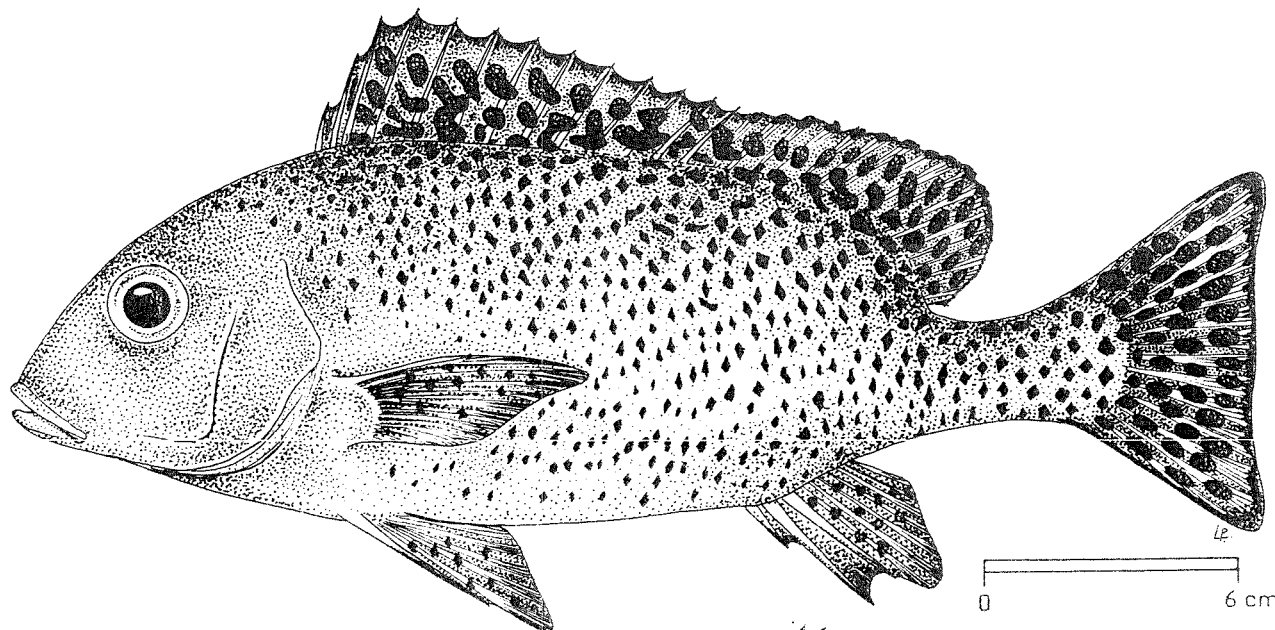


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

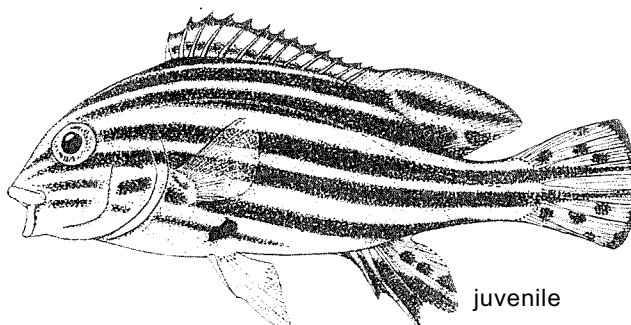
<i>Plectorhinchus gaterinus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
--

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Gaterin gaterinus (Forsskål, 1775)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Blackspotted rubberlip
 Fr - Diagramme moucheté
 Sp - Burro punteado

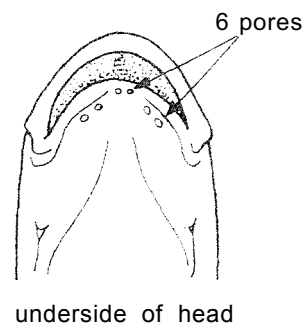
NATIONAL:



DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy but not swollen; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 26 or 27 (8 on upper limb, 1 at corner and 17 or 18 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 13 spines and 19 or 20 soft rays; pelvic fins longer than pectoral fins. Scales ctenoid rough to touch). Lateral line with about 55 to 60 tubed scales.

