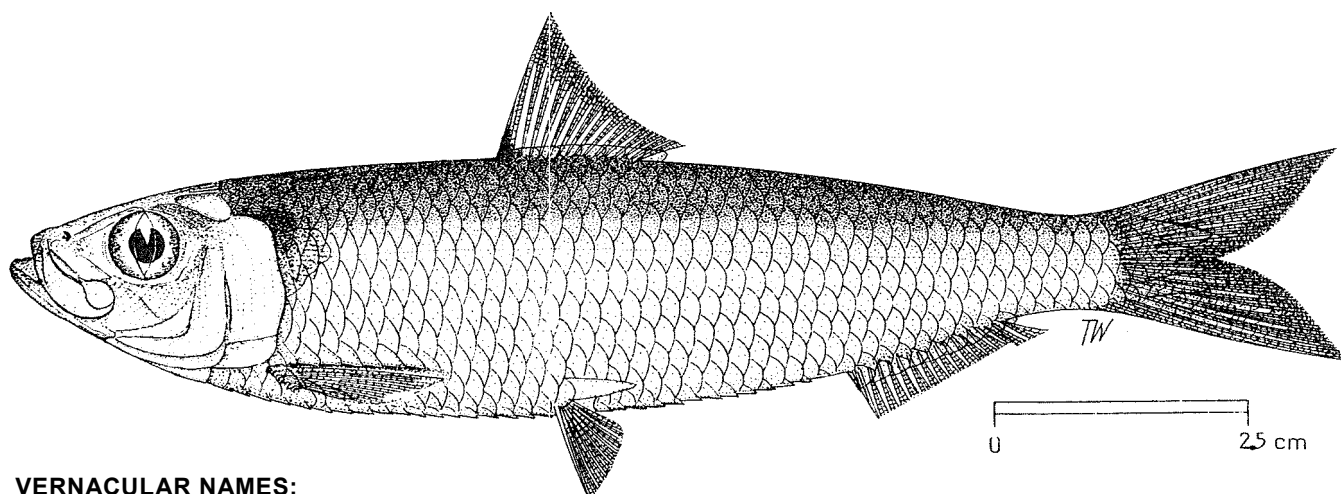


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CLUEEIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Sardinella sindensis (Day, 1878)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

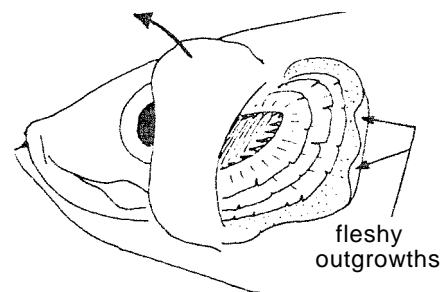
FAO: En - Sind sardinella
Fr - Sardinelle miyako
Sp - Sardinela sinda

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body fusiform, moderately compressed, its depth variable (21 to 35% of standard length); belly with a sharp keel, total number of scutes 31 to 34. Gill openings with two fleshy outgrowths posteriorly; gillrakers 38 to 77 on lower limb of first gill arch. Scales with vertical striae not meeting at centre of scale, posterior part with a few perforations.

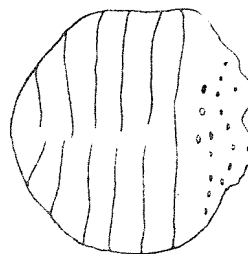
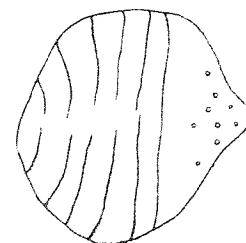
Colour: back blue/green, flanks silvery.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Sardinella gibbosa: more perforations on exposed portion of scale; occurs also in the southern part of the area.

Sardinella fimbriata, S. dayi and S. albella: fewer total scutes, usually 29 to 32 (31 to 34 in S. sindensis); also, more gillrakers in S. fimbriata and S. dayi (54 to 89 and 88 to 132 respectively on lower limb of first arch; only 38 to 77 in S. sindensis).

S. gibbosaS. sindensis

scale

S. jussieui: more gillrakers on lower part of first arch (88 to 101); also, recorded only from Mauritius.

S. brachysoma, S. melanura: scale striae overlapping at centre of scale; also, black caudal fin tips in S. melanura.

Species of Herklotsichthys: fewer fronto-parietal striae on top of head; also, paddle-shaped 2nd supra-maxilla asymmetrical, the lower half longer; scale striae joined at centre and no perforations on exposed portion of scale.

