus caninus (Cuvier, 1830)

(Plate XXIII, 170)

En - Smalltoothed whiptail.

Maximum standard length 18.5 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A free-swimming species which occurs solitary or in small groups. Usually found close to the bottom over coral reef areas in depths of 15 m or more. Food consists of small fishes and larger zooplankton as well as bottom-living organisms. Taken by handline. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. West Pacific, including New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Palau, southern Japan, Philippines, and Indonesia.

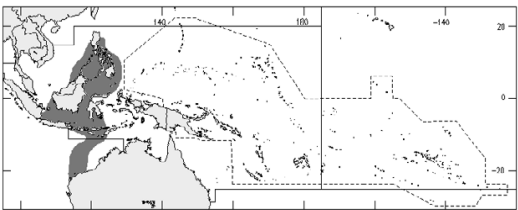
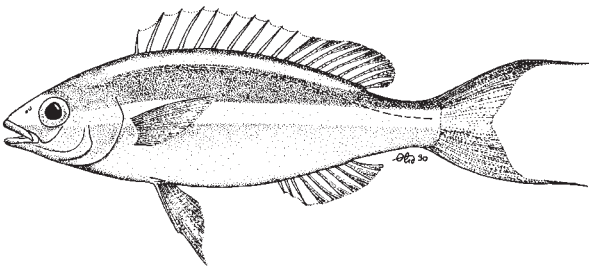


Pentapodus emeryii (Richardson, 1843)

(Plate XXIII, 171)

En - Double whiptail.

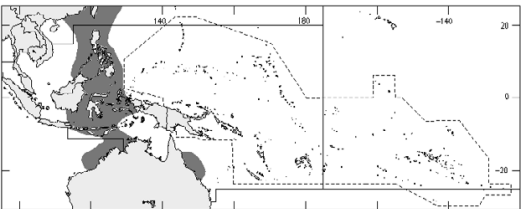
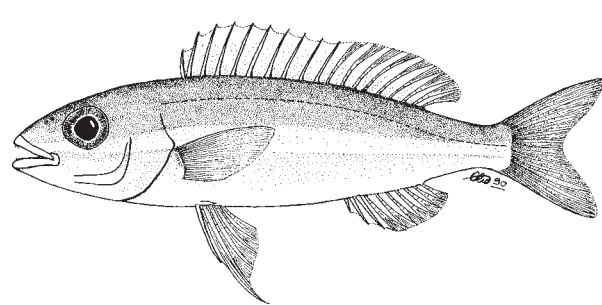
Maximum standard length 24.5 cm, commonly to 18 cm. A benthic species found close to reef areas. Food consists of small fishes, crustaceans, ophiuroids, and sipunculid worms. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Northwestern Australia, Indonesia, and Philippines.



Pentapodus nagasakiensis (Tanaka, 1915)

En - Japanese whiptail.

Maximum standard length 15 cm, commonly to 10 cm. Usually inhabits deeper offshore waters, in depths of 40 to 100 m. Food consists of small crustaceans (shrimps). Rarely caught. No major fishery exists. Southern Japan, South China Sea, Indonesia (Lombok), and northwestern Australia.

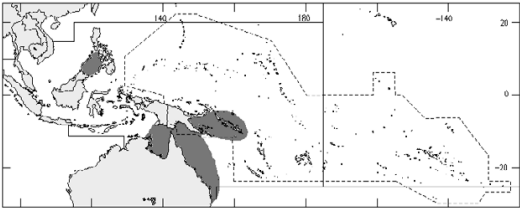
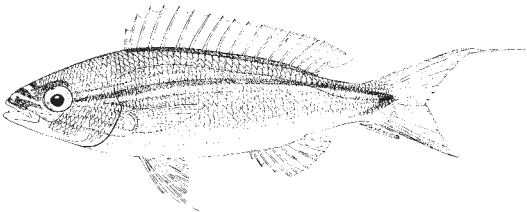


Pentapodus paradiseus (Günther, 1859)

(Plate XXIII, 172)

En - Paradise whiptail.

