

1983

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

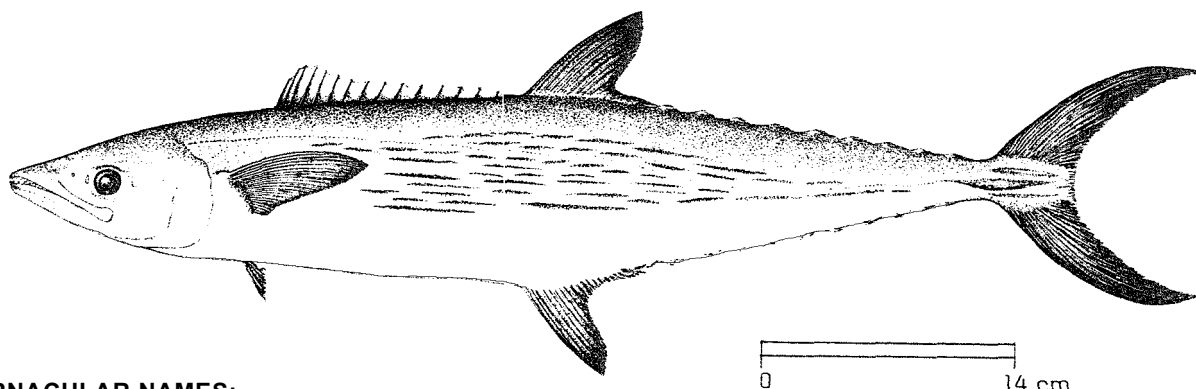
FAMILY: SCOMBRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Scomberomorus lineolatus (Cuvier, 1831)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Cybium lineolatum Cuvier, 1831

Indocybium lineolatum: Munro, 1955


VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :
En - Streaked seerfish
Fr - Thazard cirrus
Sp - Carite rayado

NATIONAL:

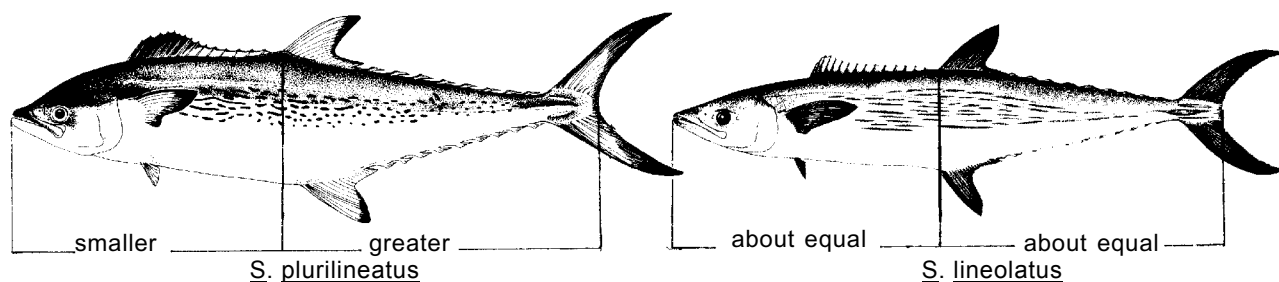
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate, strongly compressed. Upper jaw reaching to below hind margin of pupil; teeth in jaws pointed and strongly compressed; gillrakers 1 or 2 on upper limb and 6 to 11 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 7 to 13). Two dorsal fins, the first with 15 to 18 spines and the second with 15 to 19 rays followed by 7 to 10 finlets; anal fin with 17 to 22 rays, originating below anterior part of second dorsal fin and followed by 7 to 10 finlets. Lateral line running almost straight to below second dorsal finlet, then slightly bent downward toward keel of caudal peduncle (which is very wide). Pectoral fins covered with scales. No swimbladder.

Colour: back blue/grey; sides silvery/white, upper part of body marked with a series of irregular, horizontal, narrow black lines sometimes breaking up into spots ventrally.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scomberomorus plurilineatus: a pattern predominantly of lines (instead of lines and spots); distance from origin of second dorsal fin to caudal fork greater than to tip of snout (about equal in *S. lineolatus*); rays in second dorsal fin usually 19 to 21 (usually 18 or 19 in *S. lineolatus*).



