

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout rather blunt, without a sharp rostral spine, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbit diameter 30 to 37% of head length, about 0.9 to 1.1 times into snout length; upper jaw 29 to 34% of head length; head ridges strong, but not conspicuously modified; underside of head completely scaled (except along mandibular margins and gill membranes); teeth small, in a broad, short band on premaxillae, extending short of 1/2 the rictus length; in a broad tapered band on mandible, extending to the end of rictus; inner gill rakers of first arch 1 or 2 + 6 or 7. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 9 to 11 rays, its height about equal to postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays i 13 to i 18. Light organ elongate to ovoid, extending forward to midway between anus and pelvic fin insertions. Scales relatively adherent, those on body with as few as 5 or 6 parallel rows of small, reclined spinules in individuals measuring from 30 to 45 mm head length, to as many as 23 or 24 rows in 13.5 cm head length specimens; scale rows below midbase of first dorsal fin 3.5 to 4.5. Swimbladder deeply bilobed anteriorly. Pyloric caeca 31 to 34. **Colour**: head dark brown dorsally, with small pale spots; body dark brown lined with 8 or 9 narrow, pale longitudinal stripes; first dorsal fin black-tipped, other fins dusky to blackish, anal fin with a blackish stripe posteriorly; mouth and gill cavities blackish.

**Geographical Distribution** : Southeastern Australia (Fig. 355).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 80 to 300 m. Feeds on octopods, fish, and decapod crustaceans.

**Size** : To at least 55 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Commonly trawled on the continental shelf and slope down to 300 m around Tasmania.

**Literature** : Richardson (1841); Arai & McMillan (1982); Last *et al.* (1983) (illustration of *C. biclinozonalis* from Waite, 1911).

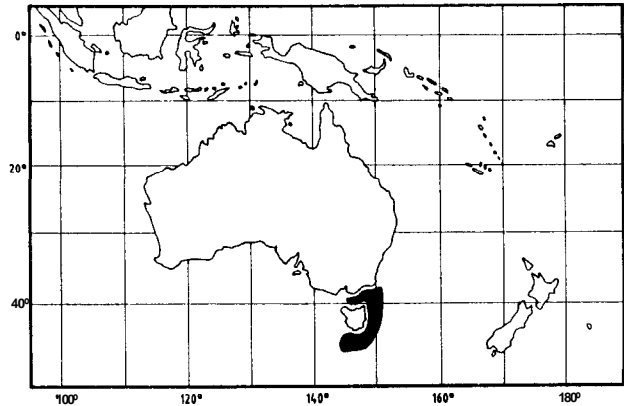


Fig. 355

**Remarks** : This species has been confused with *C. biclinozonalis* from New Zealand, but Arai & McMillan (1982) distinguished their new species from *C. australis* and showed that the two are geographically separated. Waite's (1911) frequently used illustration represents a New Zealand specimen of *C. biclinozonalis*, not *C. australis*, which lacks the prominent saddle marks of the former, lacks a spinous terminal snout scute and has a distally black first dorsal fin (dusky in *C. biclinozonalis*).

*Coelorinchus biclinozonalis* Arai & McMillan, 1982

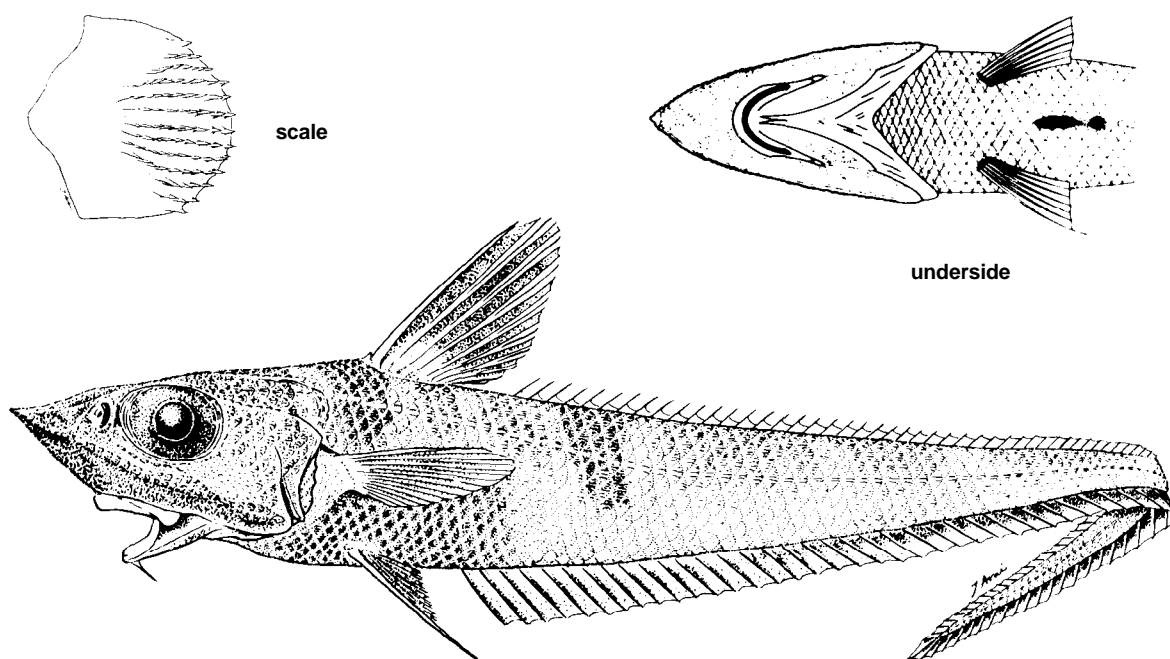
Fig. 356

MACROUR Coel 11

**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Coelorinchus biclinozonalis* Arai & McMillan, 1982, *Japan.J.ichthvol.*, 29(2): 115 (Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, 55 to 60 m)

**Synonyms** : *Macrurus australis* (non Richardson, 1839)-Hutton & Hector, 1872; *Macrurus (Coelorhynchus) australis* (partim; non Richardson, 1839) - Gunther, 1887; *Coelorhynchus australis* (non Richardson, 1839) - Waite, 1911; *Coelorinchus australis* (non Richardson, 1839) -Scott, 1953; *Coerorinchus oliverianus* (non Phillipps, 1927) -Graham, 1956; *Coelorinchus* sp. B - Suisancho, 1978

**FAO Names** : En - Two-barred whiptail



(from Arai & McMillan, 1982)

Fig. 356

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout pointed, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbit 27 to 39% of head length, 0.9 to 1.4 times into snout; upper jaw 24 to 32% of head length; teeth small, in moderately broad bands in both jaws; premaxillary band short, extending to about midpoint of rictus; mandibular band narrower and longer, extending to end of rictus; inner gill rakers on first arch 1 or 2 + 6 to 8; head ridges low, weak; underside of head mostly scaled. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 9 to 11 rays, its height about equal to or slightly greater than postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays 14 to 18. Light organ large, a lens-shaped fossa on abdomen extends forward to midway between anus and pelvic fin insertions. Scales large, those on body with small imbricate spinules arranged in as many as 24 subparallel rows in the largest individuals, none enlarged; scale rows below midbase of first dorsal fin 3.5 to 4.5. Swimbladder deeply bilobed anteriorly, its posterior end pointed. Pyloric caeca 35 to 49. **Colour**: brownish overall; two dark saddle marks, one below nape, the other below anterior end of second dorsal fin; a lateral stripe along length of anal fin, darker posteriorly. First dorsal fin dusky, pale along base; mouth and gill cavities dark.

