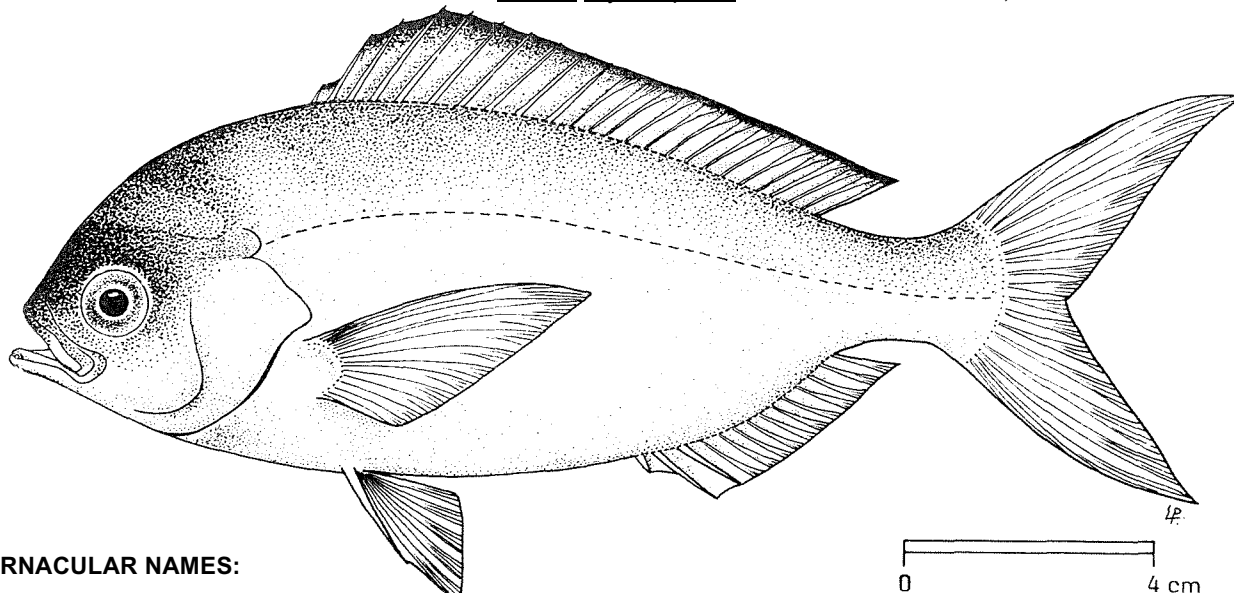


SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Caesio cuning (Bloch, 1791)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : Caesio erythroqaster Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Redbelly fusilier.
 Fr - Caesio à ventre rouge
 Sp - Fusilero vientre colorado

NATIONAL:

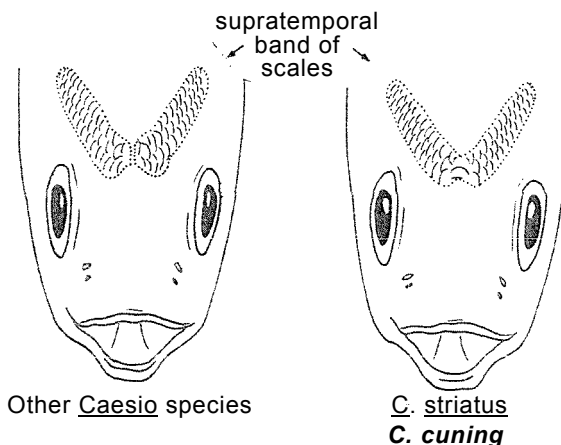
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A fairly deep-bodied, fusiform, compressed fish (depth 2.4 to 2.9 times in standard length), with an oblique, small mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin. Eye moderately large, diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth minute, pointed, in 1 or 2 rows in jaws; vomer (on roof of mouth) with a narrow band of minute teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 15 (rarely 16) soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 11 soft rays. Scales thin, 47 to 52 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled; supratemporal bands of scales confluent at dorsal mid-line.

Colour: no particular markings on sides or caudal fin; upper portion of head bluish, most of back, caudal peduncle and caudal fin yellow; belly reddish; anal, pelvic and pectoral fins pinkish, dorsal fin yellow with a black margin.

