

Size: Maximum size to about 40 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: Of minor to moderate importance in coastal fisheries. Caught by gill nets, traps and handlines. Marketed mostly fresh.

Local Names: INDONESIA: Ekor kuning pisang; LACCADIVE ARCHIPELAGO: Donkevumas (Minicoy); MALDIVES: Donnomas.

Literature: Fischer & Bianchi (eds.) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Carpenter (1987).

Remarks: *C. xanthonota* and *C. teres* have often been confused with one another in the literature.

Dipterygonotus Bleeker, 1849

CAES Dipt

Genus: *Dipterygonotus* Bleeker, 1849, Jour.Indian Arch.East.Asia, 3:71. Type species, *Dipterygonotus leucogrammicus*, Bleeker, 1849 (= *Smaris balteatus* Val. in C.&V., 1830), by original designation.

Synonyms: None.

Diagnostic Features: Body slender, fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; posterior end of maxilla tapered, its greatest depth anterior to hind end of premaxilla; small conical teeth on dentary and vomer; premaxilla and palatines without teeth; interorbital space convex; margin of opercle with a pronounced dorso-posterior flap. Dorsal fin deeply notched, the last few spines almost separate, usually with 14 spines and 8 to 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and usually 9 or 10 soft rays; pectoral fin with 16 to 19 rays; procurrent caudal rays typically 7 or 8. Scales weakly ctenoid; dorsal and anal fins without scales; scales in lateral line 68 to 80; upper peduncular scale rows 11 to 14, lower peduncular scale rows 15 to 18; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 9 to 11; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 15 to 18; supratemporal band of scales indistinct, scales in interorbital region reaching near to ascending premaxillary process. Predorsal configuration /0 + 0/2/1 + 1/. Epipleural ribs 14, without flattened projections on the first 2. Markings: 3 stripes above lateral line, the 2 uppermost stripes irregular and usually interrupted; caudal lobes without distinctive markings.

Species: A single species recognized - see *D. balteatus*.

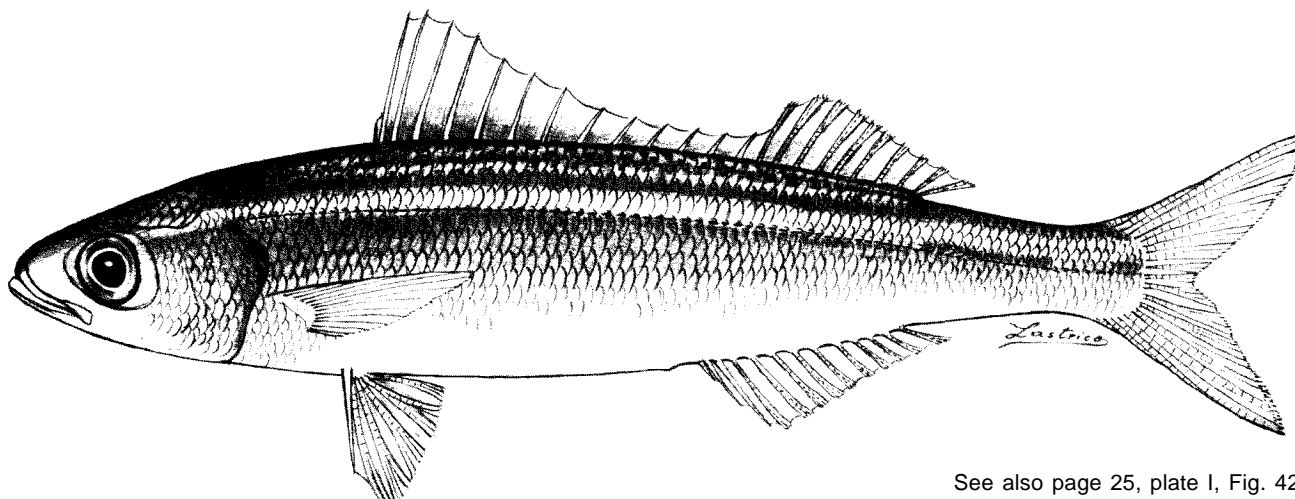
Dipterygonotus balteatus (Valenciennes, 1830)

CAES Dipt 1

Smaris balteatus Valenciennes in C. & V. 1830, Hist.Nat Poiss., 6:424 (Sri Lanka).

Synonyms: *Dipterygonotus leucogrammicus* Bleeker, 1849; *Dipterygonotus gruveli* Chabanaud, 1924a.

