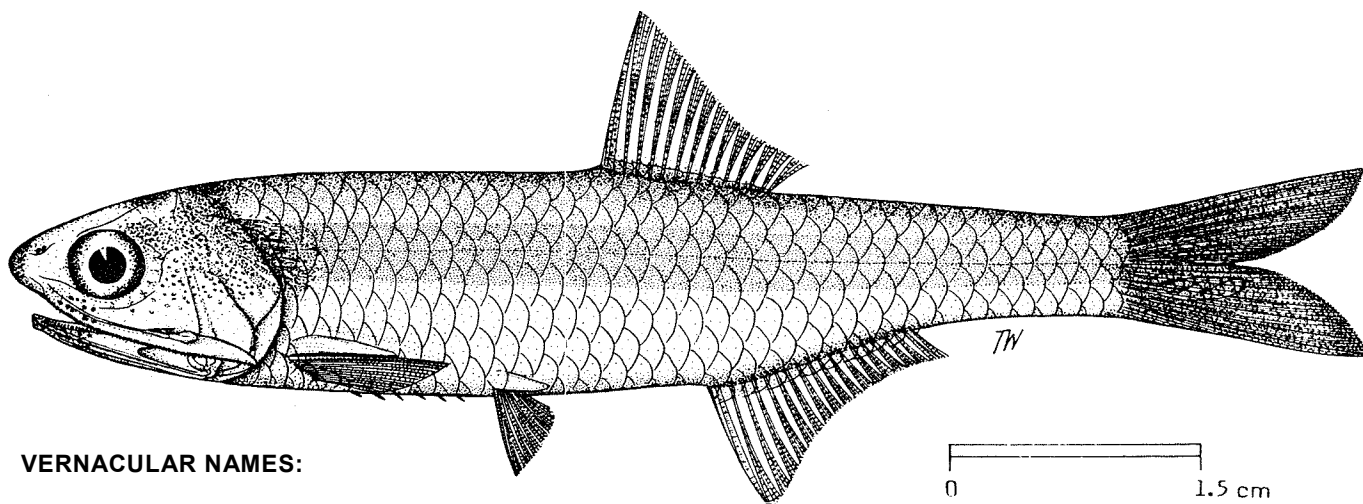


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: ENGRAULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Stolephorus waitei Jordan & Seale, 1926OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Stolephorus bataviensis: Whitehead, 1973

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Spotfaced anchovy
 Fr - Anchois joues tachetées
 Sp - Boquerón de mancha.

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body slender, oval in cross-section; belly rounded, with 4 to 7 small, needle-like scutes between pectoral and pelvic fin bases. Maxilla tip pointed, reaching to gill opening; isthmus (between gill openings on underside of head) tapering evenly forward to hind border of gill membrane. Pelvic fin tips rarely reaching to dorsal fin origin; anal fin origin below last dorsal fin rays.

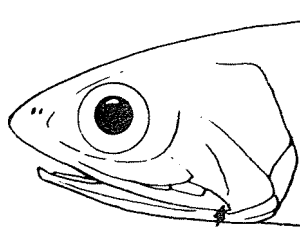
Colour: light transparent fleshy brown, with a silver stripe down flanks; no dark lines along back but a dark patch just behind occiput. Black dots usually present on tip of lower jaw and under eye. Fins colourless, hind margin of caudal fin dusky.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

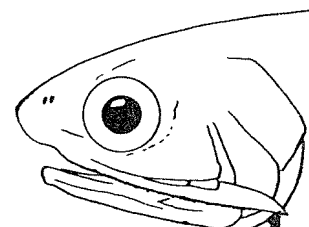
Stolephorus commersonii: a double pigment line before dorsal origin; also, scutes 1 to 4 (4 to 7 in S. waitei); maxilla shorter, its tip only reaching to, or just beyond, preopercle; pelvic fin tips reaching well beyond dorsal fin origin.

Stolephorus indicus: maxilla shorter, reaching to about anterior border of pre-opercle; body subcylindrical in cross-section.

