

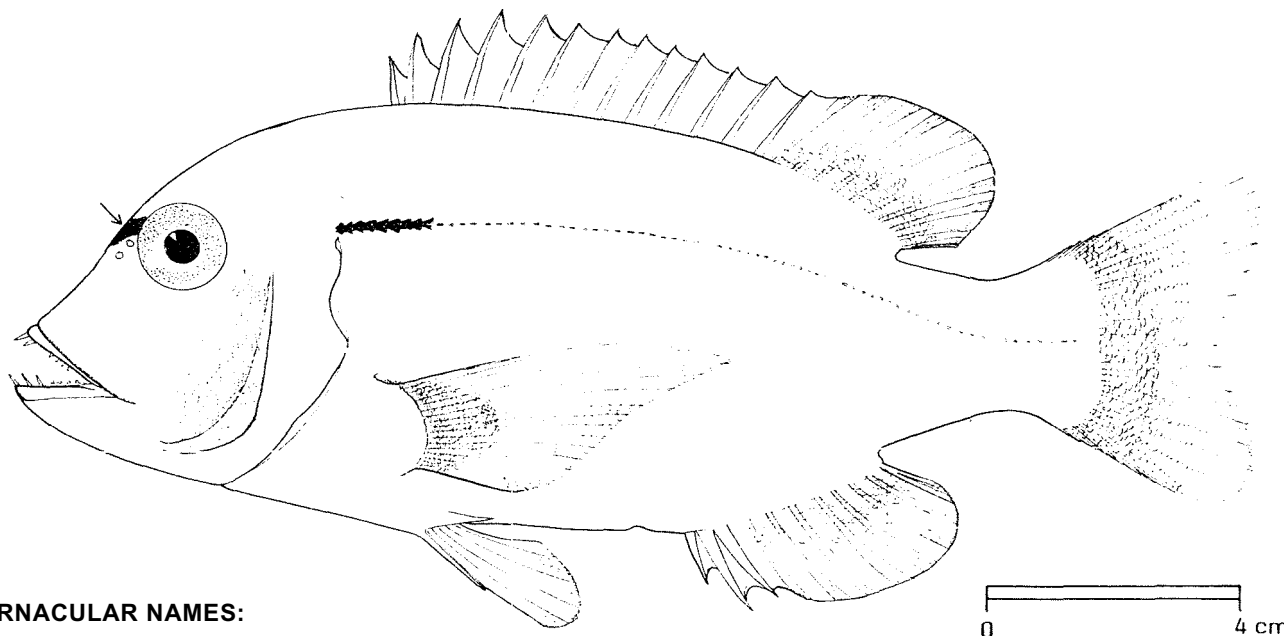
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

Porcostoma dentata (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Dane seabream
 Fr - Spare dentu
 Sp - Sargo dentón

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate, rather plump. Head profile straight or somewhat concave up to interorbital region, then gently rounded to dorsal fins origin; snout subconical; suborbital space deep, completely concealing the maxilla which reaches to below anterior third of eye; at front of jaw, 4 upper and 6 lower prominent, projecting canines, visible when mouth is closed; villiform teeth behind the canines; in juveniles, on each side, an outer row of strong, bluntly conical teeth, with 2 or 3 molars posteriorly, and several inner rows of granular teeth; in adults 2 to 4 upper and 2 or 3 lower rows of molars; gillrakers 11 to 13 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 13 spines and 10 or 11 soft rays, soft portion of fin gently rounded; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 to 10 rays; pectoral fins reaching to above origin of anal fin; caudal fin forked, with rounded lobes. Scales small, 71 to 75 in lateral line; scalation on top of head reaching to above nostrils; preopercle flange partly scaly; soft dorsal and anal fins scaly at base.

Colour: red, lighter below, sometimes with streaks along scale rows; a dark bar joining eyes across interorbital space and a dark line along the first 8 to 12 lateral line scales; soft dorsal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins with a golden tinge.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

The combination of characters described above, particularly the dark line along the beginning of lateral line, easily separates this species from any other sparids within its range.

SIZE:

Maximum: 36 cm, common from 20 to 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Durban (Natal, South Africa) to Beira (Mozambique); stray specimens may reach the Cape of Good Hope.