**Geographical Distribution** : New Zealand (Fig. 357).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 4 to 549 m.

**Size** : To more than 60 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Commonly taken by trawls on the upper continental slope and shelf.

**Literature** : Waite (1911) (as *C. australis*); McCann & McKnight (1980) (as *C. australis*); Arai & McMillan (1982).

**Remarks** : This species was long confused with *C. australis* Richardson (1839), until Arai & McMillan (1982) recognized its distinctness. All previous records of *C. australis* from New Zealand waters are probably referable to *C. bicliozonalis*.

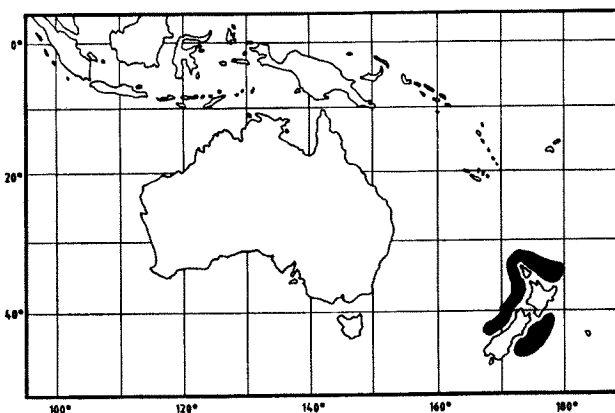


Fig. 357

**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Coelorhynchus (Oxygadus) braueri* Barnard, 1925, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., ser. 9, 15:501 (Saldanha and Table bays, Cape Point, East London, 457 to 823 m).

**Synonyms** : *Macrurus parallelus* (non Günther, 1877) - Gilchrist, 1904; *Macrurus (coelorhynchus) parallelus* (non Günther, 1877) - Brauer, 1906.; *Coelorhynchus parallelus* (non Günther, 1877)- Smith, 1949; *Coelorhynchus braueri*-Karrer, 1973.

**FAO Names** : En - Shovelnose grenadier.

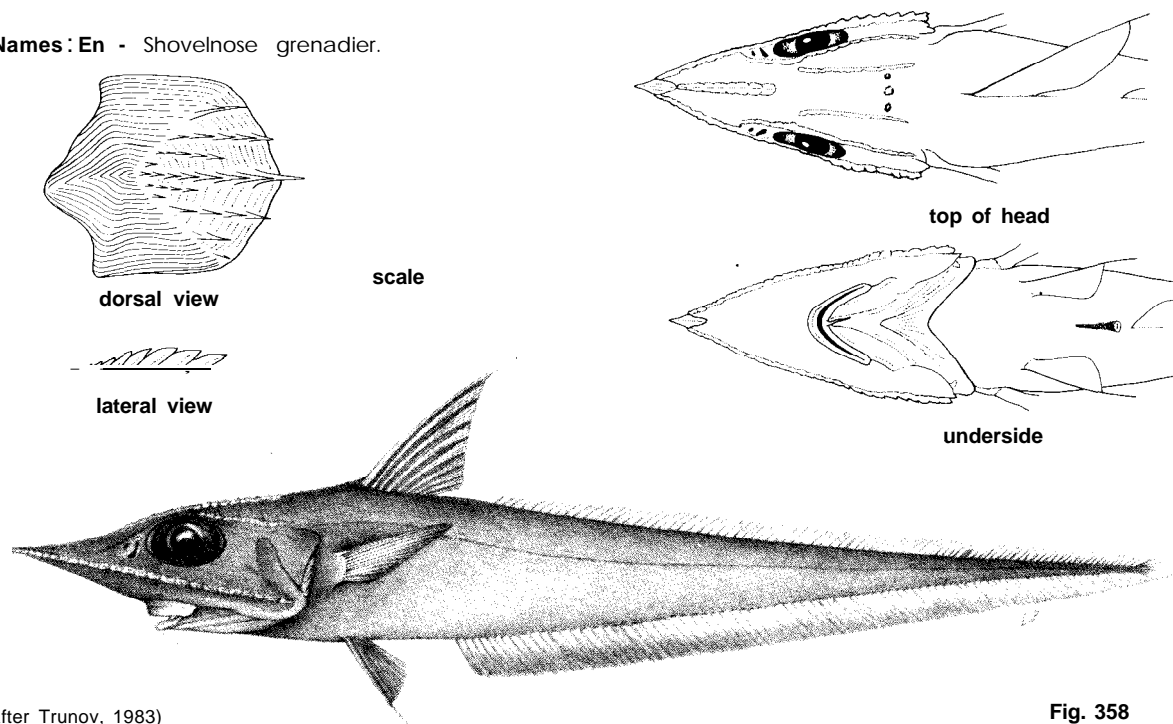


Fig. 358

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout long, pointed, 2.2 to 2.5 times (41 to 47%) in head length, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbit diameter less than snout length, 25 to 35% of head length; upper jaw 21 to 29% of head length; maxillary extends to below posterior 1/4 of orbit; rictus extends to below midorbit; barbel less than 0.4 of orbit; subopercle forms an elongate narrow lobe posteroventrally; teeth uniformly small, in a short broad band in premaxillary, the band extending slightly beyond half the length of rictus; mandibular band long, narrow, extending to end of rictus; inner gill rakers of first arch 1 or 2 + 5 to 7 (7 or 8, rarely 9 total); head ridges strong, demarcated with coarse scutellike scales; post-temporal and supraoccipital scutes developed; underside of head scaled. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 or 9 rays, its height about equal to postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays i17 to i19. Light organ short, narrow, extends forward to, or short of, midpoint between pelvic fin insertions and anal fin origin; anus slightly removed from anal fin. Body scales large, coarsely covered with 5 to 10 parallel to slightly divergent ridgelike rows of recurved, bladellike spinules; median row largest, lateral rows often falling well short of posterior margin; scale rows below midbase of first dorsal fin 4.5 to 5. Swimbladder weakly bilobate anteriorly, with 4 retia mirabilia. Pyloric caeca 8 to 10. **Colour**: overall pale brownish, fins darker; mouth and gill linings grey to blackish.

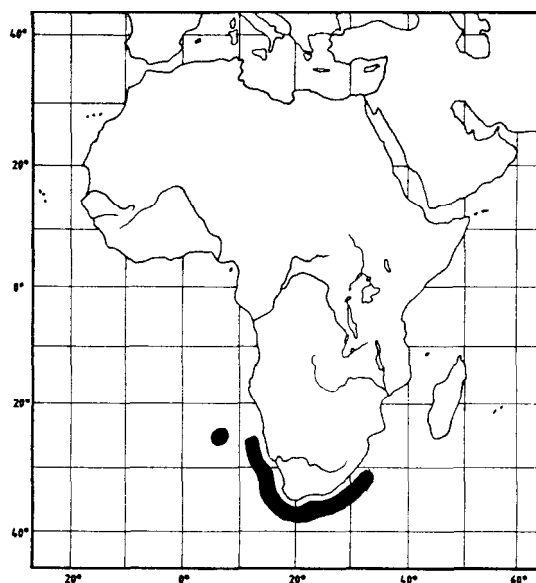


Fig. 359

**Geographical Distribution** : Apparently confined to both sides of the southern tip of Africa, from Angola to Mozambique (Fig. 359)

**Habitat and Biology :** Benthopelagic in about 400 to 620 m.

**Size :** To 40 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries :** A common species off southern Africa, but of no current commercial value.