Stolephorus insularis: a double pigment line on back behind dorsal fin; also, caudal fin deep yellow.



maxilla short

S. indicus

maxilla long

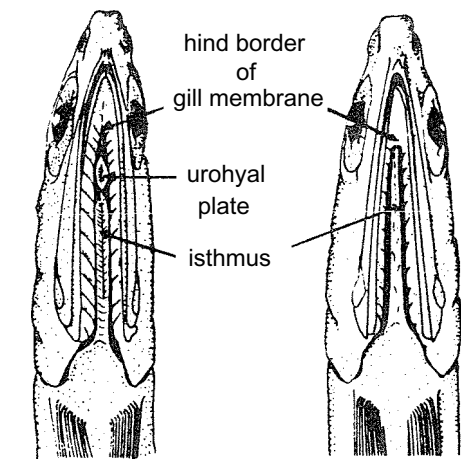
S. waitei

Stolephorus holodon: found only in southern African waters.

Other Stolephorus species: isthmus not reaching to hind border of gill membrane, leaving exposed a small (silver or white) diamond-shaped urohyal plate (easily visible without lens); anal fin origin behind dorsal fin base in all except some specimens of S. heterolobus.

Engraulis japonicus: no needle-like scutes before pelvic fin base, maxilla tip bluntly rounded.

Thryssa species: body deeper, compressed; a dark pigmented area behind gill opening, belly with a keel of scutes.



S. punctifer, etc.

S. waitei

head viewed from below

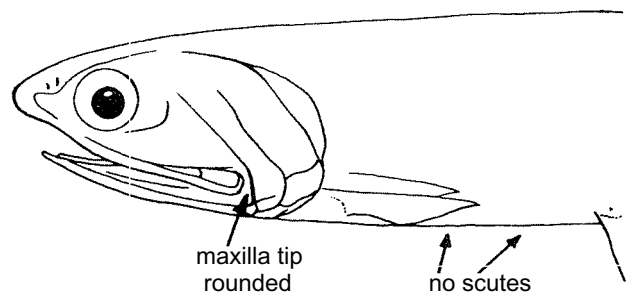
SIZE:

Maximum: 10 cm; common to 8 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Southern and southeastern coasts of India and Sri Lanka; elsewhere, eastward to Indonesia, the Philippines and northern coast of Australia.

Pelagic in coastal waters.



Engraulis japonicus

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

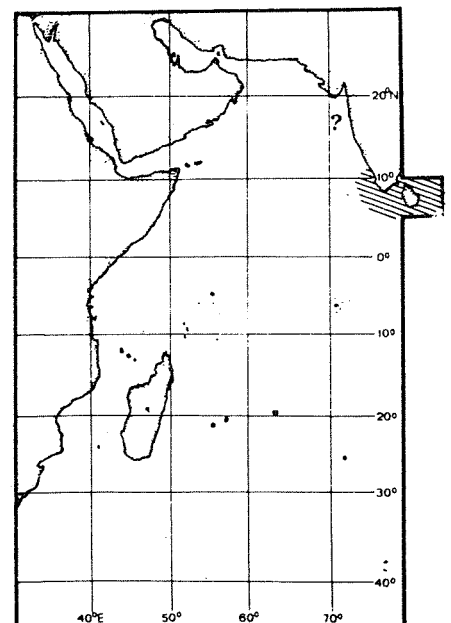
Caught throughout its range, but no special fishery.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

