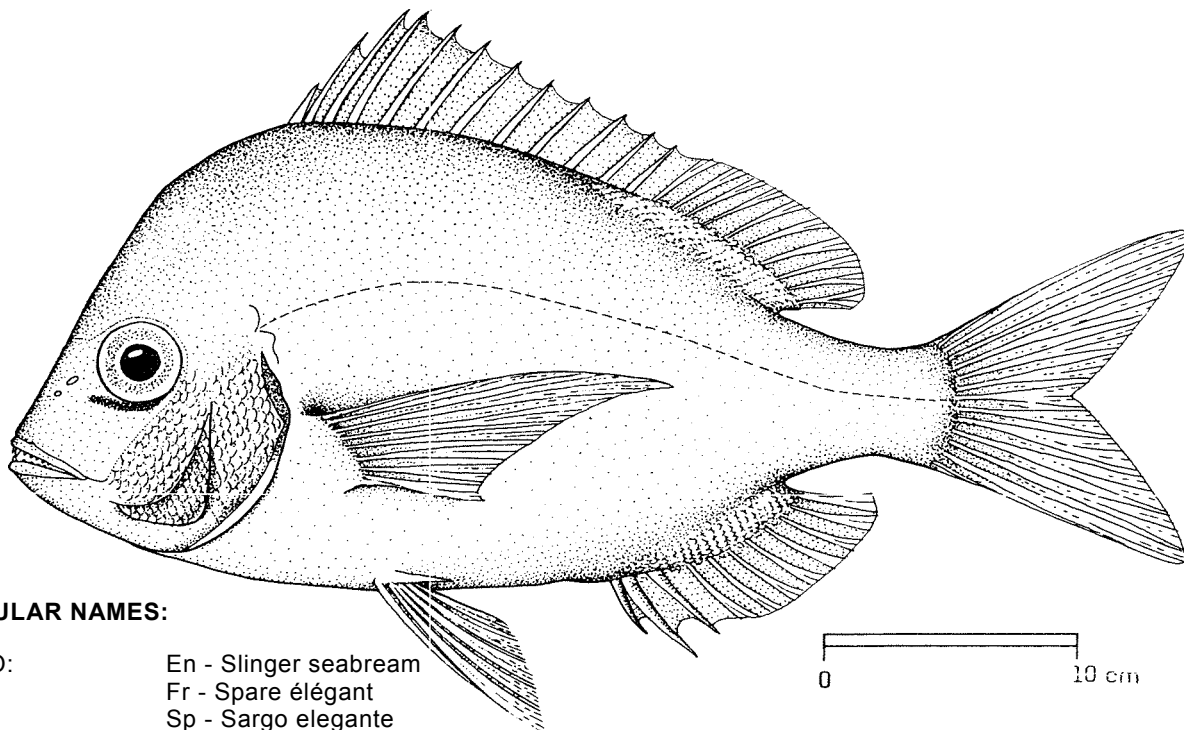


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Chrysolephus puniceus* (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Slinger seabream
Fr - Spare élégant
Sp - Sargo elegante

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body deep, compressed, its depth about twice in standard length. Head profile very steep, almost straight from lip to the very sharp nape, with a ridge before dorsal fin; mouth oblique, the maxilla reaching to below front margin of eye; at front of jaws, 4 or 5 moderate canines; in juveniles, on each side, an outer row of bluntly conical teeth becoming molariform posteriorly; several inner rows of villiform teeth behind canines becoming granular posteriorly; in adults, 3 upper and 2 lower series of molars; gillrakers 14 to 16 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 stout spines (2nd and 3rd subequal) and 8 or 9 soft rays; pectoral fins longer than head, reaching to anal rays; caudal fin forked, lobes sharp and elongate in adults. Scales moderate, 48 to 52 in lateral line; scales on top of head extending forward to above nostril, preopercle flange scaly; soft dorsal and anal fins densely scaly at base with a vestigial sheath.

Colour: reddish pink, with a sheen of blue overlapping the pink; fins rosy; a blue line under eye and a dark spot on pectoral fin axil.

