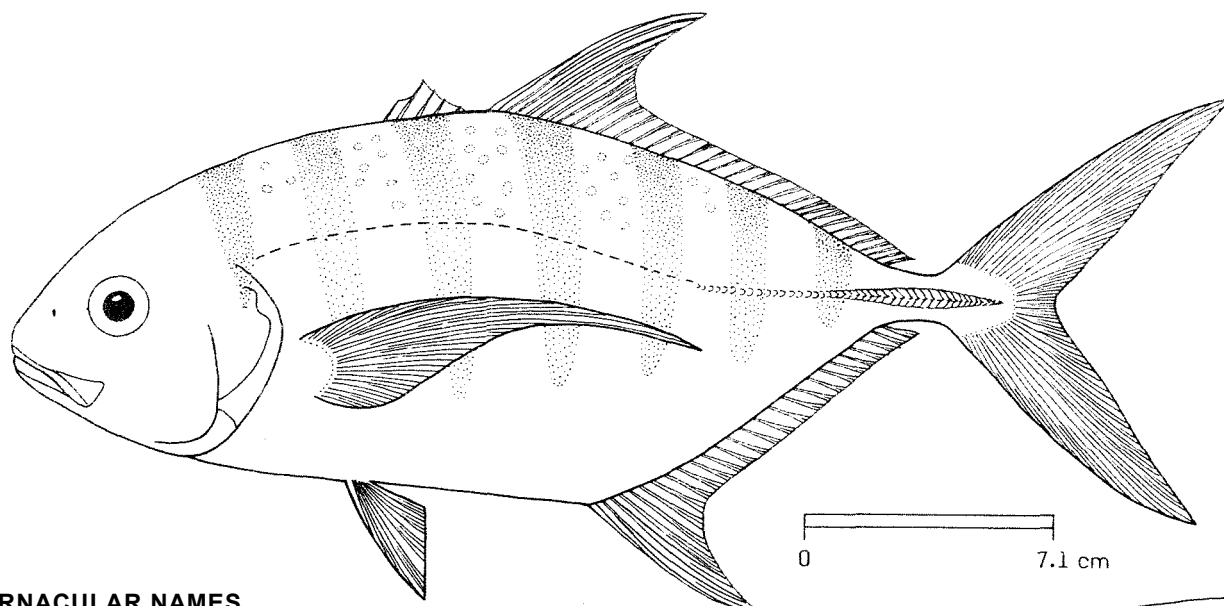


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Carangoides ferdau (Forsskål, 1775)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Caranx ferdau (Forsskål, 1775)  
Carangoides hemigymnostethus Bleeker, 1851  
Caranx gilberti Jordan & Seale, 1906



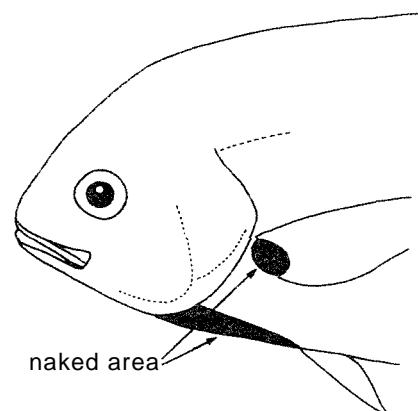
## VERNACULAR NAMES

FAO : En - Blue trevally  
 Fr - Carangue tachetée  
 Sp - Jurel manchado

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile more convex than ventral profile; snout bluntly rounded. Upper jaw highly protractile; lips of large adults not noticeably fleshy; both jaws with narrow bands of villiform teeth, becoming obsolescent with age; vomerine tooth patch ovate, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 7 to 10 upper, 17 to 20 lower and 24 to 29 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 26 to 34 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 21 to 26 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin falcate, especially in small adults, but usually shorter than head length. Lateral line anteriorly with a very slight arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below second dorsal fin between 15th to 20th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line longer than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.6 to 0.85 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 10 to 30 scales followed by 21 to 37 small scutes. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally, naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fin by a moderate band of scales. Vertebrae 10+14.