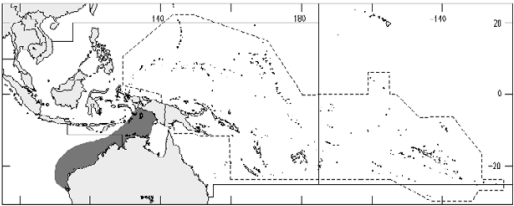
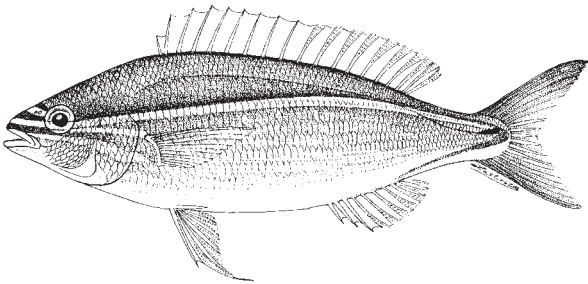
Maximum standard length 20 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species found close to reefs. Food consists of small fishes, crustaceans, and polychaetes. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. Taken by handline by recreational fishermen in southern Queensland, Australia. No major fishery exists. Northeastern Australia, southern Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Philippines.



Pentapodus porosus (Valenciennes, 1830)

En - Northwest Australian whiptail.

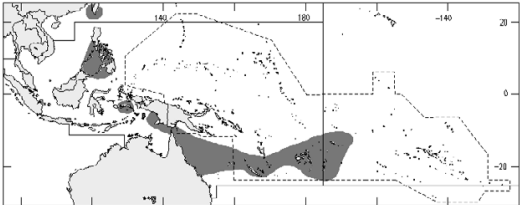
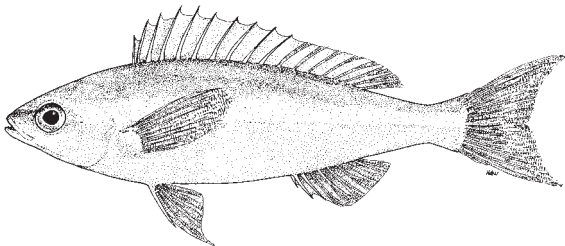
Maximum standard length 23 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species found close to reefs in offshore waters. Trawled in small numbers in offshore water, or taken by handline close to reefs. No major fishery exists. Northwestern Australia and Aru Islands.



Pentapodus sp.

En - Yellowstriped whiptail.

Maximum standard length 16 cm, commonly to 10 cm. A benthic species inhabiting sand bottoms adjacent to coral reefs. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Taiwan Province of China, Philippines, eastern Indonesia (Ambon), Papua New Guinea, eastern Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa.

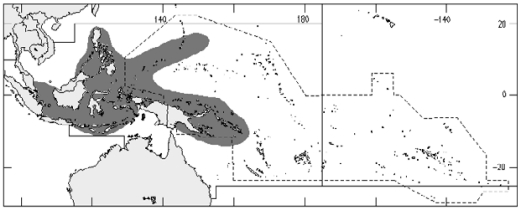
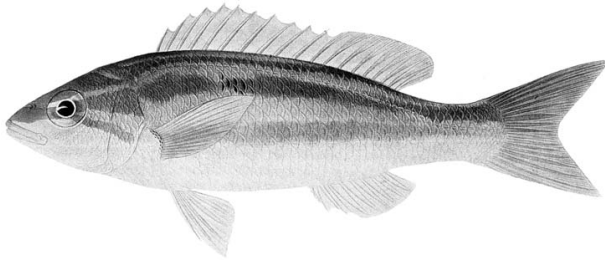


Pentapodus trivittatus (Bloch, 1791)

(Plate XXIII, 174)

En - Threestriped whiptail.

Maximum standard length 19 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species, common in shallow sandy rubble and coral reef areas, in depths to 15 m. Often occurs in aggregations. Food consists of small fishes, crustaceans, and polychaetes. Appears in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Western Caroline Islands (Palau, Yap), Philippines, East Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore.

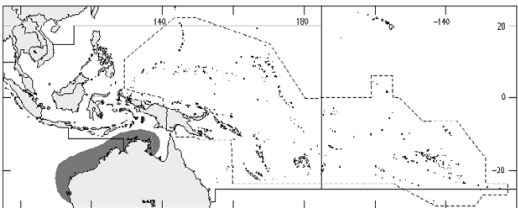
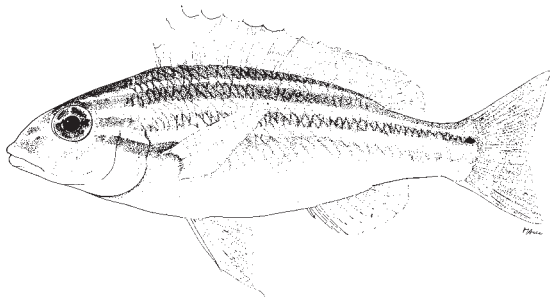


Scaevius milii (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1823)

(Plate XXIII, 175)

En - Greenstriped coral bream.

