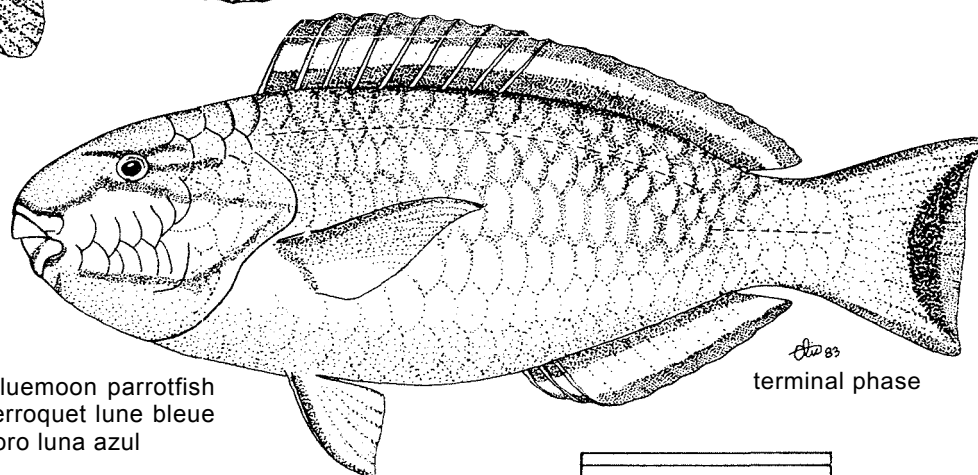
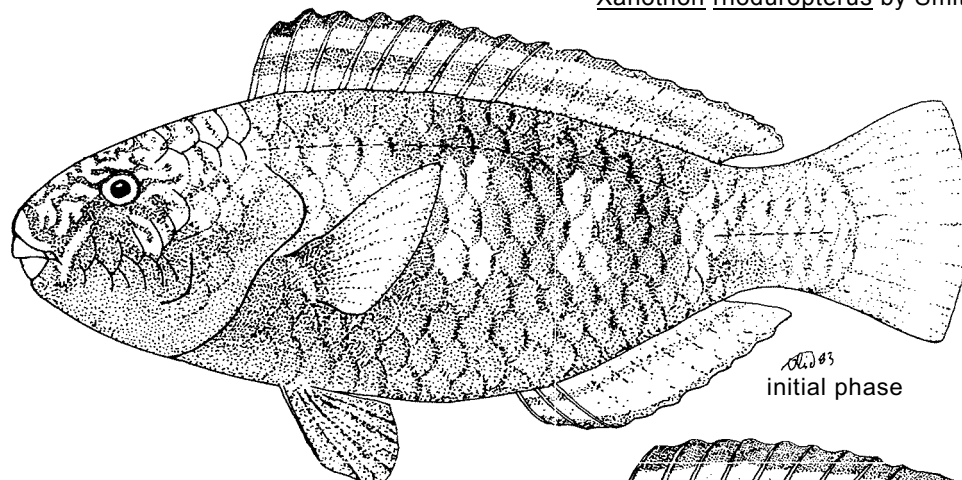


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Scarus atrilunula Randall & Bruce, 1983

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Xanothon capistratoides by Smith, 1956 (in part)
Xanothon rhoduropterus by Smith, 1956



0 5 cm

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Bluemoon parrotfish
Fr - Perroquet lune bleue
Sp - Loro luna azul

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.6 to 2.9 times in standard length. Head bluntly rounded anteriorly; teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; plates smooth, the individual teeth only visible at free margins; upper jaw enclosing lower jaw; lips covering only basal part of dental plates, 1 to 3 canine teeth posteriorly on upper dental plates; 4 median predorsal scales; 2 rows of scales on cheek, the dorsal row with 6 or 7 scales, the ventral row with 6 to 8 scales. Pectoral fin with 13 branched rays; caudal fin rounded in initial phase, becoming slightly emarginate in terminal phase, but caudal lobes never produced.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - body whitish dorsally to level of anterior part of lateral line dark brown with irregular white bars below this level; each scale with a vertically elongate orange bar (becoming round posteriorly); 5 large dusky blotches dorsally on body; head whitish dorsally to pale pink on snout, with orange-brown irregular marks; dorsal fin yellow-orange with a dull blue border and a median zone of irregular green markings; anal fin dark brown with a dull blue border; caudal fin light pink; pectoral fins with clear membranes and bright yellow rays; pelvic fins dark brown with a narrow dull blue leading edge; **terminal phase** - body green, the anterior third to half of each scale salmon pink except ventrally (thorax and abdomen solid green).

