

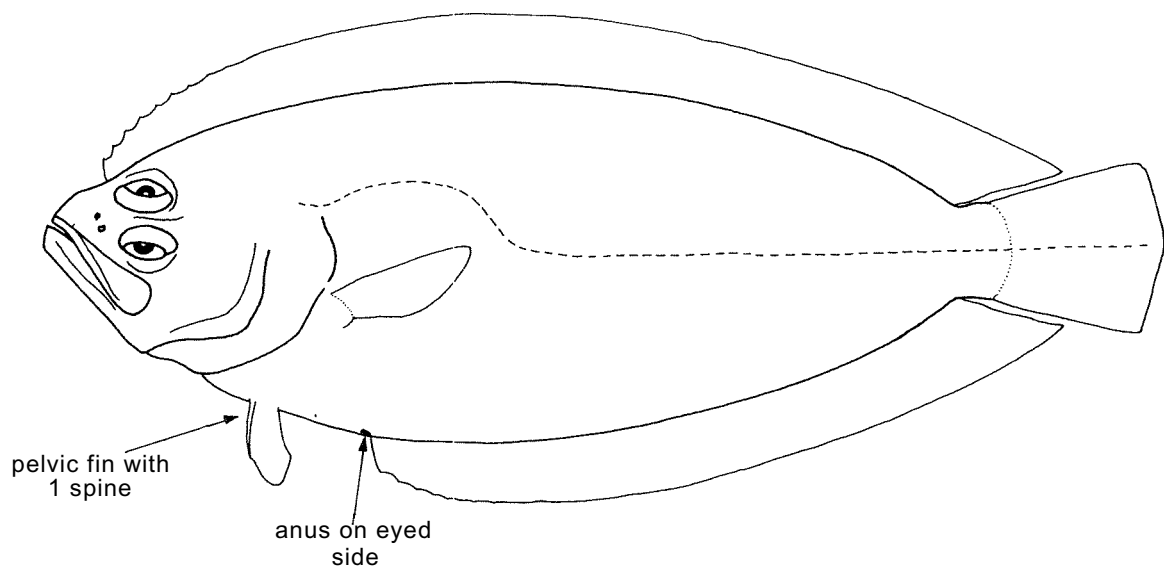
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)

CITHARIDAE

Flounders

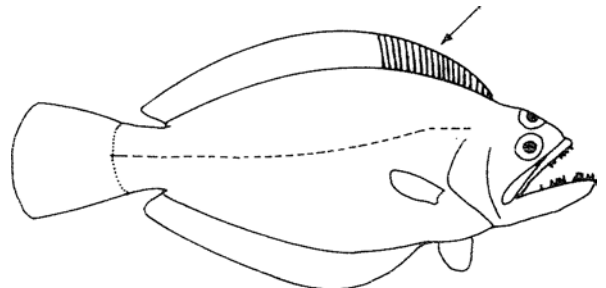
A family of flatfishes, comprising 5 species only, 3 of which with eyes on left side 2 on right side of body. Dorsal fin origin in front of upper eye; pelvic fins with one spine and 5 soft rays. Anus placed on eyed side.



SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Psettodidae: dorsal fin with spinous rays, its origin well posterior to upper eye.

Bothidae, Pleuronectidae, Soleidae, Cynoglossidae: no spine in pelvic fin. Anus placed on midventral or blind side.



Psettodidae

KEY TO SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

1a. Eyes on left side of body Paracitharus macrolepis

1b. Eyes on right side of body Brachypleura novae-zeelandiae

LIST OF SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Code numbers are given for those species for which Identification Sheets are included

Brachypleura novae-zeelandiae Günther, 1862

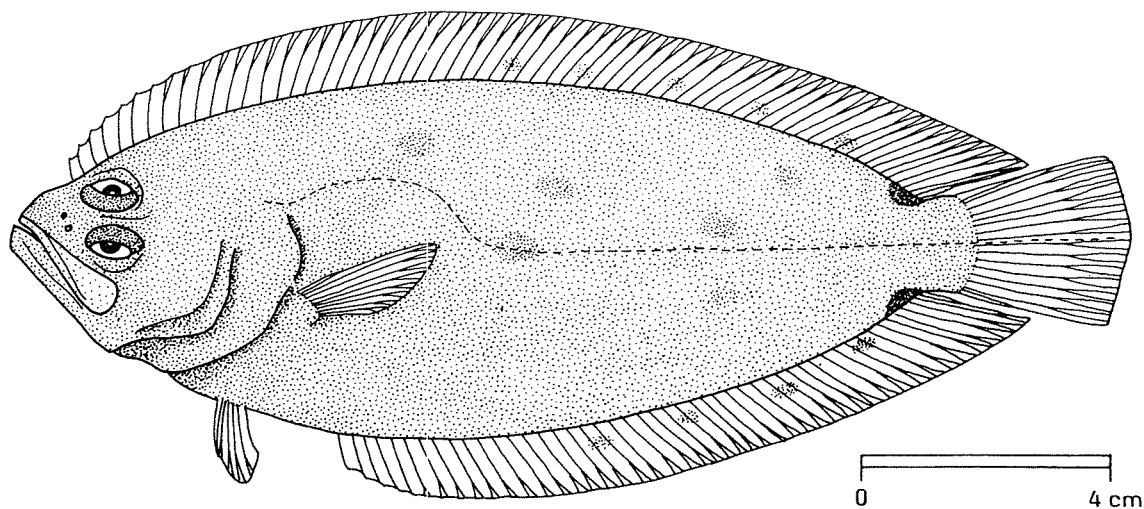
Paracitharus macrolepis (Gilchrist, 1905)

