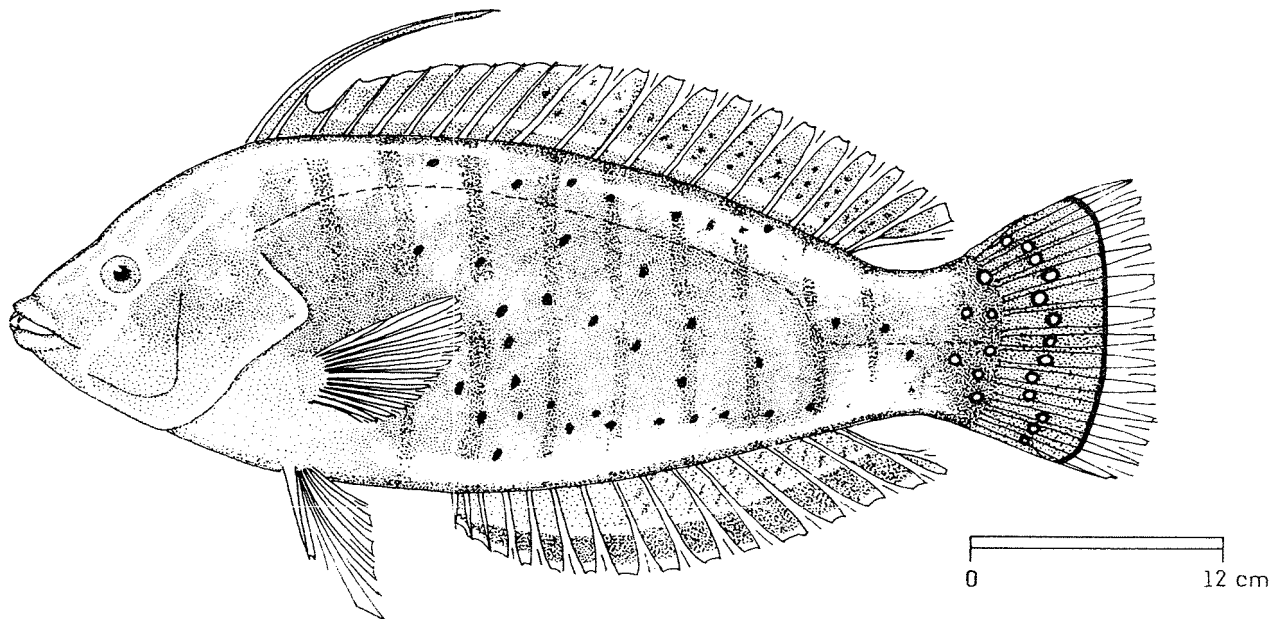


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

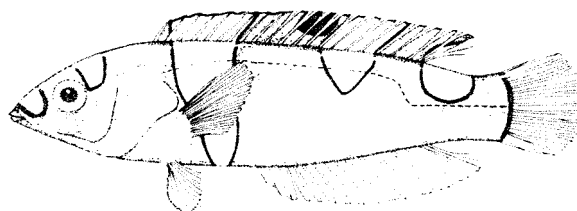
FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Coris formosa (Bennett, 1830)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Coris frerei Günther, 1866

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Queen coris
Fr - Girelle reine
Sp - Doncella

NATIONAL:



(juvenile)

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS :

Body moderately slender, greatest depth less than length of head in juveniles, but slightly greater than length of head in large adults. Dorsal profile of head only slightly curved convexly, without a fleshy hump developing on forehead in large individuals; head forming an acute angle, though 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; first 2 spines in large individuals considerably longer and set closer together than succeeding spines; anal fin with 3 flexible spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 11 branched rays; pelvic fins filamentous in large individuals; caudal fin slightly rounded. Lateral line abruptly curved below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with 73 to 80 pored scales. Scales not reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins, scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward to above eye; cheek, opercle and lower jaw without scales.

