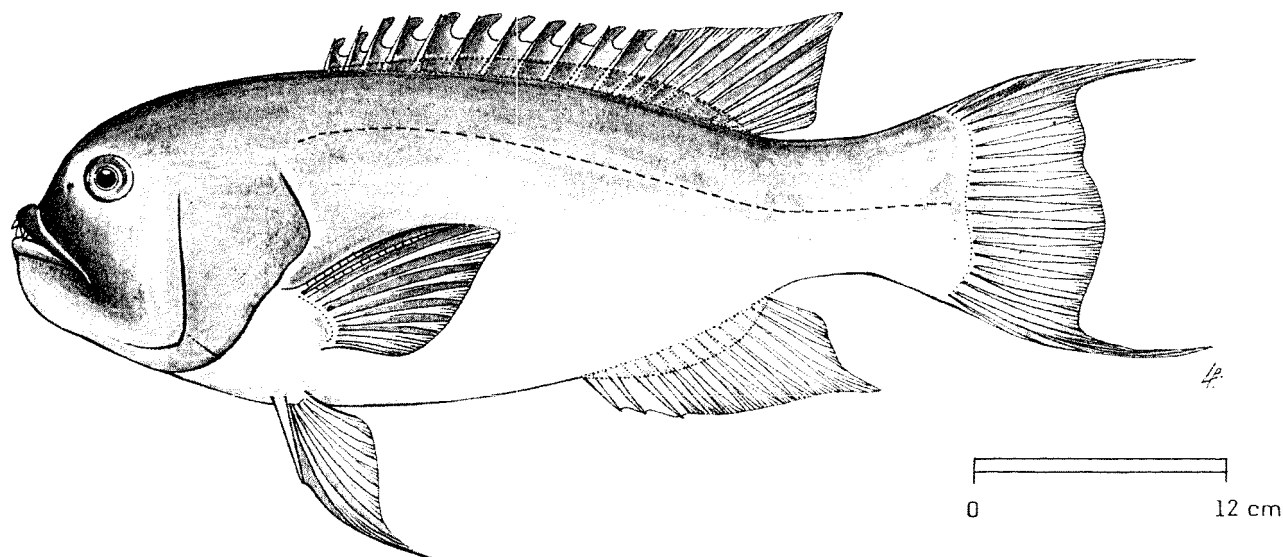


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Bodianus macrognathos (Morris, 1974)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : Lepidaplois macrognathos Morris, 1974

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Giant hogfish
 Fr - Pourceau dentu
 Sp - Vieja dentona

NATIONAL:

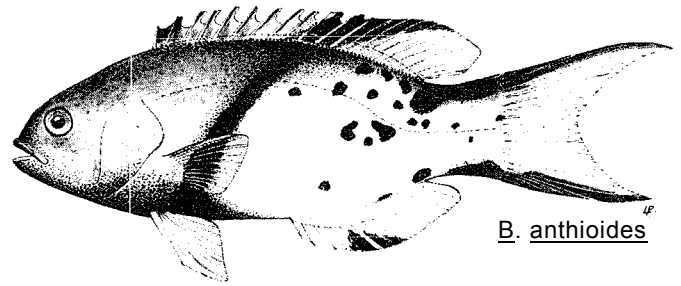
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body of moderate depth, becoming deeper in larger individuals, its greatest depth about equal to length of head. Dorsal profile of head distinctly curved; anterior tip of head blunt, forming an obtuse angle in large individuals; lower jaw massive in large individuals; 4 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; a large curved canine present on each side at rear of upper jaw; roof of mouth toothed. Dorsal fin continuous, with 12 spines and 10 soft rays, the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 15 branched rays; pelvic fins slightly filamentous in very large individuals; upper and lower corners of caudal fin forming filamentous lobes in adults. Lateral line smoothly curved, uninterrupted, with 40 or 41 pored scales. Scales extending onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin reaching forward slightly in advance of above posterior extent of eye; cheek and opercle scaled; scales on lower jaw reaching only slightly forward of corner of mouth.

