

# Morphologie et identification des poissons dans FishBase

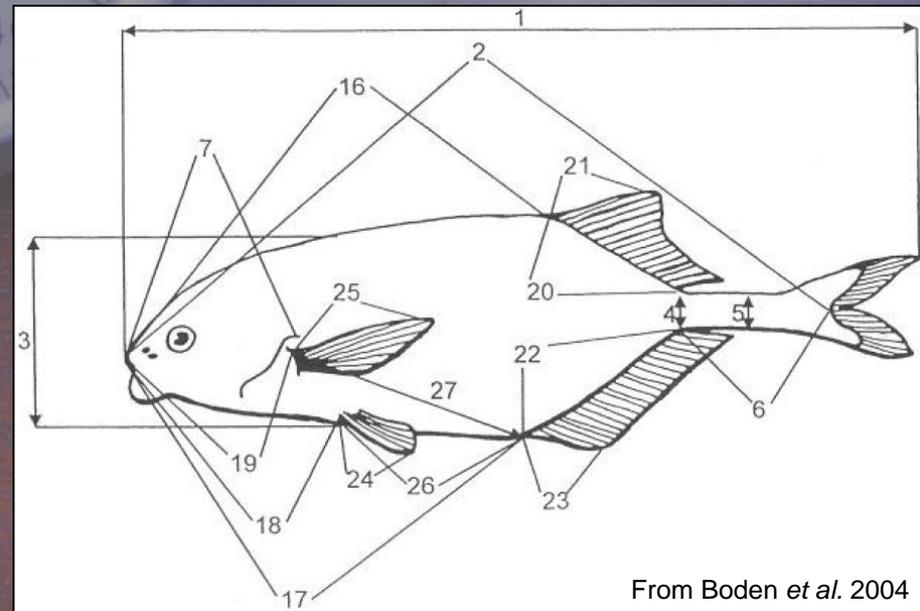
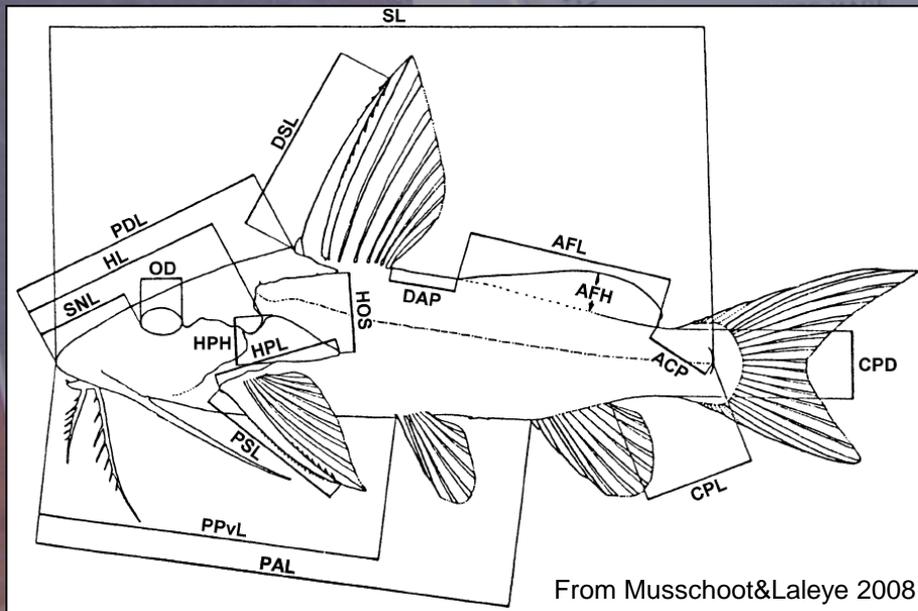


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# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

- les caractéristiques les plus importantes pour la description et l'identification des poissons:

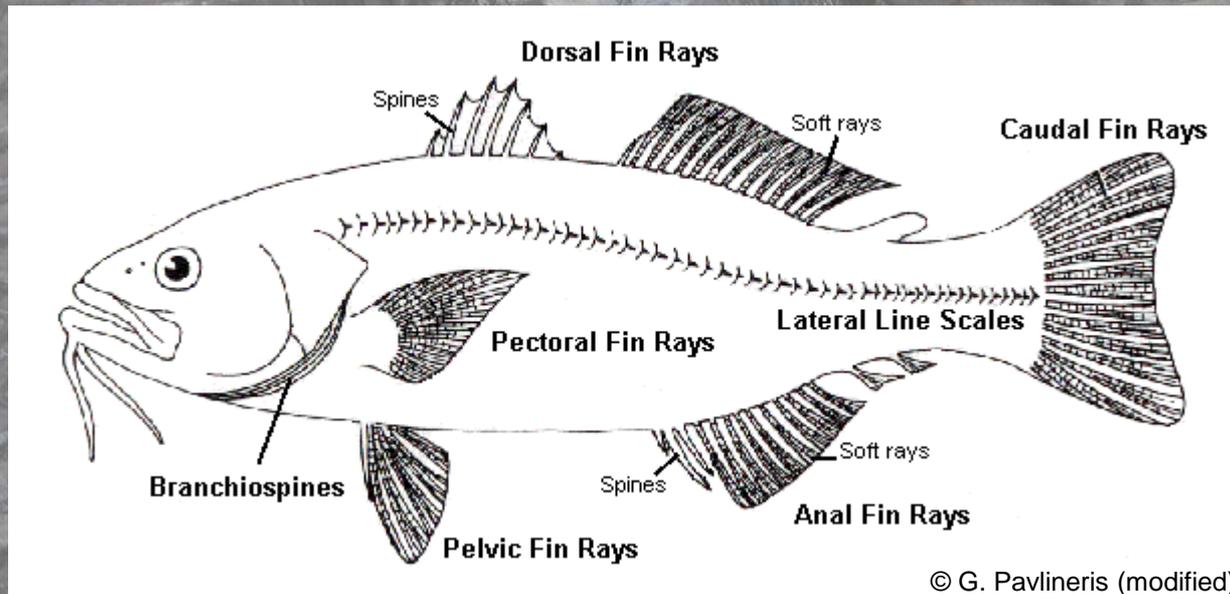
1. caractéristiques morphométriques: réfèrent à des variables continues



# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

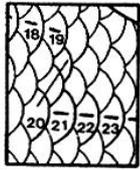
- les caractéristiques les plus importantes pour la description et l'identification des poissons:

2. caractéristiques méristiques: réfèrent à des variables discontinues



# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

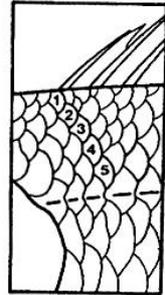
## Quelques méristiques fréquemment utilisés: Écailles



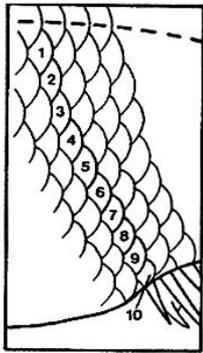
A



B



C



D



E

- A. Écailles longitudinales
- B. Écailles laterales
- C. Écailles transversales supérieures
- D. Écailles transversales inférieures
- E. Écailles entre la nageoire pectorale et la nageoire pelvienne

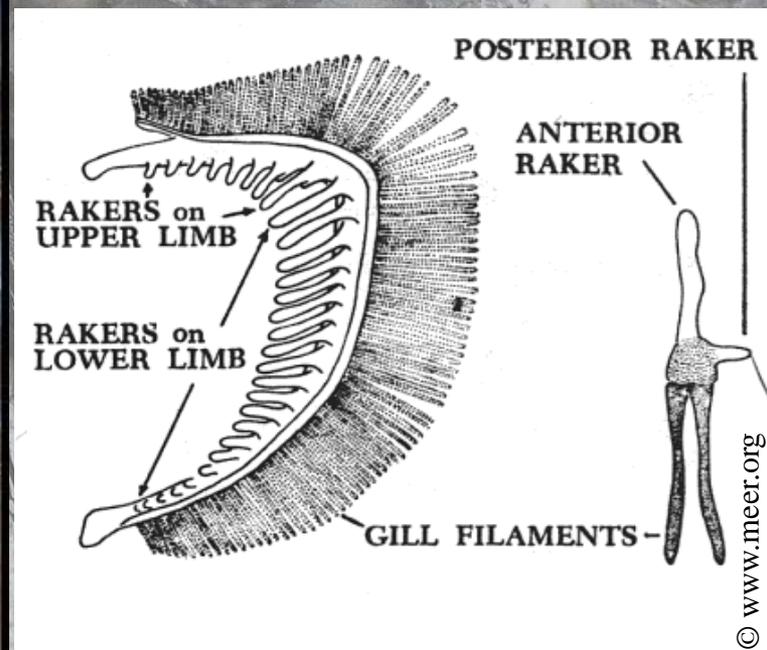
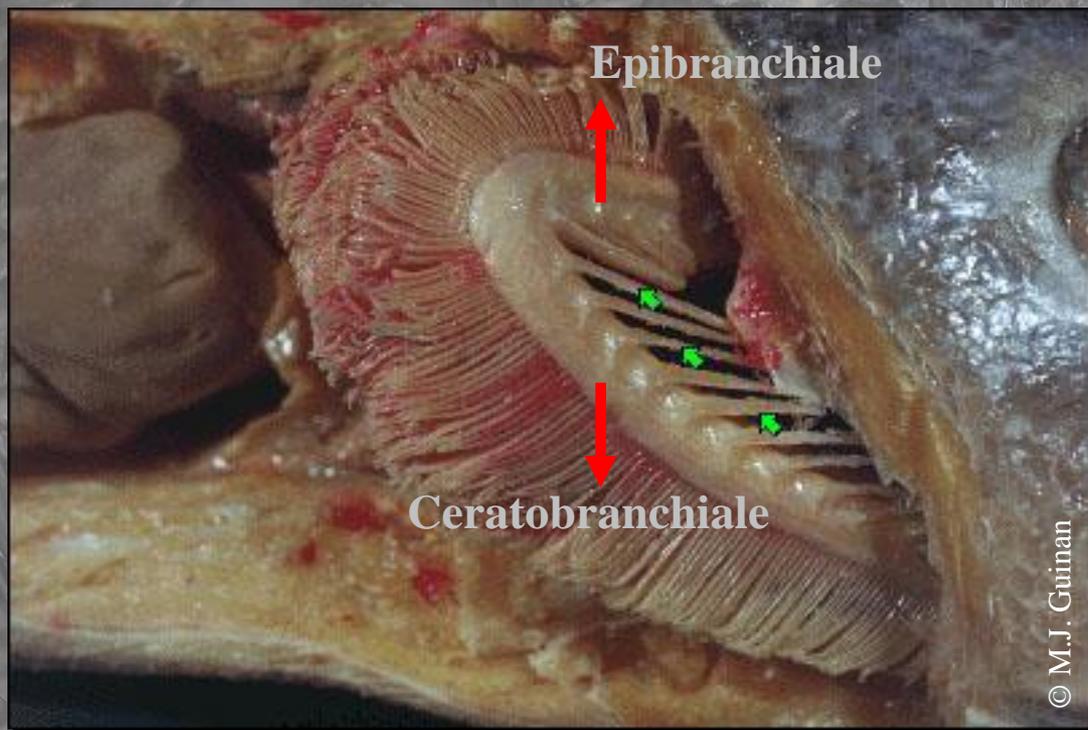
© J. Snoeks (2004)

