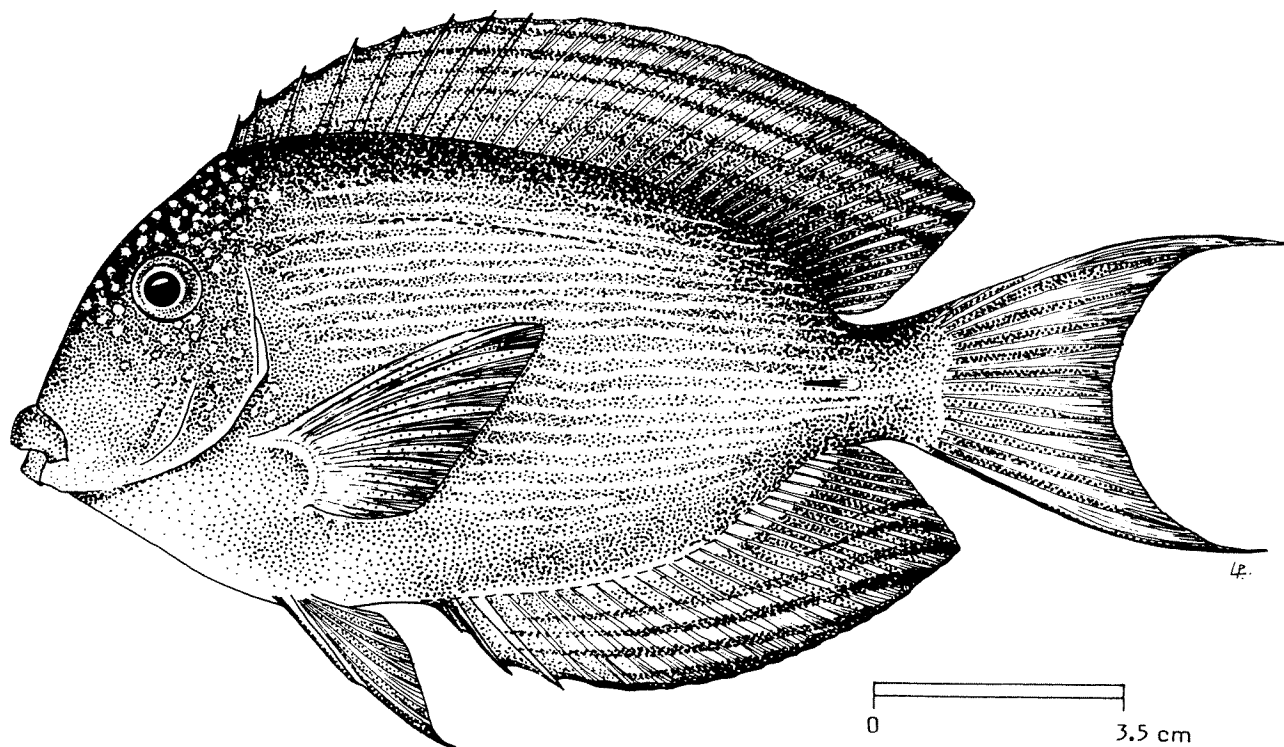


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: ACANTHURIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Ctenochaetus striatus* (Ouoy & Gaimard, 1824)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



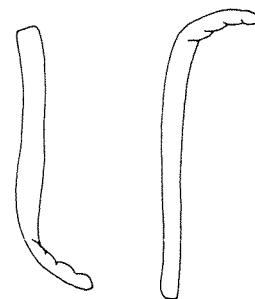
VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Striated surgeonfish
 Fr - Chirurgien strié
 Sp - Cirujano estriado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A high-bodied, compressed fish, the depth 1.9 to 2.3 times in standard length. Mouth small; teeth numerous (more than 30 in jaws of adults), movable slender and elongate, with expanded incurved tips which are denticulate on the lateral margin 6 denticulations on upper and 4 on lower teeth); gillrakers 27 to 36 on first arch. A continuous unnotched dorsal fin with 8 spines and 27 to 31 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 24 to 28 soft rays; caudal fin lunate, the caudal concavity 3.7 to 6 times in standard length. A lancet-like spine on caudal peduncle which folds into a deep horizontal groove.



