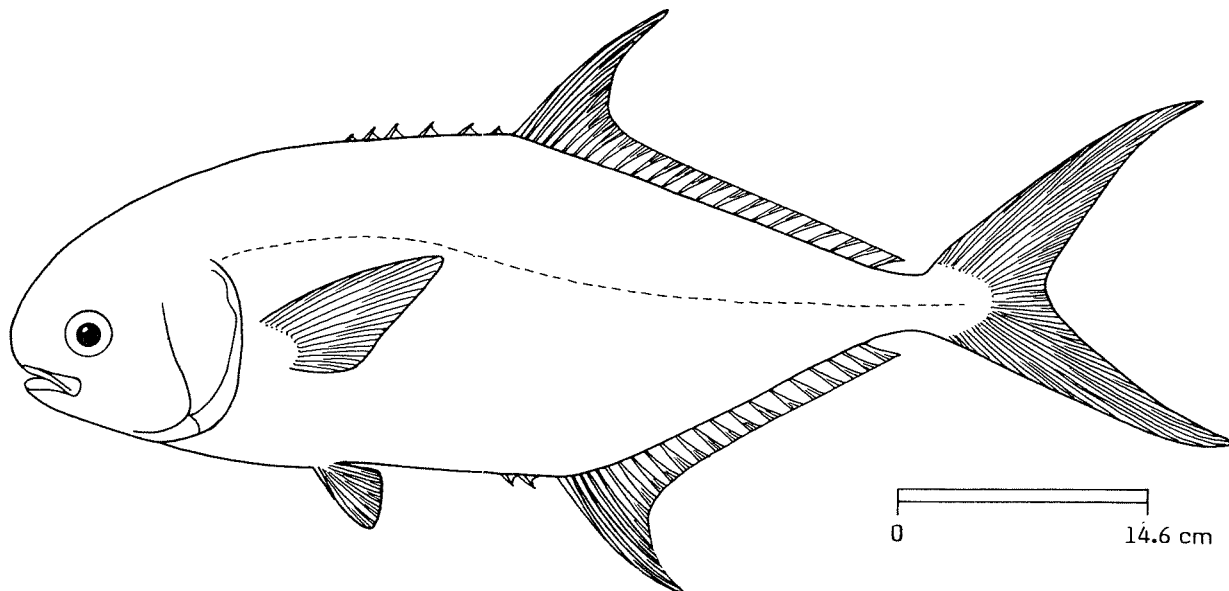


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Trachinotus africanus Smith, 1967

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

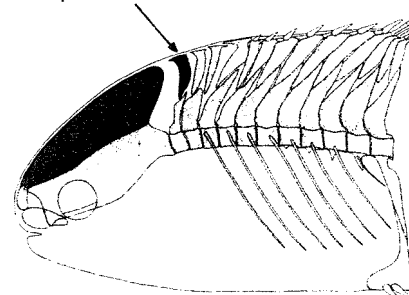
FAO : En - African pomano
Fr - Pomaneau africain
Sp - Pámpano africano

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate in young to sub-ovate in large adults and compressed; profile of snout broadly rounded. Both jaws with small villiform bands of teeth (absent in adults); tongue with a narrow patch of teeth, persisting to about 50 cm fork length; gillrakers (including rudiments) 7 to 10 upper and 11 to 14 lower on first gill arch; 2 separate dorsal fins, the first with 6 short spines (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults), followed by 1 spine and 21 to 23 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults) followed by 1 spine and 19 to 21 soft rays; height of second dorsal-fin lobe 19 to 25% of fork length in specimens of 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fin, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal peduncle grooves. First predorsal bone shaped like and inverted "L" with the arm projecting anteriorly, this character is easily observed by simple dissection along midline of nape; supraoccipital bone of skull thin and bladelike in adults. Vertebrae 10+14.

