

annexure. 01:

Fact-Sheets of Ichthyofauna found at
Sutrapada, Gujarat:

1. *Carcharhinus limbatus* (Müller & Henle, 1839):

Scientific name	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)
Common name	Blacktip shark
Local name	India- Blacktip shark Gujarat- Magara, Moosi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Carcharhinidae Genus: <i>Carcharhinus</i> Species: <i>limbatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; Amphidromous, depth range 0 - 100 m, Subtropical; 45°N - 38°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Cosmopolitan. Western Atlantic: Nova Scotia, Canada to Brazil. Eastern Atlantic: Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Mediterranean. Indo-Pacific: Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Madagascar and South Africa to China, Australia, Tahiti, Marquesas, and Hawaii. Eastern Pacific: Baja California, Mexico to Peru, including the Galapagos Islands.

Description	A stout shark with a long, narrow, pointed snout, long gill slits and erect, narrow-cusped upper teeth; first dorsal fin high; no inter dorsal ridge Dark grey, ashy blue or dusky bronze on back, belly white or yellowish white; a dark band extending rearward along each side to about over origin of pelvic fin; tips of pelvic fins with a persistent black spot; tips of dorsal fins, pectoral fins, anal, and lower lobe of caudal fin usually black or dusky in young individuals, fading with growth.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	VU



2. *Scoliodon laticaudus* Müller & Henle 1838:

Scientific name	<i>Scoliodon laticaudus</i> Müller & Henle, 1838
Common name	Spade-nose shark
Local name	India- Indian dog shark Gujarat- Moosi, Sandha, Sandho
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Carcharhinidae Genus: Scoliodon Species: <i>laticaudus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous, depth range 10 - 13 m, Tropical; 26°C - 29°C ;34°N - 26°S, 32°E - 130°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf, Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Pakistan to Java in Indonesia; then Japan, China, and Taiwan. Reported from Australia.
Description	Bronze grey above, white below, fins sometimes darker than body; no conspicuous markings.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	NT



3. *Carcharhinus dussumieri* (Müller & Henle 1839):

Scientific name	<i>Carcharhinus dussumieri</i> (Müller & Henle 1839)
Common name	White cheek shark
Local name	India- White check shark Gujarat- Moosi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Carcharhinidae Genus: Carcharhinus Species: <i>dussumieri</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range - 100 m Tropical; 30°N - 5°N, 49°E - 84°E
Distribution	Indian Ocean: from at least the Persian Gulf to India. Complete distributional range is unknown
Description	This small species is distinguished by the following characters: snout relatively long and narrowly rounded to almost pointed; upper anterior teeth are oblique and blade-like, coarsely serrated, with lateral margin deeply notched and with several large and serrated basal cusplets; lower anterior teeth are narrower, slightly oblique, lateral margins notched and usually without large basal serrae, finely serrated; total tooth row counts 27-29/24-30, or 52-59; inter dorsal space often without a ridge, 17.9-20.8% TL; first dorsal fin relatively low and not

	falcate, origin over middle of pectoral-fin inner margin, length 14.3-16.2% TL, 1.4-1.6 times height, inner margin 2.2-2.5 in base; second dorsal fin is much smaller, broadly triangular, height 32-37% of first dorsal-fin height, origin about opposite anal fin origin; anal fin is slightly falcate, height 1.0-1.2 times second dorsal-fin height, base 0.9-1.1 times second dorsal fin base; body colour pale brownish dorsally, whitish ventrally; second dorsal fin with a black blotch on upper third of fin, not extending onto upper surface of body and very well defined from ground colour, while other fins mostly plain; total vertebral counts 123-138; monospondylous precaudal counts 42-48; diplospondylous precaudal counts 20; diplospondylous caudal counts 59-70; precaudal counts 62-68.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	EN



4. *Carcharhinus sorrah* (Müller & Henle 1839):

Scientific name	<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)
Common name	Spot-tail shark
Local name	India - Sorrah shark
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Carcharhinidae Genus: <i>Carcharhinus</i> Species: <i>sorrah</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 0 - 140 m, usually 1 - 73 m. Tropical; 31°N - 31°S
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf, Red Sea and East Africa (including Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) to the Philippines, north to China, south to Australia. Also from Vanikolo Island (Santa Cruz Islands) and the Solomon Islands. Possibly occurring in the Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman and Sri Lanka

Description	A small, spindle-shaped shark with a long, rounded snout, large circular eyes, and oblique-cusped serrated teeth; 2nd dorsal fin very low; interdorsal ridge present. 2nd dorsal, pectorals and lower caudal lobe with dark tips; 1st dorsal with thin but conspicuous dark tip; pelvic fins and upper caudal lobe plain. Grey or grey-brown above, white below with a golden-brown sheen on the area between eyes and gill slits (in fresh specimens); pectorals, second dorsal, and lower caudal fin lobe with conspicuous black tips, first dorsal and upper caudal fin lobe with black edging. A dark band on flank extending rearwards to pelvic fins.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	NT



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

5. *Mustelus mosis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899:

Scientific name	<i>Mustelus mosis</i> Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899
Common name	Arabian smooth-hound
Local name	India - Gummy smooth hound
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Triakidae Genus: <i>Mustelus</i> Species: <i>mosis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; Demersal; depth range - 400 m. Tropical; 30°N - 7°N
Distribution	Indian Ocean: Red Sea and East Africa including Persian Gulf to Maldives, India and Sri Lanka.
Description	A smooth hound without spots and often with a white-tipped 1st dorsal fin; adults with a hard, bone-like growth embedded in snout, readily felt by pinching it . Grey or grey-brown dorsally, white ventrally. Pectoral fins with pale trailing edges.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines:

	0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	DD



6. *Maculabatis gerrardi* (Gray, 1851):

Scientific name	<i>Maculabatis gerrardi</i> (Gray, 1851)
Common name	Sharpnose stingray
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Myliobatiformes Family: Dasyatidae Genus: <i>Maculabatis</i> Species: <i>gerrardi</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; depth range 50 m. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Oman to Indonesia; north to Taiwan
Description	Likely confined to the inner continental shelf, over sandy and mud bottoms. Recorded from coastal waters and river mouths. Feeds on bottom crustaceans including shrimp, crabs and small lobsters. Ovoviviparous. Important food fish, the skin and flesh are dried or used to produce leather for purses and bags. Caught in very large quantities in the demersal tangle net, bottom trawl and trammel net fisheries. Utilized for its meat, skin (high value) and cartilage. It is parasitised on the dorsal skin surface by the monogeneans <i>Dendromonocotyle citrosa</i> , <i>D. colorni</i> , <i>D.</i>

	<i>ukuthena</i> and <i>D. lotteri</i> .
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	VU



7. *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* (Forsskål 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i> (Forsskål 1775)
Common name	Giant Guitar fish
Local name	India - Guitar fish Gujarat - Bhuther, Dhons, Kasaj
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Rhinopristiformes Family: Rhinidae Genus: <i>Rhynchobatus</i> Species: <i>djiddensis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 1 - 75 m. Tropical; 35°N - 35°S, 22°E - 83°E
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: restricted to the Red Sea and the tropical western Indian Ocean to South Africa. Also reported from Persian Gulf. Apparently misidentified with closely related species in the northern and eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific (however, seems to present a reliable record from western Indonesia).



Description	A large guitarfish with large black eyespots on the pectoral bases, a distinctive black cross between the eyes, and rows of small white spots on the upper body; snout pointed and lower caudal lobe short. Olive-green above, white below. Mouths small and contain flattened, pavement-like teeth.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	CR



8. *Rhinobatos punctifer* Compagno & Randall, 1987:

Scientific name	<i>Rhinobatos punctifer</i> Compagno & Randall, 1987
Common name	Spotted guitarfish
Local name	India- Spotted guitarfish
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Rhinopristiformes Family: Rhinobatidae Genus: <i>Rhinobatos</i> Species: <i>punctifer</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; benthopelagic; depth range 70 - 150 m. Tropical; 29°N - 12°N, 32°E - 66°E
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Suez, Red Sea, Muscat (Oman) to Pakistan.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following set of characters: disc wedge-shaped, its width 29-34% TL, length 1.2-1.3 times width; snout is relatively short, its length 2.2-2.6 times inter spiracular distance, 3.6-3.9 times interorbital width in large males (2.9-3.4 in females); orbit diameter 1.2-1.7 times the spiracle length; nostrils are weakly oblique, their length 1.3-1.9 times internarial distance; mouth is narrow, its width 5.4-5.6% TL in large males (5.8-6.2% in females); posterior nasal flaps are broad; two spiracular folds, with outermost fold slightly taller than inner fold; ridges of rostral cartilage almost parallel, converging slightly anteriorly but not constricted medially; anterior cartilage subtriangular to sickle-shaped, usually blunt posteriorly; distance between fifth gill slits 2.8-3.1 times in ventral head length in large males (2.5-2.6 in females); pre branchial sensory pore patch

	distinct, extending to outer margin of first gill slit; post scapular sensory canal usually distinct, notched, with exposed lateral pores; inconspicuous thorn patches on the supra orbit and scapular region, with a single row along dorsal midline rudimentary; denticles are confined to anterior portion of dorsal fins, posterior two-thirds naked; dorsal fins are relatively tall, height of first 7.6-9.5% TL; pelvic-fin inner margin shorter than its base length; interdorsal distance 2.1-2.7 times first dorsal-fin base; dorsal caudal margin 2.1-2.2 times the preventral margin; upper jaw with ~76 tooth rows; snout angle 60-75°; pectoral radials 69-75; post-synarcual centra 175-184; nasal lamellae ~59, Colouration: dorsal highly variable, plain brownish to greenish brown, faintly or strongly marked with small white spots, ocellated, or with a combination of reticulations and ocelli; the posterior half of dorsal and caudal fins usually dusky or blackish; snout with a pale or dusky tip, no long teardrop-shaped marking.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines : 0; soft rays 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	NT



9. *Glaucostegus granulatus* (Cuvier 1829):

Scientific name	<i>Glaucostegus granulatus</i> (Cuvier 1829)
Common name	Granulated guitarfish
Local name	India- Slough fish Gujarat- Dhons, Bhuther Marathi- Lanj, Pok, Ranjha
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Rhinopristiformes Family: Glaucostegidae Genus: <i>Glaucostegus</i> Species: <i>granulatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; Demersal; depth range 0 - 119 m. Subtropical; 29°N - 18°S, 49°E - 156°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf to Thailand and Viet Nam. Possibly occurring in China, Indonesia (Sumatra, Borneo), Philippines, New Guinea, and Bougainville Islands.
Description	Ranges from the intertidal to offshore continental shelves down to 119 m. A carnivorous fish that feeds on large shellfishes. Ovoviviparous. Produces 6-10 pups a litter.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization



Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	CR



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

10. *Torpedo fuscomaculata* Peters, 1855:

Scientific name	<i>Torpedo fuscomaculata</i> Peters, 1855
Common name	Black-spotted torpedo
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Torpediniformes Family: Torpedinidae Genus: <i>Torpedo</i> Species: <i>fuscomaculata</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 0 - 439 m, usually - 50 m. Tropical; 2°S - 35°S, 17°E - 59°E
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: from South Africa to Zanzibar and possibly as far north as the Kenyan coast. Possibly occurring off smaller islands in the Indian Ocean but identity of specimens uncertain and need verification. Found in estuaries in South Africa during periods of high salinity.
Description	Large ray with a small caudal fin and small papillae around the spiracles. Dull grey above with variable markings, often in the form of dark lines or large spots; white below.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.
IUCN Status	DD



Source: Roy *et al.*, (2020)

11. *Torpedo sinuspersici* Olfers, 1831:

Scientific name	<i>Torpedo sinuspersici</i> Olfers, 1831
Common name	Variable torpedo ray
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Elasmobranchii Order: Torpediniformes Family: Torpedinidae Genus: <i>Torpedo</i> Species: <i>sinuspersici</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 1 - 200 m. Tropical; 30°N - 31°S, 30°E - 72°E
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf, Red Sea eastward to India and southward to Natal, South Africa
Description	Large ray with a small caudal fin and with papillae around the spiracles. Bright color pattern of circles and irregular marks, cream or golden on dark red or brown to blackish background dorsally.
Reproduction	Dioecism, Internal fertilization
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 0.

IUCN Status	DD
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Source: Roy *et al.*, (2020)

1. *Acanthurus mata* (Cuvier, 1829):

Scientific name	<i>Acanthurus mata</i> (Cuvier, 1829)
Common name	Elongate surgeonfish
Local name	India- Pala
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Acanthuriformes Family: Acanthuridae Genus: <i>Acanthurus</i> Species: <i>mata</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 5 - 100 m, usually 5 - 45 m. Tropical; 23°C - 28°C; 35°N - 35°S, 30°E - 137°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea south to Natal, South Africa and east to the Marquesas and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to the southern Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body moderately deep and compressed, its depth 2.1-2.5 times in standard length or SL (smaller individuals are deeper-bodied); snout relatively short, 6-6.9 times in SL; eye 3.2-4.5 times in head length (at 12-28 cm SL); mouth small; teeth spatulate, close-set, with denticulate edges, and small for the genus; total gill rakers on first gill arch 13-15; continuous, unnotched dorsal

	fin IX,24-26; A III,23-24; caudal fin emarginate to lunate, concavity 6.5-9 times in SL (concavity is greater in larger individuals); caudal peduncle narrow, the least depth 10-12 times in SL with a lancet-like spine on each side which folds into a deep horizontal groove; stomach large, U-shaped, thin-walled with large, thorn-like papillae on inner surface; colour brown with longitudinal blue lines on head and body; a yellow area behind eye and 2 yellow bands extending anteriorly from eye; when alive, this fish is capable of changing its ground colour from dark brown to pale blue.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish Formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 24-26; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 23 - 24.
IUCN Status	NE

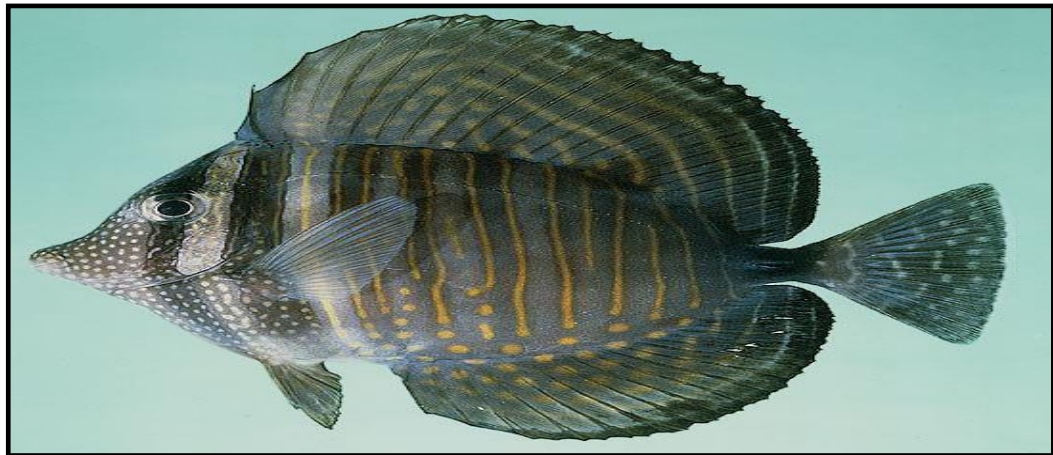


Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Khan, M. M.

2. *Zebrasoma desjardinii* (Bennett, 1836):

Scientific name	<i>Zebrasoma desjardinii</i> (Bennett, 1836)
Common name	Indian sail-fin surgeonfish
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Acanthuriformes Family: Acanthuridae Genus: <i>Zebrasoma</i> Species: <i>desjardinii</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 3 - 30 m. Tropical; 30°N - 31°S, 30°E - 112°E.
Distribution	Indian Ocean: East Africa and the Red Sea to the Andaman Sea (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Myanmar and Thailand), western Sumarta and rare in the Christmas Island.
Description	Found in lagoon and seaward reefs to depths greater than 30 m; juveniles in sheltered inner reef areas. Adults usually occur in pairs. Juveniles' solitary and commonly among staghorn corals in lagoons or protected reefs.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 4; Dorsal soft rays (total): 27-31; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 22 - 24.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

3. *Chaetodon collare* Bloch, 1787:

Scientific name	<i>Chaetodon collare</i> Bloch, 1787
Common name	Redtail butterflyfish
Local name	Pakkikkadiya
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinoptergii Order: Acanthuriformes Family: Chaetodontidae Genus: <i>Chaetodon</i> Species: <i>collare</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 1 - 20 m. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and Maldives to Japan, the Philippines and Indonesia.
Description	Occur in coral reefs in pairs or several aggregations. Juveniles in estuaries. Commonly exported to Europe and America, but quite difficult to acclimate to aquarium conditions. Feed on coral polyps. Usually found on reef edge and upper slope. Oviparous. Form pairs during breeding.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 25-28; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 20 - 22.
IUCN Status	LC



4. *Pomacanthus annularis* (Bloch, 1787):

Scientific name	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i> (Bloch, 1787)
Common name	Redtail butterfly
Local name	Ringed angle fish
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinoterygii Order: Acanthuriformes Family: Pomacanthidae Genus: <i>Pomacanthus</i> Species: <i>annularis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; non-migratory; depth range 1 - 60 m. Tropical; 25°N - 25°S
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East coast of Africa, throughout Indonesia and New Guinea to New Caledonia, north to southern Japan.
Description	Inhabits coastal reefs to at least 30 m. Adults often found in pairs inside caves. Juveniles settle in very shallow inshore habitats with short filamentous algae growth on rock or dead coral substrates. Feeds on sponges and tunicates. Undergoes a complete color transformation from the juvenile to adult stage. Regularly exported, e.g. from Sri Lanka, for the aquarium trade.
Reproduction	Data deficient

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 13; Dorsal soft rays (total): 20-21; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 20.
IUCN Status	LC



5. *Platax teira* (Forsskål, 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Platax teira</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
Common name	Longfin batfish
Local name	Gundolimas
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Acanthuriformes Family: Ehippidae Genus: <i>Platax</i> Species: <i>teira</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 3 - 25 m. Tropical; 31°N - 36°S, 23°E - 175°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Papua New Guinea, north to the Ryukyu Islands, south to Australia. Recorded in Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Also reported from Persian Gulf.
Description	Ocular band of adult specimens uniformly dark. Yellowish silvery or dusky, with a black (or dusky) bar through eye and another dark bar from dorsal-fin origin across rear edge of operculum and pectoral-fin base to belly, where it usually encloses a black blotch, with another smaller black vertical streak often present at origin of anal fin. Median fins dusky



