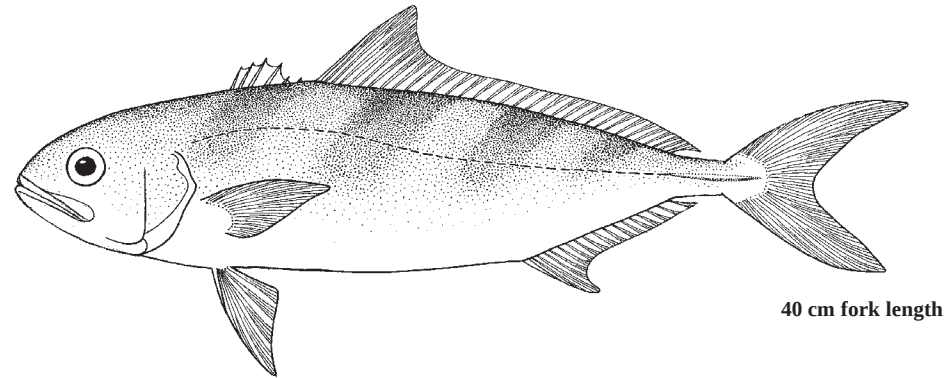


Seriolina nigrofasciata (Rüppell, 1829)

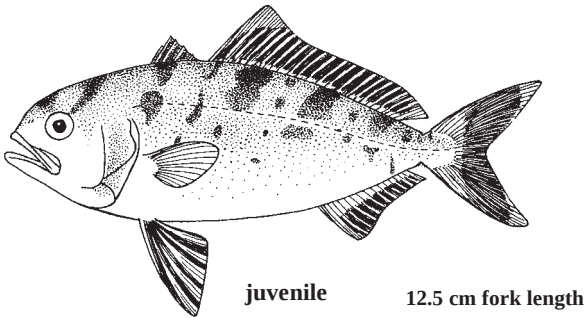
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Zonichthys nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829) / None.

FAO names: En - Blackbanded trevally; Fr - Sériole amourez; Sp - Medregal listado.



40 cm fork length

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, moderately shallow and slightly compressed, with head profile rising steeply to interorbital, then becoming smoothly convex to origin of spinous dorsal fin. **Upper jaw broadly rounded posteriorly (with moderately slender supramaxilla), usually extending to below posterior margin of eye.** Teeth minute, in a broad band in both jaws. **Gill rakers on first gill arch mostly consisting of rudiments, 4 to 10 total elements.** Dorsal fin with VII or VIII short spines (spines weak, especially several posterior ones which may be embedded), followed by I spine and 30 or 37 soft rays; anal fin with I detached spine (usually embedded), followed by I spine and 15 to 18 soft rays; length of dorsal-fin lobe slightly longer than pectoral fins and 15 to 20% of fork length; anal-fin base contained 2.1 to 2.3 times in second dorsal-fin base; pelvic fins longer than pectoral fins. No scutes; **caudal peduncle with a slight lateral fleshy keel on each side, and dorsal and ventral grooves present.** First pterygiophore of anal fin moderately curved in specimens larger than about 10 cm fork length; vertebrae 11+13. **Colour:** in life, head and body bluish grey to black dorsally, white to dusky below; young with 5 to 7 dark oblique bands and blotches on upper body that fade with age; spinous dorsal fin black; second dorsal and anal fins dusky brown, tips of anterior lobes white, except in large adults; caudal and pelvic fins yellowish brown to black.

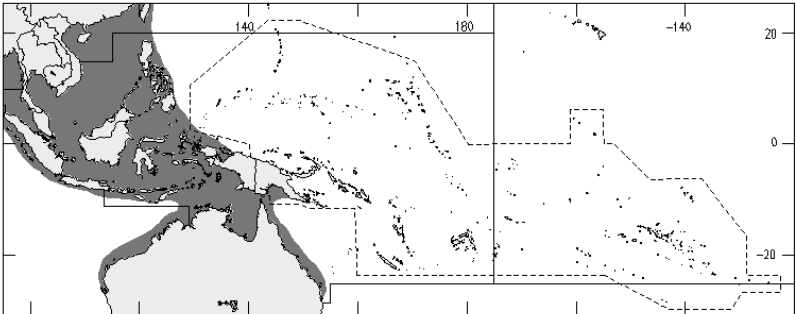


juvenile 12.5 cm fork length

Size: Maximum size not well established, reported to attain 70 cm total length. South African angling record 5.2 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: A non-schooling, generally solitary species seldom seen close to shore. Favoured habitat appears to be offshore reefs near continental shelves at depths of 20 to 150 m. Feeds on demersal fishes, cephalopods, and prawns. Caught with seines, traps, gill nets, and on hook-and-line; also by spearing.

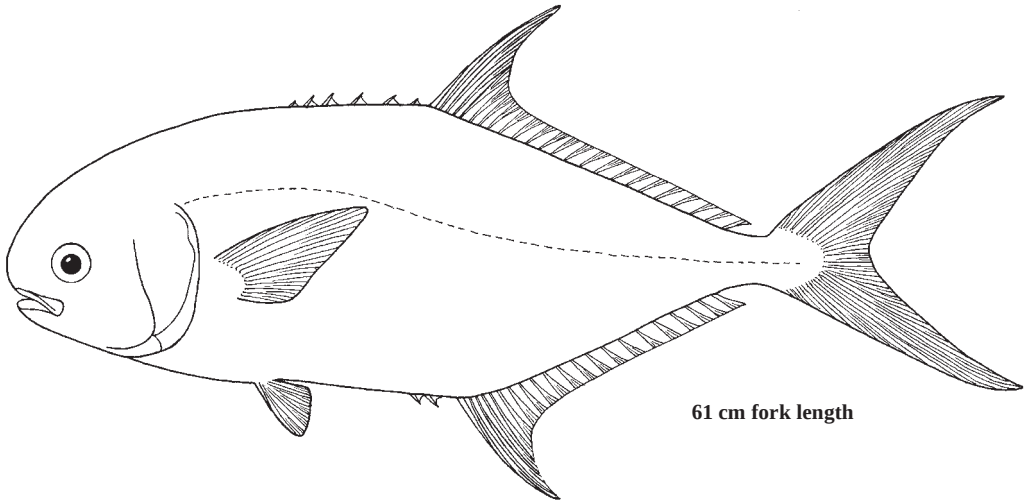
Distribution: Broadly distributed throughout the Indian Ocean; elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from southern Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, and Australia.



***Trachinotus africanus* Smith, 1967**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - African pompano; Fr - Pompaneau africain; Sp - Pámpano africano.

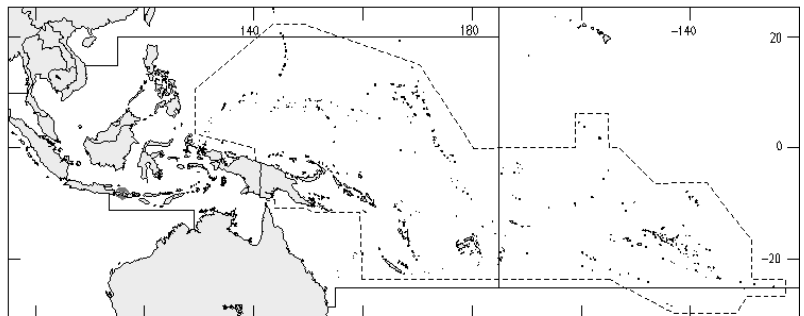


Diagnostic characters: Body ovate in young to subovate in large adults and compressed; profile of snout broadly rounded. Both jaws with small villiform bands of teeth (absent in adults); tongue with a narrow patch of teeth, persisting to about 50 cm fork length. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 7 to 10 on upper limb and 11 to 14 on lower limb of first gill arch. **Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines** (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults) followed by I spine and **21 to 23 soft rays**; anal fin with II detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults) followed by I spine and 19 to 21 soft rays; height of second dorsal-fin lobe 19 to 25% of fork length in specimens of 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fins, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. **First predorsal (supraneural) bone shaped like an inverted "L" with the arm projecting anteriorly**, this character is easily observed by simple dissection along midline of nape; **supraoccipital bone of skull thin and blade-like in adults**. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, adults bluish dorsally, ventral half of body silvery, the 2 areas separated by an indistinct orange-pink stripe; second dorsal-fin base and fin lobe dusky, distal half of fin yellow; **anal fin bright yellow with fin lobe orange**; caudal fin, pectoral, and pelvic fins yellowish; juveniles silvery with yellow hues, dorsal- and anal-fin lobes dusky.

