

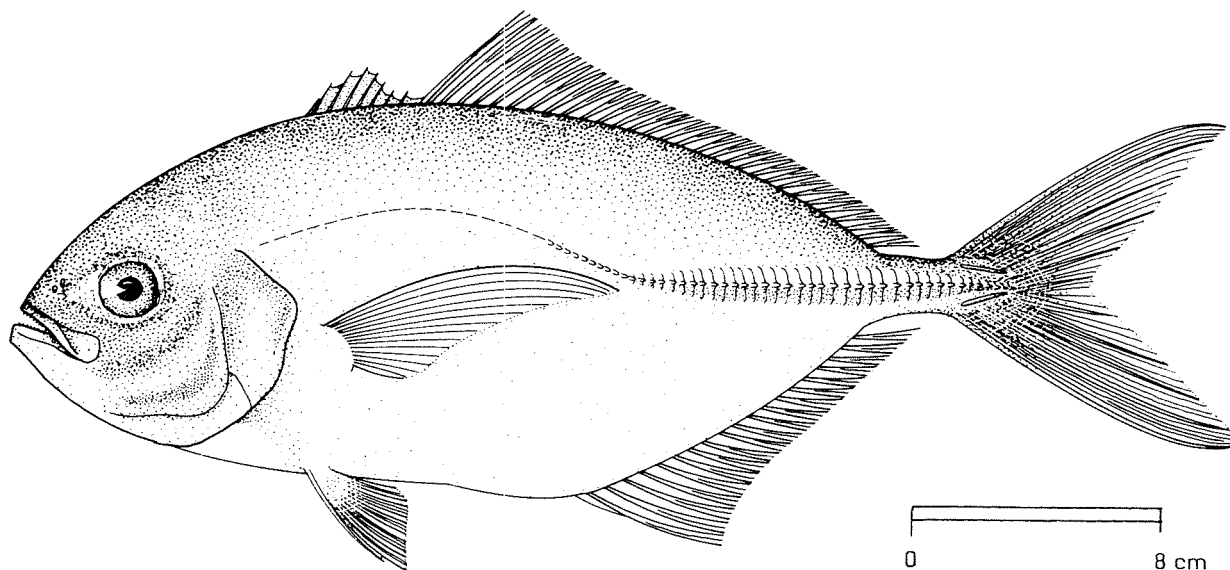
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Uraspis secunda (Poey, 1860)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Caranx hullianus McCulloch, 1909
Bassetina hullianus (McCulloch, 1909)
Uraspis reversa Jordan, Evermann & Wakiya, 1927
Uraspis heidi Fowler, 1938
Uraspis wakiyai Williams, 1961
Uraspis cadenati Blache & Rossignol, 1962



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Cottonmouth jack
 Fr - Carangue cotos
 Sp - Jurel volantín

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile strongly convex, ventral profile slightly convex to isthmus, then nearly straight to origin of second dorsal fin; snout broadly rounded. Upper jaw extending posteriorly to below anterior margin of eye to middle of eye; teeth in both jaws small, pointed and usually recurved, in a narrow band, an irregular row, or a single row, becoming uniserial with increasing age; gillrakers (including rudiments) 4 to 8 upper, 13 to 16 lower, and 18 to 23 total on first gill arch. Two dorsal fins, the first with 8 short, slender spines (the posterior 2 or 3 embedded and not apparent with growth) followed by 1 spine and 27 to 32 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines (embedded and not apparent in all but very young) followed by 1 spine and 19 to 23 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length; pelvic fins very long in young but becoming relatively shorter with age; chord of curved part of lateral line contained 1.0 to 1.4 times in straight part of lateral line (ratio generally increasing with increasing size of fish); curved part of lateral line with 51 to 66 scales and straight part of lateral line with 23 to 40 scutes; in fish smaller than about 20 cm fork length some of the scutes with spines directed anteriorly (antrorse), the number of antrorse spines decreasing with growth. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fin by a broad band of scales. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black; body and head very dark (leaden, blue-black, or dusky) in fish of 30 cm fork length and larger; juveniles with 6 or 7 very wide, dark bars with narrow pale interspaces, traces of nuchal and opercular bands persisting to about 30 cm. Second dorsal and anal fins dusky hyaline, exhibiting traces of body bars; caudal fin dusky with whitish lobe tips.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

