click for previous page

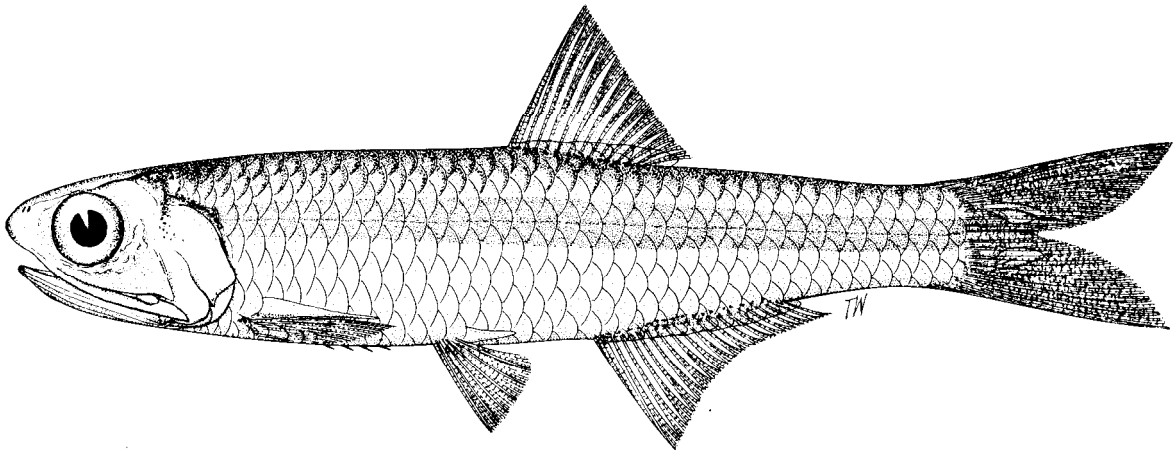
Stolephorus multibranchus Wongratana, 1987

ENGR Stol 22

Stolephorus multibranchus Wongratana, 1987, Am.Mus.Novit., (2876):3, fig.1 (Metalanim Harbour, Panape, Caroline Is.).

Synonyms : Stolephorus commersonii:Wongratana, 1980:237 (batch 36 only, now the types of S. multibranchus).

FAO Names : En - Caroline anchovy.



Diagnostic Features : Body fairly elongate, belly rounded, with 2 to 4 small needle-like pre-pelvic scutes. Maxilla tip pointed, reaching lower hind margin of pre-operculum; hind border of pre-operculum convex, rounded. Lower gillrakers 32 to 35. Isthmus muscle tapering evenly forward to hind border of branchial membrane. Pelvic fin tips reaching to below anterior dorsal finrays anal fin short, with iii 18 to 20 finrays, its origin below middle of dorsal fin base. Body with a silver stripe down flank; a pair of dark lines along back from head to dorsal fin origin. Closely resembles S. commersonii, which has fewer lower gillrakers (only 23 to 28); S. apiensis of Fiji and Samoa has 29 to 30 gillrakers, but no double pigment line on back; S. pacificus of Guam and Kosrae has 33 to 38 gillrakers, but maxilla much shorter (to front margin of pre-operculum). Species of Encrasicholina have the anal fin origin behind the dorsal fin base.

Geographical Distribution : Western central Pacific (Ponape, Caroline Islands).

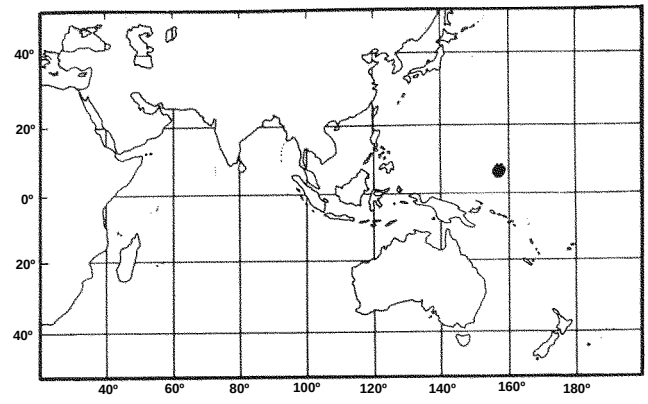
Habitat and Biology : Coastal, pelagic, schooling, but more data needed.