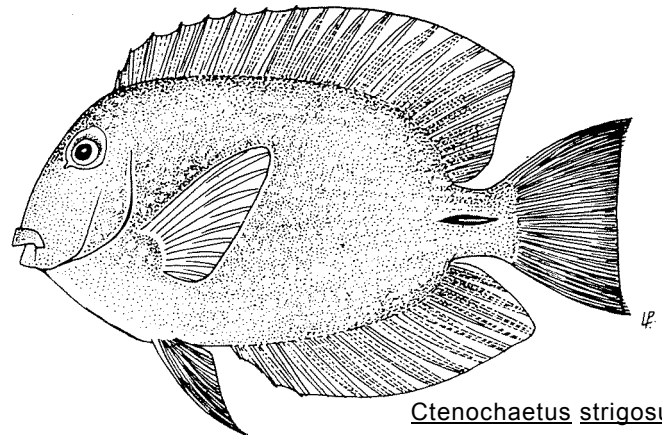
upper and lower tooth

Colour: dark olive to yellowish brown with blue or blue-grey lengthwise lines on body and small orange spots on head and nape; dorsal and anal fins with about 5 lengthwise dark bluish bands; pectoral fins pale with brownish yellow rays; a small blackish spot at rear base of dorsal fin of juveniles and small adults.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Ctenochaetus strigosus: dorsal soft rays 25 to 28; 27 to 31 in C. striatus; teeth of upper jaw with 5 denticulations, of lower jaw with 3 (6 and 4, respectively, in C. striatus); caudal fin slightly emarginate, the caudal concavity 10 to 21 times in standard length (caudal fin of Pacific form more emarginate); no dark spot at rear base of dorsal fin.

Ctenochaetus binotatus: dorsal soft rays 24 to 27; teeth of upper jaw with 6 denticulations, of lower jaw with 3; a prominent blackish spot at rear base of both the dorsal and anal fins.



SIZE:

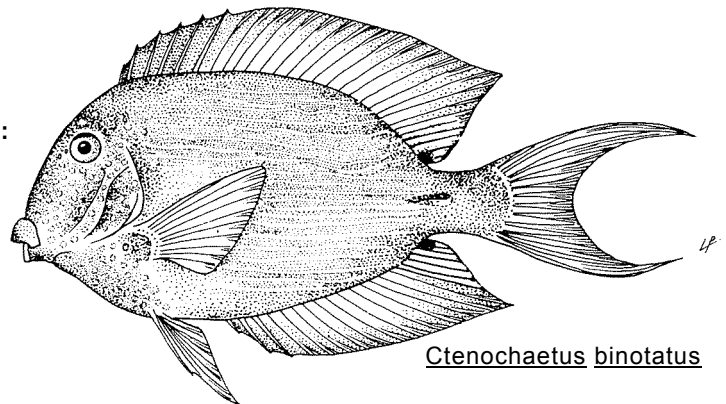
Maximum: 25 cm; common to 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Distributed throughout most of the Indo-Pacific; in the Western Indian Ocean, from the Red Sea to Natal.

One of the most abundant and ubiquitous of surgeonfishes, occurring in various reef habitats from protected lagoons to ocean reefs.