Maximum standard length 20 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species, very common on shallow inshore reefs and adjacent sand or mud bottoms, in depths to 20 m. Feeds on small fishes and benthic invertebrates. Unimportant as a food fish. No major fishery exists. Northwestern Australia: Gulf of Carpentaria to Abrolhos Islands.

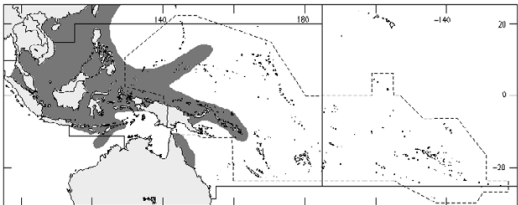
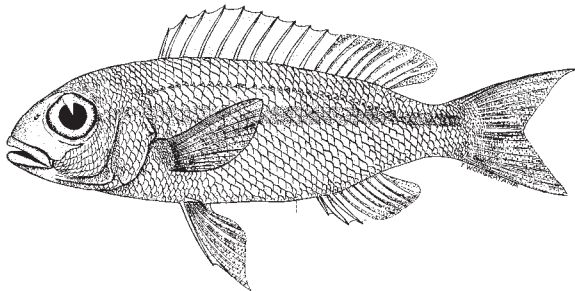


Scolopsis affinis Peters, 1877

(Plate XXIII, 176)

En - Peters' monacle bream.

Maximum standard length 19.5 cm. A benthic species, found on sand or mud bottoms close to reefs, in depths to 60 m. Occurs solitary or in small aggregations. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Western Pacific Ocean, including Ryukyu Islands, Philippines, South China Sea, Indonesia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, northeastern Australia, and Andaman Islands.

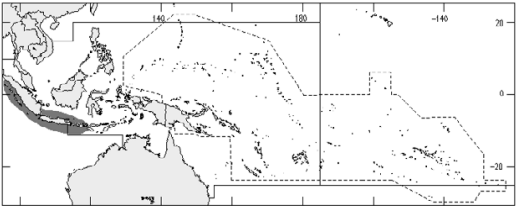
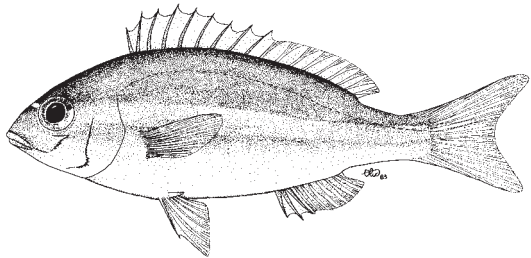


Scolopsis auratus (Park, 1797)

(Plate XXIII, 177)

En - Yellowstripe monocle bream; **Fr** - Mamila à bande dorée; **Sp** - Besugato de banda dorada.

Maximum standard length 21 cm, commonly to 18 cm. A benthic species, found close to reefs. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Eastern Indian Ocean, including the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and southern Indonesia.

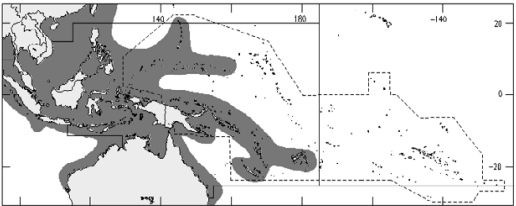
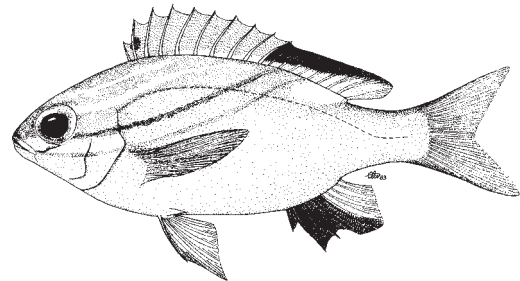


Scolopsis bilineatus (Bloch, 1793)

(Plate XXIV, 178)

En - Twolined monocle bream; **Fr** - Mamila griffée; **Sp** - Besugato rayado.

Maximum standard length 15.5 cm, commonly to 13 cm. A benthic species, common on coral reefs, in depths to 20 m. Occurs solitary or in small aggregations. Feeds on small fishes and benthic invertebrates. A protogynous hermaphrodite. Juveniles appear to be Batesian mimics of poison-fanged blenniids (*Meiacanthus*). Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. Caught mainly by handline. Live specimens captured by hand net for the aquarium export trade in the Philippines. No major fishery exists. Western Pacific from the Ryukyu Islands to eastern Australia and eastwards to New Caledonia and Fiji; also Indian Ocean from the Laccadive Islands, Sri Lanka, Andaman Sea, and Western Australia.

