海水養殖魚介類

食用魚類

甲殼類

貝類

藻類



點帶石斑

Epinephelus coioides (Hamilton, 1822)

俗名:紅點石斑、朱鱠、青斑

英名: Orange-spotted grouper

日名:チャイロマルハタ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣西部及南部 海域最多。主要棲息於水質較混濁的沿岸礁 區,以魚類及甲殼類為食。體呈褐色並有暗斑 分布,體長可達100 cm。全年均可產卵,為目 前石斑魚養殖業中最主要的石斑魚種,其特點 是耐力強、成長快。點帶石斑是1980年代臺灣 首先成功繁殖的石斑魚類。

Orange-spotted grouper is widely distributed in Indo-western Pacific. It prefers turbid brackish water in reef areas. It feeds on small fishes and shrimps, and spawns year around. It is an important culture species in Taiwan, and was the first grouper to complete artificial propagation in 1980s.







鮨

瑪拉巴石斑

Epinephelus malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

- 俗名:黑點石斑、朱鱠
- 英名: Malabar grouper
- 0日名:ヤイトハタ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣主要分布於 北部、東部及南部海域。主要棲息於沿岸礁區 及河口域,以魚類及甲殼類為食。體呈淺褐色 並散布白斑及黑斑,體長可達230 cm以上,為 高經濟價值魚類。1982年建立繁殖技術,是人 工繁殖與培育最成功的魚種,為早期主要的石 斑養殖種類,因產卵期較短,目前瑪拉巴石斑 的養殖較少。

Malabar grouper is known from the Red Sea and Indo-Pacific area. A common species found in coral and rocky reefs. It mainly feeds on fishes and crustaceans. In Taiwan, this species is popular in aquafarms. The technique of artificial spawning was established in 1982.





棕點石斑

Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål, 1775)

○ 俗名:老虎斑、虎斑

○ 英名: Brown-marbled grouper

日名:アカマダラハタ

廣泛分布於印度-太平洋區。臺灣南部、西部、東北部及澎湖有產。體呈淡黃褐色,散布許多大型和小型黑斑及深褐色斑點,全長可達120 cm。肉質鮮美,經濟價值高,非常適合集約式的系統養殖。虎斑為廣溫廣鹽性的魚種,可養殖於陸上魚塭或海面箱網。1991年人工繁殖成功。

Brown-marbled grouper is widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific region, including the Red Sea. It inhabits coral reefs and rocky bottom with a depth down to 60 m. It is one of the common aquaculture species in southern Taiwan and suitable for intensive culture. Artificial spawning technique was established in 1991.

鰞

鞍帶石斑

Epinephelus lanceolatus (Bloch, 1790)

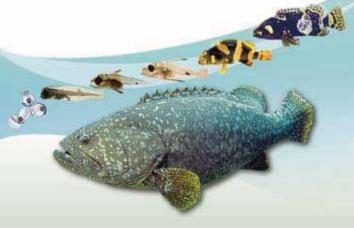
俗名:龍膽、倒吞鱟

○ 英名: Giant grouper

日名: タマカイ

分布於印度-太平洋區,臺灣東北部海域有產,為石斑魚類中體型最大者,野生龍膽可達400kg,體長達270cm。1996年建立人工繁殖技術,受精率和孵化率達85%以上。稚魚體呈黃褐色,其3個不規則黑色條紋,隨著成長體色變成深褐色。養殖鞍帶石斑的成長速度較一般石斑魚為快。

Giant grouper is the most widely distributed grouper in the world; it occurs throughout the Indo-Pacific region. Giant grouper can weight 400 kg. It is an important marine aquaculture species in Taiwan. The artificial propagation technique of giant grouper was well established since 1996.



藍身大石斑

Epinephelus tukula Morgans, 1959

○ 俗名:金錢斑

o 英名: Potato grouper

日名:カスリハタ

廣泛分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣北部及 澎湖海域有產。棲息於淺水的亞潮帶至150 m深 的礁區海域,以魚類為主食。體呈灰色並有數 個縱列大型暗斑,頭部有暗色條紋,最大體長 可達 200 cm。水試所於2001 年成功繁殖金錢 斑,為世界首創。其成長速度快,放苗後第一 年可達1.5 kg。

Potato grouper occurs from the western Indian Ocean and Red Sea to the western Pacific. It can be found in waters of northern Taiwan and Penghu Islands. It is an important species of mariculture in Taiwan. The first success of artificial propagation of potato grouper was recorded in 2001.

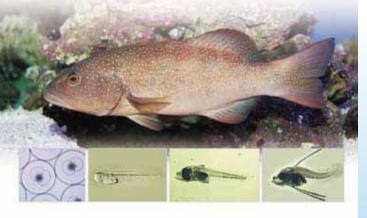












豹鱠

Plectropomus leopardus (Lacepède, 1802)

○ 俗名:七星斑、紅條

o 英名: Leopard coral grouper, Coral trout

0日名: スジアラ

分布於西太平洋海域。臺灣各地均有產, 是澎湖重要的石斑魚類之一。體呈橄欖色或紅 色,並散布許多小藍點。體長達120 cm。1989 年水試所以天然捕獲的石斑魚,養殖3年後自然 產卵受精成功,1993年建立人工繁殖技術。 2004年以人工催熟技術生產魚苗數萬尾,確立 七星斑育苗技術,育成率達8.01%。本魚種適合 海上箱網養殖。

Coral trout is distributed in western Pacific; it occurs on coral reefs at depths from 3 to 100 m. It is an important culture species in Penghu Islands, Taiwan. The first artificial breeding and fry mass production were established in 1993 and 2004, respectively.



細點石斑

Epinephelus cyanopodus (Richardson, 1846)

○ 俗名:藍瓜、手皮鱠、石斑、過魚

o 英名: Speckled blue grouper, Purple rockcod

0日名:ツチホゼリ

分布於西太平洋,主要產地為東南亞。臺灣產於南部、東部、北部及澎湖海域。成魚體呈灰藍色,並散布黑色圓點以及不規則黑斑。幼魚的鰭為黃色,體長可達122 cm。 適合養殖於陸上魚塭及海面箱網,屬廣溫廣鹽性魚類。2007年臺灣成功繁殖細點石斑。

Distributed in western Pacific, the speckled blue grouper is usually found on isolated coral heads in lagoons or bays, and it is also caught at a depth of 150 m on the outer reef area. It is a marine culture species in Taiwan and its artificial propagation was established in 2007.











