

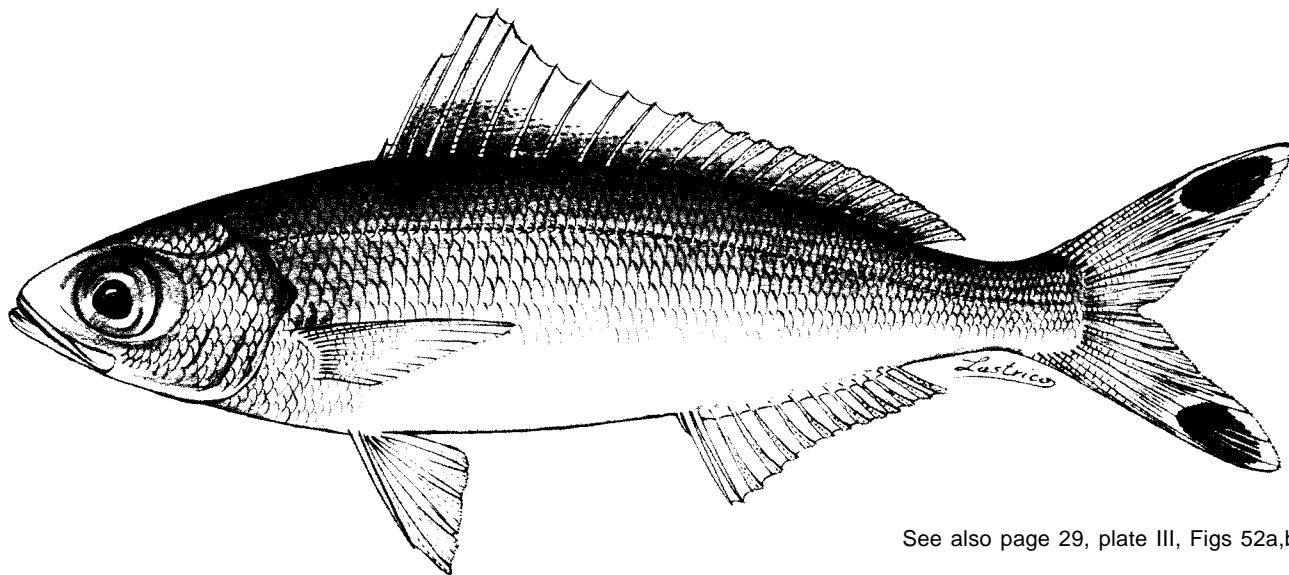
Pterocaesio pisang (Bleeker, 1853)

CAES Pter 3

Caesio pisang Bleeker, 1853, Nat.Tijdschr.Neder.-Indië, 4:113 (Ambon, Molucca Islands).

Synonyms: None

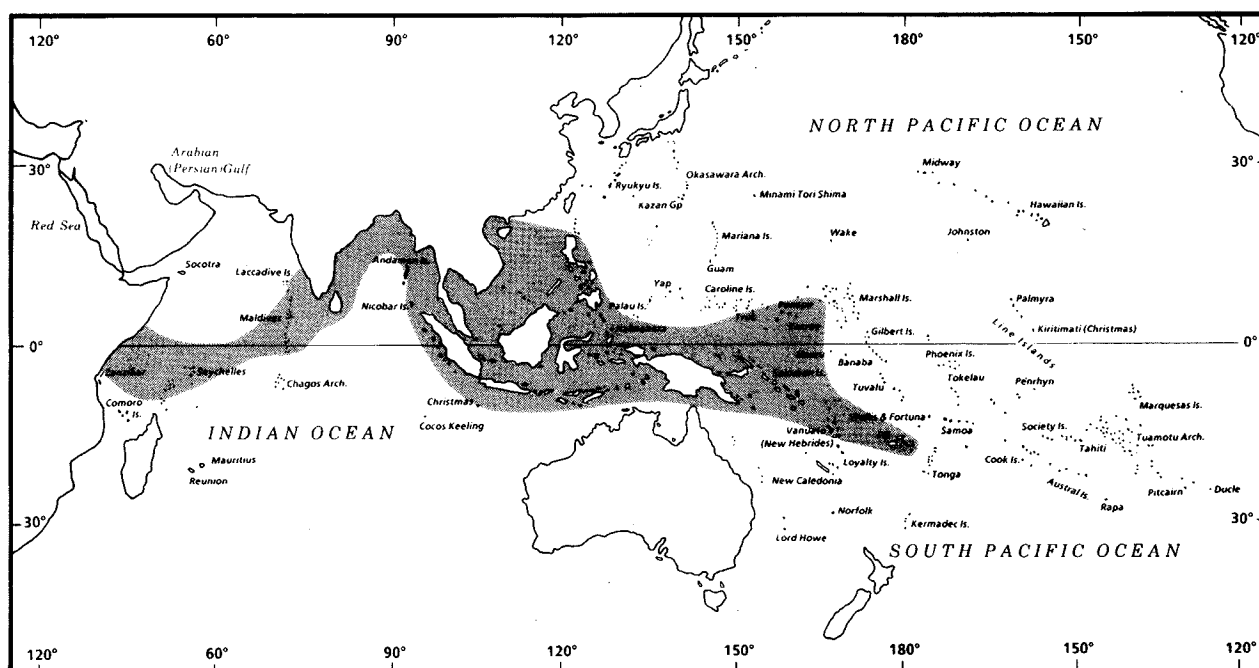
FAO Names: En - Banana fusilier; Fr - Fusilier banane; Sp - Fusilero banana.



