

Literature: Masuda *et al.* (1975, 1982); Kyushin *et al.* (1982); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Sainsbury *et al.* (1984); Allen & Swainston (1988).

Pentapodus paradiseus (Gunther, 1859)

Fig. 155, Plate V, e

NEMIP Pent 5

Pentapodus paradiseus Günther, 1859, *Cat. Fishes*, 1: 383 (Polynesia; Sumatra).

Synonyms: *Labrus? iris* Richardson (1843a) (homonym of *Pentapodus iris* Valenciennes *in* C. & V., 1830b); *Dentex filifer* Castelnau (1875).

FAO Names: En - Paradise whiptail.

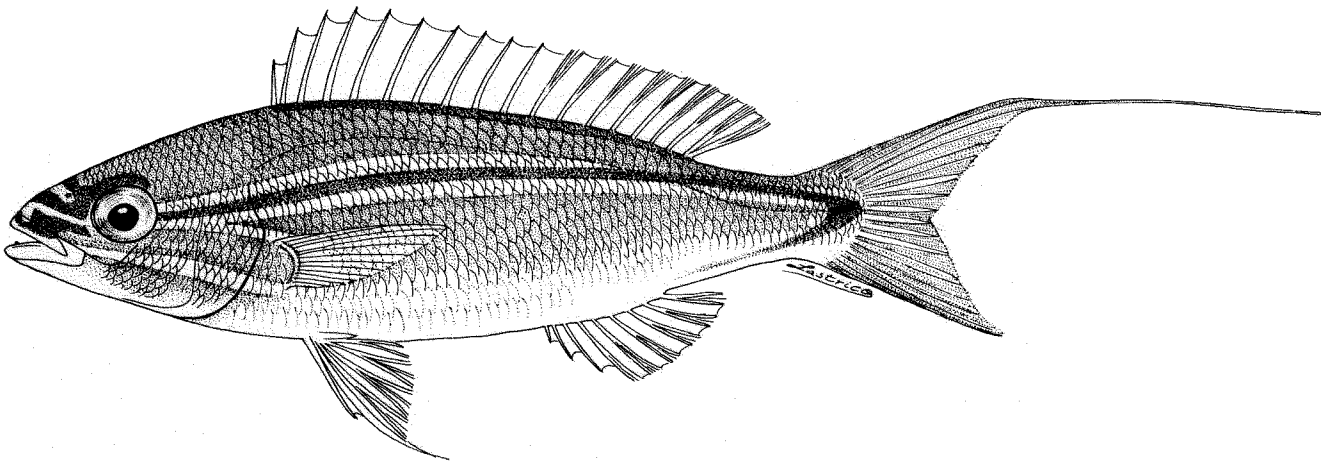


Fig. 155

Diagnostic Features: Snout length greater than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to or almost to level of posterior nostrils; suborbital naked; lower limb of preopercle naked; lateral-line scales 46 to 48 (usually 46 or 47); pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 or 15; pelvic fins short, not reaching to level of anus; caudal fin forked, upper lobe produced into a very long trailing filament. **Colour:** pale brownish on back; lower part of body whitish; a blue stripe along base of dorsal fin; a yellow stripe from behind eye, gradually arching on back and terminating in a black spot on upper caudal peduncle; a narrow blue line running through yellow stripe, this line convergent with a blue line from origin of anal fin, both lines meeting at an acute angle behind black spot on caudal peduncle; three bluish stripes across snout, first joining eyes behind nostrils, second in front of nostrils, third from eye to tip of snout; interspaces between stripes yellow; a yellow stripe from behind eye to upper base of pectoral fin; a yellow stripe running from middle of upper lip, beneath eye to below pectoral fin; dorsal fin lemon-yellow with a pale blue submarginal stripe; caudal fin pinkish, filament yellowish-brown.

Geographical Distribution: Northeastern Australia, southern Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands (Fig. 156).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species found close to reefs. Food consists of small fishes, crustaceans and polychaetes.

Size: Maximum size is 20 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. Taken by handline by recreational fishermen in southern Queensland, Australia. No major fishery exists.

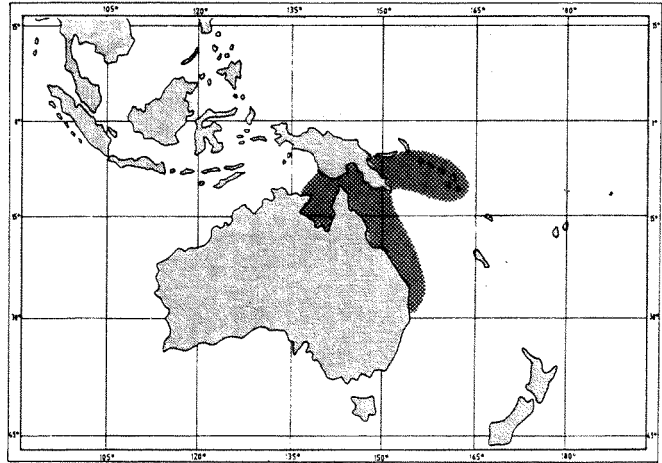


Fig. 156

Local Names: AUSTRALIA: Long-tail perch (North Queensland); Blue-banded whiptail, butterfly bream, rainbow paradise fish, china fish (Queensland).

