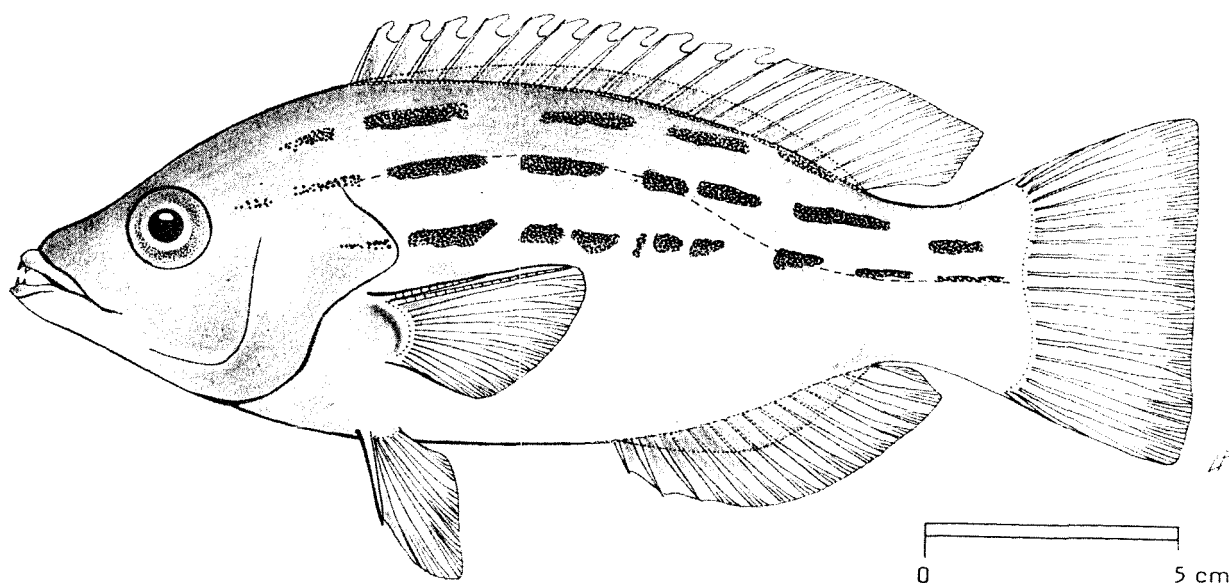


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Bodianus trilineatus (Fowler 1934)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Lepidapais trilineatus Fowler, 1934

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Threeline hogfish
 Fr - Labre tireté
 Sp - Vieja de rayitas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, greatest depth usually slightly less than length of head. Dorsal profile of head rather straight; 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 at rear of upper jaw; roof of mouth with one or more canines. 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 14 (rarely 13) branched rays; pelvic fins not filamentous in adults; caudal fin slightly rounded to squared off, posterior corners not produced into lobes. Lateral line smoothly curved, uninterrupted, with 29 to 30 pored scales. Scales reaching slightly onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward to above nostrils; cheek and opercle scaled; near half of lower jaw scaled.

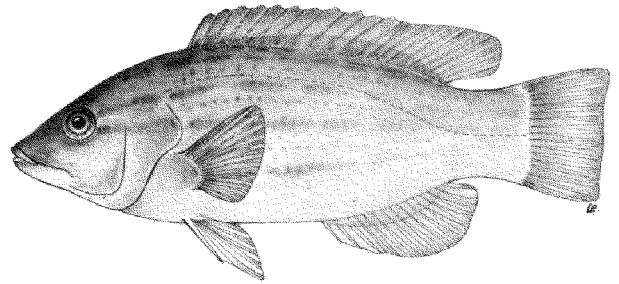
Colour: pale with 3 narrow broken black stripes on upper half of sides; a narrow black line on pectoral fin base in small individuals.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Bodianus leucostictus: 5 narrow reddish horizontal stripes and intervening rows of small spots on sides; stripes and spots superimposed with black in small individuals; reddish stripes broken in larger individuals. A large black spot present on fleshy pectoral fin base in small individuals.

Remaining species of Bodianus: scales in front of the dorsal fin do not reach forward beyond a point above the centre of the eye, or a single diagonal black stripe present on sides in large individuals (very small ones in some species dark brown or black with large white spots), or teeth absent on roof of mouth.

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. leucostictus

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs along the eastern coast of Africa between the Gulf of Aden and the Natal coast of South Africa.

Taken at depths from 50 to 100 m.