Lives in middle waters, near reefs, down to 120 m.

Carnivorous.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

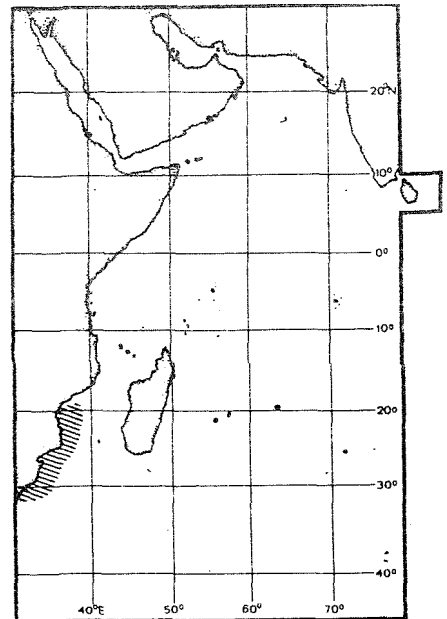
Coastal waters throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly on lines.

Marketed fresh.



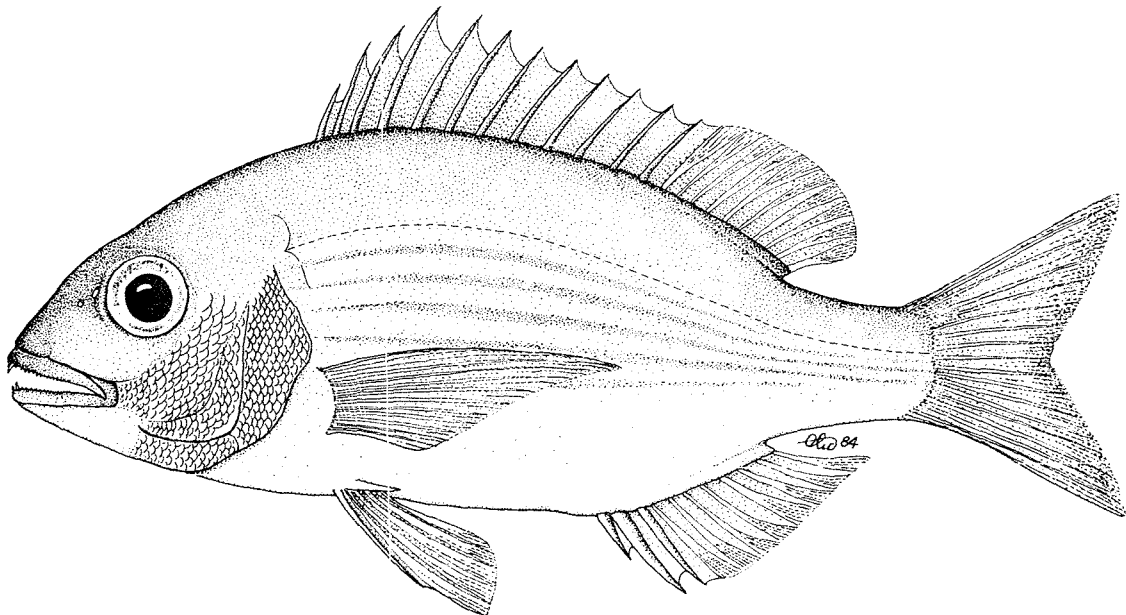
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

<i>Pterogymnus lanarius</i> (Cuvier, 1830)
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OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Panga seabream
Fr - Spare panga
Sp - Sargo panga

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body ovate, compressed, its depth 2.3 to 2.5 times in standard length. Head profile gently convex, eye large, its diameter greater than orbital space, except in large adults; hind margin of orbital bones undulate and free, not concealed by scales of cheek; mouth large, the maxilla reaching to below anterior margin of pupil; at front jaws, 4 upper and 6 lower enlarged canines, the outer pair in each jaw strongest, flaring outward; villiform teeth behind the canines; laterally, a series of stouter conical teeth (becoming rounded with age) and inner series of villiform teeth becoming more granular posteriorly; all lateral teeth ending posteriorly in 2 rows of molar teeth; lips strongly villose; gillrakers 11 to 13 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 12 spines and 10 rays; anal fins with 3 spines (the 2nd stouter, but no longer than 3rd) and 8 rays; pectoral fin reaching to above anal fin origin; caudal fin forked, lobes rounded. Scales moderate, 56 to 60 in lateral line; scalation on, top of head reaching forward to level of nostrils; preopercle flange scaly; soft dorsal and anal fins with a low scaly basal sheath.