Other species of Clupeidae: gill openings smoothly rounded, without two fleshy outgrowths.

SIZE:

Maximum: 17 cm; common to 14 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Northern part of the area, southward to the Gulf of Aden and to Bombay, also to Mauritius; possibly also occurring in the Red Sea.

Pelagic in coastal waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

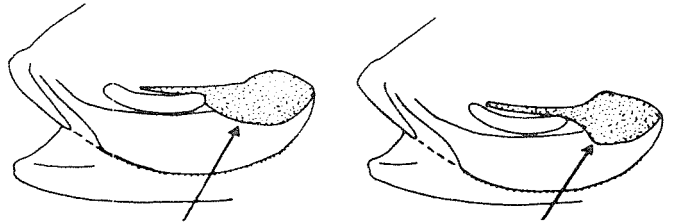
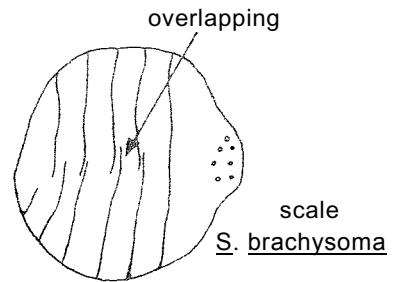
Throughout its range, but no special fishery.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with seines, gillnets and trawls in shallow waters.

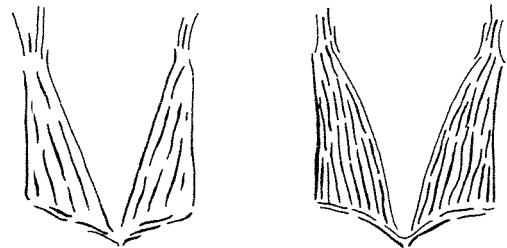
Marketed fresh and dried salted.



Herklotsichthys

Sardinella

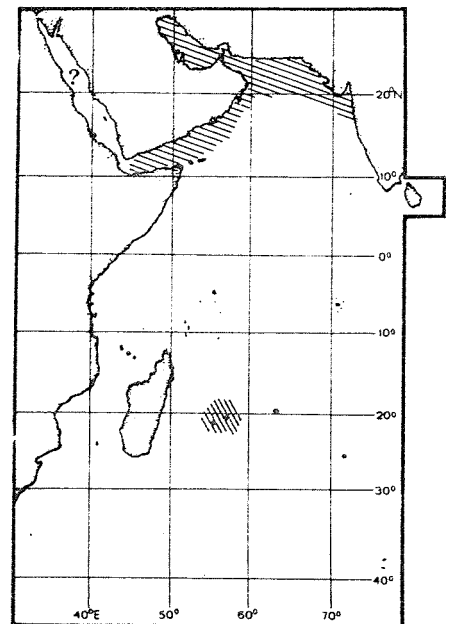
2nd supra-maxilla



Herklotsichthys

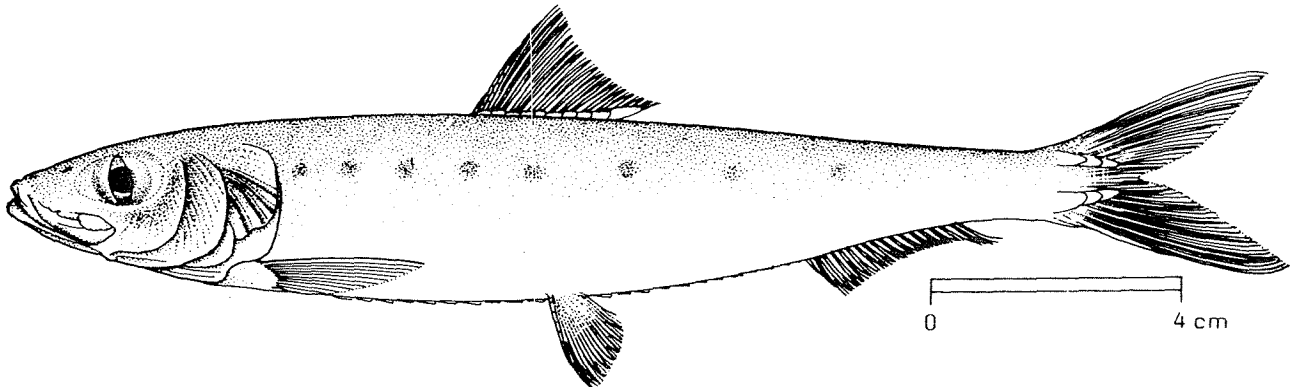
Sardinella

fronto-parietal striae on top of head



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CLUPEIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Sardinops ocellata (Pappé, 1853)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Sardinops sagax (Jenyns, 1842)
Sardinops sagax ocellate auct.