Mais aussi: nombre d'écailles prédorsales, autour du pédoncule caudale,...

# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

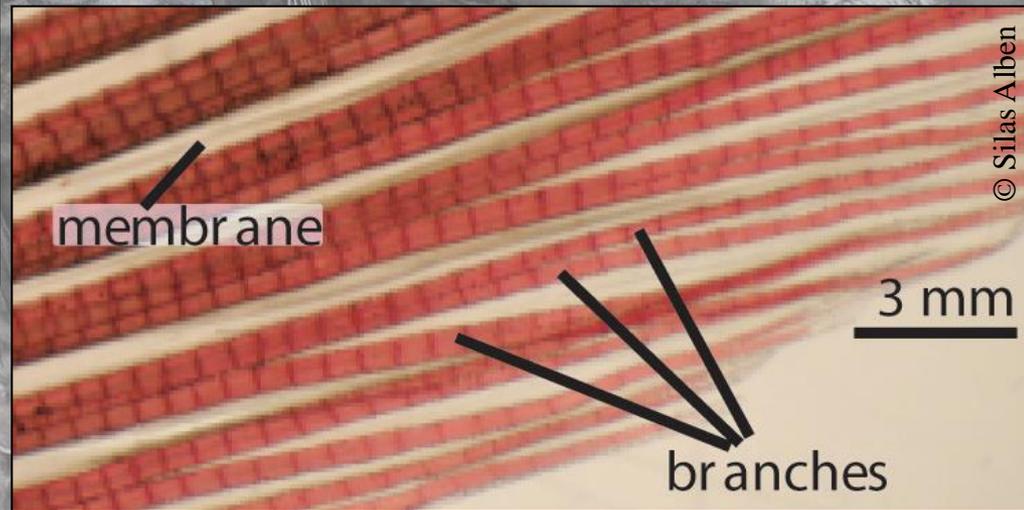
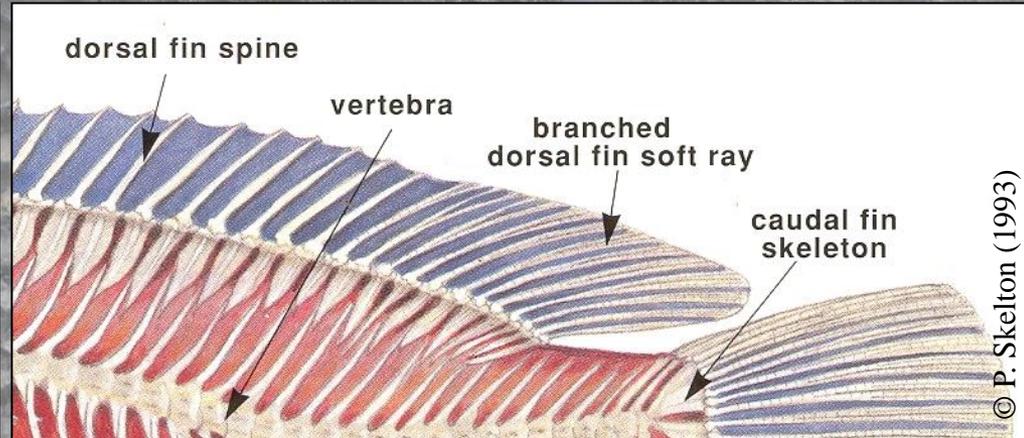
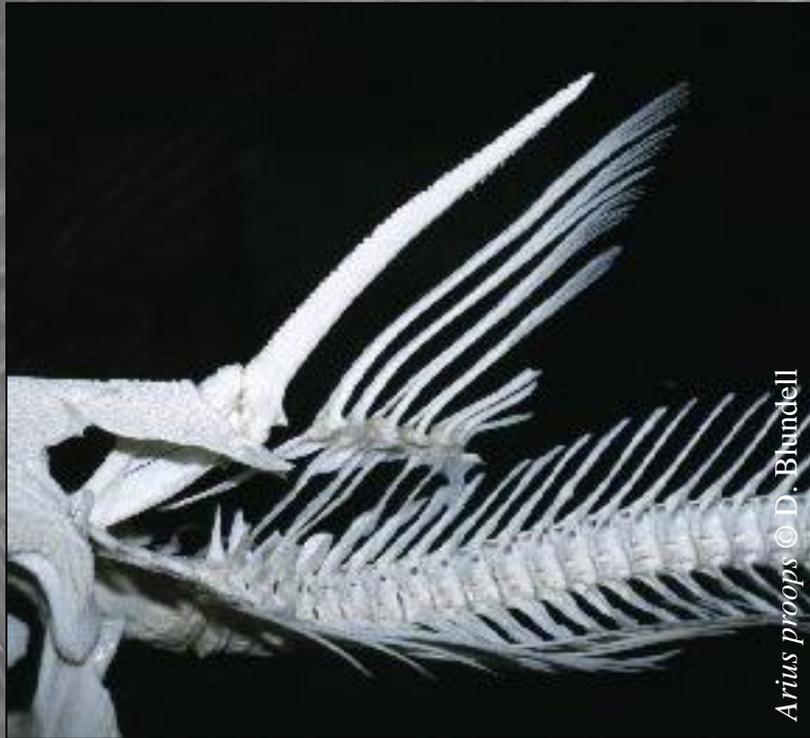
Quelques méristiques fréquemment utilisés: Branchiospines

