

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

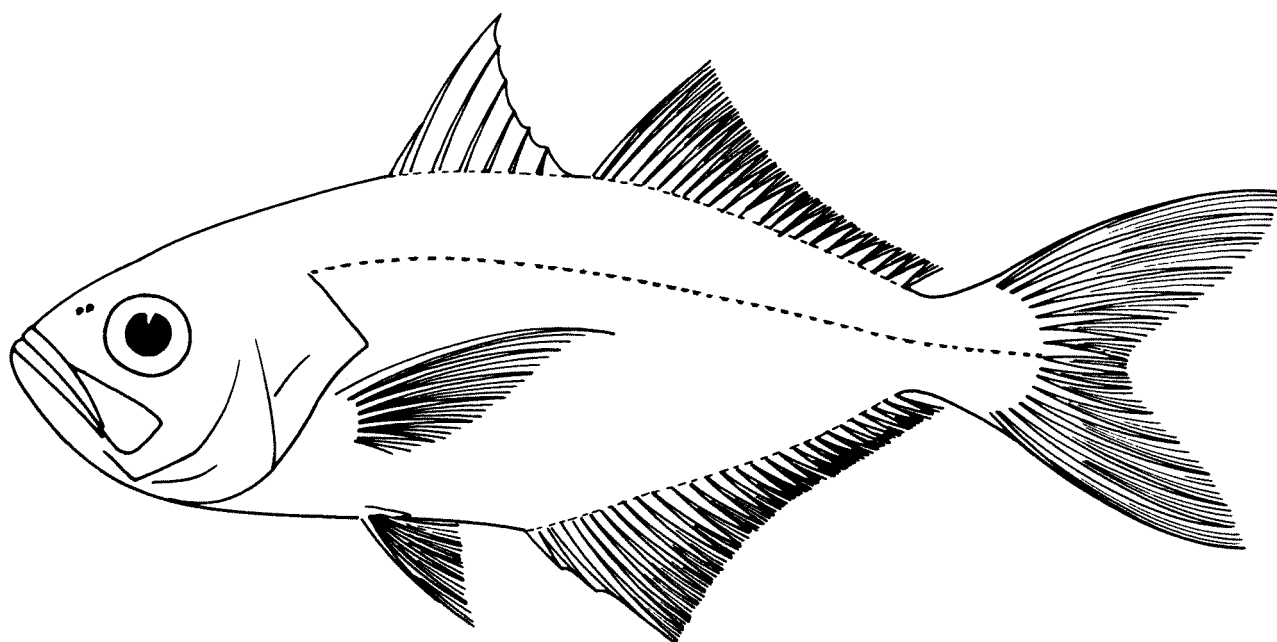
FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

LACTARIIDAE

False trevallies, milk trevallies

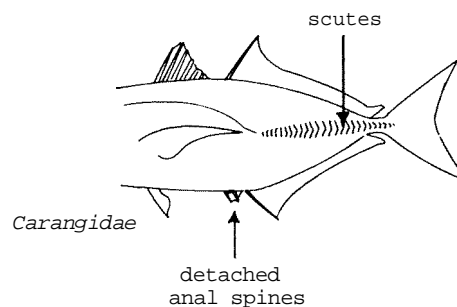
Body oval, compressed, slightly deeper than head, upper and lower profiles similar. Mouth large, oblique and with 2 small, sharp canine teeth at front of each jaw. Two dorsal fins, the first spiny, the 2nd with 1 spine and 20 to 22 soft rays; pelvic fins set a little behind pectoral fins; anal fin with 3 spines and 25 to 28 soft rays; caudal fin forked. Scales large, cycloid (smooth), easily shed.

Colour: silvery grey, with yellow fins.



SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Carangidae: have 2 short spines in front of and separate from anal fin; also (in most genera), numerous spiny scutes along posterior part of lateral line.



Key to Genera

Lactarius only

List of Species occurring in the Area
(Code numbers are given for those species
for which Identification Sheets are included)

Lactarius lactarius

LACT Lact 1

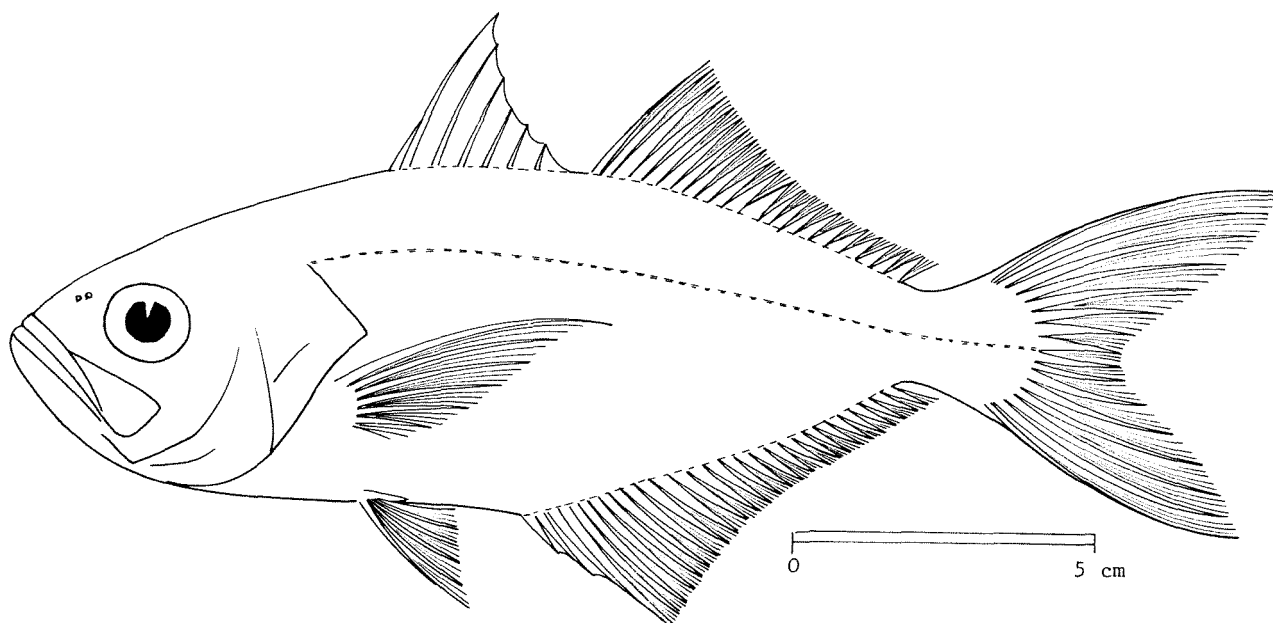
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LACTARIIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Lactarius lactarius (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Lactarius delicatulus* Valenciennes, 1833



