

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately slender, its depth 28 to 33% of standard length, moderately compressed, belly with 17 to 21 (usually 19 or 20) + 12 to 16 (usually 14 or 15), total 32 to 37 (usually 34 or 35) scutes; no pre-dorsal scutes. Mouth subterminal, snout projecting slightly; gillrakers of first arch at least 3/4 length of gill filaments. Last dorsal finray filamentous; anal finrays 19 to 27. Vertebrae 46 to 51 (usually 49, also 48 or 51). A dark spot behind gill opening, followed by several lines of dark dots along flank. Resembles *Clupanodon thrissa*, which has a deeper body (depth 33 to 37% of standard length), pre-dorsal scutes and fewer ventral scutes (27 to 31); species of *Nematalosa* have a more inferior mouth and gillrakers not more than half length of gill filaments. Other clupeids lack a dorsal filament.

Geographical Distribution : Coasts and rivers of northwestern Pacific (coasts of Japan southward from about 38°N, i.e. not Hokkaido; Sea of Japan north to Vladivostok on mainland; also Yellow Sea, including Gulf of Po-Hai and East China Sea south to Taiwan Island and Hong Kong).

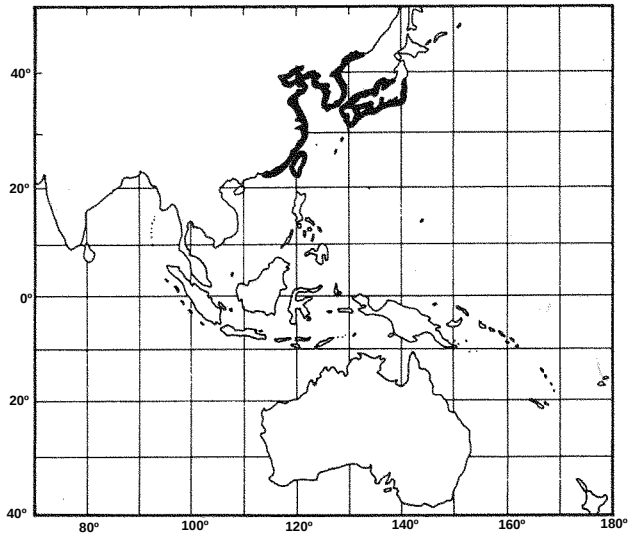
Habitat and Biology : Marine, off coasts and in bays, but migrating into shallower brackishwater for breeding, at least in Ariake Sound (south Kyushu), where the fishes spawn far up the Sound in April and May, individual fishes apparently spawning twice or more in this season (Takita, 1978).

Size : To 25 cm standard length (at 2 years, but 4 year-old fishes occur and must be larger).

Interest to Fisheries : Occupies an important position in the fisheries of Ariake Sound (Takita, 1978) and probably elsewhere, but individual catches not recorded by FAO. Caught by trap nets and beach seines in Japan.

Local Names : JAPAN: Konoshiro.

Literature : Uchida *et al.* (1958 - eggs and larvae, figures; in Japanese); Takita (1978 - breeding, with refs to papers in Japanese on ecology); Nelson & Rothman (1973 - with 98 references to the species).

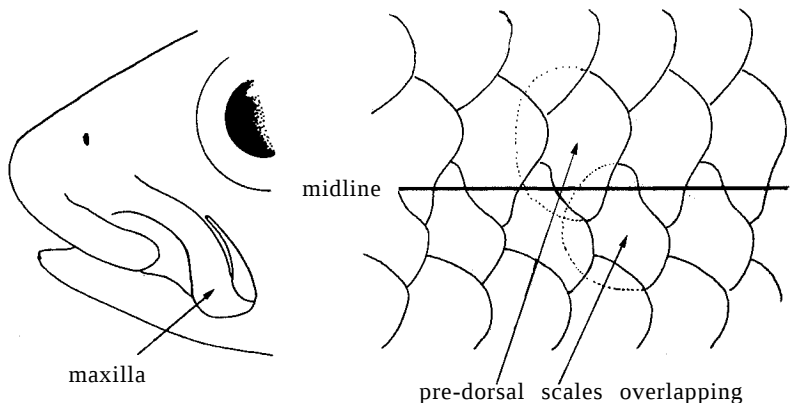


Nematalosa Regan, 1917

CLUP Nem

Nematalosa Regan, 1917, *Ann.Mag.nat.Hist.*, (8)9:312 (type: *Clupea nasus* Bloch). *Fluvialosa* Whitley, 1943, *Aust.Zool.*, 10(2):170 (type: *Chatoessus elongatus* Macleay).

Diagnostic Features : Medium-sized marine and riverine gizzard shads (to about 33 cm standard length); belly fully scuted. Mouth usually inferior, with snout rounded and projecting (nearer to subterminal in some species); edges of lower jaw flared outward, dentary bones meeting at an obtuse angle, sometimes forming an almost transverse cleft; pre-maxillae short, maxilla expanded at tip and actually or apparently turned downward, with a single small supra-maxilla. Gillrakers fine, numerous (up to 500 in some species), but fairly short, not more than half length of corresponding gill filaments on first arch. Last dorsal finray filamentous; anal fin shorter than head, with 17 to 26 finrays. Pre-dorsal scales paired and overlapping in midline. One (or more) dark spots on flanks in some species. Resembles *Clupanodon* and *Konosirus*, which have a more 'normal' clupeid mouth (edges of lower jaw not strongly flared outward) and paired pre-dorsal scales not overlapping in midline. Other Indo-Pacific gizzard shads and shads (Alosinae) lack a dorsal filament.



Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Some species marine, but passing into brackish- or freshwater, others purely fluviatile. Filter-feeders. Indo-Pacific region, from the eastern coasts of Africa to Australia and Japan.

Interest to Fisheries : Not recorded, but of limited local interest.

Species : Nelson & Rothman (1973) recognized 7 species, but Wongratana (1980) added two more; it seems possible that the wide-ranging N. nasus may be more than one species:

- N. arabica Regan, 1917, northwestern Indian Ocean
- N. come (Richardson, 1846), Australia to East China Sea
- N. erebi (Günther, 1868), Australia
- N. flyensis Wongratana, 1983, Papua New Guinea
- N. galathea Nelson & Rothman, 1973, India to Viet Nam
- N. japonica Regan, 1917, Japan to Taiwan Island
- N. nasus (Bloch, 1795), northern Indian Ocean to South China Sea
- N. papuensis (Munro, 1964), Papua New Guinea
- N. vlaminghi (Munro, 1956), Western Australia

