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FORM
1474

FAD SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

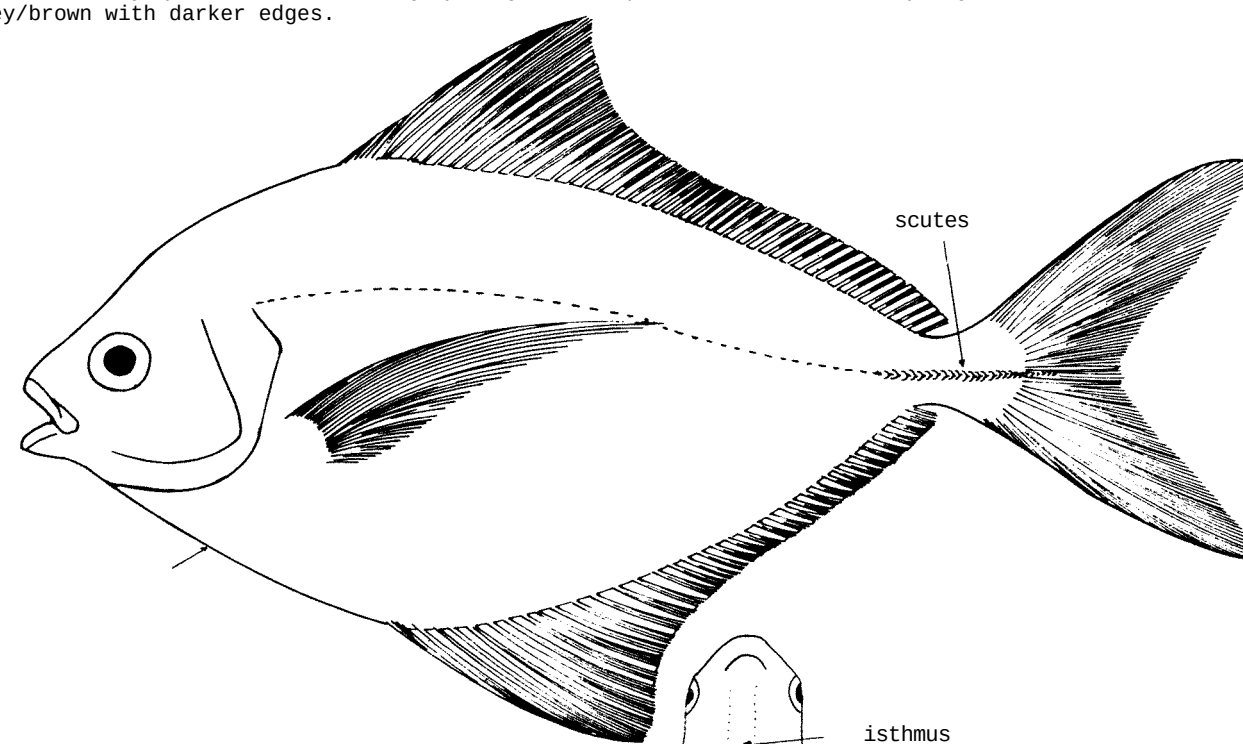
FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

FORMIONIDAE

Black pomfrets
(termed Apolectidae by some authors, included in Stromateidae by others)

Body deep and compressed. Mouth fairly small; teeth in each jaw in a single series, extremely minute, disappearing with age. Gill membranes not united to isthmus, *gill openings extending to underside of head. Dorsal and anal fins very long*, spines present only in small individuals; pectoral fins falcate; *pelvic fins small, near throat, absent in adults;* caudal fin forked. *Caudal peduncle keeled, with scute-like scales.* Scales small, covering vertical fins.

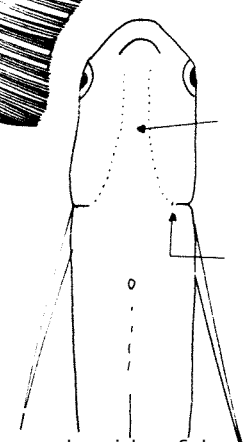
Colour: grey/brown with a blue/grey tinge; lower portion of head and body lighter. Fins grey/brown with darker edges.

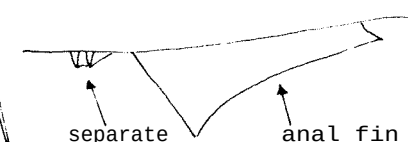


SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Stromateidae: no scutes on caudal peduncle and gill membranes broadly united to isthmus, the gill openings not reaching to under throat.

Carangidae: 2 detached spines before anal fin.





Key to Genera

Formio only

List of Species occurring in the Area
(Code numbers are given for those species
for which Identification Sheets are included)

Formio niger FORM Form 1

FORM Form 1

1974

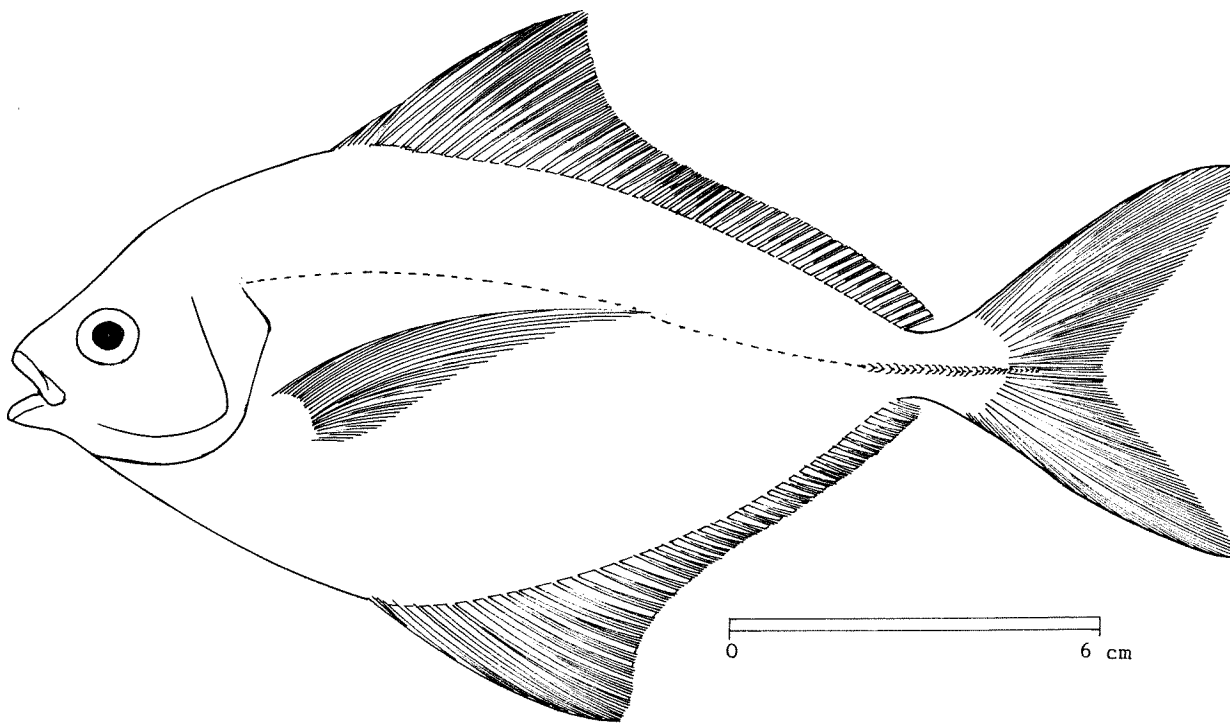
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: FORMIONIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Formio niger (Bloch, 1795)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Parastromateus niger* (Bloch, 1795)
Apolectus niger (Bloch, 1795)



