

Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, a little compressed, belly rounded, without pre-pelvic scutes, but a pelvic scute present with slender vertical arms. Gillrakers 26 to 31. Pelvic fin with i 7 finrays, well before dorsal fin origin; last two anal finrays separate, forming a distinct little finlet. This last feature identifies the species (found in no other clupeoid of the western Indian Ocean).

Geographical Distribution: Madagascar (no locality given in original description) and Kenya coast (stake traps at entrance to Port Tudor, Mombasa; probably more widespread).

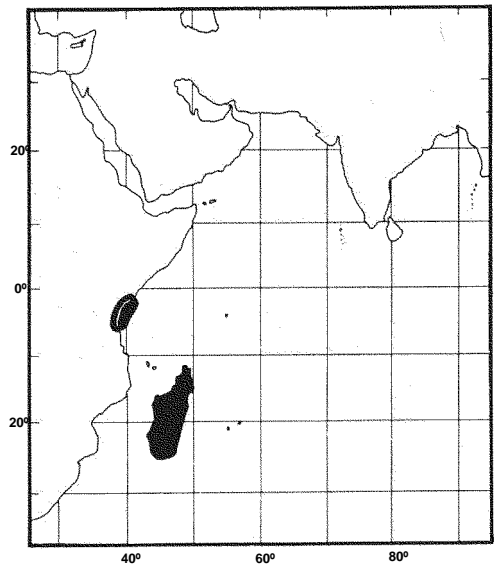
Habitat and Biology : Presumed marine or estuarine, but more specimens and data needed.

Size : To 4.5 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Apparently rare.

Local Names : -

Literature : Losse (1968 - best description to date); only five references in CLOFFA (1984).

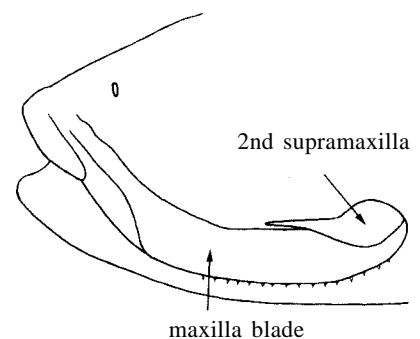
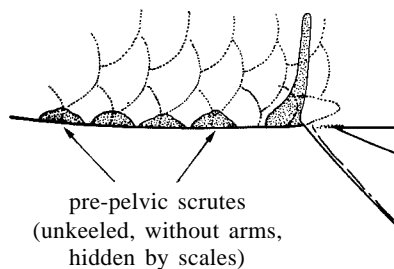


Ehirava Deraniyagala, 1929

CLUP Ehir

Ehirava Deraniyagala, 1929, *Spolia zeylan.*, 15:34 (type: *Ehirava fluviatilis* Deraniyagala, 1929).

Diagnostic Features : Small slender-bodied pello-nulines of southern India and Sri Lanka reaching about 5 cm standard length. Thin scutes, unkeeled and barely visible before pelvic fins, none behind. Jaw teeth very weakly developed. Gillrakers 24 to 30; no gillrakers on posterior face of third epibranchial (see *Spratellomorpha*). Branchiostegal rays 5 or 6. Pelvic fin with i 7 finrays, its insertion a little before dorsal fin origin; anal fin origin well behind last dorsal finray. Scales moderate, 36 to 40 in lateral series. Distinguished from all other clupeids in its area by the presence of unkeeled pre-pelvic scutes and no post-pelvic scutes.



Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Rivers and estuaries, tolerant of brackishwater; coasts of southern India and Sri Lanka.

Interest to Fisheries : Of local importance.

Species : A single species recognized (Whitehead, 1963:333 wrongly included Spratelloides madagascariensis Sauvage, 1883, now placed in Sauvagella):

E. fluviatilis Deraniyagala, 1929, southern India.

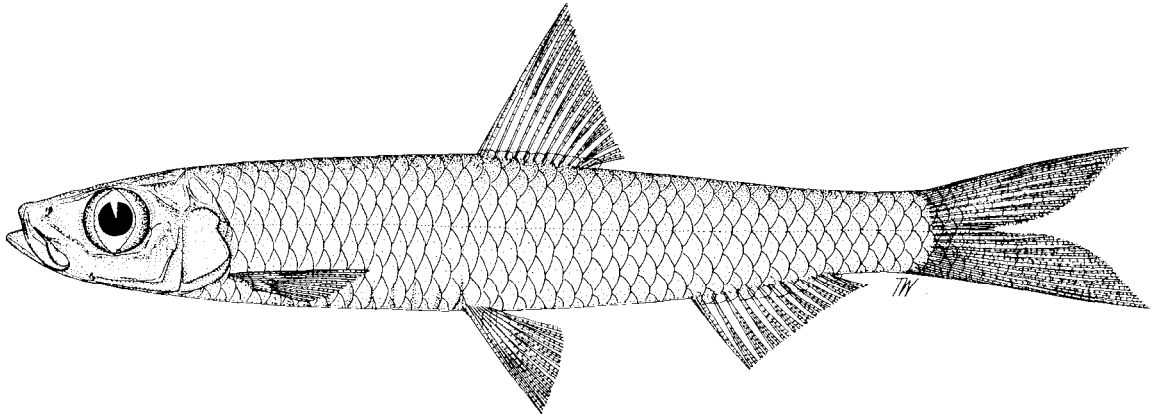
Ehirava fluviatilis Deraniyagala, 1929

CLUP Ehir 1

Ehirava fluviatilis Deraniyagala, 1929, Spolia zeylan., 15:35, pl. 14 (western province of Sri Lanka).

Synonyms : Ehirava malabaricus (part):Whitehead, 1963:331 (8 types of E. fluviatilis, but mixed with 5 Malabar specimens of Dayella malabarica);Ehirava fluviatilis - Talwar & Whitehead, 1971:68 (key); Whitehead, 1973:196, fig. 25 (key, synonymy, refs); Wongratana, 1980:90, pls 13, 14 (revision).

