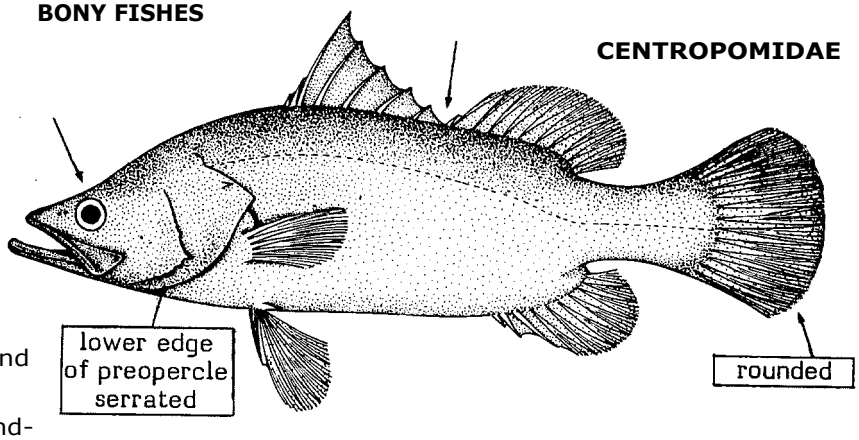
BONY FISHES

CENTROPOMIDAE

Lates calcarifer (Bloch, 1790)



Synonyms : None

Loc. names : Dangri (Sin); Dangri (Bal)
Cock-up, Giant perch (En)

FAO names : En - Barramundi
Fr - Barramundi
Sp - Barramundi

Size : Max.: 200 cm; common between 25 and 100 cm

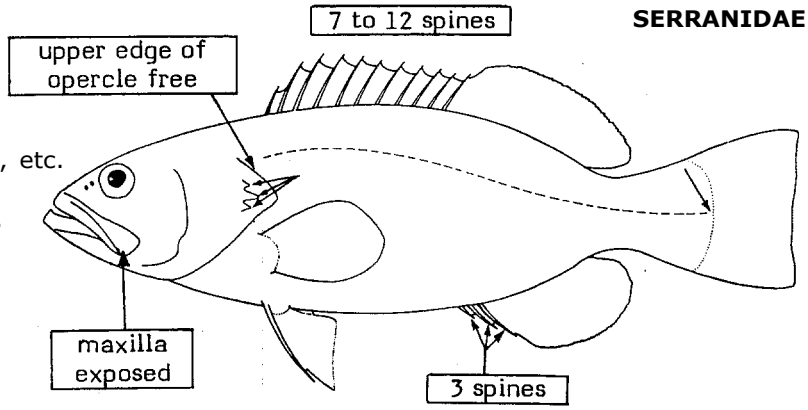
Fishing gear : Caught with bottom trawls, hand-lines, bottom gillnets and traps; also in sport fishing

Habitat and biology : Found in coastal waters, estuaries and lagoons, usually at depths between 10 and 40 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans

Interest to fisheries : Catches of this species reported in the Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan (1973-83) range from 457 t (1980) to 3 018 t (1982), with an average of 936 t. Marketed fresh

---

SERRANIDAE



Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin);
Nambo, Chanco, Klancho (Bal)

FAO names : En - Groupers, seabasses, rockcods, etc.
Fr - Vielles, mérous, serrans, etc.
Sp - Chernas, meros, serranos, etc.

Size : May exceed 200 cm

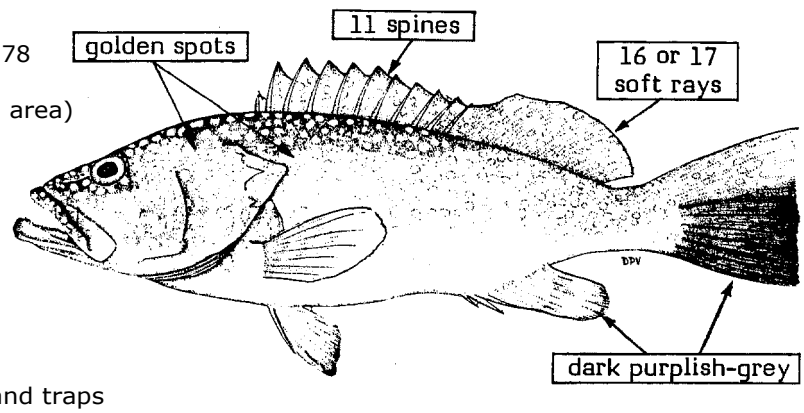
Fishing gear : They are usually taken in traps, on hook and line, on longlines and in bottom trawls

Habitat and biology : These are mostly demersal fishes, ranging from shallow coastal waters to moderate depths, rarely beyond 200 m. Most occur in rocky or reef areas, but some species show preference for sandy or muddy areas or seagrass beds. They are mostly solitary species and they only form breeding aggregations. Juveniles are often found in estuaries.They feed on fish and invertebrates (including crabs and spiny lobsters). Most are hermaphrodites, beginning life as females and then becoming males, or are synchronous hermaphrodites