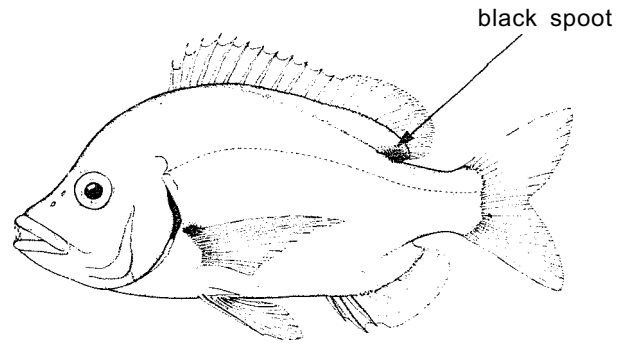
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Chrysoblephus cristiceps: a similar, faint blue line under eye but also a black spot at base of last dorsal ray.

Other species of Sparidae: no bright blue line under eye.

SIZE:

Maximum: 85 cm; common 50 to 60 cm.



Chrysoblephus cristiceps

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, from Natal (South Africa) to Mozambique and southern Madagascar; southward extending to East London.

Occurs from shallow waters (10 m) to about 100 m depth.

Feeds on molluscs, crustaceans, worms and fish.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

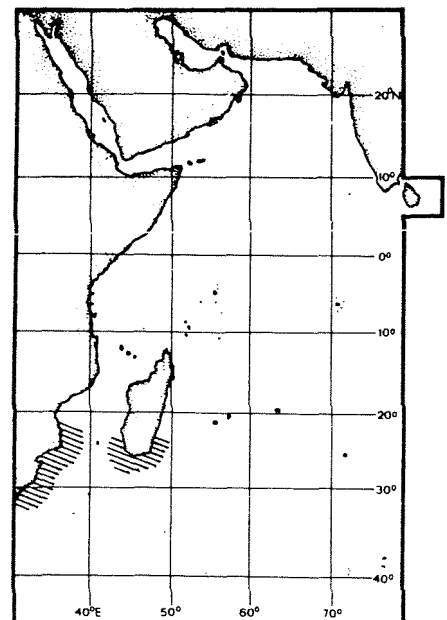
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species; the combined catches of Chrysoblephus species usually do not exceed 200 tons annually.

An important commercial fish in Natal and southern Mozambique, usually caught with line gear.

Generally marketed fresh.