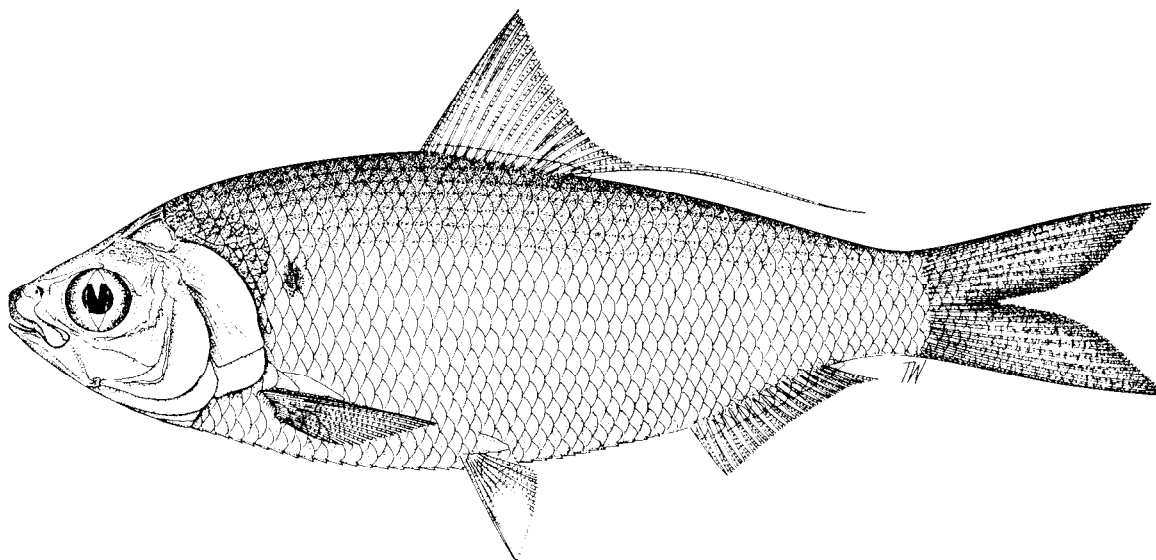
Nematalosa arabica Regan, 1917

CLUP Nem 2

Nematalosa arabica Regan, 1917, Ann.Mag.nat.Hist., (8)19:313 (Muscat).

Synonyms : Nematalosa arabica - Fowler, 1941:554 (compiled); Whitehead, 1962:92 et seq., figs 1b, 2c, 3a (key, diagnostic features); Idem, 1965:261. (Gulf of Aden, key, descr.); Idem, 1973b:205, fig. 31 (key, refs); Nelson & Rothman, 1973:149, fig. 5B (photo) (synon., descr., refs); Wongratana, 1980:177, pls 126, 127 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Arabian gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A marine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth 34 to 40% of standard length, compressed, belly with 17 or 18 + 10 to 15 scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with a fleshy triangular area above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone (see N. come). Mouth subterminal, edge of lower jaw somewhat flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous. Hind edge of scales not toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening. Resembles N. nasus and N. galathea, which have no fleshy gap above the anterior arm of the pre-operculum (since the third infra-orbital bone comes down to meet it); also, they have fewer scutes (total usually not more than 31; cf. 29 to 34 in N. arabica). No other clupeids in the area have a dorsal filament and inferior mouth.

Geographical Distribution : Northwestern Indian Ocean (Gulf of Aden to Gulf of Oman; no records from Red Sea or the "Gulf").

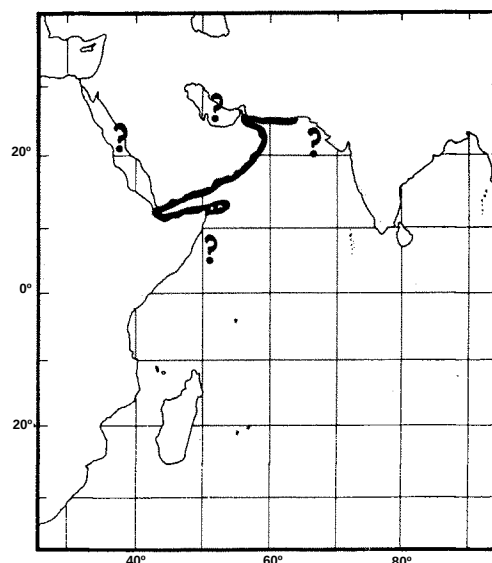
Habitat and Biology : Marine, pelagic. More data needed.

Size : To 16.5 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Not recorded.

Local Names : -

Literature : There appears to be no published study on its biology. Nelson & Rothman (1973) found only five references.



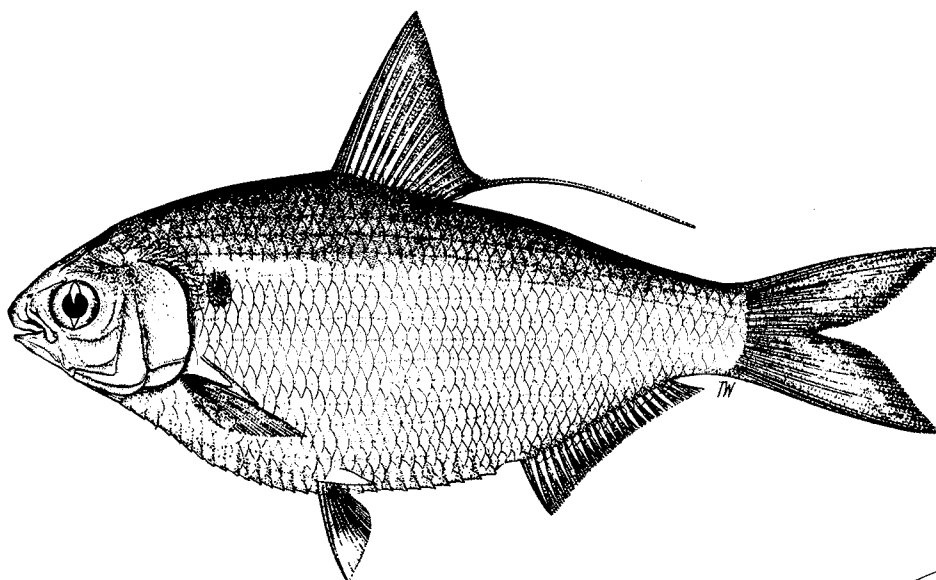
Nematalosa come (Richardson, 1846)

CLUP Nem 3

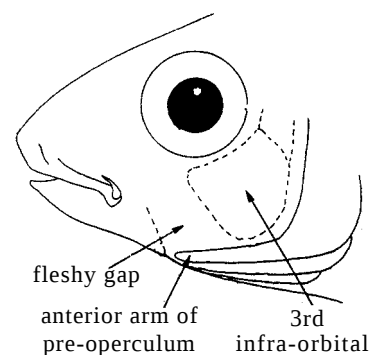
Chatoessus come Richardson, 1846, Ichthyol.Voy.Erebus & Terror:62, pl. 38, figs 7-10 (Western Australia).