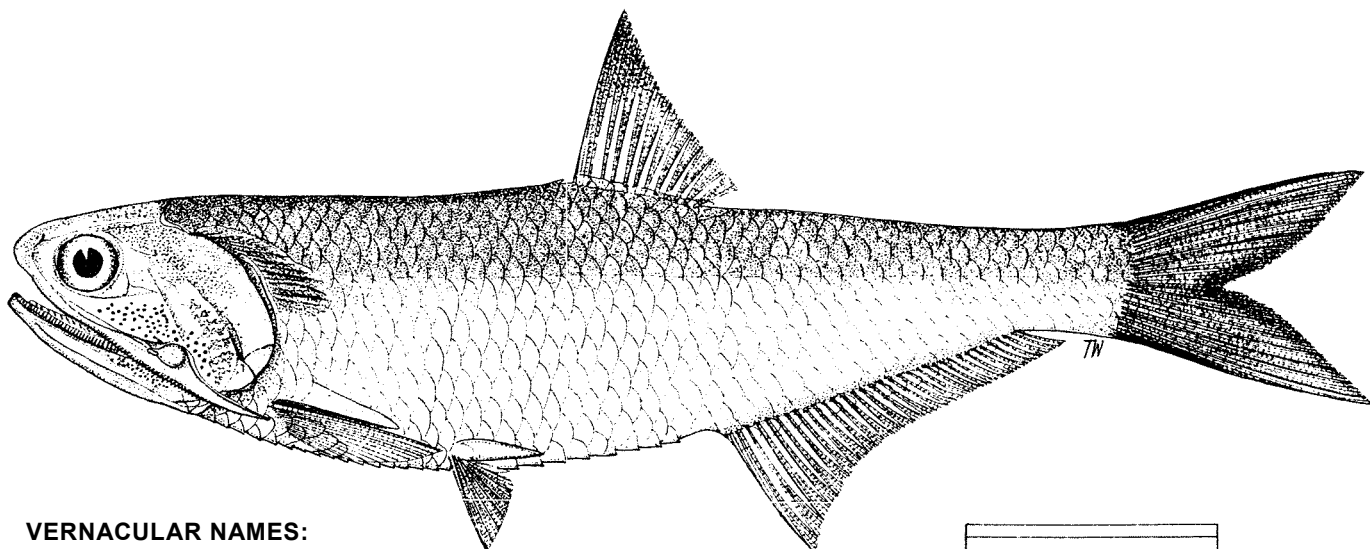
Caught with seines and stake nets.

Marketed fresh or dried salted.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : ENGRAULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Thryssa mystax (Schneider, 1801)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Thrissocles mystax: Fowler, 1941

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Moustached thryssa
Fr - Anchois-moustache sardelle
Sp - Bocarte dompilón

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body fusiform, compressed; belly with a sharp keel of scutes from isthmus (between gill openings on underside of head) to anus. Tip of snout at level of eye centre; maxilla produced, reaching to, or almost to, base of first pectoral fin ray; gillrakers usually 13 to 16 on lower limb of first arch, their serrae uneven but not clumped. Anal fin long, usually with 31 to 36 branched rays.

Colour: back blue/green, flanks silvery; a black venulose area behind gill opening, with a golden area before it. Dorsal fin lemon yellow with a dusky tip, caudal fin lemon yellow with upper, lower and hind edges black; anal fin clear.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Thryssa vitrirostris: gillrakers 20 to 23 (13 to 16 in T. mystax), and gillraker serrae in distinct clumps.

Thryssa dussumieri: maxilla much longer, reaching to middle of pectoral fin or beyond, and gillraker serrae in distinct clumps.

Thryssa setirostris: maxilla reaching to pelvic fin base and beyond.

Thryssa baelama: no keeled scutes in front of pectoral fin base, and maxilla tip blunt.

Other Thryssa species: tip of snout above level of eye centre.

Stolephorus species and Engraulis japonicus: body subcylindrical or only slightly compressed; scutes absent (Engraulis) or needle-like, but never present behind pelvic fin base (Stolephorus).

SIZE:

Maximum: 16 cm; common to 14 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Coasts of Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka; also in the "Gulf"; elsewhere, eastward to Indonesia.

Pelagic in coastal waters; also in estuaries.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