Colour: dark green to purplish brown, turning red forward on sides and head; underside of head yellowish; sides speckled with black to brilliant blue spots; about 8 to 10 dark purple vertical bands developing on sides in large individuals; red or blue-margined, brilliant blue to green stripes situated 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; dorsal and anal fins orangish with blue or green to purple spots, stripes and hues; caudal fin purplish basally followed by a broad red band and a broad white margin with blue to black spots in first 2 areas; caudal fin mostly dark blue with small blue spots in very large individuals. Small individuals red-orange with 5 prominent black-edged white bars or spots high on sides and with a prominent black spot centrally on dorsal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Coris aygula: lateral line with 59 to 67 pored scales (73 to 80 in C. formosa); large individuals greenish with red stripes and spots on head, back and fins; small individuals white with black spots forward on body and 2 large ocellated black spots on dorsal fin situated above large red patches dorsally on sides.

C. gaimard africana: large individuals also with bright green stripes on head, but the most prominent stripe directed from corner of mouth upward and backward toward lower side of eye, then backward and downward toward 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.

Other labrid genera: 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; canines in upper jaw curved outward.

SIZE :

Maximum: 60 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs throughout most of this fishing area, but not in the Red Sea. Elsewhere, it ranges only as far eastward as the Malay Archipelago.

Juveniles are common in shallow rocky tide pools, while adults may be 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 crustacean, molluscs and sea urchins.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

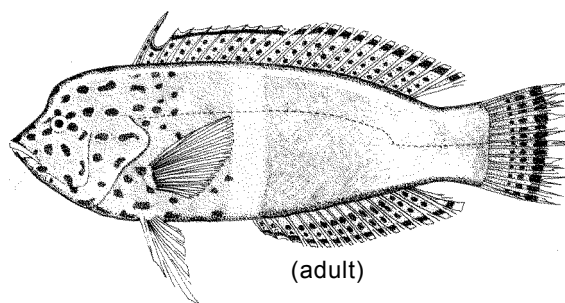
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

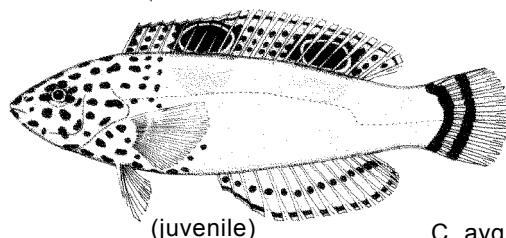
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken by hook and line or with spear by divers.

Marketed fresh.

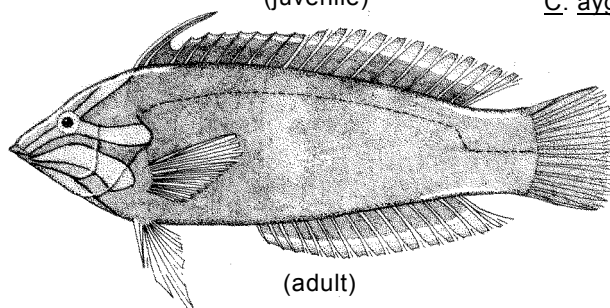


(adult)

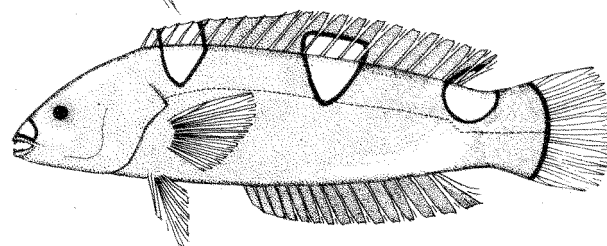


(juvenile)

C. aygula

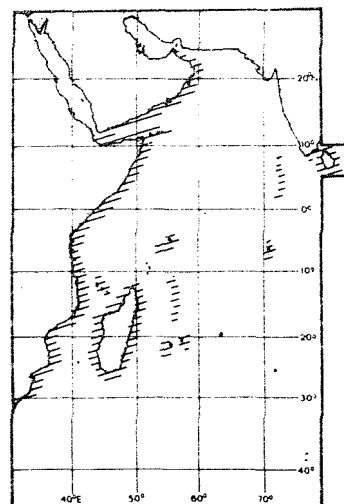


(adult)