**Local Names :** SOUTH AFRICA: Shovel-nose rattail

**Literature :** Barnard (1925a, b); Smith (1949); Karrer (1973); Trunov (1983); Iwamoto (in Smith & Heemstra, eds, 1986).

***Coelorinchus canus*** (Garman, 1899)

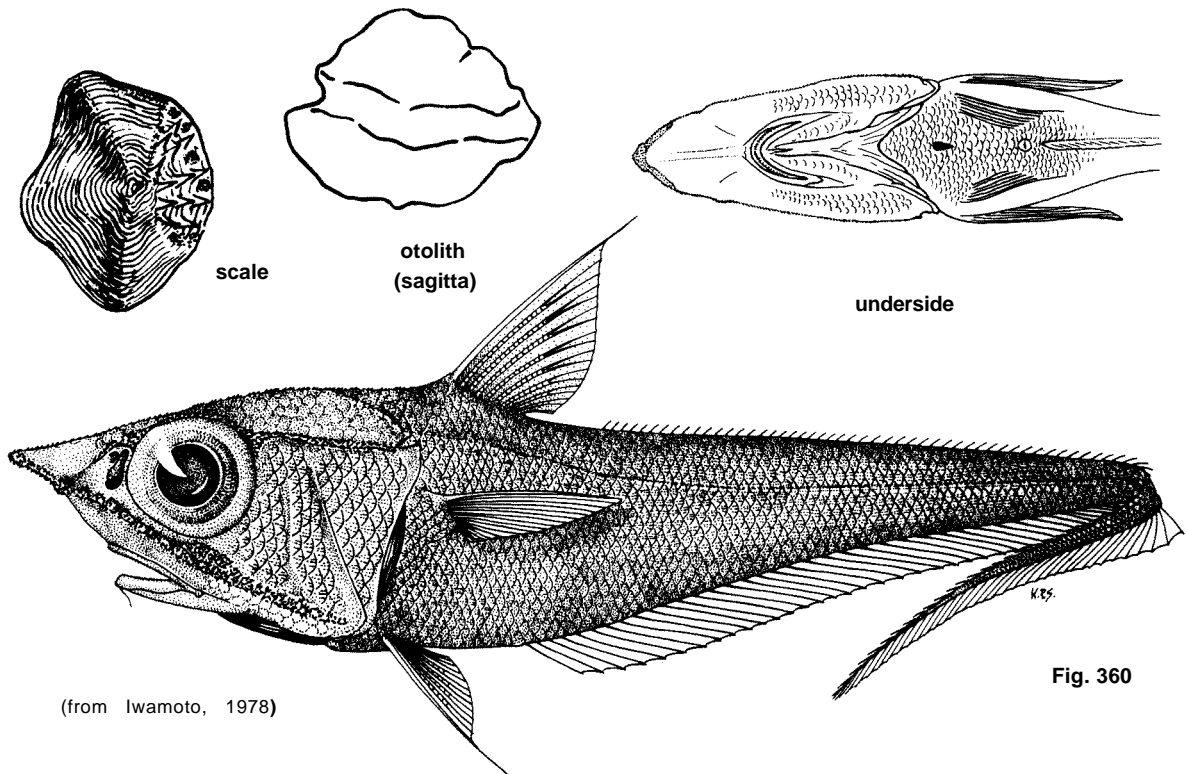
Fig. 360

**MACROUR Coel 13**

**Scientific Name with Reference :** *Macrurus canus* Garman, 1899, Mem. Mus. Camp. Zool. Harv. Coll., 24:217, pl.49, fig. 2, pl. 84, figs 1,2 (Panama, 280 to 384 m).

**Synonyms :** *Macrurus (Coelorhynchus) canus* - Brauer, 1906; *Coelorhynchus (Coelorhynchus) canus* - Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916.

**FAO Names :** En - Clearsnout grenadier.



(from Iwamoto, 1978)

Fig. 360

**Diagnostic Features :** Snout moderately acute, 29 to 37% of head length, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; terminal scute broad, blunt, more spiny ventrally than dorsally; orbit 30 to 35% of head length; mouth not notably restricted laterally, upper jaw 24 to 31% of head length; teeth all small, in narrow tapered bands in both jaws; inner gill rakers on first arch 1 to 4 + 8 to 11; head ridges rather weakly scaled, other head scales mostly lacking spinules; dorsal and ventral snout surfaces mostly naked, spinuleless scales on lower jaw and pectoral girdle. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 to 10 rays, its height about equal to or less than postrostral length; pectoral fin rays i17 to i23. Anus immediately before anal fin origin; a large, lens-shaped black fossa of light organ between pelvic fin bases. Head covering thin, mostly transparent. Scales thin, deciduous; body scales with as many as 6 or 7 slightly divergent rows of slender, conical spinules. Swimbladder oval, with 6 to 11 short retia mirabilia and gas glands. Pyloric caeca 10 to 14. **Colour:** light brownish to swarthy overall, somewhat silvery ventrally, punctuations heavy; mouth pale but blackish along tongue base; gill cavity blackish, paler with punctuations toward inner surfaces.

**Geographical Distribution** : Costa Rica to northern Peru (Fig. 361).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 118 to 457 m. Juveniles apparently bathypelagic. Feeds predominantly on copepods and other small crustaceans, but no strictly bottom-dwelling invertebrates in diet.

**Size** : To at least 23 cm total length.

**interest to Fisheries** : Occasionally taken as bycatch of trawlers, but of no commercial value.

**Local Names** : PERU : Granadero, Raton.

**Literature** : Garman (1899); Chirichigno (1974); Iwamoto (1979).

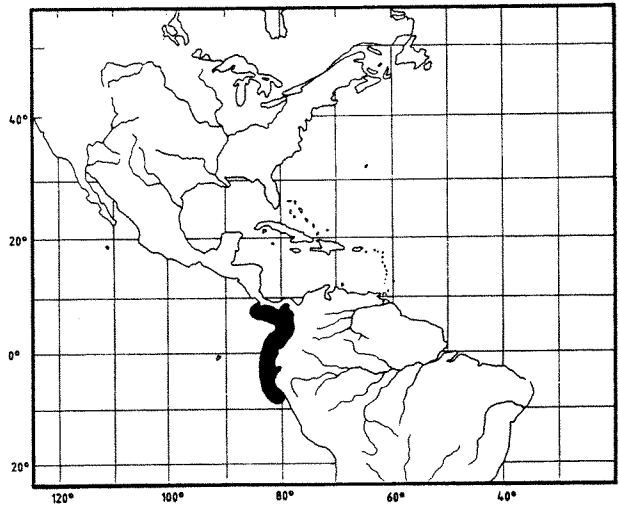


Fig. 361

*Coelorhynchus caribbaeus* (Goode & Bean, 1885)

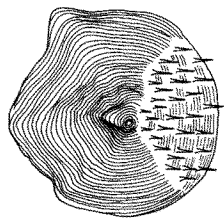
Fig. 362

MACROUR Coel 14

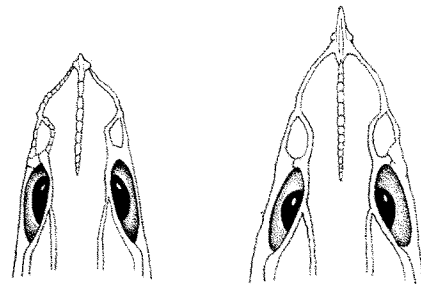
**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Macurus caribbaeus* Goode & Bean, 1885, *Proc.U.S.Natl.Mus.*, 8:594 (northern Gulf of Mexico, 29°07'30"N, 88°08'W, 384 m).

