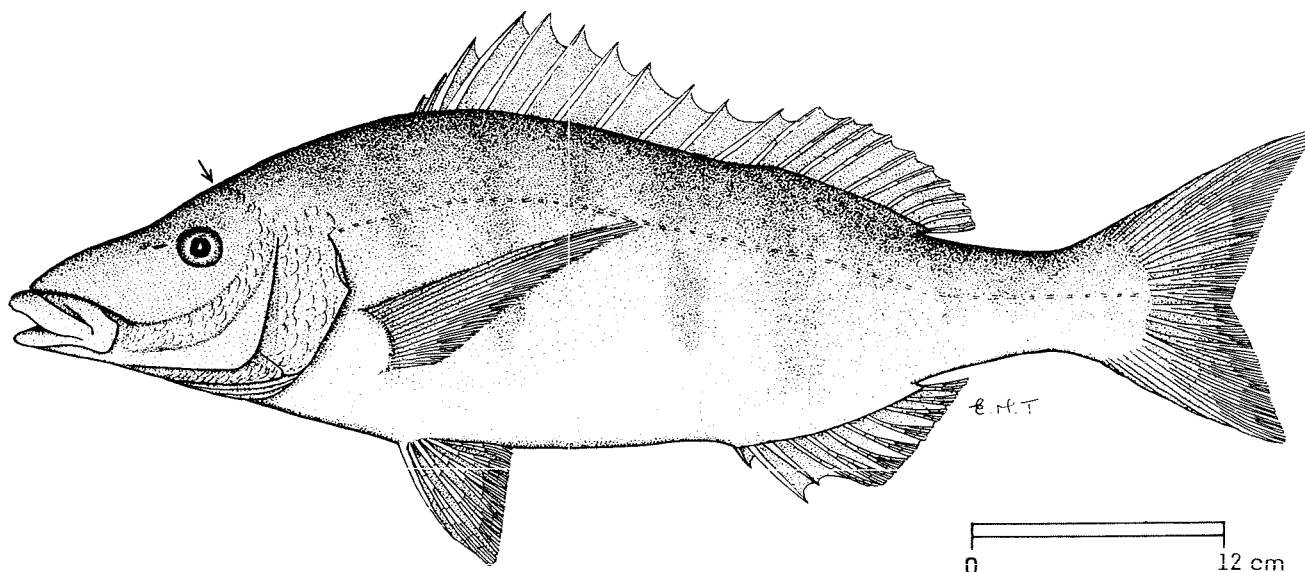


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Lithognathus lithognathus (Cuvier, 1830 in Cuv. & Val.)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - White steenbras  
                   Fr - Marbré du Cap  
                   Sp - Herrera del Cabo

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong and compressed, its depth 2.75 to 3.25 times in standard length. Head profile almost straight (becoming convex with growth) from upper lip to dorsal fin origin; eye moderate to small; snout elongate and pointed, the maxilla not reaching to anterior eye margin; mouth very protrusible, and lips very thick in adults; in each jaw, anterior teeth feeble, pointed set in bands, followed by biserial molars, the inner posterior ones larger; gillrakers 13 to 16 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins reaching to above origin of anal; caudal fin forked. Scales moderately large, 44 to 51 in lateral line; scalation on top of head extending to above hind margin of eye; preopercle flange naked; soft dorsal and anal fins with a scaly basal sheath.

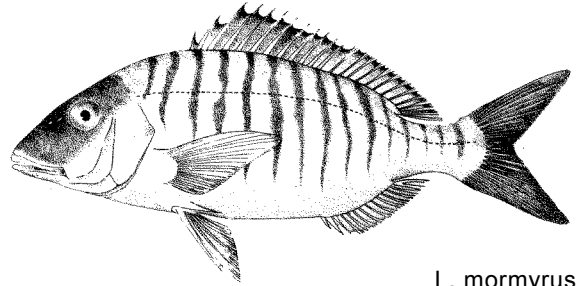
Colour: mainly silvery, darker above, with 6 or 7 dusky crossbars. Iris bluish-grey.

## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Lithognathus mormyrus: lips thin and about 14 well-defined narrow crossbars 6 or 7 in L. lithognathus).

Argyrozona argyrozona and Petrus rupestris: no molar teeth. Furthermore, 12 dorsal spines in A. argyrozona (11 in L. lithognathus) and pectoral fins much shorter than head in A. argyrozona; 8 or 9 short, laminate gillrakers in P. rupestris (13 to 16 in L. lithognathus).

The long snout, thick lips, protrusible mouth and silvery body readily distinguish this species from all other Sparid genera in the area.



L. mormyrus

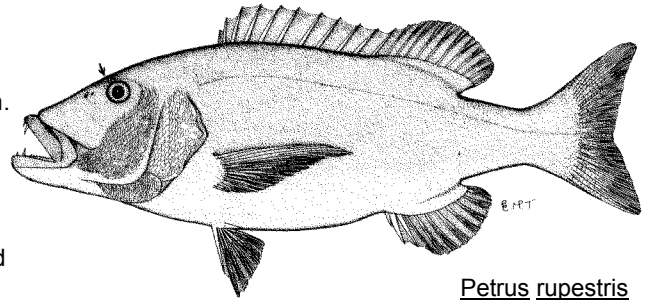
## SIZE:

Maximum: 150 cm; common between 60 and 70 cm.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found only in the extreme south of the area and southward to the Cape of Good Hope.

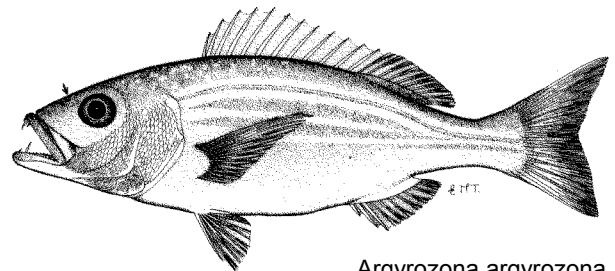
Occurs in estuaries and offshore in sandy areas. Feeds mainly on crustaceans and worms living in sand or mud; tails of Lithognathus are frequently seen waving on shallow banks as fish blows out prey. Spawns in sea but uses estuaries as nursery



Petrus rupestris

## PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS

Estuaries and coastal waters from Natal to the Cape of Good Hope.



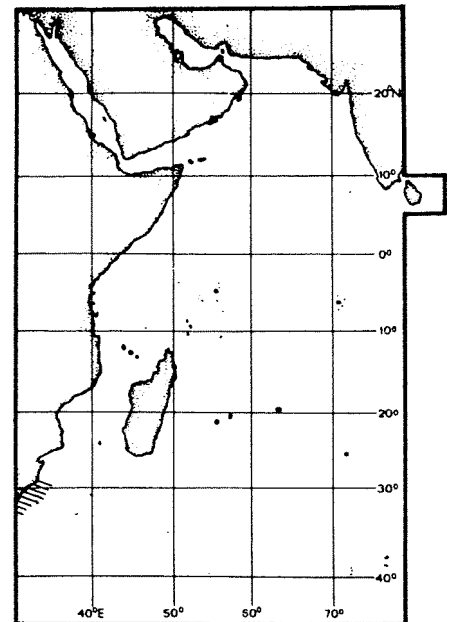
Argyrozona argyrozona

## CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught with line gear and, where permitted, with seines. Premier angling fish of South Africa.

Marketed fresh, whole.