FAO Names : En- Malabar sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body slender, belly rather rounded, with 5 to 8 thin unkeeled pre-pelvic scutes (difficult to see unless scales removed), followed by an equally thin pelvic scute, all with slender ascending arms; no post-pelvic scutes. Snout pointed, lower jaw a little prominent, with barely visible teeth in each jaw; second supra-maxilla short, about half length of maxilla blade. Gillrakers 24 to 30. Pelvic fin insertion just before dorsal fin origin. Closely resembles Gilchristella of southern African and the sympatric Dayella (but gillrakers present on posterior face of third epibranchial; also, pelvic insertion just behind dorsal fin origin in Dayella, cf. just before in Ehirava). See CLUP Ehir 1, Fishing Area 31.

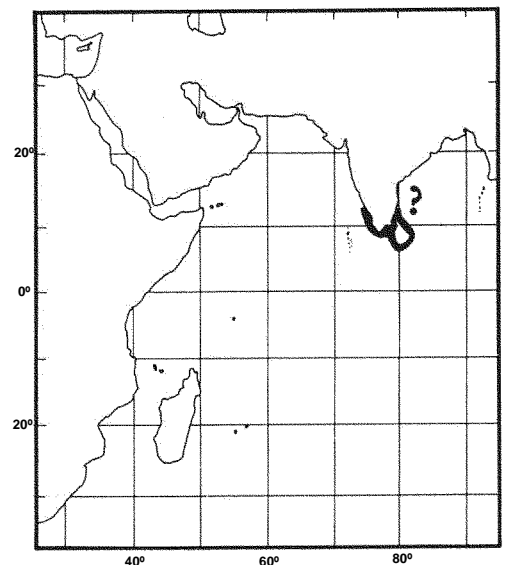
Geographical Distribution : Southern India and Sri Lanka.

Habitat and Biology: stuaries, lagoons and as much as 10 km up rivers, presumably tolerating a wide range of salinity.

Size : To 5 cm standard length, usually about 4 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of local importance, caught with seines and liftnets, marketed fresh or dried salted.

Local Names : SRI LANKA: Ehirava.



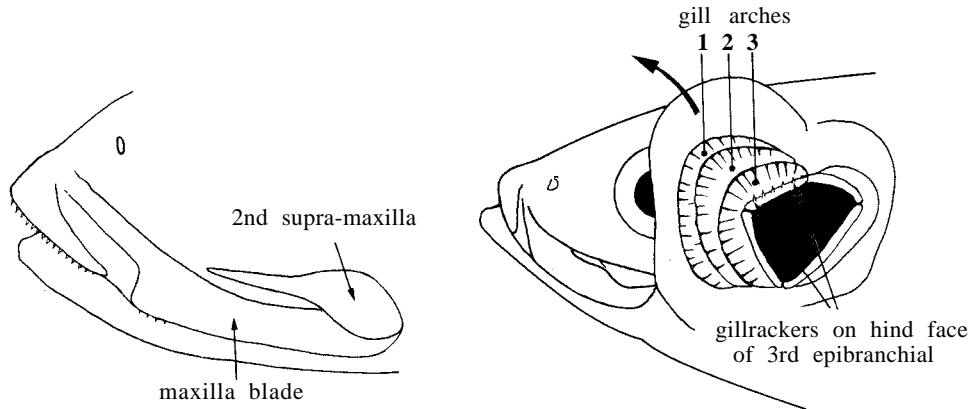
Dayella Talwar & Whitehead, 1971

CLUP Day

Dayella Talwar & Whitehead, 1971, Bull.Br.Mus.nat.Hist.(Zool.), 22(2):63 (type: Spratelloides malabarica Day, 1873).

Diagnostic Features :

Small pellonulines of southern India, reaching about 6 cm standard length. Small irregular scutes (1 to 4) underlying scales of belly, with only rudimentary lateral arms; pelvic scute normal, but without keel. Lower jaw slightly projecting; second supra-maxilla rather spatulate. Lower gillrakers 24 to 27; about 7 short gillrakers on posterior face of third epibranchial. Branchiostegal rays 5. Pelvic fin with i 7 finrays, its insertion somewhat behind dorsal fin origin; anal fin origin well behind last dorsal finray.



Closely resembles Ehirava, which lacks gillrakers on the posterior face of the third epibranchial and has the pelvic insertion before the dorsal fin origin.

Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Rivers and estuaries of southwestern coasts of India.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably none.

Species : A single species recognized:

D. malabarica (Day, 1873), southwestern India, fresh- and brackishwaters.

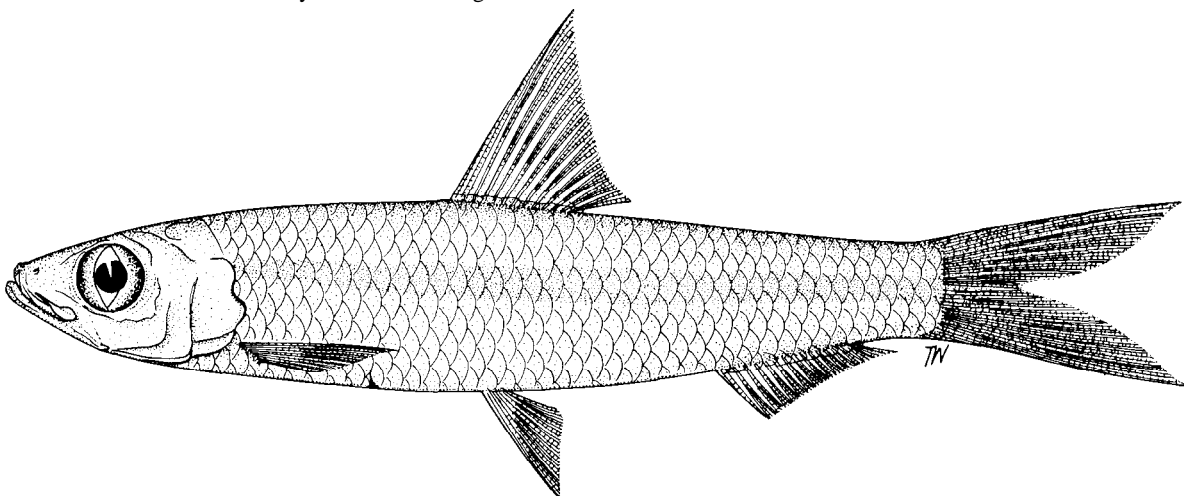
Dayella malabarica (Day, 1873)