Most likely found in areas with rough bottom contour.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

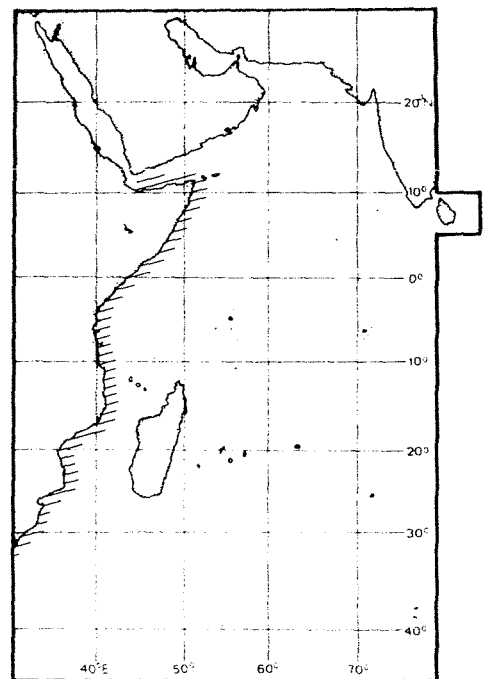
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially exploited, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

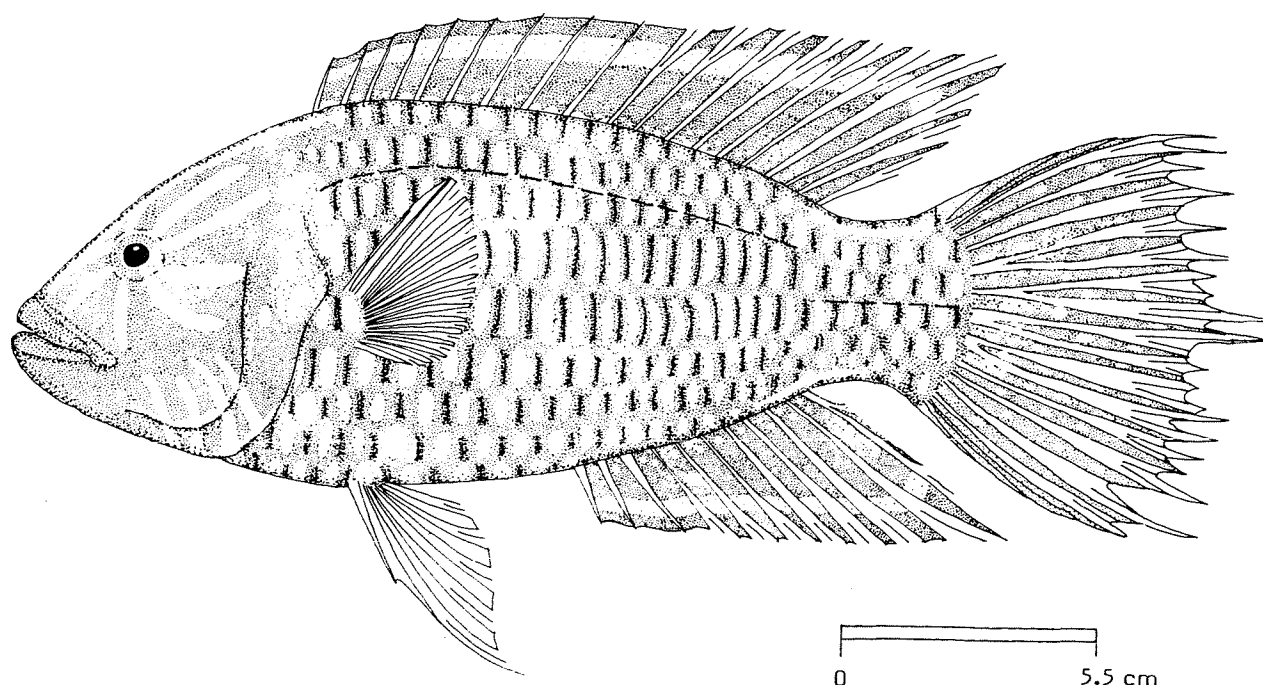
Taken by bottom trawl, also hook and line.