All other Scomberomorus species in the area: either vertical bars (S. commerson) or prominent round spots (S. guttatus and S. koreanus). Also, lateral line abruptly bent downward below end of second dorsal fin, and fewer gillrakers (0 to 2 on the upper limb and 1 to 8 on the lower limb of the first arch in S. commerson; 1 or 2 and 6 to 11 in S. lineolatus).

Acanthocybium solandri: dark lines on body vertical; snout as long as rest of head (shorter in S. lineolatus).

SIZE:

Maximum: 80 cm; common to 70 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found along both coasts of India and Sri Lanka westward to Thailand, Malaysia and Java. Records from East Africa are attributable to S. plurilineatus.

Little is known about the biology of this species.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

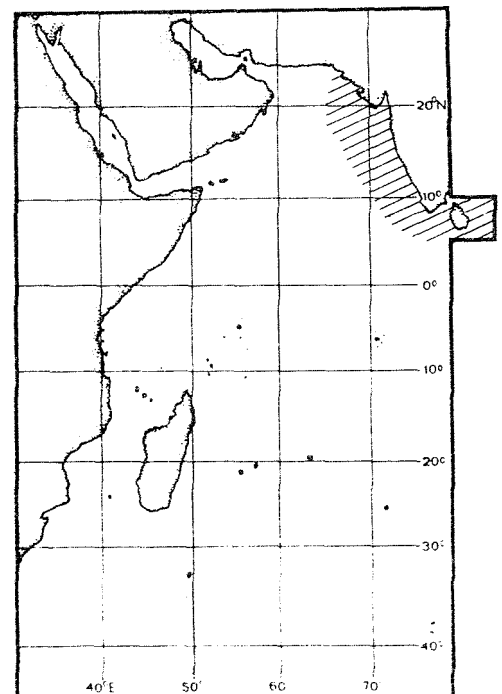
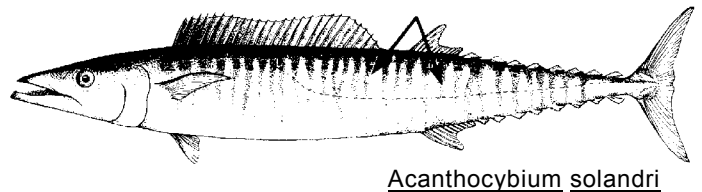
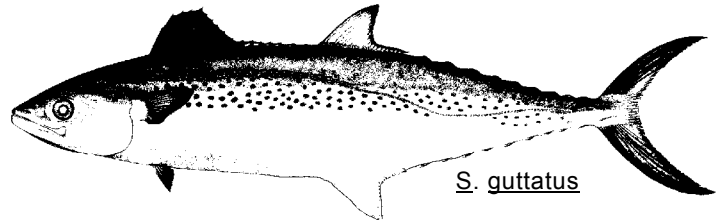
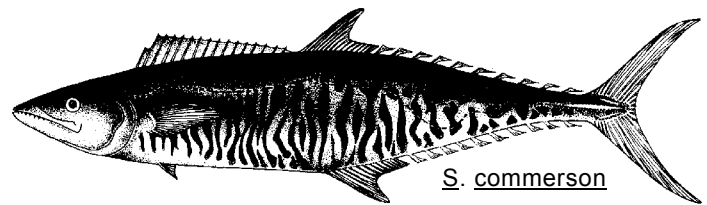
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of unclassified Scomberomorus species from Fishing Area 51 (excluding S. commerson, for which separate statistics are available) was about 13 000 t in 1981.

Caught with drift gillnets, midwaters trawls, purse seines, and by trolling.

Marketed mainly fresh; also dried salted.

