

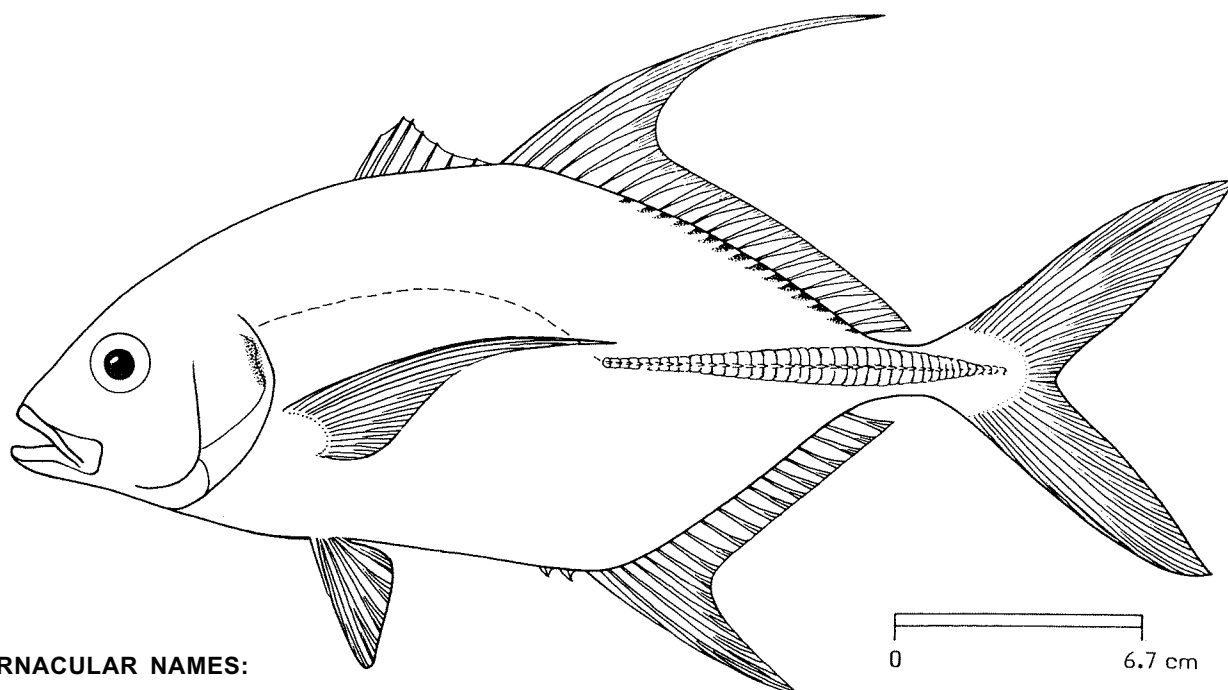
## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Carangoides oblongus</i> (Cuvier, 1833)
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## OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

*Caranx oblongus* Cuvier, 1833*Caranx racilis* (Ogilby, 1915)*Caranx tanakai* Wakiya, 1924

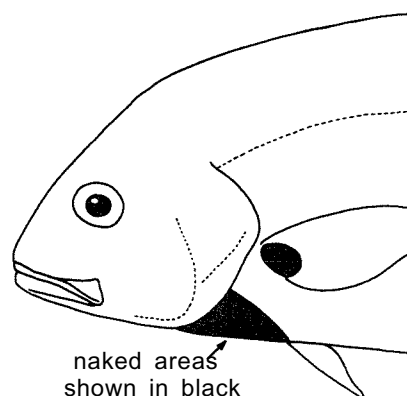
## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Coachwhip trevally  
Fr - Carangue postillon  
Sp - Jurel postillón

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong, compressed; dorsal profile more convex than ventral profile; head profile gently convex. Eye diameter smaller than snout length; both jaws with bands of small teeth, the bands widest anteriorly; upper jaw also with an irregular outer series of moderately large teeth; vomerine tooth patch triangular, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 7 to 9 upper, 17 to 21 lower and 26 to 30 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 20 to 22 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 18 or 19 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin elongate, longer than head length, in adults about equal or exceeding the length of second dorsal fin base. Lateral line anteriorly with a moderate regular arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below second dorsal fin between 8th or 9th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line slightly shorter than straight part of lateral line, contained 1.0 to 1.29 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 0 to 2 scales followed by 37 to 45 scutes. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally, naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fin by a moderate to narrow band of scales. Vertebrae 10+14.



