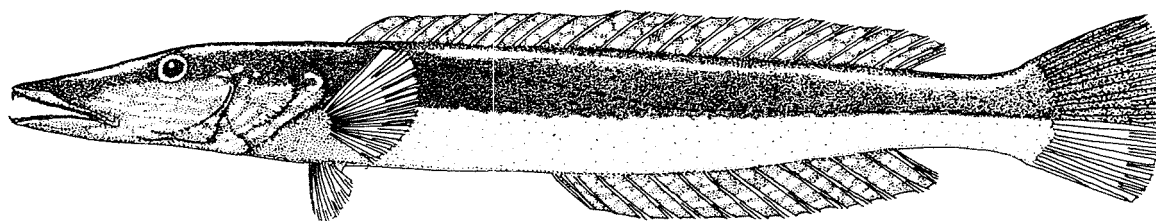


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Cheilio inermis (Forsskål, 1775)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Cigar wrasse
 Fr - Longue girelle
 Sp - Julia larguirucha

NATIONAL :

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS :

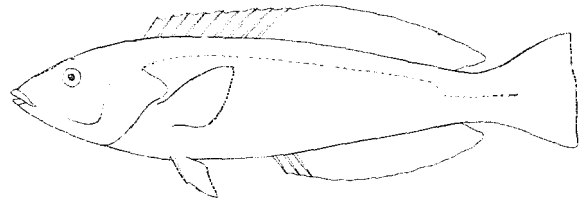
Body slender, not very compressed, the width about 1.4 to 1.7 times in depth, the greatest depth about half of head length or less. Dorsal profile of head nearly straight; anterior tip of head forming an acute angle; jaws prominent; 2 short, stout, but prominent canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; no enlarged tooth at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 9 flexible spines and 13 (rarely 14) 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 10 branched rays; pelvic fins not filamentous; caudal fin slightly rounded. Lateral line continuous, nearly straight, with 46 to 48 pored scales. Scales not reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scale in front of dorsal fin not extending forward to above eye; head mostly naked with only 2 vertical rows of scales behind eye and none on cheek or lower jaw.

Colour: although variably green to orange or yellowish, most often green above, cream or bluish below, with one to several blackish spots along lateral midline of sides; fins greenish, the dorsal and anal reticulated with orange in large individuals. Small individuals with a continuous black horizontal stripe on lateral midline; head usually bicoloured, greenish above and creamy to bluish below, areas separated by both an orange and a blue stripe midlaterally.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Hologymnosus species: lateral line curved abruptly downward below rear of dorsal fin, with a total of 97 to 112 pored scales in H. annulatus and 100 to 118 in H. doliatus (46 to 48 in Cheilio inermis).

Other labrid genera: only 7 to 12 segmented rays in dorsal fin (13 or 14 in C. inermis), or with 25 to 32 pored scales in lateral line, which is often curved abruptly downward below the rear of the dorsal fin.



Hologymnosus

SIZE:

Maximum: 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs throughout most of this fishing area. Elsewhere, it ranges into the Western and Central Pacific, reaching Hawaii and Tahiti to the east.

Found at rather shallow depths of 1 to 10 m, primarily in back reef and weedy areas. Mostly solitary in habit.

Feeds largely on crustaceans and other hard-shelled prey.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

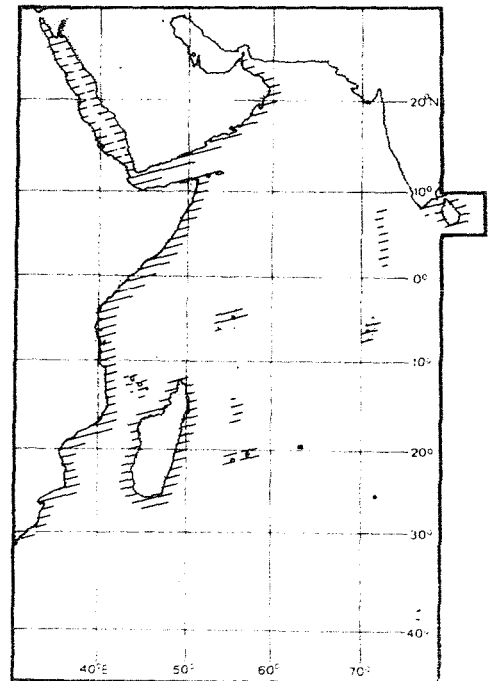
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

May be taken by hook and line or with spears by divers.

