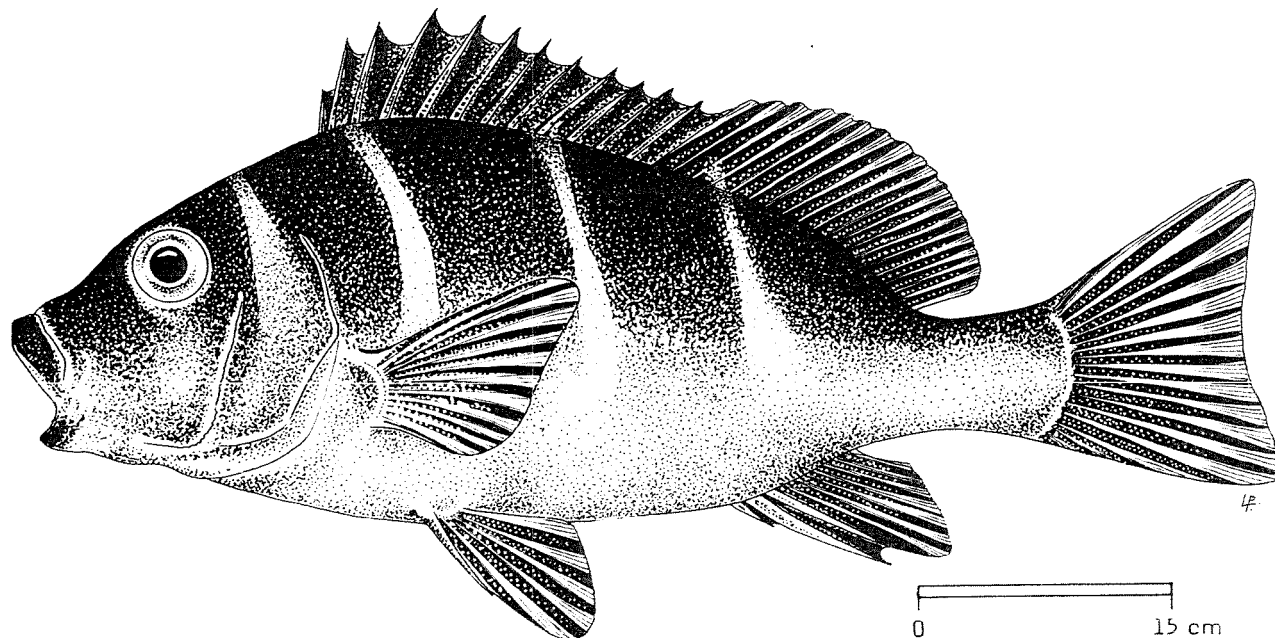


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Plectorhinchus playfairi (Pellegrin, 1914)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Gaterin playfairi (Pellegrin, 1914)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

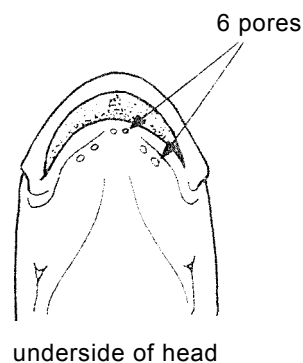
FAO : En - Whitebarred rubberlip
 Fr - Diagramme rayons de soleil
 Sp - Burro rayos de sol

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy, swollen with age; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 32 to 34 (11 on upper limb 1 at corner and 20 to 22 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 19 or 20 soft rays. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Lateral line with about 58 to 60 tubed scales.

Colour: grey to black with four narrow white cross bars; lips, mouth and base of pectoral fin pink; tips of dorsal fin spines and edge of opercle red to scarlet.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Plectorhinchus schotaf: soft part of dorsal fin always longer than spinous part (shorter in P. playfairi); no white cross-bars on body; gillrakers on lower limb of first arch 15 or 16 (20 to 22 in P. playfairi).

P. sordidus: 17 or 18 soft dorsal rays (19 or 20 in P. playfairi); gillrakers on lower limb of first arch 14 or 15; no white cross bars.