Interest to fisheries : Many are excellent foodfishes, fetching high prices in local markets and thus sought in commercial fisheries. Usually marketed fresh for local consumption and exported to Arabian Gulf countries. Also dry-salted for export to Sri Lanka. Catch of Epinephelus species reported in the Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan (1973-83) range from 410 t (1974) to 5 463 t (1982), with an average of 1 784 t. More than 30 species belonging to this family have been reported from Pakistan. Separate information will be given only for the most important species. The remaining ones are only illustrated in plates

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Epinephelns bleekeri (Vaillant, 1877) **PLATE II, 9**



Synonyms : Epinephelus coromandelicus Day, 1878

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Golori (Jiwani area)
Klancho (Bal)
Bleeker's reef cod (En)

FAO names : En - Duskytail grouper
Fr - Mérou demideuil
Sp - Mero medioluto

Size : Max.: 70 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line, gillnets and traps

Habitat and biology : On rocky bottoms and reef areas

BONY FISHES

SERRANIDAE

Epinephelus chlorostigma (Valenciennes, 1828) **PLATE II, 10**

Synonyms None. A similar, possibly undescribed species of Epinephelus, also co-occurs with E. chlorostigma. This species differs notably in having 15 to 17 soft dorsal rays and in having spots present only on the inner surface of the pectoral fin.

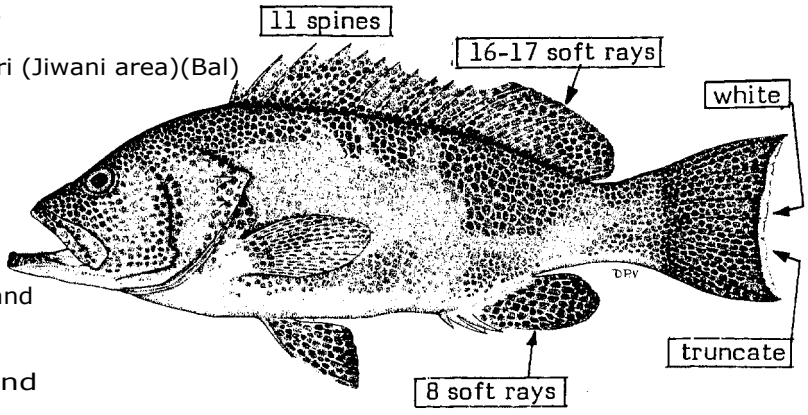
Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Klancho, Golori (Jiwani area)(Bal)

FAO names : En - Brownspotted grouper
Fr - Mérou pintade
Sp - Mero pintado

Size : Max.: 75 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line, gillnets and traps

Habitat and biology : Occurs on coral reefs and rocky bottoms, from the shore to 280 m depths



Epinephelus diacanthus (Valenciennes, 1828) **PLATE II, 11**

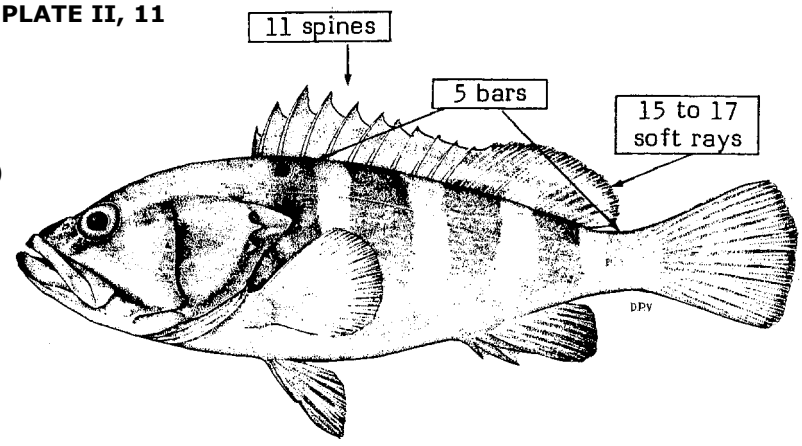
Synonyms : None

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Chancho (Bal)

FAO names : En - Thornycheek grouper
Fr - Mérou épineux
Sp - Mero espinudo

Size : Max.: 52 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line, gillnets, traps, liftnets and in trawls



Habitat and biology : A bottom living species, sometimes forming large aggregations. Occurs in waters between 2 and 50 m depth

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Epinephelus fasciatus (Forsskål, 1775) **PLATE II, 12**

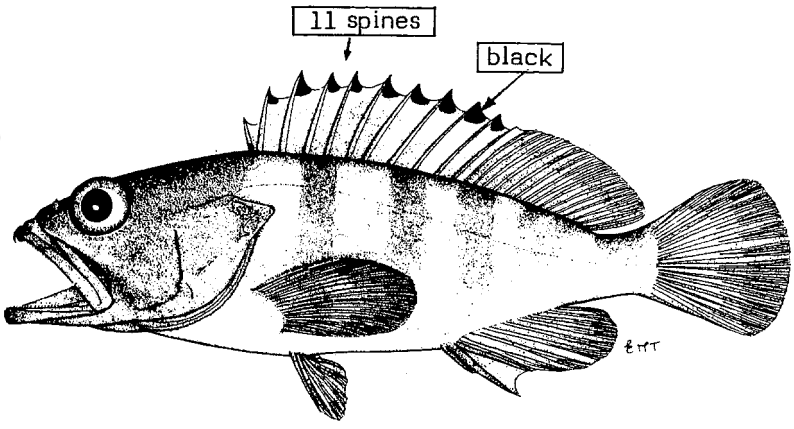
Synonyms : Epinephelus emoryi Schultz, 1953

