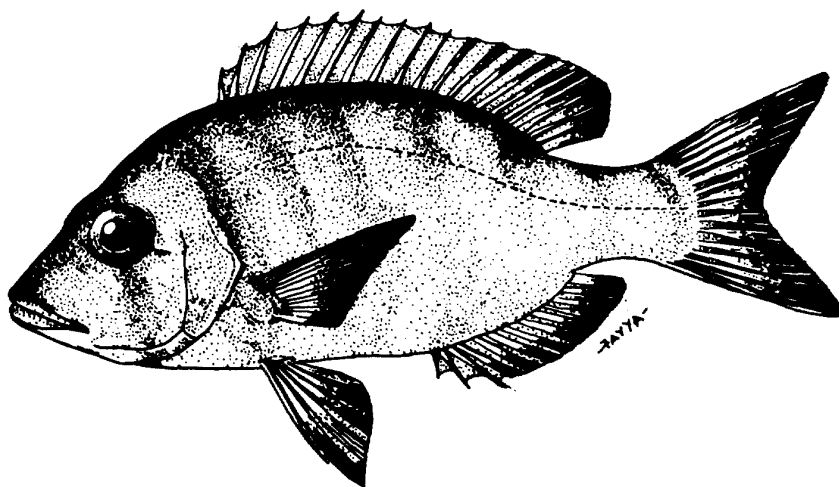


Gymnocranius griseus (Schlegel, 1844)



English Name: Grey large-eye bream
Local Name: Kandu uniya
Size: Common to 25 cm; max. 30 cm

Family: LETHRINIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/0072/86

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 10 rays. Pectoral fin with 14 rays. Body depth 1.9-2.3 in standard length. Body oblong. Dorsal and ventral profile of head evenly convex, or ventral profile slightly straighter. Eyes relatively large. 6 moderate canines in front of each jaw. Posterior part of jaws reaching to about level of anterior nostrils.

Colour: Overall silvery, frequently with a diffused to vivid pattern of 5 to 8 narrow dark bars on side. Often a narrow brown bar across bases of caudal fin. Some adult individuals possess a few scattered blue spots or scribbling on the snout and cheek. Dark subocular bar present.

Habitat and Biology: Inhabits coastal waters, usually at depths between 20-80 m, sometimes forms schools. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

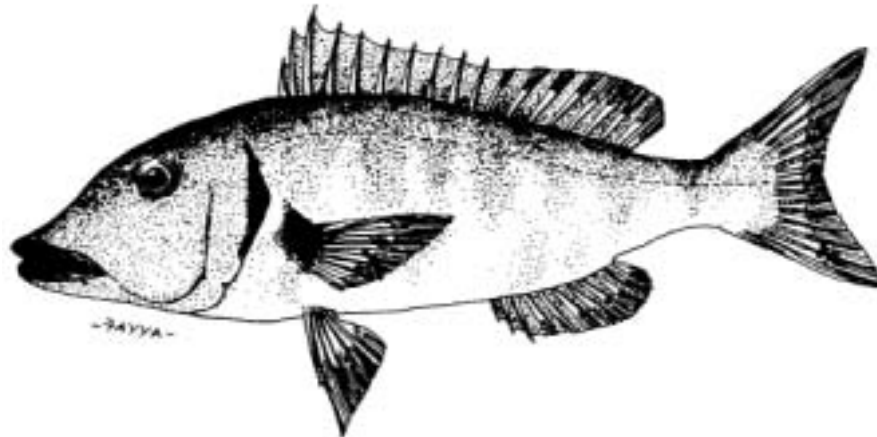
Remarks: *Gymnocranius griseus* is characterised by a relatively deep body in both small juveniles and adults. Fishes of this family are food fishes which are marketed fresh or dried and *salted*. *Lohotes microprius* Bleeker is a junior synonym based on the juvenile.

