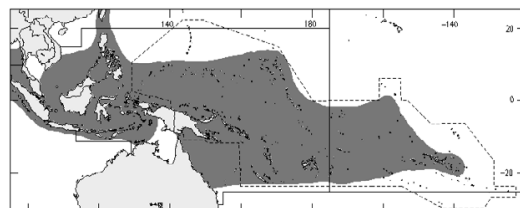
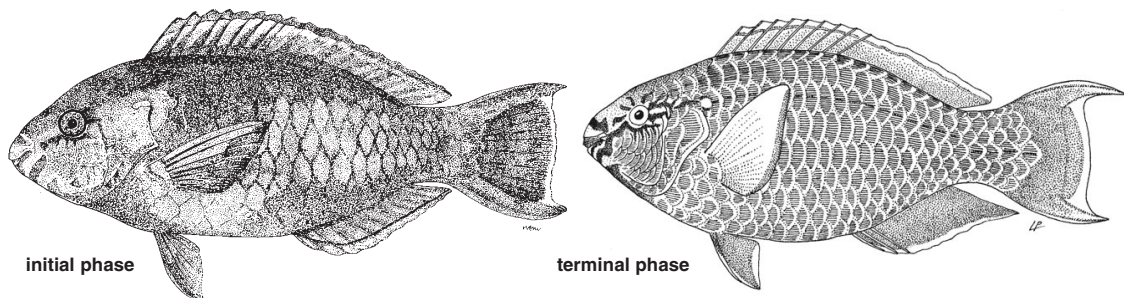


Scarus niger Forsskål, 1775

(Plate XII, 91 and 92)

En - Dusky parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet dorade; **Sp** - Loro lucio.

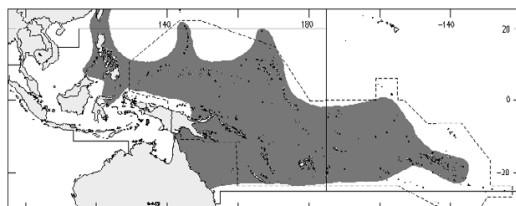
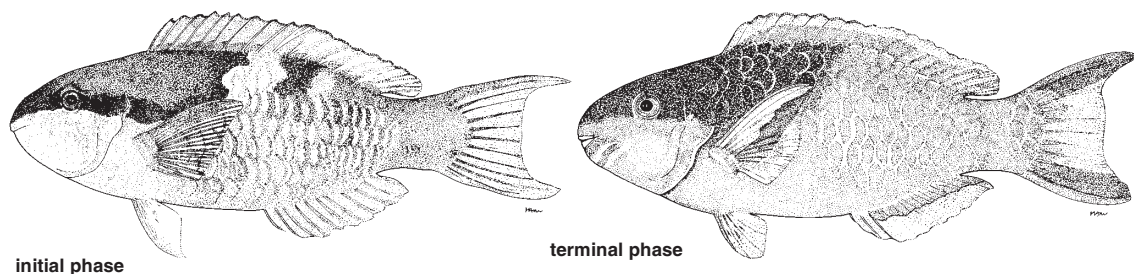
Maximum standard length about 35 cm, commonly 16 to 25 cm. Median predorsal scales 6 to 7; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-7), 2(6-9), 3(3-5); pectoral-fin rays 14 (occasionally 15). IP and TP similar with uniformly dark body and bright green dot at top end of line from mouth through eye to top of opercular opening. The Indian Ocean IP form with distinct lines on body may extend into western Indonesia. Common on reef slopes on both exposed and sheltered reefs. Solitary or in small groups.

***Scarus oviceps*** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840

(Plate XII, 93 and 94)

En - Darkcapped parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet vert.

Maximum standard length about 30 cm, commonly 20 to 25 cm. Median predorsal scales 6; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-7), 2(6-9), 3(2-3); pectoral-fin rays 14. IP characterized by pale yellow body and distinct dark area on head (similar to *Scarus dimidiatus*); in the TP this dark area darkens, the body is uniformly blue (may be confused with TP *S. forsteni* and *S. tricolor*). The TP of the Indian Ocean species *Scarus scaber* is very similar. Uncommon, most frequently found in shallow reef regions with abundant branching corals, usually solitary.