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Chancho (Bal)
Banded reef cod (En)

FAO names : En - Redbanded grouper
Fr - Mérou oriflamme
Sp - Mero banderilla

Size : Max.: 40 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line, traps and gillnets

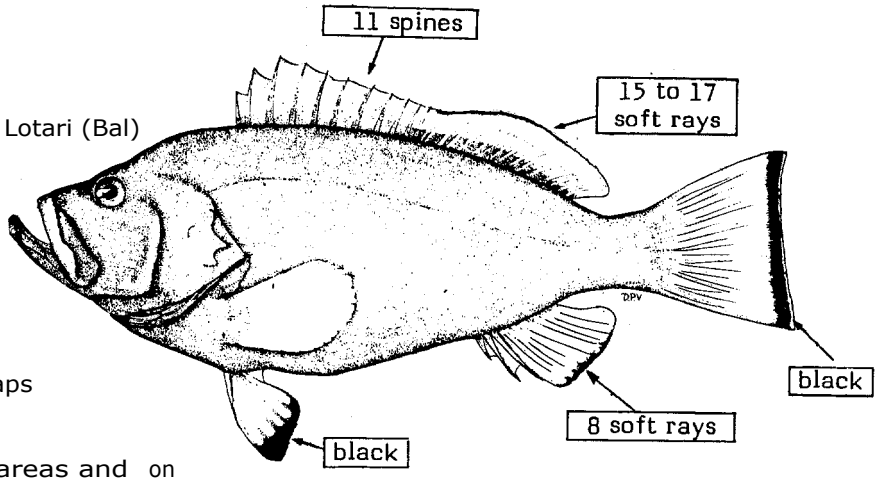


Habitat and biology : Occurs on coral reefs and rocky bottoms from the shore to 160 m depth. Feeds upon bottom-living invertebrates such as molluscs and prawns, and also small fishes. Sexually ripe specimens found in July and August and in December on the Baluchistan coast

BONY FISHES

SERRANIDAE

Epinephelus flavocaeruleus (Lacepède, 1802)



Synonyms : None

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari (Bal)
Blue and yellow reef cod (En)

FAO names : En - Blue and yellow grouper
Fr - Mérou faraud
Sp - Mero azul y amarillo

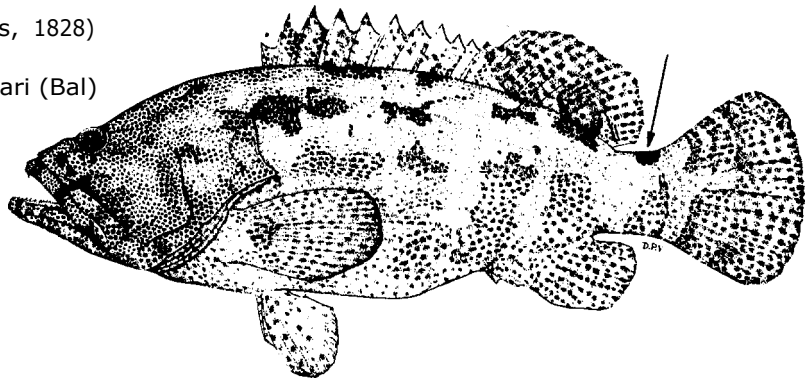
Size : Max.: 90 cm

Fishing gear : Caught on hook and line, in traps and gillnets

Habitat and biology : Occurs in coral reef areas and on rocky bottoms, from the shore to 160 m depth

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Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål, 1775) **PLATE III, 13**



Synonyms : Epinephelus horridus (Valenciennes, 1828)

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari (Bal)