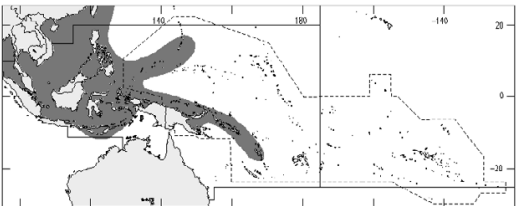
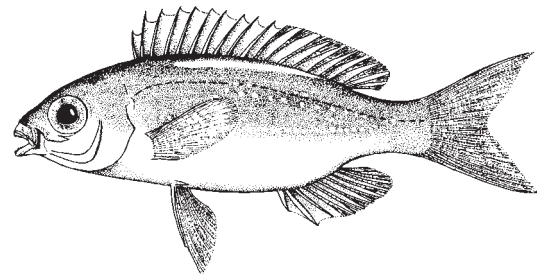


Scolopsis ciliatus (Lacepède, 1802)

(Plate XXIV, 179)

En - Sawjawed monocle bream.

Maximum standard length 13.5 cm, commonly to 10 cm. A benthic species, found on sandy bottoms close to coral reefs. Occurs often in small groups. Feeds on benthic invertebrates and small fishes. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. Also taken incidentally by trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand. No major fishery exists. Andaman Sea and Western Pacific, including the Ryukyu Islands, Philippines, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

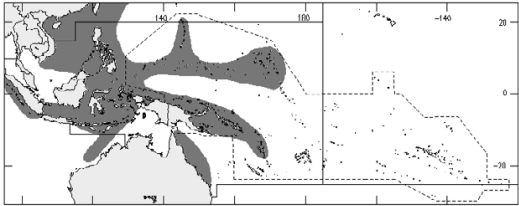
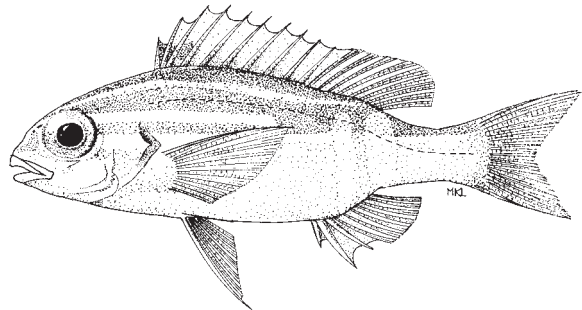


Scolopsis lineatus Quoy and Gaimard (1824)

(Plate XXIV, 180)

En - Striped monocle bream; **Fr** - *Scolopsis rayé*.

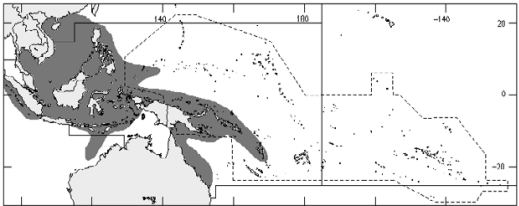
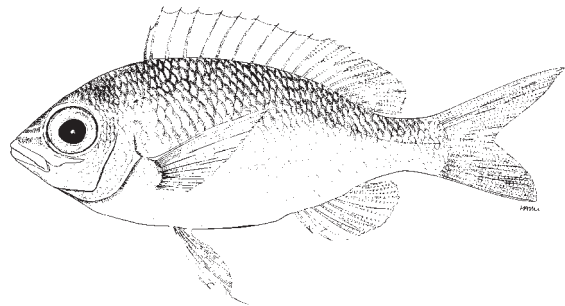
Maximum standard length 18 cm, commonly to 13 cm. A benthic species, common on coral reefs usually associated with sandy areas, in depths to 20 m. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on small fishes and crustaceans. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. West Pacific from the Ryukyu Islands to the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu, and the southeastern Indian Ocean including the Cocos-Keeling Islands and northwestern Australia. Record from the Andaman Islands is unconfirmed.



Scolopsis margaritifer (Cuvier, 1830)

En - Pearly monocle bream.