Other Plectorhinchus species: lack the characteristic white bars.

Pomadasys species: 2 pores and a median pit on chin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 90 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Along the east coast of Africa from the Red Sea to South Africa, including Madagascar, the Seychelles and Comoro Islands.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

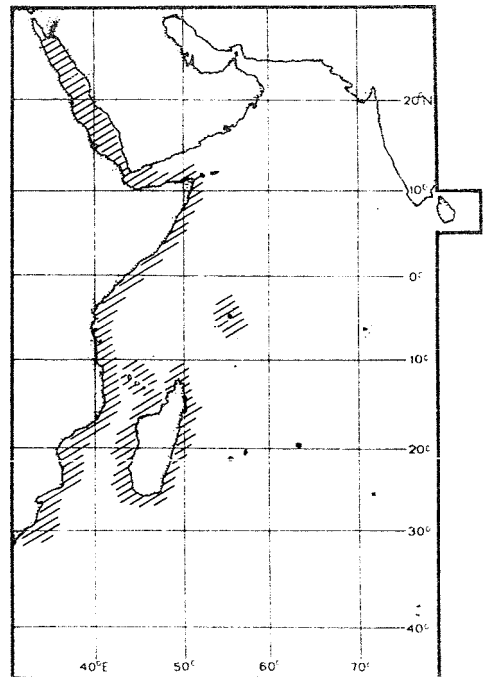
Caught throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught by handline and spear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

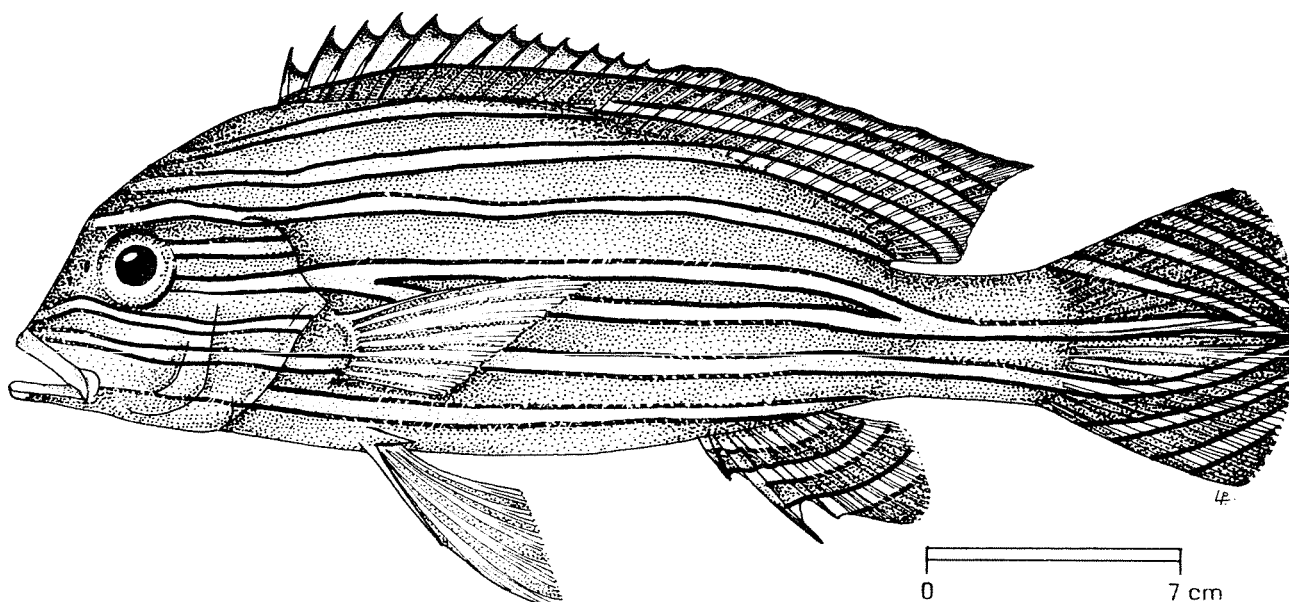


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Plectorhinchus polytaenia* (Bleeker, 1852)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