Marketed fresh. Its flesh is of high quality.



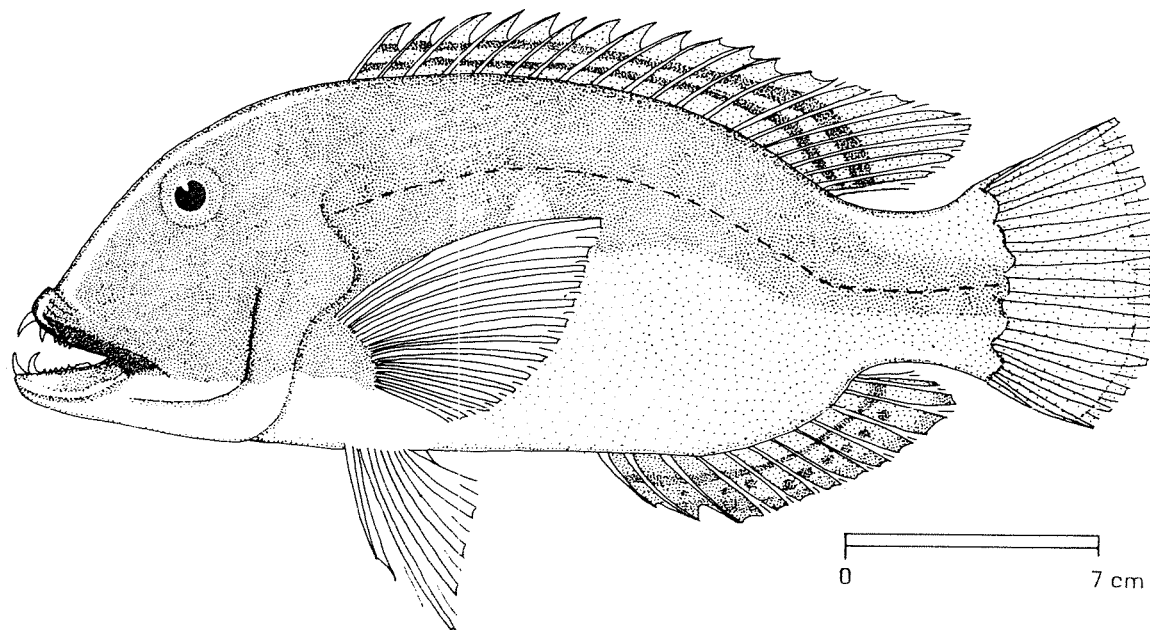
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Choerodon anchorago</i> (Bloch, 1791)
--

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Orange-dotted tuskfish
 Fr - Maldague défense
 Sp - Vieja de colmillos

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

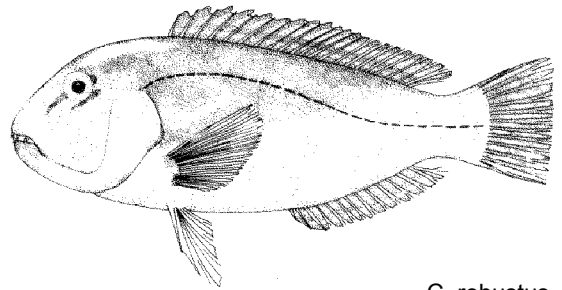
Body deep, greatest depth distinctly more than length of head. Dorsal profile of head convexly curved above eyes; anterior tip of head forming a broad angle with snout steeply inclined; jaws prominent; 4 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw with second pair in lower jaw directed laterally; an enlarged canine present on each side at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 13 spines and 7 soft rays; the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 13 branched rays; pelvic fins not filamentous; caudal fin squared off to slightly rounded. Lateral line continuous, smoothly curved, with 29 pored scales. Scales barely reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin distinctly not extending forward to above eye; cheek and opercle scaled; lower jaw without scales.