See also page 29, plate III, Figs 52a,b

Diagnostic Features: Body fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; small conical teeth in jaws, vomer and palatines. 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) soft rays; pectoral fin with 18 to 20 (most frequently 19) rays. Scales in lateral line 63 to 71; upper peduncular scale rows usually 11, lower peduncular scale rows usually 15; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 8 to 10; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin usually 14 or 15; usually 4 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales usually 23 to 26; dorsal and anal fins scaled, the dorsal with about 1/2 of the greatest height of its spinous part covered with scales. **Colour:** body colouration variable, dark red to silvery, paler ventrally; lateral line darker than background colouration; no stripes or bands on side; snout often yellowish; axil of pectoral fin black; tips of caudal lobes dark red to black.

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



Habitat and Biology: Ranges widely around coral reefs. A schooling fish, sometimes in groups with other species of *Pterocaesio*. Feeds on zooplankton in midwater aggregations.

Size: Reaches a maximum size of about 21 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: A common food fish in the Philippines; of minor importance in other areas. Caught mostly by drive-in nets, gill nets, and traps. Marketed fresh and sometimes as dried-salted. An important tuna baitfish in the Indian Ocean and in the West Pacific.

Local Names: INDONESIA; Pisang-pisang; JAPAN: Takasago; LACCADIVE ARCHIPELAGO: Churaichala, Huden mugurang; PHILIPPINES: Bidlawan (Visayan); Dalagang bukid (Tagalog).

