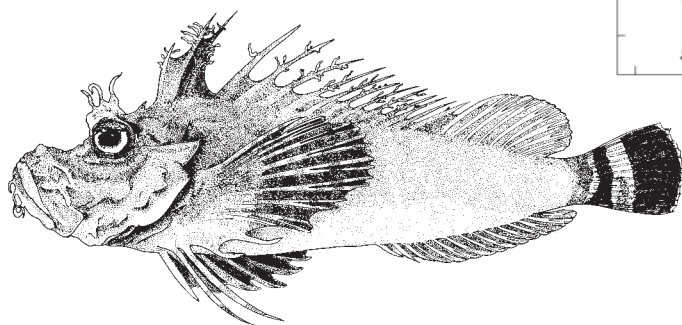
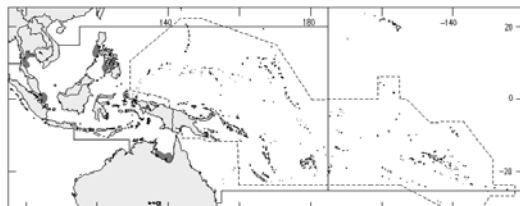


Inimicus cuvieri (Grey, 1835)**En** - Longsnout stinger.

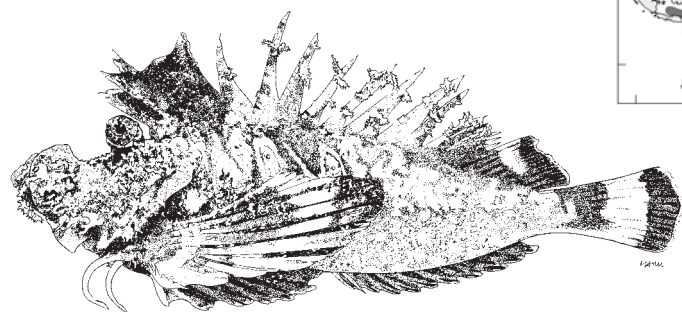
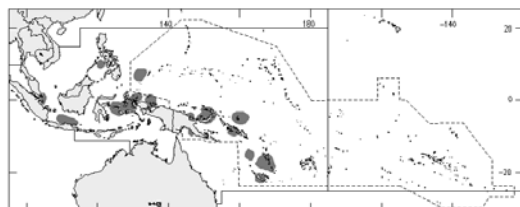
Maximum standard length 19.5 cm. Common over sandy or muddy-sand bottoms at depths of 1 to 50 m. Occasionally consumed in subsistence fisheries despite its grotesque appearance and venomosity. Appears to have a restricted range, from the South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand, Singapore, Java, Bali, and Sarawak.



(after Eschmeyer, Rama-Rao, and Hallacher, 1979)

Inimicus didactylus (Pallas, 1769)**En** - Bearded ghoulfish.

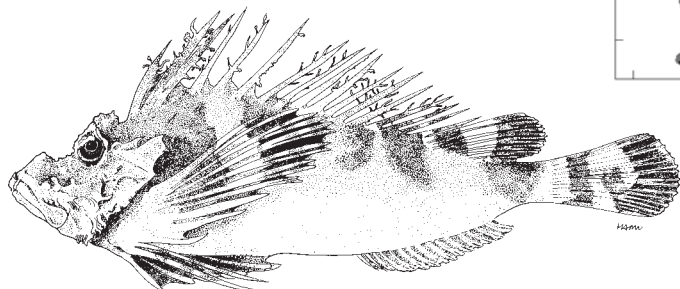
Maximum standard length 14.3 cm. Like other species of the genus, *Inimicus didactylus* occurs over sandy and sandy-mud bottoms from inshore to a depth of about 80 m, where it can be numerous. Used for food throughout its range in subsistence fisheries, but a significant fishery for species of *Inimicus* only occurs in Japan, where *I. japonicus* is cultured as well as caught in the wild. Study of additional materials may show *I. gruzovi* and *I. smirnovi* to be synonyms. Widely distributed in the area, ranging from the Ryukyu Islands southward through China, Viet Nam, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, New Guinea, Northern Territories and Queensland, the Solomon Islands, Chesterfield Bank, New Caledonia, and Vanuatu.



