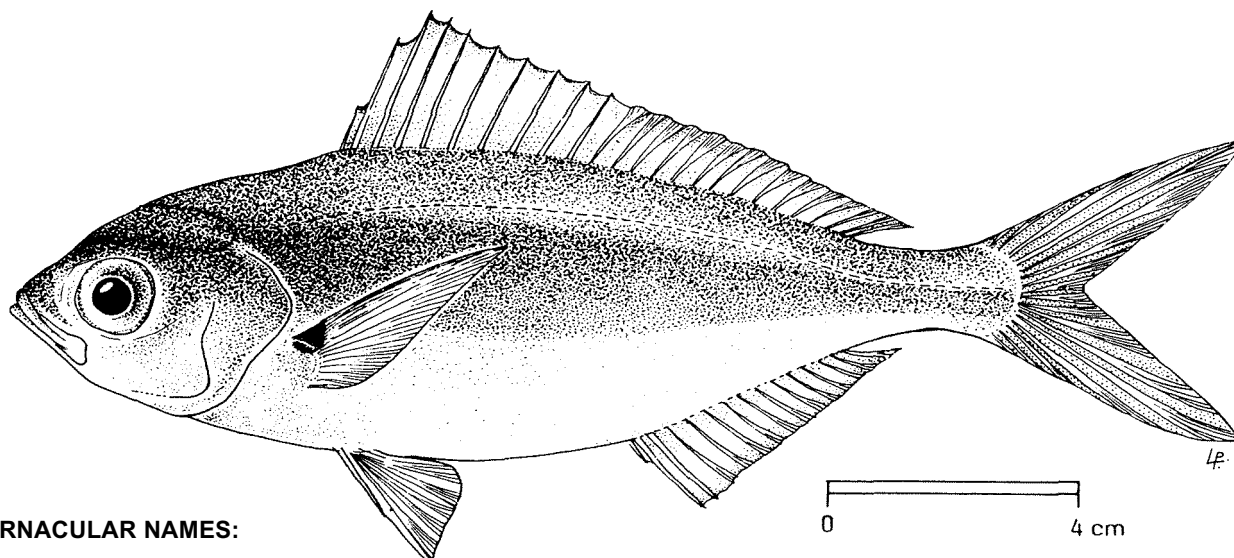


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Caesio xanthonotus* Bleeker, 1853

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Yellowfin fusilier
Fr - Fusilier aile jaune
Sp - Fusilero aleta amarilla

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

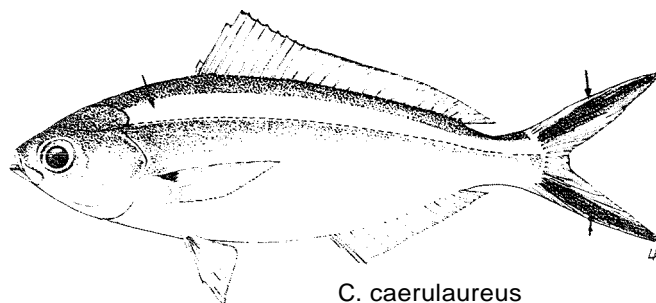
An oblong, moderately slender, fusiform, compressed fish (depth 2.8 to 3.4 times in standard length), with an oblique, small mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin. Dorsal profile concave in front of eye; eye moderately large; diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth minute, pointed, in 1 or 2 rows in jaws; vomer (on roof of mouth) with a narrow band of minute teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 15 (rarely 14) soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 (rarely 11) soft rays. Scales thin, 52 to 58 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: generally sky blue on sides, grading to whitish (pink after death) on ventral region; most of back, upper part of head, dorsal fin, caudal peduncle, and caudal fin yellow; remainder of fins whitish; caudal fin without black tips or dark streaks on lobes; axil of pectoral fin base black.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Caesio teres: blue on sides extends to nape and top of head.

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

C. caeruleus

C. cuning: supratemporal bands of scales continuous, across dorsal mid-line, not separated by scaleless area; body much deeper, greatest depth 2.2 to 2.8 in standard length (2.8 to 3.4 times in C. xanthonotus).