Colour: in life, head and body bluish-green above, silvery below; small blue to black blotches on back between bases of second dorsal fin rays. Opercular spot diffuse or absent. Second dorsal fin lobe and upper lobe of caudal fin dusky blue; anal fin and remainder of dorsal and caudal fins yellowish; pectoral and pelvic fins pale yellow.

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

Carangoides dinema: straight part of lateral line with 23 to 30 scutes (37 to 45 in C. oblongus); soft dorsal fin rays 17 to 19 (versus 20 to 22; and chord of curved part of lateral line slightly longer than straight part of lateral line.

Other Carangoides species: lack small dark blotches on back between bases of second dorsal fin rays; and breast completely scaled or either naked area of breast extends posteriorly well beyond origin of pelvic fins or soft dorsal fin rays 22 to 34 (versus 20 to 22).

Caranx species lack small dark blotches on back between bases of second dorsal fin rays; and lower jaw with a single series of strong conical teeth, widely spaced in adults (versus lower jaw with a band of small teeth, widest anteriorly).

### SIZE:

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 41 cm fork length; 46 cm total length.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Broadly distributed throughout the Western Indian. Ocean, but no records of species from the "Gulf" and Gulf of Oman, Pakistan and the west coast of India. Elsewhere, in the Indo-West Pacific region known from Thailand, Okinawa, Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Palau, New Britain and Solomon Islands, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

Inhabits coastal waters.

### PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

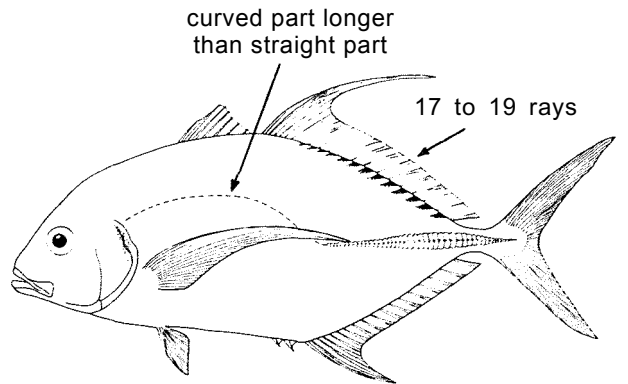
Coastal waters throughout its range.

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

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

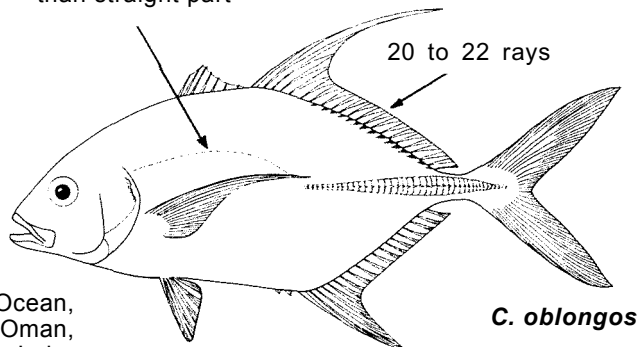
Caught on hook and line, with bottom trawls and various kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