Colour: yellowish grey, back greenish and belly yellowish, with rows of dark grey or black-brown spots on body and fins. Juveniles pale silver-grey with yellow fins and 5 to 7 brown longitudinal bands which break into lines of spots at 10 to 12 cm standard length.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Plectorhinchus orientalis: also has 13 spines in dorsal fin and could be easily mistaken with the juveniles of P. gaterinus which have brown longitudinal bars on body and head, but can be distinguished by the 17 or 18 soft dorsal fin rays (19 or 20 in P. gaterinus) and 20 to 23 gillrakers on upper limb of first arch (17 or 18 in P. gaterinus).

P. flavomaculatus: body with orange, gold or rust coloured spots disappearing with growth; head with yellow stripes; gillrakers on upper limb of first arch 11 to 14 (8 in P. gaterinus).

Other Plectorhinchus species: have 9 to 12 or 14 dorsal fin spines 13 in P. gaterinus) or have distinctive colour pattern.

Pomadasys species: 2 pores and a median pit on chin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found along the east coast of Africa from South Africa to the Red Sea, including Madagascar, the Comoro and Reunion islands, and from the Gulf of Aden to the "Gulf".

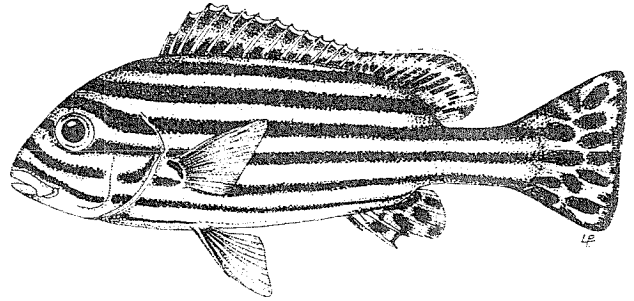
PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Caught throughout its range; locally common.

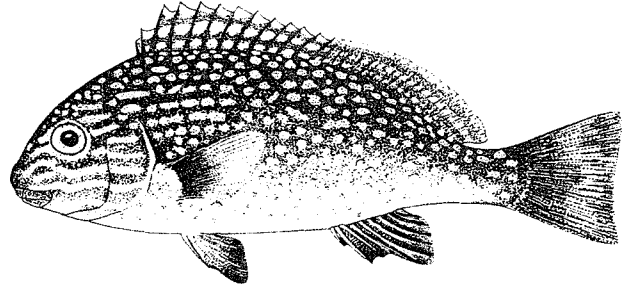
CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

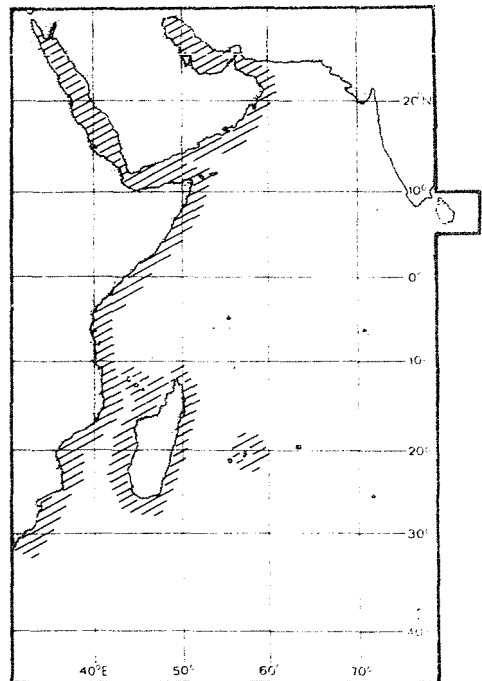
Caught by handline and spear.