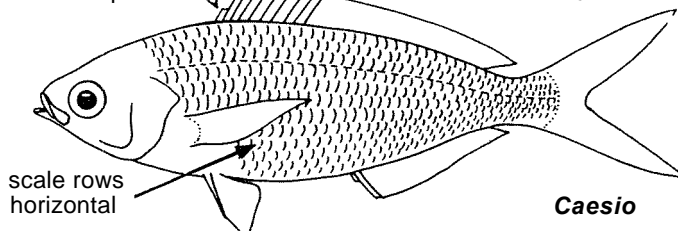
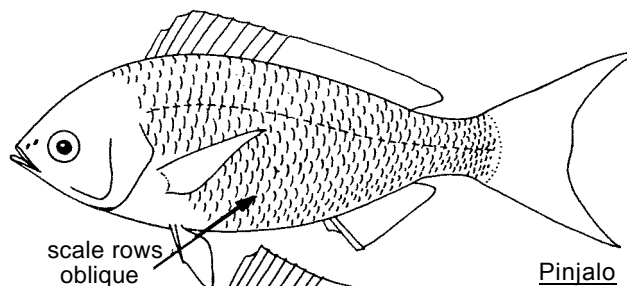
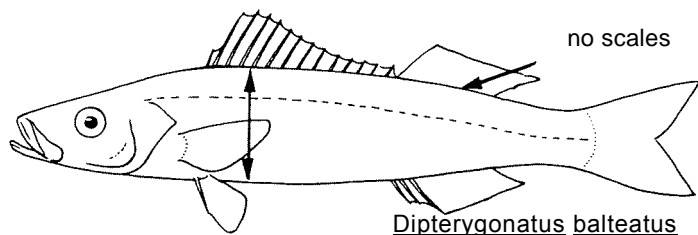
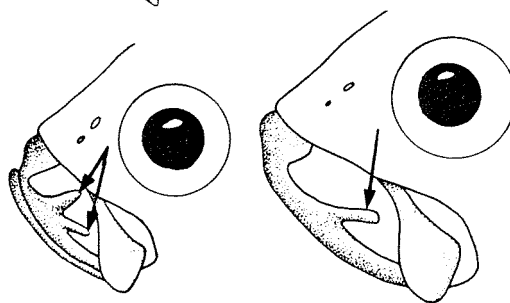
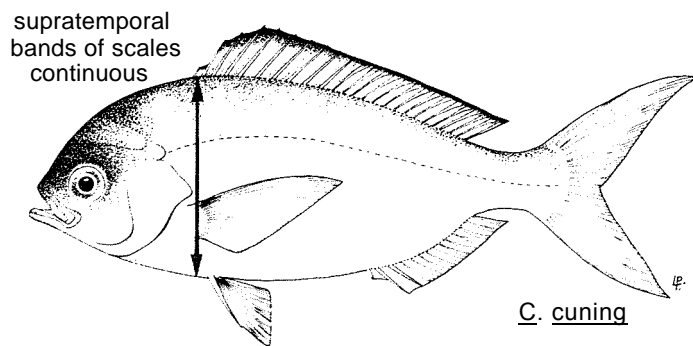
C. lunaris and C. suevicus: caudal fin with black tip on each lobe.

Pterocaesio species: 2 finger-like premaxillary processes (1 in Caesio); body more slender, depth usually greater than 3.4 in standard length.

Gymnocaesio gymnoterus and Dipterygonatus balteatus: 2 finger-like premaxillary processes; body much more slender, its depth 4.7 or more times in standard length; dorsal and anal fins scaleless.

Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal rays 10 or 11; soft anal fin rays 8 or 9 (12 in C. xanthonotus).

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



SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm; common to 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, recorded from Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, the Seychelles, the Maldives, the southwest coast of India and Sri Lanka. Eastward it extends to the tropical western Pacific.

