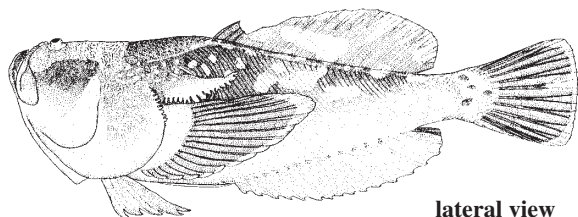
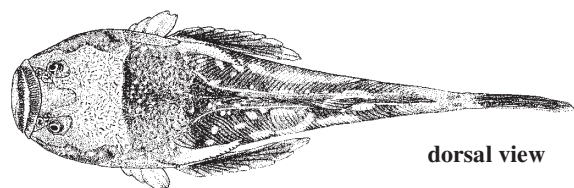
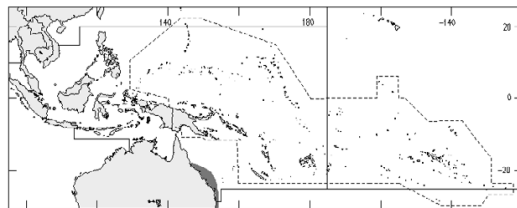


***Ichthyscopus sannio* Whitley, 1936****En** - Spotcheck stargazer.

Maximum total length about 65 cm. Back brownish with pale yellow spots formed irregular bars or eye spots. A large brownish blotch on cheek and another across back to pectoral-fin regions. Captured by anglers at clean sandy beaches or trawled in deeper waters. Excellent table fish with white flesh of superb flavour; served as fillets. Common in southern estuaries and coastal waters of Queensland south of Helon Island (Great Barrier Reef).



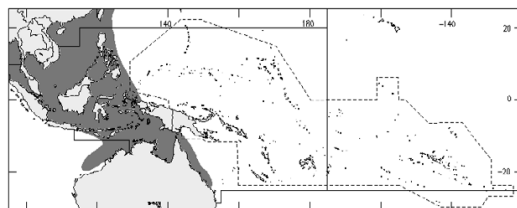
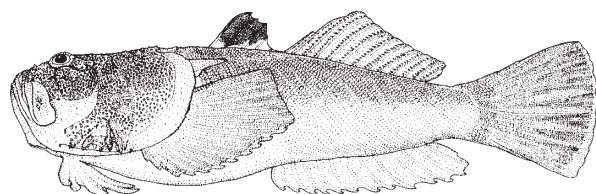
lateral view



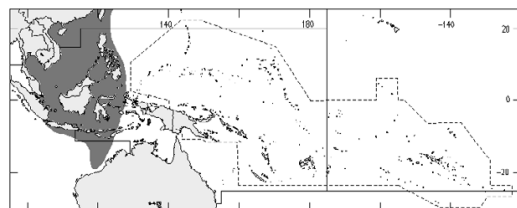
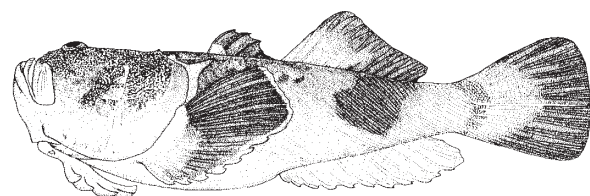
dorsal view

***Uranoscopus affinis* Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829****En** - Onespined yellowtail stargazer.

Maximum total length about 30 cm. In littoral waters and on the continental shelf to depths of 200 m. Widespread in the tropical and temperate Indo-West Pacific, including Red Sea and Reunion Island, to Capricorn Gulf (Queensland) in the east and northwards to Japan.

***Uranoscopus bicinctus* Temminck and Schlegel, 1843****En** - Marbled stargazer.

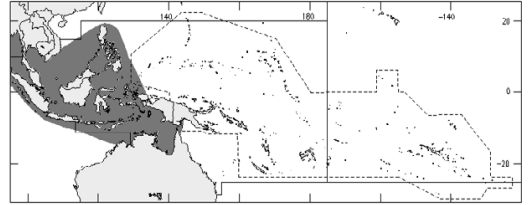
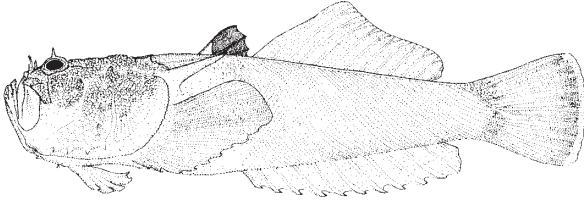
Maximum total length about 35 cm. Upper head and body fawn to brown with 3 black bands; occasionally with light brown marbling and reticulations; belly white. Worm-like appendage of lower respiratory valve with unique orange colour (in fresh specimens). Usually in littoral waters above 100 m. From northern Australia to Japan.