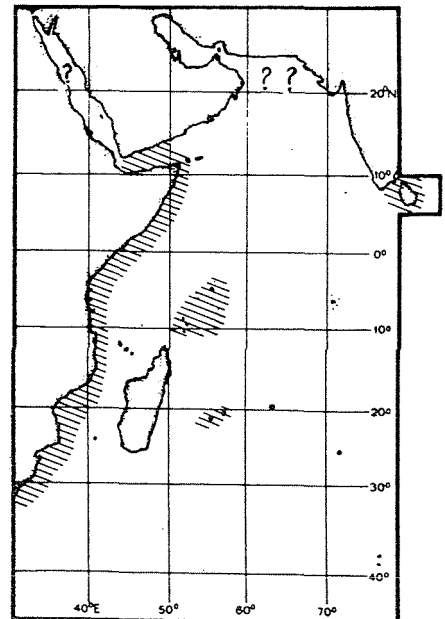


C. dinema

curved part shorter than straight part



C. oblongus

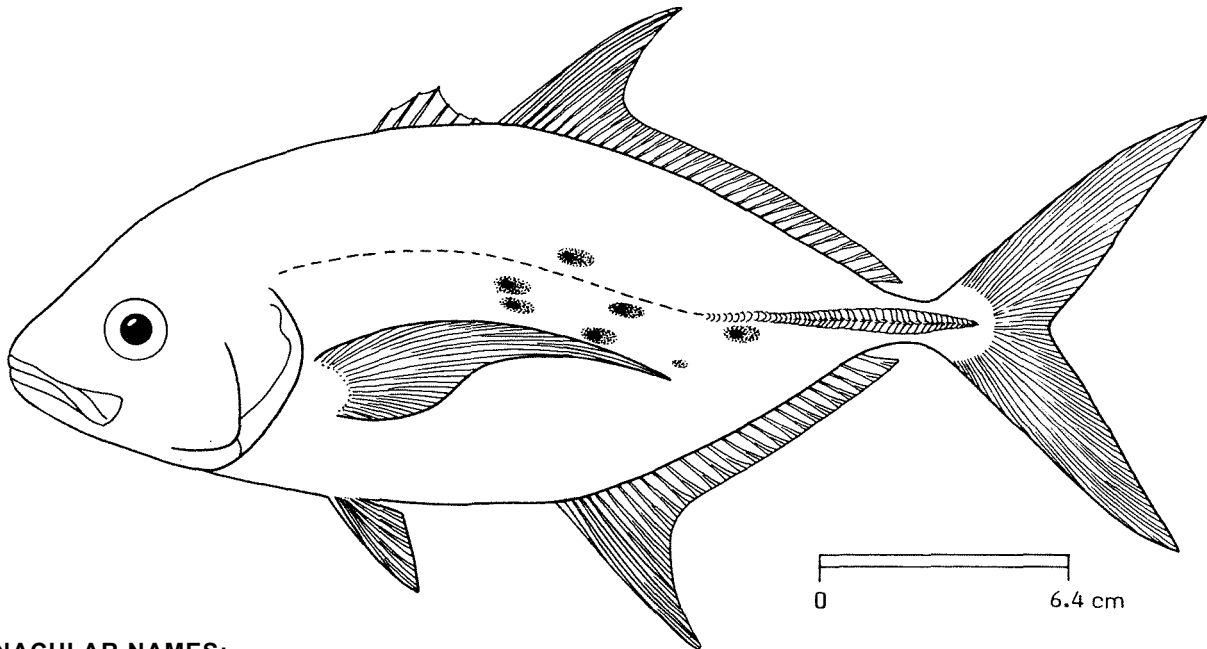


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Carangoides orthogrammus Jordan & Gilbert, 1881

## OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Carangoides gymnostethoides evermanni Nichols, 1921Carangoides jordani Nichols, 1922Carangoides nitidus J.L.B. Smith, 1972Caranx ferdau jordani of authors

## VERNACULAR NAMES:

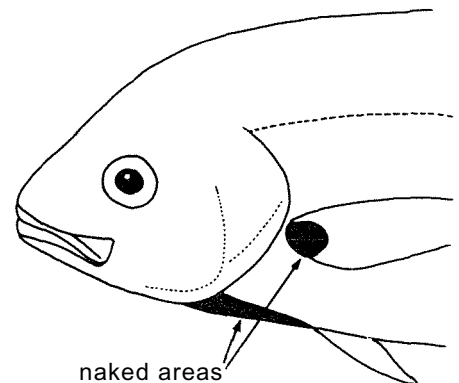
FAO : En - Island trevally  
Fr - Carangue des îles  
Sp - Jurel isleño

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile more convex than ventral profile; snout usually slightly angular. Upper jaw highly protractile, lips noticeably fleshy in large adults. Both jaws with narrow bands of villiform teeth, becoming obsolete with age; vomerine tooth patch ovate, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 8 to 10 upper, 20 to 23 lower and 28 to 32 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 28 to 31 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 24 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 19th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line slightly longer to about equal straight part of lateral line, contained 0.8 to 1.0 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 21 to 34 scales followed by 19 to 31 small scutes. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins, occasionally with a small patch of prepelvic scales; laterally, naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fin by a moderate band of scales. Vertebrae 10+14.

