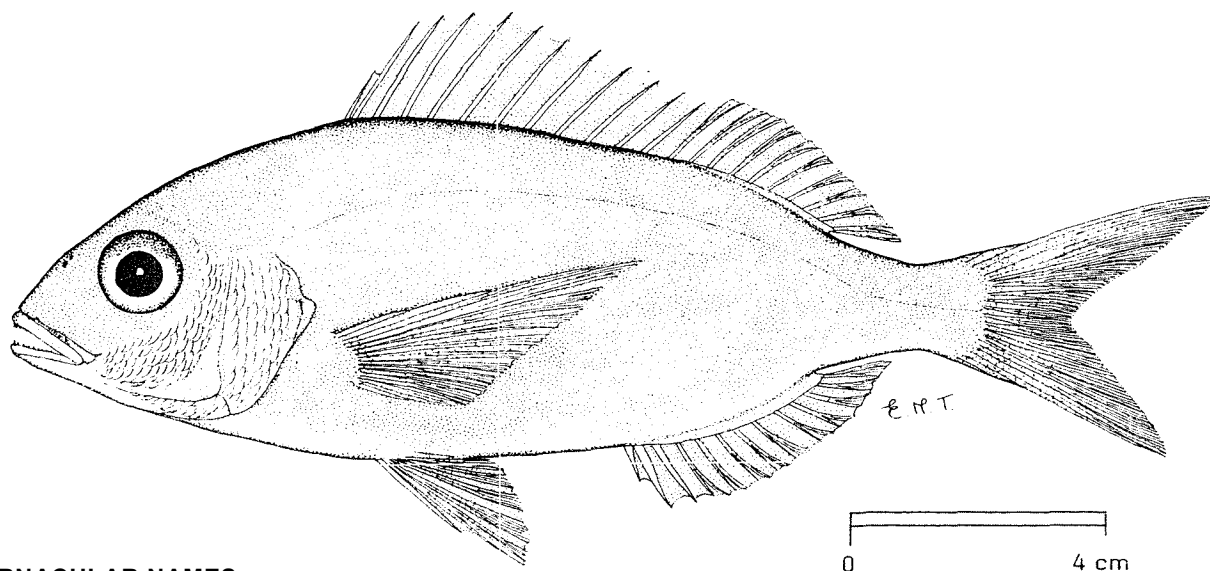


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Pagellus natalensis Steindachner, 1902 *

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

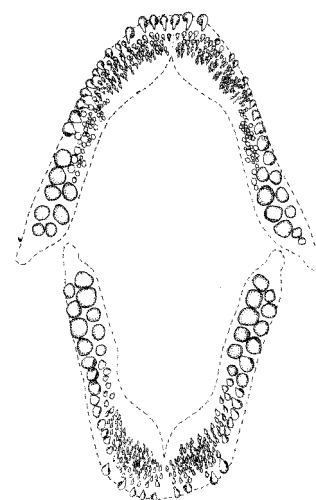
FAO : Erg - Natal pandora
Fr - Pageot du Natal
Sp - Pandora de Natal

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body elongate, fusiform (depth 2.6 to 3.4 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 eye margin; in both jaws, anteriorly few conical teeth and several rows of cardiform teeth; laterally 2 rows of molars; gillrakers 11 or 12 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 12 slender spines and 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays; last ray of dorsal and anal fins slightly elongated; pectoral fins about equal to head length, their tips reaching to above anal spines, caudal fin forked. Scales moderately small, 59 to 62 in lateral line; scales on top of head reaching anterior margin of eye; preopercle flange naked; 8 or 9 rows of scales on opercle, and 5 to 7, usually 6, on cheeks; a low scaly sheath at base of dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: silvery red, fins rosy pink, lower half of head and body light; each scale on upper half of body with a dark central spot forming about 10 faint fins.



upper and lower jaw

* Possibly a subspecies of Atlantic species P. bellottii (Steindachner; 1882)

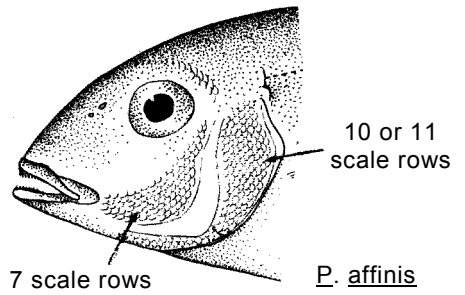
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

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

Argyrozona argyrozona: pectorals much shorter than head; scales present on preopercle flange; no molariform teeth but canines in both jaws.