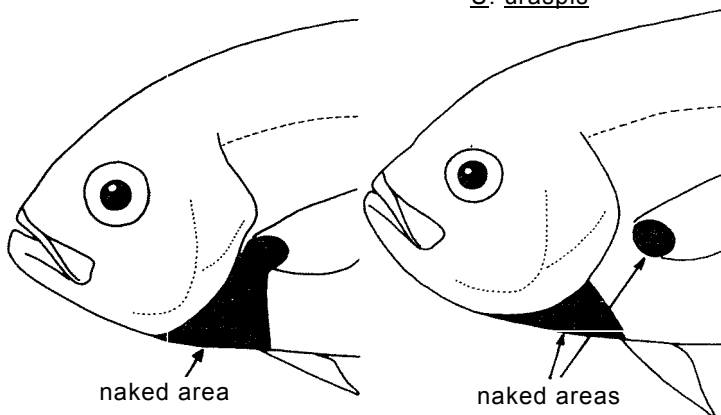
Uraspis helvola: juveniles and small adults generally with shorter pelvic fins and a smaller lateral line ratio, but these characters do not allow complete separation of all specimens and it is recommended, because of the likelihood of misidentifications, that for fishery purposes U. secunda and U. helvola be combined.

U. uraspis: naked area of breast extends uninterrupted to naked base of pectoral fins; and scales in curved lateral line 61 to 82 (versus 48 to 66).

No other species of Carangidae has the tongue, roof and floor of mouth white and the rest blue-black. Furthermore, juveniles and small adults of Uraspis typically have some antrorse scute spines.



U. uraspis



naked area

naked areas

SIZE:

Maximum: 43.5 cm fork length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR: U. uraspis

In the Western Indian Ocean known only from Algoa Bay, South Africa and Tanzania. Also known from scattered localities in the Western Atlantic, along the continental shelf from Mauritania to Angola in the Eastern Atlantic, Central and Western Pacific Oceans, including Hawaii, and from offshore islands in the northeastern tropical Pacific Ocean.

Apparently an oceanic species; at surface, pelagic and benthic; solitary and in small schools. Can produce a grunting sound when caught.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shelf waters throughout its range.

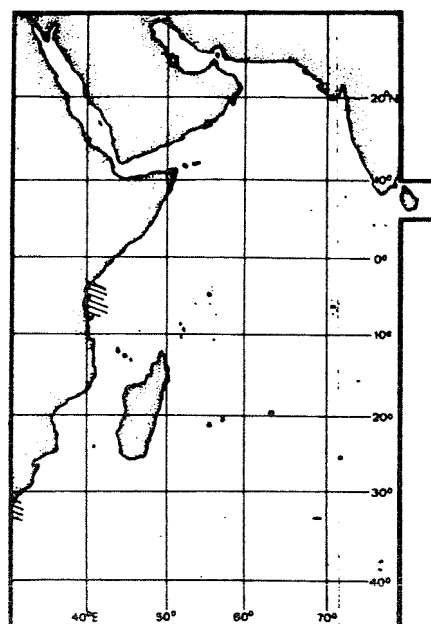
CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with trawls, purse seines, dipnets, longlines and on and line.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.hook