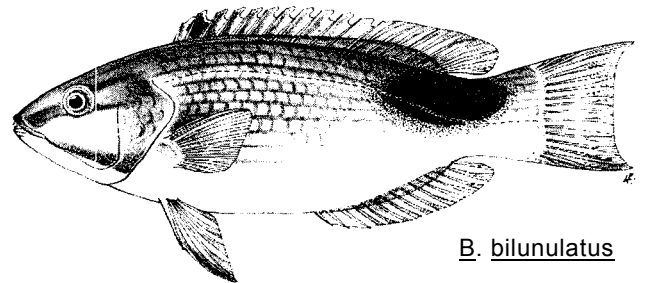
Colour: sides with 2 broad dusky stripes, one centrally on back and the other mid-laterally, and an additional stripe passing through eye on head; very large individuals mostly pink with a blue jaw.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

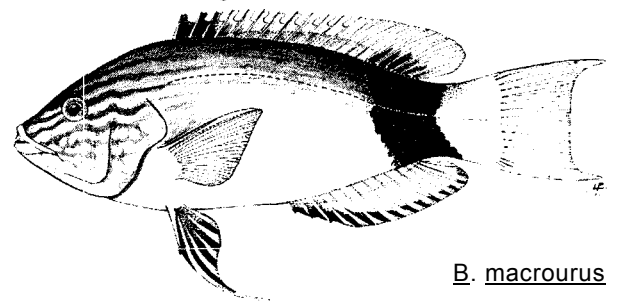
Bodianus anthioides: branched pectoral fin rays 14 (15 in B. macrognathus; scales covering top of head and reaching forward in advance of anterior nostril; pored lateral line scales 29 or 30 (40 or 41 in B. macrognathus); angled black stripes following upper and lower margins of caudal fin extending forward onto sides; body bicolored, red anteriorly and white posteriorly, with the areas separated by a diagonal black line.



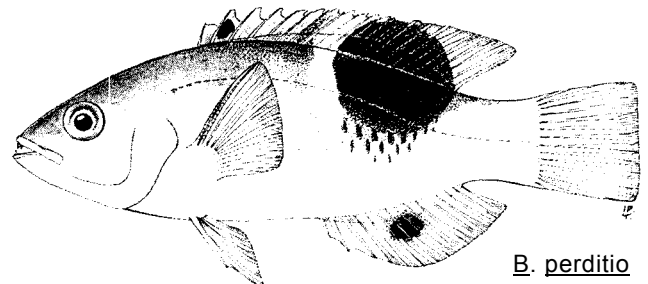
B. bilunulatus: head pointed; branched pectoral-fin rays 14 (rarely 15); pored lateral-line scales 30 to 32; sides with a large black saddle-shaped spot below posterior end of dorsal fin in all but very large individuals; spots expanded in small individuals forming band encircling body posteriorly.



B. macrourus: head pointed; pored lateral-line scales 30 to 32; a prominent black band encircling body posteriorly, band preceded by a distinct white bar dorsally on side in small individuals.



B. perditio: head pointed; pored lateral-line scales 30 or 31; a prominent black spot or smudge situated just below dorsal fin posteriorly, preceded by a broad pale bar; small individuals with a black spot dorsally on side below latter half of dorsal fin; a black area covering forward end of dorsal fin to about seventh spine in large individuals.



Remaining species of Bodianus: lack the lobe-like extensions at the corners of caudal fin and have a distinctly pointed snout at all sizes.

Other labrid genera: lack the combination of 12 spines and 10 soft rays in the dorsal fin and 3 spines and 12 soft rays in the anal fin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 62 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs along the northeast coast of Africa outside the Red Sea and the Gulf of Oman.

Found at depths of approximately 25 to 65 m in areas with rocky bottoms.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

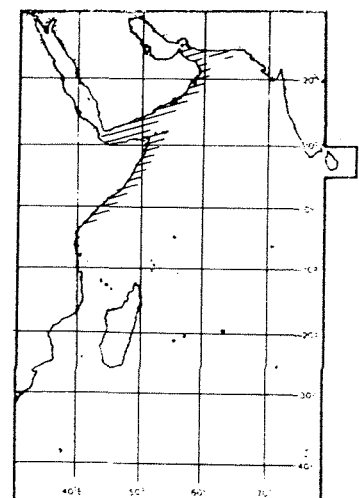
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially exploited, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

