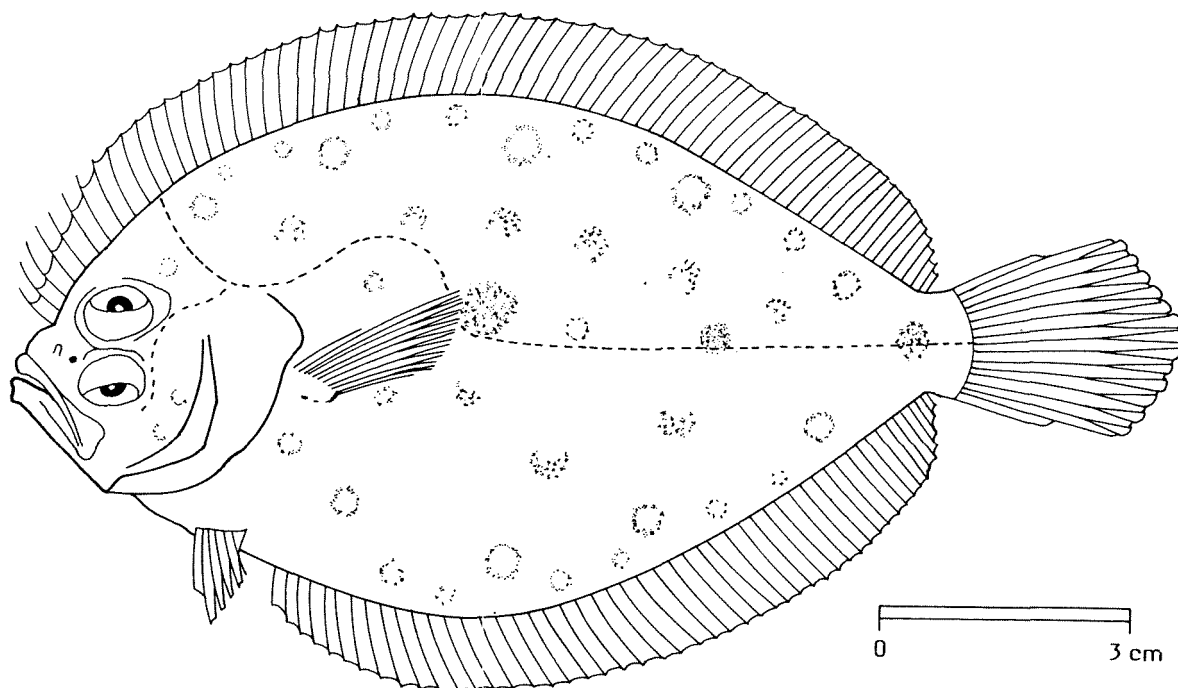


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : BOTHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Pseudorhombus elevatus Ogilby, 1912OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Pseudorhombus affinis Weber, 1913

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Deep flounder
 Fr - Rite targeur
 Sp - Lenguado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and flat, its depth contained 1.8 to 2.0 times in standard length. Both eyes on left side; upper jaw ending below middle of lower eye; teeth small, usually more than 20 in lower jaw of blind side; gillrakers long and slender, 11 to 15 on lower limb of first arch. Origin of first dorsal fin above, or a little in front of anterior nostril; pelvic fin base of blind side almost equal in length to that of eyed side. Lateral line curved above pectoral fin, forming 2 branches on head, the upper ending between 9th and 11th dorsal fin rays. Scales ctenoid (rough) on eyed side and cycloid (smooth) on blind side.

Colour: eyed side brown with numerous blotches arranged in 5 irregular rows along body, and 3 large distinct blotches along straight part of lateral line; often 2 additional smaller blotches, one above curve of lateral line and the other below tip of pectoral fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

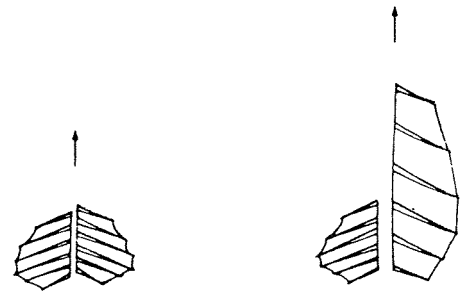
Pseudorhombus natalensis: dorsal fin origin above posterior nostril.