and posteriorly (caudal peduncle whitish); head with a broad horizontal whitish zone, edged in blue-green, across cheek from chin to opercle; snout and interorbital space green; a green band through upper orbit, and another from posterior lower orbit, both short; edge of upper lip whitish with a submarginal blue-green band; head light green ventrally; dorsal and anal fins with a blue-green broad band, a broad blue margin, and a broad median zone of salmon-pink; caudal fin whitish basally and centrally, extending into lobes and grading to bright yellow posteriorly a large semicircular area of blue posteriorly in caudal fin enclosing an irregular deep blue crescent; upper and lower margins of caudal fin blue; pectoral fins with clear membranes and dull violet rays, the leading edge blue-green; pelvic fins yellowish with blue-green leading edge.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Scarus species also having 2 rows of cheek scales, 4 median predorsal scales, 13 branched pectoral fin rays and dental plates moderately to broadly exposed, include: S. arabicus, S. enneacanthus, S. genazontus, S. japonensis and S. sordidus; all differ markedly in coloration from S. atrilunula except for S. japonensis in which the initial phase is almost identical with that of S. atrilunula, except for the front of the snout which is solid brownish-red (irregular reddish brown pattern in S. atrilunula); the terminal phase of S. japonensis lacks the dark blue caudal crescent and green streak across the pale cheek.

Remaining Scarus species: 12 branched pectoral fin rays, lips broadly covering dental plates, and/or 3 rows of cheek scales; all differ in coloration.

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates; cheek scales small, in a triangular patch (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); one row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 25 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Appears to be confined to the Western Indian Ocean; known from the coast of East Africa, the Seychelles and Maldives; not recorded from Red Sea. Due to confusion with S. japonensis, a closely related species, exact distribution unclear.

A shallow water species associated with coral reefs.

Grazes on benthic algae.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

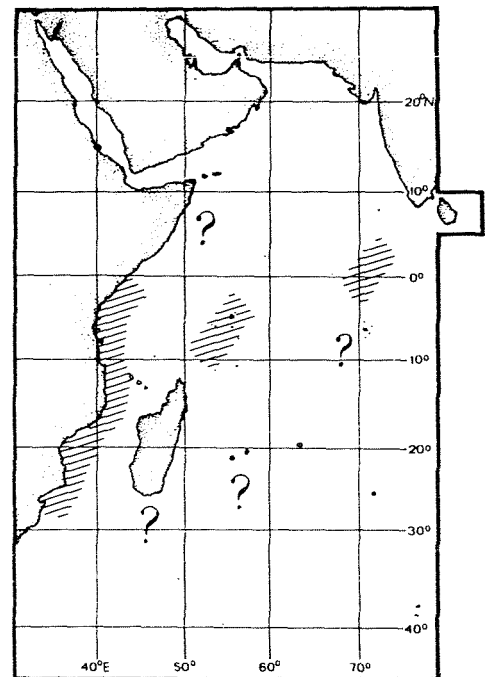
Probably caught throughout most of its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.