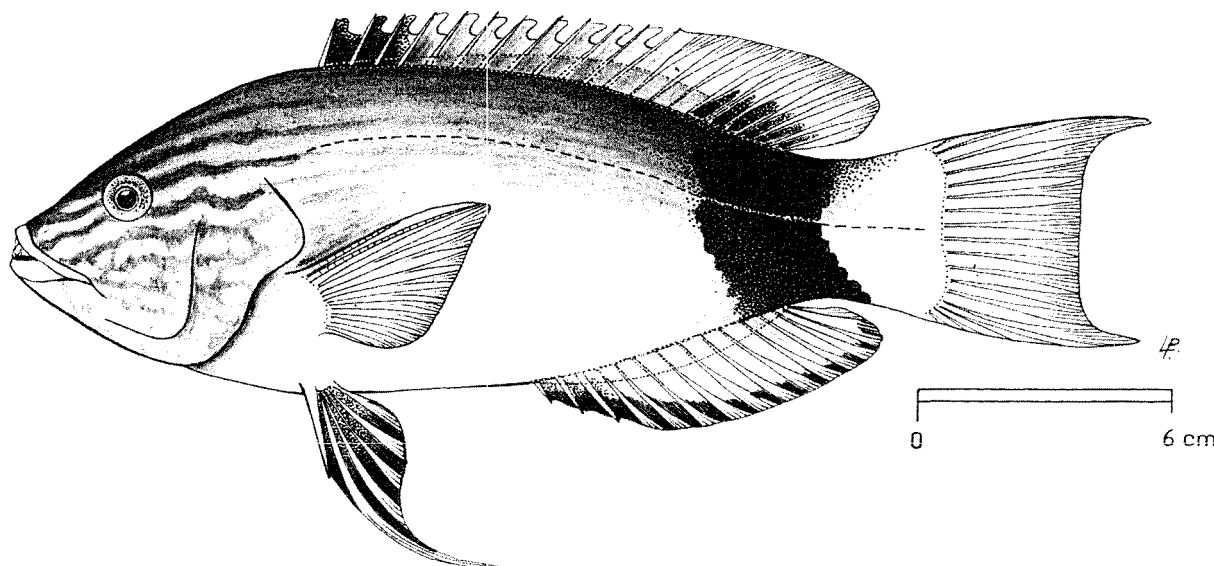
Caught occasionally by trawls; may also be taken with hook and line.

Marketable fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

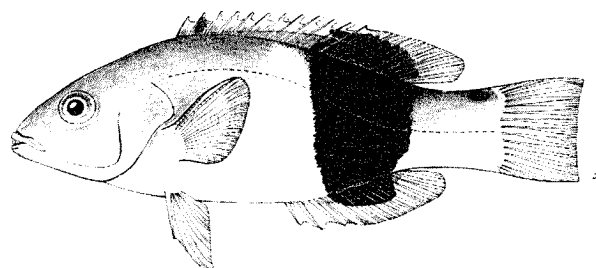
FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Bodianus macrourus (Lacepède, 1801)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Lepidaplois hirsutus (Lacepède, 1801)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Black-banded hoqfish
Fr - Labre brassaro
Sp - Vieja viuda

NATIONAL :



(juvenile)

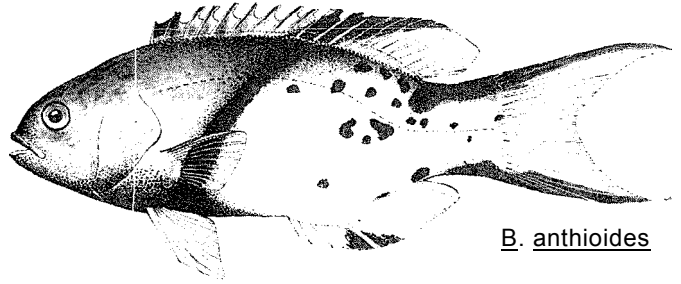
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, greatest depth about equal to length of head. Dorsal profile of head gently curved from dorsal fin to above eyes, then straight to tip of snout; anterior tip of head forming an acute angle; jaws prominent; 4 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; a large curved canine present on each side of rear of upper jaw; roof of mouth toothless. Dorsal fin continuous, with 12 spines and 10 soft rays, the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 15 branched rays; pelvic fins somewhat filamentous in adults; upper and lower corners of caudal fin forming filamentous lobes in adults. Lateral line smoothly curved, uninterrupted, with 30 or 31 pored scales. Scales reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward no farther than above posterior extent of eye; cheek and opercle scaled; a patch of scales present, though often embedded, on posterior third of lower jaw.

Colour: reddish brown above and white below with numerous narrow blue horizontal stripes on head and sides and a prominent broad black band encircling body below and behind dorsal fin; tail and body posterior to black band white to pink; dorsal fin with a black spot between first 3 spines; anal fin with a black outer margin; pelvic fins black. Small individuals yellow with a continuous black band across posterior end of dorsal fin, body and posterior end of anal fin, a similar but narrower white band preceding it; a black spot at forward end of dorsal fin and a second on scaly base of caudal fin.