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Black pomfret
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

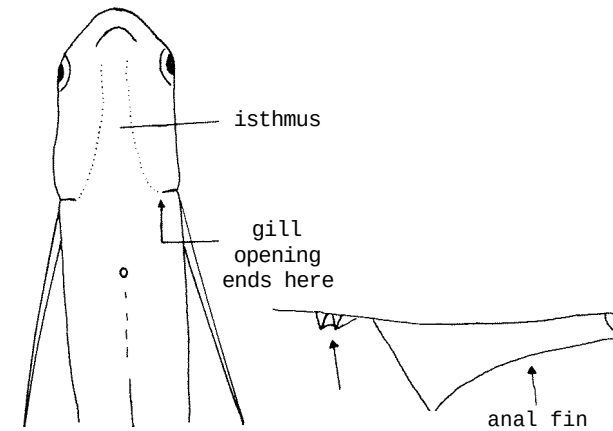
Body fairly deep, compressed. Gill membranes not united to isthmus; gill opening extending to underside of head. Dorsal and anal fins long, spines present only in small individuals; pectoral fins long, falcate; *pelvic fins absent in adults;* caudal fin forked. *Scales of lateral line scute-like on caudal peduncle.*

Colour: Grey/brown with a blue/grey tinge; lower portion of head and body lighter. Fins grey/brown with darker edges.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Stromateidae: no scutes on caudal peduncle; gill membrane broadly united to isthmus, gill openings not reaching to under throat.

Carangidae: 2 detached spines before anal fin.



SIZE:

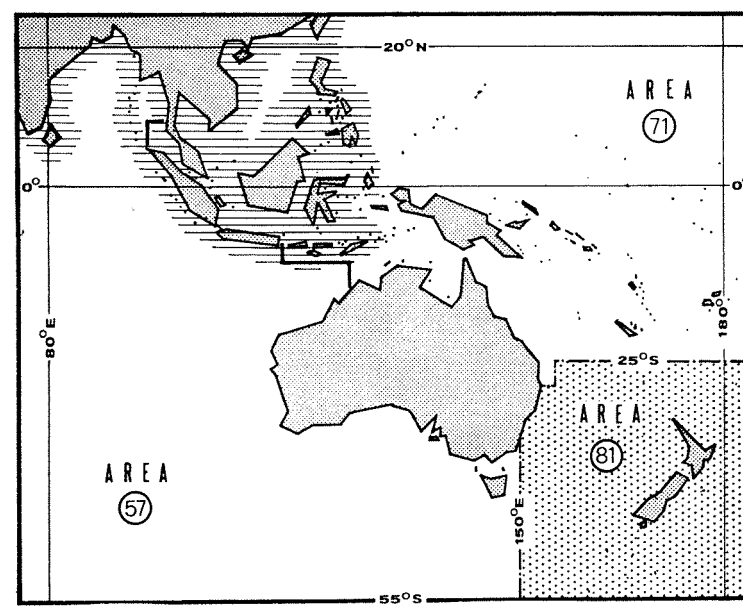
Maximum: 30 cm; common: 10 to 20 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Most of northern part of area, but not New Guinea or Australia.

Inhabits midwaters near coast over the continental shelf, down to 100 m.

Feeds on crustaceans and small fishes.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters and trawling grounds.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION

Separate statistics are not collected for this species.

Caught with drift gill nets, lift nets, seines, traps and bottom trawls.

Marketed fresh or dried-salted; flesh firm.

GERR

1974

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

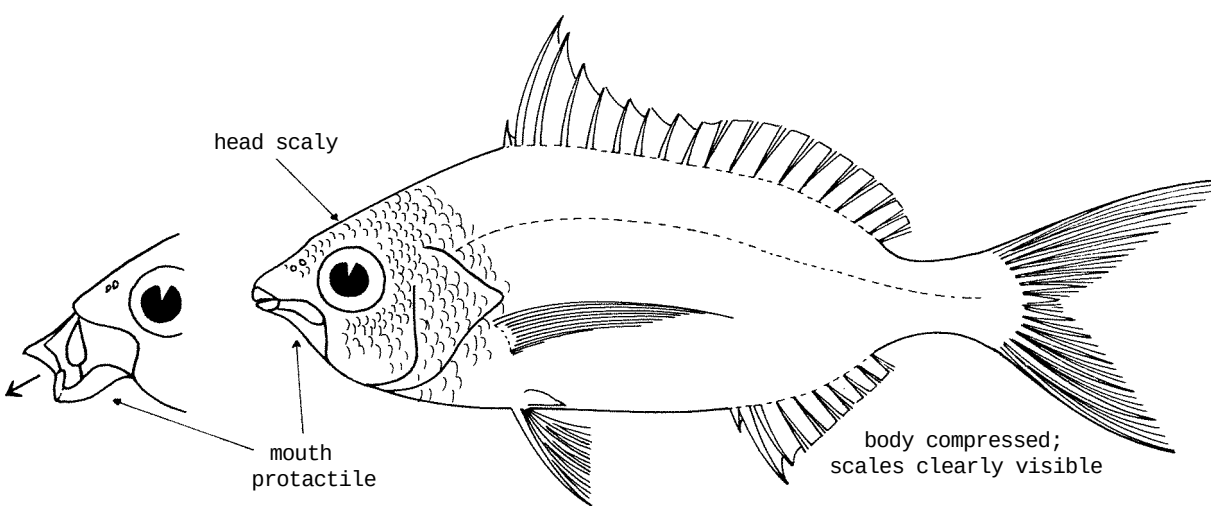
GERREIDAE

Mojarras, silver-biddies

Small to medium-sized fishes, body more or less compressed, oblong, sometimes rather deep. *Mouth strongly protractile, pointing downward when protracted; small teeth in both jaws, none on* roof of mouth. A *long dorsal fin with spines and soft rays;* dorsal and anal fin bases with a rather high scaly sheath into which the fin can be folded; *pectoral fins long and pointed;* pelvic fin origin below or somewhat behind pectoral fin base and bearing a long, scale-like, axillary process. *Head and body entirely covered with clearly visible scales.*

Colour: head and body usually silvery, often with faint markings, such as spots or lines. Fins mostly colourless, but in some cases yellow or with black margins.

