

MUGIL Liza 14

1983

(= MUGIL Liza 2)
(Fishing Areas 57/71)

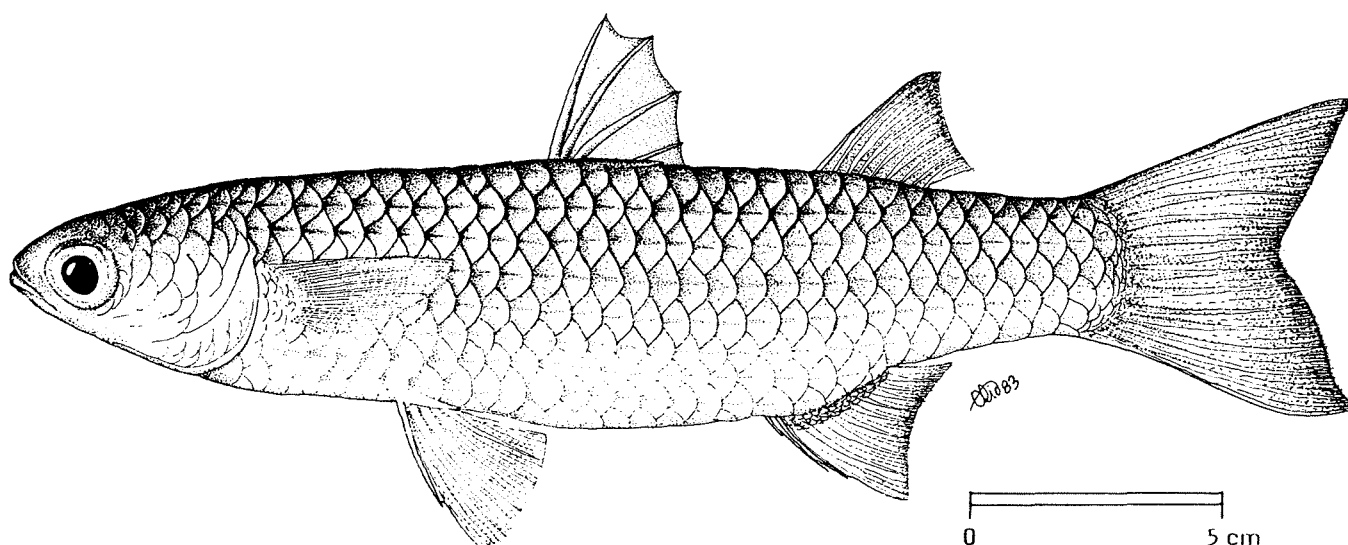
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: MUGILIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Liza subviridis (Valenciennes, 1836)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Mugil dussumieri Valenciennes, 1836
Mugil jerdoni Day, 1876

**VERNACULAR NAMES:**

FAO : En - Greenback mullet
 Fr - Mulet dos vert
 Sp - Lisa Tomo verde

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body robust, head wide, dorsally flattened. Head length 23 to 27% of standard length; fatty (adipose) tissue covering iris; lips thin, lower lip with a high nymphysial knob; hind end of upper jaw reaching vertical from posterior nostril; teeth labial, several rows of fine teeth in upper lip, one row of ciliiform teeth in lower lip; preorbital bone narrow, filling only 3/4 between lip and eye, anteriorly notched. First dorsal fin nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip or midway between them; second dorsal fin origin on vertical between anterior third and half of anal fin base; pectoral axillary scale rudimentary or absent; pectoral fin length 74 to 76% of head length; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; second dorsal and anal fins densely scaled. Scales in lateral series 27 to 32; 11 scales in transverse series.

Colour: dark greenish above, white below; caudal fin edged with black.