Plectorhinchus orientalis



P. flavomaculatus
(juvenile)



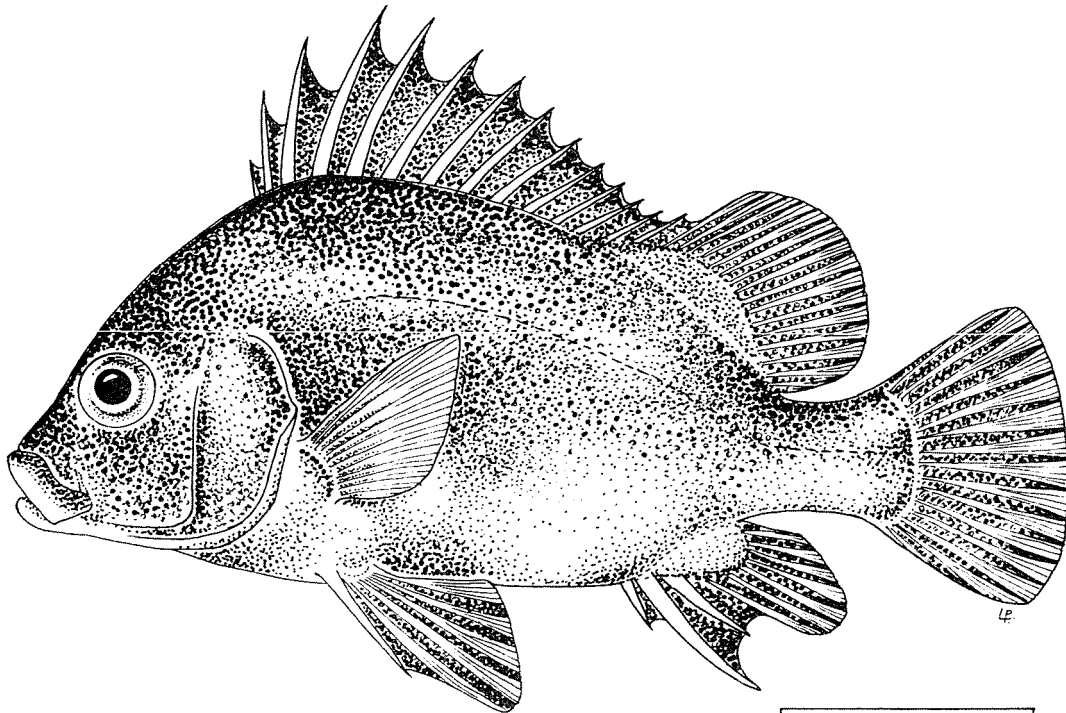
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Plectorhynchus gibbosus (Lacepède, 1802)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Pseudopristipoma pigra Munro, 1955
Gaterin niger (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830)
Plectorhynchus crassispina (Rüppel, 1835)
Plectorhynchus nigrus (Cuvier, 1830)



VERNACULAR NAMES:

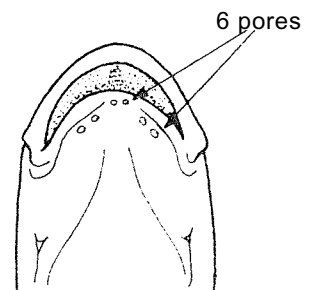
FAO : En - Harry hotlips
 Fr - Diagramme noire
 Sp - Burro negro

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy, greatly swollen with age; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 26 to 30 (8 to 10 on upper limb 1 at corner and 17 to 19 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 14 spines and 15 or 16 soft rays. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Lateral line with about 50 to 55 tubed scales.

Colour: uniform dark grey to brownish or blackish; large examples are sometimes mottled with light brown.



underside of head

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

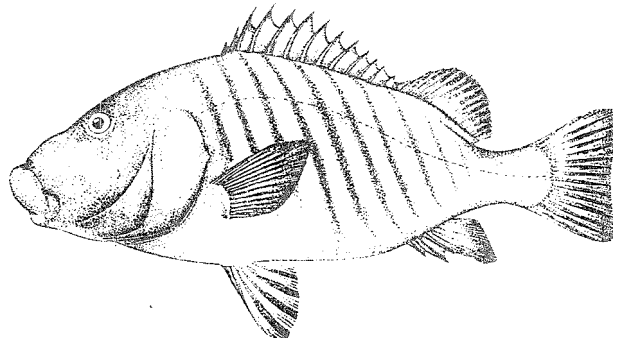
Plectorhinchus plagiodesmus: alternate orange and blackish stripes running downwards and backwards.

P. ceylonensis: 19 soft dorsal fin rays (15 or 16 in P. nigrus).

P. paulayi: about 13 or 14, gillrakers on lower limb of first arch (17 to 19 in P. gibbosus); narrow light or dark stripes running upwards and backwards.

Other Plectorhinchus species: distinctive colour pattern and fewer than 14 spines in dorsal fin.

Pomadasys species: 2 pores and a median longitudinal groove on chin.



P. plagiodesmus

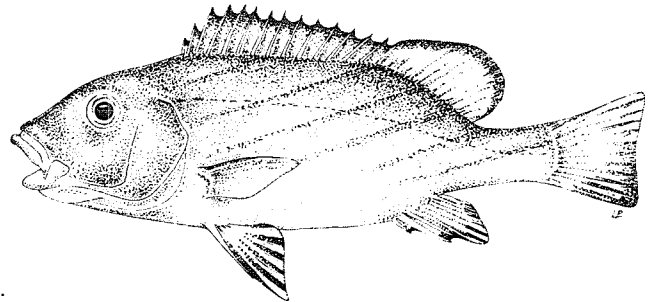
SIZE:

Maximum: 70 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found throughout the area except in the "Gulf". Elsewhere extending to the Indonesian Archipelago, Australia and the Philippines, China and Polynesia.