Literature Grant (1982, as *P. setosus*).

Remarks: This species has been previously confused by most authors with *Pentapodus setosus*. *P. paradiseus* differs from *P. setosus* in having, in addition to 2 blue stripes across the snout, a blue stripe joining the eyes behind the nostrils.

Pentapodus porosus (Valenciennes, 1830)

Fig. 157, Plate V, f

NEMIP Pent 6

Pentapodus porosus Valenciennes in C. & V., 1830b, Hist. nat. poiss., 6: 267 pl. 156 (no locality given - probably Shark Bay, W. Australia).

Synonyms: *Maenoides? auro-frenatus* Richardson (1843b).

FAO Names: En - Northwest Australian whiptail.

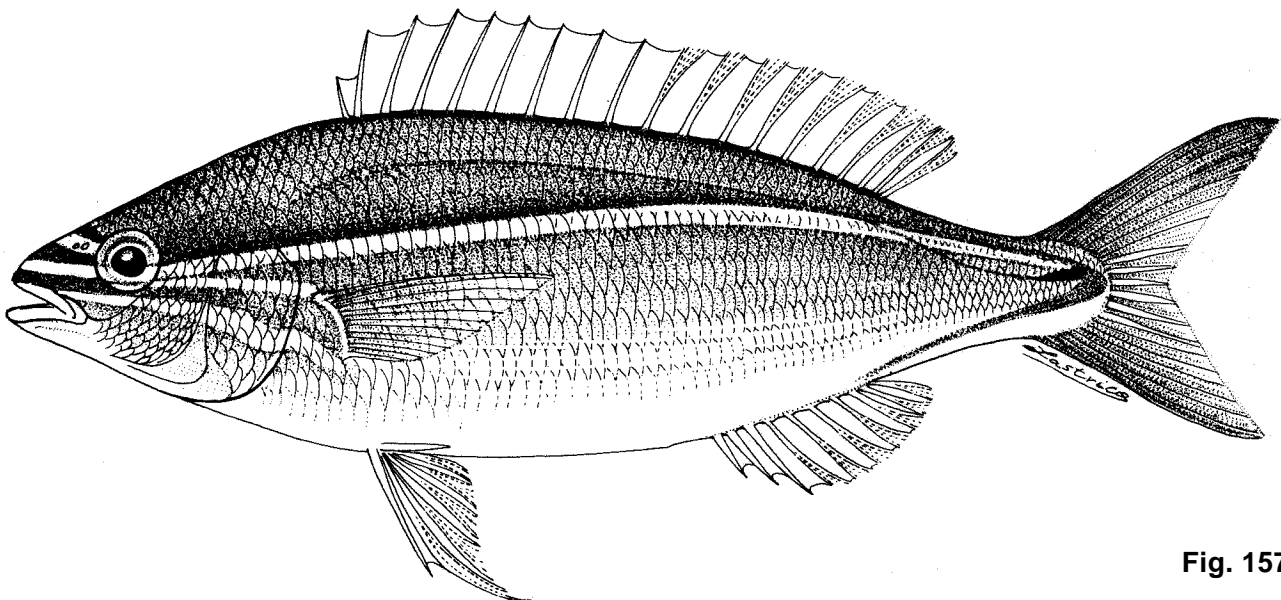


Fig. 157

Diagnostic Features: Snout length greater than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to or almost to level of posterior nostrils; suborbital naked; lower limb of preopercle naked; lateral-line scales 46 to 48 (usually 46 or 47); pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 or 15; pelvic fins short, not reaching near level of anus; caudal fin forked, upper and lower lobes pointed, more or less equal in length, no filamentous extension to the upper caudal fin lobe. **Colour:** pale brownish on back; lower part of body whitish; a blue stripe along base of dorsal fin; a yellow stripe from behind eye, gradually arching on back and terminating in a black spot on upper caudal peduncle; a darker brown stripe below yellow stripe; a narrow blue line bordering yellow stripe above; this line convergent with a blue line from behind anal fin, both lines meeting at an acute angle behind black spot on caudal peduncle; three bluish stripes across snout, first joining eyes behind nostrils, second in front of nostrils, third from eye to tip of snout; interspaces between stripes yellow; a yellow stripe from behind eye to upper base of pectoral fin; a yellow stripe running from middle of upper lip, beneath eye to below pectoral fin; dorsal fin pale lemon yellow; caudal fin tinged bluish or pinkish.

