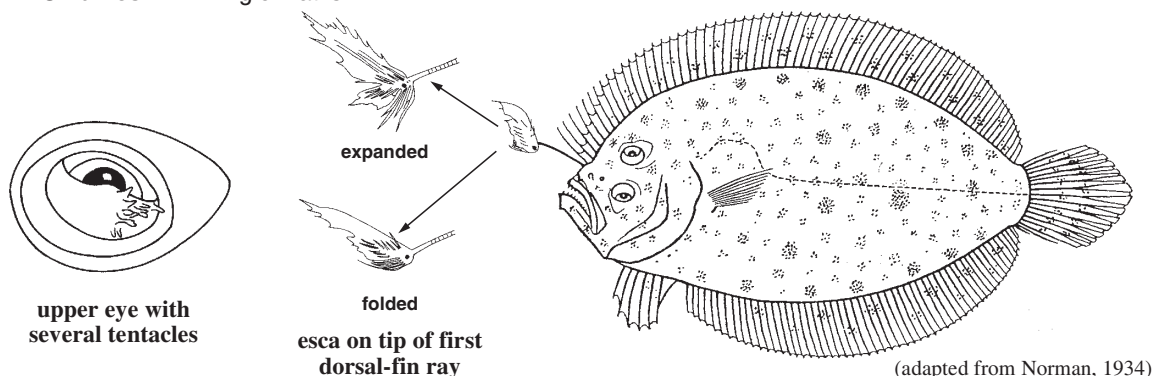


***Asterorhombus fijiensis* (Norman, 1931)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Engyprosopon fijiensis* Norman, 1931 / None.

FAO names: En - Angler flatfish.

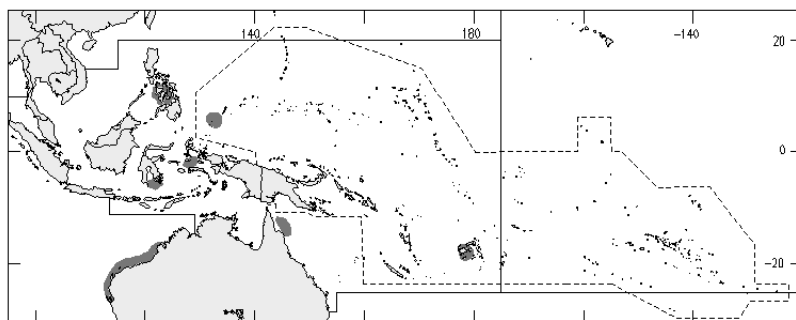


Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth 1.7 to 1.9 times in standard length. Head large, with snout longer than eye, indentation anterior to interorbital region; head length 3.2 to 3.6 times in standard length; interorbital region broad and concave in specimens greater than about 6 cm standard length, broader in males (3.7 to 5.8 times in head length) than in females (5.8 to 9 times in head length) in specimens greater than about 6 cm standard length; no rostral or orbital spines. Both eyes on left side of head, lower eye in advance of upper eye; upper eye frequently with 1 to 9 small tentacles, often branched; no tentacles on lower eye. Mouth large and oblique, reaching to below anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 2.3 to 2.7 times in head length; anterior tip of lower jaw slightly projecting when mouth is closed. Teeth in single series in both jaws, about equally developed on both sides, anterior teeth in upper jaw slightly enlarged. Gill rakers palmate with small tooth-like structures on margins, none on upper limb of first gill arch, 8 to 10 on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 80 to 83; first dorsal-fin elongate (called the illicium), 1.5 to 2.8 times in head length, with a complicated membranous structure on its tip (called the esca); anal-fin rays 59 to 64; caudal fin with 13 branched rays and 4 unbranched rays and rounded margin; pectoral fin on eyed side with 10 to 12 rays, its length 1.8 to 2.2 times in head length; pectoral fin on blind side with 9 to 11 rays, its length 1.9 to 2.5 times in head length; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales ctenoid on eyed side, cycloid on blind side; lateral line with 51 to 64 scales; lateral line absent on blind side. **Colour:** live specimens: ground colour on eyed side light brown, mottled with brownish blotches and black spots; a distinct black spot on lateral line in front of caudal peduncle; 7 red spots on lateral line, 2 along opercular margin, 1 in front of upper eye, and 1 on middle of lower jaw; a vertical red band on interorbital region; a series of paler red spots on dorsal, anal, caudal, and pelvic fins on eyed side; first dorsal ray (illicium) white; lateral side of esca, except for marginal portion, yellowish red; a pair of small black spots at base of esca. Preserved specimens: ground colour tan with scattered small dark spots on body and fins; distinct dark spot on lateral line anterior to caudal peduncle; blind side pale without distinct markings.

Size: Maximum total length 15 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on coral-sand bottoms around and within coral reefs at depths of 0 to 30 m. Waves illicium and esca back and forth near mouth; apparently uses these to attract prey. Esca resembles small crustacean, possibly a small hippolytid shrimp. Most frequently collected by divers, not trawls. Apparently not marketed. Shows sexual dimorphism in width of the interorbital region, wider in males than females.

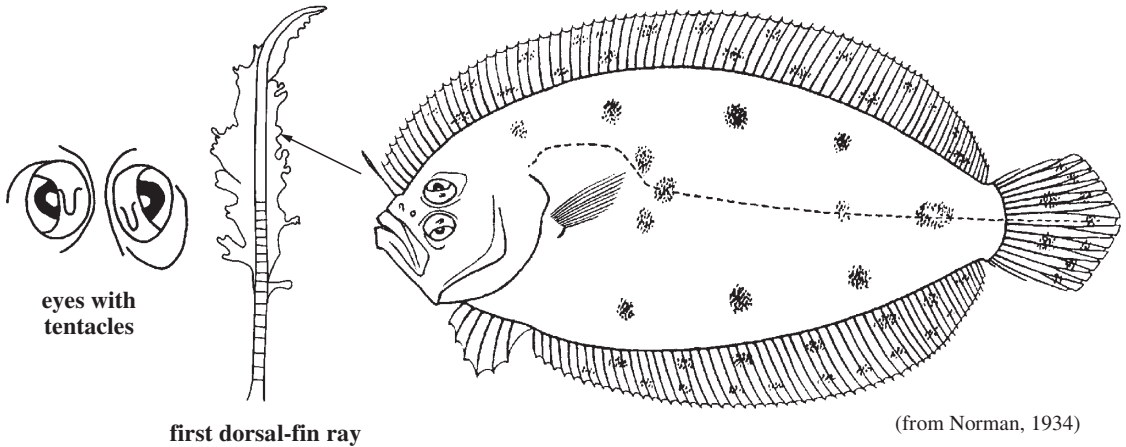
Distribution: Western Indian Ocean, Ryukyu Islands, Philippines, Flores Sea, Banda Sea, Palau Islands, Western Australia, northern Great Barrier Reef, and Fiji Islands.



Asterorhombus intermedius (Bleeker, 1866)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Arnoglossus intermedius* (Bleeker 1866) / None.

FAO names: En - Intermediate flounder.