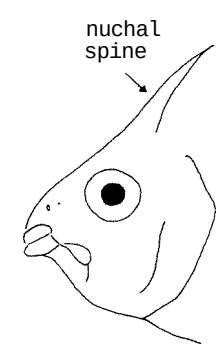
Gerreidae live in coastal waters of all warm seas. Found predominantly in shallow water, some species entering brackish water or even freshwater.



SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Leiognathidae: have a nuchal spine on nape and no scales on head (but small scales on cheek in *Leiognathus elongatus*)

Other fish families: lack the characteristic protractile mouth; also, 2 detached spines before anal fin in Carangidae.

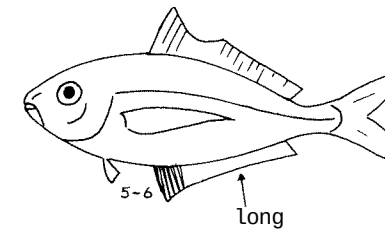


Leiognathus

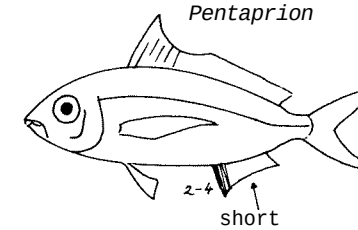
Key to Genera

1 a. Anal fin longer than soft part of dorsal fin;
5 to 6 spines and 12 to 1 rays in anal fin ... *Pentaprion*

1 b. Anal fin shorter than soft part of dorsal fin;
2 to 4 spines and 7 to 10 rays in anal fin ..... *Gerres*



Pentaprion



Gerres

List of Species occurring in the Area*

(Code numbers are given for those species
for which Identification Sheets are included)

Gerres abbreviatus	GERR Gerr 1	*Gerres melbournensis ?*	
Gerres acinaces		*Gerres oblongus*	
Gerres argyreus (? = oyena)		*Gerres ovatus*	
Gerres australis ?		*Gerres oyena*	GERR Gerr 3
Gerres baconensis		*Gerres philippinus*	
Gerres carinatus ?		*Gerres poieti*	
Gerres cheverti ?		*Gerres profundus ?*	
Gerres darnleyensis		*Gerres rostrata*	
Gerres filamentosus	GERR Gerr 2	*Gerres setifer*	
Gerres kapas		*Gerres splendens ?*	
Gerres limbatus ?		*Gerres subfasciatus ?*	
Gerres longicaudus ?			
Gerres macracanthus			
Gerres macrosoma		*Pentaprion longimanus*	GERR Pent 1

* This list is in no way complete and contains many doubtful species. The family is in urgent need of revision.

GERR Gerr 1

1974

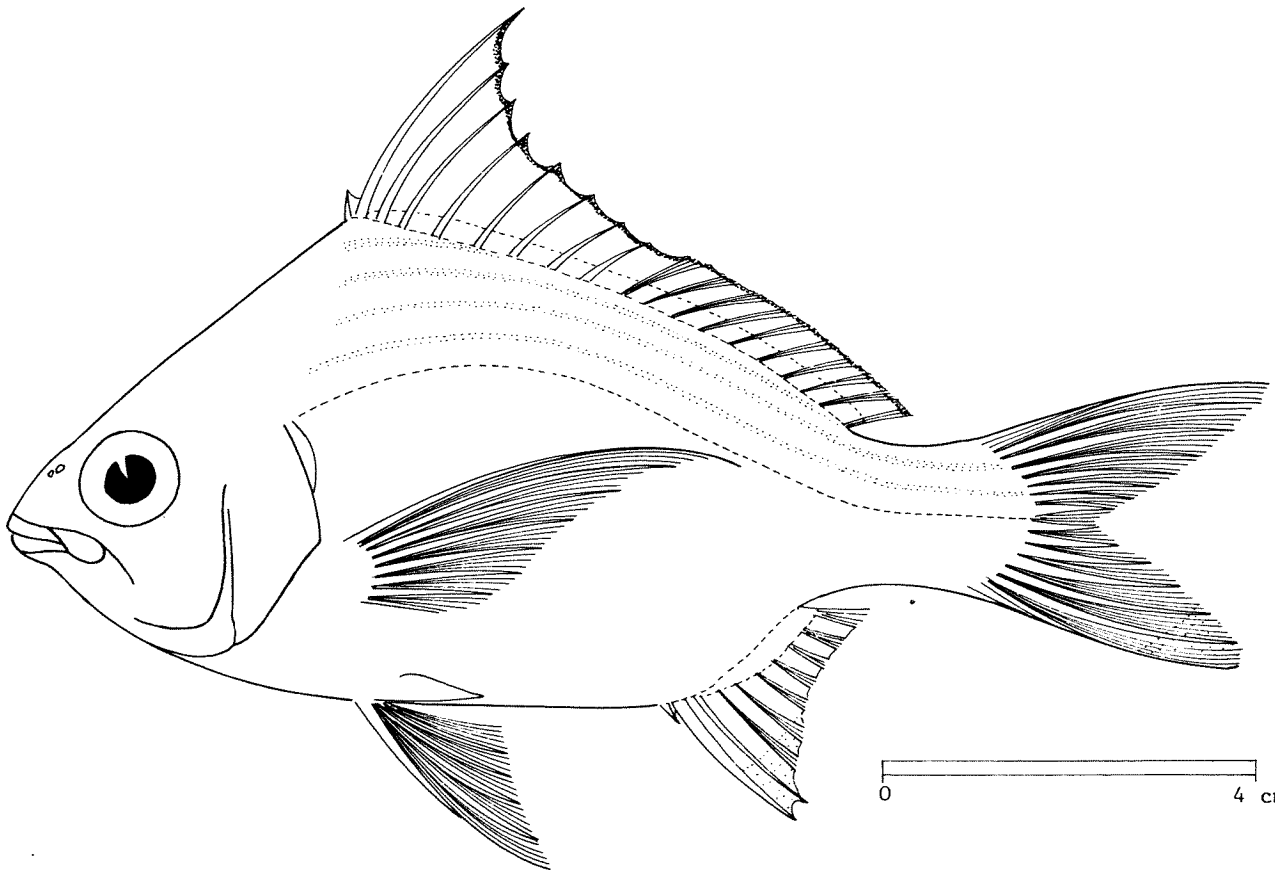
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: GERREIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Gerres abbreviatus Bleeker, 1850