CLUP Day 1

Spratelloides malabaricus Day, 1873, Proc.zool.Soc.Lond.:240 (Malabar, India).

Synonyms : Ehirava malabaricus: Whitehead, 1963:331 (confused with E. fluviatilis); Dayella malabarica Talwar & Whitehead, 1971:63, fig. 1b(scutes) (Malabar, Canara, descr., new genus); Whitehead, 1973:195 (key, synonymy, refs); Wongratana, 1980:91, pls 15, 16 (revision).

FAO Names : En- Day's round herring.



Diagnostic Features : Body slender, belly rather rounded, with 1 to 4 thin, unkeeled and irregular scutes (hidden by scales) without vertical arms; pelvic scute with vertical arms (not W-shaped, cf. Spratelloides, Dussumieria); no post-pelvic scutes. Snout pointed, lower jaw a little prominent, small but distinct teeth in each jaw; second supra-maxilla long, about 3/4 length of maxilla blade. Gillrakers 24 to 27. Pelvic insertion behind dorsal fin origin. Closely resembles the sympatric Ehirava fluviatilis, which has the pelvic insertion just before dorsal fin origin and no gillrakers on the posterior face of the third epibranchial.

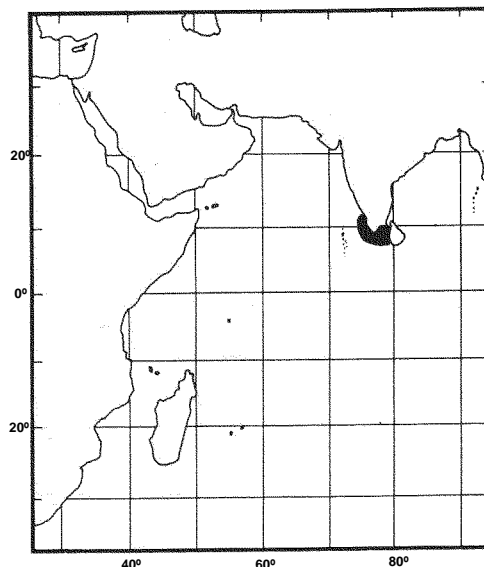
Geographical Distribution : Southwestern India.

Habitat and Biology : Rivers and estuaries; more specimens and data needed.

Size : To about 6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably none

Local Names : -



Clupeoides Bleeker, 1851

CLUP Clupeoi

Clupeoides Bleeker, 1851, Natuurk.Tijdschr.Ned.-Indië, 1:27 (type: Clupeoides borneensis Bleeker, 1851).

Diagnostic Features : Southeast Asian freshwater pellonulines reaching about 8.6 cm. Prominently keeled scutes both before and behind pelvic fin base, belly compressed. Lower gillrakers 12 to 24. Pelvic finrays i 7, its insertion a little before dorsal fin origin; anal fin entire, last two finrays not forming a separate finlet (cf. Corica and Clupeichthys).

Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Rivers of southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably rather little.

Species : Four species recognized by Wongratana (1980):

