

- 9a. Pored lateral-line scales 60 to 68 (mode 63); gillrakers 24 to 32 (mode 26); scale rows above lateral line 8 or 9 (mode 8), below 12 or 13 (mode 12); upper jaw short (mean 15% of standard length) (Fig. 74, Plates IVd-h) ***Polydactylus plebeius***
(South Africa to French Polynesia)
- 9b. Pored lateral-line scales 54 to 58 (mode 54); gillrakers 22 to 24 (mode 23); scale rows above lateral line 7, below 10 or 11 (mode 11); upper jaw long (mean 17% of standard length) (Fig. 75, Plate Vg) ***Polydactylus siamensis***
(Thailand)

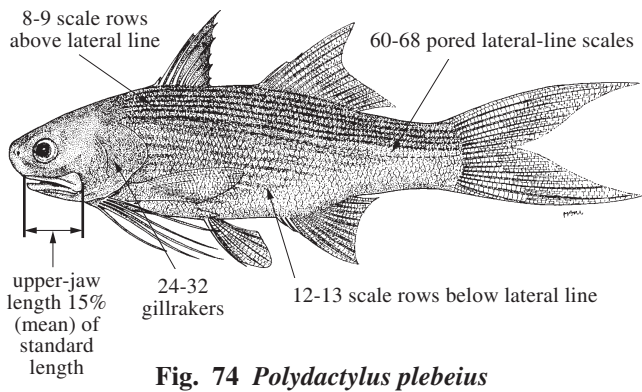


Fig. 74 *Polydactylus plebeius*

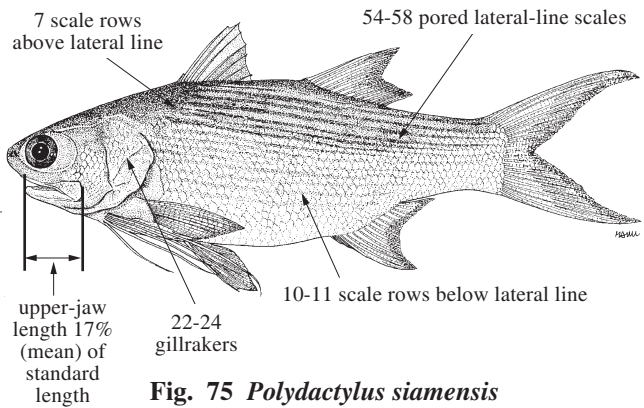


Fig. 75 *Polydactylus siamensis*

- 10a. Longest pectoral filament extending beyond level of midpoint of caudal peduncle → **11**
- 10b. Longest pectoral filament not reaching to level of midpoint of caudal peduncle → **12**
- 11a. Pectoral filaments 6; pored lateral-line scales 54 or 55 (mode 55); scale rows above lateral line 6, below 11; gillrakers 31 or 32 (mode 31) (Fig. 76, Plate IIh) ***Polydactylus longipes***
(Philippines)
- 11b. Pectoral filaments 7; pored lateral-line scales 87 to 94 (mode 88); scale rows above lateral line 10 to 12 (mode 11), below 15 or 16 (mode 16); gillrakers 25 to 29 (mode 27) (Fig. 77, Plate IIIb) ***Polydactylus macrophthalmus***
(Indonesia)