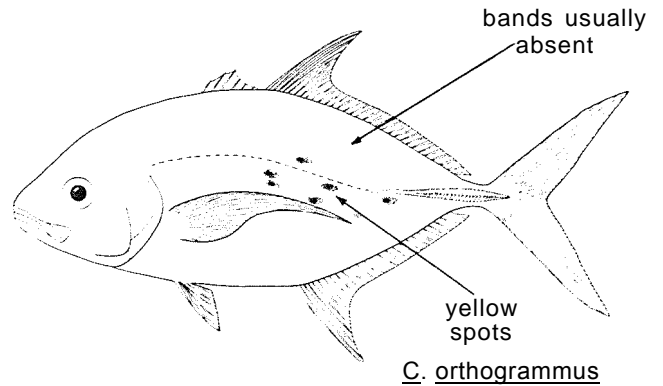


Colour: adults typically with 5 or 6 dusky bands on sides that usually persist in market specimens. In life, head and body generally silvery, blue-green above paler below; numerous, inconspicuous golden spots often present on sides mainly above level of pectoral fin. Leading edge and tips of dorsal and anal fin lobes dark blue to dusky, rest of fin pale yellow-green except distal margin of anal fin whitish. Caudal fin yellow-green with trailing edge and lobe tips dark; pelvic fins hyaline to whitish.

## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Carangoides orthogrammus: in life several relatively large, elliptical yellow spots, often with dusky centres, present on sides (yellow spots, if present numerous and inconspicuous in C. ferdau); dark bands usually absent on sides; and lips noticeably fleshy in large adults and snout not as bluntly rounded.

Other Carangoides species: either breast completely scaled; soft dorsal fin rays 25 or fewer or naked area of breast extends posteriorly well beyond origin of pelvic fins.



## SIZE:

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 47 cm fork length and 53 cm total length; reported to attain 70 cm total length. South African spearfishing record 8.0 kg.

Remarks: in the Western Indian Ocean this species exhibits pronounced geographic variation in number of soft dorsal and anal fin rays; fish from Sri Lanka agree with those from more eastern localities in having 30 to 34 soft dorsal rays, versus 26 to 29 in fish from more western localities.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

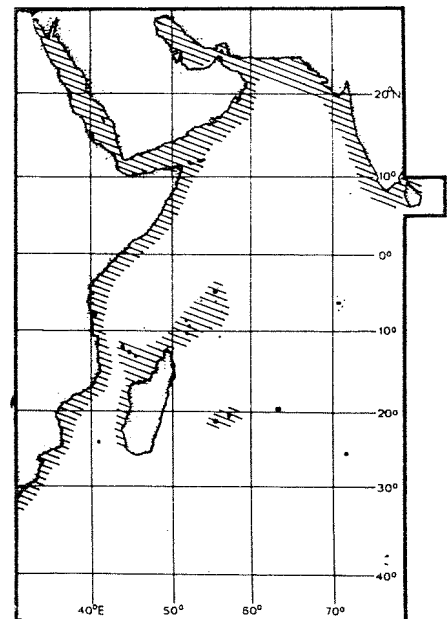
Broadly distributed throughout the Indian, Western and Central Pacific Oceans eastward to the Hawaiian Islands.

Reported to prefer coastal waters adjacent to sandy beaches but also found to depths of 60 m, often near reefs.

Feeds primarily on prawns, crabs and small fish.