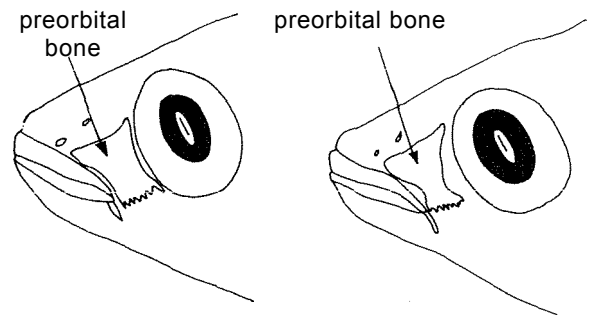
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Agonostomus species: lips thick, interorbital space convex, 2 anal fin spines (3 in Liza species).

Mugil cephalus: over 38 scales in lateral series (27 to 32 in L. subviridis); pectoral axillary scale long.

Valamugil robustus: pectoral axillary scale long.

All other species of Mugilidae: preorbital bone fills all space between lip and eye.



SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm; common to 25 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found from the "Gulf" to Sri Lanka. Elsewhere extending to the east coast of India, China, Queensland and Polynesia.

Spawning takes place at sea. Enters freshwater.

Feeds on small algae, diatoms and other organic matter both living and detrital, taken in with sand and mud.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

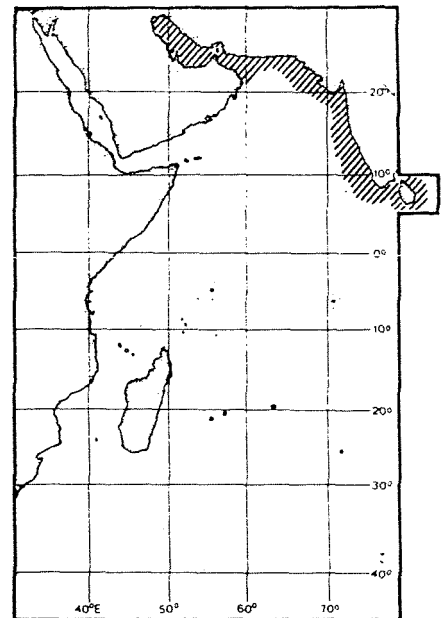
Caught in shallow coastal waters, lagoons, backwaters and estuaries.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with gillnets, castnets, stakenets, liftnets and beach seines.

Marketed fresh.

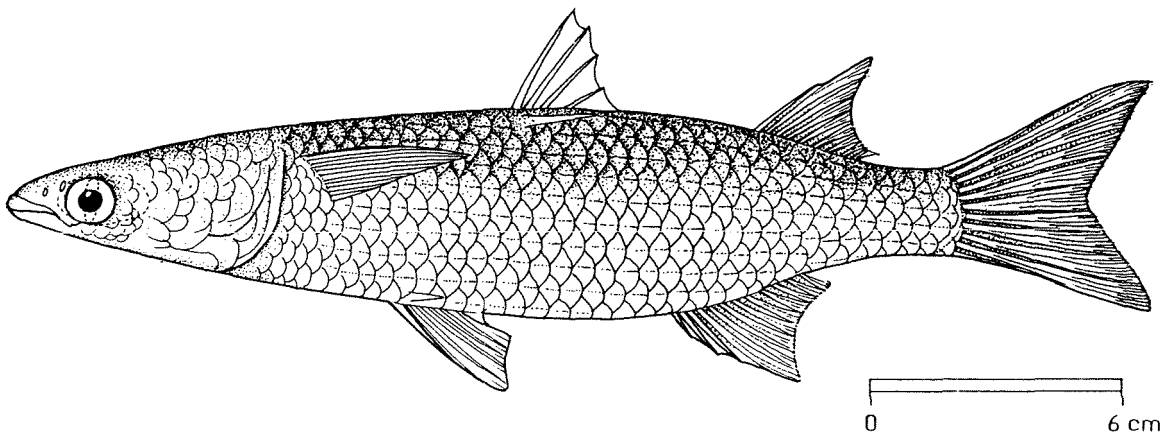


1983

(= MUGIL Liza 3)
(Fishing Areas 57/71)

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : MUGILIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Liza tade (Forsskål, 1775)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : Mugil planiceps Valenciennes, 1836

