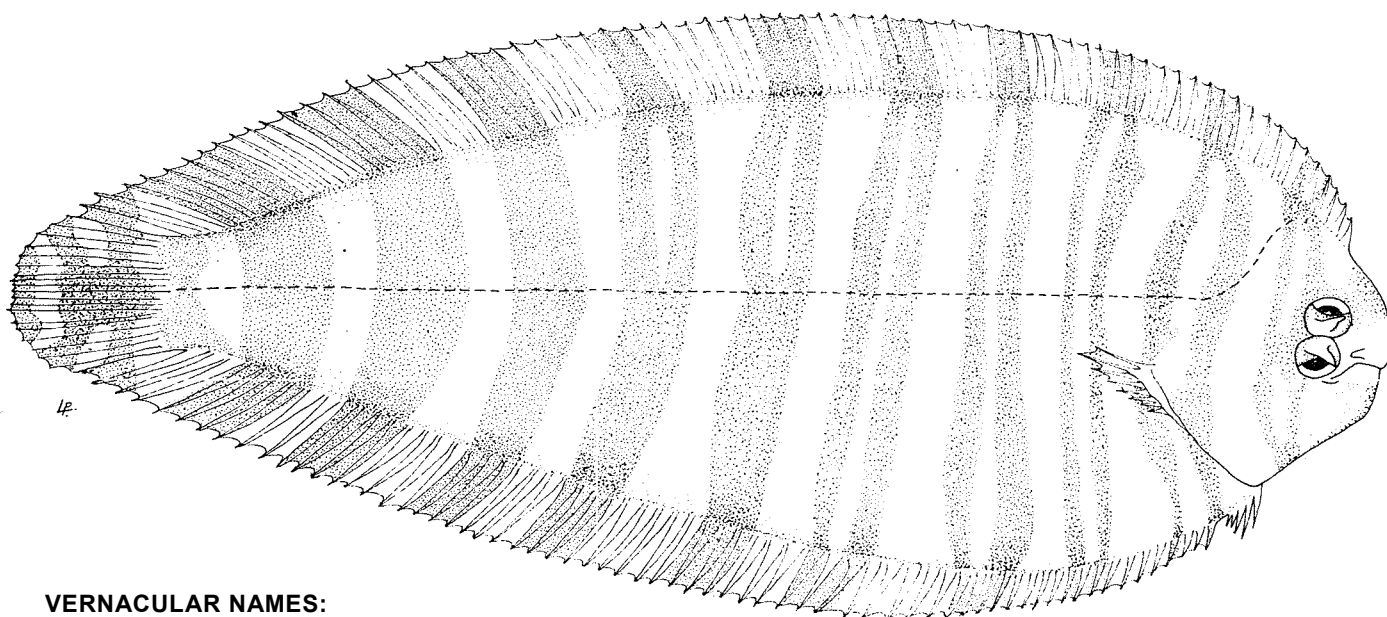


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SOLEIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Zebrias quagga* Kaup, 1858

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Fringefin zebra sole
Fr - Sole quagga
Sp - Lenguadillo quagga



NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate and flat. Eyes on right side, their diameter slightly longer than snout, close together, usually with a short tentacle each; mouth small, curved, cleft reaching third of the lower eye. Dorsal and anal fins more or less completely joined to caudal fin; pectoral fins well developed, asymmetrical, that on eyed side smaller; pelvic fins short. Scales on both sides ctenoid (rough).

Colour: light brown with 10 or 11 darker simple or double crossbands wider than pale interspaces, continued in oblique slant on dorsal and anal fins. Caudal fin darker, brown, with a long, whitish median blotch.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Zebrias synapturoides: posterior rays of dorsal and anal fins joined to basal half of caudal fin.

Zebrias regani: 13 or 14 dark, double crossbars on body (10 or 11 single or double crossbars in Z. quagga); no tentacles on eye.

Aesopia cornuta: first dorsal ray fin enlarged (not enlarged in Z. quagga); scales cycloid; single crossbars on body.

All other species of Soleidae: do not have crossbars on body.