**Synonyms** : *Coelorhynchus caribbaeus* - Goode & Bean, 1896; *Coelorhynchus (Coelorhynchus) caribbaeus* Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916.

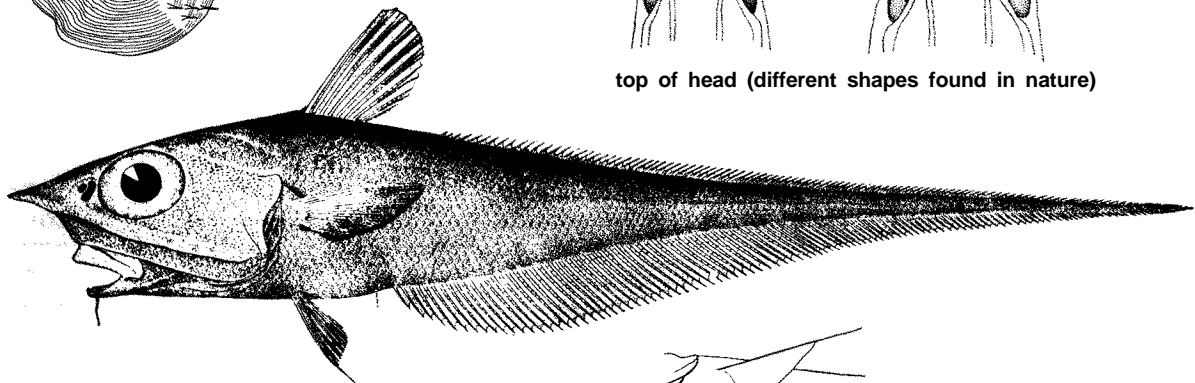
**FAO Names** : En - Blackfin grenadier.



scale



top of head (different shapes found in nature)



underside

Fig. 362

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout pointed, prominently so in some individuals, its length highly variable, 37 to 55% of head length, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbits 30 to 34% of head length, slightly larger than upper jaw which is 26 to 30% of head length; gill rakers of first and second arches 9 to 11 total; head ridges stout, but with rather fine spinules; terminal snout scute slender, sharp, and arrowhead-shaped with lateral arms of scute blunt and reduced; underside of snout naked medially; a broad translucent area dorsally on either side of leading snout edge, naked or with thin scales. Subopercle margin rounded, without a posteroventral projection. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 9 to 11 rays, shorter than postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays 16 to 19. Anus at origin of anal fin; light organ large, a broadly lenticular to oval black naked fossa between and somewhat anterior to pelvic fin bases. Scales covered with fine conical spinules except posteriorly and ventrally on trunk and tail where spinules are broader; spinules not arranged in any notable pattern; scale rows below second dorsal fin origin 4.5 to 5.5. **Colour**: swarthy overall with a silvery tinge over abdomen and gill covers in fresh specimens; membrane connecting second spinous ray and first branched ray blackish, oral cavity white, except along upper outer facies of premaxillae.

**Geographical Distribution** : Western tropical Atlantic from Cape Hatteras to northern Brazil. Absent in Straits of Florida, uncommon to the north and along Antillean chain (Fig. 363).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 200 to 700 m, but most common in 300 to 400 m.

**Size** : To about 30 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : A common bycatch in trawls fishing for royal red shrimp (*Pleoticus robustus*). Generally taken in large numbers, often with *C. coelorhincus*, its deeper-living relative

**Local Names** : JAPAN: Karibu-hige.

**Literature** : Goode & Bean (1896); Parr (1946); Marshall & Iwamoto (in Marshall, 1973).

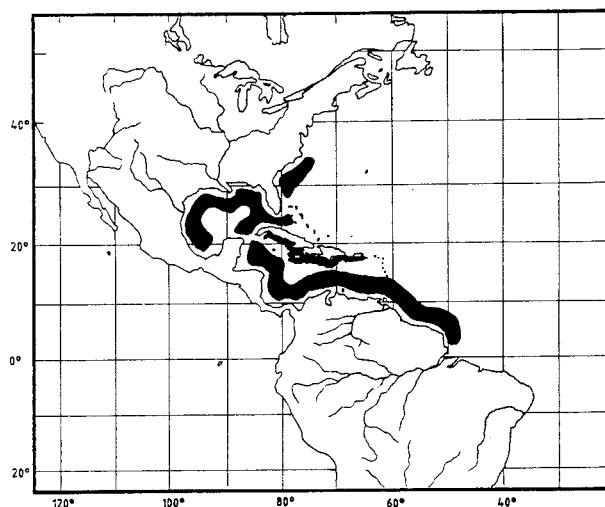


Fig. 363

**Coelorhynchus chilensis** Gilbert & Thompson, 1916

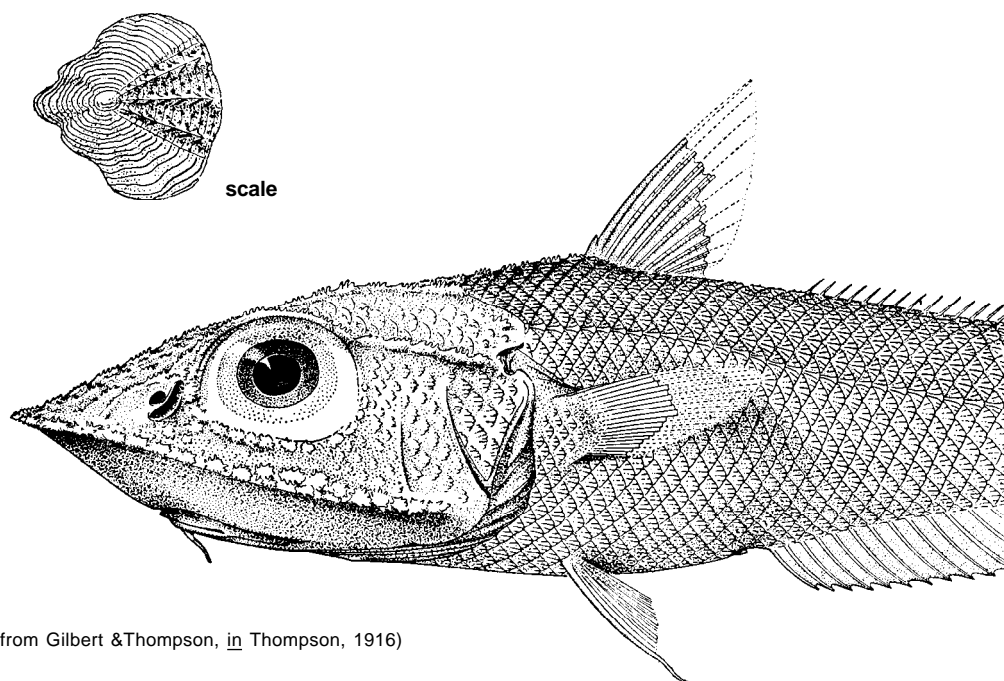
Fig. 364

MACROUR Coel 15

**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Coelorhynchus chilensis* Gilbert & Thompson, in Thompson, 1916, Proc.U.S Natl.Mus., 50:473, pl. 6, fig. 1 (off Lota, Chile, 1 238 m).

