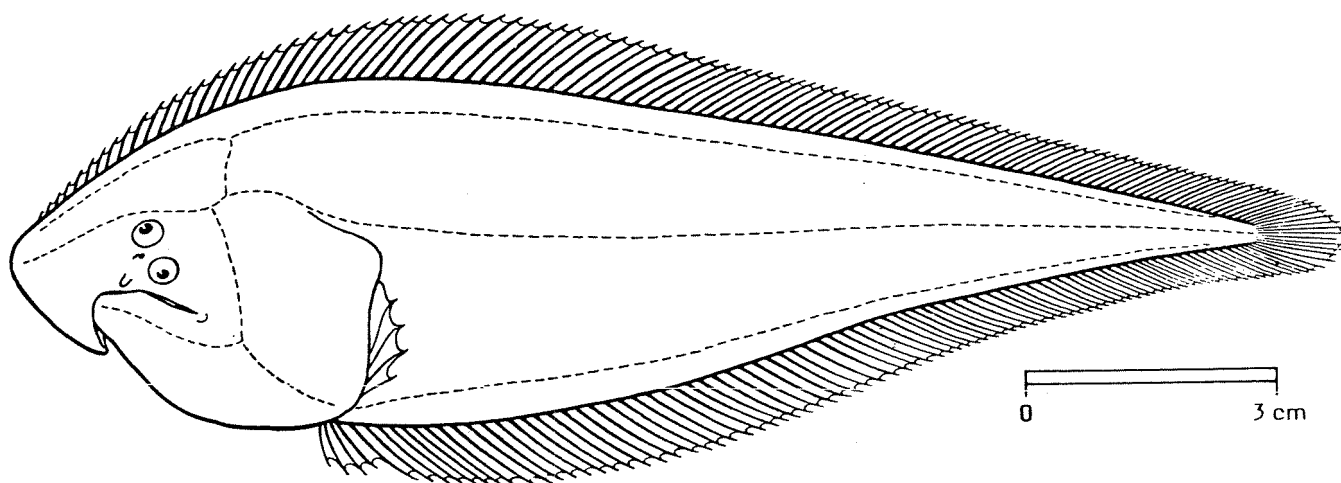


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Cynoglossus carpenteri, Alcock, 1889

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Hooked tonguesole
 Fr - Langue crochet
 Sp - Lenguado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body flat and elongate, with dorsal and anal fins joined to caudal fin. Eyes on left side of body, with a small scaly space between them; snout obtusely pointed, rostral hook short, corner of mouth extending to below the posterior border of lower eye or a little beyond, either slightly nearer to gill opening than to tip of snout or midway between them. Three lateral lines on eyed side, none on blind side. Scales cycloid (smooth to touch) on both sides of body; 15 to 19 scale rows between upper and middle lateral lines on eyed side.

Colour: upper side uniformly brownish, lower whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Cynoglossus marleyi and C. acutirostris: also have 3 lateral lines on eyed side and acutely pointed snout but scales smaller, 18 to 20 rows between upper and middle lateral lines (15 to 19 in C. carpenteri).

C. capensis, C. microphthalmus, C. sealarki and C. zanzibarensis: also have 3 lateral lines on eyed side but have only 1 nostril on eyed side 2 in C. carpenteri).

C. puncticeps: eyed side with very distinct dark brown blotches.

Other Cynoglossus species: have 1 or 2 lateral lines on eyed side.

Paraplagusia species: have fringed lips.

Symphurus species: no lateral line on eyed side.

SIZE:

Maximum: 23 cm; common to 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, from the "Gulf" to Pakistan, the west coast of India and Sri Lanka.

Inhabits sandy bottoms in deeper waters from 120 to 450 m depth.

Feeds mainly on bottom living invertebrates.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

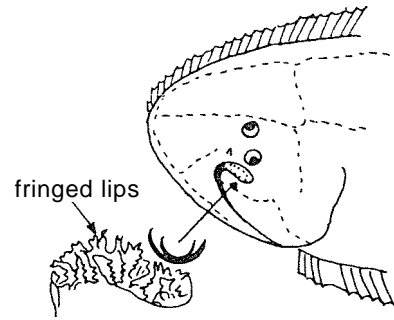
Trawling grounds from the edge of the continental shelf down to deeper waters (to about 400 m depth).