SIZE:

Maximum: 15 cm; common to 12 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found in the Red Sea and the "Gulf" to the west coast of India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, eastward extending to the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to China.

Inhabits shallow coastal waters.

Feeds mainly on bottom living invertebrates

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shallow sand/mud grounds of the continental shelf and creeks.

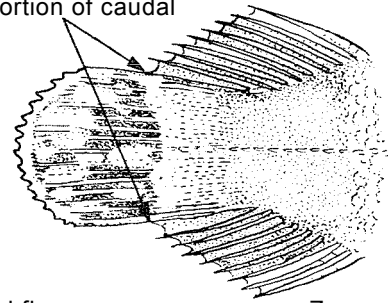
CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls and shore seines.

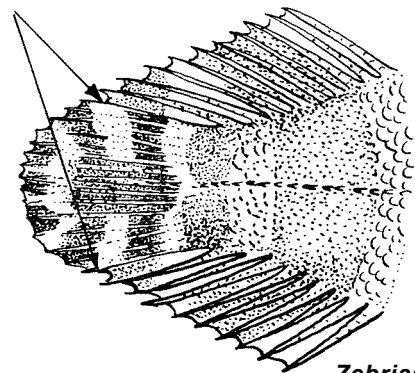
Marketed fresh.

dorsal and anal fins
joined to basal
portion of caudal

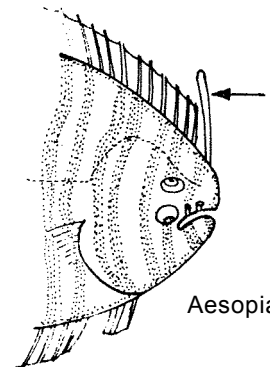


Z. synapturoides

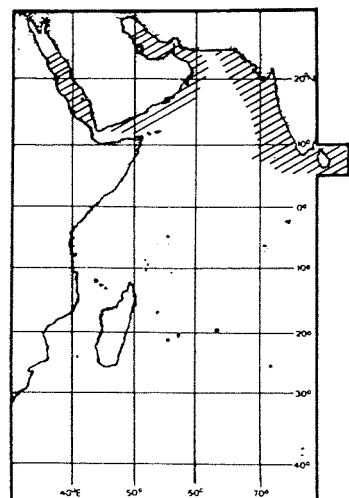
dorsal and anal fins
completely joined to caudal