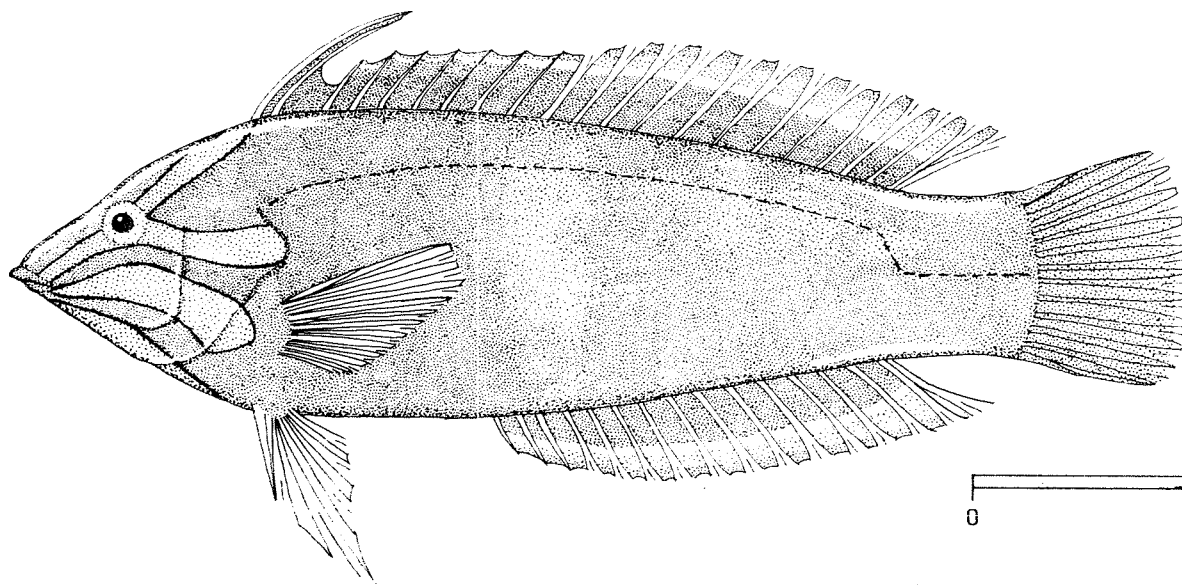
(juvenile)

C. g. africana



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

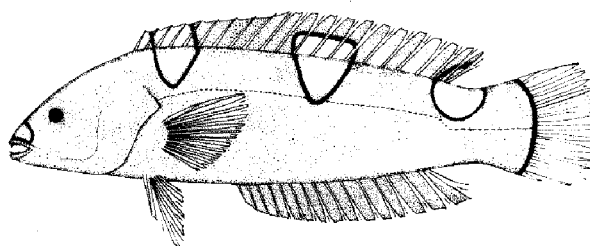
FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Coris gaimard africana Smith, 1957OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Coris pulcherima Günther, 1862

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - African coris
 Fr - Clarisse africain
 Sp - Doncella africana

NATIONAL :



(juvenile)

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS :

Body moderately slender, greatest depth less than length of head in juveniles, but slightly greater than length of head in large adults. Dorsal profile of head only slightly curved convexly, without a fleshy hump developing on forehead in large individuals; head forming an acute angle; 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; first 2 spines in large individuals considerably longer and set closer together than succeeding spines; anal fin with 3 flexible spines and 12 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 11 branched rays; pelvic fins filamentous in large individuals; caudal fin slightly rounded. Lateral line abruptly curved below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with 77 to 80 pored scales. Scales not reaching onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin extending forward to above eye; cheek, opercle and lower jaw without scales.