褐石斑

Epinephelus bruneus Bloch, 1793

- 俗名:油斑、土鱠、土溝龍、泥斑、石斑、渦魚
- 英名: Longtooth grouper
- 日名: クエ

分布於西北太平洋海域,包括韓國、日 本、中國和臺灣。臺灣主要產於南部海域。幼 魚為黃褐色,體側有6條暗色橫帶,成魚為灰褐 色,横帶不明顯,臀鰭和尾鰭的下緣呈白色。 體長可達128 cm。 較一般石斑魚耐低溫,水溫 下限為5℃,可放養於臺灣中北部地區。2009年 水試所建立人工繁殖技術。

Longtooth grouper is distributed in northwest Pacific region. It can be found on muddy grounds and rocky reefs. Juveniles stay in shallow waters. It can tolerate lower temperature; and has become a commercially culture species in recent years. Artificial propagation technique of longtooth grouper was established in 2009.

鯫魚

Cromileptes altivelis (Valenciennes, 1828)

○ 俗名:老鼠斑

o 英名: Humpback grouper

日名: サラサハタ

分布於西太平洋海域,臺灣產於澎湖及南部海域,數量甚少。體呈淡褐色,頭、軀體及各鰭散布黑色圓斑,成魚黑斑較幼魚多,最大體長可達70 cm。主要養殖於海面箱網,魚苗來源多為野生苗,只有少數業者飼養,產量並不高。1979年建立本魚種人工繁殖技術,但育成率低且成長速度慢,活存率亦不高,養殖者較少。

Humpback grouper occurs on well-developed coral reefs as well as in dead or silty reef areas. It is found in tide pools and is also caught at a depth of 40 m. It is a culture species in Taiwan. The artificial spawning of this species was established in 1979.



鰞



玳瑁石斑

Epinephelus quoyanus (Valenciennes, 1830)

○ 俗名:石斑、格仔魚

○ 英名: Longfin grouper

日名: モヨウハタ

分布於西太平洋海域,臺灣主要產於北部 及澎湖岩石海域或珊瑚礁區。主要以小魚及甲 殼類為食。體呈淺褐色,密布不規則之六角形 或圓形暗斑,腹鰭基部至鰓蓋口之間有2條橫 帶。體長可達32 cm,屬於較小型石斑魚,為澎 湖海域主要養殖魚種。玳瑁石斑已可人工繁 殖,惟成長速度較一般石斑魚緩慢,且飼料效 率較低。

Longfin grouper can be found in northern Taiwan and Penghu Islands. It is the most important culture species in Penghu. The body size is small and the growth rate is low, compared to other groupers. The artificial spawning of longfin grouper was established.



布氏石斑

Epinephelus bleekeri (Vaillant, 1878)

俗名:芝麻斑、朱鱠

英名: Duskytail grouper

日名: キテンハタ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,主要棲息於淺灘堆,棲息深度一般在 30-100 m。臺灣產於澎湖海域,為具經濟性之食用魚。體呈褐色或紅褐色,散布許多橘紅色或黃色斑點。體長可達 76 cm,可人工養殖。布氏石斑的成長速度較緩慢,從魚苗養殖至上市體型需達2年以上。

Duskytail grouper is an Indo-west Pacific species, occurring from the Persian Gulf to Taiwan, Indonesia and the northern coast of Australia. It occurs on shallow banks. It can reach 45 cm, common size about 20 cm. It is commercially cultured in Taiwan. The duskytail grouper grows much slower than green groupers.

鮨

青石斑

Epinephelus awoara (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842)

○ 俗名:黃丁斑、中溝

o 英名: Yellow grouper, Banded grouper

0日名:アオハタ

分布於西北太平洋區,臺灣主要產於西南 沿海及南部海域。主要棲息於水深10-50 m處之 石礫區或沙泥區海域。以魚類為主食。體呈淡 黃褐色,體側有5條深褐色橫斑,1條位於尾柄 處,頭部及體側散布橘色小點。屬高經濟性之 食用魚,可人工養殖。

Yellow grouper occurs in the western North Pacific Ocean; it is well known in Korea, Japan, Taiwan. This species is found in rocky areas as well as on sandy-mud bottoms. Juveniles stay commonly in tide pools. In captivity, it is an aggressive fish.



虱目魚

Chanos chanos (Forsskål, 1775)

- 俗名:麻虱目仔、海草仔、國聖魚
- o 英名: Milkfish
- 0 日名: サバヒー

臺灣風目魚養殖有300年歷史,是臺灣歷史 最悠久、規模最大、地位最重要的一種養殖漁 業。1978年首次人工催熟成功繁殖虱目魚苗。 1983年塭養虱目魚自然產卵受精,使虱目魚的 人工繁殖技術邁入新紀元。虱目魚養殖方式分 為傳統淺坪式及深水式養殖,以高雄縣、臺南 縣、嘉義縣為主要產地。

Milkfish farming in Taiwan started about 300 years ago. This species ranked on the top in aquaculture industry. Technique of artificial propagation and fry mass production of milkfish was established in 1978 and 1983, respectively.











Mugil cephalus Linnaeus, 1758

○ 俗名: 烏仔魚

o 英名: Grey mullet, Striped mullet

日名:ボラ

分布於全世界各溫、熱帶海域的沿岸,臺 灣四周海域均有產。屬廣溫性魚類,以浮游動 物、底棲生物及有機碎屑為食。烏魚為臺灣重 要養殖魚種,1968年確立人工繁殖技術,1976 年達到烏魚完全養殖。1980年高雄養殖業者開 始進行孕卵烏魚養殖,1987年從魚塭養殖成熟 的鳥魚取出鳥魚子。另外,試驗研究單位也完 成烏魚變性研究,可得到95%以上的母烏魚。

Grey mullet is one of the most important species and also the main species for cultivation in Taiwan. The success of induced spawning occurred in 1968, and the completion of the life cycle in pond was achieved in 1976.



大鱗鯔

Liza macrolepis (Smith, 1849)

○ 俗名: 豆仔魚

○ 英名: Largescale mullet

0 日名: コボラ

分布於日本千葉縣以南、西太平洋及印度 洋。臺灣四周海域均可見。主要棲息於沿岸砂 泥底質地形的海域。以底泥中有機碎屑或水中 的浮游生物為食。體呈延長紡錘型,脂瞼不發 達。體背為淡灰綠色,體側為銀白色,腹部為 白色,有10-11條側線,胸鰭為黃色,其基部為 金色,具有黑斑。豆仔魚因體型較小,沒有飽 滿的卵,經濟價值不高。

Largescale mullet occurs in shallow coastal waters. It feeds on small algae, organic matter and detritus. Because of the roe of cultured largescale mullet is smaller than grey mullet, and its value of farming is low.