Geographical Distribution: Northwestern Australia and Aru Islands (Fig. 158).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species found close to reefs in offshore waters.

Size: Maximum size is 23 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Trawled in small numbers in offshore water, or taken by handline close to reefs. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: AUSTRALIA: Northwest whiptail, False whiptail.

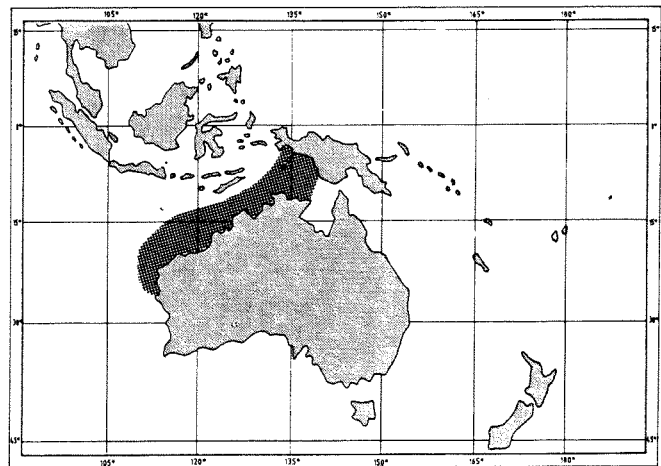


Fig. 158

Literature: Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Sainsbury *et al.* (1984); Allen & Swainston (1988).

Remarks: This species closely resembles *Pentapodus setosus* and *P. paradiseus*. It differs from both these species, however, in lacking a filamentous extension to the upper lobe of the caudal fin.

Pentapodus setosus (Valenciennes, 1830)

Fig. 159, Plate V, g

NEMIP Pent 7

Pentapodus setosus Valenciennes in C. & V., 1830b, *Hist. Nat. poiss.*, 6: 270 (Batavia).

Synonyms: *Dentex filiformis* Seale (1909).

FAO Names: En - Butterfly whiptail.

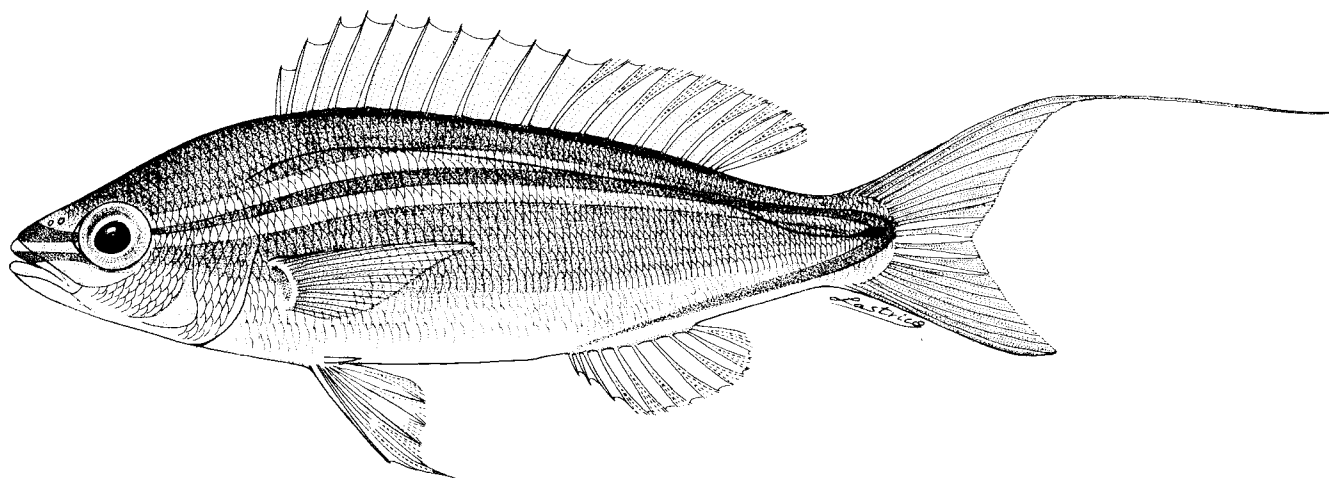


Fig. 159

Diagnostic Features: Snout length greater than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to between level of anterior margin of eyes and posterior nostrils; suborbital naked; lower limb of preopercle naked; lateral-line scales 46 to 48 (usually 46 or 47); pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 or 15 (usually ii, 14); pelvic fins short, not reaching level of anus; caudal fin forked, upper lobe produced into a very long trailing filament. **Colour:** pale brownish on back; lower part of body whitish; a blue stripe along base of dorsal fin; a yellow stripe from behind eye, gradually arching on back and terminating in a black spot on upper caudal peduncle; a narrow blue line running through yellow stripe, this line convergent with a blue line from origin of anal fin, both lines meeting at an acute angle behind black spot on caudal peduncle; two bluish stripes across snout, first from middle of eye to tip of snout, second from upper lip to lower margin of eye; top of snout dusky; caudal fin pinkish, filament pinkish-brown.