Arche branchiale - filaments - branchiospines



# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

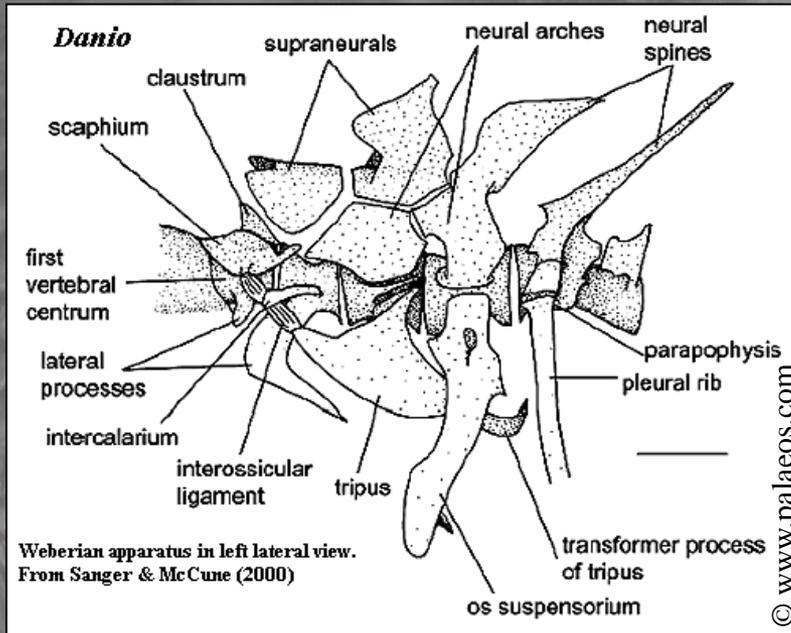
Quelques méristiques fréquemment utilisés: Nagoires



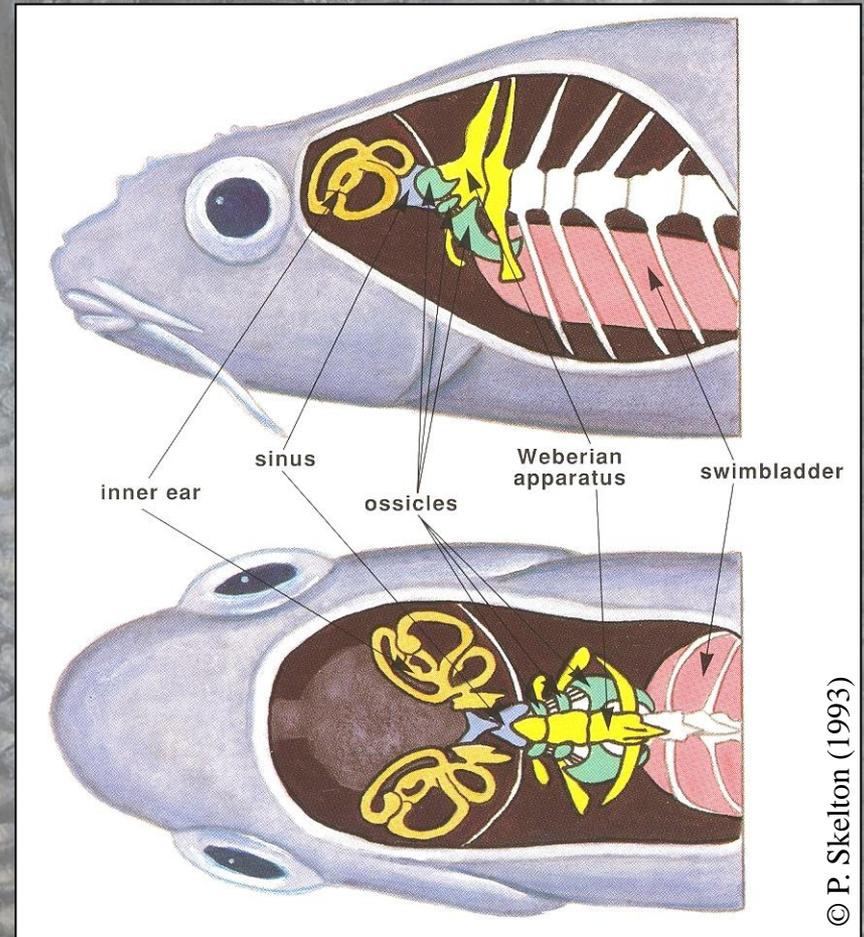
Epine(s), "spinelet", rayon(s)  
(branchus ou non),...

# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

## Quelques méristiques fréquemment utilisés: Vertèbres

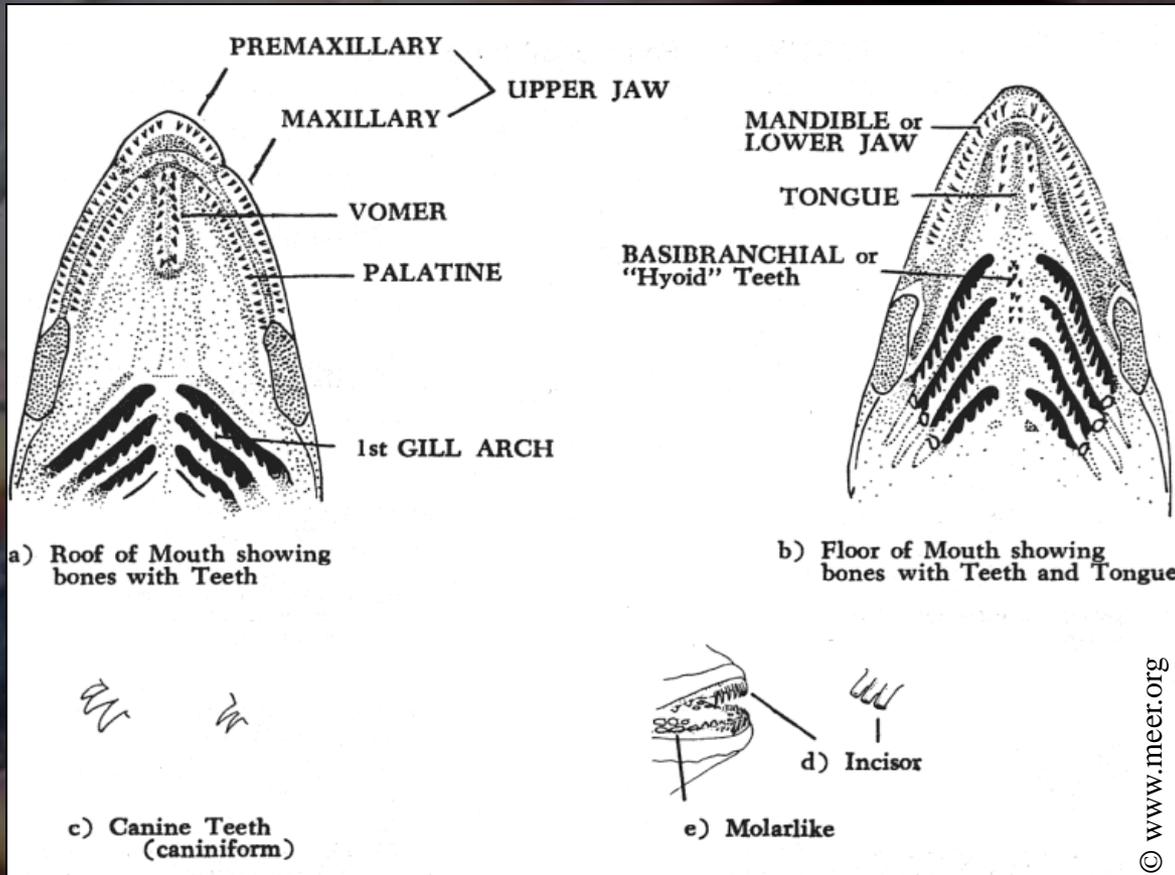


Nombre de vertèbres (pré)caudales, préanales, prédorsales, structure de l'appareil de Weber,...



# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

Quelques méristiques fréquemment utilisés: Dents

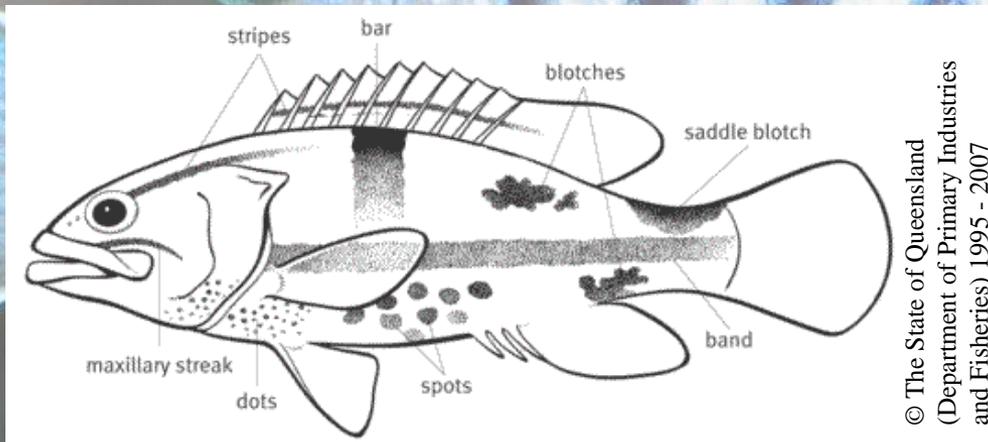


Dents prémaxillaires, vomériennes et palatines chez *Chrysichthys* sp. © MRAC

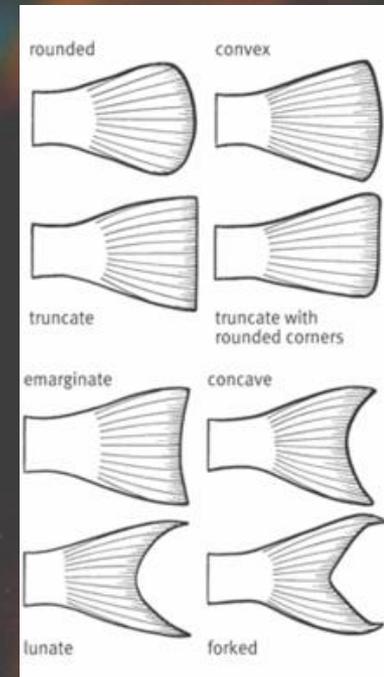
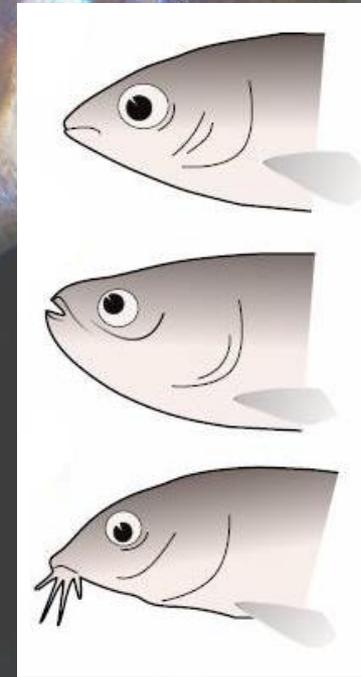
# 1. Morphométrie et méristiques

- les caractéristiques les plus importantes pour la description et l'identification des poissons:

3. caractéristiques descriptives: réfèrent à des variables distinguables



Position relative des nageoires, longueur relative des barbillons,...



## 2. La table MORPHOMÉTRIE dans FishBase

- Basé sur les mensurations des images dans FishBase
- Les données morphométriques publiées dans des journaux sont dans la table MORPHOLOGIE, mais seulement quand ils ont une valeur diagnostiques.

Plus d'informations				
Pays	Noms communs	Taille/Âge	Autres références	Collaborateurs
Zones FAO	Synonymes	Croissance	Biblio	Images
Écosystèmes	Métabolisme	Longueur-poids	Aquaculture	Timbres
Occurrences	Prédateurs	Longueur-longueur	Profil d'aquaculture	Sons
Introductions	Écotoxicologie	Fréquences de longueurs	Souches	Ciguatera
Écologie	Reproduction	<b>Morphométrie</b>	Génétique	Vitesse
Régime alimentaire	Maturité	Morphologie	Fréquences alléliques	Type de nage
Éléments du régime alimentaire	Fraie	Larves	Héritabilité	Surface branchiale
Consommation alimentaire	Œufs	Dynamique des populations	Pathologies	Otolithes
Ration	Développement de l'œuf	larvaires	Traitement	Cerveaux
		Recrutement		Vision
		Abondance		

Page de présentation d'espèce

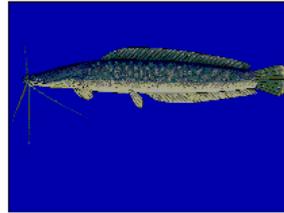
### Morphometric Data for *Clarias gariepinus*

n = 2

Picture Name	Length		Lifestage	Aspect ratio
Clgar_u0.gif			unsexed	1.02
Clgar_u3.jpg	78	TL	unsexed	1.38

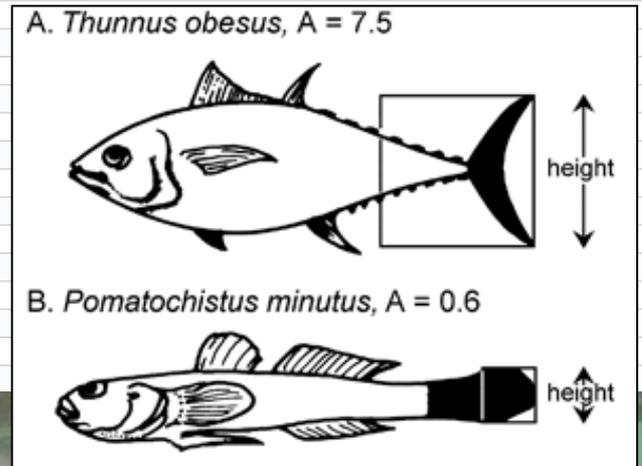
## 2. La table MORPHOMÉTRIE dans FishBase

### Morphométrie de *Clarias gariepinus*



Show Measurement

Image utilisée	Clgar_u0.gif
Taille (cm)	
Sexe	unsexed
Localité	
Longueur totale (TL)	602 pixels
Longueur standard	87.5 % TL
Longueur de la fourche	100.0 % TL
Longueur préanale	46.0 % TL
Longueur prédorsale	29.6 % TL
Longueur prépelvienne	39.9 % TL
Longueur prépectorale	19.3 % TL
Hauteur maximale du corps	13.0 % TL
Longueur de la tête (HL)	24.9 % TL
Diamètre de l'œil	8.0 % HL
Longueur préorbitale	20.7 % HL
Indice de forme de la nageoire caudale	1.01674
Remarques	



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

1. information sur les différences entre les sexes
2. caractéristiques descriptives (inclus les caractéristiques morphométriques si elles sont diagnostiques)
3. caractéristiques méristiques (ligne latérale, barbillons, branchiospines, vertèbres)
4. nageoires