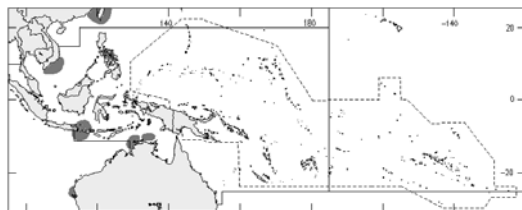
(after Eschmeyer, Rama-Rao, and Hallacher, 1979)

Inimicus sinensis (Valenciennes, 1833)**En** - Spotted stonefish.

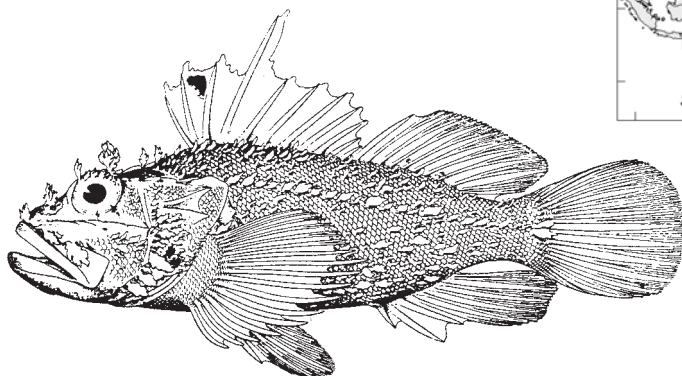
Maximum standard length 15 cm. This dangerous species is frequently taken in trawls over soft, sandy bottoms. Although likely consumed as food in subsistence fisheries, no significant commercial market exists for it. Known from southern China and Viet Nam, southward through Java and Bali to Shark Bay, Western Australia; some records are known from the west coast of Luzon; outside the area, taken in Sri Lanka and the southeast coast of India.



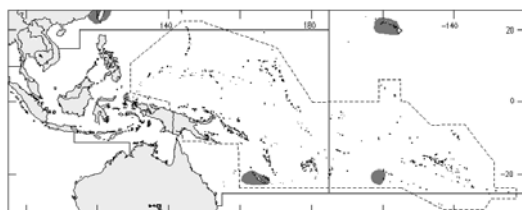
(after Eschmeyer, Rama-Rao, and Hallacher, 1979)

***Iracundus signifer*** Jordan and Evermann, 1903**En** - Decoy scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 11 cm. Found on coral reefs or nearby sandy bottoms to depths of about 10 to 70 m. Moves the dorsal fin to a lure and captures small fishes. Although probably good eating, no fishery exists for this uncommon species. Known within the area from New Caledonia and Chesterfield Bank; outside the area, reported from Iriomote-jima in the southern Ryukyus, Taiwan Province of China, Hawaii, Raratonga, and South Africa. Future collecting will undoubtedly document its presence at many Indo-Pacific localities.



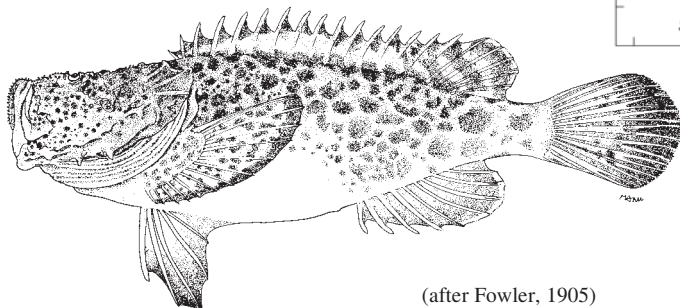
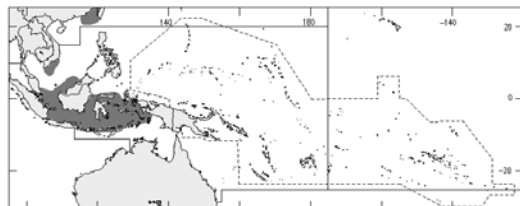
(from Jordan and Evermann, 1903)



***Leptosynanceia asteroblepa* (Richardson, 1848)**

En - Stareyed stonefish.

