

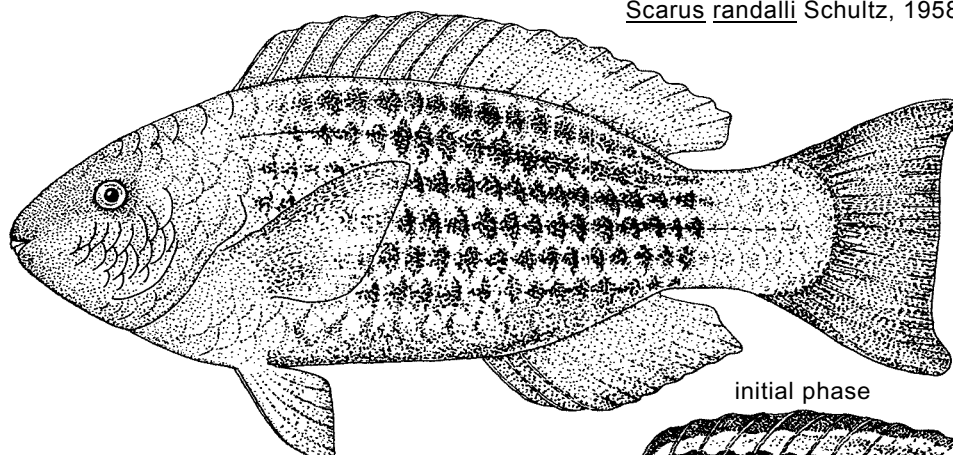
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

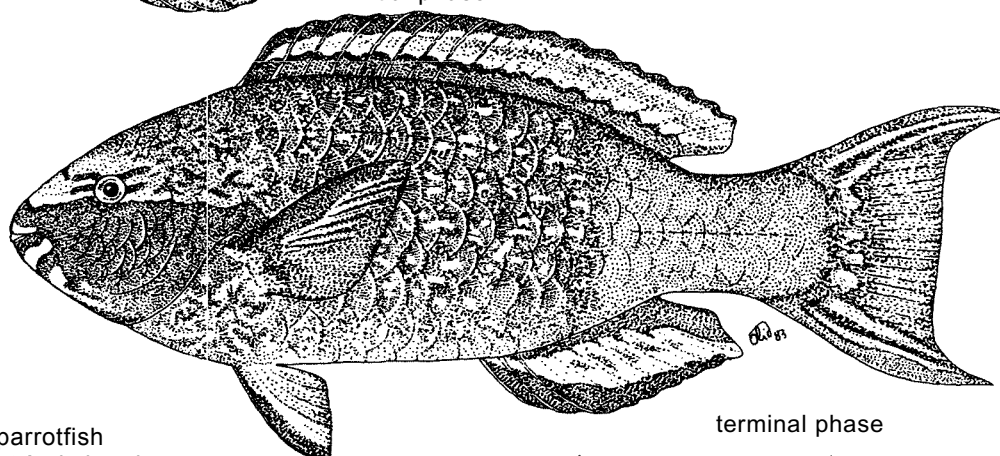
FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Scarus frenatus</i> Lacepède, 1802

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Scarus sexvittatus* Valenciennes, 1840
Scarus randalli Schultz, 1958



initial phase



terminal phase

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - bridled parrotfish
Fr - Perroquet à six bandes
Sp - Loro de seis líneas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.8 to 2.9 times in standard length. Teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; plates smooth, the individual teeth only visible at free margins; upper jaw enclosing lower jaw with mouth closed; lips coverin 3/4 to all of dental plates, 0 to 2 canines on posterior side of upper dental plates, more conspicuous in large fish; 6 or 7 usually 7 median predorsal scales; 3 rows of scales on cheek with 5 to 7 (usually 6 or 7) in dorsal row, 6 to 8 usually 6 or 7 scales in middle row and 2 to 4 (usually 3) scales in ventral row. Pectoral fin with 12 branched rays; caudal fin truncate in small individuals, becoming double emarginate in larger initial phase fish, and with produced caudal lobes in terminal phase.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - reddish-brown round colour with 6 or 7 indistinct darker stripes on body rom behind head to anterior caudal peduncle; caudal pedunc e and in paler, without stripes; scales ventrally on body slightly yellowish; head and thorax brownish red, the red brightest around mouth; all fins dull reddish; **terminal phase** - body anterior to vertical demarcation at base of fifth dorsal soft ray dark green with irregular lines and spots of orange to orange-pink, posterior to demarcation light green; a broad band of green across cheek below lower edge of orbit, extending across front of snout and as 2 bands across chin; head above.