Size : To 6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Unknown.

Local Names :

Literature :



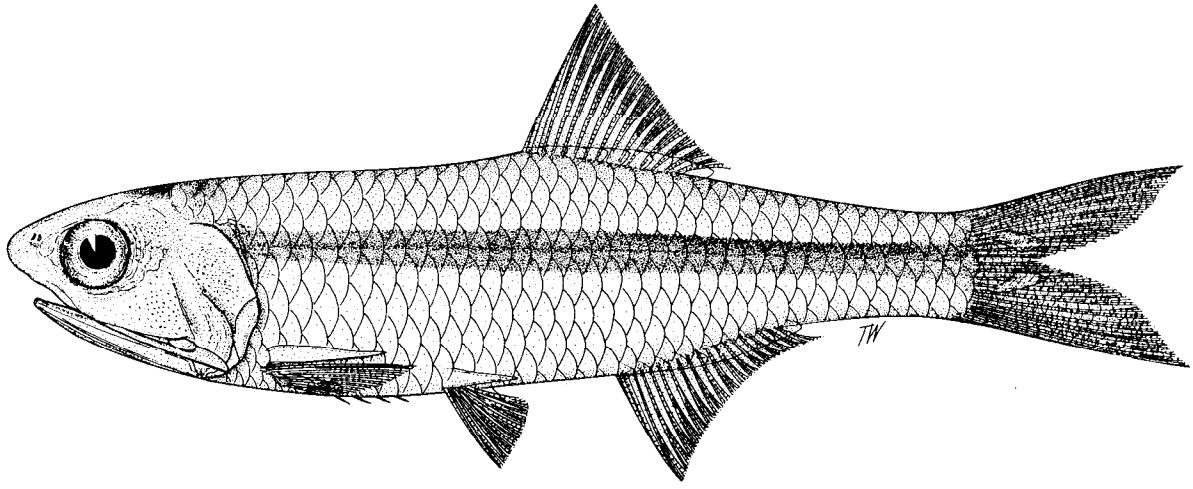
Stolephorus nelsoni Wongratana, 1987

ENGR Stol 23

Stolephorus nelsoni Wongratana, 1987, Am.Mus.Novit., (2876):4, fig.2 (near Wallal, Eighty Mile Beach, Western Australia).

Synonyms None.

FAO Names : En - Nelson's anchovy.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep and compressed (depth about 23 to 24 percent of standard length), belly rounded, with 4 or 5 small needle-like pre-pelvic scutes. Maxilla tip pointed, reaching to about hind border of inter-operculum; hind border of pre-operculum convex, rounded. Lower gillrakers 24; knob-like tooth patches at bases of anterior epibranchial gillrakers. Small teeth present on upper edge of hyoid bones. Isthmus muscle tapering evenly forward to hind border of branchial membrane. Anal fin short, with iii 20 finrays, its origin below about middle of dorsal fin base. The knob-like epibranchial tooth patches occur also in S. carpenteriae (also has hyoid tooth patches, but hind edge of pre-operculum indented below maxilla tip), in S. chinensis (but lower gillrakers 25 to 28) and in S. tri (but a small pre-dorsal scute and another on the pelvic scute). Resembles S. commersonii (also with hyoid teeth, but lower gillrakers 23 to 28 and a pair of pigment lines on back before dorsal fin), also S. waitei (branched anal finrays 21 to 23).

Geographical Distribution : Northwestern Australia (Eighty Mile Beach just north of Wallal, West Australia and Townsville, Queensland).

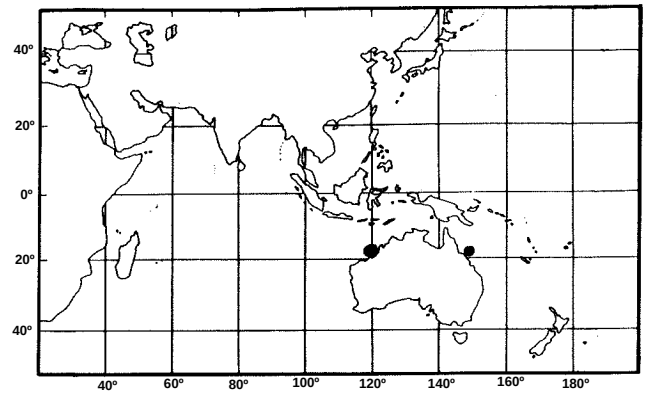
Habitat and Biology : Coastal, pelagic, schooling, but more data needed.