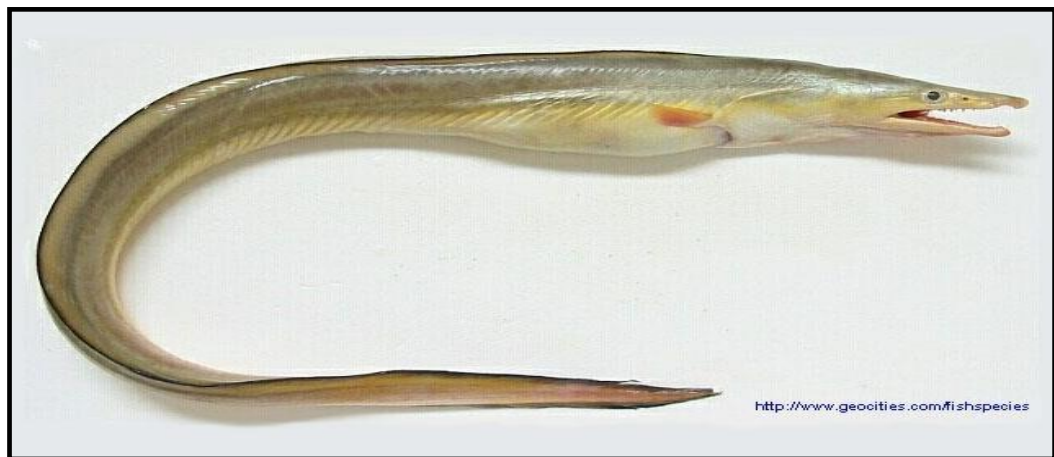
	yellow, with black margins posteriorly. Pelvic fins yellow, dusky yellow or blackish. Body orbicular and strongly compressed, its depth more than twice length of head and 0.9 to 1.2 times SL. Head length 2.7 to 3.5 times in SL. Large adults (above 35 cm standard length) with bony hump from top of head to interorbital region, the front head profile almost vertical. Interorbital width 42 to 50% head length. Jaws with bands of slender, flattened, tricuspid teeth, the middle cusp slightly longer than lateral cusps. Vomer with a few teeth, but none on palatines. Five pores on each side of lower jaw. Preopercle smooth. Opercle without spines.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 5 - 6; Dorsal soft rays (total): 28-37; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 22 - 28.
IUCN Status	NE



6. *Congresox talabonoides* (Bleeker 1853):

Scientific name	<i>Congresox talabonoides</i> (Bleeker 1853)
Common name	Indian pike conger
Local name	Vam
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Anguilliformes Family: Muraenesocidae Genus: <i>Congresox</i> Species: <i>talabonoides</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; bathydemersal; amphidromous; depth range 800 - 875 m. Tropical; 26°N - 8°S, 33°E - 127°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: From the Red Sea to Java and Sulawesi north to the Philippines, Hong Kong and Taiwan (7238).
Description	Body robust and eel-shaped; mouth very large, with gape reaching well beyond eye; dorsal fin inserted before gill-openings, 57-68 fin-rays before level of vent; pectoral fins relatively small, about 4 times in head length; lateral line pores before level of anus 41 or 42.
Reproduction	Data deficient

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Vertebrae: 132 - 135.
IUCN Status	NE

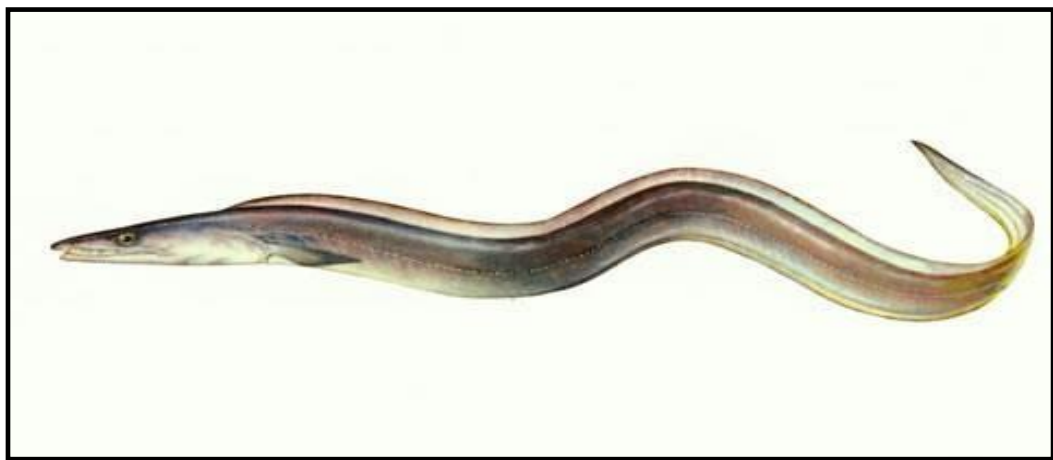


Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Chua, E.

7. *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i> (Forsskål 1775)
Common name	Daggertooth pike conger
Local name	Daggertooth pike conger
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Anguilliformes Family: Muraenesocidae Genus: <i>Muraenesox</i> Species: <i>cinereus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; oceanodromous; depth range - 800 m, usually - 300 m. Subtropical; 47°N - 4°S, 30°E - 143°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea, Persian Gulf, west coast of India, and Sri Lanka to Fiji and Tuvalu, north to Japan and Korea, south to the Arafura Sea and northern Australia. Migrated to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal.
Description	Snout long; eye diameter 2-2.5 times in snout length; posterior nostrils much closer to eyes than to anterior nostrils; mouth very large; teeth generally large and conspicuous. Head broader, interorbital about 8 times in head; lateral-line pores before anus 44-47; dorsal-fin rays before anus 66-78; vertebrae 145-159.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Vertebrae: 145 - 159.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by CAFS.

8. *Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795):

Scientific name	<i>Saurida tumbil</i> (Bloch, 1795)
Common name	Greater lizardfish
Local name	Greater lizard
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Aulopiformes Family: Synodontidae Genus: <i>Saurida</i> Species: <i>tumbil</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range - 700 m, usually 20 - 60 m. Tropical; 30°N - 35°S, 32°E - 155°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and east coast of Africa (except Kenya), including Madagascar to the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and further east to southeast Asia and Australia. Does not appear to occur in the central or eastern Pacific.
Description	Body is cigar-shaped, rounded or slightly compressed; the head pointed and depressed; the snout broader than long. Color is generally brown above and silver below; the back with faint cross bands. The tips of the dorsal and pectorals and the lower caudal lobe blackish.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 11-13; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 10 - 11.
IUCN Status	LC



9. *Saurida longimanus* Norman 1939:

Scientific name	<i>Saurida longimanus</i> Norman 1939
Common name	Longfin lizardfish
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Aulopiformes Family: Synodontidae Genus: <i>Saurida</i> Species: <i>longimanus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; depth range 50 - 280 m (Ref. 75154), usually 50 - 200 m (Ref. 99978). Tropical.
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea (Ref. 99978); Gulf of Oman, southern Indonesia (including Arafura Sea, Ref. 9819), and northern and northwestern Australia.
Description	Data Deficient



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 – 11, Pectorl spines- 11, Pelvic fins: spines -9, soft rays :8-9,
IUCN Status	LC



10. *Trachinocephalus myops* (Forster, 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i> (Forster, 1801)
Common name	Snakefish lizard fish
Local name	Marathi - Chor-bombil
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Aulopiformes Family: Synodontidae Genus: <i>Trachinocephalus</i> Species: <i>myops</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range - 400 m, usually 3 - 90 m. Tropical; 40°N - 40°S, 76°W - 154°W
Distribution	Atlantic Ocean: W Atlantic Ocean (from Cape Cod, Massachusetts to Brazil, including Bermuda, Bahamas, Antilles and Gulf of Mexico; E Atlantic from Mauritania to Gabon, including Saint Helena and Ascension Islands.
Description	Snout very short; mouth very oblique; body with alternating narrow dark-edged pale blue and yellow stripes; oblique black spot at the upper end of the gill opening. Eye far forward.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 11-14; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 13 - 18.
IUCN Status	LC



11. *Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton 1822):

Scientific name	<i>Harpadon nehereus</i> (Hamilton 1822)
Common name	Bombay-duck
Local name	Bumla, Gulchi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Aulopiformes Family: Synodontidae Genus: <i>Harpadon</i> Species: <i>nehereus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; benthopelagic; oceanodromous; depth range 50 m. Tropical; 31°N - 12°S, 40°E - 153°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Somalia to Papua New Guinea, north to Japan and south to Indonesia.
Description	Scales restricted to posterior half of the body. Posterior tip of pectoral fin reaching origin of pelvic fin. Inhabit deep water offshore on sandy mud bottom for most of the year, but also gathers in large shoals in deltas of rivers to feed during monsoons. Spawn 6 batches of broods per year. An aggressive predator. Primarily caught along Maharashtra with the bag-net, better known as 'dol' net.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 11-13; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 13 - 15.
IUCN Status	NT



12. *Tylosurus crocodilus* (Péron & Lesueur 1821):

Scientific name	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i> (Péron & Lesueur 1821)
Common name	Hound needlefish
Local name	Giant longtom
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Beloniformes Family: Belonidae Genus: <i>Tylosurus</i> Species: <i>crocodilus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 13 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C; 21°N - 1°N
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and South Africa and Persian Gulf to French Polynesia, north to Japan, south to New South Wales, Australia. Replaced by <i>Tylosurus crocodilus fodiator</i> in the eastern Pacific. Western Atlantic: New Jersey, USA to Brazil. Eastern Atlantic: Fernando Poo, Cameroon, Liberia, and Ascension Island; from Senegal and Guinea; and Cape Verde. Recorded from the Mediterranean Sea.



Description	This species with is distinguished by the following characters: body elongate, circular in cross-section; D 21-24 with anterior rays forming a relatively high lobe, 5.4-10.6 body length (excluding the head and caudal fin); dorsal fin origin about equal with or slightly in front to anal fin origin; A 19-22 with anterior rays forming a relatively high lobe, in 5.5-8.0 in BL; pectoral-fin rays 13 to 15 (usually 14 or 15); 270-340 predorsal scales; 75-80 vertebrae; jaws extremely long, forming a stout beak armed with very sharp teeth; no gill rakers absent; caudal fin deeply emarginate, the lower lobe much longer than the upper one and the caudal peduncle with a distinct, black lateral keel; body colour dark bluish green above, silvery below; juveniles (to 20 cm body length) with elevated black lobe in posterior part of dorsal fin which is lost with growth; scales and bones green.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 21-24; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 19 - 22; Vertebrae: 75 - 80.
IUCN Status	LC

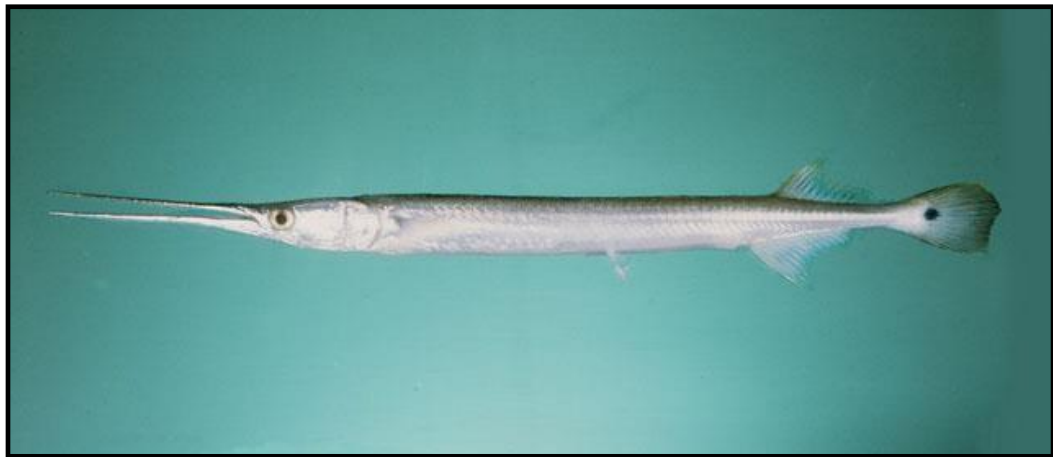


13. *Strongylura strongylura* (van Hasselt 1823):

Scientific name	<i>Strongylura strongylura</i> (van Hasselt 1823)
Common name	Spottail needlefish
Local name	Kagada, Kunthi, Surali
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Beloniformes Family: Belonidae Genus: <i>Strongylura</i> Species: <i>strongylura</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; depth range 5 - 25 m. Tropical; 30°N - 27°S
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf eastward along the coasts of Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka, then extending to southern China, the Philippines, and northern Australia. A record from Zanzibar (Tanzania) needs confirmation.
Description	Round in cross section. Dorsal fin rays 12-15; anal fin rays 15-18. Caudal peduncle without lateral keels. Caudal fin rounded or truncate. Pre-dorsal scales few and relatively large, 100-130. Caudal fin light with a prominent round black spot near its base. Dorsal fin lobe and distal margin of caudal fin yellow in live adults, anterior margin of anal fin orange.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-15; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 15 - 18; Vertebrae: 59 - 65.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

14. *Parexocoetus brachypterus* (Richardson 1846):

Scientific name	<i>Parexocoetus brachypterus</i> (Richardson 1846)
Common name	Sailfin flyingfish
Local name	Parava
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Beloniformes Family: Exocoetidae Genus: <i>Parexocoetus</i> Species: <i>brachypterus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 20 m. Subtropical; 37°N - 35°S, 34°E.
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: widespread from East Africa, including the Red Sea to southern Japan, Hawaii, the Marquesas, and Queensland (Australia); separate population in the eastern tropical Pacific (Bay of Panama). Western Atlantic: northeastern Florida, USA and the Bahamas to Brazil; common in Caribbean Sea and Lesser Antilles area; less common in the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf Stream and the western Sargasso Sea. Eastern Atlantic: Guinea to Angola.

Description	Body iridescent greenish blue dorsally, silvery white ventrally; dorsal black except for base and posterior rays which are pale; pelvic fins greyish, other fins transparent. Occurs in coastal waters, rare in the open ocean. Capable of leaping out of the water and gliding for considerable distances above the surface. 3-4 individuals aggregate during breeding. Carnivorous. Not important as food fish, but occasionally taken by fisheries.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-14; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 12 - 14.
IUCN Status	DD



15. *Hirundichthys coromandelensis* (Hornell 1923):

Scientific name	<i>Hirundichthys coromandelensis</i> (Hornell 1923)
Common name	Coromandel flyingfish, Indian flyingfish
Local name	Kola, Paravai-kola
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Beloniformes Family: Exocoetidae Genus: <i>Hirundichthys</i> Species: <i>coromandelensis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - m. Tropical
Distribution	Indian Ocean: Arabian Sea but absent from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. Also occurs in the Bay of Bengal.
Description	Inhabit surface waters of both neritic and oceanic areas. Capable of leaping out of the water and gliding for long distances above the surface.



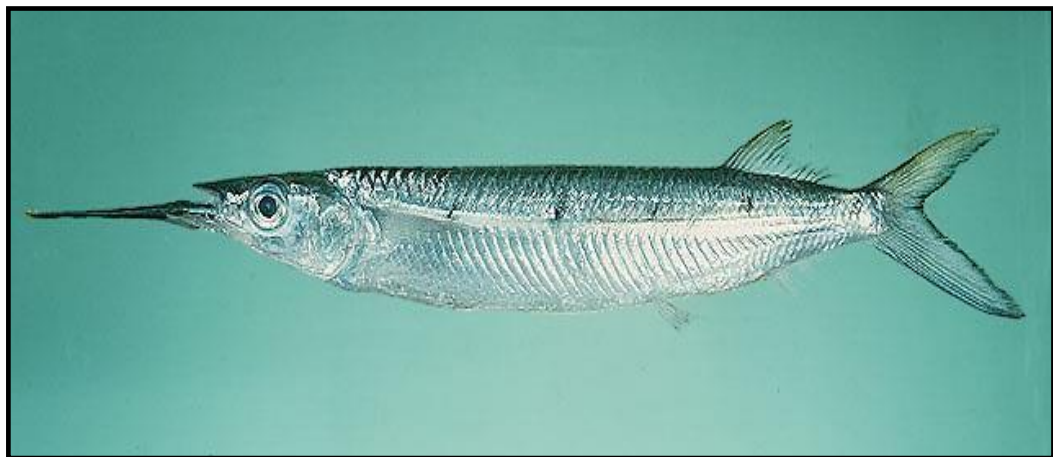
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dioecism, External
IUCN Status	LC



16. *Hemiramphus far* (Forsskål 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Hemiramphus far</i> (Forsskål 1775)
Common name	Black-barred halfbeak
Local name	Black-barred halfbeak
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Beloniformes Family: Hemiramphidae Genus: <i>Hemiramphus</i> Species: <i>far</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; non-migratory; depth range 0 - 6 m. Subtropical; 35°N - 36°S, 18°E - 159°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Samoa, north to the Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia and New Caledonia. Migrated to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal.
Description	Greatly prolonged, beak-like lower jaw; upper jaw short, triangular and without scales; preorbital ridge absent; total number of gill rakers on first gill arch 25-36; pectoral fins short, not reaching past nasal pit when folded forward; with 3-9 (usually 4-6) vertical bars on the sides. Color bluish dorsally, silvery on sides. 36-41 predorsal scales. Lower lobe of caudal

	fin longer than upper lobe. Dorsal and anal fins located posteriorly.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-15; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 10 - 12.
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

17. *Atropus atropos* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Atropus atropos</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
Common name	Cleftbelly trevally
Local name	Bangda, Khadwo bangda
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Atropus</i> Species: <i>atropos</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; amphidromous. Tropical; 34°N - 1°S, 32°E - 137°E.
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: in the tropical waters, north to Mie Prefecture, Japan.
Description	This species is easily recognized by its long pelvic fin which fit into a groove along the midline of the belly when depressed. Scutes are present along its straight lateral line. Adult males have prolonged middle rays in the soft dorsal and anal fins. This species attains 25 cm in SL.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 21-22; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 17 - 18.
IUCN Status	LC



18. *Decapterus russelli* (Rüppell, 1830):

Scientific name	<i>Decapterus russelli</i> (Rüppell, 1830)
Common name	Indian scad
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Decapterus</i> Species: <i>russelli</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; benthopelagic; depth range 40 - 275 m. Tropical; 40°N - 36°S, 18°E - 172° E.
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to Japan, the Arafura Sea and Australia. A Lessepsian migrant.
Description	Lateral line curved below soft dorsal and with 30-44 strong scutes; color bluish green above, silvery below; caudal fin hyaline to yellowish; dorsal fins hyaline basally, light dusky distally. Opercle with small, black spot; opercular membrane with smooth margin. Snout longer than eye diameter; squarish lower posterior edge of maxilla; upper jaw with small teeth anteriorly; soft dorsal and anal fins relatively low, not falcate; pectoral fin sub falcate.



Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 28-31; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 25 - 28; Vertebrae: 24.
IUCN Status	LC



19. *Decapterus macrosoma* Bleeker 1851:

Scientific name	<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i> Bleeker 1851
Common name	Shortfin scad
Local name	Layang scad
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Decapterus</i> Species: <i>macrosoma</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 20 - 214 m, usually 30 - 70 m. Tropical; 39°N - 34°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific and Southeast Atlantic: from Knysna to Natal, South Africa to Australia, including Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and in the Central Pacific Islands from South Korea to Gulf of California to Peru, including Galapagos Islands. Distribution in south Western Australia, and South Australia is false.



Description	Body slender, elongate, and somewhat circular in cross section; posterior end of upper jaw concave dorsally and with a rounded protrusion ventrally; edge of shoulder girdle (cleithrum) with two small papillae, the lower one larger; dorsal and anal fin each followed by a separate finlet. Color metallic blue dorsally, silvery ventrally; fins hyaline; opercle with a small black spot. 24-40 scutes. Very slender compared to similar species.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 338; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 27 - 30.
IUCN Status	LC



20. *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus 1758):

Scientific name	<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i> (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name	Torpedo scad
Local name	Hardtail scad
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Megalaspis</i> Species: <i>cordyla</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 20 - 100 m. Tropical; 47°N - 22°S, 40°E - 156°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to Japan and Australia.
Description	Adults are primarily oceanic, pelagic schooling species rarely seen on reefs. They feed mainly on fishes. Generally marketed fresh.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External



Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 18-20; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 16 - 17.
IUCN Status	LC



21. *Alectis indica* (Rüppell, 1830):

Scientific name	<i>Alectis indica</i> (Rüppell, 1830)
Common name	Indian threadfish
Local name	Indian threadfin trevally
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Alectis</i> Species: <i>indica</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 20 - 100 m. Tropical; 44°N - 45°S, 25°E - 130°W.
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to the Arafura Sea and Australia.
Description	Adults found over coral reefs in coastal waters below 60 m. Form schools. Juveniles solitary, found in surface waters and in estuaries; may mimic jellyfish. Feed on fishes, squids, and crustaceans.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External



Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	LC



22. *Alepes kleinii* (Bloch, 1793):

Scientific name	<i>Alepes kleinii</i> (Bloch, 1793)
Common name	Razorbelly scad
Local name	Kala-bangada, Labhi-Shitap
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Alepes</i> Species: <i>kleinii</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated. Tropical; 31°N - 26°S, 54°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Reported from Persian Gulf, coastal waters from Pakistan to Sri Lanka; east coast of India, Taiwan Island, Okinawa in Japan, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Australia. Records from South Africa, as <i>Caranx kalla</i> , are based on misidentifications of <i>Alepes djedaba</i> .
Description	Adults are found inshore and in coastal waters throughout its range. Feed mainly on planktonic crustaceans and larval fishes. Marketed fresh and dried salted.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	LC



23. *Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825):

Scientific name	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
Common name	Rainbow runner
Local name	Rainbow runner
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Elagatis</i> Species: <i>bipinnulata</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 0 - 150 m, usually 2 - 10 m. Subtropical; 44°N - 41°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Western Atlantic: Massachusetts, USA and northern Gulf of Mexico to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Eastern Atlantic: off Genoa, Italy in the Mediterranean and from Côte d'Ivoire to Angola. Throughout the Indo-Pacific, but rare or absent in the Persian Gulf. Eastern Pacific: mouth of Gulf of California to Ecuador; including the Galapagos Islands.



Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: the upper jaw ending distinctly before eye (and to below anterior margin of eye in young); dorsal fin with a detached terminal 2-rayed finlet; anal fin with a slightly detached spine from the rest of fin and covered by skin in fish of larger sizes, then followed by a second spine continuous with the 18-22 soft rays, including a detached 2-rayed finlet. Colour dark olive-blue or green dorsally and on side, white ventrally with 2 narrow light blue or bluish white stripes along sides and a broader olive or yellowish stripe between them; fins olive or yellowish.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 7; Dorsal soft rays (total): 25-30; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 18 - 22; Vertebrae: 24.
IUCN Status	LC



24. *Parastromateus niger* (Bloch, 1795):

Scientific name	<i>Parastromateus niger</i> (Bloch, 1795)
Common name	Black pomfret
Local name	Black pomfret
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Parastromateus</i> Species: <i>niger</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 15 - 105 m, usually 15 - 40 m. Tropical; 42°N - 30°S, 32°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to southern Japan and Australia.
Description	Deep-bodied and strongly compressed fishes. Lateral line ends in weakly-developed scutes on the caudal peduncle. Pelvic fins lost in individuals over 9 cm. Colour is brown above, silvery-white below. The anterior parts of the dorsal and anal fins bluish-grey. The other fins yellowish.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 2 - 6; Dorsal soft rays (total): 41-46; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 35 - 40; Vertebrae: 24.
IUCN Status	LC



25. *Scomberoides tol* (Cuvier, 1832):

Scientific name	<i>Scomberoides tol</i> (Cuvier, 1832)
Common name	Needlescaled queenfish
Local name	Palameen, Phunudi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Scomberoides</i> Species: <i>tol</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 20 - 50 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: widespread throughout the Indian Ocean from Natal, South Africa northward and from Japan south to Australia and east to Fiji.
Description	Dorsally bluish, ventrally silver or white, with 5-8 vertically oblong or oval black spots 5-8, the first 4-5 intersect the lateral line, dorsal fin lobe black outer half. Body strongly compressed, oblong and elliptical, dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex. In adults, upper jaw extends to posterior edge of pupil. Soft rays of posterior dorsal and anal fins consist of semi-detached finlets. Adults are found near the surface in coastal waters, in



	small schools. They feed on fishes. Dorsal and anal fins may carry toxins.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 7 - 8; Dorsal soft rays (total): 19-21; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 18 - 20.
IUCN Status	LC



26. *Scomberoides commersonnianus* Lacepède, 1801:

Scientific name	<i>Scomberoides commersonnianus</i> Lacepède, 1801
Common name	Talang queenfish
Local name	Sag, Diana, Palaimeenu
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Scomberoides</i> Species: <i>commersonnianus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 50 m. Tropical; 35°N - 42°S, 25°E - 179°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific.
Description	Adults inhabit coastal waters, frequently near reefs and offshore islands. Occasionally found in estuaries. Usually in small groups. Feed on fishes, cephalopods, small invertebrates and, other pelagic prey.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External



Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 7 - 8; Dorsal soft rays (total): 19-21; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 16 - 19.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

27. *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Alepes djedaba</i> (Forsskål 1775)
Common name	Shrimp scad
Local name	Khadwo bangada, Gondlu
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Alepes</i> Species: <i>djedaba</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; amphidromous. Subtropical; 46°N - 37°S, 19°E - 138°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to the Hawaiian Islands, north to Japan, south to Australia. Immigrant to the eastern Mediterranean through the Suez Canal, westward to Malta.
Description	Adults form large schools near inshore reefs. Feed on shrimps, copepods, decapod larvae and other crustacean larvae and small fish. Eggs are pelagic. Often caught by ski-boat anglers in southern Africa.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 22-25; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 18 - 20.
IUCN Status	LC



28. *Caranx sexfasciatus* Quoy & Gaimard 1825:

Scientific name	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i> Quoy & Gaimard 1825
Common name	Bigeye trevally
Local name	Kala bangada, Gondlu
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Caranx</i> Species: <i>sexfasciatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 146 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C; 32°N - 36°S, 25°E - 77°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Hawaii, north to southern Japan and the Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia and New Caledonia. Eastern Pacific: southwestern coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico and the Gulf of California to Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands.



Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: dorsal profile moderately convex anteriorly; adipose eyelid well developed, moderate anteriorly, posterior eyelid extends onto eye to rear border of pupil; gill rakers (including rudiments) 6-8 + 15-19 = 21-25; straight part of lateral line with 0-3 anterior scales followed by 27-36 strong, dark scutes; breast completely scaly; vertebrae 10+15; upper jaw with outer row of strong canines widely spaced in adults, and an inner band of small villiform teeth, widest at symphysis; on lower limb of first gill arch jaw with a single row of strong conical teeth widely spaced in adults. Colour in life with adults' head and body silvery olive to iridescent blue-green above, silvery olive to whitish below; small blackish spot, much smaller than pupil diameter, at upper angle of opercle (this spot evident on specimens of about 14 cm fork length); second dorsal fin olive to blackish, the lobe with a white tip.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 19-22; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 14 - 17; Vertebrae: 25.
IUCN Status	LC



29. *Carangoides malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Carangoides malabaricus</i> (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Common name	Malabar trevally
Local name	Kat-bangada, Capri, Bagada
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Carangoides</i> Species: <i>malabaricus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 20 - 140 m. Tropical; 40°N - 40°S, 26°E - 170°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: east coast of Africa (without verified records from the Red Sea) to Sri Lanka and farther eastward to the Gulf of Thailand, north to Japan and south to Australia.
Description	Adults occur in the continental shelf, near rocks and coral reefs. They feed on crustaceans, small squids, and fishes. Juveniles are found in sandy bays.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 20-23; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 17 - 19
IUCN Status	LC



30. *Carangoides coeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell 1830):

Scientific name	<i>Carangoides coeruleopinnatus</i> (Rüppell 1830)
Common name	Coastal trevally
Local name	Bluefin kingfish
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Carangoides</i> Species: <i>coeruleopinnatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 1 - 60 m. Tropical; 30°N - 37°S, 19°E - 167°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to Samoa and Tonga, north to Japan, south to Australia and New Caledonia.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: D1 VII-VIII, D2 I,20-23 (usually 22 or 23); lobe of second dorsal fin filamentous in young, becoming shorter with age, in mature adults distinctly shorter than head length (larger than 25 cm fork length, height of second dorsal-fin lobe usually shorter than head length, and slightly to distinctly shorter than anal-fin lobe); A II + I,16-20; gill rakers including rudiments 5-8 + 15-19 = 21-27; straight part of lateral line with 16-20 scutes, and



	31 to 50 total elements (including anterior scales); breast naked ventrally to distinctly behind origin of pelvic fins; laterally, naked area of breast typically extends diagonally to naked base of pectoral fins (rarely, naked areas of breast and pectoral-fin base interrupted laterally by a narrow band of scales); jaws with bands of villiform teeth, the bands widest anteriorly; in life, bluish green above, silvery grey below; sides with numerous, small yellow spots and a small black blotch on upper margin of opercle; second dorsal, anal, and caudal fins dusky, the latter sometimes yellowish; pectoral fins pale yellow; pelvic fins hyaline to pale grey; often with 5 diffuse dark bars.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 8 - 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 20-23; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 16 - 20.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Trevor, M.

31. *Atule mate* (Cuvier 1833):

Scientific name	<i>Atule mate</i> (Cuvier 1833)
Common name	Yellowtail scad
Local name	Para, Pulli parai, Komaraparai, Semaparai
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Carangidae Genus: <i>Atule</i> Species: <i>mate</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 1 - 80 m. Tropical; 35°N - 35°S, 24°E - 135°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and the east coast of Africa to the Hawaiian Islands and Samoa, north to Japan, south to the Arafura Sea and northern Australia.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: adipose eyelid well developed and completely covering eye except for a vertical slit centred on pupil; shoulder girdle (cleithrum) margin smooth, without papillae; terminal dorsal and anal rays finlet-like in adults, about twice length of adjacent rays and a little more separated but joined by interradi al membrane; lateral line gently arched anteriorly, with junction of

	curved and straight parts below vertical from sixth to eighth soft rays of second dorsal fin; scales in curved part of lateral line 39 to 57; straight part with 0 to 10 scales and 36 to 49 scutes; a black spot, slightly smaller than eye, on upper margin of opercle and adjacent area of shoulder; dorsal and caudal fins dusky greenish yellow; anal fin pale yellow.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 22-25; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 18 - 21.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

32. *Sphyraena jello* Cuvier 1829:

Scientific name	<i>Sphyraena jello</i> Cuvier 1829
Common name	Pickhandle barracuda
Local name	Bhungar, Kandai, Cheelahoo
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Sphyraenidae Genus: <i>Sphyraena</i> Species: <i>jello</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; oceanodromous; depth range 20 - 200 m, usually - 60 m. Tropical; 27°N - 37°S, 29°E - 152°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea south to the southeastern coast of South Africa and east to New Caledonia and Vanuatu. Recently reported from Tonga.
Description	Body with dark bars crossing lateral line, each bar oblique in upper half, but nearly vertical in lower half; caudal fin largely yellowish. Found near prominent current-swept lagoon or seaward reefs; also in bays, estuaries and turbid inner lagoons (Ref. 9768). Diurnal and solitary, although the young form schools. Feeds mainly on fishes but also takes squid. Sold fresh, frozen or dried salted.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 6; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 7 - 9.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

33. *Sphyraena putnamae* Jordan & Seale 1905:

Scientific name	<i>Sphyraena putnamae</i> Jordan & Seale 1905
Common name	Sawtooth barracuda
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Sphyraenidae Genus: <i>Sphyraena</i> Species: <i>putnamae</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 3 - 20 m. Tropical; 36°N - 31°S, 30°E - 146°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to New Caledonia and Vanuatu, north to southern Japan. Reported from Fiji and Tuvalu.
Description	Many typical chevron dark markings crossing lateral line on body; caudal fin largely blackish. No gill rakers on first arch, upper and lower gill arch with rough platelets, each platelet not bearing distinct spine. Found near prominent current-swept lagoons or seaward reefs. Also in bays and inner turbid lagoons. Nocturnally active, but occurring in relatively large schools during the day.

Reproduction	Data deificient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 6; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 7 - 9.
IUCN Status	DD



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

34. *Eleutheronema tetradactylum* (Shaw 1804):

Scientific name	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i> (Shaw 1804)
Common name	Fourfinger threadfin
Local name	Rawas, Ramsi, Vahmeenu
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Polynemidae Genus: <i>Eleutheronema</i> Species: <i>tetradactylum</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; pelagic-neritic; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 23 m. Tropical; 32°N - 26°S, 47°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf to Papua New Guinea and northern Australia. Replaced by <i>Eleutheronema rhadinum</i> (Jordan & Evermann, 1902), in East Asia (Japan, China, and Vietnam).
Description	This species is distinguished with the following characters: second dorsal fin soft rays 14 (rarely 13 or 15) pectoral fin rays 16-18 (mode 17, rarely 15 or 19), pectoral filaments 4; pored lateral line scales 71-80 (mode 73); scale rows above lateral line 9-12, below 13-15 (14); vomer with deciduous tooth plates on both sides, except in juveniles (< ca. 7.0 cm SL); posterior part

	of maxilla deep, 3-4% of SL; short tooth plate extension onto lateral surface of lower jaw, 7-9% SL. Colour of upper sides of head and trunk with slight darkish silver tinge, becoming lighter in lower sides; anterior margins of first and second dorsal fins blackish, remaining parts translucent and slightly blackish, respectively; pectoral fin membranes vivid yellow in life, except in large specimens > ca 35 cm SL which is dusky yellow; pectoral filaments white; anterior margin of pelvic fin yellow and other parts white; base of caudal fin yellowish, other parts blackish.
Reproduction	Protandry, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-15; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 14 - 16; Vertebrae: 25.
IUCN Status	EN

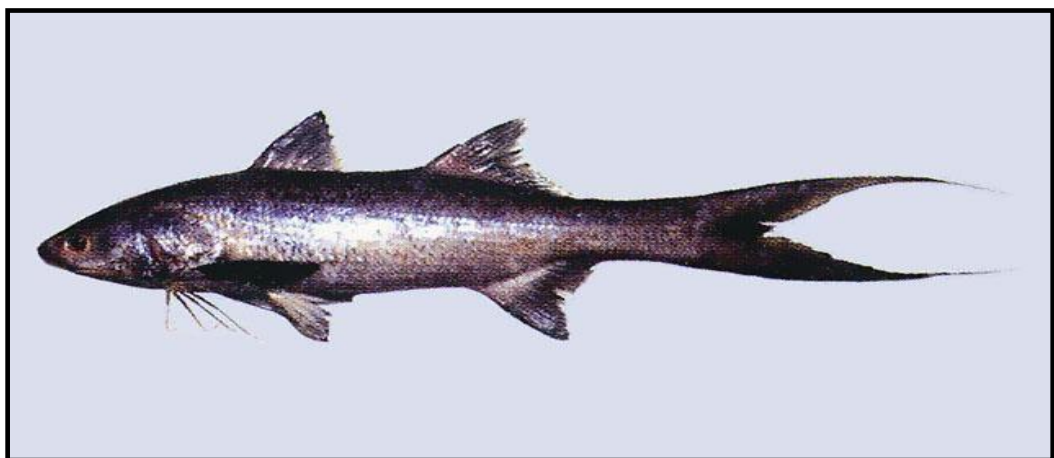


35. *Leptomelanosoma indicum* (Shaw 1804):

Scientific name	<i>Leptomelanosoma indicum</i> (Shaw 1804)
Common name	Indian threadfin
Local name	Dara, Vahmeenu, Rawas
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Polynemidae Genus: <i>Leptomelanosoma</i> Species: <i>indicum</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; amphidromous; depth range 55 - 100 m. Tropical; 26°N - 10°S, 62°E - 152°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: known with certainty from Pakistan to Papua New Guinea.
Description	Golden olive in color, darker above, with faint dusky lines along body; fins yellowish. Occurs over shallow muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf), mainly near estuaries and sometimes entering rivers. Feeds mainly on small benthic crustaceans, especially prawns and crabs, and small fishes. Percentage of fishes eaten increases with size. Utilized fresh, dried or salted and frozen; eaten steamed, pan-fried, broiled and baked.



Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-14; Anal spines: 2-3; Anal soft rays: 11 - 12.
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by [Motomura, H.](#)

36. *Istiompax indica* (Cuvier 1832):

Scientific name	<i>Istiompax indica</i> (Cuvier 1832)
Common name	Black marlin
Local name	Tonki, Tadmasa, Koparan
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Istiophoridae Genus: <i>Istiompax</i> Species: <i>indica</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 915 m, usually 0 - 200 m. Subtropical; 15°C - 30°C; 44°N - 47°S, 18°E - 69°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: tropical and subtropical waters, occasionally entering temperate waters. Stray individuals migrate into the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Cape of Good Hope, but the existence of Atlantic breeding stocks is unlikely. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Description	Body elongates and not very compressed; upper jaw produced into a robust but not very long beak; two dorsal fins, the height of the first less than the greatest body depth, becoming shorter posteriorly; pectoral fins falcate and rigid, with 19 to 20 rays; body densely covered with small, embedded scales with 1 or 2 sharp points; back dark blue; belly silvery white; membrane of first dorsal fin blue black, without spots; flanks without spots. Dark blue above, silvery white below; sometimes with light blue vertical stripes; 1st dorsal fin blackish to dark blue, other fins dark brown with tinges of dark blue in some specimens.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 39-50; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 16 - 21.
IUCN Status	DD

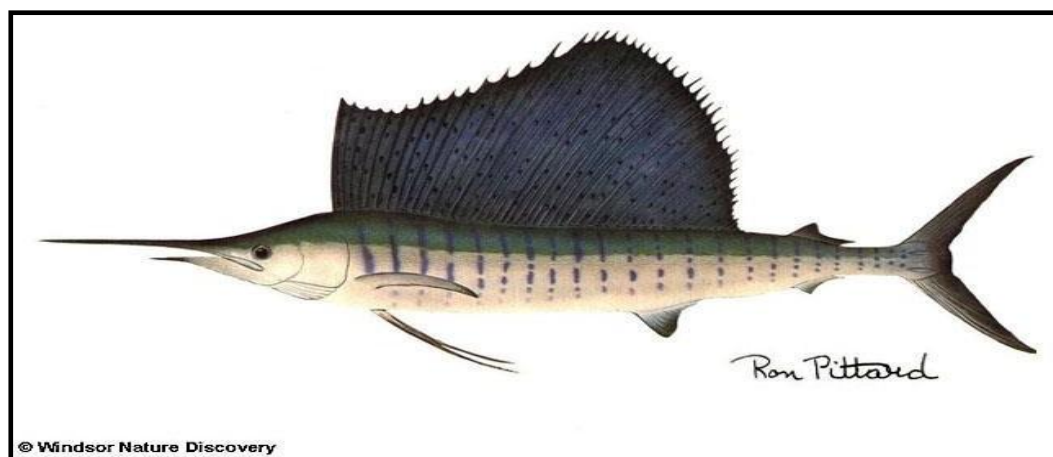


37. *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw 1792):

Scientific name	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> (Shaw 1792)
Common name	Indo-Pacific sailfish
Local name	Kunga, Tadmachhi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Istiophoridae Genus: <i>Istiophorus</i> Species: <i>platypterus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 200 m, usually 30 m. Subtropical; 50°N - 43°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: tropical and temperate waters approximately 45°-50°N and 40°-35°S in the western Pacific, 35°N and 35°S in the eastern Pacific; 45°S in western Indian Ocean and 35°S in eastern Indian Ocean. Entered Mediterranean Sea from Red sea via Suez Canal.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: slender elongate and fairly compressed with a high, sail-like first dorsal fin; upper jaw prolonged into a very long beak, slender and round in cross-section; jaws and palatines with villiform teeth; no gill rakers; two dorsal fins, the first very



	large (42-49 rays) the second small (6-7 rays); pectoral fins 18-20 rays; pelvic fins I, 2 soft rays fused together, very long and narrow, depressible into a groove; caudal peduncle with double keels on each side; body covered with small, embedded scales with 1 or 2 blunt points. Colour of back dark with about 20 bluish vertical bars; belly pale silver; membrane of first dorsal fin blue- black with numerous dark spots; bases of first and second anal fins often tinged with silvery white; remaining fins blackish brown or dark blue.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 47-53; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 12 - 15.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Windsor Nature Disney.

38. *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Scientific name	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Common name	Common dolphinfish
Local name	Adadio, Halwa, Himra machhi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Coryphaenidae Genus: <i>Coryphaena</i> Species: <i>hippurus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 85 m, usually 5 - 10 m. Subtropical; 21°C - 30°C; 47°N - 40°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Description	This species is distinguished by having the following characters: mature males with prominent bony crest in front of the head; greatest body depth in adults less than 25% of standard length; tooth patch on tongue small and oval; single dorsal fin extending from above eye almost to caudal fin with 58-66 rays; a concave anal fin extending from anus almost to caudal fin; pectoral fin more than half of head length; lateral-

	line scales at least 200 (Ref. 9648). Colour of body metallic blue-green on the back (fading to grey with green tinge when dead), sides silver with golden sheen, and 1 row of dark spots or golden blotches running below dorsal fin and 1, 2, or more rows on and below lateral line, some scattered irregularly; dorsal and anal fins black, the latter with a white edge; pectoral fins pale; caudal fin silvery with a golden sheen; in juveniles, only tips of caudal-fin lobes white, pelvic fins black.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 58-66; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 25 - 31; Vertebrae: 31.
IUCN Status	LC



39. *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758:

Scientific name	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Common name	Live sharksucker
Local name	Feesung
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangifomes Family: Echeneidae Genus: <i>Echeneis</i> Species: <i>naucrates</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 1 - 85 m. Subtropical; 45°N - 45°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Circumtropical. Western Atlantic: Nova Scotia, Canada and Bermuda to Uruguay. Eastern Central Atlantic: Madeira Island
Description	Most abundant remora in warm waters. Occurs near as well as far from the coast. Often found free-swimming in shallow inshore areas and around coral reefs. Attaches temporarily to a variety of hosts including sharks, rays, large bony fishes or sea turtles, whales, dolphins and also to ships. May follow divers; reported to attach itself to a diver's leg. Feeds on small fishes, bits of its host's prey and host's parasites. Juveniles occasionally act as reef station-based cleaners, where they service

	parrotfishes. Sometimes used by natives to aid in fishing; a line is tied to the caudal peduncle of the remora and then is released; upon attaching to another fish, the remora and its host are hauled in by the fisher.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 32-42; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 29 - 41.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Patzner, R.

40. *Mene maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Mene maculata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
Common name	Moonfish
Local name	Vaniani, Hakkimeen, Ambattan-parah
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Menidae Genus: <i>Mene</i> Species: <i>maculata</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 50 - 200 m. Subtropical; 32°N - 30°S, 30°E - 169°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, as far south as Durban in South Africa, to southern Japan and northeastern Australia, east to New Caledonia.
Description	This species is distinguished by its very deep body, almost triangular, extremely compressed; sharp-edged breast; greatest body depth below lateral line at least 4 times greater than greatest body depth above lateral line; anal fin very long-based, commencing at point of insertion of pelvic fins, uniformly very low; dorsal spines (X in juveniles) reducing in number with increasing age. Colour of body with upper sides deep metallic

	blue, the rest silvery, a row of round to ovoid, dark slaty-blue spots above and below lateral line, sometimes a few additional spots above and below these rows; pelvic fins with a trace of blue, other fins hyaline or slightly dusky.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 3 - 4; Dorsal soft rays (total): 40-45; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 30 - 33.
IUCN Status	NE



41. *Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766):

Scientific name	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)
Common name	Cobia
Local name	Modasa, Neimeen
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Rachycentridae Genus: <i>Rachycentron</i> Species: <i>canadum</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 1200 m. Subtropical; 17°C - 32°C; 47°N - 37°S, 98°W - 166°E
Distribution	Worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters, but absent in the eastern Pacific and the Pacific Plate, except marginally. Western Atlantic: Canada to Bermuda and Massachusetts, USA to Argentina, including the Gulf of Mexico and entire Caribbean. Eastern Atlantic: Morocco to South Africa. Indo-West Pacific: East Africa and Hokkaido, Japan to Australia.



Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: head broad and depressed; first dorsal fin usually with VIII short but strong isolated spines, not connected by a membrane; caudal fin lunate to emarginate in adults, upper lobe longer than lower, rounded in young with prolonged central rays. Colour of back and sides dark brown, with 2 sharply defined narrow silvery bands, belly yellowish. Feed on crabs, fishes, and squids. Form spawning aggregations during the warm months in the western Atlantic; eggs and larvae planktonic.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 7 - 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 26-33; Anal spines: 2-3; Anal soft rays: 22 - 28.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

42. *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus 1758:

Scientific name	<i>Xiphias gladius</i> Linnaeus 1758
Common name	Swordfish
Local name	Tunga, Tadmachhi, Kuthirameen
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Carangiformes Family: Xiphiidae Genus: <i>Xiphias</i> Species: <i>gladius</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 2878 m (Ref. 116993), usually 0 - 550 m (Ref. 54934). Temperate; 5°C - 27°C (Ref. 43); 69°N - 50°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: tropical and temperate and sometimes cold waters, including the Mediterranean Sea, the Sea of Marmara, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Ref. 26139). Mt DNA restriction analysis reveal that genetic differentiation occurs between populations inhabiting the Mediterranean Sea and the tropical Atlantic ocean, indicating little genetic exchange occurring between the two.

Description	Blackish-brown fading to light-brown below; 1st dorsal fin with blackish-brown membrane, other fins brown or blackish-brown. A long, flat, sword-like bill and no pelvic fins. Oceanic but sometimes found in coastal waters. Generally above the thermocline, preferring temperatures of 18°C to 22°C. Larvae are frequently encountered at temperatures above 24 °C. Migrate toward temperate or cold waters in the summer and back to warm waters in the fall. Adults are opportunistic feeders, known to forage for their food from the surface to the bottom over a wide depth range. Feed mainly on fishes. Are batch spawners. Spawning takes place in Atlantic during spring in southern Sargasso Sea. Migrate to cooler waters to feed. Females grow fastest.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 38-56; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 16 - 18.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by CAFS.

43. *Kyphosus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825):

Scientific name	<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
Common name	Brassy chub
Local name	Kakkuratti, Punji
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Centrarchiformes Family: Kyphosidae Genus: <i>Kyphosus</i> Species: <i>vaigiensis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 40 m. Tropical; 35°N - 38°S, 25°E - 133°W
Distribution	Circumtropical: from the eastern Pacific across the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the eastern and western Atlantic and the Mediterranean.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: elongate and oval-shaped body; scale rows horizontally along the body appear alternately golden and bluish; metallic blue dorsally and white ventrally; caudal fin moderately emarginated; very low dorsal and anal fins; D X-XI,13-15; A III, 12-14; pectoral fin 17-20: teeth incisor-shaped; scales on interorbital region; external side of first gill arch with high

	number of gill rakers on lower limb 16-23, upper limb 5-10; total lateral line scale rows 63-80, 52-63 has pores; longitudinal scale rows 56-70; vertebrae: precaudal 10, caudal 16; pterygiophores, anal 13-14, dorsal 22-24. Colour of body silvery with a bluish shine, with golden horizontal lines along the body (around 23-29), dorsal lines above lateral line curved along the lateral line;; golden streak beneath eye from snout to behind anterior edge of eye; fins are grey or slightly darker grey than body colour.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 - 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-15; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 12 - 14; Vertebrae: 26.
IUCN Status	LC



44. *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Terapon jarbua</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
Common name	Jarbua terapon
Local name	Garangeta, Naida
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Centrarchiformes Family: Terapontidae Genus: <i>Terapon</i> Species: <i>jarbua</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; catadromous; depth range 20 - 350 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C; 36°N - 35°S, 20°E - 167°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Samoa, north to southern Japan, south to the Arafura Sea, Australia, and Lord Howe Island.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body oblong moderately and laterally compressed, greatest body depth 2.5-3.2 in SL; head length 2.3-2.6 in SL; lower opercular spine extending well beyond the opercular flap; posttemporal bone exposed and serrate posteriorly; pectoral fin rays 13-14; gill rakers 6-8 +13-16 = 19-24; pored lateral line scales 75-100; horizontal scale rows above lateral line 13-17; caudal fin



	emarginate. Colour of body silvery white with 3-4 curved stripes from the nape to the hind part of the body, the lowermost continuing across the middle of the caudal fin; spinous part of dorsal fin with a blackish blotch dorsally on membranes between third and sixth spines; caudal fin with stripes, the lobes with dark tips.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 11 - 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9-11; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7 - 10.
IUCN Status	LC



45. *Sardinella gibbosa* (Bleeker, 1849):

Scientific name	<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i> (Bleeker, 1849)
Common name	Goldstripe sardinella
Local name	Chalamathi, Chalai
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Clupeidae Genus: <i>Sardinella</i> Species: <i>gibbosa</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; depth range 10 - 70 m. Tropical; 41°N - 37°S, 19°E - 155°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: widespread in the Indo-West Pacific including the Red Sea, and reported as an invasive species in the eastern Mediterranean basin.
Description	Vertical striae on scales not meeting at center, numerous small perforations on hind part of scale. A golden mid-lateral line down flank; dorsal and caudal fin margins dusky; a dark spot at dorsal fin origin. Lower gill rakers 45 to 59.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-21; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 12 - 23. Total number scutes 32 to 34.
IUCN Status	LC



46. *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes, 1847:

Scientific name	<i>Sardinella longiceps</i> Valenciennes, 1847
Common name	Indian oil sardine
Local name	Baige, Boothai, Tarli-multhi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Clupeidae Genus: <i>Sardinella</i> Species: <i>longiceps</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 20 - 200 m. Tropical; 25°N - 7°N, 57°E - 81°E
Distribution	Indian Ocean: northern and western parts only, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, but apparently not Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, eastward to southern part of India, on eastern coast to Andhra; possibly to the Andaman Islands.
Description	Body sub-cylindrical; a faint golden spot behind gill opening, followed by a faint golden mid-lateral line; a distinct black spot at hind border of gill cover (absence of pigment). Distinguished from all clupeids in the northern Indian Ocean by its pelvic fin ray count of is 8; from <i>S. neglecta</i> and <i>S. lemuru</i> by its longer head and lower gill rakers. No prominent keel.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-21; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 12 - 23; Vertebrae: 45 - 49.
IUCN Status	LC



47. *Tenualosa ilisha* (Hamilton 1822):

Scientific name	<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton 1822)
Common name	Hilsa shad
Local name	Palla, Ilisha, Chakshi, Mullasu, Palia
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Clupeidae Genus: <i>Tenualosa</i> Species: <i>ilisha</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; pelagic-neritic; anadromous; depth range - 200 m. Tropical; 34°N - 5°N, 42°E - 97°E
Distribution	Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf eastward to Myanmar, including western and eastern coasts of India. Reported from the Gulf of Tonkin, Viet Nam. Reported in Tigris River basin and probably other rivers of southern Iran.
Description	Belly with 30 to 33 scutes. Distinct median notch in upper jaw. Gill rakers fine and numerous, about 100 to 250 on lower part of arch. Fins hyaline. A dark blotch behind gill opening, followed by a series of small spots along flank in juveniles. Color in life, silver shot with gold and purple. Schooling in coastal waters and ascending rivers for as much as 1200 km



	(usually 50-100 km). Migration though is sometimes restricted by barrages. Hilsa far up the Ganges and other large rivers seem to be permanent river populations. Feeds on plankton, mainly by filtering, but apparently also by grubbing on muddy bottoms.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 18-21; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 18 - 23.
IUCN Status	LC



48. *Chirocentrus nudus* Swainson 1839:

Scientific name	<i>Chirocentrus nudus</i> Swainson 1839
Common name	Whitefin wolf-herring
Local name	Kiru wahlah
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Chirocentridae Genus: <i>Chirocentrus</i> Species: <i>nudus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; depth range 0 - 150 m. Tropical; 30°N - 30°S, 30°E - 162°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: tropical, widespread. Questionably occurring in the Mascarenes.
Description	The slightly longer pectoral fin, 13-18% of standard length, and the absence of black markings on the dorsal fin tip are the only satisfactory characters separating this species from <i>Chirocentrus dorab</i> ; also, there is no black on the anterior part of the anal fin. Pelagic in coastal waters, from the shore to a depth of about 150 m. It feeds on small fish and crustaceans.

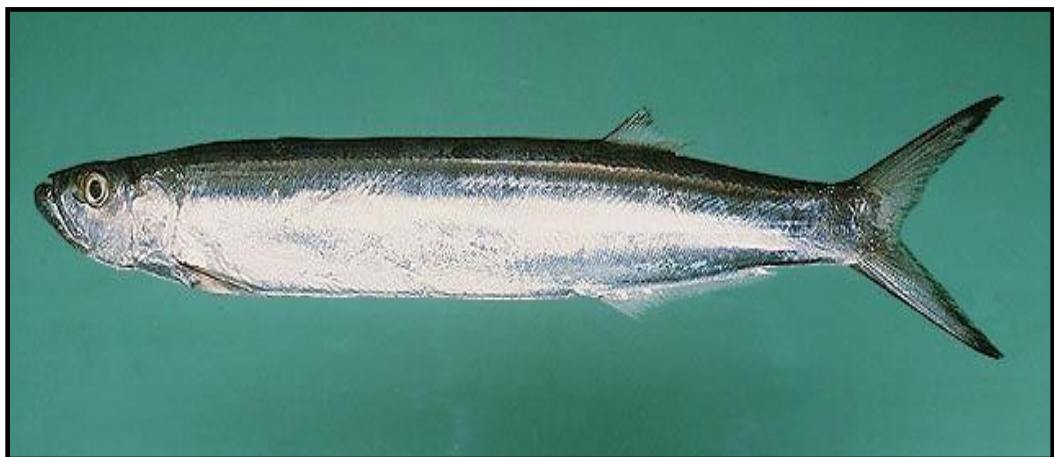
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	LC



49. *Chirocentrus dorab* (Forsskål 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i> (Forsskål 1775)
Common name	Dorab wolf-herring
Local name	Khanda, Dai, Lapadi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Chirocentridae Genus: <i>Chirocentrus</i> Species: <i>dorab</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 120 m. Tropical; 35°N - 20°S, 40°E - 156°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: probably throughout the warmer coastal waters, from the Red Sea and East Africa to the Solomon Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. Recently reported from Tonga.
Description	The slightly shorter pectoral fin, 11-13% of standard length, and the black marking of the upper part of the dorsal fin are the only satisfactory characters separating this species from <i>Chirocentrus nudus</i> ; there is also some black on the anterior part of the anal fin. Voracious predators of small schooling fishes, e.g. herrings and anchovies. Marketed fresh,

	frozen or dried and salted.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 16-19; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 29 - 36.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by

50. *Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, 1847:

Scientific name	<i>Dussumieria acuta</i> Valenciennes, 1847
Common name	Rainbow sardine
Local name	Kolu baige, Mannethi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Dussumieriidae Genus: <i>Dussumieria</i> Species: <i>acuta</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; pelagic-neritic; depth range 10 - 20 m. Subtropical; 31°N - 7°S, 49°E - 126°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Persian Gulf (and perhaps south to Somalia), along the coasts of Pakistan, India and Malaysia to Indonesia (Kalimantan) and the Philippines.
Description	Branchiostegal rays fewer (12 to 15) and posterior part of scales marked with numerous tiny radiating striae. Color is iridescent blue with a shiny gold or brass line below (quickly fading after death); hind margin of tail broadly dark. W-shaped pelvic scute; isthmus tapering evenly forward; more anal fin rays.

Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 14 - 18.
IUCN Status	LC



51. *Thryssa setirostris* (Broussonet, 1782):

Scientific name	<i>Thryssa setirostris</i> (Broussonet, 1782)
Common name	Longjaw thryssa
Local name	Chiru-manangu
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Engraulidae Genus: <i>Thryssa</i> Species: <i>setirostris</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; depth range 1 - 20 m. Tropical; 28°N - 40°S, 21°E - 170°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: India Ocean from Gulf of Oman south to Port Alfred, but no records from the Red Sea and Madagascar; coasts of Pakistan, India and probably Burma; Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines to Taiwan, including Arafura Sea; also northern Australia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and New Hebrides.

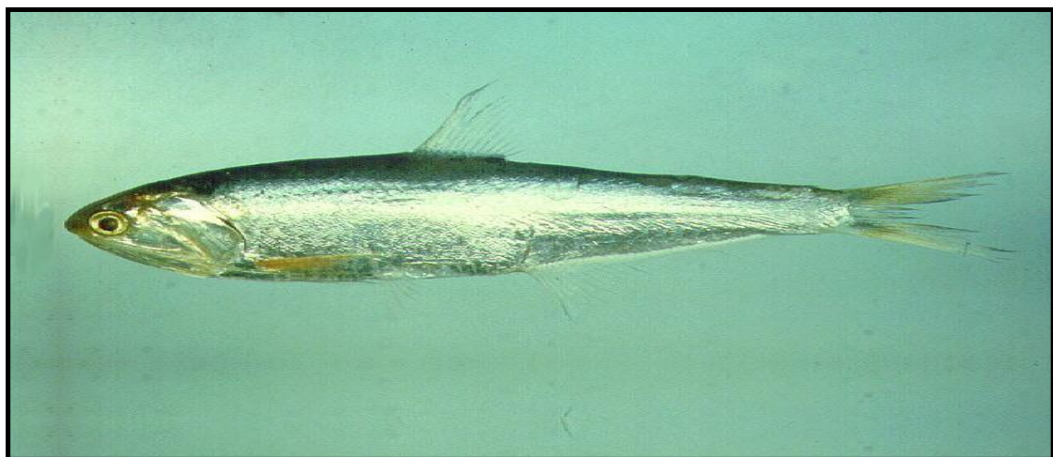
Description	Body fairly compressed, belly with 16-18 plus 9-10, with a total of 25-28 keeled scutes; lower gill rakers 10-12; head with gold tints; anal and caudal fins deep yellow; a black area behind upper part of gill opening. It is distinguished from all other <i>Thryssa</i> species and in fact all other anchovies by the very long maxilla, reaching at least to tip of pectoral fin, usually to pelvic fin base or even to anal fin origin; also unique is the high coronoid process of the lower jaw, the jaw rising steeply in the mouth.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 14-16; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 32 - 39.
IUCN Status	LC



52. *Thryssa dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1848):

Scientific name	<i>Thryssa dussumieri</i> (Valenciennes, 1848)
Common name	Dussumier's thryssa
Local name	Nedu manangu
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Engraulidae Genus: <i>Thryssa</i> Species: <i>dussumieri</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 50 m. Tropical; 27°N - 7°S, 61°E - 121°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: coasts of Pakistan, India, Myanmar and south of Penang; apparently not yet found in Gulf of Oman nor in the Persian Gulf; Malaysia, Indonesia north to Taiwan, no records from Papua New Guinea or northern coasts of Australia.
Description	Belly with 21 to 24 keeled scutes from isthmus to anus. Maxilla very long, reaching at least halfway along pectoral fin and to pelvic fin base in adults; first supra-maxilla absent; lower jaw slender. Gill rakers with serrae on the inner edge in distinct clumps. A dark blotch behind upper part of gill opening, sometimes joined to dark saddle on nape. Coastal pelagic.

	Presumably schooling, mostly inshore and perhaps tolerating estuarine conditions. Feeds on diatoms when young and prawn larvae, copepods and cypris when larger.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 29 - 37.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Shao, K.T.

53. *Thryssa malabarica* (Bloch, 1795):

Scientific name	<i>Thryssa malabarica</i> (Bloch, 1795)
Common name	Malabar thryssa
Local name	Palli, Chella-manangoo
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Engraulidae Genus: <i>Thryssa</i> Species: <i>malabarica</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 50 m. Tropical; 27°N - 3°N, 64°E - 88°E
Distribution	Indian Ocean: India, perhaps reaching to Pakistan, but not recorded from the Gulf and the Red Sea.
Description	Belly with 23 to 26 keeled scutes (isthmus to anus). Tip of snout about level of upper rim of eye. Maxilla moderate; first supra-maxilla small, oval; jaw teeth small. A dark blotch behind upper part of gill opening; small spots on cheek, gill cover, maxilla and paired fins; gill arches pinky orange, inside of gill cover yellow and gold; inner part of anal fin deep yellow, margin whitish.

Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 34 - 38.
IUCN Status	DD



54. *Ilisha megalopectera* (Swainson 1839):

Scientific name	<i>Ilisha megalopectera</i> (Swainson 1839)
Common name	Bigeye ilisha
Local name	Kati, Paturdo
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Pristigasteridae Genus: <i>Ilisha</i> Species: <i>megalopectera</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; pelagic-neritic; anadromous; depth range 0 - 50 m. Tropical; 24°N - 10°S, 70°E - 118°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Indian Ocean (Bombay to Bay of Bengal and Andaman coast of Thailand), Java Sea (off Java, Singapore).
Description	Body rather deep, belly with 19 to 23 + 8 to 12, total 28 to 35 (usually 30 to 34) scutes. Eye large, lower jaw strongly projecting. Dorsal fin origin near midpoint of body; anal fin origin below hind part of dorsal fin base. Swim bladder with a single long tube passing back down right side of body above anal fin base. No toothed hypo-maxilla. n inshore species, but apparently occurs also in rivers (Ganges at Allahabad and rivers of eastern Uttar Pradesh, but not in Velar estuary). Ascends into

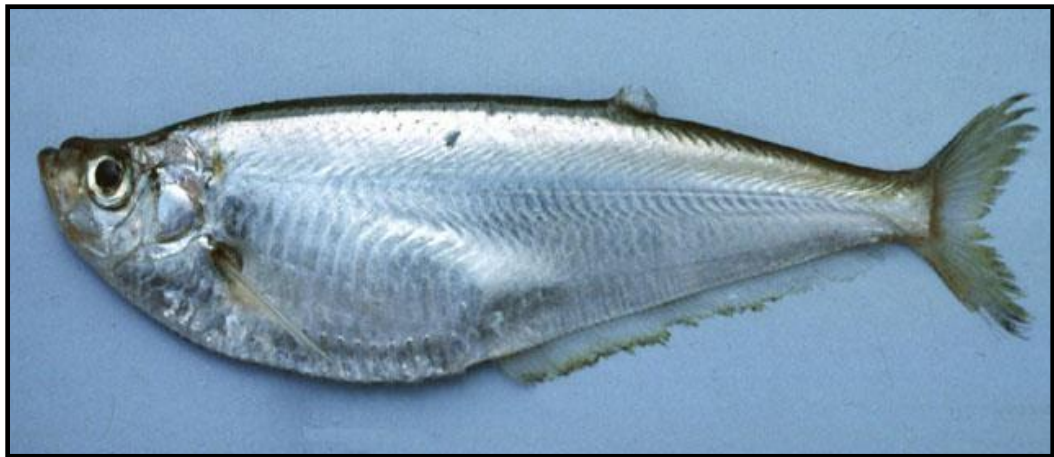
	the upper end of the tidal zone.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 38 - 53.
IUCN Status	LC



55. *Opisthopterus tardoore* (Cuvier 1829):

Scientific name	<i>Opisthopterus tardoore</i> (Cuvier 1829)
Common name	Tardoore
Local name	Ambatta, Kati, Thalari, Thota, Palfurda, Poovalai
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Clupeiformes Family: Pristigasteridae Genus: <i>Opisthopterus</i> Species: <i>tardoore</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; amphidromous. Tropical; 29°N - 8°S, 55°E - 118°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: in tropical waters, from the Gulf of Oman to at least Madras, perhaps to the north and along the coasts of Myanmar, certainly at Penang, to the Java Sea, and Gulf of Thailand.
Description	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 51 - 63. Belly convex in front, with 29 to 35 scutes. Mouth pointing obliquely upward; lower gill rakers 22 to 28, increasing with size of fish. Pectoral fin usually about equal to head length or greater; dorsal fin small, well behind midpoint of body; anal fin long, its origin well before dorsal fin origin.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 57-60.
IUCN Status	LC

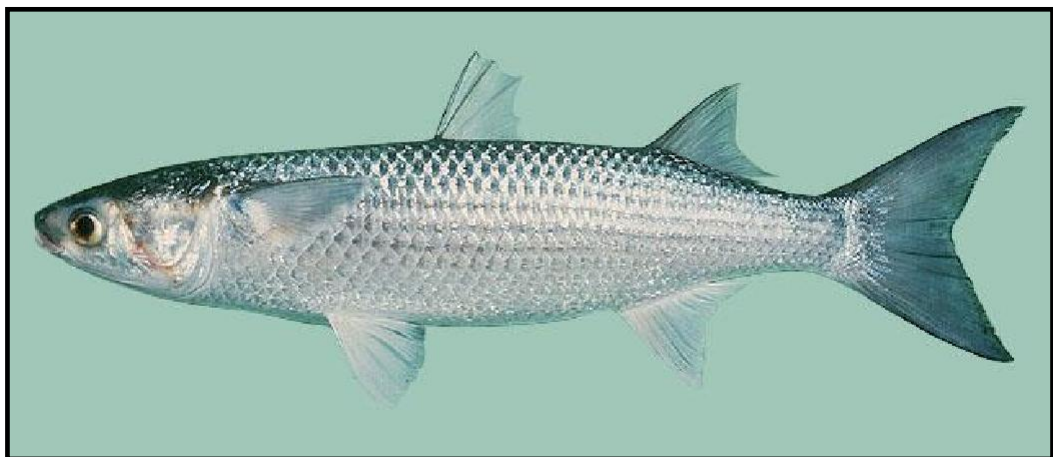


Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Gloerfelt-Tarp, T.

56. *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Scientific name	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Common name	Grey mullet
Local name	Boi, Gandhia, Bhomat
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Mugiliformes Family: Mugilidae Genus: <i>Mugil</i> Species: <i>cephalus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; benthopelagic; catadromous; depth range 0 - 120 m, usually 0 - 10 m. Subtropical; 8°C - 24°C; 62°N - 57°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Cosmopolitan in coastal waters of the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones of all seas. Eastern Pacific: California, USA to Chile. Western Pacific: Japan to Australia. Western Indian Ocean: from India to South Africa. Western Atlantic: Nova Scotia, Canada to Brazil; Cape Cod to southern Gulf of Mexico; absent in the Bahamas and most of West Indies and Caribbean. Eastern Atlantic: Bay of Biscay to South Africa, including the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea. Reported in Sea of Okhotsk.

Description	Body stout, cylindrical in cross-section, slightly compressed; head broad and flattened. Upper lip thin and without papillae, with 1-2 outer rows of small, moderately close-set, unicuspid teeth and up to 6 inner rows of smaller, bicuspid teeth. Lower lip with outer row of small unicuspid teeth and sometimes 1 or more inner rows of smaller, bicuspid teeth. Hind end of upper jaw reaching a vertical line from anterior eye margin; maxillary pad not visible below corner of mouth when closed; origin of 1st dorsal fin nearer to snout tip than to caudal-fin base. Anterior parts and bases of 2nd dorsal and anal fins with a moderately dense coverage of scales. Pectoral axillary process. 13-15 scale rows between origins of dorsal and pelvic fins. Pelvic fins, anal fin, and lower lobe of caudal fin yellowish in specimens from the tropical Atlantic coast of Africa.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 5; Dorsal soft rays (total): 7-9; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8 - 9.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

57. *Pomadasys maculatus* (Bloch, 1793):

Scientific name	<i>Pomadasys maculatus</i> (Bloch, 1793)
Common name	Saddle grunt
Local name	Karkara, Caripe
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Haemulidae Genus: <i>Pomadasys</i> Species: <i>maculatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 20 - 110 m. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: throughout the Indian Ocean and the western Pacific, north to China, south to Australia
Description	Small-sized fish of moderately deep body. Isthmus narrow, forming a groove. Chin with 2 pairs or small pores. This species is characterized by several dark large elongate blotches on the upper back, one forming a saddle on the nape. Small-sized fish of moderately deep body. Isthmus narrow, forming a groove. Chin with 2 pairs or small pores. This species is characterized by several dark large elongate blotches on the upper back, one forming a saddle on the nape.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-14; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7.
IUCN Status	LC



58. *Pomadasys argenteus* (Forsskål 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i> (Forsskål 1775)
Common name	Silver grunt
Local name	Thondo, Thondakappe, Karakar
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Haemulidae Genus: <i>Pomadasys</i> Species: <i>argenteus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; depth range 15 - 115 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C; 40°N - 27°S, 32°E - 170°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea to the Philippines (but without record from the Persian Gulf), north to southern Japan, and south to northern Australia. Also reported from New Caledonia. Recently recorded from Oman and Kuwait.
Description	Body ovate; head profile almost straight. Mouth small; lips not thickened; two pores and a central groove under the chin. No antrorse spine before the dorsal fin origin; notch between the spinous and soft-rayed portion of the dorsal fin shallow. Color is generally silver-mauve to fawn above, white below. Small specimens with numerous spots aligned horizontally or fused

	into horizontal lines; large specimens plain or with scattered charcoal scale spots on back and upper sides; the snout is dark brown; the upper operculum charcoal or purplish.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-14; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7.
IUCN Status	LC



59. *Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskål, 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
Common name	Moontail bullseye
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Priacanthidae Genus: <i>Priacanthus</i> Species: <i>hamrur</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 8 - 250 m. Tropical; 36°N - 36°S, 24°E - 109°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and southern Africa to French Polynesia, north to southern Japan, south to Australia. Reported from Easter Island.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body depth 2.5-2.9 in SL; poorly developed preopercular spine, reduced or inconspicuous to non-existent in adults (> 12.5 cm TL); total gill rakers in first gill arch 24-26; soft portion of dorsal fin taller than spinous portion, angular posteriorly; pectoral fins shorter than pelvic spine; pelvic fins long, reaching posterior to spinous portion of anal fin; distinctly emarginate

	caudal fin; scales modified, the posterior field elevated as a separate flange with spinules both on surface and posterior margin; vertical scale rows (dorsal-fin origin to anus) 48-57; swim bladder with pair of anterior and posterior protrusions. Colour of body entirely red or capable of quickly changing to silvery with about 6 red bars or large spots on upper side (dusky spots evident on dorsal and anal fin in blotchy or barred fish); membranes of caudal and pelvic fins blackish distally.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-15; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 13 - 16.
IUCN Status	LC



60. *Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes, 1828):

Scientific name	<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)
Common name	Tomato hind
Local name	Sona kalava, Chem kalava
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Serranidae Genus: <i>Cephalopholis</i> Species: <i>sonnerati</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; non-migratory; depth range 10 - 150 m, usually 20 - 150 m. Tropical; 34°N - 32°S, 31°E - 158°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: east coast of Africa (Djibouti, Socotra to Durban) to the Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to southern Queensland (Australia). Not found at the Chagos Archipelago despite intensive survey and not reported from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body depth greater than or subequal to head length, 2.3-2.7 times in standard length (for specimens 9-41 cm SL); dorsal head profile of adults straight to concave, the nape distinctly convex; pectoral fins subequal to pelvic fins, 1.5-1.7 times in head



	length for specimens of 15-40 cm length (in specimens larger than 40 cm, the pelvic fins are longer than the pectoral fins); pelvic fins reaching to or beyond anus; ctenoid body scales, cycloid on abdomen. Colour: Adults from Pacific Ocean generally pale reddish to yellowish brown, covered with numerous small brownish red or dark brown spots on head, body, and fins; while the juveniles are dark reddish brown to nearly black, the rear margin of caudal fin and sometimes pectoral fins whitish; or body brownish orange with scattered pale greenish spots, and black spot between upper and middle opercular spines.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9; Dorsal soft rays (total): 14-16; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 9.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

61. *Epinephelus diacanthus* (Valenciennes, 1828):

Scientific name	<i>Epinephelus diacanthus</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)
Common name	Spinycheek grouper
Local name	Gobra, Hekaru
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Serranidae Genus: <i>Epinephelus</i> Species: <i>diacanthus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; depth range 10 - 300 m, usually 10 - 120 m. Tropical; 29°N - 5°N, 56°E - 83°E
Distribution	Indian Ocean: continental shelf of the northern Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to Sri Lanka and Madras, India. Not known from the Persian Gulf nor the Red Sea.
Description	Occurs over muddy sand or mud substrata and caught in depths of 63 to 100 m off the Kerala coast.
Reproduction	Protogyny, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 15-17; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8

IUCN Status	LC
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62. *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Sillago sihama</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
Common name	Silver sillago
Local name	Kunga, Kane, Poovan, Noongal, Chudeerah
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sillaginidae Genus: <i>Sillago</i> Species: <i>sihama</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 60 m, usually 0 - 2 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C; 41°N - 36°S, 20°E - 166°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: southern Red Sea and Knysna, South Africa to Japan and south to Australia. Reported from New Caledonia.
Description	Swim bladder with two anterior and two posterior extensions. The anterior extensions extend forward and diverge to terminate on each side of the basioccipital above the auditory capsule. Two lateral extensions commence anteriorly, each sending a blind tubule anterolaterally and then extending along the abdominal wall below the investing peritoneum to just posterior of the duct-like process. Two posterior tapering extensions of the swim bladder project into the caudal region, one usually

	longer than the other. The species has a low lateral line with about 70 scales.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 11 - 13; Dorsal soft rays (total): 20-23; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 18 - 23.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

63. *Lethrinus ornatus* Valenciennes 1830:

Scientific name	<i>Lethrinus ornatus</i> Valenciennes 1830
Common name	Ornate emperor
Local name	Ornate emperor
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Lethrinidae Genus: <i>Lethrinus</i> Species: <i>ornatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; non-migratory; depth range 5 - 30 m. Tropical; 30°N - 27°S, 70°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Maldives and Sri Lanka to the Ryukyu Islands, Papua New Guinea, and northeast Australia. Reported from Viet Nam but this is probably a misidentification.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body relatively deep, its depth 2.3-2.6 times in standard length. Head length 0.8-0.9 times in body depth, 2.7-3 times in SL, dorsal profile near eye convex; snout length about 2-2.5 times in HL, measured without the lip the snout is 0.9-1.1 times in cheek height, its dorsal profile nearly straight or slightly concave, snout angle relative to upper jaw between 65° and 75°;

	interorbital space convex; posterior nostril a longitudinal oblong opening, closer to orbit than anterior nostril; eye situated close to dorsal profile, its length 3.3-4.1 times in HL; cheek height 2.2-2.8 times in HL; lateral teeth in jaws rounded with points or molars; outer surface of maxilla usually smooth, sometimes with a longitudinal ridge. D X,9 with the 4th or 5th dorsal-fin spine the longest, its length 2.7-3.3 times in body depth; A III,8 with the first soft ray usually the longest, its length longer than length of base of soft-rayed portion of anal fin and 1.1-1.5 times in length of entire anal-fin base; pectoral-fin rays 13; pelvic-fin membranes between rays closest to body without dense melanophores; cheek without scales; 46-47 lateral-line scales; 5 ½ scale rows between lateral line and base of middle dorsal-fin spines; 15-16 scale rows in transverse series between origin of anal fin and lateral line; 13-15 rows in lower series of scales around caudal peduncle; usually 3-8 scales in supratemporal patch; inner surface of pectoral-fin base densely covered with scales; posterior angle of operculum fully scaly. Colour of body dusky whitish, lighter below, with 5-6 orange stripes; posterior edge of opercle and preopercle bright red (the former more conspicuous); head brown or tan, sometimes a red spot on lower front edge of eye; pectoral fins orangish; pelvic and anal fins, and most of dorsal fin whitish; edge of dorsal and caudal fins reddish.
Reproduction	Protogyny, External



Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

64. *Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
Common name	Spangled emperor
Local name	Kadu, Chemballi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Lethrinidae Genus: <i>Lethrinus</i> Species: <i>nebulosus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; non-migratory; depth range 10 - 75 m. Tropical; 34°N - 34°S, 25°E - 170°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea, Persian Gulf and East Africa to southern Japan and Samoa. According to a genetic study, <i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i> and <i>Lethrinus choerorhynchus</i> are two distinct species in Western Australia.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body moderately deep, its depth 2.5-2.9 times in standard length; head length 0.9-1 times in body depth, 2.6-3.1 times in SL, dorsal profile near eye nearly straight, or in large individuals, distinctly concave; snout moderately long, its length about 1.8-2.4 times in HL, measured without the lip the snout is 0.8-1

	times in cheek height, its dorsal profile nearly straight or concave, snout angle relative to upper jaw between 50° and 68°; interorbital space usually convex; posterior nostril an oblong longitudinal opening, closer to orbit than anterior nostril or, about halfway between orbit and anterior nostril eye not close to dorsal profile except in small individuals, its length 3.6-5.9 times in HL; cheek moderately high, its height 2.4-3 times in HL; lateral teeth in jaws rounded with points or molars that often have tubercles; outer surface of maxilla smooth or with a longitudinal ridge; D X, 9 with the 4th or 5th dorsal-fin spine usually the longest, its length 2.7-3.6 times in body depth; A III,8 with the first soft ray usually the longest, its length almost equal to or slightly shorter than length of base of soft-rayed portion of anal fin and 1.3-1.6 times in length of entire anal-fin base; pectoral-fin rays 13; pelvic-fin membranes between rays closest to body usually with dense melanophores; cheek without scales; 46-48 lateral-line scales; 5 ½ scale rows between lateral line and base of middle dorsal-fin spines; 16-17 scale rows in transverse series between origin of anal fin and lateral line; usually 15 rows in lower series of scales around caudal peduncle; 5-9 scales in supratemporal patch; inner surface of pectoral-fin base densely covered with scales; posterior angle of operculum fully scaly. Colour of body yellowish or bronze, lighter below, centers of many scales with a white or light blue spot, sometimes irregular dark indistinct bars on sides and a square black blotch above pectoral fins bordering below lateral line; 3 blue streaks or series of blue spots radiating forward and ventrally from eye; fins whitish or yellowish, pelvic fins dusky,
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	edge of dorsal fin reddish. Juveniles variable with blotches or stripe and changes with habitat.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8.
IUCN Status	LC



65. *Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch, 1792):

Scientific name	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i> (Bloch, 1792)
Common name	John's snapper
Local name	Chembolay, Chavri-tamb
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Lutjanidae Genus: <i>Lutjanus</i> Species: <i>johnii</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; Oceanodromous; depth range 0 – 80 m. Tropical; 31°N - 30°S, 30°E - 174°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to Fiji, north to the Ryukyu Islands, south to Australia.
Description	Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped. Preorbital width equal to eye diameter or larger. Preopercular notch and knob poorly developed. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Centre of each scale often with a reddish-brown spot, giving an overall appearance of series of horizontal lines on side of body. Generally yellow with a bronze to silvery sheen, shading to silvery white on belly and underside of the head. A large black blotch mainly above the lateral line below the anterior dorsal-

	fin rays.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-14; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8.
IUCN Status	LC

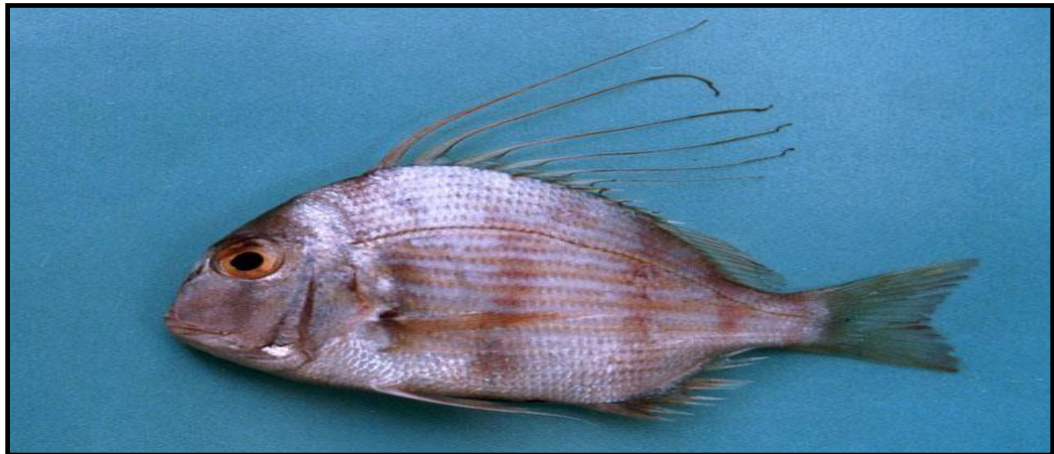


Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J. E.

66. *Argyrops spinifer* (Forsskål, 1775):

Scientific name	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i> (Forsskål, 1775)
Common name	King soldier bream
Local name	Chayo, Kishi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sparidae Genus: <i>Argyrops</i> Species: <i>spinifer</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; depth range 1 - 450 m, usually 5 - 100 m. Tropical; 34°N - 28°S
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Western Indian Ocean extending eastward to the Indo-Malayan archipelago and northern Australia.
Description	Found in a wide range of bottoms. Young fish occur in very shallow waters of sheltered bays; larger individuals in deeper water. Feed on benthic invertebrates, mainly mollusks. Important food fish.
Reproduction	Protogyny, External

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 11 - 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 10-11; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Ganapathiraju, P.

67. *Uranoscopus archionema* Regan, 1921:

Scientific name	<i>Uranoscopus archionema</i> Regan, 1921
Common name	Data deficient
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Uranoscopidae Genus: <i>Uranoscopus</i> Species: <i>archionema</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; benthopelagic; depth range 60 - 300 m. Tropical
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: Kenya to Mossel Bay, South Africa and to Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius
Description	Body grey or brown in color, with round pale spots dorsally; 1st dorsal fin black with pale border; pectorals greyish with pale margin. The large spine on the shoulder is venomous.
Reproduction	Data deficient

Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 4 - 5; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 13 - 14.
IUCN Status	NE



68. *Nemipterus japonicus* (Bloch, 1791):

Scientific name	<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i> (Bloch, 1791)
Common name	Japanese threadfin bream
Local name	Madmul, Madumagala
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Nemipteridae Genus: <i>Nemipterus</i> Species: <i>japonicus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; non-migratory; depth range 5 - 80 m. Tropical; 34°N - 11°S, 31°E - 133°E
Distribution	Indo-Pacific. A Red Sea immigrant into the Mediterranean reported from Haifa Bay (2005). A record of this species from northwestern Australia is unfounded.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: lower margin of eye above a line from tip of snout to upper base of pectoral fins; a line drawn up from the posterior edge of suborbital reaching the dorsal profile 2 to 4 scale rows before origin of dorsal fin; pectoral fins very long, 1-1.3 in HL, reaching to or just beyond level of origin of anal fin; pelvic fins moderately long, 1.2-1.6 in HL, reaching to or just beyond

	anus; caudal fin moderately forked, upper lobe slightly longer than lower and produced into a short or moderately long filament. Colour: upper part of body pinkish, becoming silvery below; top of head behind eye with a golden sheen; 11-12 pale golden-yellow stripes along body from behind head to base of caudal fin; a prominent red-suffused yellow blotch below origin of lateral line; dorsal fin whitish, margin of fin yellow, edged with red; a pale lemon stripe near base of dorsal fin, this stripe narrow anteriorly and widening on posterior part of fin; anal fin whitish with pale lemon broken lines or scribblings over most of fin; caudal fin pink, upper tip and filament yellow.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7.
IUCN Status	NE



69. *Scolopsis vosmeri* (Bloch, 1792):

Scientific name	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i> (Bloch, 1792)
Common name	Whitecheek monocle bream
Local name	Pompton
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Nemipteridae Genus: <i>Scolopsis</i> Species: <i>vosmeri</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 2 - 25 m. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: from the Red Sea and East Africa to Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Thailand (Andaman Sea), extending to western Indonesia and Borneo, the Philippines and New Guinea.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following set of characters: scaly temporal region with scales on top of head reaching forward to just in front of the anterior nostrils; naked suborbital; the lower margin of the eye is tangent to or just above a line from snout tip to upper pectoral-fin base; exposed bony ridge below the eye with an antrorse and retrorse spine; scales on

	preopercle are extending to posterior margin, scales behind suborbital 5-6 rows and behind eye 3-4 rows; the lower limb of preopercle usually has a single row of embedded scales; scales on opercle 4-7 rows; most body scales (except for caudal peduncle) have a black spot; caudal peduncle white; usually a white band is present beneath lateral line, from origin of lateral line to below posterior part of dorsal fin; from nape onto operculum is a broad white bar, and suborbital with distinctive white patch - all these not present in juveniles and smaller subadults; upper limb of opercular margin narrowly brown, the lower limb narrowly reddish-orange; upper base of pectoral fin with a small dark spot; pelvic and anal fins are crimson or orange-red.
Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7; Vertebrae: 22.
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Field, R.

70. *Parascolopsis eriomma* (Jordan & Richardson, 1909):

Scientific name	<i>Parascolopsis eriomma</i> (Jordan & Richardson, 1909)
Common name	Swallowtail dwarf monocle bream
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Nemipteridae Genus: <i>Parascolopsis</i> Species: <i>eriomma</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; non-migratory; depth range 25 - 264 m (Ref. 9820). Tropical; 30°N - 28°S, 31°E - 136°E
Distribution	Western Pacific: southern Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia (northern Sulawesi).
Description	Head scales reaching forward to between middle of eyes. Posterior margin of preopercle more or less vertical, or sloping forward slightly. Lower limb of preopercle naked. Posterior margin of suborbital serrate, a small spine at upper corner. Pectoral fins long, reaching to or almost to level of anus. Pelvic fins long, reaching to level of anus. Color: Body pinkish. An elongate blotch at origin of lateral line. Upper axis of pectoral fin black. Pectoral and caudal fin yellowish.

Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7.
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

71. *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758):

Scientific name	<i>Platycephalus indicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Common name	Bartail flathead
Local name	Orathal
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Platycephalidae Genus: <i>Platycephalus</i> Species: <i>indicus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; oceanodromous ; depth range 20 - 200 m. Subtropical; 32°N - 35°S, 18°E - 157°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to the Philippines, north to southern Japan and Korea, south to northern Australia. Introduced into the eastern Mediterranean Sea.
Description	Brownish or grayish above, whitish below; caudal fin 2-3 horizontal black stripes. Head strongly depressed. Preopercular spines 2, lower usually longest. Vomerine teeth in a single transverse band. Dorsal fin I,VII,I, I,I,VII,I or I,VIII, 13. Anteriormost lateral line scale usually with a small spine or ridge. Diagonal scale rows slanting backward above lateral line 83-107. Iris lappet a single elongated lobe. Identified by the

	distinctive color pattern on the caudal fin: centrally yellow and black stripes on upper and lower margins.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9 - 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 13.
IUCN Status	DD



72. *Otolithoides biauritus* (Cantor, 1849):

Scientific name	<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i> (Cantor, 1849)
Common name	Bronze croaker
Local name	Koth
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sciaenidae Genus: <i>Otolithoides</i> Species: <i>biauritus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; amphidromous. Tropical; 27°N - 1°N, 61°E - 120°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Pakistan and along the coasts of India and Sri Lanka to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and Viet Nam.
Description	Found in coastal and inshore waters. Feeds on small fishes and invertebrates. An important foodfish. Sold fresh and dried salted (swim bladder) in markets.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9 - 10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 27-32; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 6 – 7.
IUCN Status	NE



73. *Nibea maculata* (Bloch & Schneider 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Nibea maculata</i> (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Common name	Blotched croaker
Local name	Cutlah, Cooroowa, Vari-katchelee
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sciaenidae Genus: <i>Nibea</i> Species: <i>maculata</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal. Tropical
Distribution	Indian Ocean: coasts of India and Sri Lanka, probably extending to Thailand and Malaysia.
Description	Found in coastal waters. An important food fish. Sold fresh and dried salted in markets.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External



Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Iranian Fisheries Research Organization (IFRO)

74. *Otolithes cuvieri* Trewavas 1974:

Scientific name	<i>Otolithes cuvieri</i> Trewavas 1974
Common name	Lesser tigertooth croaker
Local name	Dhoma, Dhomi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sciaenidae Genus: <i>Otolithes</i> Species: <i>cuvieri</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; benthopelagic. Tropical
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: coasts of India and Pakistan.
Description	Inhabits inshore and coastal waters. Carnivorous feeder. Feeds on <i>Acetes spp.</i> , penaeid prawns, deep-sea prawns, fishes, stomatopods, mollusks, isopods, copepods and fish larvae.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Data deificient
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by by Khan, M.M.

75. *Johnius dussumieri* (Cuvier 1830):

Scientific name	<i>Johnius dussumieri</i> (Cuvier 1830)
Common name	Sin croaker/ Bearded croaker
Local name	Dhoma, Cherukora
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sciaenidae Genus: <i>Johnius</i> Species: <i>dussumieri</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; oceanodromous; depth range 5 - 50 m. Tropical; 26°N - 8°N
Distribution	Indian Ocean: Pakistan to the Andaman Islands. Records outside this area are probably misidentifications.
Description	Found in coastal waters. Enters estuaries. Feeds on invertebrates and small fishes. Marketed fresh, dried salted.

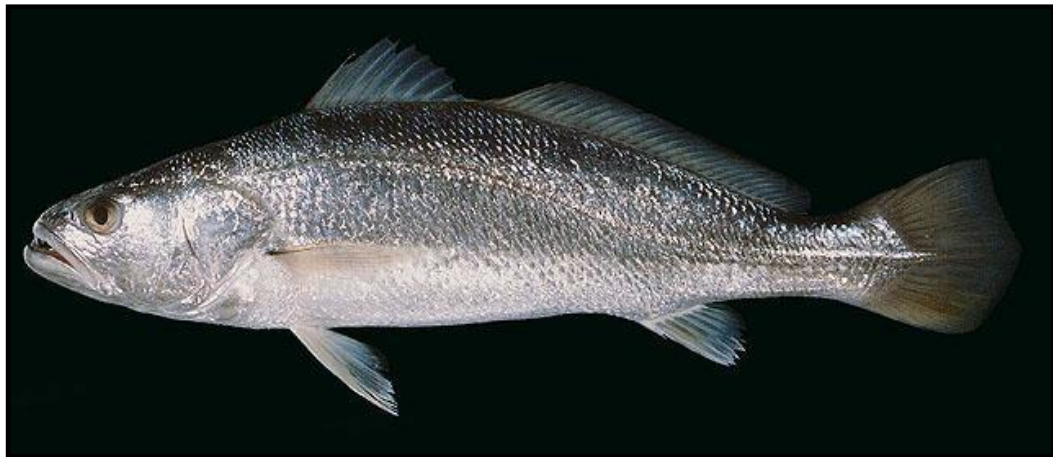
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 - 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 27-30; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 7 - 8
IUCN Status	LC



76. *Otolithes ruber* (Bloch & Schneider 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Otolithes ruber</i> (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Common name	Tiger toothed croaker
Local name	Goli, Kuddali, Pallikora, Kora
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sciaenidae Genus: <i>Otolithes</i> Species: <i>ruber</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; benthopelagic; amphidromous; depth range 10 - 40 m. Tropical; 26°C - 29°C; 34°N - 35°S, 20°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: East Africa, including Madagascar (absent in the Red Sea), eastward to southern China Sea and Queensland, Australia.
Description	Found in coastal waters. Adults feed on fishes, prawns and other invertebrates. Generally marketed fresh, may be dried or salted.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 - 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 27-30; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 7 – 8.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

77. *Protonibea diacanthus* (Lacepède 1802):

Scientific name	<i>Protonibea diacanthus</i> (Lacepède 1802)
Common name	Blackspotted croaker/Ghol
Local name	Kora, Goli, Cherukora
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Sciaenidae Genus: <i>Protonibea</i> Species: <i>diacanthus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; depth range 5 - 100 m. Tropical; 40°N - 28°S, 47°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: west coast of the Persian Gulf and along the coasts of India and Sri Lanka, north to Japan and south through the Philippines and Borneo to New Guinea and northern Australia.
Description	Found in coastal waters over muddy bottoms, off the sea-bed. Ascend tidal rivers and estuaries. Feed mainly on crustaceans and small fishes. Also caught with bottom trawls. Sold fresh and dried salted (swim bladder) in markets. An important food fish. Minimum depth range based on occurrence.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 - 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 225; Anal spines: 2; Anal soft rays: 7. 7-8 gill rakers on the lower limb of the first arch.
IUCN Status	LC



78. *Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828):

Scientific name	<i>Pterois miles</i> (Bennett, 1828)
Common name	Devil firefish
Local name	Data deficient
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Perciformes Family: Scorpaenidae Genus: <i>Pterois</i> Species: <i>miles</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; depth range 0 - 85 m. Tropical; 30°N - 36°S, 19°E - 112°E
Distribution	Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf and Red Sea south to Port Alfred, South Africa and east to Sumatra, Indonesia. Atlantic Ocean. Also known in eastern Mediterranean
Description	Reddish to tan or grey in color, with numerous thin dark bars on body and head; tentacle above eye may be faintly banded. Adults have a band of small spines along the cheek and small spots in the median fins. Lives in coastal waters in muddy habitats. Minimum depth of 0m. Fin spines highly venomous, may cause human death.



Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 13; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9-11; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 6 - 7.
IUCN Status	LC



79. *Pseudorhombus arsius* (Hamilton 1822):

Scientific name	<i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i> (Hamilton 1822)
Common name	Large-tooth flounder
Local name	Jibti, Lepti
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Pleuronectiformes Family: Paralichthyidae Genus: <i>Pseudorhombus</i> Species: <i>arsius</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 200 m. Tropical; 35°N - 36°S
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf and east coast of Africa (south to Algoa Bay and perhaps to Knysna, South Africa) to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to the northern coast of Australia.
Description	Some pairs of moderately large canines in anterior part of both jaws, 6 to 13 lateral teeth in lower jaw, stronger and more widely spaced than those of upper jaw. Gill rakers pointed, longer than broad. Soft ray count of pectoral fin refers to that on ocular side. Found in shallow waters and estuaries, on mud and sand bottoms, to depths of 200 m. Juveniles common in brackish water. Feeds on benthic animals.



Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 71-84; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 53 - 62; Vertebrae: 36.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

80. *Psettodes erumei* (Bloch & Schneider 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Psettodes erumei</i> (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Common name	Indian halibut
Local name	Dataro, Hario, Zhipali, Erumei-nakku
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Pleuronectiformes Family: Psettodidae Genus: <i>Psettodes</i> Species: <i>erumei</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; depth range 1 - 100 m, usually 20 - 50 m. Tropical; 26°N - 21°S, 43°E - 156°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Japan and Australia.
Description	Body oval and flat, but thicker than in most other flatfishes. Mouth large with strong teeth; maxillary extends well beyond hind edge of lower eye; both eyes on left or right side; upper eye lying immediately below dorsal edge; gill rakers not developed. Dorsal fin origin well posterior to eyes; anterior fin rays spinous; lateral line almost straight. Color usually brown or grey, sometimes with 4 broad, dark crossbars. Dorsal, anal and caudal fin tips black. Blind side occasionally partially colored.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9 - 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 38-45; Anal spines: 1; Anal soft rays: 33 - 43; Vertebrae: 23 - 25.
IUCN Status	DD



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

81. *Auxis rochei* (Risso, 1810):

Scientific name	<i>Auxis rochei</i> (Risso, 1810)
Common name	Bullet tuna
Local name	Urulan-choorai, Kutteli-choorai
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Auxis</i> Species: <i>rochei</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 10 - m. Tropical - 28°C; 61°N - 51°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific (Western): including the Mediterranean Sea. The eastern Pacific population is recognized as subspecies <i>Auxis rochei eudorax</i> . Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Description	Back bluish, turning to deep purple or almost black on head. Scaleless area with pattern of 15 or more fairly broad, nearly vertical dark bars. Belly white. Pectoral and pelvic fins purple, their inner sides black. Body robust, elongate and rounded. Teeth small and conical, in a single series. Pectoral fins short, not reaching vertical line from anterior margin of scaleless area

	above corselet. A large, single-pointed flap (interpelvic process) between pelvic fins. Body naked except for corselet, which is well developed in its posterior part 9 more than 6 scales wide under second dorsal-fin origin). A strong central keel on each side of caudal-fin base between 2 smaller keels.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 9 - 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 10-13; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 12 - 14.
IUCN Status	LC



82. *Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor 1849):

Scientific name	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i> (Cantor 1849)
Common name	Little tuna
Local name	Choorā, Kawakawa
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Euthynnus</i> Species: <i>affinis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 200 m. Tropical; 18°C - 29°C; 35°N - 38°S, 19°E - 137°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: in warm waters including oceanic islands and archipelagos. A few stray specimens have been collected in the Eastern Central Pacific. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: medium-sized fish with a robust, elongate and fusiform body; teeth small and conical, in a single series; total gill rakers on first gill arch 29-34; D1 XI-XIV with both dorsal fins separated by only a narrow interspace (not wider than eye), anterior spines of first fin much higher than those midway, giving fin a

	strongly concave outline; D2 much lower than first and followed by 8-10 finlets; anal fin followed by 6-8 finlets; pectoral fins short, never reaching interspace between dorsal fins; 2 flaps (interpelvic process) between pelvic fins; very slender caudal peduncle with a prominent lateral keel between 2 small keels at base of caudal fin; body naked except for corselet and lateral line. Colour of back dark blue with a complicated striped pattern which does not extend forward beyond middle of first dorsal fin; lower sides and belly silvery white; several characteristic dark spots between pelvic and pectoral fins.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 - 15; Dorsal soft rays (total): 11-15; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 11 - 15; Vertebrae: 39.
IUCN Status	LC

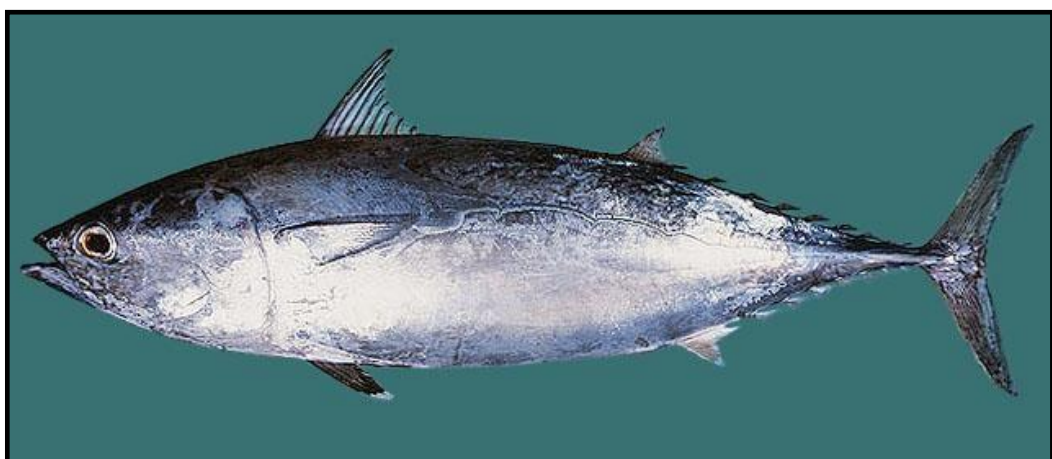


Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

83. *Auxis thazard* (Lacepède 1800):

Scientific name	<i>Auxis thazard</i> (Lacepède 1800)
Common name	Frigate tuna
Local name	Ayila soora, Ellichoorra
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Auxis</i> Species: <i>thazard</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 50 – m. Tropical; 27°C - 28°C; 61°N - 51°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific (Western Central). Eastern Pacific population recognized as subspecies <i>Auxis thazard brachydorax</i> . Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: a robust body, elongated and rounded; teeth small and conical, in a single series; total gill rakers on first gill arch 36-42; dorsal fins 2, D1 X-XII, separated from the second by a large interspace (at least equal to length of first dorsal-fin base), second dorsal fin followed by 8 finlets; anal fin followed by 7

	finlets; pectoral fins short, but reaching past vertical line from anterior margin of scaleless area above corselet; a large single-pointed flap (interpelvic process) between pelvic fins; body naked except for the corselet, which is well developed and narrow in its posterior part (no more than 5 scales wide under second dorsal-fin origin); a strong central keel on each side of caudal-fin base between 2 smaller keels. Colour of back bluish, turning to deep purple or almost black on the head; a pattern of 15 or more narrow, oblique to nearly horizontal, dark wavy lines in scaleless area above lateral line; belly white; pectoral and pelvic fins purple, inner sides black.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 10 - 12; Dorsal soft rays (total): 10-13; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 10 - 14.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

83. *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier 1816):

Scientific name	<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i> (Cuvier 1816)
Common name	Indian mackerel
Local name	Bangada, Ayila
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Rastrelliger</i> Species: <i>kanagurta</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 20 - 90 m. Tropical; 17°C; 38°N - 36°S, 20°E - 180°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Indonesia, north to the Ryukyu Islands and China, south to Australia, Melanesia and Samoa. Entered the eastern Mediterranean Sea through the Suez Canal.
Description	Head longer than body depth. Maxilla partly concealed, covered by lachrymal bone but extending to about hind margin of eye. Bristles on longest gill raker 105 on one side in specimens of 12.7 cm, 140 in 16 cm, and 160 in 19 cm fork length specimens. A black spot on body near lower margin of pectoral fin. Interpelvic process small and single. Swim bladder present.

	Anal spine rudimentary.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 8 - 11; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 12.
IUCN Status	DD



84. *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus 1758):

Scientific name	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name	Skipjack tuna
Local name	Bugudi, Gedar, Kuppa
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Katsuwonus</i> Species: <i>pelamis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 260 m, usually 0 - m. Tropical; 15°C - 30°C; 63°N - 47°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Cosmopolitan in tropical and warm-temperate waters. Not found in the Black Sea. Highly migratory species.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: body fusiform, elongate and rounded; teeth small and conical, in a single series; gill rakers on first gill arch numerous, 53-63; D1 XIV-XVI, dorsal fins separated by a small interspace (not larger than eye), the second followed by 7-9 finlets; anal fin followed by 7-8 finlets; pectoral fins short, with 26-27 rays; 2 flaps (interpelvic process) between pelvic fins; body scaleless except for corselet and lateral line; a strong keel on each side of

	caudal-fin base between 2 smaller keels. Colour of back dark purplish blue, lower sides and belly silvery, with 4-6 very conspicuous longitudinal dark bands which in live specimens may appear as discontinuous lines of dark blotches.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 14 - 16; Dorsal soft rays (total): 14-15; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 14 - 15; Vertebrae: 41.
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Freitas, R.

85. *Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre 1788):

Scientific name	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> (Bonnaterre 1788)
Common name	Yellow fin tuna
Local name	Gedar, Bokado
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Thunnus</i> Species: <i>albacares</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 1 - 250 m, usually 1 - 100 m. Tropical; 15°C - 31°C; 59°N - 48°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas, but absent from the Mediterranean Sea. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Description	This large species is distinguished by the following characters: elongate, fusiform body, slightly compressed laterally; total gill rakers on first gill arch 26-34; dorsal fins 2 and separated only by a narrow interspace, the second followed by 8-10 finlets; anal fin followed by 7 to 10 finlets; large specimens may have very long second dorsal and anal fins, becoming well over 20% of fork length; pectoral fins moderately long, usually reaching

	beyond second dorsal-fin origin but not beyond end of its base, usually 22-31% of FL; 2 flaps (interpelvic process) between pelvic fins; body with very small scales; corselet of larger scales developed but not very distinct; caudal peduncle very slender, bearing on each side a strong lateral keel between 2 smaller keels; no striations on ventral surface of liver; swimbladder present. Colour of back metallic dark blue changing through yellow to silver on belly; belly frequently crossed by about 20 broken, nearly vertical lines; dorsal and anal fins, and dorsal and anal finlets bright yellow, the finlets with a narrow black border.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 11 - 14; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-16; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 11 - 16; Vertebrae: 39.
IUCN Status	NT



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Archambault, C.

86. *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker 1851):

Scientific name	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i> (Bleeker 1851)
Common name	Longtail tuna
Local name	Gethar, Gethal
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Thunnus</i> Species: <i>tonggol</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 10 m. Tropical; 47°N - 31°S, 34°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to New Guinea, north to Japan, south to Australia. Reported in New Zealand.
Description	A small species, deepest near the middle of the first dorsal fin base. The second dorsal fin is higher than the first dorsal fin; the pectoral fins are short to moderately long; swim bladder is absent or rudimentary. Lower sides and belly silvery white with colorless elongate oval spots arranged in horizontally oriented rows. The dorsal, pectoral and pelvic fins are blackish; the tip of the second dorsal and anal fins are washed with yellow; the anal fin is silvery; the dorsal and anal finlets are yellow with grayish

	margins; the caudal fin is blackish, with streaks of yellow green.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Vertebrae: 39.
IUCN Status	DD



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Hermosa, Jr., G.V.

87. *Thunnus obesus* (Lowe 1839):

Scientific name	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> (Lowe 1839)
Common name	Bigeye tuna
Local name	Valiya-choora
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Thunnus</i> Species: <i>obesus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; depth range 0 - 1500 m, usually 0 - 500 m. Subtropical; 13°C - 29°C; 52°N - 48°S, 180°W - 180°E
Distribution	Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters. Absent in the Mediterranean. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Description	This large species is distinguished by the following characters: robust, fusiform body, slightly compressed from side to side; total gill rakers on first gill arch 23-31; dorsal fins separated only by a narrow interspace, the second followed by 8-10 finlets; anal fin followed by 7-10 finlets; pectoral fins moderately long (22 to 31% of fork length) in large specimens (over 110 cm FL), but very long (as long as in <i>Thunnus</i>

	<i>alalunga</i>) in smaller specimens; 2 flaps (interpelvic process) between pelvic fins; very small scales on body; corselet of larger and thicker scales developed, but not very distinct; caudal peduncle very slender, with a strong lateral keel between 2 smaller keels; ventral surface of liver striated; swimbladder present. Colour of back metallic dark blue, lower sides and belly whitish; a lateral iridescent blue band runs along sides in live specimens; first dorsal fin deep yellow, second dorsal and anal fins light yellow, finlets bright yellow edged with black.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 13 - 14; Dorsal soft rays (total): 14-15; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 14; Vertebrae: 39.
IUCN Status	VU



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Chow, S.

***Scomberomorus guttatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801):**

Scientific name	<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Common name	Indo-Pacific king mackerel
Local name	Surmai, Chappri
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Scombridae Genus: <i>Scomberomorus</i> Species: <i>guttatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; oceanodromous; depth range 15 - 200 m, usually 20 - 90 m. Tropical; 38°N - 7°S, 49°E - 134°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf, India and Sri Lanka to southeast Asia, north to Hong Kong and Wakasa Bay, Sea of Japan.
Description	Interpelvic process small and bifid. Swim bladder absent. Body entirely covered with small scales. Lateral line with many auxiliary branches extending dorsally and ventrally in anterior third, curving down toward caudal peduncle. Intestine with 2 folds and 3 limbs. Sides silvery white with several rows of round dark brownish spots scattered in about three irregular rows along the lateral line. First dorsal fin membrane black.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 15 - 18; Dorsal soft rays (total): 18-24; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 19 - 23; Vertebrae: 47 - 52.
IUCN Status	DD



88. *Pampus argenteus* (Euphrasen, 1788):

Scientific name	<i>Pampus argenteus</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)
Common name	Silver pomfret
Local name	Manji, Thondrotte, Vellavoli
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Stromateidae Genus: <i>Pampus</i> Species: <i>argenteus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; benthopelagic; oceanodromous; depth range 5 - 110 m. Subtropical; 46°N - 10°S, 47°E - 142°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf to Indonesia, north to Hokkaido, Japan. Extralimital captures have been made from the Adriatic and off Hawaii. Not recorded from Australasia. Northeastern Atlantic: 3 reports of capture reported from this area.
Description	Body firm, very deep, oval, and compressed. Operculum absent; gill opening reduced to a vertical slit on the side of the body; gill membrane broadly united to isthmus. Dorsal and anal fins preceded by a series of 5 to 10 blade-like spines with anterior and posterior points. Pelvic fins absent. Caudal fin deeply

	forked, the lower lobe longer than the upper. Color is gray above grading to silvery white towards the belly, with small black dots all over the body. Fins are faintly yellow; vertical fins with dark edges.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 37-43; Vertebrae: 34 - 37.
IUCN Status	VU



89. *Pampus chinensis* (Euphrasen 1788):

Scientific name	<i>Pampus chinensis</i> (Euphrasen 1788)
Common name	Chinese silver pomfret
Local name	Kafri, Pathu, Vichuda
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Stromateidae Genus: <i>Pampus</i> Species: <i>chinensis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; benthopelagic; amphidromous; depth range 10 - m. Tropical; 32°N - 10°S, 48°E - 131°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf to eastern Indonesia, north to Japan. Not recorded from Australia or New Guinea.
Description	Greyish to brownish dorsally, silvery white on sides. Covered in dark pigment spots. Fins silvery to greyish, darkest distally. Body firm, very deep, compressed. Caudal peduncle short, deep, strongly compressed, lacking scute-like scales or fleshy keels. Snout blunt, rounded, forehead almost straight. Eye small, central, much shorter than snout. Mouth small, subterminal, curved downward posteriorly, not reaching anterior margin of eye. Upper jaw covered with skin, joined to

	head, not movable. Jaw teeth minute, in a single series, flattened with 3 cusps (central cusp much larger than those adjacent). Gill membranes joined to belly. Gill slit short, its lower margin slightly below pectoral-fin base. Scales very small, cycloid, and deciduous, barely extending onto fin bases. Naked patch on head and nape with well-defined network of longitudinal sensory canals, patch not extending above pectoral-fin base. Lateral line high, following dorsal profile onto caudal peduncle
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 43-50; Anal soft rays: 39 - 42; Vertebrae: 33.
IUCN Status	DD



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Rahman, A.K.A.

90. *Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Scientific name	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Common name	Largehead hairtail fish
Local name	Baga, Ribbon, Pambole
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Trichiuridae Genus: <i>Trichiurus</i> Species: <i>lepturus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; benthopelagic; amphidromous; depth range 0 - 589 m, usually 100 - 350 m. Subtropical; 49°N - 54°S, 114°W - 180°E
Distribution	Circumtropical and temperate waters of the world. <i>Trichiurus japonicus</i> which was originally described from Japan as <i>Trichiurus lepturus japonicus</i> was synonymized with <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> . Another nominal species synonymized with <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> is <i>Trichiurus nitens</i> from the eastern Pacific Ocean (California to Peru).