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Tade mullet
Fr - Mulet tade
Sp - Lisa tade

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body slender, elongate; head wide, much depressed and pointed. Head length 19 to 25% of standard length; fatty (adipose) tissue covers most of the iris; lips thin, lower lip with a high symphyisial knob; hind end of upper jaw reaching vertical between posterior nostril and anterior rim of eye; teeth labial, 5 to 9 rows of small teeth in upper lip, one row of sparse cilliiform teeth in lower lip; preorbital bone wide, filling the space between lip and eye, anteriorly notched. First dorsal fin origin nearer to snout tip than to caudal fin base, (but midway in young individuals); second dorsal fin origin at vertical through posterior half of anal fin base; pectoral axillary scale absent; pectoral fin length 75 to 79% of head length; pectoral fin insertion slightly below horizontal line through centre of pupil; pelvic fin origin nearer to anal fin origin than to tip of snout; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; second dorsal and anal fins densely scaled; caudal fin forked. Scales in the lateral series 30 to 35.

Colour: greenish-brown above, silvery below, often with 5 to 7 indistinct longitudinal marks on the upper half of body (not evident in young individuals).

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

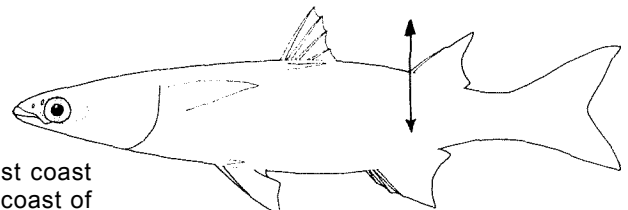
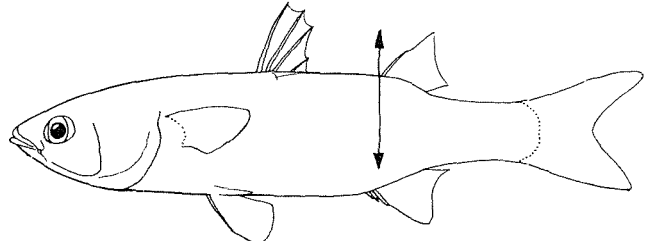
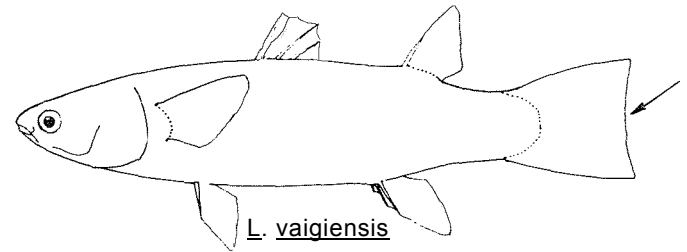
Liza vaiqiensis: first dorsal fin nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip; caudal fin only slightly emarginate.

Other Liza species: second dorsal fin origin at vertical through anterior half of anal fin base.

Aqonostomus species: lips thick, interorbital space convex; 2 anal fin spines (3 in Liza species).

Myxus capensis: 43 to 45 scales in lateral series (30 to 35 in Liza tade).

Other species of Mugilidae: possess an elongate pectoral axillary scale.



SIZE:

Maximum: 70 cm; common to 33 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, from the Red Sea, Socotra to the west coast of India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere extending to the east coast of India, Bangladesh, Andamans, Penang, Malacca, China, Marianas, Guam, Philippines and Australia.

Mostly a marine species, often entering estuaries and backwaters. Spawning takes place at sea.