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - False trevally
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oblong, strongly compressed; head large. Mouth large and oblique, with prominent lower jaw; one pair of small, sharp canine teeth at front of each jaw. Two dorsal fins of about equal height, the 1st with 7 to 8 spines, the 2nd with 1 spine and 20 to 22 soft rays; pectoral fins long and pointed; pelvic fins just below pectoral fin base; anal fin with 3 spines and 25 to 28 rays, its base longer than that of 2nd dorsal fin; caudal fin forked. Scales medium-size, cycloid (smooth), very easily shed (market specimens often lack almost all scales).

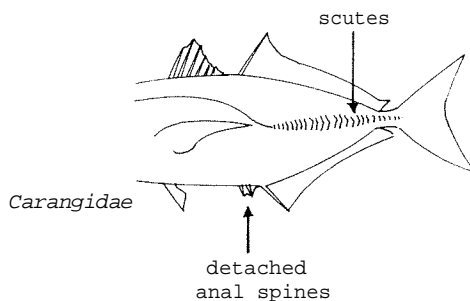
Colour: immediately after death silvery grey with blue iridescence above and silvery white below. A dusky black spot on upper part of gill cover. Fins all pale yellow; dorsal and caudal fin sometimes with dusky margins. The blue iridescence and sometimes the yellow of the fins is lost some hours after death.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Carangidae: 2 short spines in front of and separate from the anal fin; also, in most cases numerous spiny scutes along the posterior part of the lateral line.

SIZE:

Maximum: 40 cm; common: 15 to 30 cm.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

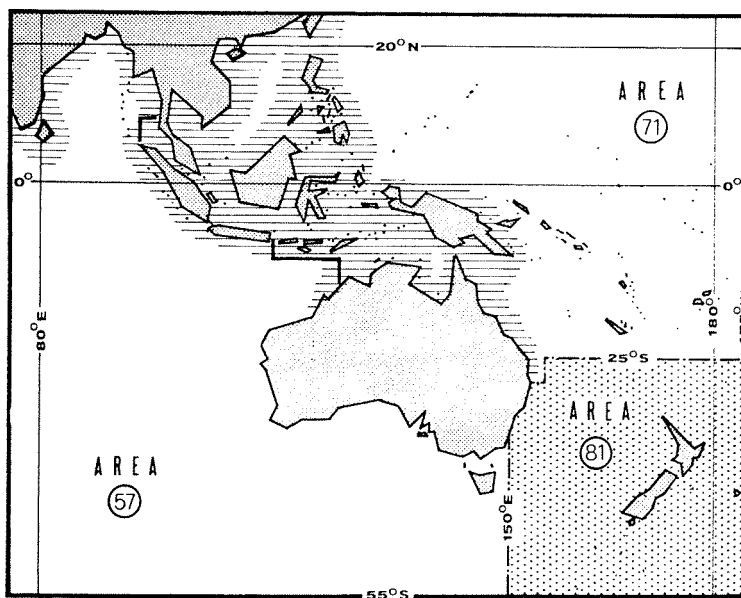
Throughout most of northern part of area and southward to northern Queensland (Australia).

Occurs in water shallower than 100 m on a range of bottom types. In some areas shows seasonal changes in catch rates.

Feeds on a range of bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters to depths of 100 m.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

The total reported catch in 1972 was:

- area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): 2 500 tons (India only)
- area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 300 tons (Malaysia only)

Caught mainly with bottom trawls and traps.

Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

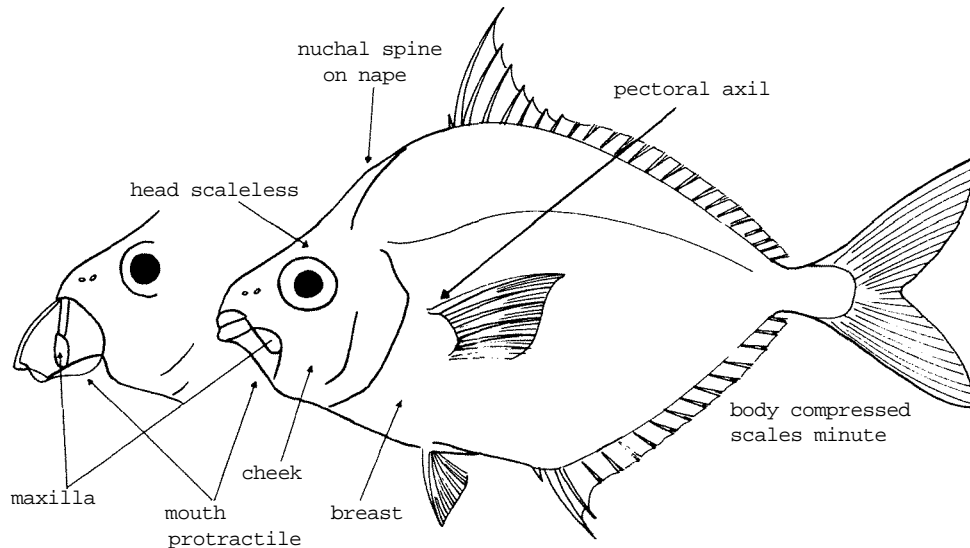
LEIOGNATHIDAE

Ponyfishes, slipmouths

Small to medium-sized fishes, body moderately to very strongly compressed. Eye large; mouth small, extremely protractile. A long dorsal fin with 7 to 8 spines and 15 to 17 rays; long anal fin with 3 spines and 13 to 15 rays. Head scaleless, with some bony ridges ending in a nuchal spine on nape. Scales small, barely visible.

Colour: silvery, often with characteristic coloured markings on body and fins.

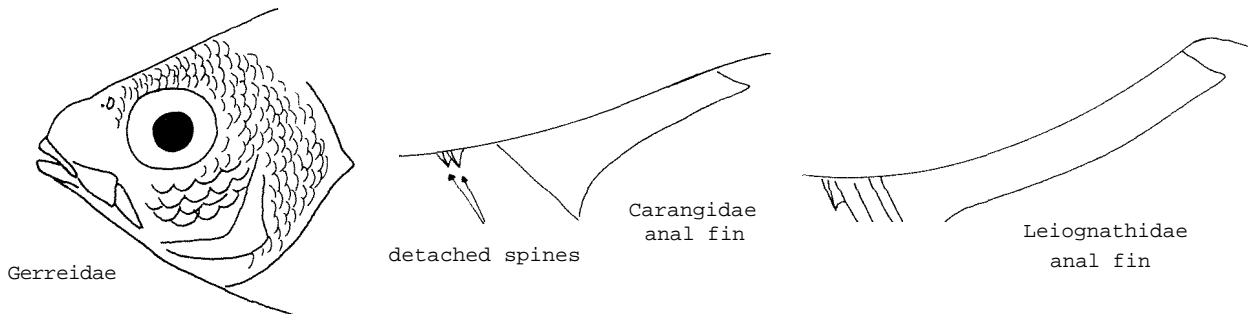
Leiognathidae live in schools in coastal waters, and several species enter brackish water or even freshwater.



SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Gerreidae: lack a nuchal spine on nape, but Scales present on head (minute scales on cheek in *Leiognathus elongatus* only).

Carangidae: have 2 detached spines before anal fin, and mouth not strongly protractile.



Gerreidae

detached spines

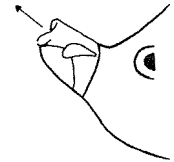
Carangidae
anal finLeiognathidae
anal fin

Key to Genera

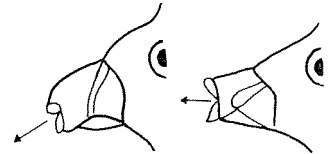
- 1 a Distinct canine teeth present; protracted
mouth points forward *Gazza*
- 1 b. No canine teeth
 - 2 a. Protracted mouth points upward *Secutor*
 - 2 b. Protracted mouth points forward
or downward *Leiognathus*



Gazza



Secutor



Leiognathus

List of species occurring in the area *
(Code numbers are given for those species
for which Identification Sheets are included)

<i>Gazza minuta</i>	LEIOG Gaz 1	<i>Leiognathus interruptus</i>	
<i>Leiognathus asinus</i>		<i>Leiognathus leuciscus</i>	LEIOG Leiog 8
<i>Leiognathus berbis</i>		<i>Leiognathus lineolatus</i>	
<i>Leiognathus bindus</i>	LEIOG Leiog 1	<i>Leiognathus moretoniensis</i>	
<i>Leiognathus blochii</i>		<i>Leiognathus novaehollandiae</i>	
<i>Leiognathus brevirostris</i>	LEIOG Leiog 2	<i>Leiognathus nuchalis</i>	
<i>Leiognathus daura</i>	LEIOG Leiog 3	<i>Leiognathus ovalis</i>	
<i>Leiognathus decorus</i>		<i>Leiognathus profundis</i>	
<i>Leiognathus devisi</i>		<i>Leiognathus rapsoni</i>	
<i>Leiognathus dispar</i>		<i>Leiognathus simplex</i>	
<i>Leiognathus dussumieri</i>		<i>Leiognathus smithursti</i>	LEIOG Leiog 9
<i>Leiognathus elongatus</i>	LEIOG Leiog 4	<i>Leiognathus splendens</i>	LEIOG Leiog 10
<i>Leiognathus equulus</i>	LEIOG Leiog 5	<i>Leiognathus stercorarius</i>	
<i>Leiognathus fasciatus</i>	LEIOG Leiog 6	<i>Secutor insidiator</i>	LEIOG Sec 1
<i>Leiognathus</i> sp. (undescribed) **	LEIOG Leiog 7	<i>Secutor ruconius</i>	LEIOG Sec 2
<i>Leiognathus hastatus</i>			

* This list cannot be considered final. The family is in urgent need of revision.