Données morphologiques de <i>Oreochromis aureus</i>		
Clés d'identification		
Ref. Princ.	Tremaine, E., 1983	
Resssemble à	mâle, femelle	
Bones in OsteoBase		
<b>Attributs sexuels</b>		
Forme de	no special organs	
Apparence différente	always different morphology between mature adults	
Couleurs différentes	different colors during breeding season only	
Remarques	Males grow remarkably larger than females and possess much better developed finnage (Ref. 52307). Soft rays of dorsal and anal fin are longer in mature males (Ref. 2), and sometimes the ventral margin of the dorsal fin is thickened with reduced (but not closed) notches (Ref. 2, 54504). Pelvic fins of males usually longer than those of females, reaching anus or genital papilla, and this difference is more pronounced in larger specimens; dorsal and anal fins pointed in males and rounded in females (Ref. 54505). Standard length and snout length are larger in males, while iris diameter, head length, predorsal length, prepelvic and preanal length are smaller in males (Ref. 54458). Males with one unispiral opening, females with 2 separate urinary and genital pores (Ref. 54504).	
<b>Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes</b>		
Éléments remarquables	none	
Profil du corps	fusiform / normal	
Section transversale		
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less straight	
Type d'yeux	more or less normal	
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal	
Position de la bouche	terminal	
Diagnose	Diagnosis: Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no engagement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 38.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and longitudinally on the caudal fin; black Tilapia-mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip developed from beneath (Ref. 54506). Description: deep bodied; teeth very small, typical for an algae feeder (Ref. 52307), in 3-5 rows in the jaws, bicuspid in the outermost (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), tricuspid in the others (Ref. 2, 54467). Lower pharyngeal bone with bicuspid teeth, its toothed part as long as anterior part (Ref. 53405). Scales cycloid (Ref. 367, 2756, 54468), with fringes of the embedded part almost straight (Ref. 54468). Scales on these in 2-3 horizontal series; 5-7 scales between base of pectoral and pelvic fin (Ref. 2, 54467), 13.3-14.5 scales below upper lateral line before the pelvic fin (Ref. 367), 2 scales between upper and lower lateral line (Ref. 367, 2756). Upper lateral line with 20-23 scales, lower with 14-18 scales (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbrachiospines present on outer sides of arches 2 to 4 (Ref. 2). Dorsal fin edge thickened and notches between lappets closed in large males (ref. 367, 2756). Last dorsal spine the longest (ref. 367). Anal fin with 6-8 rays, anal spine a extra shorter than anal spine (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467), but stronger (Ref. 2, 54467). Pelvics not greatly produced; caudal often with rounded corners, usually stably only at the base and between rays on upper and lower parts of the fin, genital papilla of mature male conical or with narrow brief fringe (Ref. 2, 54467). Coloration: Juveniles: grey-brown to slightly golden (Ref. 52307) with vertical bars on sides (Ref. 53405). Specimens <10cm with well developed "Tilapia" spot on soft dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 52307, 53405, 54467). Sometimes with vague vertical bars on caudal fin (Ref. 2, 3020). Adults: eye with red iris crossed by a black bar (Ref. 2), ventral region pale silvery grey (Ref. 2, 307, 3032, 52307), less often blackish (Ref. 367). Chin and chest may be blue-black (Ref. 2, 6465). Throat and belly sometimes yellowish but never reddish (Ref. 2756). Sides and dark spots distributed all over the body (Ref. 52307). Sometimes with several vertical bars on body (Ref. 2, 3032, 3126, 52307), related to emotional state (Ref. 53405, 54467). Opercular spot generally present (Ref. 367, 2756, 54759), but may become totally invisible (Ref. 367). Pectoral fins greenish, pelvic fins blackish (Ref. 367, 2756). Dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 2756, 3022, 52307, 54467) and upper parts of caudal fin (Ref. 2, 367, 2756, 3023, 3032, 6465, 13851, 51850, 52307, 54467, 54759) have red margins. Soft dorsal and anal fin, and normally also the caudal fin, with numerous pale spots (Ref. 2, 2756, 3022, 3126, 52307, 54467, 54759). Gaps on dorsal and anal fin in oblique rows (Ref. 367). Dorsal fin lappets dark, never red or pale (Ref. 51850). Adult males grey-blue, with head, from upper lip to eye, greenish-brown, becoming darker towards the back; courting males iridescent with metallic blue sparkles on the head (Ref. 52307), or intense metallic blue on the head, sometimes paler blue on the body, with a vermilion edge on the dorsal and a more intense pink caudal margin (Ref. 2, 6465, 54467). Breeding females with paler, more orange edges of dorsal and caudal fin (Ref. 2, 6465). Preserved specimens sometimes with black lateral band (Ref. 53405).	
Facilité d'identification	likely to be confused with closely related species.	
<b>Caractéristiques méristiques de <i>Oreochromis aureus</i></b>		
Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(x)(x): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	absent
Fentes branchiales (requies et raies uniquement)		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	
<b>Nageoires</b>		
<b>Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)</b>		
Attributs	extending over most of the back length	
Nombre de nageoires	1	
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0	
	Ventral 0	
Total d'épines	14 - 17	
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15	
Nageoire adipeuse	absent	
<b>Nageoire caudale</b>		
Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal	
<b>Nageoire(s) anale(s)</b>		
Nombre de nageoires	1	
Total d'épines	3 - 3	
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11	
<b>Nageoires paires</b>		
Pectorale(s)	Attributs: more or less normal Épines	
	Rayons mous: 13 - 16	
	Attributs: more or less normal	
	position: thoracic; beneath origin of D1	
Pelvienn(e)	Épines: 1 Rayons mous: 3 - 5	