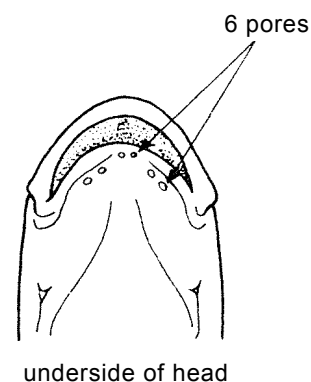
FAO : En - Ribboned sweetlips
 Fr - Diagramme rubanné
 Sp - Burro listado

NATIONAL :

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy, moderately swollen with age; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 23 to 34 (7 to 12 on upper limb, 1 at corner and 15 to 21 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 12 or 13 spines and 20 to 22 soft rays. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Lateral line with about 50 to 60 tubed scales.

Colour: brown with 9 grey, yellow or white longitudinal bands outlined with dark brown; fins yellow, but sometimes striped in juveniles; eyes and lips yellowish; chin white.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

The distinctive colour pattern readily distinguishes this species from all the other haemulids occurring in the area.

SIZE:

Maximum: 40 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found only along the west coast of India. Elsewhere, eastward extending to northern Australia and the Philippines.

Inhabits coastal waters near reefs.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

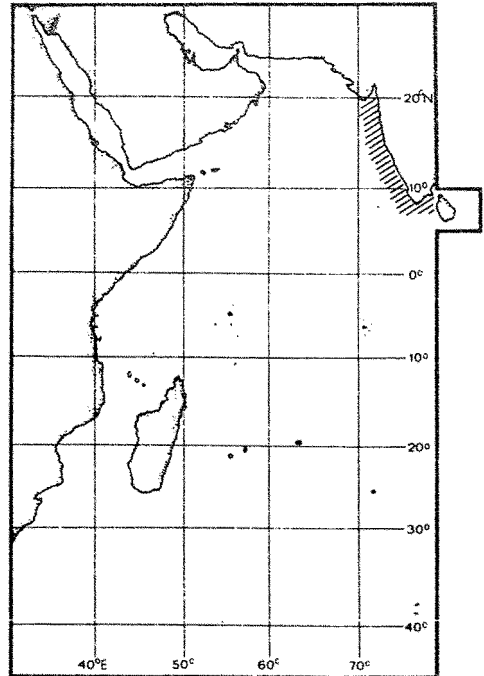
Caught throughout its range; not common.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

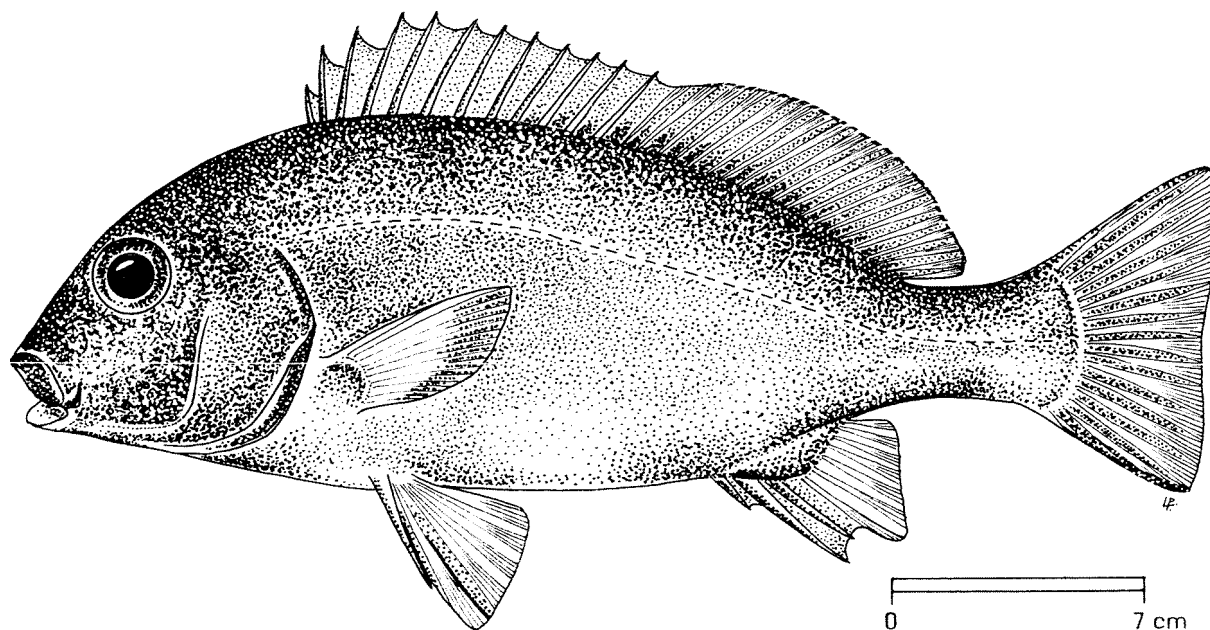
Caught mainly by spear.