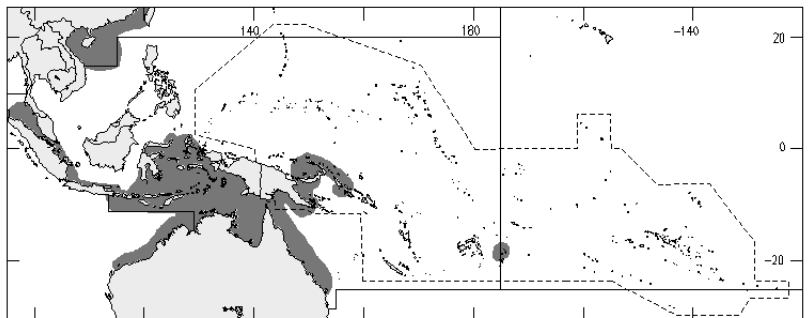


Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth 2 to 2.4 times in standard length. Head large, with snout longer than eye, indentation anterior to interorbital region; head length 3.2 to 3.8 times in standard length; interorbital region concave, narrow in both sexes, 12 to 31.2 times in head length in specimens greater than about 6 cm standard length; no rostral or orbital spines. Both eyes on left side of head, lower eye slightly in advance of upper eye; both eyes usually with 1 unbranched tentacle, rarely missing or branched. Mouth large and oblique, reaching to below or slightly behind anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 2.2 to 2.8 times in head length; anterior tip of lower jaw slightly projecting when mouth is closed. Teeth in single series in both jaws, about equally developed on both sides; anterior teeth in upper jaw somewhat enlarged, becoming smaller and more widely spaced posteriorly; teeth in lower jaw similar to anterior teeth in upper jaw, stronger and more widely spaced than posterior teeth in upper jaw. Gill rakers palmate with small tooth-like structures on margins, none on upper limb of first gill arch, 6 to 11 on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 79 to 86; first dorsal-fin ray elongate, 1.4 to 3.1 times in head length, with broad, deeply indented and branched membrane on distal two-thirds to three-fourths; anal-fin rays 57 to 65; caudal fin with 13 branched rays and 4 unbranched rays and rounded margin; pectoral fin on eyed side with 10 to 13 rays, its length 1.7 to 2.3 times in head length; pectoral fin on blind side with 8 to 10 rays, its length 2 to 2.9 times in head length; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales ctenoid on eyed side, cycloid on blind side; lateral line with 46 to 57 scales; lateral line absent on blind side. **Colour:** ground colour brown, with many small and large darker blotches; distinct rows of dark blotches along upper and lower margins of body, along bases of dorsal and anal fins, and above, below, and on straight part of lateral line.

Size: Maximum total length 15 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on sand and mud bottoms at depths of 0 to 96 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Collected by trawls and divers. Occasionally appears in fish markets.

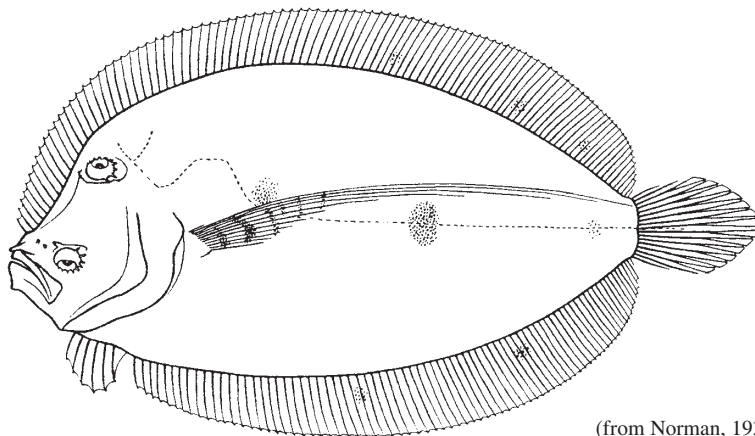
Distribution: Western Indian Ocean, including Red Sea, to southern Japan, Indo-Australian Archipelago, and Tonga Islands.



Bothus mancus (Broussonet, 1782)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Pleuronectes barffi* Curtis, 1944 / None.

FAO names: **En** - Tropical flounder; **Fr** - Rombou tropical; **Sp** - Lenguado tropical.



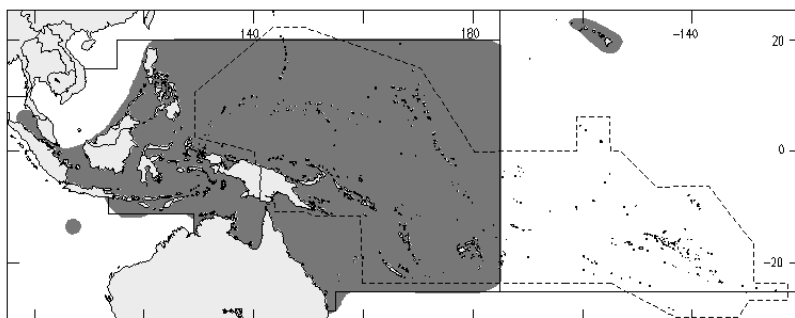
(from Norman, 1934)

Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth 1.6 to 2 times in standard length. Head large, with snout longer than eye, profile concave anterior to interorbital region; head length 3.2 to 3.8 times in standard length; interorbital region broad and concave, broader in males than females; **males with strong spine on snout, 1 spine on front of lower orbit, and 3 or 4 small spines on anterior part of upper orbit. Both eyes on left side of head**, front margin of upper eye over rear margin of lower eye in specimens greater than about 13 cm standard length; **both eyes in males with several tentacles**. Mouth large and oblique, reaching to or slightly beyond anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 2.7 to 3.1 times in head length; anterior tip of lower jaw projecting when mouth is closed; bony knob below tip of lower jaw. Teeth in both jaws small, mostly in single series, but frequently with part of an outer tooth row anteriorly in both jaws, about equally developed on both sides of jaws, anterior teeth in upper jaw slightly enlarged. **Gill rakers pointed, none on upper limb of first gill arch, 9 to 12 on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 95 to 104; anal-fin rays 74 to 81; caudal fin with 13 branched rays, 4 unbranched rays, and pointed margin; pectoral fin on eyed side with 10 to 13 rays, greatly elongate in mature males; pectoral fin on blind side with 10 to 13 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales ctenoid on eyed side, cycloid on blind side; lateral line with 76 to 91 scales; lateral line absent on blind side. Colour:** live specimens: spots are shades of blue, yellow, and pink. Preserved specimens: eyed side with many large light-coloured spots with dark margins and numerous scattered small dark spots; usually 3 distinct dark blotches or spots on lateral line, 1 just behind junction of curved and straight parts of lateral line, 1 near middle of straight section, and 1 near rear end of lateral line; dorsal and anal fins with row of widely spaced dark spots; pectoral fin of eyed side with dark cross bars; blind side light coloured, no distinctive markings.

Size: Maximum total length 42 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on sand near reefs and on reef flats, usually in shallow water, although specimens have been collected as deep as 84 m and possibly as deep as 150 m. Feeds mainly on small bottom-living crustaceans and fishes that are often seen near coral mounds or rubble. Most frequently collected by divers, not trawls. Apparently not marketed. Most sexually dimorphic characters appear to develop at about 23 cm standard length.

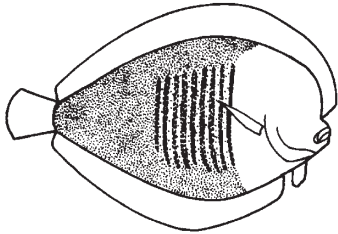
Distribution: Widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific from eastern Africa to Hawaii and Easter Island, north to southern Japan and south to Lord Howe Island; also known from offshore islands in the eastern Pacific.



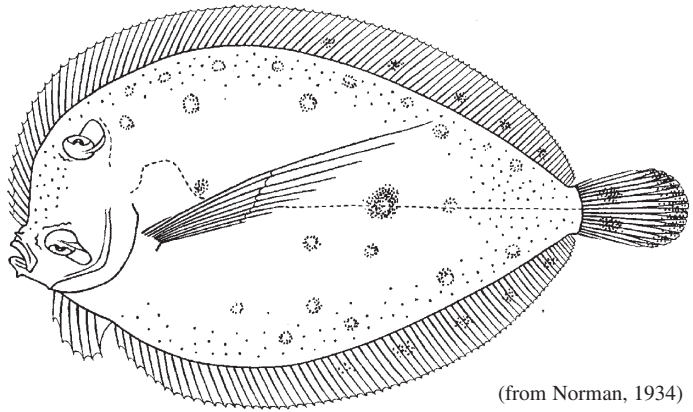
Bothus myriaster (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Bothus ovalis* (Regan, 1908) / None.