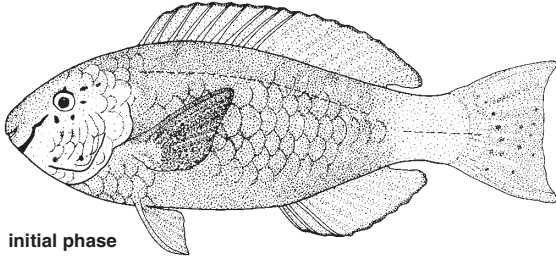


Scarus prasiognathos Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840

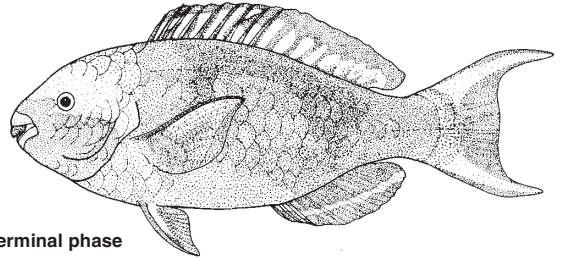
(Plate XII, 95 and 96)

En - Greencheek parrotfish (formerly Singapore parrotfish); **Fr** - Perroquet étaubone; **Sp** - Loro etobón.

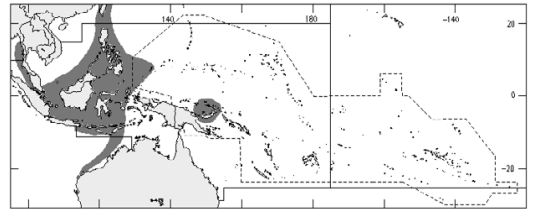
Maximum standard length about 40.6 cm, commonly 20 to 30 cm. Median predorsal scales 6; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-6), 2(6-8), 3(1-3); pectoral-fin rays 15. IP characterized by green line from under eye to beneath mouth (otherwise similar to *Scarus altipinnis*), TP with characteristic bright green cheek. Similar species: *S. altipinnis* and *S. xanthopleura*. Relatively common in shallow regions of seaward and leeward reefs. Solitary or in small to large groups. Previously known as *S. janthochir*.



initial phase



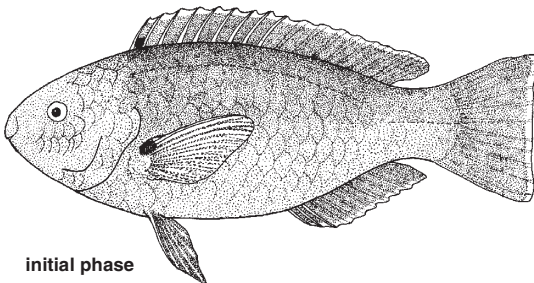
terminal phase

***Scarus psittacus*** Forsskål, 1775

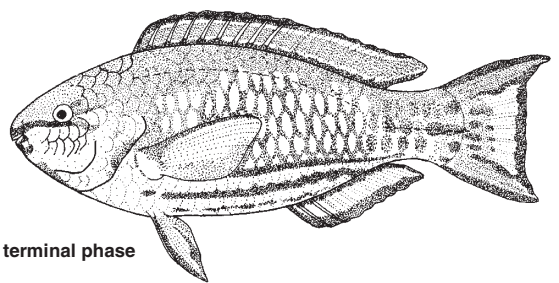
(Plate XIII, 97 and 98)

En - Common parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet commun; **Sp** - Loro común.