Colour: rose or vermillion red, slightly lighter below, with 5 or 6 faint bluish lines below lateral line along sides; fins red with bluish blotches on spinous dorsal membrane and dark bluish green basally along anal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

The combination of characters described above, particularly the undulate margin of orbital bones, not concealed by scales of cheek, and the outwardly flaring canines, easily separates this species from any other sparid within its range.

SIZE:

Maximum: 40 cm; common from 25 to 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

In the area, from South Africa to southern Mozambique; southward extending to Cape of Good Hope, where large shoals congregate in midwater, probably for breeding.

Most common between 20 and 150 m depth, never in inshore, shallow waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

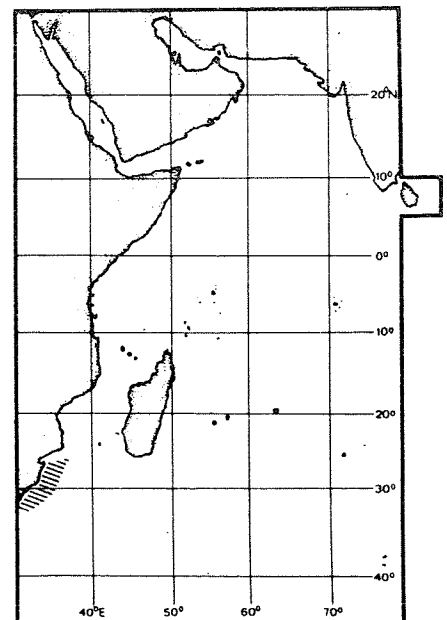
Taken throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught in more or less deep waters, by trawlers and with line gear.

Marketed fresh, flesh esteemed.