U. secunda

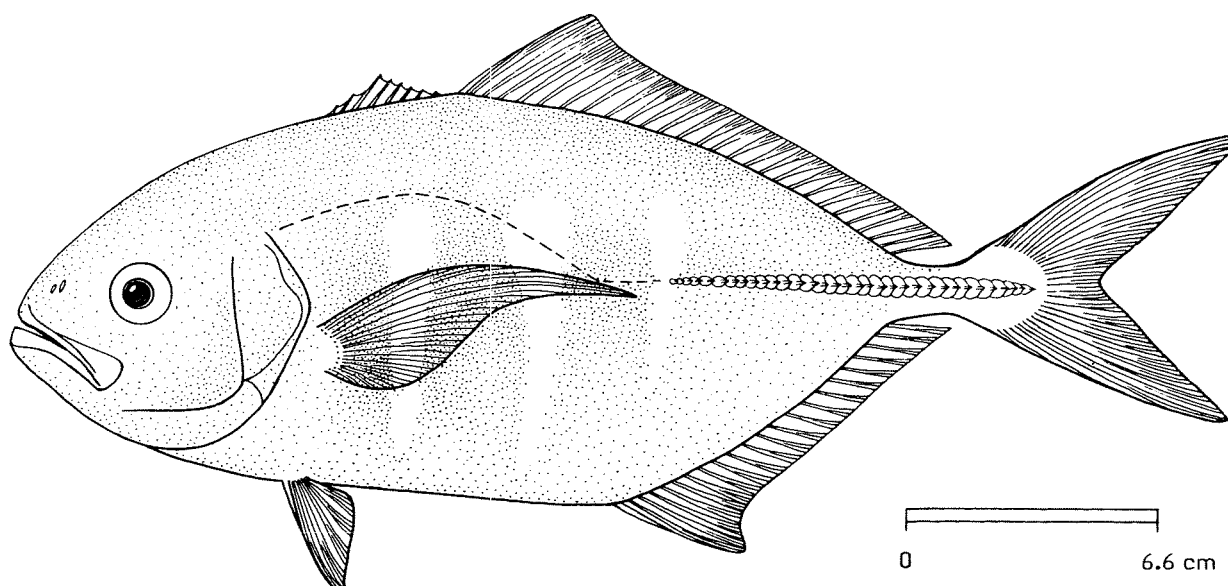


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Uraspis helvola (Forster, 1801)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Caranx helvolus (Forster)Caranx micropterus Rüppell, 1836Leucoglossa candens Jordan, Evermann & Wakiya, 1927

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Whitetongue jack
 Fr - Carangue langue blanche
 Sp - Jurel lengua blanca

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile strongly convex, ventral profile slightly convex to isthmus then nearly straight to origin of second dorsal fin; snout broadly rounded. Upper jaw extending posteriorly to below anterior margin of eye to middle of eye; teeth in both jaws small, pointed and usually recurved, in a narrow band, an irregular row, or a single row, becoming uniserial with increasing age; gillrakers (including rudiments) 5 to 8 upper, 13 to 17 lower, and 19 to 24 total on first gill arch. Two dorsal fins, the first with 8 short, slender spines (the posterior 2 or 3 embedded and not apparent with growth) followed by 1 spine and 25 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines (embedded and not apparent in all but very young) followed by 1 spine and 19 to 22 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length; pelvic fins very long in young but becoming relatively shorter with age; chord of curved part of lateral line contained 0.8 to 1.28 times in straight part of lateral line (ratio generally increasing with increasing size of fish); curved part of lateral line with 48 to 66 scales and straight part of lateral line with 23 to 40 scutes; in fish smaller than about 20 cm fork length some of the scutes with spines directed anteriorly (antrorse), the number of antrorse spines decreasing with growth. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fin by a broad band of scales. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black; head dusky to black, with a large, diffuse black opercular blotch; body dusky to black dorsally, lighter below and with 6 wide, dark bars and narrow pale interspaces (faint bars evident in specimens as large as 25 cm fork length; in specimens smaller than 10 cm bars may extend onto second dorsal and anal fins). Second dorsal and anal fins hyaline dusky to black; the second anal commonly, and the second dorsal occasionally with tips of the falcate lobe and the fin margin pale. Pelvic fins generally black in specimens smaller than 10 cm fork length, rapidly becoming pale-whitish at larger sizes. Caudal fin pale-yellowish dusky with trailing edges and tips of lobes blackish.



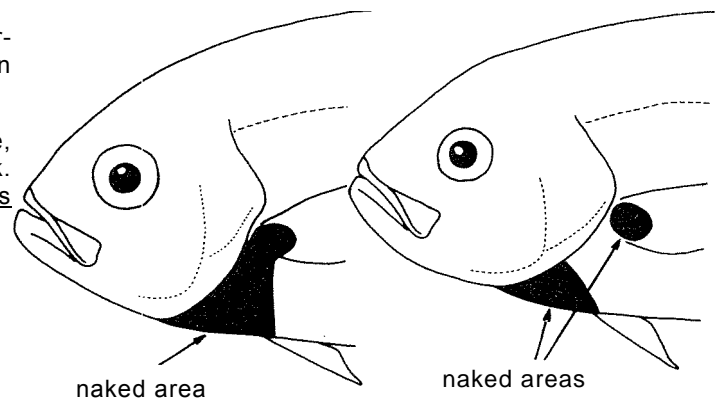
U. uraspis

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Uraspis secunda: juveniles and small adults generally with longer pelvic fins and a larger lateral line ratio but these characters do not allow complete separation of all specimens and it is recommended, because of the likelihood of misidentifications, that for fishery purposes U. helvola and U. secunda be combined.