Rarely marketed.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Plectorhinchus schotaf (Forsskål, 1775)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Gaterin schotaf (Forsskål, 1775)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

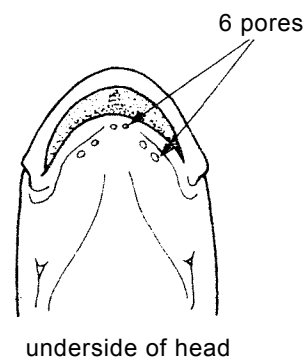
FAO : En - Minstrel sweetlip
 Fr - Diagramme ménestrel
 Sp - Burro trovador

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy, moderately swollen with age; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 26 to 29 (10 to 12 on upper limb, 1 at corner and 15 or 16 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 18 to 20 soft rays; base of soft part of dorsal fin distinctly longer than head. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Lateral line with about 55 tubed scales.

Colour: dusky grey to brownish grey; posterior edge of preopercle and opercle with a red line; lips and mouth scarlet; juveniles sometimes with narrow faint blue lines on body and below eye.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Plectorhinchus sordidus: longest dorsal fin spine about 1.2 times the caudal peduncle depth (usually less than caudal peduncle depth in P. schotaf); base of soft part of dorsal fin about equal to head length.

P. griseus: 21 to 23 dorsal fin rays (18 to 20 in P. schotaf).

P. chubbi: usually 11 dorsal fin spines (12 in P. schotaf); 21 to 23 gillrakers on lower limb of first arch (15 or 16 in P. schotaf).

Other Plectorhinchus species: have distinctive colour pattern or a different fin counts.

Pomadasys species: 2 pores and a median pit on chin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 80 cm; common to 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found along the east coast of Africa from the Red Sea to South Africa including Madagascar, the Seychelles, Mauritius and Comoro Islands, and from the Gulf of Aden to India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, eastward extending to northern Australia and the Philippines.

Inhabits coastal waters near reefs.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

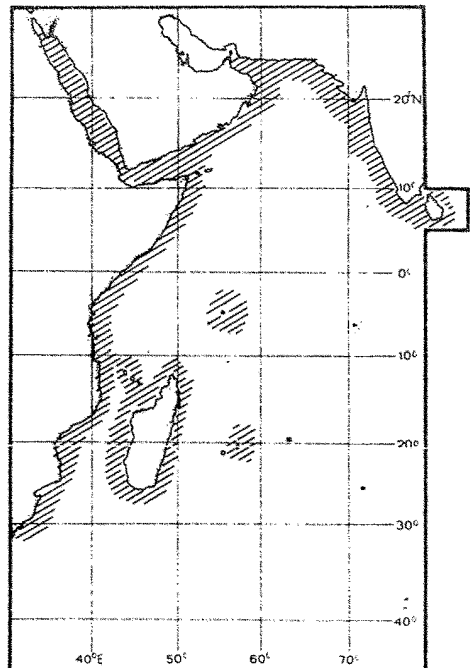
Caught throughout its range; locally common.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught by handline and spear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