C. borneensis Bleeker, 1851, southeast Asia, freshwater

C. hypselosoma Bleeker, 1866, Kalimantan, freshwater

C. papuensis Ramsey & Ogilby, 1886), Papua New Guinea, freshwater

C. venulosus Weber & deBeaufort, 1912, Papua New Guinea, freshwater.

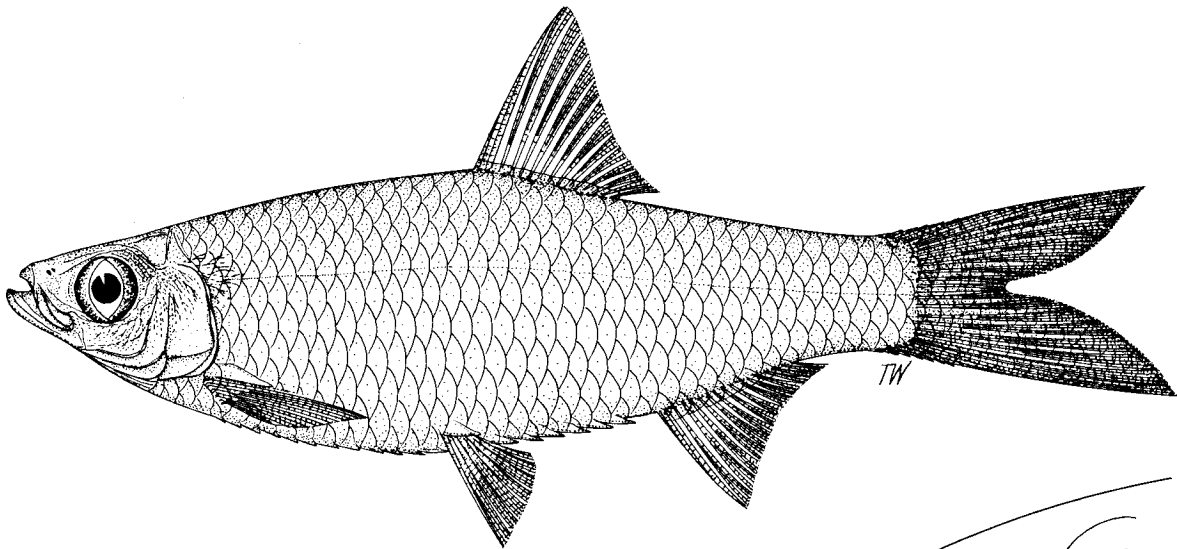
Clupeoides borneensis Meeker, 1851

CLUP Clupeoi 1

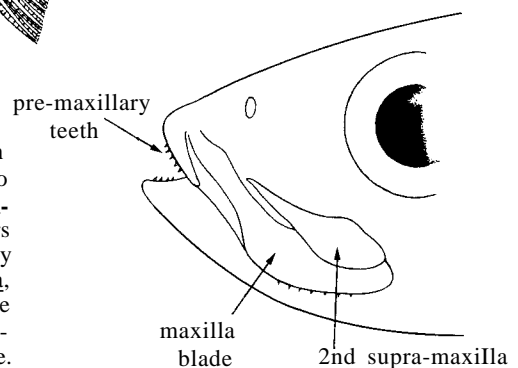
Clupeoides borneensis Bleeker, 1851, Natuurk.Tijdschr.Ned.-Indië, 1:275 (Banjermasin, Kalimantan, Indonesia).

Synonyms: Clupeoides exilis Fowler, 1935:92, fig.12 (Bangkok); Fowler, 1941:637 (repeat); Kowala borneensis:Fowler, 1941:636 (on Bleeker); Clupeoides borneensis: Whitehead, Boeseman & Wheeler, 1966:73, pl. 8 (2) (types); Wontagrana, 1980:92, pls 17,18 (revision).

FAO Names: En - Borneo river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body depth increasing with size of fish (from 21 to 34% of standard length), belly sharply keeled, with 9 to 12 + 6 to 9 scutes. Pre-maxillae long and toothed; second supra-maxilla as long as or longer than blade of maxilla. Lower gillrakers 18 to 24. Pectoral axillary scale at least 1/3 length of fin. No grey or silvery stripe along flank. Closely resembles *C. hypselosoma*, which has only 12 to 19 lower gillrakers and a silver stripe down the flank. Other *Clupeoides* spp. have a much shorter second supra-maxilla, no pre-maxillary teeth and a shorter pectoral axillary scale.



Geographical Distribution : Indonesia (Kalimantan), Thailand (Ayudhya and Nakornswan, 100 to 260 km up river), Cambodia, Viet Nam (southern part).

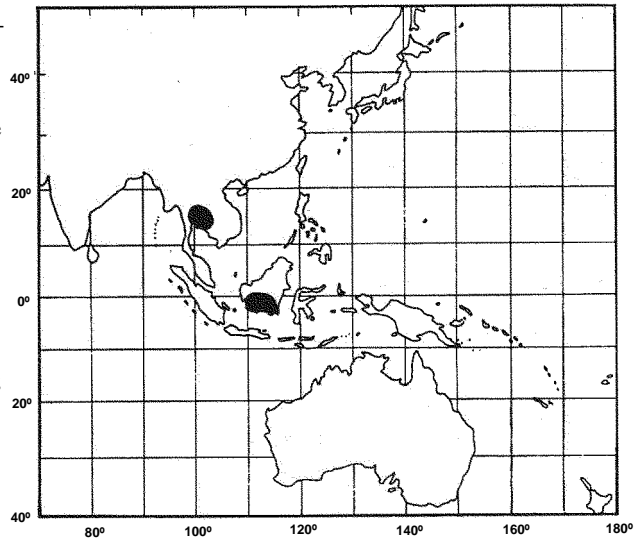
Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers. More data needed.

Size : To 7 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps makes a small contribution to river fisheries.

Local Names : -

Literature : Chevey & Poulain (1940 - Cambodia); Taki (1975 - Viet Nam).



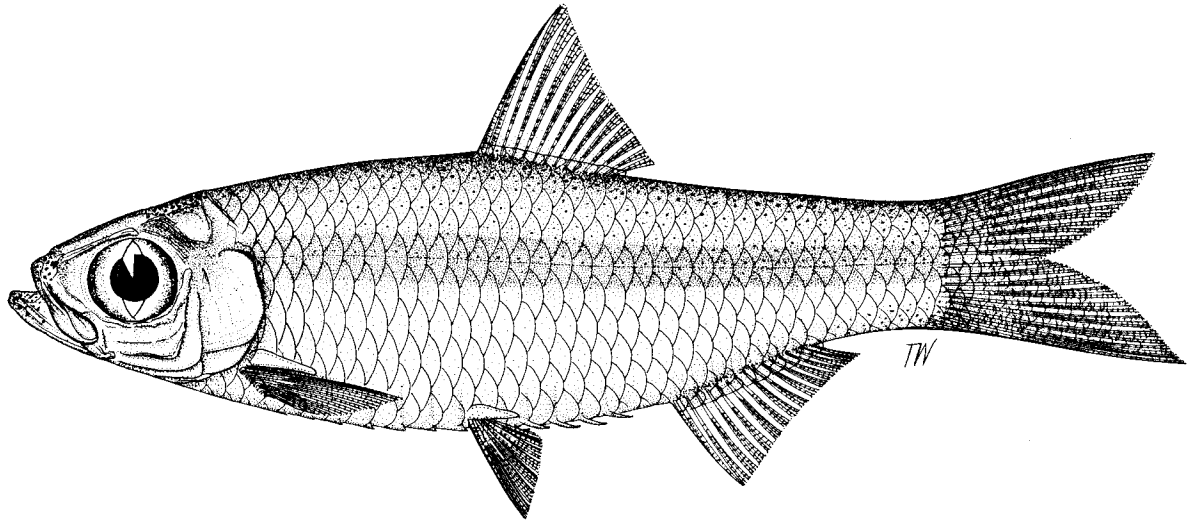
Clupeoides hypselosoma Bleeker, 1866

CLUP Clupeoi 2

Clupeoides hypselosoma Bleeker, 1866, *Ned.Tijdschr.Dierk.*, 3:293 (Banjermasin, Kalimantan, Indonesia).
Clupea (clupeoides) potamophilus Bleeker, 1872, *Atlas Ichth.Ind.Néerland.*, 6:101 (on *C. hypselosoma*).