first predorsal bone

skeleton of head and
anterior part of body

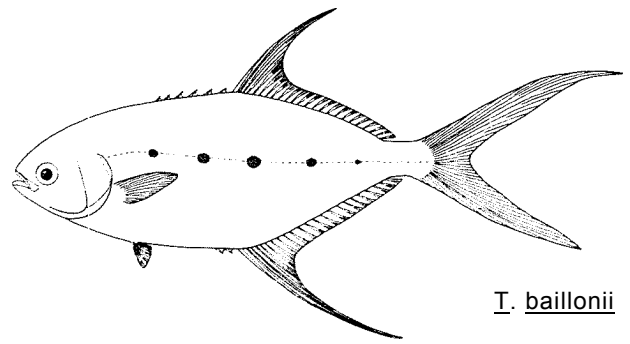
Colour: in life, adults bluish dorsally, ventral half of body silvery, the 2 areas separated by an indistinct orange-pink stripe. Second dorsal fin base and fin lobe dusky, distal half of fin yellow; and fin bright yellow with fin lobe orange; caudal fin, pectoral and pelvic fins yellowish. Juveniles silvery with yellow hues, dorsal and anal fin lobes dusky.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Trachinotus blochii and T. mookalee: fewer soft dorsal and anal fin rays, 16 to 20 and 16 to 18, respectively (versus 21 to 23 and 19 to 21, respectively in T. africanus).

Other Trachinotus species: one to 5 spots in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line (absent on specimens smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length).

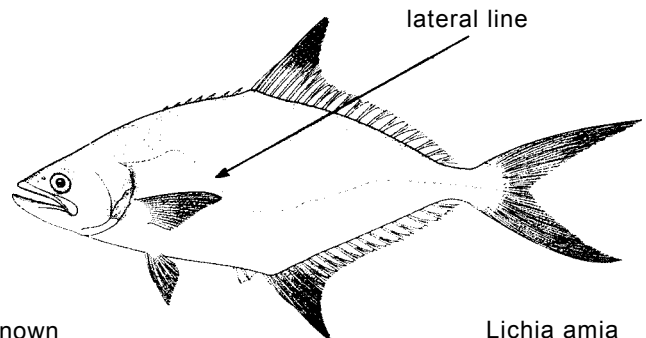
Lichia amia: lateral line very irregular and sinuous, describing a convex curve above and a concave curve behind the pectoral fin.



T. baillonii

SIZE:

Maximum verified size 83 cm fork length, 92 cm total length and about 9.2 kg; Durban Aquarium fish reported to have exceeded 25 kg. South African spearfishing record 14.1 kg.



Lichia amia

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Restricted to the Western Indian Ocean where it is known from South Africa northward to Durban, Gulf of Aden, Oman and eastward to Karachi, Pakistan. The distributional gap along most of the African coast may represent a collecting artifact.

Prefers shallow coastal areas marked with reefs or rocky outcrops, but is tolerant of low salinities. Adults usually encountered singly or in pairs, although shoals of up to 100 individuals may congregate during the spring breeding season (South Africa). Young make extensive use of sheltered bays as nursery areas.

Molluscs (rock mussels) are a preferred food source, but crabs are also taken.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

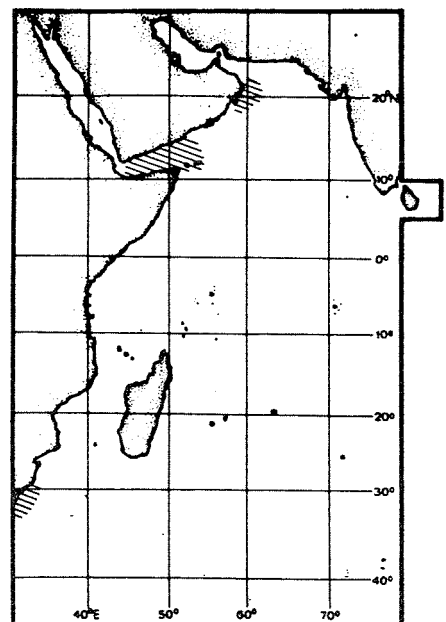
Rock and reef areas in shallow coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with traps, gillnets and handlines; also by spear-
ing.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