Other Pseudorhombus species: lack the 3 large, rather distinct blotches along straight part of lateral line and the 5 irregular rows on body.

Other lefteye flounders have pelvic fin base of blind side much shorter than that of eyed side and/or no forked lateral line on head reaching to dorsal profile.

SIZE:

Maximum: about 20 cm; common to 15 cm.



pelvic fins seen from below
(arrows point toward head)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, known from the Red Sea to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, eastward extending to Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the coasts of China and the northeastern coasts of Australia.

Inhabits the shallower muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds on bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Muddy and sandy trawling grounds of the continental shelf

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

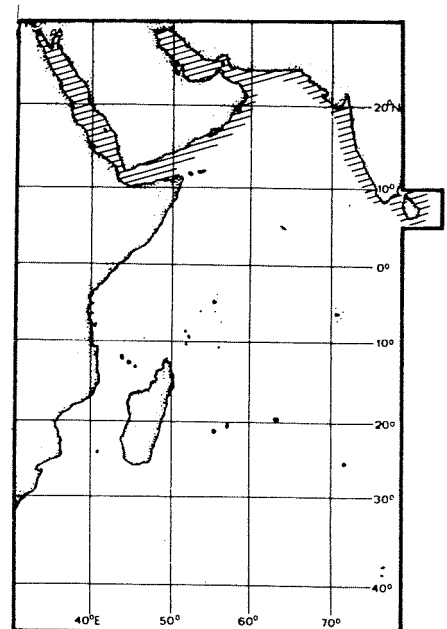
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh.

Pseudorhombus

Bothus,
Engyprosopon,
etc.