**Synonyms** : *Coelorhynchus (Oxymacurus) chilensis* - Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916.

**FAO Names** : En- Chilean grenadier



(from Gilbert & Thompson, *in* Thompson, 1916)

Fig. 364

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout moderately long (34 to 40% of head length), acutely pointed, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbits 29 to 38% of head length, usually less than snout length; upper jaw 20 to 29% of head length; teeth small, in broad bands in premaxilla, ending well short of end of rictus; mandibular band narrower, extending to end of rictus, which is restricted posteriorly; inner gill rakers of first arch 1 or 2 + 7 to 9; head ridges strong, conspicuously modified; supraoccipital and post-temporal scutes strong, with a keel-like ridge; underside of head completely naked. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 7 to 9 rays, its height less than postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays i16 to i21. Light organ very small, scarcely visible externally as a slightly swollen blackish area before anus. Scales adherent, large, coarsely spinulated with spinules in 3 to 6 divergent rows, the middle row largest; scale rows below midbase of first dorsal fin 3.5 to 5. Swimbladder large, oval; 4 short, slender retia mirabilia. Pyloric caeca 9 to 12. **Colour**: greyish brown overall; head ventrally dirty whitish; fins, mouth, and gill cavities blackish.

**Geographical Distribution** : Peru (6°26'S) to central Chile (38°08'S) (Fig. 365).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 260 to 1 480 m.

**Size** : To at least 48 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Occasionally taken by commercial trawlers off San Antonio, Chile, but no separate statistics maintained. This species is nowhere found in great abundance.

**Literature** : Gilbert & Thompson *in* Thompson (1916); Iwamoto (1978).

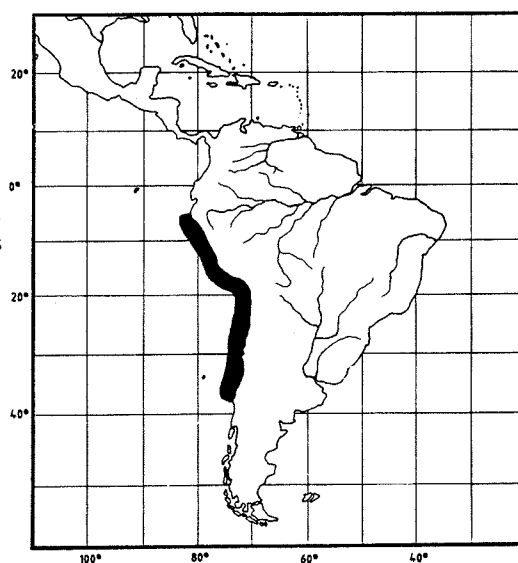


Fig. 365

***Coelorhynchus coelorhynchus*** (Risso, 1810)

Fig. 366

**MACROUR Coel 1**

**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Lepidoleprus coelorhynchus* Risso, 1810, *Ichthyologie de Nice*, Paris:200, pl. 7. fig. 22 (Nice).

**Synonyms** : *Macrurus coelorhynchus* - Bonaparte, 1832-41; *Macrourus rupestris* (non Bloch) - Lowe, 1839; *Macrurus (Coelorhynchus) coelorhynchus* - Günther, 1887; *Coelorhynchus atlanticus* - Goode & Bean, 1896; *Coelorhynchus coelorhynchus* - Gilbert & Hubbs (1916).