## 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 on hook and line; also with gillnets and traps

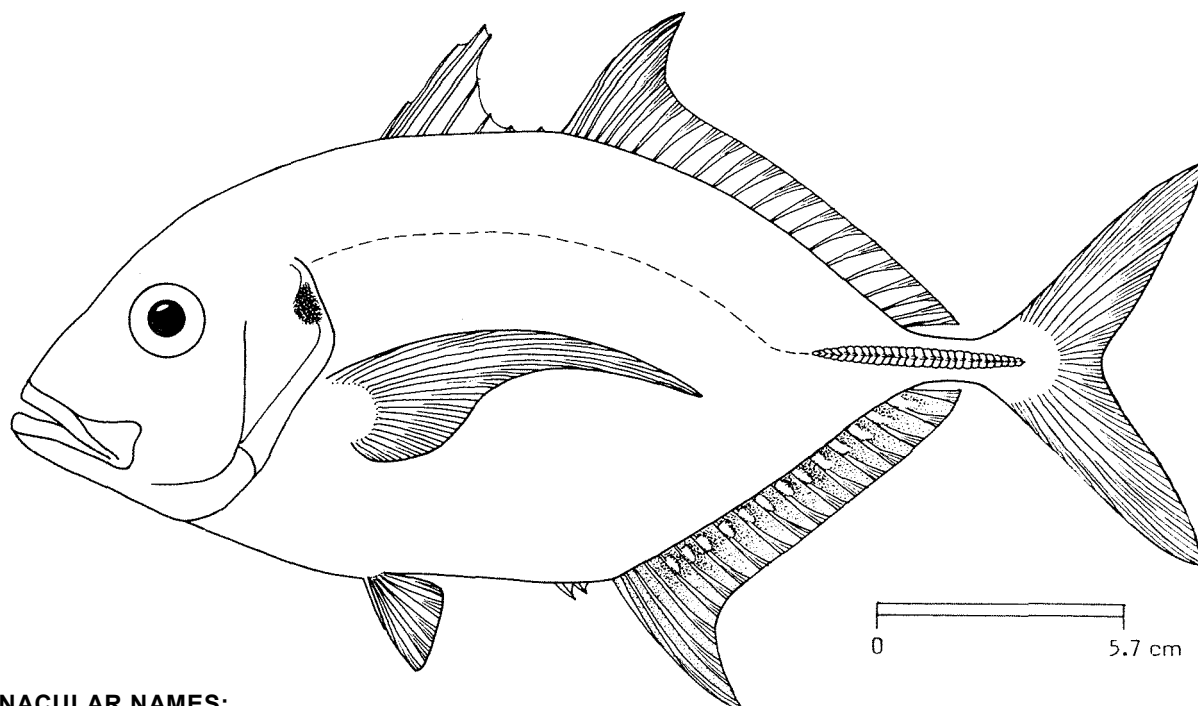
Marketed fresh and dried salted.

## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Carangoides malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Caranx malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)  
Carangoides rectipinnis Williams, 1958  
Carangoides rhomboides Kotthaus, 1974



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Malabar trevally  
 Fr - Carangue monique  
 Sp - Jurel malabárico

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body strongly compressed, almost ovate; dorsal profile of head strongly elevated to nape, almost straight. Eye diameter distinctly smaller than snout length; both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth, anteriorly some outer teeth conical; vomerine tooth patch roughly triangular, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 8 to 12 upper, 21 to 27 lower and 32 to 38 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 20 to 23 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 17 to 19 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length. Lateral line anteriorly with a moderate regular arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below second dorsal fin between 12th to 14th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line longer than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.5 to 1.0 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 19 to 36 weak scutes and 31 to 55 total elements (including anterior scales). Breast naked ventrally to distinctly behind pelvic fins often to origin of second anal fin; laterally, naked area of breast extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fin, including small area anteriorly just above pectoral fin base. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: in life, generally silvery with bluish-grey above, silvery white below; opercle with a small black spot on upper margin. Tongue greyish-brown to brown. Caudal fin, soft dorsal and anal fins pale greenish-yellow to dusky; interradial membranes of soft anal-fin rays often with a white spot basally.