Geographical Distribution: Philippines, South China Sea, Singapore, Indonesia (Fig. 160).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, inhabiting offshore waters. Juveniles occur close to reefs. Food consists of small crustaceans.

Size: Maximum size is 17.5 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Trawled in fair numbers in the South China Sea and outer Gulf of Thailand. Also taken by bamboo stake trap (Thailand). Not highly rated as food and brings a low price. No major fishery exists. Used in fish balls, in fish meal, fried and as duck food.

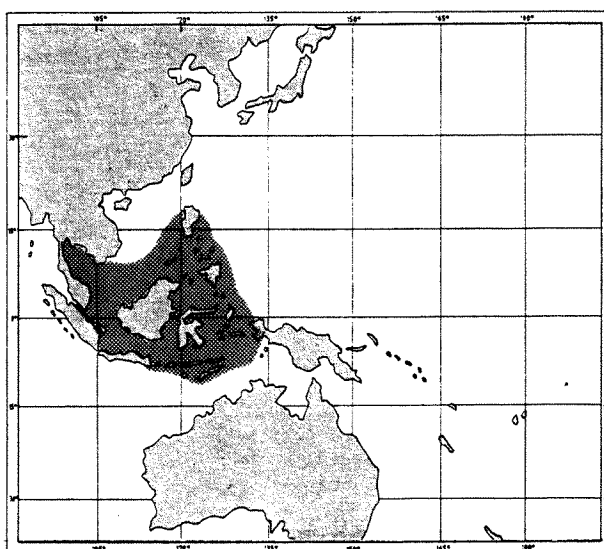


Fig. 160

Local Names: PHILIPPINES: Silay, Salingukod (Visayan); MALAYSIA: Anjang-anjang, Seninching; INDONESIA: Empase, Krisi (Java), Krisi (W. Java); JAPAN: Batabia-kitsune; THAILAND: Pla Sai Khao.

Literature: Rau and Rau (1980); Kyushin *et al.* (1982); Tan *et al.* (1982); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984).

Pentapodus sp.

Fig. 161, Plate V, h

NEMIP Pent 8

Undescribed species

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Yellow-striped whiptail.