Synonyms : Nematalosa come - Fowler, 1941:522 (compiled, but not all synonyms were this species, e.g. richardsoni and horni belong in N. erebi, as also refs to that species); Munro, 1956:25, fig. 176 (Australia, compiled); Idem, 1967:43, pl. 3, fig. 32 (Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea); Nelson & Rothman, 1973:150, pl. 5C (photo), map 2 (synon., descr., refs); Wongratana, 1980:178, pls 128, 129 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Western Pacific gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A marine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 36 to 45% of standard length, compressed, belly with 18 or 19 (rarely 20) + 10 to 13 (usually 11 or 12), total 29 to 31 (usually 30) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with fleshy triangular area above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone. Mouth subterminal, edge of lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scale well developed. Hind edge of scales not toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening. Range in East and South China Seas and perhaps in Java Sea overlaps that of N. nasus and possibly also N. galathea, neither of which has a fleshy gap above anterior arm of pre-operculum (since the third infraorbital bone comes down to meet it); this also distinguishes the



freshwater *N. erebi*, *N. papuensis* and *N. flyensis* (which in addition have only rudimentary or absent pectoral axillary scales); in *N. japonica* the hind edge of the scales is distinctly toothed. No other clupeids in the area have a dorsal filament and inferior mouth.

Geographical Distribution : Western central Pacific (coasts of Queensland, Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya (both on southern coasts only), Java Sea, the Philippines, north to East China Sea, i.e. Ryukyu Islands at about 23° N).

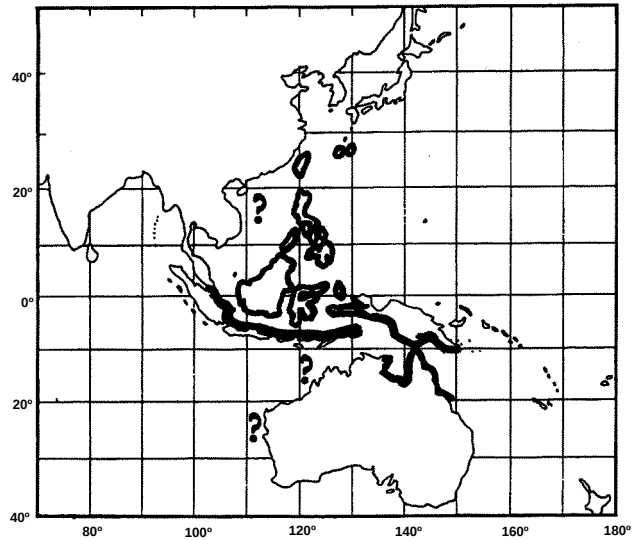
Habitat and Biology : Marine, pelagic. More data needed.

Size : To 21 cm standard length, usually about 15 to 18 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Contributes to local clupeoid catches, but not of importance.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Hairback herring (Munro, 1956); JAPAN: Ryukyo-dorokui.

Literature : There appears to be no published study on its biology. Nelson & Rothman (1973) found 85 references.



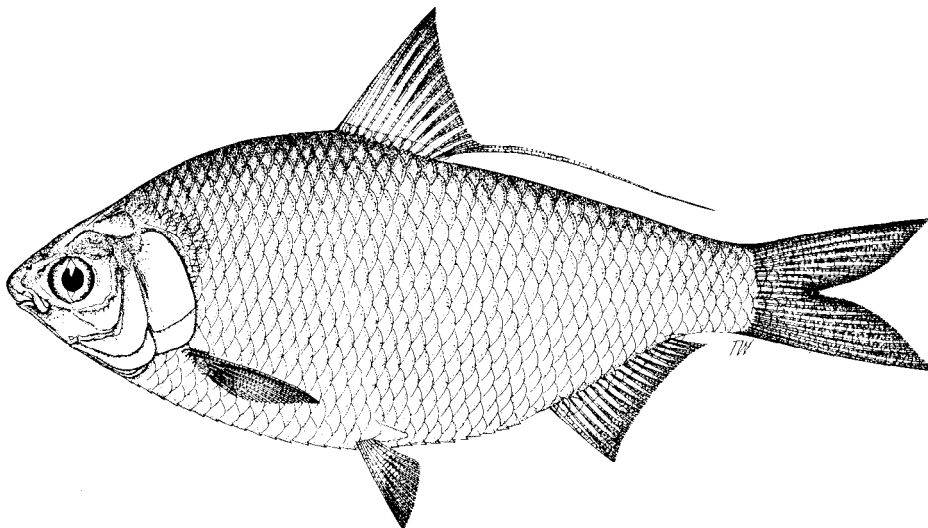
Nematalosa erebi (Günther, 1868)

CLUP Nem 4

Chatoessus erebi Günther, 1868, *Cat.Fishes Brit.Mus.*, 7:407 (Mary River, Queensland).

Synonyms : *Chatoessus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1873:144 (Murray River, Australia); *Chatoessus elongatus* Macleay, 1883:209 (Mary River, Queensland, Australia); *Chatoessus horni* Zeitz, 1896:180, pl. 16, fig. 6 (Finke River, Northern Territory, Australia); *Nematalosa elongata*:Fowler, 1941:554 (compiled); *Fluvialosa bulleri* Whitley, 1948:267 (Ord River, Western Australia); *Fluvialosa aracome* Whitley, 1948:267 (Fitzroy River, Western Australia); *Fluvialosa richardsoni*:Munro, 1956:26, fig. 178 (compiled Scott, Glover & Southgate, 1974:71, fig. (South Australia); *Fluvialosa bulleri*:Munro, 1956:26, fig. 180 (compiled); *Fluvialosa paracome*:Munro, 1956:26, fig. 181 (compiled); *Fluvialosa erebi*:Munro, 1956:26, fig. 179 (compiled); *Nematalosa erebi* - Nelson & Rothman, 1973:152, figs 6, 7, 8A (photos), map 3 (synon., descr., refs); Wongratana, 1980:173, pls 122, 123 (revision).

FAO Names : En- Australian river gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A riverine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 34 to 47% of standard length, compressed, belly with 14 to 18 (usually 16 to 17) - 11 to 14 (usually 12 or 13), total 25 to 31 (usually 20 to 30) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with a fleshy triangular area above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone (see *N. come*). Mouth inferior, edge of lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scale rudimentary or absent. Hind edge of scales not toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening.

Overlaps northwestern Australian range of N. vlaminghi, which has hind edge of scales toothed. Other species of Nematalosa are marine, also pectoral axillary scales well developed. No other clupeids in the area have a dorsal filament and inferior mouth.

Geographical Distribution : Rivers of Australia and southwestern Papua New Guinea (from Fortesque River near Dampier Archipelago in Western Australia, eastward in rivers through the Northern Territory and Queensland south to the Murray - Darling system; also the Finke River, affluent to Lake Eyre; Digoel River in Papua New Guinea).

Habitat and Biology : Riverine, often far from sea, but also in estuaries; occurs in Lakes Albert and Alexandrina near mouth of Murray River. More data needed on food and breeding.