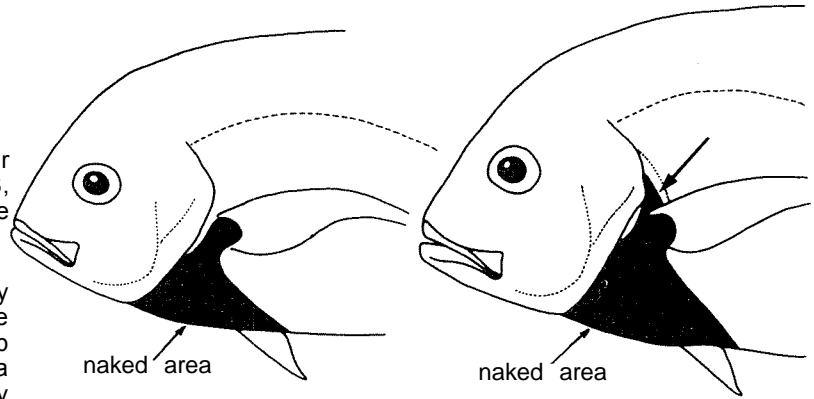
**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:**

Carangoides talamparoides: fewer gillrakers on first arch, lower limb 19 to 22, total 27 to 31 (21 to 27 and 32 to 38, respectively in C. malabaricus); and in life, tongue usually paler, white to pale grey.

C. caeruleopinnatus and C. uii: fewer gillrakers on first arch, lower limb 15 to 18, total 21 to 25; and area anteriorly just above pectoral fin base usually completely scaled.

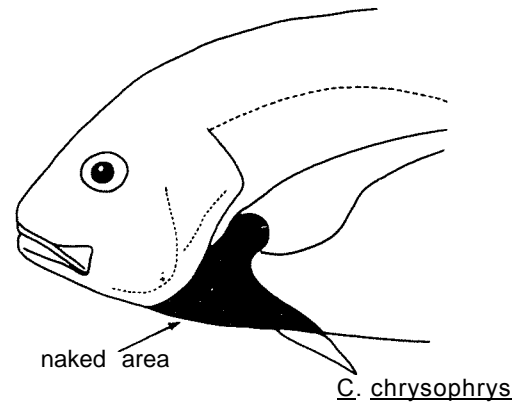
C. chrysophrys: profile of snout gently sloped, then abruptly vertical just above mouth cleft; fewer gillrakers on lower limb of first arch 15 to 18, total 22 to 26; and area anteriorly above pectoral fin base usually completely scaled.

C. armatus and C. hedlandensis: lobe of second dorsal fin longer than head length and, in mature males, central rays of dorsal and anal fins elongate; area anteriorly just above pectoral fin base usually completely scaled; and C. hedlandensis usually with fewer lower limb gillrakers, 14 to 17 (versus 19 to 22).

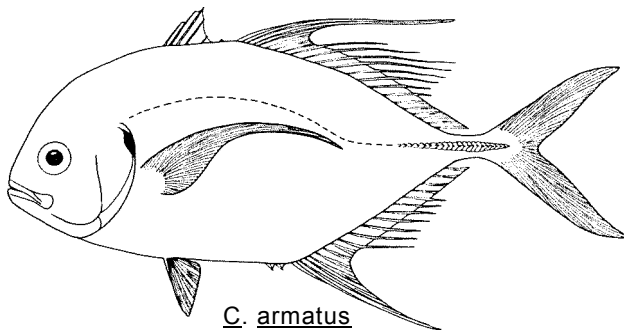


C. caeruleopinnatus

C. malabaricus



C. chrysophrys



C. armatus

**SIZE:**

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 24 cm fork length.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

In the Western Indian ocean broadly distributed in coastal waters, from South Africa to Sri Lanka, including the west coast of the Malagasy Republic; no verified record from the Red Sea but occurrence likely. Elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from Straits of Malacca, Gulf of Thailand, Okinawa, Japan (rare), Indonesia and Australia.

Frequents coral and rocky reefs but may also be found in shallow sandy bays (mainly the juveniles). Moderately tolerant of turbid waters.