Feeds on small algae, diatoms and other organic matter, both living and detrital, taken in with sand and mud.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

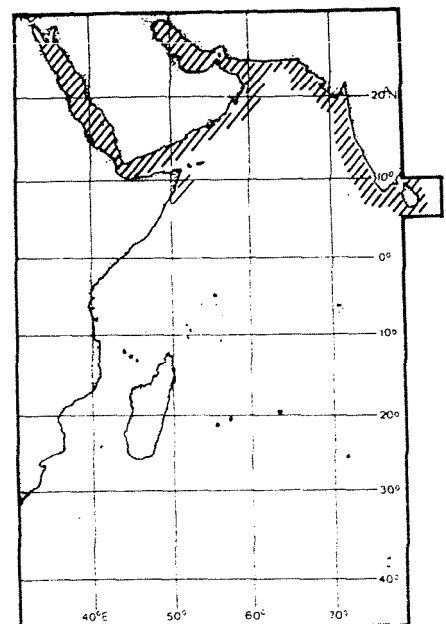
Caught in shallow coastal waters, lagoons, backwaters and estuaries, throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with gillnets, castnets, stakenets and beach seines.

Marketed fresh.



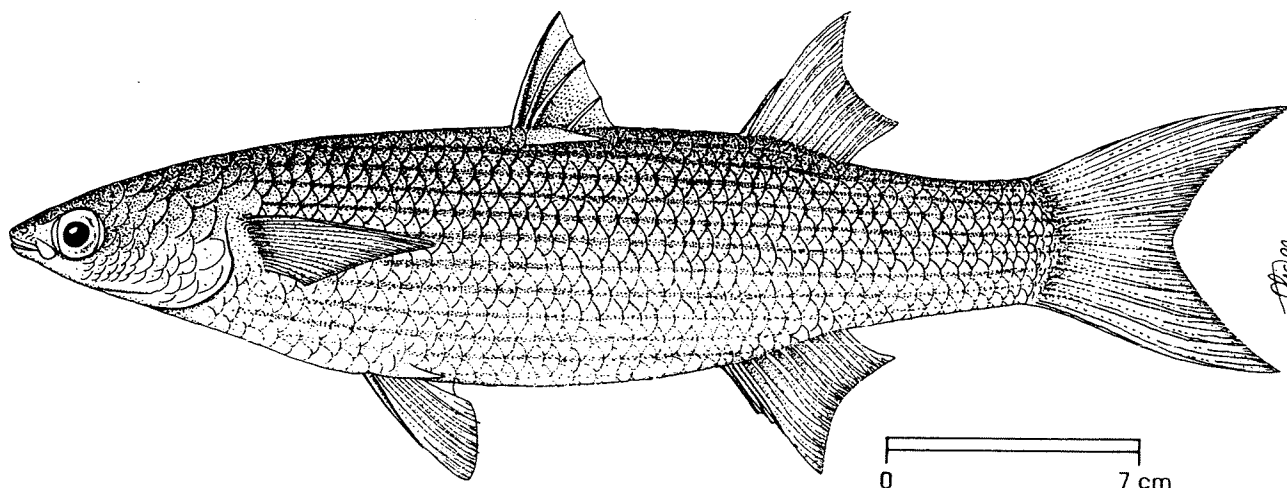
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: MUGILIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Liza tricuspidens (Smith, 1935)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

- FAO: En - Striped springer mullet
- Fr - Mulet trident
- Sp - Lisa tridente

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body robust, head moderately wide, flattened above. Head length 23 to 25% of standard length; fatty (adipose) tissue a rim around eye; lips thin, lower lip with a high symphyseal knob; hind end of upper jaw on vertical a little behind posterior nostril; teeth labial, tricuspid, 2 rows on upper lip with scattered teeth between the rows, lower lip toothless; preorbital bone wide, filling the space between lip and eye, notched anteriorly. First dorsal fin origin equidistant from caudal fin base and snout tip; second dorsal fin origin on vertical over anterior quarter of anal fin base; pectoral axillary scale absent; pectoral fin length 80 to 85% of head length; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; second dorsal and anal fins densely scaled. Scales in lateral series 42 to 45.

Colour: dark on back, silvery on sides and belly.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Agonostomus species: lips thick, interorbital space convex, 2 anal fin spines (3 in Liza species).
All other species of Mugilidae: unicuspid or rarely bicuspid teeth.

SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common to 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found only from Durban (South Africa) southward. Elsewhere in the Eastern Atlantic, from South Africa to Angola.

Lives mainly in estuaries, congregating over mud-banks.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

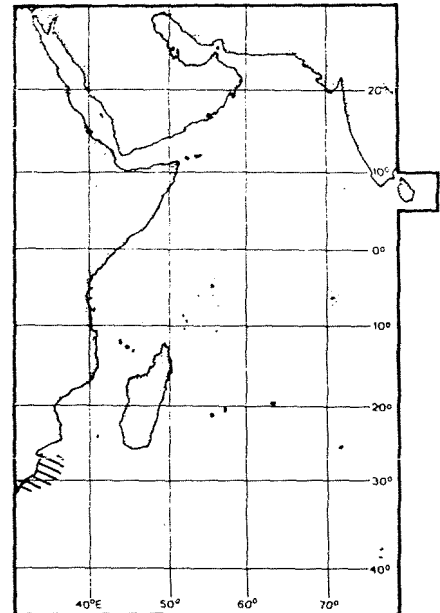
Mainly estuaries.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with artisanal gear (dragnets and hook and line).

Marketed fresh.



1983

(= MUGIL Liza 4)
(Fishing Areas 57/71)

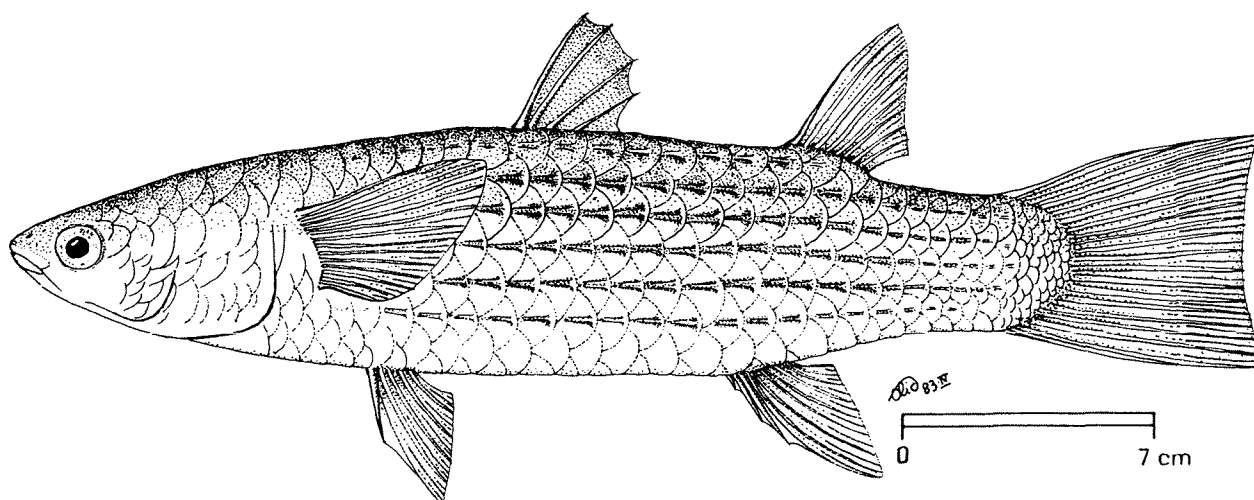
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : MUGILIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Liza vaiqiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Square-tail mullet (=Diamond-scaled grey mullet, Fishing Areas 57/71)
 Fr - Mulet mopiro
 Sp - Lisa mopiro

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body robust, head wide, dorsally flattened. Head length 24 to 30% of standard length; fatty (adipose) tissue a rim around the eye; lips thin, lower lip with a high symphysial knob; hind end of upper jaw reaching vertical from the anterior rim of eye in small fishes, further forward in larger fishes; teeth labial, 1 or 2 rows of short unicuspid teeth in upper lip (lost between 25 and 30 cm length), a single row of long ciliiform teeth in lower lip (lost at about 10 cm length); preorbital bone wide, filling the space between lip and eye, notched anteriorly. First dorsal fin origin nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip; second dorsal fin origin at vertical through posterior end of anterior third of anal fin base; pectoral axillary scale absent; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; second dorsal and anal fins densely scaled; caudal fin only slight emarginate. Scales in the lateral series 24 to 27.