** New species to be described by G. Kühlmorgen-Hille.



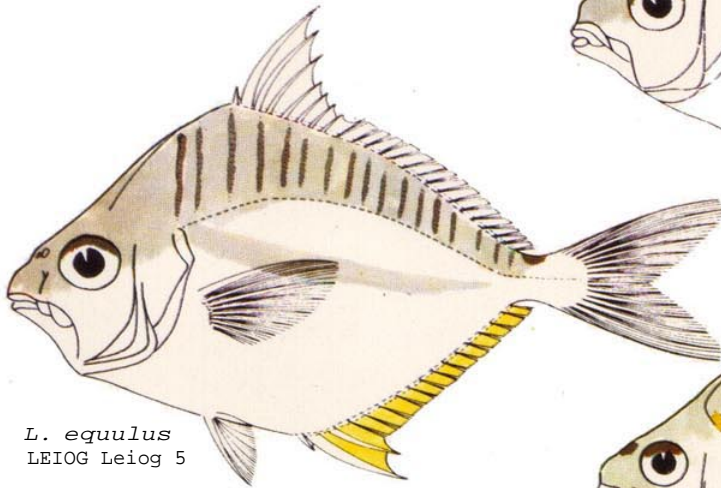
L. sp. (undescribed)
LEIOG Leiog 7



L. brevirostris
LEIOG Leiog 2



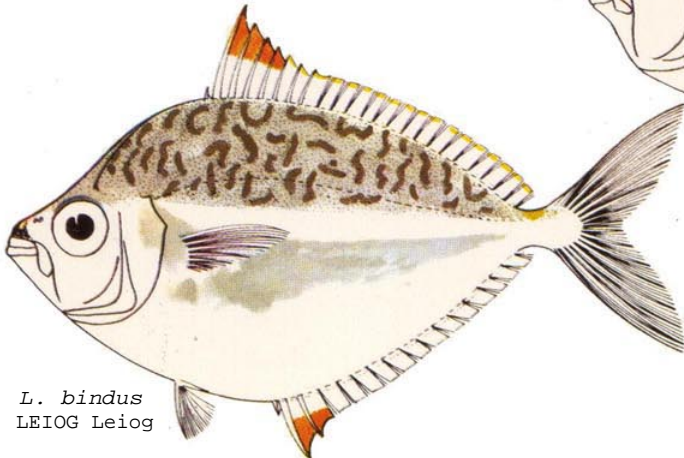
L. fasciatus
LEIOG Leiog 6



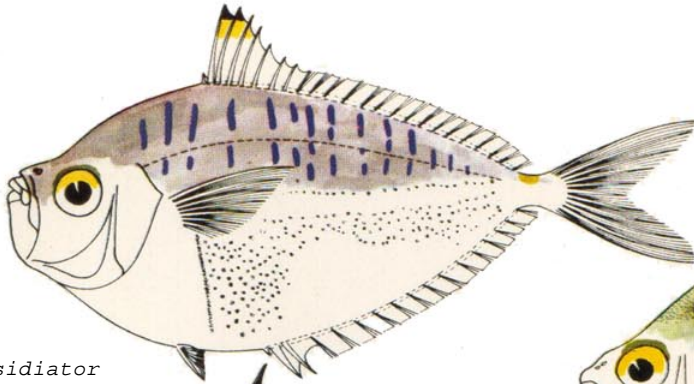
L. equulus
LEIOG Leiog 5



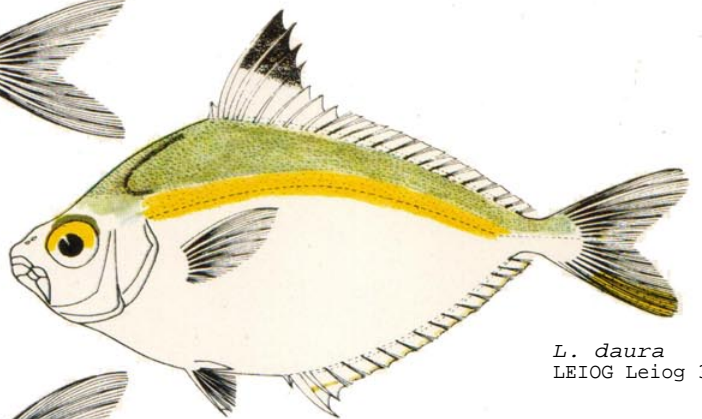
L. smithursti
LEIOG Leiog 9



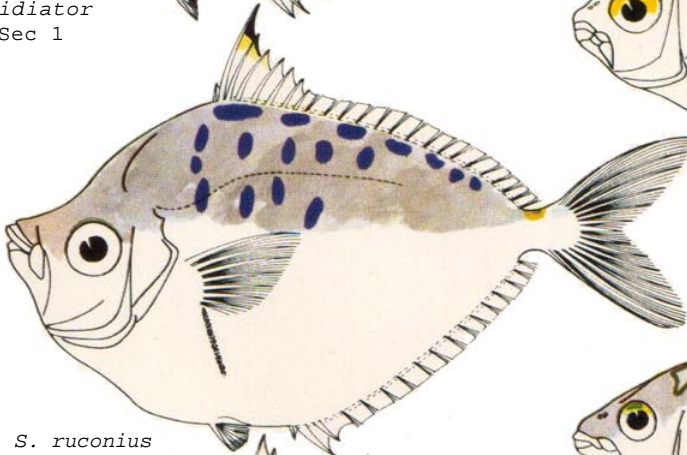
L. bindus
LEIOG Leiog



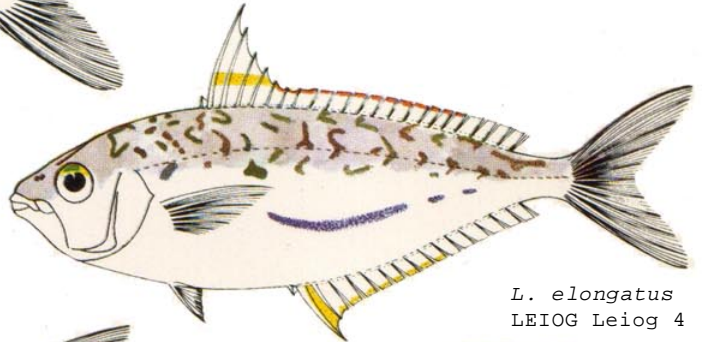
S. insidiator
LEIOG Sec 1



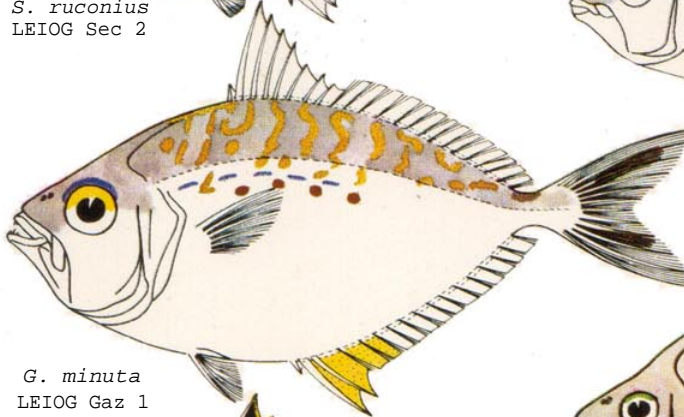
L. daura
LEIOG Leiog 3



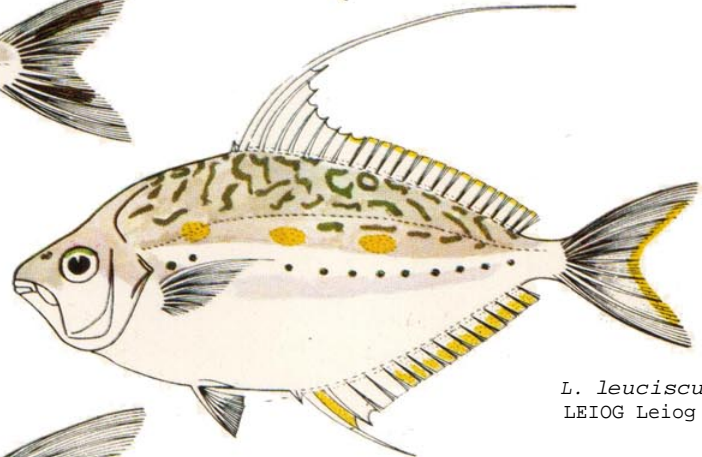