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

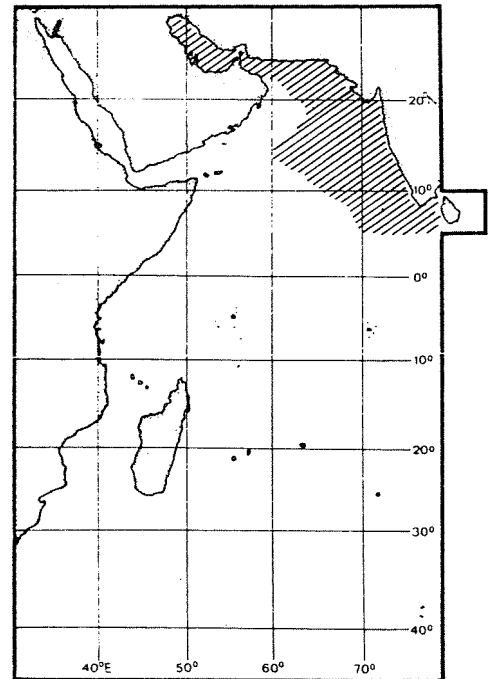
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught exclusively with deep bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh and frozen.



Paraplagusia

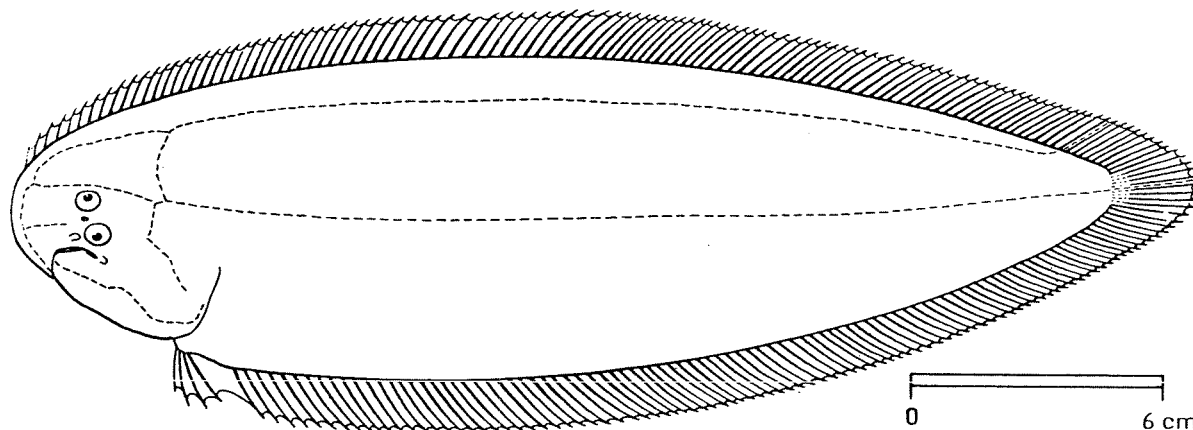


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Cynoglossus dispar* Day, 1877

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Roundhead tonguesole
 Fr - Langue à tête ronde
 Sp - Lengua roma

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body flat and elongate, with dorsal and anal fins joined to caudal fin. Eyes on left side of body, with a small scaly space between them; snout rounded, rostral hook short, corner of mouth extending below posterior border of lower eye, much nearer to tip of snout than to gill opening. Two lateral lines on eyed side and 2 on blind side. Scales cycloid (smooth to touch) on eyed side, ctenoid (rough) on lateral line; scales on blind side cycloid; 18 to 20 scale rows between the upper and middle lateral lines on eyed side.

Colour: upper side brownish with somewhat darker irregular blotches, lower side whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Cynoglossus lachneri and *C. attenautus*: also have 2 lateral lines on eyed side and 2 on blind side but scales larger, 18 or less scale rows between lateral lines on eyed side (18 to 20 rows in *C. dispar*).