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Deepbody mojarra
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body deep, its depth 2 to 2.2 times in standard length, forming a sharp angle at dorsal fin origin. Mouth strongly protractile. Pectoral fins long, reaching at least to anal fin origin. Head and body completely covered with *scales which are firmly attached.*

Colour: body silvery, with *indistinct longitudinal lines along scale rows; dorsal fin with thin black margin; pelvic fins sometimes yellowish; tips of anal fin and lower caudal fin lobe white.*

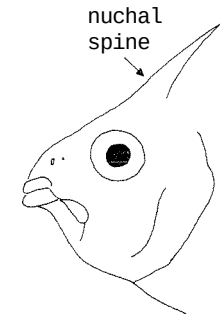
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Gerres filamentosus: 2nd dorsal spine elongated; also, numerous dark blotches on body.

Gerres setifer: pectoral, pelvic and anal fins yellow.

Other Gerreidae: body more slender, its depth more than 2.2 times in standard length, or scales easily detached.

Leiognathidae: nuchal spine present on nape, no scales on head (but small scales on cheek in *Leiognathus elongates).*



Leiognathus

SIZE:

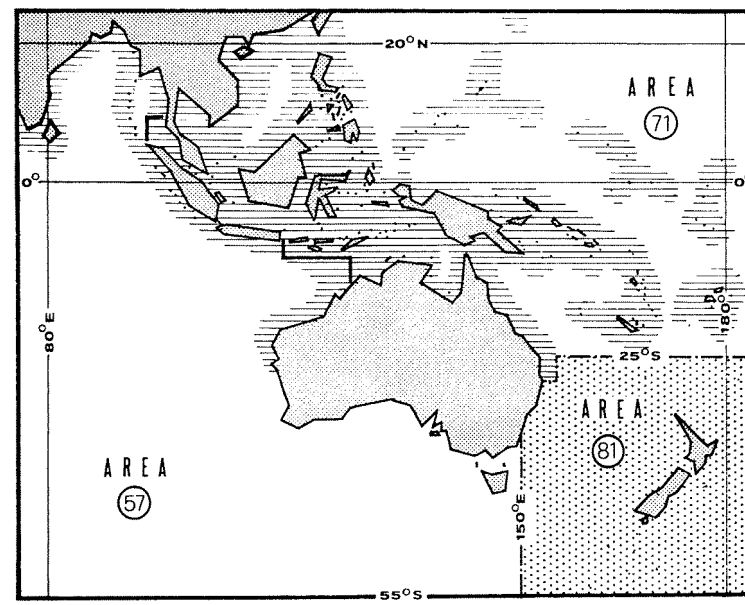
Maximum: 23 cm; common: 12 to 16 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area and southward to northern coasts of Australia; also, westward to western coasts of India.

Inhabits coastal waters down to depths of about 40 m, near the bottom; usually found in small schools.

Feeds mainly on bottom-living animals.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore waters throughout the year.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also with traps.

Marketed usually fresh.

GERR Gerr 2

1974

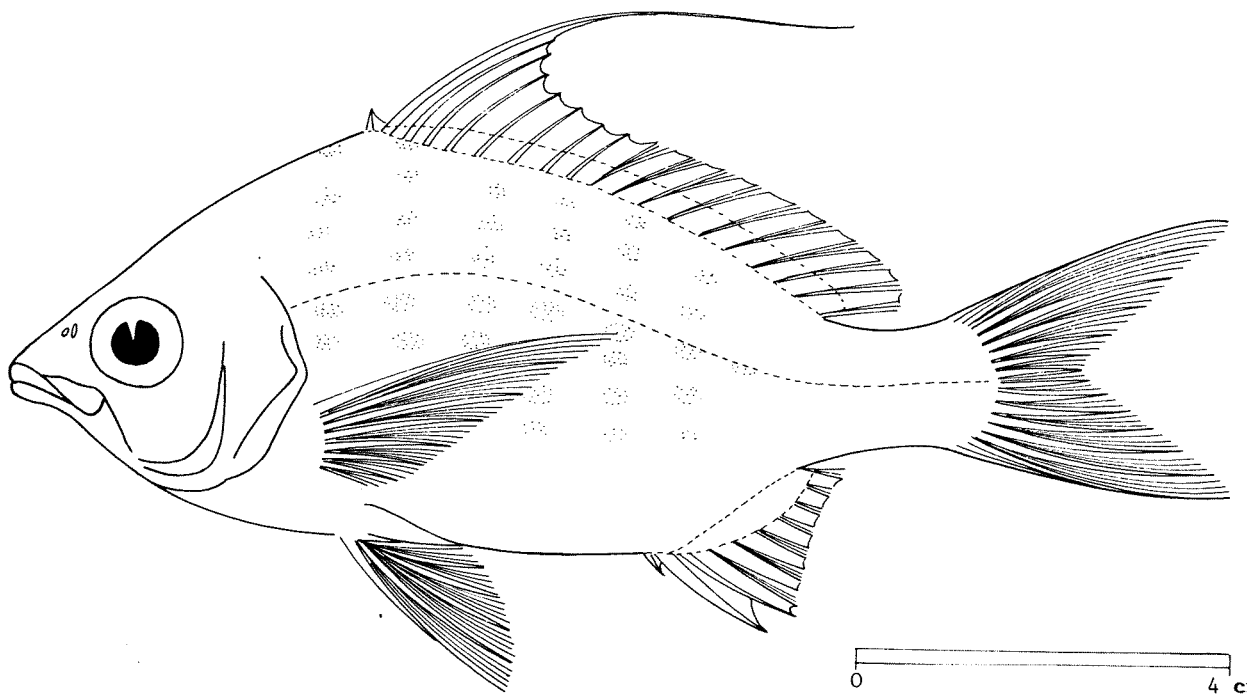
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: GERREIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Gerres filamentosus Cuvier, 1829

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Gerres punctatus* Cuvier, 1830
Gerres macracanthus Bleeker, 1854
Pertica filamentosa: Munro, 1955



VERNACULAR NAMES:

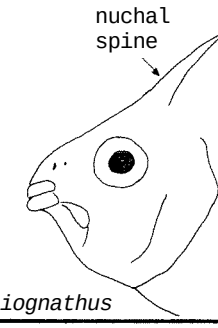
FAO: En - Whipfin mojarra
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong, its depth 2 to 2.5 times in standard length, slightly compressed. Mouth strongly protractile. *2nd dorsal fin spine elongated* (longer than head); pectoral fins long, reaching to or beyond anal fin origin. Head and body completely covered with *scales which are firmly attached.*

Colour: body silvery, with a series of darker blotches forming vertical or horizontal bars on back and sides.