CITH Par 1

Prepared by J. Nielsen, Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: CITHARIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Paracitharus macrolepis (Gilchrist, 1905)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Citharoides macrolepis Gilchrist, 1905

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Twospot largescale flounder
 Fr - Fenille double tache
 Sp - Solleta de dos manchas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Eyes on left side. Dorsal fin origin in front of upper eye; pelvic fin with 1 spine and 5 soft rays. Lateral line forming a curve above pectoral fin; tubules of lateral line scales ranched.

Colour: pale brownish. A distinct black spot at base of last rays of dorsal and anal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Brachypleura novae-zeelandiae: eyes on right side of body.

Species of Psettodidae: dorsal fin with spinous rays, its origin well posterior to upper eye.

Species of Bothidae, Pleuronectidae, Soleidae, Cynoglossidae: no spine in pelvic fin; anus placed on midventral or blind side.

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Found from Natal to Zanzibar.

Lives mostly on sandy bottoms, in shallow waters, but reported to occur down to 200 m depth.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

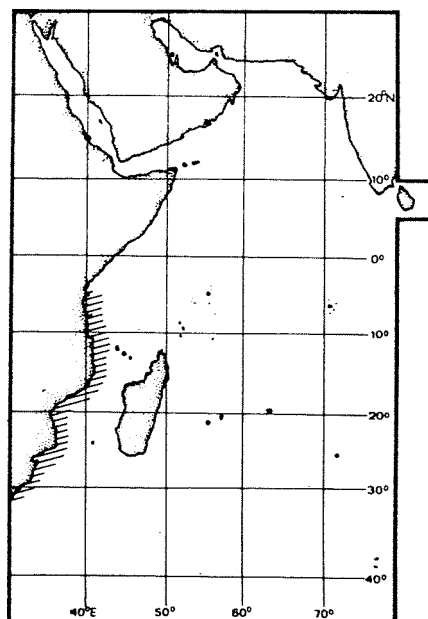
Shallow sandy/muddy bottoms of the continental shelf.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught in shore seine net.

Marketed fresh.



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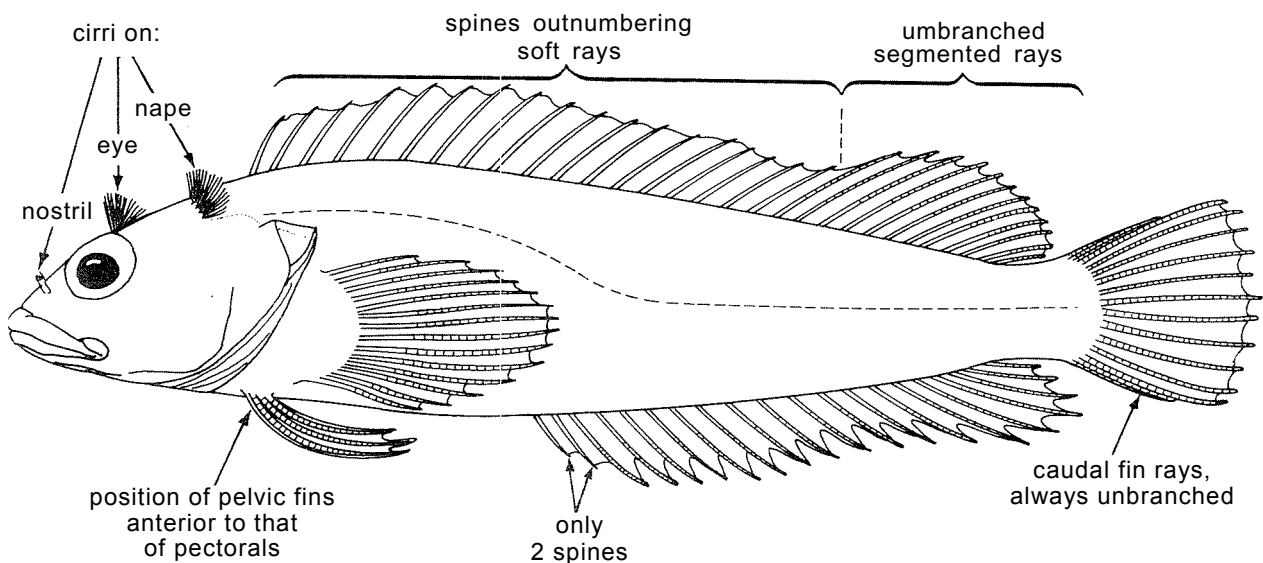
CLINIDAE*

Clinids

Small, often elongate fishes; largest species about 17.5 cm standard length. Dorsal fin composed of more than 23 spines, and only 1 to 8 rays; all fin rays simple (unbranched). Scales cycloid (smooth to touch small, embedded with radii in all fields).

