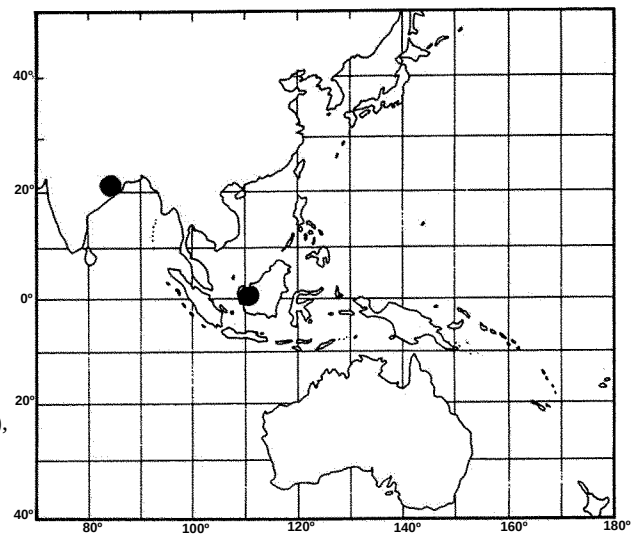
Geographical Distribution : India (Mahanadi River, Orissa; perhaps also rivers of Bengal) and Indonesia (Pamangkat, Kalimantan - but see Remarks).



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

Size : To 4.1 cm standard length, perhaps to 5 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably none.

Local Names : -

Literature : See under synonyms.

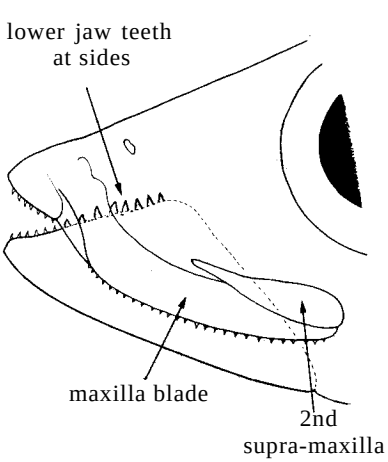
Remarks : The Kalimantan record is based solely on the lectotype of Spratella pseudopterus (RMNH 7116), which has damaged gill arches.

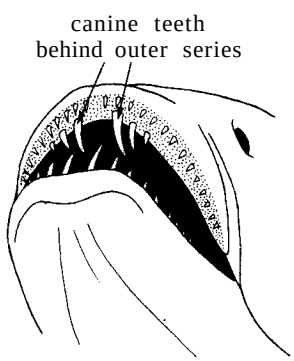
Clupeichthys Bleeker, 1855

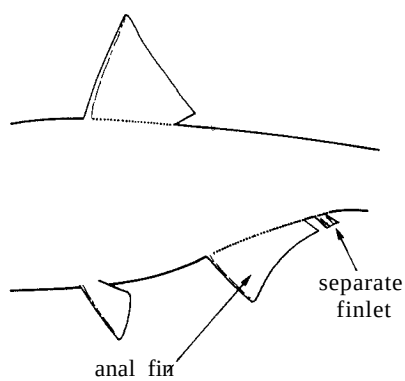
CLUP Clupei

Clupeichthys Bleeker, 1855, Natuurk.Tijdschr.Ned.-Indië, 9:(260)274 (type: Clupeichthys goniognathus Bleeker, 1855).

Diagnostic Features : Southeast Asian freshwater pellonulines reaching about 6.5 cm standard length. Keeled scutes both before and behind pelvic fin base, belly compressed. Lower jaw teeth large and continued along side of jaw. Lower gillrakers 13 to 19. Pelvic finrays i 6 or 7, its insertion below or a little behind dorsal fin origin; last two anal finrays separated from rest of fin, forming a distinct finlet. Resembles Corica in this latter feature (but teeth small, lower gillrakers 19 to 27).







Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Rivers of southeast Asia.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably rather little.

Species : Four species recognized by Wongratana (1980):

C. aesarnensis Wongratana, 1983, Thailand, freshwater
C. bleekeri (Hardenberg, 1936), Kalimantan, freshwater
C. goniognathus Bleeker, 1855, Thailand, Sumatra, freshwater
C. perakensis (Herre, 1936), Malaysia, freshwater

Remarks : Teeth rarely occur at the sides of the lower jaw in clupeids (see Potamothrissa and Limnothrissa); equally rare are fang-like teeth on the pre-maxillae behind the normal outer series (see Cynothrissa).