Colour: greenish to grey with underside of head, chest and lower portion of sides white or bluish; a wedge-shaped white band extending upward onto back behind pectoral fin; a large rectangular white saddle situated dorsally on caudal peduncle extending forward below rear of dorsal fin; head speckled with orange; pectoral fin base covered by a large blue to black spot; dorsal fin greenish grey anteriorly and yellowish posteriorly; caudal fin greenish orange; anal fin yellow with orange markings; a narrow blue margin on each. Small individuals overall greenish grey with several whitish vertical bands.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Choerodon robustus: dorsal fin with 12 spines and 8 soft rays (13 spines and 7 soft rays in C. anchorago); 10 anal soft rays (9 in C. anchorago); body bicoloured reddish orange to pinkish brown forward and above a diagonal line connecting the pectoral fin base and the rear end of the dorsal fin base, white below and behind it.

Other labrid species: either 8 to 12 dorsal fin spines or with 10 or 11 anal soft fin rays, or 50 to 52 pored lateral line scales (29 pored scales in C. anchorago).



C. robustus

SIZE :

Maximum: 38 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs only in Sri Lanka within this fishing area. Elsewhere, it ranges to the Western Pacific.

Found on shallow coral reefs. Solitary in habit.

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

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

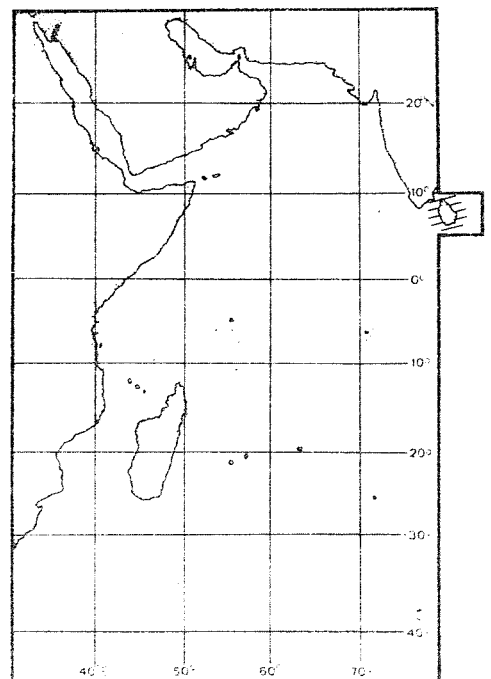
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

May be taken by hook and line, with fish traps or with spears by divers.

Marketed mostly fresh. Its flesh is of high quality.

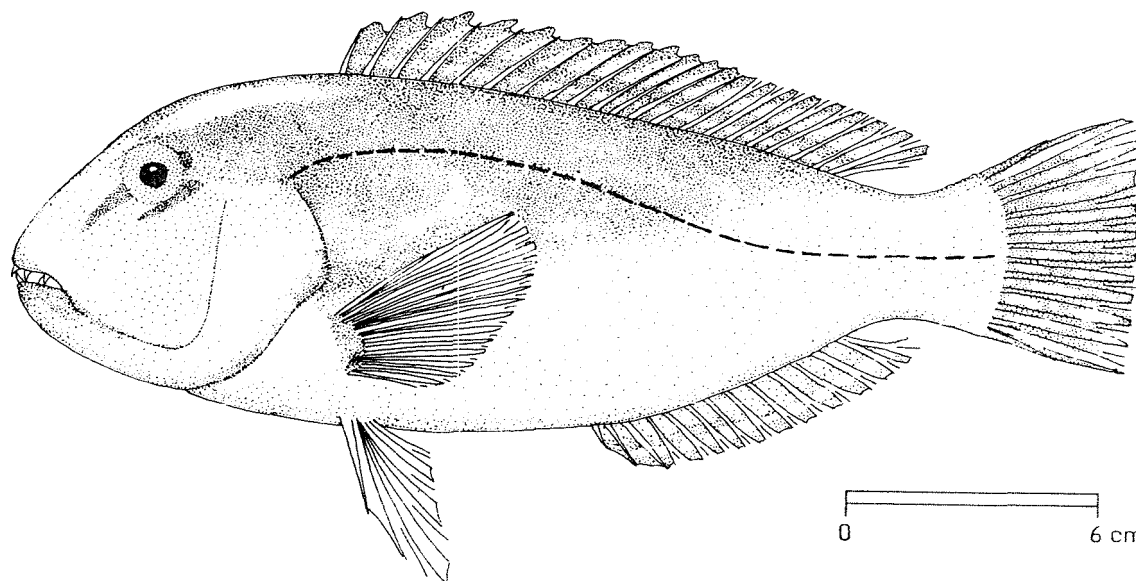


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Choerodon robustus (Günther, 1862)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Robust tuskfish
 Fr - Maldaque robuste
 Sp - Vieja robusta