U. uraspis: naked area of breast extends uninterrupted to naked base of pectoral fins; and scales in curved lateral line 61 to 82 (versus 48 to 66).

No other species of Carangidae has the tongue, roof and floor of mouth white and the rest blue-black. Furthermore, juveniles and small adults of Uraspis typically have some antrorse scute spines.



naked area

naked areas

SIZE:

Maximum: 46 cm fork length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the Western Indian Ocean known from the southern Red Sea, off Oman and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere known in the southern Atlantic only from St. Helena, and the Hawaiian Islands in the central Pacific Ocean, and from offshore islands in the north-eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.

A benthic-pelagic species inhabiting shelf waters along continental coasts and around islands.

Typically occurs in small demersal schools.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Continental and island shelf waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

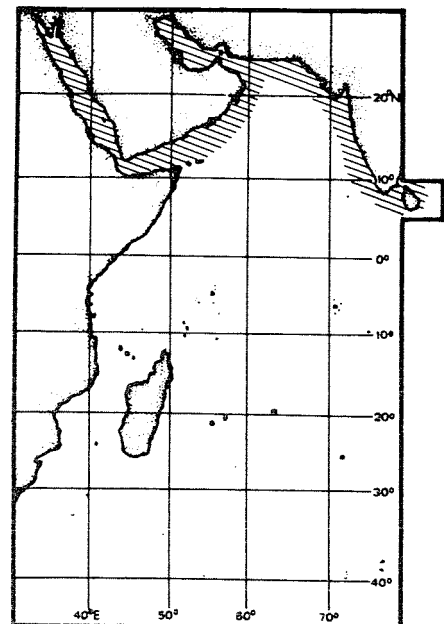
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls, seines, longlines and traps.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

U. uraspis

U. helvola



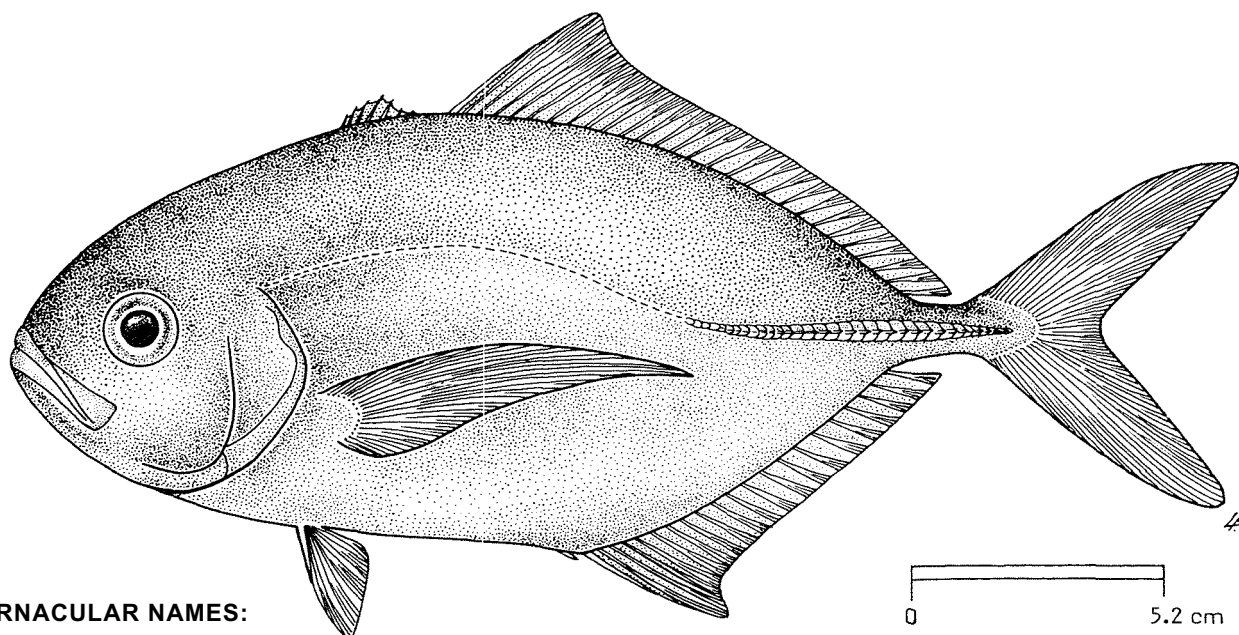
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CARANGIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Uraspis uraspis (Günther, 1860)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Caranx uraspis (Günther, 1860)
Caranx guptae Chaudhuri, 1909
Leucoglossa herklotsi Herre, 1932
Uraspis pectoralis Fowler, 1938