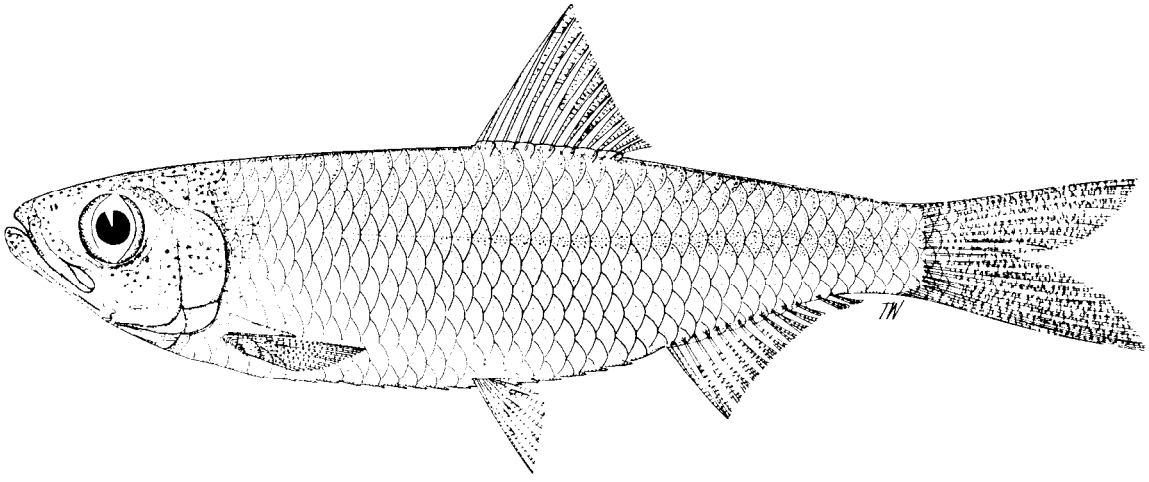
Clupeichthys aesarnensis Wongratana, 1983

CLUP Clupei 1

Clupeichthys aesarnensis Wongratana, 1983, Japan.J.Ichthyol., 29(4):388, fig. 2 (Ubonrat reservoir, Konkhan, also Hualuang near Udon Thani and Lampoa reservoir, Karasint, Thailand).

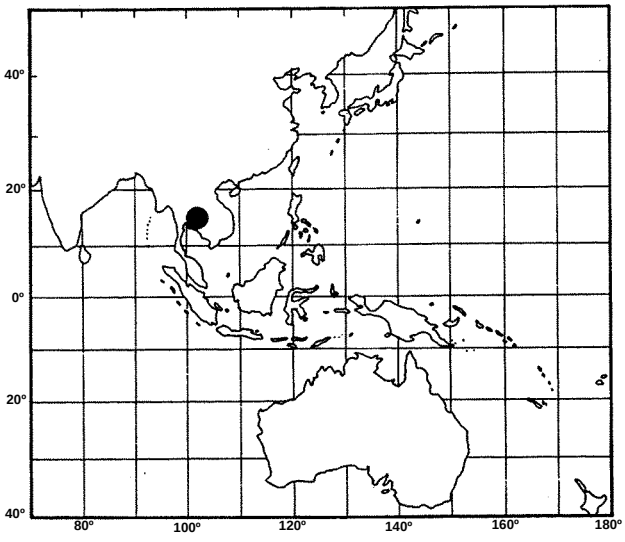
Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Thai river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, belly keeled, with 8 to 10 + 6 to 8 scutes. Snout blunt, pre-maxillae small and toothed, prominent teeth at symphysis and along sides of lower jaw; second supra-maxilla spatulate, about half length of maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 17 to 19. Pectoral axillary scale less than half length of fin; pelvic finrays i 7; last two anal finrays forming a separate finlet. Resembles C. goniognathus (but lower gillrakers only 15 or 16), and C. bleekeri (but pectoral axillary scale more than half length of fin); C. perakensis has only i 6 pelvic finrays- Species of Corica also have a separate anal finlet, but the jaw teeth are small or minute and there are more lower gillrakers (19 to 27).

Geographical Distribution : Thailand (reservoir in northeastern part, Mekong drainage).



Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in reservoirs, presumably also in rivers; more specimens and data needed.

Size : To 4.6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps none.

Local Names : -

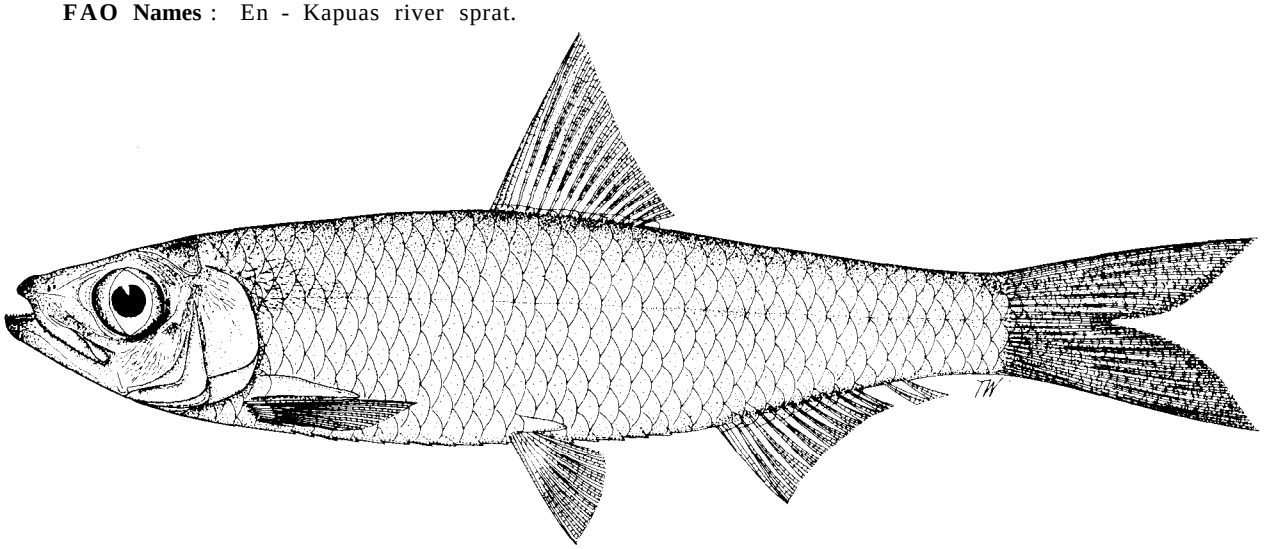
Clupeichthys bleekeri (Hardenberg, 1936)