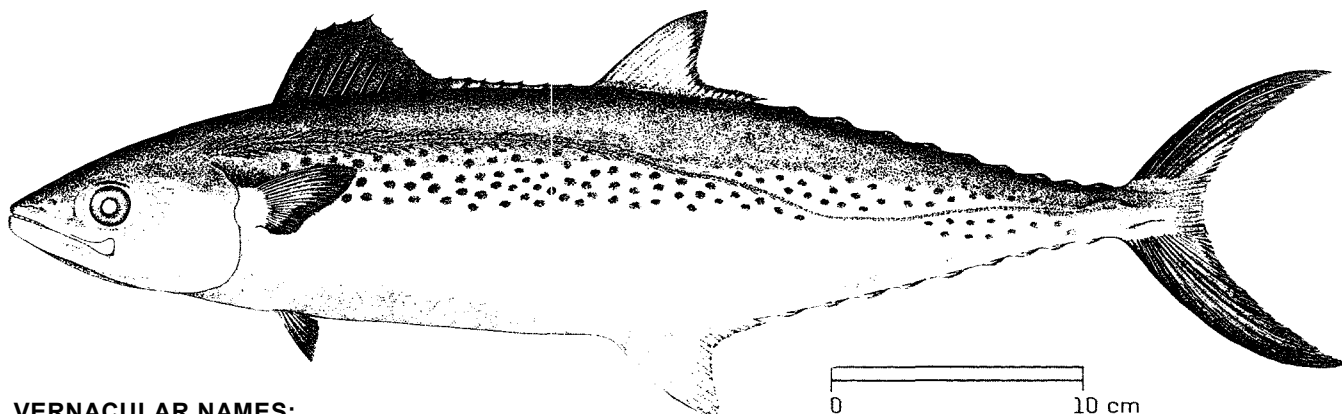


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCOMBRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Scomberomorus guttatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE:

Cybium guttatum: Cuvier 1829Indocybium guttatum: Munro, 1955

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Indo-Pacific king mackerel
 Fr - Thazard ponctué (Indo-Pacifique)
 Sp - Carite del Indo-Pacífico

NATIONAL:

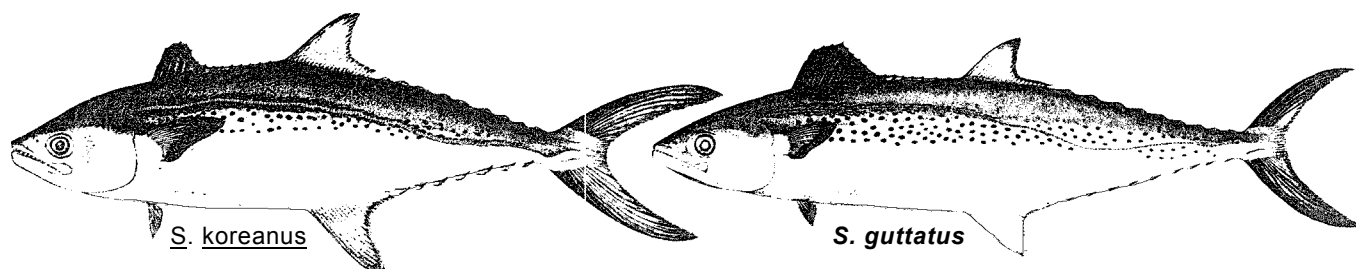
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate, strongly compressed. Head pointed, nearly equal to depth of body; upper jaw almost reaching to below hind margin of eye; teeth moderately compressed, flattened, those in lower jaw longer; gillrakers 1 or 2 on upper limb and 7 to 12 on lower limb of first gill arch. Two dorsal fins, the first with 15 to 18 spines and the second with 18 to 24 rays followed by 7 to 10 finlets; anal fin with 19 to 23 rays originating below anterior part of second dorsal fin and followed by 7 to 10 finlets. Lateral line, with many fine branches anteriorly almost straight to below middle of second dorsal fin, and gently bent downward to middle of caudal peduncle. Vertebrae 47 to 52. Intestine with 2 folds and 3 limbs.

Colour: blue on back, silvery on sides; about 3 irregular rows of dark round spots (smaller than eye) along sides of body; spinous dorsal fin dark up to the 8th spine, white posteriorly, with the distal margin black.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

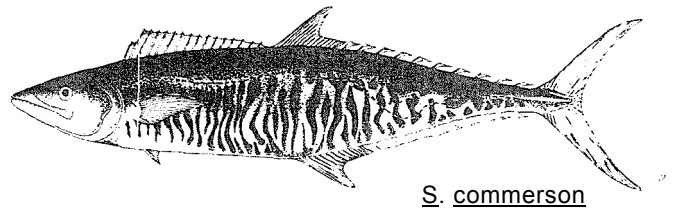
Scomberomorus koreanus: body deeper and head shorter, so that body depth is greater than head length; 46 (usually) or 47 vertebrae (47 to 52 in S. guttatus); 4 folds and 5 limbs to intestine.



Other Scomberomorus species: vertical lines or bars (S. commerson) or horizontal lines (S. lineatus and S. plurilineatus) long sides.

SIZE :

Maximum: 76 cm; common to 55 cm.