***Uranoscopus cognatus* Cantor, 1849**

**En** - Twospined yellowtail stargazer.

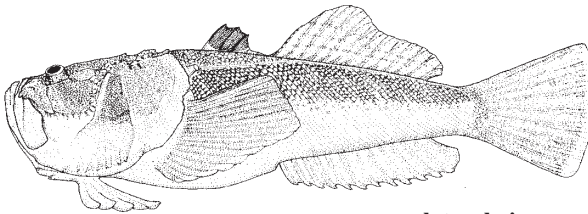
Maximum total length about 22 cm. Body brown above, finely mottled and stippled dark brown; pectoral and caudal fins orange-brown. Trawled in depths of 50 to 250 m. The most common species of the family in the area; may be common in fish markets of the Philippines. From the Philippines to Bengal Bay in India.



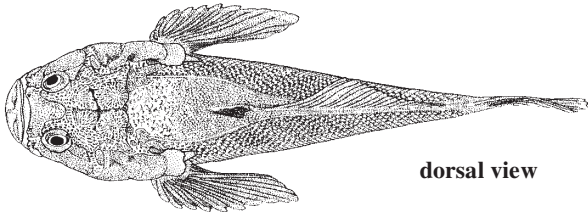
***Uranoscopus kaianus* Günther, 1880**

**En** - Kai stargazer.

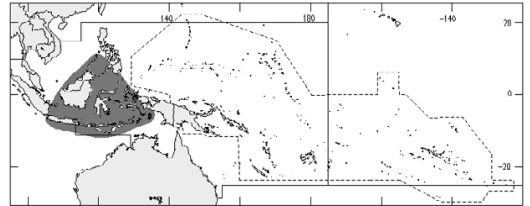
Maximum total length about 24 cm. Upper head and body reddish brown, usually covered with pale spots, but minutely variegated in adults. At depths of 200 to 300 m. Rare species, known from the Philippines and Indonesia.



lateral view



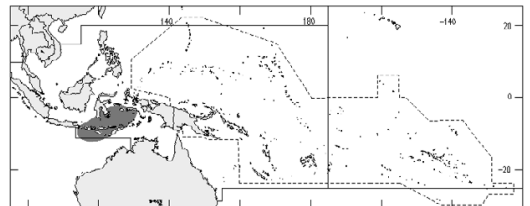
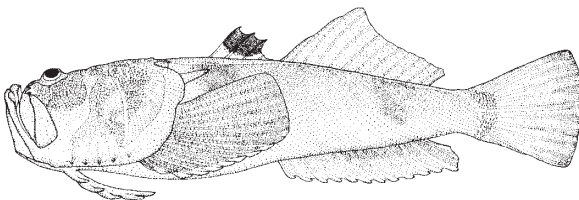
dorsal view



***Uranoscopus oligolepis* Bleeker, 1878**

**En** - Drab nakednape stargazer.

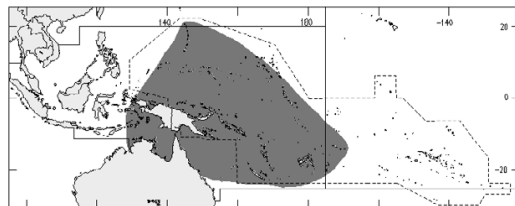
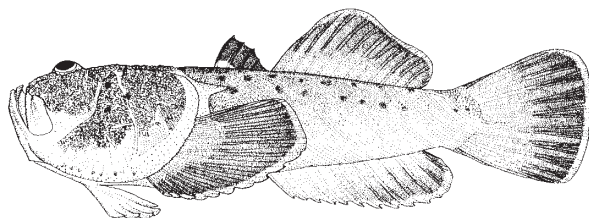
Maximum total length about 23 cm. Upper head and back plain olive brown; pectoral fins dusky olive, lower border yellow-orange. At depths of 50 to 150 m. From the Banda Sea to the Saya de Malha Bank (Indian Ocean).