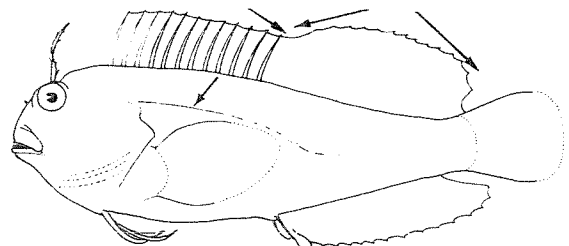
Benthic inhabitants in shallow waters close to shore; usually found in vegetated areas. Male with intromittent organ; females bear live young.

Clinids do not have any commercial importance in Fishing Area 51, but may be incidentally taken in artisanal fisheries.



SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

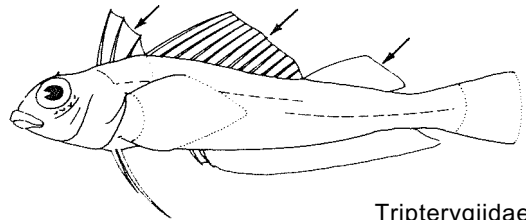
Blenniidae: body scaleless; dorsal fin with fewer than 20 spines and with 12 or more rays (usually more rays than spines); caudal fin rays branched or simple. Males without intromittent organ; females egg-laying.



Blenniidae

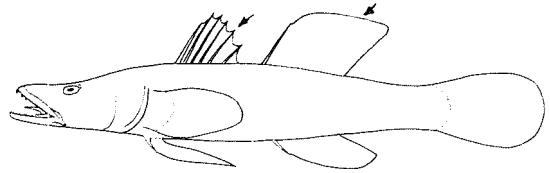
* Family diagnosis applies to Western Indian Ocean representatives only

Triptyerygiidae: dorsal fin in 3 sections; scales ctenoid (rough to touch), deciduous; caudal fin rays branched. Males without intromittent organ; females egg-laying.



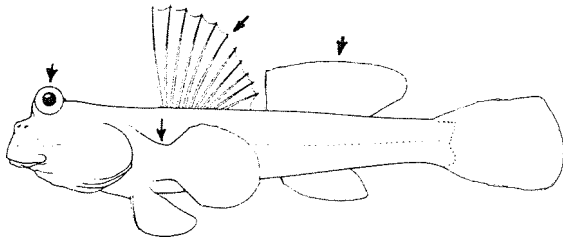
Triptyerygiidae

Gobiidae and Eleotridae: 2 dorsal fins, the first with 6 spines, the second with 1 spine and 8 to 13 soft rays; males without intromittent organ.

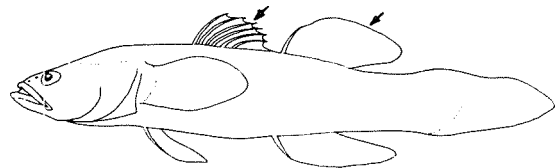


Gobiidae

Periophthalmidae: 2 dorsal fins; eyes above dorsal profile erectile; males without intromittent organ.



Periophthalmidae



Eleotridae

KEY TO GENERA OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

- 1a. Teeth present on palatines and vomer (roof of mouth); a tentacle present on eye; (absent from South African waters) Springeratus
- 1b. Teeth absent on palatines, present or absent on vomer; tentacle present or absent on eye; (endemic to South African waters)
 - 2a. Tentacle present on eye; teeth present on vomer Clinus
 - 2b. Tentacle absent on eye; teeth present or absent on vomer
 - 3a. Teeth present on vomer; no deep notch between last dorsal fin spine and first ray Pavoclinus
 - 3b. Teeth absent on vomer; deep notch present between last dorsal fin spine and first ray Blennioclinus

LIST OF SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

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Blennioclinus stella J.L.B. Smith, 1945

Clinus dorsalis Castelnau in Bleeker, 1860

Clinus woodi J.L.B. Smith, 1945

Pavoclinus gramminis (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)

Pavoclinus laurentii (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)

Pavoclinus mentalis (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908)

Springeratus polyporatus Fraser, 1972

Springeratus xanthosoma (Bleeker 1857)

Prepared by VG. Springer, US National Museum, Washington, D.C., USA

Revised by M.M. Smith, J.L.B. Smith Institute, Grahamstown, South Africa