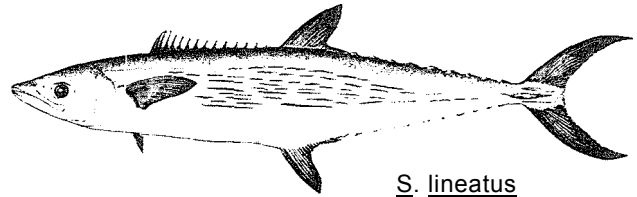


GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found from the "Gulf" westward along the coasts of India and Sri Lanka to the East Indies, South China Sea and Sea of Japan.

A pelagic migratory fish inhabiting coastal waters, at depths between 15 and 200 m; sometimes entering turbid estuarine waters; usually found in small schools.

Feeds mainly on small schooling fishes (especially sardines and anchovies), squids and crustaceans.



PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

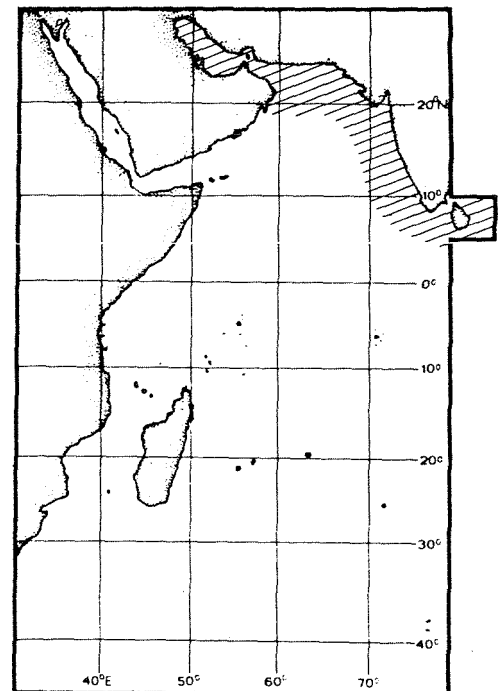
Coastal waters, throughout its range at depths from 15 to 80 m.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of unclassified Scomberomorus species from Fishing Area 51 (excluding S. commerson, for which separate statistics are available was about 13 000 t in 1481.

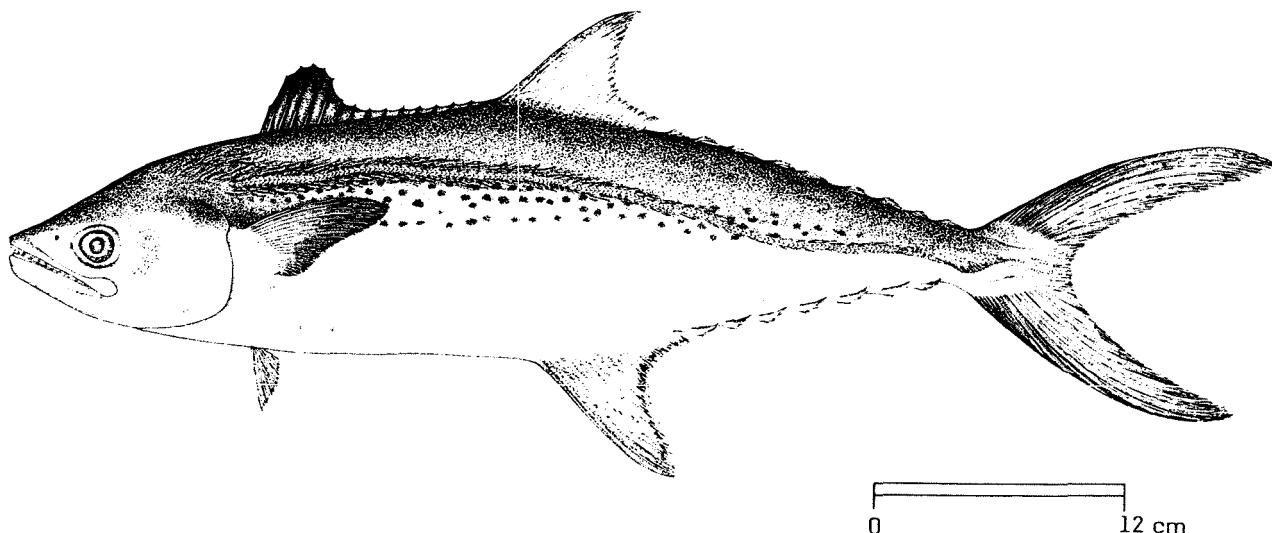
Caught with drift gillnets, midwater trawls, purse seines, bamboo stake traps, and by trolling.