Feeds on crustaceans, small squids and fishes.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

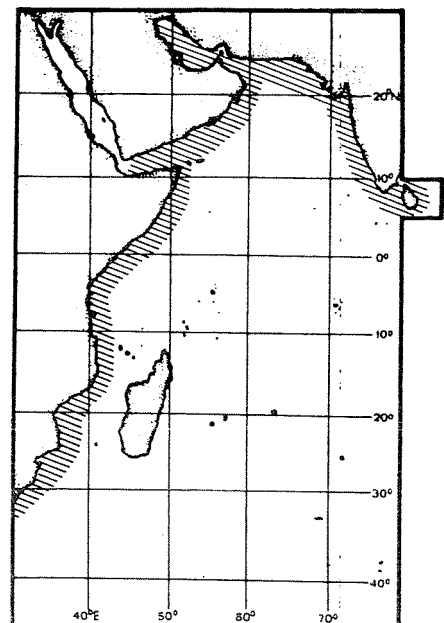
Coastal waters throughout its range.

**CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:**

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line, bottom trawls, gillnets and traps

Marketed fresh and dried salted.



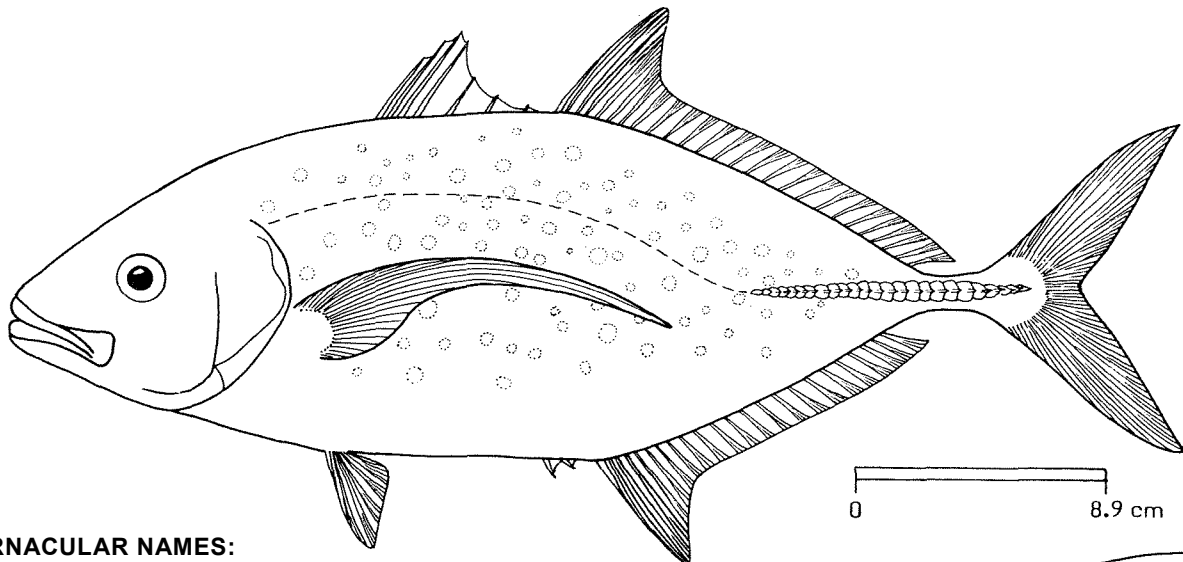
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)

Carangoides bajad (Forsskål, 1775)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Caranx auroguttatus Cuvier, 1833  
Carangoides auroguttatus (Cuvier, 1833)



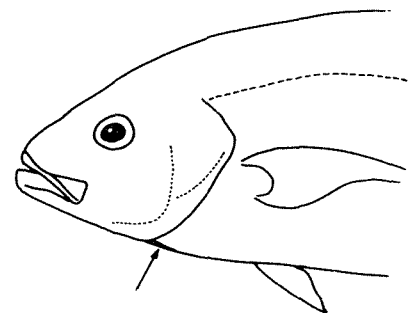
VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Orangespotted trevally  
Fr - Carangue lentigine  
Sp - Jurel lentejuela