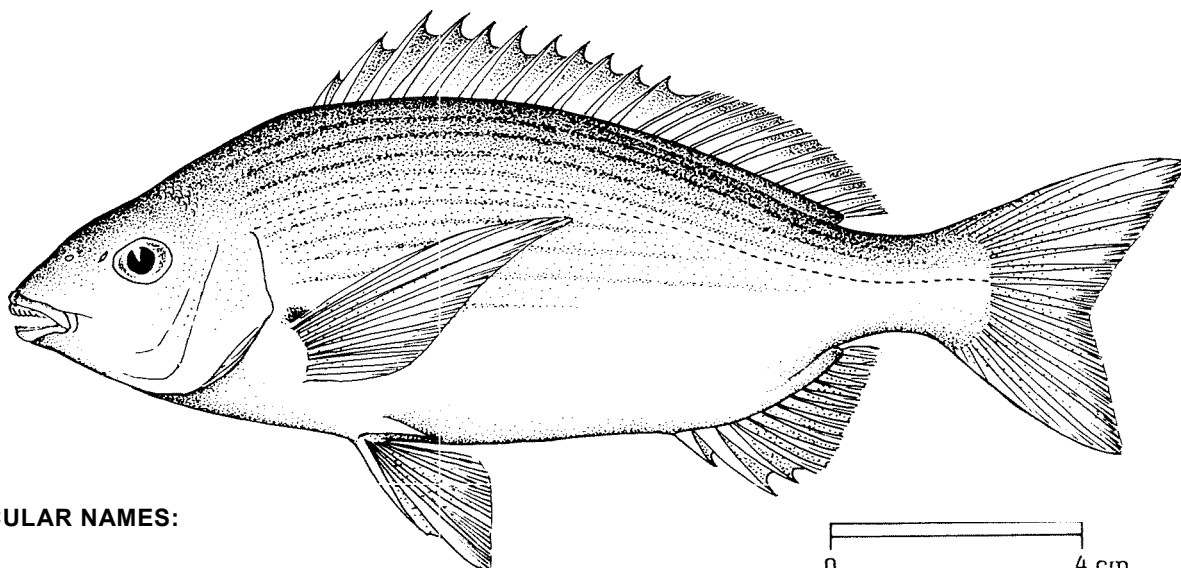


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Crenidens crenidens (Forsskål, 1775)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Karanteen seabream
Fr - Saupe de Mer Rouge
Sp - Salema del Mar Rojo

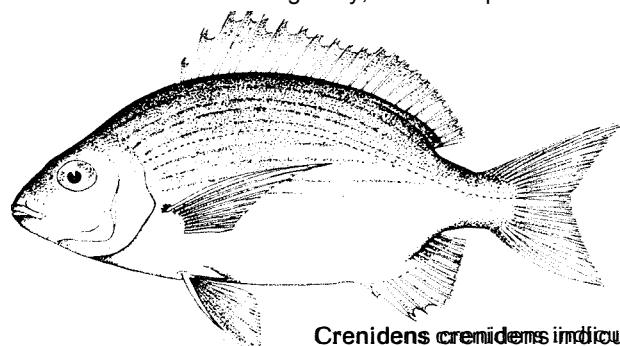
NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong oval, a little compressed. Upper profile of head in juveniles gently convex to dorsal fin origin, adults becoming concave above eye and convex in front of eye to produce a "nose"; eye moderate; in each jaw, 2 series of incisors (sometimes a third series in upper jaw), the cutting edge of each with five points (3 median points very distinct), outer teeth movable with brown edges; several rows of small, granular teeth within; gillrakers 9 to 11 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 11 spines and 11 rays; 3rd to 4th spines longest; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 rays, 2nd spine stouter than 3rd; caudal fin forked. Scales moderate, 52 to 60 in lateral line; scalation on top of head not extending beyond vertical diameter of eye; preopercle flange naked; a low scaly sheath at base of dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: silvery, greenish blue or olive above; darker, narrow longitudinal stripes along scale rows from level of pectoral fins dorsally; fins dull yellowish or olive; the dorsal darkened marginally; axil of pectoral fins sometimes darkish.

Two different subspecies are recognized. C. crenidens indicus Day from the coasts of India and Arabian Sea, with body deeper (2.08 to 2.37 times in standard length), caudal peduncle deeper, pectoral and pelvic fins longer; C. crenidens crenidens along the east coast of Africa, with a more slender body (2.40 to 2.76 times in standard length), caudal peduncle narrower, pectoral and pelvic fins shorter; in the Red Sea, the 2 subspecies coexist with a predominance of C. crenidens crenidens, and probably hybrids with intermediate shape.

Crenidens crenidens indicus

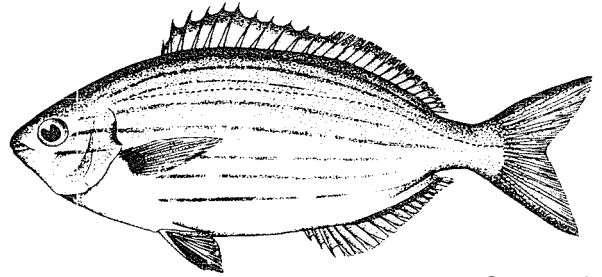
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Sarpa salpa: brighter colour; bright silvery with golden reflections, and about 8 bright golden stripes along body; only one series of notched incisors in upper jaw and no granular teeth; only off Natal.

Other species of Sparidae: either edge of incisors without five points, or canines present.

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm; common to 20 cm.



