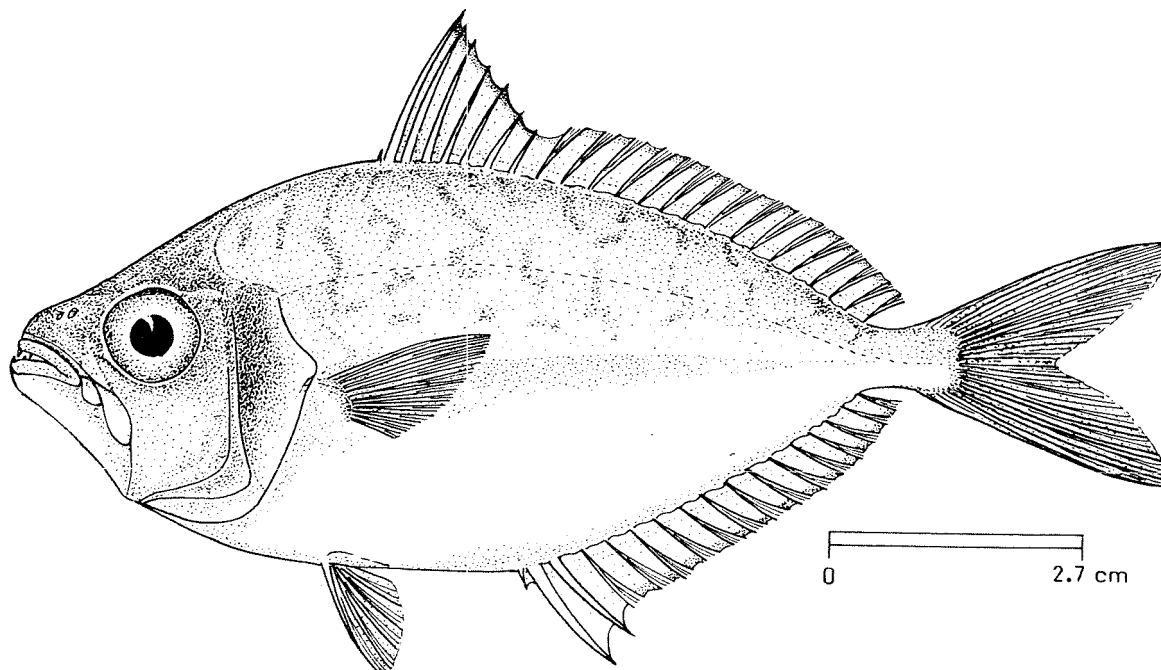


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Gazza minuta* (Bloch, 1797)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

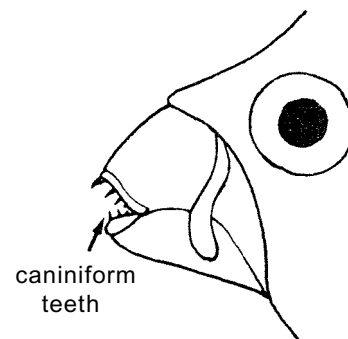
FAO: En - Toothpony
Fr - Sapsap dentu
Sp - Ivlotambo

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and somewhat compressed, moderately deep; greatest body depth 2.27 to 3.14 times in standard length. Mouth pointing forward when protracted, with distinct caniniform teeth in both jaws. Head scaleless, but scales covering all of body except for breast ahead of a line from base of pectoral fin to origin of anal fin.

Colour: silvery; back greyish, with dark yellow irregular marks extending to below lateral line. Spinous dorsal fin membrane black-edged; soft part of dorsal fin and anal fin edged grey; anterior part of anal fin yellow, pectorals and pelvics colourless; underside of pectoral fin base and snout with black dots; caudal fin yellowish, its hind margin dusky.