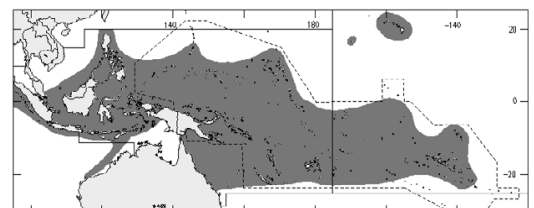
Maximum standard length about 26 cm; commonly 16 to 22 cm. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-7), 2(4-7); pectoral-fin rays 14. IP characterized by uniformly pale tan body and caudal fin with a narrow white or pale posterior margin; easily confused with other species with pale coloured IP including *Scarus chameleon*, *S. flavipectoralis*, *S. forsteni*, *S. globiceps*, *S. quoyi*, and *S. rivulatus*. TP variable, but often with pale purple on snout. Meristic values help separate this species from all of the above. Common, often in large mixed species groups, particularly in shallow water. Occurs in both exposed and sheltered reef regions.



initial phase



terminal phase

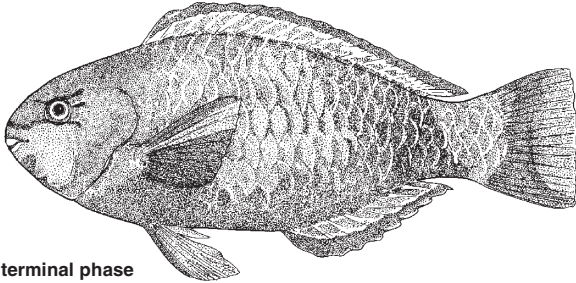


Scarus quoyi Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840

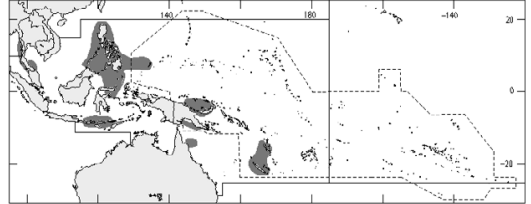
(Plate XIII, 99)

En - Quoy's parrotfish.

Maximum standard length about 24.5 cm, commonly 15 to 24 cm. Median predorsal scales 6; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5), 2(5-6), 3(2); pectoral-fin rays 14. IP almost indistinguishable from IP of *Scarus rivulatus* and *S. globiceps*; also easily confused with IP of *S. chameleon*, *S. flavipectoralis*, and *S. psittacus*. TP with distinctive green patch beneath eye extending forward to mouth. Abundant in some areas (Philippines) rare in eastern part of its range, usually in mixed species groups, in shallow reef regions.



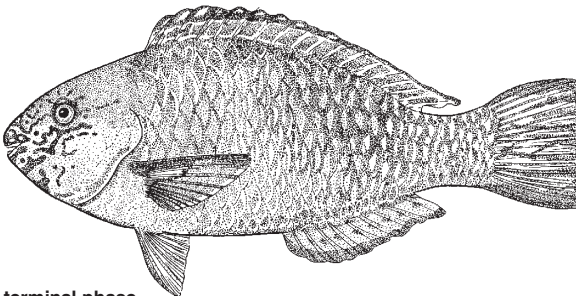
terminal phase

***Scarus rivulatus*** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840

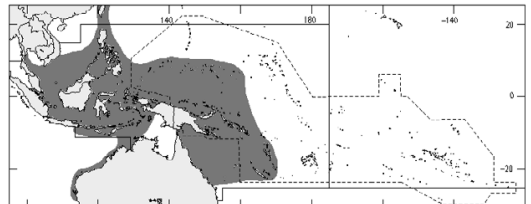
(Plate XIII, 100 and 101)

En - Scribblefaced parrotfish.

Maximum standard length about 40 cm, commonly 15 to 25 cm. Median predorsal scales 6 (plus anterior pair); scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-7), 2(5-7), 3(1-3); pectoral-fin rays 14. IP almost indistinguishable from IP of *Scarus quoyi* and *S. globiceps*; also easily confused with IP of *S. chameleon*, *S. flavipectoralis*, and *S. psittacus*. TP with distinctive irregular green lines over mouth and snout, posterior part of operculum bright orange. Abundant in some areas, most often in mixed species groups on reef flats. Occurs on exposed offshore reefs but most abundant on coastal reefs, may be found in rocky reef and mangrove areas.