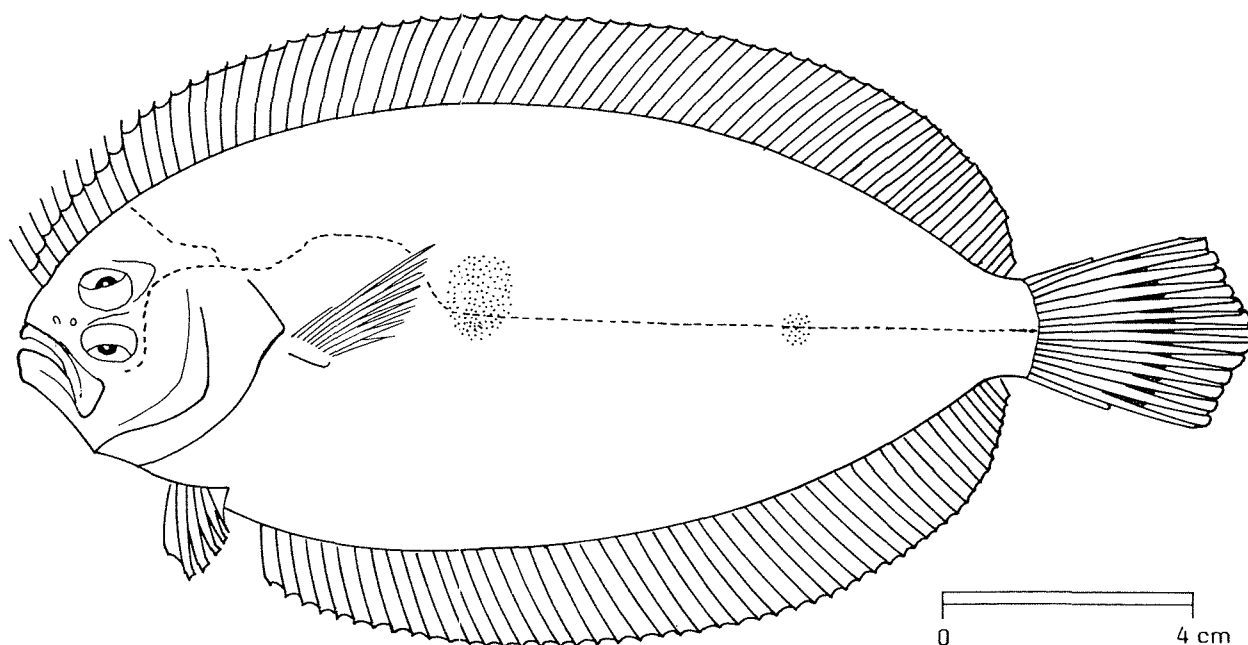


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: BOTHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Pseudorhombus javanicus* (Bleeker, 1853)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Javan flounder
Fr - Rite javanais
Sp - Lenguadojavano

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and flat, its depth more than twice in standard length. Upper profile of head evenly curved; both eyes on left side; upper jaw ending below middle of lower eye; teeth small, usually more than 20 in lower jaw of blind side. Dorsal fin origin well in advance of upper eye; pelvic fin base of blind side almost equal in length to that of eyed side. Lateral line curved above pectoral fin, forming 2 branches on head, the upper ending between 9th and 11th dorsal fin rays. Scales of eyed side mostly ctenoid (rough to touch) on anterior half and mostly cycloid (smooth) on posterior half; scales of blind side cycloid.

Colour: eyed side brown, with darker spots and blotches. A large, blotch at anterior end of straight part of lateral line and a smaller blotch halfway to caudal fin base.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Pseudorhombus arsius: teeth larger, 6 to 13 in lower jaw of blind side more than 20 in P. javanicus).

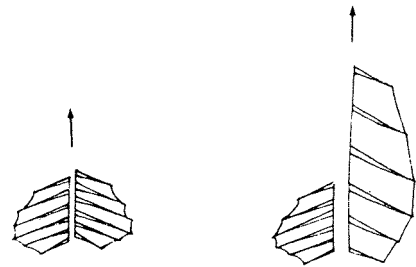
P. elevatus: upper profile of head notched; 3 distinct blotches along straight part of lateral line.

P. triocellatus: anterior rays of dorsal fin prolonged; 3 distinct blotches forming a triangular body.

P. malayanus: scales ctenoid (rough to touch) on blind side

Other Pseudorhombus species: lack the 2 distinctive blotches along straight part of lateral line.

Other lefteye flounders have pelvic fin base of blind side much shorter than that of eyed side and/or no forked lateral line on head reaching to dorsal profile.



pelvic fins seen from below
(arrows point toward head)

SIZE:

Maximum: about 35 cm; common to 20 cm.

Pseudorhombus

Bothus,
Engyprosopon,
etc.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, reported from the "Gulf" and off India (from Bombay southward to Sri Lanka). Elsewhere, eastward extending to Western New Guinea.

Inhabits the shallower muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds on bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

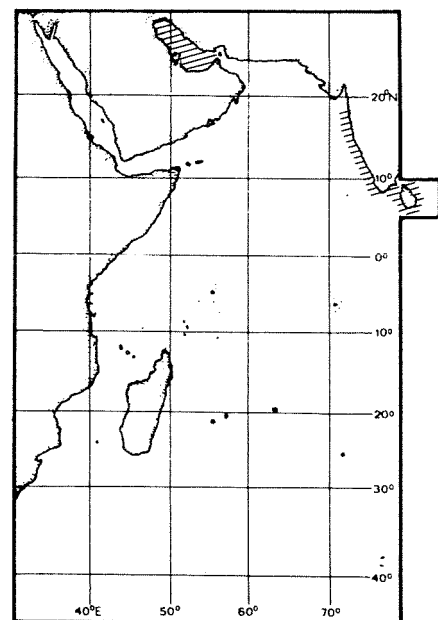
Muddy and sandy trawling grounds of the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh.