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

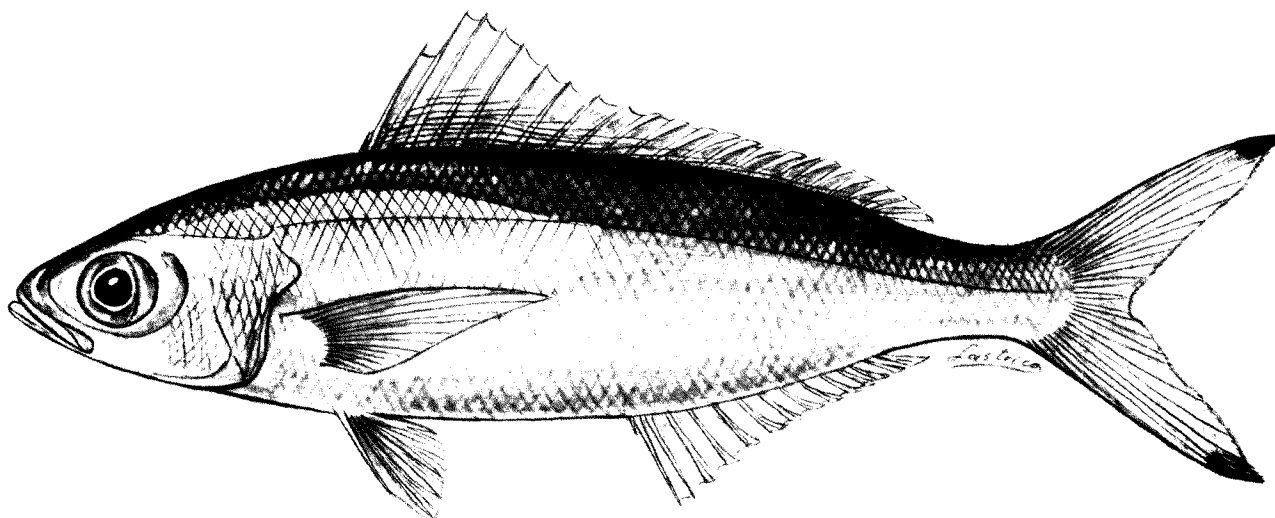
Pterocaesio randalli Carpenter, 1987

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Pterocaesio randalli Carpenter, 1987, *Indo-Pac.Fish.*, 15:35, pl.3 fig.D, pl.7 fig.F (Philippines).

Synonyms: None.

FAO Names: En - Randall's fusilier; Fr - Fusilier de Randall; Sp - Fusilero de Randall.



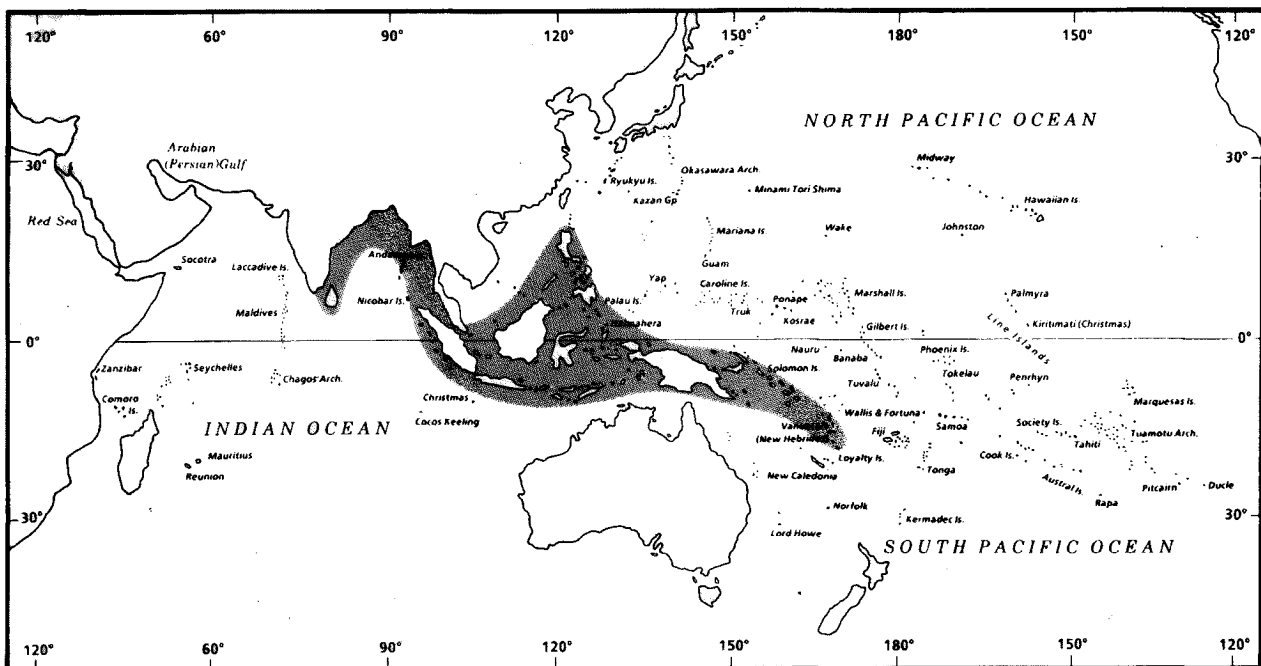
See also page 29, plate III, Figs 53a,b

Diagnostic Features: Body fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; small conical teeth in jaws; vomer and palatines without teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 15 (rarely 14 or 16) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fin with 20 to 22 (most frequently 21) rays. Scales in lateral line 69 to 80; upper peduncular scale rows usually 11 to 13, lower peduncular scale rows usually 15 or 16; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin usually 9 or 10; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin usually 16 or 17; 4 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales 22 to 27; dorsal and anal fin scaled, the dorsal with about 1/2 of the height of its spinous part covered with scales; supratemporal band of scales confluent at dorsal midline. **Colour:** body blue-green to reddish dorsally, lighter ventrally; a large yellow blotch of variable size above pectoral fin, roughly rhomboid in shape, with the oblique side slanting anteriorly, typically starting posterior to upper rim of orbit, covering the opercle above pectoral base and 2 or 3 scales above lateral line, stretching posteriorly to about a vertical at anal-fin origin, 6 or 7 scales in height and about 14 scales in width; pectoral, pelvic and anal fins white to pinkish; dorsal fin blue-green to pinkish; axil of pectoral fin and tips of caudal lobes black.