CLUP Clupei 2

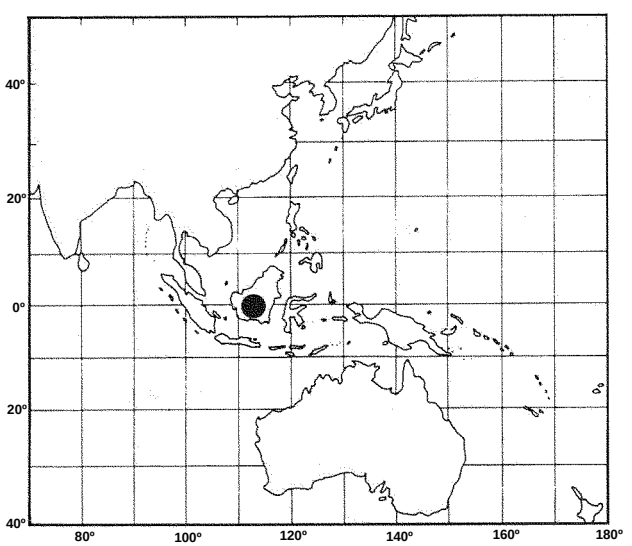
Corica bleekeri Hardenberg, 1936, Treubia, 15(3):229 (Kapuas River, Kalimantan).

Synonyms : Corica bleekeri:Fowler, 1941:646 (on Hardenberg); Clupeichthys bleekeri - Wongratana, 1980:99, pls 27, 28 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Kapuas river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, belly keeled, with 9 or 10 + 7 or 8 scutes. Snout blunt, pre-maxillae small and bearing up to 4 teeth behind the outer series, prominent teeth at symphysis and along sides of lower jaw; second supra-maxilla spatulate, about half length of maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 16 to 18. Pectoral axillary scale more than half length of fin; pelvic finrays i 7; last two anal finrays forming a separate finlet. Resembles C. aesarnensis (but pectoral axillary scale less than half length of fin) and C. goniognathus (same; also only 15 or 16 lower gillrakers); C. perakensis has only i 6 pelvic finrays. Species of Corica also have a separate anal finlet, but the jaw teeth are small or minute and there are more lower gillrakers (19 to 27).



Geographical Distribution : Indonesia (south-western Kalimantan, Kapuas River).

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers; known from rather few specimens, more data needed.

Size : To about 6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Perhaps none.