Leiognathus

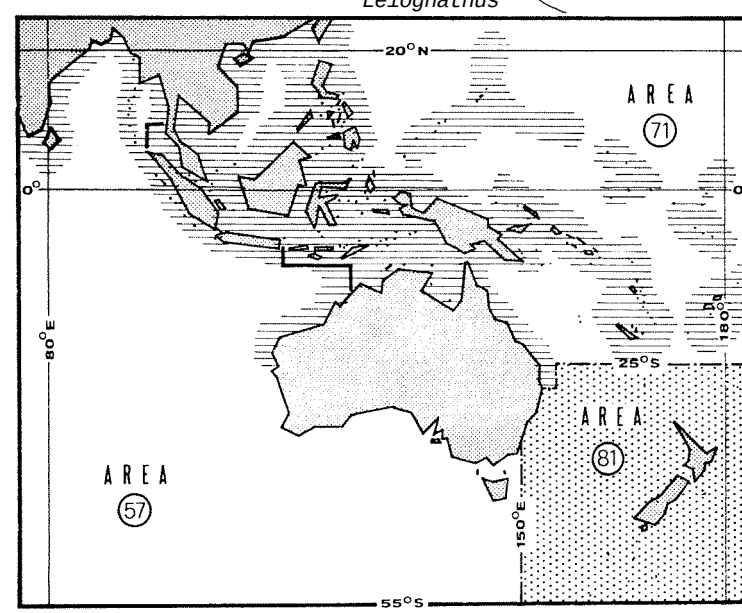
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Gerreidae: 2nd dorsal spine not forming a long filament.

Leiognathidae: nuchal spine present on nape, no scales on head (but small scales on cheek in *Leiognathus elongatus).*

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm; common: about 15 cm.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area and southward to northern coasts of Australia; also, westward to East and South Africa.

Inhabits shallow waters, down to depths of 30 m, near the bottom; usually found in schools.

Feeds mainly on bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also with traps.

Marketed usually fresh.

GERR Gerr 3

1974

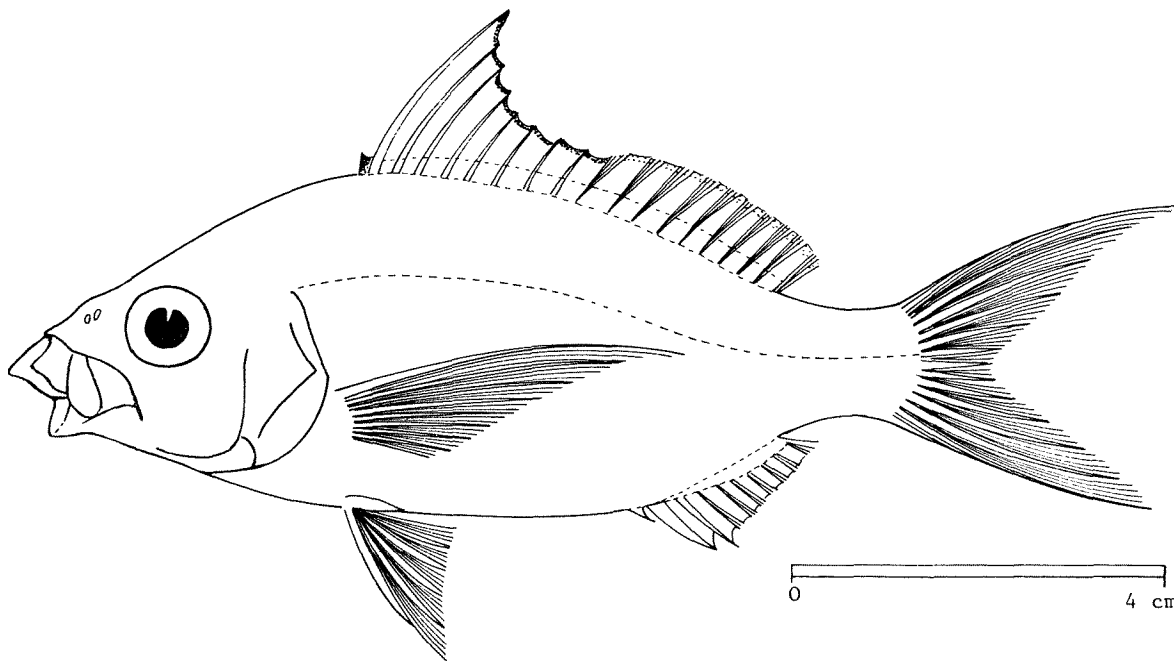
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: GERREIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Gerres oyena (Forsskål, 1775)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Gerres argyreus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Common mojarra
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong, its depth 2-5 to 3 times in standard length, slightly compressed; mouth strongly protractile. *Spines in fins slender;* last dorsal spine shorter than first soft ray; pectoral fins long, reaching beyond anal fin origin. Head and body completely covered with *scales which are very easily shed.*

Colour: *back greenish with dots forming faint longitudinal lines along scale rows*; belly silvery. Spinous part of dorsal fin with blackish margin and brown spots on base which are concealed by a scaly sheath.