green band coloured like body, below band orange to salmon-pink, blotched with green; upper lip orange; dorsal and anal fins with a broad middle zone of orange, the fin margins blue, the bases blue-green, broadening posteriorly to full height of fins; caudal fin green with a large narrow orange crescent containing green to blue-green markings; pectoral fins green with a lengthwise band of orange in upper central part of fin; pelvic fins orange with 3 or 4 narrow longitudinal streaks of green and a broad blue lateral margin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scarus niger: also with 3 rows of cheek scales, 12 branched pectoral fin rays, and usually 7 median predorsal scales. However, both colour phases of this species are predominantly dark reddish-brown to very dark green (S. frenatus initial phase reddish-brown with pale caudal peduncle, terminal phase green and orange).

Other Scarus species: 2 rows of cheek scales, or if 3, seldom 12 branched pectoral fin rays and 7 predorsal scales; all differ in coloration.

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates; cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); one row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 46 cm total length, 36 cm standard length; 2 kg; terminal phase usually longer than 20 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, known from the Red Sea and the coast of East Africa, south to at least 14°S, eastward to Madagascar, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Chagos Archipelago and the Maldives, but probably more widespread. Outside the area, in the Eastern Indian Ocean/Western Central Pacific to the Pitcairn group.

A shallow water species, associated with coral reefs.

Grazes on benthic algae.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

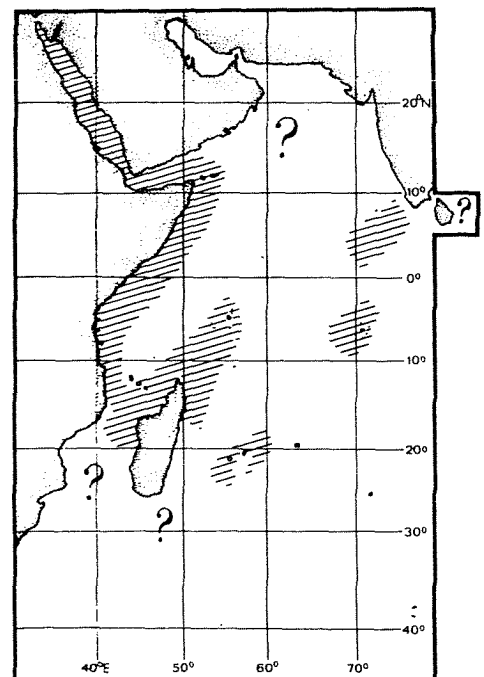
Probably caught throughout most of its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.