Marketable fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Cheilinus abudjubbe Rüppell, 1835OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Cheilinus trilobatus Lacepède, 1801 (misidentification)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Abudjubbe wrasse
 Fr - Madame abudjubbe
 Sp - Doncella del Mar Rojo

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, greatest depth equal or greater than length of head. Dorsal profile of head slightly curved convexly; anterior tip of head forming an acute angle; jaws prominent; 2 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; no enlarged tooth at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 9 spines and 10 soft rays; spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 10 branched rays; pelvic fin filamentous in adults; caudal fin rounded, with the distal ends of rays of adults exerted (extending beyond edge of fin membrane) giving the fin margin a ragged appearance. Lateral line interrupted below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with a total of 22 or 23 pored scales. Scales reaching well onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward to above centre of eye; cheek and opercle scaled; lower jaw scaleless.

Colour: olive drab, with 4 pairs of long, red lines radiating from eye and 3 or 4 more lines angled across lower half of gill cover; red dots often scattered on nape and anteriorly on sides, especially in very large specimens; posteriorly each scale with vertical red and blue lines. Dorsal and anal fins reddish with a greenish submarginal stripe and bluish to greenish spots or wavy lines basally; caudal fin brownish with many blue spots; pectoral fins yellow; pelvic fins greenish brown with longitudinal -red lines and blue spots.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Cheilinus chlorurus; dorsal fin with 10 Spines and 9 soft rays; scales on sides each with a bluish spot.

C. fasciatus: sides with distinctive broad yellowish/white and grey black bars and large red areas.

C. lunulatus: opercular flap black with a prominent bright yellow mark; head with red spots but no lines; caudal fin in large specimens with extremely exserted rays.

C. trilobatus. head with short red lines around eye and irregular red lines and spots on cheek and nape; caudal fin without exserted rays but often trilobate in very large specimens.

Other Cheilinus species: greatest body depth considerably less than length of head, or with one or more of the following characters: caudal fin pointed, a distinctive black spot at anterior end of dorsal fin, a prominent black spot on lateral line above pectoral fin, a vertical blackish line on each scale, or a prominent hump on head.

Other labrid genera: either more than 25 pored scales in an uninterrupted lateral line (23 at most in C. abujubbe), or eyes with a double thickening of the cornea, or anal fin with 12 segmented rays, or mouth either small or extremely protrusible.

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Confined to the Red Sea.

Found on shallow reefs at depths to about 15 or 20 m, especially in areas of luxuriant coral and algal growth. As in other species of the genus, individuals are mostly solitary in habit and do not congregate in large numbers as adults.

Feeds mostly on hard-shelled prey, including molluscs, crustaceans and sea urchins.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

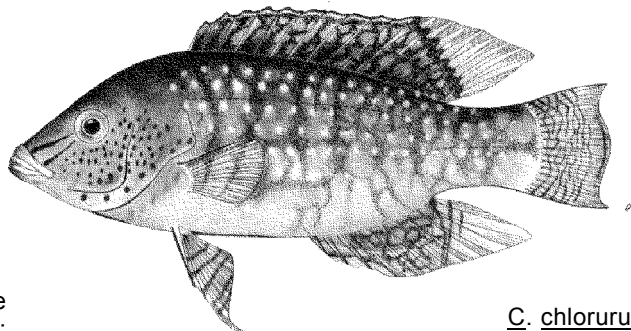
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially exploited, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

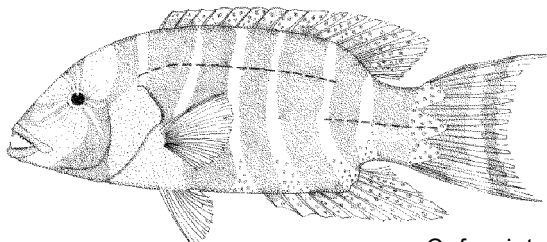
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken primarily by hook and line.

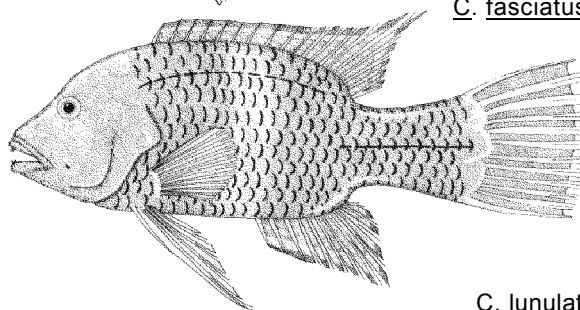
Marketed fresh.