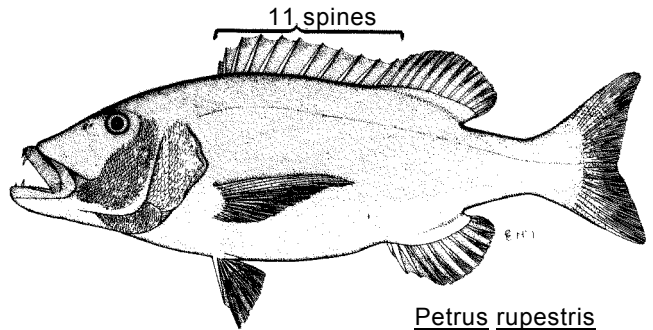
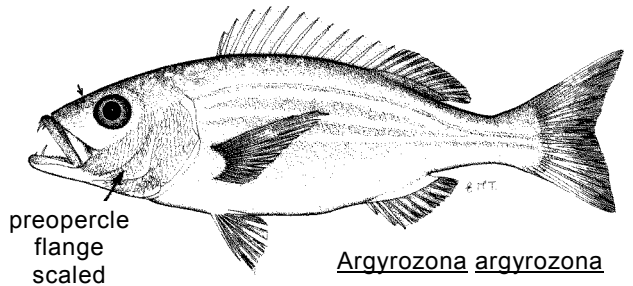
Petrus rupestris (especially juveniles): no molars but enlarged canines in jaws; dorsal fin spines 11 (12 in P. natalensis).

Crenidens crenidens crenidens: 2 series of incisors, their cutting edges with 5 points.



Crenidens

upper and lower tooth



SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm; common from 15 to 20 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

From South Africa to southern Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel; extending southward to Mossel Bay.

Occurs in deepish waters down to 150 m depth, over sandy-muddy bottoms, when taken from the water, grunts loudly.

Omnivorous with preferences for carnivorous diet (worms, molluscs, crustaceans).

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

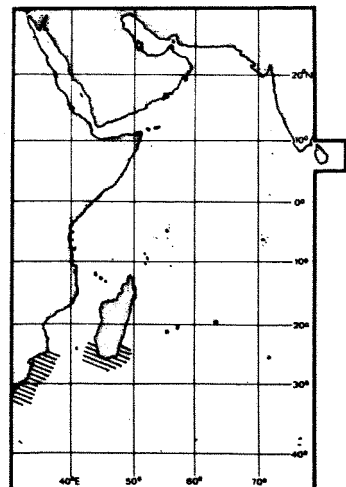
Throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught in trawlnets. One of the "reds" on the Cape south coast.

Marketed fresh.