Size : To 7.4 cm standard.length.

Interest to Fisheries : None.

Local Names :

Literature :



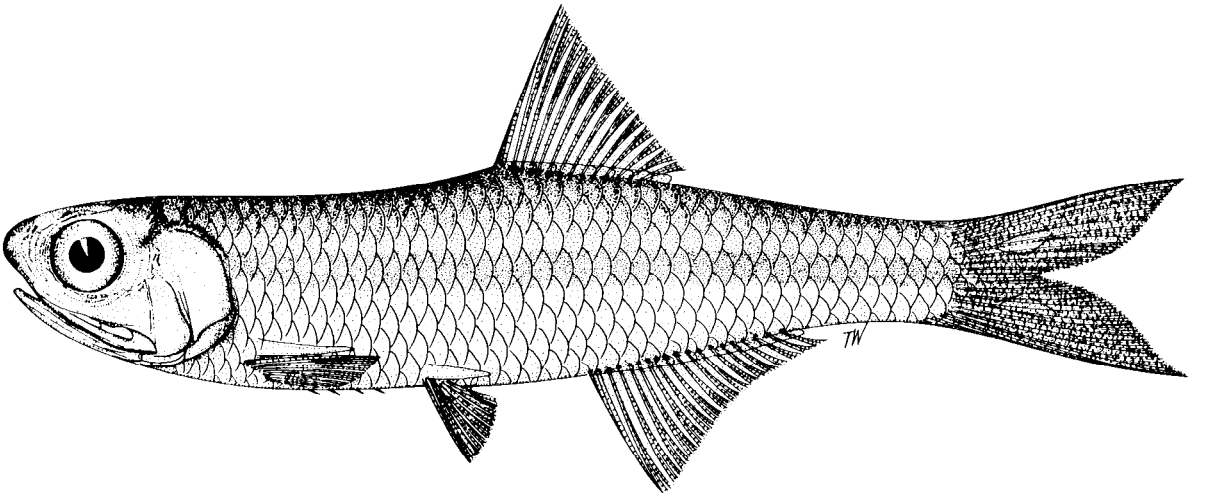
Stolephorus pacificus Baldwin, 1983

ENGR Stol 20

Stolephorus pacificus Baldwin, 1983, Micronesica, 19(1-2):152, fig.1 (Guam and Kosrae).

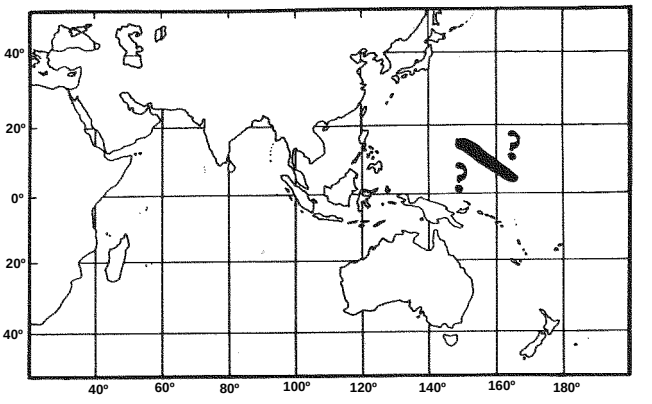
Synonyms : None (unless misidentified as S. indicus).

FAO Names : En - Pacific anchovy.



Diagnostic Features : Body somewhat compressed, belly a little rounded, with 1 to 4 small needle-like pre-pelvic scutes. Maxilla tip pointed, reaching just to front border of pre-operculum; hind border of pre-operculum convex, rounded. Lower gillrakers 35 to 38. Isthmus muscle tapering evenly forward to hind border of branchial membrane. Pelvic fin tips reaching to beyond dorsal fin origin; anal fin short, with iii 17 to 19 finrays, its origin below midpoint of dorsal fin base. A silver stripe along flank, not strongly demarcated; no distinct dark lines on back from head to dorsal fin. Only S. indicus and S. advenus have such a short maxilla (but gillrakers not more than 26; only S. multibranchus has more than 31 lower gillrakers, but maxilla longer).