S. ruconius
LEIOG Sec 2



L. elongatus
LEIOG Leiog 4



G. minuta
LEIOG Gaz 1



L. leuciscus
LEIOG Leiog 8



L. splendens
LEIOG Leiog 10

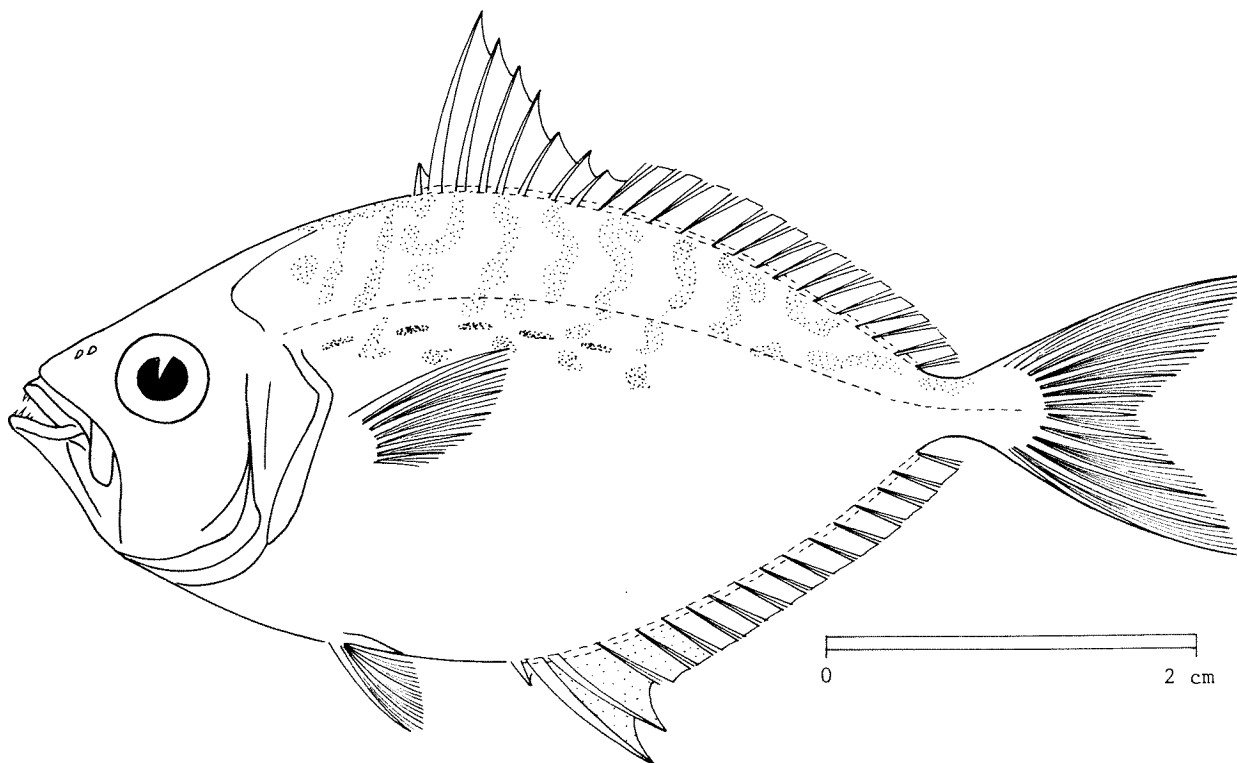
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Gazza minuta (Bloch, 1797)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

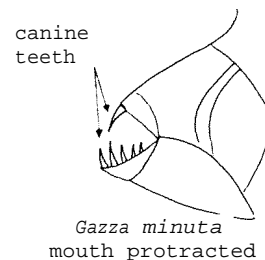
FAO: En - Toothed ponyfish
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and somewhat compressed. Bony ridges on head ending in a *nuchal spine*; no scales on breast and head; *mouth pointing forward when protracted*; *distinct canine teeth in both jaws*.