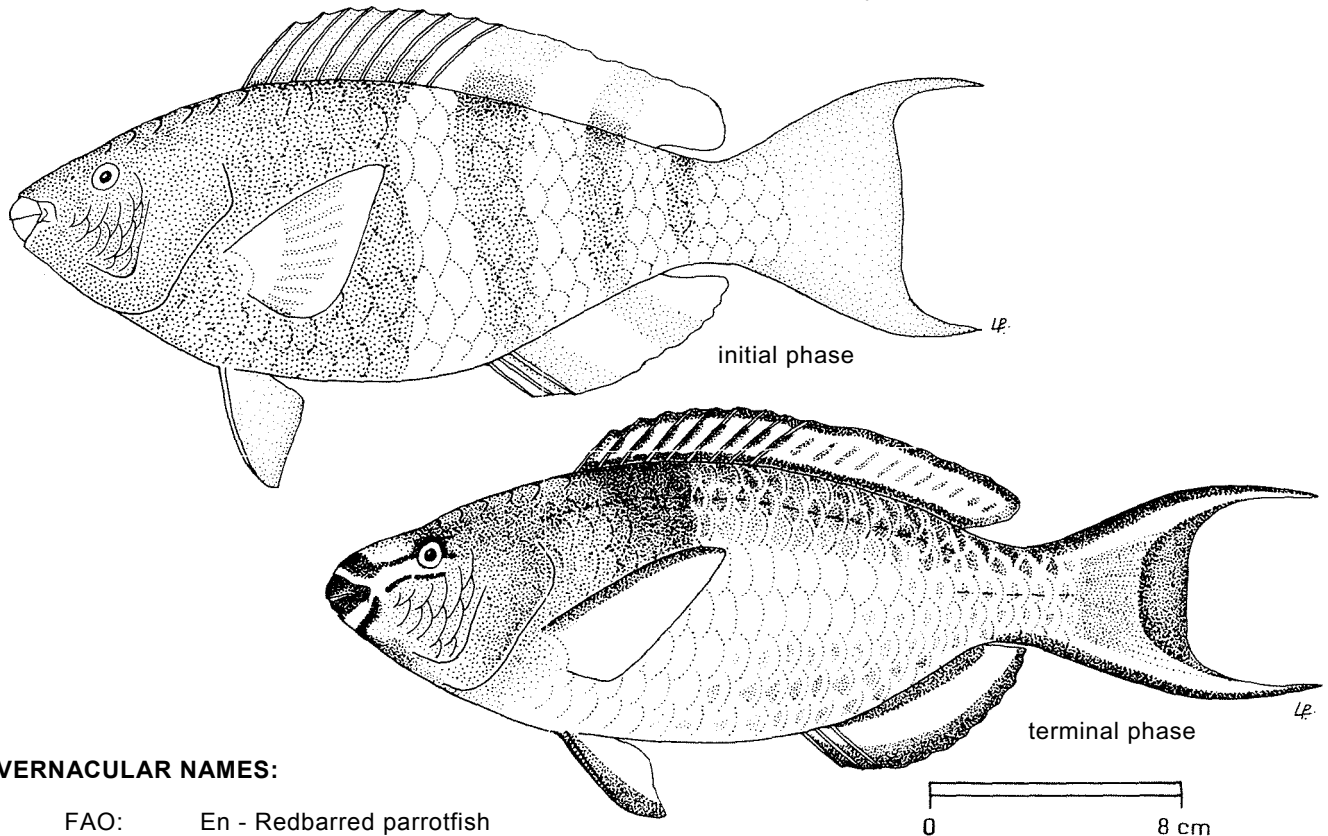


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Scarus caudofasciatus (Günther, 1862)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Callyodon rubrofasciatus Smith, 1956Scarus rubrofasciatus by Schultze, 1958, 1969

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Redbarred parrotfish
Fr - Perroquet à bandes rouges
Sp - Loro de bandas rojes

NATIONAL

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.7 to 2.9 times in standard length. Teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; upper jaw enclosing lower jaw with mouth closed, lips covering 1/2 to 2/3 of dental plates; 0 to 2 canines posteriorly on upper dental plates; 5 to 7 (usually 6) median predorsal scales; 3 rows of cheek scales, with 6 to 8 scales in dorsal row, 6 to 9 scales in middle row, and 2 to 4 scales in ventral row. Pectoral fins with 13 occasionally 14 branched rays; caudal fin emarginate to lunate with long lobes in terminal phase.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - dark brown, almost black with 4 pinkish-white bars (3 on posterior half of body, 4th on caudal peduncle); median fins light red, the dark body colour diffusing into basal part of dorsal and anal fins; paired fins dusky red; dental plates white to reddish; **terminal phase** - body blue-green dorsally, the scales edged in pale salmon posteriorly; scales ventral to second row dominated by pale salmon; a broad purplish-grey bar dorsally on body, its posterior edge in line with base of sixth dorsal spine; head pale salmon, brighter anteriorly, with intense blue-green markings on snout, lips and around orbit; dorsal fin pale salmon with blue margins, blue-green band basally, and a streak of blue-green along each ray; anal fin blue with a

broad pale salmon bandy caudal fin blue with large pale salmon central crescent; pectoral fins with a broad blue-green leading edge, the rest largely pale salmon; pelvic fins salmon with a broad blue leading edge; dental plates deep blue-green,

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA.:

Scarus species also having 3 rows of cheek scales, 13 branched pectoral fin rays, and 6 median predorsal scales include: S. falcipinnis, S. ferrugineus, S. ghobban, S. persicus, S. prasiognathos, S. rubroviolaceus; all differ in coloration from S. caudofasciatus.