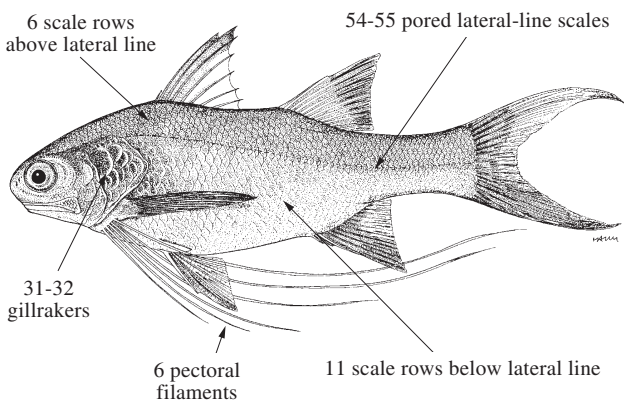


Fig. 76 *Polydactylus longipes*

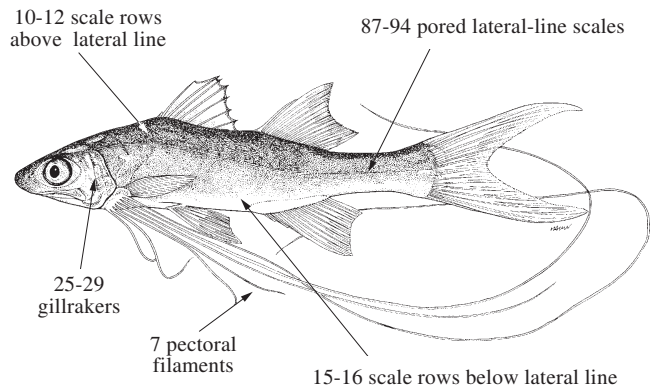


Fig. 77 *Polydactylus macrophthalmus*

- 12a. Anal-fin soft rays 16 to 18 (mode 16); pectoral filaments 7 (rarely 6) (Fig. 78, Plate IIIf) ***Polydactylus multiradiatus***
(northern Australia and southern Papua New Guinea)
- 12b. Anal-fin soft rays 11 or 12; pectoral filaments 6 → **13**

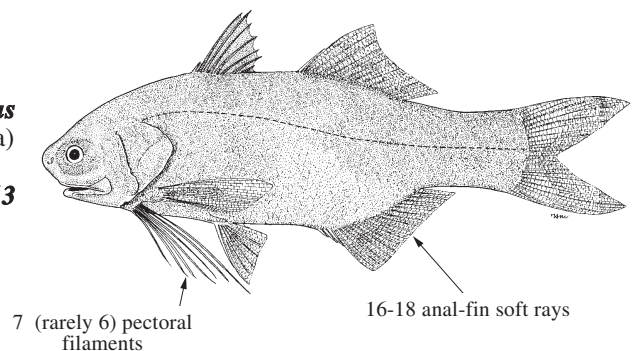


Fig. 78 *Polydactylus multiradiatus*

- 13a. Vomer without teeth; pored lateral-line scales 46 to 50 (mode 47); swimbladder absent; orbit diameter small (mean 6% of standard length) (Fig. 79, Plate IIIg) ***Polydactylus nigripinnis***
 (northern Australia, and southern Indonesia and Papua New Guinea)
- 13b. Vomer with teeth; pored lateral-line scales 61 to 67 (mode 64); swimbladder present; orbit diameter large (mean 9% of standard length) (Fig. 80, Plates Vb-d) ***Polydactylus sexfilis***
 (Mauritius to Pitcairn Island)