terminal phase

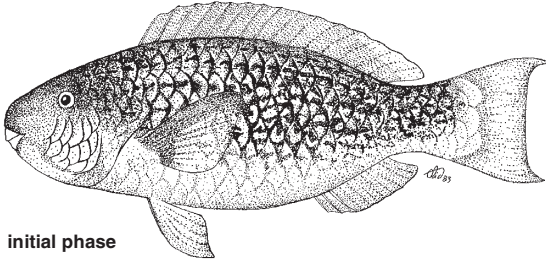


Scarus rubroviolaceus Bleeker, 1849

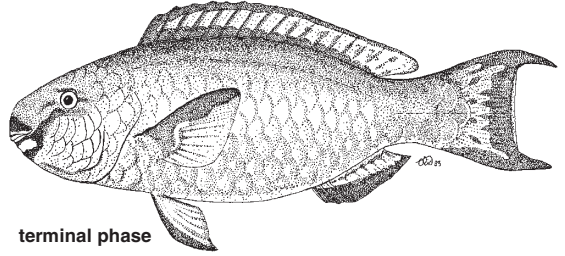
(Plate XIII, 102 and 103)

En - Ember parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet braisé; **Sp** - Loro chispeado.

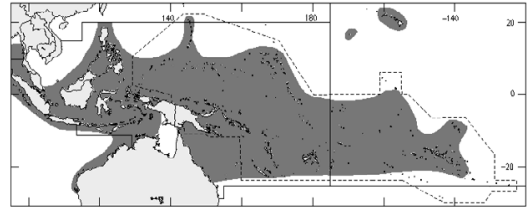
Maximum standard length about 50 cm, commonly 20 to 40 cm. Median predorsal scales 6; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(5-7), 2(5-7), 3(1-3); pectoral-fin rays 14 or 15. Both phases with characteristic truncate snout. IP dark red with dark irregular markings on body (may be confused with *Scarus frenatus* in which the dark markings are in lines). TP dark anteriorly and truncate snout pronounced. Usually uncommon, solitary or 1 TP with 1 to 3 IPs. Most often seen in shallow areas of seaward reefs. In some areas, abundant forming schools in shallows. May occur on exposed rocky reefs.



initial phase



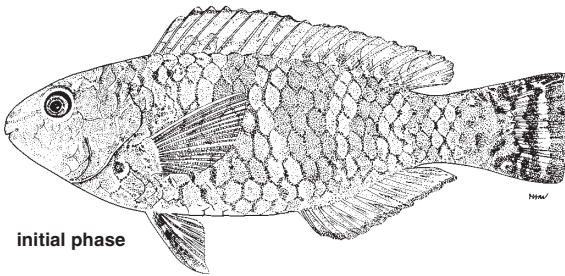
terminal phase

***Scarus schlegeli*** (Bleeker, 1861)

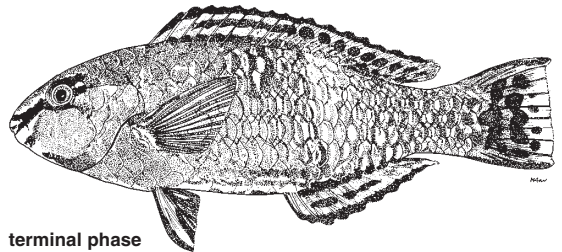
(Plate XIII, 104; Plate XIV, 105 and 106)

En - Schlegel's parrotfish.

Maximum standard length about 31 cm, commonly 15 to 25 cm. Median predorsal scales 4; scales in cheek-scale rows 1(6-7), 2(5-7); pectoral-fin rays 14. IP with 4 pale bars on body or uniformly dark, similar to *Chlorurus bleekeri*, *C. capistratoides*, and *C. troschelii*; these differ in having wider pale bars, a pale caudal peduncle and differ in their head shape, tooth morphology, and pectoral-fin rays. TP with characteristic transverse pale bar on body with yellow patch at dorsal-fin base; North Pacific form (above 10°S) with 2 yellow patches. The closely related Indian Ocean species *Scarus russelii* may extend into western Indonesia, in this species the TP lacks yellow patches. Common in some areas. Found on exposed and sheltered reefs, usually in deeper areas (5 to 25 m) feeding on the reef and over rubble/sandy reef bases, in small to large schools.



initial phase



terminal phase