caniniform
teeth

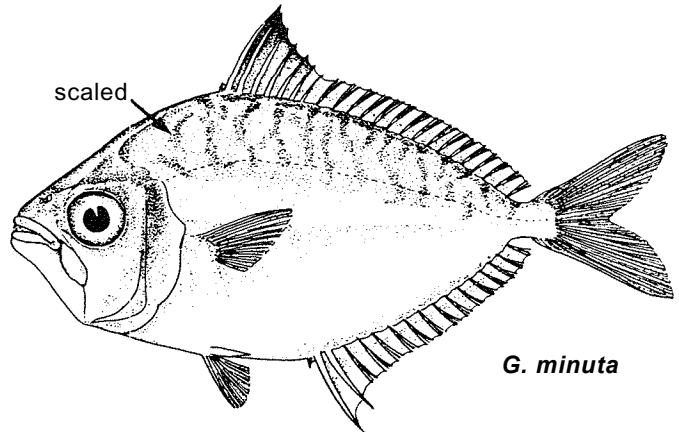
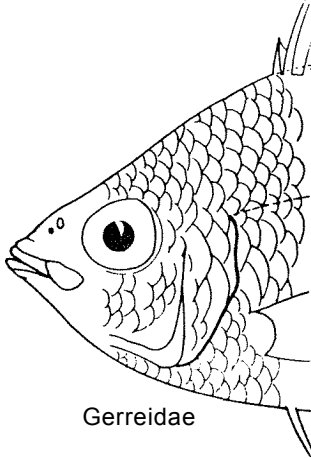
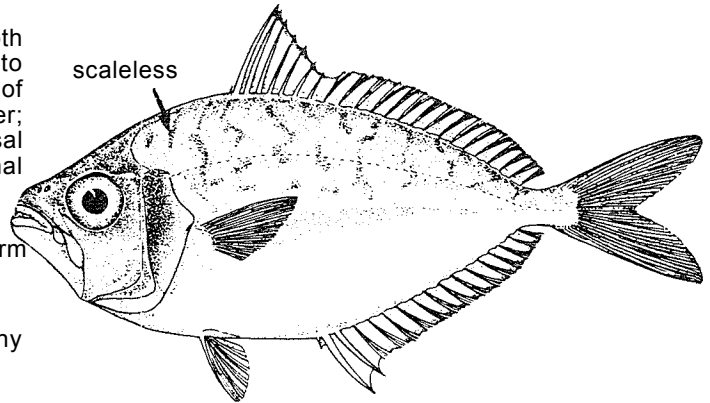
protracted mouth

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Gazza aklamys: body deeper, its greatest depth contained 1.98 to 2.20 times in standard length (2.27 to 3.14 times in *G. minuta*); serrations on lower margin of preopercle coarser, teeth smaller, dorsal spines stronger; scales absent anterior to a line from origin of soft dorsal to behind pectoral fin bases and thence to origin of anal fin.

Other species of Leiognathidae: no caniniform teeth in jaws.

Species of Gerreidae: head scaled, but without bony ridges or a nuchal crest.



SIZE:

Maximum: 14 cm; common to 10 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, known to occur along the coast of East Africa, from 30° to about 5° S, around Madagascar, the Seychelles, Réunion Islands and Mauritius, in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, along the coasts of India and off Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific to Australia and Tahiti.

Inhabits coastal waters down to depths of about 40 m, predominantly near the bottom.

Feeds mainly on small fishes, prawns, other crustaceans and polychaetes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

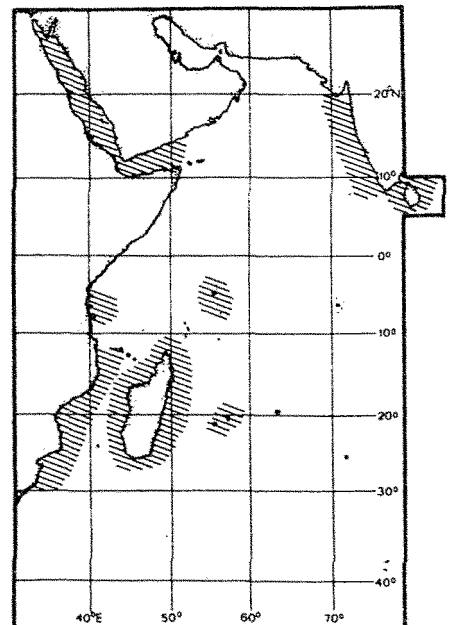
Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also in bag nets and shore seines.

Marketed fresh and dried salted, together with other ponyfishes; also used for fishmeal.