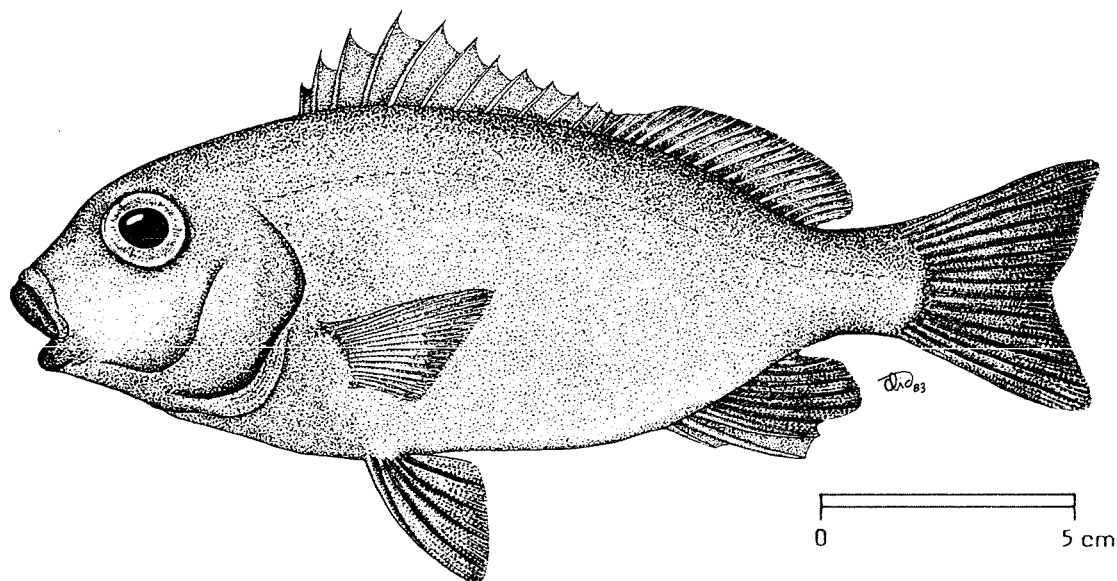


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<u>Plectorhinchus sordidus</u> (Klunzinger, 1870)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Gaterin sordidus (Klunzinger, 1870)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

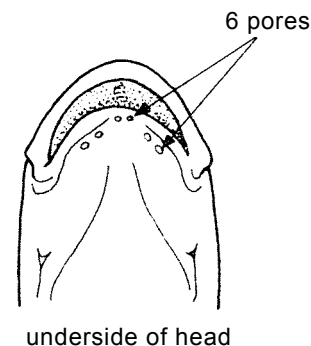
FAO : En - Sordid rubberlip
 Fr - Diagramme à lèvres rouges
 Sp - Burro boca colorada

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy, swollen with age; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; eye diameter contained about 3 times in head length (in large adults); gillrakers on first arch 24 to 26 (9 or 10 on upper limb, 1 at corner and 14 or 15 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 17 or 18 soft rays; base of soft part of dorsal fin about equal to head length. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) . Lateral line with about 50 tubed scales.

Colour: blue grey to steel grey with areas of bronze scales and mauve tints; fins and head leaden grey; inside of mouth, edge of opercle and lips scarlet; edge of membrane at front of dorsal fin darker.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Plectorhinchus schotaf: base of soft part of dorsal fin about equal to base of spinous part; longest dorsal fin spine barely longer than caudal peduncle depth (1.2 times caudal peduncle depth in P. sordidus).

P. playfairi: grey to black, with four narrow white cross bars; 20 to 22 lower gillrakers (14 or 15 in P. sordidus).

P. griseus: 21 to 23 dorsal fin rays (17 or 18 in P. sordidus).

P. chubbi: usually 11 dorsal fin spines (12 in P. schotaf) and 21 to 23 gillrakers on lower limb of first arch (14 or 15 in P. sordidus).

Other Plectorhinchus species. have distinctive colour pattern or different fin counts.

Pomadasys species: only 2 pores and a median pit on chin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found in the Red Sea, off Mozambique and the west coast of Madagascar and Mauritius.