Inhabits coastal waters and coral and rocky reefs.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

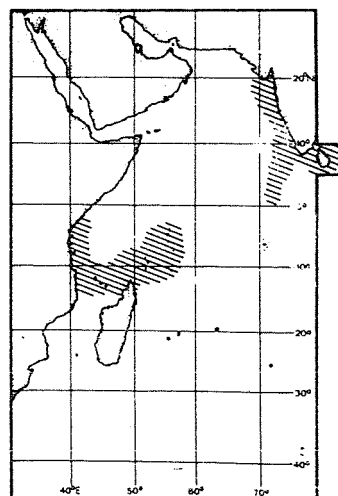
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with gillnets, seines, and sometimes in trawls.

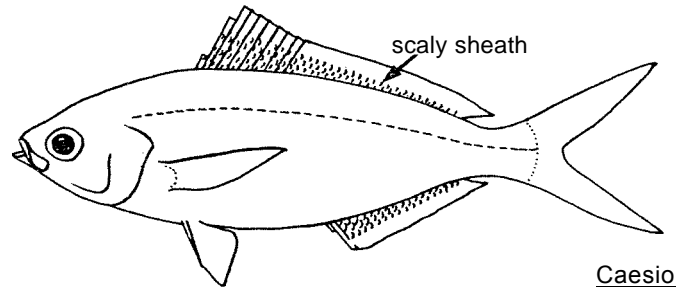
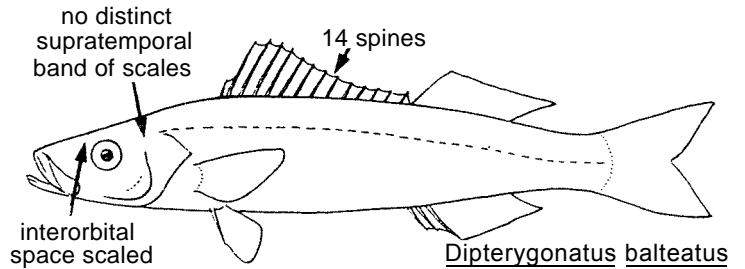
Marketed mostly fresh; also dried salted.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Dipterygonatus balteatus: dorsal fin spines 14 (10 in G. gymnopterus); pectoral fin rays 17 to 19 21 to 22 in G. gymnopterus); interorbital space scaled and no distinct supratemporal band of scales.

Caesio and Pterocaesio species: dorsal and anal fins with scaly sheaths; body deeper, its depth 2.2 to 4.2 times in standard length (5 or 6 times in G. gymnopterus); interorbital space convex.



SIZE:

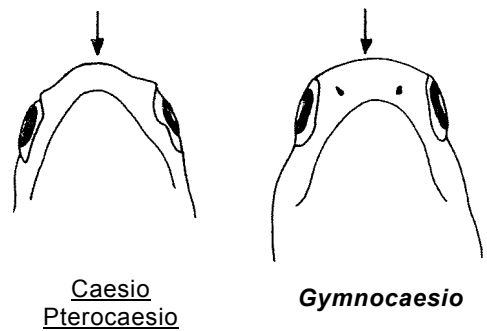
Maximum: 18 cm; common to 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area. off Sri Lanka, India and the Seychelles. Elsewhere, eastward to the Indo-Australian Archipelago.

Inhabits coastal waters, usually around coral reefs; a schooling fish.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

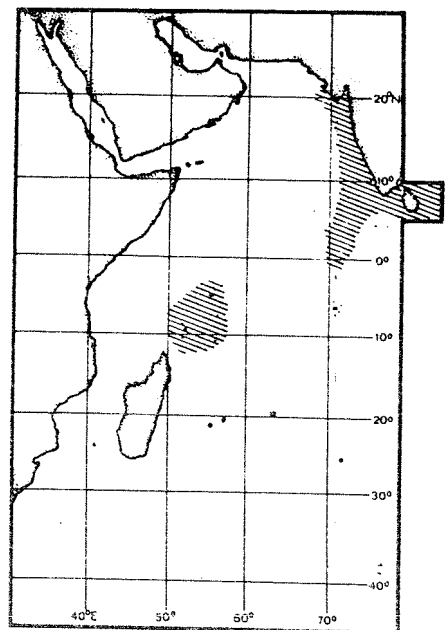
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with seines and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.