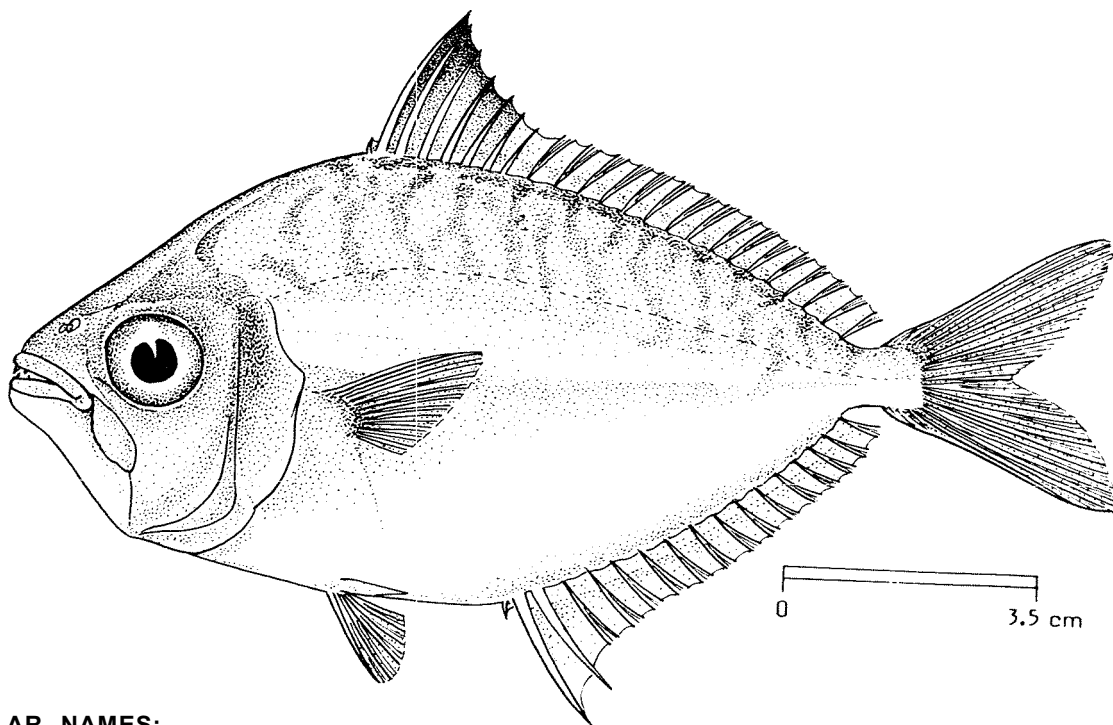


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Gazza achlamys* Jordan & Starks, 1917

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

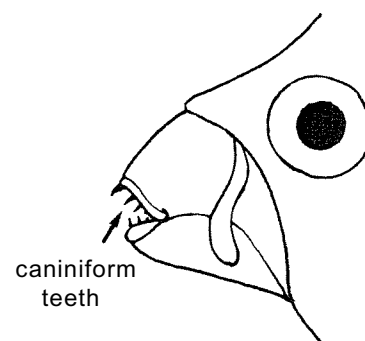
FAO: En - Naked toothpony
Fr - Sapsap nu
Sp - Motambo liso

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and somewhat compressed, rather deep; greatest body depth 1.98 to 2.20 times in standard length; mouth pointing forward when protracted, with distinct caniniform teeth in both jaws. Head scaleless; scales on body absent anterior to a line from origin of soft dorsal fin to behind pectoral fin bases and thence to origin of anal fin.

Colour: silvery, back greyish to bluish, with dark yellow, irregular marks extending to little below lateral line; black dots all over ventral half of body and head; snout tip grey. Membrane of spinous dorsal fin black at its distal portion; edge of soft part of dorsal fin grey; anal fin with some yellow colouring anteriorly; pectorals, pelvics and anal fin colourless; caudal fin dusky at posterior margin.



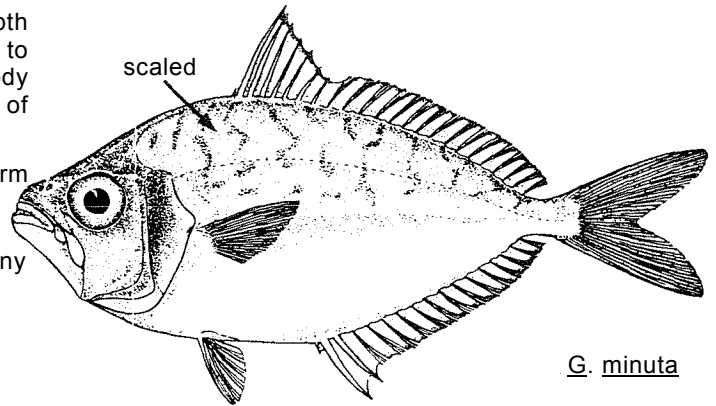
protracted mouth

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

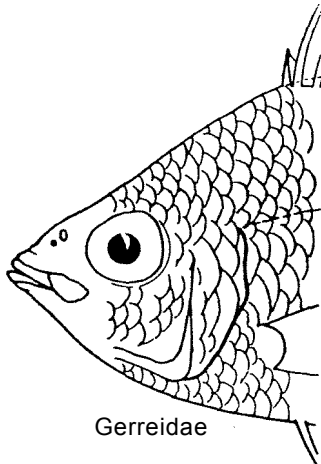
Gazza minuta: body less deep, its greatest depth contained 2.27 to 3.14 times in standard length (1.98 to 2.20 times in G. achlamys); scales present on whole body except absent from breast ahead of a line from base of pectoral fin to origin of anal fin.