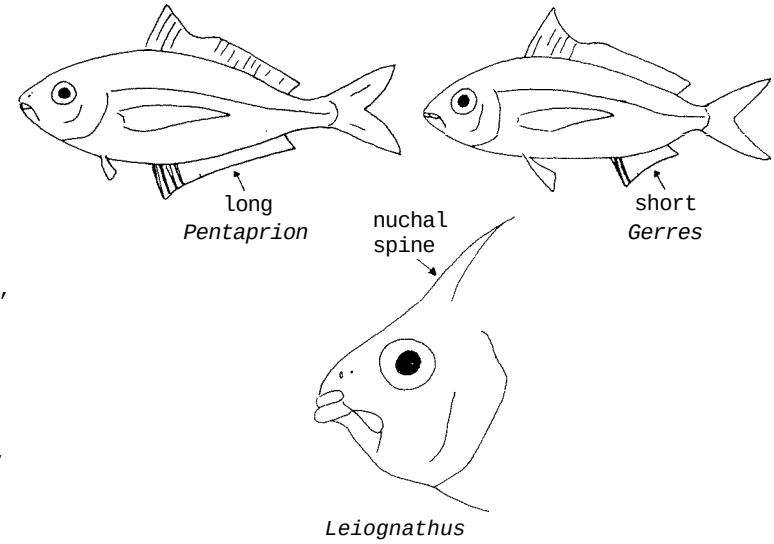
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Gerres oblongus: body elongate (depth at least 3 times in standard length).

Gerres poieti: very strong and broad dorsal and anal spines and shorter pectoral fins (not reaching anal fin origin).

Pentaprion longimanus: anal fin base longer than soft part of dorsal fin; also, anal fin with 5 to 6 spines and 12 to 14 soft rays (2 to 4 and 7 to 10 in *Gerres).*

Leiognathidae: nuchal spine present on nape, no scales on head (but small scales on cheek in *Leiognathus elongatus).*



SIZE:

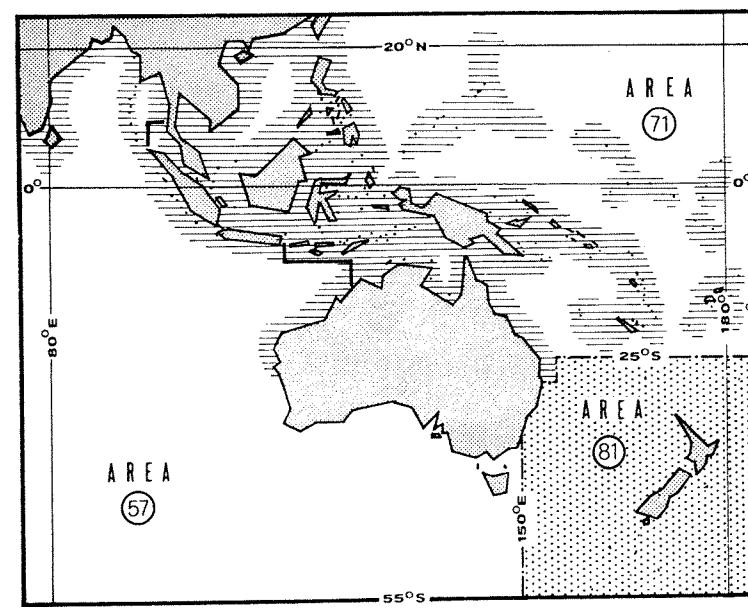
Maximum: 20 cm; common: 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area and southward to northern coasts of Australia; also, westward to East and South Africa.

Inhabits shallow waters down to depths of 30 m near the bottom; usually found in schools.

Feeds mainly on bottom-living animals.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Marketed fresh; also used for fish meal and as duck food.

GERR Pent 1

1974

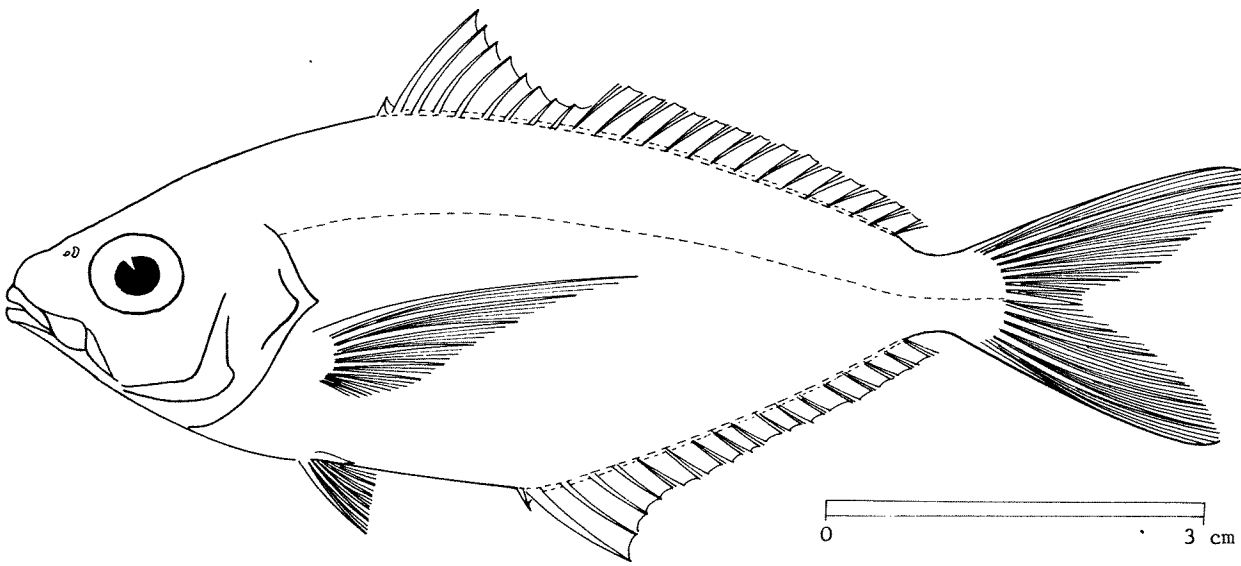
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: GERREIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Pentaprion longimanus (Cantor, 1850)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Longfin mojarra
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

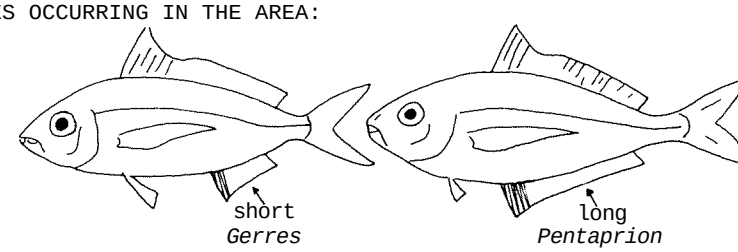
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

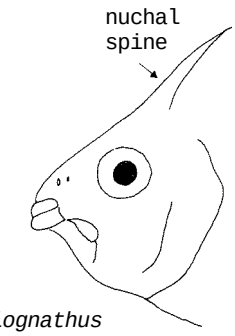
A small and elongate species. *Mouth strongly protractile.* Pectoral fins long and pointed, reaching well beyond origin of anal fin; *anal fin base longer than soft part of dorsal fin.* Head and body completely covered with *scales which are easily shed* (market specimens have usually lost their scales and appear pale and shabby.