Geographical Distribution : Western central Pacific (Guam and Kosrae).



Habitat and Biology : Presumed coastal, pelagic and schooling; recorded only from bays. Eggs oval with a small knob.

Size : To 7.7 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps of use as a baitfish if available in sufficient quantities.

Local Names :

Literature :

Remarks : The very high gillraker count sets this species apart from all other members of Stolephorus except S. multibranchus (32 to 35).

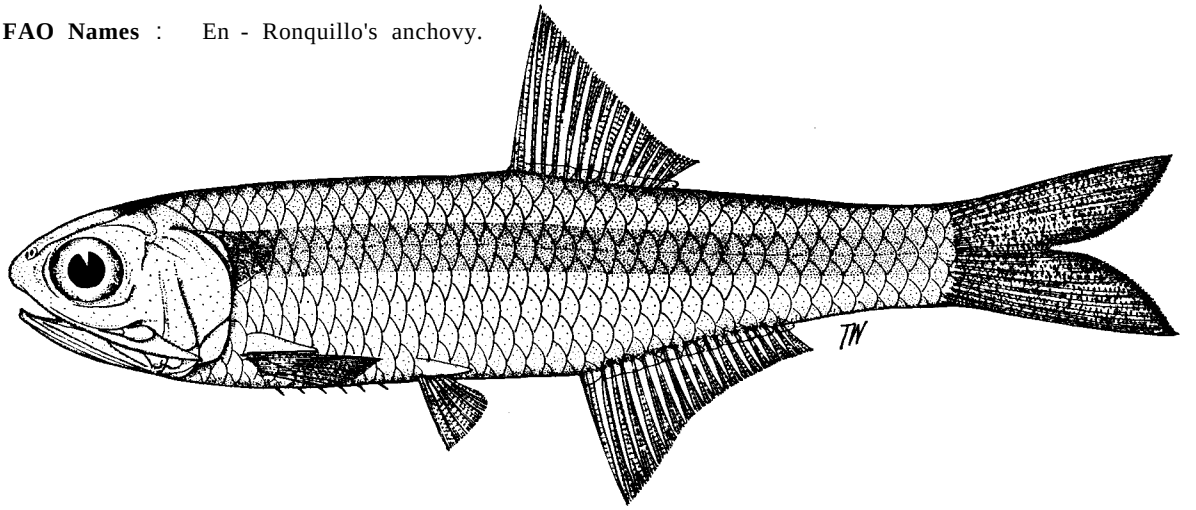
Stolephorus ronquilloi Wongratana, 1983

ENGR Stol 14

Stolephorus ronquilloi Wongratana, 1983, Japan J.Ichthyol., 29(4):399, fig.17 (Manila Bay, Mindanao, the Philippines).

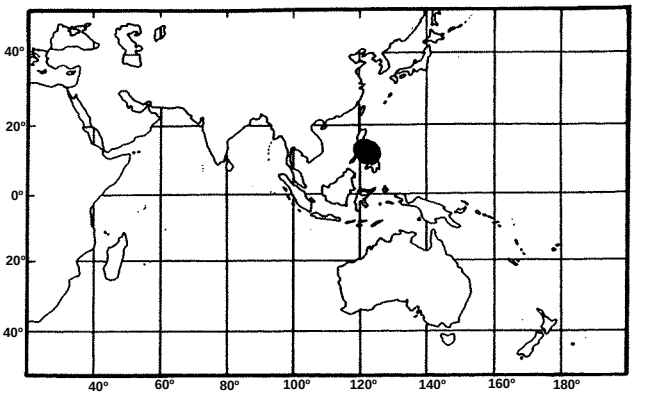
Synonyms : Stolephorus Species C:Ronquillo, 1970; Whitehead, 1973b:223, fig.46 (key; but the Madagascar specimens reported by Whitehead,1968:18 are S. insularis); Stolephorus ronquilloi-Wongratana, 1980:248, pls 210,211 (revision; name not validly published); Idem, l-fig.19 (key).

FAO Names : En - Ronquillo's anchovy.