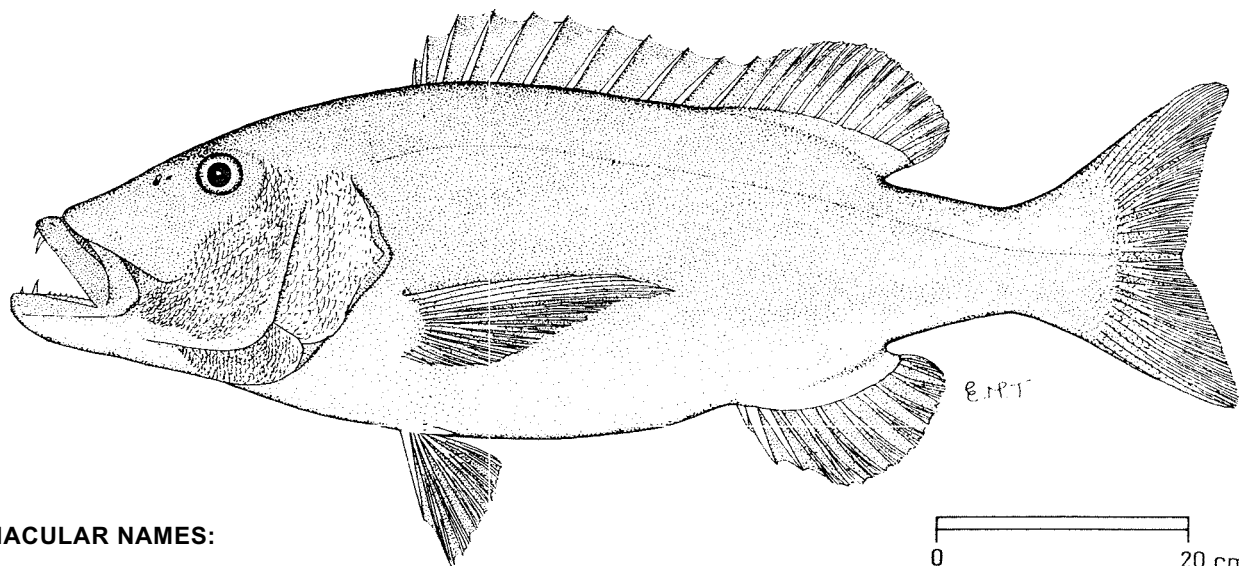


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY : SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Petrus rupestris</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)
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OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Dentex rupestris* Valenciennes, 1830

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Red steenbras
Fr - Denté du Cap
Sp - Dentón del Cabo

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

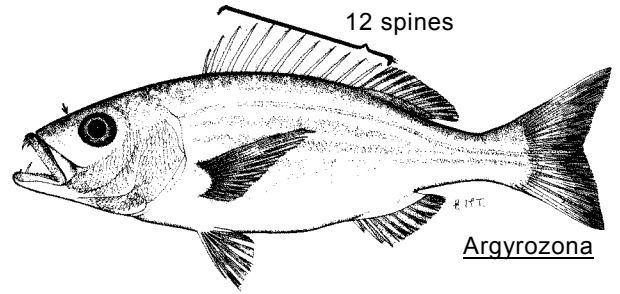
Body oblong, elongate, fairly compressed, its depth about 2.5 to 3 times standard length. Head profile from upper lip to dorsal fin almost straight in juveniles, developing a slight hump before the eyes with growth; eye small, its diameter 4 (juveniles) to 8 times in head length; snout long; mouth large, protrusible, the maxilla reaching almost to level of anterior eye margin; 4 upper and 4 to 6 lower, large canines (the hinder pair the largest); a narrow band of fine teeth in each jaw, the inner obtuse, the outer larger and conical; no molars; gill rakers short, laminate, few (9 to 11 on lower limb of first arch). Dorsal fin single, with 11 spines and 10 or 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays, the 2nd spine stoutest, but the 3rd longest; pectoral fins fairly long, reaching to anal fin origin in juveniles, but not in large adults; caudal fin forked, lobes slightly rounded. Scales moderately small, 57 to 63 in lateral line, those above lateral line smaller than those below; scalation on top of head reaching to beyond level of anterior eye margin; flange of preopercle partly scaly; soft dorsal and anal fins scaly at base with a vestigial sheath.

Colour: juveniles (to about 25 cm in length) have a deep red body, whitish below, with a dark round blotch just behind last dorsal ray; head dark brown-red, lips vermillion, fins all red with dark spots on spinous dorsal membrane. Adults are magnificently coloured, ranging from bright red to golden yellow (often mottled red and yellow) with green mottlings dorsally on body; anal, pelvic and pectoral fins uniform red; dorsal and caudal fin rays and spines red; fins with red margins but remainder of membrane green.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Argyrozona argyrozona: eyes larger, less than 5 times in head (about 4 (juveniles) to 8 times in P. rupestris); gillrakers slender, 17 to 20 on lower limb of first arch (8 or 9 short, laminate rakers in P. rupestris); 12 dorsal spines (11 in P. rupestris).

Lutjanus species: all have serrate preopercle margins (entire in P. rupestri) and most of them a deep notch in the hind preopercle margin (to accommodate the bony knob or, the interopercle underneath).



SIZE:

Maximum: 200 cm; common from 80 to 120 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

A South African endemic species, occurring from Natal to the Cape of Good Hope (possibly to Zululand).

Inhabits coastal waters on rocky banks down to moderate depths. Sometimes driven into estuaries by cold upwelling (south coast). Flesh eating predator, stated to be vicious and large specimens have reputations of being man-eaters. Mucus on the teeth is an anticoagulant.