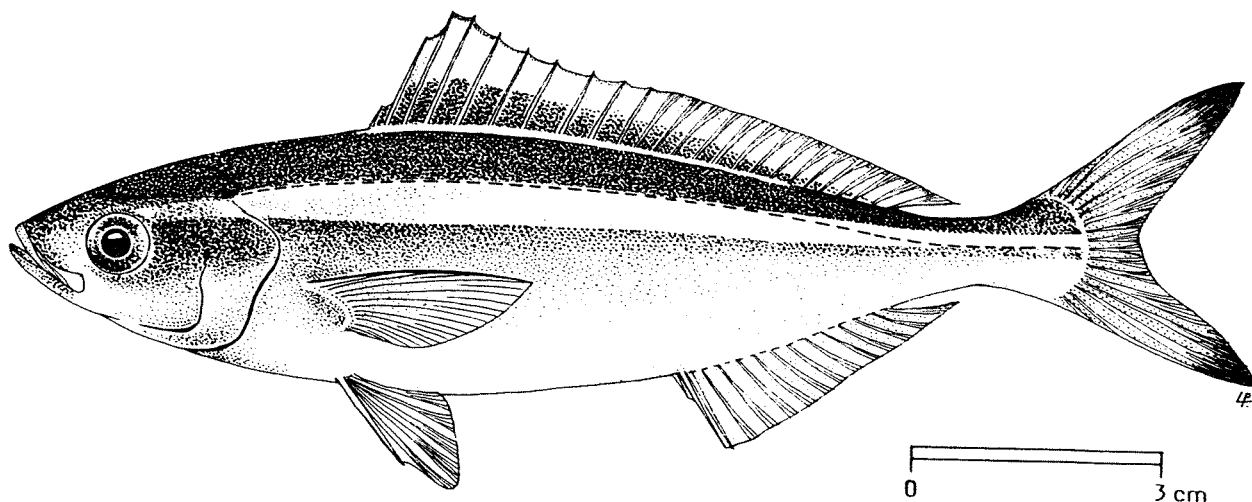


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Pterocaesio chrysozona* (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Goldband fusilier
 Fr - Caesio à ceinture d'or
 Sp - Fusilero cinta dorada

NATIONAL:

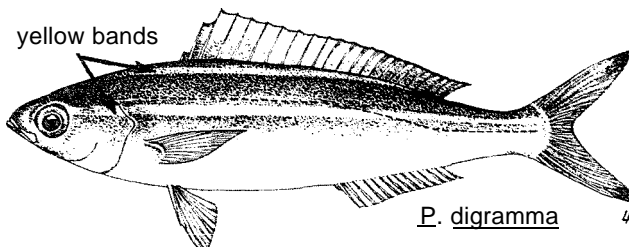
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, fusiform, compressed fish (depth 3.4 to 4.0 times in standard length), with a small, oblique mouth and a forked caudal fin with pointed lobes; dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex. Eye moderately large, diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth minute in 1 row in jaws; roof of mouth toothless. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 15 (rarely 14) soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 (rarely 11) soft rays. Scales thin, 64 to 71 in lateral line; dorsal and anal fins half covered with scales; supratemporal bands of scales continuous across dorsal mid-line.

Colour: upper part of head and body blue; sides with a yellow band directly below anterior lateral line. Fins silvery-yellow or whitish (pinkish red after death); caudal fin with black-tipped lobes.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Pterocaesio digramma: two yellow bands on sides, the lower 1 or 2 scales below anterior lateral line; 9 or 10 scales between lateral line and median dorsal spines, instead of 7 or 8 scales.