Feeds on detritus with a combination of suction and scraping with its numerous comb-like teeth.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

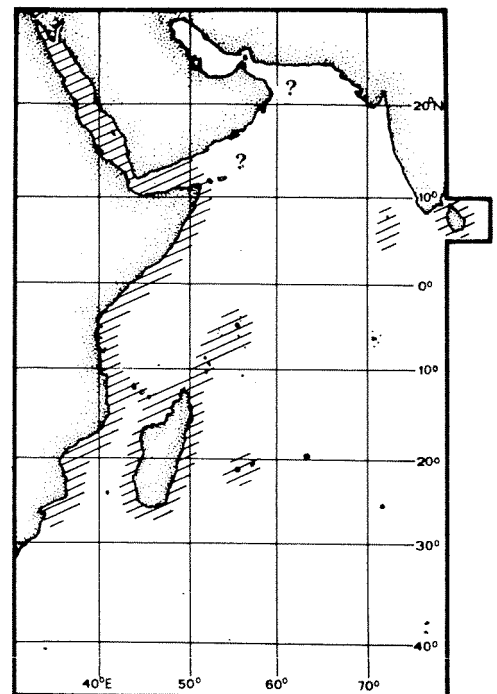
No definite fishing localities.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken mainly in nets and traps.

Marketed fresh.

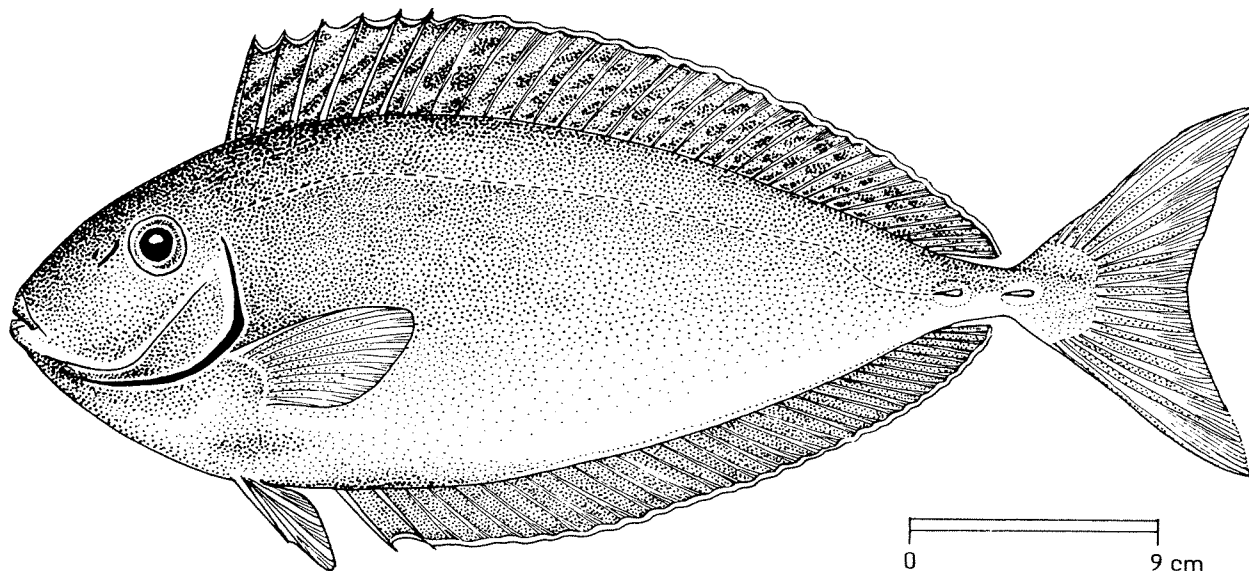


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: ACANTHURIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Sleek unicornfish
 Fr - Nason lisse
 Sp - Barbero liso

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep and compressed, the depth 2.6 to 3.2 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head uniformly convex, without any bony projection or prominence; mouth small; teeth numerous more than 40 in each jaw, the outer part somewhat compressed, pointed, and finely serrate. A continuous unnotched dorsal fin of 6 spines and 26 to 29 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 27 to 30 soft rays; pelvic fins with 1 spine and 3 rays; caudal fin slightly to moderately emarginate. Caudal peduncle slender, subcylindrical, with a pair of sharply keeled bony plates on mid-side.