Colour: olive brown back, silvery on sides, white with pale yellow suffusion on belly, scales on upper sides with brown blotches giving the effect of longitudinal bands. Margins of fins dusky, otherwise yellowish-white; pectoral fin wholly black in small fish, lower section yellowish in adults. Iris with yellow patches.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other species of Mugilidae: tail forked.

SIZE:

Maximum: 55 cm; common to 35 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found almost throughout the area, from Natal to the Red Sea, including Madagascar, the Comore and Aldabra Islands; also in the "Gulf" and eastward to Pakistan, the west coast of India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, known to occur along the east coast of India up to Madras and in Malaya, Indonesia, China, Philippines, Marshall, Tuamotu Islands and Australia.

This species enters rivers during the rainy season, as far as the tides reach.

Feeds on small algae, diatoms and other organic matter, both living and detrital, taken in with sand and mud. Fries feed on copepods and floating algae; usually occur in shallow inundated areas along the sea coast.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

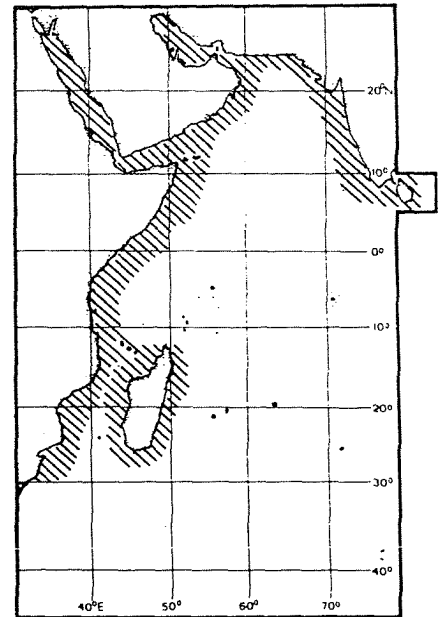
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly in castnets, stakenets and beach seines.

Marketed fresh.



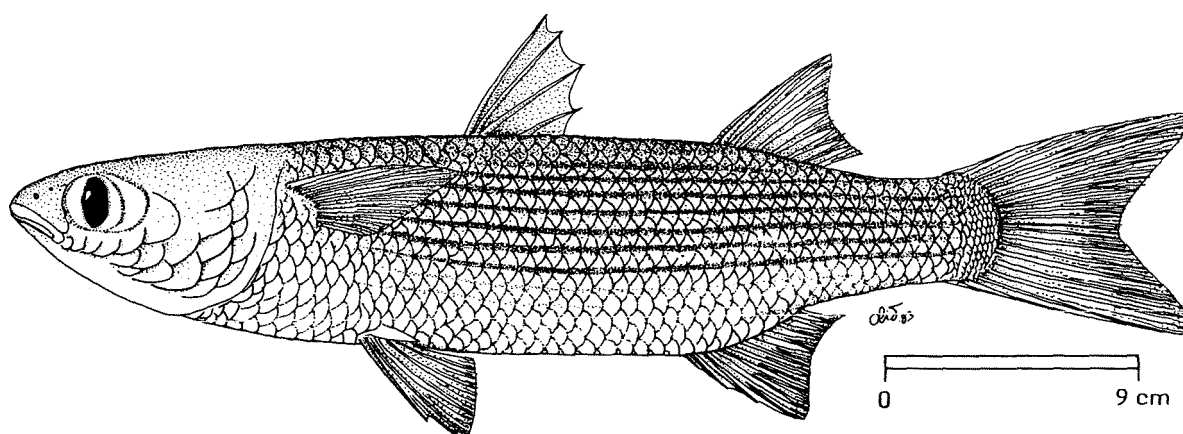
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: MUGILIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<u>Mugil cephalus</u> Linnaeus, 1758