FAO names : En - Brown-marbled grouper
Fr - Mérou marbré
Sp - Mero manchado

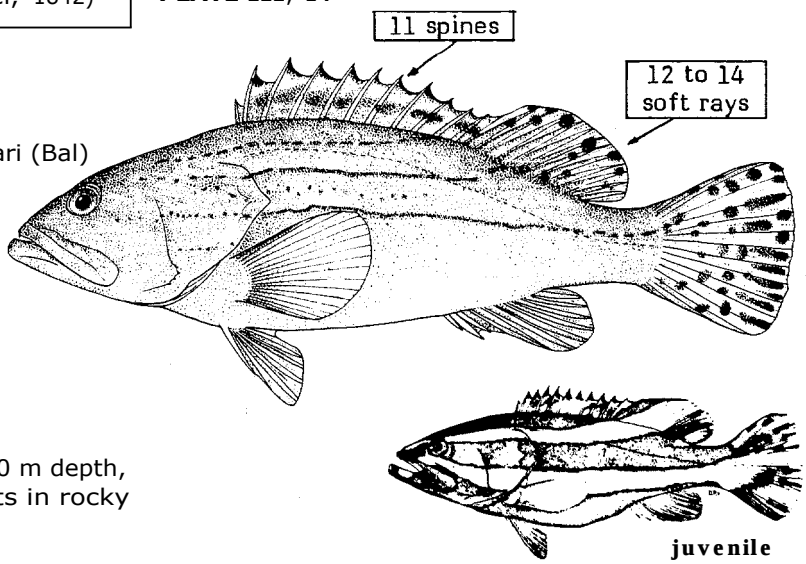
Size : Max.: 90 cm; 11 kg

Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line and gillnets as well as in traps

Habitat and biology : Mainly in reef areas, to at least 30 m depth

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Epinephelus latifasciatus (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) **PLATE III, 14**



Synonyms : None

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari (Bal)

FAO names : En - Banded grouper
Fr - Mérou à bandes
Sp - Mero abanderado

Size : Max.: 70 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line, in traps, gillnets and trawls

Habitat and biology : Occurs between 20 and 200 m depth, juveniles over muddy or sandy bottoms, adults in rocky areas

BONY FISHES

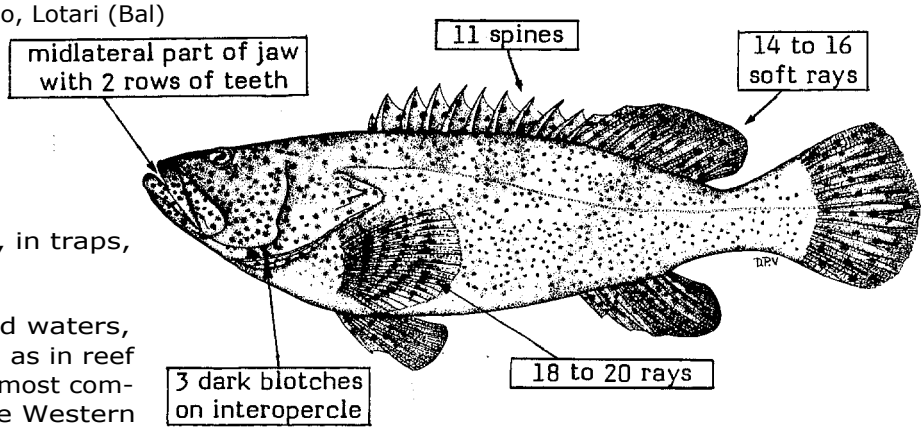
SERRANIDAE

Epinephelus malabaricus (Schneider, 1801) **PLATE III, 15**

Synonyms Often misidentification as "Epinephelus tauvina (Forsskål, 1775)", which is a different species

Loc. names Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari (Bal)

FAO names En - Malabar grouper
Fr - Mérou malabare
Sp - Mero malabarico



Size : Max.: 100 cm (perhaps 200 cm)

Fishing gear : Caught on hook and line, in traps, gillnets and trawls

Habitat and biology : Occurring in turbid waters, i.e., estuarine areas, harbours, as well as in reef areas, to about 30 m depth. This is the most common inshore species of grouper of the Western Indian Ocean

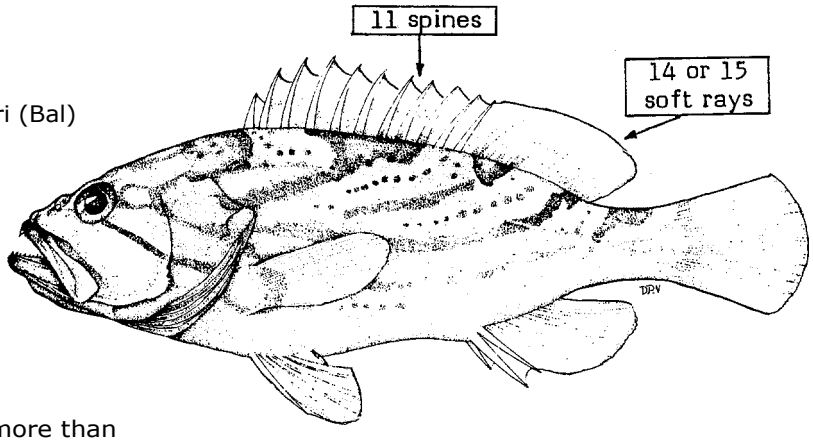
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Epinephelus morrhua (Valenciennes, 1833) **PLATE III, 16**

Synonyms : Epinephelus cometae Tanaka, 1927

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari (Bal)
Banded-cheek reefcod (En)

FAO names : En - Comet grouper
Fr - Mérou comète
Sp - Mero cometa



Size : Max.: 90 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with gillnets and in trawls