***Uranoscopus sulphureus*** Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831

**En** - Whitemargin stargazer.

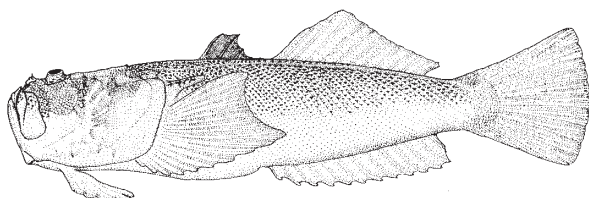
Maximum total length about 35 cm. Head and body greyish brown dorsally with 2 or 3 rows of small black spots, white ventrally. On coral-reef flats and in deeper water to depths of 150 m. American Samoa to Arafura Sea; also known from the Red Sea.



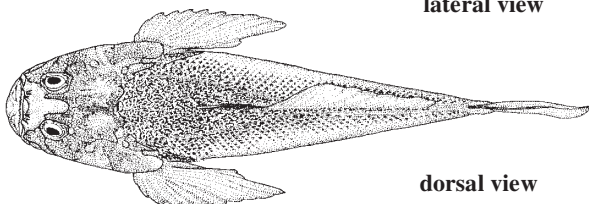
***Uranoscopus* sp. 1**

**En** - Tubenosed stargazer.

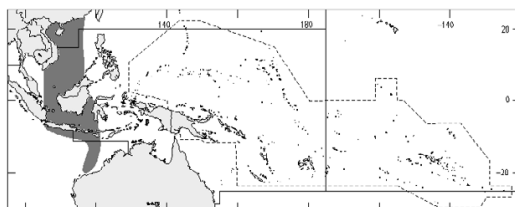
Maximum total length at least 18 cm. Pectoral and caudal fins pale in preserved specimens; biology and life colour unknown. Very similar to *Uranoscopus japonicus*, but differs in having a larger tubular valve on posterior nostril, embedded scales on nape, and fewer vertebrae. Only known from 2 specimens from Lombok Islands and off Hong Kong.



lateral view



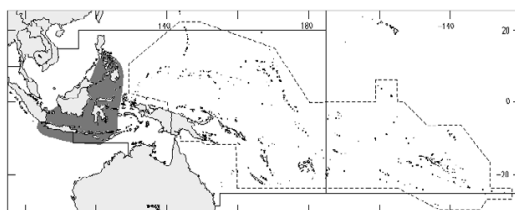
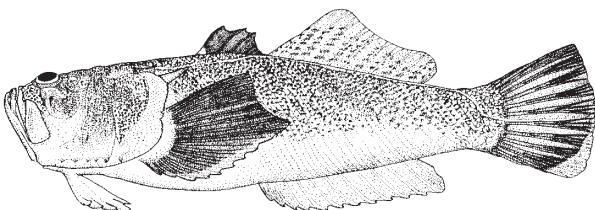
dorsal view



***Uranoscopus* sp. 2**

**En** - Darkfinned stargazer.

Maximum total length 26 cm. Anterodorsal area between lateral lines densely covered with scales just behind skull. Lower respiratory valve with wide roundish flap. Upper head and back plain olive brown. Pectoral fins dark brown. Biology unknown. Known from some specimens collected from the Philippines and Indonesia.

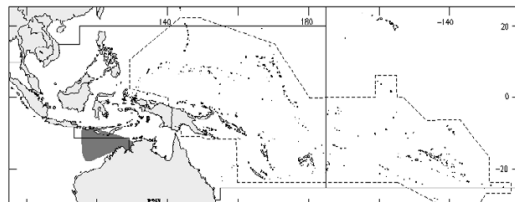
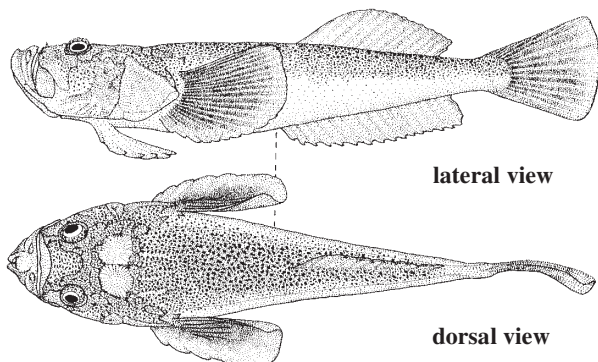




***Xenocephalus elongatus australiensis* (Kishimoto, 1989)**

**En** - Australian elongate stargazer.

Maximum total length about 30 cm. Body brown with blackish spots, spot size decreasing with growth. Fins brown. Larvae of the subspecies *Xenocephalus elongatus elongatus* known to drift at the sea surface; juveniles live buried in sandy or muddy bottoms of coastal areas, and move with growth to the continental slope to depths of about 500 m. Taken by trawls. Timor Sea, southern coast of Djawa, to northwestern Australia.



(from Kishimoto, 1989)