Size: Maximum verified size 83 cm fork length, 92 cm total length and about 9.2 kg; Durban Aquarium fish reported to have exceeded 25 kg. South African spearfishing record 14.1 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Prefers shallow coastal areas marked with reefs or rocky outcrops, but is tolerant of low salinities. Adults usually encountered singly or in pairs, although shoals of up to 100 individuals may congregate during the spring breeding season (South Africa). Young make extensive use of sheltered bays as nursery areas. Molluscs (rock mussels) are a preferred food source, but crabs are also taken. Caught with traps, gill nets, and handlines; also by spearing.

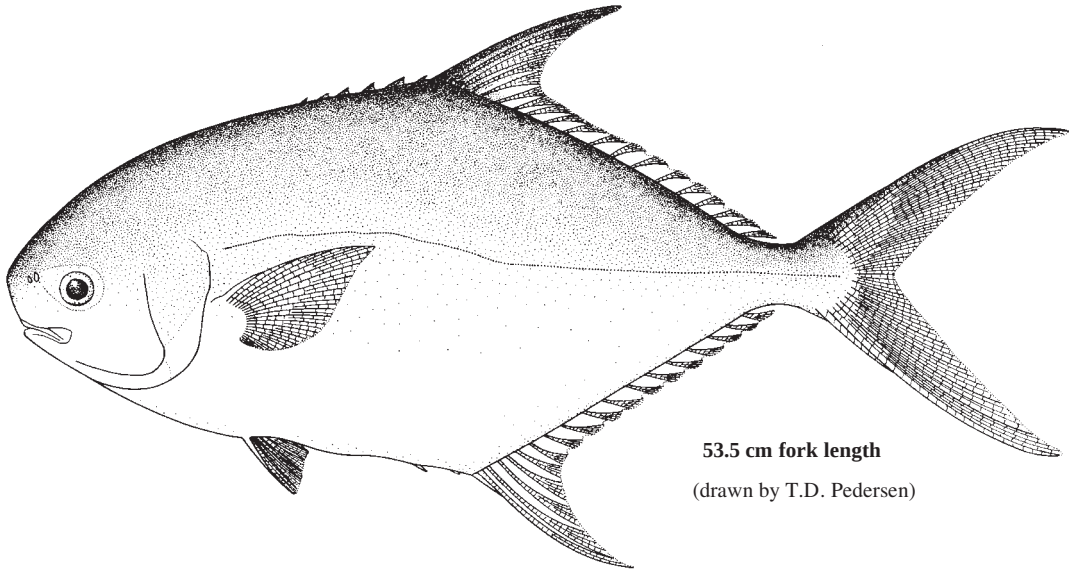
Distribution: In the western Indian Ocean known from South Africa northward to Durban, Gulf of Aden, Oman, and eastward to Karachi, Pakistan. Elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from a single confirmed record from Bali, Indonesia.



Trachinotus anak Ogilby, 1909

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Oyster pompano.

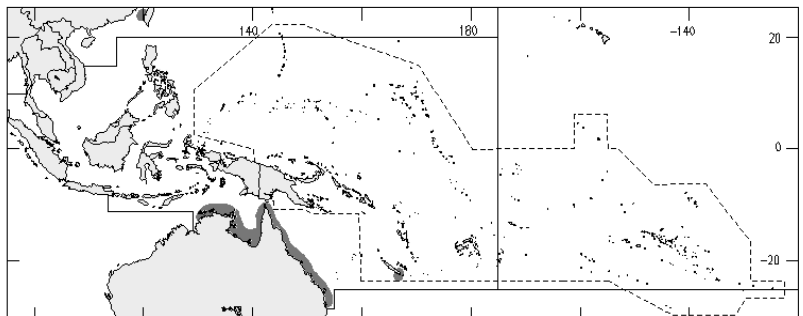


Diagnostic characters: Body ovate in young to subovate in large adults and compressed; in profile of snout broadly rounded, in adults becoming nearly straight to interorbital region. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; **tongue toothless (except 2 or 3 slender teeth rarely on small specimens)**. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 3 to 6 on upper limb and 8 to 10 on lower limb of first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults), followed by I spine and 18 to 20 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults), followed by I spine and 16 to 18 soft rays; height of second dorsal-fin lobe 30 to 37% of fork length in specimens 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fins, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. **First predorsal bone (supraneural) shaped like an inverted "L" with the arm projecting anteriorly**, this character is easily observed by a simple dissection along midline of nape; **supraoccipital bone of skull thin and blade-like in adults; preorbital and nasal bones hyperossified in specimens larger than about 30 cm fork length**. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, head and body generally silvery, greenish to bluish grey dorsally, paler below, large adults sometimes with body mostly bronze or greenish golden; second dorsal and caudal fins dusky orange to nearly black, leading edges and fin tips darkest; **anal fin bright to dirty yellow, lobe without a brownish anterior margin**; pelvic fins pale to bright yellow; pectoral fins dark.

Size: Largest specimen examined 88 cm fork length and about 100 cm total length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits shallow coastal waters. Diet consists primarily of benthic molluscs. Caught primarily with gill nets and by hook-and-line.

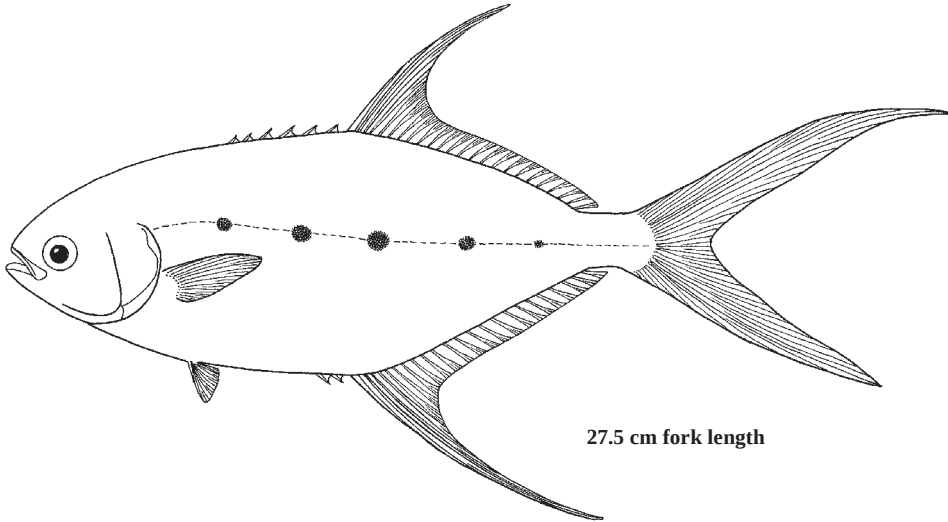
Distribution: Known only from Australia (Darwin to Moreton Bay, Queensland), New Caledonia, and Taiwan Province of China (Takao).



Trachinotus bailloni (Lacepède, 1801)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Smallspotted dart; **Fr** - Pompaneau muscadin; **Sp** - Pámpano abotonado.

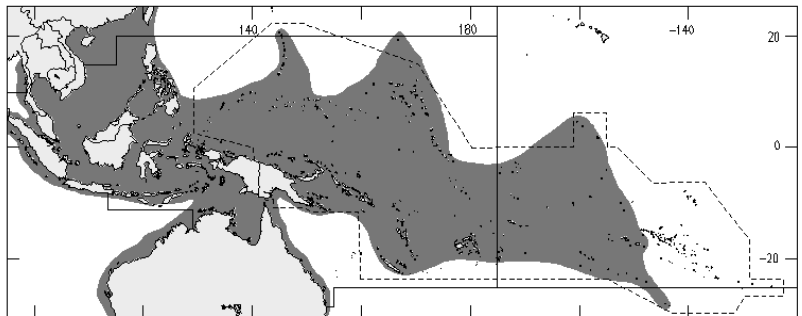


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate to ovate and strongly compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles almost equally convex, snout blunt. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; vomerine tooth patch usually chevron-shaped and palatine tooth patch elongate; tongue without teeth. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 7 to 13 on upper limb and 15 to 19 on lower limb of first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines, followed by I spine and 21 to 25 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines, followed by I spine and 20 to 24 soft rays; **dorsal-fin lobe consistently shorter than anal-fin lobe in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length; pelvic fins relatively short, their length contained 1.9 to 2.3 times in pectoral-fin length in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length.** Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fins, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, adults silvery blue to grey above, silvery white below, **sides with 1 to 6 relatively small black spots (spots absent on fish smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length), the number of spots generally increasing with age (spots individually and bilaterally variable in number, location and intensity) in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line; in adults, all spots typically equal to or smaller than eye diameter, and with about half of spot below lateral line;** caudal, second dorsal, and anal fins grey to black, the lobes usually darkest; pectoral fins pale to dusky yellow; pelvic fins pale yellow to orange-yellow.