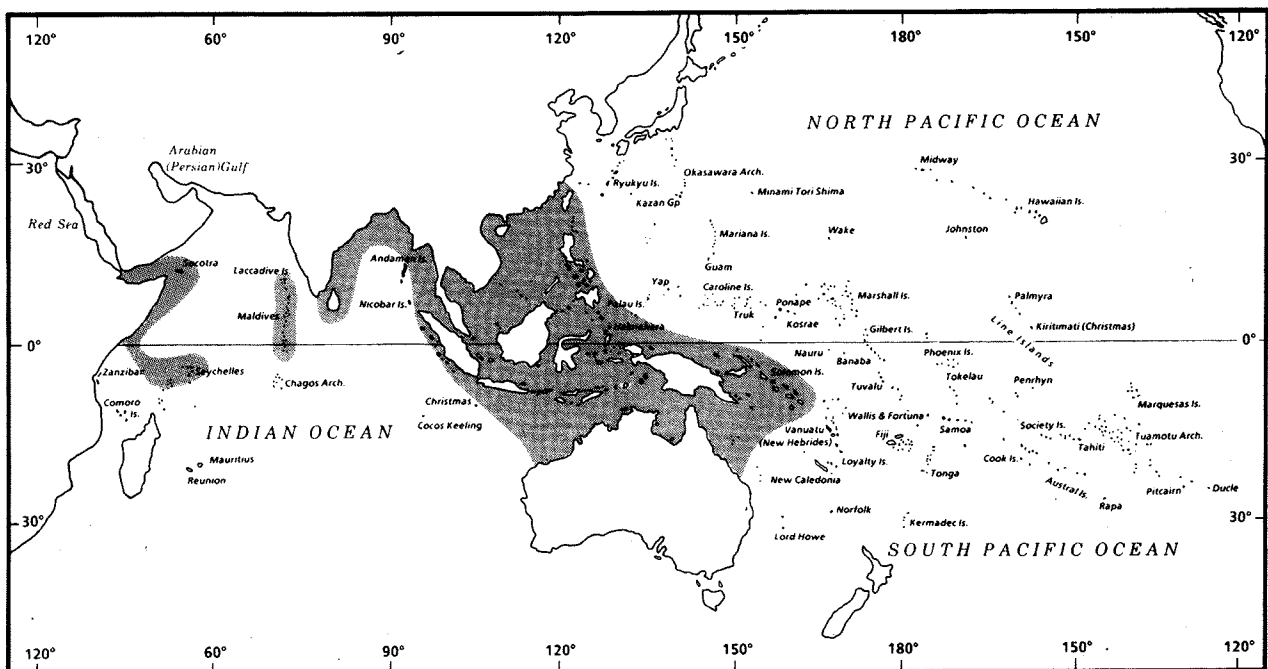
FAO Names: En - Mottled fusilier; Fr - Fusilier marbré; Sp - Fusilero jaspeado.



See also page 25, plate I, Fig. 42

Diagnostic Features: Body slender, fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; small conical teeth on dentary and vomer; premaxilla and palatines without teeth. Dorsal fin usually with 14 spines and 8 to 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and usually 9 or 10 soft rays; pectoral fin with 16 to 19 rays. Scales in lateral line 68 to 80; upper peduncular scale rows 11 to 14, lower peduncular scale rows 15 to 18; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 9 to 11; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 15 to 18; usually 6 to 9 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales usually 29 to 34; dorsal and anal fins without scales, supratermporal band of scales indistinct, scales in interorbital region reaching near to ascending premaxillary process. **Colour:** upper body brownish bronze; a thin, straight, tan stripe about 1 scale wide from orbit to caudal fin, directly above lateral line for the anterior half of its length, about 2 scales above lateral line on caudal peduncle; above and parallel to this stripe 2 thin, irregular, and usually interrupted stripes of the same colour; lower body silvery white; dorsal, anal, pelvic, and pectoral fins clear to pinkish; axil of pectoral fin black; caudal fin tan to pinkish; when captured at night, the entire body and fins are often reddish.

Geographical Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific, from East Africa, not including the Red Sea or Arabian (Persian) Gulf, to the Solomon Islands.



Habitat and Biology: This is the only caesionid that, in the adult stage, is primarily a nearshore pelagic rather than a coral reef species. In the markets of the Philippines, *D. balteatus* is most frequently found mixed with sardines and anchovies. As juveniles, it schools together with juveniles of other caesionids on coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

Size: Attains a total length of about 14cm, which is the smallest maximum size of all fusiliers.

Interest to Fisheries: Important as a tuna baitfish in the Maldives and the Laccadive Archipelago. Occasionally marketed fresh along with sardines and anchovies in the Philippines. Caught at night using lights and dip nets.

Local Names: JAPAN: Tosoku chibiki; LACCADIVE ARCHIPELAGO: Dhandi muguram.

Literature: Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Sainsbury *et al.* (1985); Carpenter (1987).

Remarks: This species is often mistaken as an emmelichthyid due to the similarity in body and dorsal fin shape.