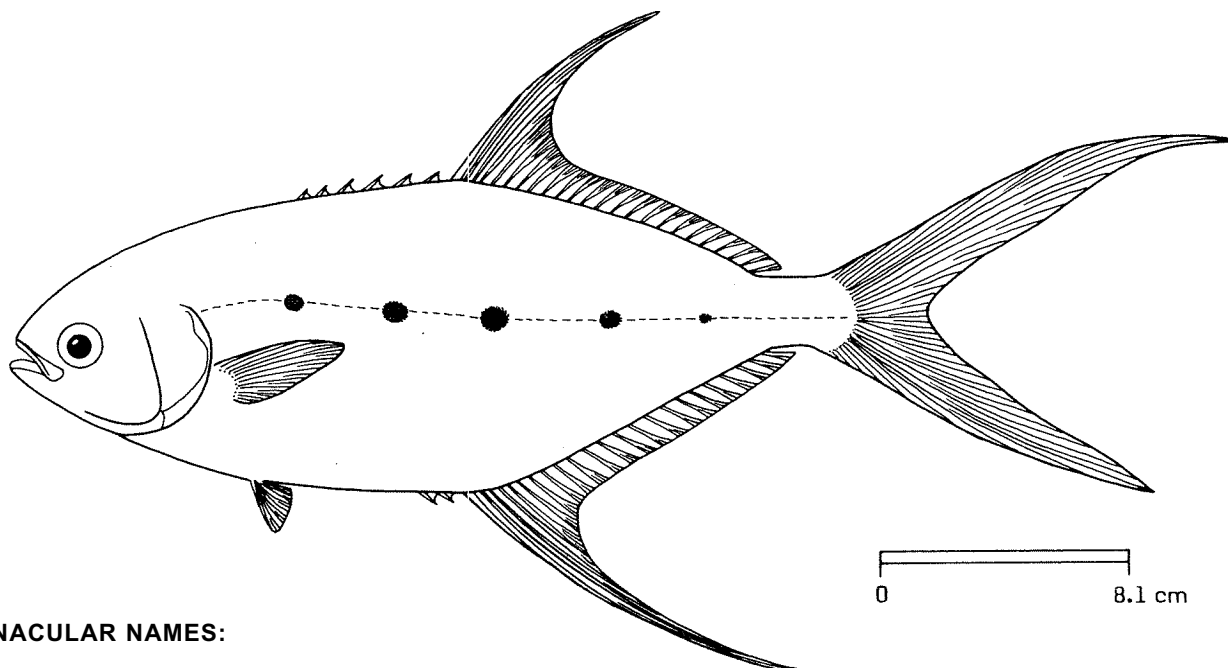


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Trachinotus baillonii (Lacepède, 1801)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Smallspotted dart
 Fr - Pomaneau muscadin
 Sp - Pámpano abotonado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate to ovate and strongly compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles almost equally convex, snout blunt. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; tongue without teeth; gillrakers (including rudiments) 7 to 13 upper and 15 to 19 lower on first gill arch; 2 separate dorsal fins, the first with 6 short spines, followed by 1 spine and 21 to 25 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines, followed by 1 spine and 20 to 24 soft rays; dorsal fin lobe consistently shorter than anal fin lobe in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length; pelvic fins relatively short, its length contained 1.9 to 2.3 times in pectoral fin length in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fin, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal peduncle grooves. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: in life, adults silvery-blue to grey above, silvery white below, sides with 1 to 5 relatively small black sots (sots absent on fish smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length, the number of spots generally increasing with age in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line; in adults, all spots equal to or small than eye diameter, and with about half of spot below lateral line. Caudal, second dorsal and anal fins grey to black, the lobes usually darkest. Pectoral fins pale to dusky yellow; pelvic fins pale yellow to orange-yellow.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Trachinotus russelii: in adults, anterior 2 spots larger than eye diameter and at least two-thirds of spot above lateral line (versus all spots equal to or smaller than eye diameter, and with about half of spot below lateral line); lower limb gillrakers 11 to 15 (versus 15 to 19); and pelvic fins longer, length contained 1.5 to 1.7 times in pectoral fin length in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length (1.9 to 2.3 times in T. baillonii).

Other Trachinotus species: no spots in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line; and soft dorsal fin rays 18 to 20 (except 21 to 23 in T. africanus).

Lichia amia: lateral line very irregular and sinuous, describing a convex curve above and a concave curve behind the pectoral fin; no spots on lateral line.

SIZE:

Maximum: largest specimen examined 41 cm fork length, 53.5 cm total length and about 0.9 kg.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Broadly distributed throughout the Indian, Western and Central Pacific Oceans, occurring eastward to the Marshall and Line Islands.