C. bilineatus: also has 2 lateral lines on eyed side and 2 on the blind side but has more than 10 rays in caudal fin (10 in *C. dispar*).

Other Cynoglossus species: only 1 lateral line (C. dubius) or no lateral line on blind side.

Paraplagusia species: have fringed lips.

Symphurus species: no lateral line on eyed side.

SIZE:

Maximum: 38 cm; common to 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR :

In the area, found off Pakistan and the west coast of

Inhabits muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds predominantly on bottom living invertebrates.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

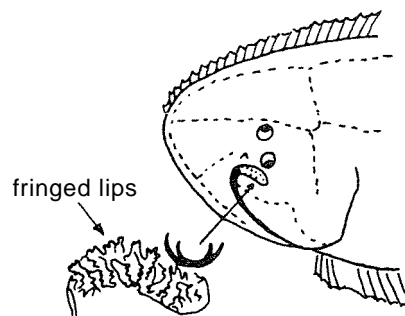
Trawling grounds on the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

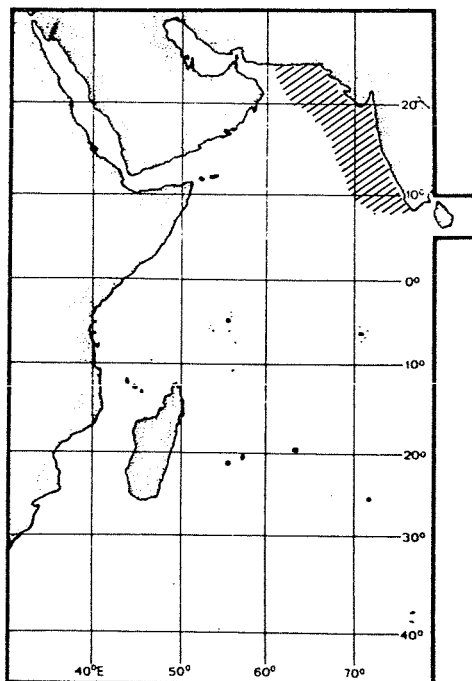
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh and frozen.



Paraplagusia

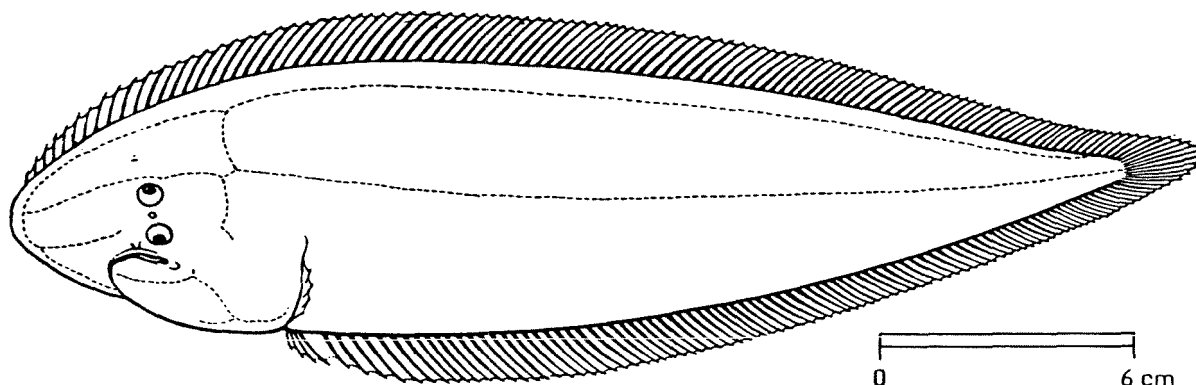


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Cynoglossus dubius* Day, 1873

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Carrot tonguesole
 Fr - Langue carotte
 Sp - Lengua zanahoria

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body flat and elongate, with dorsal and anal fins joined to caudal fin. Eyes on left side of body, with a small scaly space between them; snout obtusely pointed, rostral hook short, corner of mouth extending below posterior border of lower eye, nearer to gill opening than to tip of snout. Two lateral lines on eyed side and 1 on blind side. Scales cycloid (smooth to touch) on both sides, except along dorsal and anal fins toward posterior side where scales are weakly ctenoid (rough to touch); 17 to 21 scale rows between 2 lateral lines on eyed side.