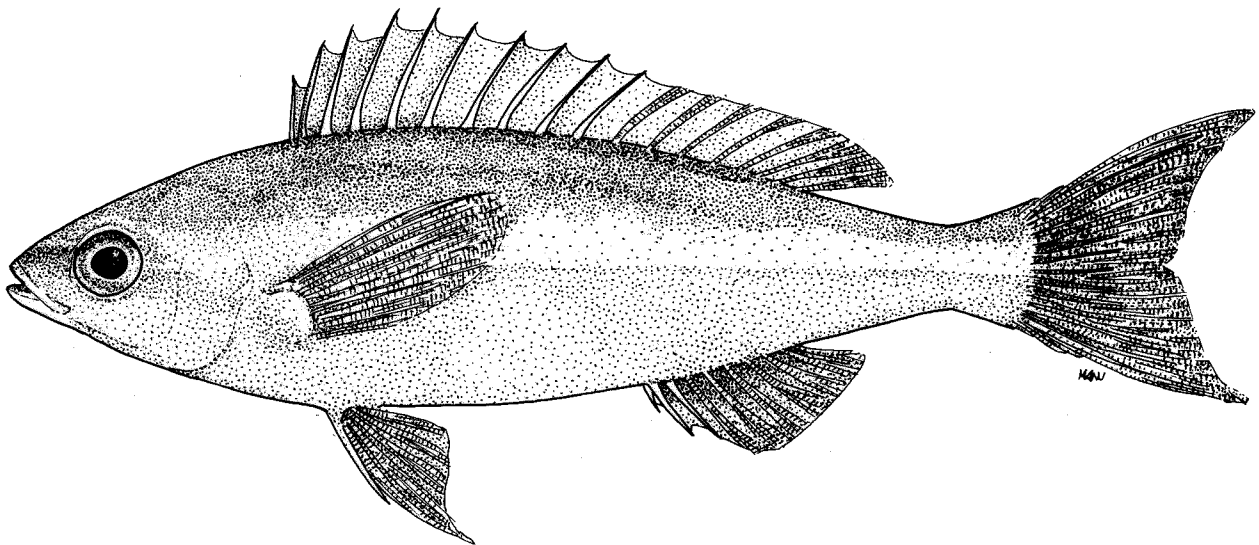


Fig. 161

Diagnostic Features: Snout length about equal to diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to between level of anterior margin of eye and posterior nostrils; suborbital naked or with a small patch of scales beneath the eye; lower limb of preopercle with 2 or 3 scale rows; lateral-line scales 42 to 48 (usually 46 or 47); pectoral-fin rays ii, 13 to 16 (usually ii, 14 or 15); pelvic fins moderately long, reaching to or just short of level of anus; caudal fin forked, lobes more or less equal in length. **Colour:** body pale blue, whitish on ventral surface; narrow pale yellow band extending along back above lateral line, from behind eye to posterior end of dorsal fin (faded or absent in larger specimens); a second broader pale yellow band extending midlaterally along body from behind eye to caudal peduncle (fading beneath soft dorsal fin in larger specimens); a blue band from tip of snout to middle of anterior margin of eye; a second blue band from upper lip, passing under anteroventral margin of eye and fading on preopercle (bands on the snout not apparent in Australian specimens); interspace between bands on snout pale yellow; a pearly-blue band on ventral surface from behind pelvic fins to caudal peduncle present in larger specimens; all fins pale pinkish (some specimens from Fiji and Tonga with outer portion of upper lobe of caudal fin blackish, possibly a male sexual colour pattern).

Geographical Distribution: Taiwan, eastern Indonesia (Ambon), Papua New Guinea, eastern Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga and Samoa (Fig. 162).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species inhabiting sand bottoms adjacent to coral reefs.

Size: Maximum size is 16 cm SL, commonly 10cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears occasionally in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists.

Local Names: SAMOA: Tivao-sugale.

Literature: Fourmanoir & Laboute (1976, p 96 as *P. nagasakiensis* and *P. microdon*).

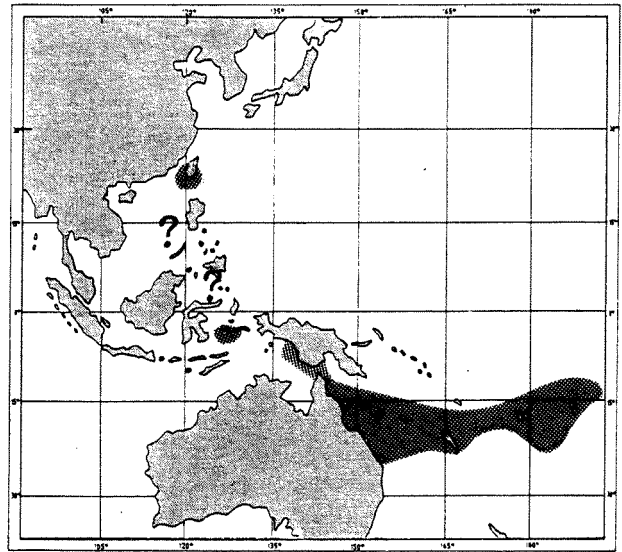


Fig. 162

Remarks: This undescribed species is similarly coloured to *P. caninus*, but differs notably in the extent of the scaled area on top of the head, which does not reach forward of the posterior nostril and lacks a naked wedge-shaped medial notch; and the caudal fin lobes are pointed rather than falcate.

Pentapodus trivittatus (Bloch, 1791)

Fig. 163, Plate VI, a

NEMIP Pent 9

Labrus trivittatus Bloch, 1791, Naturg. Ausländ. Fische, 5: 106, pl. 275 ("Japan").

Synonyms: *Sparus vittatus* Bloch, (1791); *?Bodianus fischerii* Lacepede, (1802); *Bodianus decacanthus* Lacépède(1802); *?Pentapus unicolor* Valenciennes in C. & V. (1830b); *Heterodon zonatus* Bleeker (1845) (nomen nudum); *Heterognathodon xanthopleura* Bleeker (1851 a); *Scolopsis elongatus* Weber (1913); *Pentapus pleurostictus* Duncker & Mohr (1931).

FAO Names: En - Three-striped whiptail.