Remaining Scarus species: 2 rows of cheek scales, or if 3, seldom 13 pectoral fin rays and 6 median predorsal scales; all differ in coloration.

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates; cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); one row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 36 cm standard length, 1.6 kg; terminal phase probably greater than 30 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

East coast of Africa to 15°S, eastward to the Seychelles, Mauritius and Maldives; not recorded from the Red Sea, the "Gulf" or to the east of the Maldives.

Appears to be an outer reef species (below 10m).

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

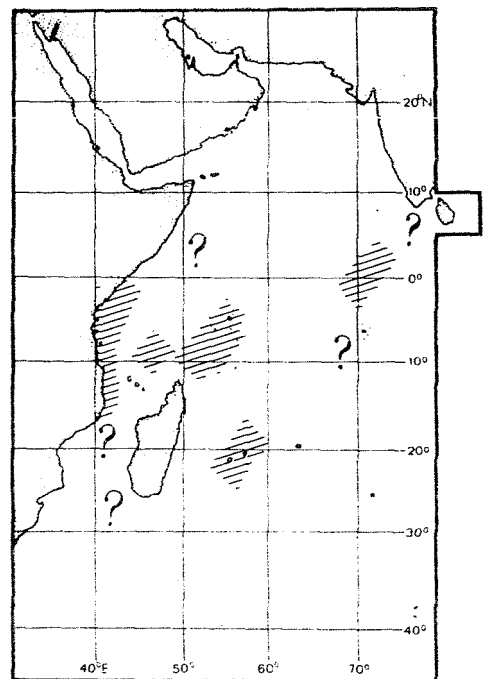
Not common; seldom caught.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

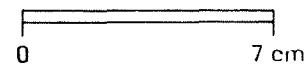
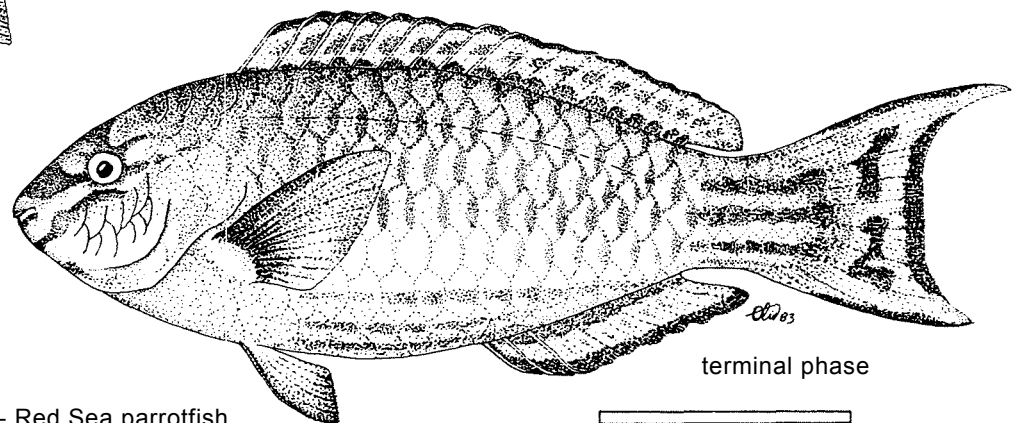
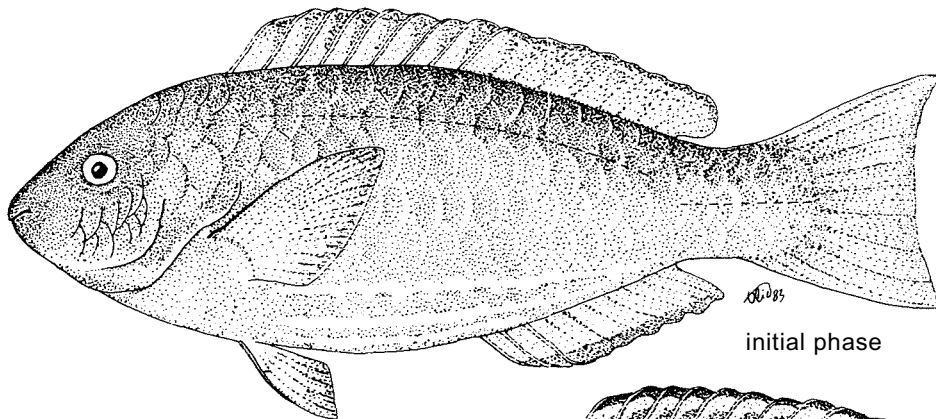
Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Scarus collana* Rüppell, 1835OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Scarus ghardagensis* Bebars, 1978