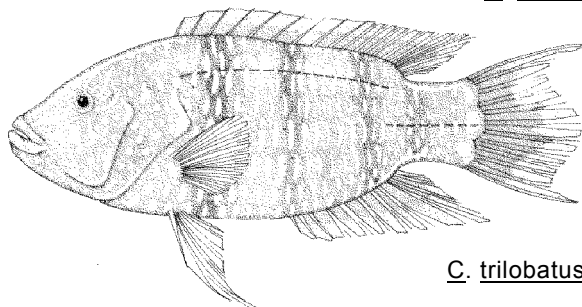
C. chlorurus



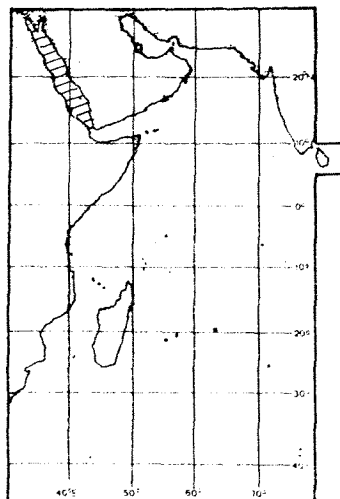
C. fasciatus



C. lunulatus



C. trilobatus

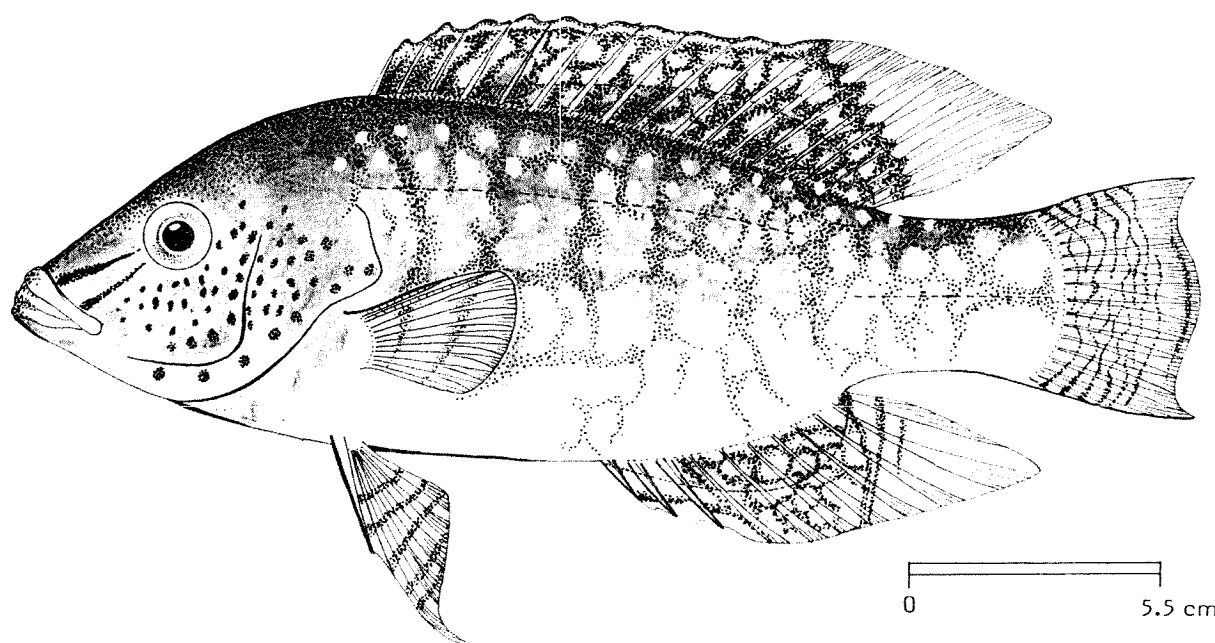


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Cheilinus chlorurus</i> (Bloch, 1791)
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OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Thalliurus chlorurus* Bloch, 1791

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Floral wrasse
 Fr - Vielle tachetée
 Sp - Vieja florida

NATIONAL :

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, greatest depth equal to or greater than length of head. Dorsal profile of head convexly curved in front of dorsal fin, then straight to tip of snout; anterior tip of head forming an acute angle; jaws prominent; 2 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; no enlarged tooth at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 10 spines and 9 soft rays, the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 10 branched rays; pelvic fins somewhat filamentous in adults; caudal fin rounded, the upper and lower rays forming elongate lobes in large individuals giving the fin a trilobed appearance. Lateral line interrupted below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with a total of 21 to 23 pored scales. Scales reaching well onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward to above centre of eye; cheek and opercle scales; lower jaw without scales.