Habitat and biology : Found from about 100 to more than 350 m depth

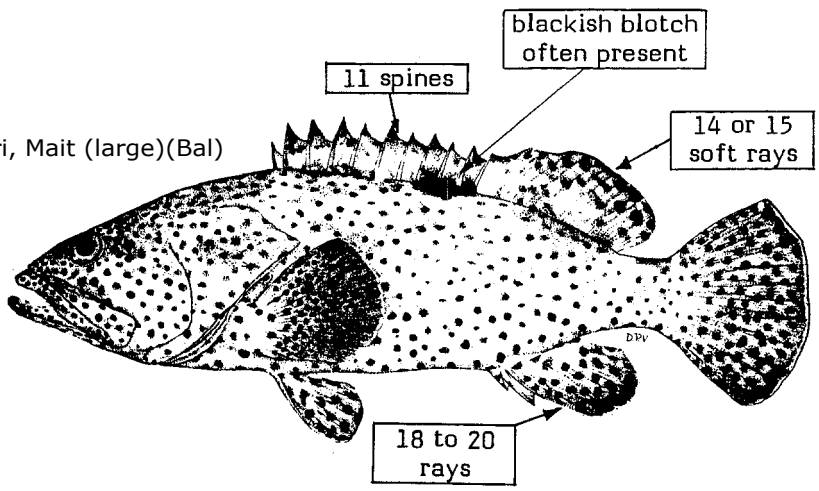
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Epinephelus tauvina (Forsskål, 1775) **PLATE III, 17**

Synonyms : Epinephelus elongatus Schultz, 1953
Epinephelus chewa Morgans, 1965

Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari, Mait (large)(Bal)
Greasy reefcod (En)

FAO names : En - Greasy grouper
Fr - Mérou loutre
Sp - Mero lutra



Size : Max.: 65 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with handlines and longlines (using shrimp bait), traps and gillnets. Main fishery season is from November to April.

Habitat and biology : Mainly found in coral reef areas from 1 to 50 m depth. Feeds on bottom-living crustaceans, especially shrimp and small fishes. Sexually ripe specimens are found in December and March along the Baluchistan coast

scales cycloid, except for a small patch at end of pectoral fin

BONY FISHES

SERRANIDAE

Epinephelus tukula Morgans, 1959

Synonyms : None

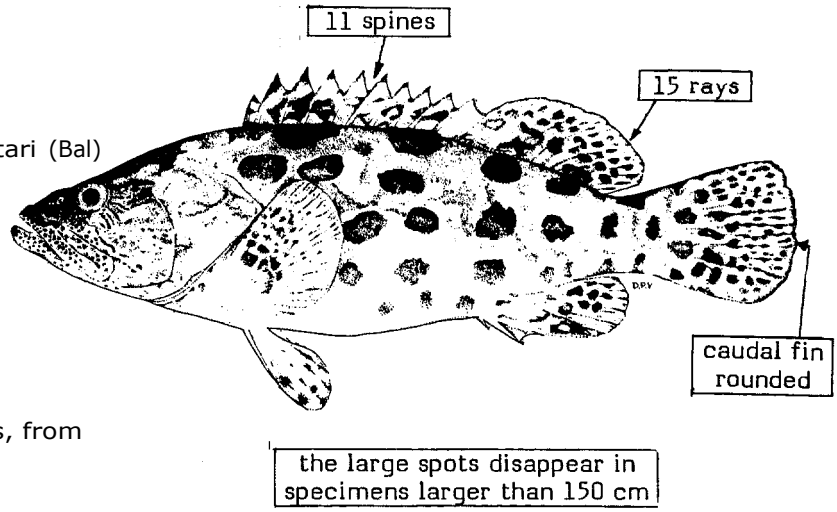
Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotari (Bal)

FAO names : En - Potato grouper
Fr - Mérou patate
Sp - Mero patata

Size : Max.: 200 cm

Fishing gear : Caught mainly with hook and line

Habitat and biology : Occurs on rocky bottoms, from 10 to 150 m depth



Epinephelus undulosus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

PLATE III, 18

Synonyms : None

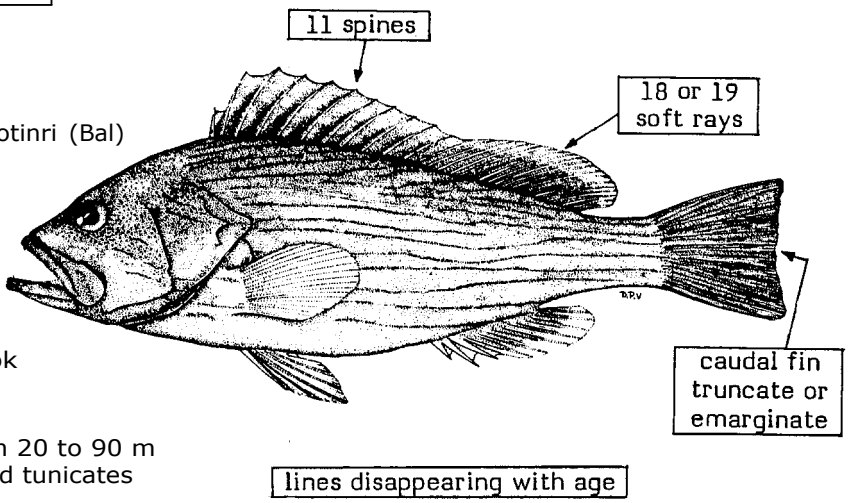
Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Lotinri (Bal)