Other species of Leionathidae: no caniniform teeth in jaws.

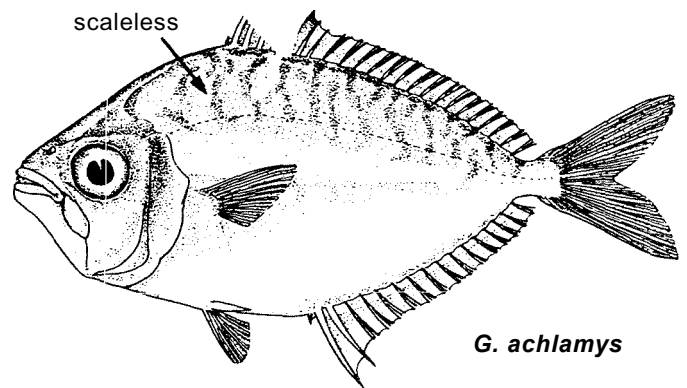
Species of Gerreidae: head scaled, but without bony crests or a nuchal spine.



G. minuta



Gerreidae



G. achlamys

SIZE:

Maximum: 16.5 cm; common to 12 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, known to occur only off southern India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the South China Sea to Papua and New Guinea.

Inhabits coastal waters down to depths of about 40 m, predominantly near the bottom.

Feeds mainly on small fishes, crustaceans and polychaetes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

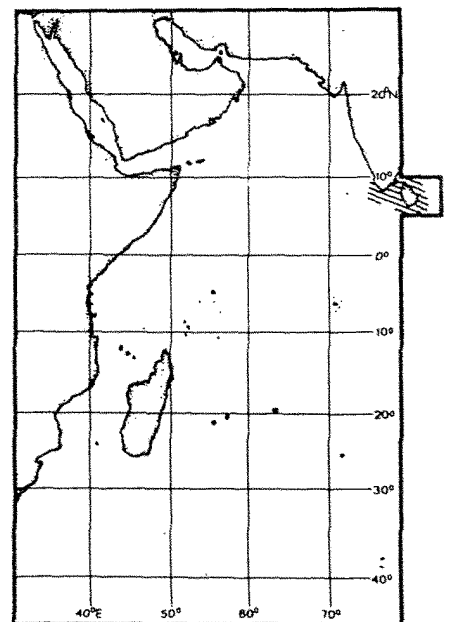
Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also in bag nets and shore seines.

Marketed fresh dried salted, together with other ponyfishes; also used for fishmeal.



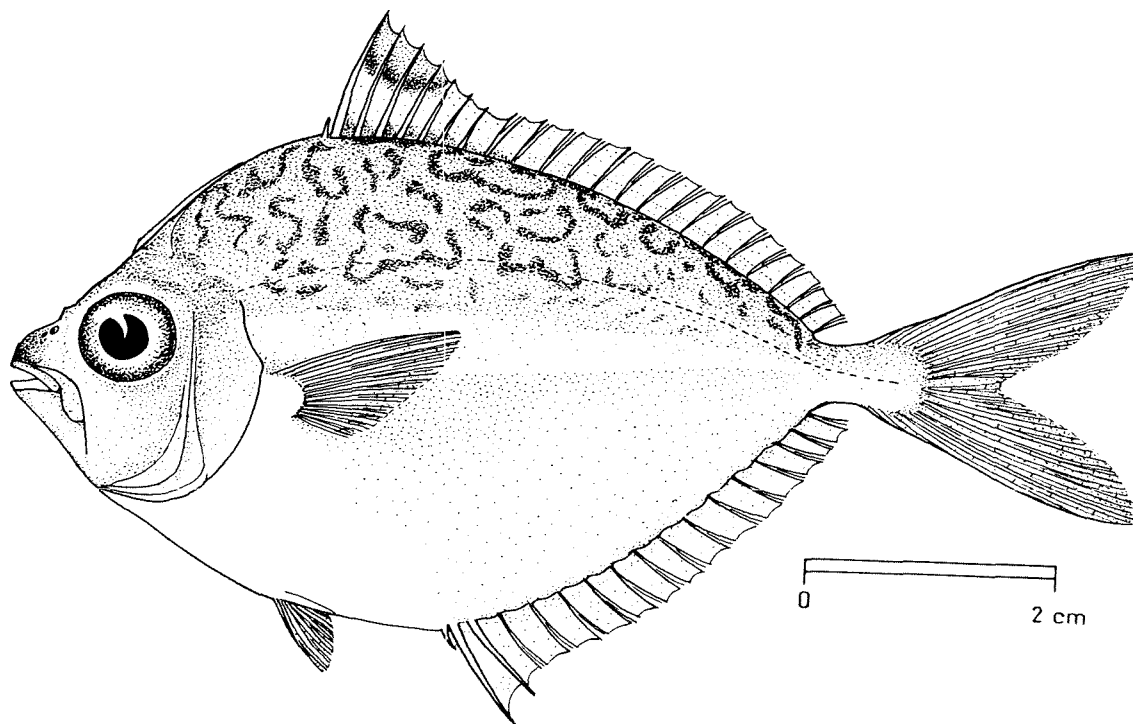
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Leiognathus bindus (Valenciennes, 1835)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Leiognathus virgatus Fowler, 1904