سرسر ۱۲ سر ۱۲

[illegible]

***Lethrinus conchylatus* (Smith, 1959)**

PLATE 5g



English Name: Redaxil emperor
Local Name: Thun raiy filolhu
Size: Common to 50cm: max. 76cm

Family: LETHRINIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/P0134/87

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 9 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 8 rays. Pectoral fin with 13 rays. Body depth 3.2-3.4 in standard length. Body elongate. Eye placed well below the dorsal profile. Snout long and thin, with a distinct hump before eyes. Interorbital space prominently convex. Lips fleshy. not following profile of snout but instead curving outward from the snout.

Colour: Body and head brownish or grey. lighter ventrally. Lips. base and patch above base of pectoral fin and edge of operculum red. Fins orangish, dusky or mottled.

Habitat and Biology: Inhabits deeper coastal waters down to depths of 220 m. Feeds primarily on fish and crustaceans.

Distribution: Indian Ocean.

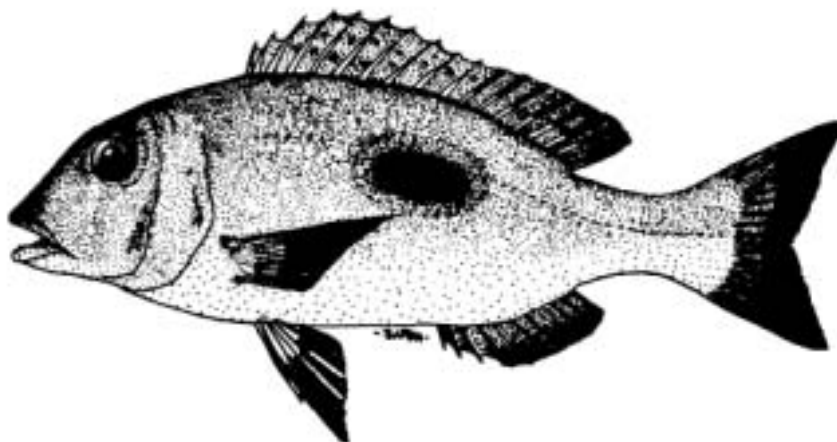
Remarks: *Lethrinus conchylatus* resembles the adult form of *L. variegatus* in general appearance. But *L. conchylatus* is much larger in size and has distinctive red marks on edge of opercle. and on pectoral base. In the Maldives this species is mainly caught by handlines during the day.

މުނިކަލު ފިލުލު

މި ފިރިހެނިހެން ފިލުލު ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ބޭރު ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ދަތުރު ފަތުރުގެ ތެރެއިން 220 މީޓަރުގެ ބަނޑުގައި ހިންގުމަށް ބޭނުންކުރާ ފަރާތްތަކުން ހޯދިފައިވާ ފަރާތްތަކެކެވެ. ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ބޭރު ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ދަތުރު ފަތުރުގެ ތެރެއިން 220 މީޓަރުގެ ބަނޑުގައި ހިންގުމަށް ބޭނުންކުރާ ފަރާތްތަކުން ހޯދިފައިވާ ފަރާތްތަކެކެވެ.

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Lethrinus harak (Forsskal, 1775)



English Name: Thumbprint emperor
Local Name: Lah filolhu, Vilu filolhu
Size: Common to 30 cm; max. 50 cm

Family: LETHRINIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/POI 20/87

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 9 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 8 rays. Pectoral fin with 13 rays. Body depth 2.6-2.8 in standard length. Body moderately deep. Posterior lateral teeth include distinct molars in adults. Inner surface of pectoral fin base densely scaled.

Colour: Olive green above and lighter below. Blue spots sometimes under eye and between nostrils. Throat and edge of lips rosy red. A large, black, oblong blotch often with a golden yellow rim present on side of body. All fins pinkish or rosy red. Vertical fins sometimes mottled or striped.