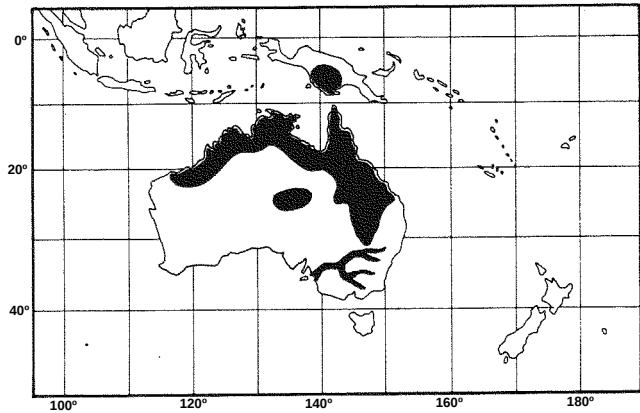
Size : To 32.5 cm standard length, usually 20 to 25 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of small local interest only.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Bony bream (various adjectives supplied by Munro, 1956 for the species which he recognized), Pyberry, Tukari.

Literature : There appears to be no published study of the biology of this species. Nelson & Rothman (1973) found 92 references.

Remarks : Nelson & Rothman (1973) found only small difference in meristic counts between specimens from different Australian rivers.



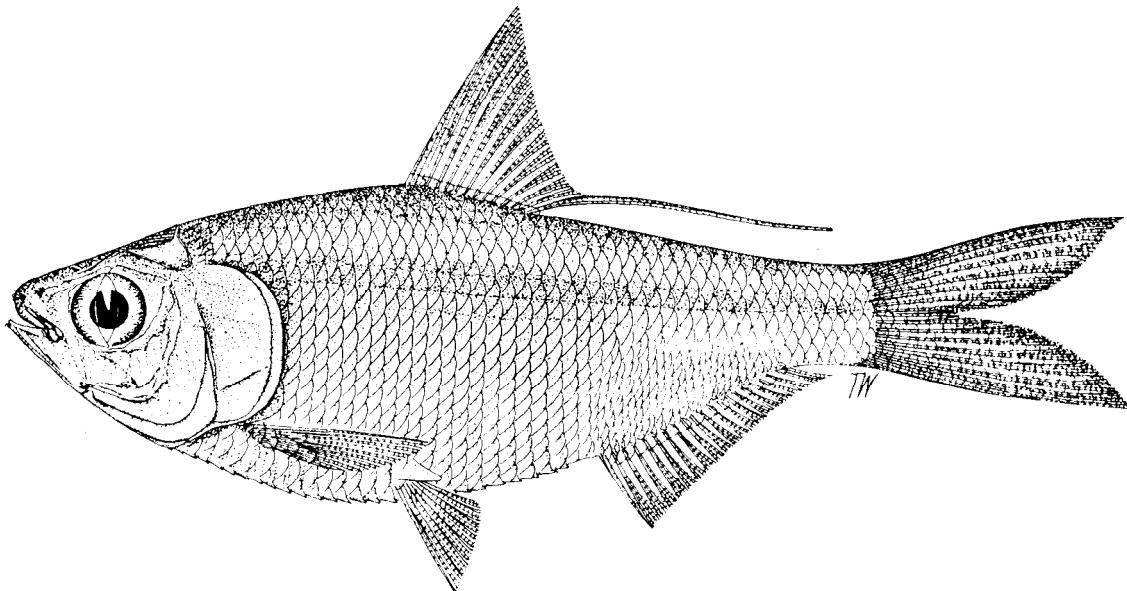
Nematalosa flyensis Wongratana, 1983

CLUP Nem 5

Nematalosa flyensis Wongratana, 1983, Jap.J.Ichthyol., 29(4):393, fig. 9 (Toro Pass, Fly River, Papua New Guinea; based in part on a paratype of N. papuensis).

Synonyms : Nematalosa flyensis:Wongratana, 1980:184, pls 138, 139 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Fly river gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A riverine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 32 to 40% of standard length, compressed, belly with 16 to 18 (usually 17)+ 10 to 13 (usually 11 or 12), total 26 to 32 (usually 28 or 29) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with a fleshy triangular area above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone (see *N. come*). Mouth inferior, edge of lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scales absent. Hind edge of scales toothed. No dark spot behind gill opening, but a faint band on flank. Sympatric with *N. papuensis*, which has fewer gillrakers (160 to 320 at 10 to 20 cm standard length; cf. 360 to 520), those on the lower arch being not more than 2/3 length of corresponding gill filaments (2/3 to equal in *N. flyensis*). All other *Nematalosa* in the area are marine and have well developed pectoral axillary scales.

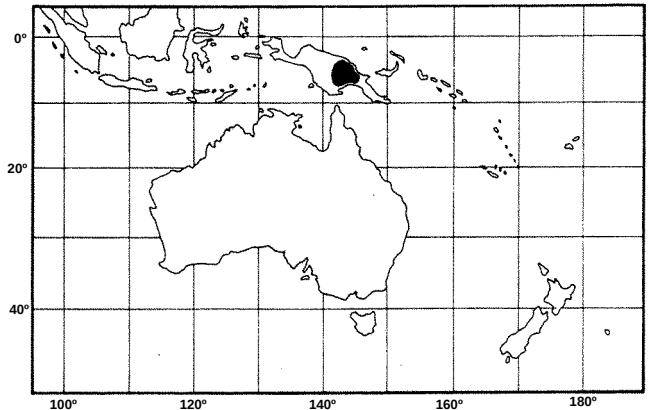
Geographical Distribution : Papua New Guinea (only known from the Fly and Strickland rivers).

Habitat and Biology : Riverine, but no indication whether it descends to estuaries. More data needed.

Size : To 22.2 cm standard length, perhaps more.

Interest to Fisheries : Possibly makes a local contribution to river fisheries.