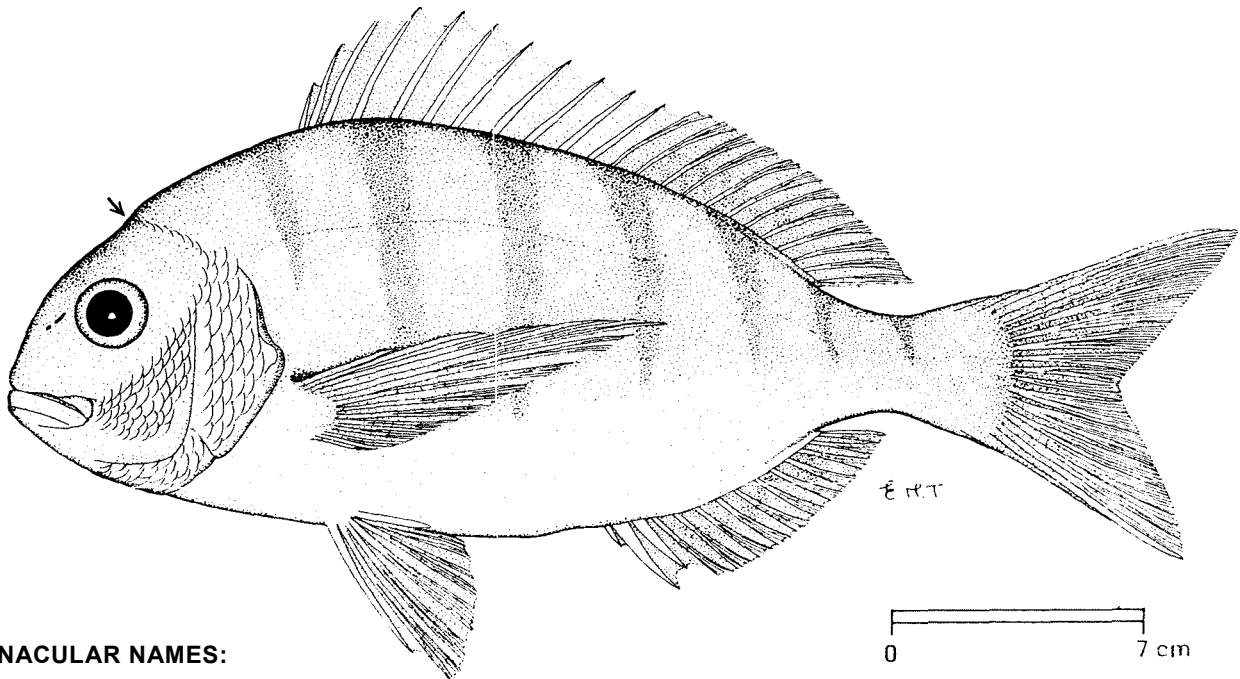


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)*Rhabdosargus globiceps* (Valenciennes, 1830)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - White stumpnose
Fr - Sargue australe
Sp - Pargo nato

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body moderately deep its depth 2.2 to 2.4 times in standard length. Head profile fairly steep, with a bulge before eyes, thence gently rounded to dorsal fins origin; eye moderate, larger than (in juveniles) or equal to (in adults) suborbital space; at front of jaws 4 to 6 upper, and 4 to 8 lower, short and stout incisiform teeth, more acute in juveniles but becoming more chisel-edged with age; 4 or 5 upper, and 3 or 4 lower series of molars, hind inner molars much enlarged; in juveniles, anterior teeth of outer row bluntly conical; gillrakers 8 to 10 or, lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 11 rather slender spines and 11 to 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 or 11 soft rays; pectoral fins in adults 1.2 to 1.3 times the head length, reaching to above anal fin; caudal fin forked. Scales moderate, 57 to 61 in lateral line; scalation on head reaching above hind third of eye; interorbital space naked and porous; preopercle flange naked; 5½ or 6 scale rows between lateral line and 4th dorsal spine; dorsal and anal fins with a very low basal scaly sheath.

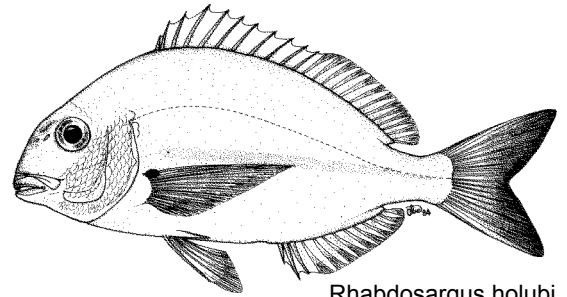
Colour: mainly silvery with 6 or 7 darker narrow, but strong, crossbars, no yellow lines or areas on body; males with bluish tint on head and between pelvics; fins dusky.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA :

Other Rhabdosargus species: yellow lines or yellow areas present on body and crossbars absent. Furthermore, scales present on preopercle flange and tricuspid incisors in juveniles of R. holubi.

Lithognathus mormyrus: snout elongate, teeth feeble, 14 to 17 dark crossbars (6 or 7 in R. globiceps).

Sparodon durbanensis: middle pair of anterior incisors much enlarged in both jaws.



Rhabdosargus holubi

SIZE:

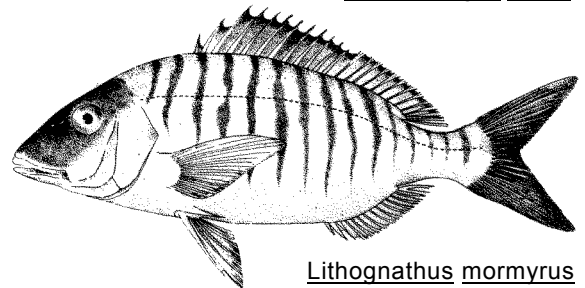
Maximum: 65 cm; common from 30 to 40 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

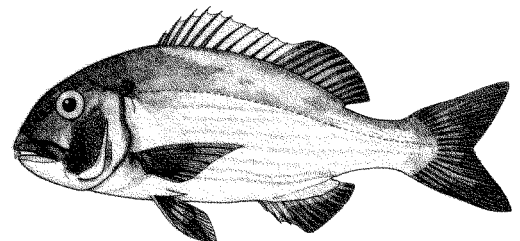
Present only in the extreme southern part of the area, off Durban (Natal, South Africa), southward extending to the Cape of Good Hope, and off the Atlantic coast (Sandwich Harbour).