Diagnostic Features : Body somewhat compressed, belly with 4 to 7 (usually 6) small needle-like pre-pelvic scutes Maxilla tip pointed, reaching to or beyond hind border of pre-operculum, the latter concave, indented near maxilla tip. Lower gillrakers numerous, 28 to 30. Anal fin short, usually with iii 17 or 18 finrays, its origin below anterior part of dorsal fin base. Closely resembles the widespread S. insularis, which has small tooth patches on the upper edge of the hyoid bones, also fewer gillrakers (22 to 28, usually 23 to 27). Of other species with an indented pre-operculum, none has so many gillrakers.

Geographical Distribution : Western Pacific (the Philippines only; the Indian Ocean, Thailand and Singapore records given by Whitehead, 1973b:224 were based on S. insularis).



Habitat and Biology : Coastal, pelagic and schooling; more specimens and data needed.

Size : To 5.3 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Not common in museum collections, so perhaps not very abundant.

Local Names :

Literature :

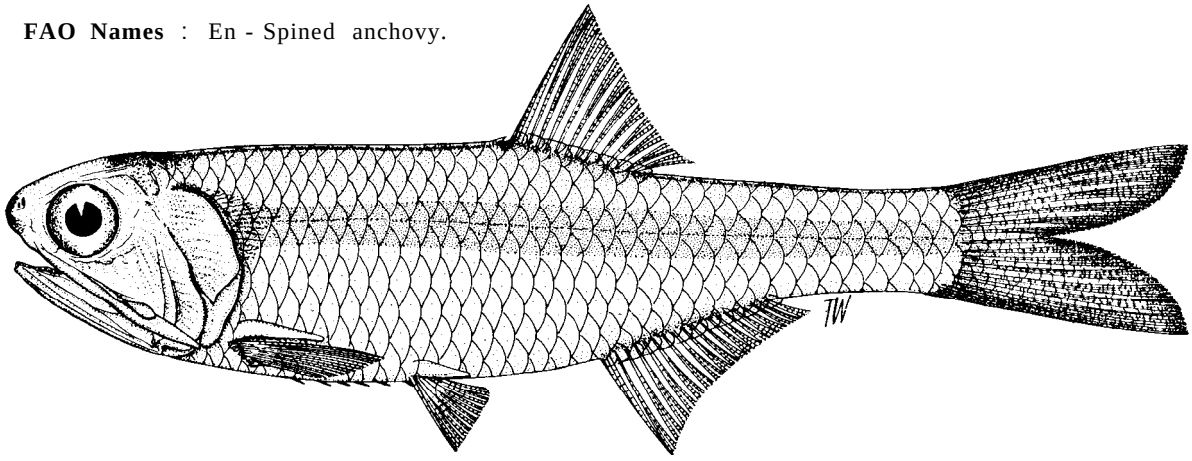
Stolephorus tri (Bleeker, 1852)

ENGR Stol 4

Engraulis tri Bleeker, 1852, Verh.batav.Genoot.Kunst.Wet.,24:40 (Jakarta); Idem, 1852, Natuurk.Tijdschr. Ned.-Indië., 3:435, 446 (3 Sampit, Borneo, specimens added).

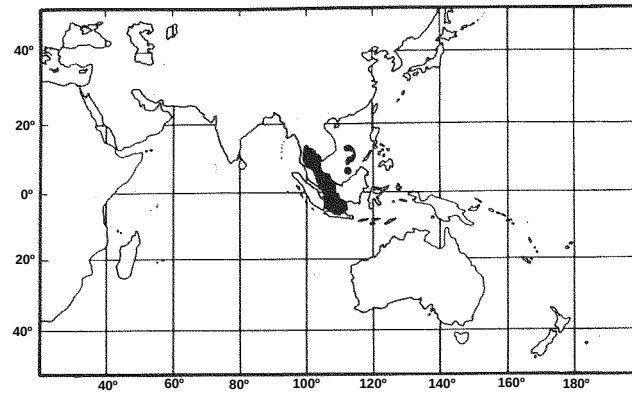
Synonyms : Stolephorus tri-Weber & de Beaufort, 1913:47 (Sumatra and compiled); Fowler, 1941d:709 (the Philippines); Whitehead, Boeseman & Wheeler,1966:113, p1.14, fig.3 (Bleeker's Atlas figure) (Bleeker types); Whitehead, 1973b:224, fig.48a,b (but excluding references to baganensis and to rex, the latter being S. commersonii); Wongratana, 1980:257, pls 218,219 (revision); Idem, 198529, fig.23 (key).