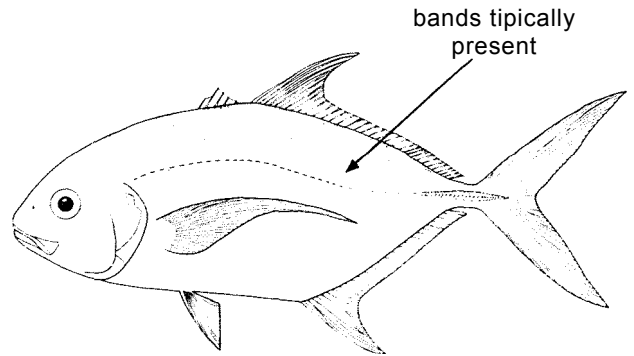
Colour: in life, head and body generally silvery, brassy to greenish-blue above, paler below; adults with several relatively large, elliptical yellow spots, often with dusky centres, present on sides. Dusky bands usually not exhibited on sides, especially in postmortem specimens. Leading edge and tips of dorsal and anal fin lobes dark to dusky, rest of fin pale brownish except distal margin of anal fin whitish. Caudal fin dusky brown with trailing edge and lobe tins darker: pelvic fins whitish.



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

Carangoides ferdau: in life yellow spots, if present, numerous and inconspicuous and 5 or 6 dusky bands typically present on sides; and snout bluntly rounded in adults (profile of snout usually slightly more acute in C. orthogrammus).

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.



C. ferdau

## SIZE:

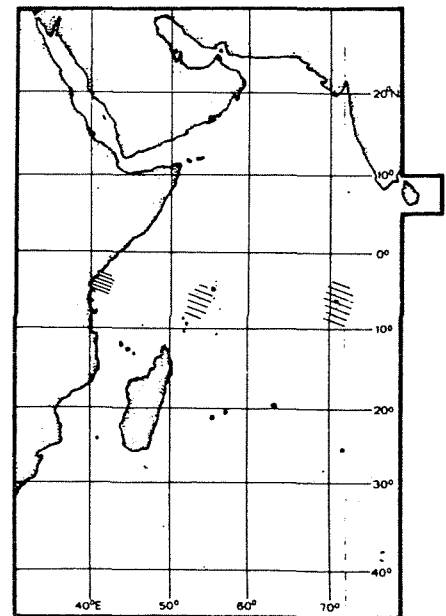
Maximum: Largest specimen examined 63 cm fork length; 70 cm total length; commonly exceeds 40 cm fork length.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Western Indian Ocean occurrence poorly established, but definitely known from Kenya (Shimoni), Aldabra, the Seychelles and the Chagos Archipelago. Elsewhere broadly distributed in the Indo-West Pacific including the Cocos-Keeling Islands, Okinawa, Indonesia, Australia and eastward to the Hawaiian and Marquesas Islands, and the Revillagigedo Islands in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

This species has a nearly ubiquitous occurrence at oceanic islands and is virtually absent from inshore, neritic areas.

Inhabits lagoon and seaward reefs to depths exceeding 50 m. Occurs in pairs or in schools of up to a few dozen individuals and frequents sandy channels where it may be observed on the bottom feeding on sand-dwelling crustaceans.



## PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Around oceanic islands throughout its range.

## CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line, with trawls and various kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

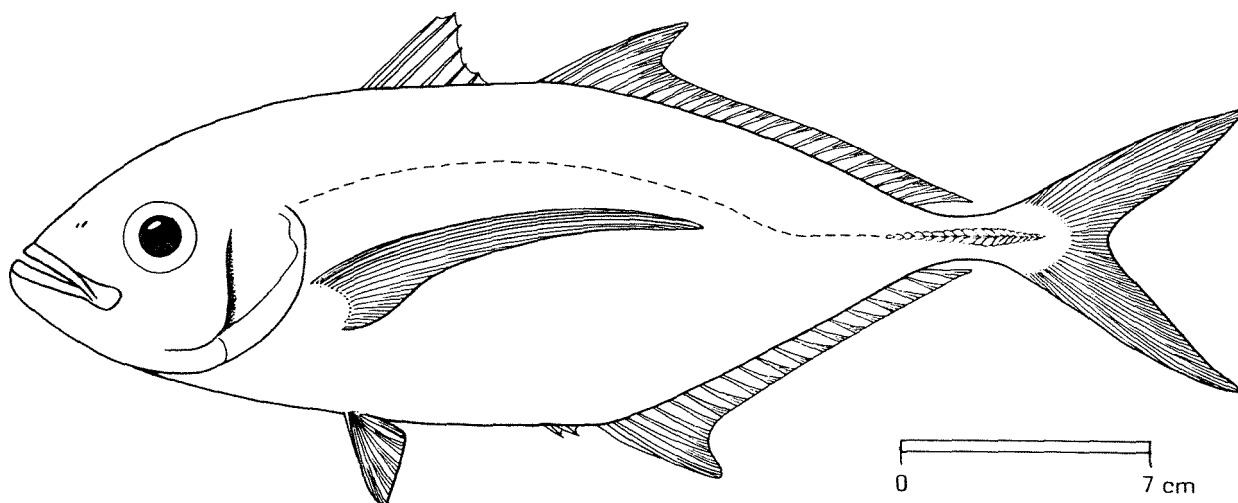
## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Carangoides plagiotaenia Bleeker, 1857

## OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Caranx plagiotaenia (Bleeker, 1857)  
Caranx vomerinus Playfair, 1867  
Caranx compressus Day, 1870  
Caranx brevicarinatus Klunzinger, 1871



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Barcheek trevally  
 Fr - Carangue grimée  
 Sp - Jurel maquillado

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex, but in large adults dorsal profile of head almost straight; lower jaw somewhat enlarged and projecting beyond upper jaw. Upper jaw with a narrow band of small teeth; lower jaw with an irregular row of small teeth, except a narrow band anteriorly; vomerine tooth patch triangular, without a posteromedian extension; gillrakers (including rudiments) 8 to 14 upper, 19 to 27 lower and 27 to 40 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 22 to 24 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 18 to 20 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 13th to 15th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line longer than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.5 to 0.6 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 20 to 26 scales followed by 11 to 18 relatively small scutes. Breast completely scaled. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: in life, generally silvery, greyish above, paler below; no opercular spot but adults with posterior margin of preopercle distinctly dark to black. Sides sometimes with 6 or 7 dusky oblique bands, mostly above midline; large adults occasionally with scattered dark blotches or a few small yellow spots on sides. Caudal, second dorsal and anal fins dusky to dark; leading edge of pelvic fin and distal margin of anal fin with a narrow white border; pectoral fin pale.

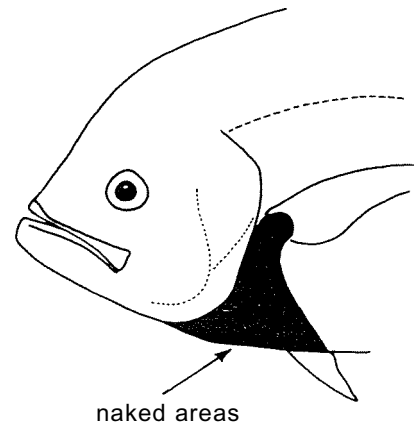
## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

No other Carangoides species has the combination of breast completely scaled, adults with posterior margin of preopercle outlined in black and lower jaw somewhat enlarged and projecting beyond upper jaw.

Ulua mentalis: superficially similar in having an enlarged and projecting lower jaw, but differs in having many more lower limb gillrakers on first arch (51 to 61); and the breast naked ventrally and laterally.

### SIZE:

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 39 cm fork length; 41.5 cm total length.



Ulua mentalis

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the Western Indian Ocean known from South Africa, the Seychelles, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific, known from Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands, Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia, Palau, Ponape, Fiji, Tonga and the Marshall Islands.

Appears to be largely confined to outer reef areas and is often taken while bottom fishing.

No information available on dietary preferences.

### PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

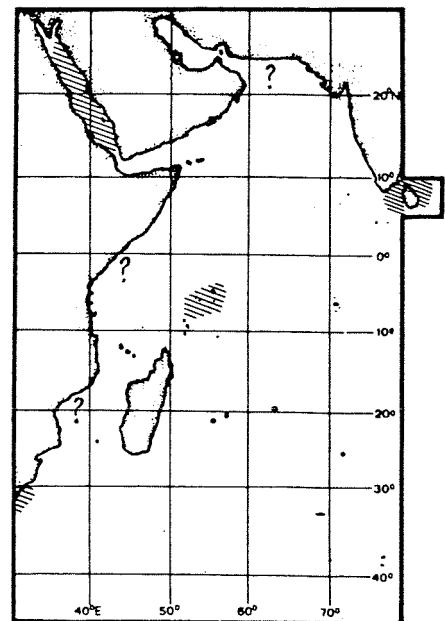
Taken incidentally around reef areas throughout its range.