FAO names: En - Oval flounder; Fr - Rombou oval; Sp - Lengüado ovalado.



blind side of male



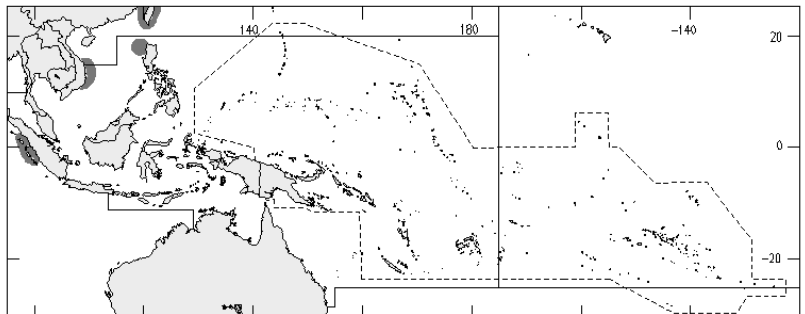
(from Norman, 1934)

Diagnostic characters: Body strongly compressed, shape changing with growth; juveniles less than about 8 cm standard length circular in shape; body depth 1.2 to 1.6 times in standard length; adults larger than about 8 cm standard length more elongate, body depth 1.4 to 2 times in standard length. Length of head relative to body size becomes reduced with growth; juveniles less than about 8 cm standard length with head length 3.3 to 4.4 times in standard length; adults greater than about 8 cm standard length with head length 3.6 to 4.5 times in standard length. Snout shorter than or about equal to length of eye, profile very steep anterior to interorbital region; interorbital region broad and concave, broader in males than females; **males with strong spine on snout and smaller spines around orbits. Both eyes on left side of head**, lower eye somewhat anterior to upper eye; **both eyes in males with a broad flap**. Mouth small, reaching to or slightly beyond anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 2.7 to 4.6 times in head length; strong spine below tip of lower jaw in males. Teeth in upper jaw biserial, outer series much stronger and more widely spaced than teeth of inner series; teeth in lower jaw biserial anteriorly, uniserial posteriorly, teeth in outer series much stronger and more widely spaced than teeth of inner series. **Gill rakers small and pointed, 0 to 6 small rudimentary gill rakers on upper limb of first gill arch, 5 to 8 well-developed gill rakers on lower limb of first gill arch. Dorsal-fin rays 87 to 97; anal-fin rays 61 to 73;** caudal fin with 13 branched rays, 4 unbranched rays, and rounded margin; **pectoral fin on eyed side with 8 to 10 rays, longer in males than females;** pectoral fin on blind side with 7 to 10 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. **Scales very small, cycloid on eyed side except at upper and lower edges of body;** cycloid on blind side; lateral line with 74 to 108 scales; lateral line absent on blind side. **Colour:** eyed side brown with many dark spots; a dark brown blotch above junction of straight and curved portions of lateral line and another on middle of straight section of lateral line; margin of caudal fin blackish; pectoral fin of eyed side with faint cross bars. Blind side yellowish white on front half of body; darker posteriorly with several dark cross bars, darkest in males, faint or missing in juveniles and females.

Size: Maximum total length 27 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on sand and mud bottoms at depths of 10 to 155 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Caught in trawls. Rare. Marketed fresh and used for fish meal. Most sexually dimorphic characters develop at about 8 cm standard length.

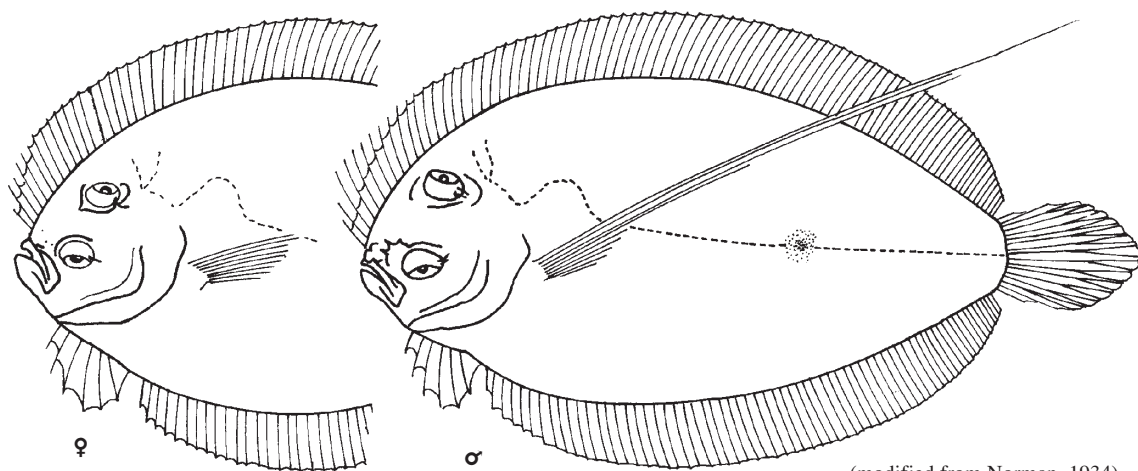
Distribution: Throughout the Indian Ocean to Java, Sumatra, Viet Nam, Philippines, Taiwan Province of China, South Korea, Japan, and Lord Howe Island.



Bothus pantherinus (Rüppell, 1830)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Leopard flounder; **Fr** - Rombou léopard; **Sp** - Lenguado leopardo.



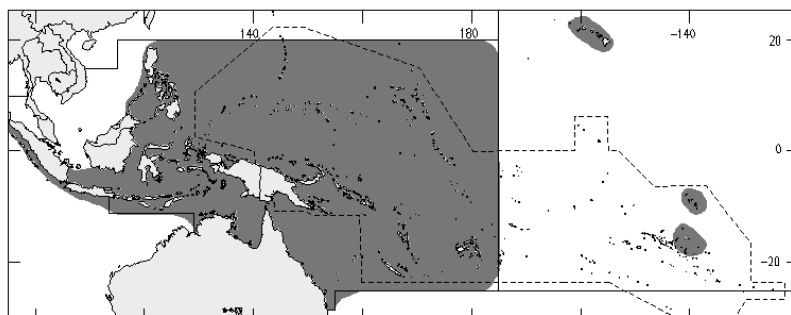
(modified from Norman, 1934)

Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth 1.6 to 2 times in standard length. Head large, snout as long as or slightly shorter than eye; head length 3.2 to 3.9 times in standard length, profile convex; interorbital region broad and concave, wider in males greater than 12 to 15 cm standard length than in females; **males with spines on snout and around orbits. Both eyes on left side of head**, front margin of upper eye over middle to posterior third of lower eye in specimens larger than about 5 cm standard length; **both eyes in males greater than about 13 or 14 cm standard length, with 2 or 3 ocular tentacles, females usually with 2 ocular tentacles on each eye, less frequently with 0 or 1.** Mouth large, oblique, reaching to between anterior edge and middle of lower eye, length of upper jaw 2.7 to 3.2 times in head length; lower jaw without bony knob below tip. Teeth in both jaws small and closely spaced, about equally developed on both sides; teeth in upper jaw biserial anteriorly, uniserial posteriorly; teeth in lower jaw uniserial, slightly larger than posterior teeth in upper jaw. **Gill rakers short and pointed, 0 to 5 rudimentary gill rakers on upper limb of first gill arch, 5 to 9 well-developed gill rakers on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 81 to 97; anal-fin rays 61 to 73;** caudal fin with 13 branched rays, 4 unbranched rays, and rounded margin; **pectoral fin on eyed side with 9 to 12 rays, greatly elongate (length 0.3 to 0.9 times in head length) in males larger than 12 cm standard length, pectoral-fin length 1.4 to 1.7 times in head length in females;** pectoral fin on blind side with 9 to 11 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. **Scales ctenoid on eyed side, cycloid on blind side;** lateral line with 74 to 87 scales. **Colour:** eyed side with numerous dark spots, blotches, and rings on body and median fins; 1 distinct dark blotch on middle of straight section of lateral line; pectoral fin on eyed side usually with narrow dark cross bars. Blind side tan or whitish, without distinctive markings.