Colour: red to purplish brown with numerous small bright green spots posteriorly on sides and tail; head with several bright green stripes, the most prominent 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; dorsal and anal fins purplish brown with blue to green stripes and spots, caudal fin purplish brown with green band distally and white edge. Small individuals red orange, with 5 prominent black edged white bands or spots high on sides, but without a black spot centrally on dorsal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Coris aygula: lateral line with 59 to 67 pored scales (77 to 80 in C. g. africanus); large individuals greenish with red stripes and spots on head, back and fins; small individuals white with black spots forward on body and 2 large ocellated black spots on dorsal fin situated above large red patches dorsally on sides.

C. formosa: 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, and with a black spot centrally on dorsal fin.

Remaining species of Coris: 52 to 55 pored scales on lateral line.

Other labrid genera: 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; canines in upper jaw curved outward.

SIZE:

Maximum: 40 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Occurs in the western portion of this fishing area, including East Africa, Aldabra, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles. This subspecies is replaced in the Pacific by Coris gaimard gaimard.

Juveniles are common in shallow rocky tide pools, while adults may be found to depths of about 20 m. They usually inhabit 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:

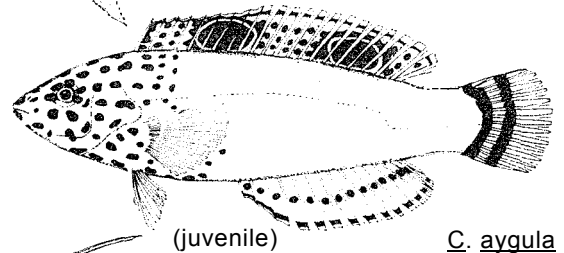
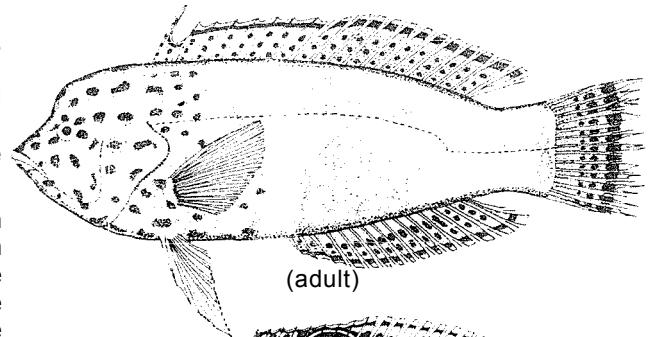
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

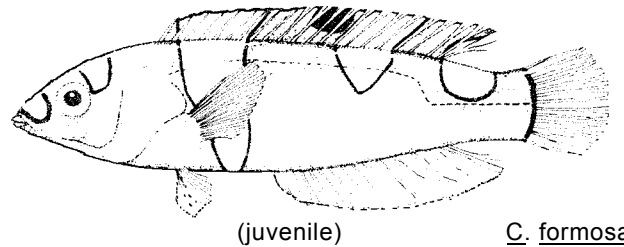
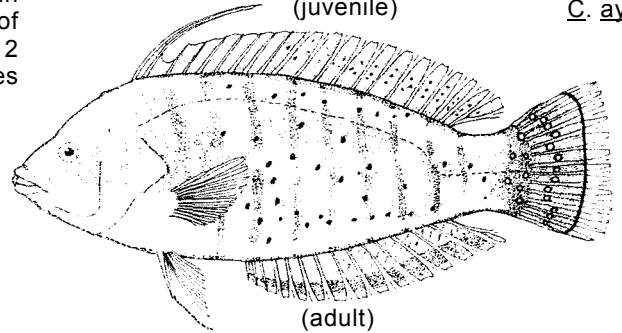
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken by hook and line or with spear by divers.

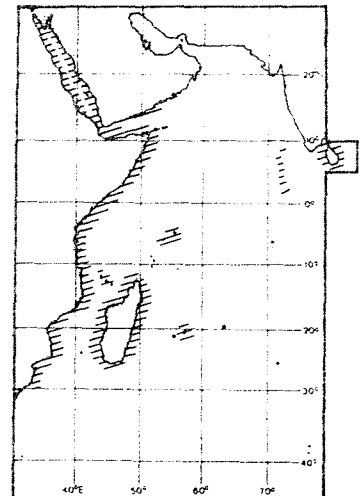
Marketed fresh.