Local Names :-



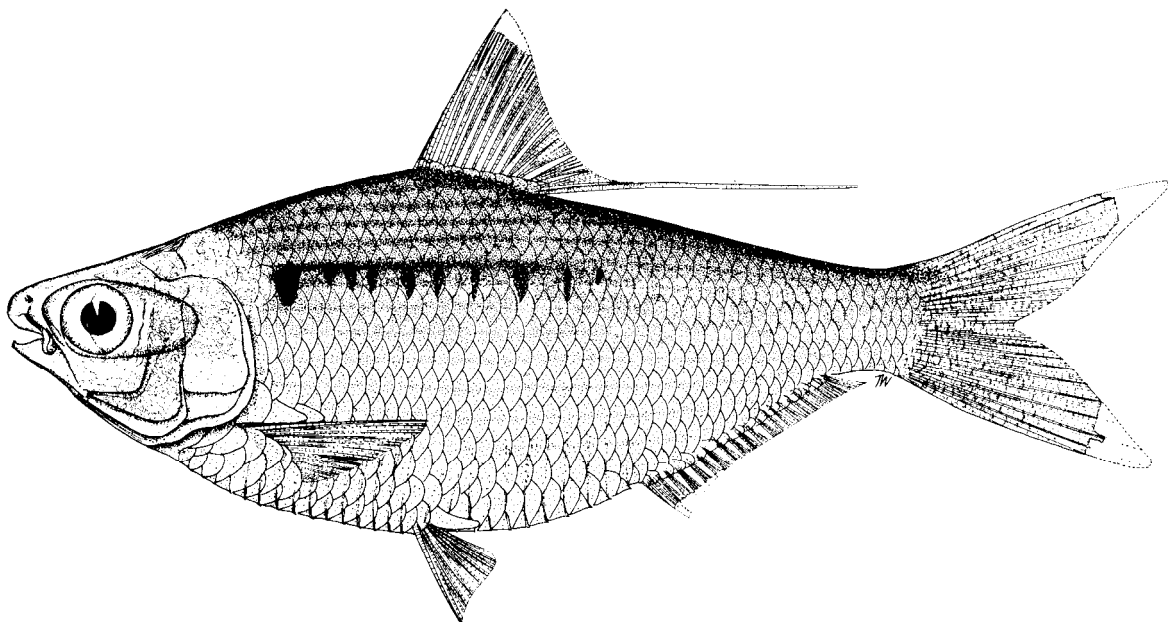
Nematalosa galathea Nelson & Rothman, 1973

CLUP Nem 6

Nematalosa galathea Nelson & Rothman, 1973, *Bull.Am.Mus.nat.Hist.*, 150(2):158, figs 8B 9 (photos) (Ranong Province, Andaman Sea, Thailand, also mouth of Pakchan River).

Synonyms : *Nematalosa nasus*:Regan, 1917:313 (Canara, India only); Herre & Myers, 1937:13 (Singapore); *Nematalosa chanpole*:Wongratana, 1980:176, pls 124, 125 (revision - see Remarks for use of *chanpole* as the name for this species).

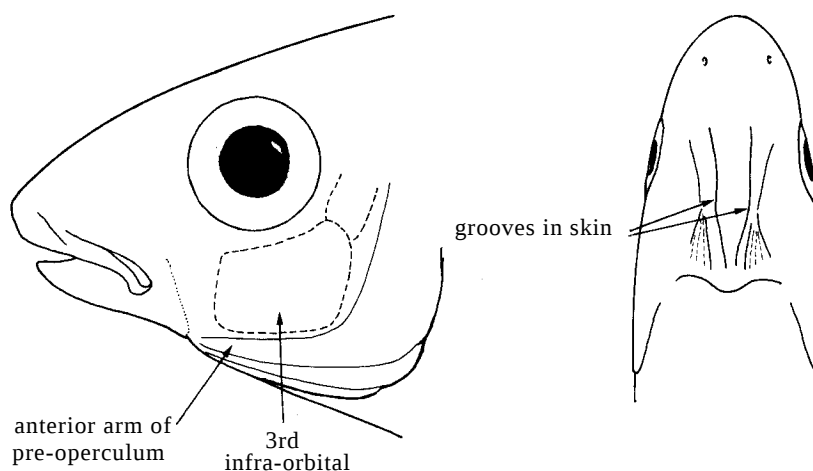
FAO Names : En - Galathea gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features :

A marine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 36 to 44% of standard length, compressed, belly with 16 or 17 (usually 17) + 8 to 11 (usually 10), total 25 to 30 (usually 28) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with the third infra-orbital bone immediately above it, no fleshy gap between. Mouth inferior, lower jaw strongly flared outward. A pair of grooves in the spongy skin on top of head, converging posteriorly. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scale present. Hind edge of scales not toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening, followed by

a series of smaller spots along flank. Closely resembles N. nasus, which lacks the pair of grooves on top of head and has the hind edge of the scales toothed; N. alatheae is the only Nematalosa with a series of spots on flank (at most a single spot behind gill cover in all others. No other clupeid in the area has a dorsal filament.



Geographical Distribution : Indian Ocean (south-west coast of India, presumably Bay of Bengal, off Andamania Sea coast of Thailand, Penang), Gulf of Thailand, Singapore, Viet Nam.

Habitat and Biology : Marine, but penetrating and presumably breeding in freshwater if Hamilton-Buchanan's Clupanodon chanpole is this species (see Remarks). More specimens and data needed.

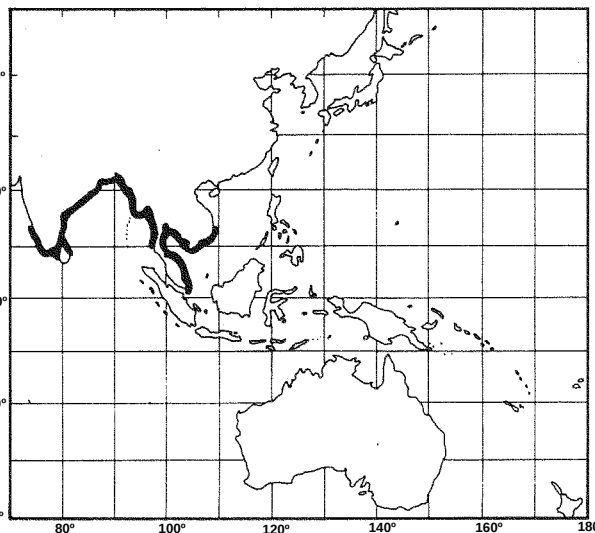
Size : To 16.3 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably of local interest.

Local Names : INDIA: Chanpole (Ganges delta, if chanpole is this species - see Remarks).

Literature : There appears to be no study of its biology.

Remarks : Wongratana (1980:176) believed this species to be the Clupanodon chanpole of Hamilton-Buchanan (1822:249, pl. 18, fig. 74), a name hitherto placed in Anodontostoma (e.g. by Fowler, 1941:549 and Whitehead, 1973b:208). Hamilton-Buchanan's figure shows a fish with 5 spots along the flank (as in Nematalosa galatheae), but no dorsal filament (as in Anodontostoma); the dorsal view of the head does not show the pair of grooves characteristic of N. galatheae (as Wongratana claimed), but the freshwater provenance of chanpole ("ponds and ditches of every part of Bengal" seems to hint more at the freshwater species of Gonialosa (which lack a dorsal filament, but also lack spots on the flanks). The problem is left unresolved, with chanpole temporarily put in the synonymy of Anodontostoma chacunda.