Feeds on octopus, crabs and fish, especially Spondyllosoma

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

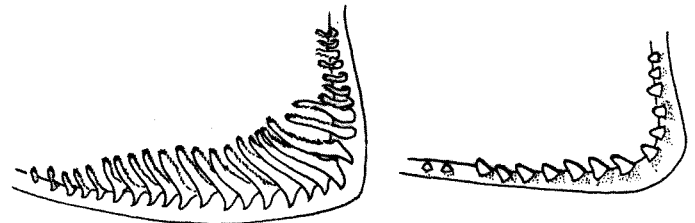
Throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

About 50 tons are caught yearly (figure referring to trawl fishery only).

One of South Africa's premier angling fishes, caught with flesh bait and spoons on line gear; also with trawls.

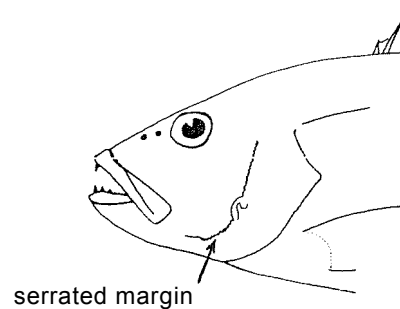
Consumed fresh, the flesh is highly esteemed, but the liver is poisonous as it causes hypervitaminosis.



Argyrozona argyrozona

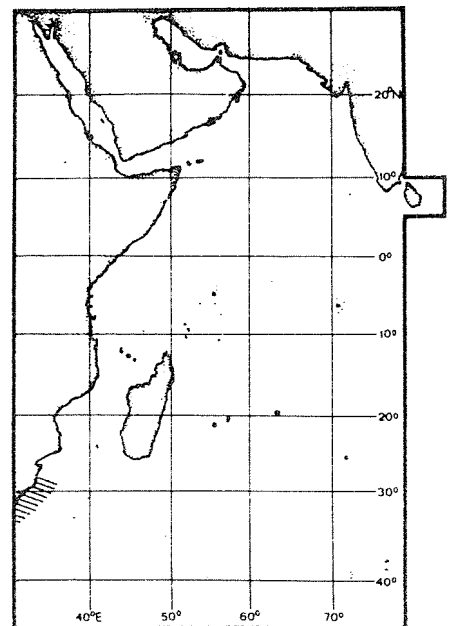
Petrus rupestris

gillrakers



serrated margin

Lutjanus species

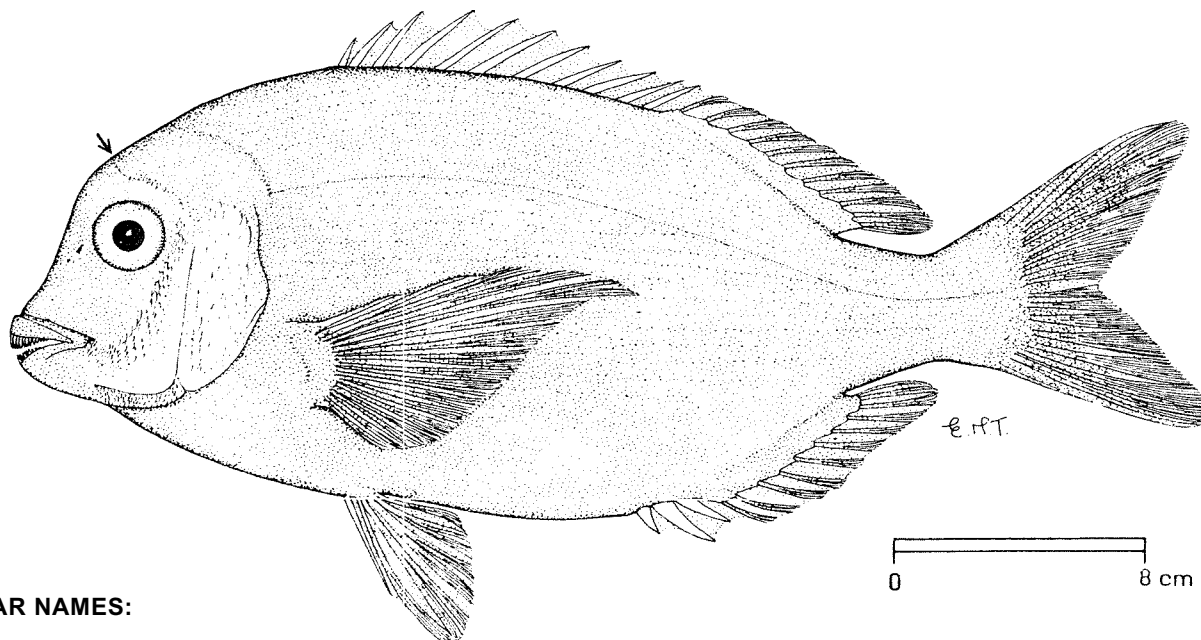


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Polyamblyadon germanum (Barnard, 1934)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - German seabream
 Fr - Sar germain du Natal
 Sp - Sargo germán de Natal