Lives in coastal reefs, sandbanks and near estuaries.



P. paulayi

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

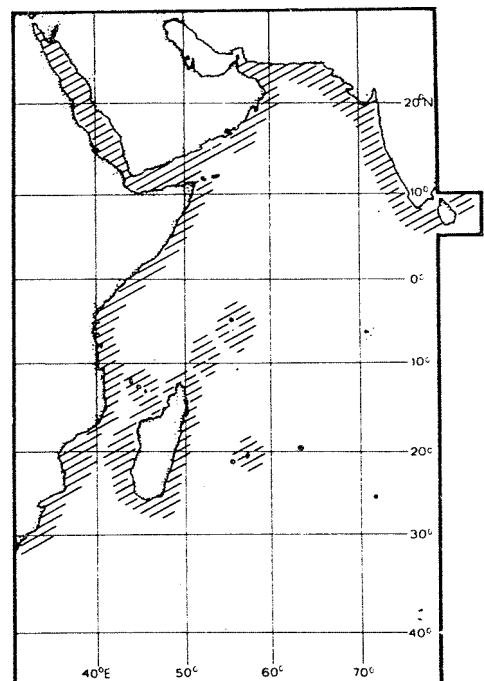
Caught throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught by handlines, spears and gillnets.

Marketed fresh and salted.

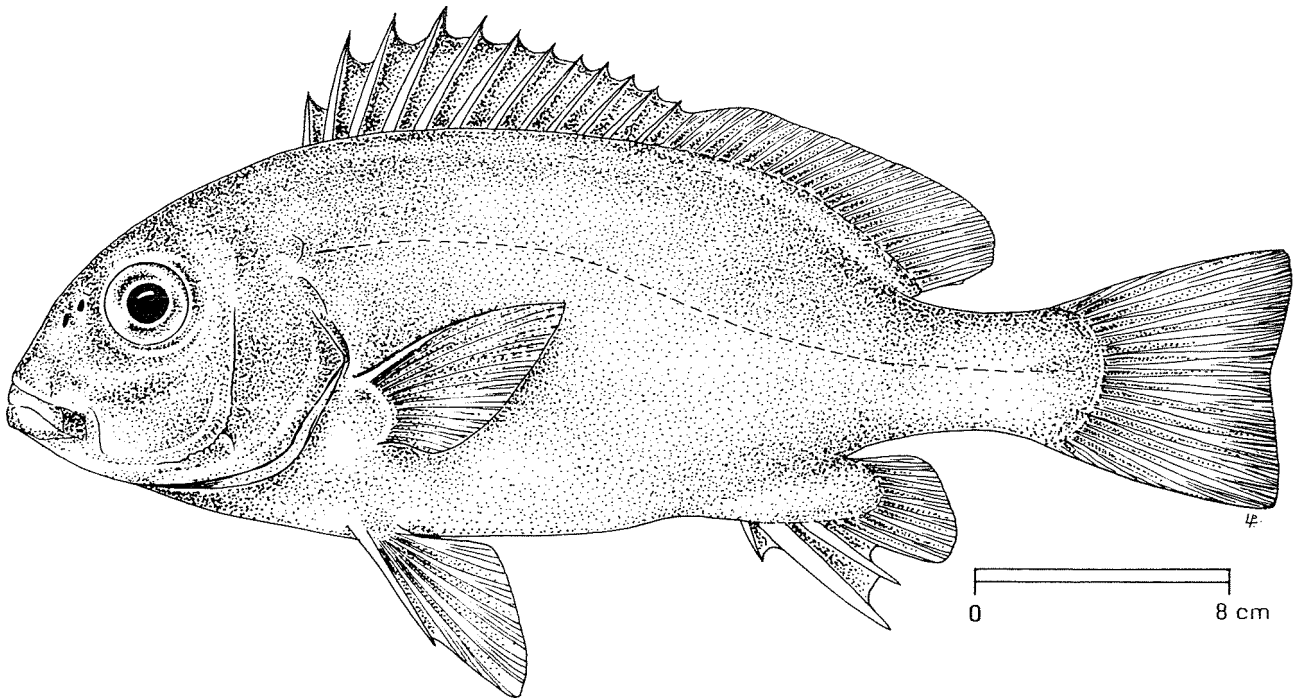


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Plectorhinchus griseus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)
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OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : *Gaterin griseus* (Cuvier, 1830)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