Occurs on sandy bottoms, in estuaries (juveniles), down to 80 m depth (adults). Spawn throughout year at the Cape and in Atlantic Ocean.

Feeds on worms, crustaceans, molluscs (especially mussels).



Lithognathus mormyrus



Sparodon durbanensis

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

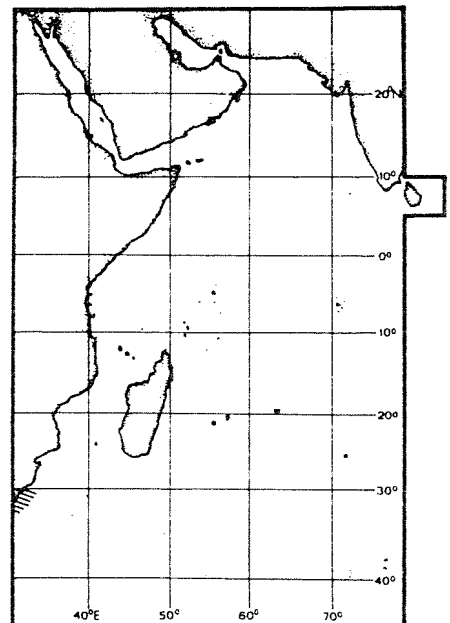
Only occasionally caught off Durban.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species, but catches seem to have declined dramatically since 1930s.

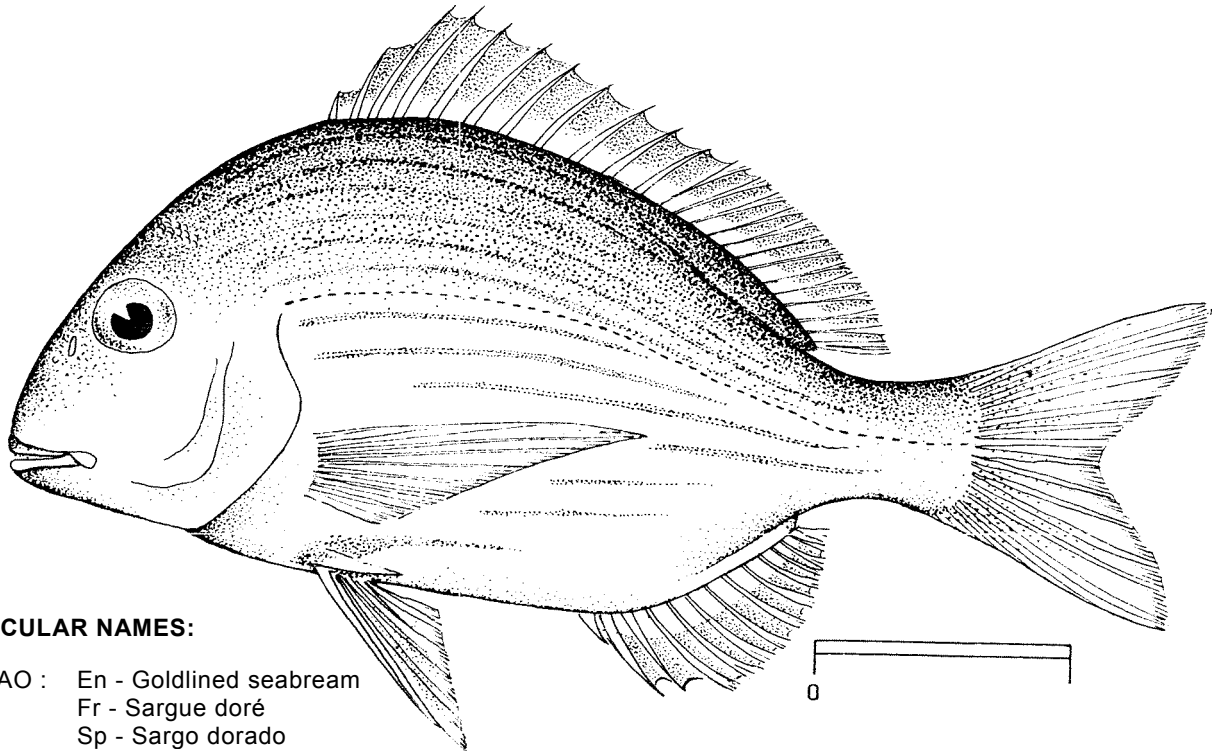
Caught with line gear, rods and sometimes trawlers from rocky shores down to 80 m depth.