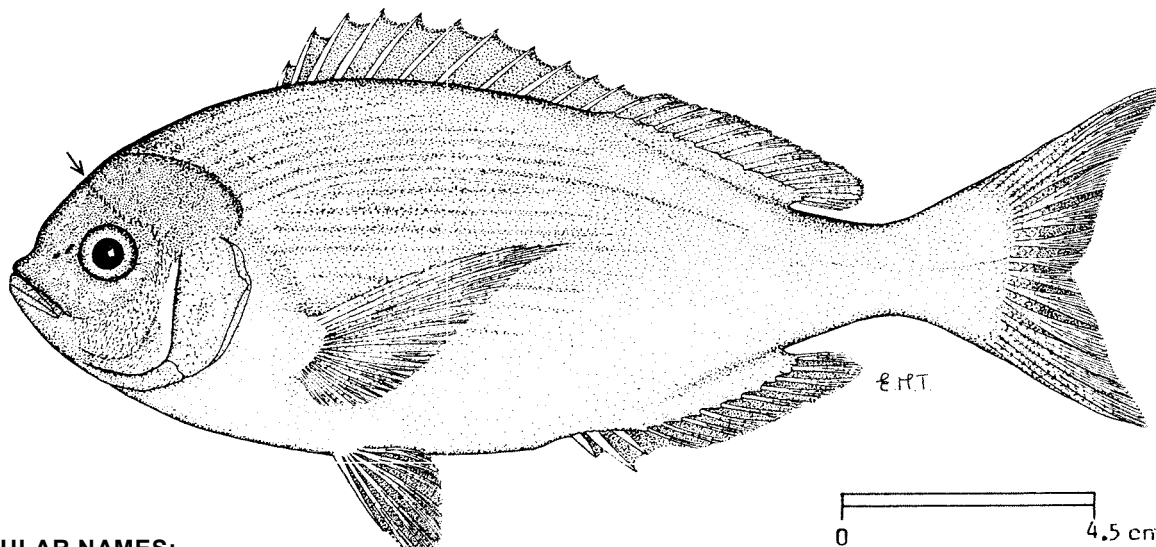
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)

Pachymetopon aeneum (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

- FAO : En - Blue hottentot
- Fr - Hotentot bleu
- Sp - Hotentote azul

NATIONAL:

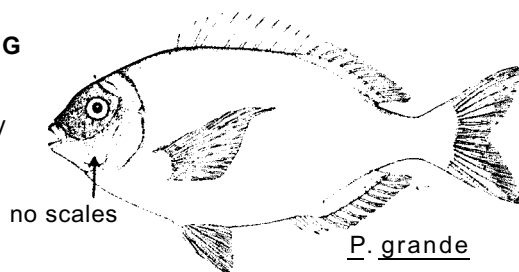
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate, its depth 2.25 to 2.50 times in standard length. Head profile gently rounded from dorsal fin origin to interorbital bulge, then abruptly concave to mouth; mouth oblique, pouting, the maxilla reaching almost to below anterior margin of eye; in both jaws, about 4 or 5 rows of incisors, triangular-tipped in juveniles; no molar or granular teeth; gillrakers 16 or 17 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays; pectoral fins longer than head, reaching to above anal fin origin; caudal fin forked, tips pointed. Scales small, 80 to 91 in lateral line, scalation on top of head extending to above vertical diameter of eye; inner margin of preopercle flange scaly; soft dorsal and anal fins densely scaly at base, but without a sheath.

Colour: head cobalt blue, body bronzy yellow, with fine blue streaks along scale rows becoming iridescent silver below; dorsal spines blue, fins membrane yellow, darker edged.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

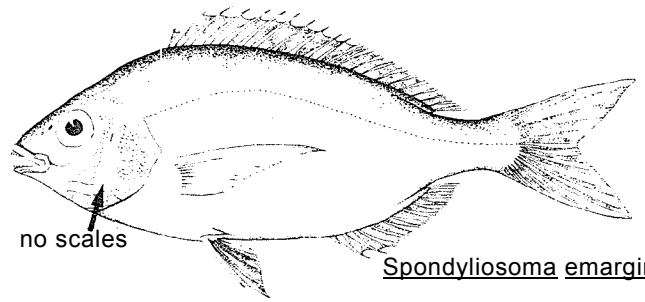
Pachymetopon grande: preopercle flange naked; body slightly deeper; gillrakers 11 to 13 (16 or 17 in P. aeneum).