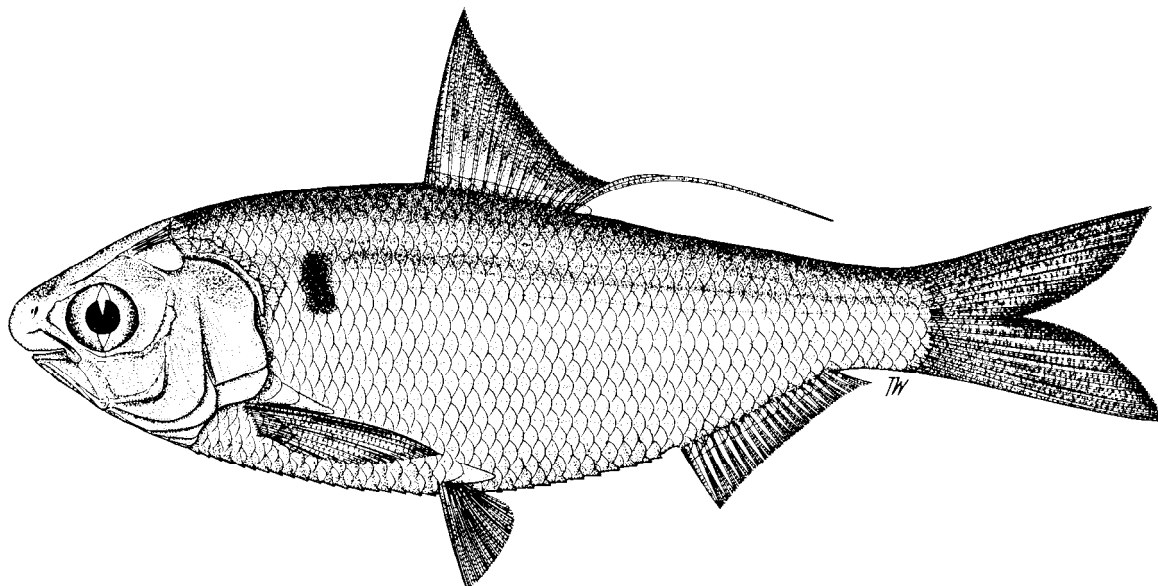
Nematalosa japonica Regan, 1917

CLUP Nem 7

Nematalosa japonica Regan, 1917, Ann.Mag.nat.Hist., (8)19:313 (inland Sea of Japan).

Synonyms : Nematalosa japonica - Fowler, 1941:555 (compiled); Whitehead, 1962:101 (key, as japonicus); Nelson & Rothman, 1973:159, fig. 8C (photo) (synon., descr., refs); Masuda et al., 1975:166, pl. 13C (colour photo) (Matsushima Bay southward); Wongratana, 1980:180, pls 133, 134 (revision); Masuda et al., 1984:20, pl. 22C (colour photo) (southern Japan southward).

FAO Names : En - Japanese gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A marine gizzard shad; body generally more slender than in other species, its depth 33 to 38% of standard length, belly with 16 to 19 (usually 18) + 13 to 16 (usually 13 or 14), total 30 to 34 (usually 32 or 33) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with a fleshy triangle above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone (see *N. come*). Mouth inferior, edge of lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scale well developed. Hind edge of scales distinctly toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening. In southern part of range it overlaps *N. nasus*, perhaps also *N. galathea*, both with no fleshy gap above the anterior arm of the pre-operculum (since the third infra-orbital bone comes down to meet it); also, scale edge smooth in *N. galathea* (as well as in *N. come*, which reaches to the Ryukyu Islands). Both *Clupanodon thrissa* and *Konosirus punctatus* of Chinese and Chinese-Japanese waters have a dorsal filament, but mouth subterminal and gillrakers at least 3/4 length of gill filaments.

Geographical Distribution : Western Pacific (from Matsushima Bay, Sea of Japan, at about 36°N, southward to Taiwan Island, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and a single record from Gulf of Thailand).

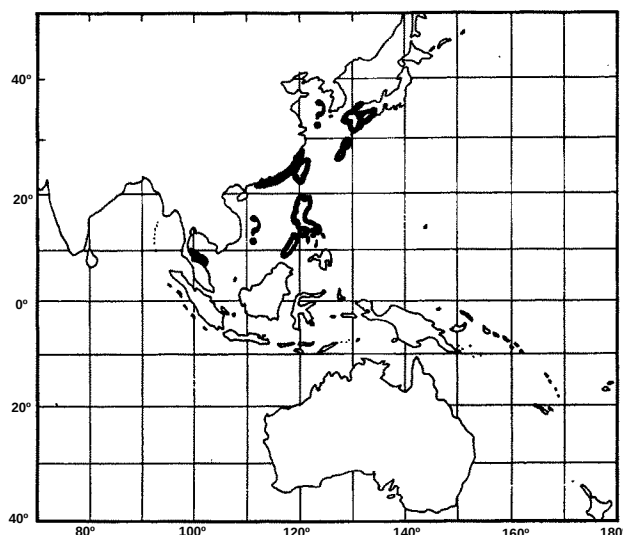
Habitat and Biology : Marine, preferring warmer water than *Konosirus punctatus* in Japan, schooling near shore over sand or mud. Filter-feeder. Breeds around May in Japanese waters.

Size : To about 19 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Of local interest in Japan, where it is caught by set net or gillnet.

Local Names : JAPAN: Dorokui.

Literature : Nelson & Rothman (1973) found 23 references.



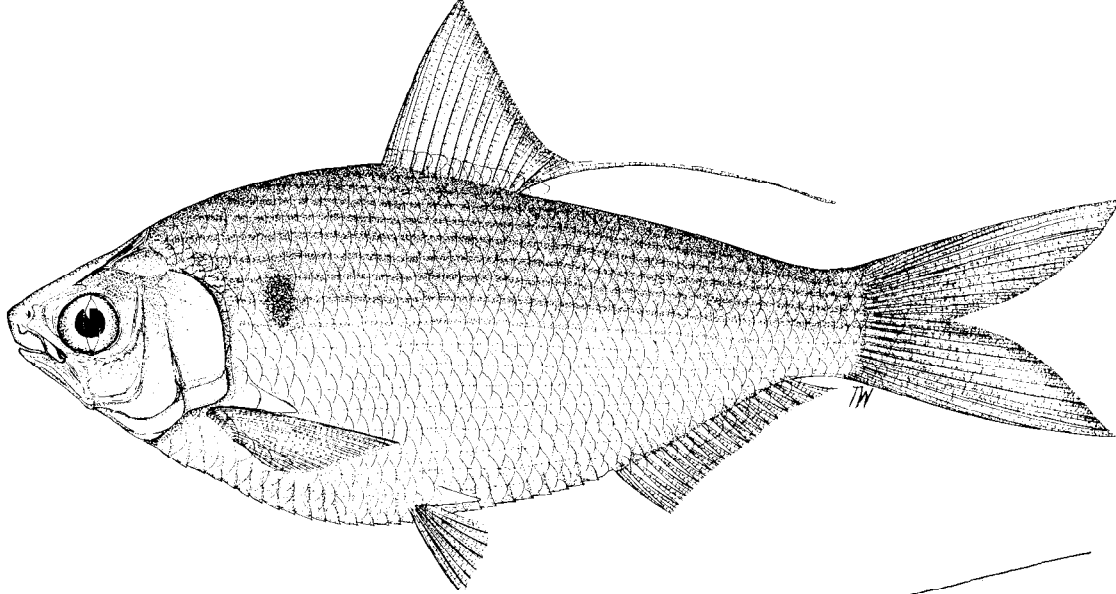
Nematalosa nasus (Bloch, 1795)