Local Names : -

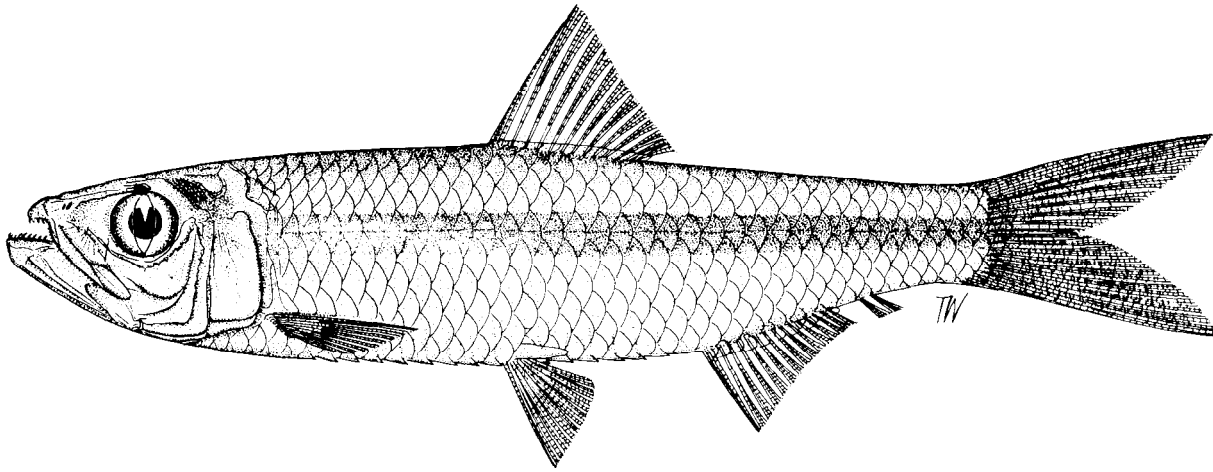
Clupeichthys goniognathus Bleeker, 1855

CLUP Clupei 3

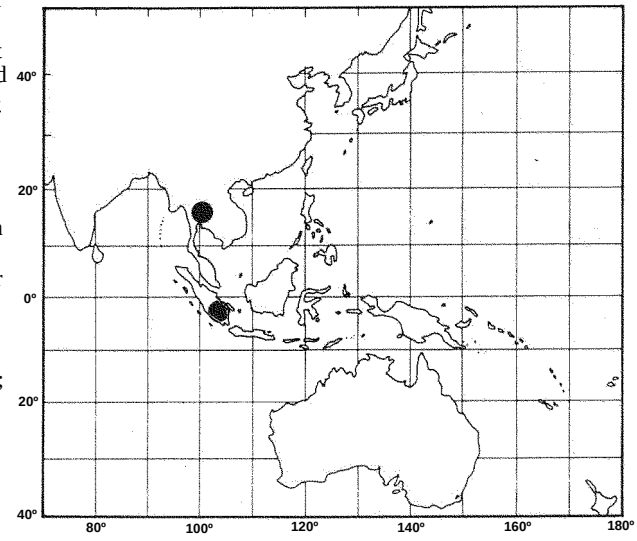
Clupeichthys goniognathus Bleeker, 1855, Natuurk.Tijdschr.Ned.-Indië, 9:275 (Lahat, southern Sumatra).

Synonyms : Corica goniognathus:Weber & DeBeaufort,1913:55, fig. 21 (mixed with C. bleekeri); Fowler, 1941:647 (on Weber & DeBeaufort ; Clupeichthys goniognathus - Wongratana, 1980:101, pls 31,32 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Sumatran river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, belly keeled, with 9 or 10 + 7 or 8 scutes. Snout blunt, pre-maxillae small and toothed, prominent teeth at symphysis and along sides of lower jaw; second supra-maxilla spatulate, about half length of maxilla blade. lower gillrakers 15 or 16. Pectoral axillary scale less than half length of fin; pelvic finrays i 7; last two anal finrays forming a separate finlet. Resembles C. bleekeri (but pectoral axillary scale more than half length and C. aesarnensis (but lower gillrakers 17 to 19); C. perakensis has only i 6 pelvic finrays. Species of Corica also have a separate anal finlet, but the jaw teeth are small or minute and there are more lower gillrakers (19 to 27).



Geographical Distribution : Indonesia (southern Sumatra at Lahat, upper reaches of eastward flowing Musi system) and Thailand (at Ayudhya). Probably in other rivers, but the Kapuas records seem to refer to C. bleekeri.

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers; known from rather few specimens, more data needed

Size : To 6.6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably none.

Local Names : -

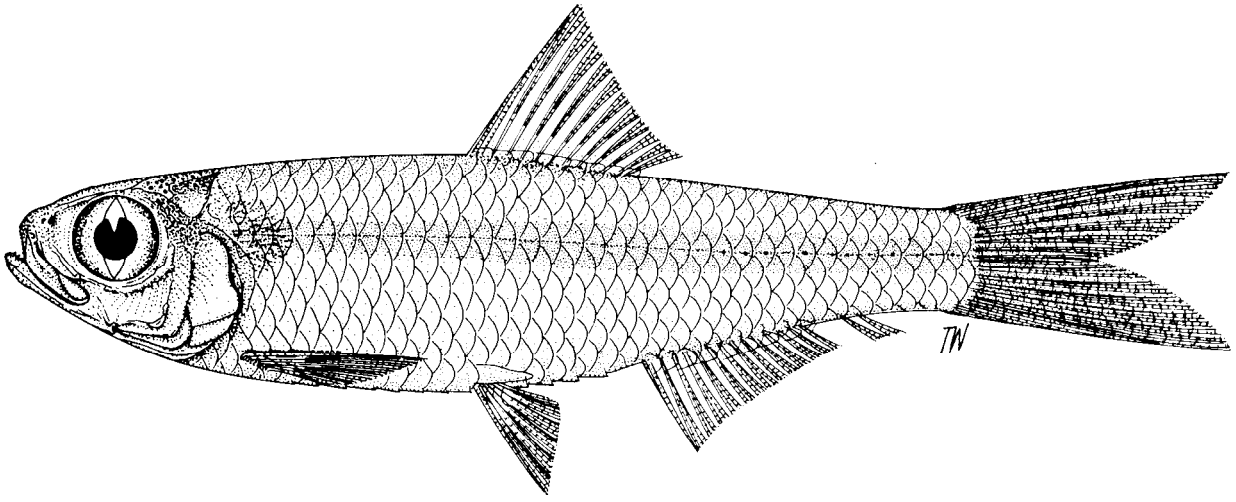
Clupeichthys perakensis (Herre, 1936)