Size: Maximum total length 25 to 30 cm; reported records of 45 cm doubtful.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on sand and mud bottoms at depths of 0 to 150 m; often found close to reefs; juveniles frequently found in tide pools. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Caught with trawls and seines. Marketed fresh and used in making fish meal.

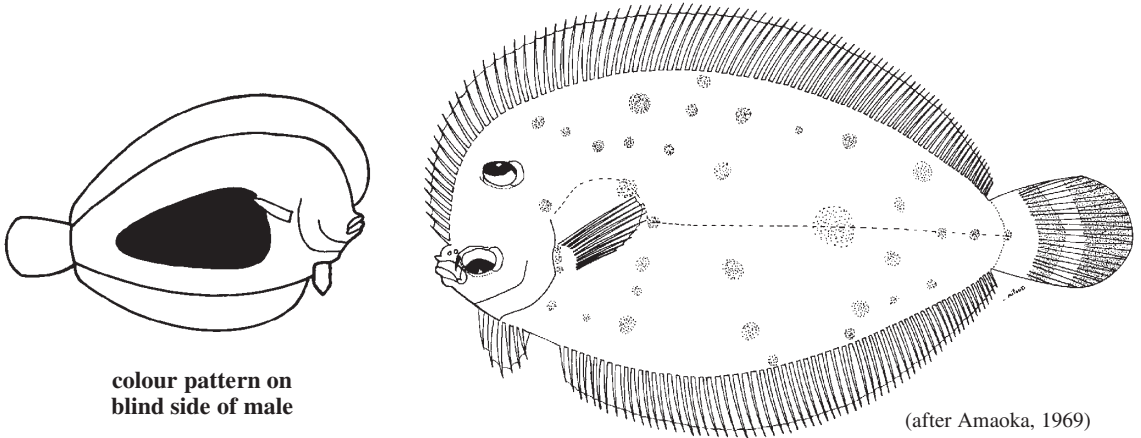
Distribution: Throughout Indian Ocean, including Red Sea and Persian Gulf, to Tuamotu Archipelago, Marquesas Islands, Hawaii, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and Japan; record from eastern Mediterranean incorrect.



***Crossorhombus azureus* (Alcock, 1889)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Crossorhombus kanekonis* (Tanaka, 1918) / *Crossorhombus valderostratus* (Alcock, 1890).

FAO names: En - Bluespotted flounder.

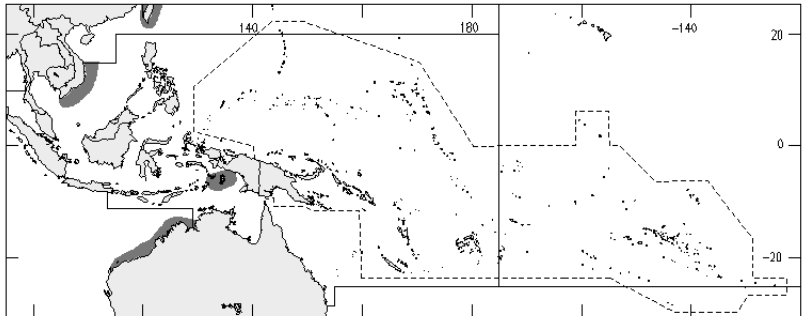


Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth 1.7 to 2 times in standard length. Head small, snout shorter than eye, profile steep anterior to interorbital area; head length 3.3 to 4.5 times in standard length; interorbital region broad and concave, wider in males than females in specimens greater than about 6 cm standard length; **males with a rostral spine and 1 to 3 low bony bumps around orbits. Both eyes on left side of head**, front margin of upper eye slightly behind front margin of lower eye; **both eyes in males larger than about 6 cm standard length with a flap on posterior area.** Mouth small, reaching to or slightly beyond anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 3.1 to 4.3 times in head length. Teeth in upper jaw biserial, teeth of outer row more widely spaced than teeth of inner row; teeth in lower jaw uniserial. Gill rakers short and pointed, 0 to 4 very small gill rakers on upper limb of first gill arch, 6 to 9 larger gill rakers on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 84 to 92; anal-fin rays 63 to 74; caudal fin with 13 branched rays, 4 unbranched rays, and rounded margin; **pectoral fin on eyed side with 11 to 14 rays, its length 1.3 to 1.6 times in head length in both sexes**; pectoral fin on blind side with 9 to 12 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales on eyed side with long ctenii; scales on blind side cycloid; lateral line with 56 to 63 scales. **Colour:** ground colour on eyed side brownish grey, with darker spots and blotches; fins paler than body, dorsal and anal fins with small dark spots, **caudal fin with 2 distinct dark bands**; males with small dark spots in anterior part of interorbital region. Blind side whitish in females; **males with distinct bluish black pyriform colour pattern on blind side.**

Size: Maximum total length 18 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on mud bottoms at depths of 13 to 60 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Caught with trawls. Apparently not marketed. Sexually dimorphic characters develop at about 6 cm standard length.

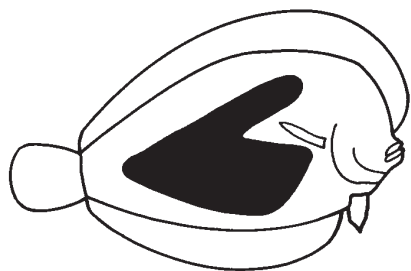
Distribution: Bay of Bengal, northwestern Australia, South China Sea, China (including Taiwan Province), Japan, and Aru Islands.



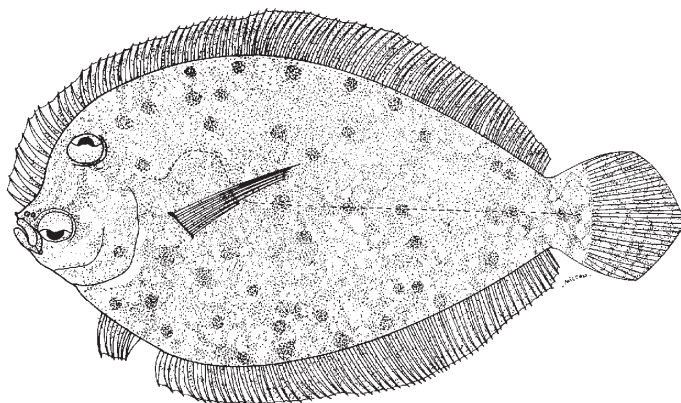
Crossorhombus howensis Hensley and Randall, 1993

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Crossorhombus kobensis* (Jordan and Starks, 1906).