Geographical Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean and western Central Pacific, from the Andaman Sea to the Philippines.

Diagnostic Features: Body fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; small conical teeth in jaws and vomer; 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) soft rays; pectoral fin with 20 to 22 (most frequently 21) rays. Scales in lateral line usually 69 to 74; upper peduncular scale rows usually 11 to 13, lower peduncular scale rows 15 to 17; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin usually 9 or 10; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin usually 16 to 18; usually 5 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales 22 to 29; dorsal and anal fins scaled, the dorsal with about 1/2 of the greatest height of its spinous part covered with scales; supratemporal band of scales confluent at dorsal midline. **Colour:** upper body light bluish green; lower part whitish to pink; centres of scales lighter than distal portion on upper two-thirds of body, giving a checkered appearance (in many individuals the scale rows are uneven, giving a mosaic appearance); a single yellow longitudinal stripe laterally, about 1 scale wide, covering the lateral line for most of its length, usually running dorsal to lateral line on caudal peduncle; pectoral, pelvic, and anal fins white to pinkish; axil of pectoral fin black; dorsal fin light bluish green; caudal fin dusky, the tips of lobes black.

Geographical Distribution: Eastern Indian Ocean and western Central Pacific, from Sri Lanka to Vanuatu (New Hebrides).



Habitat and Biology: Inhabits coastal areas around coral reefs. A schooling fish, often found in groups with other species of *Pterocaesio*. Feeds on zooplankton in midwater aggregations.

Size: Maximum size to about 25 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: Moderately important as a food fish. Common in markets in the Philippines. Caught primarily by drive-in nets, gill nets, and traps. Marketed mostly fresh.

Local Names: PHILIPPINES: Dalagang bukid.

Literature: Schroeder (as *P. pisang* 225-B) (1980); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (as *P. sp.*) (1984); Carpenter (1987).

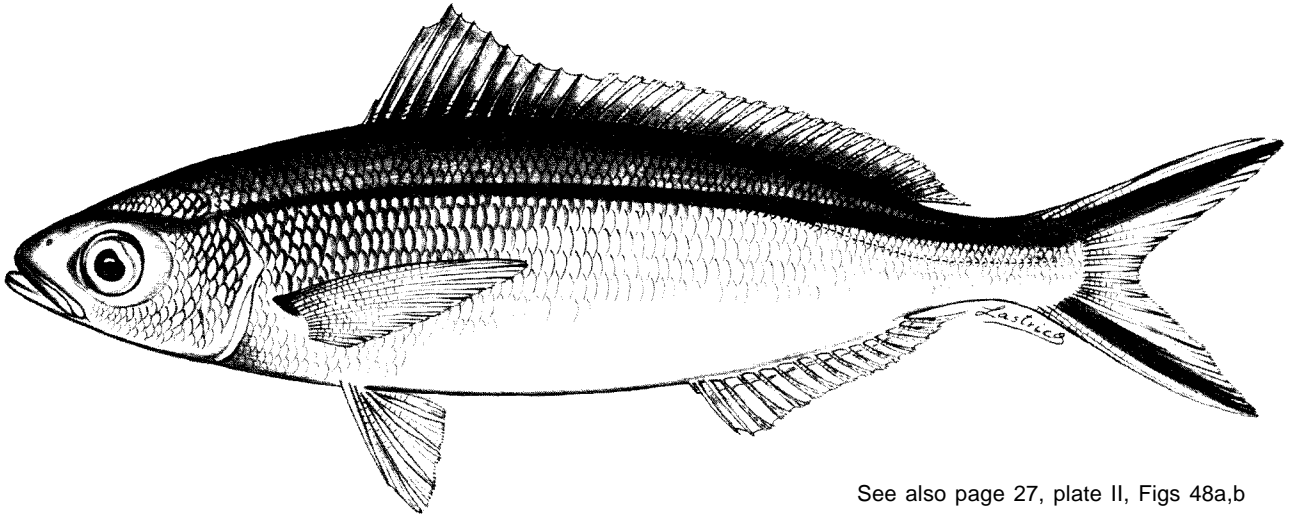
Pterocaesio tile (Cuvier, 1830)

CAES Pter 4

Caesio tile Cuvier in C. & V., 1830, *Hist.Nat.Poiss.*, 6:428. Type locality, Caroline Islands.