CLUP Clupei 4

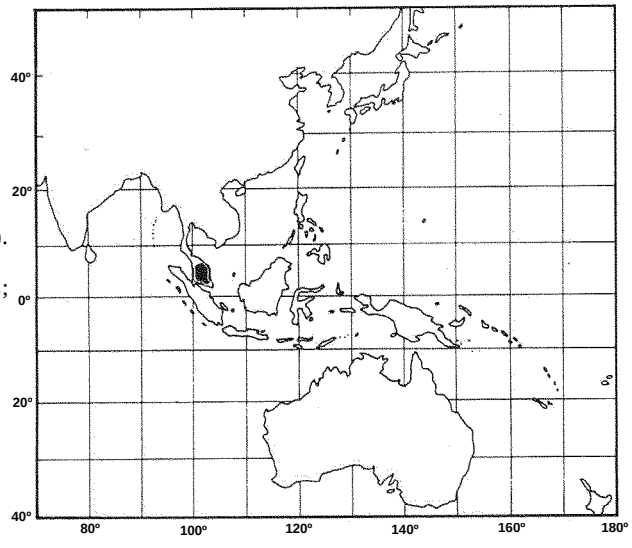
Corica perakensis Herre, 1936, Bull.Raffles Mus., (12):5, pl. 1 (Perak River, Malaysia).

Synonyms : Corica perakensis:Fowler, 1941:645 (on Herre); Clupeichthys perakensis - Wongratana, 1980:102, pls 33, 34 (revision).

FAO Names : En - Perak river sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, belly keeled, with 7 to 9 + 4 to 6 scutes. Snout blunt, pre-maxillae small and toothed, prominent teeth at symphysis and along sides of lower jaw: second supra-maxilla paddle-shaped, about half length of maxilla blade. Lower gillrakers 13 to 15. Pectoral axillary scale minute or absent; pelvic finrays i 6; last two anal finrays forming a separate finlet. Other Clupeichthys spp. have i 7 pelvic finrays, usually 15 or more total scutes (11 to 14 in C. perakensis) and a pectoral axillary scale at least 1/4 length of fin. Species of Corica also have a separate anal finlet, but the jaw teeth are small or minute and there are more lower gillrakers (19 to 27).



Geographical Distribution : Malaysia (Perak River).

Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in rivers; known from only a few specimens, more data needed.

Size : To about 3 cm standard length, perhaps larger.

Interest to Fisheries : Probably none.

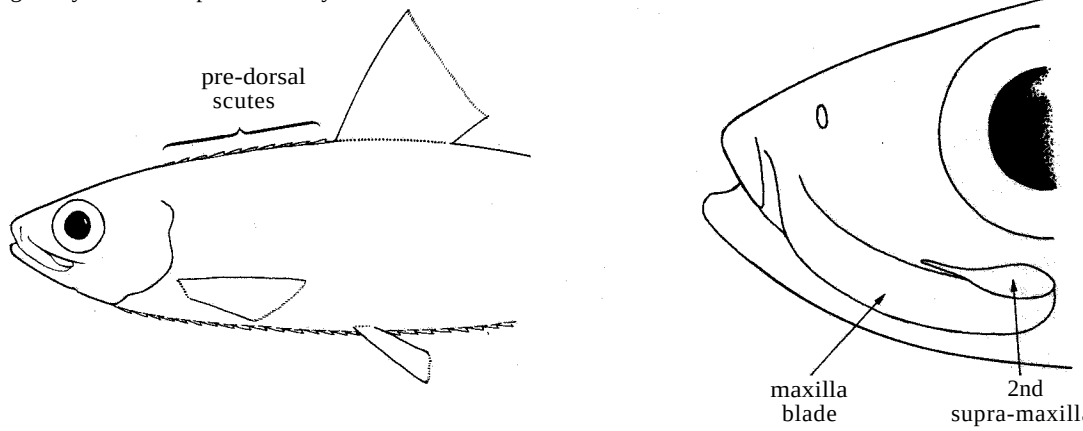
Local Names : -

Potamalosa Ogilby, 1897

CLUP Potaml

Potamalosa Ogilby, 1897, Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.W., 21:504 (type: Potamalosa novaehollandiae of Ogilby, 1897 (not Meletta novaehollandiae Valenciennes, 1847, which is Sprattus) =Clupea richmondia Macleay, 1879).

Diagnostic Features : Relatively large Australian freshwater pellonulines reaching 20 cm standard length or more. Keeled scutes both before and behind pelvic fin base and a complete series of dorsal scutes from head to dorsal fin origin. Jaw teeth minute or absent; second supra-maxilla not as deep as maxilla blade. Branchiostegal rays 8. Pelvic finrays i 7. Juveniles resemble Hyperlophus, which has a deeper second supra-maxilla, only 4 branchiostegal rays and i 6 pelvic finrays.



Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Freshwater, in rivers of New South Wales and Victoria (Australia).

Interest to Fisheries : Of small local interest only.