VERNACULAR NAMES:

- FAO : En - Orangefin ponyfish
- Fr - Sapsap voile
- Sp - Motambo naranjón

NATIONAL:

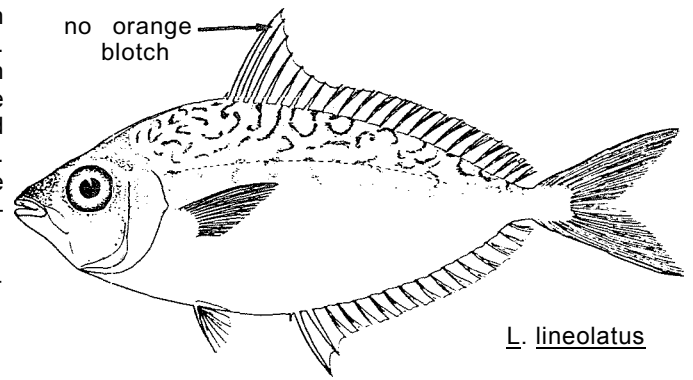
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS :

Body deep and strongly compressed, particularly the lower part; ventral profile at least equally convex as dorsal profile, in larger specimens even more strongly convex; body depth contained 1.80 to 1.92 times in standard length. Mouth pointing forward when protracted. Head scaleless, but conspicuous scales present on breast.

Colour: body silvery, with dark vermiculations on back. Tip of snout, head and ventral half of body with grey dots which tend to be arranged in rows midlaterally. Spinous part of dorsal fin black at half height, above which the membrane between 2nd and 5th spines bears a bright orange blotch which turns yellow on preservation in formalin; soft dorsal fin margin grey; pectorals, pelvics and anal fin colourless; underside of pectoral fin base black; faint yellow on basal part of spinous anal fin membrane.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other Leiognathus species: no orange blotch on spinous dorsal fin. Except for this particular blotch, L. lineolatus and L. leuciscus have a rather similar pattern of grey vermiculations on back, but both species are more slender (body depth more than 2.30 times in standard length but only less than 1.93 times in L. bindus). Furthermore, L. leuciscus has the second dorsal fin spine prolonged; also, in most species, the mouth points downward when protracted.



L. lineolatus

Secutor species: mouth pointing upward when protracted.

Gazza species: caniniform teeth present in jaws.

Species of Gerreidae: head scaly and nuchal crest absent (present in Leiognathidae).

SIZE:

Maximum: 11 cm; common to 8 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, reported to occur in the Red Sea (Port Sudan), the "Gulf", along the coasts of India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific, including Australia.

Inhabits shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m; predominantly near the bottom; found in schools.

Feeds mainly on small crustaceans, gastropods, bivalves, polychaetes and nematodes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

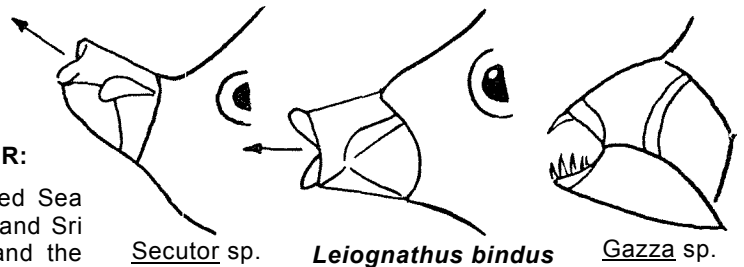
Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also in bag nets and shore seines.