Synonyms : *Kowala hypselosoma*:Fowler, 1941:637 (on Bleeker); Whitehead, Boeseman & Wheeler, 1966:74, pl. 8 (3) (holotype); Wongratana, 1980:93, pl. 16 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Kalimantan river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep, belly sharply keeled, with 7 + 6 scutes. Pre-maxillae long and toothed; second supra-maxilla as long as or longer than blade of maxilla. Lower gillrakers 12 to 19. Pectoral axillary scale at least 1/3 length of fin. A prominent silver strip along flank. Closely resembles *C. borneensis* (sympatric in Kalimantan), which has more lower gillrakers (18 to 24), but no silver stripe along flank. Other *Clupeoides* spp. have a much shorter second supra-maxilla, no pre-maxillary teeth and a shorter pectoral axillary scale.

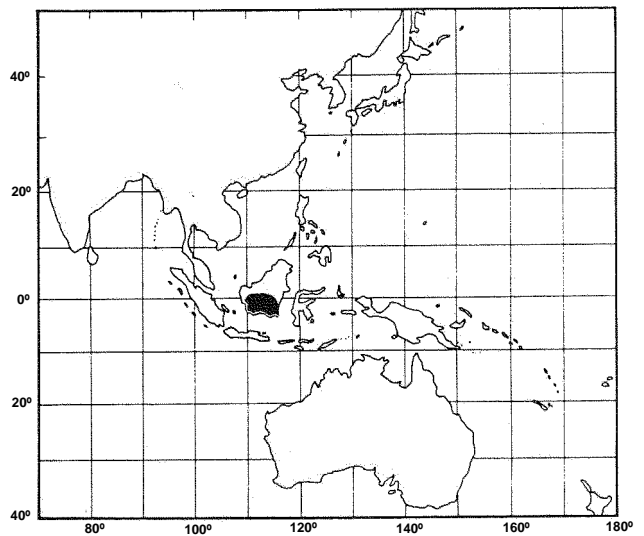
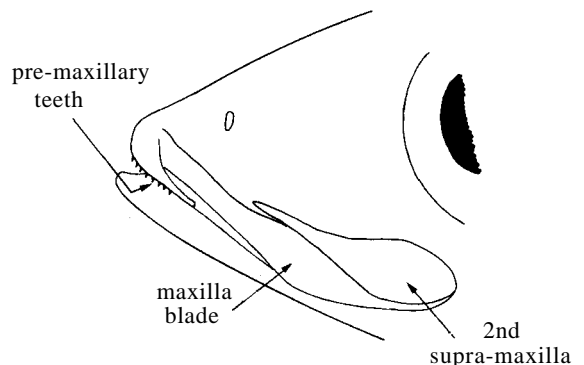
Geographical Distribution : Indonesia (Barito and Kapuas Rivers).

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers. More specimens and data needed.

Size : To 4.2 cm standard length, perhaps more.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps makes a small contribution to river fisheries.

Local Names : -



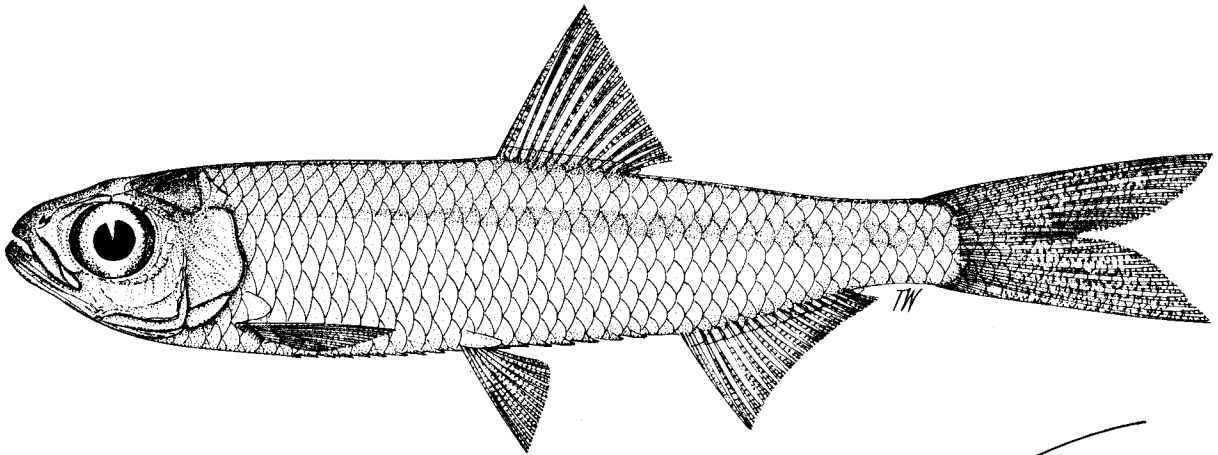
Clupeoides papuensis (Ramsey & Ogilby, 1886)

CLUP Clupeoi 3

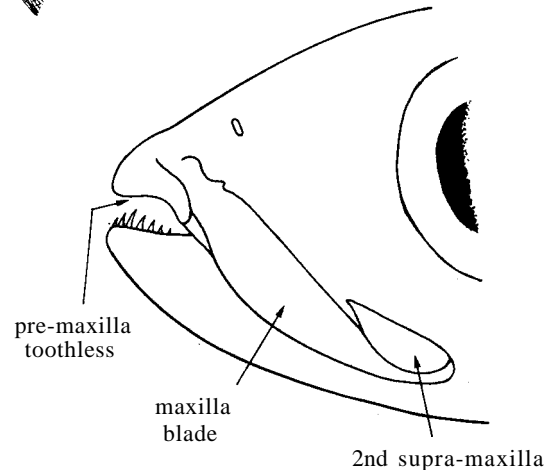
Clupeoides papuensis Ramsey & Ogilby, 1886, *Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.W.*,(2)1:19 (Strickland River, Papua New Guinea).