Species : A single species recognized:

P. richmondia (Macleay, 1879), southwestern Australia.

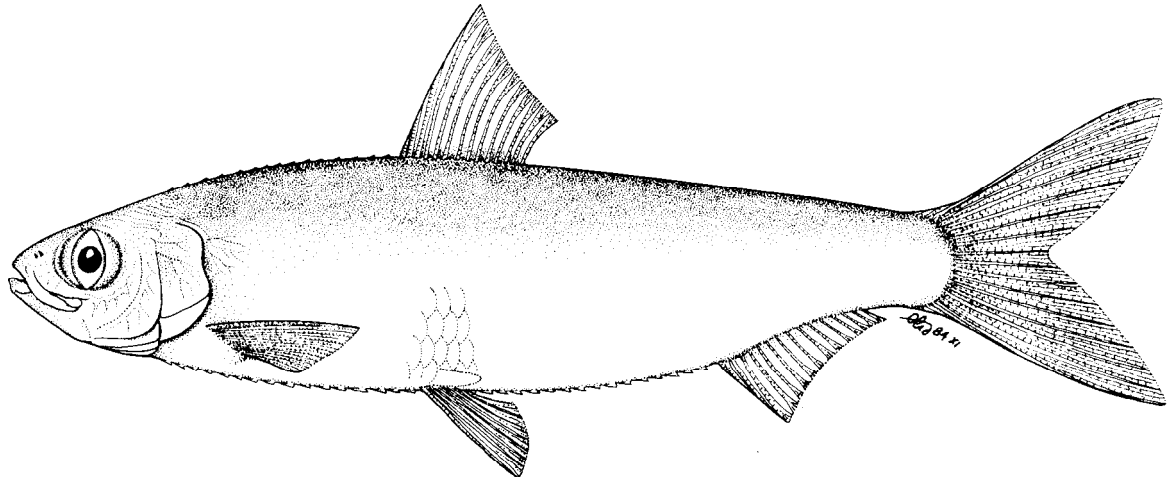
Potamalosa richmondia (Macleay, 1879)

CLUP Potaml 1

Clupea richmondia Macleay, 1879 (1 December), Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.W., 4(3):380 (Richmond River, New South Wales).

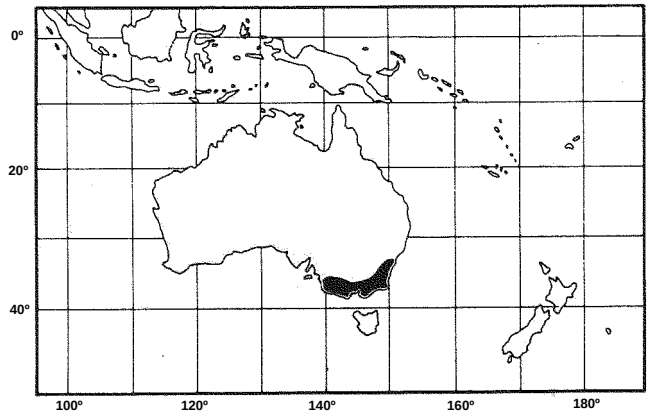
Synonyms : Clupea novaehollandiae:Günther, 1868:431 (Hawkesbury River, New South Wales; not novaehollandiae of Valenciennes, 1847, which is Sprattus); Potamalosa antiqua Ogilby, 1897 (Nepean River); Potamalosa novaehollandiae:Roughley, 1916:17 (biol., distr.); Potamalosa richmondia McCulloch, 1929:40 (synonymy); Fowler, 1941:641 (Nepean, Hunter and Richmond Rivers, New South Wales; 2 Fiji specimens questionably labelled as such); Munro, 1956:24, fig. 167 (New South Wales and Victoria); Whitehead & Bauchot, in press (syntype of Potamalosa antiqua).

FAO Names : En - Australian freshwater herring.



Diagnostic Features : Body fairly elongate, belly keeled, with 16 to 18 + 14 or 15 scutes; about 14 dorsal scutes with low keel from head to dorsal fin origin. Minute or no teeth in jaws; second supra-maxilla slender. Branchiostegal rays 8. Pelvic finrays i 7; anal fin origin far behind dorsal fin base. For distinction from Hyperlophus vittatus and H. translucidus, see genus.

Geographical Distribution : Southeastern Australia (Hunter, Hawkesbury, Nepean and other rivers of New South Wales and Victoria).



Habitat and Biology : Freshwater, in middle and upper parts of rivers, migrating down into estuaries to breed in July/August. Feeds on prawns, worms and insects.

Size : To 20 cm standard length, perhaps more.

Interest to Fisheries : Taken in nets during spawning season (July/August); will also take bait. Catches small.

Local Names :

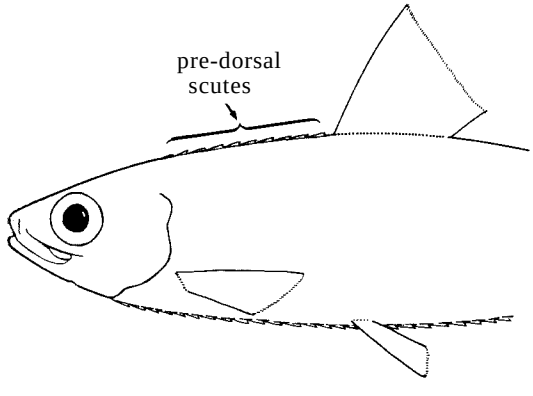
Literature : Roughley (1916 - general biology).