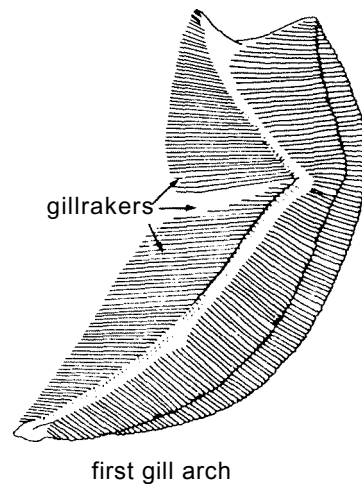
VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Southern African pilchard
Fr - Sardinops d'Afrique du Sud
Sp - Sardina sudafricana

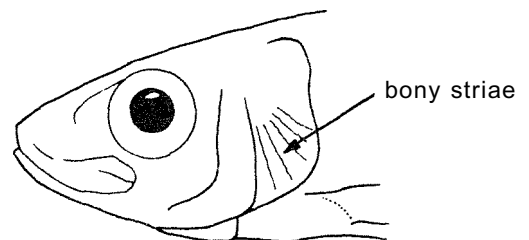
NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body fairly slender, oval in cross-section; belly rounded, with a low ridge of scutes. Gillrakers to about 120 on lower limb of first arch, decreasing in length at angle of arch, the lower gillrakers overlapped by the upper at this point. Strong radiating bony striae on lower part of gill cover. Dorsal fin at about mid-point of body; 8 pelvic finrays; anal fin well behind dorsal fin base.



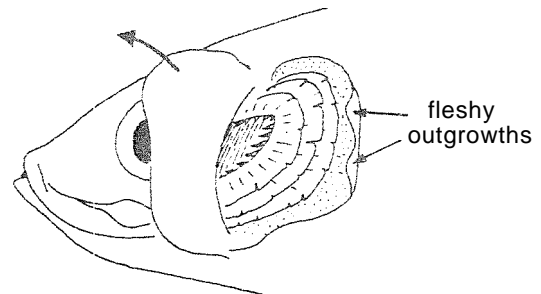
Colour: back green or olive, flanks golden, shading to silvery white on belly; a series of dark spots along upper flanks, sometimes with a second or third series below.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Sardinella longiceps. Sardinella neglecta. Amblygaster leiogaster and Herklotsichthys: gill cover smooth, at most covered by radiating canals in skin; hind margin of gill opening with two fleshy outgrowths: also, S. longiceps occurs only in north of area, and A. leiogaster probably does not reach further south than Tanzania.

Etrumeus and Dussumieria species: no ridge of scutes along belly, no spots on flanks, no radiating bony striae on gill cover.



Sardinella

SIZE:

Maximum: 28 cm; common to 17 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

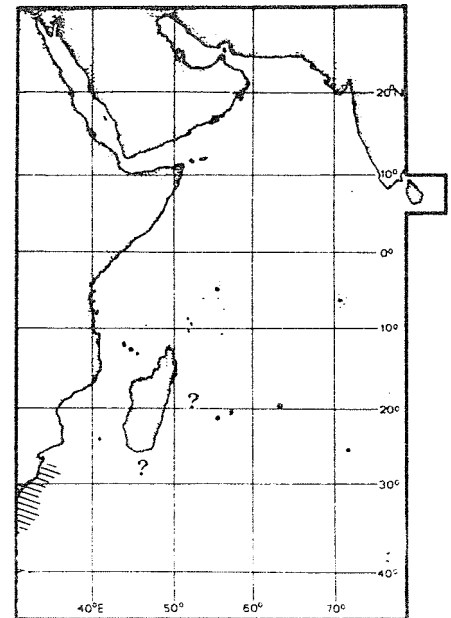
Seasonally to Durban (in June) from the south, perhaps also to Mauritius; elsewhere, off the southern African coasts to southern Angola.