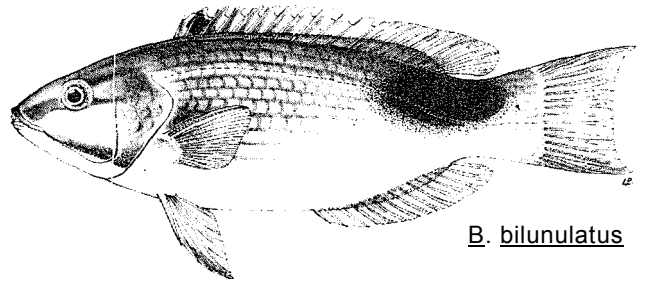
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Bodianus anthioides: branched pectoral fin rays 14 (15 in B. macrourus); scales covering top of head and reaching forward in advance of anterior nostril; profile of snout bluntly rounded; an black stripes following upper and lower margins of caudal fin extending forward onto sides; body bicolored, red anteriorly and white posteriorly, with the areas separated by a diagonal black line.



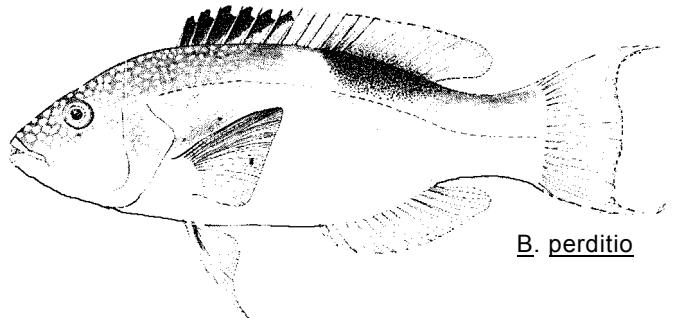
B. anthioides

B. bilunulatus: branched pectoral fin rays 14 (rarely 15); lower jaw totally devoid of scales; body encircled by a black band posteriorly only in small individuals and never in conjunction with a preceding white band; large individuals with a prominent, saddle-shaped black spot below rear end of dorsal fin or with a grey smudge in that area.



B. bilunulatus

B. perditio: lower jaw totally devoid of scales; a broad pale band situated on upper portion of sides below centre of dorsal fin followed by a large black spot or smudge that does not extend onto caudal peduncle; small individuals with a large black spot below third of side; a black spot present at front of dorsal fin extending posteriorly to about seventh spine in very large individuals.



B. perditio

Remaining species of Bodianus: lack the lobe-like extensions at the corners of caudal fin in large individuals and the broad black vertical bands posteriorly on the sides.

Other labrid genera: lack the combination of 12 spines and 10 soft rays in the dorsal fin and 3 spines and 12 soft rays in the anal fin.

SIZE:

Maximum: 32 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Apparently occurs only at Mauritius, Réunion and St. Brandon's Shoals.

Found on coral reefs at depths from 101 to 40 m.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

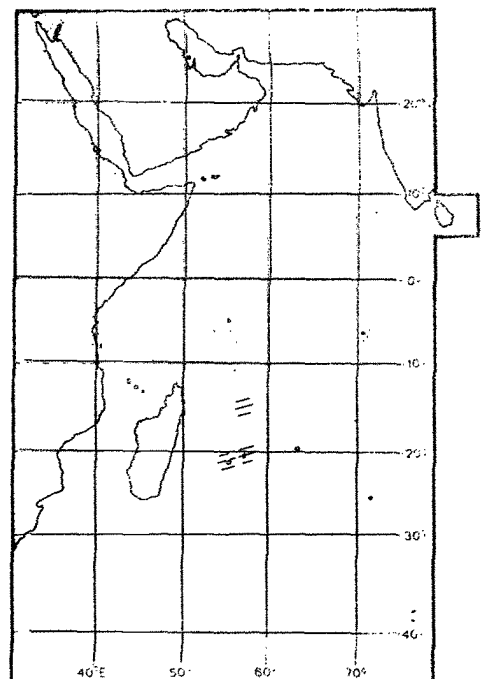
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially exploited, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

