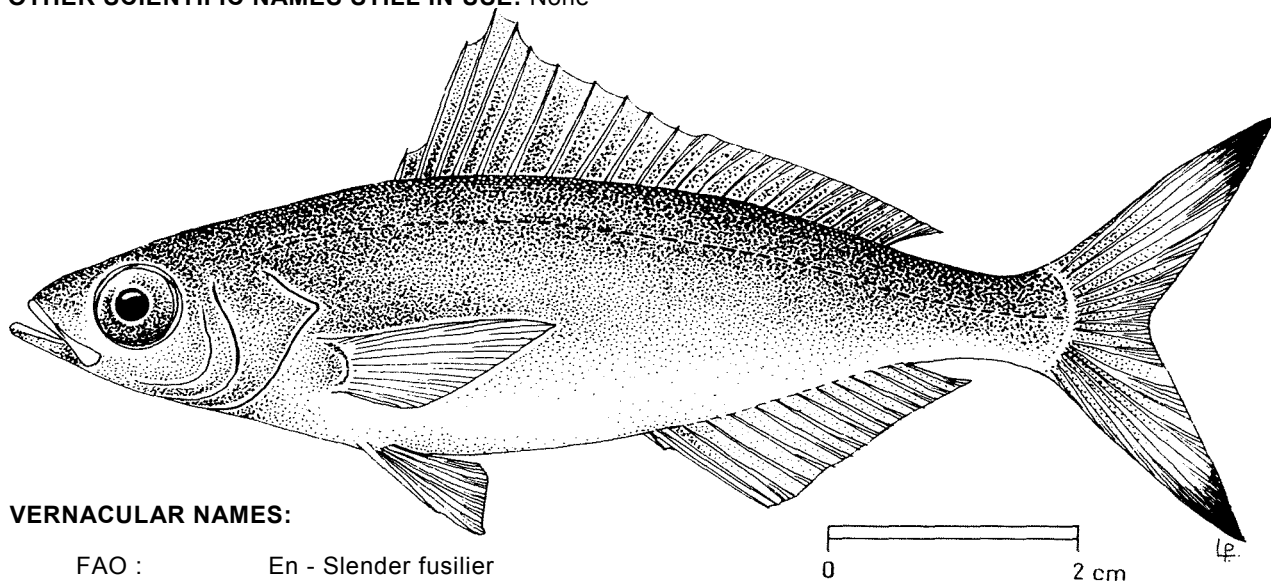


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Pterocaesio pisang (Bleeker, 1853)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Slender fusilier
Fr - Caesio rose
Sp - Fusilero rosado

NATIONAL:

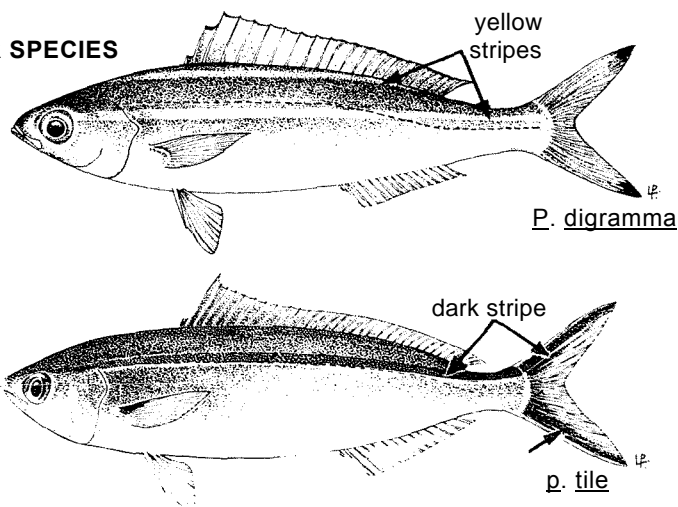
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, fusiform, compressed fish (depth 3.8 to 4.2 times in standard length), with a small oblique mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin with pointed lobes; 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 soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 soft rays. Scales thin, 66 to 72 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled; supratemporal bands of scales confluent at dorsal mid-line.

