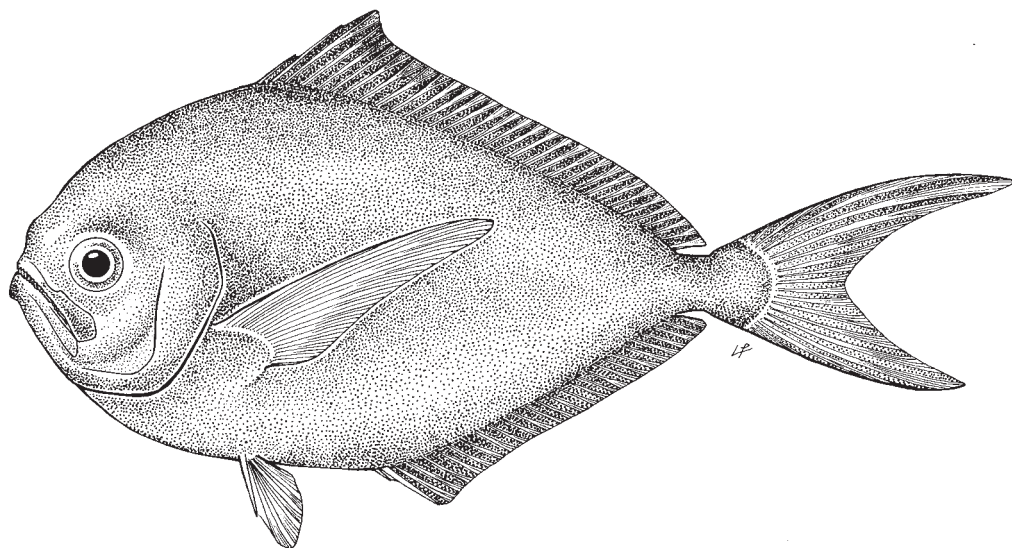


***Brama dussumieri*** Cuvier, 1831

**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** *Brama leucotaenia* Fowler, 1938 / *Brama orcini* Cuvier, 1831; *B. myersi* Mead, 1972.

**FAO names:** En - Lesser bream; Fr - Castagnole mignonne; Sp - Japuta menuda.

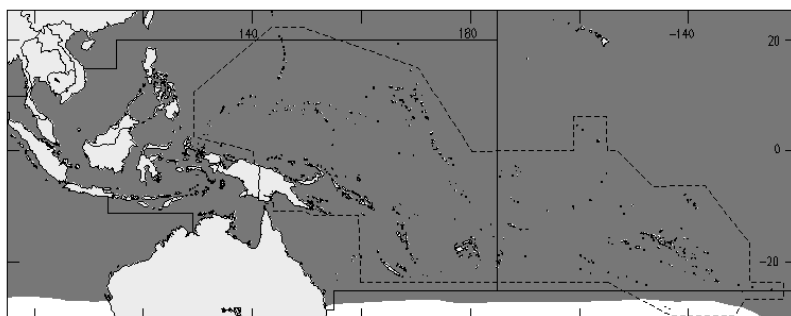


**Diagnostic characters:** Body very deep, very compressed; forehead slightly arched. Upper lip fused to head just forward of anterior nostril. Eye subequal or slightly larger than snout, located near middle of head in adults. Palatine and vomerine teeth small and sometimes absent. Total gill rakers in first gill arch 13 to 17. Dorsal fin originating about above pectoral-fin base; dorsal and anal fins mostly covered by scales, no sheath of scales at their bases into which fins can be depressed; no anal-fin lobe; dorsal-fin rays 31 to 36 (mainly 32 to 34); **anal-fin rays 25 to 29 (rarely 25 or 29)**. Upper caudal-fin lobe greatly extended in specimens less than 12 cm standard length. **Pectoral fins positioned relatively low on side** (distance to pelvic fins 9.9 to 11.7% standard length in specimens exceeding 5 cm standard length); pectoral-fin rays 18 to 22 (mainly 19 or 20). **Pelvic fins relatively long** (more than 11% standard length in specimens greater than 10 cm, rarely less than 15% standard length in specimens less than 10 cm). Interpelvic area almost flat, narrow, greatest width slightly more than 1/2 eye diameter in adults. **Scales in horizontal series 60 to 68**; rows above lateral line 12 to 18, rows below lateral line 13 to 16; predorsal scales 32 to 42; scales below lateral line oblique and very tall; scales of adults without spines. **Vertebrae 40 to 43 (mainly 41 or 42)**. **Colour:** uniform silvery blue, slightly darker dorsally; **underside of pectoral-fin base pale or dusky**; vertical fins dark; pectoral and pelvic fins translucent.