Colour: upper side uniformly brown, lower side whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Cynoglossus lachneri, *C. bilineatus*, *C. attenautus* and *C. dispar*: also have 2 lateral lines on eyed side but also have 2 on blind side 1 lateral line on blind side in *C. dubius*.

Other *Cynoglossus* species: no lateral line on blind side.

Paraplagusia species: have fringed lips.

Symphurus species: no lateral line on eyed side.

SIZE:

Maximum: 50 cm; common to 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found all along the west coast of India and Pakistan.

Inhabits muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds mostly on bottom living invertebrates.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

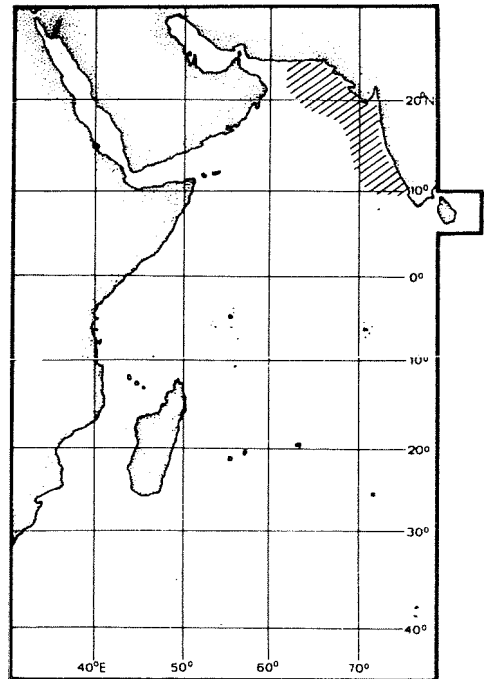
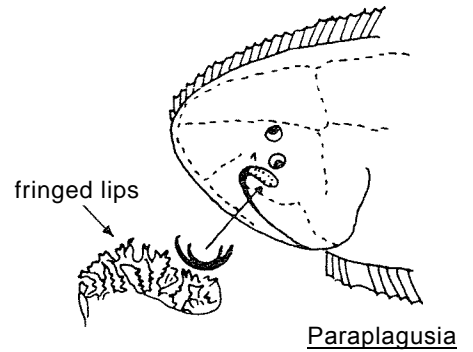
Trawling grounds on the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh.

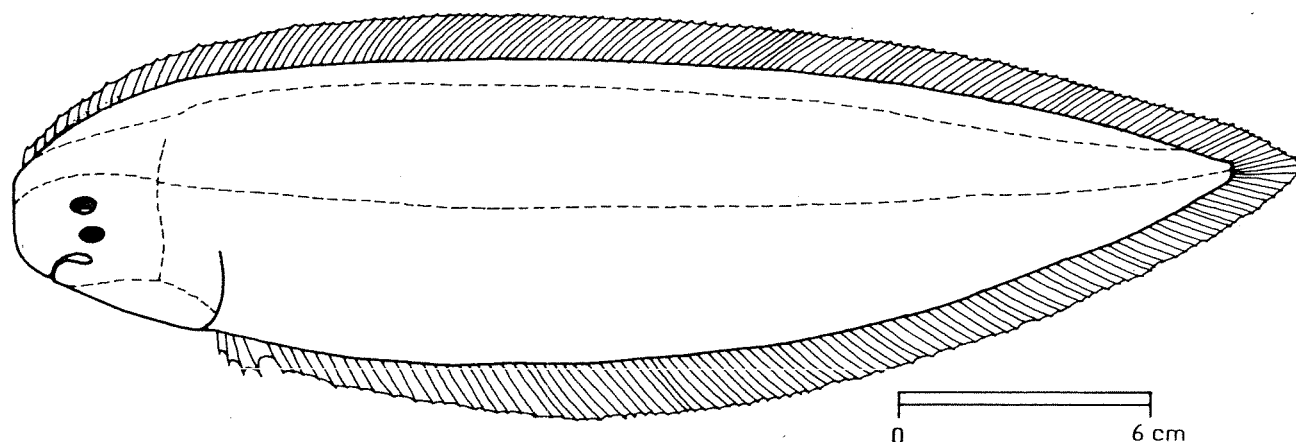


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Cynoglossus lachneri* Menon, 1977