Sarpa salpa

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

The subspecies C. crenidens crenidens occurs from the Red Sea to South Africa, including the southern coast of Madagascar, C. crenidens indicus from the Red Sea to India eastward extending to the Nicobar Islands.

Feed mainly on algae, also invertebrates (crustaceans, worms, etc).

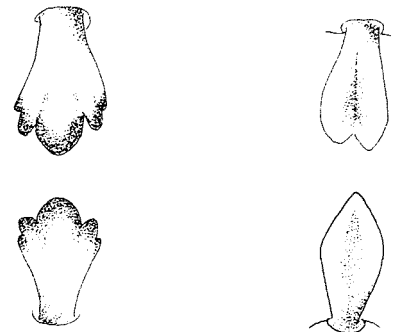
PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shallow coastal waters, throughout its range. mainly in muddy quiet areas.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

In the northern part of the area, it is caught all year round, in small quantities, with trammelnets and beach seines, and consumed fresh. In the southern part, it is caught principally for bait with seines or on small hooks baited with shrimps or prawns.

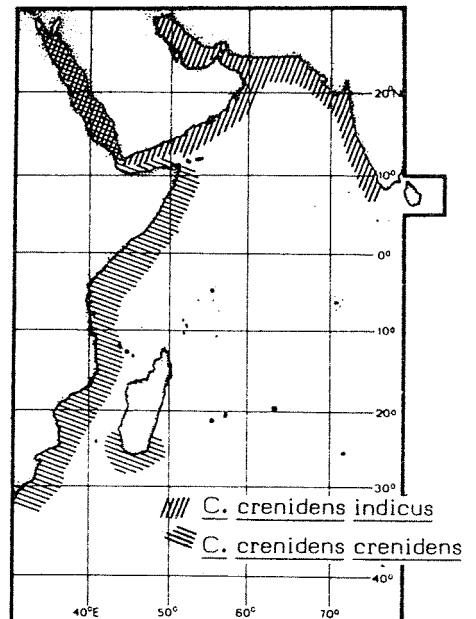
Marketed fresh (for bait), or dried.



Crenidens

Sarpa

upper and lower tooth

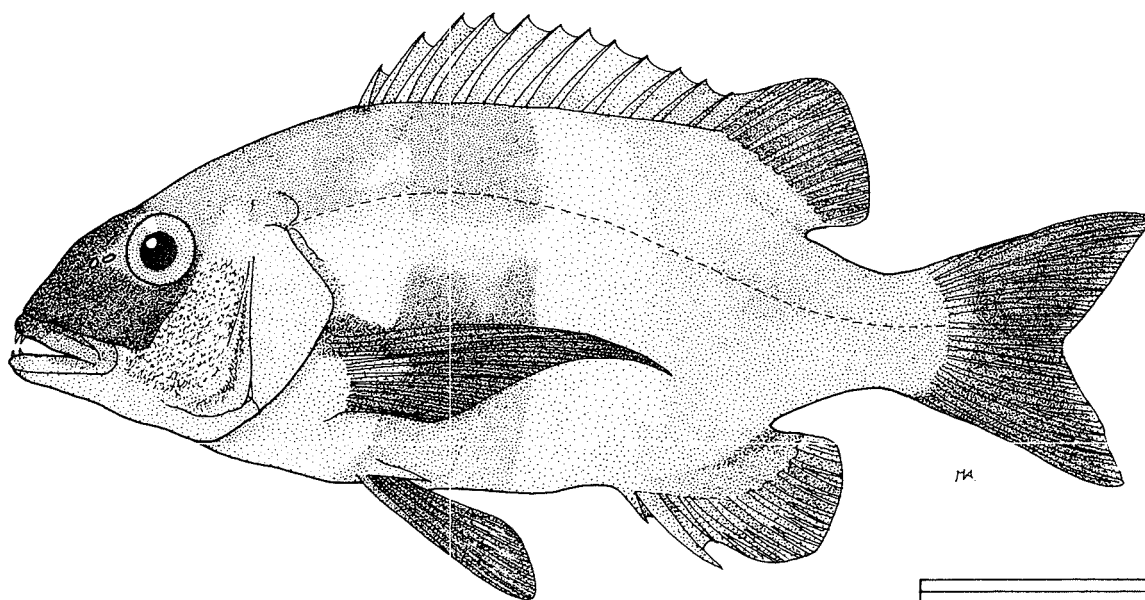


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Cymatoceps nasutus (Castlenau, 1861)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