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

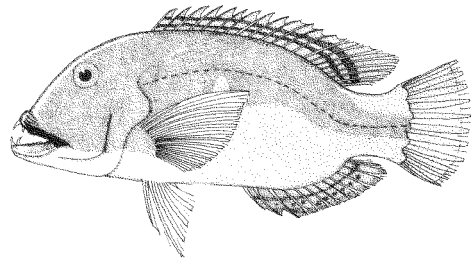
Body deep, greatest depth more than length of head. Dorsal profile of head convexly curved; anterior tip of head forming a broad angle with snout steeply inclined; jaws prominent; 4 strong canines situated anteriorly in each jaw with second pair in lower jaw directed laterally; a moderately small canine present on each side at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 13 spines and 8 soft rays; the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 14 branched rays; pelvic fins not filamentous; caudal fin squared off. Lateral line continuous, smoothly curved, with 29 pored scales. Scales barely reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin distinctly not extending forward to above eye; cheek and opercle scaled; lower jaw without scales.

Colour: reddish orange to pinkish brown forward and above, a diagonal brown line connecting pectoral fin base and posterior end of dorsal fin base; sides white to yellowish below and behind, with several horizontal rows of blue spots on caudal peduncle; head with 2 short blue lines passing through and beneath eye, respectively; chin blue; lower half of opercle edged with blue, dorsal and anal fins yellow with blue stripes; caudal fin yellow with blue upper and lower edges and wavy blue lines centrally.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Choerodon anchorago: 8 dorsal soft rays (7 in C. robustus); body green to grey above, white to bluish below, with a wedge-shaped whitish vertical band reaching upward onto back behind dorsal fin, a rectangular white spot dorsally on caudal peduncle and numerous fine orange spots on head.

Other labrid species: either 8 to 11 dorsal fin spines or 12 soft anal fin rays (10 in C. robustus); or a lateral line that is interrupted below rear of dorsal fin or lower rays of pectoral fins produced, giving the fin a crescentric appearance.



C. anchorago

SIZE:

Maximum: 28 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs widely throughout this fishing area, but no records from the Red Sea, the "Gulf" or eastern Arabian Sea. Elsewhere, it ranges eastward to Japan in the Western Pacific.

Found on deeper coral and rocky reefs at depths of about 40 to 70 m. Solitary in habit.

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

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

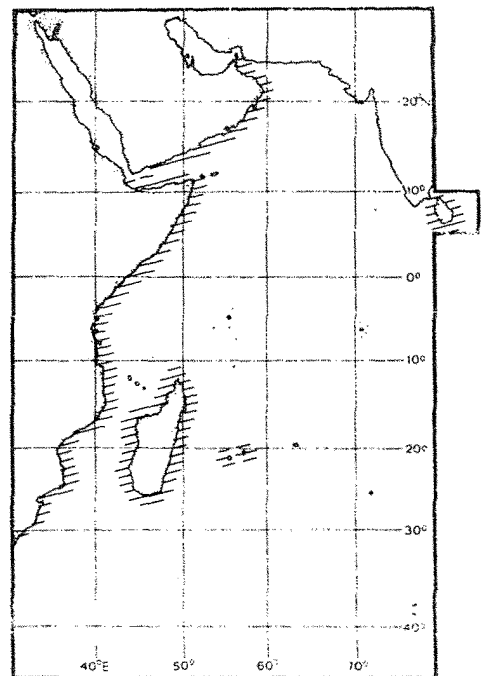
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