Size: Largest specimen examined 41 cm fork length, 53.5 cm total length, and about 0.9 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Usually found in surge zone along sandy beaches. Feeds primarily on crustaceans and worms. Caught with traps, gill nets, and handlines.

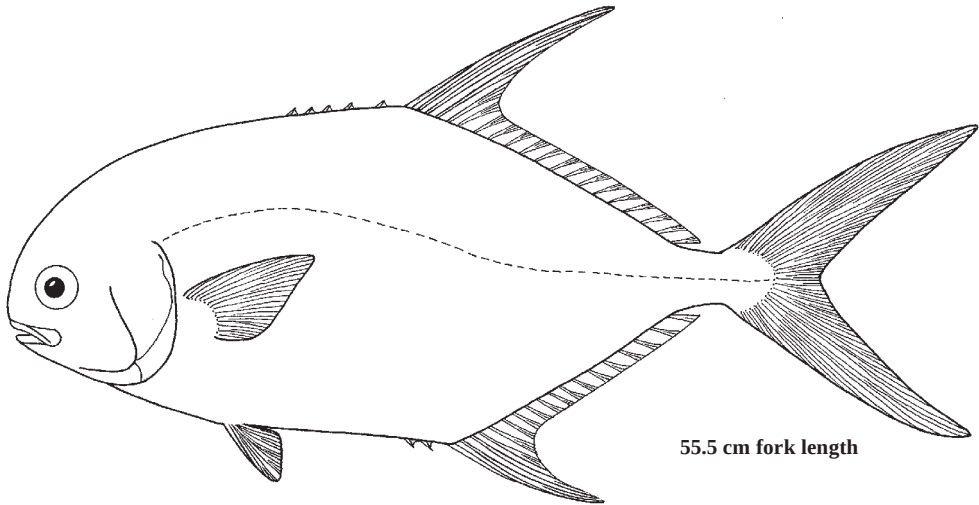
Distribution: Broadly distributed throughout the Indian Ocean, except unrecorded from the Persian Gulf; elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from southern Japan southward to northern and eastern Australia, and eastward to the Marshall, Line, and Society islands.



Trachinotus blochii (Lacepède, 1801)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Snubnose pompano; **Fr** - Pompaneau lune; **Sp** - Pámpano lunero.

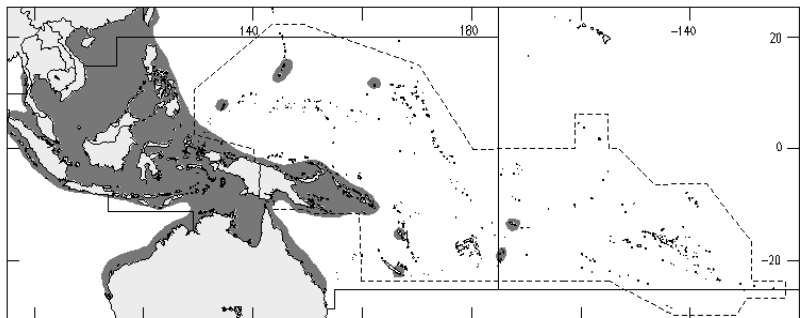


Diagnostic characters: Body ovate in young to subovate in large adults and compressed; profile of snout broadly rounded, in adults becoming nearly straight in interorbital region. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; **tongue toothless (except 2 or 3 slender teeth rarely on small specimens)**. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 5 to 8 on upper limb and 8 to 10 on lower limb of first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults), followed by I spine and 18 to 20 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults), followed by I spine and 16 to 18 soft rays; height of second dorsal-fin lobe 35 to 60% of fork length in specimens of 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fins, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. **First predorsal (supraneural) bone shaped like an inverted teardrop- or oval-shaped**, this character is easily observed by simple dissection along midline of nape; **supraoccipital bone of skull thin and blade-like in adults**. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, head and body generally silvery, blue-grey above, paler below; large adults sometimes with most of body golden orange, especially snout and lower half of body; **second dorsal fin dark, lobe of fin dusky orange; anal fin dusky to dirty orange, lobe with a brownish anterior margin; caudal fin dark to dirty orange**, leading edges of fin darkest; pelvic fins white to dirty orange; pectoral fins dark; juveniles silvery with pale fins, except lobes of median fins and anterior half of pelvic fins brownish to dirty orange.

Size: Largest specimen examined 55.5 cm fork length, 65 cm total length, and about 5 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral and rocky reef areas in shallow coastal waters. Feeds on benthic molluscs. Caught mainly with traps, gill nets, and handlines.

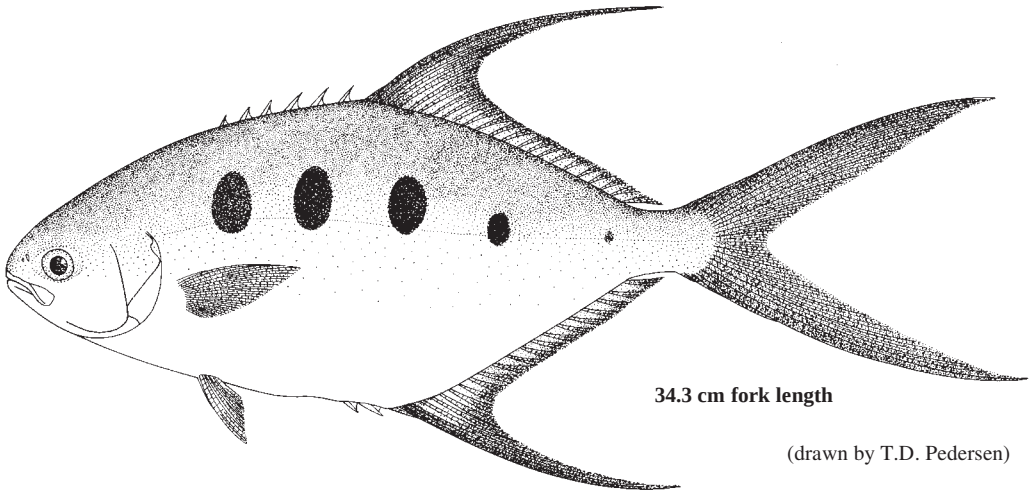
Distribution: Broadly distributed throughout the Indian Ocean; elsewhere in the Indo-West-Pacific from southern Japan to northern Australia, and eastward to Samoa, Tonga, Marina, and Marshall islands.



***Trachinotus botla* (Shaw, 1803)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Trachinotus russelli* (Cuvier, 1832) (see **Remarks**) / None.

FAO names: En - Largespotted dart; Fr - Pompaneau pierrot; Sp - Pámpano pastilla.