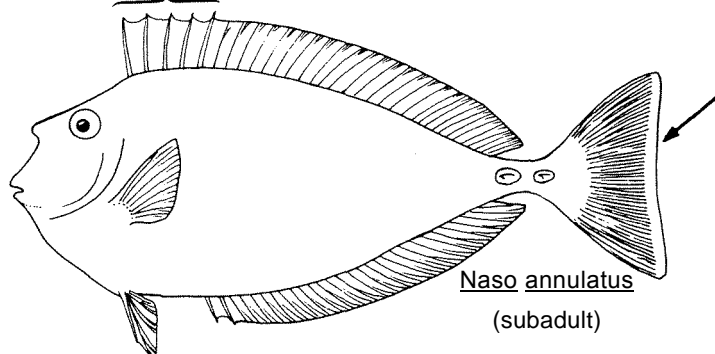
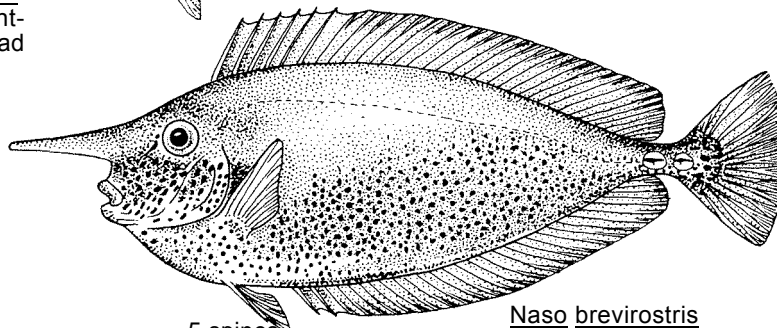
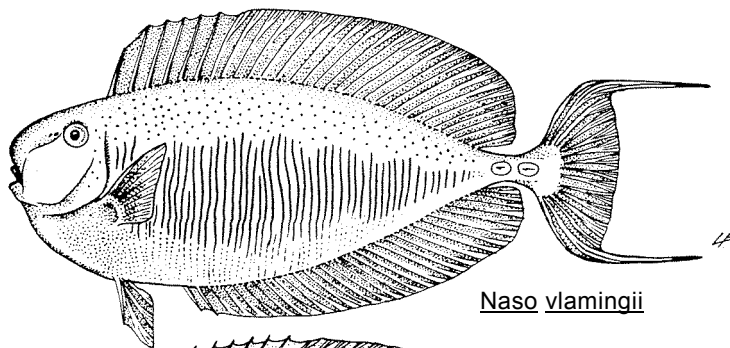
Colour: brownish grey, shading ventrally to yellowish (in life the colour may vary from dark brown to light blue-grey); opercular membrane dark brown; dorsal and anal fins yellowish with faint diagonal brown bands and a blue margin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Naso vlamingii: a prominent bump on snout of adults just above mouth; dorsal and anal fins elevated; large adults with a filament from each corner of caudal fin; body brown with vertical blue lines on side and blue dots above and below.

Naso brevirostris: adults with a long median rostral projection directly anterior to eyes; profile of snout from upper lip to base of horn nearly vertical; caudal fin slightly rounded.

Naso annulatus: 5 dorsal fin spines (6 in N. hexacanthus); a median rostral projection anterior to eyes; caudal fin truncate with a broad posterior white margin.



SIZE:

Maximum: 75 cm; common to 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Broadly distributed throughout the Indo-Pacific, including the Red Sea.

Not common in less than about 15 m, but abundant in deeper water, particularly near escarpments; has been observed from a submarine at depths to 150 m. Often seen in large aggregations.