Colour: generally pink or reddish, grading to whitish on ventral region; fins reddish, caudal lobes with black tips

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Pterocaesio species: generally blue instead of pink or reddish and with one or more yellow stripes along sides. or if these yellow stripes are absent (Pterocaesio tile), a single dark stripe along upper side and middle of each caudal fin lobe with a black streak.

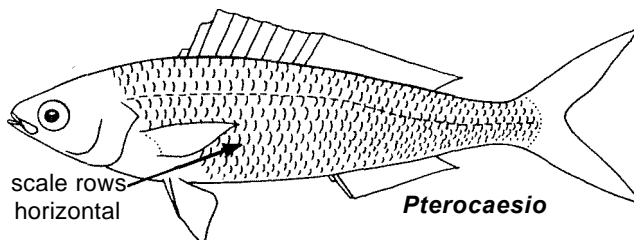
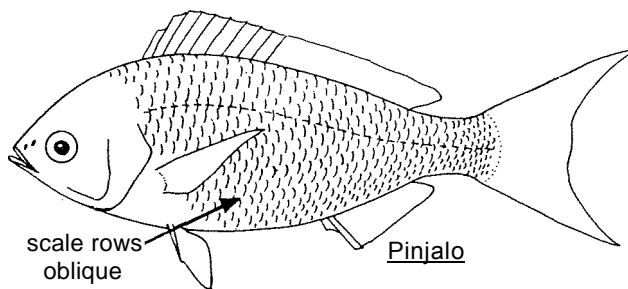
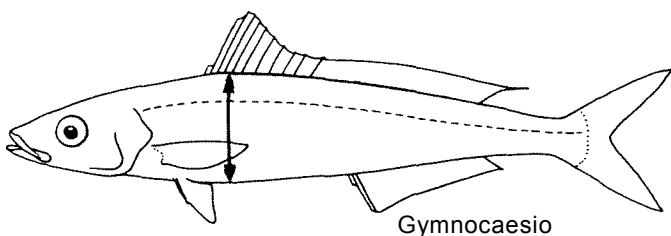
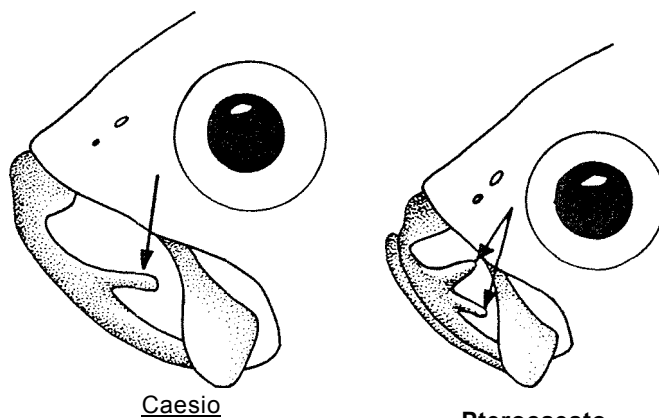


Caesio species: a single finger-like premaxillary process (2 in Pterocaesio); body deeper. depth usually less than 3.4 times in standard length (except C. striatus); only 10 spines and at most. 16 soft rays in dorsal fin.

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 (15 in P. pisang); soft anal fin rays 8 or 9 (12 in P. pisang).

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



SIZE:

Maximum: 18 cm; common to 10 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, along the east African coast from about 10°S northward into the Red Sea; also off the Seychelles, the Maldives, southwest India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits coastal waters and coral and rocky reefs.