Inhabits coastal waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

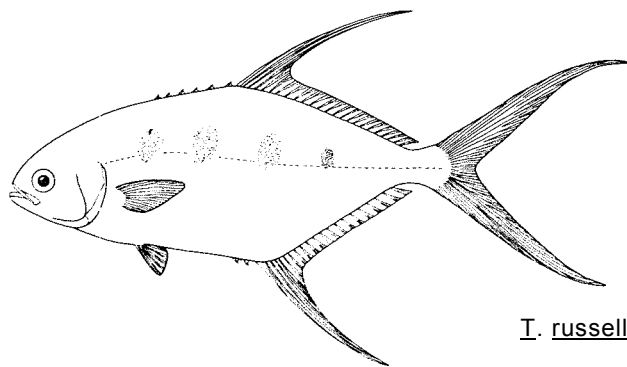
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

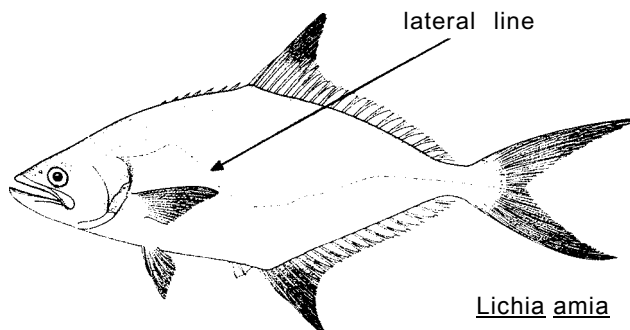
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with traps, gillnets and handlines.

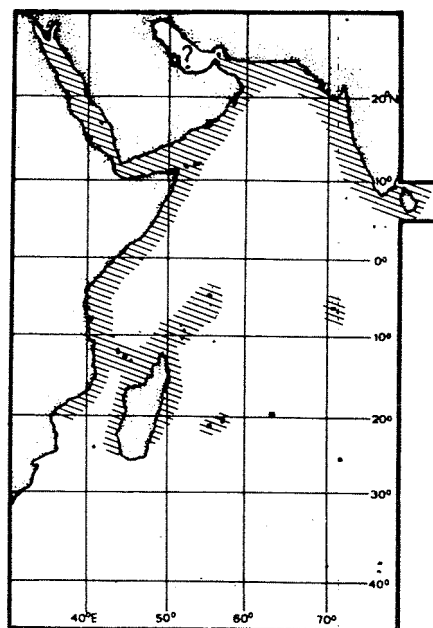
Marketed fresh and dried salted.



T. russelii



Lichia amia



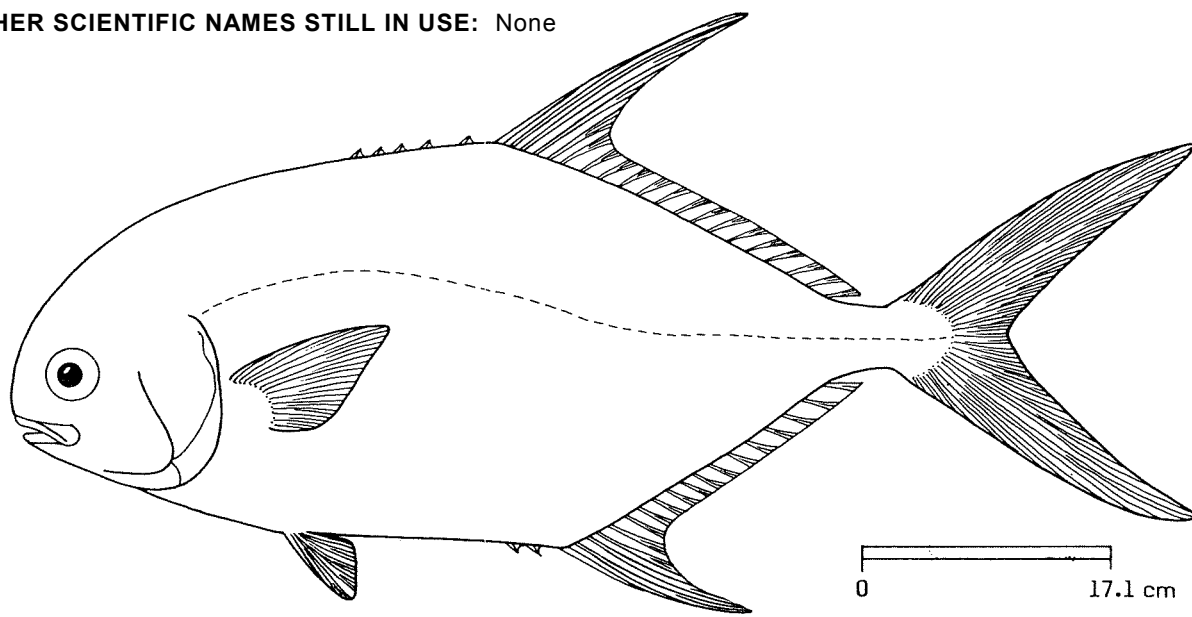
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède, 1801)