FAO names : En - Midwater grouper
Fr - Mérou nodulé
Sp - Mero ondulado

Size : Max.: 75 cm; 7 kg

Fishing gear : Caught with trawls and on hook and line

Habitat and biology : Over sandy banks, from 20 to 90 m depth. Feeds on fishes, small crustaceans and tunicates



Promicrops lanceolatus (Bloch, 1790)

Synonyms : None

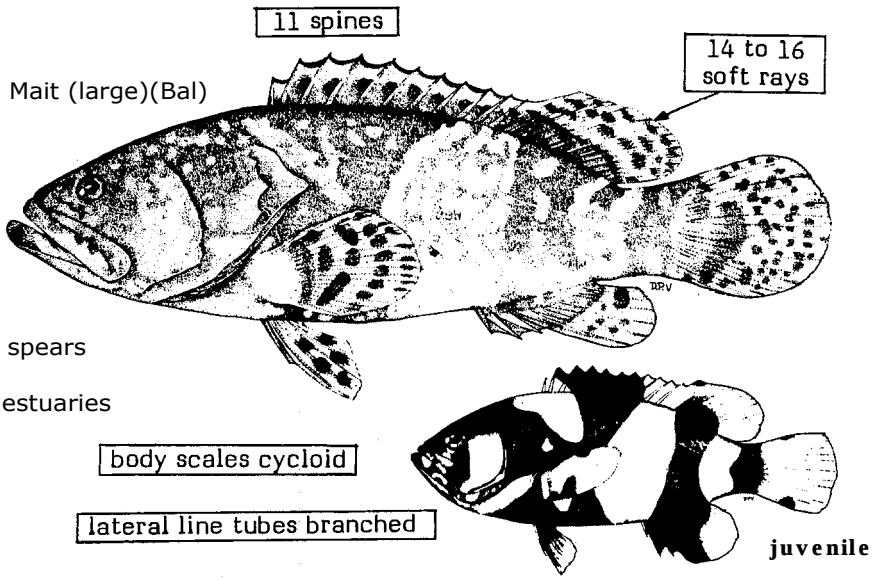
Loc. names : Dhambo, Gisser (Sin); Nambo, Mait (large)(Bal)
Grouper (En)

FAO names : En - Brindle grouper
Fr - Mérou lancéolé
Sp - Mero lanceolado

Size : Max.: 270 cm (over 400 kg)

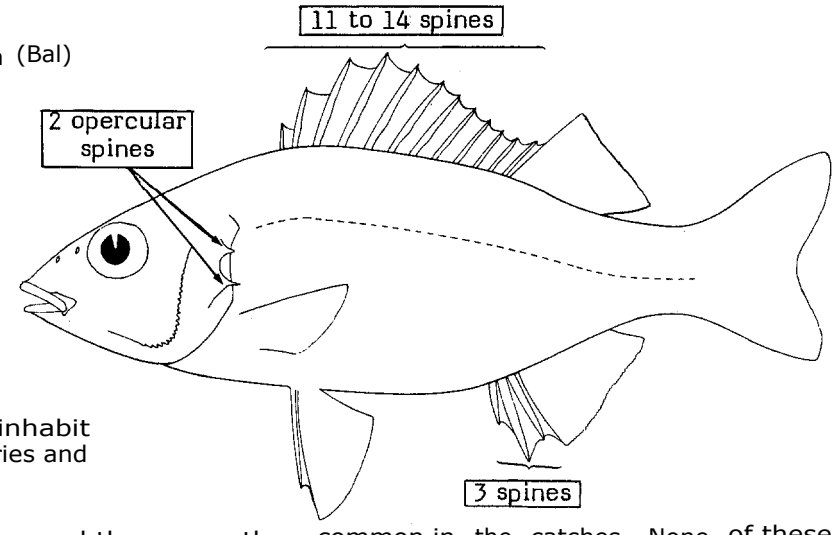
Fishing gear : Caught with hook and line and spears

Habitat and biology : Common in harbours, estuaries and around wrecks, from 5 to 100 m depth



BONY FISHES

TERAPONIDAE



Loc. names : Ginghra (Sin); Adhi kuli, Kabloosh (Bal)

