

**Family SYMPHYSANODONTIDAE (405a)—slopefishes.** Marine; Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific.

Two opercular spines; dorsal fin usually with nine spines and 10 soft rays.

One genus, *Symphysanodon*, with 12 species, seven of them described since Nelson (2006) (e.g., Anderson 1999, 2003a; Anderson and Springer 2005; Khalaf and Krupp 2008; Quéro et al. 2009; Anderson and Bineesh 2011; Anderson et al. 2011).

**Family OSTRACOBERYCIDAE (405b)—ostracoberycids.** Marine; eastern and northern Indian and western Pacific oceans.

Prominent spine extending back from lower limb of preopercle; two separate dorsal fins, first with nine spines and second with 9–10 soft rays; 25 vertebrae.

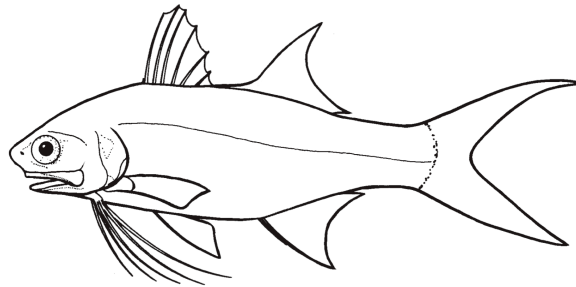
One genus, *Ostracoberyx*, with three species (Quéro and Ozouf-Costaz 1991).

**Family LEPTOBRAMIDAE (407a)—beachsalmon.** Marine and brackish water (occasionally entering rivers); coasts of southern New Guinea, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Body compressed and deep; maxillae reaching far behind eye; lachrymal finely serrate; eye relatively small, with adipose lid; one short dorsal fin behind middle of body (above anal fin), with four closely set spines and 16–19 soft rays; anal fin long based with three spines and 26–30 soft rays; pectoral fin short, not reaching level of anus; lateral line scales 74–82; tubes in lateral line long and narrow; gill rakers short, 6–18. Maximum length about 30 cm (Kimura et al., 2016).

Two species (Kimura et al., 2016), *Leptobrama muelleri* and *L. pectoralis*.

**Family POLYNEMIDAE (408a)—threadfins.** Marine and brackish water (some in rivers, especially in Borneo); all tropical and subtropical seas.



Pectoral fin divided into two sections, the upper with rays attached and the lower with 3–7 long, unattached rays (but usually 14 or 15 in *Polynemus multifilis* and *P. kapuasensis*); two widely separated dorsal fins (one spiny and one soft rayed); pelvics subabdominal, with one spine and five branched rays; caudal fin deeply forked; mouth subterminal; 24 or 25 vertebrae. Maximum length 1.8 m, attained in *Eleutheronema tetradactylum*. About four species are known only from fresh water.

The previously assumed relationship of this family to the mugilids and sphyraenids (Nelson, 1984), all of which have widely separated dorsal fins, is no longer considered probable. It has also been suggested to be the sister group of sciaenids within Percoidae, in a group Johnson (1993) called Polynemoidea. Betancur-R. et al. (2013a, b) more recently proposed a relationship to their suggested sister group to Ovalentaria on molecular evidence. Much work on polynemids has been done since 1994 by R. M. Feltes and by H. Motomura and coauthors (e.g., Motomura, 2004b,c; Lim et al., 2010).

Eight genera, *Eleutheronema* (3), *Filimanus* (6), *Galeoides* (1), *Leptomelanosoma* (1), *Parapolynemus* (1), *Pentanemus* (1), *Polydactylus* (21), and *Polynemus* (synonym *Polistonemus*) (9), with 43 species.

Additional references:

- Lim, P.K.A., H. Motomura, H., and A. C. Gambang. 2010. *Polydactylus luparensis*, a new species of threadfin (Perciformes: Polynemidae) from the Batang Lupar River, Sarawak, Borneo, Malaysia. *Zootaxa* 2405:63–68.
- Kimura, S., T. Peristiwady, and R. Fricke. 2016. Taxonomic review of the genus *Leptobrama* Steindachner 1878 (Perciformes: Leptobramidae), with the resurrection of *Leptobrama pectoralis* (Ramsay and Ogilby 1887). *Iththyol. Research*:1-10.

Insert the following after subfamily Microcanthinae on p. 441:

SUBFAMILY PARASCORPIDINAE (JUTJAWS). Mouth large with lower jaw projecting forward; upper jaw not protractile; 27 vertebrae. Maximum length 60 cm. Indian Ocean off southern Africa.

One genus with one species, *Parascorpius typus* (e.g., Smith and Heemstra, 1986). This subfamily is often recognized at the family level.