海鱺

Rachycentron canadum (Linnaeus, 1766)

- 俗名:海鱢仔、軍曹魚
- 英名: Cobia, Sergeant fish
- 日名: スギ

為熱帶及亞熱帶地區的魚種,分布於全世界的溫暖海域,東太平洋除外。體長可達200 cm,體重68 kg,為肉食性洄游魚類,以魚及甲殼類為食。適合海面箱網大規模養殖。繁殖適應力強,生殖期長,產卵數高,生殖年齡低,成長快速,一年約可增重6-10 kg。1991年澎湖業者以野生海鱺經人工催熟繁殖成功後,即成為臺灣箱網養殖漁業的新魚種,目前是屏東及澎湖海面箱網養殖的主要魚種。

Cobia is distributed in warm marine waters. The first reported captive spawning of the species was occurred in 1991, and the technology to raise large quantities of cobia fry had been developed in 1994. It is the main species of marine cage culture in southern Taiwan and Penghu Island.





尖吻鱸

Lates calcarifer (Bloch, 1790)

俗名:金目鱸、扁紅目鱸

o 英名: Giant seaperch, Barramundi

0 日名: バラマンディ

分布於琉球至印度洋海域及沿岸之半淡鹹水域,為熱帶及亞熱帶海域魚類。臺灣分布於西部河川的下游及河口區,主要以小魚及甲殼類等動物為食。體長而側扁,腹緣平直。頭尖,頭背側、眼睛上方有一明顯凹槽。成魚體呈銀白色,背側灰褐至藍灰色,最大體長200cm。經濟價值高,對環境適應力很強,生長很快,為南臺灣主要養殖魚類之一。1983年養殖業者首次建立魚苗人工繁殖技術。

Barramundi can be found in coastal waters, estuaries and lagoons, from clear to turbid water. It feeds on fishes and crustaceans. In optimal conditions, they can grow to 1.5-3 kg in one year in ponds. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1983.

鯛

黑鯛

Acanthopagrus schlegelii (Bleeker, 1854)

俗名: 烏格

。 英名: Black seabream

○日名: クロダイ

分布於西太平洋區,包括日本、韓國、中國,臺灣及澎湖海域均有產。屬沿岸雜食性底棲魚類,以底棲軟體動物及多毛類為食。幼魚期全為雄性,到3-4年生才轉變為雌性。為南部地區及澎湖淺海箱網的養殖魚種。1987年黑鯛繁殖技術確立,受精卵孵化率高,魚苗來源穩定。目前多以人工繁殖的魚苗為主,對環境之適應能力強,容易飼養。

Black seabream is distributed in western Pacific region. It is found near sandy bottoms of inner bays; it feeds on mollusks and polychaetes. It is one of the salt water pond culture and marine cage culture species in Taiwan. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1987.



黃錫鯛

Rhabdosargus sarba (Forsskål, 1775)

○ 俗名: 枋頭

英名: Silver seabream, Goldlined seabream

日名:ヘダイ

臺灣分布於南部、西部及澎湖海域。主要 棲息於沿岸岩礁區或礁砂交錯處,幼魚生活於 河口域,成長逐漸向深處移動。以無脊椎動物 為食。肉質鮮美,為臺灣重要養殖種類。1987 年確立人工繁殖技術。黃錫鯛對環境抵抗力 強, 生長快速, 屬雜食性魚類, 較其他鯛類容 易飼養。種魚可自然產卵,屬於多次產卵型魚 類,魚苗無殘食現象,育成率高。

Silver seabream inhabits coastal waters. Larger and solitary fish sometimes enter brackish areas. It feeds on benthic invertebrates, mainly mollusks. It is an important species of marine culture. Artificial propagation of this species was established in 1987.





黃鰭鯛

Acanthopagrus latus (Houttuyn, 1782)

- 俗名: 烏鯮、赤翅仔
- o 英名: Yellowfin seabream, Japanese silver bream
- 日名: キチヌ

分布於日本北海道以南、西太平洋、印度 洋等海域,臺灣四周海域均有分布。為淺海及 河口的底層魚類,喜棲息於泥沙底質的環境。 性貪食,屬雜食性鯛類。體呈青灰色帶黃色, 腹側為銀白色,側線明顯,腹鰭、臀鰭及尾鰭 後半段呈黃色。具有性轉變,幼魚全為雄性。 產卵期10-12月。本種為高級食用魚,也是沿海 養殖的魚種之一。1980年建立人工繁殖技術。

Yellowfin seabream is distributed in western Pacific. It can be found in shallow coastal waters and estuaries. Usually, it is a schooling species, and mainly feeds on worms, crustaceans and mollusks. Yellowfin seabream is a popular culture species in southern Taiwan. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1980.



嘉鱲魚

Pagrus major (Temminck et Schlegel, 1843)

○ 俗名:加腊、真鯛

英名: Red seabream

日名:マダイ

日本北海道以南,至東海、南海皆有分 布。喜棲息於礁石或沙泥底質區。最大體長可 達100cm,一般在30cm左右。肉食性,於4-6月 會遷移至較淺水域產卵。肉質鮮美,極具經濟 價值。為澎湖地區箱網養殖種類。1988年水試 所首次完成嘉鱲魚在人為環境中自然產卵及育 苗試驗。目前人工繁殖技術已臻成熟,並已達 完全養殖。

Red seabream occurs at depths from 10 to 50 m in coastal waters, and also inhabits reefs. It is a popular high-priced food fish in Asia. This species is cultivated in sea cages in Penghu Islands. Natural spawning in pond and larval rearing was established in 1988.

笛

銀紋笛鯛

Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskål, 1775)

○ 俗名:紅槽

英名: Mangrove red snapper

日名: ゴマフエダイ

廣泛分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣以西南海域較多。幼魚喜棲息於河口,成魚常成群出現於珊瑚礁區,屬廣溫廣鹽性魚類。體呈紅褐色至深褐色,幼魚體側有7-8條銀色橫帶,隨成長而消失。肉食性,喜捕食小魚、昆蟲等。為重要食用魚,養殖方式以魚塭和箱網養殖為主。1984年建立魚苗量產技術。為重要養殖及放流魚種。

Mangrove red snapper is a euryhaline species. Adults are often found in groups around coral reefs. The fish is regarded as an excellent food fish and important market species throughout the Indo-Pacific region. It is a good aquaculture species, also used in sea ranching. Fry mass production technique was firstly recorded in 1984.