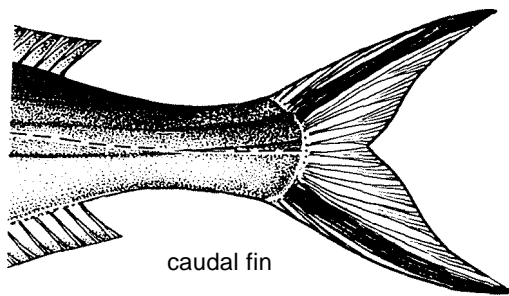
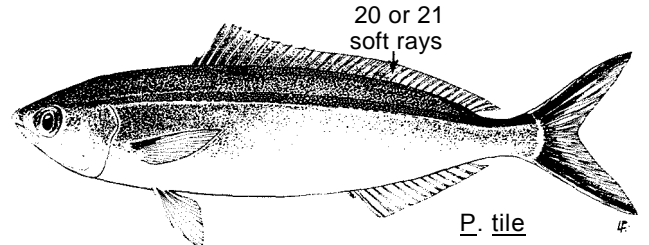
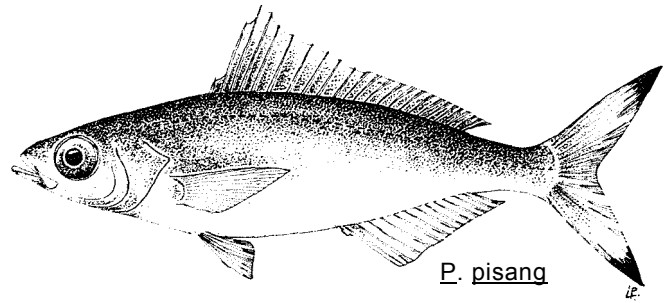
Pterocaesio pisang: no yellow band on side; body more slender, its depth 3.8 to 4.2 times in standard length (3.4 to 4 times in P. chrysozona).

Pterocaesio tile: dorsal fin spines 10 to 12 and soft rays 20 or 21 (10 spines and 15 soft rays in P. chrysozona); middle of each caudal lobe with a black streak.

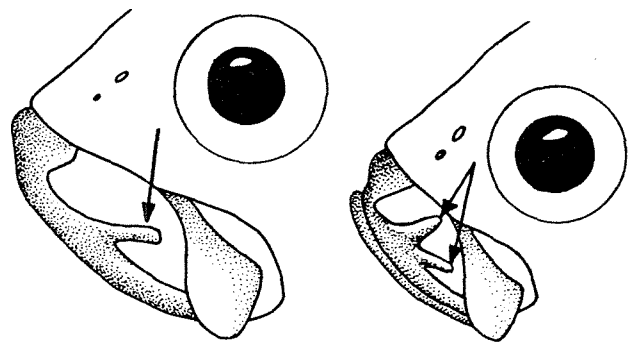
Caesio species: a single finger-like pre-maxillary process (2 in Pterocaesio); body deeper, usually less than 3.4 times in standard length (except in C. striatus, which has a longitudinal black band on each caudal fin lobe).

Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal rays 10 or 11; soft anal rays 8 or 9 (12 in P. chrysozona).

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



C. striatus



Caesio

Pterocaesio

SIZE:

Maximum: 20 cm; common to 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, known from the east African coast, from about 12°S to about 10°N, the Seychelles, northern Madagascar, Pakistan, India, the Laccadives, Maldives, and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, throughout the Eastern Indian Ocean and in the Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits shallow waters and rocky and coral reef areas.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

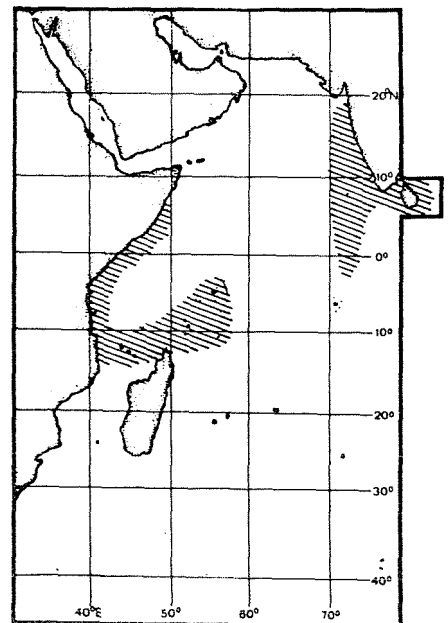
Coastal waters. throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING CLEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with seines and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh,