Marketed fresh, excellent food fish.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: SPARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Oceano)Rhabdosargus sarba (Forsskål, 1775)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Sparus sarba Forsskål, 1775

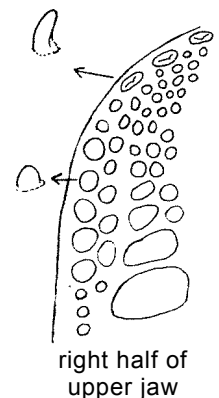
VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Goldlined seabream
Fr - Sargue doré
Sp - Sargo dorado

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

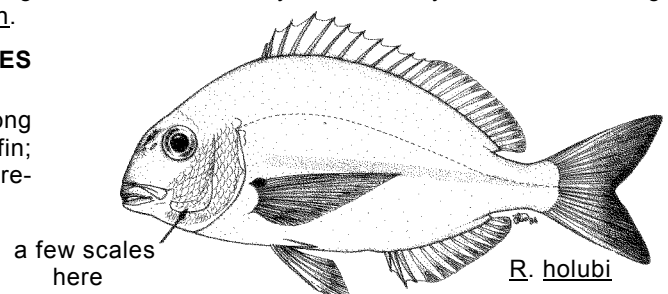
Body deep (depth about twice in standard length), compressed. Head large, its length about 3 to 3.3 times in standard length; upper profile convex, most strongly arched from snout to origin of dorsal fin; eyes moderate to small in large specimens; mouth almost horizontal, low; at front of jaws, 4 to 6 upper, and 6 to 8 lower, enlarged, compressed teeth, becoming subconical in large adults, followed by 4 or 5 rows of molar teeth in posterior part of upper jaw and, 2 to 4 rows in lower jaw, the last molar in each jaw largest; gillrakers short, few 7 to 4 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin single, with 11 or 12 slender spines and 13 (rarely 12) to 15 soft rays, 3rd and 4th spines longest; anal fin with 3 spines and 11 soft rays, 2nd and 3rd spines subequal; pectoral fins long; pelvic fins not reaching anus; caudal fin forked. Scales cycloid (smooth), more than 50 in lateral line; 6 or 7 scale rows between lateral line and 4th dorsal spine; preopercle flange naked; dorsal and anal fins with a low scaly sheath; a long axillary pelvic process.



Colour: overall bright silver grey; each scale with a golden centre so as to form longitudinal lines on body; belly with a bright, yellow band starting at pelvic fin and flaring upward and backward; dorsal fin hyaline at base, dusky at margin; pectoral and pelvic fins dusk yellowish green; anal fin with hyaline base, yellow toward margin; lower caudal fin lobe yellow with tip and lower edge whitish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Rhabdosargus holubi: a bright yellow band along middle of body above pectoral fin from eye to caudal fin; front incisors in young tricuspid; a few scales on preopercle flange.