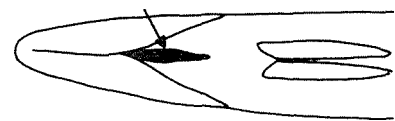
NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile more convex than ventral profile; dorsal profile of head slightly elevated to nape, almost straight. Eye diameter smaller than snout length; both jaws with narrow bands of villiform teeth, the bands widest anteriorly; vomerine tooth patch triangular, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 7 to 9 upper, 18 to 21 lower and 25 to 33 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 24 to 26 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 21 to 24 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length. Lateral line anteriorly with a relatively low arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below second dorsal fin between 11th to 15th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line longer than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.7 to 0.9 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 14 to 26 scales followed by 20 to 30 scutes. Breast completely scaled or with a narrow naked area anteroventrally, scarcely if at all visible in lateral view. Vertebrae 10+14.



small scaleless area in some individuals



underside

Colour: brassy dorsally, shading to silvery white on sides, with numerous conspicuous orange-yellow spots; no dark opercular spot. Capable of rapidly changing colour to almost entirely orange.

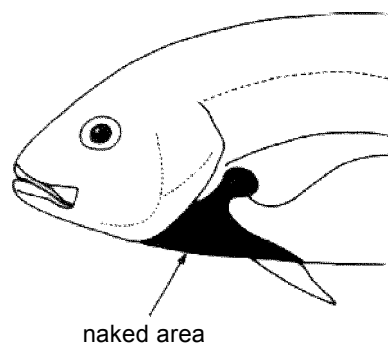
## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Carangoides fulvoguttatus and C. gymnostethus: superficially similar but breast partially naked ventrally to well posterior to pelvic fin origin.

Other Carangoides species: either breast partially naked ventrally or some conspicuous aspect of colour pattern unduplicated in C. bajad.

## SIZE:

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 49 cm fork length, 55 cm total length.



C. fulvoguttatus

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the Western Indian Ocean known only from the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, the "Gulf" and the Gulf of Oman. Elsewhere, reliably reported from the Gulf of Thailand, Okinawa, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Found in coastal waters.

## PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

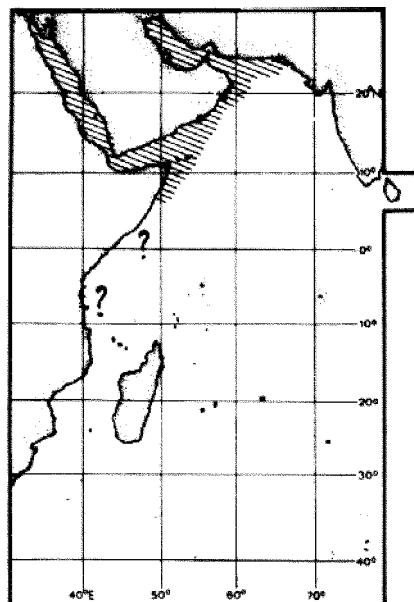
Inshore waters throughout its range.

## CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line and with gillnets and other artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