FAO names: En - Lord Howe Island flounder.



colour pattern on
blind side of male

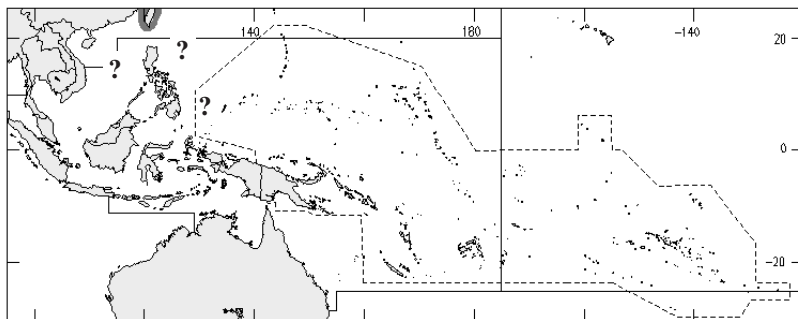


Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth about 1.7 times in standard length. Head small, snout shorter than eye, profile steep anterior to interorbital area; head length 3.9 to 4.2 times in standard length; interorbital region broad and concave, probably wider in males than females; **males with a rostral spine and several small orbital spines. Both eyes on left side of head**, front margin of upper eye over middle of lower eye; **flaps on posterior areas of eyes in males**. Mouth small, reaching to below anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 3.5 to 4.1 times in head length. Teeth of upper jaw biserial, teeth of outer row more widely spaced than teeth of inner row; teeth in lower jaw uniserial. Gill rakers short, blunt, none on upper limb of first gill arch, 6 to 8 on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 85 to 88; anal-fin rays 64 to 69; caudal fin with 12 or 13 branched rays, 4 or 5 unbranched rays, and obtusely pointed margin; **pectoral fin on eyed side with 11 or 12 rays, its length 0.9 to 1.1 times in head length in males larger than approximately 7 cm standard length, approximately 1.3 times in head length in females**; pectoral fin on blind side with 9 or 10 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales on eyed side with long ctenii; scales on blind side cycloid; lateral line with 53 to 55 scales. **Colour:** head and body on eyed side tan to grey with many small dark specks and spots; a series of dark spots very close to dorsal and ventral edges of body; about 4 or 5 spots along straight section of lateral line; dorsal, anal, and **caudal fin light coloured with small dark specks**; flaps on eyes of males with dark spots. Blind side of females tan to whitish; **males with distinct bluish black V-shaped mark on blind side; ventral arm of "V" wider than dorsal arm.**

Size: Known maximum total length 13 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on silty sand bottoms at depths of 2.5 m or less to 8 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Only known from specimens collected by divers. Apparently not marketed. Sexually dimorphic characters possibly develop at about 6 to 7 cm standard length.

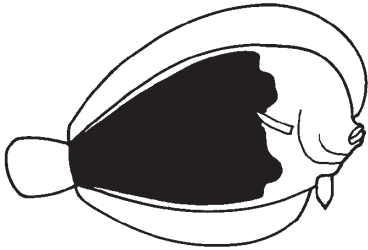
Distribution: Known only from Taiwan Province of China and Lord Howe Island. Possibly found in the area.



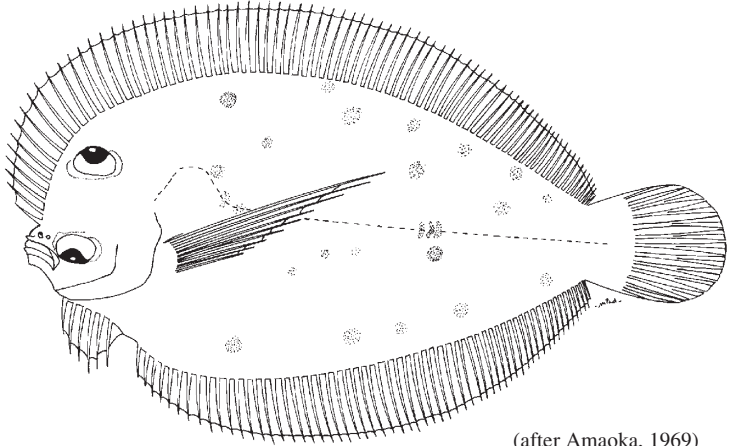
Crossorhombus kobensis (Jordan and Starks, 1906)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Engyprosopon ui* (Tanaka, 1918) / *Crossorhombus valderostratus* (Alcock, 1890).

FAO names: En - Kobe flounder.



colour pattern on blind side of male



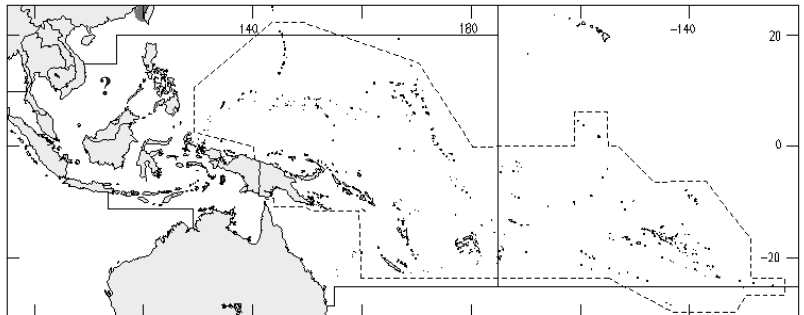
(after Amaoka, 1969)

Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, its depth 1.7 to 2.1 times in standard length. Head small, snout shorter than eye, profile steep anterior to interorbital area; head length 3.6 to 4.3 times in standard length; interorbital region broad and concave, wider in males than females in specimens greater than about 5 cm standard length; **males with rostral spine and smaller spines on anterior margins of upper and lower orbits. Both eyes on left side of head**, front margin of upper eye slightly behind front margin of lower eye; **both eyes in males with low flap on posterior area.** Mouth small, reaching to or slightly beyond anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 3 to 3.8 times in head length. Teeth in upper jaw biserial, teeth of outer row more widely spaced than teeth of inner row; teeth in lower jaw uniserial. Gill rakers short, no gill rakers on upper limb of first gill arch, 5 to 7 gill rakers on lower limb. Dorsal-fin rays 79 to 86; anal-fin rays 59 to 67; caudal fin with 11 branched rays, 6 unbranched rays, and rounded margin; **pectoral fin on eyed side with 9 to 11 rays, its length 0.6 to 0.7 times in head length in males, 0.8 to 0.9 times in head length in females**; pectoral fin on blind side with 9 or 10 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales on eyed side with long ctenii; scales on blind side cycloid; lateral line with 50 to 56 scales. **Colour:** ground colour on eyed side greyish brown, with indistinct darker blotches along lateral line and dorsal and ventral margins of body; all fins with scattered dark spots; **caudal fin without distinct dark bands**; males with small dark spots along anterior margin of head. Blind side whitish in females; **males with distinct dark blue pattern on blind side covering about posterior two-thirds of body.**

Size: Maximum total length 12 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on sand and shell bottoms at depths of 50 to 275 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Caught with trawls. Apparently not marketed. Sexually dimorphic characters develop at about 5 cm standard length.

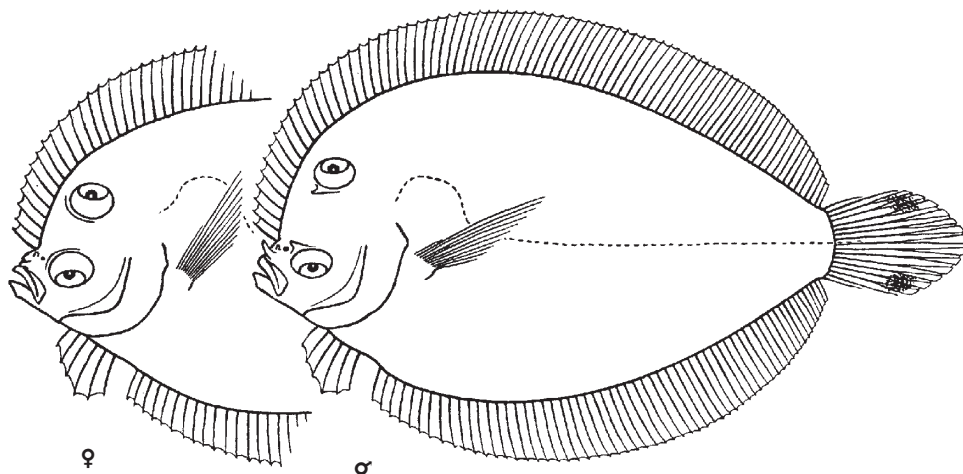
Distribution: Japan, Formosa Strait, South China Sea. Possibly found in the area.