Gymnocaesio Bleeker, 1876

CAES Gymn

Genus: *Gymnocaesio* Bleeker, 1876, Versl.Meded.Akad.Amsterdam, (Ser. 9), 2:152. Type species, *Caesio gymnopterus* Bleeker, 1856, by original designation.

Synonyms: None

Diagnostic Features: Body slender, fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; posterior end of maxilla tapered, its greatest depth anterior to hind end of premaxilla; small conical teeth on dentary and vomer; premaxilla and palatines without teeth; interorbital space flat; margin of opercle without a pronounced dorso-posterior flap. Dorsal fin continuous, all spines broadly connected by membranes, usually with 10 spines and 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and usually 12 rays; pectoral rays 20 to 22; procurvent caudal rays typically 7 or 8. Scales weakly ctenoid, median fins without scales; scales in lateral line 64 to 74; upper peduncular scale rows 11 or 12, lower peduncular scale rows 13 to 15; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 7 to 9; scale rows below lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 12 to 15; supratemporal band of scales distinct, confluent at dorsal midline. Predorsal configuration /0 + 0/0 + 2/1 + 1/. Epipleural ribs 14, without flattened projections on the first 2. Markings: a single thin stripe covering lateral line for most of its length; tips of caudal lobes with a blackish blotch (sometimes faint).

Species: A single species recognized - see *G. gymnoptera*.

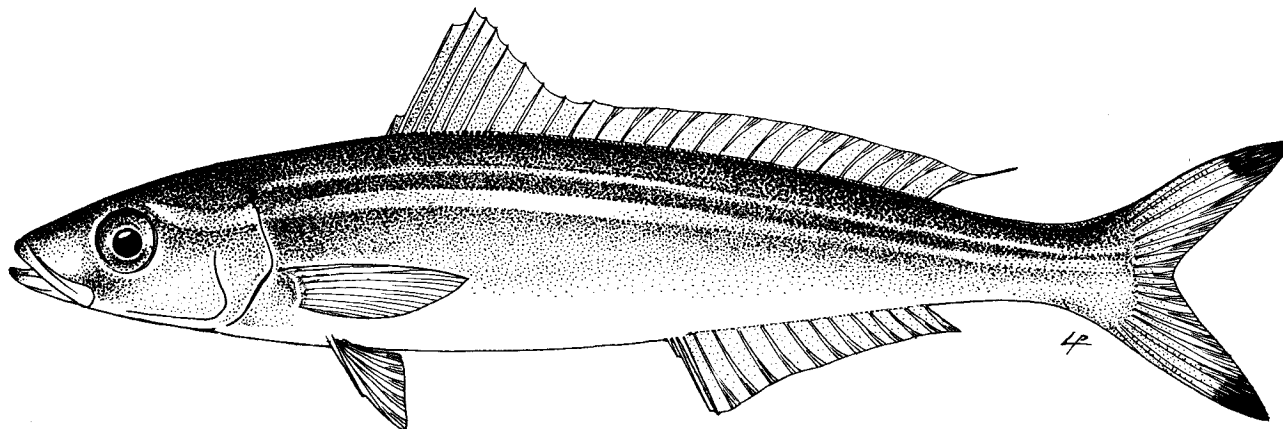
Gymnocaesio gymnoptera (Bleeker, 1856)

CAES Gymn 1

Caesio gymnopterus Bleeker, 1856, Nat.Tijdschr.Neder.-Indië, 10:372 (Ternate, Indonesia).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: **En** - Slender fusilier; **Fr** - Fusilier élégant; **Sp** - Fusilero elegante.



See also page 31, plate IV, Fig. 56

Diagnostic Features: Body slender, fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; posterior end of maxilla tapered, its greatest depth anterior to hind end of premaxilla; small conical teeth on dentary and vomer; premaxilla and palatines without teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 (rarely 11) spines and 15 (rarely 14 or 16) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 12 (rarely 11 or 13) rays; pectoral fin with 20 to 22 rays. Scales in lateral line 64 to 74 (most frequently 70); upper peduncular scale rows usually 11, lower peduncular scale rows usually 14 or 15; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 7 to 9; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin usually 13 or 14; usually 4 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales usually 23 to 26; dorsal and anal fin without scales. **Colour:** upper body bluish green, the centres of scales lighter, giving a striped appearance; a single yellow or brown stripe about 1 scale wide covering the lateral line for most of its length, running dorsal to lateral line on caudal peduncle; often a bright blue longitudinal band directly below the lateral line stripe covering up to 1/3 of the side; body silvery white ventrally; axil of pectoral fin black; pectoral, pelvic, dorsal, and anal fins white; caudal fin dusky, the tips of the lobes black.

Geographical Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific, from East Africa, including the Red Sea, to Fiji.