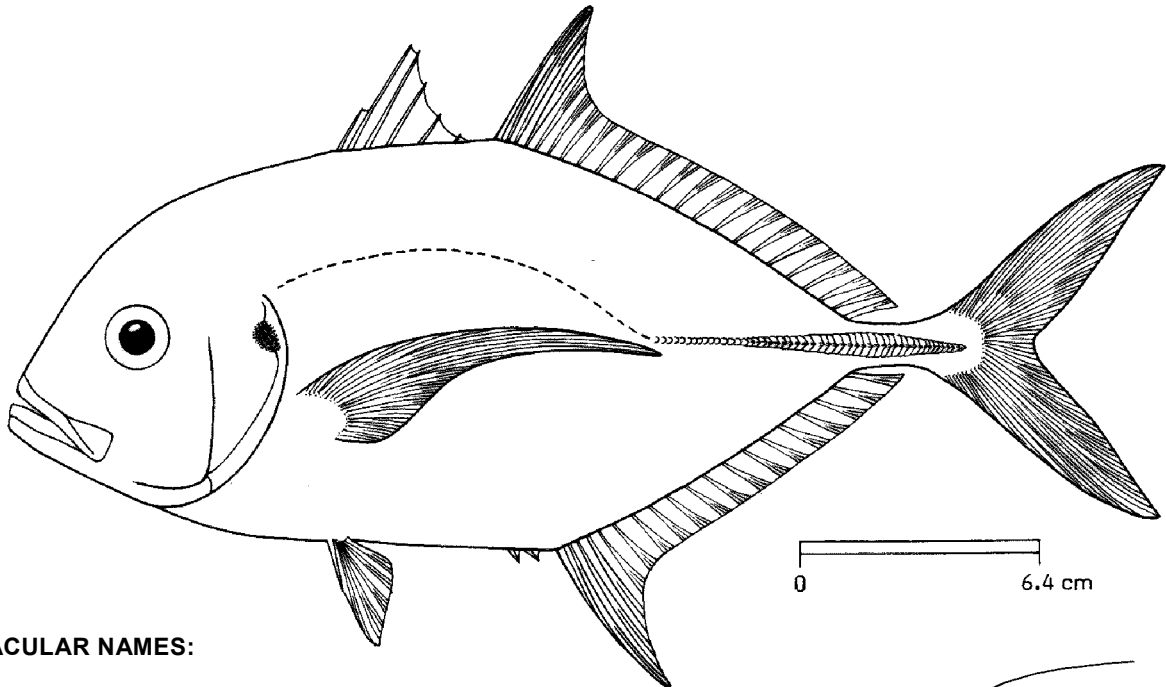


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)*Carangoides caeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell, 1830)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Caranx caeruleopinnatus* Rüppell, 1830  
*Carangoides altissimus* Jordan & Seale, 1907  
*Caranx formosanus* Jordan & Snyder, 1910



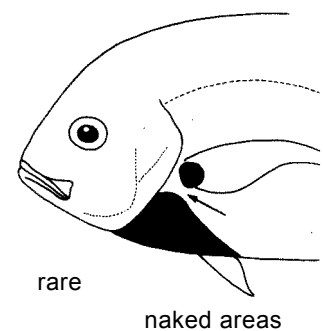
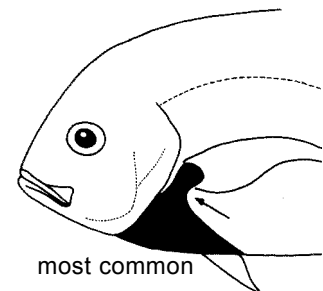
## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Coastal trevally  
 Fr - Carangue cotibre  
 Sp - Jurel costero

NATIONAL

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body strongly compressed, almost ovate; dorsal profile of body more strongly convex than ventral profile, nape moderately curved. Eye diameter slightly smaller than snout length. Both jaws with bands of villiform teeth, the bands widest anteriorly; vomerine tooth patch ovate, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 6 to 8 upper, 15 to 17 lower and 21 to 25 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 20 to 23 (usually 22 or 23) soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 16 to 20 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin filamentous in young, becoming shorter with age, in mature adults distinctly shorter than head length. In specimens larger than 10 cm fork length, height of second dorsal fin lobe usually shorter than head length, and slightly to distinctly shorter than anal fin lobe). Lateral line anteriorly with a moderately regular arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below second dorsal fin between 12th to 14th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line longer than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.55 to 0.7 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 20 to 38 scutes, and 31 to 50 total elements (including anterior scales). Breast naked ventrally to distinctly behind origin of pelvic fins; laterally, naked area of breast typically extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fin (rarely, naked areas of breast and pectoral fin base interrupted laterally by a narrow band of scales). Vertebrae 10 +14.



Colour: in life, bluish-green above, silvery grey below; sides with numerous, small yellow spots; small black blotch on upper margin of opercle. Second dorsal, anal and caudal fins dusky, the latter sometimes yellowish; pectoral fins pale yellow; pelvic fins hyaline to pale grey.