Colour: greenish brown with reddish brown fins; each scale on sides usually with a bluish spot, spots extending onto dorsal and anal fins; head with red spots, some joining to form lines radiating from eye. Small individuals with about 4 broad vertical brown bands on sides.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other species of Cheilinus: 9 spines and 10 soft rays in dorsal fin (10 spines and 9 soft rays in C. chlorurus).

Other labrid genera: more than 25 pored scales in an uninterrupted lateral line (23 at most in C. chlorurus), or eyes with a double thickening of the cornea, or anal fin with 1.2 segmented rays (8 in C. chlorurus), or mouth either small or extremely protrusible.

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs throughout most of this fishing area but apparently absent from the Red Sea, the "Gulf" and possibly the eastern Arabian Sea. Outside the region, it ranges eastward into the western and central Pacific.

Found on coral reefs and occasionally in grassy areas at depths from 1 to 15 m. Members of this species, as in others of the genus, are solitary in habit and do not congregate in large numbers as adults.

Feeds mostly on hard-shelled prey, including molluscs, crustaceans and sea urchins.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

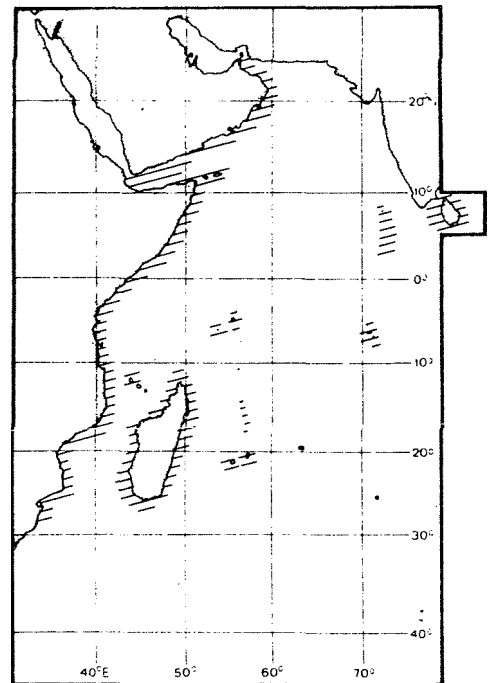
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially exploited, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken primarily by hook and line.

Marketed fresh.

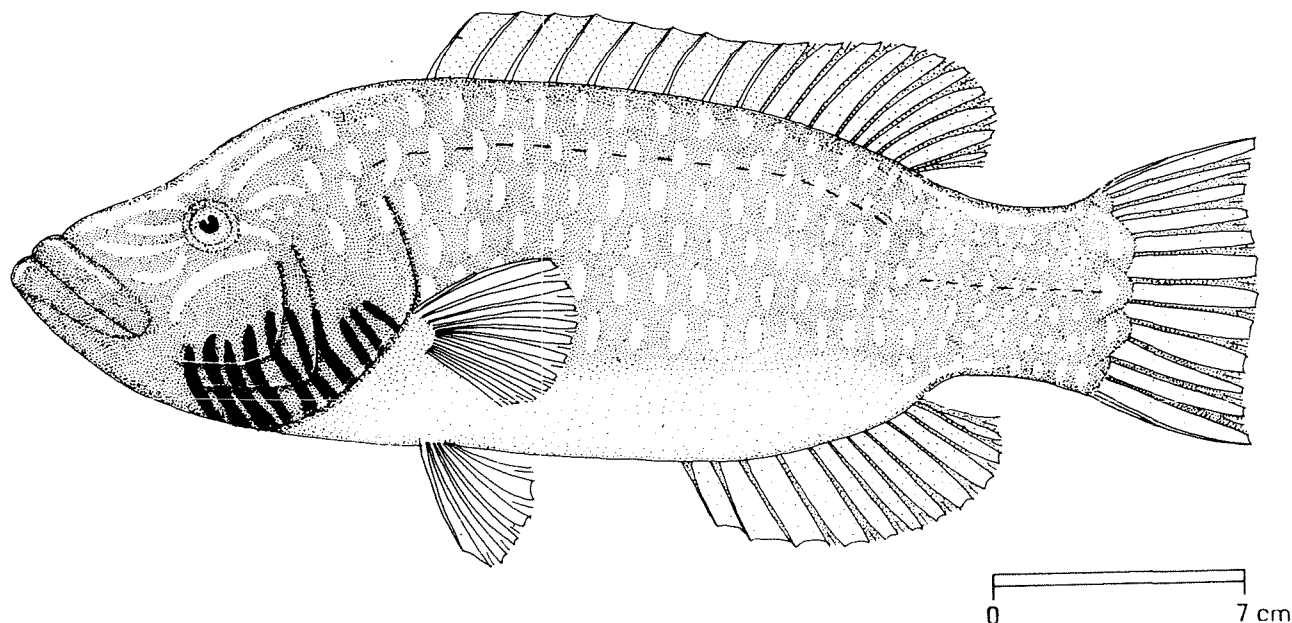


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Cheilinus digrammus (Lacepède, 1801)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Cheeklined wrasse
Fr - Vielle barbe noire
Sp - Vieja barbanegra