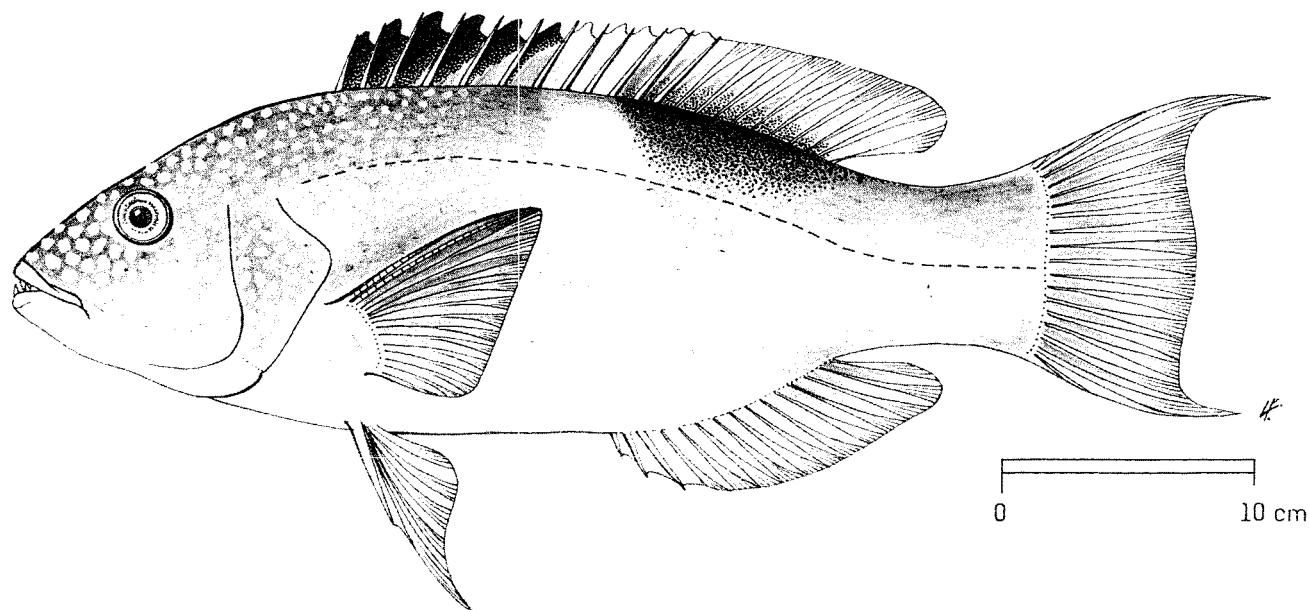
Caught primarily by hook and line, but may be taken with underwater spears by divers.

Marketable fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Bodianus perditio (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Lepidaplois perditio

VERNACULAR NAMES:

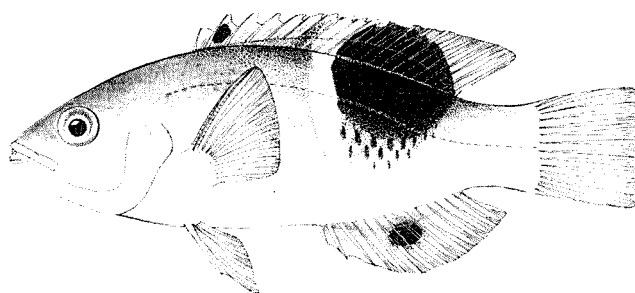
FAO : En - Golden-spot hogfish
Fr - Labre de la perdition
Sp - Vieja de la peroici,5n

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, greatest depth about equal to length of head. Dorsal profile of head gently curved front dorsal fin to about eyes, then straight to tip of snout; anterior tip of head forming an acute angle; jaws prominent; 4 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; a small, forward-directed canine present on each side at rear of upper jaw in large individuals, though not apparent in smaller ones; roof of mouth toothless. Dorsal fin continuous, with 12 spines and 10 soft rays, the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 15 branched rays; pelvic fins somewhat filamentous in adults; upper and lower corners of caudal fin forming filamentous lobes in adults. Lateral line smoothly curved, uninterrupted, with 30 or 31 pored scales. Scales reaching onto base of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward no farther than above posterior extent of eye; cheek and opercle scaled; lower jaw without scales.