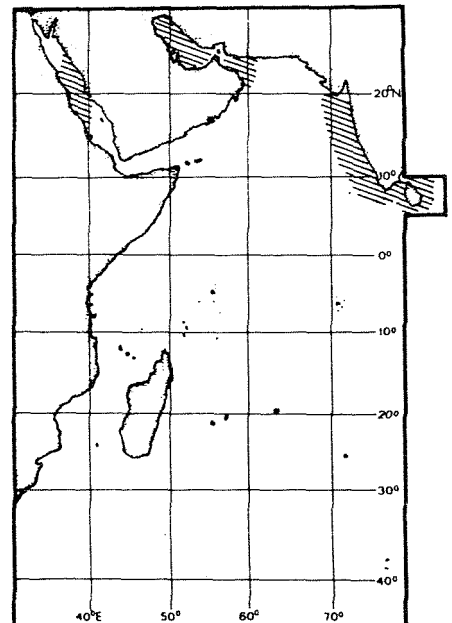
Marketed dried salted together with other pony-fishes; also used for fishmeal.



Secutor sp.

Leiognathus bindus

Gazza sp.

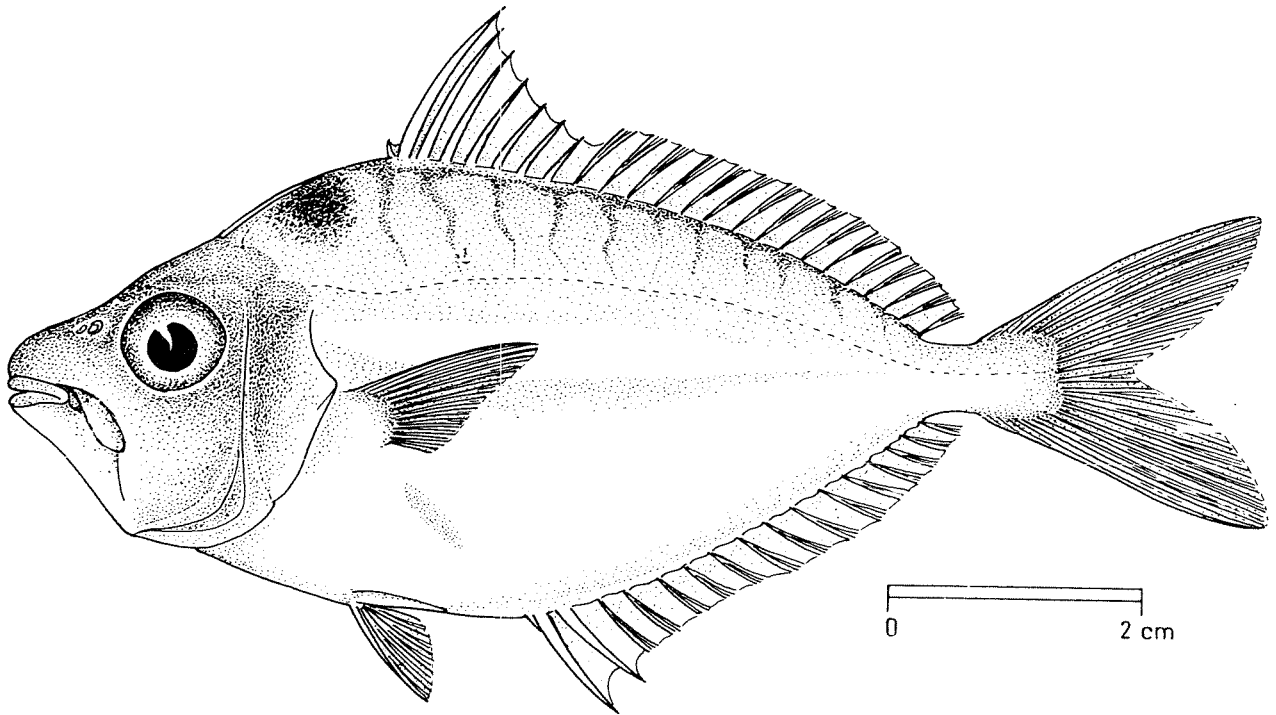


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Leiognathus brevirostris (Valenciennes, 1835)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Shortnose ponyfish
 Fr - Sapsap nez court
 Sp - Motambo ñato

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex, the former showing a distinct notch at the commencement of the nuchal "crest"; body depth 2.03 to 2.30 times in standard length. Snout pointed; mouth pointing downward when protracted. Head and breast scaleless.

Colour: belly silvery; back with dark, wavy vertical lines extending down to about lateral line; a brown blotch on nape which becomes diffuse and paler on preservation in formalin; a conspicuous, eye-sized, rather diffuse, golden-yellow patch on belly, about midway between pelvics and anal fin origin. Tip of snout dotted black. Spinous part of dorsal fin golden at mid-height, the distal half grey in adults and black in juveniles; margin of soft part of fin dusky; pectoral and pelvic fins colourless, pectoral fin axil faintly golden.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Leiognathus blochi: also with a dark blotch on nape, and on distal half of spinous dorsal fin membrane, but no golden-yellow patch on belly, and breast covered with scales.