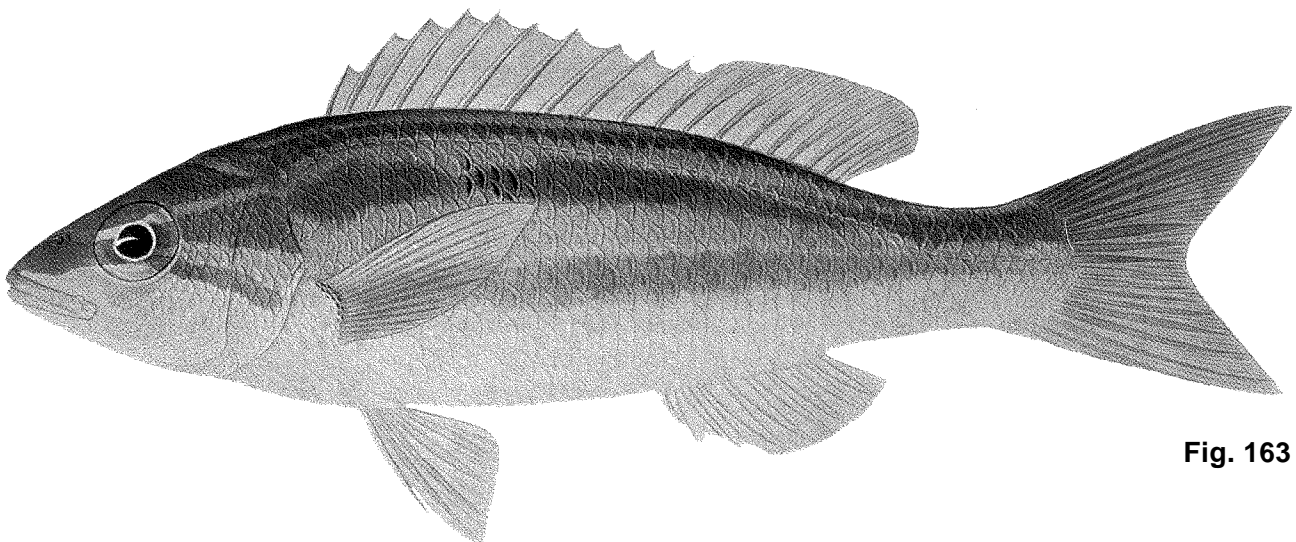


Fig. 163

Diagnostic Features: Snout length greater than diameter of eye (except in specimens smaller than 90 mm SL where the snout length is equal to or less than diameter of eye); head scales reaching forward to or just in front of level of anterior margin of eyes; suborbital naked except for a small patch of scales beneath eyes; lower limb of preopercle with 2 or 3 scale rows; lateral-line scales 42 to 46 (usually 42 to 44); pectoral-fin rays ii, 13 to 15 (usually ii, 14); pelvic fins moderately long, reaching almost to level of anus; caudal fin forked, lobes more or less equal in length. **Colour:** dark grey or olive-brown above, silvery-white below; a narrow silvery-white stripe middorsally from between eyes to origin of dorsal fin; a second broader silvery-white stripe from behind eye, arching on back and terminating at end of dorsal fin; a third broad silvery-white stripe from lower part of eye to base of caudal fin, this stripe widest behind pectoral fin; a narrow silvery white stripe joining eyes across snout just behind nostrils; base of pectoral fin with a black bar; fins transparent, dorsal and anal fins with pale blue margins.

Geographical Distribution: Solomon Islands, New Guinea, western Caroline Islands (Palau, Yap), Philippines, East Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore (Fig. 164).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, common in shallow sandy rubble and coral reef areas, in depths to 15m. Often occurs in aggregations. Food consists of small fishes, crustaceans and polychaetes.

Size: Maximum size is 19 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Appears in small numbers in local markets. No major fishery exists.

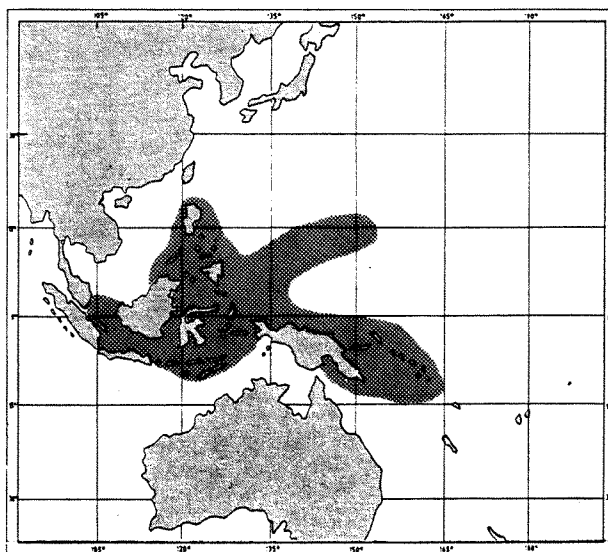


Fig. 164

Local Names: INDONESIA: Mahung, Krisi (Java), Gurisi (W. Java). MALAYSIA: Pasir-pasir, Anjang-anjang. PHILIPPINES: Silay (Cuyonin), Salingukod (Visayan), Isdang bato (Tagalog). PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Kinkin (Port Moresby).

Literature: The following authors have reported this species as *P. caninus*: Rau and Rau (1980); Schroeder (1980); Myers (1989). Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984) correctly use the name *P. trivittatus*.

Remarks: This species has previously been misidentified as *Pentapodus caninus* by most authors.

Pentapodus vitta Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

Fig. 165, Plate VI, b

NEMIP Pent 10

Pentapodus vitta Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, Vov. "Uranie", Zool.: 294, pl. 44 fig. 4 (Shark Bay, W. Australia).