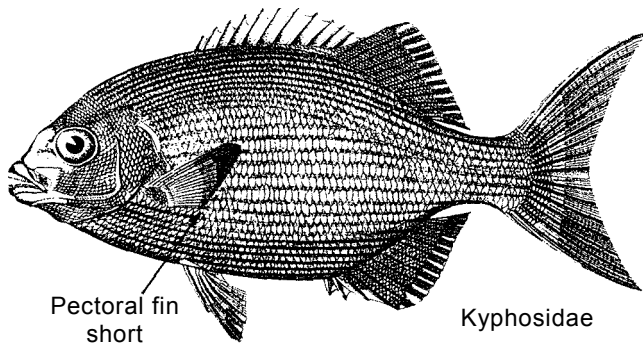
Spondyliosoma emarginatum: preopercle flange naked; soft dorsal and anal fins with a low sheath at base; teeth slender, lanceolate.

Polyamblyodon species: only one series of incisors and several inner rows of granular teeth.

Kyphosus species (Kyphosidae). scales large, about 55 in lateral line (80 to 91 in P. aeneum); pectoral fins short, reaching only half way to above anal fin origin; only one series of hockeystick-shaped incisors.



Spondyliosoma emarginatum



Pectoral fin short

Kyphosidae



Polyamblyodon species upper and lower jaws

**SIZE:**

Maximum: 55 cm; common to 30 cm.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

Only in the extreme southern part of the area, off Durban (Natal, South Africa) southward to the Cape of Good Hope.

Occurs in waters from 20 to 50 m depth, around rocky areas.

Feeds on bottom living invertebrates (worms, ascidians, crustaceans, molluscs) and algae.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

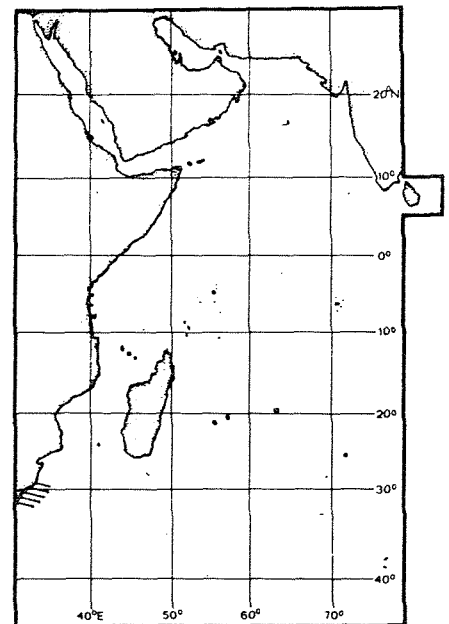
Off South Africa, from Natal to the Cape of Good Hope.

**CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:**

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught occasionally on hook and line.

Marketed fresh.