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

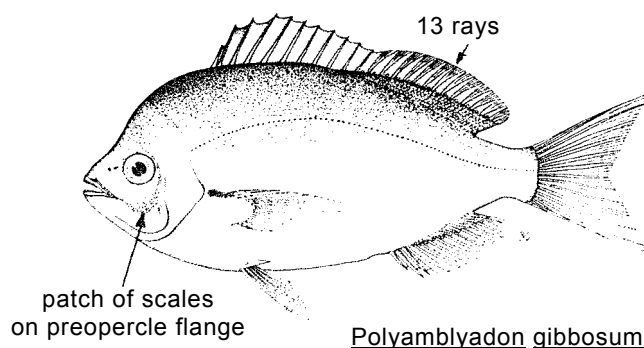
Body ovate, moderately deep (depth 2.2 to 2.5 times in standard length), compressed. Snout concave to bulge between and above eyes, then gently convex to broad nape (interorbital becoming gibbous with age); eye moderate; mouth subhorizontal, the maxilla reaching almost to below anterior eye margin; in both jaws, 1 outer series of strong, curved chisel-like incisors, and several inner rows of small, rounded, granular teeth; gillrakers 15 or 16 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 or 11 soft rays; pectoral fins reaching to above anal spines; caudal fin forked. Scales relatively small, 70 to 75 in lateral line; scalation on top of head extending to above vertical diameter of eye; preopercle flange naked; soft dorsal and anal fins densely scaly at base.

Colour: grey-blue, lighter below.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Polyamblyadon gibbosum: nape sharp (broad in P. germanum); preopercle flange with a patch of scales; 13 dorsal rays (11 in P. germanum).

Pachymetopon species: 4 or 5 rows of incisors (only 1 series in P. germanum), no granular teeth.

Polyamblyadon gibbosum

Spondyliosoma emarginatum: all teeth slender, lanceolate; soft dorsal and anal fins with a low basal sheath.

Kyphosus species (Kyphosidae): pectoral fin short, reaching only half way to above anal fin origin; only 1 series of hockeystick-shaped incisors, no granular inner teeth.

SIZE:

Maximum: 45 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, off Maputo (Mozambique) and Natal (South Africa) and southward to Algoa Bay.

A rare species occurring between 40 and 80 m depth.

Feeds on crustaceans, small molluscs and algae.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

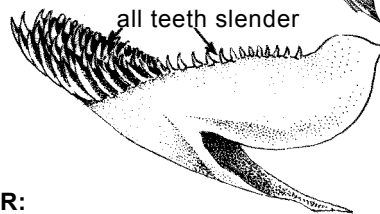
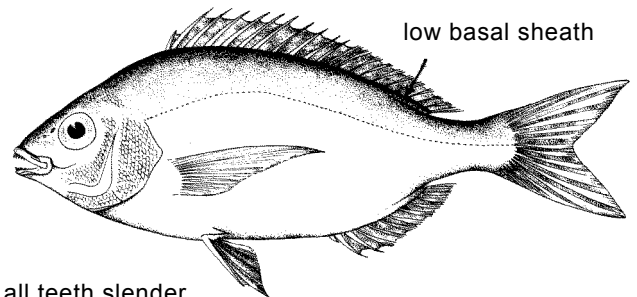
Throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

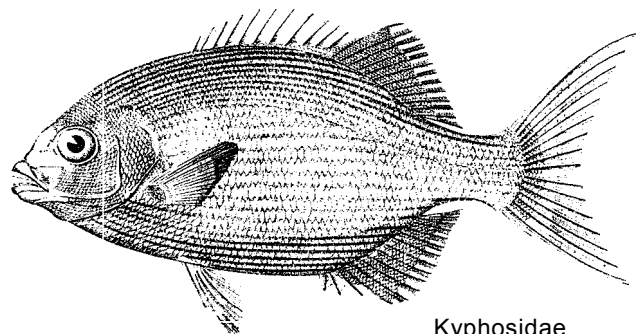
Very rare catch by line fishermen, may prove to be found further north.