Engyprosopon grandisquama (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Bothus poecilurus* (Bleeker, 1852) / None.

FAO names: En - Largescale flounder; Fr - Perpeire à grandes écailles; Sp - Lenguado escamoso.

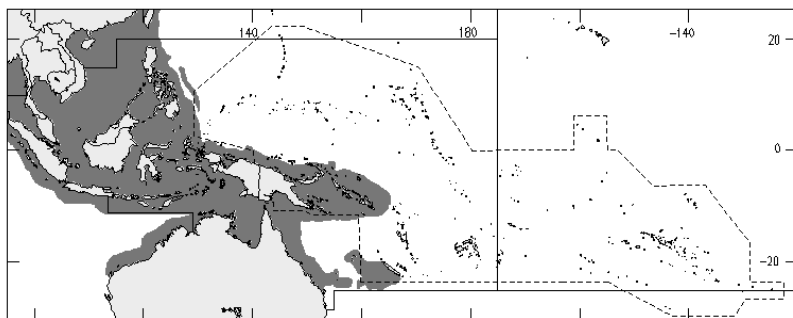


Diagnostic characters: Body ovoid, greatest depth slightly in front of middle of body; caudal peduncle moderately deep, its depth about 18 to 26 % of body depth. Head small, with a slight concavity in front of upper margin of lower eye; snout short, a little shorter than eye diameter; **a strong rostral spine near snout tip in males, absent or feeble in females.** Eyes moderately large, about equal to length of upper jaw; **an orbital spine on rim of each orbit;** interorbital region shallowly concave, becoming wider with growth, wider in males than in females. Mouth moderate in size, maxilla extending to below anterior part of lower eye; a small ventrally directed knob sometimes at mandibular symphysis. Teeth on upper jaw biserial, those in outer series stouter and more widely spaced than those in inner series, and becoming larger and more widely spaced anteriorly; lower jaw teeth uniserial, similar to anterior teeth in inner row of upper jaw in size and space. **Gill rakers on first gill arch short, not serrate, absent on upper limb, 5 to 8 on lower limb.** Pectoral fin on eyed side somewhat elongate in both sexes, its length subequal to or shorter than length of head; pelvic fins with 6 rays, that on eyed side starting at tip of isthmus, fourth or fifth ray on eyed side opposite first on blind side. Scales large, with short ctenii on eyed side, cycloid on blind side **Colour:** ground colour on eyed side light brown; many dark spots and rings irregularly scattered on head and body; 2 or 3 obscure dark spots on straight portion of lateral line; **caudal fin with a pair of large prominent jet-black blotches, extending between second and fifth rays from dorsal and ventral margins of fin.** Blind side light brown except pale yellowish white head in males, uniformly pale yellowish white in females.

Size: Maximum standard length about 10.8 cm, commonly to 8 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Living on mud and sand bottoms on the continental shelf at depths of about 10 to 100 m. Feeds on crustaceans, polychaetes, and other small bottom-living animals. Most common in markets in Indonesia and the Philippines. Caught by bottom trawls. Marketed mostly fresh and sometimes dried.

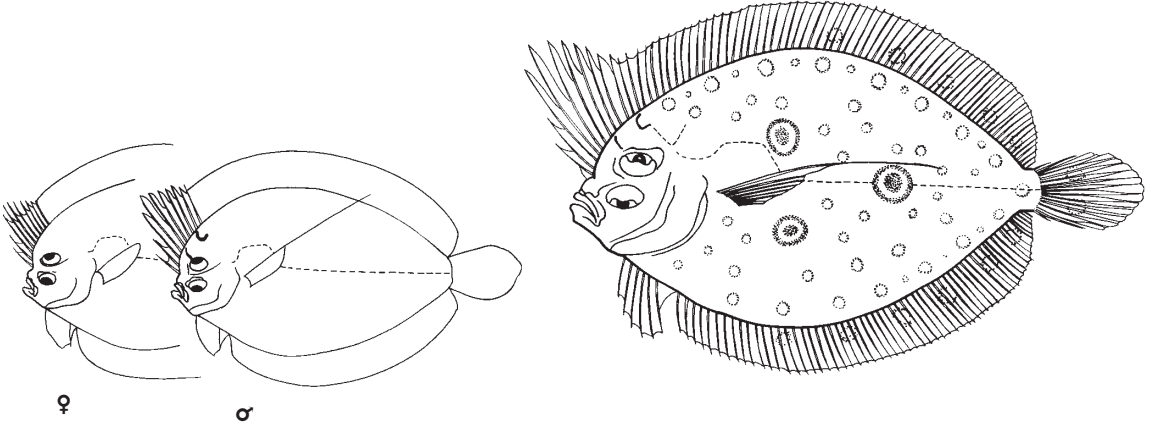
Distribution: East Africa, throughout the Indian Ocean and Indo-Australian Archipelago to Australia and New Caledonia, and north to southern Japan.



Grammatobothus polyophthalmus (Bleeker, 1866)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Manyeyed flounder.

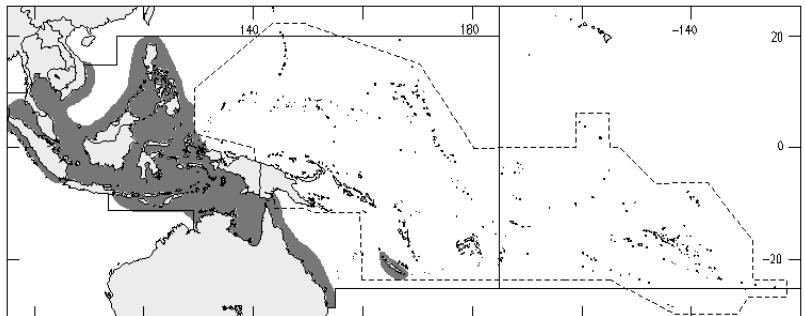


Diagnostic characters: Body deeply ovoid, its depth 1.5 to 1.8 times in standard length. Head moderately large, snout shorter than eye, profile deeply notched ahead of interorbital area; head length 3.5 to 4 times in standard length; interorbital region concave, narrow in both sexes. Both eyes on left side of head, front margin of upper eye slightly behind front margin of lower eye. Mouth moderate in size, reaching to or slightly beyond anterior margin of lower eye, length of upper jaw 2.8 to 3.4 times in head length. Teeth in both jaws uniserial; teeth in upper jaw becoming gradually smaller posteriorly; teeth of lower jaw about equal in size, similar to anterior teeth of upper jaw. Gill rakers short, 0 to 5 gill rakers on upper limb of first gill arch, 7 or 8 gill rakers on lower limb. **Dorsal-fin rays 77 to 86, second to tenth rays elongate in both sexes, longer in males than females, posterior membranes on elongate rays wider in males than females; anal-fin rays 61 to 71;** caudal fin with 11 to 13 branched rays, 4 to 6 unbranched rays, and obtusely pointed margin; pectoral fin on eyed side with 14 to 17 rays, prolonged in males, length 0.5 to 1.2 times in head length, not prolonged in females, about 1.4 times in head length; pectoral fin on blind side with 12 to 14 rays; pelvic fins with 6 rays. Scales on eyed side ctenoid; scales on blind side cycloid; lateral line on both sides of body, lateral line on eyed side with 75 to 77 scales. **Colour: eyed side pale brownish, with 3 large, prominent dark ocelli, 1 each above and below pectoral fin, 1 on middle of straight section of lateral line;** head and body with many small, distinct, dark spots and obscure markings along dorsal and ventral body margins; males with 2 distinct dark markings above upper eye; dorsal, anal, and pelvic fins on eyed side with indistinct dusky spots and markings; caudal fin with a pair of marks behind fin base; pectoral fin on eyed side with broad pale cross bars. Blind side pale.