Synonyms: *Pentapus iris* Valenciennes in C. & V. (1830b); *Pentapus peronii* Valenciennes in C. & V. (1830b); *Smarts porosus* Richardson in Stokes (1846).

FAO Names: En - Striped whiptail.

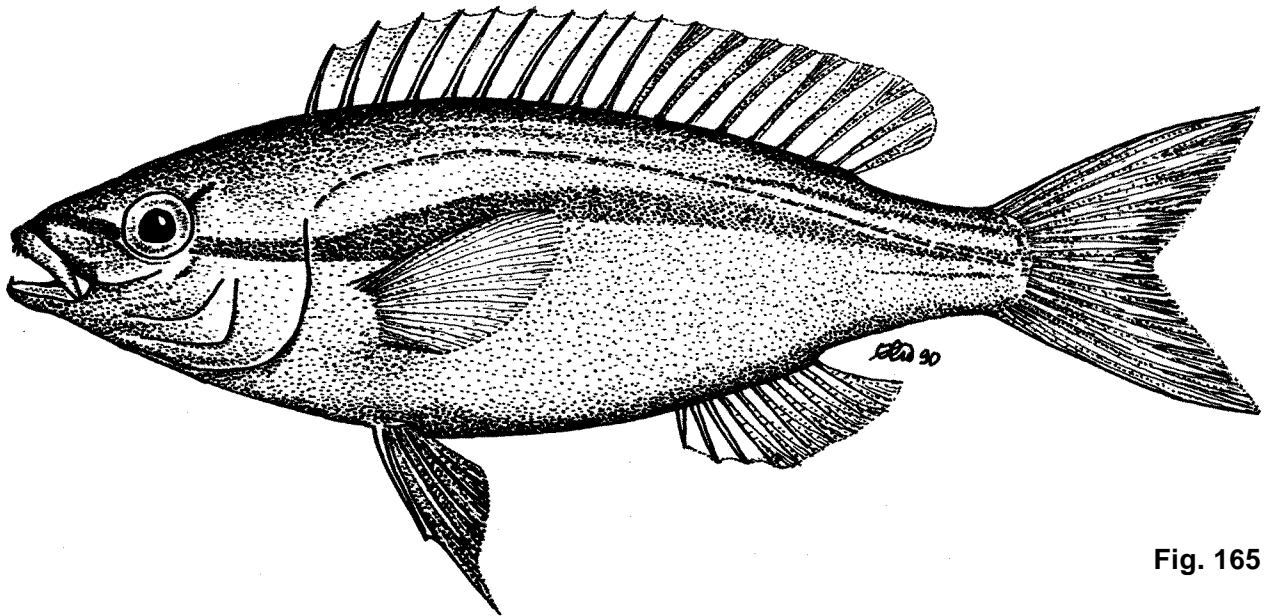


Fig. 165

Diagnostic Features: Snout length equal to or greater than diameter of eye; head scales reaching forward to or just in front of level of anterior nostrils; scaled area between nostrils with a distinct naked wedge-shaped notch; suborbital naked; lower limb of preopercle naked; lateral-line scales 45 to 50 (usually 47 to 49); pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 or 15 (usually ii, 15); pelvic fins moderately long, reaching to or just before level of anus; caudal fin forked, lobes more or less equal in length. **Colour:** body silvery-white; a narrow dark brown stripe, edged with turquoise on either side of dorsal midline, from above eyes to caudal peduncle; a second dark brown stripe from tip of snout, through eye and along upper half of body, terminating at base of caudal fin; this stripe broader on posterior part of body and also edged with turquoise; fins transparent; dorsal and anal fins with a narrow, pale turquoise submarginal stripe.

Geographical Distribution: Western Australia: Dampier Archipelago to King George Sound (Fig. 166).

Habitat and Biology: A benthic species, inhabiting sea grass beds and reef areas.

Size: Maximum size is 21 cm SL, commonly 15 cm SL.

Interest to Fisheries: Occasionally taken by handline. No major fishery exists.

Local names: AUSTRALIA: Butterfish, Western butterfish (Western Australia).

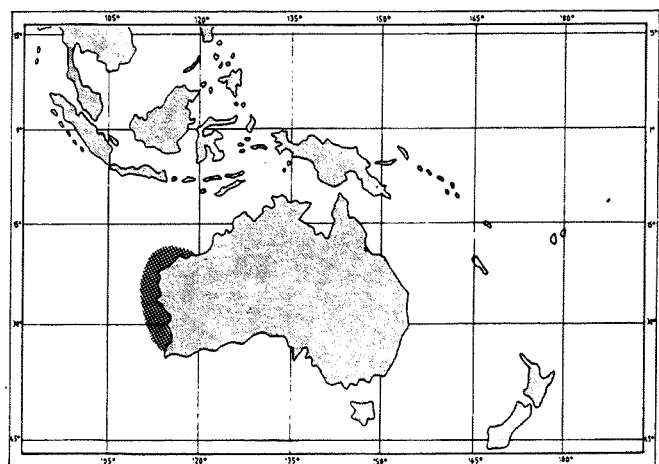


Fig. 166

Literature: Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Allen & Steene (1987); Allen & Swainston (1988).