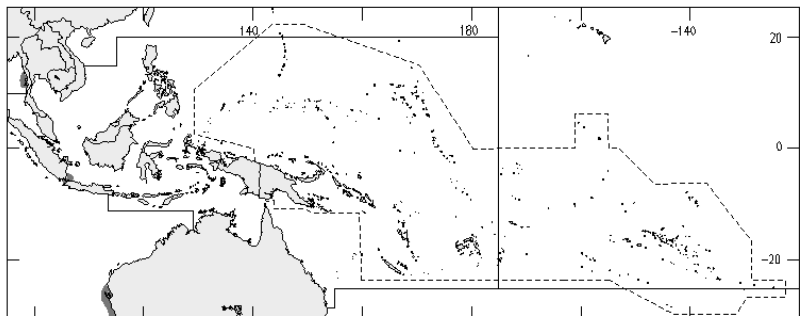
Diagnostic characters: Body elongate to ovate and strongly compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles almost equally convex, snout blunt. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; vomerine tooth patch usually a small oval or a narrow triangle and palatine tooth patch short; tongue without teeth. **Gill rakers (including rudiments)** 6 to 9 on upper limb and **11 to 15 on lower limb of first gill arch**. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines, followed by I spine and 22 to 24 soft rays; **anal fin with II detached spines, followed by I spine and 19 to 21 soft rays; dorsal-fin lobe usually longer than anal-fin lobe in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length; pelvic fins relatively long, their length contained 1.5 to 1.7 times in pectoral-fin length in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length.** Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fins, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, adults bluish black above, silvery below, **sides usually with 5 or 6 relatively large plumbeous spots (spots absent on fish smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length),** the number of spots generally increasing with age (spots individually and bilaterally variable in number, location, and intensity), in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line; **in adults, only 1 of anterior 2 spots is above the pectoral fins and both are typically larger than eye diameter, all spots broadly oval-shaped, and with at least two-thirds of spot above lateral line;** second dorsal and anal fins dusky to bluish black, the lobes usually darkest; caudal fin dusky with leading edges and most of lobes blue-black; pectoral fins pale, upper two-thirds sometimes dark; pelvic fins white.

Size: Largest specimen examined 48 cm fork length, 61 cm total length, and 0.7 kg. South African angling record 2.3 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits shallow coastal waters, often in rough surf zone along sandy beaches. Feeds mainly on crabs, mussels, and worms. Caught with seines, gill nets, on hook-and-line, and by spearing.

Distribution: Apparently restricted to the Indian Ocean where found along the African coast from South Africa to Kenya, Malagasy Republic (west coast), India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Java, and Western Australia.

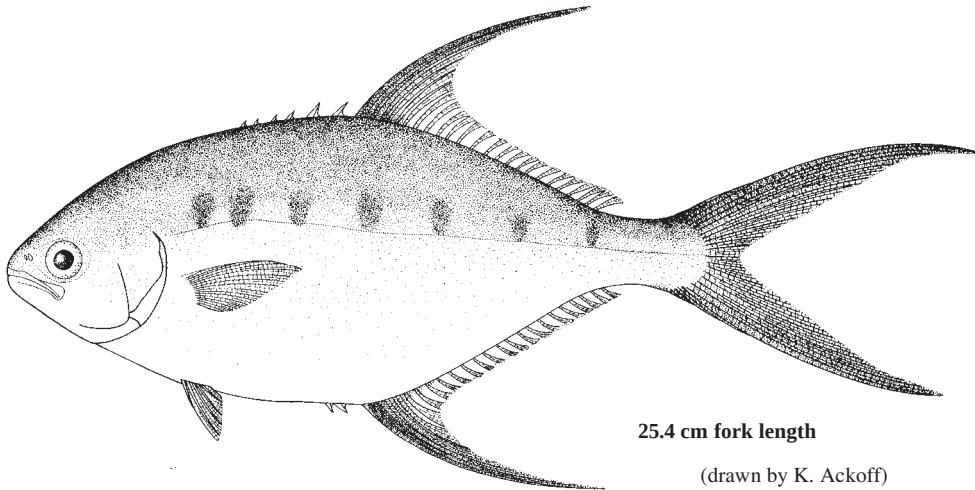
Remarks: *Scomber botla* Shaw, as originally proposed, was a composite species; validation and priority of name is based on the action of Day (1876:233, *The fishes of India*, Pt. 2) who as "first reviser" listed it as a synonym of *Trachinotus russelli*.



***Trachinotus copperingi* Günther, 1884**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Trachinotus velox* Ogilby, 1908 / *Trachinotus botla* (Shaw, 1803) or *T. russelli* (Cuvier, 1832).

FAO names: En - Swallowtail dart.

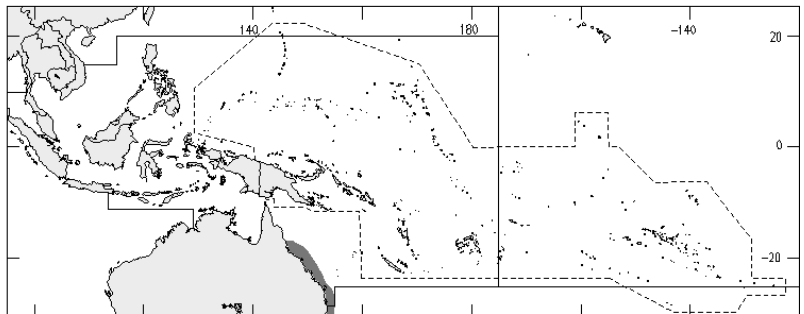


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate to ovate and strongly compressed; dorsal and ventral profiles almost equally convex, snout blunt. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth; vomerine tooth patch varying from chevron-shaped to a large triangle and palatine tooth patch usually short; tongue without teeth. **Gill rakers (including rudiments)** 5 to 9 on upper limb and **12 to 15 on lower limb of first gill arch**. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines, followed by I spine and 23 to 25 soft rays; **anal fin with II detached spines, followed by I spine and 22 to 24 soft rays; dorsal-fin lobe consistently shorter than anal-fin lobe in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length; pelvic fins relatively short, their length contained 1.7 to 2.2 times in pectoral-fin length in specimens larger than about 25 cm fork length.** Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fins, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, adults bluish black above, silvery below, **sides usually with 6 or 7 relatively elongate plumbeous spots (spots absent on fish smaller than about 10 to 13 cm fork length),** the number of spots generally increasing with age (spots individually and bilaterally variable in number, location, and intensity), in a longitudinal row on or near lateral line; **in adults, anterior 2 spots are above the pectoral fins and at least some spots larger than eye diameter, all spots vertically elongate ovals, and with at least two-thirds of spot above lateral line;** second dorsal and anal fins dusky to bluish black, the lobes usually darkest; caudal fin dusky with leading edges and most of lobes blue-black; pectoral fins pale, upper two-thirds sometimes dark; pelvic fins white.

Size: Largest specimen examined 34.5 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits shallow coastal waters, often in rough surf zone along sandy beaches. Feeds mainly on crabs, mussels, and worms. Caught with seines, gill nets, on hook-and-line, and by spearing.

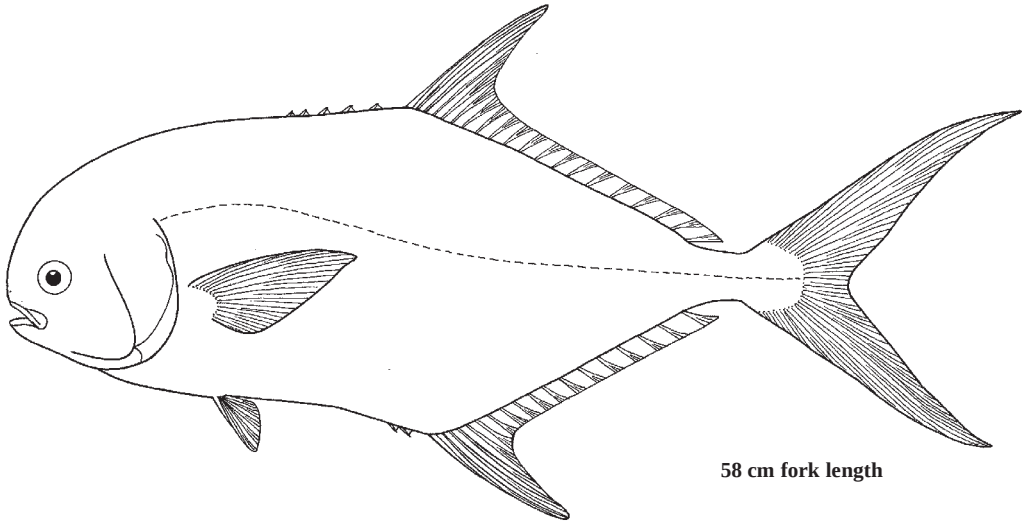
Distribution: Essentially an Australian endemic species, known only from the north-east coast (19°S) to New South Wales (34°S), and Lord Howe Island.