Inhabits inshore and offshore rocks and coral reefs.

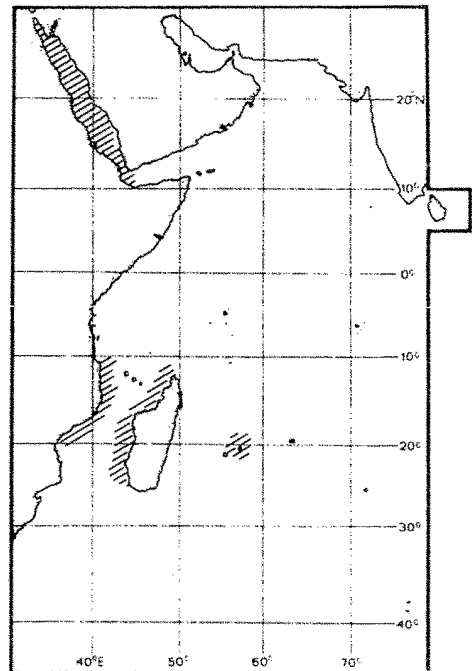
PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Caught throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly by handline and spear.



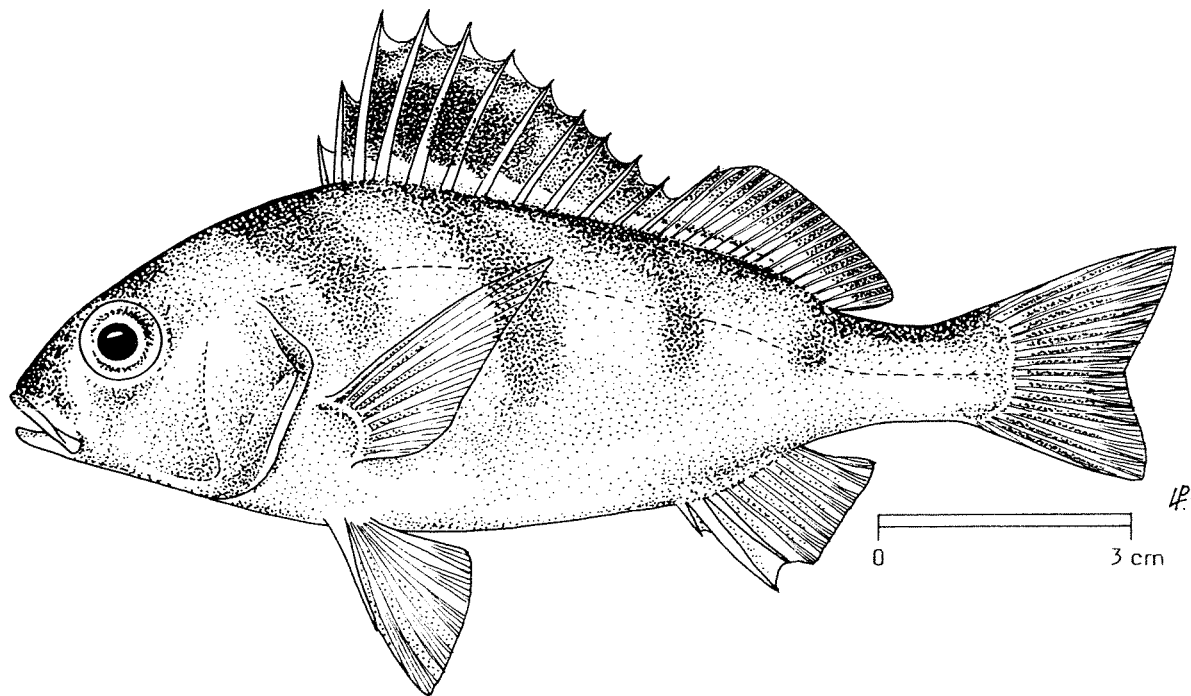
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Pomadasys maculatum (Bloch, 1797)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