A pelagic, migratory species, forming large in-shore shoals.

Feeds on zooplankton (mainly copepods) when young, but on phytoplankton (mainly diatoms) from about 10 cm standard length onwards.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Throughout its range, but the main fishing grounds are in the south of the area.



CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

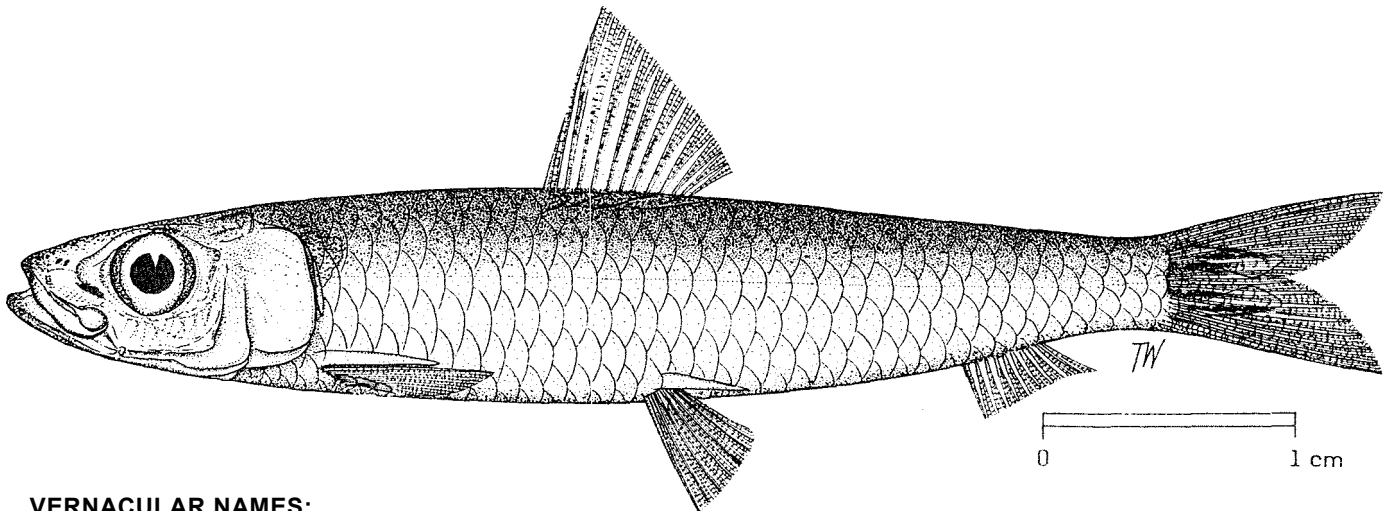
The total catches reported from the area in 1980 totalled 450 t.

Caught with purse seines, gillnets and beach seines.

Marketed fresh.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : CLUPEIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Spratelloides delicatulus (Bennett, 1831)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : Stolephorus delicatulus: Fowler, 1941

VERNACULAR NAMES:

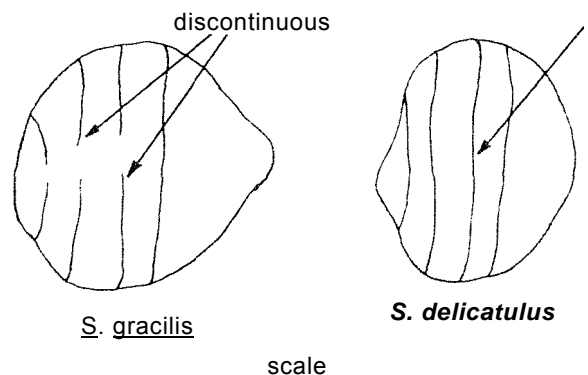
FAO : En - Delicate round herring
Fr - Hareng rond
Sp - Arenquillo fino

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

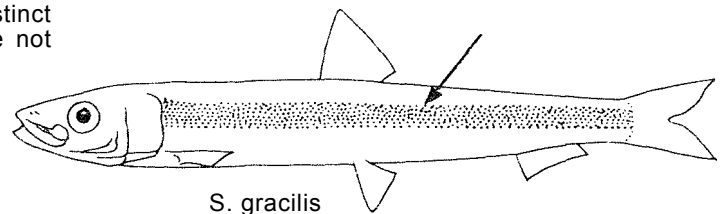
Body subcylindrical; belly rounded and smooth, without a keel of scutes (except for the W-shaped pelvic scute). Branchiostegal rays usually 7. Dorsal fin at about mid-point of body, pelvic fins below dorsal fin base, anal fin very short and far behind dorsal fin base. Vertical striae across scales continuous.