### CATCHES, FISHWG GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line, with trawls and several types of artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

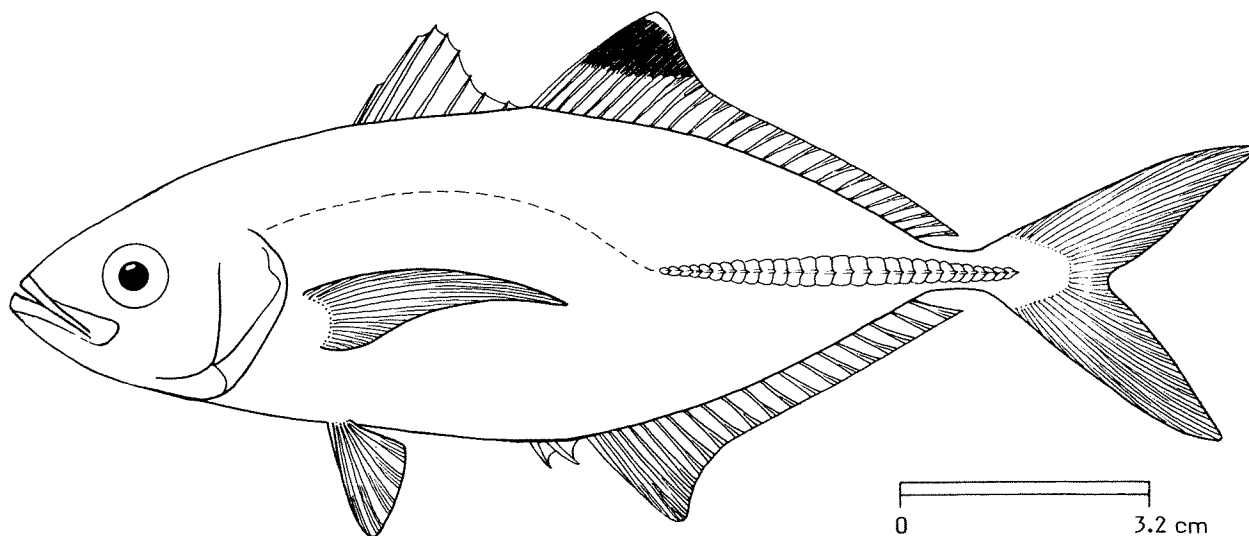


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Carariquoides praeustus (Bennett, 1830)

## OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Caranx praeustus Bennett, 1830Caranx ire Cuvier, 1833Caranx melanostethos Day, 1865

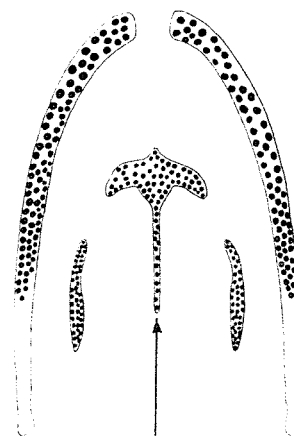
## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Brownback trevally  
Fr - Carangue à dos brun  
Sp - Jurel pardo

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate and compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles similar and gently convex, dorsal profile of head nearly straight. Eye diameter slightly smaller than snout length; both jaws with an irregular row of small conical teeth; upper jaw with a narrow band of teeth anteriorly, the outer series slightly enlarged; vomerine tooth patch anchor-shaped with a distinct posteromedian extension; gill-rakers (including rudiments) 11 to 15 upper, 28 to 32 lower and 41 to 46 total on first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 22 to 25 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 18 to 21 soft rays; spinous dorsal fin moderately high, longest spine nearly equal height of soft dorsal fin lobe. Lateral line anteriorly with a moderate regular arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below second dorsal fin between 7th to 11th soft rays; chord of curved part of lateral line slightly longer than, to slightly shorter than straight part of lateral

vomerine  
toothpatch

line, contained 0.9 to 1.2 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 4 to 12 scales followed by 24 to 34 scutes. Breast naked ventrally, frequently with a small patch of prepelvic scales; laterally, naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fin by a broad band of scales naked area of breast scarcely visible in lateral view). Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: in life, bluish-grey above, silvery white below; no dark opercular spot. Distal half of second dorsal fin lobe abruptly black, sometimes with a white margin, widest anteriorly; remainder of fin pale dusky. Caudal fin pale yellowish, other fins hyaline to whitish.

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

No other Carangoides species has the second dorsal fin lobe with distal half abruptly black.