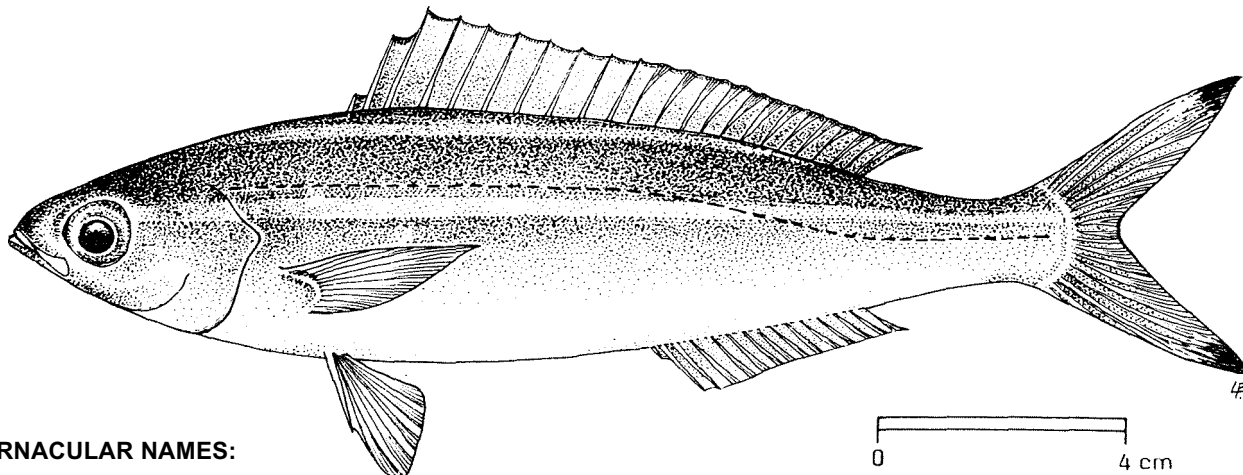


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Pterocaesio digramma (Sleeker, 1865)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Double-lined fusilier
Fr - Fusilier à deux bandes jaunes
Sp - Fusilero de dos bandas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, fusiform compressed fish (depth 3.3 to 3.9 times in standard length), with a small, oblique mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin; dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex. Eye moderately large, diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth in jaws small, pointed, in a single row; roof of mouth toothless. Dorsal fin with 10 slender, weak spines and 15 (rarely 14) soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 (rarely 11) soft rays. Scales thin, 68 to 75 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled; supratemporal bands of scales confluent at dorsal mid-line.

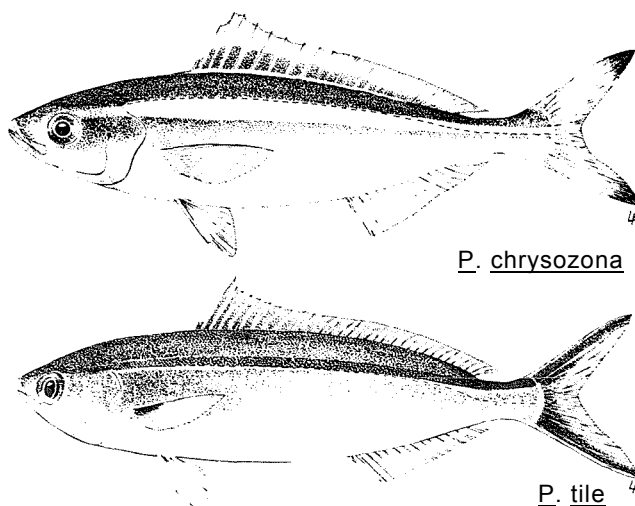
Colour: upper half of body and basal half of dorsal fin blue, remainder of body and fins whitish to slightly yellow (these areas turning pink or reddish after death); a pair of horizontal, yellow stripes on body, the lower one 1 or 2 scales below anterior part of lateral line; caudal fin lobes with black tips.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Pterocaesio chrysozona: a yellow band directly below anterior part of lateral line; 7 or 8 scales between lateral line and median dorsal spines (9 or 10 scales in P. digramma).