***Trachinotus mookalee* Cuvier, 1832**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Indian pompano; **Fr** - Pompaneau indien; **Sp** - Pámpano indico.

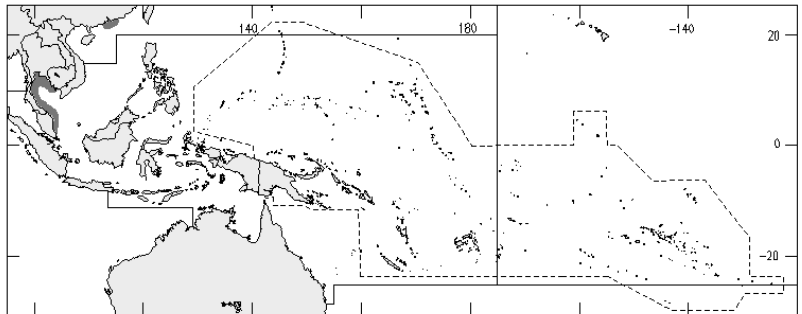


Diagnostic characters: Body ovate in young to subovate in large adults and compressed; profile of snout broadly rounded, in adults becoming nearly straight to interorbital region. Both jaws with bands of small villiform teeth, **tongue with a narrow band of teeth, persisting to about 50 cm fork length**. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 5 to 8 on upper limb and 8 to 10 on lower limb of first gill arch. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VI short spines (the anterior spines often becoming completely embedded in large adults), followed by I spine and 18 to 20 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines (becoming embedded in large adults), followed by I spine and 16 to 18 soft rays; height of second dorsal-fin lobe 24 to 34% of fork length in specimens 10 to 40 cm fork length; pelvic fins shorter than pectoral fins. Lateral line only slightly irregular, weakly convex above pectoral fin, becoming straight posteriorly. No scutes or caudal-peduncle grooves. **First predorsal bone (supraneural) shaped like an inverted "L" with the arm projecting anteriorly**, this character is easily observed by a simple dissection along midline of nape; **supraoccipital bone becoming broad and sausage-shaped in specimens larger than about 30 cm fork length**. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, head and body generally silvery, greenish to bluish grey dorsally, paler below, large adults sometimes with body mostly bronze or greenish golden; second dorsal and caudal fins dusky yellow, leading edges and fin tips darkest; **anal fin bright to dirty yellow, lobe without a brownish anterior margin**; pelvic fins pale yellow to white; pectoral fins dark; juveniles silvery with pale yellow fins, except distal half of dorsal-fin lobe black.

Size: Largest specimen examined 77 cm fork length, 90 cm total length, and about 8.1 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits shallow coastal waters. Caught with traps, gill nets, handlines, and other artisanal gear.

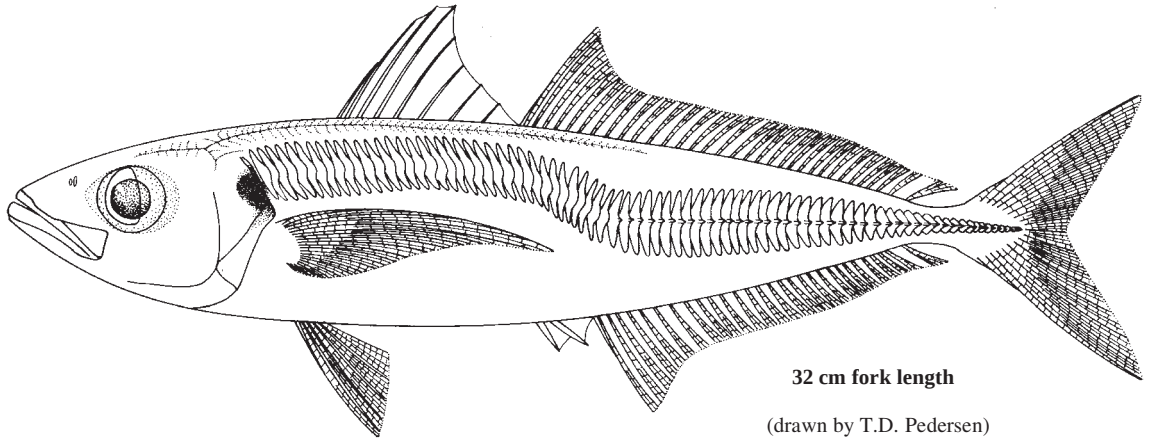
Distribution: In the western Indian Ocean known from the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf eastward to Sri Lanka; elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from Singapore, Gulf of Thailand, and Hong Kong.



***Trachurus declivis* (Jenyns, 1842)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Trachurus novaezelandiae* Richardson, 1848.

FAO names: En - Greenback scad.

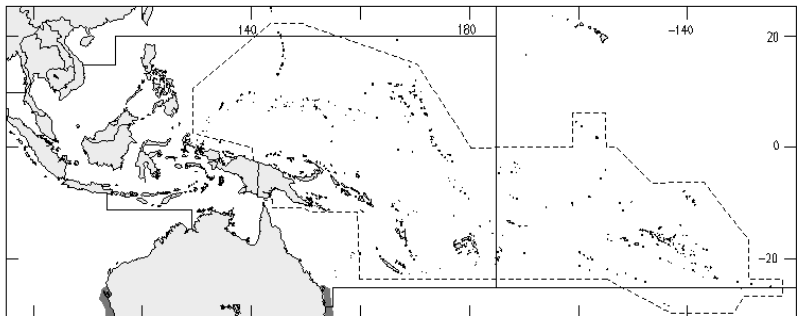


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate and nearly cylindrical, with upper and lower profiles about equal. Eye moderate, with adipose eyelid well developed, usually covering most of eye except for a vertical oval centred on pupil. Upper jaw moderately broad and extending to below anterior margin of eye. Teeth small, in a single row in both jaws. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 11 to 16 on upper limb and 32 to 42 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 53 to 55). **Shoulder girdle (cleithrum) margin with a small furrow at upper end, but no papillae present.** Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VIII spines, followed by I spine and 29 to 35 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines followed by I spine and 24 to 29 soft rays; pectoral fins about equal to or slightly longer than head length. **Scales in curved as well as straight part of lateral line enlarged and scute-like (caution: in large *Trachurus* these scales may be obscured by an overgrowth of smaller scales);** total scales and scutes in lateral line 71 to 89, usually more than 75; **curved part of lateral line essentially parallel to axis of body for most of its length. Dorsal accessory lateral line immediately below base of dorsal fin terminates below fifth to eleventh (usually seventh to ninth) soft dorsal-fin ray.** Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** greenish above, silvery below; caudal fin greyish; a prominent black spot on upper margin of opercle.

Size: Attains 19 to 23 cm fork length by age of 2 years and reaches maturity by 3 or 4 years and about 27 cm fork length and 250 g; maximum recorded size 47 cm fork length at an age of 16 years.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs in large schools and generally not present where surface water temperature exceeds 17°C. Feeds mostly during the day on krill and other planktonic crustaceans or lantern fishes (Myctophidae) at edge of continental shelf from surface to 500 m. Caught with demersal trawls and purse seines.

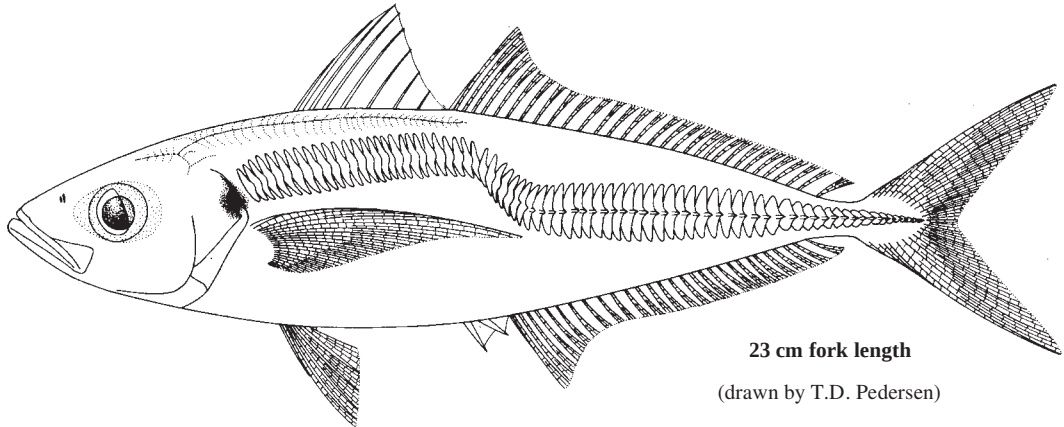
Distribution: Temperate species known from southern half of Australia, Shark Bay, Western Australia (25°52'S) to Wide Bay, Queensland (25°52'S), and from New Zealand.