赤鰭笛鯛

Lutjanus erythropterus Bloch, 1790

○ 俗名:紅雞仔、赤海雞

○ 英名: Filespot snapper

0 日名: ヨコフエダイ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣及澎湖海域 均有產。為暖水性魚類,棲息於水深 5-10 m的 廣泛區域。體呈鮮紅色,側線完整。幼魚背鰭 前方至吻端有一暗色斜帶。以魚類、甲殼類或 底棲無脊椎動物為食。成長快、養殖期間短, 飼料換肉率高,很適合海面箱網養殖。2000年 建立種苗生產技術。

Filespot snapper inhabits both coastal and offshore reefs. It mainly feeds on fishes and crustaceans. This species grows fast and suitable for sea cage culture. Technique of mass production was established in 2000.



笛



Lutianus sebae (Cuvier, 1816)

俗名:打鐵婆、赤海舅

o 英名: Emperor red snapper

日名:センネンダイ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣主要產於南 部、北部及澎湖海域。棲息於珊瑚礁區,水深 5-180 m。主要以魚類、蝦類等為食。體呈白 色,體側有3條如川字之橫帶,幼魚時橫帶近黑 色,成魚則為鮮紅色。體長可達 125 cm,體重 32.7 kg。為高經濟價值的食用魚,也可作觀賞 魚。1997年人工繁殖成功,目前民間繁殖場已 可量產。為臺灣重要養殖種類之一,也是種苗 放流魚種。

Emperor red snapper is distributed in Indo-west Pacific. It occurs in the vicinity of coral or rocky reefs. The fish is a commercially important food fish and culture species in Taiwan. Artificial propagation and fry mass production techniques of this species were established in 1997.



黑星笛鯛

Lutjanus russelli (Bleeker, 1849)

○ 俗名:黑點仔

英名: Russell's snapper

日名:クロホシフエダイ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣分布於臺灣海峽南部等海域,屬於熱帶和亞熱帶魚類。棲息於礁區外圍或沙礁混合海域。屬肉食性,以魚類及甲殼類為食。幼魚體側有4條暗褐色縱帶,成魚則有6-7條黃色縱帶。成魚體呈銀白或帶黃色,體長可達 50 cm。為澎湖重要經濟魚類。1980年水試所完成人工繁殖技術。

Russell's snapper inhabit offshore coral reefs and inshore rocky and coral reefs. Adults live on clear outer reefs at a depth over 20 m, and are more common in about 50 m in depth. It is a cultured species and the fry production succeeded in 1980.

笛

單斑笛鯛

Lutjanus monostigma (Cuvier, 1828)

○ 俗名:點記、黑點仔

○ 英名: One spot snapper

○ 日名: イッテンフエダイ

廣泛分布於印度-太平洋區。臺灣各地海域均有分布。棲息於珊瑚礁區,水深 4-60 m處,通常出現於躲藏性較佳的水域。屬於暖水性魚類。夜晚常游至較淺的礁台,單獨或小群體活動覓食。以魚類或底棲甲殼類為食。體呈淡棕色,體側有一近橢圓形黑斑,側線貫穿其中,無白色外緣。各鰭呈淡紅黃色,體長可達60 cm。養殖方式以魚塭及箱網養殖為主,屬高經濟價值的魚種,肉質鮮美,深受消費者喜愛。

One spot snapper is distributed in Indo-Pacific region and inhabits coral reef areas. The fish may occur in small groups. It mainly feeds on fishes and crustaceans.



白星笛鯛

Lutjanus stellatus Akazaki, 1983

○ 俗名:厚唇

○ 英名: Spotted snapper

日名: フエダイ

分布於西北太平洋區。臺灣分布於南部及 西南部海域。喜棲息於珊瑚礁外圍,幼魚可在 潮池中發現,以魚類及甲殼類為食。體呈紅褐 色到黃褐色,幼魚頭部有不規則縱紋,成魚則 消失。背鰭軟棘下方,在側線上有一明顯白色 小點。體長可達55 cm。鯛類養殖中,白星笛鯛 攝食情形比較保守,常在池中下層攝食。本種 為箱網養殖及種苗放流種類。1995年確立人工 繁殖技術。

Spotted snapper is distributed in northwest Pacific region. It occurs in the vicinity of coral and rocky reefs. They are usually found solitarily or in small groups. It is a candidate species for cage culture and sea ranching. Artificial breeding technique of spotted snapper was established in 1995.



笛

海雞母笛鯛

Lutianus rivulatus (Cuvier, 1828)

俗名:紅厚唇

英名: Blubberlip snapper

日名:ナミフエダイ

廣泛分布於印度-太平洋區。臺灣各地海域 均有產。棲息於珊瑚礁區,水深 2-100 m。屬肉 食性魚類,主要以魚類、頭足類或底棲甲殼類 為食。成魚體呈暗褐色,頭部有同色之不規則 縱紋,尾柄到尾鰭暗色,其餘各鰭係均為淺黃 色到暗黃褐色,體長可達 70 cm。是高經濟魚 類,亦是養殖對象魚種。1995年建立人工繁殖 技術。

Blubberlip snapper is distributed in northwest Pacific region. It occurs in the vicinity of coral and rocky reefs. Usually, they are found solitarily or in small groups. It is a high-value species and suitable for culture. Artificial propagation technique of blubberlip snapper was established in 1995.











隆背笛鯛

Lutjanus gibbus (Forsskål, 1775)

- 俗名:鐵川婆、海豬哥
- 英名: Humpback red snapper
- 日名:ヒメフエダイ

廣泛分布於印度-西太平洋區。臺灣各地海 域均有產。主要棲息於珊瑚礁區,常群集巡 游,成魚則移向較深海域。以魚類及無脊椎動 物為食。幼魚體色呈淺灰色,上有許多細帶, 尾鰭末緣為黃色,成魚則一致呈鮮紅色,背部 隆起,上有許多細斜帶。各鰭末端顏色較深, 呈紅黑色。2001年水試所建立人工繁殖技術。

Humpback red snapper mainly inhabits coral reefs, sometimes forming a large school. Large fish along coastal slopes can be found at moderate depths. It feeds on fishes and shrimps. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 2001.