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Red Sea parrotfish
Fr - Perroquet de la Mer Rouge
Sp - Loro del Mar Rojo

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.4 to 2.7 times in standard length. Mouth slightly inferior; teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; plates smooth, the individual teeth only visible at free margins; lips covering from 4/5 to all of dental plates; 2 to 8 canines posteriorly on margin of upper dental plates; 4 median, predorsal scales; 2 rows of cheek scales, usually 6 in each row. Pectoral fins with 12 (occasionally 11 or 13) branched rays; caudal fin of initial phase emarginate, becoming deeply emarginate or lunate in terminal phase.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - yellowish grey-brown, the ventral part of head and body light salmon to pale red with 3 indistinct whitish stripes on abdomen; dorsal fin orange-brown with a bluish grey margin; anal fin brownish yellow with a pale bluish margin; caudal fin reddish brown; pectoral fins dusky, shading to colourless; pelvic fins salmon; dental plates white; **terminal phase** - body light green, the anterior scales rimmed with light salmon; posterior scales half light green and half light salmon; snout and region around eye with alternating irregular bands of green and pale pink; upper lip pink; lower lip edged with blue-green; chin pink with a blue band; rest of head orangish to pale blue-green ventrally; dorsal fin light orange with a blue margin and a large green spot in centre of each interradial membrane; anal fin salmon pink with a very broad blue margin; caudal fin pink basally, shading to orange centrally, with blue margins; a vertical row of blue spots in middle of

caudal fin; leading edge of pectoral fins blue followed by a broad streak of dusky purple, the rest of fins pale except base which is yellow; pelvic fins with light blue leading edge, the remainder with pale membranes and salmon rays which become blue-green distally; dental plates greenish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scarus species also having 4 median predorsal scales, 2 rows of cheek scales, 12 branched pectoral fin rays and dental plates almost covered by lips include S. fuscopurpureus, S. psittacus and S. russelli; all differ in coloration from S. collana.

Remaining Scarus species: either dental plates broadly exposed and 13 branched pectoral fin rays, or 3 rows of cheek scales. Furthermore, coloration different.

Other genera of Scaridae: dental plates narrow; cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); 1 row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptosearus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 27 cm standard length, terminal phase probably greater than 22 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Appears to be a Red Sea endemic; ranges from at least Al Ghardaga, Egypt in the north, to at least Massaua, Ethiopia in the south.

A common inshore species around small coral heads, dead coral rock or silty sand. Appears not to be present in clear water, outer reef areas.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

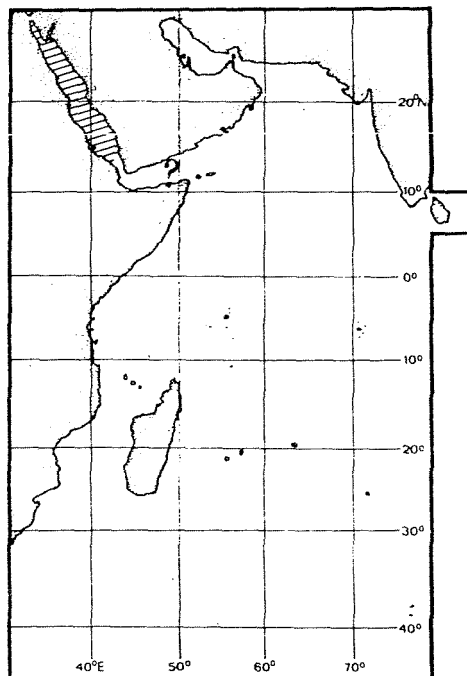
Probably caught throughout most of its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.