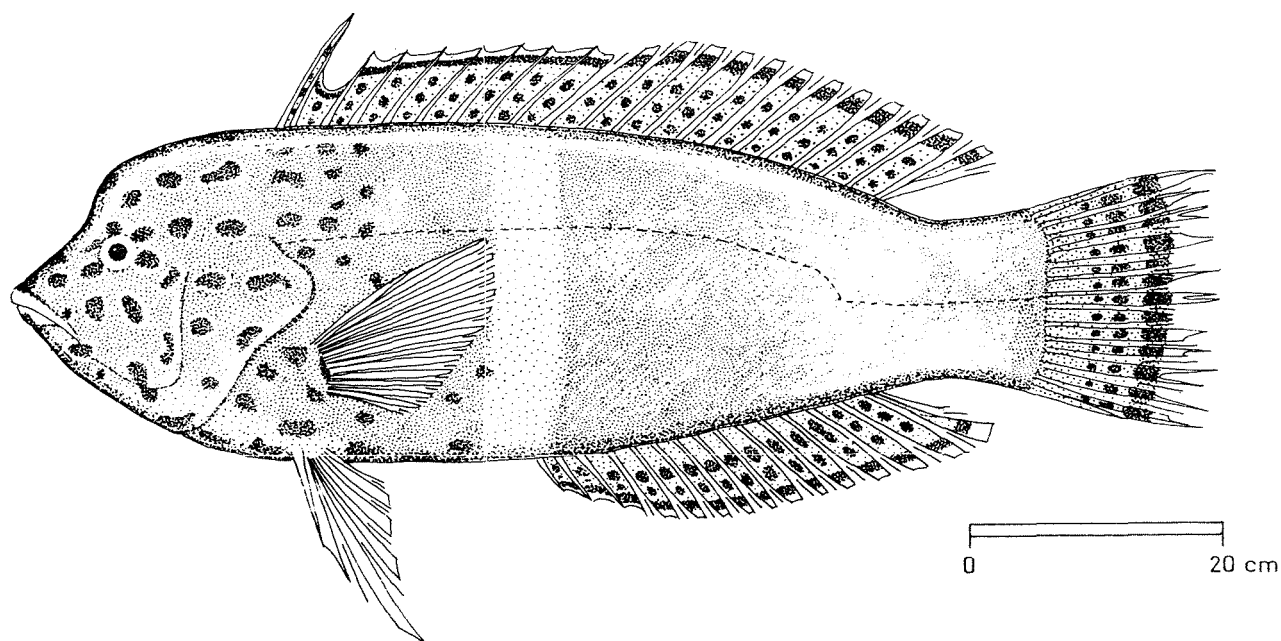
Taken primarily by hook and line, both set longlines and handlines.

Marketed mostly fresh. Its flesh is of high quality.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

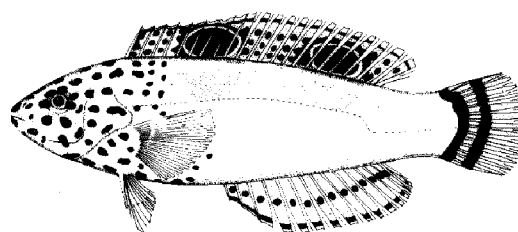
FAMILY : LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Coris aygula Lacepède, 1801OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Coris angulata Lacepède, 1801

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Clown wrasse
 Fr - Clarisse clown
 Sp - Doncella circense

NATIONAL



(juvenile)

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS :

Body moderately slender, greatest depth less than length of head in juvenile, but greater than length of head in large adults. Dorsal profile of head slightly curved convexly, a fleshy hump developing on forehead above eye in large individuals; head forming an acute angle, though angle broad in large individuals; jaws prominent; 2 strong, mostly straight canines situated anteriorly in each jaw, following teeth only slightly smaller but gradually diminishing in size along each jaw; 1 or 2 separate canines present on each side at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous, with 9 flexible spines and 12 (rarely 13) soft rays; the first 2 spines in large individuals longer and set closer together than succeeding spines; anal fin with 3 flexible spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 12 branched rays; pelvic fins filamentous in large individuals; caudal fin squared off, each individual ray becoming filamentous, giving the fin a ragged appearance in large individuals. Lateral line abruptly curved below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with 59 to 67 pored scales. Scales not reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin distinctly extending forward to above eye; cheek, opercle and lower jaw without scales.