韹

青嘴龍占

Lethrinus nebulosus (Forsskål, 1775)

○ 俗名:青嘴、龍尖

英名: Spangled emperor

0日名:ハマフエフキ

分布於印度-西太平洋區。臺灣分布於四周 沿海及澎湖海域。棲息於沿岸珊瑚礁區,主要 分布的深度在 10-75 m,獨居或小群活動,以軟 體動物、甲殼類及小魚為食。體呈淡灰綠色, 腹部灰白色,眼至吻端有數條淡藍色斑紋,各 鱗片有一藍色小點。目前已可人工繁殖,為箱 網養殖重要魚種及種苗放流對象。1984年建立 人工繁殖技術。

Spangled emperor is the largest emperor fish, occurring inshore along the continental shelf. It prefers sandy seabed next to reefs. As a bottom feeder, it mostly eats bivalve mollusks. The mass production technique was established in 1984.



日本銀身鰔

Argyrosomus japonicus (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)

俗名: 会錢戶

英名: Japanese meagre

日名:オオニベ

分布於臺灣、小琉球及澎湖海域。為體型 最大之石首鱼類。屬沿海底棲性鱼類,主要以 魚、蝦、蟹及底棲生物為食。為澎湖地區高經 濟養殖魚種。業者於1992年繁殖成功。水試所 於1997年完成以池中種魚誘導產卵,平均一尾 雌魚種魚採卵量約200萬粒,確立其育苗技術。

Adult Japanese meagre are mainly found near shore beyond the surf zone, occasionally going inshore. Juveniles exclusively found inshore. It is an important food fish and culture species in Taiwan. Artificial propagation of this species succeeded in 1992, while induced spawning and mass fry production were established in 1997.





Trachinotus falcatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

俗名:紅衫、金鯧

o 英名: Permit

0 日名:パーミット

分布在全世界的溫帶及熱帶沿岸或外洋海 域。常出現於淺水泥底區,通常以小群體活 動,成魚於外海產卵。為箱網養殖魚種,適應 力強、成長快速,成為許多國家箱網養殖首選 的魚種。1991年臺灣首創短鰭黃臘鰺人工繁殖 成功。人工養殖的短鰭黃臘鰺約4-5年可以成 熟,3-10月為生殖季節,4-6月為高峰期,水溫 27-29℃可讓其自然產卵。

Permit is widely distributed in temperate and tropical areas. Adults are usually solitary or in small schools; smaller fish tolerate brackish water. It feeds on mollusks, crabs, shrimps, and small fishes. It is an excellent food fish. The induced spawning first succeeded in 1991.



長鰭黃臘鰺

Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède, 1801)

○ 俗名:紅衫、金鯧

○ 英名: Snubnose pompano, Silver pompano

0 日名:マルコバン

分布於印度-太平洋海域,臺灣南部、東部海域有產。成魚成群棲息於沿岸礁石底質水域,以軟體動物或無脊椎動物為食。體側扁成卵形,口裂於眼下緣前端,體長為體高的2倍,體長可達80 cm。屬掠食性魚類,游泳迅速。適合箱網及魚塭養殖。1989年完成人工催熟誘導自然產卵生產種苗。

Silver pompano can be found in southern and eastern sea of Taiwan. Juveniles inhabit sandy shorelines and shallow sandy bays near river mouths. It primarily feeds on sand mollusks and invertebrates. It is a suitable species for pond and marine cage culture. The artificial propagation techniques were fully developed in 1989.

紅甘鰺

Seriola dumerili (Risso, 1810)

○ 俗名:紅甘、竹五

○ 英名: Greater amberjack

0日名:カンパチ

臺灣各沿近海域均有產。主要棲息於較深 礁石區,水深20-70 m之間,三兩成群游動,以 無脊椎動物及小魚為食。為外洋性魚類,體型 大、成長快,幼魚時,頭部具斜暗帶,體側5條 暗帶,中魚時暗帶消失,成魚體側具一條黃色 縱帶,尾鰭下葉末端淡色或白色。澎湖地區於 1988年引進於箱網養殖。1997年水試所完成紅 甘鰺種魚的池中馴育及誘導產卵。

Greater amberjack is found in waters around Taiwan, living usually between 20 and 70 m in depth. It feeds on invertebrates and small fishes. It can attain maximum length of 200 cm. The species was introduced and cultured in marine cage of Penghu Islands. Induced spawning of this species was established in 1997.



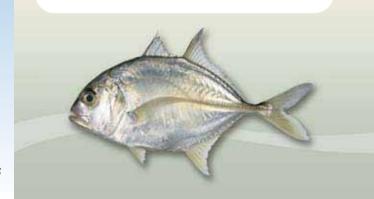
浪人鰺

Caranx ignobilis (Forsskål, 1775)

- 俗名: 牛港鰺、牛港瓜仔、牛公瓜仔、牛港過
- o 英名: Giant trevally
- 日名:ロウニンアジ

分布於印度-西太平洋區,臺灣各沿岸海域經常可見。棲息於近海沿岸礁區,為洄游性魚類,成魚多棲息於清澈水質的向海礁區,幼魚出現於河口區。體側扁而高,隨著成長,身體逐漸延長。側線前部彎曲大,直走部分幾全為稜鱗。體背藍綠色,腹部為銀白色。主要在夜晚覓食,以甲殼類如螃蟹類、蝦類及魚類為食。本種為南部地區養殖種類,是箱網養殖重要魚種。

Giant trevally inhabits a wide range of offshore and inshore marine environments. The fish can also tolerate low salinity waters. It is one of the predominant species around artificial reefs in Taiwan.













無齒鰺

Gnathanodon speciosus (Forsskål, 1775)

俗名:黃金鰺、黃瓜

o 英名: Golden travelly

○ 日名: コガネシマアジ

分布於印度-太平洋海域,臺灣附近海域有產。主要棲息於珊瑚礁區,偶而會進入岩石海岸及港口防波堤內。以甲殼類、軟體動物或小魚為食。稚魚體色呈金黃色並帶有黑色橫帶,成魚體呈黃色,體側有9-11條寬窄不一的黑色橫帶,體長可達110 cm。本種在水族箱中很溫馴,容易飼養,頗具觀賞價值,也是箱網養殖的魚種。水試所於2009年人工繁殖成功。

Golden trevally is a tropical marine fish in the jack family and distributed in Indo-Pacific region. It is a marine cage culture species in Taiwan. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 2009.