Marketed mainly fresh; also dried salted; highly esteemed food fish.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCOMBRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Scomberomorus koreanus (Kishinouye, 1915)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Scomberomorus guttatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Korean seerfish
 Fr - Thazard coréen
 Sp - Carite coreano

NATIONAL

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate, strongly compressed, body depth much greater than head length. Snout much shorter than rest of head; posterior part of maxilla exposed, reaching to a vertical from posterior margin of orbit; gillrakers on first arch few: 1 or 2 on upper limb and 9 to 12 on lower limb, 11 to 15 total. Two dorsal fins, the first with 14 to 17 spines and the 2nd with 20 to 24 rays followed by 7 to 9 finlets; anal fin with 20 to 24 rays and followed by 7 to 9 finlets. Lateral line with many fine branches anteriorly gradually curving down toward caudal peduncle keel. Vertebrae 46. Intestine with 4 folds and 5 limbs.

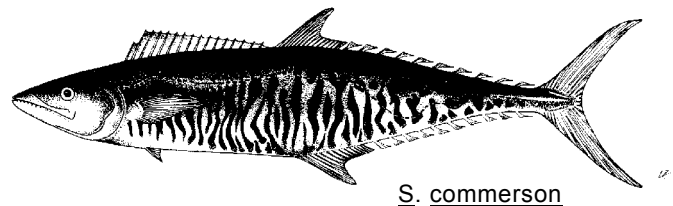
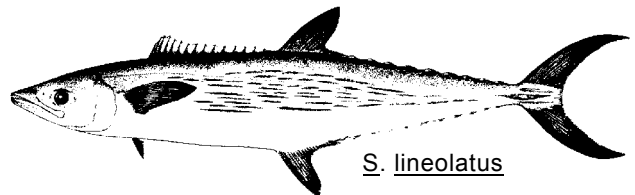
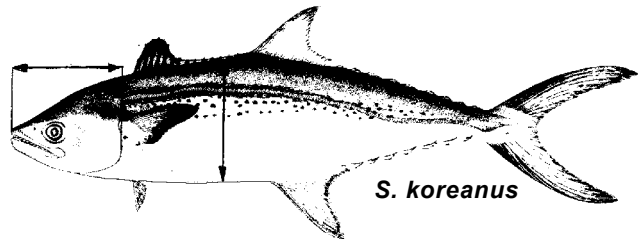
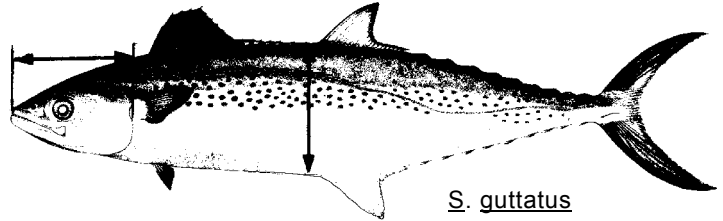
Colour: back iridescent greyish blue, sides silvery, with 2 or 3 irregular rows of small, dark, round spots (smaller than eye size); fins blackish; first dorsal fin black.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scomberomorus guttatus: body not as deep and head longer, so that body depth is less than, or only slightly greater than head length; vertebrae 47 to 52 (46 or 47 in S. koreanus); 2 folds to intestine.

S. lineolatus and S. plurilineatus: a pattern of narrow horizontal lines that break up into some small spots.

S. commerson: a sharp dip in lateral line under second dorsal fin; fewer gillrakers on the first arch (1 to 8 compared to 11 to 15); body marked with vertical bars.



SIZE:

Maximum: 150 cm fork length (15 kg); common to 60 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, only known from the west coast of India from Bombay southward and around Cape Comorin to Sri Lanka. Its range extends along the continental shelf eastward to Sumatra and Singapore, and northward to China, Korea, and Japan.