**FAO Names**: En - Hollowsnout grenadier; Fr - Grenadier raton; Sp - Granadero acorazado.

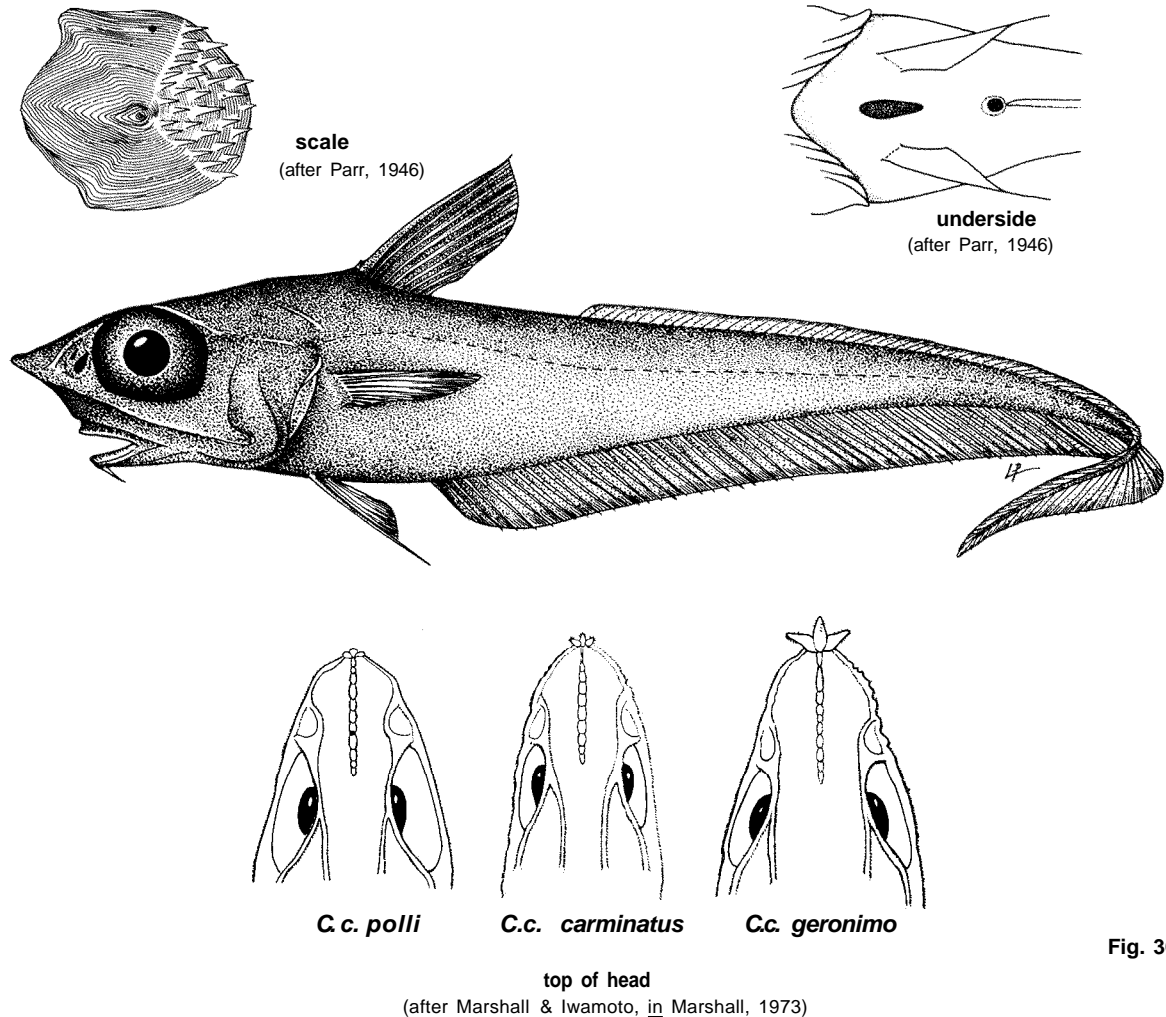


Fig. 366

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout moderately pointed, 29 to 41% of head length, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbits 30 to 40% of head length, usually much larger than upper jaw, which is 24 to 32% of head length; inner gill rakers on first arch 7 to 12 total, on second arch 8 to 11; head ridges strong but with rather fine spinules; terminal snout scute trifid, wider than long, small and blunt to large and pointed, with a terminal and two lateral arms of about equal size. Underside of snout naked medially; a broad area dorsally on either side with thin, finely spinulated scales. Subopercle margin rounded, without a posteroventral projection. First dorsal fin usually with 2 spines and 8 or 9 rays, shorter than postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays usually i16 to i19. Anus at origin of anal fin; light organ large, a prominent black naked fossa between and somewhat anterior to pelvic fin bases. Scales covered with fine conical spinules arranged in basically quincunx pattern; scale rows below second dorsal fin origin 4 to 6. **Colour**: pale greyish-brown to swarthy, a series of broad saddle marks in some; oral cavity pale to dark, branchial cavity blackish; first dorsal and pectoral fins dusky; pelvic fins black with pale outer ray; anal fin edged with black stripe in some individuals.



**Geographical Distribution** : Western Atlantic from about 45°N to 7°N; eastern Atlantic from about 60°N to 18°S; also around the Azores (Fig. 367)

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in about 200 to 500 m, but has been captured as shallow as 90 m and as deep as 850m. In the Straits of Messina, it spawns from December to March. Feeds on a variety of predominantly benthic organisms, such as polychaetes, gastropods, cephalopods, numerous crustacea groups (copepods, gammarians, isopods, cumaceans, Natantia) and fish.

**Size** : To at least 38 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : A common bycatch in trawls operating deeper than 200 to 400 m (depending on locality) throughout its range. Reported to be abundant in some localities off West Africa. Often taken in moderate quantities, mostly reduced to fishmeal and oil. Separate catch statistics are not kept for the species.

**Local Names** : CANADA: Grenadier à long nez, Longnose grenadie ; JAPAN: Fuda-sokodara.

**Literature** : Marshall & Iwamoto (in Marshall, 1973); Geistdoerfer (1978a).

**Remarks** : Four subspecies are recognized; *coelorhynchus* (eastern North Atlantic and Mediterranean), *carminatus* (western North Atlantic), *geronimo* (Gulf of Guinea), *polli* (Namibia).

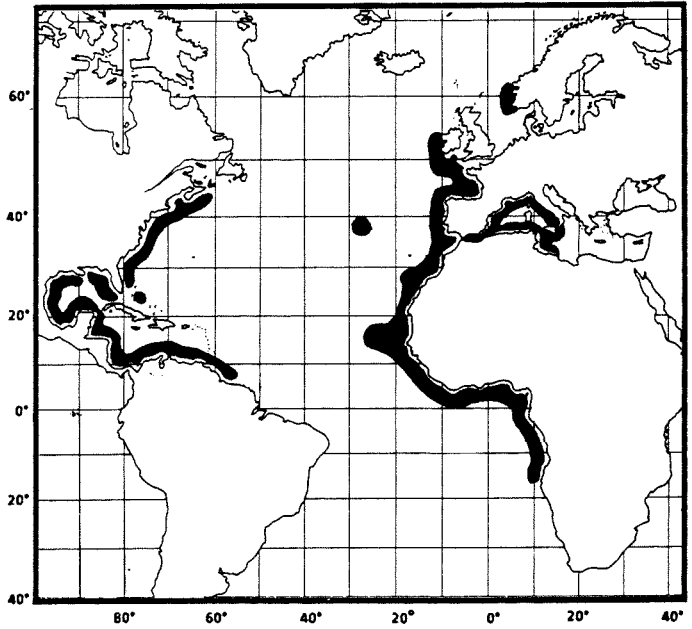


Fig. 367

***Coelorhynchus denticulatus* Regan, 1921**

Fig. 368

**MACROUR Coel 16**

**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Coelorhynchus denticulatus* Regan, 1921, *Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist.*, ser. 9,7:412 (Natal, South Africa).

**Synonyms** : *Coelorhynchus (Paramacurus) denticulatus* - Barnard, 1925b; *Coelorhynchus (Paramacurus) natalensis* Fowler, 1925.

**FAO Names** : En - Filesnout grenadier.

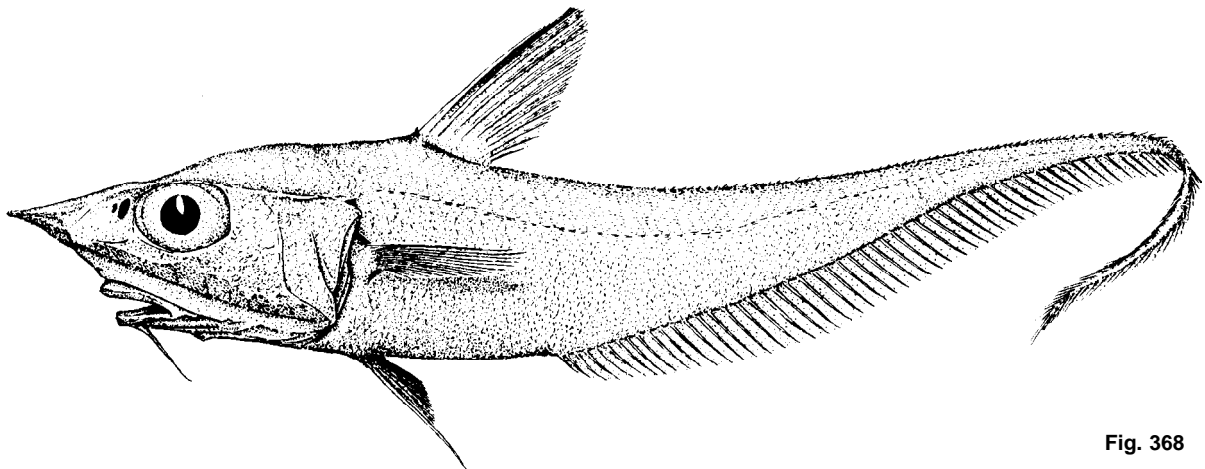


Fig. 368

(from Iwamoto, in Smith & Heemstra, 1986)