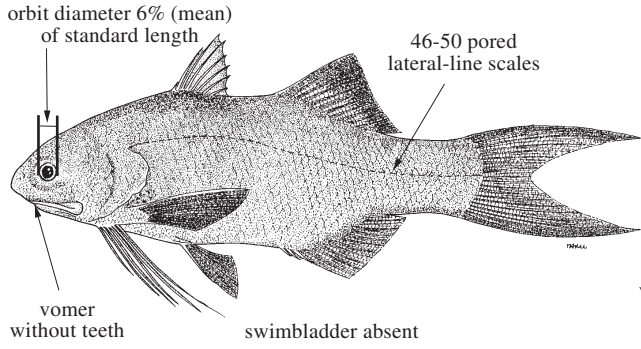


Fig. 79 *Polydactylus nigripinnis*

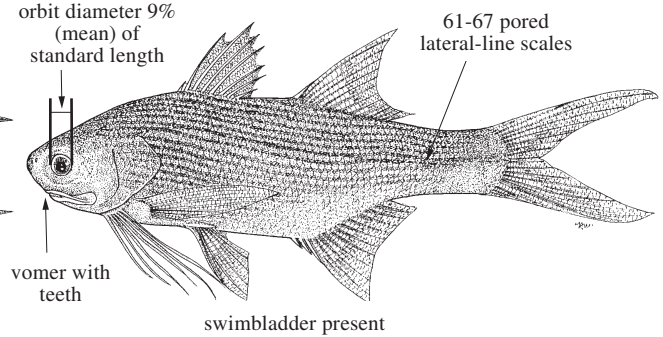


Fig. 80 *Polydactylus sexfilis*

Key to the Eastern Pacific Species of *Polydactylus*

- 1a. Pectoral filaments 6 (rarely 5 or 7); pored lateral-line scales 56 to 63 (mode 60); gillrakers 26 to 31 (mode 30); lateral line bifurcated on caudal-fin base, extending to posterior margins of upper and lower caudal-fin lobes (Fig. 81, Plate IIf) ***Polydactylus approximans***
 (California to Peru)
- 1b. Pectoral filaments 9 (rarely 8); pored lateral-line scales 66 to 74 (mode 70); gillrakers 31 to 37 (mode 34); lateral line unbranched on caudal-fin base, extending to posterior margins of lower caudal-fin lobe (Fig. 82, Plate IVb) ***Polydactylus opercularis***
 (California to Peru)

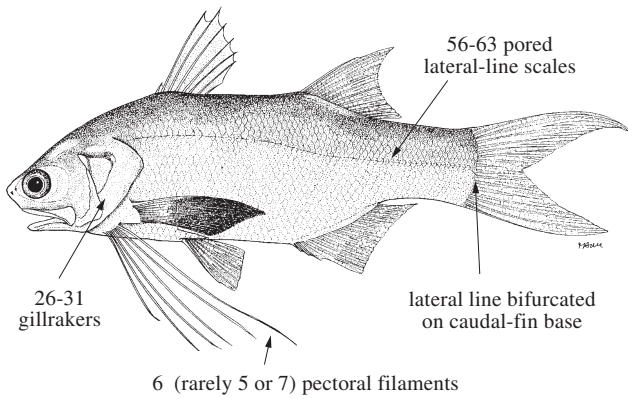


Fig. 81 *Polydactylus approximans*

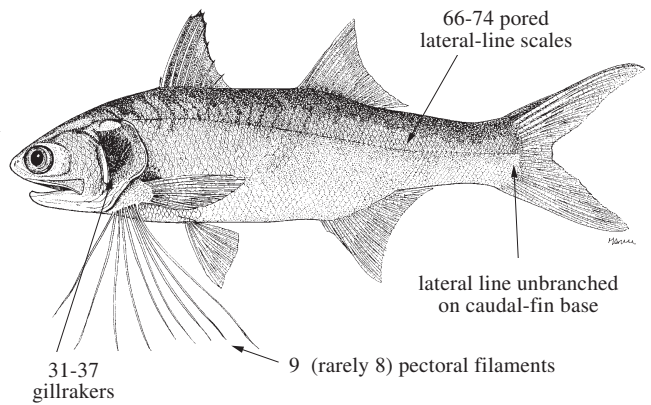


Fig. 82 *Polydactylus opercularis*

Key to the Atlantic Species of *Polydactylus*

- 1a. Pectoral filaments 4 (Fig. 83, Plate Va) ***Polydactylus quadrifilis***
 (Senegal to the Congo, east coast of Africa)
- 1b. Pectoral filaments 7 or 8 (rarely 9) → 2

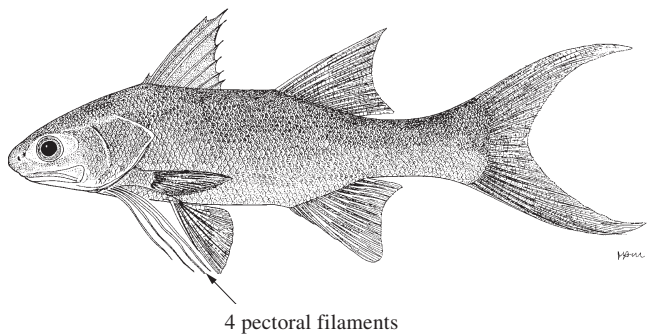


Fig. 83 *Polydactylus quadrifilis*