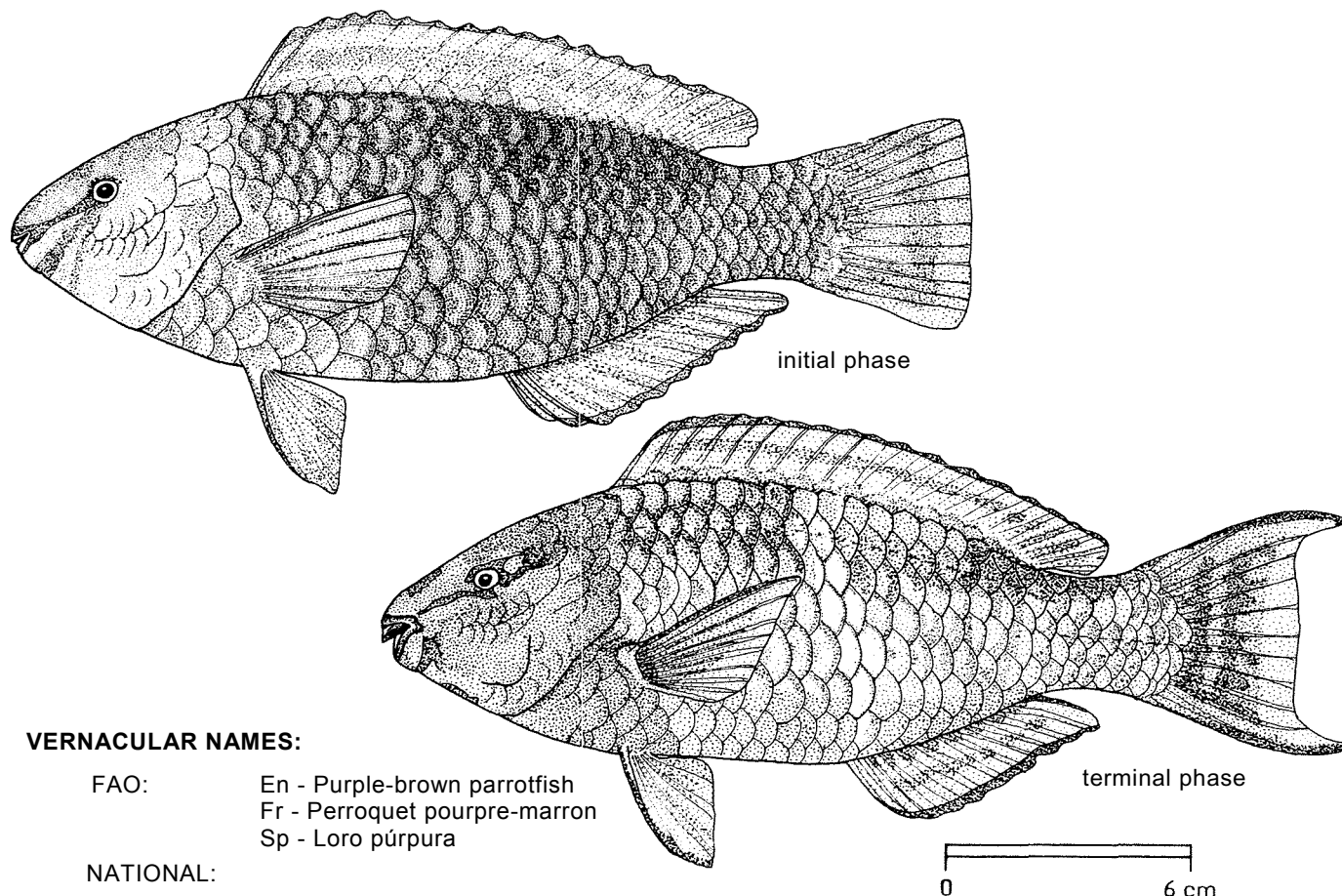


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Scarus fuscopurpureus* (Klunzinger, 1871)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Purple-brown parrotfish
Fr - Perroquet pourpre-marron
Sp - Loro púrpura

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.4 to 2.9 times in standard length. Mouth slightly inferior; teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates, upper jaw enclosing lower with mouth closed; dental plates smooth, the individual teeth only visible at margins; lips covering about 3/4 of dental plates, up to 2 canines on posterior side of upper dental plates and 1 on lower plates; 4 median predorsal scales; 2 rows of scales on cheek, the dorsal row with 5 to 7 (usually 6), the ventral row with 5 to 7 (usually 6). Pectoral fin with 12 (occasionally 13) branched rays; caudal fin truncate to emarginate in initial phase, becoming lunate in larger initial phase and terminal phase fish.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - reddish to purple brown, the scale centres dull green; upper lip orange with a faint blue band anteriorly which may arch toward orbit; chin orangish with 2 faint transverse blue bands; 3 faint blue bands extending posteriorly from eye; dorsal fin orangish with a blue margin and dark submarginal line, centrally with greenish spots, basally with dull blue spots; anal fin similar; caudal fin reddish-brown, the upper and lower margins bluish with a dull greenish bar in centre of fin; pectoral fins brownish; pelvic fins reddish brown with a dull blue-green lateral margin; bars may be present on body; dental plates white in both phases; **terminal phase** - body green anteriorly, the scales edged in reddish (more posteriorly the scale edges become salmon pink); a pale pink or pale yellow near vertical bar often present on sides of body behind pectoral