**Size:** Maximum standard length about 19 cm, commonly to 15 cm.

**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Pelagic in upper oceanic waters and common throughout range. Probably the dominant member of the genus in tropical seas where it appears to replace temperate species such as *Brama brama* and *B. japonica*. Spawns throughout the year. Available only in small quantities as bycatch of small-scale, traditional line fisheries.

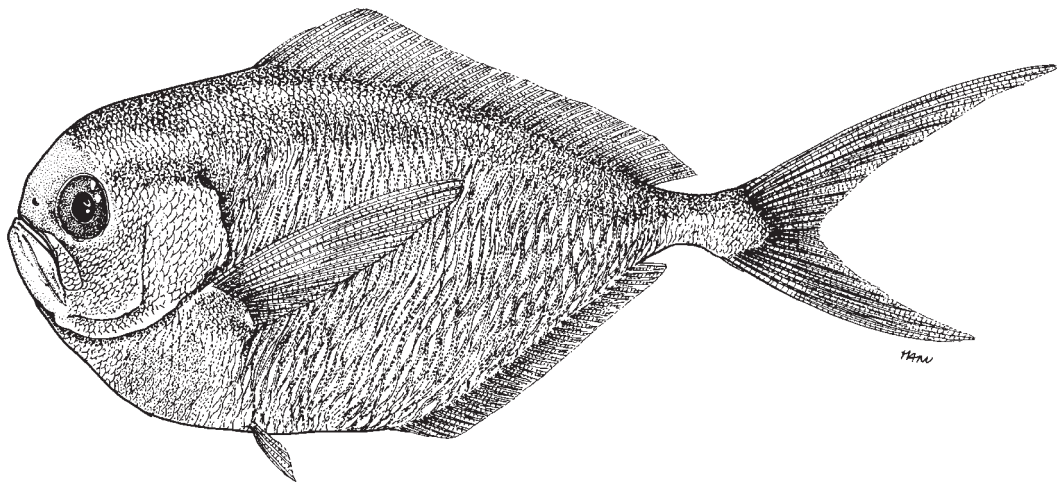
**Distribution:** Widely distributed in equatorial seas between latitudes of 35° in depths to about 200 m. Range appears to be limited by the location of the 24°C isotherm.



***Brama orcini* Cuvier, 1831**

**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** *Collybus drachme* Snyder, 1904 / *Brama dussumieri* Cuvier, 1831; *B. myersi* Mead, 1972.