Colour: live specimens silvery, market specimens pale and fleshy.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Gerres species: anal fin base shorter than soft part of dorsal fin *(Gerres:2-4* spines, 7 to 8 soft rays; *Pentaprion:* 5 spines, 13 to 14 soft rays).





Leiognathus

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Leiognathid species: nuchal spine present on nape, no scales on head (but small scales on cheek in *Leiognathus elongatus).*

SIZE:

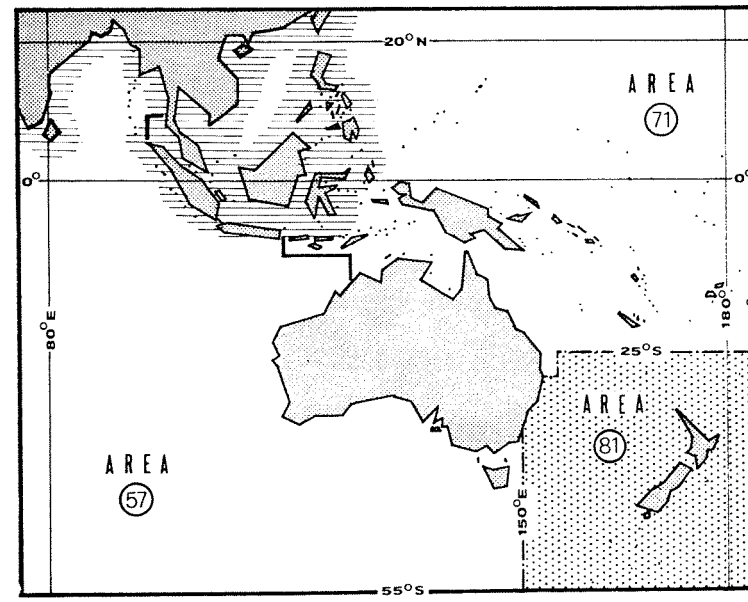
Maximum: 13 cm; common: 7 to 11 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area, but not to New Guinea or coasts of Australia; also, westward to western coasts of India.

Inhabits coastal waters down to depths of 30 m, near the bottom; usually found in large schools at depths between 10 and 30 m.

Feeds mainly on small bottom-living animals.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Used in large quantities for fish meal and as duck food.

GLAUC

1974

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

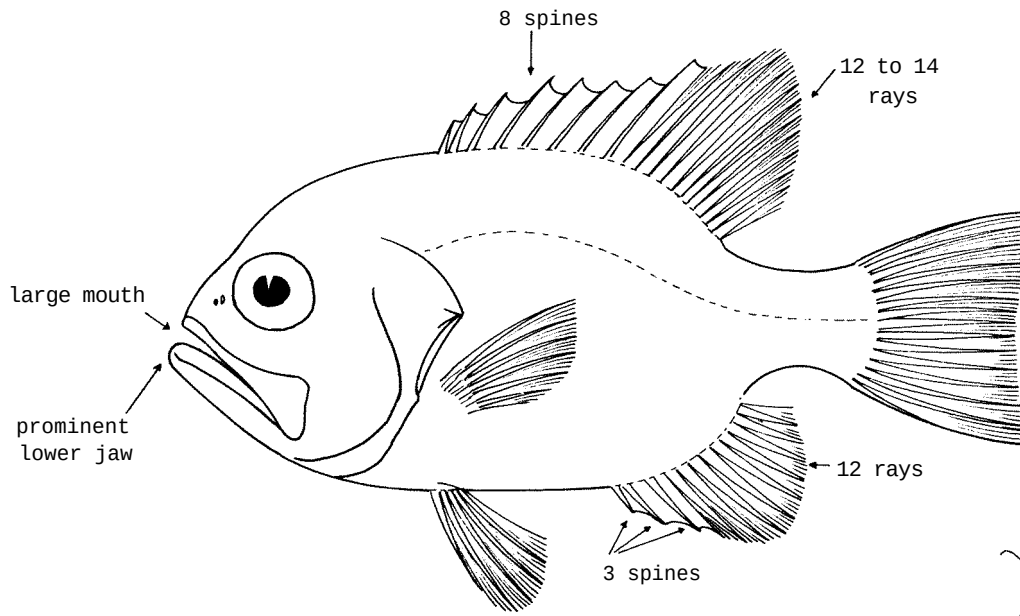
FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

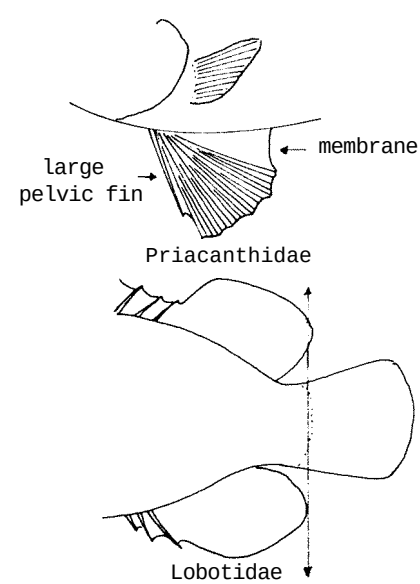
GLAUCOSOMIDAE

Bigmouth breams

Body robust, deeply ovate, compressed; head large, well scaled. Mouth large, oblique, terminal, protractile; lower jaw prominent. Teeth in jaws in narrow bands, some canines. *Dorsal fin with 8 spines and 12 to 14 soft rays, the latter much higher than the spines*. Pectoral fins short, blunt; pelvic fin base just below pectoral base; anal fin with 3 short spines and 12 soft rays; caudal fin truncate or lunate. Scales moderate or small, adherent, ctenoid (rough), lateral line present.

Colour: dark grey overall, or paler with darker longitudinal or oblique bands.





SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Priacanthidae, Pentapodidae, Kuhlidae: 10 dorsal spines; also, pelvic fins united to body and larger than pectoral fins in Priacanthidae; caudal fin forked in Pentapodidae.

Lobotidae: 12 dorsal spines; also, soft part of dorsal and anal fins rounded and reaching back beyond caudal peduncle.

Pomadasyidae: 9 to 15 dorsal spines and 2nd anal spine larger than 3rd.

Sparidae: 10 to 13 dorsal spines and molar teeth present in jaws.