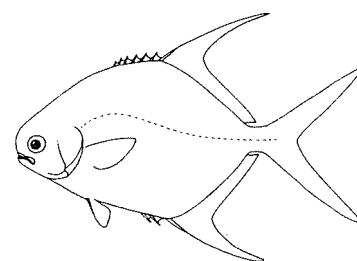
OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

- FAO : En - Snubnose pompano
- Fr - Pompaneau lune
- Sp - Pámpano lunero

NATIONAL:



(juvenile)

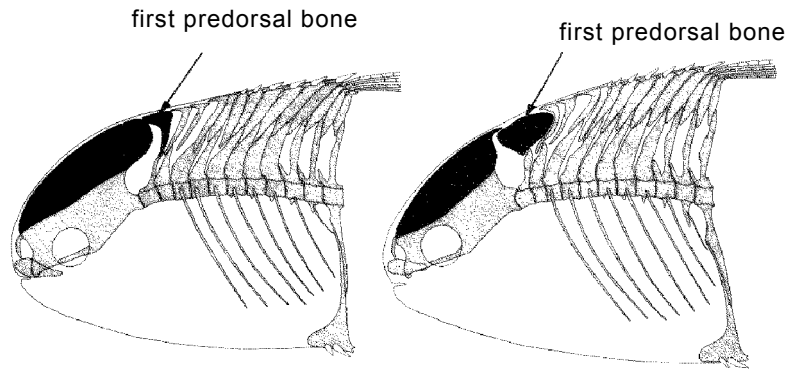
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate in young to subovate in large adults and compressed; profile of snout broadly rounded, in adults becoming nearly straight to interorbital region. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; tongue toothless (except 2 or 3 slender teeth rarely on small specimens); gillrakers (including rudiments) 5 to 8 upper and 8 to 10 lower on first gill arch; 2 separate dorsal fins, the first with 6 short spines (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults), followed by 1 spine and 18 to 20 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults), followed by 1 spine and 16 to 18 soft rays; height of second dorsal fin lobe 35 to 60% of fork length in specimens of 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fin, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal peduncle grooves. First predorsal bone shaped like an inverted tear-drop or oval-shaped, this character is easily observed by a simple dissection. along midline of nape; supraoccipital bone of skull thin and bladelike in adults. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: in life, head and body generally silvery, blue-grey above, paler below; large adults sometimes with most of body golden-orange, especially snout and lower half of body. Second dorsal fin dark, lobe of fin dusky orange; anal fin dusky to dirty orange, lobe with a brownish anterior margin; caudal fin dark to dirty orange, leading edges of fin darkest. Pelvic fins white to dirty orange; pectoral fins dark. Juveniles silvery with pale fins, except lobes of median fins and anterior half of pelvic fins brownish to dirty orange.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Trachinotus mookalee: first predorsal bone shaped like an inverted "L" with arm projecting anteriorly (shaped like an inverted tear-drop or oval shaped in T. blochii); supraoccipital bone of skull broad and sausage-shaped in specimens larger than about 30 cm fork length; anal fin lobe yellow, without a brownish anterior margin; height of dorsal fin lobe 24 to 34% of fork length in specimens 10 to 40 cm fork length (versus 35 to 60%); and teeth in a narrow band on tongue in young.