Synonyms : *Clupeoides multispinus* Hardenberg, 1941:219 (lower part of Digoel river, Papua New Guinea); *Kowala papuensis*:Fowler, 1941:636 (on Ramsey & Ogilby); Munro, 1967:51, pl. 4 (51) (compiled); *Clupeoides papuensis* - Wongratana, 1980:94, pls 19, 20 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Papuan river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, its depth 17 to 23% of standard length, belly sharply keeled, with (9) 10 or 11 (12) + (7) 8 or 9 (10) scutes. Snout blunt, pre-maxillae short and toothless, but prominent teeth in lower jaw; second supra-maxilla short, about half length of maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 15 to 19. Pectoral axillary scale small, less than 1/3 length of fin. A silver stripe along flank, tapering anteriorly. Closely resembles the deeper-bodied sympatric *C. venulosus* (depth 26 to 29% of standard length; also, pre-dorsal scales 14 or 15, cf. 17 to 19 in *C. papuensis*). Other *Clupeoides* Spp. have a long and toothed pre-maxilla, also pectoral axillary scale 1/3 length of fin or more.



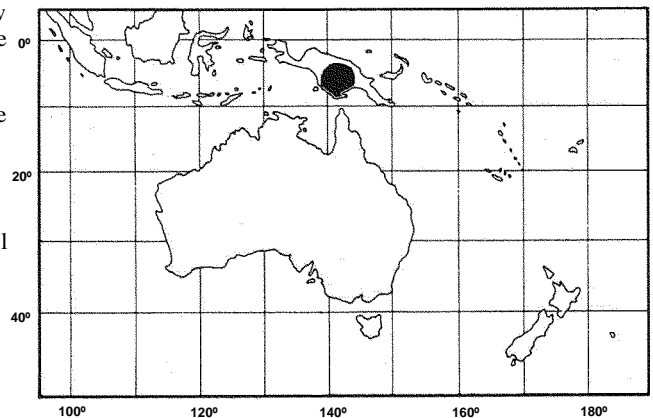
Geographical Distribution : Southern Papua New Guinea (Strickland, Fly and Digoel Rivers; possibly more widespread).

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers. More specimens and data needed.

Size : To 7.7 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps makes a small contribution to river fisheries.

Local Names : -



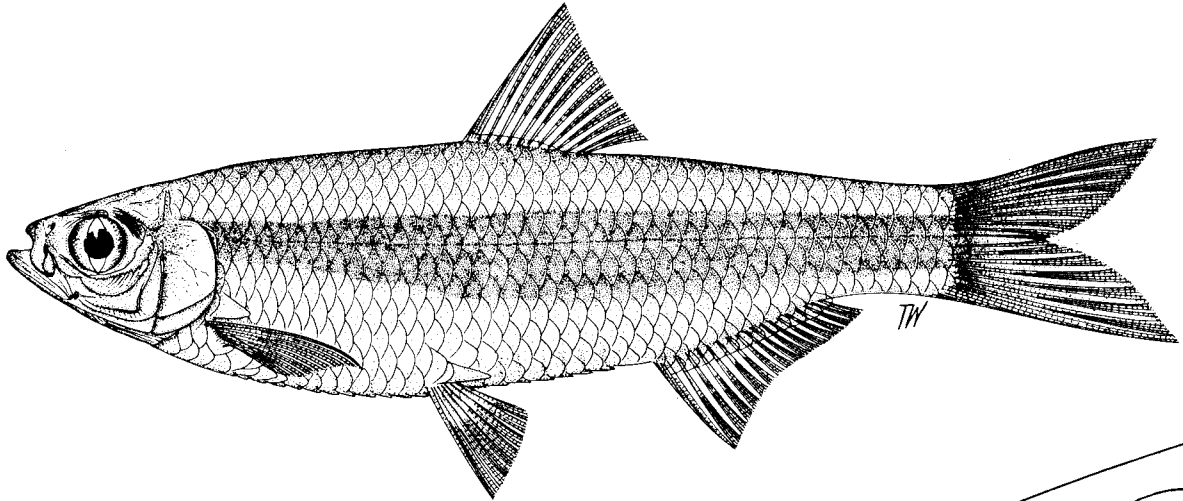
Clupeoides venulosus Weber & DeBeaufort, 1912

CLUP Clupeoi 4

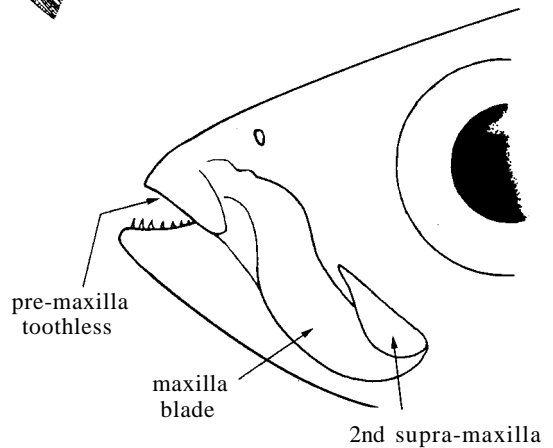
Clupeoides venulosus Weber & DeBeaufort, 1912, *Verh.K.Akad.Wet.Amst.*, 17:3 (Lorentz River, Irian Jaya).