***Trachurus novaezelandiae* Richardson, 1848**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Trachurus mccullochi* Nichols, 1920 / *Trachurus declivis* (Jenyns, 1842).

FAO names: En - Yellowtail horse mackerel.

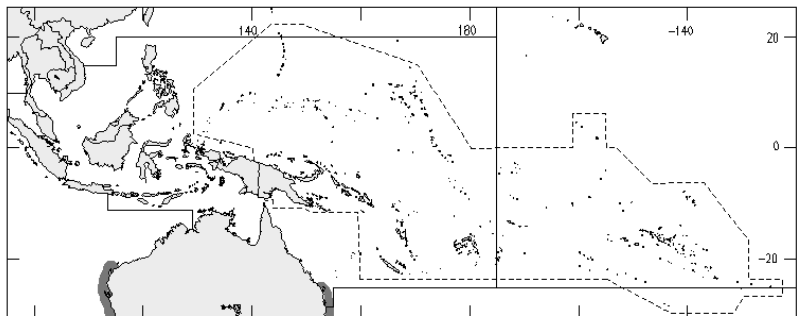


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate and slightly compressed, with upper and lower profiles about equal. Eye moderate, with adipose eyelid well developed, usually covering most of eye except for a vertical oval centred on pupil. Upper jaw moderately broad and extending to below anterior margin of eye. Teeth small, in a single row in both jaws. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 11 to 17 on upper limb and 35 to 45 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 53 to 61). **Shoulder girdle (cleithrum) margin with a small furrow at upper end, but no papillae present.** Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VIII spines, followed by I spine and 27 to 33 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines followed by I spine and 22 to 29 soft rays; pectoral fins about equal to or slightly longer than head length. **Scales in curved as well as straight part of lateral line enlarged and scute-like (caution: in large *Trachurus* these scales may be obscured by an overgrowth of smaller scales);** total scales and scutes in lateral line 67 to 81, rarely more than 76; **curved part of lateral line slanted for most of its length. Dorsal accessory lateral line immediately below base of dorsal fin terminates below first to fifth (usually first or second) soft dorsal-fin ray.** Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** brassy green above, silvery below (sometimes with iridescent brown vertical bands in fresh specimens), with yellow tinges on scutes in straight lateral line; caudal and second dorsal fins yellowish; a prominent black spot on upper margin of opercle.

Size: Maximum total length at least 50 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs in large schools on coastal reefs. Feeds mainly on planktonic crustaceans. Caught with demersal trawls and purse seines.

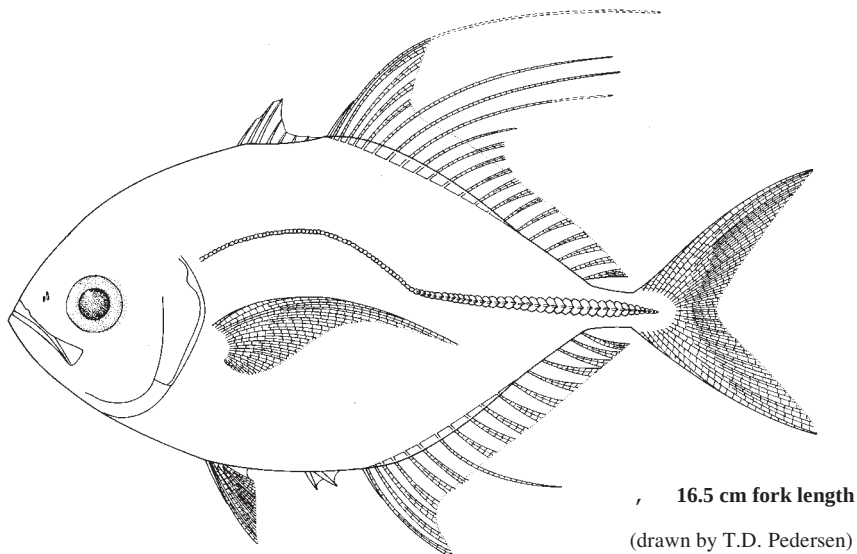
Distribution: Temperate species known from southern half of Australia, Exmouth Gulf, Western Australia (22°05'S) to Wide Bay, Queensland (25°52'S), and from New Zealand.



***Ulua aurochs* (Ogilby, 1915)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Citula aurochs* Ogilby, 1915; *Carangoides aurochs* (Ogilby, 1915) / None.

FAO names: En - Silvermouth trevally.

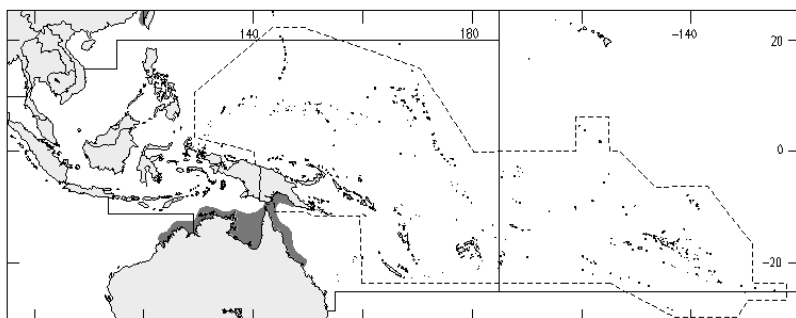


Diagnostic characters: Body oval, strongly compressed; lower jaw protudes slightly beyond upper jaw. Eye diameter larger than snout length. Both jaws with a very narrow band of small villiform teeth; **tongue with central band of villiform teeth. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 16 to 21 on upper limb and 37 to 41 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 54 to 61); gill rakers long, feather-like, and project into mouth along side of tongue.** Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VIII spines, the second with I spine and 20 to 22 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines followed by I spine and 17 or 18 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin in young elongate, longer than head length; **in large males (only), first 5 to 8 soft dorsal-fin rays produced as filaments;** anterior rays of anal fin slightly produced in both sexes but not as filaments. Lateral line anteriorly with a moderate arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below vertical between tenth and twelfth soft rays of second dorsal fin; chord of curved part of lateral line slightly longer to slightly shorter than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.8 to 1.2 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 0 to 5 scales followed by 26 to 38 scutes. Breast naked ventrally to behind pelvic fins; laterally, naked area of breast extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fins. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, body blue to silvery blue dorsally, silvery below; dorsal surface of head dark blue to black; diffuse dark blotch on upper margin of opercle; dorsal-fin filaments and inner rays of anal fin black; other fins dusky to hyaline; cheeks, lower jaw, inside of mouth and tongue bright silver; juveniles with 5 or 6 dark bands on body.

Size: Maximum reported fork length 26 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits shallow coastal waters; in northern Australian waters largely restricted to depths shallower than 70 m. Feeds on small crustaceans and cephalopods. Caught primarily with trawls.

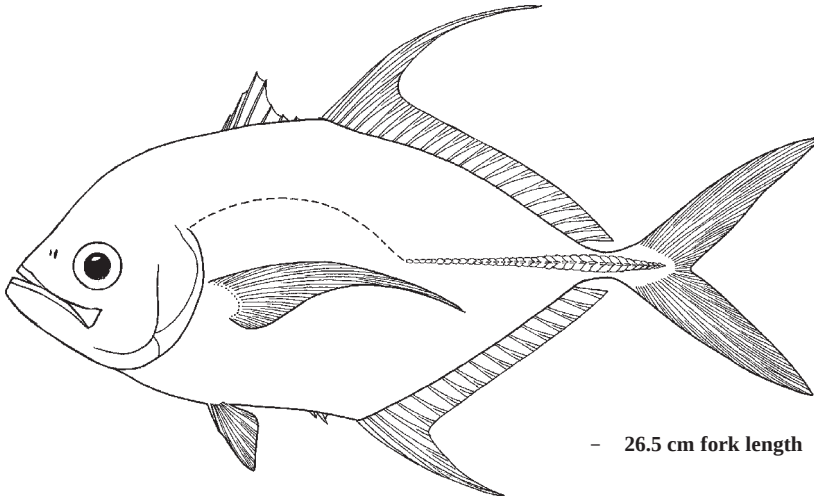
Distribution: Known from Australia, off Cape Leveque, Western Australia (16°10'S) to Townsville, Queensland (19°40'S), Papua New Guinea, and Taiwan Province of China.