FAO Names : En - Spined anchovy.



Diagnostic Features : Body compressed, belly with 6 or 7 (rarely 8) small needle-like pre-pelvic scutes; a small pre-dorsal spine and another spine on the pelvic scute. Maxilla pointed, reaching to or beyond hind border of pre-operculum, the latter concave, indented near maxilla tip. Lower gillrakers 19 to 22 (rarely 18). Anal fin short, usually with iii 17 or 18 finrays, its origin below about middle of dorsal fin base. A double pigment line on back both before and behind dorsal fin. Of species with a spine on the pelvic scute, S. dubiosus has more gillrakers (20 to 23) and shares with S. baganensis the absence of a double pigment line before the dorsal fin. See ENGR Stol 4, Fishing Areas 57/71.

Geographical Distribution : Western Pacific (Gulf of Thailand and Java Sea). Indian Ocean records seem to have been based on S. baganensis (if it truly occurs there) or on specimens of S. insularis possessing a pre-dorsal spine.



Habitat and Biology : Coastal, pelagic and schooling. More specimens and data needed.

Size : To 9.5 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : One of the larger species of Stolephorus, but museum collections imply that it is not very abundant.

Local Names : INDONESIA: Teri (a Malay name, from which Bleeker derived tri).

Literature : Much confused with S. baganensis, so that all previous studies are unreliable.

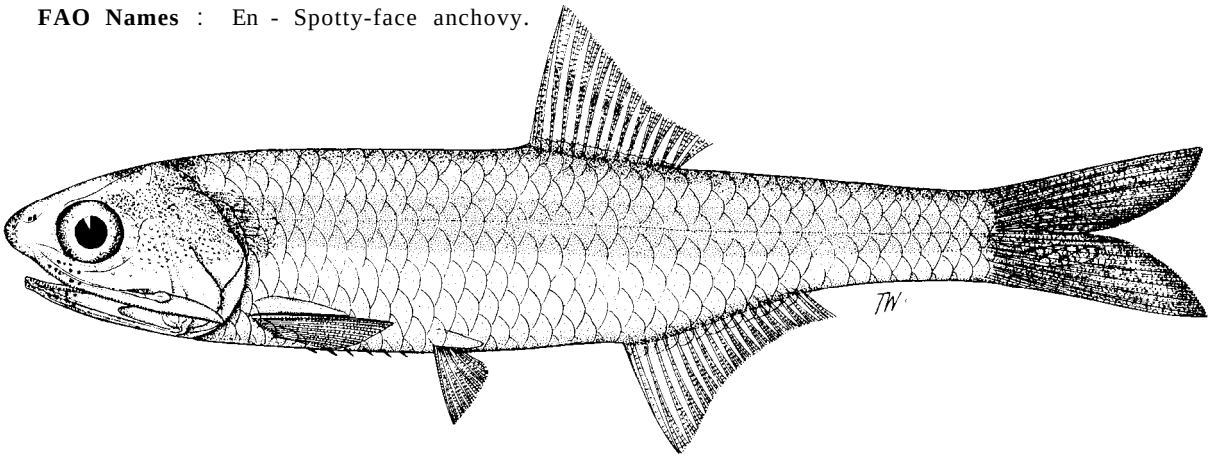
Stolephorus waitei Jordan & Seale, 1926

ENGR Stol 8

Stolephorus waitei Jordan & Scale, 1926, Bull.Mus.comp.Zool. Harvard, 67(11):380 (Queensland).