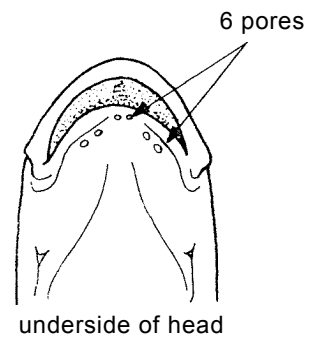
FAO : En - Grey sweetlips
 Fr - Diagramme dorade
 Sp - Burro gris

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy but not swollen; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 28 or 29 (11 on upper limb, 1 at corner and 16 or 17 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 21 to 23 soft rays; pectoral fin shorter than distance from snout tip to posterior eye margin. Scales ctenoid rough to touch). Lateral line with about 70 tubed scales.

Colour: greyish-brown, reddish on head.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Plectorhinchus ceylonensis: dorsal fin with 14 spines and 19 soft rays (12 spines and 21 to 23 soft rays in P. griseus).

P. chubbi, P. schotaf and P. sordidus: more than 21 dorsal fin rays: pectoral fin longer than distance from snout tip to posterior eye margin (shorter in P. griseus).

Other Plectorhinchus species: have 9 to 11 or 13 or 14 dorsal. fin spines and/or a distinctive colour pattern.

SIZE:

Maximum: about 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found along the west coast of India and around Sri Lanka.

Inhabits coral reefs and inshore turbid waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

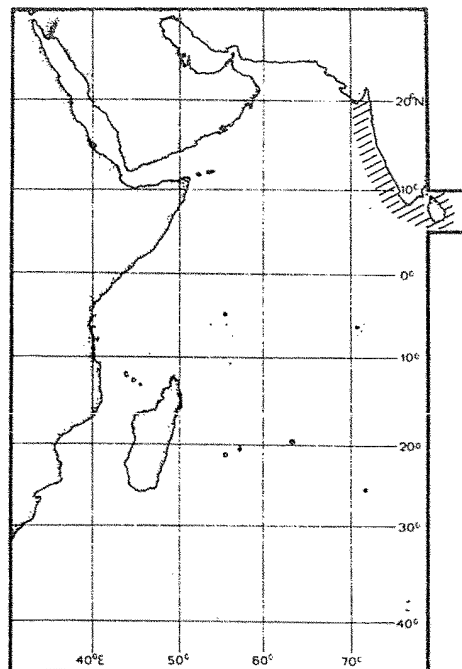
Caught throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

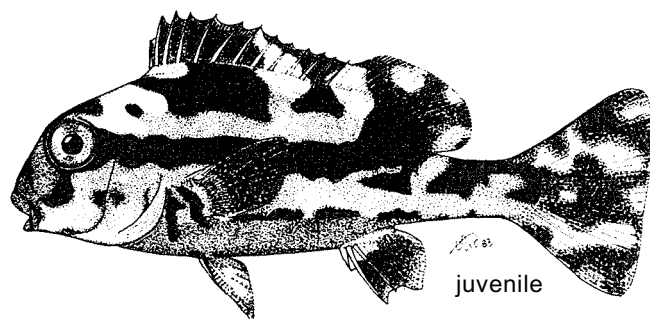
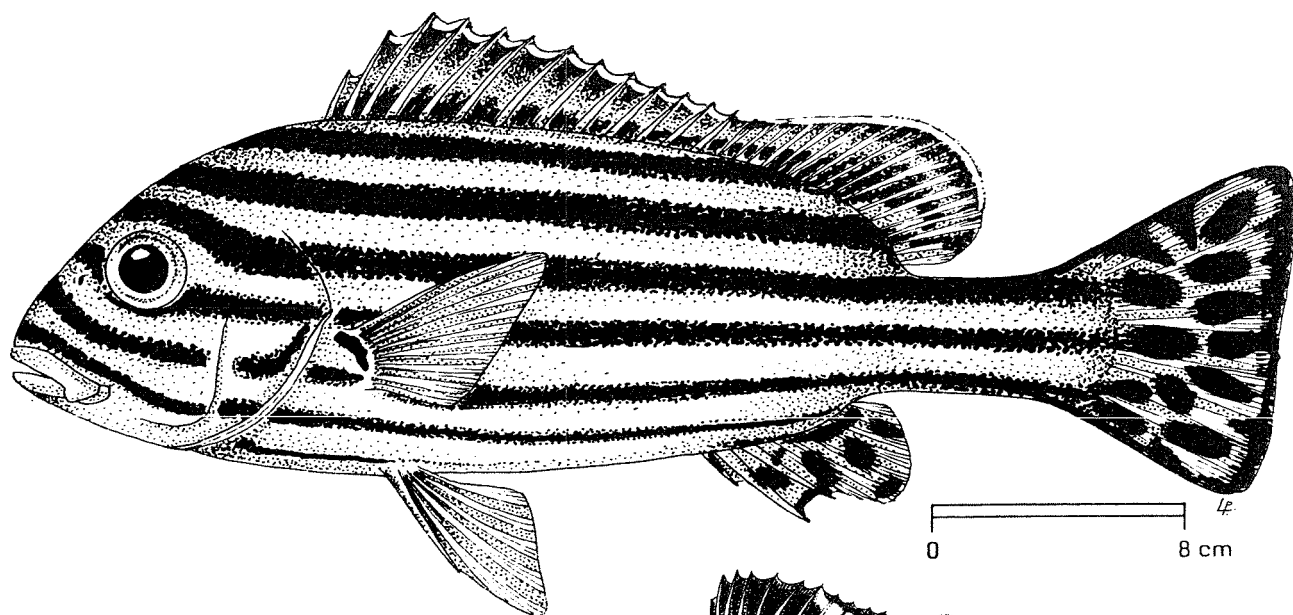
Caught by handline and gillnets.