Carangoides equula: superficially similar in having the height of the spinous dorsal fin subequal to height of second dorsal fin lobe and vomerine tooth patch anchor-shaped, with a distinct postero-medial extension, but differs in having fewer total gillrakers on the first arch, 27 to 32 (versus 32 to 36).

Remarks: this species exhibits geographic variation with Western Indian Ocean specimens typically having more gillrakers and the breast less fully scaled compared to specimens from the Gulf of Thailand and Indonesia.

**SIZE:**

Maximum: A relatively small species, largest specimen examined 19.5 cm fork length; 22 cm total length; common to about 16 cm fork length.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

In the Western Indian Ocean known only from the "Gulf", eastward to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific, known from the Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Thailand, Indonesia, Borneo and the Philippines.

Inhabits coastal waters.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

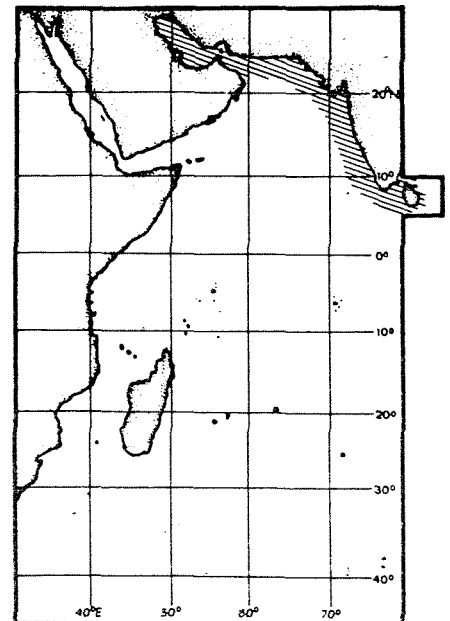
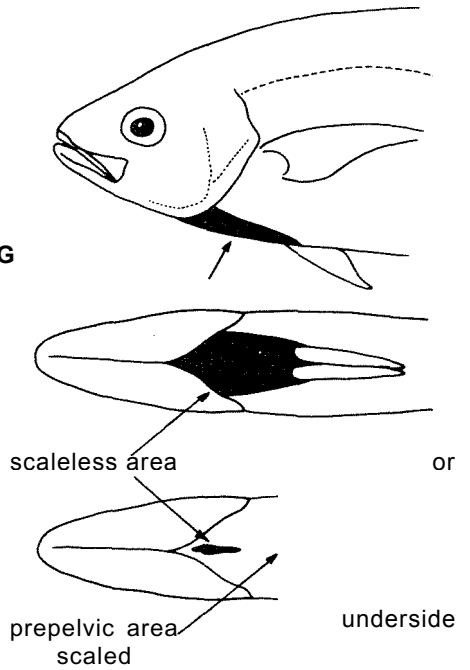
Coastal waters throughout its range.

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

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line, with bottom trawls and several types of artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