***Ulua mentalis* (Cuvier, 1833)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Caranx mentalis* Cuvier, 1833; *C. mandibularis* Macleay, 1833; *Ulua mandibularis* (Macleay, 1833) / None.

FAO names: **En** - Longrakered trevally; **Fr** - Carangue démêloir; **Sp** - Jurel peinero.

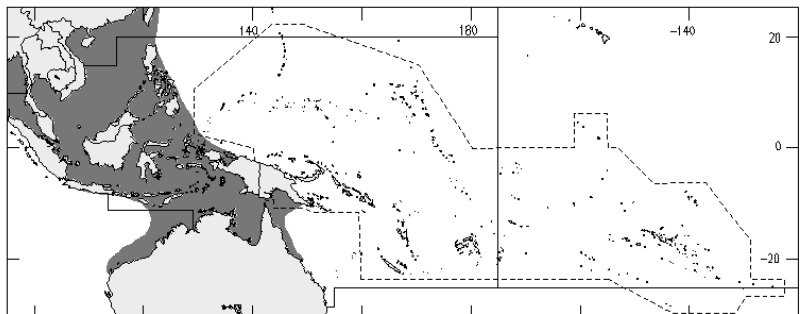


Diagnostic characters: Body strongly compressed; dorsal profile more strongly convex than ventral profile, **lower jaw becoming prominent in large adults, with the angle of “chin” projecting beyond upper jaw.** Both jaws with a very narrow band of small villiform teeth; **tongue without central band of villiform teeth.** **Gill rakers (including rudiments) 23 to 27 on upper limb and 51 to 61 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 74 to 86); gill rakers extremely long, feather-like, and project into mouth along side of tongue.** Two separate dorsal fins, the first with VIII spines, the second with I spine and 21 or 22 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines followed by I spine and 17 or 18 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin elongate in young, longer than head length becoming shorter than head in large adults. Lateral line anteriorly with a moderate arch, with junction of curved and straight parts below vertical between tenth and twelfth soft rays of second dorsal fin; chord of curved part of lateral line slightly longer to slightly shorter than straight part of lateral line, contained 0.8 to 1.2 times in straight part; straight part of lateral line with 0 to 5 scales followed by 26 to 38 scutes. Breast naked ventrally to behind pelvic fins; laterally, naked area of breast extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fins. Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** in life, head and body blue-green dorsally, silvery below; diffuse dark blotch on upper margin of opercle in large specimens, faint or absent in young; adults with a dusky mark on cheek at angle of jaws; spinous dorsal and caudal fins dusky to black; second dorsal and anal fins pale green except leading edges and distal margins of fins dusky; cheeks, lower jaw, inside of mouth and tongue silver in small specimens; juveniles with 7 or 8 dark bands on body.

Size: Largest specimen examined 75.5 cm fork length, 85 cm total length, and 6.4 kg; commonly to about 60 cm total length, reported to attain 100 cm total length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits shallow coastal waters. Feeds on crustaceans and fishes. Caught with gill nets, traps, handlines, and other types of artisanal gear.

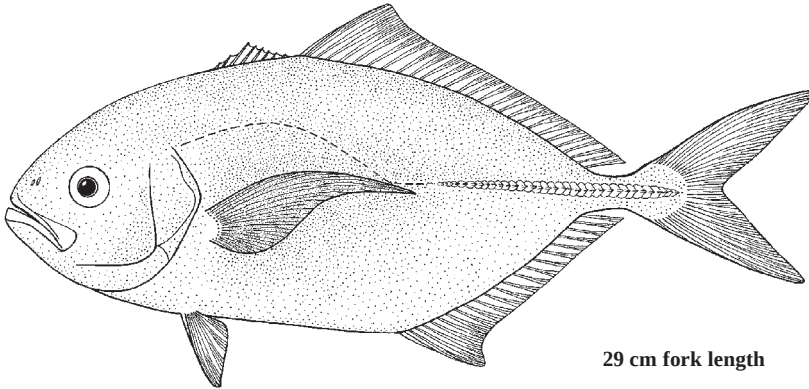
Distribution: African coast southward to Tanzania, north-west coast of Malagasy Republic, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Oman, Persian Gulf and Sri Lanka; elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from the Gulf of Thailand, Taiwan Province of China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia, and Papua New Guinea.



***Uraspis helvola* (Forster, 1801)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Caranx helvolus* (Forster, 1801); *C. micropterus* Rüppell, 1836; *Leucoglossa candens* Jordan, Evermann, and Wakiya, 1927 / See **Remarks**.

FAO names: **En** - Whitetongue jack; **Fr** - Carangue langue blanche; **Sp** - Jurel lengua blanca.



29 cm fork length

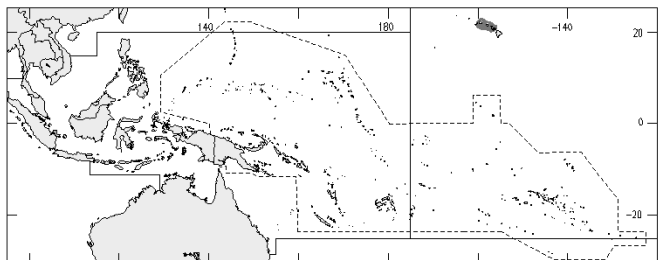
Diagnostic characters: Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile strongly convex, ventral profile slightly convex to isthmus, then nearly straight to origin of second dorsal fin; snout broadly rounded. Upper jaw extending posteriorly to below anterior margin of eye to middle of eye. Teeth in both jaws small, pointed and usually recurved, in a narrow band, an irregular row or a single row, becoming uniserial with increasing age. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 5 to 8 on upper limb and 13 to 17 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 19 to 24). Two dorsal fins, the first with VIII short, slender spines (the posterior 2 or 3 embedded and not apparent with growth) followed by I spine and 25 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines (embedded and not apparent in all but very young) followed by I spine and 19 to 22 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length; pelvic fins very long in young but becoming relatively shorter with age; chord of curved part of lateral line contained 0.8 to 1.3 times in straight part of lateral line (ratio generally increasing with increasing size of fish); curved part of lateral line with 48 to 66 scales and straight part of lateral line with 23 to 40 scutes; in fish smaller than about 20 cm fork length some of the scutes with spines directed anteriorly (antrorse), the number of antrorse spines decreasing with growth. **Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fins by a broad band of scales.** Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black; head dusky to black, with a large, diffuse black opercular blotch; body dusky to black dorsally, lighter below and with 6 or 7 wide, dark bands and narrow pale interspaces (faint bands evident in specimens as large as 25 cm; in specimens smaller than 10 cm bands may extend onto second dorsal and anal fins); second dorsal and anal fins hyaline to black; the anal fin commonly, and the second dorsal fin occasionally with tips of the falcate lobe and fin margin pale; pelvic fins generally black in specimens smaller than 10 cm fork length, rapidly becoming pale whitish at larger sizes; caudal fin pale yellowish dusky with trailing edges and tips of lobes blackish.

Size: Maximum fork length 46 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: A benthic-pelagic species inhabiting shelf waters along continental coasts and around islands. Typically occurs in small demersal schools. Caught mainly with bottom trawls, seines, traps, and on hook-and-line.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific but rarely collected; verified records from the WCP area are pending. Confirmed records are from the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, off Oman and Sri Lanka, and Hawaii; also known from Ascension and St. Helena in the South Atlantic and from offshore islands in the northeastern tropical Pacific Ocean.