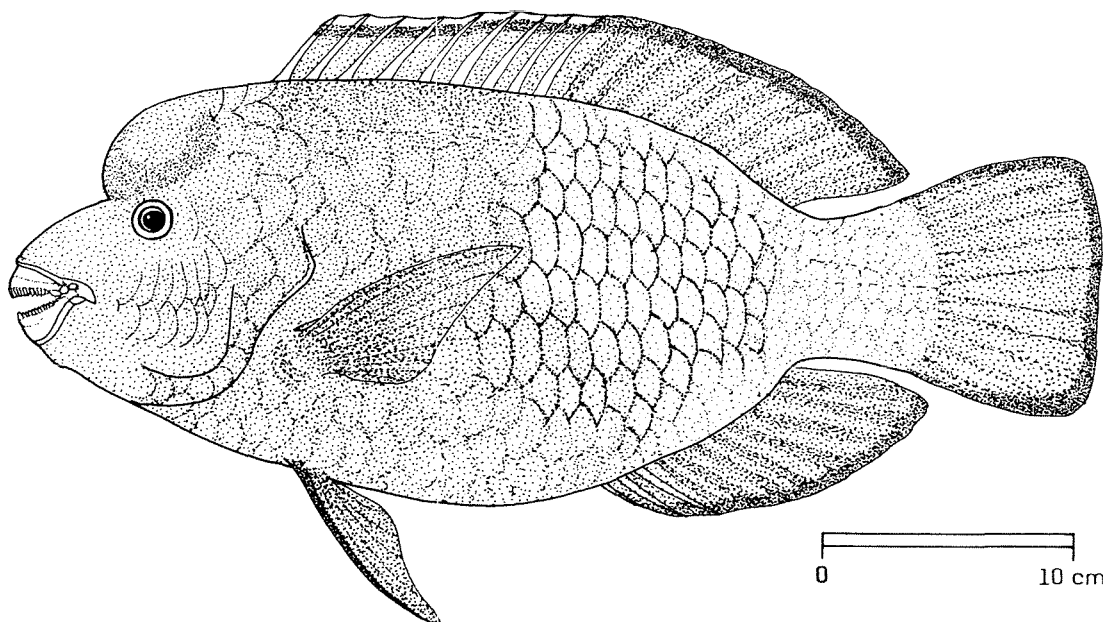


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Scarus cyanescens</i> Valenciennes, 1840

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Pseudoscarus chloromelas* Playfair & Günther, 1867

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: -En - Blue humphead parrotfish
 Fr - Perroquet bossu bleu
 Sp - Loro cototo azul

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.3 to 2.8 times in standard length; dorsal profile of head of adult with a prominent, broadly convex fleshy protuberance above eye, the snout profile convex; teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; plates smooth, the individual teeth only visible at free margins; upper jaw enclosing lower jaw; lips covering less than 1/2 of dental plates; 1 or 2 canines posteriorly on upper dental plates; 3 median predorsal scales; 2 rows of cheek scales, with 7 scales in upper row, and 6 or 7 in the lower. Pectoral fins with 13 branched rays; caudal fin slightly rounded at all sizes.

Colour: there appears to be only one adult colour phase; head and body deep blue anterior to a demarcation passing ventrally from about base of 5th dorsal spine below pectoral fin and curving back on abdomen to origin of anal fin; rest of body green, the spinous portion of the dorsal with a narrow submarginal bright blue band which becomes marginal on soft portion; margins of caudal fin, anal fin and lateral margin of pelvic fins bright blue; dental plates whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

At the extreme east of Area 51 (Gulf of Manaar) the related Pacific species S. oedema has been recorded. This species differs most obviously from S. cyanescens in lacking any demarcation in body coloration. Full comparison of S. cyanescens and S. oedema has yet to be made.

No other Scarus species have 3 median predorsal scales and a prominent, broadly convex fleshy protuberance above eye.

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates; cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch, no protuberance (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus), B. muricatum has a pronounced and humped head profile but also differs in coloration; one row of cheek scales, no protuberance (Calotomus Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: to about 45 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

So far only known from Natal, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius, but probably more widespread.

Around deeper reef areas.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Not common. Probably occasionally caught throughout most of its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.