DISTINGUISHING CHACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Caesio xanthonotus and C. teres: caudal fin also yellow, but supratemporal bands of scales interrupted at dorsal mid-line by a narrow scaleless area; 12 anal soft rays (11 in C. cuning).

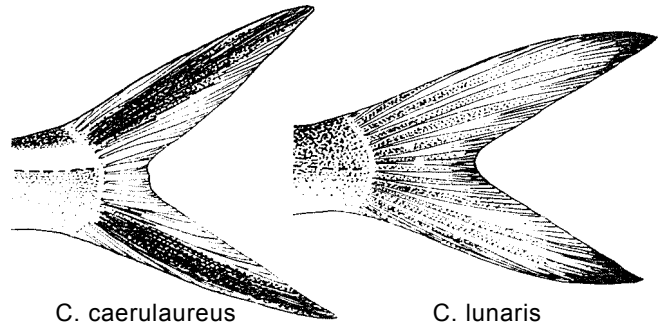


Other Caesio species: caudal fin with characteristic markings, either longitudinal bands (C. caeruleus, C. striatus) or black tips (C. lunaris, C. suevicus).

Other species of Caesionidae: 2 finger-like premaxillary processes (1 in Caesio); body distinctly more slender, its depth at least 3.3 times in standard length (at most 2.9 times in C. cuning).

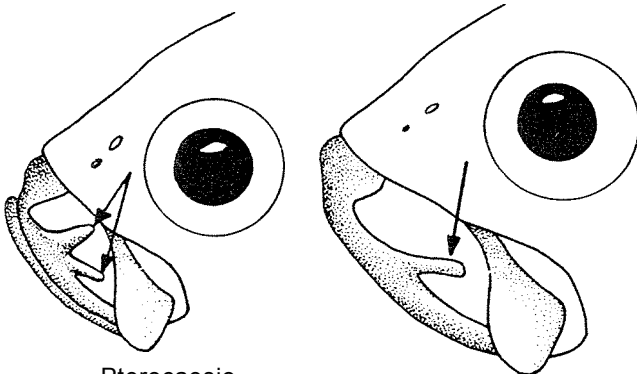
Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal fin rays 10 or 11 (15 in C. cuning); soft anal fin rays 8 to 9.

Pinjalo species (Lutjanidae): scale rows on body oblique (horizontal in Caesio).



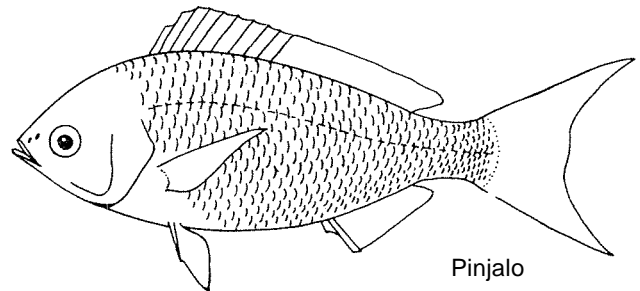
C. caeruleus
C. striatus

C. lunaris
C. suevicus

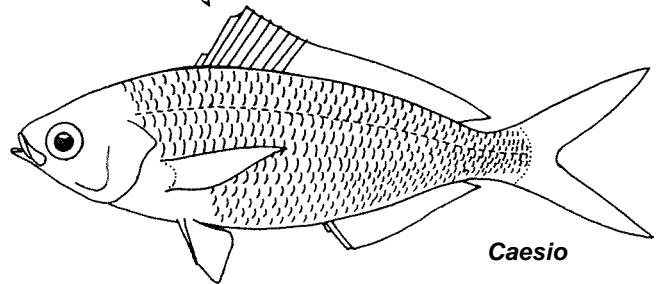


Pterocaesio,
Gymnoaesio,
Dipterygonatus

Caesio



Pinjalo



Caesio

SIZE:

Maximum: 35 cm; common to 20 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, restricted to Sri Lanka, and possibly, southwest India and the Maldives. Elsewhere, throughout the tropical Eastern Indian and Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits coastal waters and rocky and coral reef areas; a schooling fish.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

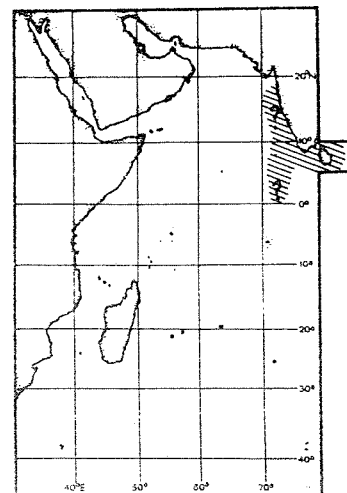
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with seines and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.