Consumed fresh, flesh esteemed.

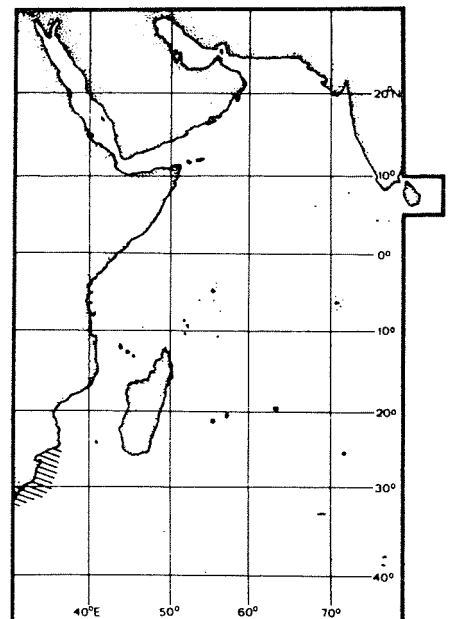


Spondyliosoma emarginatum

lower jaw, lateral view

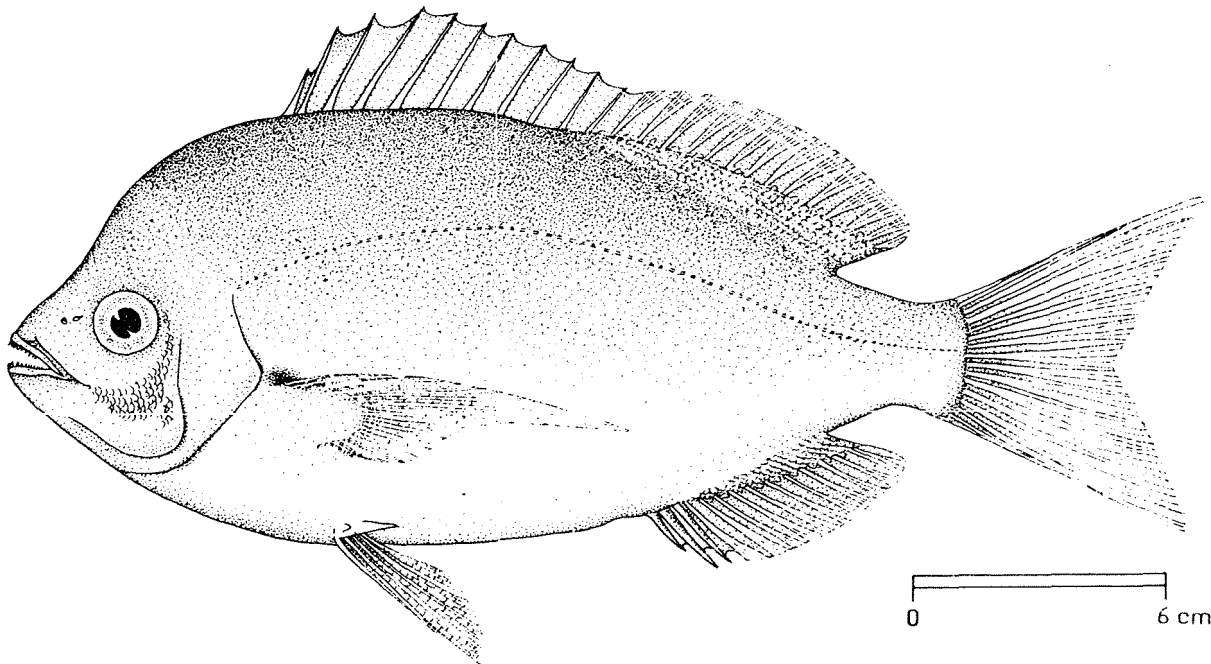


Kyphosidae



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Polyamblyodon gibbosum* (Pellegrin, 1914)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: *Polyamblyodon cristiceps* Smith, 1940

VERNACULAR NAMES:

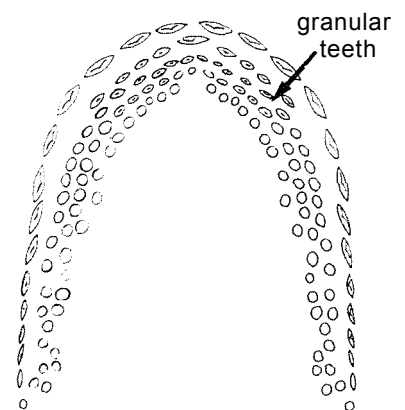
FAO : En - Knifeback seabream
Fr - Sar couteau
Sp - Sargo navaja