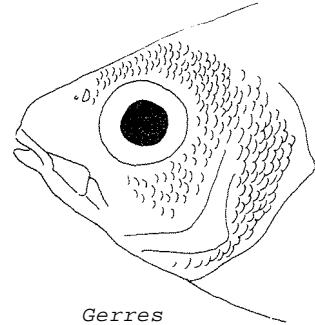
Colour: body silvery, with *brownish/golden wavy lines on upper half* (becoming dark after death) and red and blue marks above pectoral fin; pectoral axil black (covered by fin). Front part of anal fin yellow; dorsal, pectoral and pelvic fins colourless; caudal fin with two dark streaks.



DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other leiognathid species: no canine teeth in jaws.

Gerreidae: scales present on head, but no bony ridges or nuchal spine.



SIZE:

Maximum: 15 cm; common: 6 to 10 cm.

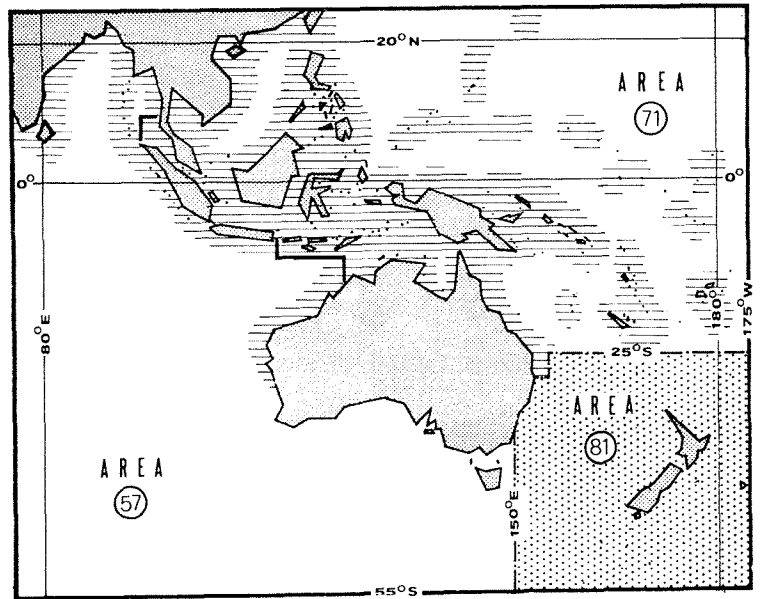
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area and southward to northern coasts of Australia; also, westward to East Africa.

Inhabits coastal waters down to depths of about 40 m, predominantly near the bottom; usually found in schools; enters brackish waters.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS

Inshore waters, throughout the year.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also with traps.

Marketed mostly fresh; also used for fish meal and duck food.

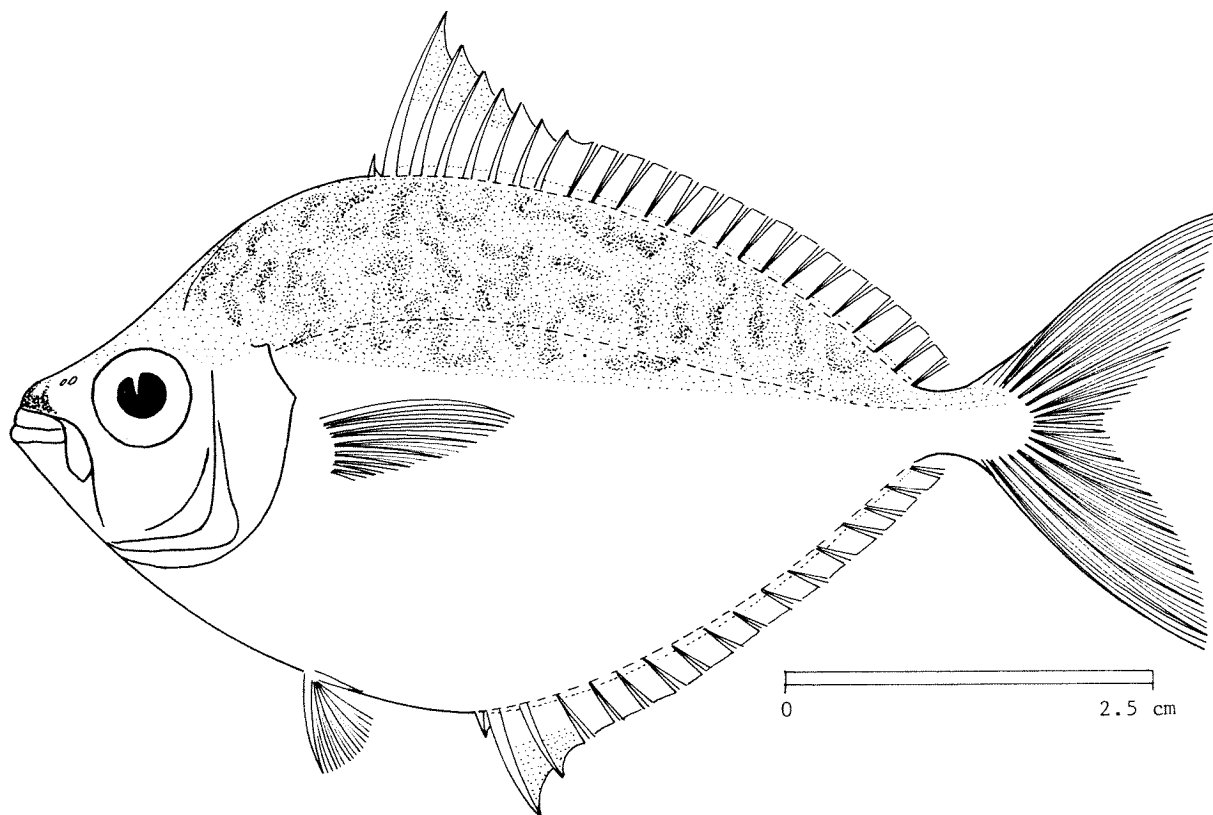
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Leiognathus bindus (Valenciennes, 1835)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Leiognathus virgatus* Fowler, 1904