Colour: back blue, flanks silvery.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Spratelloides gracilis: body slender; a distinct silver stripe along flanks; also, vertical scale striae not meeting at centre of scale.

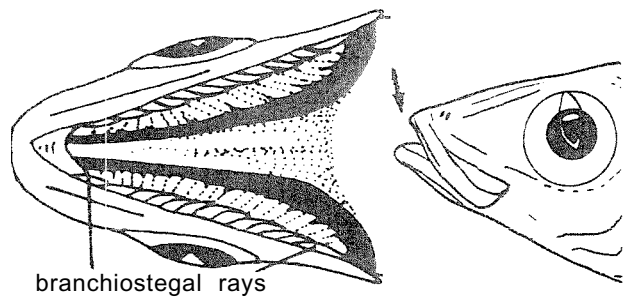


Juveniles of Dussumieria and Etrumeus: mouth small, snout pointed; branchiostegal rays 14 to 19 (usually 7 in Spratelloides): also, almost translucent when fresh.

Juveniles of Sardinella and Herklotsichthys species: gill opening with two fleshy outgrowths, scutes present along belly.

Other species of round-bellied Clupeidae (Pellonulinae): first (anterior) supramaxilla absent; also, 1 to 9 unkeeled scutes before pelvic fin base (Ehirava, Dayella, Gilchristella), or last two anal fin rays forming a separate finlet (Spratellomorpha).

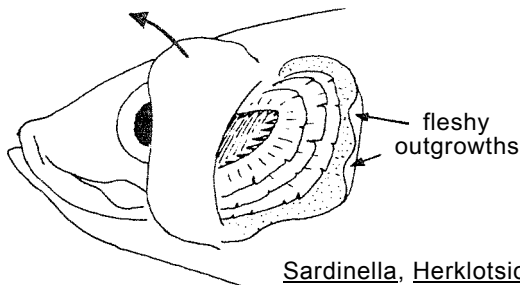
All other species of Clupeidae: scutes present and forming a keel along belly; also, no prominent dark spot before eyes.



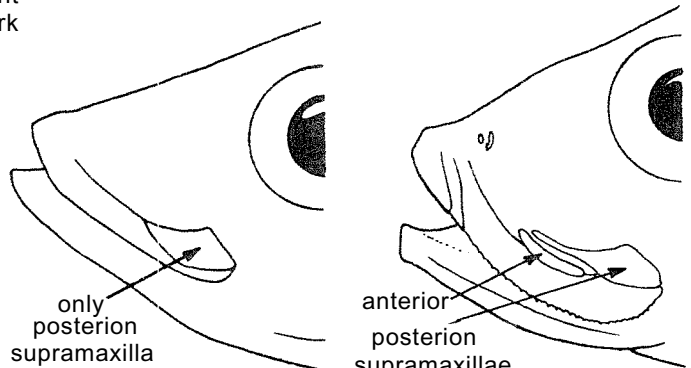
branchiostegal rays

underside of head

Dussumieria

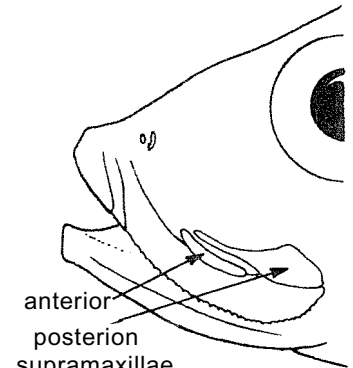


Sardinella, Herklotsichthys



only posterior supramaxilla

Spratellomorpha and other Pellonulinae



anterior posterior supramaxillae

Sardinella, Herklotsichthys, Spratelloides

SIZE:

Maximum: 7 cm; common to 6 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Probably throughout the area, possibly including the "Gulf"; elsewhere, eastward to the east and west coasts of Australia, Samoa and north to Japan.

Pelagic in coastal waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Caught throughout its range, but no special fishery.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with beach seines.

Marketed fresh or dried salted.