Key to Genera

Glaucosoma only

List of Species occurring in the Area
(Code numbers are given for those species
for which Identification Sheets are included)

Glaucosoma	*burgeri*	GLAUC Glauc 1	*Glaucosoma magnificum*
Glaucosoma	*fauveli*		*Glaucosoma scapulare*
Glaucosoma	*hebraicum* (*? = burgeri*)		*Glaucosoma taeniatus*

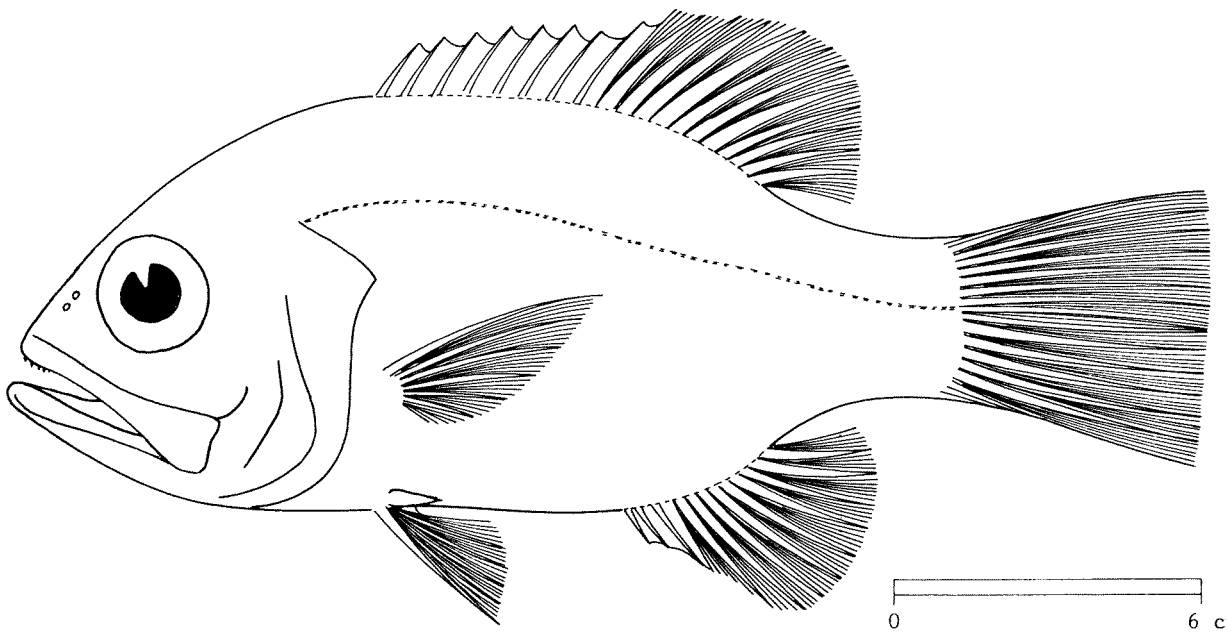
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: GLAUCOSOMIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Glaucosoma burgeri Richardson,1844

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES

FAO: En - Grey bigmouth bream
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body robust, ovate, compressed; *head*, entirely scaled, *very large*, its length almost l/3 of total length. *Mouth very large, oblique, with two rows of teeth in upper jaw*, canines in outer row at front; *lower jaw with only 1 row of teeth except at front. Eye very large. Dorsal fin with 8 strong spines which increase in length from 1st to last*, and 12 soft rays longer than the spines: anal fin with 3 strong spines and 10 soft rays; caudal fin very slightly emarginate, or truncate. *Base of dorsal and anal fins scaly. Lateral line almost straight.*

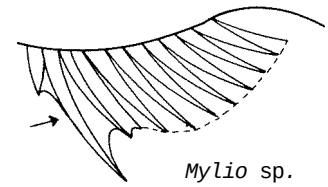
Colour: *dark grey overall, with bronze reflections,* only slightly paler on belly.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Glaucosoma scapulare: body silvery with numerous small brown spots; a blue/black blotch behind upper part of gill cover; recorded from eastern Australia and Torres Strait.

G. fauveli(? = young of G. burgeri): dark longitudinal bands on body.

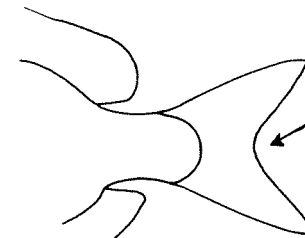
Mylio species: 2nd spine in anal fin much longer and stouter than 3rd spine; caudal fin forked; also, more than 8 dorsal fin spines.



Mylio sp.
anal fin

Gymnocranius griseus: caudal fin forked; also, more than 8 dorsal fin spines.

Priacanthidae, Pentapodidae, Kuhlidae, Lobotidae, Pomadasyidae, Sparidae: more than 8 dorsal fin spines.



Cymnocranius sp.

SIZE:

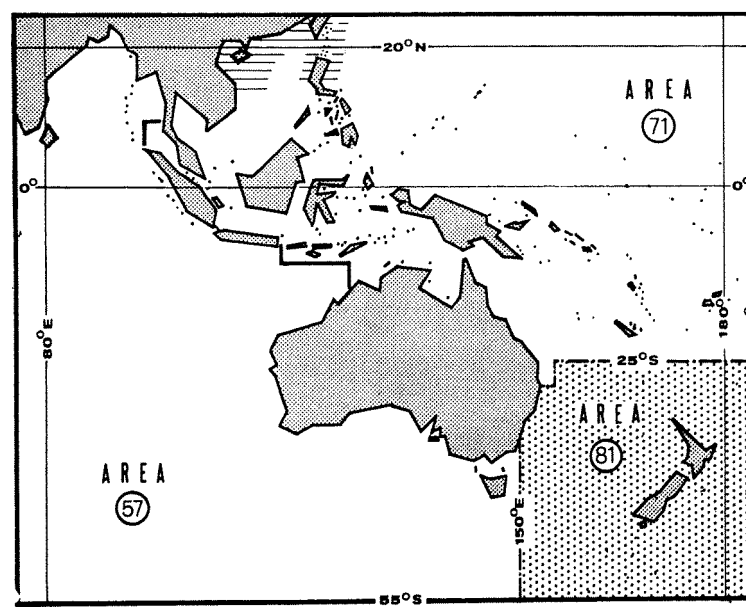
Maximum: 45 cm; common: 20 to 35 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Northern part of South China Sea, possibly to Philippines; also, northward to Japan.

Bottom-living, in moderate depths on the continental shelf, particularly close to reefs or rough bottoms.

A carnivorous species.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Not particularly sought, but taken with other fish in moderate depths.on the continental shelf, throughout its range.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls and lines.

Marketed fresh; small amounts are dried-salted.