Maximum standard length reported as 11.7 cm. Occurs in estuaries and may tolerate fresh water. Dangerous to fishermen and typically thrown overboard, although edible. Distribution relatively limited; found off Hong Kong, Viet Nam, Sumatra, Indonesia, Borneo, Sarawak, and New Guinea.

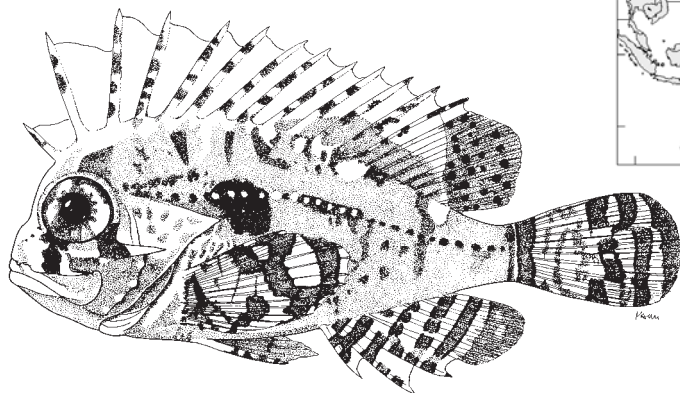
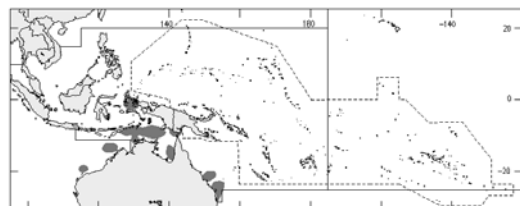


(after Fowler, 1905)

***Liocranium praepositum* Ogilby, 1904**

En - Blackspot waspfish.

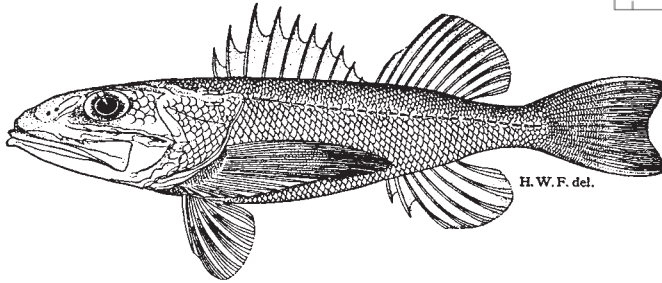
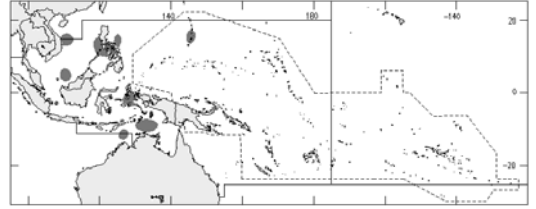
Maximum standard length 10.7 cm. Little is known of the biology of this species, which is not infrequently taken in trawls at depths of about 12 to 65 m. It is highly venomous and can inflict a painful wound. Found along the northern coast of Australia from Exmouth Gulf to Port Curtis, Queensland; also known from New Guinea, between Misol and Salawatti.



(after Weber and de Beaufort, 1962)

Lioscorpius longiceps* Günther, 1880*En** - Slender scorpionfish.

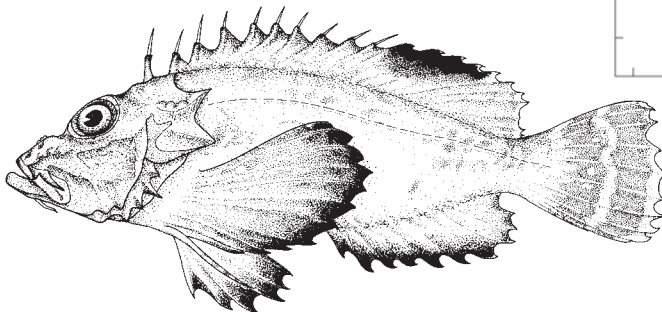
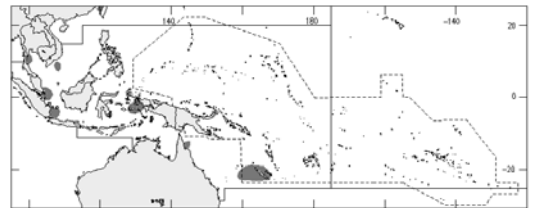
Maximum standard length 13.5 cm. Infrequently taken in trawls at considerable depths (256 to 402 m). Apparently does not occur in large quantities and is not of large enough size to be of importance to fisheries. Known from southern Japan, Saipan, through the South China Sea and into the Arafura Sea; also recorded in the Philippines from the vicinity of northern Mindanao and the Kei Islands.