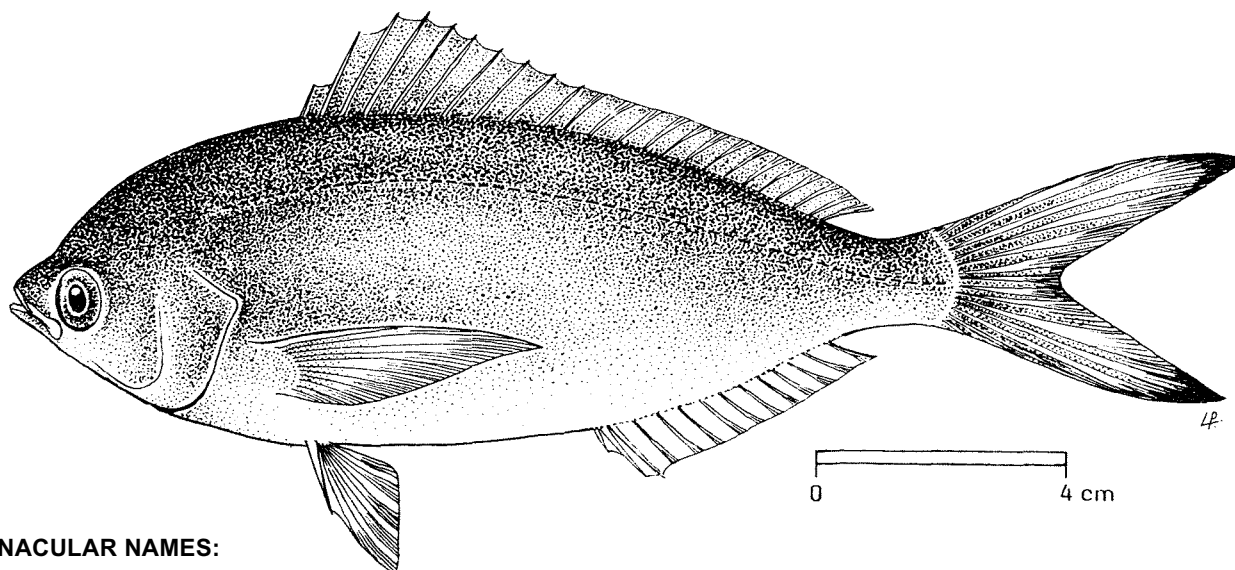


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Caesio lunaris Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Blue fusilier
 Fr - Caesio à croissant
 Sp - Fusilero luna

NATIONAL:

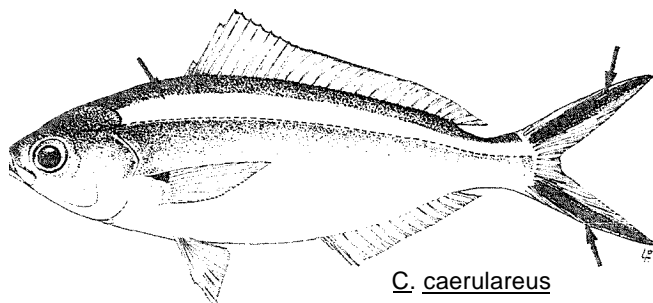
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An oblong, moderately deep compressed fish (depth 3 to 3.3 times in standard length), with an oblique, small mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin with slender, pointed lobes. Dorsal profile concave in front of eye; eye moderately large; diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth minute, pointed, in 1 or 2 rows in jaws; vomer (on roof of mouth) with a narrow band of minute teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 14 (rarely 13) soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 11 (rarely 10) soft rays Scales thin, 47 to 53 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled. Supratemporal bands of scales generally separated in the middle by a small, embedded scales or a narrow scaleless area.