Leiognathus elongatus: body depth more than 3 times in standard length (2.3 times or less in L. brevirostris).

Other Leiognathus species: no dark blotch on nape. Furthermore, these species are either much deeper-bodied, or have the second dorsal or second anal fin spine greatly elongated.

Secutor species: mouth pointing upward when protracted.

Gazza species: caniniform teeth present in jaws.

Species of Gerreidae: head scaly and nuchal crest absent (present in Leiognathidae).

SIZE:

Maximum: 13,5 cm; common to 11 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, only known to occur along the coasts of India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific, including Australia.

Inhabits shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m, predominantly near the bottom, found in schools.

Feeds mainly on diatoms, copepods, Lucifer, nematodes and polychaetes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

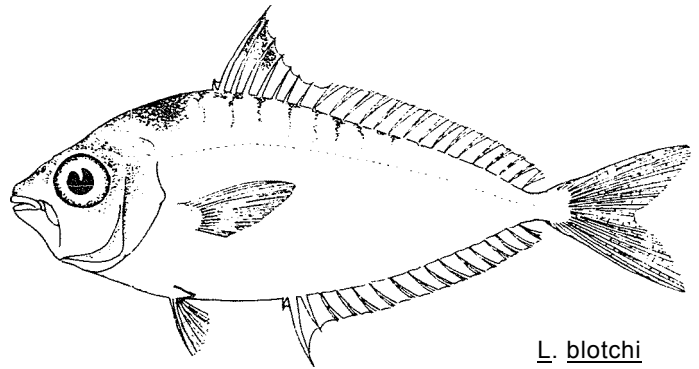
Inshore waters, throughout the year. Particularly abundant in the Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar regions.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

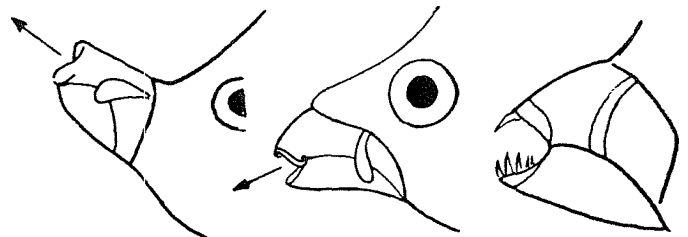
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also in shore seines, gillnets and bag nets.

Marketed fresh and dried salted, together with other ponyfishes; also used for fishmeal.

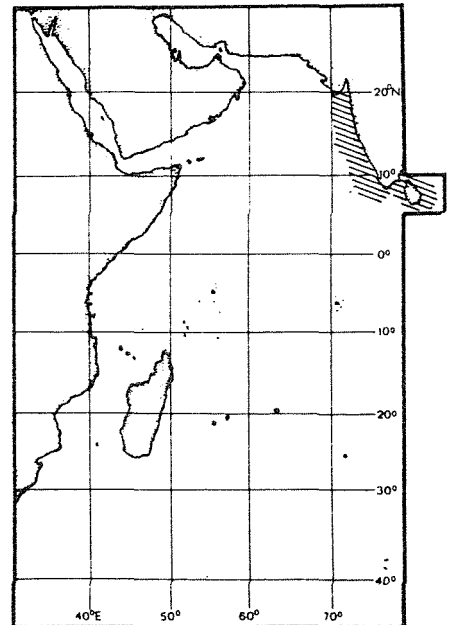


L. blochi



Secutor sp. Leiognathus brevirostris Gazza sp.