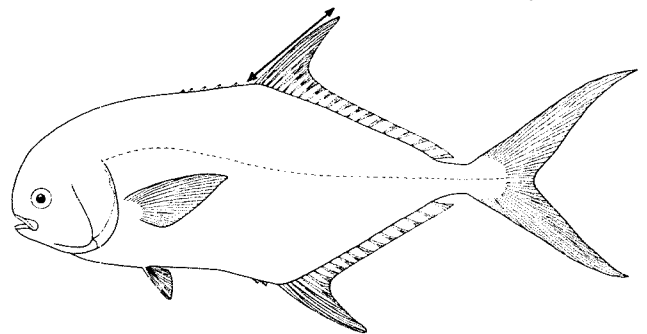
T. mookalee

T. blochii

T. africanus: more soft dorsal and anal fin rays, 21 to 23 and 19 to 21, respectively (versus 18 to 20 and 16 to 18, respectively in T. blochii). First predorsal bone shaped like an inverted "L", with arm projecting anteriorly.

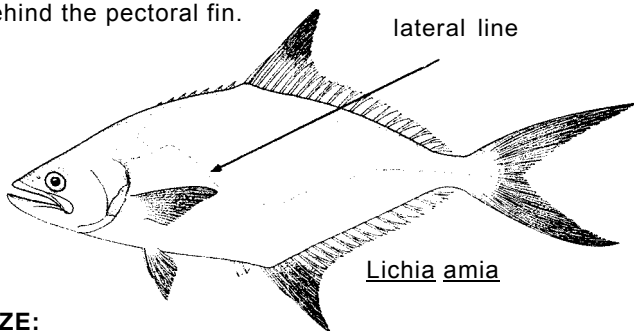
sketch of head and anterior part of body

Other Trachinotus species: 1 to 5 spots in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line (absent on specimens smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length).

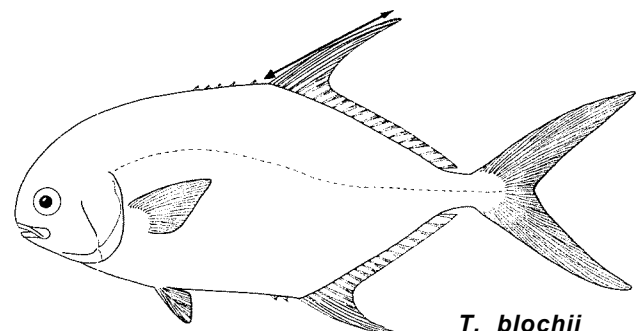


T. mookalee

Lichia amia: lateral line very irregular and sinuous, describing a convex curve above and a concave curve behind the pectoral fin.



Lichia amia



T. blochii

SIZE:

Maximum: largest specimen examined 55.5 cm fork length, 65 cm total length and about 5.0 kg.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Broadly distributed throughout the Indian, Western and Central Pacific Oceans, including Samoa, Tonga, Marina and Marshall Islands.

Inhabits coral and rocky reef areas in shallow coastal waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

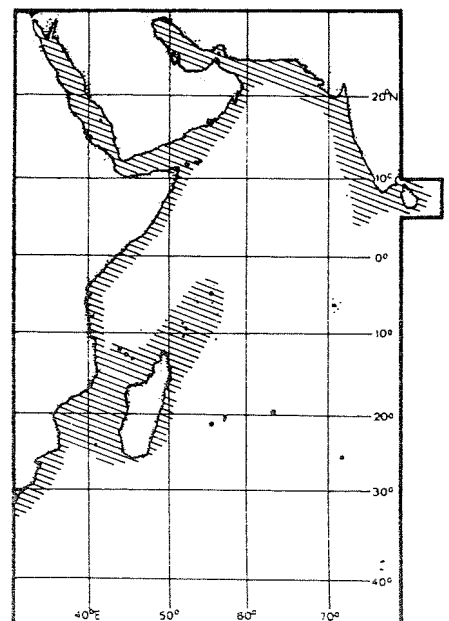
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, gillnets and handlines.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