Colour: mostly bright blue except ventral portion of body; anal, pelvic, and pectoral fins whitish (pink or reddish after death); caudal fin blue (yellow in juveniles) with black tips on lobes.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Caesio caeruleus and C. striates: a black longitudinal streak present on middle of each caudal fin lobe; a prominent yellow band from head to caudal fin (fading after death) in C. caeruleus.

C. caeruleus

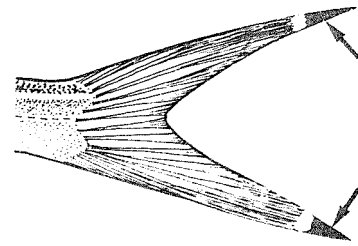
C. suevicus: a white band in front of black area on tips of caudal fin lobes; 15 dorsal and 12 anal soft rays (14 and 11, respectively, in C. lunaris).

C. xanthonotus, C. teres and C. cuning : caudal fin uniformly yellow; most of back yellow.

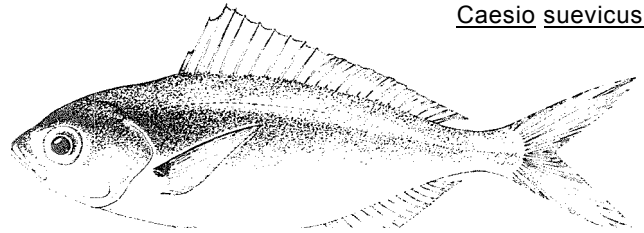
Other species of Caesionidae: 2 fingerlike premaxillary processes (1 in Caesio); body more slender, its depth at least 3.3 times in standard length (at most 3.3 times in C. lunaris), and different colour patterns. Furthermore, dorsal and anal fins scaleless in Gymno-caesio and Dipterygonatus species.

Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal fin rays 10 or 11; soft anal fin rays 8 or 9.

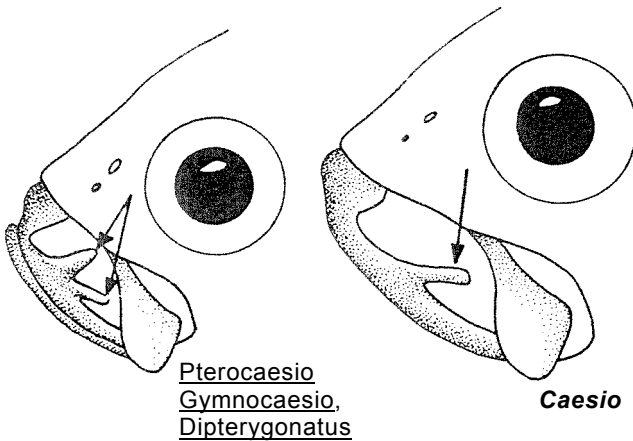
Pinjalo species (Lutjanidae): scale rows on body oblique (horizontal in Caesio).



Caesio suevicus

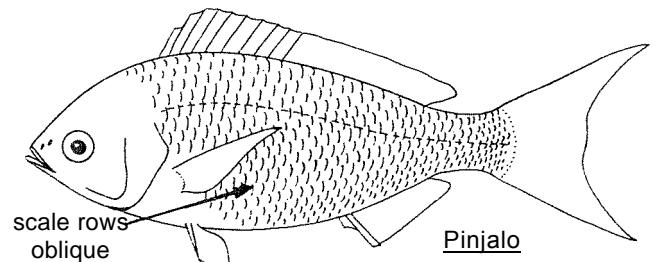


C. xanthonotus



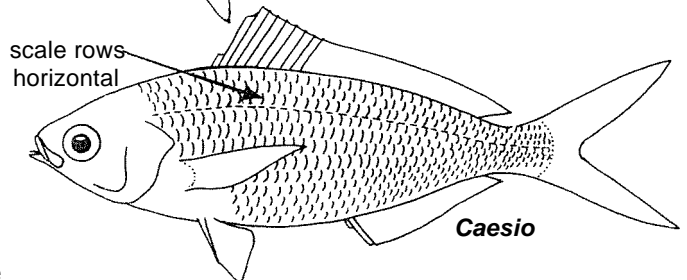
Pterocaesio
Gymnoaesio,
Dipterygonatus

Caesio



scale rows
oblique

Pinjalo



scale rows
horizontal

Caesio

SIZE:

Maximum: 35 cm; common to 20 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Along the coast of East Africa, from Mozambique northwards to the Gulf of Aden, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman and the "Gulf, also off Madagascar, the Seychelles, Réunion and Mauritius.