fins in line with first dorsal and anal soft rays; head greenish, suffused with salmon: head and fin markings similar to initial phase but much more intense. Individuals in both phases are extremely variable in live coloration, especially with regard to intensity of the various hues, but may also show strongly barred patterns.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scarus species also having 4 median predorsal scales, 2 rows of cheek scales, 12 branched pectoral fin rays and lips almost covering dental plates include: S. collana, S. psittacus and S. russelli; all differ in coloration from S. fuscopurpureus.

Remaining Scarus species: either dental plates broadly exposed and 13 branched pectoral fin rays (usually 12 in S. fuscopurpureus) or 3 rows of cheek scales (2 rows in S. fuscopurpureus).

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates, cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch on cheek (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); one row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 28 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman.

Found in shallow water, often over sand or weed bottoms.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

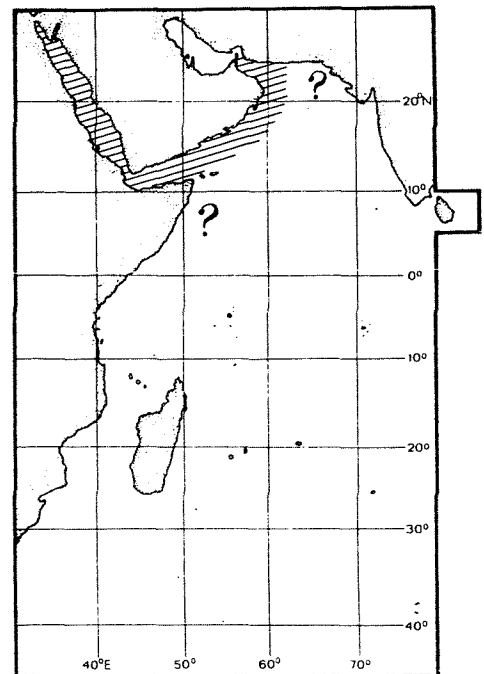
Probably caught throughout most of its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.