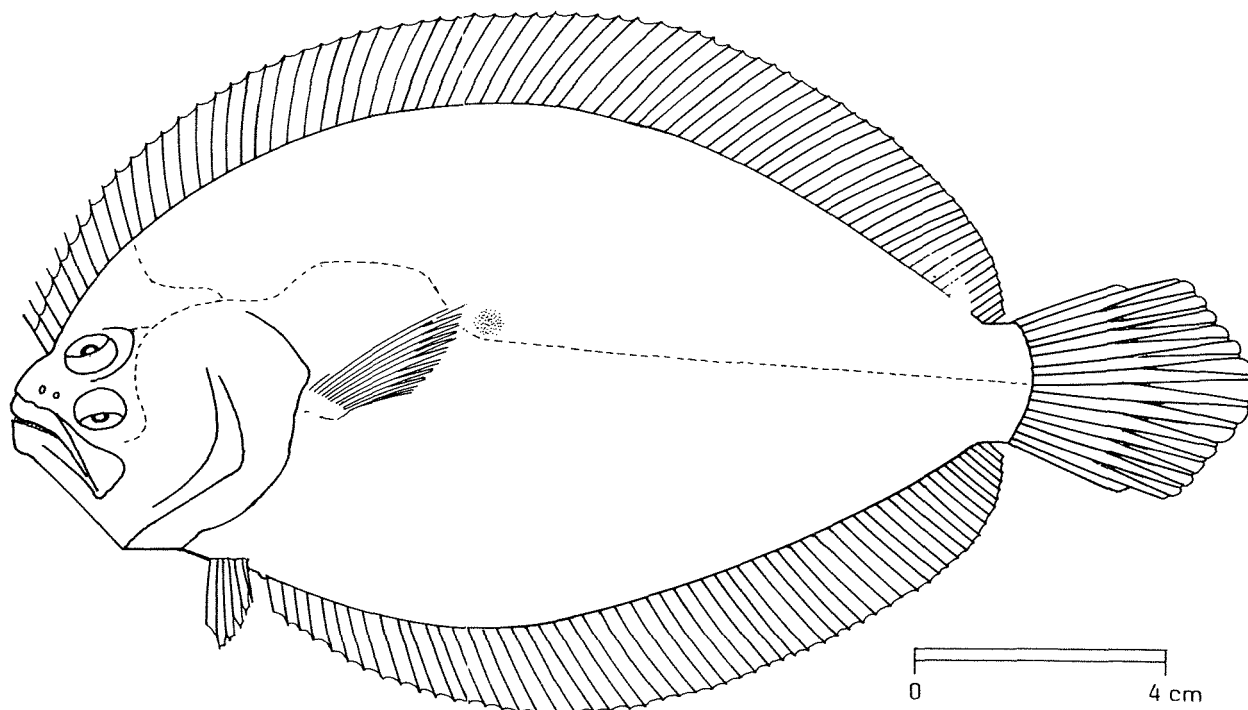


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: BOTHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Pseudorhombus malayanus* Bleeker, 1866

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Malaya flounder
 Fr - Rite malais
 Sp - Lenguado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and flat. Both eyes on left side; upper jaw ending below hind margin of lower eye; gillrakers pointed, longer than broad; 8 to 10 on lower limb of first gill arch. Dorsal fin with 71 to 77 rays, its origin well in advance of upper eye; pectoral fin of blind side less than twice in length of head; pelvic fin base of blind side almost equal in length to that of eyed side. Lateral line curved above pectoral fin, forming 2 branches on head, the upper ending between 9th and 11th dorsal fin rays. Scales on both sides ctenoid (rough to touch).

Colour: eyed side brown with or without indistinct groups of small white spots near lateral line. A dark blotch anteriorly on straight part of lateral line; sometimes a smaller blotch halfway to caudal fin base.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other Pseudorhombus species: scales on blind side cycloid (smooth).

Other lefteye flounders have pelvic fin base of blind side much shorter than that of eyed side and/or no forked lateral line or, head reaching to dorsal profile.