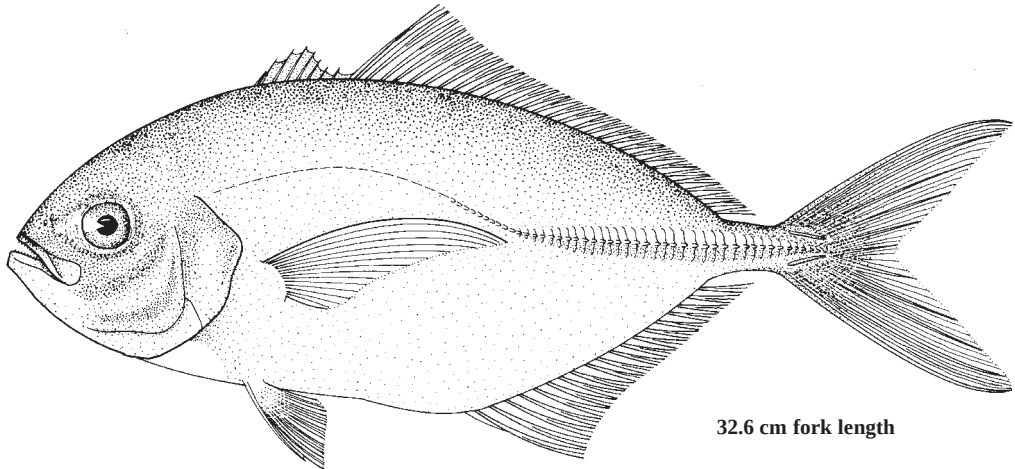
Remarks: Adults of *Uraspis helvola* and *U. secunda* are virtually impossible to distinguish although juvenile characters involving allometric growth patterns suggest that they are distinct species. If subsequent studies indicated that these 2 nominal species are conspecific, the oldest available name is *Uraspis helvola*.



Uraspis secunda (Poey, 1860)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Caranx hullianus* McCulloch, 1909; *Uraspis reversa* Jordan, Evermann, and Wakiya, 1927; *U. wakiyai* Williams, 1961; *U. cadenati* Blache and Rossignol, 1962 / See **Remarks**.

FAO names: **En** - Cottonmouth jack; **Fr** - Carangue cotor; **Sp** - Jurel volantín.

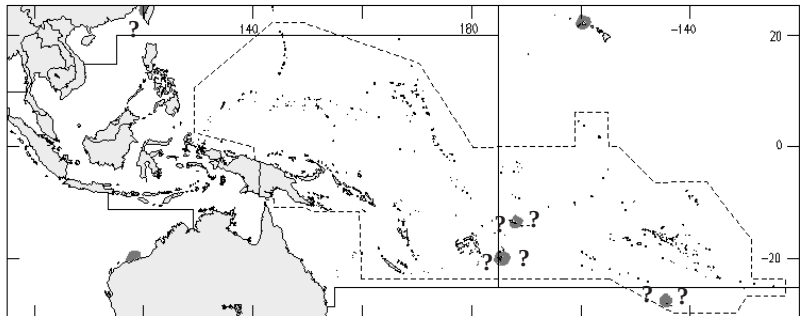


Diagnostic characters: Meristic and colour pattern characters are identical and broadly overlap those of *Uraspis helvola* (see **Remarks**), and only the following major diagnostic characters (which apply to both species) are repeated here. **In fish smaller than about 20 cm fork length some of the scutes with spines directed anteriorly (antrorse), the number of antrorse spines decreasing with growth. Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally naked area of breast separated from naked base of pectoral fins by a broad band of scales. Colour:** tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black.

Size: Maximum fork length 43.5 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Apparently an oceanic species; at surface, pelagic, and benthic; solitary and in small schools. Can produce a grunting sound when caught. Caught with trawls, purse seines, longlines, and on hook-and-line.

Distribution: In the Indo-West Pacific known from South Africa and Tanzania, Japan to Taiwan Province of China, Northwest shelf and Tasman Sea off Australia, and Hawaii; also known from both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and from offshore islands in the northeastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Records of *Uraspis* not identified to species from Samoa, the Tonga Islands, and Rapa may apply to this species.

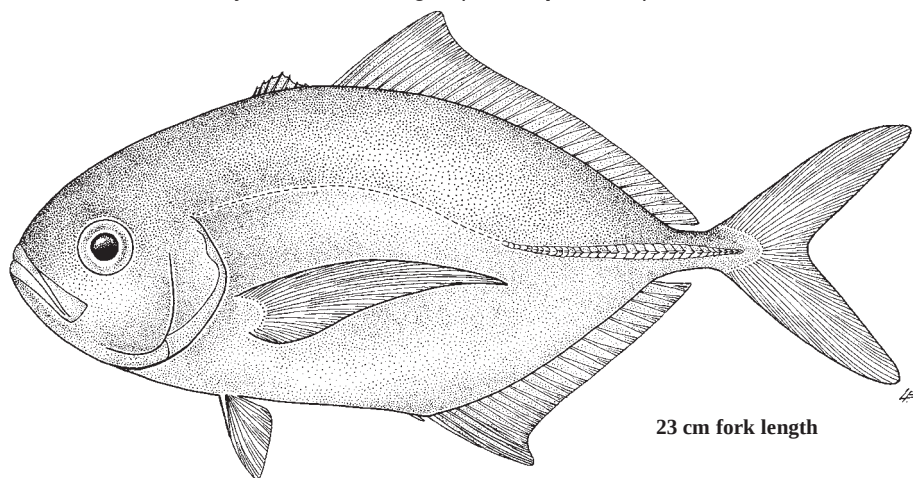


Remarks: Adults of *U. secunda* and *U. helvola* are virtually impossible to distinguish although juvenile characters involving allometric growth patterns suggest that they are different species. If subsequent studies indicated that these 2 nominal species are conspecific, the oldest available name is *Uraspis helvola*.

***Uraspis uraspis* (Günther, 1860)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Caranx uraspis* (Günther, 1860); *C. quptae* Chaudhuri, 1909; *Leucoglossa herklotsi* Herre, 1932; *Uraspis pectoralis* Fowler, 1938 / See **Remarks**.

FAO names: **En** - Whitemouth jack; **Fr** - Carangue paia; **Sp** - Jurel paia.



Diagnostic characters: Body oblong and compressed; dorsal profile strongly convex, ventral profile slightly convex to isthmus, then nearly straight to origin of second dorsal fin; snout broadly rounded. Upper jaw extending posteriorly to below anterior margin of eye to middle of eye. Teeth in both jaws small, pointed and usually recurved, in a narrow band, an irregular row, or a single row, becoming uniserial with increasing age. Gill rakers (including rudiments) 5 to 7 on upper limb and 13 to 16 on lower limb of first gill arch (total 18 to 22). Two dorsal fins, the first with VIII short slender spines (the posterior 2 or 3 embedded and not apparent with growth) followed by I spine and 25 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with II detached spines (embedded and not apparent in all but very young) followed by I spine and 17 to 22 soft rays; lobe of second dorsal fin shorter than head length; pelvic fins very long in young but becoming shorter with age; chord of curved part of lateral line contained 0.7 to 0.98 times in straight part of lateral line (ratio generally increasing with increasing size of fish but always less than 1); curved part of lateral line with 61 to 82 scales and straight part of lateral line with 24 to 39 scutes; in fish smaller than about 20 cm fork length some of the scutes with spines directed anteriorly (antrorse), the number of antrorse spines decreasing with growth. **Breast naked ventrally to origin of pelvic fins; laterally naked area of breast extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fins.** Vertebrae 10+14. **Colour:** tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black; body and head dusky to black dorsally, shading to dusky or pale grey ventrally; juveniles and occasionally adults with 6 dusky or blue-black bars, which are about twice the width of pale interspaces and much more distinct on ventral half of body below the level of lateral line (bars evident on specimens as large as 22.5 cm fork length and absent on specimens as small as 12 cm); second dorsal fin pale hyaline proximally with distal areas dusky posteriorly; anal fin yellow-white hyaline with distal areas dusky, especially posteriorly; in small specimens of 8 to 13 cm fork length, pelvic fins whitish with distal half of one third black, at sizes larger than 13 cm entire fin becoming pale white; caudal fin pale to dusky with trailing edges dusky.

Size: Apparently a small species; maximum recorded size 28 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Forms small demersal schools in depths from 50 to at least 130 m. Caught with bottom trawls, longlines, and traps.

Distribution: In the western Indian Ocean known from the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and in coastal waters eastward to Sri Lanka; elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific known from the east coast of India, Straits of Malacca, Gulf of Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Hawaii (Oahu).