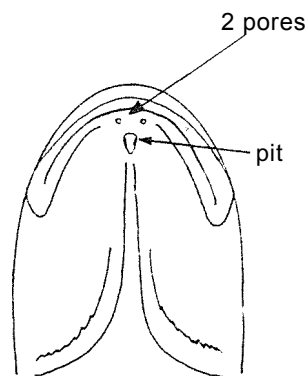
- FAO : En - Saddle grunt (= Blotched grunt, Areas 57/71)
- Fr - Grondeur selle
- Sp - Corocoro montura

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTNE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed, its depth contained 2.7 to 2.9 times in standard length. Head blunt, its upper profile convex; mouth small, lips moderately thick; upper jaw reaching to below anterior eye margin; teeth in jaws small, pointed, in narrow bands, the outer series enlarged; two pores and a median pit on chin. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 14 or 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 7 or 8 soft rays. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Lateral line slightly arched.

Colour: body silvery grey, head purplish, nape and back with a series of incomplete crossbars (the one on nape the most conspicuous); spinous part of dorsal fin with a large black blotch; dorsal and caudal fins edged with black, other fins yellowish.



underside of head

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Pomadasys kaakan: dorsal fin spotted; longitudinal; rows of spots or transverse bands present on flanks.

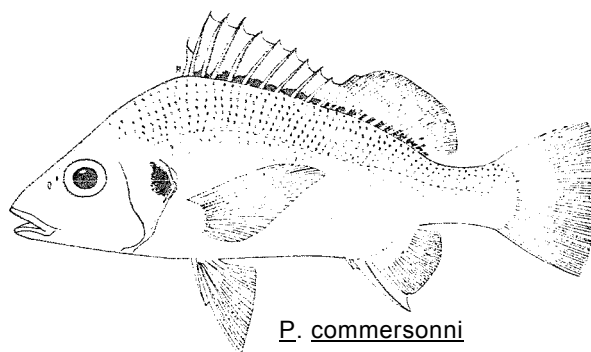
P. multimaculatum and P. commersonni: body and fins with small spots.

P. argyreus and P. olivaceum: no black blotches on flanks.

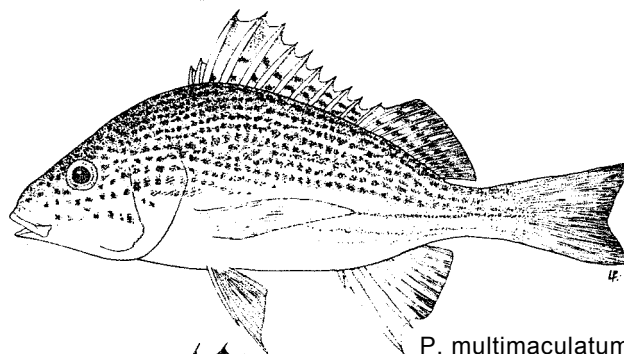
P. furcatus and P. stridens: very distinct longitudinal stripes on body.

P. argenteus: 5 scale rows above lateral line (6 in P. maculatum).

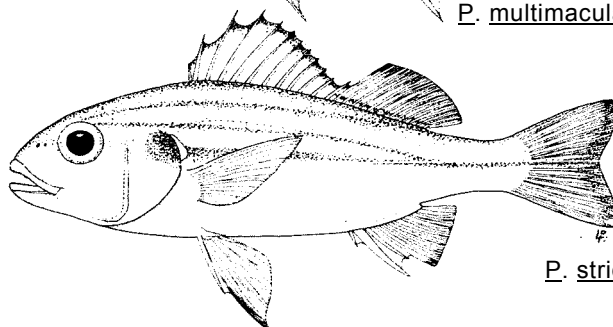
Plectorhinchus species: 6 pores (2 in Pomadasys species), and no median pit on chin.



P. commersonni



P. multimaculatum



P. stridens

SIZE:

Maximum: 50 cm; common to 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found along the east coast of Africa (including Madagascar, the Seychelles and Comoro Islands), in the Red Sea and from the Gulf of Aden to the "Gulf", Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.

Inhabits coastal waters, to about 40 m depths.

Feeds on crustaceans and fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with bottom trawls, handlines and traps.

Marketed fresh.