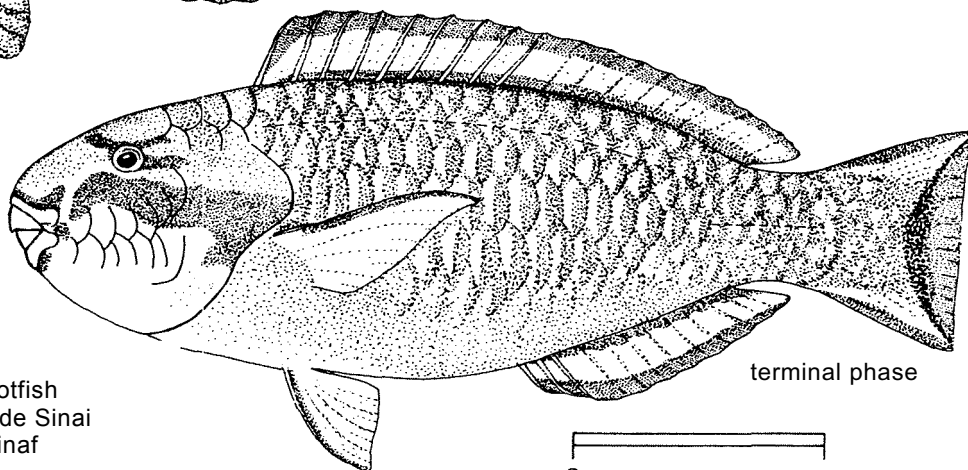
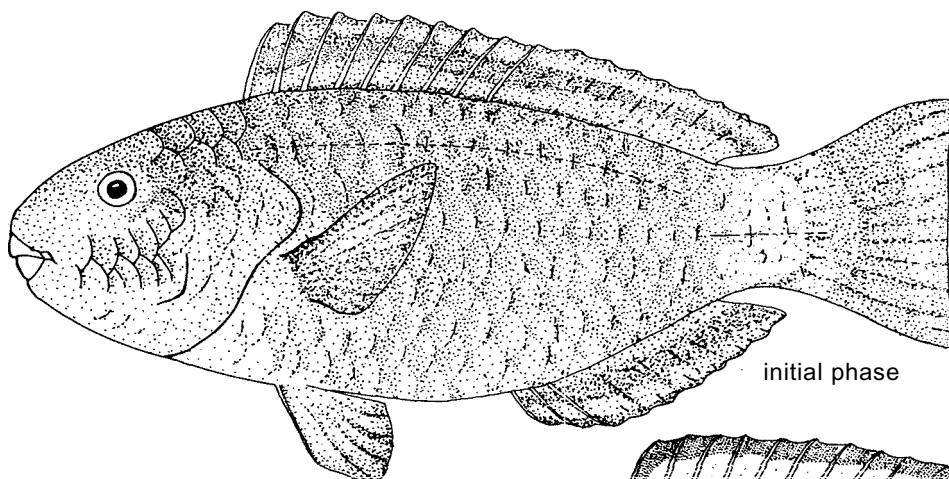
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Scarus genazonatus Randall & Bruce 1983

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

- FAO : En - Sinai parrotfish
- Fr - Perroquet de Sinai
- Sp - Loro de Sinaf

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.5 to 2.8 times in standard length; dorsal and ventral profiles of head of head strongly convex (hence head bluntly rounded anteriorly); mouth terminal; teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; surface of dental plates smooth, the individual teeth only visible at edges; upper jaw enclosing lower jaw; dental plates broadly exposed, lips covering only basal part; 1 or 2 canines posteriorly on upper dental plates; 4 median predorsal scales; 2 rows of cheek scales, with 6 to 8 scales in dorsal row and 6 to 8 in ventral row. Pectoral fins with 13 (occasionally 14) branched rays; caudal fin truncate.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - brown, scales with vertical orange-red markings; caudal peduncle distinctly paler than rest of body; caudal fin dull orange-red, dorsal and anal fins with bluish grey margins, a submarginal band of dull salmon, a broad median band of grey (indistinct on anal fin) and a basal band of dull salmon; rays of paired fins reddish-brown, the pectoral membranes pale, the pelvic membranes dusky; dental plates whitish (both phases); **terminal phase** - ground colour of body and 2 slightly oblique bands on side of head blue-green (one band from corner of mouth to edge of opercle at pectoral fin base, the other above and diffuse, from orbit to upper end of opercle); vertical salmon markings on scales; margins of median fins and basal bands of dorsal and anal fins turquoise; caudal fin with a dark purplish brown crescentic mark in centre of fin, the fin posteriorly pale green; paired fins pale, the pelvic leading edge greenish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scarus species also having 2 rows of cheek scales; 4 median predorsal scales; 13 branched pectoral fin rays and dental plates broadly exposed include: S. arabicus, S. atrilunula, S. enneacanthus, S. japonensis and S. sordidus; all differ from S. genazonatus in coloration.

Remaining Scarus species: 12 branched pectoral fin rays, lips broadly cover dental plates and/or 3 rows of cheek scales; all differ in coloration.

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates; cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); 1 row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 26 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Presently recorded only from Gulf of Aden and Red Sea.

Appears to be a relatively rare species, usually occurring deeper than 20 m.

Grazes on benthic algae.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

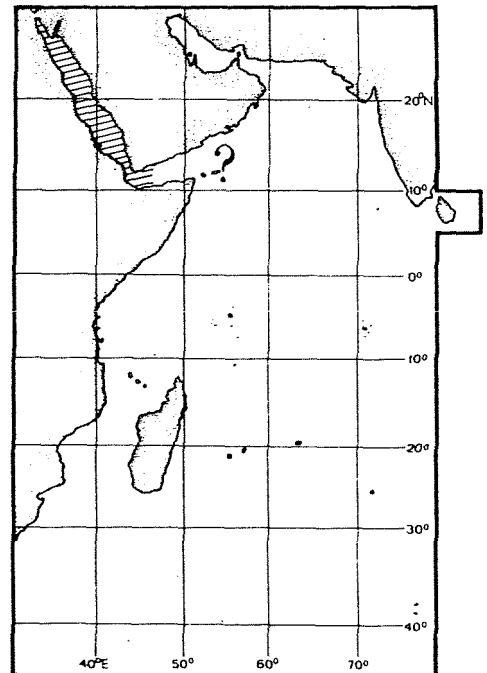
Probably occasionally caught throughout most of its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Marketed mostly fresh.



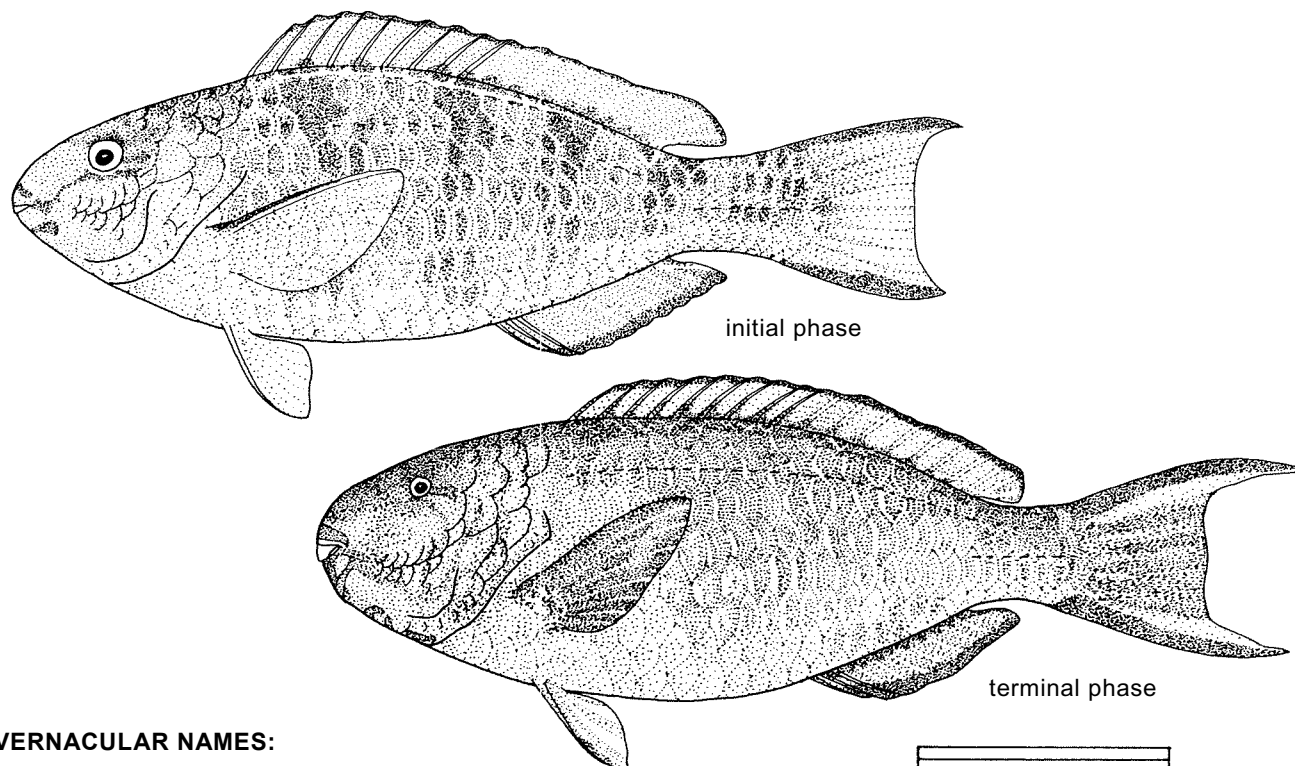
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Scarus ghobban</i> Forsskål, 1775