Synonyms : *Kowala venulosus*:Fowler, 1941:638 (on Weber & DeBeaufort); Munro, 1967:50 (in key only); *Clupeoides venulosus* - Wongratana, 1980:96, pls 21, 22 (revision).

FAO Names : En - West Irian river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep, its depth 26 to 29% of standard length, belly sharply keeled, with 9 to 12 + 7 to 9 scutes. Snout blunt, pre-maxillae short and toothless, but prominent teeth in lower jaw; second supra-maxilla short, a little over half length of maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 16 or 17. Pectoral axillary scale small, less than 1/3 length of fin. A silver stripe along flank, tapering anteriorly. Closely resembles the more slender-bodied sympatric *C. papuensis* (depth 17 to 23% of standard length; also, pre-dorsal scales 17 to 19, cf. 14 or 15 in *C. venulosus*). Other *Clupeoides* spp. have a long and toothed pre-maxilla, also pectoral axillary scale 1/3 length of fin or more.



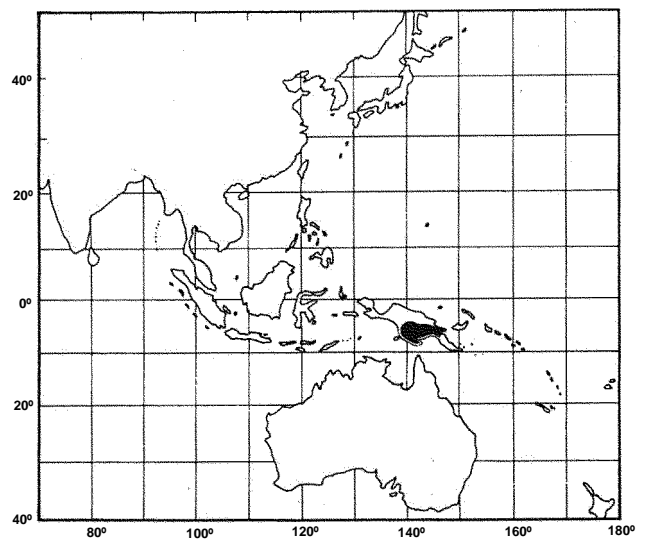
Geographical Distribution : Indonesia (in Lorentz River, Irian Jaya) and Papua New Guinea (Fly River); probably in other southwest-flowing rivers in area.

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers. More specimens and data needed.

Size : To 8.6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps makes a small contribution to river fisheries.

Local Names : -



Corica Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

CLUP Coric

Corica Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, Fishes of Ganges:253, 283 (type: Corica soborna Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).

Diagnostic Features : Small Indian and southeast Asian freshwater pellonulines reaching about 5 cm standard length. Keeled scutes both before and behind pelvic fin base, belly compressed. Jaw teeth minute or absent, none along sides of lower jaw. Lower gillrakers 19 to 27. Pelvic finrays i 7, its insertion in advance of dorsal fin origin; last two anal finrays separated from rest of fin, forming a distinct finlet. Resembles Clupeichthys in this latter feature (but jaw teeth prominent and continued along sides of lower jaw).

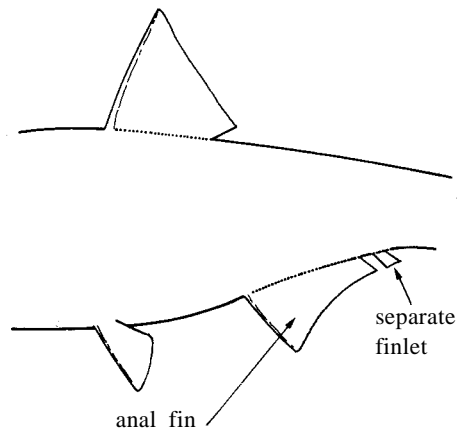
Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Rivers of India (Orissa) and southeast Asia.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps make a small contribution.

Species : Two species recognized by Wongratana (1980):

C. laciniata Fowler, 1935, southeast Asia, freshwater, estuarine

C. soborna Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, India, southeast Asia, freshwater.



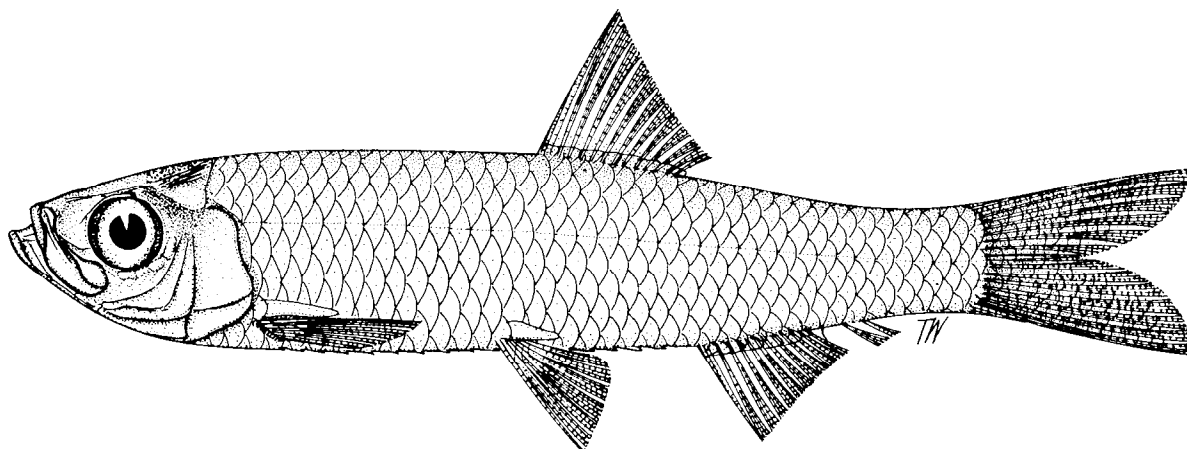
Corica laciniata Fowler, 1935

CLUP Coric 1

Corica laciniata Fowler, 1935, Proc.Acad.nat.Sci.Philad., 87:92, fig. 11 (Bangkok, Paknam).