FAO names : En - Terapon-perches, terapons
Fr - Violons
Sp - Baraongas

Size : Max.: usually not exceeding 30 cm

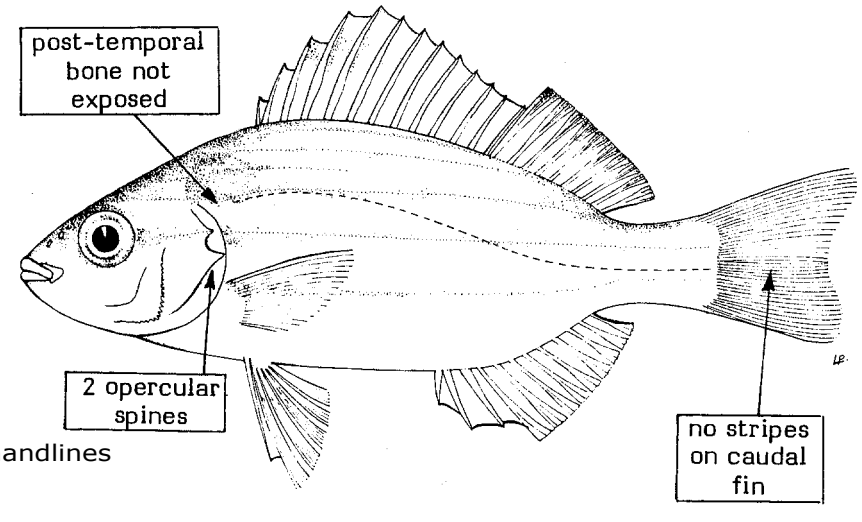
Fishing gear : They are likely to be caught with many types of inshore artisanal fishing gear, including: gillnets, traps, hook and line, handlines and bottom trawls

Habitat and biology : Species of this family inhabit inshore waters and some are common in estuaries and in fresh water

Interest to fisheries : They are good foodfishes and they are rather common in the catches. None of these species, however, is important enough to support a special fishery

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Pelates quadrilineatus (Bloch, 1790)



Synonyms : None

Loc. names : Ginghra (Sin); Adhi kuli (Bal)
Trumpeter perch (En)

FAO names : En - Fourlined terapon
Fr - Violon crépuscule
Sp - Baraonga aurora

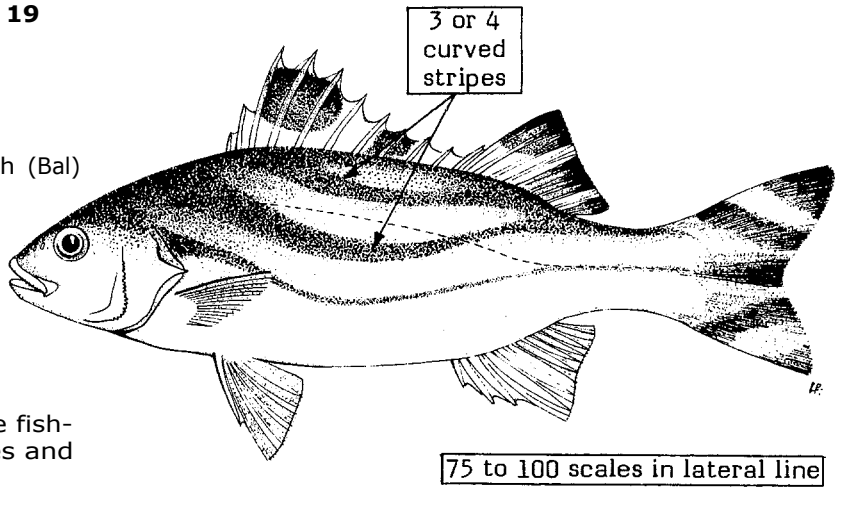
Size : Max.: 30 cm, common to 20 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with traps, gillnets, handlines and in bottom trawls

Habitat and biology : Occurs in inshore waters, often in estuaries. Feeds on small fishes and invertebrates

---

Terapon jarbua (Forsskål, 1775) **PLATE IV, 19**



Synonyms : Holocentrus servus Bloch, 1790

Loc. names : Ginghra (Sin); Adhi kuli, Kabloosh (Bal)
Crescentperch (En)

FAO names : En - Jarbua terapon
Fr - Violon jarbua
Sp - Baraonga jarbua

Size : Max.. 30 cm; common to 25 cm

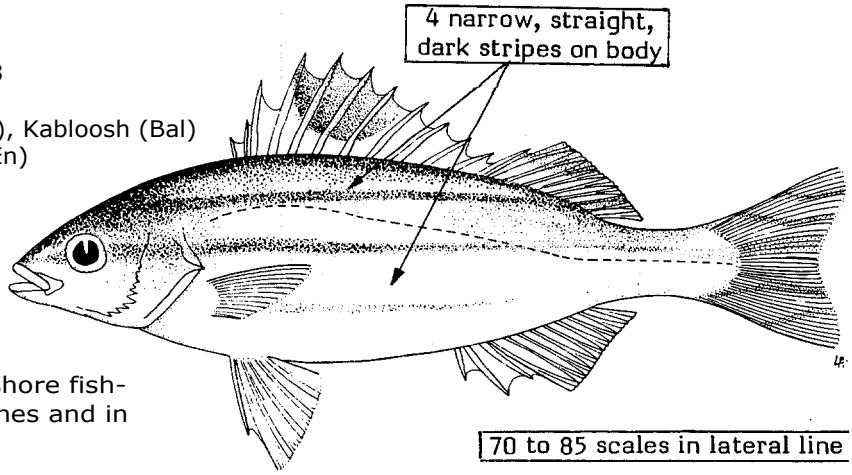
Fishing gear : Caught with all types of inshore fishing gear, including gillnets, traps, handlines and bottom trawls