Zebrias quagga



Aesopia

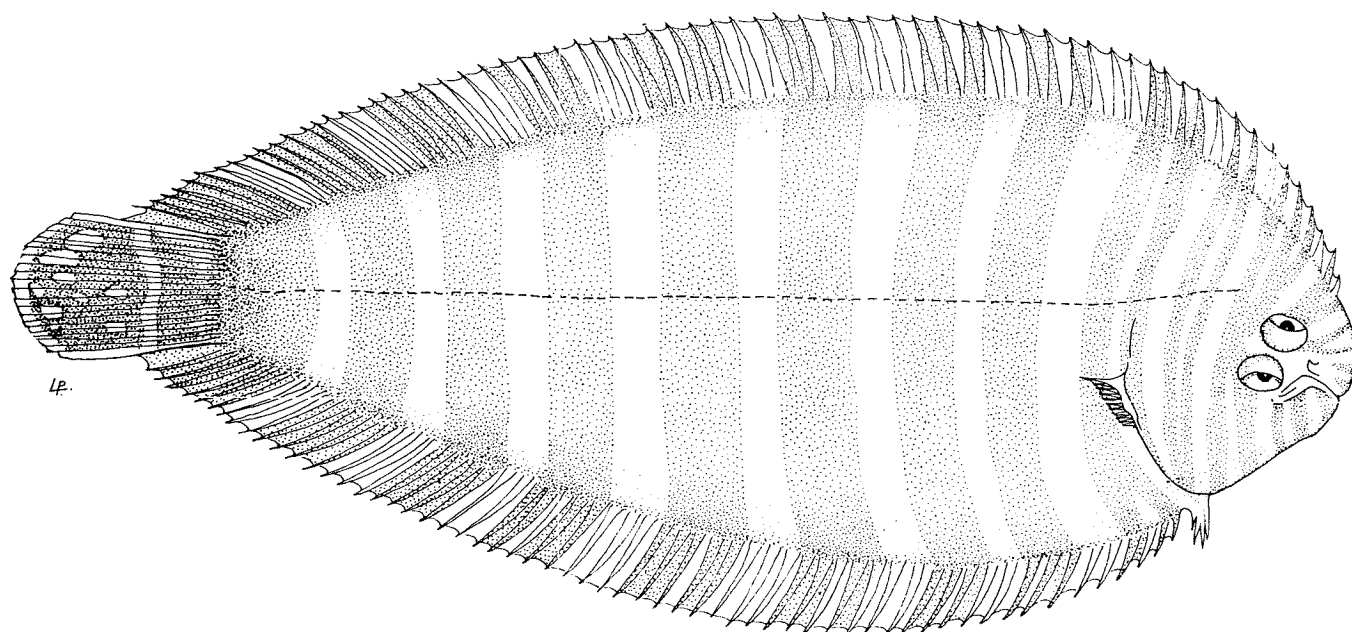


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SOLEIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Zebrias synapturoides* (Jenkins, 1910)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Zebra sole
Fr - Sole zèbre
Sp - Lenguadillo acebrado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate and flat. Eyes on right side, nearly contiguous, their diameter a little longer than snout, without tentacle; mouth small, curved, cleft reaching to below middle of eye. Posterior rays of dorsal and anal fins joined to basal half of caudal fin, which is quite distinct and rounded; pectoral fins well developed, asymmetrical; pelvic fins short, asymmetrical. Scales on both sides of body ctenoid (rough).

Colour: greyish, with 12 or 13 darker crossbars, broader than the interspaces, continued in an obliquely caudal direction on dorsal and anal fins; posterior part of caudal fin with a circular area of dark brown, margined with yellowish-white, and with a number of yellowish white spots and blotches in the centre.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Zebrias quagga: posterior rays of dorsal and anal fins more or less completely joined to caudal fin.

Zebrias regani: 13 or 14 dark, double crossbars on body (12 or 13 single crossbars in Z. synapturoides).

Aesopia cornuta: first dorsal fin ray enlarged (first dorsal fin ray not enlarged in Z. synapturoides); scales cycloid.

All other species of Soleidae: do not have crossbars on body.

SIZE:

Maximum: 15 cm; common to 10 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found along the west coast of India and off Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, northward extending along the east coast of India to Ganjam (Orissa).

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shallow sand/mud grounds of the continental shelf and creeks.

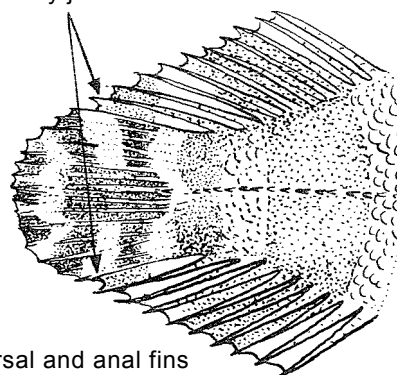
CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls and shore seines.

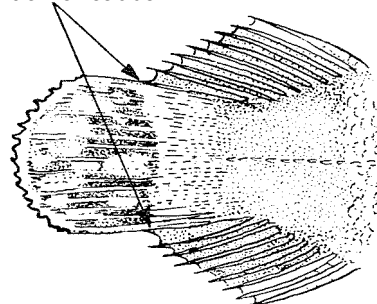
Marketed fresh.

dorsal and anal fins completely joined to caudal

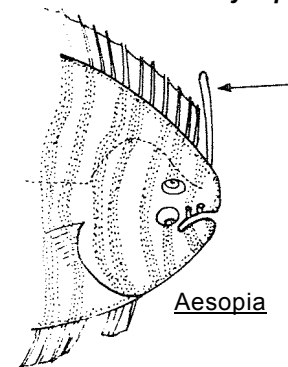


Zebrias quagga

dorsal and anal fins joined to basal portion of caudal



Zebrias synapturoides



Aesopia