C. aygula



C. formosa

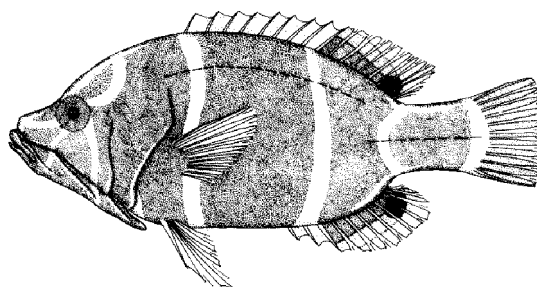
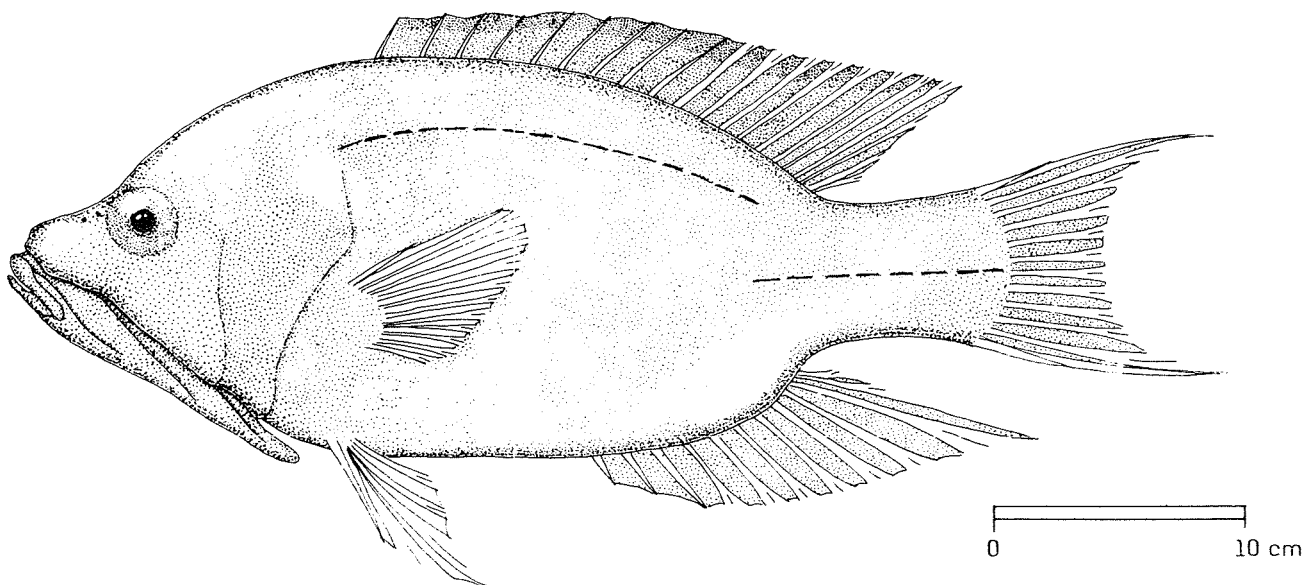


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Epibulus insidiator (Pallas, 1770)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



(juvenile)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Sling-jaw wrasse
Fr - Epibule gourami
Sp - Vieja guramt

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, maximum depth greater than length of head. Dorsal profile of head convexly curved in front of dorsal fin, a slight concavity above and before eye; head forming a broadly acute angle; jaws extremely protrusible, capable of being extended forward more than half the length of the head; 2 large canines situated anteriorly in each jaw; no enlarged tooth at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous with 9 spines and 10 (rarely 11) soft rays, the spines and anterior soft rays of similar length; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 rarely 9 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 10 branched rays; pelvic fins filamentous in adults; caudal fin slightly rounded to squared off, the corners produced to form filamentous lobes in adults. Lateral line interrupted below posterior portion of dorsal fin, 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 eye; cheek and opercle. scaled; lower jaw without scales.