Habitat and Biology: Inhabits shallow sandy areas, coral rubbles, mangroves, lagoons and seagrass areas. Most often observed solitary. Feeds on benthic invertebrates, molluscs and small fish.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

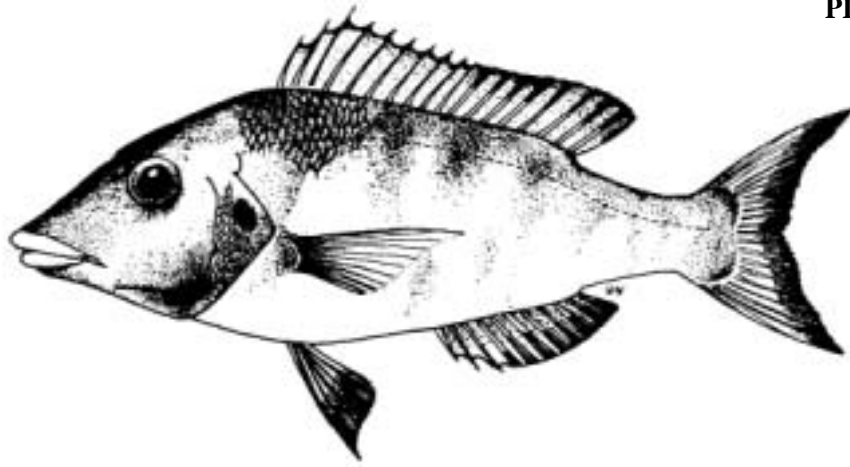
Remarks: *Lethrinus harak* is the least wary species of the genus and can approach easily. It is a common emperor on the shallow reef flats and sea grass areas of the Maldives.

خود را در حق

[illegible]

Lethrinus rubrioperculatus Sato, 1978

PLATE 5h



English Name: Spotcheek emperor
Local Name: Kalhihi
Size: Common to 30 cm; max. 50 cm

Family: LETHRINIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/0010/86

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 9 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 8 rays. Pectoral fin with 13 rays. Body depth 3.0-3.4 in standard length. Body moderately elongate. Interorbital space flat or only slightly convex. Wide scaleless area on upper posterior margin of opercle. Eye placed very near dorsal profile. Caudal fin lunate; upper lobe usually longer.

Colour: Body olive-grey or brown with scattered irregular small black blotches. Lips and a spot on upper edge of operculum usually red. Fins pale or pinkish.

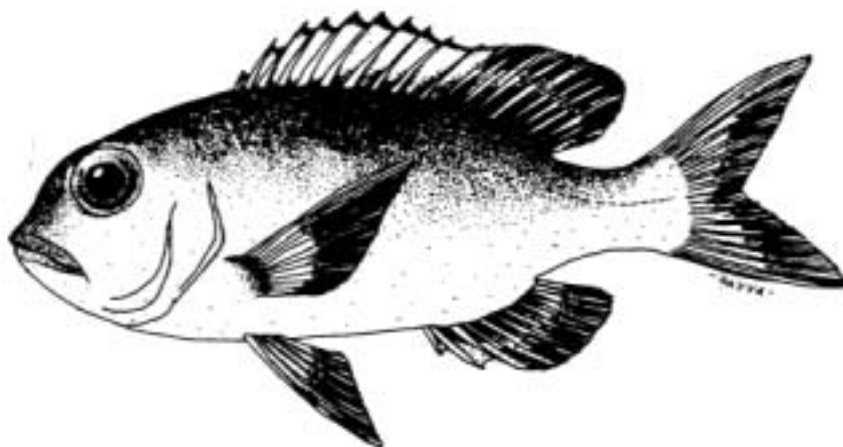
Habitat and Biology: Inhabits sandy and rubble areas of outer reef slopes to depths of 160 m. Feeds mostly on crustaceans, fish, echinoderms and molluscs.

Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus* is a common and widespread species but it is surprising that it was described and named as late as 1978. It was assumed that this species represented the adult form of *L. variegatus*. However, *L. variegatus* is much smaller. A good-eating fish.