SIZE:

Maximum: 35 cm; common to 20 cm,

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, reported from the "Gulf" and the west coast of India. Elsewhere, from the east coast of India to Celebes and the Philippines.

Inhabits the shallower muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds on bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS

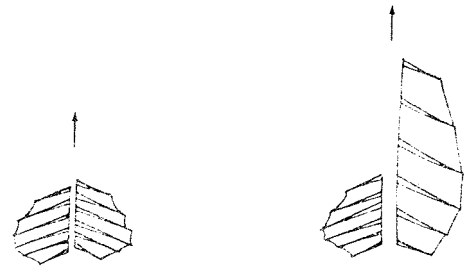
Muddy and sandy trawling grounds of the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

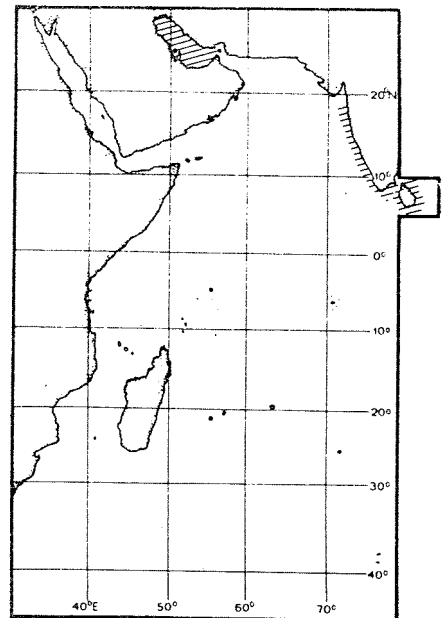
Marketed mostly fresh.



pelvic fins seen from below
(arrows point toward head)

Psettdorhombus

Bothus,
Engyprosop.,
etc.

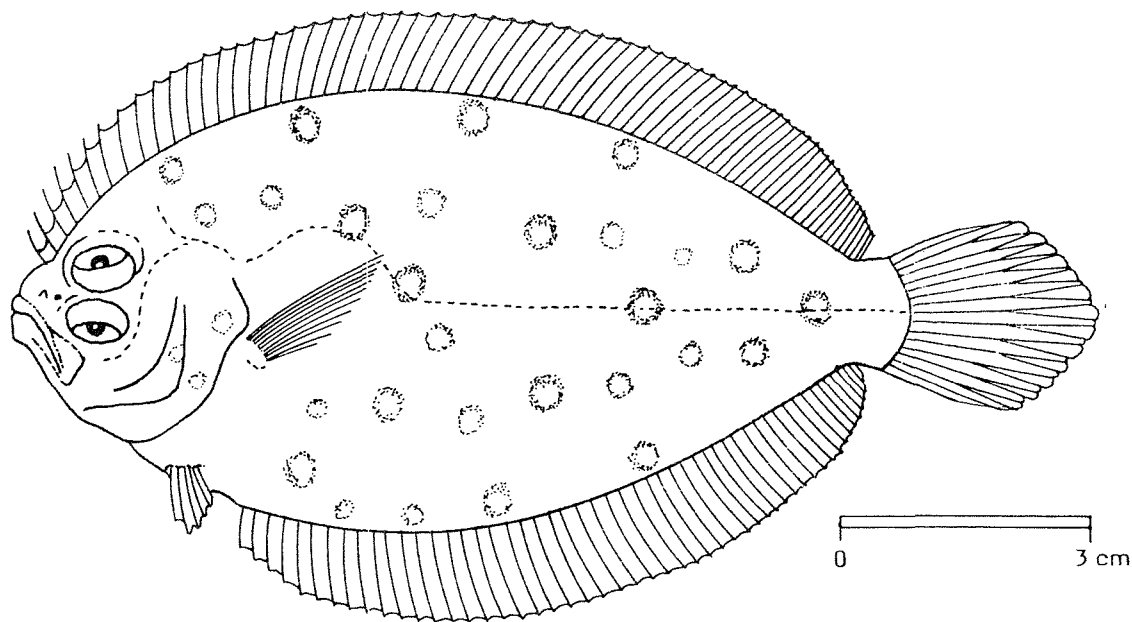


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: BOTHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(Indian Ocean)Pseudorhombus natalensis Gilchrist, 1905