Inhabits coastal waters, mainly on coral and rocky reefs.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

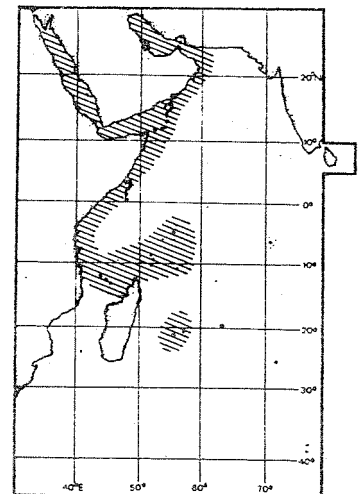
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with gillnets and seines.

Marketed mostly fresh.

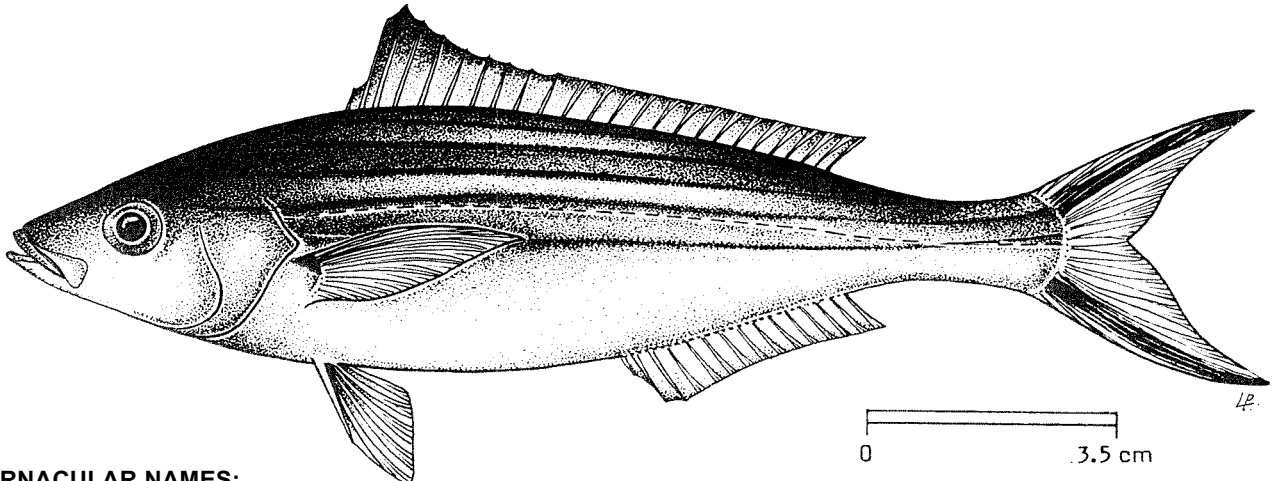


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Caesio striatus Rüppel, 1828

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Striped fusilier
 Fr - Fusilier strié
 Sp - Fusilero estriado

NATIONAL:

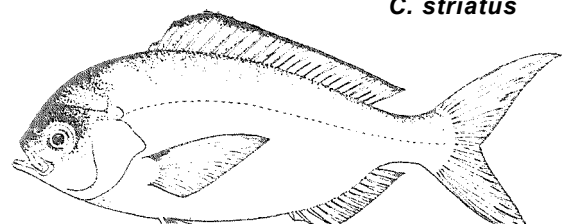
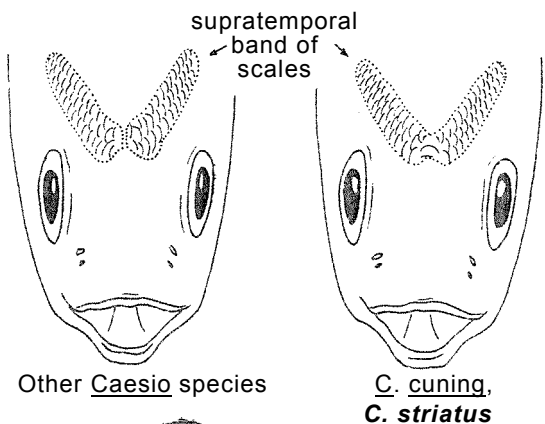
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A slender, fusiform, compressed fish (depth 3.4 to 4.2 times in standard length), with an oblique, small mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin. Eye moderately large, diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth minute, pointed, in a single row in jaws. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 soft rays. Scales thin, 60 to 68 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled supratemporal bands of scales confluent at dorsal mid-line.