Size: Maximum total length 21 cm, most specimens about 17 cm.

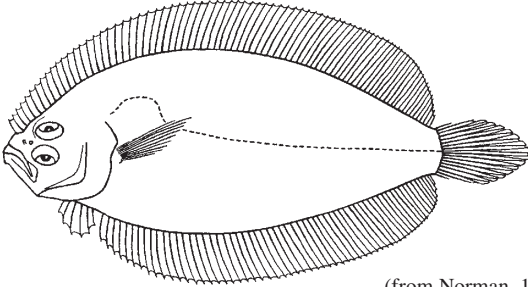
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Lives on mud, sand, and rubble bottoms at depths of 0 to 90 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Caught with bottom trawls and gill nets. Marketed fresh and used in making fish meal.

Distribution: India and Sri Lanka to northern coast of Australia, most of Indo-Australian Archipelago, New Caledonia, and South China Sea to Ryukyu Islands. Not known from northern coast of New Guinea.

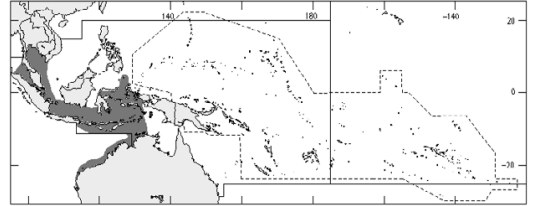


Arnoglossus aspilos (Bleeker, 1851)**En** - Spotless lefteye flounder.

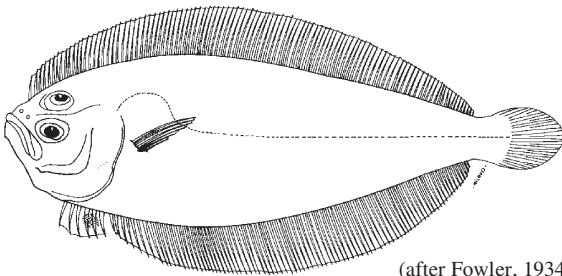
Maximum total length 19 cm, usually about 7 to 8 cm. Known from depths of 30 to 71 m on sand and clay bottoms. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Usually taken with shrimp trawls. Apparently not marketed. Known from Indo-Australian Archipelago, northern and Western Australia, and Persian Gulf. Specimens from northern and Western Australia often treated as distinct subspecies (*Arnoglossus aspilos praeteritus* Whitley).



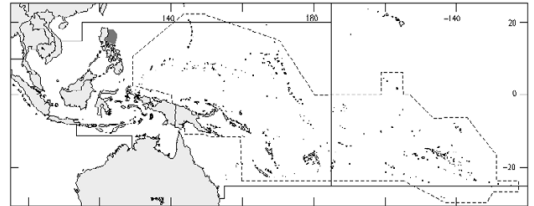
(from Norman, 1934)

***Arnoglossus brunneus*** (Fowler, 1934)**En** - Brown lefteye flounder.

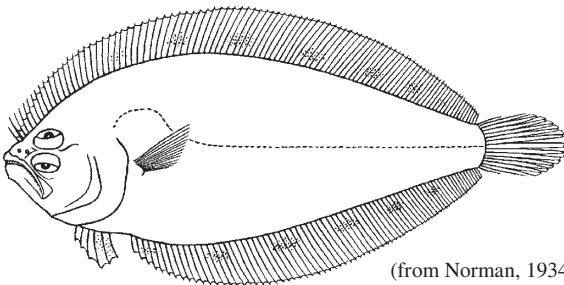
Maximum total length 18 cm. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known only from the east coast of Luzon at a depth of 292 m.



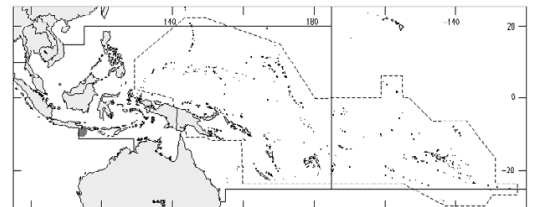
(after Fowler, 1934)

***Arnoglossus dalglishi*** (Von Bonde, 1922)**En** - Natal lefteye flounder.

Maximum total length 18.5 cm. Known from depths of 50 to 220 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from the east coast of Africa and south coast of Java.

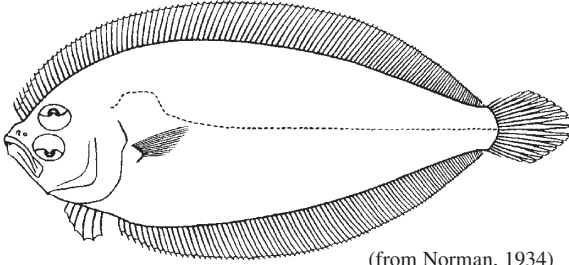


(from Norman, 1934)

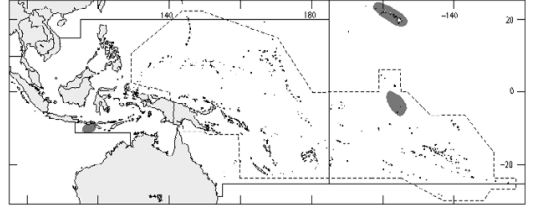


Arnoglossus debilis* (Gilbert, 1905)*En** - Weak lefteye flounder.

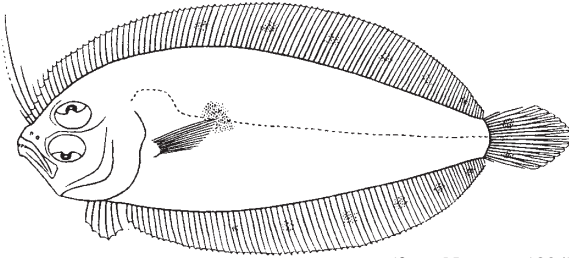
Maximum total length 17 cm. Known from depths of 150 to 440 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from Hawaii, Line Islands, and off the south coast of Lombok (Indonesia).



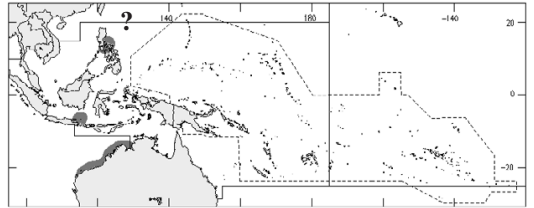
(from Norman, 1934)

***Arnoglossus elongatus* Weber, 1913****En** - Long lefteye flounder.

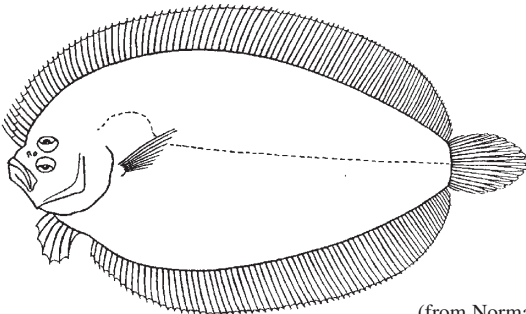
Maximum total length 11 cm. Known from depths of 100 to 224 m on coral-sand bottoms. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from Madura, Philippines, northwestern Australia, and possibly Taiwan Province of China.