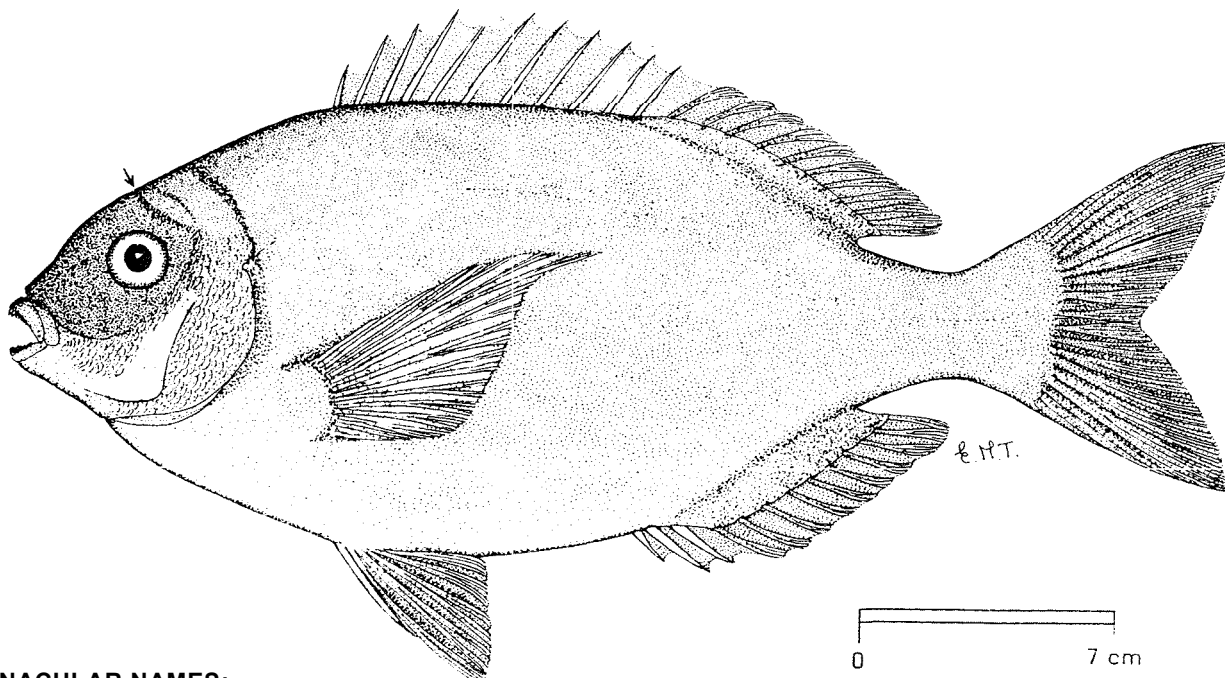


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Pachymetopon grande (Günther, 1859)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Bronze seabream  
Fr - Hotentot bronze  
Sp - Hotentote bronceado

NATIONAL

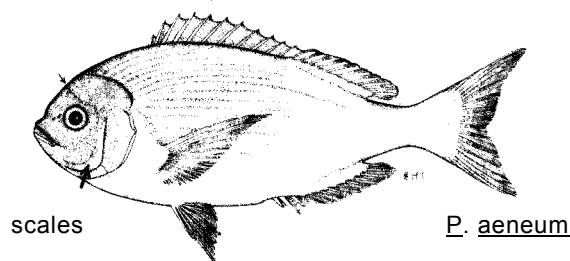
## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body plump, deep, its depth 2 to 2.3 times in standard length. Head profile gently convex, with a slight protuberance before eye, making snout profile slightly concave especially with age; mouth small, the maxilla ending before level of anterior eye margin; in both jaws, 4 or 5 rows of incisiform triangular-tipped teeth; no granular or molar teeth; gillrakers 11 to 13 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 11 rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 or 11 soft rays; pectoral fins much longer than head (nearly 1.5 times as long as head), reaching to above anal fin; caudal fin forked, lobes pointed. Scales small, 80 to 85 in lateral line; scalation on top of head extending to above or slightly beyond vertical eye diameter; preopercle flange naked; soft portions of dorsal and anal fins densely scaly at base, but without a sheath.

Colour: body iridescent bronze, chest and belly lighter; a green iridescence on scales below and in front of dorsal fins and upper head, a blue iridescence behind eyes and below; snout bronze; dorsal, anal, caudal and pelvic fins green with some dark brown medially; pectoral rays blue, fin membrane transparent.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES  
OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Pachymetopon aeneum: preopercle flange scaly at inner margin; body less deep; gillrakers 16 or 17 (11 to 13 in P. grande).



Spondyliosoma emarginatum: soft dorsal and anal fins with a low sheath at base: teeth slender, lanceolate.

Polyamblyodon species. only one series of incisors and several inner rows of granular teeth.

Kyphosus species (Kyphosioae): scales large, about 55 in lateral line (80 to 85 in P. grande); pectoral fins short, reaching only half way to above anal origin; only one series of hockeystick-shaped incisors.

**SIZE:**

Maximum: 55 cm; common from 30 to 40 cm.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

In the area from southern Mozambique and Madagascar to South Africa, also extending to the Cape of Good Hope.

Occurs in shallow waters around rocks.

Feeds mainly on ascidians, crustaceans and algae.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

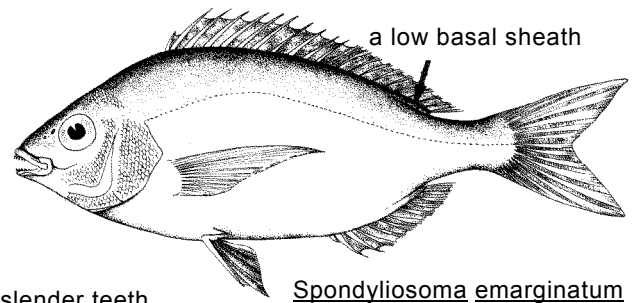
Throughout its range.

**CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:**

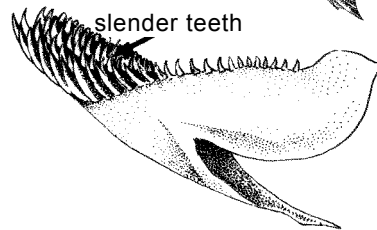
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

An important species for sport fishing, mainly caught by rod and line.

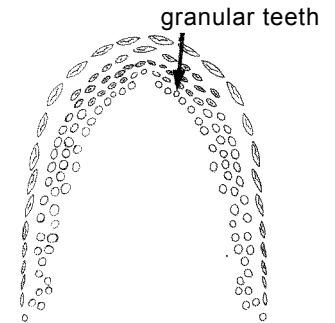
Marketed fresh.



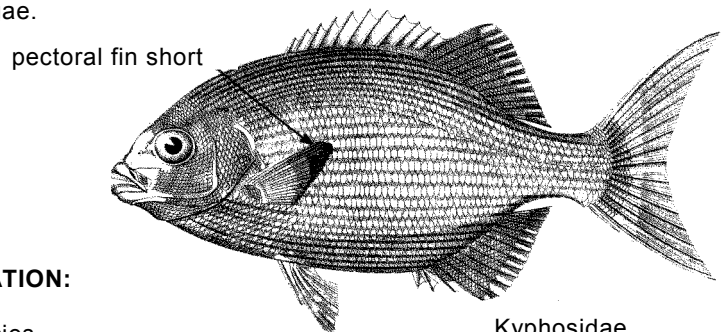
Spondyliosoma emarginatum



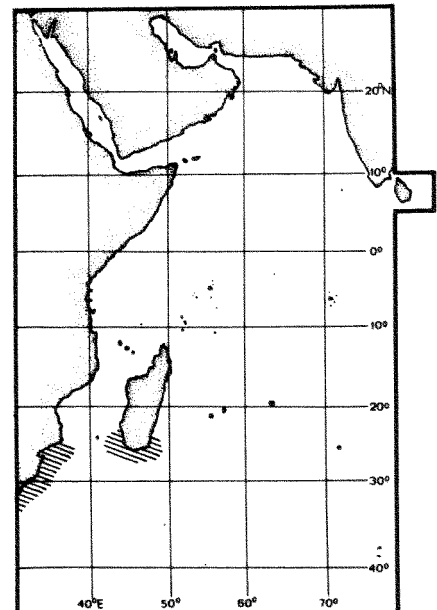
Spondyliosoma



Polyamblyodon



Kyphosidae

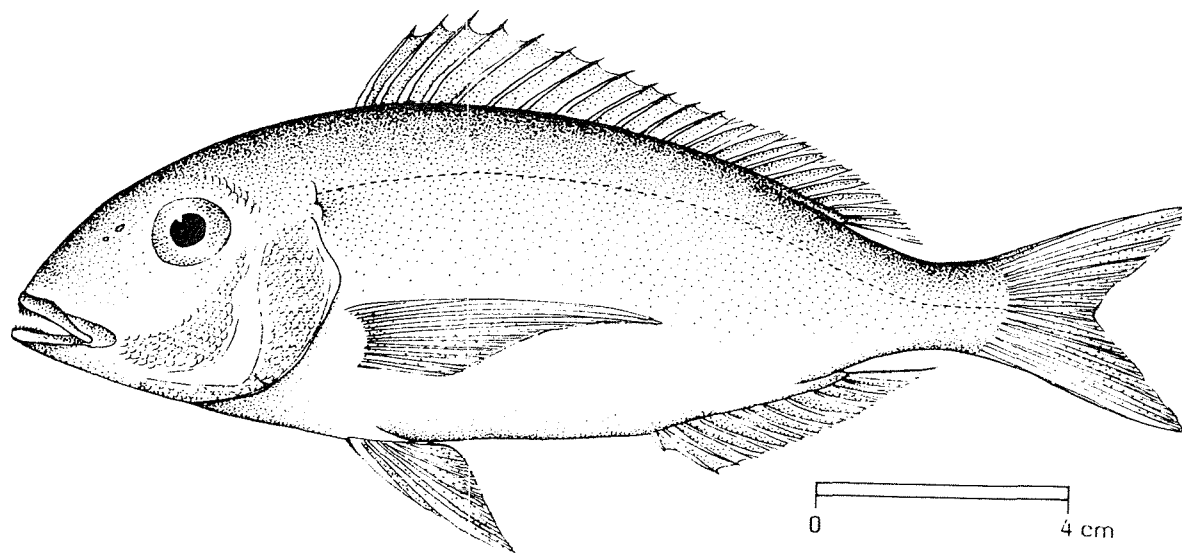


## FAQ SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)*Pagellus affinis* Boulenger, 1887

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - Arabian pandora  
                  Fr - Pageot d'Arabie  
                  Sp - Pandora arabe

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate, fusiform (depth 2.6 to 3 times in standard length), only slightly compressed. Head profile regularly convex from upper lip to origin of dorsal fin; eye large; snout subconical; mouth terminal, moderately protrusible, the maxilla reaching to about anterior margin of eye; in both jaws, anteriorly few conical teeth and several rows of cardiform teeth, laterally two rows of molars; 9 to 11 gillrakers on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 12 slender spines and 10 rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays, last ray of anal and dorsal slightly elongated; pectoral fins about equal to head length, their tips reaching to above anal spines; caudal fin forked. Scales moderately small, 59 to 63 in lateral line; scalation on top of head reaching to beyond vertical diameter of eyes; preopercle