Feeds on small schooling fishes such as anchovies and sardines and on shrimps.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

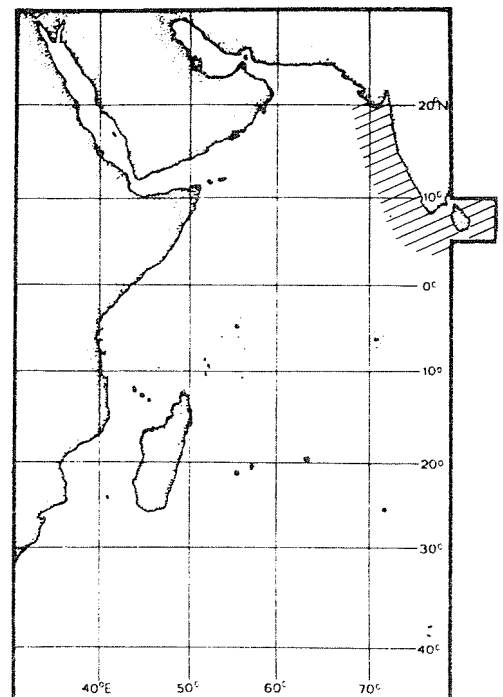
In the area, taken mainly in Palk Bay between India and Sri Lanka.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of unclassified Scomberomorus species from Fishing Area 51 (excluding S. commerson for which separate statistics are available) was about 13 000 t in 1981.

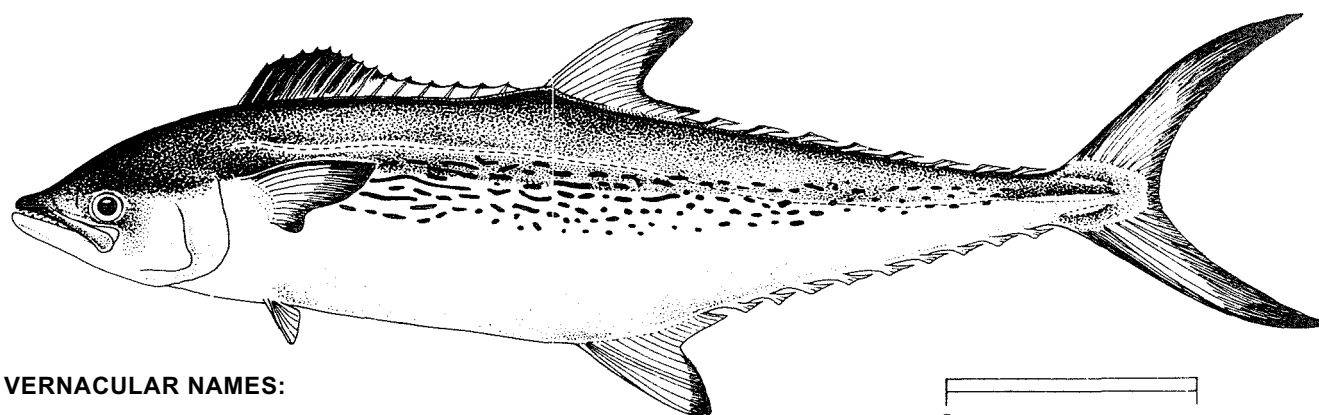
Taken by drift gillnets in Palk Bay and in the Gulf of Mannar.

Marketed fresh and dried salted.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SCOMBRIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Scomberomorus plurilineatus* Fourmanoir, 1966OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Scomberomorus leopardus* (Shaw, 1803)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Kanadi kingfish
Fr - Thazard kanadi
Sp - Carite canadt

NATIONAL:

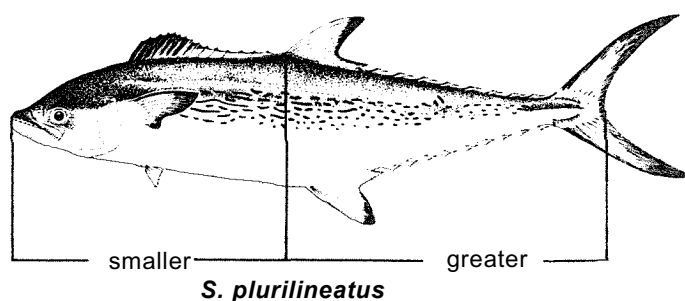
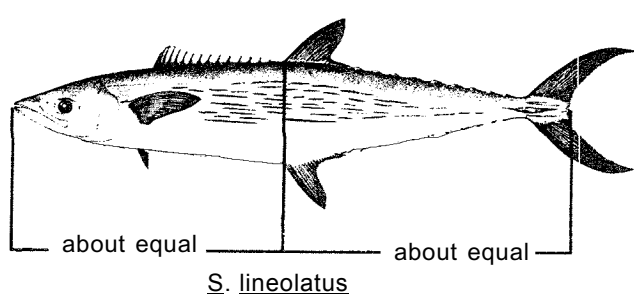
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate, strongly compressed. Snout much shorter than rest of head; posterior part of maxilla exposed; gillrakers on first arch few; 2 or 3 on upper limb; 9 to 13 on lower limb; 12 to 15 total. Two dorsal fins, the first with 15 or 16 spines, rarely 17; and a second with 19 to 21 rays followed by 8 to 10 finlets; anal fin with 19 to 21 rays followed by 6 or 9 finlets. Lateral line without any fine branches anteriorly gradually curving downward toward caudal peduncle keel.