(from Fowler, 1938)

Minous monodactylus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)*En** - Grey goblinfish.

Maximum standard length 8.6 cm. Frequently taken in trawls, but of no interest to fisheries. Caution should be exercised when removing this species from nets. Ranges broadly from South Africa and the Red Sea to New Caledonia; occurs in southern Japan and China southward into the Indonesian Archipelago; apparently absent in Australia and the Philippines.

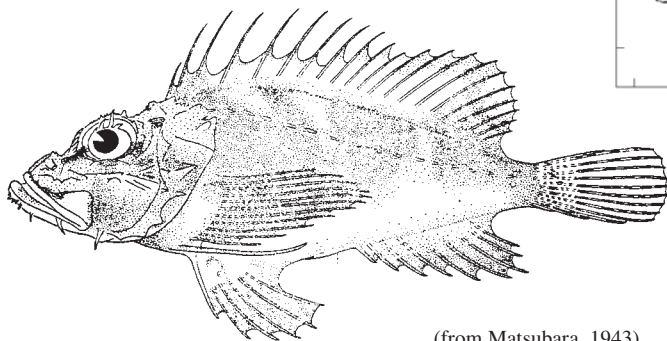
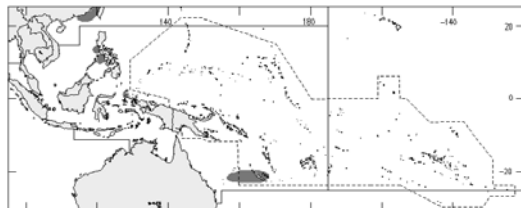


(after Eschmeyer et al., 1979)

Minous pusillus Temminck and Schlegel, 1843

En - Dwarf stingfish.

Maximum standard length 5.8 cm; matures at about 4.5 cm total length. Over soft bottoms, taken at depths of 30 to 110 m. Frequently covered with hydroids, like several other species of *Minous*. Found in southern Japan, south to Hong Kong, the Philippines, and New Caledonia.

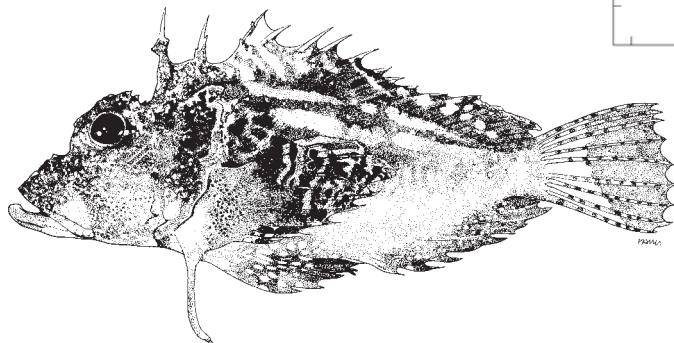
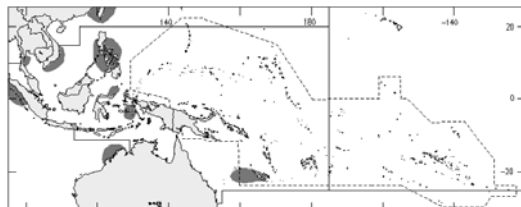


(from Matsubara, 1943)

Minous trachycephalus (Bleeker, 1854)

En - Striped stingfish.