Colour: overall yellow or brown; dorsal fin with several horizontal dark brown stripes and a black spot between first 2 spines. Juveniles brown with several dark-edged, narrow, white horizontal bands traversing body and an ocellated black spot on anal fin and on rear of dorsal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other species of Labridae: mouth much less protrusible. Only Cheilinus, Pteragogus and Wetmorella somewhat resemble Epibulus in overall shape and scale configuration.

SIZE:

Maximum: 54 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

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

Found most on shallow coral reefs at depths of 5 or 6 m. Solitary in habit.

Feeds mostly on shrimps, crabs and small fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

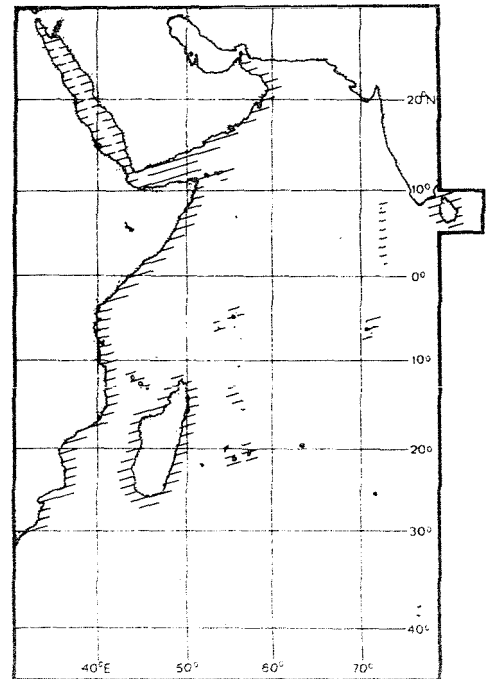
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken almost exclusively with spear by divers.

Marketed fresh.

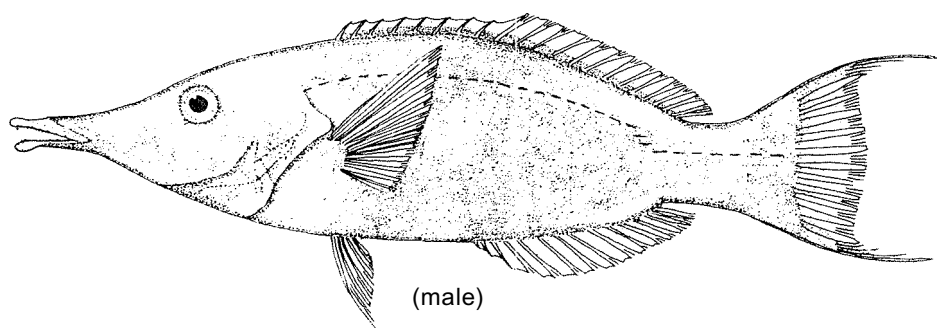


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

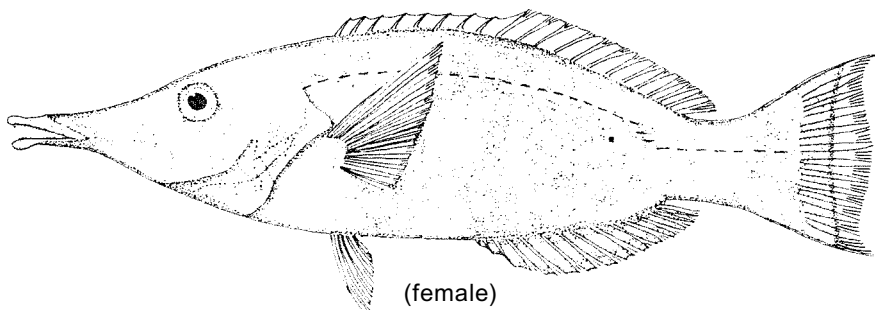
FAMILY: LABRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Gomphosus coeruleus Lacepède, 1801