R. haffara: body rather elongate; pectoral and pelvic fins pale pink hyaline; no yellow mark above pelvic fins.

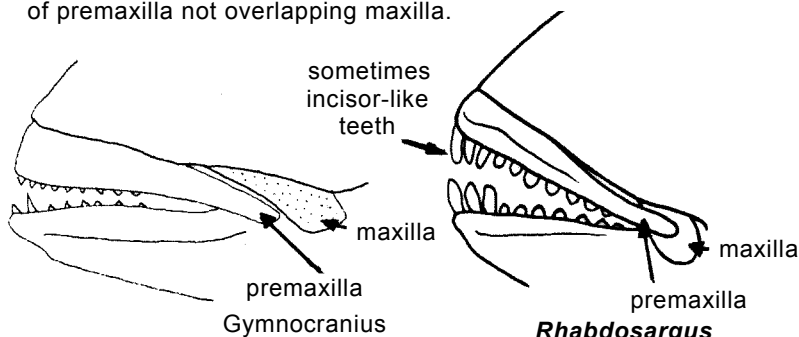
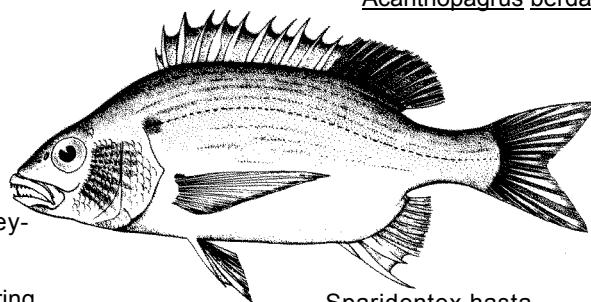
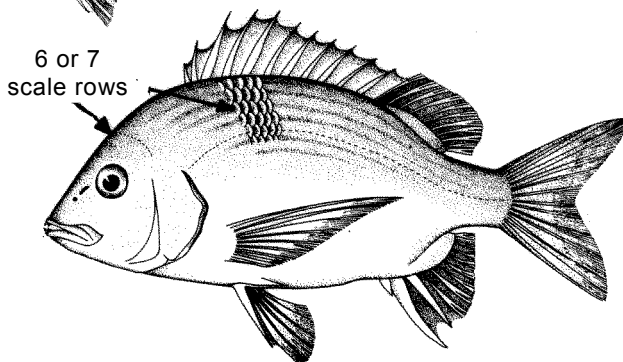
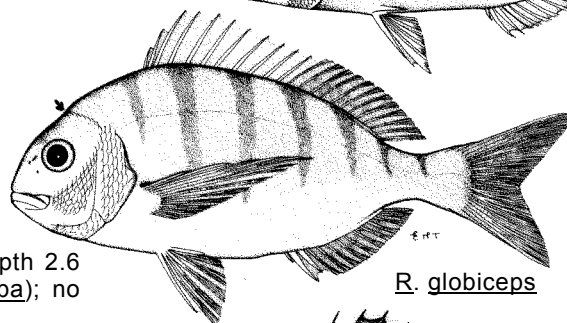
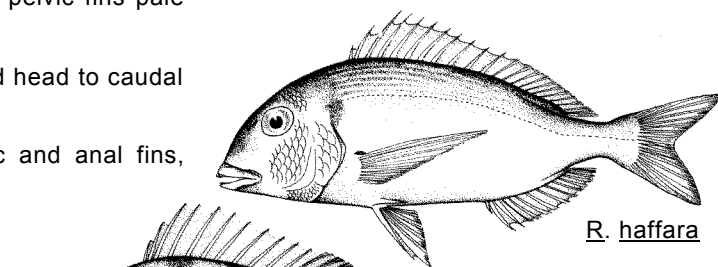
R. globiceps: 6 or 7 dark crossbars from behind head to caudal peduncle.

R. thorpei: whole lower body, including pelvic and anal fins, bright yellow.

Acanthopagrus berda and A. latus: 2nd anal spine longer and stouter than 3rd (about equal in R. sarba); dorsal spines appear alternately broad and narrow on each side (equal in R. sarba); 4 or 4½ rows of scales between lateral line and 4th dorsal spines (6 or 7 in R. sarba).

Sparidentex hasta: body more elongate, its depth 2.6 to 3 times in standard length (about twice in R. sarba); no molars, only small granular teeth.

Gymnocranius griseus (Lethrinidae): dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 soft rays; no horizontal rows of spots but vertical bands on body and head particularly in juveniles; tip of premaxilla not overlapping maxilla.



SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common to 40 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found throughout the area (except oceanic islands like Seychelles); also extending to Australia and the western Pacific.

A bottom-living coastal fish, to 60 m depth, sometimes entering estuaries. In the southern part of the area, spawning takes place near river mouths; after a short planktonic period, the young fish move into the estuaries, which act as nurseries, and move out into deeper waters with growth.

Feeds on bottom invertebrates, mainly molluscs.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal, inshore waters and estuaries throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls, gillnets, longlines, handlines and staketraps.

Marketed mostly fresh.