CLUP Nem 1

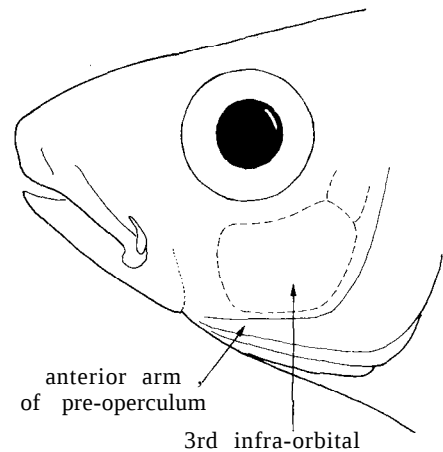
Clupea nasus Bloch, 1795, *Naturgesch.ausl.Fische*, 9:116, pl. 429, fig. 1 (Malabar).

Synonyms : *Clupanodon nasica* Lacepède, 1803:468, 472 (Malabar; on *C. nasus* Bloch); ? *Chatoessus altus* Gray, 1834 (1 October :pl. 91, fig. 2 (India, no exact locality); ? *Chatoessus chrysopterus* Richardson, 1846:308 (Canton or Macao, on Reeves drawing); *Nematalosa nasus* - Fowler, 1941:555 compiled; very complete synon.); Whitehead, 1962:97, fig. 4b (key, infra-orbital); *Idem*, 1965:262 (the "Gulf"); *Idem*, 1966:36 (identity of *chrysoptera*); *Idem*, 1969:272, pl. 2c (Bloch's pl.), fig. 1b (type of *nasus*); *Idem*, 1973b:204, fig. 30 (key, refs); Nelson & Rothman, 1973:161, fig. 10A (photo) (synon., descr., refs); Wongratana, 1980:179, pls 130, 131 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Bloch's gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A marine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 34 to 41% of standard length, belly with 17 to 20 (usually 18) + 9 to 13 (usually 11), total 28 to 32 (usually 30) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with the third infra-orbital bone immediately above it, no fleshy gap between. Mouth inferior, lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scale present. Hind edge of scales distinctly toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening. Resembles *N. galathea*, which has spots along the flank and a smooth hind edge to scales; in west of range, overlaps *N. arabica*, and in east of range overlaps *N. come* and *N. japonica*, but all of these have a distinct fleshy triangular area above the anterior arm of the pre-operculum (i.e. third infra-orbital bone does not cover this area, but slopes backward), also, none have toothed scale edges. No other clupeid in the range of *N. nasus* has a filamentous dorsal finray. See CLUP Nem 1, Fishing Area 51, also Fishing Areas 57, 71.



Geographical Distribution : Indian Ocean (the "Gulf", coasts of India to Andaman Sea), Gulf of Thailand, South China Sea to the Philippines, Hong Kong and north to southern Japan or southern tip of Korea). Not South Africa (Whitehead & Wongratana, i.e. SFSA, in press).

Habitat and Biology : Marine, pelagic, probably entering estuaries (e.g. specimen from Bassein River, Burma). Records of spawning in Chilka Lake, east coast of India, in August (Kowtal, 1970).

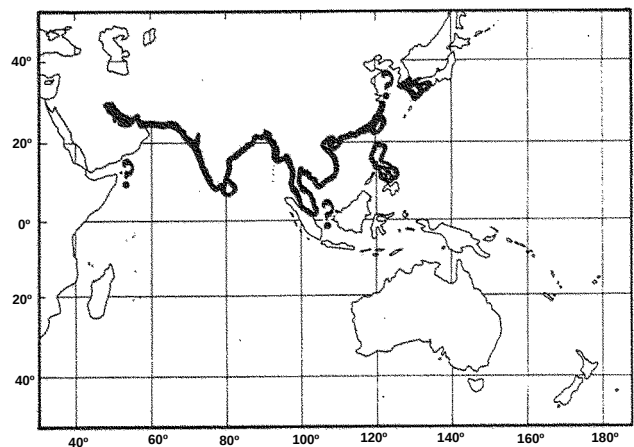
Size : To 21 cm standard length, usually about 15 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : No special fishery, but contributes to clupeid catches; in Saudi Arabia it is caught in set nets and traps, but commands only low to medium prices in markets (Wray, 1979).

Local Names : SAUDI ARABIA: Shroom.

Literature : Nelson & Rothman (1973) gave over a hundred references to this species; not included was Kowtal (1970) on eggs and larvae from Chilka Lake.

Remarks : The very wide range of this species suggests that it may be split into subspecies, although the published studies of Nelson & Rothman (1973) and Wongratana (1980) show rather little variation. Nevertheless, Nelson and Al-Hassan suspect one or more undescribed *nasus*-like species in the "Gulf".



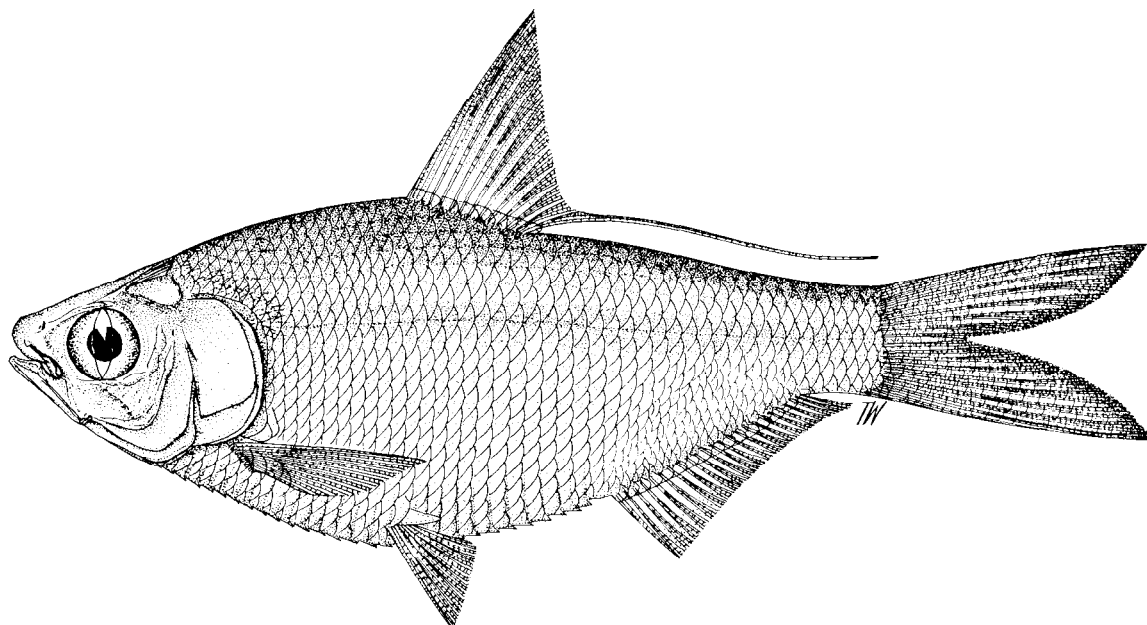
Nematalosa papuensis (Munro, 1964)

CLUP Nem 8

Fluvialosa papuensis Munro, 1964, Papua New Guin.agric.J., 16:152, fig. 3 (Strickland River, New Guinea; holotype only, the paratype being N. flyensis).