**FAO names:** En - Bigbelly pomfret.

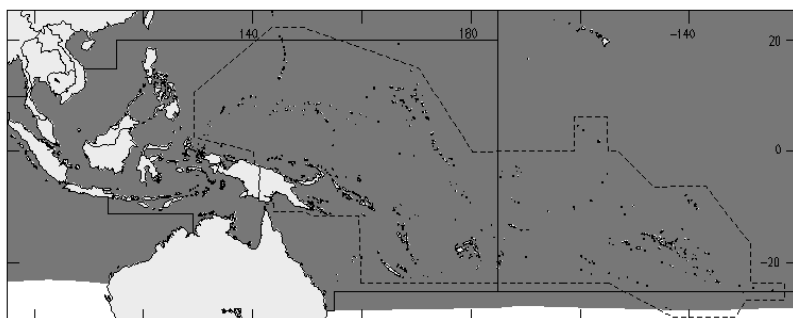


**Diagnostic characters:** Body very deep, very compressed; forehead slightly arched. Upper lip fused to head just forward of anterior nostril. Eye subequal or slightly larger than snout, located near middle of head in adults. Palatine and vomerine teeth small and sometimes absent. Dorsal fin originating about above pectoral-fin base; dorsal and anal fins mostly covered by scales, no sheath of scales at their bases into which fins can be depressed; no anal-fin lobe; dorsal-fin rays 33 to 36 (mainly 34 or 35); **anal-fin rays 28 to 31 rays (rarely 31)**. Upper caudal-fin lobe greatly extended. **Pectoral fins positioned relatively high on side** (distance to pelvic fins 13.3 to 16.6% standard length in specimens exceeding 50 cm standard length); pectoral-fin rays 18 to 21 (mainly 19 or 20). **Pelvic fins relatively short** (mostly less than 11% standard length in specimens greater than 100 cm, rarely greater than 15% standard length in specimens less than 100 cm). Interpelvic area almost flat, narrow, greatest width slightly more than 1/2 eye diameter in adults. **Scales in horizontal series 48 to 57**; rows above lateral line 10 to 15, rows below lateral line 13 to 16; predorsal scales 33 to 43; scales below lateral line oblique and very tall; scales of adults without spines. Total gill rakers in first gill arch 12 to 16. **Vertebrae 37 to 40 (mainly 38 or 39)**. **Colour:** uniform brownish or silvery, slightly darker dorsally; **underside of pectoral-fin base black**; vertical fins dark; pectoral and pelvic fins translucent.

**Size:** Maximum standard length about 30 cm, commonly exceeding 20 cm.

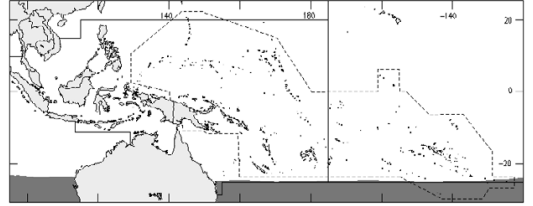
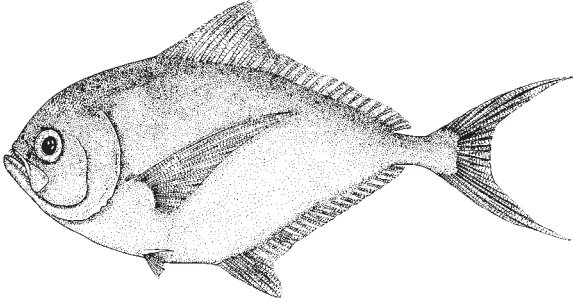
**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Shallow, epipelagic pomfret occurring primarily in the vicinity of land masses. Largest tropical member of the genus. Major prey species of yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*. Taken incidentally as bycatch of small-scale, traditional line fisheries. It is likely to be the most frequently caught bramid in a region in which catch data for the family is poor. Like *Brama dussumieri*, it is both good to eat and acceptable to domestic markets of the Indo-Pacific.

**Distribution:** Widespread in Indian and Pacific oceans in tropical seas between latitudes of 30°. Mostly captured within 100 m of surface and in water temperatures above 18.3° C.

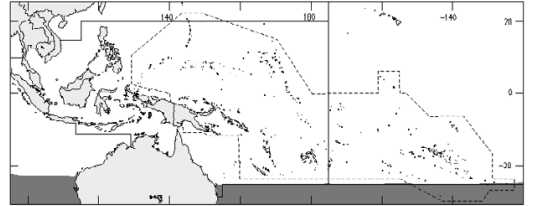
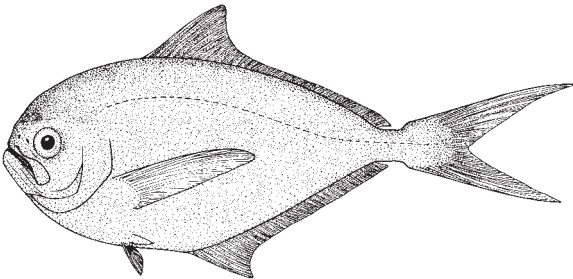