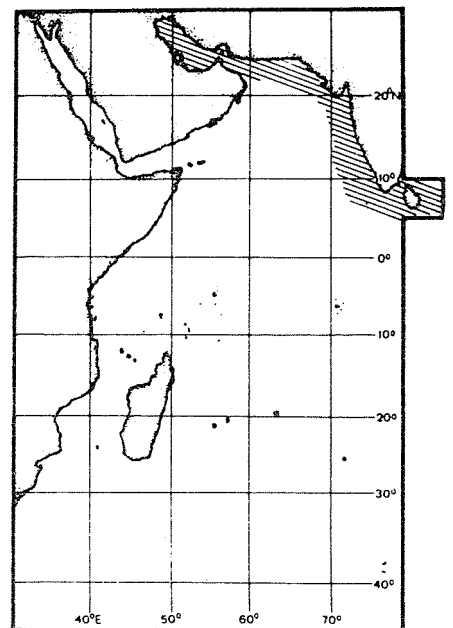
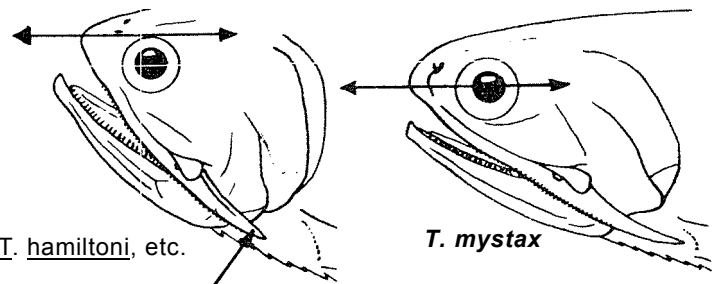
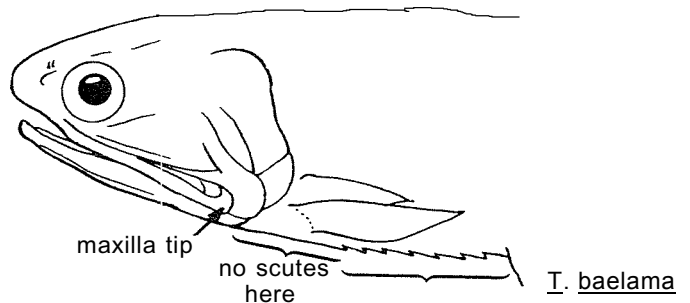
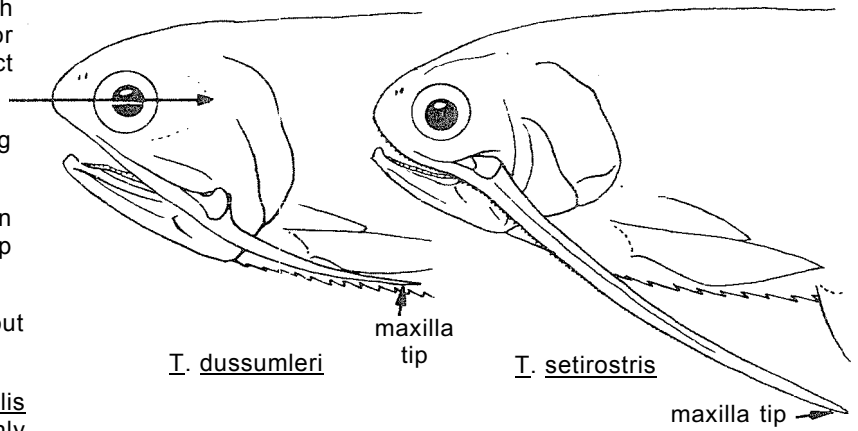
Caught throughout its range; with other species of Thryssa, it forms significant catches in Kerala (South India).