Scaevius Whitley, 1947

NEMIP Scaev

Genus: *Scaevius* Whitley, 1947, *Aust. zool.*, 11:142. Type species, *Scaevius nicanor* Whitley, 1947 [= *S. milii* (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1823)], by original designation.

Synonyms: None.

A single species in the genus - see *Scaevius milii*.

Scaevius milii (Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1823)

Fig. 167, Plate VI, c

NEMIP Scaev 1

Cantharus Milii Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1823, *Dict. clas. d'hist. nat.*, 3: 160 (Shark Bay, Western Australia).

Synonyms: *Scolopsis longulus* Richardson (1842); *Maenoides? cyano-taeniatus* Richardson (1843b); *Scaevius nicanor* Whitley (1947).

FAO Names: En - Green-striped coral bream.

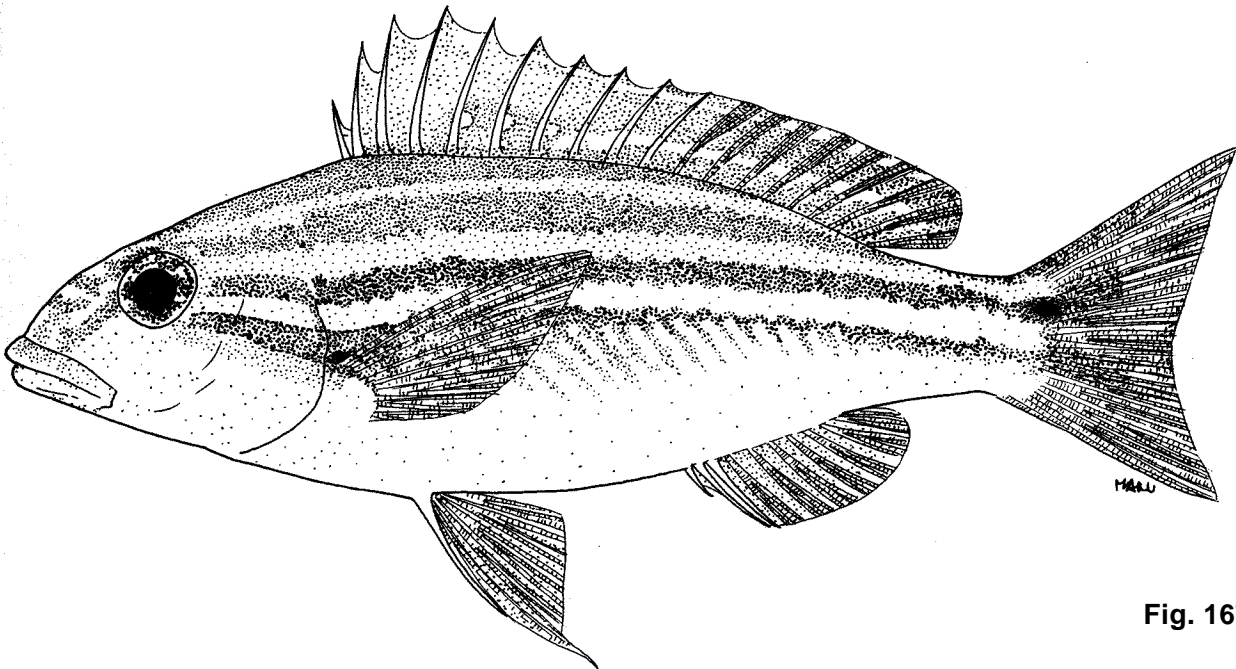


Fig. 167

Diagnostic Features: Body moderately slender, laterally compressed. Teeth villiform or small, conical, in tapering bands in both jaws; anterior teeth in lower jaw slightly enlarged; a row of small canines posteriorly on each side of lower jaw. Gill rakers short and stubby, 9 to 12 on first arch. Pectoral fins short, not reaching to level of anus; pectoral-fin rays ii, 14 to 17 (usually ii, 15); pelvic fins long, reaching to or beyond level of anus; second anal spine usually longer and more robust than first or third; caudal fin emarginate; scales on top of head not reaching to level of eyes; snout, suborbital, interorbital, and temporal parts of head naked; posterior margin of suborbital denticulate, a small spine in upper corner; 5 or 6 transverse rows of cheek scales; preopercle scaly, lower limb of preopercle naked; posterior margin of preopercle serrate; opercle scaly; upper margin of opercle with a small, flat, rounded spine; lateral-line scales 40 to 45, 2½ to 3 transverse scale rows above lateral line, 14 to 16 rows