Synonyms : Corica laciniata - Fowler, 1941:646 (Bangkok, Paknam, Thailand); Wongratana, 1980:96, pls 23, 24 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Bangkok river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, belly keeled, with 10 to 12 to 6 to 8 (usually 11 +7) scutes. Teeth minute or absent in jaws; second supra-maxilla at least as long as maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 23 to 27. Last two anal finrays forming a separate finlet. Resembles C. soborna (sympatric in Kalimantan), which has fewer gillrakers (19 to 21), but more pre-dorsal bones (12, cf. 9 in C. laciniata). Species of Clupeichthys also have a separate anal finlet, but jaw teeth prominent and present on sides of lower jaw.

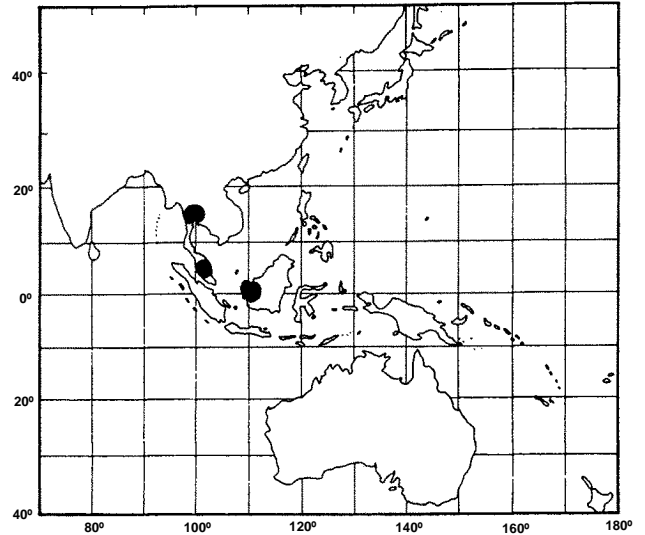
Geographical Distribution : Gulf of Thailand (Bangkok, Paknam, Songkla Lake); Kalimantan (Barito River at Banjarmasin and Aluhuluh).

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers, also in estuaries (but salinities not recorded). More data needed.

Size : To 5 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably none.

Local Names :-



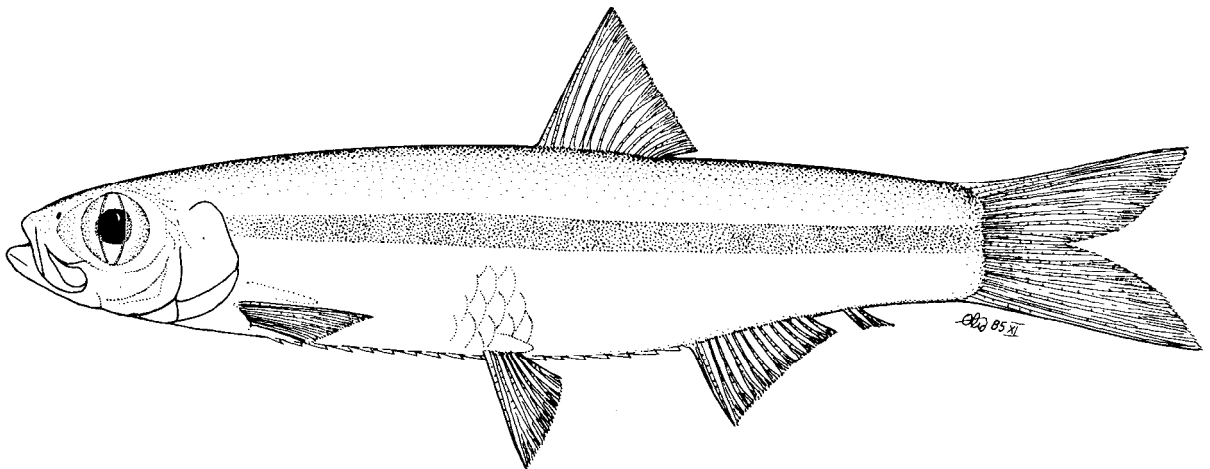
Corica soborna Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

CLUP Coric 2

Corica soborna Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, Fishes of Ganges:253, 383 (Mahanadi River, Orissa, India).

Synonyms : Corica argentata Swainson, 1839 (on C. soborna Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822); Spratella pseudopterus Bleeker, 1852 Pamangkat, Kalimantan lectotype only, paralectotype = C. laciniata fide Wongratana, 1980:98); Corica soborna:Fowler, 1941:644 (mostly on Day, 1878); Whitehead, Boeseman & Wheeler, 1966:76, pl. 9, fig. 1 (types, Pamangkat); Whitehead, 1973:192, fig. 21 (key, synonyms, but excluding C. perakensis and C. laciniata, refs); Wongratana, 1980:97, pls 25, 26 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Ganges river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body fairly elongate, belly keeled, with 11 + 6 or 7 (usually 7) scutes. Teeth minute or absent in jaws; second supra-maxilla at least as long as maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 19 to 21. Last two anal finrays forming a separate finlet. Resembles C. laciniata (sympatric in Kalimantan, but see Remarks), which has more gillrakers (23 to 27), but fewer pre-dorsal bones (9, cf. 12 in C. soborna). Species of Clupeichthys also have a separate anal finlet, but jaw teeth prominent and present on sides of jaw.