Synonyms: *Caesio tricolor* Cuvier [Parkinson, pi.] in C. & V., 1830; *Caesio cylindricus* Günther, 1859; *Caesio multiradiatus* Steindachner, 1861; *Clupeolabrus dubius* Nichols, 1923.

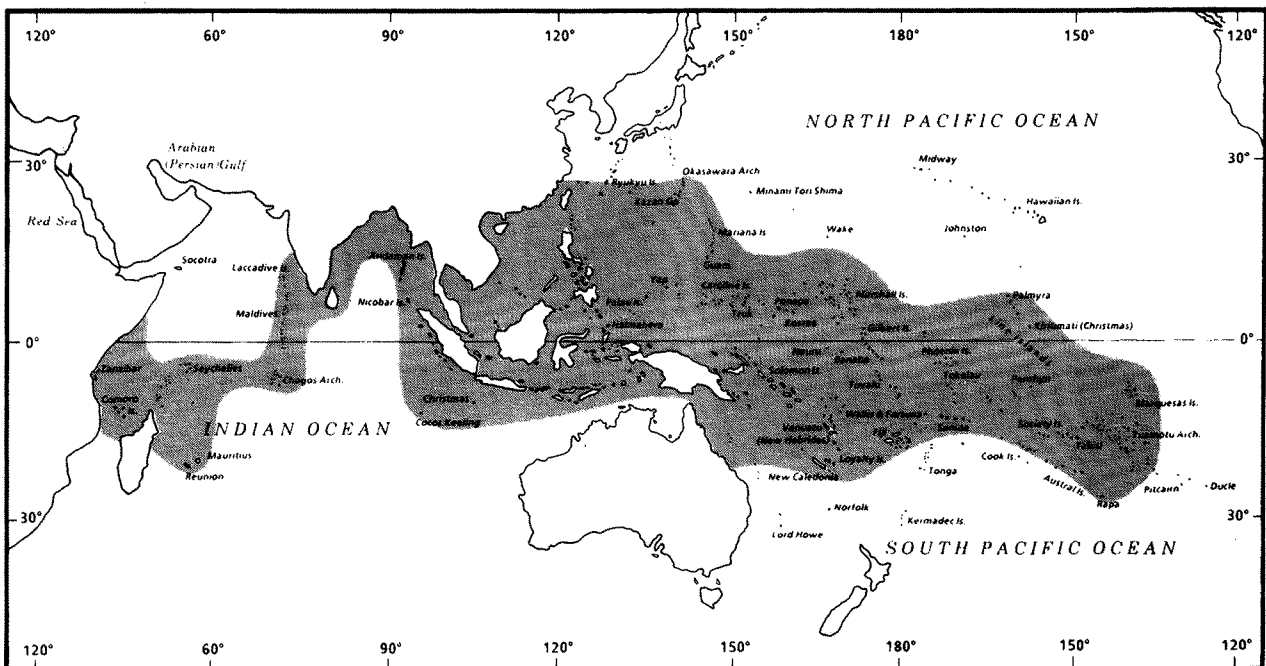
FAO Names: En - Dark-banded fusilier; Fr - Fusilier à ligne olive; Sp - Fusilero aceitunero.



See also page 27, plate II, Figs 48a,b

Diagnostic Features: Body fusiform, elongate and compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; small conical teeth in jaws, vomer and palatines. Dorsal fin with 11 or 12 (rarely 10) spines and 19 to 22 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 13 soft rays; pectoral fin with 22 to 24 (most frequently 23) rays. Scales in lateral line 69 to 76 (most frequently 71); upper peduncular scale rows usually 11 or 12, lower peduncular scale rows usually 15 or 16; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin 7 or 8; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin usually 16 or 17; usually 4 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales usually 27 to 30; dorsal and anal fins scaled, the dorsal with about 1/2 of the greatest height of its spinous part covered with scales. **Colour:** scales above lateral line bluish green in their centres and black on their margins, giving the appearance of a checkered pattern; lateral line covered for most of its length by a black stripe about one scale wide (on caudal peduncle this stripe is above the lateral line); a brilliant light blue zone below the black stripe, usually covering the middle third of body, but sometimes restricted to anterior part of body, or absent; lower third of body white to pinkish; pectoral, pelvic and anal fins white to pinkish; axil and upper base of pectoral fin black; dorsal fin light bluish green to pinkish; caudal fin with a black streak within each lobe, the upper streak continuous with the lateral stripe.