**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:**

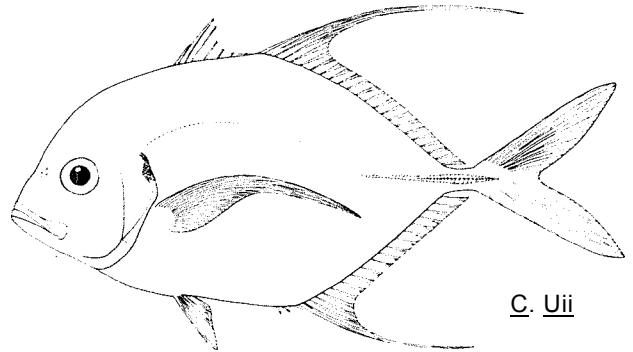
C. uii: in specimens larger than 10 cm fork length, height of second dorsal fin lobe longer than head length, and distinctly longer than anal fin lobe.

C. malabaricus and C. talamparoides: small area naked of scales anteriorly just above pectoral fin base (completely scaled in C. caeruleopinnatus); more gillrakers on lower limb of first arch, 21 to 27 (C. malabaricus) or 19 to 22 (C. talamparoides) (versus 15 to 17 in C. caeruleopinnatus); and in life, no small yellow spots on sides.

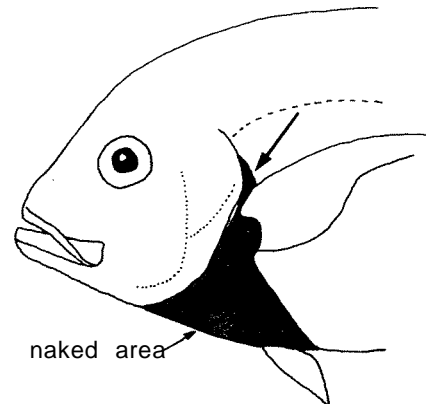
C. chrysophrys: profile of snout gently sloped, than abruptly vertical just above mouth cleft; and usually fewer soft dorsal fin rays, 18 to 20 (20 to 23, usually 22 or 23 in C. caeruleopinnatus).

C. hedlandensis: eye diameter about equal to or larger than snout length; adults with interorbital "bump"; in life, no small yellow spots on sides; and in mature males, central rays of dorsal and anal fins elongated.

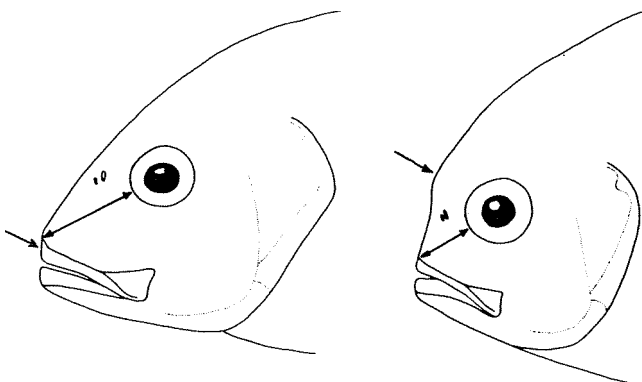
C. armatus: more lower limb gillrakers on first arch, 20 to 24, total 31 to 37 versus 15 to 17 and 21 to 25, respectively).



C. Uii



C. talamparoides



C. chrysophrys

C. hedlandensis

**SIZE:**

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 36 cm fork length; common to 25 cm fork length.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

Common in coastal waters throughout the Western Indian Ocean. Elsewhere, broadly distributed throughout the Eastern Indian and Western Pacific Oceans from Japan to Australia.

Adults are commonly found over deeper coastal reefs, but are rarely close to the shore. A rather sluggish fish, as compared to other Carangoides species.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

Taken incidental to artisanal fisheries throughout its range.

**CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:**

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line, gillnets and traps.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