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Mugil oür Forsskål, 1775
Mugil japonicus Schlegel, 1845



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Flathead mullet
 Fr - Mulet cabot
 Sp - Pardete

NATIONAL :

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body robust, head much flattened dorsally. Head length 27 to 2946 of standard length; fatty (adipose) tissue covering most of eye; lips thin, lower lip with a high symphysial knob; teeth labial, 1 to 6 rows in upper lip, 1 to 4 rows in lower lip, outer rows unicuspid, inner rows usually bicuspid; hind tip of maxilla not curved below tip of premaxilla; hind end of upper jaw reaching to vertical from anterior rim of eye; preorbital bone slender, filling only half the space between lip and eye, unnotched. First dorsal fin origin nearer to snout tip than to caudal fin base; second dorsal fin origin in front of vertical through midpoint of anal fin base; Pectoral axillary scale long 33 to 36% of pectoral fin length; pectoral fin 66 to 74% of head length; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; second dorsal and anal fins lightly scaled anteriorly and along base. Scales in lateral series 38 to 42.

Colour: olive-green on back, silvery on sides, shading to white below; 6 or 7 indistinct brown bands down flanks, a dark purple blotch at base of pectoral fin; margins of dorsal and caudal fins dusky.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Myxus, Liza and Valamugil species: hind tip of maxilla curved below tip of premaxilla. Furthermore: 43 to 45 scales in lateral series in Myxus capensis (38 to 42 in M. cephalus); pectoral axillary scale rudimentary or absent in Liza species; scales with flexible, fimbriate membranous hind margin in Valamugil species.

Oedalechilus labiosus and Crenimugil crenilabis: upper lip with crenulations or papillae.

Agonostomus species: lips thick; inter-orbital space convex; 2 anal fin spines in adults (3 in M. cephalus).

SIZE:

Maximum: 90 cm; common to 35 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found throughout the area.

A schooling fish entering estuaries and brackish water lagoons, frequently also entering fresh water; often leaps from the water; forms larger aggregations during spawning, which takes place at sea during autumn and early winter. Capable of surviving in ponds with salinity at 87‰.

Feeds on small algae (diatoms and foraminifera) and other organic matter, both living and detrital, taken in with sand or mud.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

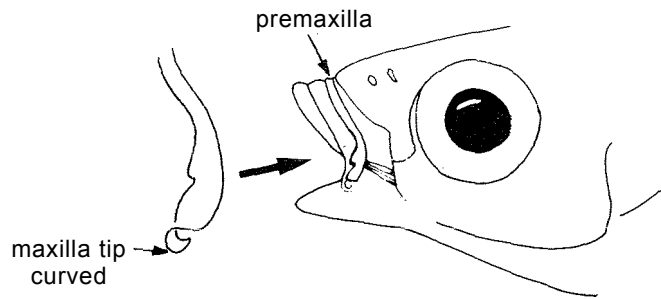
Caught throughout its range. This is one of the common species of mullets in the Indian seas (rare in Bengal waters).

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

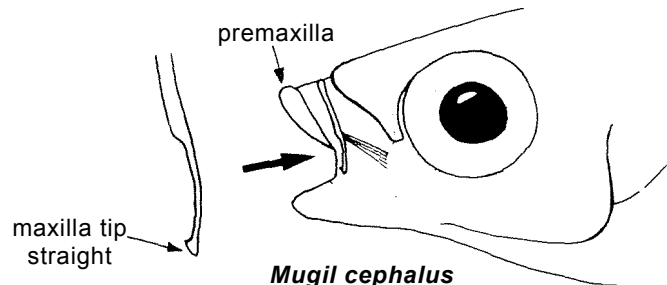
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught especially with gillnets, castnets, stakenets or barrier nets, liftnets and beach seines.

Marketed fresh and salted.



Liza, Myxus and Valamugil species



Mugil cephalus