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

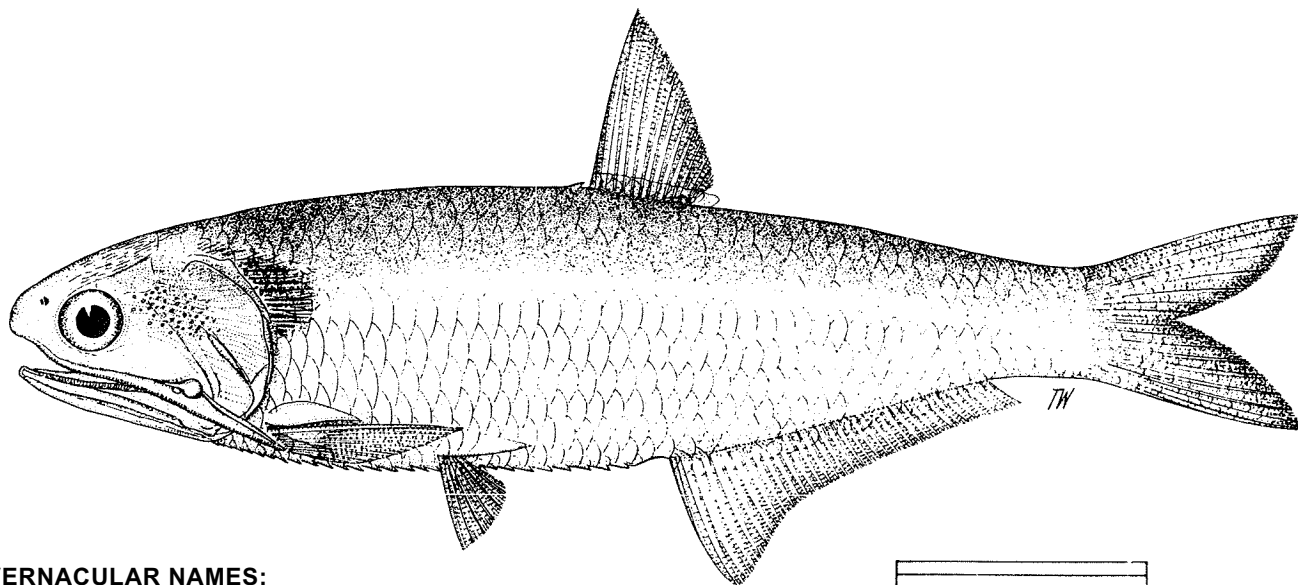
Caught with boat seines, gillnets and trawls in shallow waters.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : ENGRAULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Thryssa vitirostris* (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Thrissocles vitirostris*: Fowler, 1941

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Orangemouth anchovy
Fr - Anchois-moustache Cristal
Sp - Bocarte cristal

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body fusiform, compressed; belly with a sharp keel of scutes from isthmus (junction of gill openings on underside of head) to anus. Tip of snout at level of eye centre; maxilla produced, reaching beyond base of first pectoral fin ray; gillrakers 20 to 23 on lower limb of first arch, their serrae in distinct clumps. Anal fin long, usually with 32 to 38 branched rays.

Colour: back blue/green, flanks silvery; 2 black venulose area behind gill opening.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

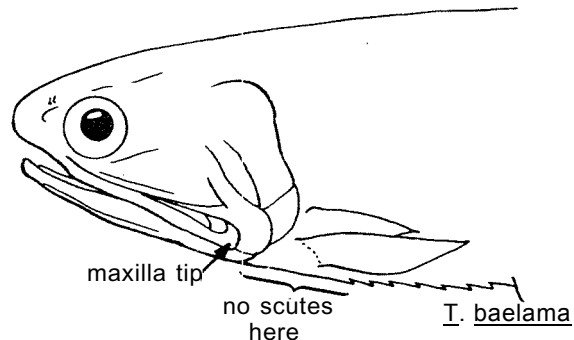
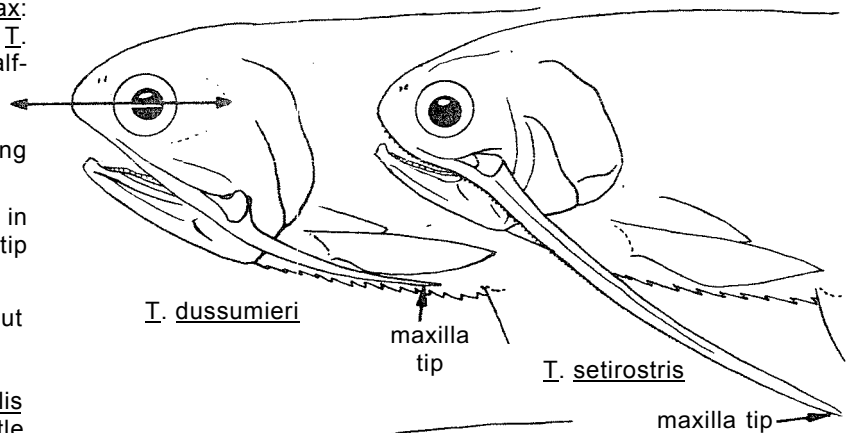
Thryssa dussurnieri and T. mystax: only 14 to 19 gillrakers (20 to 23 in T. vitrirostris); also, maxilla longer, to half-way along pectoral fin in T. dussurnieri.