Feeds on the larger animals of the zooplankton such as crab larvae, arrow worms and pelagic tunicates.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS

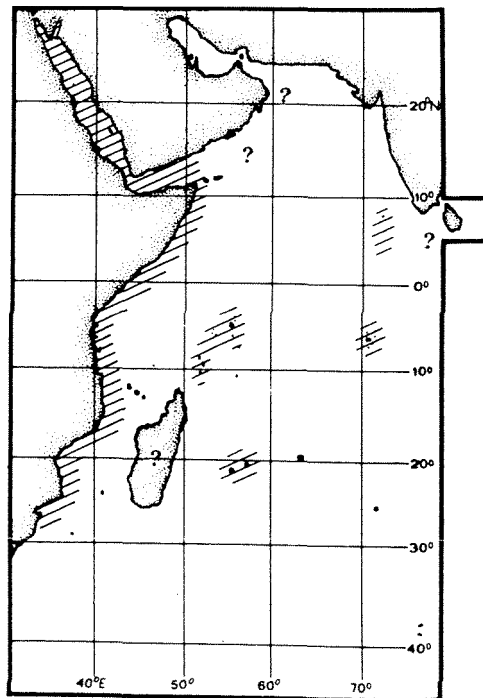
No specific fishing areas. Although abundant in many localities and a good food fish, the landings are relatively low due to difficulty in capturing it.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

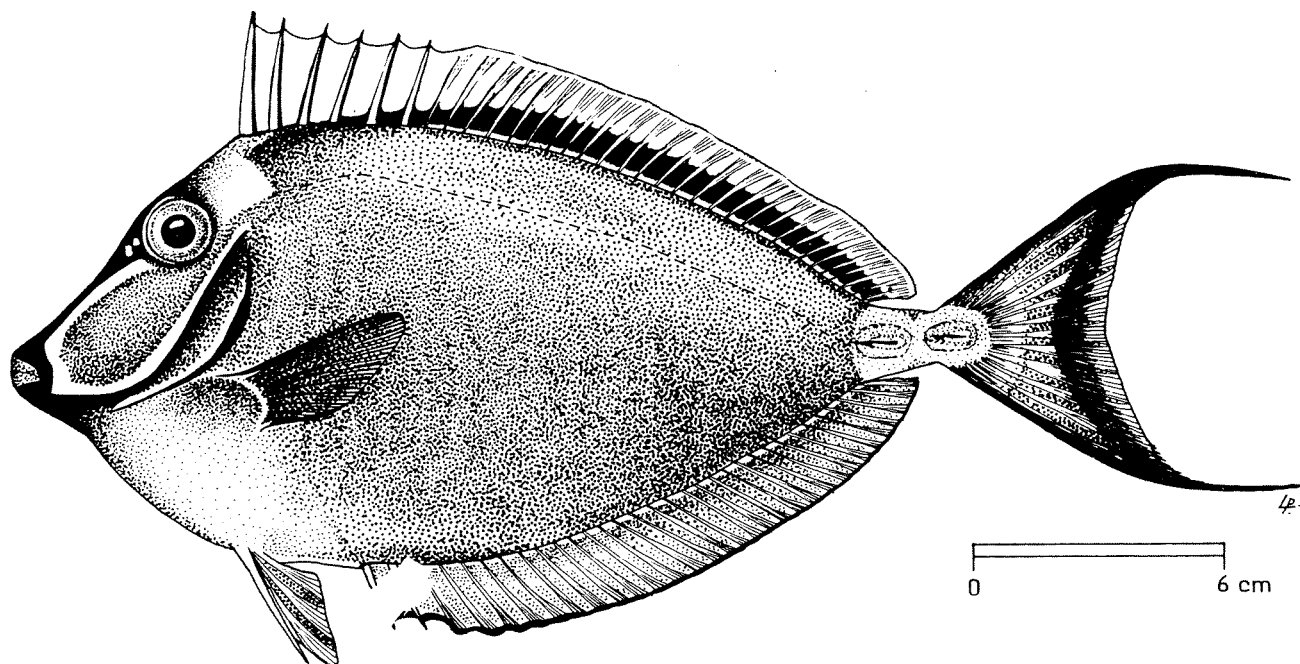
Taken mainly in traps.