0 15 cm

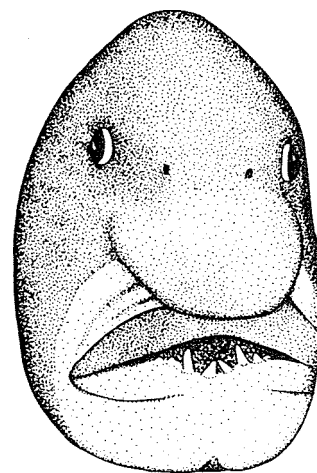
VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : Erg - Poenskop seabream
Fr - Spare nasique
Sp - Sargo narigón

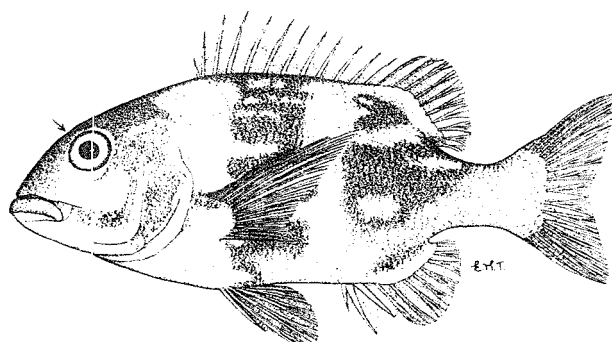
NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep and compressed, its depth 2.3 to 2.5 times in standard length. Head profile gently sloping, developing a bulge before eyes and a large fleshy process or "nose" on the snout in large adults, depth of suborbital space greater than eye, the mouth extending to below anterior half of eye; at front of jaws, 4 upper and 4 to 6 lower enlarged canines, slender in juveniles, but becoming obtuse in old specimens; in juveniles, on each side an outer row of low, conical teeth anteriorly, becoming molariform posteriorly, and several inner rows of small pointed teeth behind the canines, becoming granular posteriorly; in adults 2 series of molars in each jaw, lips strongly villose; gillrakers 10 or 11 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 12 spines and 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins reaching to above anal fin; caudal fin moderately forked, its lobes becoming pointed with age. Scales rough, those above lateral line very much smaller than those below; 61 to 65 scales in lateral line; preopercle flange scaly only along middle portion; about 16 series of small scales on cheek; scalation on top of head reaching to beyond anterior margin of eye, above nostrils; soft dorsal and anal fins densely scaly at base.

large adult
front view

Colour: a drab dark fish, only the juveniles light yellowish between the dark head and 2 dark vertical bars on body. Adults dusky to black with soft dorsal and anal fins black; belly and chin abruptly white. Pelvic fins black only in half grown specimens.



juvenile

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Similar looking dark species of Sparidae: scales above lateral line not much smaller than those below (much smaller in Cymatoceps); no "nose" in large adults.

Fishes of other families: no biserial molar teeth.

SIZE:

Maximum: 150 cm; common between 60 and 90 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found only off Natal (South Africa), southward extending to the Cape of Good Hope. Occurs in shallow coastal waters (to 80 m depth), mainly in rocky areas, seldom entering estuaries.