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Gomphosus varius Lacepède, 1801*. Two subspecies are recognized within the area.Gomphosus coeruleus coeruleus Lacepède, 1801, andGomphosus coeruleus klunzingeri Klausewitz, 1962

(male)



(female)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Bird wrasse
 Fr - Poisson oiseau
 Sp - Vieja troiripetera

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep, greatest depth much less than length of head. Dorsal profile of head nearly straight; snout produced into a prominent tube-like structure tipped with jaws; jaws rather small; 2 hooked canines situated anteriorly in upper jaw; first pair of teeth in lower jaw slightly larger than succeeding ones; no enlarged tooth at rear of upper jaw. Dorsal fin continuous with 8 spines and 13 soft rays; spines rather short, soft rays noticeably longer; anal fin with 3 spines (the first very small and often hidden) and 11 soft rays; pectoral fins with 2 unbranched and 13 branched rays; pelvic fins not filamentous; caudal fin rounded in small individuals (females), but squared off, with corners prolonged into filamentous in large males. Lateral line abruptly curved below posterior portion of dorsal fin base, with 28 pored scales. Scales reaching slightly onto bases of dorsal and anal fins; scales in front of dorsal fin not reaching forward to above eye; cheek, opercle and lower jaw without scales.

*This name properly applies to a similar species occurring in the Pacific

Colour: large individuals dark greenish blue; smaller individuals dark greenish brown on upper side of head and back; lower side of body grading from cream on head to dark greenish brown on tail, each scale edged with dark brown; a dark brown stripe directed forward from eye and 2 broken stripes directed backward from eye; pelvic a fins with a dark stripe along leading edge; very small individuals white with 2 prominent horizontal stripes on head and sides. The two subspecies are distinguishable as follows: G. c. coeruleus: large individuals with green to yellow dorsal and anal fin bases; smaller specimens with dorsal, anal and caudal fins edged white, the anal fin with a yellowish horizontal stripe. G. c. klunzingeri: larger specimens with blackish dorsal and anal fin bases; smaller individuals with dorsal, anal and caudal fins entirely yellow.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other species of Labridae: no elongate tube-like snout in adults

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within fishing area 51, G. c. klunzingeri is confined to the Red Sea, while G. c. coeruleus occurs throughout most of the remainder of the area. Elsewhere, it ranges into the Eastern Indian Ocean.

Found on coral and rocky reefs at depths of 1 to 15 m.

Feeds on small invertebrates that it picks from cracks and an coral and rock with its elongate jaws.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

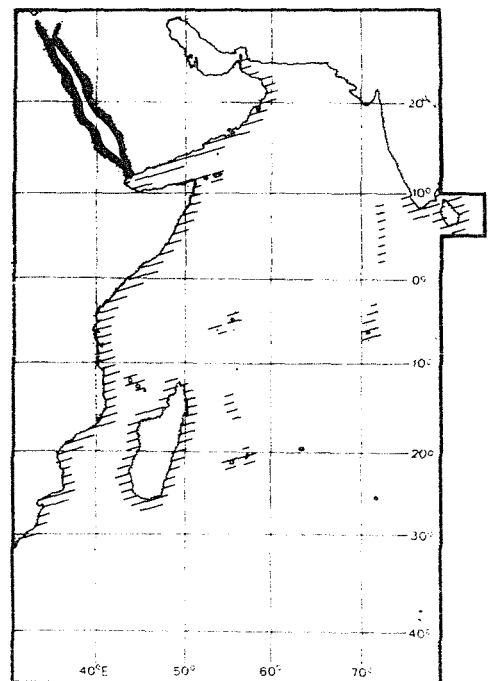
No special fishery. Although this species is not commercially sought, it reaches a sufficiently large size to be marketed when taken.



CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Taken in fish traps or with spear by divers.

Marketed fresh.



 Gomphosus coeruleus coeruleus
 Gomphosus coeruleus klunzingeri