***Brama australis*** Valenciennes, 1840**En** - Southern rays bream.

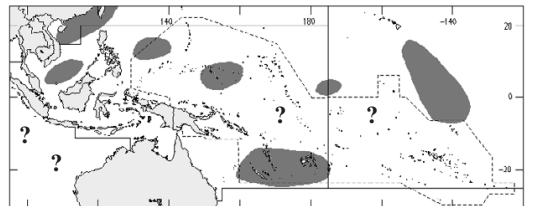
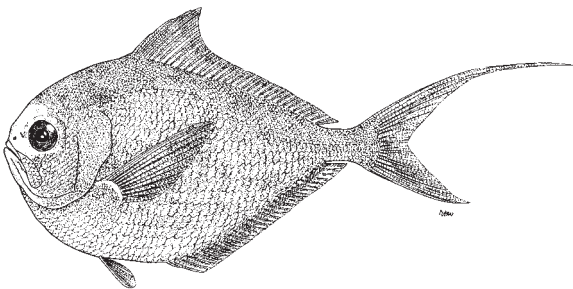
Maximum standard length about 53 cm. Potentially valuable food fish in temperate parts of the Pacific Ocean where it is caught on tuna longline. Found in southern sector of the area but rarely caught. Possibly circumglobal in the southern hemisphere below 25°S.

***Brama brama*** (Bonnaterre, 1788)**En** - Rays bream.

Maximum standard length about 50 cm. Possibly in great abundance in the South Pacific but primarily a temperate species that is caught only occasionally in the area. Forms a major winter fishery off Spain and Portugal where it is targeted by longliners or jigged near the surface. Considered to be widespread in the North Atlantic, Indian and South Pacific oceans, mostly in latitudes higher than 30°.

***Brama myersi*** Mead, 1972**En** - Myers pomfret.

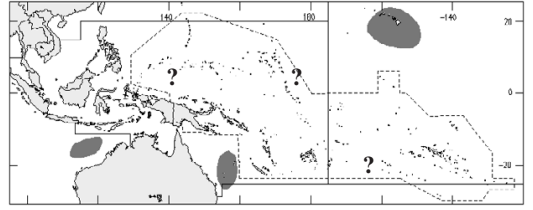
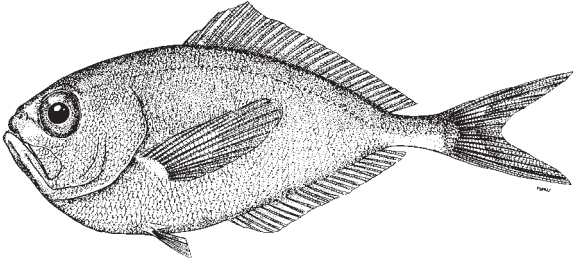
Maximum standard length 8 cm. A dwarf species of no commercial significance. Not well known but possibly widespread in the tropical Indian and Pacific oceans between latitude 30°.



***Brama pauciradiata*** Moteki, Fujita, and Last, 1995

**En** - Shortfin pomfret.

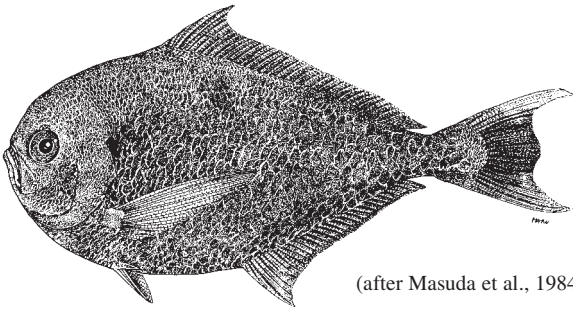
Maximum standard length 8 cm. Another dwarf tropical species of no commercial significance. Known from eastern Indian, and western and Central Pacific oceans.



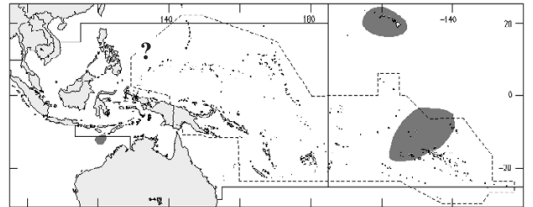
***Eumegistus illustris*** Jordan and Jordan, 1922

**En** - Brilliant pomfret.

Maximum standard length about 55 cm. Seldom caught on lines but trawled occasionally. Appears to live deeper than other bramids. Several records from depths exceeding 400 m and a single record from 620 m. Known only from the Pacific Ocean, mainly from warm-temperate latitudes.