Thryssa setirostris: maxilla reaching to pelvic base and beyond.

Thryssa baelama: no keeled scutes in front of pectoral fin base, and maxilla tip blunt.

Other Thryssa species: tip of snout above level of eye centre.

Stolephorus species and Engraulis japonicus: body subcylindrical or little compressed; scutes absent (Engraulis) or needle-like, but never present behind pelvic fin base (Stolephorus).



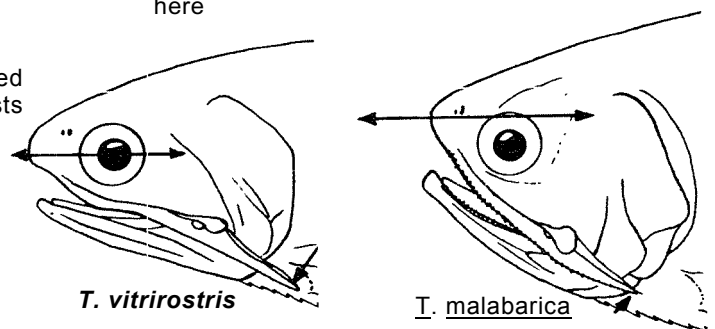
SIZE:

Maximum: 18 cm; common to 15 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Probably throughout the area (specimens needed from Red Sea and Mauritius); elsewhere, eastern coasts of India.

Pelagic in coastal waters; also in estuaries.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

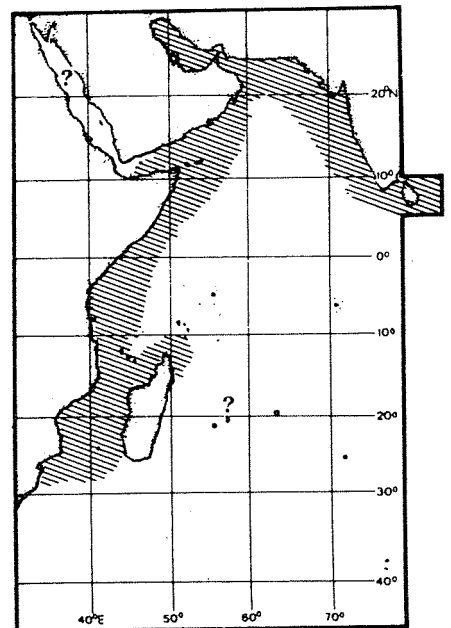
Caught throughout its range; with other species of Thryssa, it forms significant catches in Kerala (South India).

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

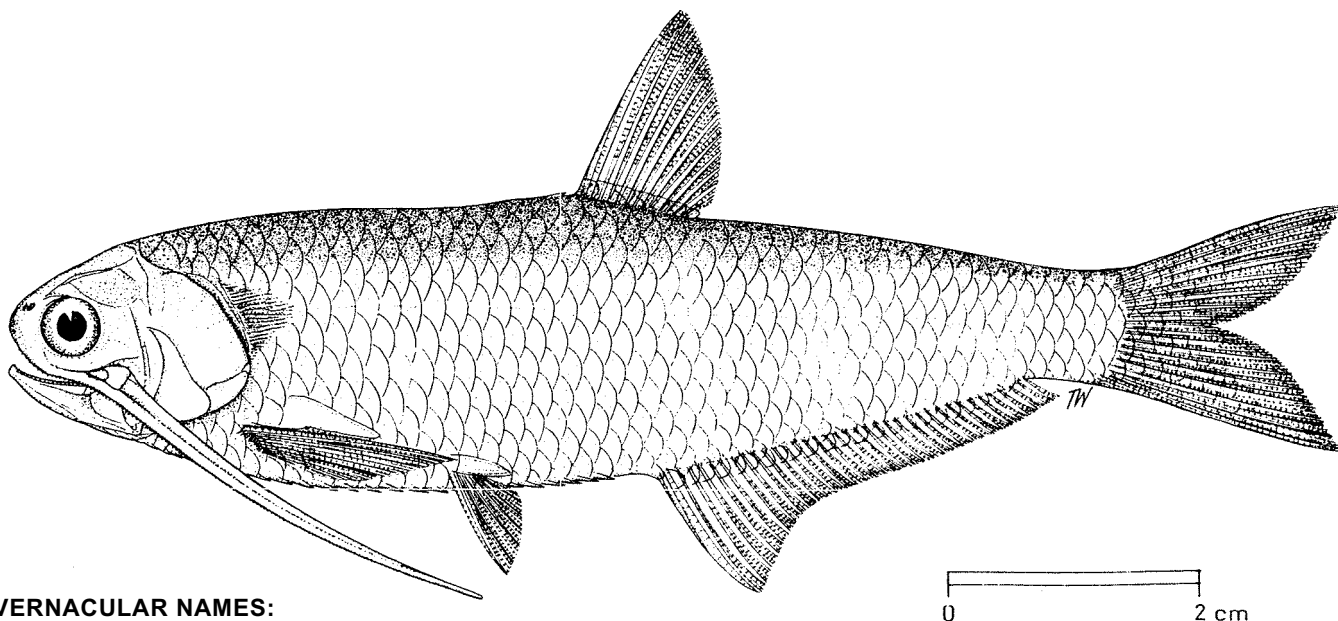
Caught with boat seines, gillnets and trawls in shallow waters.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : ENGRAULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Thryssa setirostris (Broussonet, 1782)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Thrissocles setirostris: Fowler, 1941