Feeds on zooplankton in large midwater aggregations.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

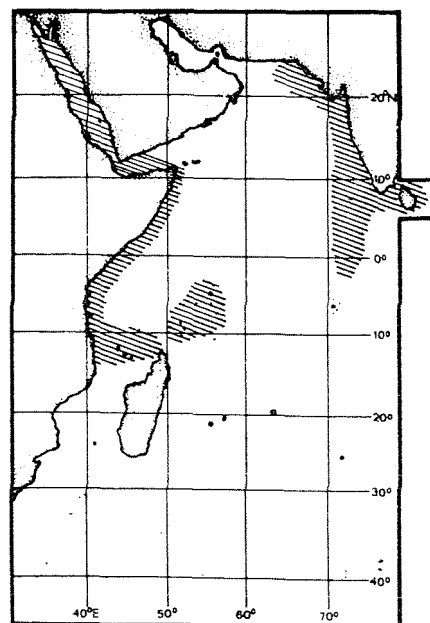
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

CATCHES. FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with gillnets and seines.

Marketed mostly fresh, also dried-salted; sometimes utilized as live bait for tuna fishing.

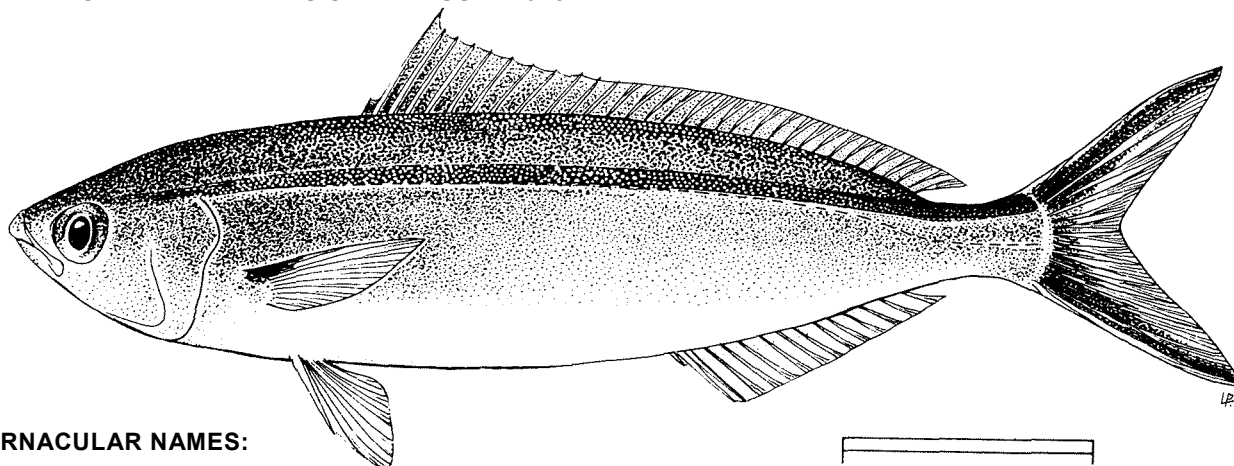


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CAESIONIDAE

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

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Dark banded fusilier
Fr - Fusilier à ligne olive
Sp - Fusilero aceitunero

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

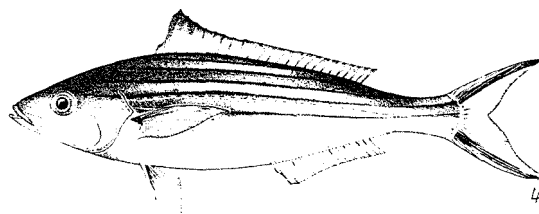
An elongate, fusiform, compressed, fish (depth 3.8 to 4.4 times in standard length), with a small, oblique mouth and a deeply forked caudal fin with pointed lobes; dorsal and ventral profile equally convex. Eye moderately large, diameter of orbit greater than snout length; teeth in jaws small, pointed, in a single row; roof of mouth toothless. Dorsal fin with 10 to 12 slender, weak spines and 20 or 21 soft rays; anal fin with 3 slender, weak spines and 12 soft rays. Scales thin, 68 to 74 in lateral line; basal portion of dorsal and anal fins scaled; supratemporal bands of scales confluent at dorsal mid-line.