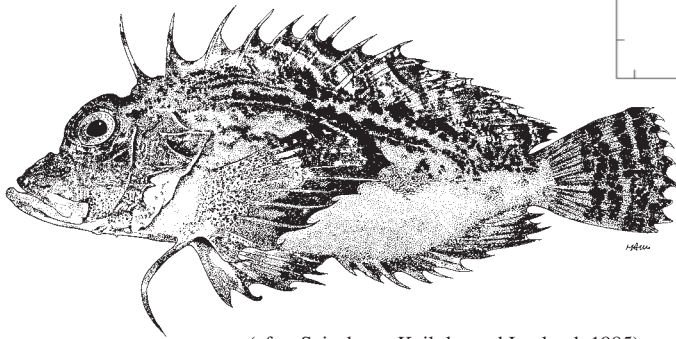
Maximum standard length 5.5 cm. Over soft bottoms, between depths of 11 and 46 m. Occurs from Taiwan Province of China southward through Viet Nam and the Philippines into the Indonesian Archipelago; reported from New Caledonia and from northwestern Australia, just outside the area; listed also from the Red Sea, but this is likely based on a misidentification of *Minous coccineus*.



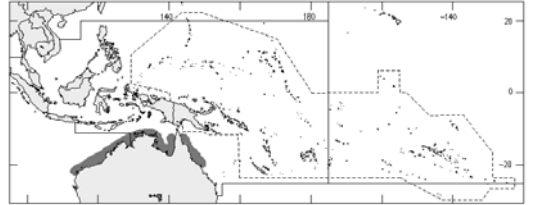
(after Sainsbury, Kailola, and Leyland, 1985)

Minous versicolor Ogilby, 1910**En** - Plumbstriped stingfish.

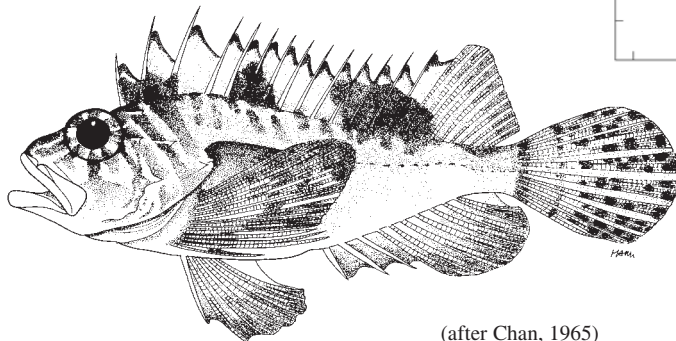
Maximum standard length 8.4 cm. Commonly taken in shrimp trawls in northern Australia between depths of 12 to 64 m. Its sting can be painful and it should be removed from nets with caution. Known only from the northwestern Australian shelf eastward to Cape Gloucester, Queensland.



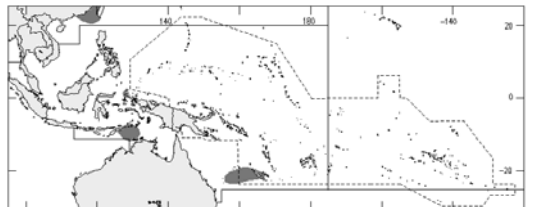
(after Sainsbury, Kailola, and Leyland, 1985)

***Neocentropogon trimaculatus*** Chan, 1965**En** - Threespotted waspfish.

Maximum standard length at least 81 cm, but larger records should be expected. A rare but dangerous species. Of little importance to fisheries, but may appear in deeper trawls (depth range 203 to 225 m). Known from the South China Sea, off the northwestern Shelf of Australia, at Chesterfield Bank, and New Caledonia.



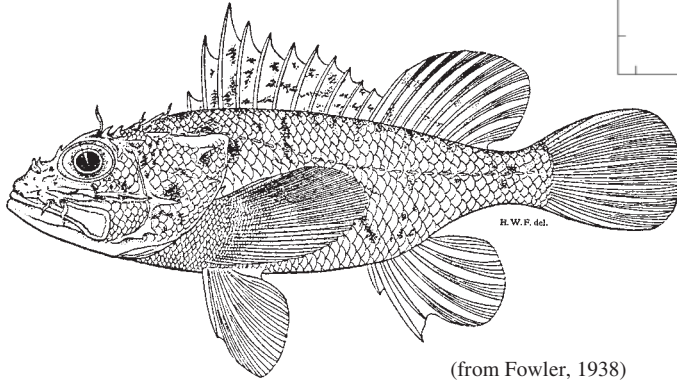
(after Chan, 1965)



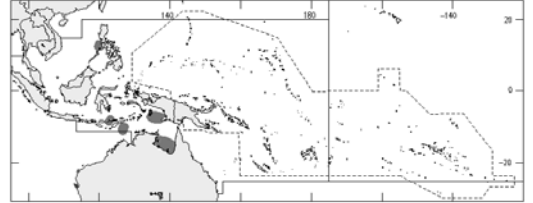
***Neomerinthe amplisquamiceps* (Fowler, 1938)**

En - Orange scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 15.2 cm. Found at depths of 183 to 294 m. A small species of no commercial importance. Reported from the Philippines and northwestern Australia. Additional study may prove it to be the senior synonym of *Neomerinthe procurva*.