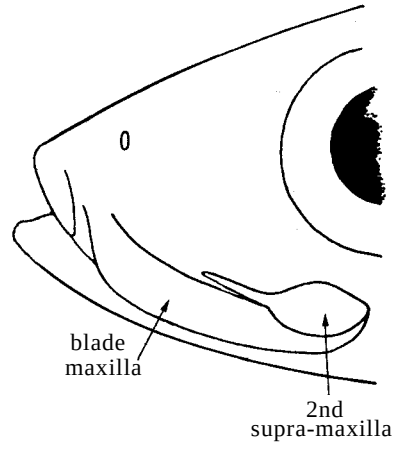
Hyperlophus Ogilby, 1892

CLUP Hyper

Hyperlopus Ogilby, 1892, Rec.Aust.Mus.,2(2):26 (type: Clupea spratellides Ogilby, 1892 = Meletta vittata Castelnau, 1875). Omochetus Ogilby, 1897, Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.W., 22:72 (type: Hyperlophus copii Ogilby, 1897 Meletta vittata Castelnau, 1875). Hyalosprattus Whitley, 1936, Mem.Qd Mus., 11(1):25 type: Hyperlophus translucidus McCulloch, 1917).

Diagnostic Features : Small Australian coastal or estuarine pellonulines reaching about 8 cm standard length. Keeled scutes both before and behind pelvic fin base and a complete series of dorsal scutes from head to dorsal fin origin. Jaw teeth minute or absent; second supra-maxilla deeper than maxilla blade. Branchiostegal rays only 4. Pelvic finrays i 6. Resembles small Potamalosa, which has a more slender second supra-maxilla, 8 branchiostegal rays and i 7 pelvic finrays.





Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Bays and estuaries of the southern coasts of Australia.

Interest to Fisheries : Sold as bait.

Species : Two species, overlapping in part of their ranges:

H. translucidus McCulloch, 1917, southern Australia
H. vittatus (Castelnau, 1875), southern Australia.

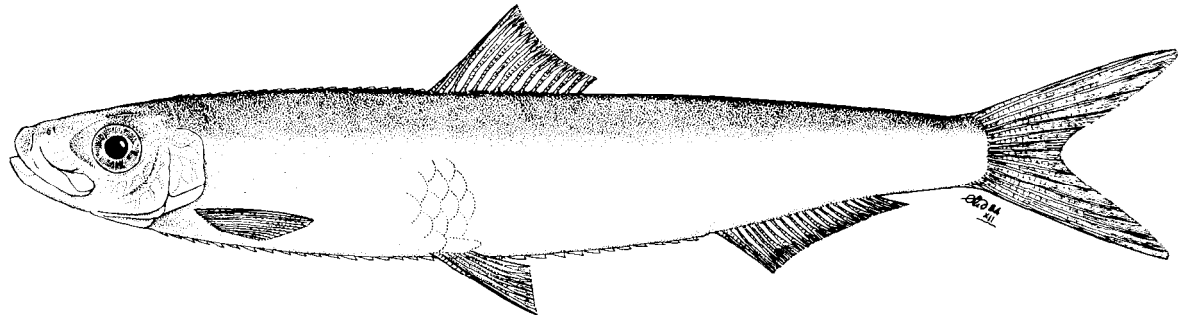
Hyperlophus translucidus McCulloch, 1917

CLUP Hyper 1

Hyperlophus translucidus McCulloch, 1917, Rec.Aust.Mus., 11(7):165, pl. 29, fig. 3 (Sans Souci, Botany Bay, New South Wales).

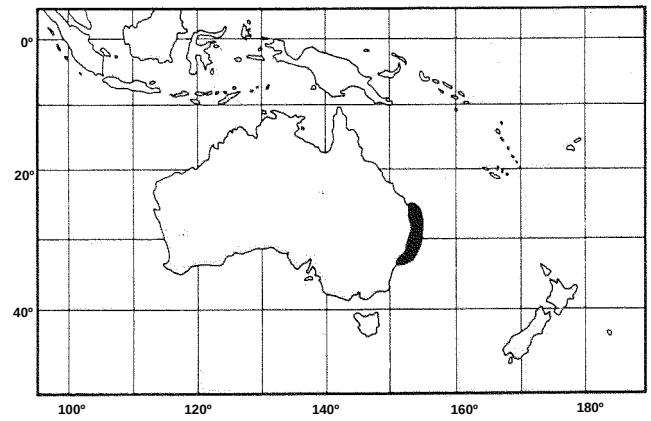
Synonyms : Hyperlophus translucidus - McCulloch, 1929:40 (synonymy); Fowler, 1941:643 (on McCulloch); Munro, 195624, fig. 169 (New South Wales, Queensland); Yabumoto & Uyeno, 1981:69, figs 3, 4, 7 (skeleton).

FAO Names : En - Transparent sandy sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body fairly elongate, belly keeled, with 17 + 9 scutes; about 19 dorsal scutes with low keels from head to dorsal fin origin. No teeth in jaws; second supra-maxilla paddle-shaped, lower portion larger. Branchiostegal rays 4. Anal fin origin under or only slightly behind base of last dorsal finray (well behind in H. vittatus). Scales deciduous; body translucent, with silver band along flank. Dorsal scutes also present in Potamalosa richmondia, but anal fin much further back.