protracted mouth



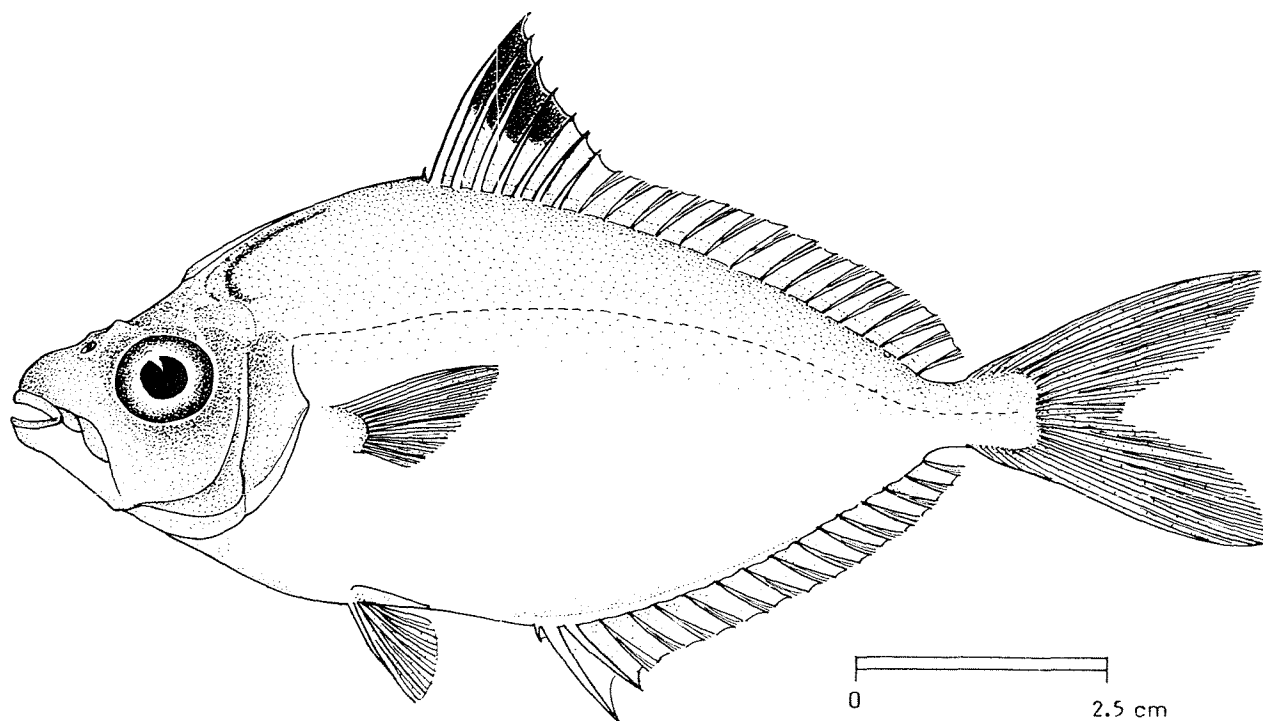
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Leiognathus daura (Cuvier, 1829)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: ? Leiognathus gerroides (Bleeker, 1851)



VERNACULAR NAMES:

- FAO : En - Goldstripe ponyfish
- Fr - SapSap doré
- Sp - Motambo oorado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body rhomboid and compressed, the dorsal and ventral profiles about equally convex; body depth contained 2.02 to 2.47 times in standard length. Snout somewhat blunt; mouth pointing downward when protracted. Head and breast scaleless.

Colour: back grey-greenish, belly silvery; black dots all over ventral half of body; a golden hue on dorsal half of body and on head; tip of snout black. Distal half of membrane between 2nd and 6th dorsal spines jet-black, lined above by creamy white, a broad yellow band over the lateral line, which disappears gradually on preservation; distal half of anal fin golden yellow from 2nd spine onward; outer margin of lower caudal fin lobe also yellow.

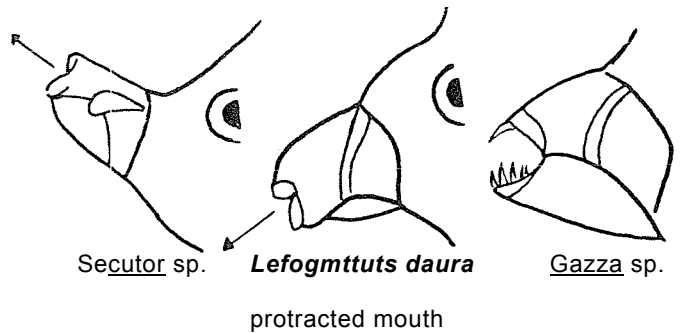
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Leiognathus species: none has the combination of a jet-black blotch on dorsal fin, a broad, yellow band along lateral line and back uniform, without markings.

Secutor species: mouth pointing upward when protracted.

Gazza species: caniniform teeth present in jaws.

Species of Gerreidae: head scaly and nuchal crest absent (present in Leiognathidae).



SIZE:

Maximum: 14 cm; common to 9 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR

Within the area, known to occur in the Gulf of Aden, along the coasts of India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific, but probably not reaching to Australia.

Inhabits shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m, predominantly over muddy bottoms; usually found in schools.

Feeds mainly on polychaetes, bivalves, small crustaceans and sponges.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore waters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also inshore seines.

Marketed fresh and dried salted, together with other ponyfishes; also used for fishmeal.