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate (depth 2 to 2.3 times in standard length) compressed. Head profile becoming very elevated with age, being slightly concave from upper lips to sharp nape where it curves backward to dorsal fin origin; maxilla reaching almost to below front margin of eye, mouth protrusible; in both jaws, an outer series of lanceolate incisiform-teeth, the anterior ones the largest; immediately behind them, a pavement of small, granular teeth, more or less pointed anteriorly; gillrakers slender, 15 to 18 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 11 slender spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 or 11 soft rays; pectoral fins reaching to anal origin; caudal fin forked. Scales moderately small, 77 or 78 in lateral line; scalation on upper surface of head extending forward to level of vertical eye diameter; preopercle flange partly scaly; soft dorsal and anal fins basally densely scaly.

Colour: uniform grey-blue to dusky above, shading to light below; a row of heavy dark scales across; fins light except for tips of pelvics, pectoral fin axils and caudal fin lobes, which are dark.



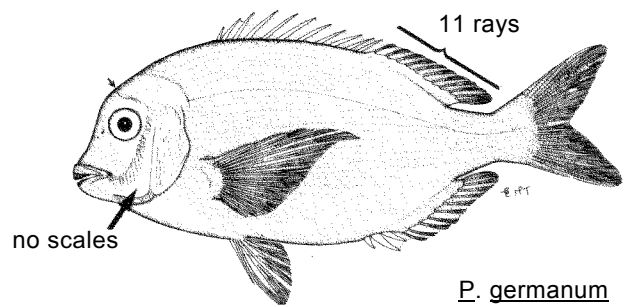
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Polyamblyodon germanum: a broad nape (compressed and sharp in P. gibbosus); preopercle flange completely naked (partly scaled in P. gibbosus); 11 dorsal rays (13 in P. gibbosus).

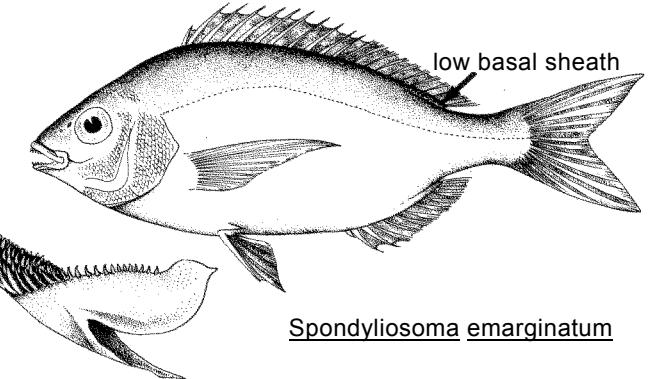
Pachymetopon species: 4 or 5 rows of incisors (only 1 series of incisors in P. gibbosum); no granular teeth.

Spondyliosoma emarginatum: all teeth slender, lanceolate; soft dorsal and anal fins with a low basal sheath.

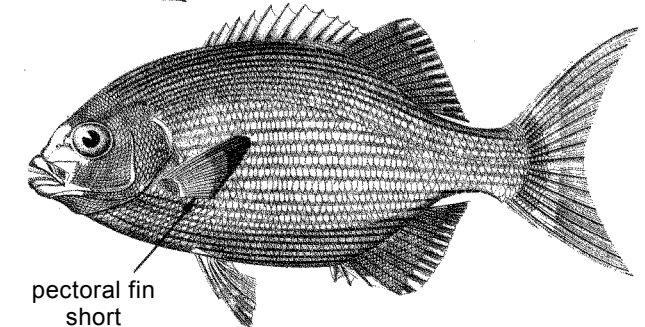
Kyphosus species (Kyphosidae): pectoral fins short, reaching only half way to above anal fin origin; only 1 series of hockeystick-shaped incisors, no granular teeth.



P. germanum



Spondyliosoma emarginatum



Kyphosidae

SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common from 30 to 40 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

South African coast from Natal to Beira (Mozambique) also in southern Madagascar.

Feeds on invertebrates, mainly crustaceans and molluscs.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters throughout its range, usually near rocky reefs.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught on line gear.

Used fresh, but flesh not greatly esteemed.