Colour: back iridescent blue-grey, sides silvery, becoming whitish ventrally; a series of 6 to 8 interrupted horizontal black lines on sides of body; first dorsal fin black except for posterior pale area; second dorsal, anal, and finlets mostly dusky.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Scomberomorus lineolatus: a pattern of lines and spots (instead of mostly lines); distance from origin of second dorsal fin to caudal fork about equal to distance from origin of second dorsal fin to tip of snout (greater in *S. plurilineatus*); rays in second dorsal fin usually 15 to 19 (usually 19 to 21 in *S. plurilineatus*).



S. guttatus and S. koreanus: pattern of prominent round spots on sides; anterior part of lateral line with many fine branches.

S. commerson: either uniform or pattern of vertical bars on sides; lateral line abruptly bent downward below end of second dorsal fin; gillrakers 1 to 8 (12 to 15 in S. plurilineatus).

Acanthocybium solandri: no gillrakers; 23 to 27 spines in the first dorsal fin (compared to 15 to 17 in S. plurilineatus); snout about as long as rest of head (much shorter in Scomberomorus species); posterior end of maxilla concealed under preorbital bone (instead of exposed).

SIZE:

Maximum: 120 cm fork length; common: to 80 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

East African coast from Algoa Bay, South Africa, northward through the Mozambique Channel to Madagascar, Zanzibar, and Kenya (1°30'S). Also found in the Seychelles.

Coastal waters within the 200 m contour, usually in water less than 50 m.

Feeds on small schooling fishes, especially sardines and anchovies, squids and crustaceans.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

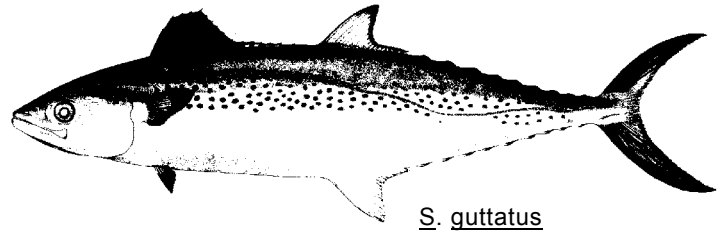
There are important fisheries in the Malindi area of Kenya, Zanzibar Channel, the Mozambique Channel, and Natal. Also fished on the northwest coast of Madagascar.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

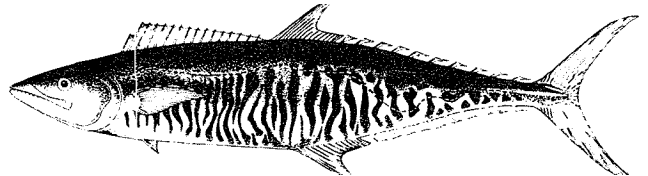
Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Scomberomorus species from Fishing Area 51 (excluding S. commeson, for which separate statistics are available was about 19 000 tons in 1980.

In the Malindi area of Kenya, catches are mainly made by trolling and handlines. In the Zanzibar Channel, gillnets predominate, but catches are also made by trolling, handlines and use of the "Mensab" net, a communal trap net of Arabian origin.

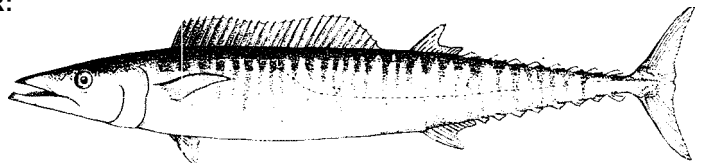
Marketed mainly fresh but does not keep well on ice and does not make a good sun-dried salted product.



S. guttatus



S. commerson



Acanthocybium solandri