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Yellowscale parrotfish
 Fr - Perroquet à écailles jaunes
 Sp - Loro de escamas amarillas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body depth contained 2.7 to 3.3 times in standard length. Teeth fused in upper and lower jaws to form dental plates; plates smooth, individual teeth only visible at edges; upper jaw enclosing lower jaw with mouth closed; lips covering 1/2 to 4/5 of dental plates; 0 to 4 canines posteriorly on side of upper dental plates (canines more numerous and larger in terminal phase); 6 (occasionally 4, 5 or 7) median predorsal scales; 3 rows of cheek scales, 6 (occasionally 5 or 7) scales in dorsal row, 5 to 7 usually 6 in middle row and 0 to 2 (usually 1) in ventral row; posterior nostril large and oval. Pectoral fins with 13 (occasionally 12 or 14) branched rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate or double emarginate, becoming lunate in large terminal males.

Colour: 2 adult colour phases; **initial phase** - scales of body bluish, becoming white or pale red on thorax and abdomen, the edges yellow to orange-yellow; 5 narrow irregular blue bars often present on body; head yellowish to orangish; dorsal part of snout sometimes grey; lips salmon-pink; a series of blue bands on chin and cheek; dorsal and anal fins light orange-yellow with blue margins; caudal fin orange-yellow with broad blue upper and lower edges, sometimes with blue streaks or spots in centre of fin; pectoral fins with light yellow rays and pale membranes, the leading edge of fin blue; pelvic fins light yellow to white with a blue leading edge; dental plates white (both phases); **terminal phase** - dorsal part of head and body green, the scales with very narrow salmon-pink edges, this pattern grading ventrally to mostly salmon with very little green; 2 faint irregular blackish bars

sometimes present on body; scales of opercle and cheek orangish suffused with green; ventral part of head pale salmon-pink; upper lip margin pink with a bright green band above it; bright blue and green bands on cheek and chin; dorsal anal fins orange to salmon-pink With turquoise margins and blue-green base; caudal fin green with a band of salmon-pink in each lobe; pectoral fins larger blue-green with an orange streak; pelvic fins salmon with a broad blue leading edge.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scarus species also having 3 rows of cheek scales, 13 branched pectoral fin rays and 6 median predorsal scales include: S. caudofasciatus, S. falcipinnis, S. ferrugineus, S. prasiognathos, S. persicus and S. ruboviolaceus; all differ from S. ghobban in coloration.

Remaining Scarus species: either 2 rows of cheek scales, or, if 3, seldom 6 median predorsal scales and 13 branched pectoral fin rays; all differ in coloration.

Other genera of Scaridae: narrow dental plates; cheek scales small, in a subtriangular patch (Hipposcarus); dental plates rough to touch (Bolbometopon, Cetoscarus); 1 row of cheek scales (Calotomus, Leptoscarus).

SIZE:

Maximum: about 57 cm standard length; 6.5 kg; terminal phases usually longer than 45 cm standard length.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

The most wide-ranging of all the parrotfishes, recorded from the Red Sea and the "Gulf" south to Natal on the East African coast eastward to the West Indian Ocean island groups and the coasts of India and Sri Lanka. Outside the area, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, the western and eastern tropical Pacific, but absent from Hawaiian and Easter Islands.

Often found in lagoons and creeks as well as on coral reefs, usually in groups.

A common grazer on shallow benthic algae.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Probably caught throughout most of its range. This is one of the commonest parrotfishes taken in artisanal catches.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with traps, nets and other kinds of artisanal gear.

Commonly seen in markets; eaten fresh.