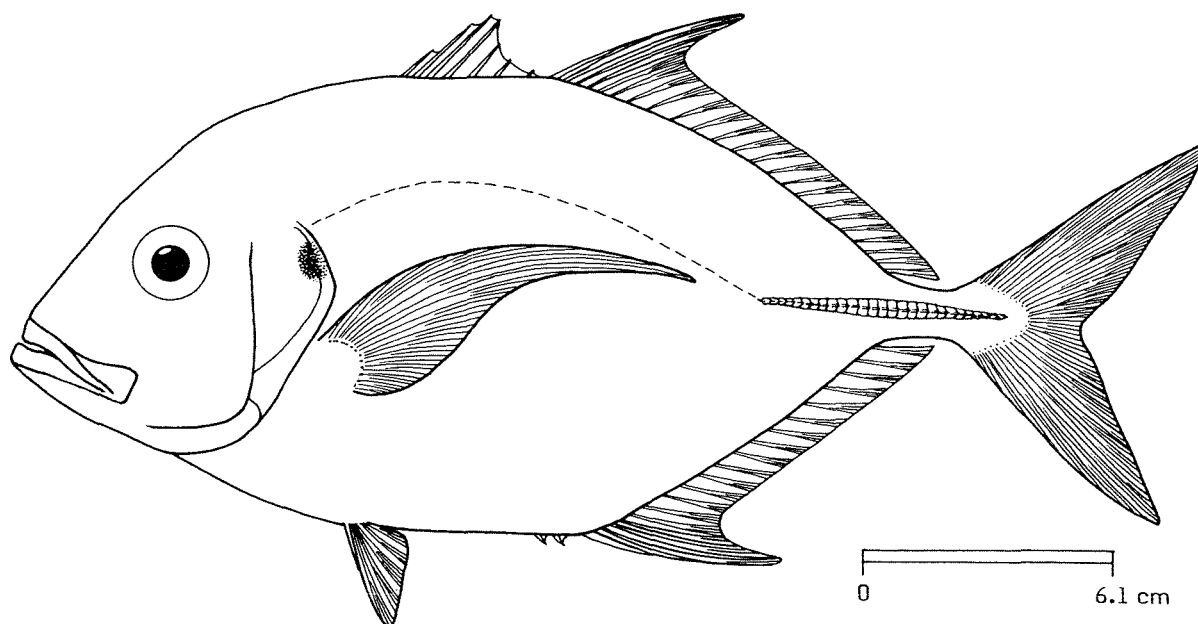


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)*Carangoides talamparoides* Bleeker, 1852

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES

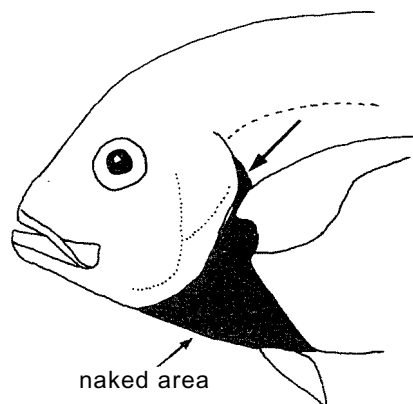
FAO : En - Imposter trevally  
Fr - Carangue cavallys  
Sp - Jurel impostor

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS :

Body strongly compressed, almost ovate; dorsal profile of head strongly elevated to nape, almost straight in profile. 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; gill-rakers (including rudiments) 6 to 9 upper, 19 to 22 lower and 27 to 31 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 0.8 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 20 to 32 weak scutes, and 32 to 52 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, bluish-grey above, silvery white below; opercle with a small black spot on upper margin. Tongue white to pale grey. Soft dorsal and anal fins dusky; caudal fin with central ray dusky yellow with black distal margin.



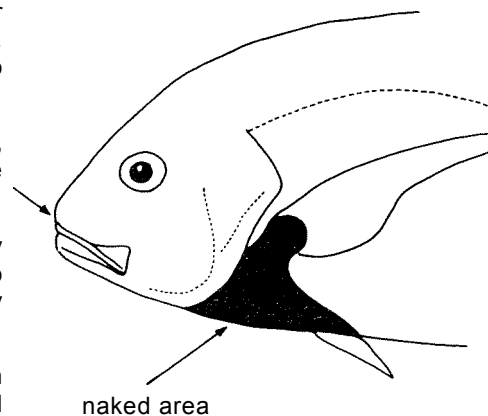
**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:**

Carangoides malabaricus: more gillrakers on first arch, lower limb 21 to 27, total 32 to 38 (19 to 22 and 27 to 31, respectively, in C. talamparoides); and in life, tongue usually darker, greyish-brown to brown.

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 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. armatus usually with more total gillrakers on first arch, 31 to 37 versus 27 to 31) and C. hedlandensis with fewer lower limb gillrakers on first arch, 14 to 17 (versus 19 to 22).



C. chrysophrys

**SIZE:**

Maximum: Largest specimen examined 28 cm fork length.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

In the Western Indian Ocean, in coastal waters from the Gulf of Oman eastward to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific, known from the Gulf of Thailand, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippines and Australia.

Inhabits coastal waters.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

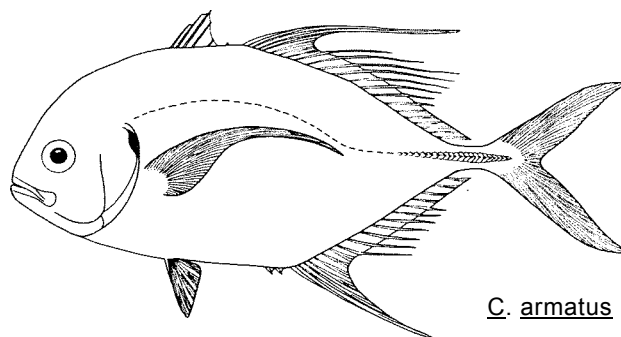
Coastal waters throughout its range.

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

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on hook and line, with bottom trawls and several types of artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.



C. armatus