VERNACULAR NAMES:

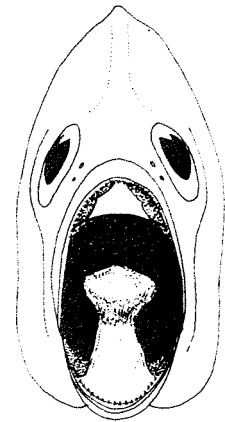
FAO : En - Whitemouth jack
 Fr - Carangue paia
 Sp - Jurel paia

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile strongly convex, ventral profile slightly convex to isthmus, then nearly straight to origin of second dorsal fin; snout broadly rounded. Upper jaw extending posteriorly to below anterior margin of eye to middle of eye; teeth in both jaws small, pointed and usually recurved, in a narrow band, an irregular row, or a single row, becoming uniserial with increasing age; gillrakers (including rudiments) 5 to 7 upper, 13 to 16 lower, and 18 to 22 total on first gill arch. Two dorsal fins, the first with 8 short slender spines (the posterior 2 or 3 embedded and not apparent with growth) followed by 1 spine and 25 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with 2 detached spines (embedded and not apparent in all but very young) followed by 1 spine and 17 to 22 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length; pelvic fins very long in young but becoming relatively shorter with age; chord of curved part of lateral line contained 0.7 to 0.98 times in straight part of lateral line (ratio generally increasing with increasing size of fish but always less than 1.0); curved part of lateral line with 61 to 82 scales and straight part of lateral line with 24 to 39 scutes; in fish smaller than about 20 cm fork length some of the scutes with spines directed anteriorly (antrorse), the number of antrorse spines decreasing with growth. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally naked area of breast extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fin. Vertebrae 10+14.

Colour: tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black; body and head dusky to black dorsally, shading to dusky or pale grey ventrally; juveniles and occasionally adults with 6 dusky or blue-black bars, which are about twice the width of pale interspaces and much more distinct on ventral half of body below the level of lateral line (bars evident on specimens as large as 22.5 cm fork length and absent on specimens as small as 12 cm). Second dorsal fin pale hyaline proximally with distal areas dusky posteriorly; anal fin yellow-white hyaline with distal areas dusky, especially posteriorly. In small specimens of 8 to 13 cm fork length, pelvic fins whitish with distal half to one-third black, at sizes larger than 13 cm entire fin becoming pale white. Caudal fin pale to dusky with trailing edges dusky.



U. uraspis

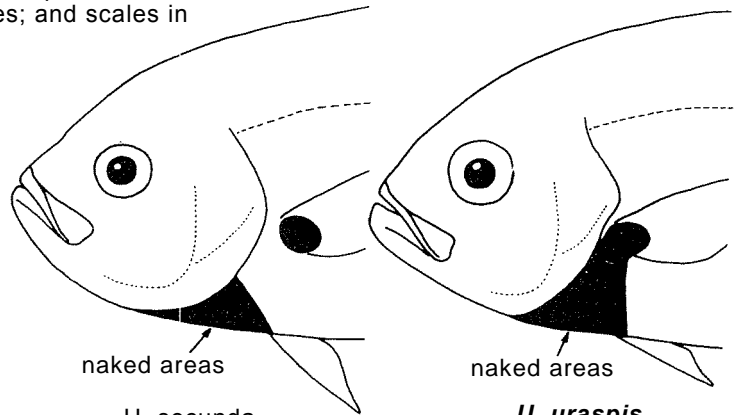
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Uraspis species: naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fins by a broad band of scales; and scales in curved part of lateral line 48 to 66 (versus 61 to 82).

No other species of Carangidae has the tongue, roof and floor of mouth white and the rest blue-black. Furthermore, juveniles and small adults of Uraspis typically have some antrorse scute spines.

SIZE:

Maximum: apparently a small species, maximum record size 28 cm fork length.



U. secunda

U. uraspis

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the Western Indian Ocean known from the Red Sea and the "Gulf" and in coastal waters eastward to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific it is known from the east coast of India, straits of Malacca, Gulf of Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, southern Papua New Guinea and Australia.

Forms small demersal schools in depths from 50 to at least 130 m.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shelf waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with bottom trawls, longlines and traps.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