Feeds mainly on molluscs and crustaceans. using the heavy molars to crush the shells.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

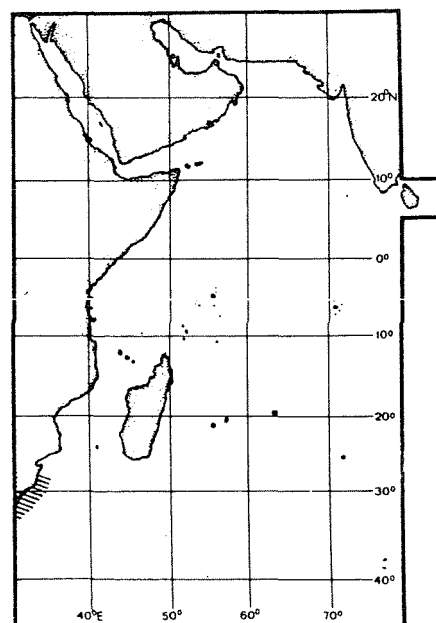
Throughout its area.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

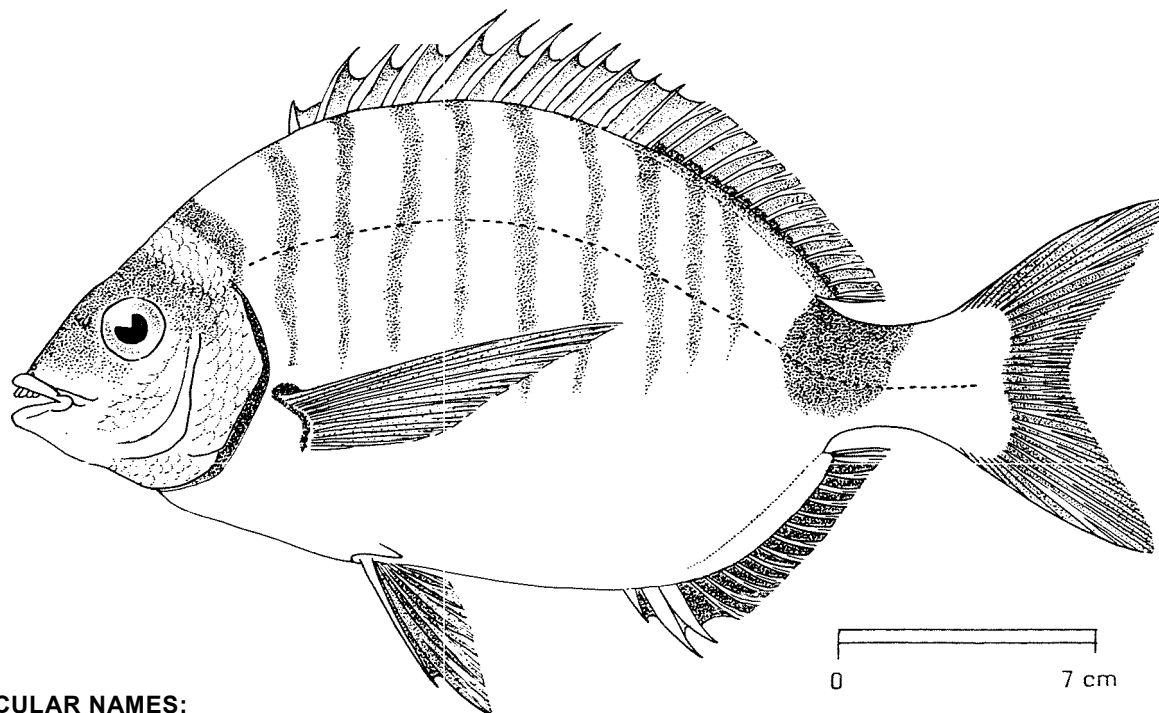
Caught generally on line gear; premier sport fish.

Marketed fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Diplodus sargus capensis* (Smith, 1846)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : *Diplodus sargus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - White seabream (Cape)
Fr - Sar commun du Cap
Sp - Sargo común del Cabo

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval, compressed, rather deep, its depth 2 to 2.25 times in standard length. Head profile fairly steep, regularly convex to dorsal fin origin; snout rather pointed; mouth somewhat protractile, the maxilla reaching about to below anterior margin of eye, not completely concealed by suborbital bone when mouth is closed; lips moderately thin; 8 inclined, truncate, incisor-like teeth in each jaw, followed behind and laterally by 3 or 4 upper and 2 or 3 lower rows of molars; gillrakers 8 to 10 (rarely 11) on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 12 (rarely 11) spines and 13 to 16 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; pectoral fins reaching to above anal fin; caudal fin forked. Scales moderate, 61 to 70 in lateral line, 8 or 9 between lateral line and 4th dorsal spine; no scales between eyes and on preopercle flange; a well developed scaly sheath at base of dorsal and anal fins.