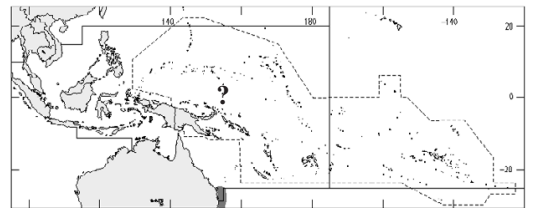
(from Norman, 1934)

***Arnoglossus fisoni* Ogilby, 1898****En** - Fison's lefteye flounder.

Maximum total length 13 cm. Known from depths of 26 to 50 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from Sydney to southern Queensland, Australia. Unconfirmed report from the Bismarck Archipelago.

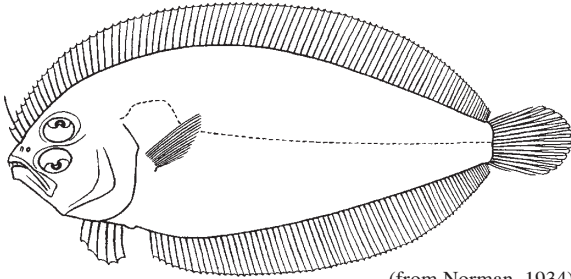


(from Norman, 1934)

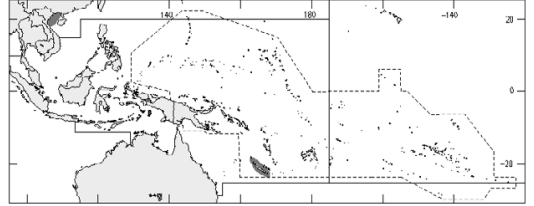


Arnoglossus japonicus* Hubbs, 1915*En** - Japanese lefteye flounder.

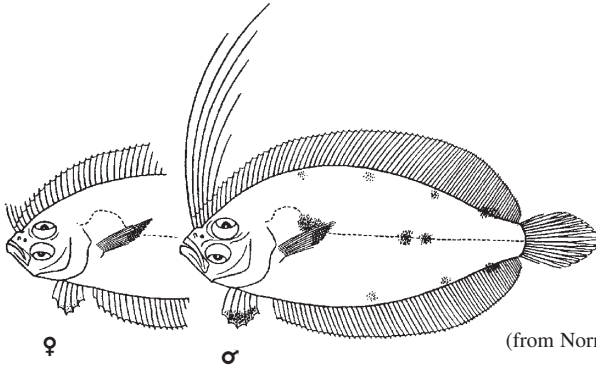
Maximum total length 17 cm. Known from depths of 86 to 154 m on bottoms composed of broken shell, coral, pebbles, and grey mud. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from Japan to the Gulf of Tonkin and from New Caledonia.



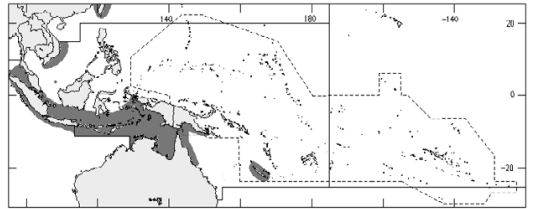
(from Norman, 1934)

***Arnoglossus macrolophus* Alcock, 1889****En** - Largecrested lefteye flounder.

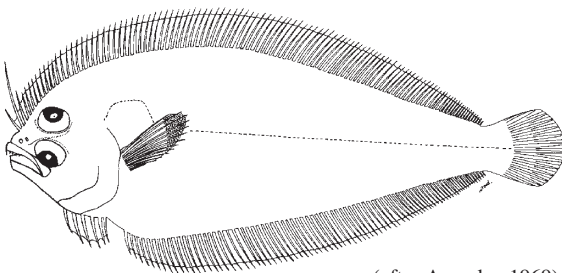
Maximum total length 13 cm. Known from depths of 18 to 141 m on sand, mud, and gravel bottoms. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from the northern Indian Ocean, including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, southern Japan, Taiwan Province of China, South China Sea, Indo-Australian Archipelago, and New Caledonia. Unverified report from Madagascar.



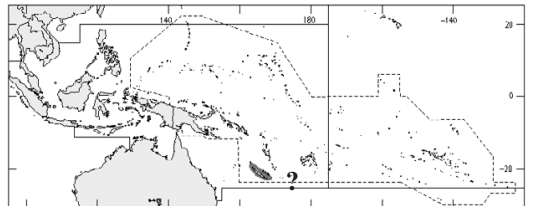
(from Norman, 1934)

***Arnoglossus oxyrhynchus* Amaoka, 1969****En** - Sharpsnout lefteye flounder.

Maximum total length 22 cm. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from Kochi Prefecture, Japan; possibly found in the area due to unconfirmed report from New Caledonia. Possibly a synonym of *Arnoglossus brunneus* (Fowler, 1934).



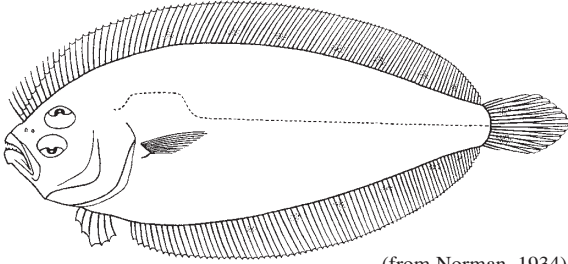
(after Amaoka, 1969)



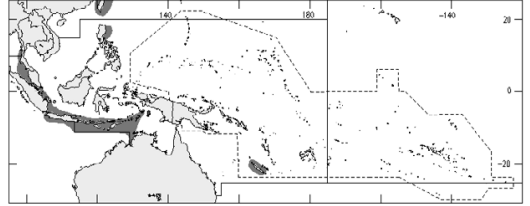
***Arnoglossus polypilus* (Günther, 1880)**

En - Manyspotted lefteye flounder.

Maximum total length 24 cm. Known from depths of 90 to 390 m. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from eastern Indian Ocean, southern Japan to Taiwan Province of China, New Caledonia, and several areas of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. *Arnoglossus tchangi* (Fowler, 1934) is a synonym.



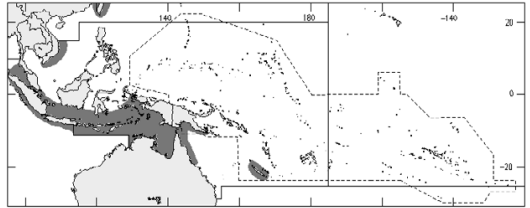
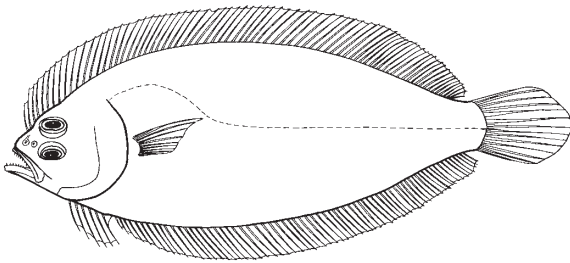
(from Norman, 1934)



***Arnoglossus tapeinosomaus* (Bleeker, 1866)**

En - Bleeker's narrow-bodied flounder.

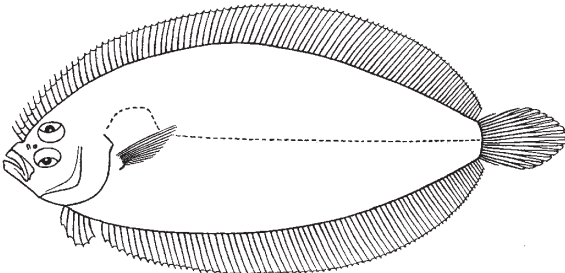
Maximum total length 13 cm. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from Sumatra and China.



***Arnoglossus tenuis* Günther, 1880**

En - Dwarf lefteye flounder.

Maximum total length 12 cm. Known from depths of 80 to 100 m and probably occurs in shallower water. Feeds on bottom-living animals. Apparently not marketed. Known from southern Japan to the South China Sea, Queensland, Australia, and New Caledonia.



(from Norman, 1934)