Marketed fresh and salted.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: HAEMULIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Plectorhinchus orientalis* (Bloch, 1793)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Gaterin orientalis* (Bloch, 1793)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

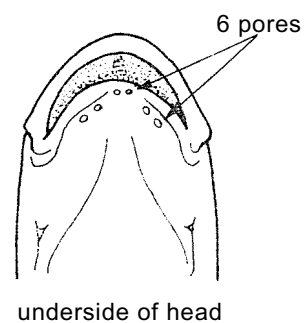
FAO : En - Oriental sweetlips
 Fr - Diagramme oriental
 Sp - Burro oriental

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Lips fleshy, moderately swollen with age; chin with 6 pores but no median pit; gillrakers on first arch 30 to 35 (9 to 11 on upper limb 1 at corner and 20 to 23 on lower limb). Dorsal fin with 13 spines and 17 to 20 soft rays. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Lateral line with about 65 tubed scales.

Colour: varies greatly with age, juveniles with connected black blotches and spots that gradually break up in adults into horizontal bands which unite at tip of snout; pectoral fins black in juveniles, becoming uniform yellow in adults; tail spotted with age.



Plectorhinchus picus: 12 dorsal fin spines (13 in P. orientalis).

P. chaetodonoides (juveniles): 12 dorsal fin spines; gillrakers on lower limbs of first arch 27 to 32 (20 to 23 in P. orientalis).

P. gaterinus (juveniles): 17 or 18 gillrakers on lower limb of first arch; body stripes reaching to snout tip but not uniting; body spotted in fishes over 12 cm.

P. lineatus: horizontal bands on upper sides run down nape and snout (horizontally in P. orientalis).

Other Plectorhinchus species: lack the characteristic dark horizontal bands on body.

Pomadasys species: 2 pores and a median pit on chin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found along the east coast of Africa, including Madagascar, the Seychelles, Comoro, Reunion and Mauritius islands, and from the Gulf of Aden to Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, eastward extending to the Indonesian Archipelago, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines and Polynesia.

Inhabits coral reefs and inshore rocky reefs.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Caught throughout its range; locally common.

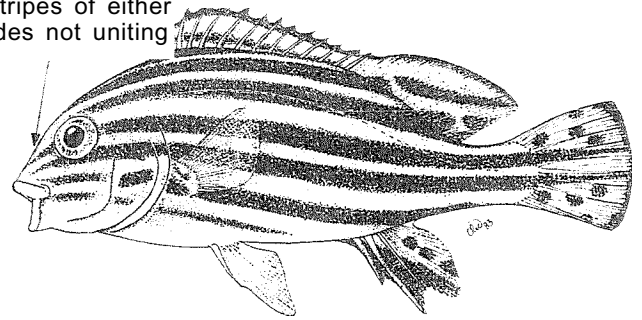
CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly by handline or spear.

Marketed mostly fresh.

stripes of either sides not uniting



P. gaterinus
(juvenile)