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Lachner's tonguesole
 Fr - Langue de Lachner
 Sp - Lengua de Lachner

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body flat and elongate, with dorsal and anal fins joined to caudal fin. Eyes on left side of body, with a small scaly space between them; snout rounded, rostral hook rather short, corner of mouth extending below posterior border of lower eye, nearer to tip of snout than to gill opening. Two lateral lines on eyed side and 2 on blind side. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) on eyed side, cycloid (smooth) on lateral line; scales on blind side cycloid; 16 to 18 scale rows between the two lateral lines on eyed side.

Colour: upper side uniformly dark brown, lower side whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Cynoglossus attenuatus and *C. dispar*: also have 2 lateral lines on eyed side and 2 on blind side but scales larger, 10 or 11 rows between lateral lines on eyed side in *C. attenuatus* and smaller, 18 to 20 rows in *C. dispar* (16 to 18 rows of scales between the two lateral lines of eye side in *C. lachneri*).

C. bilineatus: also has 2 lateral lines on both sides but more rays in caudal fin (12 rays in C. bilineatus against 10 in C. lachneri).

C. dubius: 2 lateral lines on eyed side but has only 1 lateral line on blind side (2 on blind side in C. lachneri).

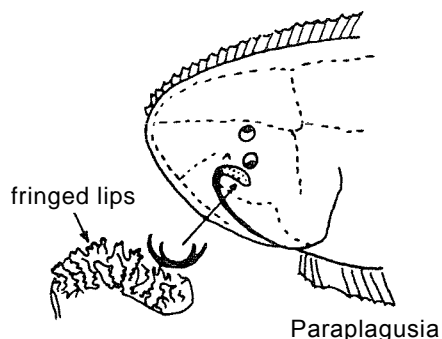
Other Cynoglossus species: no lateral line on blind side.

Paraplagusia species: have fringed lips.

Symphurus species: no lateral line on eyed side.

SIZE :

Maximum: 46 cm; common to 30 cm.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR :

Found from Mozambique to the Gulf of Aden and Gulf of Oman including the west coast of Madagascar, the Comoros and Seychelle Islands.

Inhabits muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Feeds mostly on bottom living invertebrates.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS :

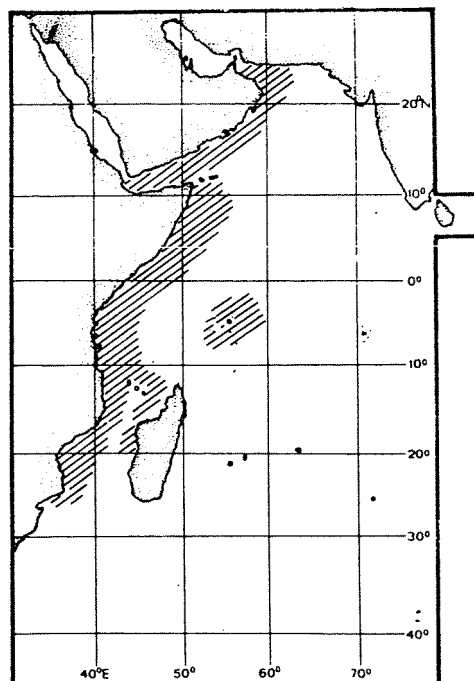
Trawling grounds on the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh or frozen.