Geographical Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific, from East Africa, not including the Red Sea or the Arabian (Persian) Gulf, to the Tuamotu Archipelago, as far north as southern Japan and south to Mauritius and the Austral Islands.



Habitat and Biology: Ranges widely around coral reefs. A schooling fish, found sometimes in groups with other caesionids. Feeds on zooplankton in midwater aggregations.

Size: Reaches a maximum size of about 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: Moderately important in small-scale fisheries. Caught by drive-in nets, gill nets, traps and handlines. Marketed fresh and dried-salted. Important as tuna baitfish in the Laccadive Archipelago and in the western Pacific.

Local Names: CAROLINE ISLANDS: Duri, Ikonid, Tinika, Tinipu; JAPAN: Kumasasa-hanamuro; LACCADIVE ARCHIPELAGO: Rymugurang; PHILIPPINES: Dalagang bukid (Tagalog), Sulid (Visayan).

Literature: Masuda *et al.* (1975); Amesbury & Myers (1982); Fischer & Bianchi (eds.) (1984); Shen (1984); Carpenter (1987).

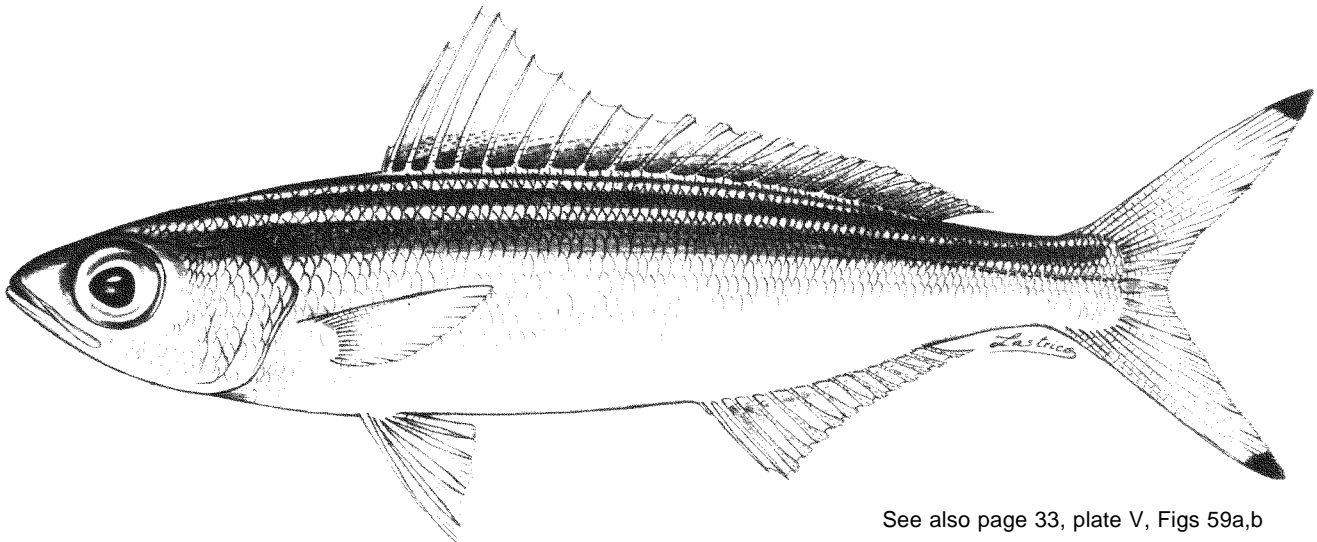
Pterocaesio trilineata Carpenter, 1987

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Pterocaesio trilineata Carpenter, 1987, *Indo-Pac.Fish.*, 15:43, pl.4 fig.D, pl.7 fig.I (Fiji).

Synonyms: None.