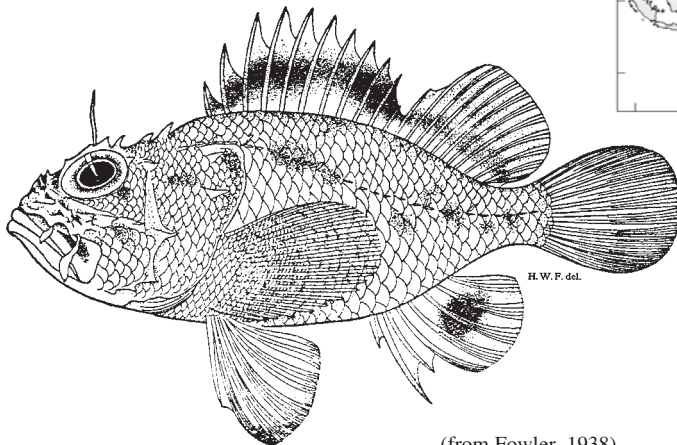
(from Fowler, 1938)



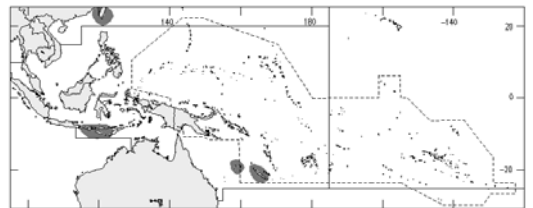
***Neomerinthe megalepis* (Fowler, 1938)**

En - Bigscale scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 9.9 cm. A little-known species, taken at depths of about 62 to 82 m. Of no importance to fisheries. In the area, known only from the South China Sea at 21°54'N, and 114°46'E, and from the Philippines; also reported from Taiwan Province of China.

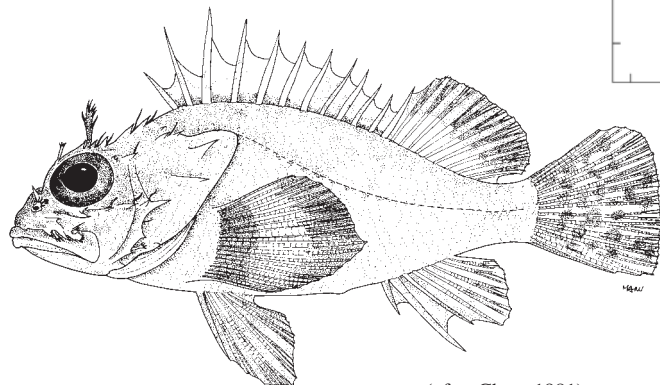


(from Fowler, 1938)

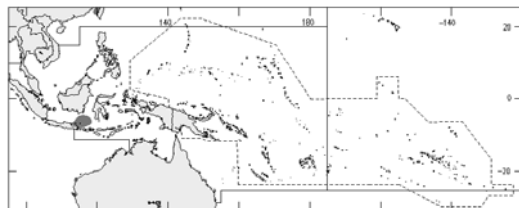


Neomerinthe procurva* Chen, 1981*En** - Curvedspine scorpionfish.