P. pisang: no yellow bands on sides; 8 scales between lateral line and median dorsal spines; body more slender, its depth 3.8 to 4.2 times in standard length (3.3 to 3.9 times in P. digramma).

P. tile: dorsal spines 10 to 12, and soft rays 20 or 21 (10 spines and 15 soft rays in P. digramma); middle of each caudal lobe with a longitudinal black streak.

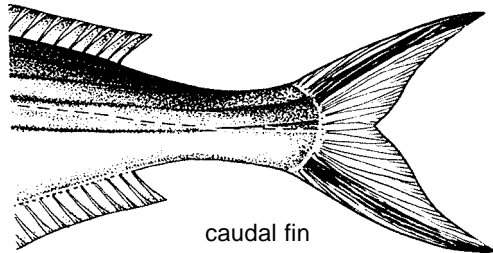
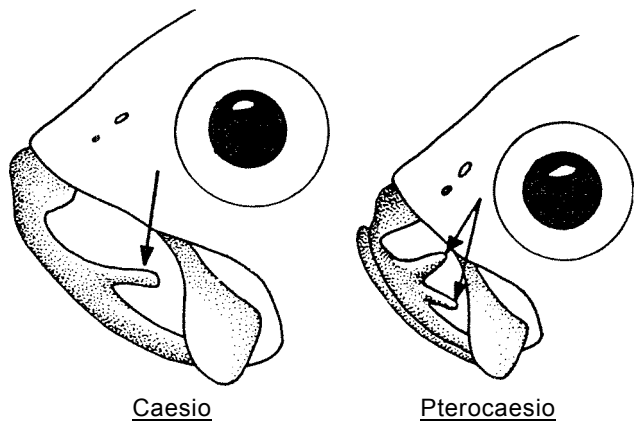


Caesio species: a single finger-like premaxillary process Pterocaesio); body deeper, depth usually less than 3.4 in standard length (except in C. striatus, which has a longitudinal black streak on each caudal fin lobe).

Gymnocaesio gymnopterus and Dipterygonatus balteatus: body much more slender. its depth 4.7 or more times in standard length; dorsal and anal fins scaleless.

Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal fin rays 10 or 11; soft anal fin rays 8 or 9 (12 in P. digramma).

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



caudal fin

C. striatus

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm: common to 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, off Mozambique, Kenya, the Seychelles, northern coast of Madagascar. possibly also off Pakistan. West and South India, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the tropical Eastern Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits coastal waters and coral and rocky reefs.

Feeds on zooplankton in large, midwater aggregations.

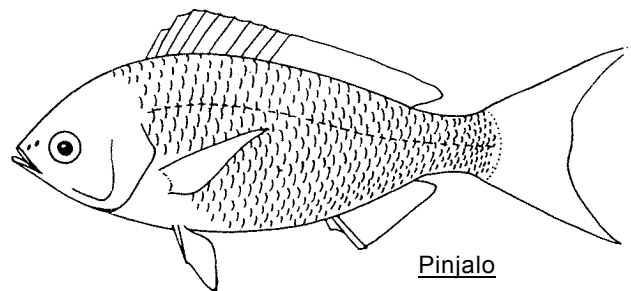
PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

CATCHES FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

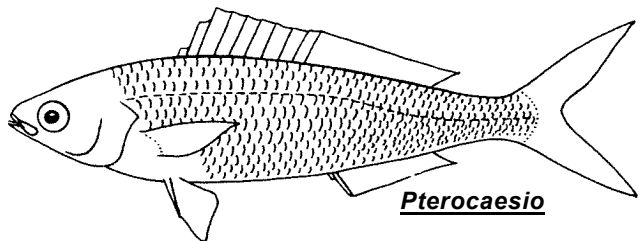
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with gillnets and seines.

Marketed mostly fresh.



Pinjalo



Pterocaesio