Colour: greenish with red stripes and spots on head, back and fins; a dark spot on opercular flap. Small individuals white, with numerous black spots on head and forward on sides; 2 prominent large black spots encircled first by white and then a series of black spot; situated on dorsal fin immediately above 2 large patches of red on upper portion of sides; remainder of dorsal fin and anal fin white with black speckles and stripes; caudal fin white with a black base.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Coris formosa: lateral line with 70 to 80 pored scales (59 to 67 in C. aygula); large individuals with bright blue to green stripes on head, the most prominent stripe angled from underside of head forward and upward to corner of mouth, then upward and backward along lower edge of eye to origin of lateral line; small individuals red orange with prominent black-edged white spots high on sides and with black spot centrally on dorsal fin.

C. gaimard africana: lateral line with 77 to 80 pored scales; large individuals with bright green stripes on head, the most prominent stripe directed from corner of mouth upward and backward toward lower side of eye, then backward and downward to edge of opercle opposite pectoral fin base; small individuals red orange with prominent black-edged white spots high on body, but without black spot centrally on dorsal fin.

Remaining species of Coris: 52 to 55 pored scales on lateral line and vertical bands or horizontal stripes on sides in large individuals.

Other labrid species: with one or more of the following characters: 20 to 41 or 97 to 118 pored scales in lateral line; lateral line interrupted below rear portion of dorsal fin or straight; numerous scales on cheeks; 2 prominent, forward-directed incisors in each jaw, 13 or 14 segmented dorsal fin rays (12, rarely 13, in C. aygula); canines in upper jaw curved outward.

SIZE:

Maximum: 110 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR :

Occurs throughout most of this fishing area. Elsewhere, it ranges into the Western and Central Pacific reaching the Society Islands to the east.

Juveniles are common in shallow rocky tide pools, while adults are found to depths of about 20 m. Usually inhabits weed and rock or coral areas. Adults are solitary in habit.

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

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS :

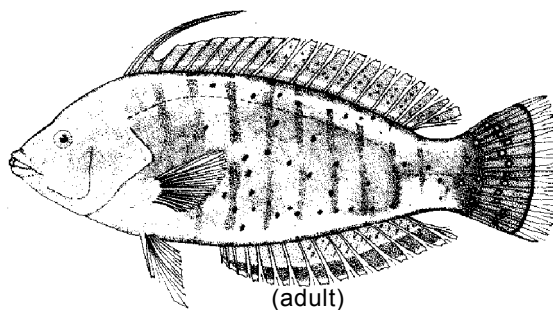
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

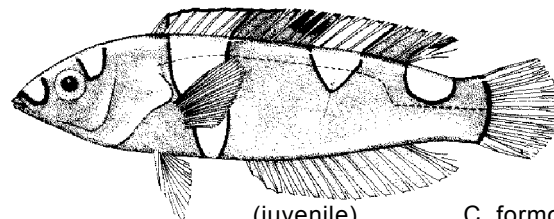
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken by hook and line or with spear by divers.

Marketed fresh.

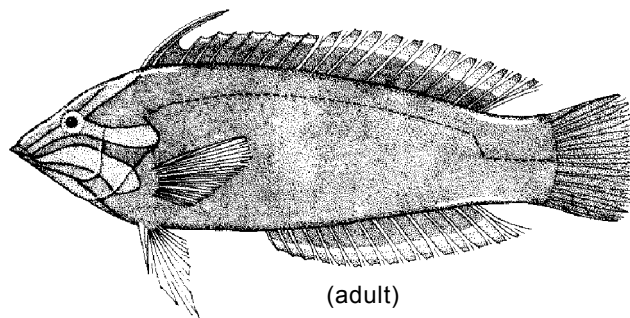


(adult)

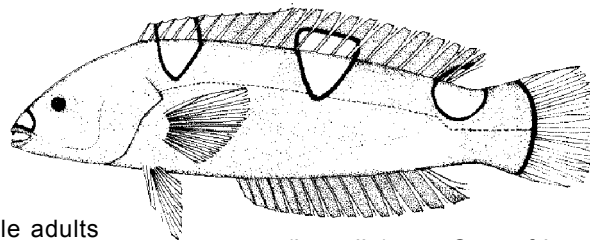


(juvenile)

C. formosa



(adult)



(juvenile)

C. g. africana