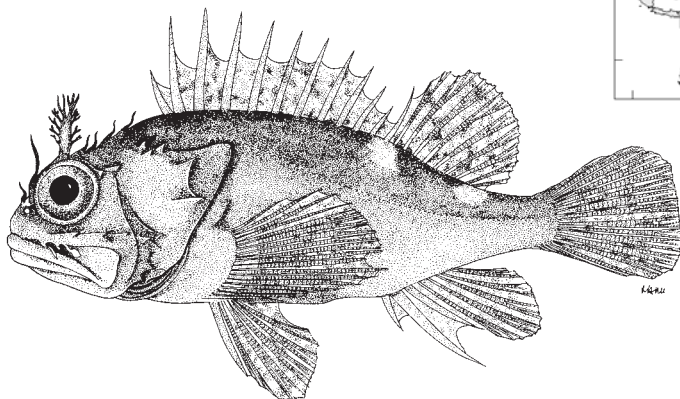
Maximum standard length at least 14.1 cm. A little-known species; data on its depth range are unavailable. Evidently, it can be common where it occurs, but probably not in sufficient numbers to support a significant fishery; possibly taken in subsistence fisheries within the area. Occurs off Taiwan Province of China and off Indonesia at 09°01'S, 116°18'E. Further study may prove it to be a junior synonym of *Neomerinthe amplisquamiceps*.



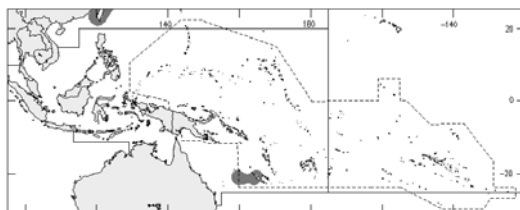
(after Chen, 1981)

***Neomerinthe rotunda* Chen, 1981****En** - Round scorpionfish.

Maximum standard length 9.4 cm. Biology largely unknown; occurs at depths of 225 to 295 m. Unlikely to form the basis of an important fishery. At present known only from the western margin of the area, at Chesterfield Bank and New Caledonia, and outside the area in Taiwan Province of China.



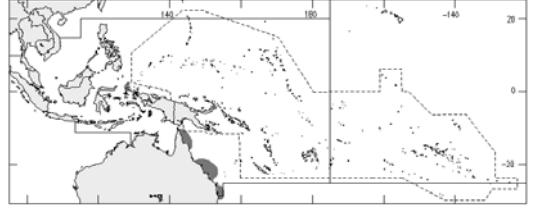
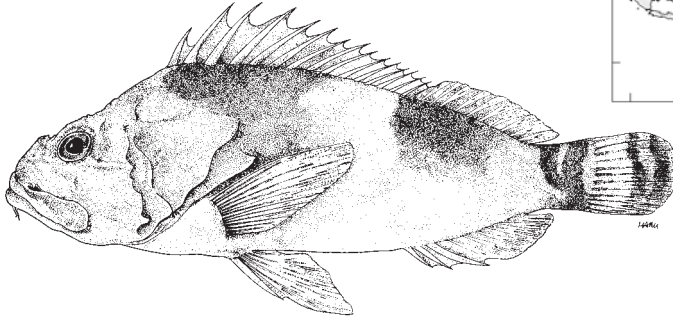
(after Chen, 1981)



***Notesthes robusta* (Günther, 1860)**

En - Bullrout.

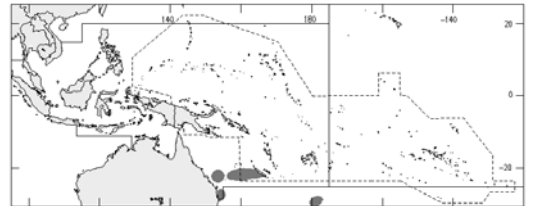
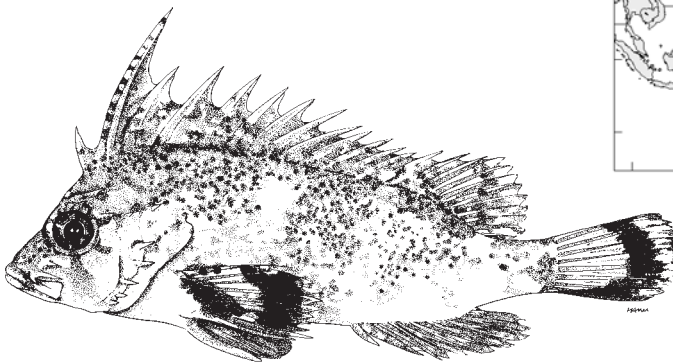
Maximum standard length 22.9 cm. Primarily restricted to fresh water and upper estuarine localities. Can be taken by seines or by hook-and-line. Considerable care should be exercised when handling this species. Although it can be used for food, it is generally avoided due to its formidable appearance and because of the extremely venomous spines. Common in the coastal rivers and estuaries of northeast and southeast coastal Queensland and northern New South Wales to the Shoalhaven River; also reported from southern Papua New Guinea, but unconfirmed.