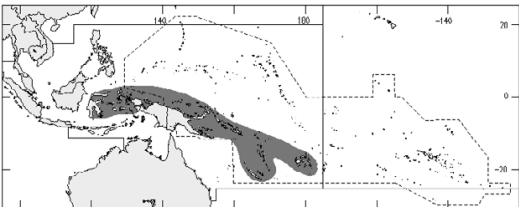
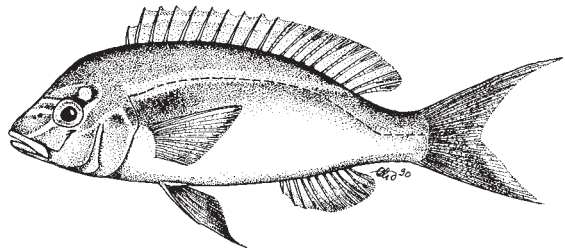
Maximum standard length 17.5 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species found on sand bottoms close to reefs, in depths to 20 m. Usually solitary. Feeds on crustaceans, polychaetes, molluscs, and small fishes. Juveniles appear to be Batesian mimics of poison-fanged blenniids (*Meiacanthus*). Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. Caught incidentally by trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand. No major fishery exists. West Pacific from the South China Sea to Vanuatu, and northwestern Australia.



Scolopsis temporalis (Cuvier, 1830)

En - Baldspot monocle bream.

Maximum standard length 28 cm, commonly to 20 cm. A benthic species found on sand bottoms close to reefs in depths to 30 m. No major fishery exists. Eastern Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, and Fiji.

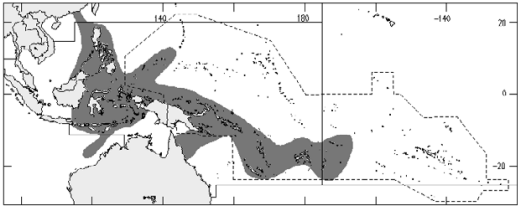
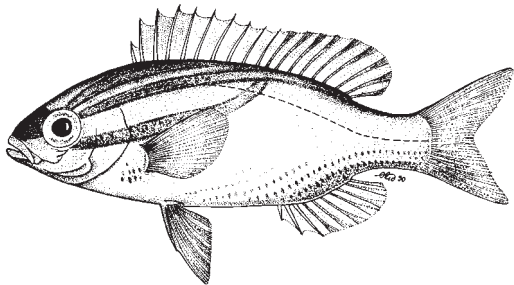


Scolopsis trilineatus Kner, 1868

(Plate XXIV, 183)

En - Threelined monocle bream; **Fr** - *Scolopsis à trois lignes*.

Maximum standard length 16.5 cm, commonly to 14 cm. A benthic species, found on sand bottoms in lagoons and close to reefs, in depths to 20 m. Occurs solitary or in small aggregations. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. 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.

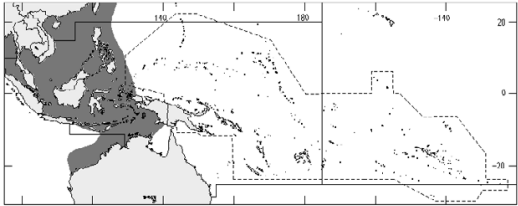
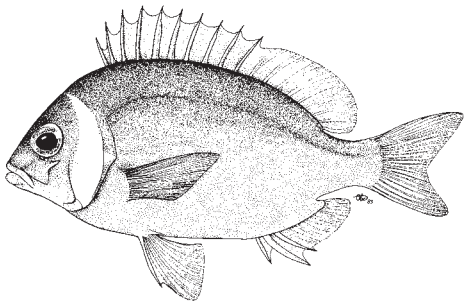


Scolopsis vosmeri (Bloch, 1792)

(Plate XXIV, 184)

En - Whitecheek monocle bream; **Fr** - *Mamila*; **Sp** - *Besugato cariblanco*.

Maximum standard length 16 cm, commonly to 15 cm. A benthic species, found in inshore waters usually on sand or mud bottoms close to reefs, as well as in offshore areas. Taken by bottom trawls, handlines, and traps. Caught in wire traps and trawls (Thailand). Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. In Thailand, this species is steamed or made into fish balls. No major fishery exists. Indo-West Pacific, from the east African coast, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf to northern Australia.



Scolopsis xenochrous Günther, 1872

(Plate XXIV, 185)

En - Obliquebarred monocle bream.

Maximum standard length 17 cm, commonly to 14 cm. 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. Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists. Indian Ocean, including the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Andaman Sea, and northwestern Australia. West Pacific, including Taiwan Province of China, the Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, northeastern Australia, and the Solomon Islands.