Marketed fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: ACANTHURIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Naso lituratus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Callicanthus lituratus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Orangespine unicornfish
Fr - Nason à épérons oranges
Sp - Barbero de agujón naranja

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

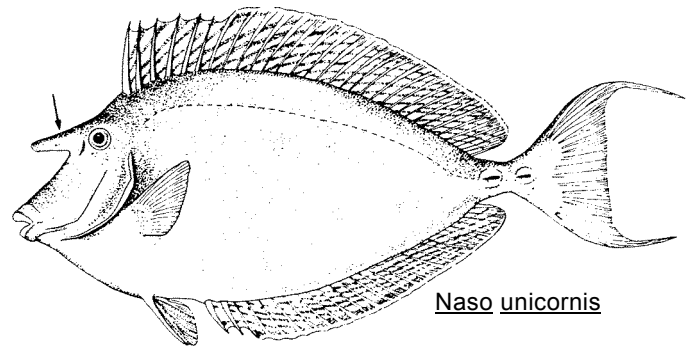
Body moderately deep and compressed, the depth 1.9 to 2.5 times in standard length. No rostral prominence on snout or forehead; mouth small, somewhat protruding; teeth elongate, incisiform, the tips rounded, 30 to over 40 in jaws of adults (teeth more pointed and faintly serrate in juveniles). A continuous unnotched dorsal fin with 6 spines (the first longest and strongest) and 27 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 28 to 30 soft rays; pelvic fins with 1 spine and 3 rays; caudal fin emarginate to lunate, adult males developing a long filament from tip of each lobe. Caudal peduncle slender, subcylindrical, with 2 fixed bony plates on mid-side which have forward-directed knife-like keels in adults.

Colour: grey-brown with a broad median black band from upper lip to interorbital space; adjacent to this a curved, yellow band from corner of mouth to lower edge of eye; a large yellow area behind and above eyes; mid-ventral region of chest yellow-orange; lips edged in orange; margins of opercle and preopercle black; caudal spines bright orange; dorsal fin yellow with a proximal black band and a blue line at base, the soft portion with a narrow bluish white margin and a black submarginal line; anal fin yellowish brown with a narrow bluish white margin and a black submarginal band; caudal fin grey-brown with black upper and lower edges and a submarginal black band posteriorly.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Naso unicornis: adults with a horn-like rostral projection directly anterior to eye; caudal spines blue in life; caudal fin without black upper and lower edges or a posterior black submarginal band.

Naso brachycentron: a concavity in profile of back beneath anterior spinous portion of dorsal fin followed by a bump (giving a humpback appearance); juveniles and females with a convexity in profile anterior to eye; males with a long median horn in front of eyes.

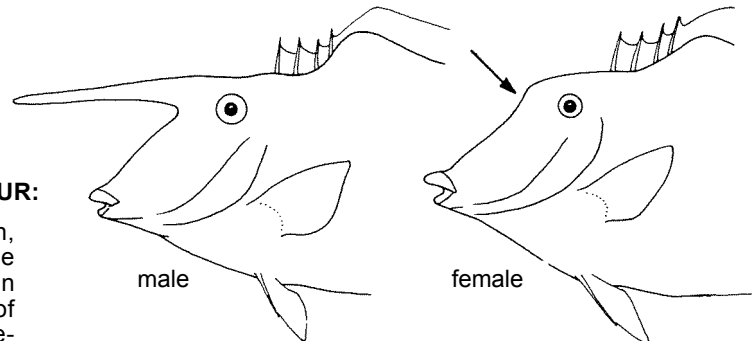


SIZE:

Maximum: 45 cm; common to 35 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Indo-Pacific; in the Western Indian Ocean, from the Red Sea southward to Durban on the Natal coast. Coloured somewhat differently in the Pacific (dorsal fin black and white instead of yellow, and black bands of caudal fin less developed).



Naso brachycentron

A species of relatively shallow water, closely tied to coral reefs and rocky bottoms. Usually solitary.

Feeds on benthic algae, particularly leafy types such as Sargassum.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

No specific fishing areas.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken in nets, traps and by spears.

Marketed fresh. The flesh is of good quality.