نامی: کالهی
خانواده: لثرینید
ترتیب: پرسیفورم
طول: 30-50 سانتی متر
عمق بدن: 3.0-3.4 در طول استاندارد
دorsal fin: 10 spine و 9 ray
Anal fin: 3 spine و 8 ray
Pectoral fin: 13 ray
بافتار: بدن باریک و عمیق
رنگ: سبز-خاکستری یا قهوه‌ای با لکه‌های کوچک سیاه پراکنده
لب‌ها و یک نقطه در لبه بالایی operculum معمولاً قرمز
باله‌ها: پال یا صورتی

Monotaxis grandoculis (Forsskal. 1775)



English Name: Humpnose big-eye bream
Local Name: Dhongu
Size: Common to 40 cm; max. 60 cm

Family: LETHRINIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/0107/87

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 9 rays. Pectoral fin with 14 rays. Body depth 2.1-2.7 in standard length. Body oblong. Eyes relatively large. Head profile strongly convex in front of eyes. Cheeks with several rows of scales. Inner base of pectoral fins scaled. Molars present on side of jaws. Maxilla with a longitudinal denticulated ridge.

Colour: Adults bluish grey above, paler below with centers of scales silvery and a few brownish scales generally present on sides. In life may appear either fairly dark and brown or pale and silvery. Juveniles white with 3 dark dorsal saddles; juveniles lose bars on preservation.

Habitat and Biology: Often seen near coral reefs at depths of 3 to 60 m. Nocturnal. Feeds heavily on molluscs, crabs, hermit crabs and sea urchins. Solitary, but large adults form small aggregations.

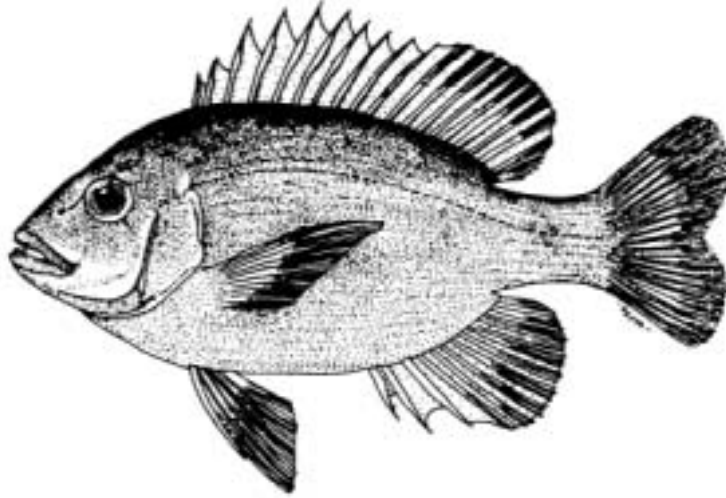
Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: Two distinct colour forms of *Monotaxis grandoculis* are seen which led to speculation that two species may be involved. Not normally caught by Maldivian fishermen.

عقرب سرى

[illegible]

Wattsia mossambica (Smith. 1957)



English Name: Mozambique large-eye bream
Local Name: Dhon kothari filolhu
Size: Max. 55 cm

Family: LETHRINIDAE
Order: Perciformes
Specimen: MRS/0475/97

Distinctive Characters: Dorsal fin with 10 long, strong spines and 10 rays. Anal fin with 3 strong spines and 10 rays. Pectoral fin with 14 rays. Body depth 1.9-2.2 in standard length. Body deep. Eye moderate in size. Head profile slightly convex. Maxilla with a longitudinal denticulate ridge. A pair of close-set nasal openings. Caudal fin very slightly forked with broadly rounded lobes.

Colour: Overall silvery-grey suffused with yellow. Margins of scales narrowly brownish. Lips whitish to yellow. Fins yellow, faint brown spotting may be present on soft dorsal, anal, and caudal fins.

Habitat and Biology: Inhabits outer edge of reefs and continental shelves at depths ranging from 100 to 180 m. Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and small fishes.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific.

Remarks: *Wattsia mosswn/ica* is a rather deep-dwelling species, hence it is not encountered very often. It is occasionally caught in Maldives with deep handlines (usually deeper than 70 m) outside the atolls.

قرآن مجید

[illegible]