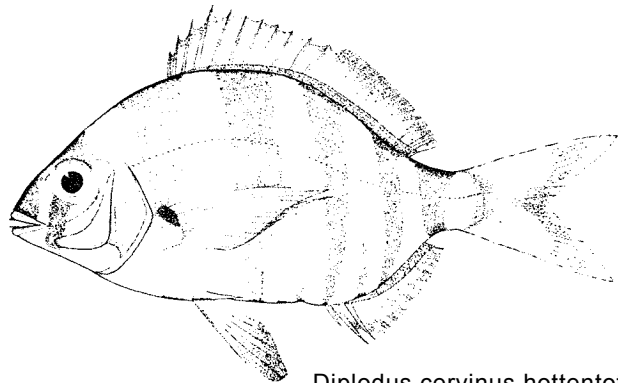
Colour: bright silvery, with a pink sheen, greenish white ventrally; 6 to 9 equally dark crossbars running from dorsal profile to about two thirds of body depth (disappearing with growth); a large black saddle-shaped blotch on caudal peduncle; margin of opercle black, axi'1 of pectoral fin dark with a dark line running along base of pectoral; dorsal fin greenish, base of soft dorsal dark; pectorals dusky; caudal, anal and pelvic fins dark dusky.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

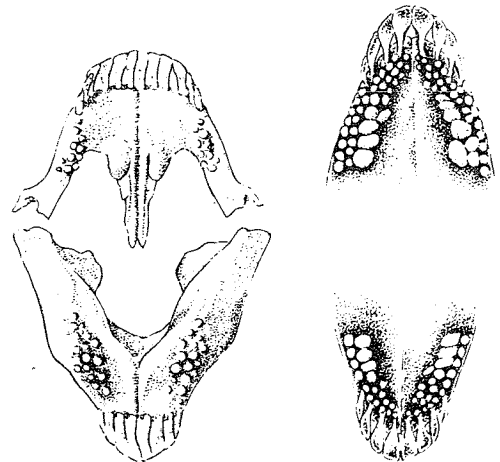
Diplodus cervinus hottentotus: 10 to 12 incisors on upper jaw (8 in D. s. capensis); a bar across caudal peduncle (a large black saddle-shaped blotch in D. s. capensis).

Lithognathus mormyrus: body oblong, with 14 to 17 crossbars (6 to 9 in D. s. capensis); small pointed anterior teeth (incisors in D. s. capensis).

The combination of characters described above easily separates this species from the other sparids in the area.

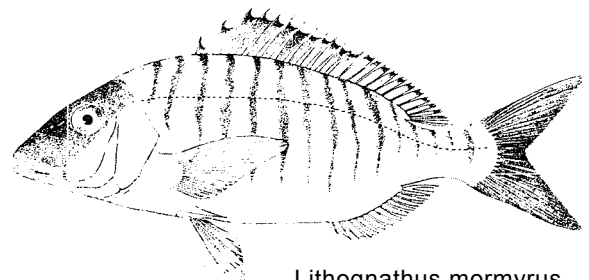


Diplodus cervinus hottentotus



D. cervinus hottentotus D. sargus capensis

upper and lower jaw



Lithognathus mormyrus

SIZE:

Maximum: 45 cm; common 25 to 35 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, found off South Africa and southern Madagascar (possibly also in Mauritius); southward extending around Cape of Good Hope to Angola.

Found in rocky areas to about 50 m depth, enters estuaries, used also as nurseries.

Omnivorous, feeding on any available food; algae, crustacea, worms, molluscs, fish.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this subspecies.

Caught mainly by hook and line by anglers from the shore.

Not sold extensively, used fresh, whole and as bait.