Synonyms : Fluvialosa papuensis:Munro, 1967:43, pl. 3, fig. 33 (upper part of Strickland River); Nematalosa papuensis - Wongratana, 1980:182, pls 136, 137 (revision).

FAO Names: En - Strickland river gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A riverine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 32 to 40% of standard length, belly with 16 to 18 (usually 17) + 10 to 13 (usually 11 or 12), total 26 to 31 (usually 28 or 29) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with a fleshy triangular area above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone (see N. come). Mouth inferior, edge of lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; pectoral axillary scales absent. Hind edge of scales toothed. No dark spot behind gill opening, but a band on fland. Sympatric with N. flyensis, which has more gillrakers (360 to 520 at 10 to 20 cm standard length; cf. 160 to 520), those on the lower arch being at least 2/3 length of corresponding gill filaments (about 1/5 to 2/3 in N. papuensis). Other species of Nematalosa are marine, also pectoral axillary scales well developed. No other clupeids in the area have a dorsal filament and inferior mouth.

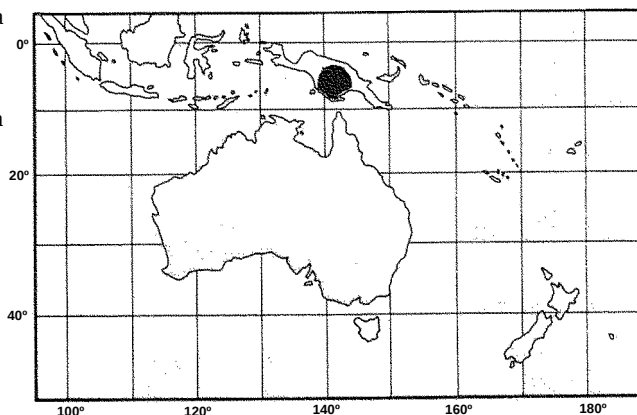
Geographical Distribution : Papua New Guinea (only known from Fly and Strickland rivers).

Habitat and Biology : Riverine, but no indication whether it descends to estuaries. More data needed.

Size : To 20.7 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Possibly makes a local contribution to river fisheries.

Local Names :-



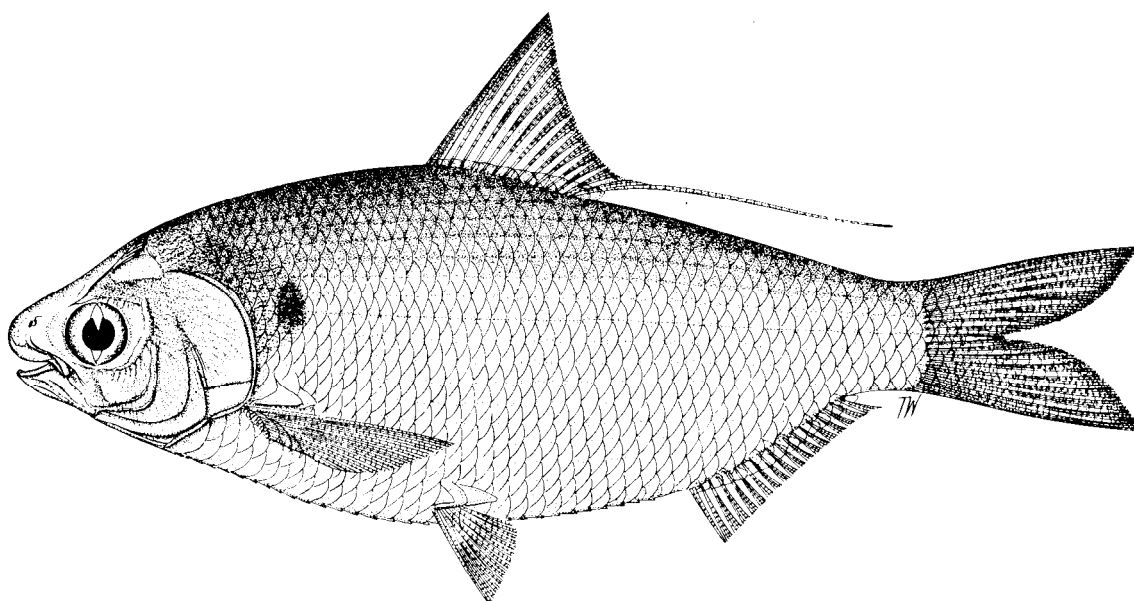
Nematalosa vlaminghi (Munro, 1956)

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Fluviolosa vlaminghi Munro, 1956, Fish Newsletter, 25(12):25, fig. 177 (Swan River, Western Australia).

Synonyms : Nematalosa vlaminghi - Nelson & Rothman, 1973:163, fig. 10B (photo), map 2 (synon., descr., refs); Wongratana, 1980:181, pl. 135 (revision); Hutchins & Thompson, 1983:18, 75, fig. 55 (Bunbury to Broome, compiled).

FAO Names : En - Western Australian gizzard shad.



Diagnostic Features : A marine and estuarine gizzard shad; body rather deep, its depth about 36 to 40% of standard length, compressed, belly with 16 to 19 (usually 18) + 12 to 14 (usually 12), total 28 to 32 (usually 31) scutes. Anterior arm of pre-operculum with a fleshy triangular area above, not covered by third infra-orbital bone (see N. come). Mouth inferior, lower jaw strongly flared outward. Last dorsal finray filamentous; a small pectoral axillary scale present. Hind edge of scales toothed. A dark spot behind gill opening. Overlaps range of the riverine N. erebi and the marine N. come, which have the hind edge of the scales smooth. Nematalosa is the only clupeid with a dorsal filament and inferior mouth in this area.

Geographical Distribution : Western Australia (from Bunbury, south of Perth, north and eastward to Broome).

Habitat and Biology : Marine and estuarine (given as fluviatile by Munro (1956), but Nelson & Rothman (1973) failed to record any truly freshwater specimens), abundant in estuaries, also found in coastal embayments (Hutchins & Thompson, 1983). More data needed.

Size : To 19 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Of local interest only.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Bony bream, Perth herring.

Literature : There appears to be no study of its biology. Nelson & Rothman (1973) found only five references.

Remarks : Wongratana (1980:182) found gillraker differences in different areas, suggesting that the populations are isolated, but more material is needed.