Colour: generally blue, grading to whitish (pink or reddish after death) ventrally; a prominent brown stripe along lateral line continuing as black streak on middle of upper caudal fin lobe, lower caudal fin lobe also with a longitudinal black streak; to life, a brilliant blue streak on sides, below lateral stripe; axil of pectoral fin base black.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Pterocaesio species: dorsal-fin spines 10, and soft rays 14 to 16 (10 to 12 and 20 or 21, respectively, in P. tile); no dark stripe along lateral line continuing as black streak on middle of upper caudal lobe.

Caesio striatus: similar in shape and in the markings on caudal fin, but upper half of body with 3 or 4 longitudinal stripes; dorsal fin with 10 spines and 15 soft rays.

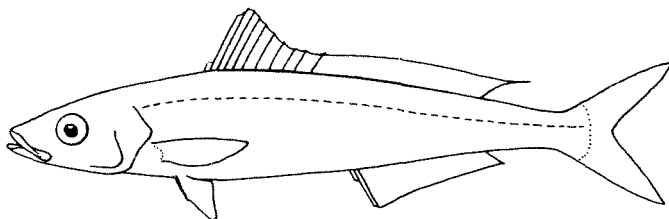
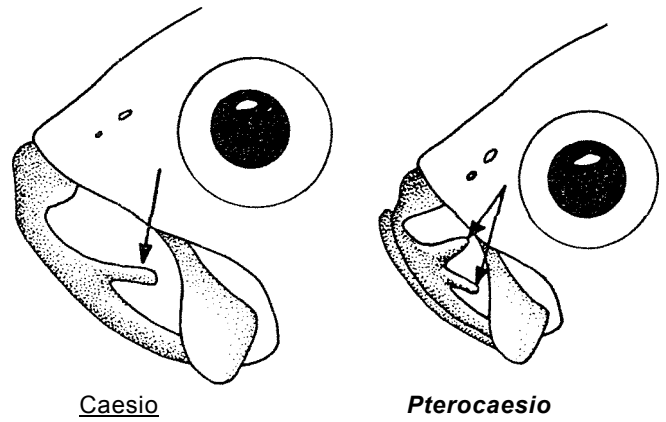
Caesio striatus

Caesio species: a single, finger-like premaxillary process (2 in Pterocaesio); body deeper, depth usually less than 3.4 times in standard length (except C. striatus); only 10 spines and at most 16 soft rays in dorsal fin.

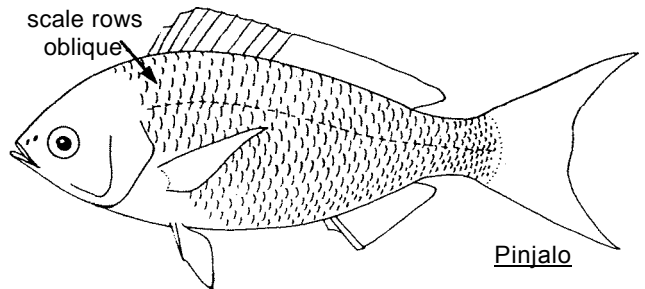
Paracaesio species (Lutjanidae): soft dorsal fin rays 10 or 11; soft anal fin rays 8 or 9 (12 in P. tile).

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

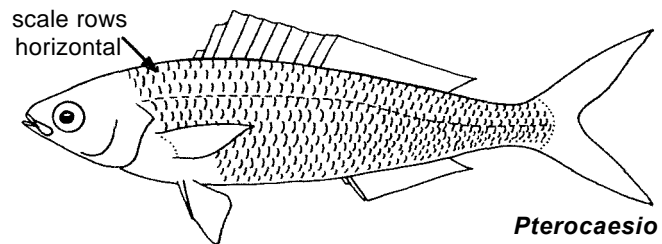
Pinjalo species (Lutjanidae): scale rows on body oblique (horizontal in Pterocaesio).



Gymnocaesio gymnopterus



Pinjalo



Pterocaesio

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm; common to 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Eastern and western part of the area: Mozambique, Tanzania, Comores, northern Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Réunion and western and southern India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

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 mainly with gillnets and seines.

Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted, used as baitfish in tuna fisheries.