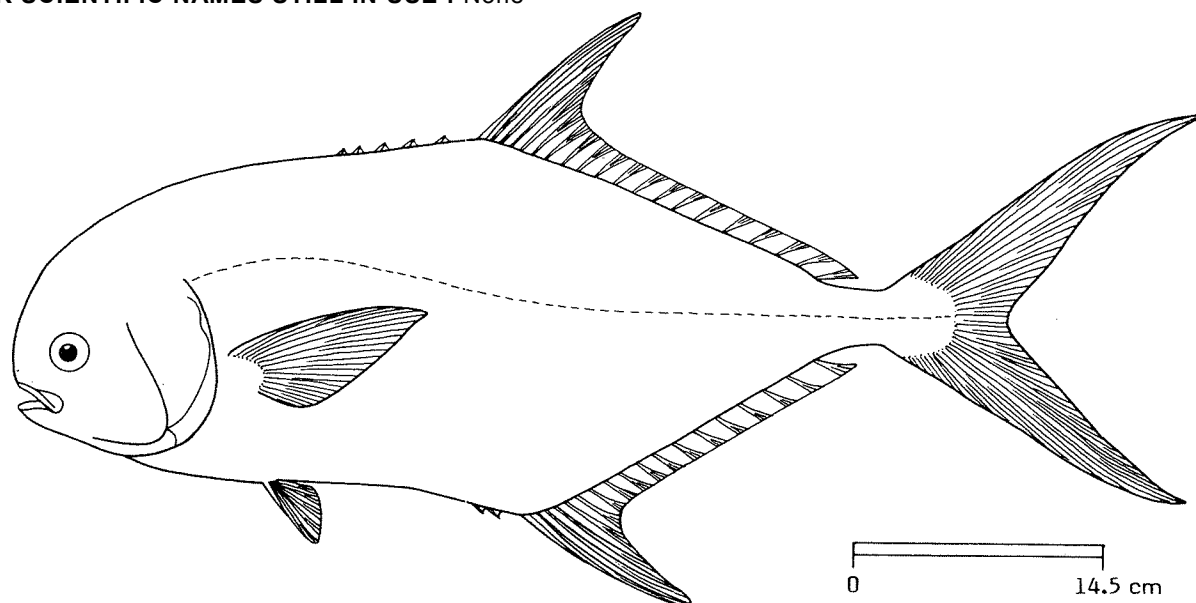


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Trachinotus mookalee Cuvier, 1832

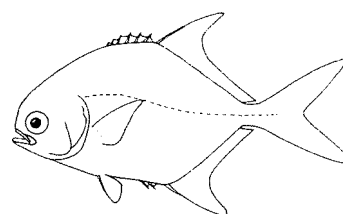
OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Indian pompano
 Fr - Pompaneau
 Sp - Pámpano Indico

NATIONAL:



(juvenile)

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate in young to subovate in large adults and compressed; profile of snout broadly rounded, in adults becoming nearly straight to interorbital region. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; tongue with a narrow band of teeth, persisting to about 50 cm fork length; gillrakers (including rudiments) 5 to 8 upper and 8 to 10 lower on first gill arch; 2 separate dorsal fins, the first with 6 short spines (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults), followed by 1 spine and 18 to 20 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults), followed by 1 spine and 16 to 18 soft rays; height of second dorsal fin lobe 24 to 34% of fork length in specimens 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fin, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal peduncle grooves. First predorsal bone shaped like an inverted "L" with the arm projecting anteriorly, this character is easily observed by a simple dissection along midline of nape; supraoccipital bone becoming broad and sausage-shaped in specimens larger than about 30 cm fork length. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: in life, head and body generally silvery, greenish to bluish-grey dorsally, paler below; large adults sometimes with body mostly bronze or greenish-golden. Second dorsal and caudal fins dusky yellow, leading edges and fin tips darkest; anal fin bright to dirty yellow, lobe without a brownish anterior margin. Pelvic fins pale yellow to white; pectoral fins dark. Juveniles silvery with pale yellow fins, except distal half of dorsal fin lobe black.