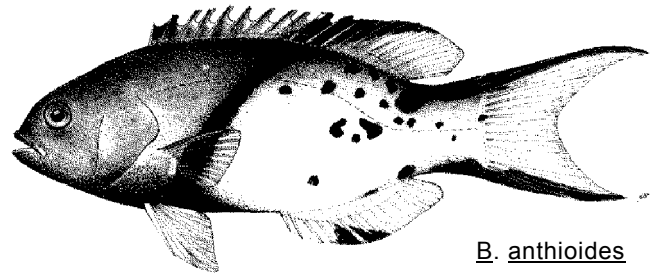
Colour: golden yellow on back and sides, becoming red in very large individuals, white below; a prominent white spot or band on upper part of side below centre of dorsal fin, followed immediately by a large black spot that does not extend past rear end of dorsal-fin base; head red, with numerous gold spots in large individuals; forward end of dorsal fin with large black area that extends to seventh spine in very large individuals. Small individuals yellow with black and white bands on sides as in large ones and a white spot centrally on fleshy caudal fin base; dorsal fin with black spot anteriorly; anal fin with black spot forward on edge of scaly base.



(juvenile)

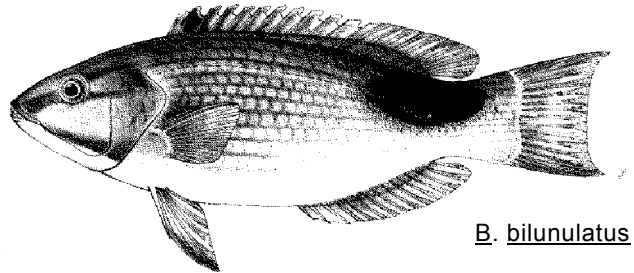
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Bodianus anthioides: branched pectoral fin rays 14 (15 in B. perditio); scales covering top of head and reaching-forward in advance of anterior nostril: profile of snout bluntly rounded; angled black stripes following upper and lower margins of caudal fin extending forward onto sides; body bicoloured, red anteriorly and white posteriorly, with the areas separated by a diagonal black line.



B. anthioides

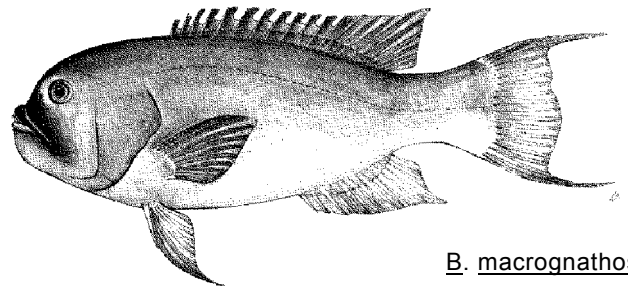
B. bilunulatus: branched pectoral fin rays 14 (rarely 15); large individuals with a prominent saddle-shaped black spot or grey smudge below and posterior to rear end of dorsal fin; small individuals with a black band encircling body posteriorly, sides without white band preceding black marking; dorsal fin with black spot between first 4 or 5 spines only.



B. bilunulatus

B. macrognathos: pored lateral-line scales 40 or 41; snout in very large individuals bluntly curved; sides with 2 prominent dark lateral stripes or without distinct markings.

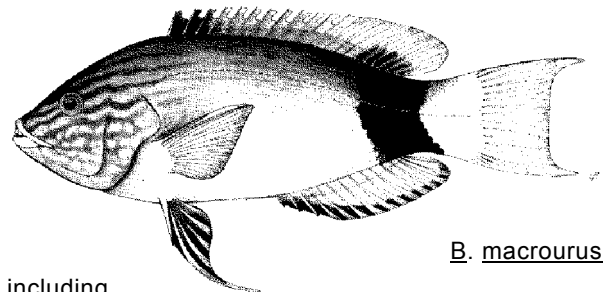
B. macrourus: scales present, though often embedded, on hind portion of lower jaw; body encircled by a prominent black band posteriorly; band preceded by a distinct white bar dorsally on side only in small individuals; dorsal fin with black spot between first 3 spines only.



B. macrognathos

Remaining species of Bodianus: lacking the lobe-like extensions at the corners of caudal fin in large individuals and prominent black spots or bars on sides.

Other labrid genera: lack the combination of 12 spines and 10 soft rays in the dorsal fin and 3 spines and 12 soft rays in the anal fin.



B. macrourus

SIZE:

Maximum: 52 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs in the southern portion of this fishing area, including Mauritius, Réunion, St. Brandon's Shoals and the Natal Coast. Elsewhere, it is distributed along the northern and southern edges of the Pacific tropics, eastward to the Tuamotu Archipelago.

Large specimens are found on deep offshore reefs at depths in excess of 20 m.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially exploited, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken almost exclusively by hook and line.

Marketable fresh.