Habitat and biology : Found in inshore waters, sometimes in estuaries and fresh waters. Feeds on fishes and invertebrates, also a scale-eater

BONY FISHES

TERAPONIDAE

Terapon puta (Cuvier, 1829) **PLATE IV, 20**



Synonyms : Authistes puts Whitley, 1943

Loc. names : Ginghra (Sin); Gwarak (large), Kabloosh (Bal)
Small-scaled banded grunt (En)

FAO names : En - Smallscaled terapon
Fr - Violon grogneur
Sp - Baraonga ronco

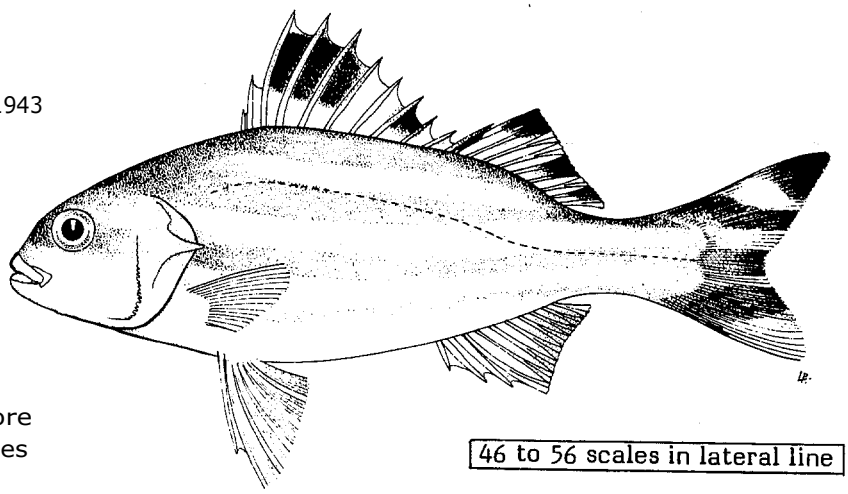
Size : Max.: 15 cm; common to 12 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with all types of inshore fishing gear, including gillnets, traps, handlines and in bottom trawls

Habitat and biology : Found mainly in inshore waters, also in estuaries and in fresh waters. Feeds on fishes and invertebrates

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Terapon theraps (Cuvier, 1829)



Synonyms Eutherapon theraps: Whitley, 1943

Loc. names : Ginghra (Sin); Adhi kuli (Bal)
Large-scaled banded grunt (En)

FAO names : En - Largescaled terapon
Fr - Violon tigre
Sp - Baraonga tigre

Size : Max.: 30 cm; common to 20 cm

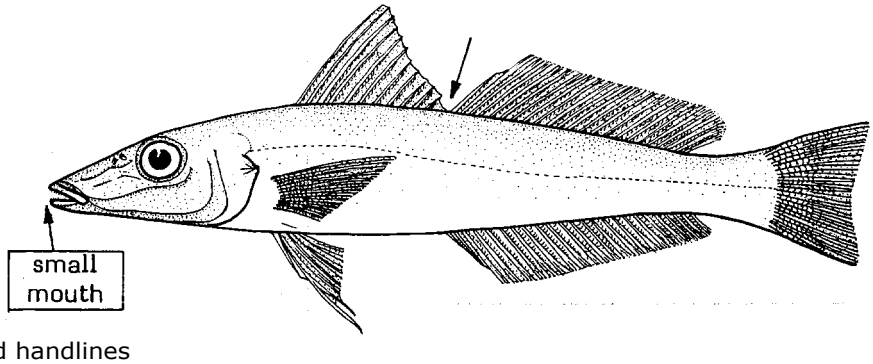
Fishing gear : Caught with all types of inshore fishing gear including gillnets, traps, handlines and bottom trawls

Habitat and biology : Found in inshore areas, sometimes in brackish waters. Feeds on invertebrates and fish

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SILLAGINIDAE

Sillago sihama (Forsskål, 1775) **PLATE IV, 21**



Synonyms None

Loc. names : Bhambor (Sin); Hashoor (Bal)
Silver whiting (En)

FAO names : En - Silver sillago
Fr - Pêche- madame ardent
Sp - Silago plateado

Size : Max.: 25 cm; common to 15 cm

Fishing gear : Caught with beach seines and handlines

Habitat and biology : Inhabits shallow sandy bottoms of shores and bays; also in creeks and estuaries. Feeds on small invertebrates

Interest to fisheries : The main fishery for this species takes place in June-July (Undo) together with mullet and prawns. It is said to be caught in creeks in very large numbers when the sea is rough and the fishermen do not go far from shore. The flesh is said to be tasty. The catches reported in the Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan (1973-83) range from 102 t (1980) to 859 t (1982) with an average of 404 t

click for next page