***Ocosia apia* Poss and Eschmeyer, 1975**

En - Stoutspine waspfish.

Maximum standard length at least 5.3 cm. Taken in trawls at depths of 225 to 350 m. Of no commercial importance. Within the area, reported at Chesterfield Bank; previously known from the Kermadec Islands to the southeast (29°15'S, 177°57'W).

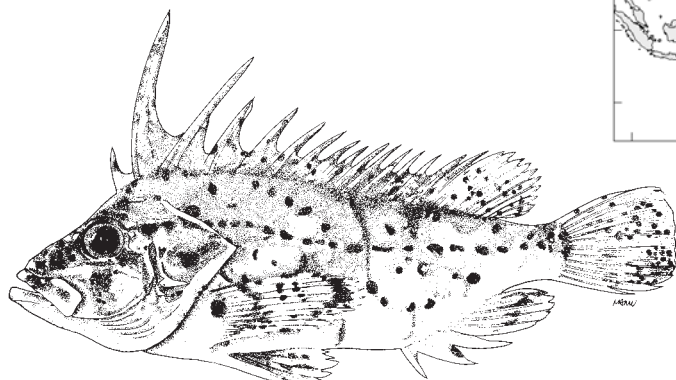


(after Poss and Eschmeyer, 1975)

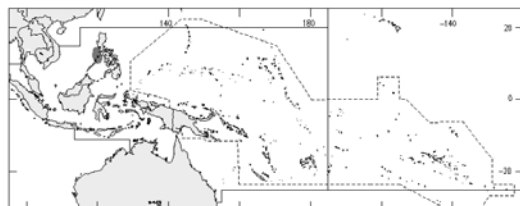
***Ocosia zaspilota* Poss and Eschmeyer, 1975**

En - Polka dot waspfish.

Maximum standard length 7 cm. This small species has been trawled over moderately muddy bottoms from depths of 192 to 247 m. Of no commercial importance, but potentially dangerous to fishermen. To date, known only from the vicinity of Balayan Bay in Luzon, Philippines.



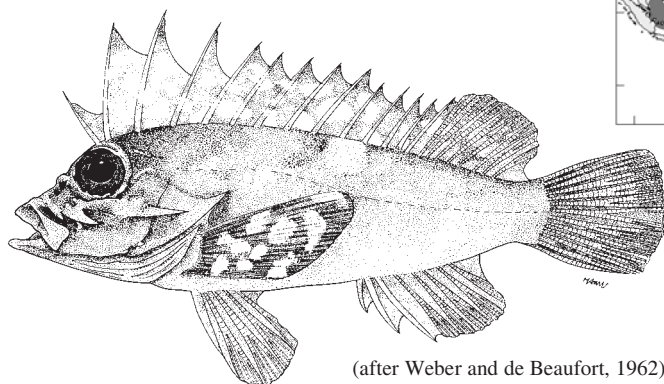
(after Poss and Eschmeyer, 1975)



***Paracentropogon longispinis* (Cuvier, 1829)**

En - Whiteface waspfish.

Maximum standard length 8 cm. A venomous species that should be handled with caution, found inshore down to nearly 70 m, on and around corals and hard bottoms. Of little importance to fisheries, but often taken in nets and by hand lines. Some colour patterns are characteristic of a given region. For example, specimens from the Gulf of Thailand almost always have large blotches over the body, while those from Indonesia and Australia generally have less solid markings. Although these various colour patterns may suggest that specimens identified here as *Paracentropogon longispinis* belong to a species complex, limited information on live coloration exists and some intermediate colour patterns are observed. Further study may show *P. vespa* Ogilby, 1910 to be a synonym. This species has been seen to alter its colour from light to dark in captivity. Known throughout the western Pacific from Taiwan Province of China and southern China southward through Indonesia, the Philippines, to New Caledonia; occurs west of the area to southern India.



(after Weber and de Beaufort, 1962)