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Longjaw thryssa
 Fr - Anchois-moustache cornu
 Sp - Bocarte de cuernos

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body fusiform, moderately compressed; belly with a sharp keel of scutes from isthmus (between gill openings on underside of head) to anus. Tip of snout at level of eye centre; maxilla very long, reaching to base of pelvic fin and beyond; gillrakers 10 to 12 on lower limb of first gill arch. Anal fin moderately long, usually with 32 to 35 branched rays.

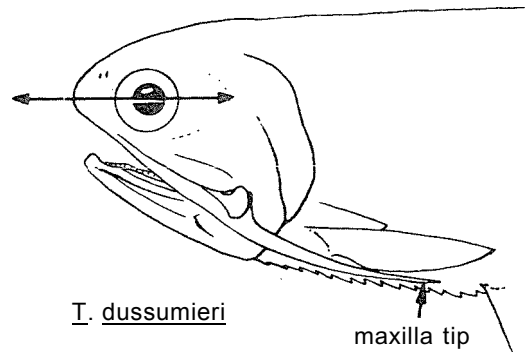
Colour: back blue/green or brown, flanks silvery; a dark venulose area behind gill opening. Dorsal and caudal fins faint yellow, with dusky margins.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Thryssa dussumieri: maxilla at most reaching to pelvic fin base; 17 to 19 gillrakers (10 to 12 in T. setirostris).

Other Thryssa species: maxilla much shorter, not reaching to pelvic fin.

Stolephorus species and Engraulis japonicus: body subcylindrical or only slightly compressed; scutes absent (Engraulis) or needle-like, but never present behind pelvic fin base (Stolephorus).



SIZE:

Maximum: 15 cm; common to 12 cm.

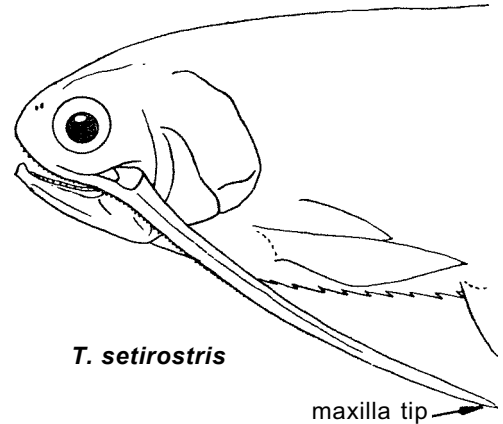
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout the area; elsewhere, eastward to Southeast Asia, Papua New Guinea and northern coast of Australia.

Pelagic in coastal waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Caught throughout its range; perhaps it contributes to Thryssa catches in Kerala (South India).



CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with boat seines, gillnets and trawls in shallow waters.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.