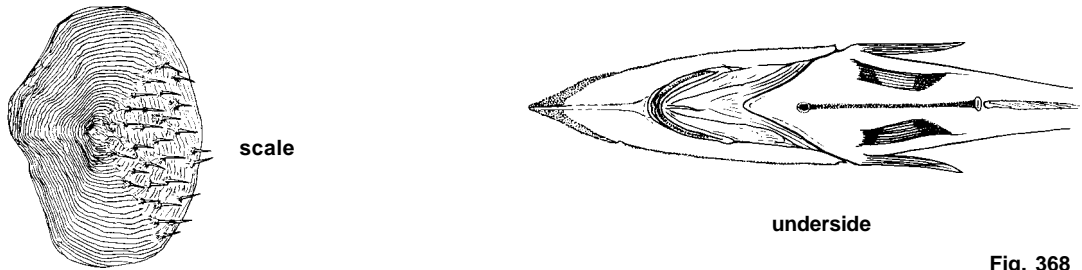


Fig. 368

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout long, sharply pointed, 2.3 to 2.6 in head length, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbit diameter less than snout length, 38 to 43% of head length; upper jaw 28 to 31% of head length, the maxillary extending to below posterior 1/4 of orbits; rictus extending to below midorbit; barbel more than half the orbit diameter; teeth uniformly small, in long narrow bands that extend to end of rictus; inner gill rakers on first arch 1 or 2 + 6 to 8 (8 or 9 total); underside of head completely naked; broad areas dorsally on snout, around nostrils, and antero-dorsally on suborbital naked or covered with thin scales; head covering thin, translucent to transparent, scales of head ridges finely spinulated; characteristic scales ventrally along leading edge of snout. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 8 or 9 rays, its height about equal to postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays 14 or 15. Light organ long, extending as a dark streak from anus to chest, expanded at each end, scales cover anterior fossa. Body scales finely covered with slender, conical spinules in subparallel to quincunx pattern; scale rows below midbase of first dorsal fin 4 or 5. Pyloric caeca 10 to 12. **Colour**: light brownish to grey-brown overall; faint diagonal bands in some individuals; snout tip and median process of nasal bone blackish; premaxillary and tip of lower jaw blackish; mouth generally pale, gill cavity pale on inner lining, darker peripherally; first dorsal fin with a dark band across middle; membrane behind second spine blackish; pelvic fin black-tipped, its base blackish.

**Geographical Distribution** : Western Indian Ocean; Kenya south to Natal coast of South Africa (Fig. 369).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 64 to 275 m.

**Size** : To 27 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : A common species off southeastern coast of Africa, but of no current commercial value.

**Literature** : Regan (1921); Fowler (1925); Smith (1949); Iwamoto (in Smith & Heemstra, eds, 1986).

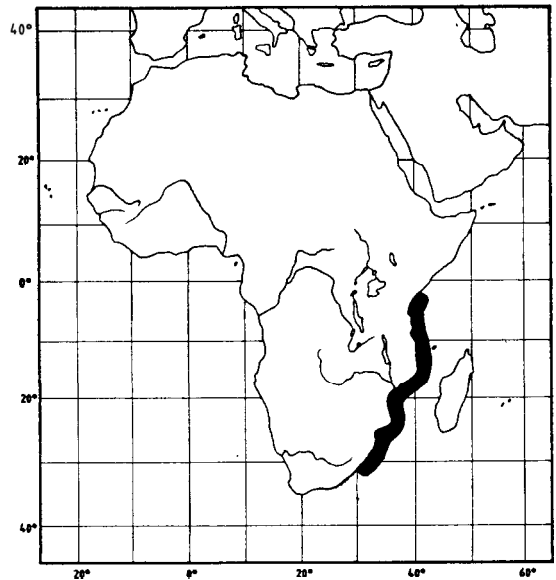


Fig. 369

***Coelorinchus fasciatus*** (Günther, 1878)

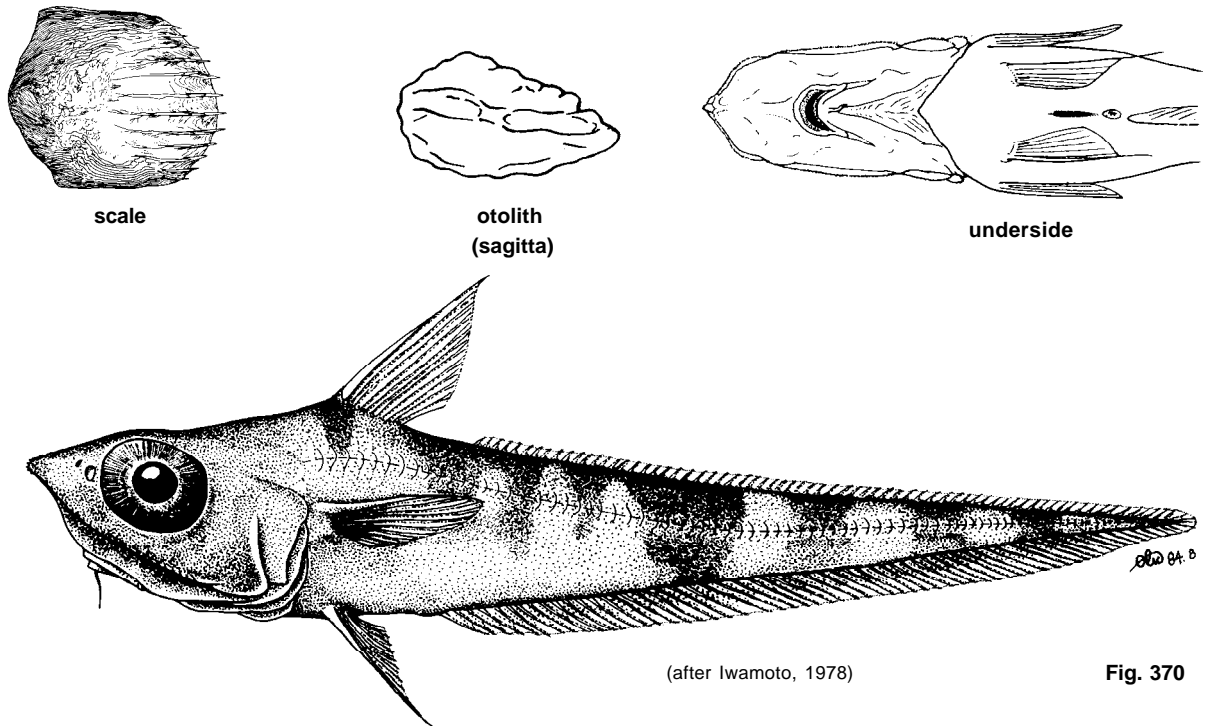
Fig. 370

MACROUR Coel 2

**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Macrurus fasciatus* Günther, 1878, *Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist.*, ser. 5, 2:24 (east coast of southern tip of South America; CHALLENGER sta. 305,309,311; 73 to 448 m).

**Synonyms** : *Macrurus (Coelorhynchus) fasciatus* - Günther, 1887; *Coelorhynchus fasciatus* - Goode & Bean, 1896; *Coelorhynchus (Paramacrurus) fasciatus* - Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Coelorhynchus patagoniae* Gilbert & Thompson in Thompson, 1916; *Coelorhynchus (Coelorhynchus) patagoniae* - Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916; *Garichthys fasciatus* - Whitley, 1968.

**FAO Names** : En - Banded whiptail.



(after Iwamoto, 1978)

Fig. 370

**Diagnostic Features** : Snout short (29 to 33% of head length), bluntly conical, its anterolateral margin incompletely supported by bone; orbits large, about 39 to 46% of head length; upper jaws 25 to 31% of head length; teeth all small, in broad bands, premaxillary band shorter than mandibular bands, the former falling well short of end of rictus (which is posteriorly restricted by lip folds); inner gill rakers on first arch 7 to 9; head ridges moderately developed, not markedly spiny or sharp; underside of head completely naked. First dorsal fin with 2 spines and 9 or 10 rays, greatest height about equal to postrostral length of head; pectoral fin rays  $i$  15 to  $i$  19. Light organ moderately large, its length more than half of pupil diameter; lens-shaped fossa immediately before anus, extending to more than half distance to pelvic fin bases. Scales large, adherent, spinules small, imbricate, closely packed, in sharp low parallel rows, 15 or 16 rows in largest specimens. Scales below midbase of first dorsal fin about 4 to 5.5. Pyloric caeca long, 15 to 19. Swimbladder deeply bilobed anteriorly, with 4 to 6 (usually 4) small rete-gas gland combinations. **Colour**: swarthy overall, pale ventrally, dorsally marked with 8 to 10 broad saddles or bars that extend slightly below lateral line but not to ventral profile except posteriorly on tail; saddles sometimes faint; fins dusky except for whitish outermost pelvic ray; mouth and gill cavities grey to black.

