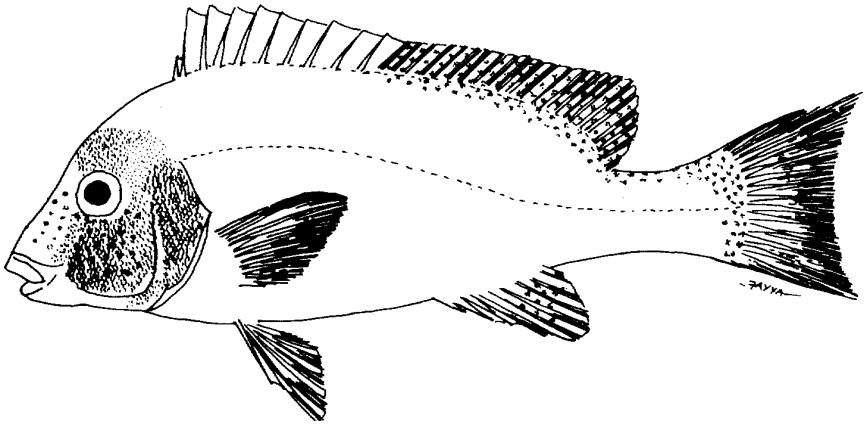
Diagramma pictum (Thunberg. 1792)



English Name:	Painted sweetlips	**Family:**	**HAEMULIDAE**
Local Name:	**Kilanbu** guruva	**Order:**	Perciformes
Size:	**Max. 90 cm**	**Specimen:**	MRS/P048 1/97

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 9-10 spines and 17-20 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 7 rays. Pectoral fin with 16-17 rays. Second dorsal spine much longer than the first. 20 to 25 scales between lateral line and dorsal fin origin. Scales small and ctenoid. Mouth small, lips thick.

Colour: Adults light grey with scattered large blackish blotches on sides, white on belly. Juveniles with conspicuous alternating black and white stripes, and yellowish on head and belly. Stripes eventually break up into spots that disappear in adults.

Habitat and Biology: Found on shallow coastal areas and coral reefs down to a depth of 80 rn. Most common on silty areas. Feeds on bottom invertebrates and fish.

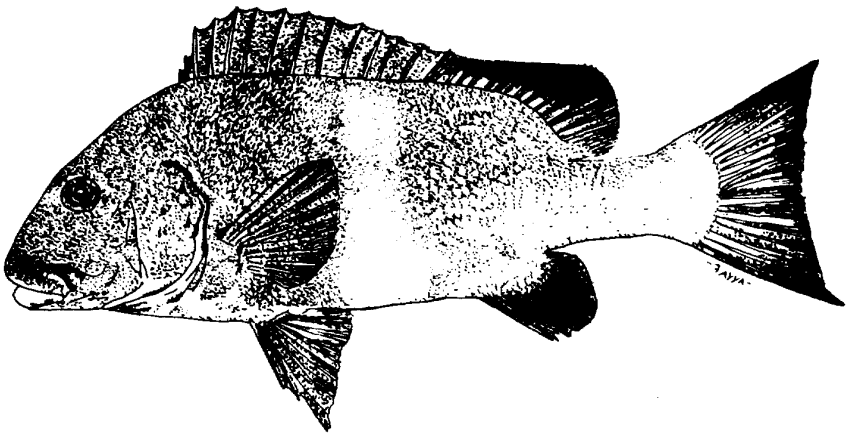
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: *Di gramma picluni* can easily be distinguished from other sweetlips by its short. first dorsal spine and second (with the third) abruptly the longest.

ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

Plectorhinchus albovittatus (Ruppell, 1838)



English Name:	Giant sweetlips	**Family:**	**HAEMULIDAE**
Local Name:	Maa guruva	**Order:**	Perciformes
Size:	Max. 1 m	**Specimen:**	MRS/P030l/88

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 13 spines and 18-19 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 7 rays. Pectoral fin 17 rays. Lips greatly enlarged. Caudal fin slightly emarginate.

Colour: Adults dark grey with numerous pale spots and short irregular lines. Usually a broad diffused pale bar just behind pectoral fins, extending onto abdomen. Soft portion of dorsal fin and lobes of caudal fin with large black areas. Anal, pelvic and pectoral fin black or partially black.

Habitat and Biology: Usually seen over reef flats and rubble slopes to depths between 8-50 m. Roams in loose aggregations.