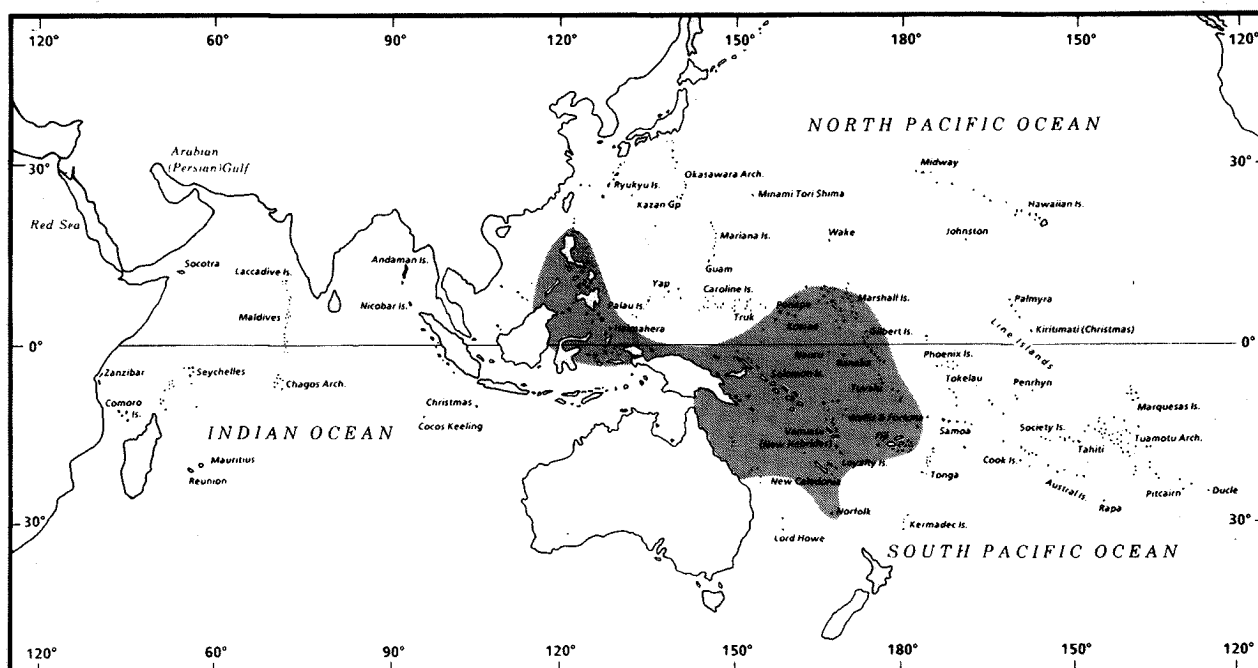
FAO Names: **En** - Three-stripe fusilier; **Fr** - Fusilier à trois bandes; **Sp** - Fusilero de tres bandas.



See also page 33, plate V, Figs 59a,b

Diagnostic Features: Body fusiform, elongate and moderately compressed. Two postmaxillary processes; small conical teeth in jaws; vomer 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) soft rays; pectoral fin usually with 19 to 21 (most frequently 20) rays. Scales in lateral line usually 63 to 69; upper peduncular scale rows usually 11, lower peduncular scale rows usually 15; scale rows above lateral line to origin of dorsal fin usually 8 or 9; scale rows below lateral line to origin of anal fin 14 to 17 (most frequently 15); usually 4 scale rows on cheek; predorsal scales 20 to 30; dorsal and anal fin scaled, the dorsal with about 1/3 of the height of its spinous part covered with scales; supratemporal band of scales confluent at dorsal midline. **Colour:** 3 dark brown to yellow and 3 light bluish white longitudinal stripes on upper side; lowest dark stripe about 2 scales wide, originating on snout and upper orbit, and covering the lateral line for most of its length, running dorsal to lateral line on caudal peduncle; middle dark stripe about 2 scales wide, originating on snout, running about midway between dorsal profile and lower dark stripe; uppermost stripe originating on snout and straddling the dorsal profile for about 1 scale to either side; bluish white stripes, about 1 to 1.5 scales wide, covering the spaces between the dark stripes and just below the lowest dark stripe; body whitish ventrally; pectoral, pelvic, and anal fins white; axil of pectoral fin black; dorsal fin light bluish; caudal fin dusky with lobe tips black.

Geographical Distribution: Western Pacific, from the Philippines to Fiji.



Habitat and Biology: Ranges widely around coral reefs in schools. Feeds on zooplankton in midwater aggregations.

Size: Maximum size about 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: Not common as a food fish. A fairly important tuna baitfish in the western Pacific.

Local Names: Unavailable

Literature: Carpenter (1987).