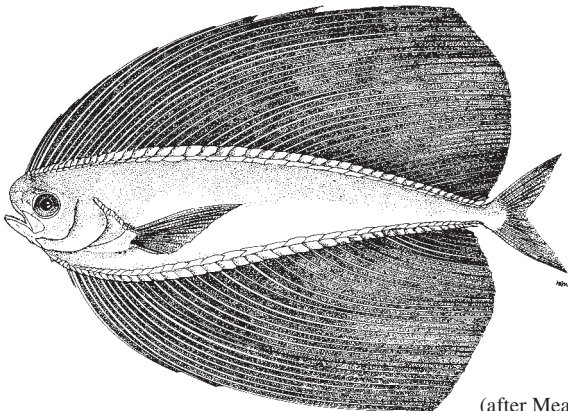
(after Masuda et al., 1984)



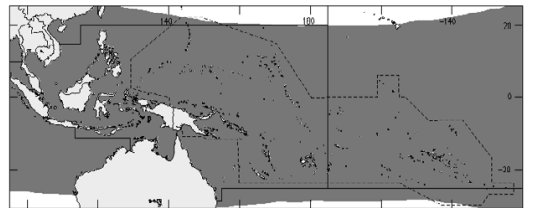
***Pteraclis aesticola*** (Jordan and Snyder, 1901)

**En** - Pacific fanfish.

Maximum standard length about 43 cm. Rarely caught. Occurs primarily in warm-temperate and tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean.

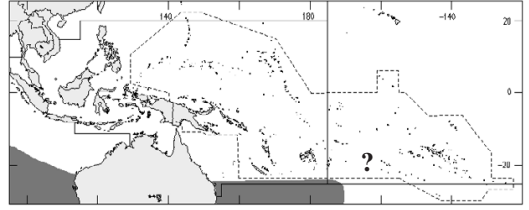
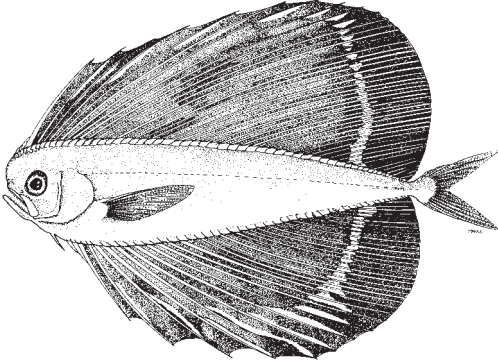


(after Mead, 1972)

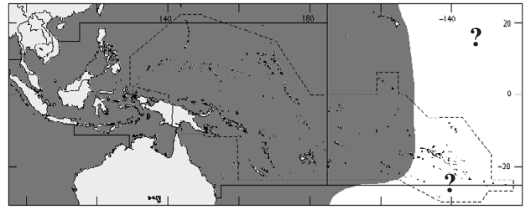
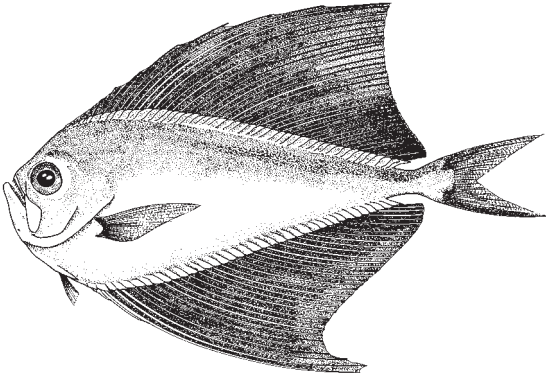


***Pteraclis velifera*** (Pallas, 1769)**En** - Southern fanfish.

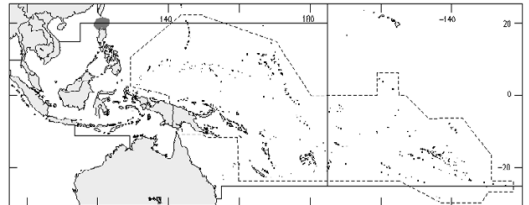
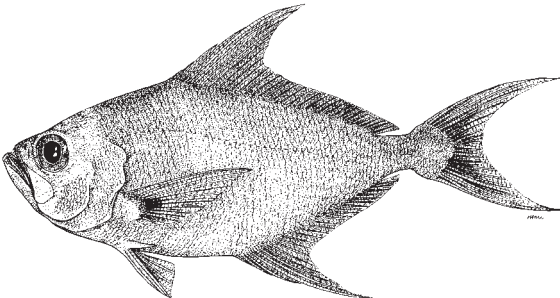
Maximum standard length about 53 cm. Rarely caught. Occurs mainly in temperate parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans, and possibly the South Atlantic.