Colour: blue on back and head, silvery-white (pink to reddish after death) below; 4 or 5 narrow black longitudinal stripes and 2 wider yellow longitudinal stripes on upper sides; a black blotch at upper base of pectoral fin; each lobe of caudal fin with a broad black band and a small black blotch on the tip.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Caesio species: Body much deeper, its depth contained less than 3.4 times in standard length; supratemporal bands of scales separated at dorsal mid-line in all, except C. cuning which has no particular marks on sides or caudal fin.

C. erythrogaster

Other species of Caesionidae: 2 finger-like premaxillary processes (1 in C. striatus).

Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal fin rays 10 or 11 (15 in C. striatus); soft anal fin rays 8 or 4 (12 in C. striatus).

Pinjalo species (Lutjanidae): scale rows on body oblique: horizontal in Caesio.

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm; common to 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Only known from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and on the African coast southward to about 4°S.

Inhabits coastal waters and rocky and coral reef areas; a schooling fish.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

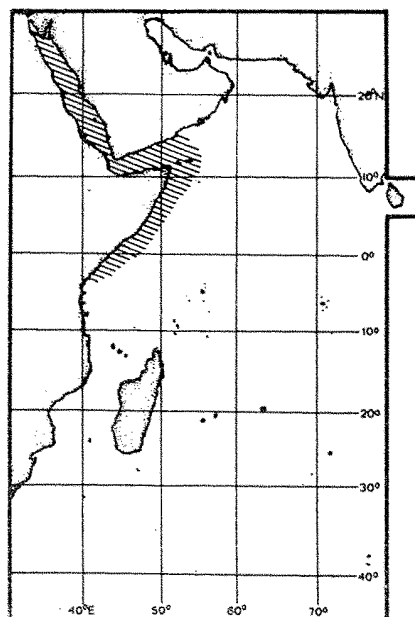
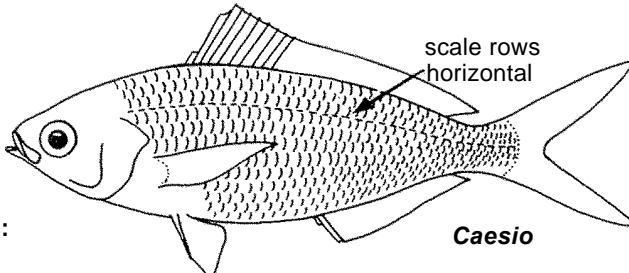
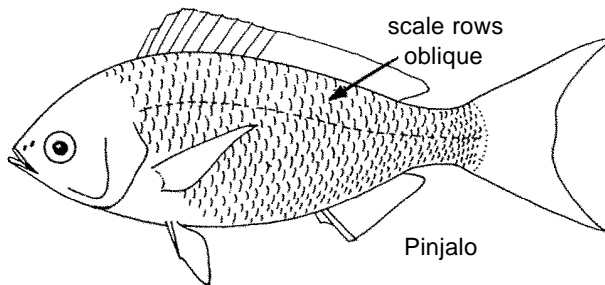
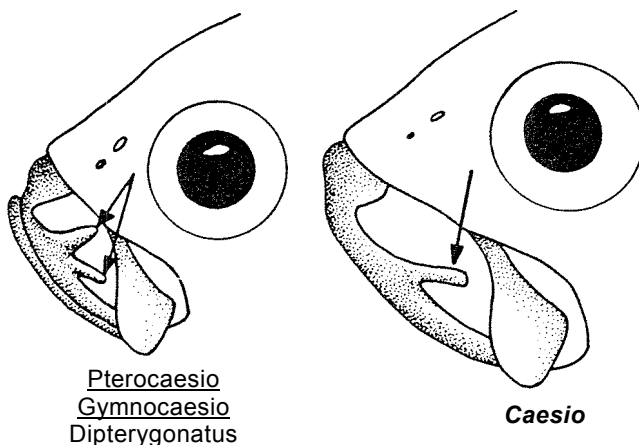
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with seines and gill nets.