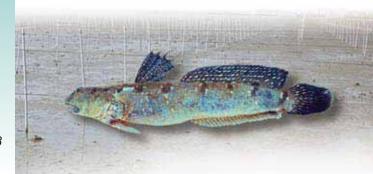
大彈塗魚

Boleophthalmus pectinirostris (Linnaeus, 1758)

- 俗名:花跳、花條
- 英名: Mudskipper
- 0日名:ムツゴロウ

臺灣分布於西部河口及紅樹林區的半淡鹹水域,及沿岸海域的泥灘水域,常成群爬到泥灘活動。雜食性,主要攝食底藻、浮游動物及其它無脊椎動物。人工養殖採晒半坪方式,使底藻一直維持發育狀態,除新魚塭用較多肥料外,其他舊魚塭或虱目魚塭改建則以少量為宜,然後注水即可放養。在南部地區成長快者養殖6-7個月即可陸續收成。1973年建立人工繁殖技術。

Mudskippers are small gobies which inhabit coastal mudflats. The fish culture emerged in Taiwan about 1970. Fingerlings for culture are all captured from wild. It is usually cultured in southern Taiwan. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1973.



鰕

扁頭舌鰕虎

Glossogobius giuris (Hamilton, 1822)

- 俗名: 叉舌鯊、真甘
- o 英名: Flathead goby
- ○日名:フタゴハゼ

分布於臺灣西南部的河口區或紅樹林區的水域中。屬暖水域的底層魚類,喜好棲息在沿岸或河口域的沙泥底質的棲所。肉食性魚種,大多以小型魚類、甲殼類及無脊椎動物等為食,最大體長可達 30 cm。 頭部略尖而前部縱扁。體呈黃棕色,背側呈暗棕色,腹部灰白色。體側具有5-6條黑色的縱紋。1983年人工繁殖成功。

Flathead gobies are mainly found in freshwater and estuaries with rock, gravel or sand bottoms. It feeds on small insects, crustaceans and small fish. This fish grows to a much larger size in brackish water than in fresh water. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1983.



厚唇石鱸

Plectorhinchus cinctus (Temminck and Schlegel, 1843)

- 俗名:花軟唇、加志、包公魚
- o 英名: Yellow spotted grunt, Three-banded sweetlip
 - 日名:コショウダイ

分布於印度洋北部沿岸至日本間之海域, 為亞熱帶和溫帶淺海底層性之魚類,臺灣東 部、北部及南部礁區皆有分布。以蝦類或魚類 為主食。幼魚體呈褐色,有大型白色斑塊散 布,隨成長體色逐漸淡化,成熟後體呈灰色。 臺灣南部每年3-5月,成熟種魚會在沿岸水域產 卵,是高經濟價值魚類。1994年水試所人工繁 殖成功。本種適合作為箱網養殖魚種。

Yellow spotted grunt is distributed in Indo-West Pacific region. It inhabits coastal reefs, near rocky and coral areas and feeds on benthic invertebrates and fishes. It can be cultured as either food fish or ornamental fish. The propagation of this species was established in 1994.





三線雞魚

Parapristipoma trilineatum (Thunberg, 1793)

- 俗名:雞仔魚、黃雞魚
- 英名: Chicken grunt
- 日名: イサキ

分布於西北太平洋區,由日本中部以南、 東海至臺灣。臺灣四周海域之礁岩區及人工魚 礁區皆常見。主要棲息於暖水、高鹽度之岩礁 水域,以浮游生物為食。幼魚期體側有三條黑 色縱帶,體長超過20 cm後,縱帶逐漸消失,成 長後全身呈黃色。各鰭灰褐色而帶黃色光澤。 三線雞魚為養殖種類,已建立其種苗繁殖技 術。

Chicken grunt is distributed in Indo-West Pacific region. It prefers relative warm water, high salinity, and rocky shores. The species does seasonal offshore-inshore migrations in limited areas. It is a culture species in Taiwan.



星雞魚

Pomadasys kaakan (Cuvier, 1830)

○ 俗名:咕咕、加鱸、斷斑石鱸、雞仔魚

o 英名: Javelin grunt, Head grunt

日名:ジャベリングランター、ミゾイサキ

分布於印度-西太平洋區。臺灣主要分布於西南部河川的河口地區,為沿海及河口域的暖水性底層魚類。棲息於砂泥底質的沿岸海域,對低鹽度之容忍度高,主要以小型魚類、蝦、蟹等為食。體呈銀白色,背部呈銀灰色,幼魚時胸鰭以上有6-7條黑色點狀橫帶,背鰭有黑色斑點,隨成長斑點逐漸不明顯。最大體長約可達35 cm。星雞魚全年皆有產,以5-10月為盛產期。目前有人工養殖,也進行魚苗放流。

Javelin grunt is distributed in Indo-West Pacific region. It inhabits turbid inshore waters with sandy to muddy bottoms at a depth of 75 m, may tolerate water with low salinity; it feeds on crustaceans and fish. It can attain 35 cm in length, and spawn all year round.



瓜子鱲

Girella punctata Gray, 1835

俗名:黑毛

o 英名: Blackfish

0 日名:メジナ

分布於西太平洋的日本至中國東海,臺灣 分布於西部、南部、北部、東北部及離島等各 礁區。屬於雜食性魚種,冬天以藻類為食,夏 天則捕食各種小型生物。體呈橢圓形,體色為 紫黑色,體側鱗片上多有小黑斑。頭小吻鈍, 體長可達50 cm。目前為小琉球外海箱網養殖種 類。1992年首次完成人工繁殖,是未來發展草 食性海水魚養殖的對象魚種。

Blackfish is distributed in northwest Pacific region. It inhabits rocky reefs in coastal areas. Juveniles associate with drifting seaweed. The fish is mainly cultured in sea cage in southern Taiwan. Artificial propagation of this species was established in 1992.