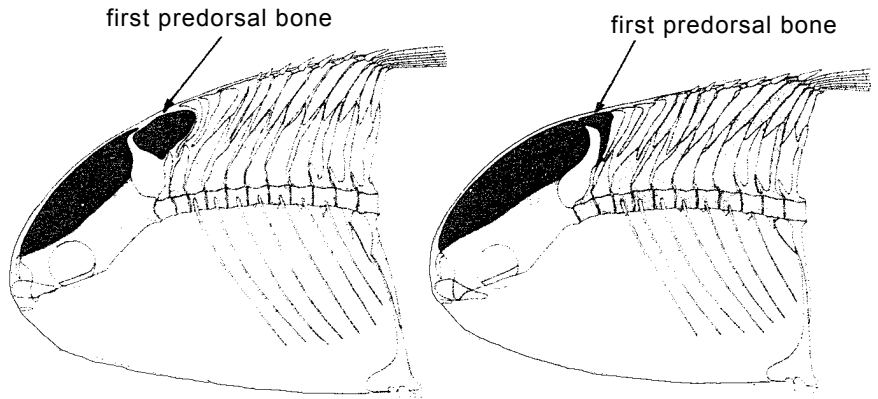
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Trachinotus blochii: first predorsal bone shaped like an inverted tear-drop or oval-shaped (shaped like are "L" with arm projecting anteriorly in T. mookalee); supraoccipital bone of skull thin and blade-like; anal fin lobe usually orange-yellow, with a brownish margin; height of dorsal fin lobe 35 to 60% of fork length in specimens 10 to 40 cm fork length (versus 24 to 34%); arid tongue toothless in young.

T. africanus: more soft dorsal and anal fin rays, 21 to 23 and 19 to 21, respectively (versus 18 to 20 and 16 to 18, respectively in T. mookalee)

Other Trachinotus species: 1 to 5 spots in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line (absent on specimens smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length).

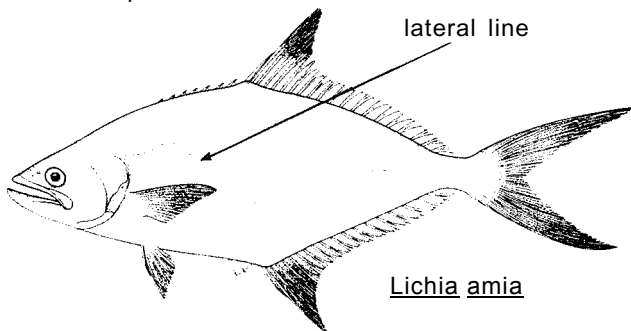
Lichia amia: lateral line very irregular and sinuous, describing a convex curve above and a concave curve behind the pectoral fin.



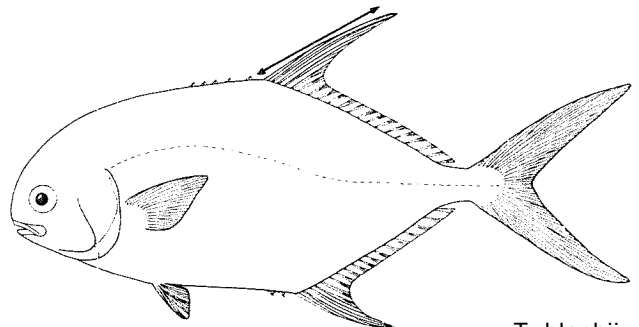
I. blochii

T. mookalee

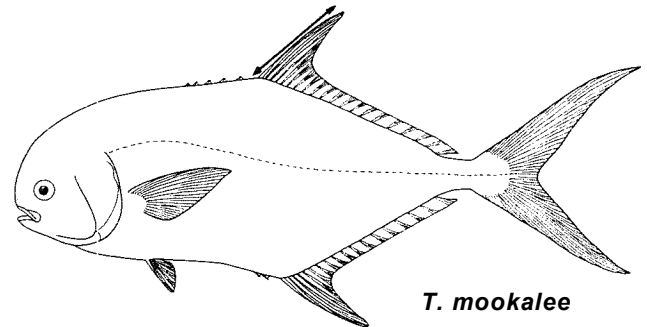
skeleton of head and anterior part of body



Lichia amia



T. blochii



T. mookalee

SIZE:

Maximum: largest specimen examined 77 cm fork length, 90 cm total length and about 8.1 kg.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the Western Indian Ocean known from the Gulf of Oman and the "Gulf" eastward to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere known from Singapore, Gulf of Thailand and Hong Kong.

Inhabits shallow 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 with traps, gillnets, handlines and other artisanal gear.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