Geographical Distribution : New South Wales and Queensland (26°48'S to 33°59'S).



Habitat and Biology : Shallow sandy parts of bays and estuaries, perhaps tolerating lowered salinities.

Size : To about 6 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : None.

Local Names : -

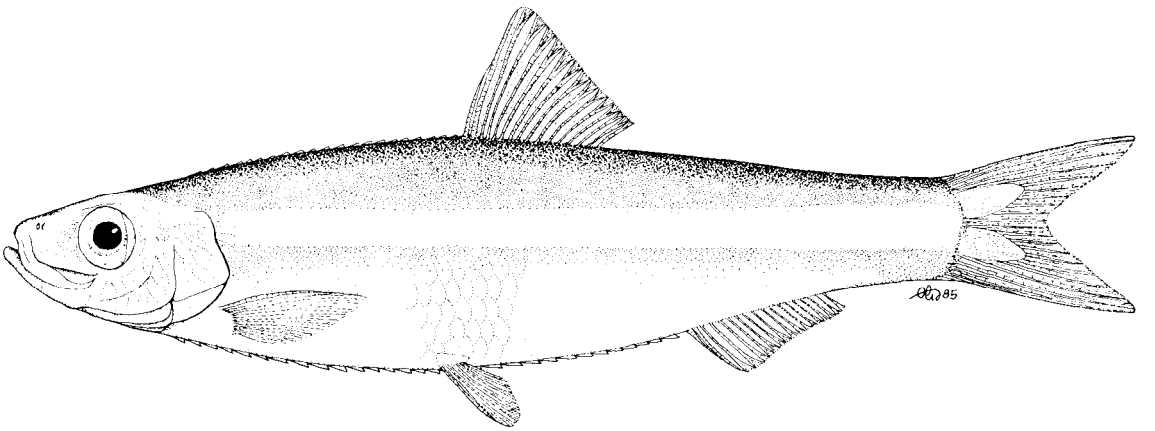
Hyperlophus vittatus (Castelnau, 1875)

CLUP Hyper 2

Meletta vittata Castelnau, 1875, Res.Fish.Austr.Philad.Cent.Exhib., Intercol.Exhib.Essays, Vict.Dept., Melbourne, (2):46 (Melbourne, Victoria).

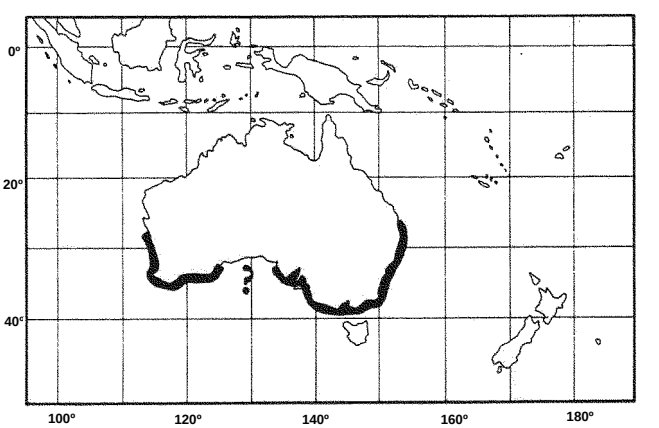
Synonyms : Clupea spratellides Ogilby, 1892:24 (Parramatta River, New South Wales); Hyperlophus (Omochetus) copii Ogilby, 1897:72 (Maroubra, New South Wales); Hyperlophus vittatus - McCulloch, 1929:48 (synonymy); Fowler, 1941:642 (New South Wales); Munro, 195624, fig. 168 Western Australia to New South Wales, also Queensland); Scott, Glover & Southcott, 1973:69, fig. (all Australian states except Tasmania); Yabumoto & Uyeno, 1981:69, figs 1, 2, 4-7 (skeleton); Hutchins & Thompson, 1983:18, 75, fig. 53 (Kalbarri, Western Australia to New South Wales); Whitehead & Bauchot, in press (syntypes in Paris).

FAO Names : En - Sandy sprat.



Diagnostic Features : Body fairly elongate, belly keeled, with 19 to 24 - 10 to 13 scutes; 23 to 27 dorsal scutes with low keels from head to dorsal fin origin. No teeth in jaws; second supra-maxilla paddle-shaped, lower portion larger. Branchiostegal rays 4. Anal fin origin an eye diameter or more behind base of last dorsal finray (under or only just behind in H. translucidus). Scales more or less firm on body; a silvery band along flank. Dorsal scutes also present in Potamalosa richmondia, but pelvic finrays i 7 (i 6 in Hyperlophus) and branchiostegal rays 8.

Geographical Distribution : Southern coasts of Australia (Kalbarri at 27°30'S in Western Australia to South Australia, New South Wales and Moreton Bay, Queensland; not Tasmania).



Habitat and Biology : Schools in large numbers in shallow sandy areas of bays and estuaries.

Size : To about 10 cm standard length.

Interest to Fisheries : Sold as whitebait and used as a popular bait by anglers in Western Australia.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Whitebait.

Literature : Scott, Glover & Southcott (1973); Hutchins & Thompson (1983 - general notes, figures).