蘭勃舵魚

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

○ 俗名:白毛

○ 英名: Lembus rudderfish, Brassy chub

0日名:イスズミユ

分布於全球各大洋之熱帶、亞熱帶海域, 臺灣西南部及東北部岩礁岸有產。棲息於岩礁區、海藻床或外礁激浪區。草食偏雜食性,主 要以海藻為主,輔以小型無脊椎動物。體呈灰 褐色至青褐色,背部顏色較深,腹部顏色較 淡,偏銀白色,體側有許多黃色縱斑,各鰭暗 色。白毛為小琉球外海箱網養殖的魚種。

Lembus rudderfish can be found in southwest and northeast waters of Taiwan. They aggregate over hard, algal coated bottoms of exposed surf-swept outer reef flats and seaward reefs. It feeds on small crustaceans. It is a marine cage culture species in southern Taiwan.



黑星銀鮏

Scatophagus argus (Linnaeus, 1766)

- 俗名:金錢魚、變身苦、金鼓
- 英名: Spotted scat, Green scat
- 日名: クロホシマンジュウダイ

分布於東南亞的沿海地區,臺灣各河川之河口區皆有,為沿岸及河口域的暖水性魚種,雜食性,攝食小型魚類、甲殼類等動物及藻類。體呈暗褐色,有不規則之黑星點。幼魚呈橄欖色而有金黃色光澤。在半鹹水的環境下成長最快,鹽度變化的適應力強,為具潛力的草食性養殖魚種,可和其他魚蝦類混養,亦可作為文蛤池之工作魚,以去除絲藻。

Spotted scat inhabits brackish estuaries and the lower reaches of freshwater streams. It feed on worms, crustaceans, insects and plant matter. It is a good food fish and cultured in southern Taiwan.



黑斑紅鱸

Sciaenops ocellatus (Linnaeus, 1766)

○ 俗名:紅鼓魚

o 英名: Red drum

日名:レッドドラム

原產於美國東南沿海,為廣鹽性的魚種, 稚魚期喜於河口區活動,成魚則多於沿岸近海 的沙泥底質處棲息覓食。1987年水試所自美國 德州引進魚卵,歷經多年的培育、繁、養殖研 究實驗,1991年確立紅鼓魚在臺灣繁養殖的技 術,1992年養殖業者進行人工繁殖,成為海水 養殖種類。

Red drum is found in the Atlantic Ocean. Fish eggs were introduced to Taiwan from Texas in 1987 for aquaculture experiment. The fish spontaneously spawned in 1991 and became one of the marine aquaculture species in 1992.

白點臭都魚

Siganus canaliculatus (Park, 1797)

○ 俗名:臭肚魚

英名: White-spotted rabbitfish

○ 日名:シモフリアイゴ

臺灣南、北部及離島均有產。暖水性魚類,常棲息於朝海的珊瑚礁區等藻類叢生的水域,亦常出現於河口域或離岸數公里之清澈水域。以藻類食物為主,也捕食小型附著性無脊椎動物。人工養殖臭都魚可餵食海菜、海帶等天然海洋藻類食物或疏菜,搭配人工配合飼料。在人工環境,臭都魚可長到20 cm。

White-spotted rabbitfish inhabits inshore, algae reefs, estuaries with algae-rubble habitats, and commonly found on rocky substrates. This species seems to tolerate more turbid waters. It feeds on benthic algae and seagrass.





臭都魚

Siganus fuscescens (Houttuyn, 1782)

○ 俗名: 臭肚魚、象耳

o 英名: Dusky rabbitfish

0日名:アイゴ

臺灣各沿岸海域及離島均有產,為小型暖水性魚類,棲息於平坦底質的淺水域或珊瑚礁區,常成群活動,最大體長可達40 cm。體呈長橢圓形,側扁,頭小吻尖。體呈褐綠色,腹部為銀白色,頭部及體側有白色的細小圓點。雜食性,以藻類及小型附著性無脊椎動物為食。一般文蛤池至冬季低溫時期極易繁生絲藻,可利用臭都魚吃絲藻的習性加以清除。

Dusky rabbitfish inhabits algal and seagrass flats and coastal reefs. It usually forms schools. Juveniles feed on filamentous algae, but adults feed on leafy algae and seagrasses. It is a cultured species in Taiwan.



星臭都魚

Siganus guttatus (Bloch, 1787)

○ 俗名: 臭肚魚

o 英名: Orange spotted rabbitfish

日名: ゴマアイゴ

分布於印度洋非洲東岸至太平洋中部斐濟群島,北至日本、臺灣等海域。臺灣南部及各離島均有產,屬暖水性淺海魚類,棲息於珊瑚礁區及沿岸礁區之潮區帶,常隨潮水進出河口域低鹽度區。以礁石上的藻類及小型束植物為食,全年皆有產。目前為南部箱網養殖的魚種。

Orange spotted rabbitfish inhabits turbid inshore reefs and tolerates low salinity. Fry settles in seagrass beds around river mouths and schools throughout life. It feeds on benthic algae, and cultured in marine cage.

網紋臭都魚

Siganus spinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

俗名:象耳、臭肚仔

英名: Black trevally

日名:アミアイゴ

臺灣全島及離島沿岸均有產。幼魚成群在 大洋以浮游生物為食,成魚通常會形成小群體 在礁區外緣活動,亦常發現於河口域。魚體布 滿不規則的白色條紋。體色會隨著生活環境的 改變而變化,受到驚嚇時也會改變,條紋的粗 細與深淺有所變化。本種以附著之絲狀藻及其 他藻類為食。

Black trevally is distributed around Taiwan. Adults inhabit shallow coral reef flats. It occurs in small schools. Juveniles gather in larger numbers in corals. Initially, they feed on fine textured algae, but switching to coarser algae as size increasing.



條石鯛

Oplegnathus fasciatus (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)

- 俗名:海膽鯛、黑嘴、硬殼仔
- o 英名: Striped beakfish
- 日名: イシダイ

分布於印度-太平洋海域,包括臺灣、日本、韓國、中國、夏威夷等熱帶、亞熱帶的沿近海礁岩岸及珊瑚礁區。屬肉食性,具堅硬之齒板,在野外以海膽、藤壺、甲殼類等為食。因數量稀少,在日本素有夢幻魚之稱,屬於高經濟價值魚種。2012年引進種魚成功建立繁養殖技術,希望未來能成為澎湖箱網養殖主力。

Striped beakfish prefers living in reef and rock coastal areas. The fish feeds on sea urchins, barnacles, and crustaceans. In Japan, it is also called as fantasy fish. Its market price is high due to the scarcity. Striped beakfish broodstock was introduced in 2012 and successfully established farming technology. The fish may become a major cage culture species in Penghu county.