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Orangefin ponyfish
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body deep and strongly compressed, particularly lower part. Head naked, nuchal spine present. Mouth pointing forward when protracted. Small scales on breast.

Colour: body silvery with dark grey pattern on back; pectoral axil with dark dots (covered by fin); a dark band on snout, especially when mouth protracted (missing in young specimens); tips of dorsal and anal fins orange.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

All other *Leiognathus* species: no orange tips to dorsal and anal fins; also, in many species mouth points downward when protracted.

Secutor species: mouth points upward when protracted.

Gazza species: canine teeth present in jaws.

Gerreidae: head scaly and no nuchal spine.

SIZE:

Maximum: 11 cm; common: 5 to 10 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area and southward to northern Australia; also, westward to East Africa.

Inhabits shallow waters down to depths of 35 m, predominantly near the bottom; usually found in schools.

Feeds mainly on small bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore craters, throughout the year.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of *Leiognathus* species in 1972 was:

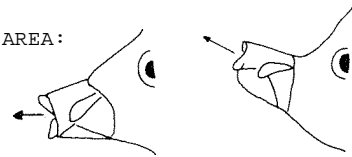
area 57 (East Indian Ocean): 22 100 tons (India only)

area 71 (western Central Pacific): 87 500 tons (Philippines: 85 200 tons;

Malaysia: 2 200 tons; Singapore: 100 tons)

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also with traps.

Marketed mostly fresh; also used for fish meal and duck food.



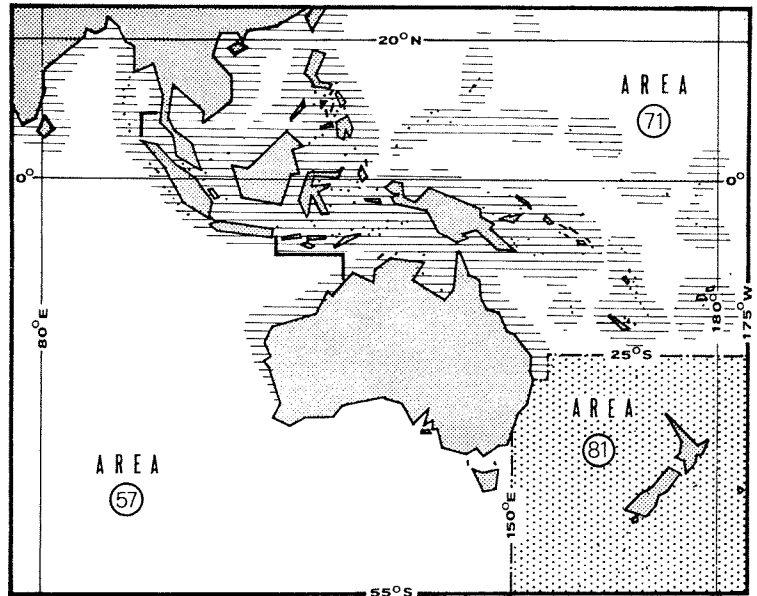
Leiognathus bindus

Secutor
mouth protracted

canine teeth



Gazza



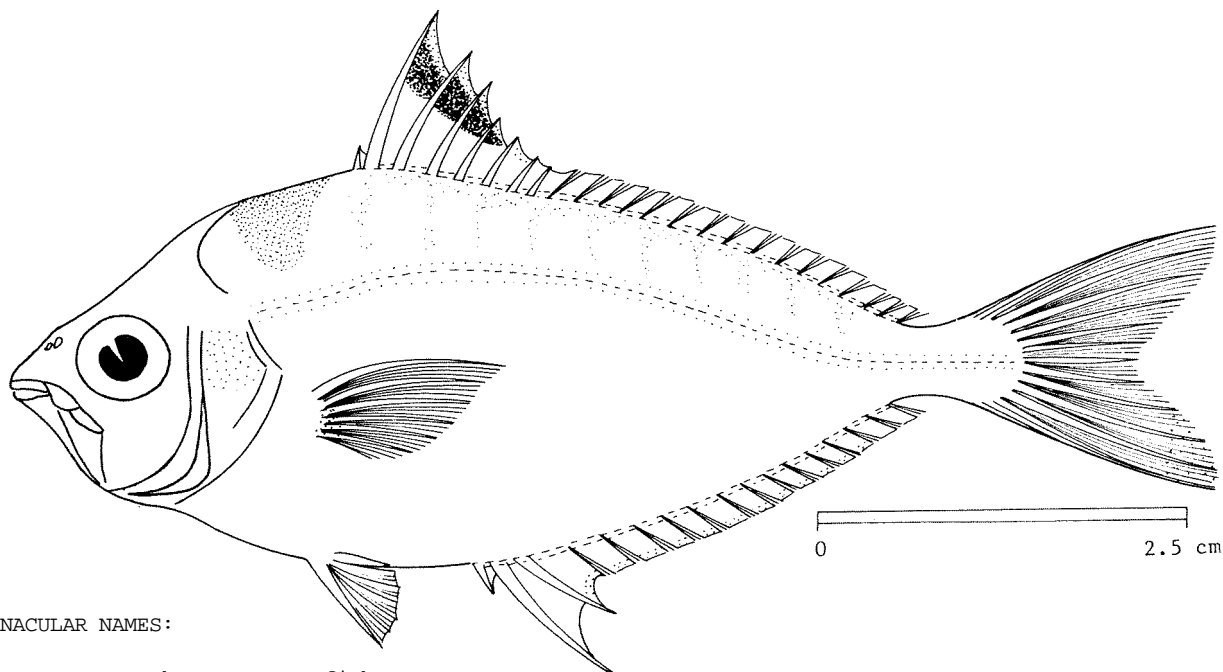
FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LEIOGNATHIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)