**Geographical Distribution** : Southern Africa, southern tip of South America, New Zealand, Tasmania, southern Australia (Fig. 371).

**Habitat and Biology** : Benthopelagic in 73 to 1 086 m, but most abundant in 400 to 800 m. Off Cape Point (South Africa), it spawns from July to September. Feeds on copepods, polychaetes, gastropods and bivalve molluscs, amphipods, and decapod crustaceans, echinoderms and fishes (myctophids and *Maurolicus*).

**Size** : To at least 45 cm total length.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Taken in considerable quantities as bycatch of commercial trawlers along the edges of continental slopes in different regions. Off Patagonia and South Africa, *C. fasciatus* is taken along with the commercially important stockfish

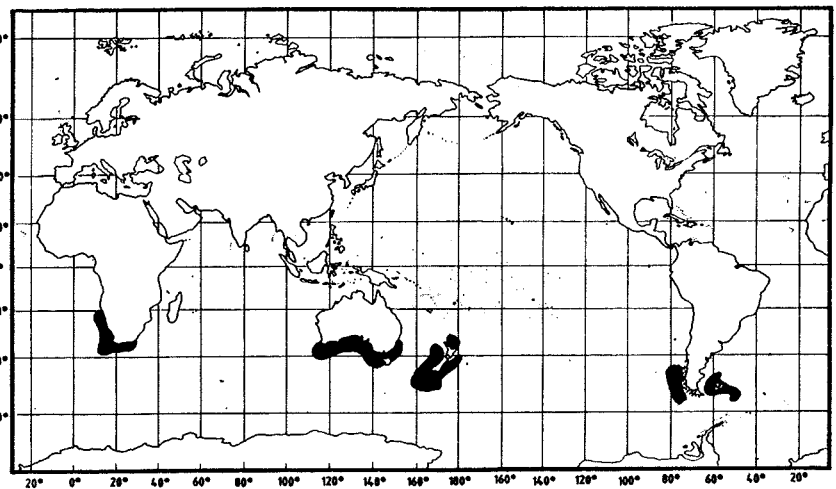


Fig. 371

(*Merluccius*), and Gilchrist (1922) has reported that the species "occurs in very large quantities, from about 100 to 300 fathoms, and some of the trawlers have procured several tons of this fish in a single haul". Last *et al.* (1983) report that in the Australian region, "the species is seldom eaten although the flesh is reported to be quite tasty". Off New Zealand it is an important food item of the ling (*Genypterus blacodes*) (Mitchell, 1984).

**Local Names** : AUSTRALIA: Banded whiptail, Striped whiptail; SOUTH AFRICA: Banded rattail; USSR: Dolgokhvost polosatyi.

**Literature** : Günther (1887); Waite (1911); Smith (1949); Iwamoto (1978); McCann & McKnight (1980); Last *et al.* (1983).

**Remarks** : Several species have apparently been confused with this species, and the taxonomic problems have yet to be fully resolved. One or more of Iwamoto's (1978) "forms" probably represent distinct species, especially the Namibia (South-West Africa) and South African populations. Last *et al.* (1983) report that two or more closely related forms occur in the Australasian region and are currently being revised. Workers from southern Africa may have confused more than one species with *C. fasciatus* - a specimen (RUSI 10322) identified as that species was actually a large *C. matamua*. Barnard's (1925b) report of 50 cm as maximum size is probably too large for *C. fasciatus* but well within the range of *C. matamua*. The present author was unable to distinguish *C. cookianus* from *C. fasciatus* based on McCann & McKnight's descriptions of the two species, but Peter McMillan (personal communication) provided distinguishing features and noted that the specimen illustrated by McCann & McKnight (Fig. 65), as their holotype is not the same as the one deposited in the New Zealand Oceanographic Institute as the holotype. In fact, that figured specimen represents an undescribed species. For reasons unknown, McCann & McKnight placed their two new species (*C. cookianus* and *C. bollonsi*) in the subgenus *Oxymacurus*, although their diagnosis of the subgenera clearly places them along with *C. fasciatus*, in the subgenus *Paramacurus*.

***Coelorhynchus formosanus* Okamura, 1963**

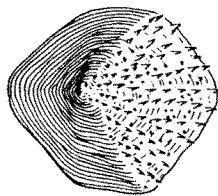
Fig. 372

**MACROUR Coel 17**

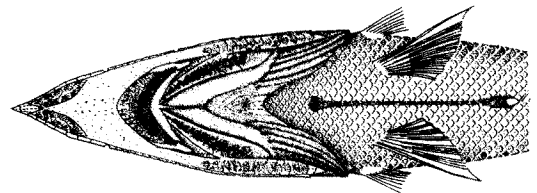
**Scientific Name with Reference** : *Coelorhynchus formosanus* Okamura, 1963 (March, Bull.Misaki.Mar.Biol.Inst., 4:37, figs 1-2 (Tashi, Taiwan Island).

**Synonyms** : *Coelorhynchus intermedius* Chu & Lo, 1963 (August, not seen); *Coelorhynchus abbreviatus* Chu & Lo, 1963 (August, not seen).

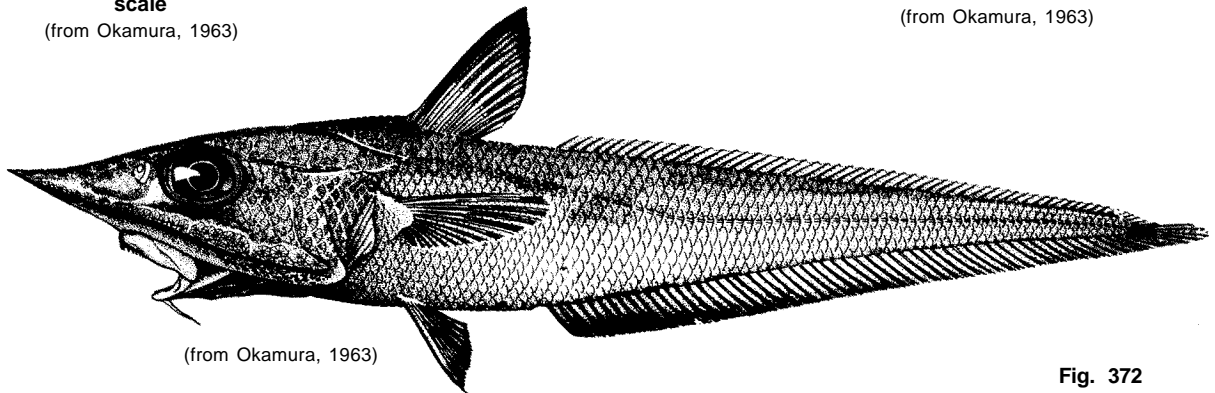
**FAO Names** : En - Formosa grenadier.



**scale**  
(from Okamura, 1963)



**underside**  
(from Okamura, 1963)



(from Okamura, 1963)

**Fig. 372**