***Pterycombus petersii*** (Hilgendorf, 1878)**En** - Prickly fanfish.

Maximum standard length about 32 cm. Rarely caught. Widely distributed in both tropical and temperate seas throughout the Pacific and Indian oceans.

***Taractes asper*** Lowe, 1843**En** - Flathead pomfret.

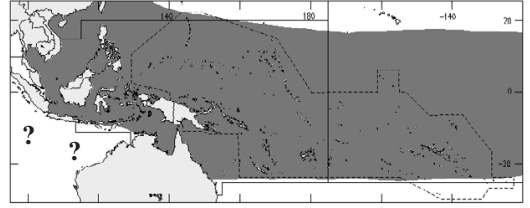
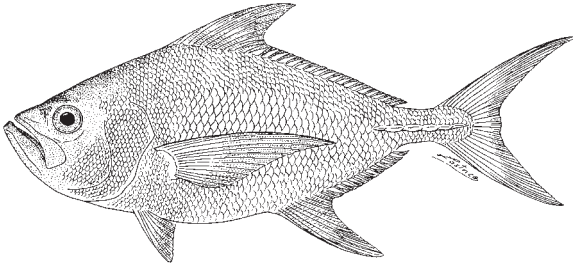
Maximum standard length about 46 cm. Rarely caught in warm seas. Widely distributed in temperate latitudes of the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and in the southern hemisphere, off southern Australia, New Zealand, Chile, and South Africa.



***Taractes rubescens*** (Jordan and Jordan, 1887)

**En** - Knifetail pomfret.

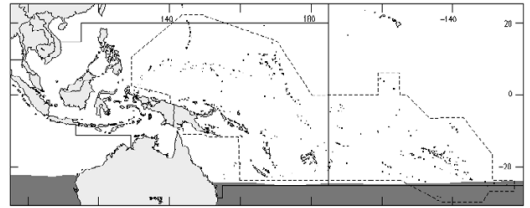
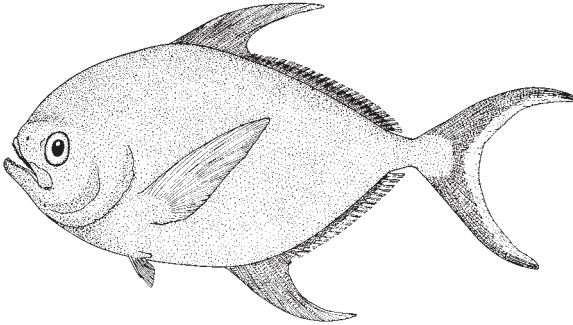
Maximum standard length at least 70 cm. Caught occasionally as bycatch of the tuna longline fishery. Probably circumtropical but yet to be recorded from the Indian Ocean.



***Taractichthys longipinnis*** (Lowe, 1843)

**En** - Bigscale pomfret.

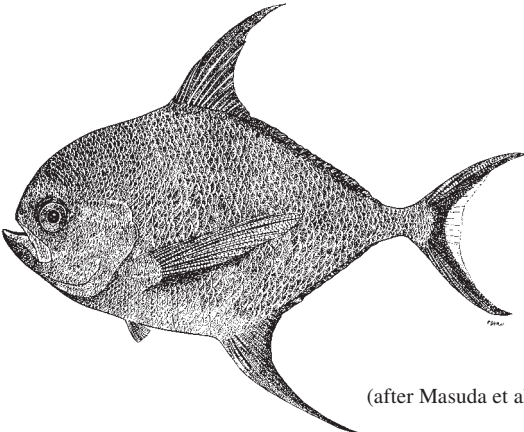
Maximum standard length about 1 m. Rarely caught in the tropical Indo-Pacific. Widespread in the Atlantic Ocean but occurring mainly in temperate southern parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans.



***Taractichthys steindachneri*** (Döderlein, 1883)

**En** - Sickie pomfret.

Maximum standard length at least 60 cm. Caught occasionally as bycatch of the tuna longline fishery. Widespread mainly in warm-temperate and tropical parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans.



(after Masuda et al., 1984)