flange naked; 10 or 11 rows of scales on opercle, 7 on cheeks; a low, scaly sheath at base of dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: silvery red, each scale on upper half of body with a dark central spot forming about 10 longitudinal lines

**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:**

Pagellus natalensis (restricted to southern part of area): 8 or 9 rows of scales on opercle (10 or 11 in P. affinis) and 5 to 7, usually 6, on cheeks (7 in P. affinis).

Crenidens crenidens indicus: 2 series of incisors, their cutting edges with 5 points (no incisors in Pagellus species).

Cheimerius nufar: first 2 dorsal spines short, 3rd to 7th elongated; no molars.

Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus: body rather deep; longitudinal lines of blue spots along the scale rows; no molars.

**SIZE:**

Maximum: 37 cm; common from 15 to 20 cm.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

From the "Gulf" to the Gulf of Aden and northern coasts of Somalia.

Occurs over various grounds, down to 150 m depth.

Omnivorous with preference for carnivorous diet.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

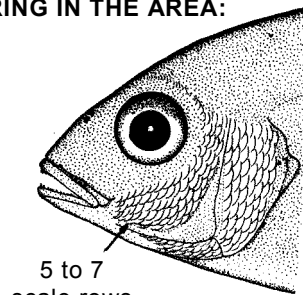
Throughout its range.

**CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:**

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught in trawlnets.

Marketed fresh.

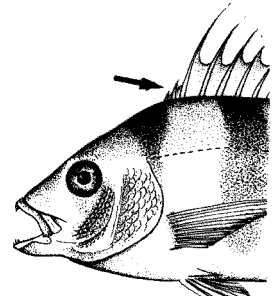


5 to 7 scale rows

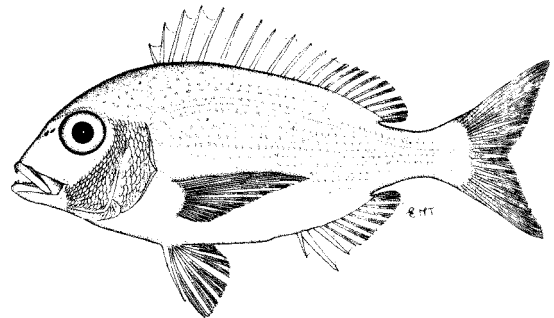
P. natalensis



Crenidens crenidens  
upper and lower tooth



Cheimerius nufar



Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus