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : This species is synonymised with Pseudorhombus arsius (Hamilton, 1822) by some authors

**VERNACULAR NAMES:**

FAO : En - Natal flounders
Fr - Rite du Natal
Sp - Lenguado de

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and flat. Both eyes on left side; upper jaw ending below anterior half of lower eye; canine teeth not developed, more than 20 close-set teeth in lower jaw of blind side; gillrakers pointed, longer than broad. Origin of dorsal fin above posterior nostril of blind side; pelvic fin base of blind side almost equal in length to that of eyed side; anal fin with 52 or less rays. Lateral line curved above pectoral fin, forming 2 branches on head.

Colour: brownish, with a number of distinct dark rings arranged symmetrically on body. Distinct brown spots on dorsal and anal fins.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

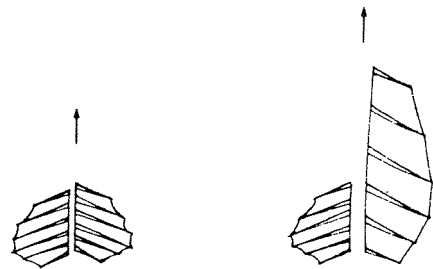
Pseudorhombus arsius: spots on body not symmetrically arranged; more than 53 rays in anal fin (52 or less in P. natalensis); canine teeth present, 6 to 13 in lower jaw of blind side (teeth in lower jaw of blind side not caniniform, more than 20 in P. natalensis).

P. malayanus: ctenoid scales (rough to touch) on blind side (cycloid scales on blind side in P. natalensis).

P. elevatus and P. javanicus: dorsal fin origin above or a little in front of anterior nostril (above posterior nostril in P. natalensis).

P. triocellatus: anterior rays of dorsal fin longer than the following ones.

Other lefteye flounders have pelvic fin base of blind side much shorter than that of eyed side and/or no forked lateral line on head reaching to dorsal profile.



pelvic fins seen from below (arrows point toward head)

Pseudorhombus

***Bothus*
Engyprosopon,
etc.**

SIZE:

Maximum: up to 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Only reported from off southeast Africa and southwest India, but probably more widely distributed. In other areas it may be reported under P. arsius.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

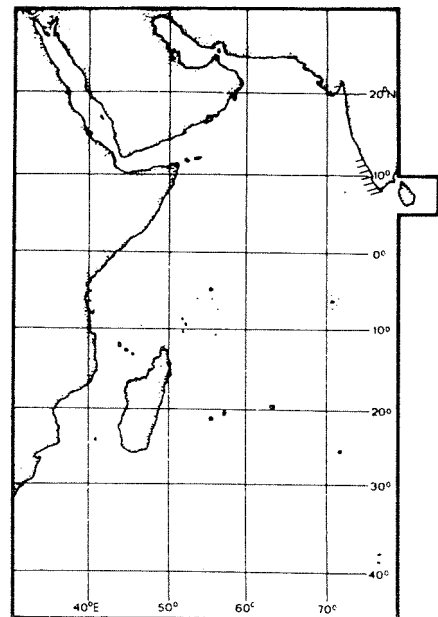
Occurs on muddy and sandy bottom on the upper part of the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught in bottom trawls.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