圓眼燕魚

Platax orbicularis (Forsskål, 1775)

俗名:圓海燕、蝙蝠、咬破婆仔、富貴魚

○ 英名: Orbicular batfish

日名:ナンヨウツバメウオ

分布於印度-太平洋海域,臺灣各地海域及離島均有產。幼魚棲息在淺海域,喜單獨行動,成魚則往較深的珊瑚礁區外圍,喜歡成群結隊在珊瑚礁斜坡上活動。主要以藻類、無脊椎動物或小魚為食。成魚體呈褐色,體側具有2-3條黑色橫帶,奇鰭具黑邊。可在陸上魚塭及海面箱網養殖。1995年建立人工繁殖技術。

Orbicular batfish lives in shallow coastal waters. Adults are found occasionally in large schools. Juveniles occur in small groups. It feeds on algae, invertebrates and small fishes. It can be cultured in saltwater pond and marine cage. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1995.

馬

四絲馬鮁

Eleutheronema tetradactylum (Shaw, 1804)

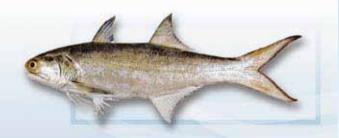
○ 俗名: 大午、午仔

○ 英名: Fourfinger threadfin

日名:フォーフィンガースレッドフィン

分布於日本至南中國海,包括日本、臺灣、中國及越南等沿海。幼魚多棲息於礁岸地形的淺水區,成魚則於較深處活動,甲殼類及軟體動物是其主要食物。體型大,可長至200 cm。體背部呈灰色,體側銀白,胸鰭基部上緣有一黑色斑點,胸鰭鰭膜為黑色。四絲馬鮁屬於高價食用魚。臺灣南部有業者養殖。1995年建立人工繁殖技術。

Fourfinger threadfin occurs in low salinity water and has a modest life span compared to its deeper water relatives. It is cultured in southern Taiwan, and has relatively high growth rates. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1995.



五絲馬鮁

Polydactylus plebeius (Broussonet, 1782)

俗名:午仔

英名: Striped threadfin

0 日名: ツバメコノシロ

本魚分布於印度-太平洋海域。為熱帶沿海 洄游性魚類,常成群棲息在內灣、河口及沙泥 質海床。幼魚多棲息於礁岸地形的淺水區,成 魚則於較深處活動,甲殼類及軟體動物是其主 要食物。五絲馬鮁胸鰭具有5枚游離的絲狀軟 條,體長可達45 cm。臺灣南部有養殖。1995年 建立人工繁殖技術。

Striped threadfin is distributed in Indo-Pacific region including Taiwan. Striped threadfin occurs over muddy bottoms of the continental shelf, from estuaries to coastal beaches. It forms loosely-associated schools and feeds on small crustaceans, fishes and other benthic organisms. It is cultured in southern Taiwan. Artificial propagation technique of this species was established in 1995.



ᄁᄓ



虎河魨

Takifugu rubripes (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)

俗名:規仔魚、規魚

英名: Japanese pufferfish

日名:トラフグ

分布於西北太平洋區,臺灣北部、東北部 及東部海域均有產。成魚於秋季時向外海洄游 越冬,春季初向近岸洄游產卵,幼魚常游入河 口域。主要以軟體動物、甲殼類及魚類等為 食。魚體呈橢圓形,稍側扁,體背部為黑褐色 或藍黑色,腹部乳白色,體背有許多大小不一 之灰色圓點。虎河魨是高價值之食用魚,1990 年代臺灣北部官蘭縣的礁溪、頭城及臺北縣三 貂角有人工養殖。

Adults of Japanese pufferfish are found in inlet waters. Fingerlings are often seen in brackish river mouths. Breeding season is from March to May. It is a prized food fish and commercially cultured in Taiwan.



波紋鸚鯛

Cheilinus undulates Ruppell, 1835

○ 俗名:曲紋唇魚、蘇眉

o 英名: Humphead wrasse

日名:メガネモチノウオ

分布於印度-太平洋區,臺灣各海域皆有分布。主要棲息於很陡的礁岩斜坡和潟湖的礁岩上,深度在 2-60 m左右。通常單獨出現,是隆頭魚科中的大型種,個性溫和。肉食性,以魚類及底棲性動物為主要食物。成魚頭頸部呈深藍色,體側呈黃綠色,後半部具深色的波狀橫紋,體長可達 200 cm。1994年建立繁殖與育苗技術。

Humphead wrasse is mainly found in coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific region. It inhabits steep coral reef slopes, channel slopes, and lagoon reefs. Its primary food is mollusks, fishes, crustaceans, and other invertebrates. It is a species used for aquaculture and aquarium. Larval rearing technique was established in 1994.



Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre, 1788)

俗名:串仔

英名: Yellowfin tuna

0 日名: キハダ

黃鰭鮪分布於全世界溫暖的海域,臺灣以東部及南部海域產量最多。2000年初期水試所在西南海域投放人工浮魚礁,發揮聚魚效果,以黃鰭鮪等洄游性魚類為主。2004年水試所將釣獲之黃鰭鮪幼魚移至箱網養殖,試驗成果良好,開啟臺灣黃鰭鮪海面箱網養殖的新頁,並在東港生技研究中心及東部海洋生物研究中心積極展開黃鰭鮪陸上養殖及種魚培育之研究。

Yellowfin tuna is a species of tuna found in pelagic waters of tropical and subtropical oceans worldwide. It feeds on fishes, crustaceans and squids. It is commonly found in waters around FAD in southern Taiwan. The culture of yellowfin tuna in marine cage and saltwater pond has been conducting since 2004.

短棘鰏

Leiognathus equulus (Forsskål, 1775)

○ 俗名:狗腰、三角仔、金錢仔

o 英名: Common ponyfish

0日名:セイタカヒイラギ

分布於印度洋、澳大利亞北部、臺灣以及中國南海等海域,主要棲息於熱帶海洋的近岸水域,偶爾進入河口,成魚則多出現於水深10-70 m間水域。喜好攝食浮游動物、小型甲殼類及無脊椎動物。最大體長 28 cm,一般約 20 cm。本種為臺灣南部海水養殖種類。

Common ponyfish is distributed in Indo-West Pacific, north to the Ryukyu Islands, south to Australia. Found in river mouths and muddy inshore areas. Adults are coastal inhabitants, found on soft bottoms with depths from 10 to 70 meters. Feed on polychaetes, small crustaceans and small fishes. It is a culture species in southern Taiwan.