Description	Body extremely elongate, compressed and tapering to a point. Mouth large with a dermal process at the tip of each jaw. Dorsal fin relatively high; anal fin reduced to minute spinules usually embedded in the skin or slightly breaking through; anterior margin of pectoral fin spine not serrated. Pelvic and caudal fins absent. Lateral line beginning at the upper margin of the gill cover, running oblique to behind the tip of the pectoral fins, then straight close to the ventral contour. Fresh specimens steely blue with silvery reflections, becoming uniformly silvery gray sometime after death.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 3; Dorsal soft rays (total): 130-135; Anal soft rays: 100 - 105.
IUCN Status	LC



91. *Lepturacanthus savala* (Cuvier 1829):

Scientific name	<i>Lepturacanthus savala</i> (Cuvier 1829)
Common name	Savalai hairtail/Ribbon fish
Local name	Karupputhalayan, Baia, Vellasavala, Chavalai
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Scombriformes Family: Trichiuridae Genus: <i>Lepturacanthus</i> Species: <i>savala</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; benthopelagic; depth range 0 - 100 m. Tropical; 36°N - 17°S, 69°E - 154°E.
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: India and Sri Lanka to Southeast Asia, north to China, and south to New Guinea and northern Australia
Description	Pelvic and caudal fins absent; anal fin reduced to spinules (about 75). Lateral line running nearer the ventral than the dorsal contour of the body. Color is steely blue with metallic reflections; the tapering part white. The margin of the anus pale; usually the margin of the caudal-fin membrane white; tip of both jaws black; the inside of the opercle and the anterior part of the shoulder girdle, pale black.

Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 3 - 4; Dorsal soft rays (total): 110-120.
IUCN Status	DD



92. *Plicofollis layardi* (Günther, 1866):

Scientific name	<i>Plicofollis layardi</i> (Günther, 1866)
Common name	Thinspine sea catfish
Local name	Shingala
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Siluriformes Family: Ariidae Genus: <i>Plicofollis</i> Species: <i>layardi</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; amphidromous; depth range 20 - 50 m. Tropical.
Distribution	Western Indian Ocean: Mozambique and Persian Gulf to Sri Lanka.
Description	Found in coastal waters down to a depth of about 50 m. Enters brackish waters. Feeds mainly on invertebrates and small fishes. Caught mainly with bagnets, dipnets, bamboo stake traps and on hook and line.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External

Fish formula	Anal soft rays: 14 - 16
IUCN Status	NE

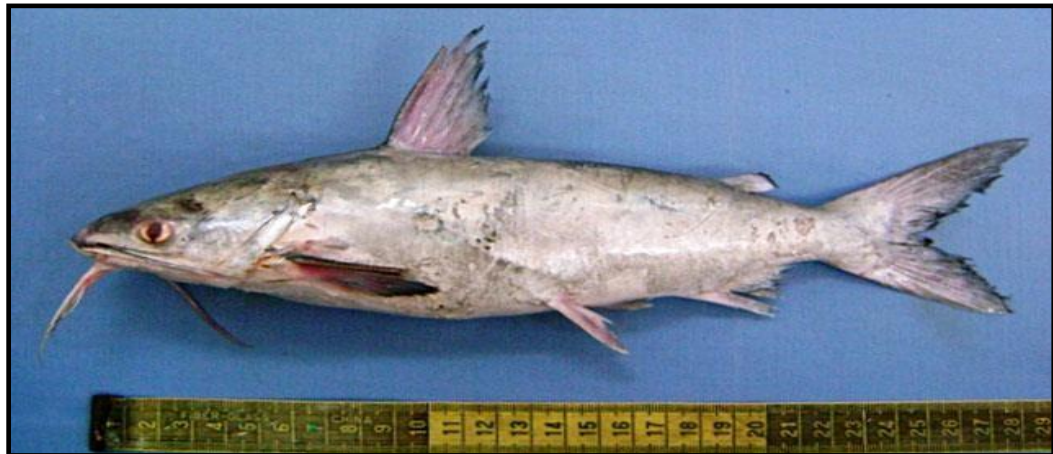


Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

93. *Plicofollis dussumieri* (Valenciennes 1840):

Scientific name	<i>Plicofollis dussumieri</i> (Valenciennes 1840)
Common name	Blacktip sea catfish
Local name	Shingati, Mogarushedde,
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Siluriformes Family: Ariidae Genus: <i>Plicofollis</i> Species: <i>dussumieri</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; depth range 20 - 50 m. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-west Pacific: Mozambique and Madagascar to Sri Lanka, the east coast of India, Bangladesh, Myanmar to Sumatra
Description	It has a prominent lateral ethmoid that forms a "shelf" between the eye and the nostrils, two pairs of vomerine toothplates, and a very short adipose-fin base. Body dark brown, lower surfaces completely covered with fine brown pigment specks.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External

Fish formula	Anal soft rays: 14 - 16.
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Osmany, H.B.

94. *Osteogeneiosus militaris* (Linnaeus 1758):

Scientific name	<i>Osteogeneiosus militaris</i> (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name	Soldier catfish
Local name	Vengdi-etta, Ponkelithi
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Siluriformes Family: Ariidae Genus: <i>Osteogeneiosus</i> Species: <i>militaris</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; potamodromous. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: west coast of India to Bangladesh, Myanmar, Singapore, Malacca, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia. Recorded from Pakistan.
Description	Found in marine, coastal waters, as well as in estuaries and river mouths. Feeds mainly on invertebrates and small fishes. Caught with shore seines, dipnets, stake traps and set bagnets. Sold mostly fresh in markets.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Data Deficient
IUCN Status	DD



95. *Netuma thalassina* (Rüppell 1837):

Scientific name	<i>Netuma thalassina</i> (Rüppell 1837)
Common name	Giant catfish
Local name	Kaggishedde, Mogarushedde
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Siluriformes Family: Ariidae Genus: <i>Netuma</i> Species: <i>thalassina</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; amphidromous; depth range 10 - 195 m. Subtropical; 34°N - 34°S, 32°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: known with certainty from the Red Sea and the northwestern Indian Ocean. Also reported from Australia, Polynesia and Japan and rarely in the Mekong delta.
Description	A marine species often found in estuaries, but rarely enters freshwater. Typically euryhaline. Reported to occasionally ascend into fresh water. Recorded at temperatures ranging from 26-29°C. Feeds mainly on crabs, prawns, mantis shrimps (<i>Squilla</i> species) but also on fishes and mollusks. An important food fish. Marketed mostly fresh; often dried.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Shao, K.T.

96. *Upeneus moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1855):

Scientific name	<i>Upeneus moluccensis</i> (Bleeker, 1855)
Common name	Goldband goatfish
Local name	Navarei
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Syngnathiiformes Family: Mullidae Genus: <i>Upeneus</i> Species: <i>moluccensis</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; reef-associated; depth range 10 - 120 m. Subtropical; 35°N - 27°S, 32°E - 168°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea to New Caledonia; north to Japan. Invaded the eastern Mediterranean from the Red Sea through the Suez Canal.
Description	This species is distinguished by the following characters: D VIII,9; pectoral fins 14-16; gill rakers 7-8 + 18-20 = 26-27; lateral line scales 33-35; body depth at first dorsal-fin origin 24-26% SL and at anus 21-23% SL; caudal-peduncle depth 9.0-10% SL; maximum head depth 20-22% SL; head depth through eye 16-17% SL; head length 27-29%SL; orbit length 7.3-8.9% SL; upper jaw length 11-12% SL; barbel length 15-17% SL;

	caudal-fin length 27-30% SL; anal-fin height 13-15% SL; pelvic-fin length 17-22% SL; pectoral-fin length 25-27% SL; first dorsal-fin height 20-23% SL; second dorsal-fin height 14-16% SL; 6-8 thin, red caudal fin bars on upper lobe (faintly retained when preserved), none on lower lobe but with a red broad band covering the entire lobe apart from the distal, inner margin, the latter somewhat darker (most of which are lost in preserved fish); one mid-lateral body stripe yellow or gold from eye to upper caudal-fin base (not or faintly retained in preserved fish); dark first dorsal-fin tip (retained in preserved fish); white barbels; silvery-rose body, dorsally darkened above lateral stripe.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 8; Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Anal spines: 1; Anal soft rays: 7.
IUCN Status	LC



97. *Odonus niger* (Rüppell, 1836):

Scientific name	<i>Odonus niger</i> (Rüppell, 1836)
Common name	Red-toothed triggerfish
Local name	Choppu-pallan, Valan-karatti
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Tetraodontiformes Family: Balistidae Genus: <i>Odonus</i> Species: <i>niger</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; reef-associated; non-migratory; depth range 5 - 40 m. Tropical; 32°N - 24°S, 30°E - 137°W
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Red Sea south to Durban, South Africa and east to the Marquesas and Society islands, north to southern Japan, south to the southern Great Barrier Reef in Australia and New Caledonia.
Description	Inhabits reef channels or along slopes that are subject to strong currents. Occur in current-swept seaward coral reefs. Usually form aggregations and feed on zooplankton as well as sponges. Juveniles associated with isolated patches of rubble or crevices with proper-sized shelter holes. Oviparous. Form large schools to feed on zooplankton. Also taken by drive-in nets. Marketed

	fresh or dried-salted. Minimum depth reported taken from Ref. 30874. Popular aquarium fish.
Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 3; Dorsal soft rays (total): 33-36; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 28 - 31.
IUCN Status	NE



98. *Abalistes stellaris* (Bloch & Schneider 1801):

Scientific name	<i>Abalistes stellaris</i> (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
Common name	Starry triggerfish
Local name	Moori
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Tetraodontiformes Family: Balistidae Genus: <i>Abalistes</i> Species: <i>stellaris</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; demersal; amphidromous; depth range 40 - 100 m. Tropical; 46°N - 36°S, 21°E - 164°W
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Southeast Asia, north to Japan and south to northern Australia. Eastern Atlantic: St. Helena and south coasts of Africa.
Description	Scales enlarged above the pectoral fin base and just behind the gill slit to form a flexible tympanum; scales of posterior body with prominent keels, forming longitudinal ridges. A prominent groove in the skin extending anteriorly from front of eye for a distance of about 1 eye diameter. Caudal peduncle depressed. Caudal fin rays of adults prolonged above and below.

Reproduction	Dioecism, External
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 3; Dorsal soft rays (total): 25-27; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 24 - 26.
IUCN Status	LC



99. *Takifugu oblongus* (Bloch, 1786):

Scientific name	<i>Takifugu oblongus</i> (Bloch, 1786)
Common name	Lattice blaasop
Local name	Oblong blowfish, Bebo
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Tetraodontiformes Family: Tetraodontidae Genus: <i>Takifugu</i> Species: <i>oblongus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: South Africa to Indonesia, north to Japan, south to Australia.
Description	Body covered with prickles. Brownish above with pale spots, yellowish white below; narrow dark bars on sides. Lives in shallow coastal waters, but enters brackish waters.



Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-14; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 10 - 12.
IUCN Status	LC



100. *Triacanthus biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1786):

Scientific name	<i>Triacanthus biaculeatus</i> (Bloch, 1786)
Common name	Short-nosed tripodfish
Local name	Chamat
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Tetraodontiformes Family: Triacanthidae Genus: <i>Triacanthus</i> Species: <i>biaculeatus</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; Demersal; depth range 0 - 60 m. Tropical; 20°C - 30°C; 38°N - 28°S, 48°E - 154°E
Distribution	Indo-West Pacific: Persian Gulf eastward through Bay of Bengal to eastern Australia, northward to southern Japan and China
Description	Spiny dorsal-fin membrane very dark between first and third spines, and usually equally dark between third and fifth spines. Outline of head from base of first dorsal-fin spine to above eye an even slightly convex curve or almost a straight line. Inhabits sandy or muddy flat in coastal and estuarine waters. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

Reproduction	Data deficient
Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	NE



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

101. *Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer* (Cantor 1849):

Scientific name	<i>Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer</i> (Cantor 1849)
Common name	Long-spined tripodfish
Local name	Chamat
Classification (Day, 1878)	Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Super Class: Pisces Class: Actinopterygii Order: Tetraodontiformes Family: Triacanthidae Genus: <i>Pseudotriacanthus</i> Species: <i>strigilifer</i>
Habits & Habitats	Marine; brackish; demersal; depth range 2 - 110 m. Tropical
Distribution	Indo-Pacific: Gulf of Oman to Indonesia and the Philippines
Description	Second dorsal-fin spine more than 1/2 length of first dorsal-fin spine. Anal-fin base about 2 times in soft dorsal-fin base. Scales with an anterior to posterior series of high, thin, distally emarginated vertical ridges.
Reproduction	Data deficient

Fish formula	Data deficient
IUCN Status	LC



Source: Fishbase/ Picture by Randall, J.E.

Annexure. 02:

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY AT SUTRAPADA
COAST, GUJARAT, INDIA

Ph.d Research work
(Demographic Study at Sutrapada)

નામ	પિતાનું નામ	અટક
<u>પુરૂ નામ :</u> _____		
<u>જાતિ :</u>	પુરૂષ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	સ્ત્રી : <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>ઉંમર :</u> _____		
<u>સરનામું :</u> _____		
<u>શૈક્ષણિક લાયકાત :</u>	૧૦ પાસ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	૧૨ પાસ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/> સ્નાતક <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
	અનુસ્નાતક <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	અન્ય <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>મૂળનિવાસી :</u>	હા <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	ના <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>રહેઠાણનું સ્થળ :</u>	માલિકી મકાન <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/> ભાડાત <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>સરકારી સહાય મળેલ છે :</u>	હા <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	ના <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>ઘરમાં વપરાતી વસ્તુઓની માહિતી (હા/ના) :</u>		
ટો.વી <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	રેફ્રીજરેટર <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	પંખો <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/> રેડિયો <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/> મોબાઈલ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>વ્યવસાય :</u> માછીમાર (સાગરખેડુ)	હા <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	ના <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>(ના હોય તો) હાલનો વ્યવસાય :</u> _____		
<u>ઈન્ટરનેટ વપરાશ સુવિધા :</u>	હા <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	ના <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>
<u>સરકાર કે ગ્રામપંચાયત તરફ થી મળેલ જોડાણ(સુવિધા) (હા/ના) :</u>		
વીજ જોડાણ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	પાણી જોડાણ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>	ગટર જોડાણ <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/>

Annexure. 03:

Publications & presentations

ANNEXURE. 03:

PUBLICATION AND PRESENTATION:

PUBLICATIONS

1. **Singh, S. K.**, Sarma, K. J., Bhatt, D. M., & Mankodi, P. C. (2021). Ichthyofaunal diversity and fishery status of Sutrapada Coast, Gujarat, India. *Journal of Fisheries*, 9(2), 92204-92204.
2. Bhatt, D. M., **Singh, S. K.**, & Mankodi, P. C. (2021). A New Record of Spot-tail Sleeper Ray *Narke dipterygia* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) (Elasmobranchii, Torpediniformes, Narkidae) from Coast of Gujarat, India.

PRESENTATION

1. Presented a paper on “Elasmobranch Diversity Conservation and Management at Sutrapada Coast, Gujarat, India” held on 21st- 22nd April 2021 Organized by the PG & Research Department of Environmental Science, Bishop Heber College, Thiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India.
2. Presented a Poster on “First new record *Odonus niger* (Ruppell, 1836) Family: Balistidae from Sutrapada, Gir-Somnath District Gujarat” held on 29th November, 2017 Organized by ISCA (Baroda Chapter) in collaboration with Department of Botany and Zoology, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara Jointly by ISG (Vadodara Chapter), IWSA (Baroda Branch) and IEEE GRSS (Gujarat Chapter).



Ichthyofaunal diversity and fishery status of Sutrapada Coast, Gujarat, India

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Singh SK, Sarma KJ, Bhatt DM, Mankodi PC (2021) Ichthyofaunal diversity and fishery status of Sutrapada Coast, Gujarat, India. *Journal of Fisheries* 9(2): 92204.

Abstract

Gujarat being a state having largest coastline and highest continental shelf in India represents diverse coastal habitats. Gujarat has vast potential of marine bioresources and offer considerable scope for marine fisheries. The ichthyofaunal diversity of Sutrapada, Gir Somnath district, Gujarat was investigated for a period of three years from June 2015 to June 2018 through the analysis of fish catch data of trawl fisheries and achieves of Fisheries Department, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology - Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CIFT-CMFRI), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and Commissioner Fisheries Office, Veraval. During this study period, 114 fish species belonging to 55 families and 93 genera were identified. The paper emphasizes the importance of further research on respective families for understanding of its distribution, ecology and conservation status.

Keywords: Diversity; Sutrapada; fish; species composition

1 | INTRODUCTION

Fishes are the largest group of vertebrates, which exhibit a remarkable diversity of morphological attributes and biological adaptations. Species identification is challenging for taxonomists (Zhang and Hanner 2011) when facing new biota. Globally, ichthyofaunal diversity comprises approximately half of the total members of the subphylum Vertebrata with 35588 valid fish species (Fricke *et al.* 2020). In India, ichthyofauna from the fresh and marine waters account for 9.7 percent of the global population, among which the marine fishes alone account for 7.4 percent (Eschmeyer and Fong 2014). Day (1899a, 1899b) reported 1418 species of fish belonging to 342 genera from British India whereas 2546 species of ichthyofauna from 969 genera, 254 families and 40 orders were de-

scribed by Talwar (1991). Recent findings have increased number of valid fish species in India with an estimation of 3231 species of freshwater, brackish water and marine species (Gopi and Mishra 2015). Out of the total fish diversity, marine water supports 2443 species whereas freshwater supports 675 species (Gopi and Mishra 2015) and brackish water comprises approximately 113 species (Sarkar *et al.* 2012). Fishes are a major source of human diet (Sarwade and Khillare 2010; Galib *et al.* 2013) as well as of oil, fertilizer and feed for domestic animals.

The state of Gujarat coastline is about 20% of Indian coastline, 33% of the continental shelf area (164000 square km) and over 200000 square km of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and ranks first among India's nine maritime states in marine fish production (Mohanraj *et al.*



New record of spot-tail sleeper ray *Narke dipterygia* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) (Elasmobranchii, Torpediniformes, Narkidae) from the coast of Gujarat, India

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Bhatt DM, Singh SK, Mankodi PC (2022) New record of spot-tail sleeper ray *Narke dipterygia* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) (Elasmobranchii, Torpediniformes, Narkidae) from the coast of Gujarat, India. Journal of Fisheries 10(1): 101401.

Abstract

Narke dipterygia (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), commonly known as numb ray, is a widely distributed species in the Arabian Sea and South-East Asian countries. It has been recorded from Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Taiwan Province of China and Japan. In India, majority of the findings of the species is from east and west coasts of India, only two records were reported namely Bombay of Maharashtra and Kerala. The present paper confirms the presence of *N. dipterygia* for the first time from Gujarat coast located on the west coast of India. The diagnostic characteristics and remarks on the taxonomy and distribution of *N. dipterygia* have been described in this paper.

Keywords: Batoid fish; first record; Gujarat; *Narke dipterygia*; numb ray