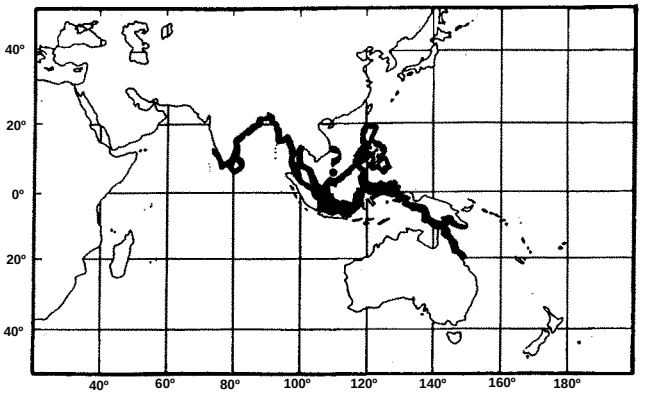
Synonyms : Stolephorus insularis bataviensis Hardenberg,1933a:261 (Jakarta - but not his S. insularis insularis, baweanensis and oceanicus = S. insularis); Stolephorus bataviensis:Whitehead, 1968a:19 (Bay of Bengal); Idem, 1973b:226, fig.51 (synopsis - but insularis insularis included); Anchoviella waitei: Fowler, 1941d:702 (compiled); Stolephorus waitei-Wongratana, 1980:242, pls 202, 203 (revision); Idem, 198528, fig.15 (key).

FAO Names : En - Spotty-face anchovy.



Diagnostic Features : Body somewhat compressed, belly with 5 to 7 (rarely 4) small needle-like pre-pelvic scutes. Maxilla tip pointed, reaching to hind border of pre-operculum, the latter almost always convex, rounded. Lower gillrakers 19 to 25 (usually 20 or 21). Pelvic fin tips only rarely reaching to below dorsal fin origin; anal fin short, with usually iii 18 to 20 finrays, its origin below about middle of dorsal fin base. Numerous black spots below level of eye and on tip of lower jaw; a dark patch behind occiput. The spots on the "face" generally distinguish it from other species. Of those with. the hind margin of the pre-operculum rounded and not indented, S. commersonii has fewer scutes (usually 1 to 4), S. chinensis has more gillrakers (usually 26 or 27). Frequently confused with the very similar S. insularis, which has an indented pre-opercular margin, a double pigment line behind the dorsal fin and the caudal fin deep yellow. See ENGR Stol 8, Fishing Area 51, also ENGR Stol 3 of Fishing Areas 57/71 (as S. bataviensis).

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Indian Ocean (from Cochin and southern tip of India to Burma) and western Pacific (Thailand, Java Sea, the Philippines, probably Irian Jaya if not also Papua New Guinea, south to Queensland; perhaps even more widespread).



Habitat and Biology : Coastal, pelagic and schooling. Its geographical overlap and similarity to S. insularis casts doubts on the several Indian studies of "insularis".

Size : To 9.4 cm standard length, usually to 6 or 7 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : One of the commonest species of this genus (at least in museum collections), so probably makes a major contribution to Stolephorus catches.

Local Names :

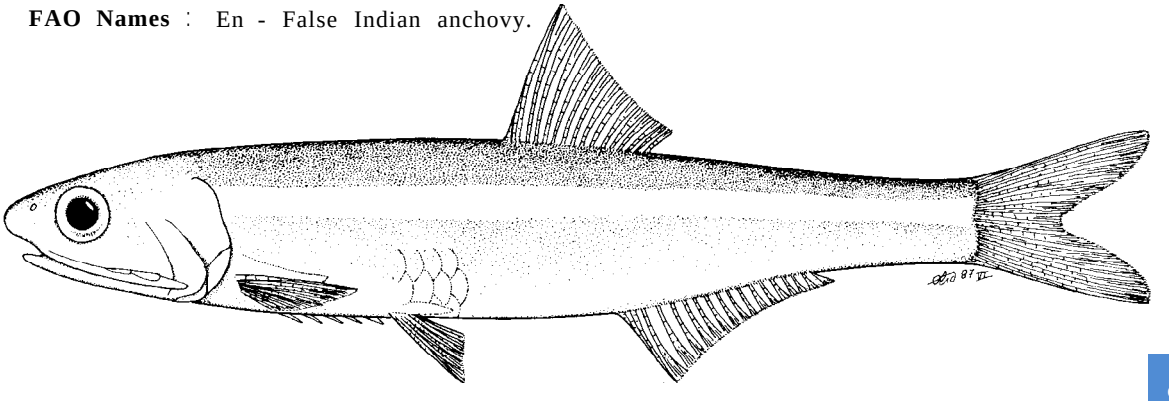
Literature : Too often confused with S. insularis for previous data to be reliable.

Stolephorus Species A

ENGR Stol 21

Synonyms : None (unless misidentified as S. indicus).

FAO Names : En - False Indian anchovy.



click for next page