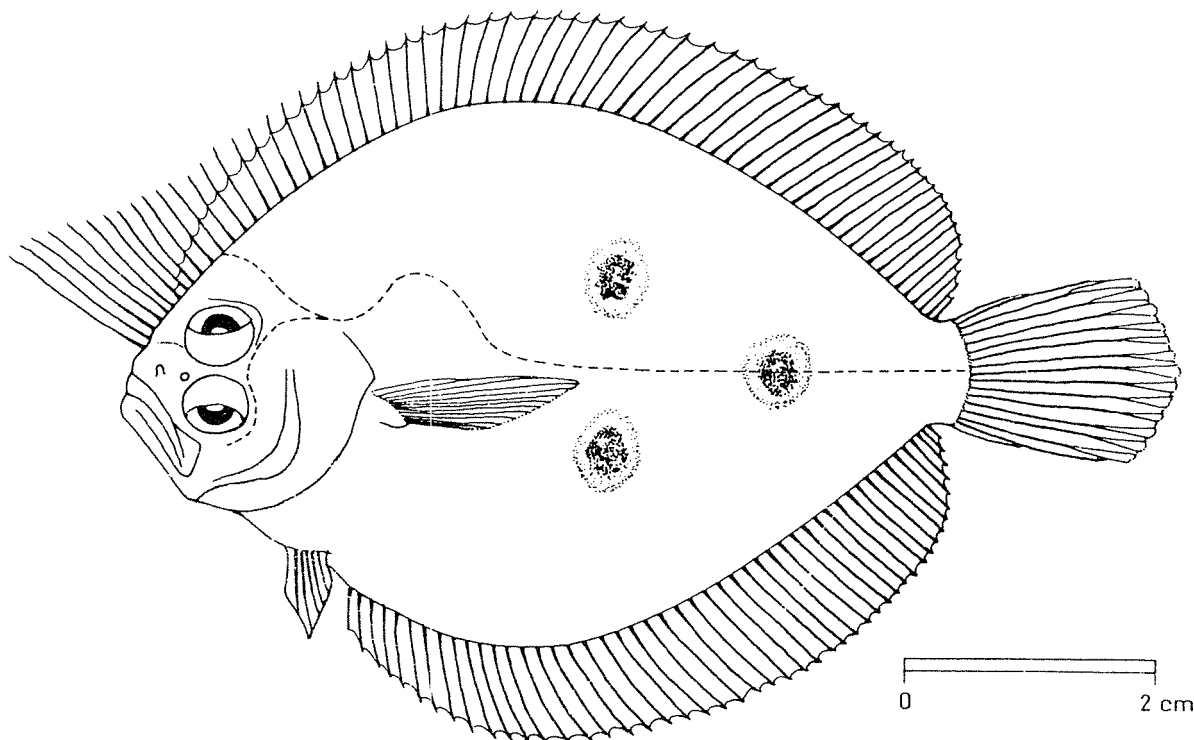


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: BOTHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Pseudorhombus triocellatus (Schneider, 1801)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Three spotted flunders
 Fr - Rite à trois taches
 Sp - Lenguado de tres manchas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and flat. Both eyes on left side; upper jaw ending below anterior half of lower eye; gillrakers pointed, longer than broad, 20 to 25 on lower limb of anterior arch. Anterior rays of dorsal fin prolonged and free from membrane.

Colour: brownish, with indistinct spots and markings; distinct blotches forming a triangle on body.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

No other Pseudorhombus species has the anterior dorsal fin rays prolonged and 3 distinct blotches forming a triangle on body.

Other lefteye flounders have pelvic fin base of blind side much shorter than that of eyed side and/or no forked lateral line on head reaching to dorsal profile.

SIZE :

maximum: 15 cm; common to 10 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, known from Bombay southward to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, extending to the Malayan Archipelago.

Inhabits the shallower muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds on bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

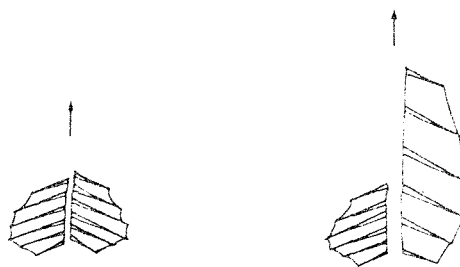
Upper part of the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught in bottom trawls.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.



pelvic fins seen from below (arrows point toward head)

Pseudorhombus

Sothus,
Engyprosoon,
etc.