Leiognathus brevirostris (Valenciennes, 1835)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Shortnose ponyfish
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

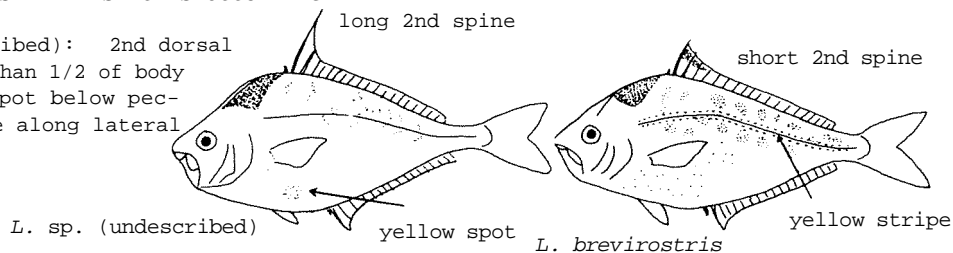
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

Body oval and compressed. Head naked; nuchal spine present; mouth pointing downward when protracted. 2nd dorsal spine not longer than 1/3 of body depth.

Colour: body silvery, with brownish vertical bands on back and a dark saddle on the nape (indistinct when alive); a narrow yellow stripe along lateral line; tip of dorsal fin black with yellow margin; pectoral axil with a yellow spot (partly covered by fin); tip of lower caudal fin lobe yellow. Live or fresh specimens with a golden gleam all over the body.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Leiognathus sp. (undescribed): 2nd dorsal spine long, somewhat longer than 1/2 of body depth, an additional yellow spot below pectoral fin and no yellow stripe along lateral line.



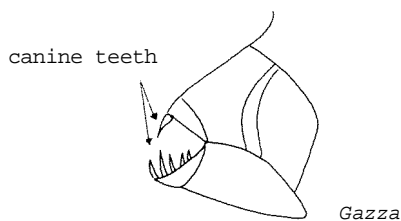
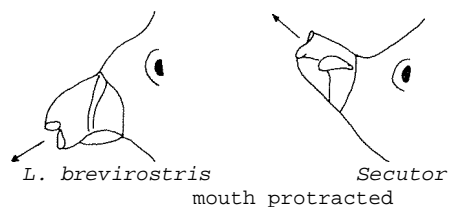
Leiognathus splendens: no dark saddle on nape and yellow band narrow, confined to lateral line scales.

Other *Leiognathus* species: no dark saddle on nape.

Secutor species: mouth pointing upward when protracted.

Gazza species: canine teeth present in jaws.

Gerreidae: head scaly and no nuchal spine.



SIZE:

Maximum: 12 cm; common: 6 to 10 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

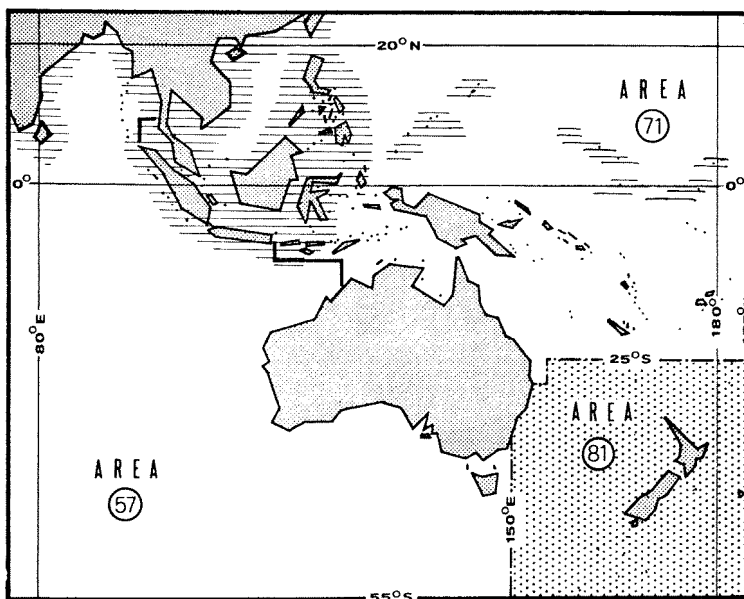
Throughout northern part of area, but not southward to New Guinea or Australia; also, westward to western coasts of India.

Inhabits very shallow waters, predominantly near the bottom; usually found in schools; often enters brackish waters.

Feeds mainly on small bottom-living animals.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Inshore waters, near estuaries.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of *Leiognathus* species in 1972 was:

area 57 (East Indian Ocean): 22 100 tons (India only)
 area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 87 500 tons (Philippines: 85 200 tons;
 Malaysia: 2 200 tons; Singapore: 100 tons)

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also with traps.

Marketed mostly fresh; also used for fish meal and duck food.