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body of moderate depth, greatest depth considerably less than length of head. Dorsal profile of head nearly straight from dorsal fin to tip of snout; anterior tip of head elongate, forming an acute angle; jaws prominent, especially the lower jaw in large individuals; 2 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw, no enlarged tooth at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 9 spines and 10 soft rays; spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 10 branched rays; pelvic fins not filamentous in adults; caudal fin slightly rounded. Lateral line interrupted below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with a total of 21 or 22 pored scales. Scales reaching only slightly onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward to above centre of eye; cheek and opercle scaled; lower jaw without scales.

Colour: greenish brown above, reddish brown below, with several prominent diagonal red lines slanted through eye toward upper jaw on dorsal half of head; an additional series of black parallel lines slanted forward and upward on lower half of head; each scale, at least dorsally on sides, with a vertically elongate red spot; dorsal fin marbled with greenish brown and red anteriorly, bluish green posteriorly; anal fin reddish with bluish green tint; caudal fin blue to green.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

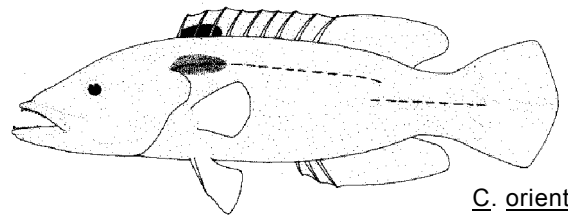
Cheilinus orientalis and C. sp. nov.: caudal fin broadly pointed. Furthermore, C. orientalis has a black blotch on lateral line below first dorsal fin spines, and a black spot between first 3 dorsal fin spines; small individuals of C. sp. nov. are reddish, without black oblique lines on gill cover.

C. arenatus: dorsal fin with a prominent black spot between first 3 spines; a longitudinal black stripe extending from eye to centre of caudal fin base.

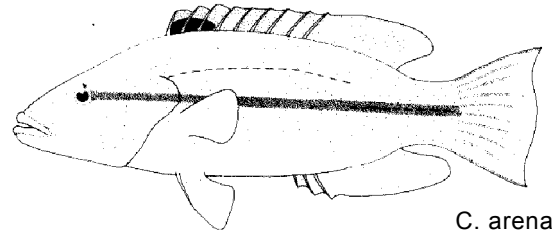
C. mentalis: dorsal fin with a black spot between first 3 spines; a brown to black blotch on lateral line below origin of dorsal fin.

Remaining Cheilinus species: body deeper, its greatest depth equal to, or greater than length of head.

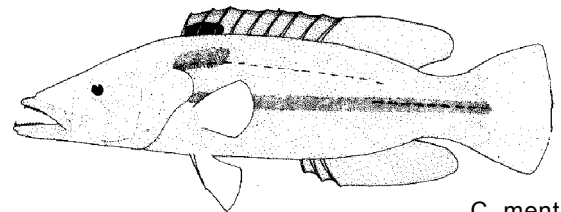
Other labrid genera: more than 25 pored scales in an uninterrupted lateral line (at most 22 in C. digrammus), or eyes with a double thickening of the cornea, or anal fin with 12 segmented rays (8 in C. digrammus), or mouth either small or extremely protrusible.



C. orientalis



C. arenatus



C. mentalis

SIZE:

Maximum: 37 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs throughout most of this fishing area. Elsewhere, it ranges eastward into the Western and Central Pacific, reaching Fiji and Samoa.

Found on coral reefs at depths from 10 to at least 50 m. Members of this species, as in others of the genus, are solitary in habit and do not congregate in large numbers.

Feeds mostly on hard-shelled prey, including molluscs, crustaceans and sea urchins.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

No special fishery. Although this species is not of great commercial importance, it occasionally occurs in local markets.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken primarily by hook and line, both longlines and handlines.

Marketed fresh.