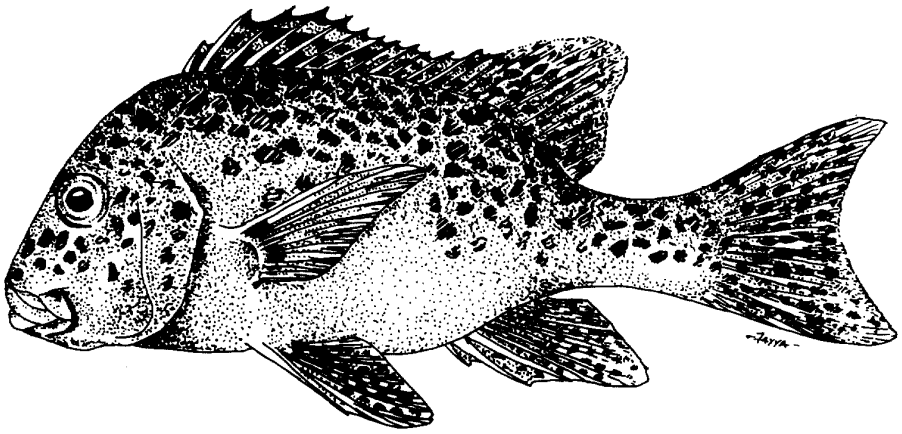
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: *Plectorhinchus albovittatus* is the largest species of this family. It is not a particular common species in the Maldives with few records of its occurence. *P. obscurum* (Gunther) and *P. harrawayi* (Smith) are synonyms

ؤُرُوَرُ

ؤُرُوَ ،ؤُرُوَرُ ،ؤُرُوَرُ ،ؤُرُوَرُ

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides Lacepède, 1800



English Name:	Harlequin sweetlips	**Family:**	**HAEMULIDAE**
Local Name:	Galu guruva	**Order:**	Perciformes
Size:	Max. 65 cm	Specimen:	MRS/P0480/97

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 18-19 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 8 rays. Gill rakers on lower limb of first gill arch less than 25. Lips fleshy, moderately swollen with age. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch). Height of soft dorsal fin about equal to length of its base.

Colour: Adults overall whitish with numerous brown spots that extend onto most fins. Belly sometimes dusky brownish. Juveniles brown with large dark edged white spots.

Habitat and Biology: Found in coastal waters near reefs to depths of 35 m. Common on rich coral areas of clear lagoons and seawards reefs. Usually seen hovering under ledges and table corals. Feeds primarily at night on crustaceans, molluscs and fish.

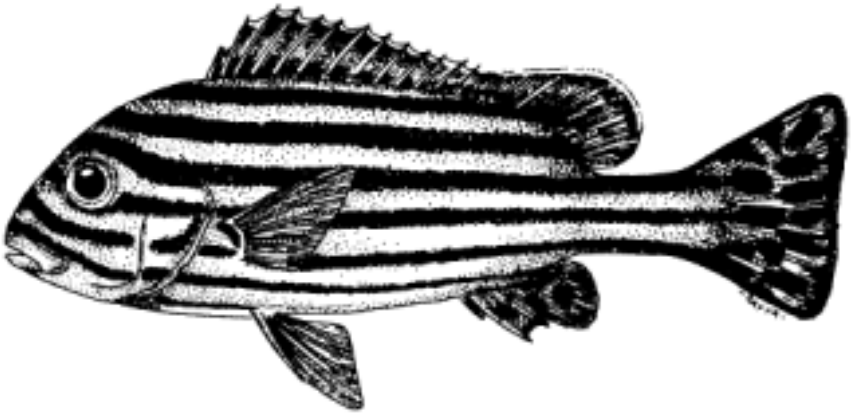
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: Juveniles of *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* appear to mimic a toxic nudibranch or polyclad flatworm. Juveniles also exported as aquarium fish. The family Haemulidae is currently being scientifically revised by Dr. Roland McKay of the Queensland Museum.

ކަڅެއްއަށް

ބިން ކަން ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ، ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ، ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،ؤ،

Plectorhinchus vittatus (Linnaeus, 1758)



English Name:	**Oriental** sweetlips	**Family:**	**HAEMULIDAE**
Local Name:	Kandu guruva	**Order:**	Perciformes
Size:	**Max.** 55 cm	**Specimen:**	MRS/0098/87

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 13 spines and 17-20 rays; the second to the fifth spine longest and subequal. Anal fin with 3 spines and 7-8 rays. Lips fleshy, swollen with age.

Colour: Varies greatly with age. Juveniles with connected black blotches that gradually break up in adults into horizontal bands which unite at tip of snout. Pectoral fins black in juveniles, becoming uniform yellow in adults. Median fins with black margin. Tail spotted with age.

Habitat and Biology: Inhabits coral reefs and inshore rocky reefs to a depth of 42 m. Adults often form aggregations. Feeds on benthic crustaceans and molluscs. Juveniles extremely active.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: *Plectorhinchus vittatus* is the most commonly seen sweetlips in the Maldivian reefs. Adults not shy of divers butjuveniles tend to hide among coral branches. Juveniles are exported as aquarium fish. This species was previously known as *P orientalis.*

ކަންބުރުގަ

ބިން ބިލަންގެ ދަރިން ކަންބުރުގަ ކަމަށް ބުނެފައި، ބިން ބިލަ ކަންބުރُ ،ބިން ،ؤ ،ؤ ،ؤ