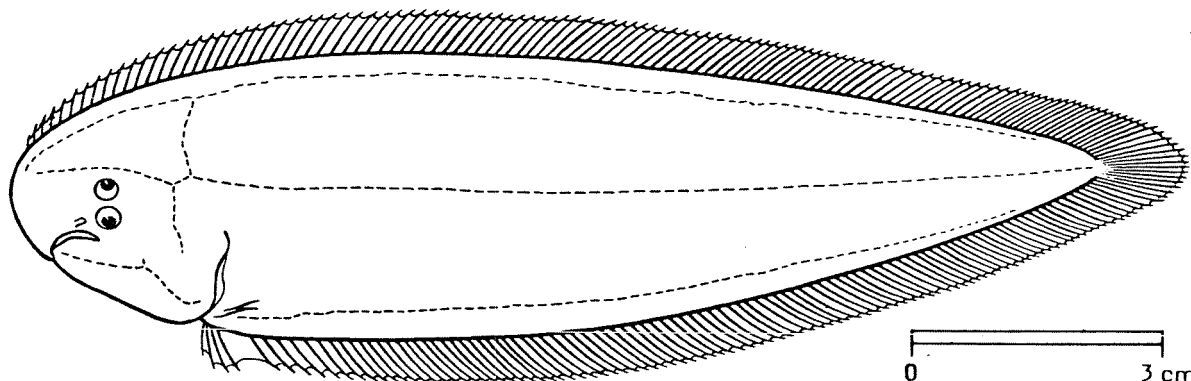


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Cynoglossus zanzibarensis* Norman, 1939

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Zanzibar tonguesole
Fr - Langue de Zanzibar
Sp - Lengua de Zanzibar

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body flat and elongate, with dorsal and anal fins joined to caudal fin. Eyes on left side of body, with a very narrow or no space between them; snout rounded, rostral hook very short, corner of mouth extending to below middle of lower eye. Three lateral lines on eyed side but none on blind side. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) on both sides of body, those of head on blind side rather weakly ctenoid; 13 to 15 scale rows between upper and middle lateral lines on eyed side.

Colour: upper side brownish, lower whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Cynoglossus acutirostris, *C. carpenteri*, *C. marleyi* and *C. puncticeps*: have 3 lateral lines but 2 nostrils on eyed side 1 in *C. zanzibarensis*).

C. microphthalmus and C. sealarki: also have 3 lateral lines and 1 nostril on eyed side but have larger scales, 10 to 12 scales between middle and upper lateral lines (13 to 15 in C. zanzibarensis).

C. capensis: also has 3 lateral lines and 1 nostril on eyed side but has cycloid scales on blind side (ctenoid in C. zanzibarensis) and smaller scales, 15 to 17 between middle and upper lateral lines (13 to 15 in C. zanzibarensis).

Other Cynoglossus species: 1 or 2 lateral lines on eyed side.

Paraplaqusia species: have fringed lips.

Symphurus species: no lateral line on eyed side.

SIZE :

Maximum: 20 cm; common to 16 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR :

Found along the east coast of Africa from Durban (South Africa) to Kenya.

Inhabits shallow muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf, down to 25 m; also found in midwaters in certain seasons of the year.

Feeds mostly on bottom living invertebrates, especially worms.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS :

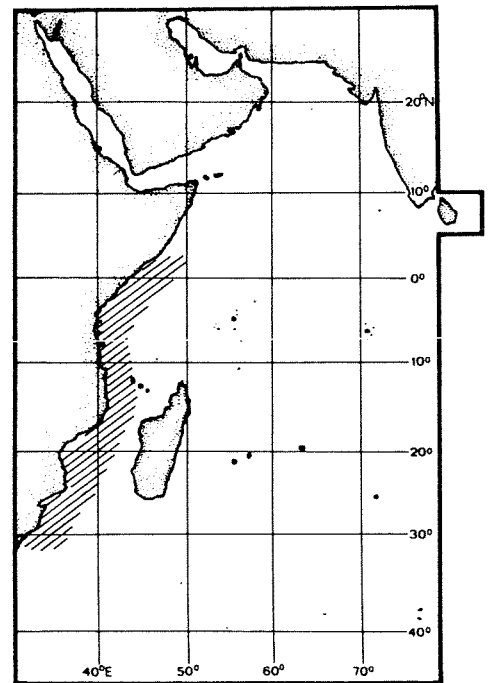
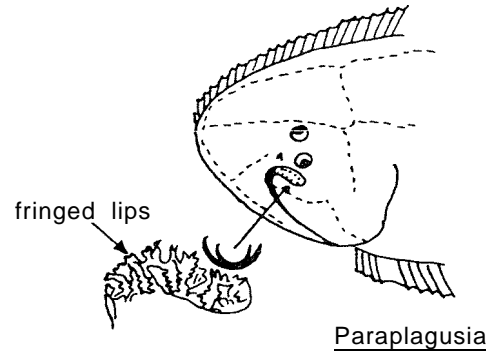
Trawling grounds on the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION :

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

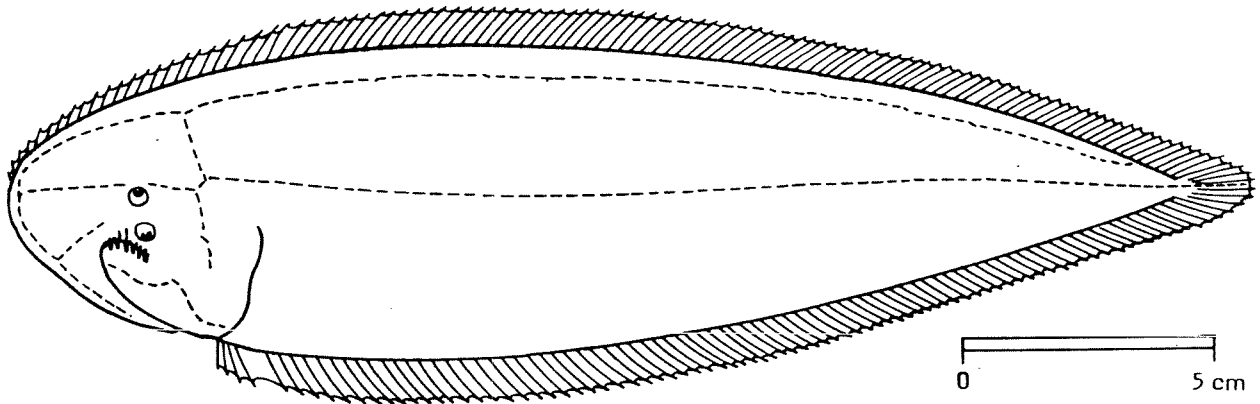
Caught mainly with bottom trawls and shore seines.

Marketed mostly fresh or frozen.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Paraplagusia bilineata (Bloch, 1784)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Paraplagusia marmorata (Bleeker, 1851)

VERNACULAR NAMES

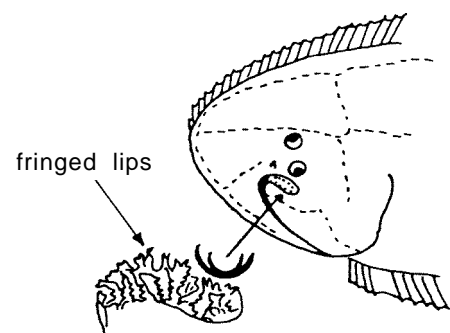
FAO : En - Doublelined tonguesole
 Fr - Langue à deux lignes
 Sp - Lengua de dos lineas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body flat and elongate, with dorsal and anal fins joined to caudal fin. Eyes on left side of body, with a scaly space between them; snout rounded, rostral hook long and reaching beyond lower eye; corner of mouth not reaching beyond lower eye, nearer to gill opening than to tip of snout; mouth fringed with tentacles. Two lateral lines on eyed side of body but none on blind side. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) on both sides of body.

Colour: eyed side brown, sometimes spotted or marbled with darker patches, blind side tinged with yellow.

Paraplagusia

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Cynoglossus species: no fringe of tentacles on lips.

Symphurus species: no lateral line on eyed side.

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm; common to 25 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Widespread throughout the area, as well as in the Eastern Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf, often found in shallow and even estuarine (brackish) waters.

Feeds mostly on bottom living invertebrates.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Trawling grounds of the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls, occasionally also with beach seines.

Marketed mostly fresh or frozen; also dried salted.