Marketed mostly fresh.

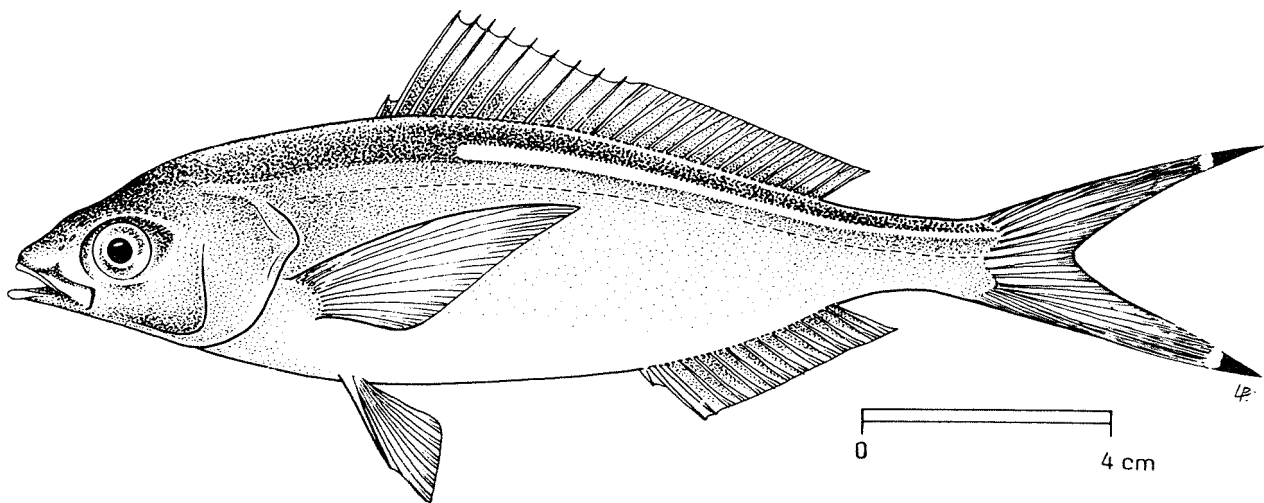


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Caesio suevicus (Klunzinger, 1884)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

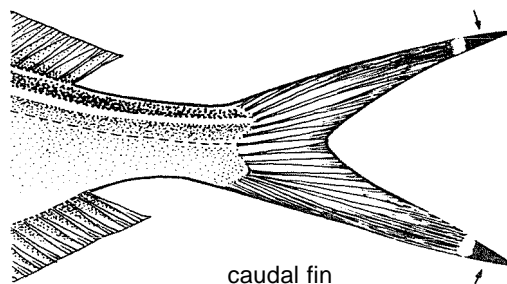
FAO : En - Blue and yellow fusilier
 Fr - Fusilier jaune et bleu
 Sp - Fusilero amarillo azulado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An oblong moderately slender, fusiform, compressed fish (depth 3.2 to 3.6 times in standard length), with an oblique, small mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin. Eye moderately large; diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth minute, pointed, in 1 or 2 rows in jaws; roof of mouth toothless. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 soft rays. Scales thin, 53 to 59 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled; supratemporal bands of scales separated in the middle by a narrow scaleless area.

Colour: mostly silvery, lighter below; a single yellow stripe on upper sides extending from below middle spines of dorsal fin to caudal peduncle; caudal fin lobes with black tips which are preceded by a white band.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other species of Caesionidae: no white band in front of black tips of caudal fin lobes.

SIZE :

Maximum: 30 cm; common to 20 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Restricted to the Red Sea.

Inhabits coastal waters and rocky and coral reef areas; a schooling fish.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters, throughout its range; rather common, but apparently not caught in large quantities.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with seines and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.