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Attributs sexuels

Ponte de	no special organs
Apparence différente	always different morphology between mature adults
Couleurs différentes	different colors during breeding season only
Remarques	Males grow remarkably larger than females and possess much better developed finnage (Ref. 52307). Soft rays of dorsal and anal fin are longer in mature males (Ref. 2), and sometimes the vermillion margin of the dorsal fin is thickened with reduced (but not closed) notches (Ref. 2, 54504). Pelvic fins of males usually longer than those of females, reaching anus or genital papilla, and this difference is more pronounced in larger specimens; dorsal and anal fins pointed in males and rounded in females (Ref. 54504). Standard length and snout length are larger in males, while iris diameter, head length, predorsal length, prepelvic and preanal length are smaller in males (Ref. 54458). Males with one urogenital opening, females with 2 separate urinary and genital pores (Ref. 54504).

no special organs  
 protruding genital papilla (m)  
 genital papilla with tassels (m)  
 claspers (m)  
 gonopodium (m)  
 prolonged oviduct (f)  
 different shape of head (f,m)  
 other

Données morphologiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

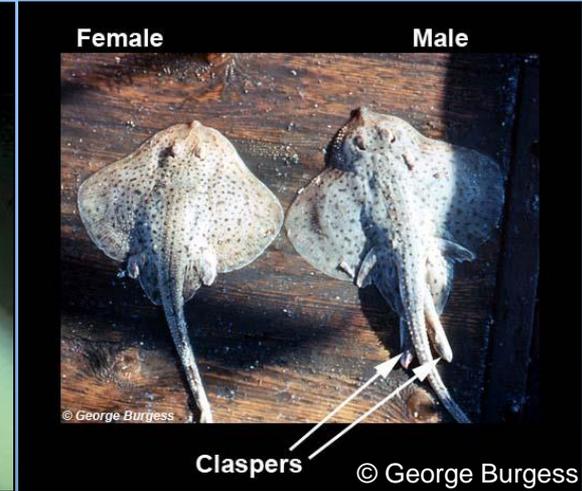
Cls d'identification

Ref. Princ.	Tremozes, E., 1983	
Rassemble à	mâle, femelle	
Noms en Outils/Bas		
<b>Attributs sexuels</b>		
Ponte de	no special organs	
Apparence différente	always different morphology between mature adults	
Couleurs différentes	different colors during breeding season only	
Remarques	Males grow remarkably larger than females and possess much better developed finnage (Ref. 52307). Soft rays of dorsal and anal fin are longer in mature males (Ref. 2), and sometimes the vermillion margin of the dorsal fin is thickened with reduced (but not closed) notches (Ref. 2, 54504). Pelvic fins of males usually longer than those of females, reaching anus or genital papilla, and this difference is more pronounced in larger specimens; dorsal and anal fins pointed in males and rounded in females (Ref. 54504). Standard length and snout length are larger in males, while iris diameter, head length, predorsal length, prepelvic and preanal length are smaller in males (Ref. 54458). Males with one urogenital opening, females with 2 separate urinary and genital pores (Ref. 54504).	
<b>Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes</b>		
Facilité d'identification	likely to be confused with closely related species.	
<b>Caractéristiques métriques de <i>Oreochromis aureus</i></b>		
Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(x)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	
Fentes branchiales (requies et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 9	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	
<b>Nageoires</b>		
<b>Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)</b>		
Attributs	extending over most of the back length	
Nombre de nageoires	1	
Dorsal	0	
Nombre de pinnules		
Ventral	0	
Total d'épines	14 - 17	
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15	
Nageoire adipeuse	absent	
<b>Nageoire caudale</b>		
Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal	
<b>Nageoire(s) anale(s)</b>		
Nombre de nageoires	1	
Total d'épines	3 - 3	
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11	
<b>Nageoires paires</b>		
Attributs	more or less normal	
Pectorale(s)		
Épines		
Rayons mous	13 - 16	
Attributs	more or less normal	
position	thoracic beneath origin of D1	
Pelvienn(e)		
Épines	1	
Rayons mous	3 - 5	

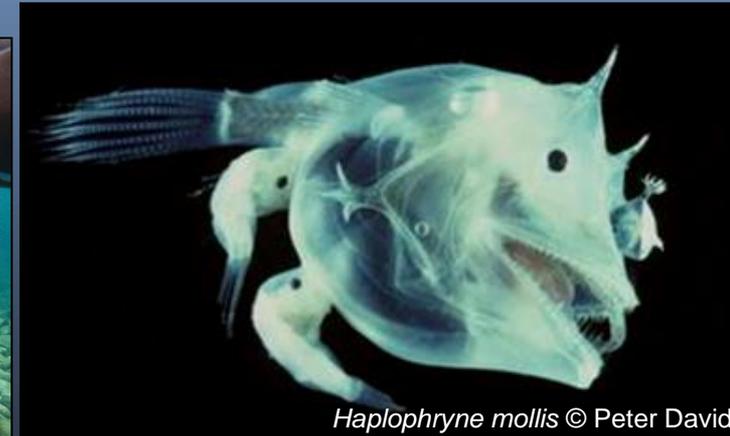
# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

Ponte de:



Apparence/couleurs différentes:





# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

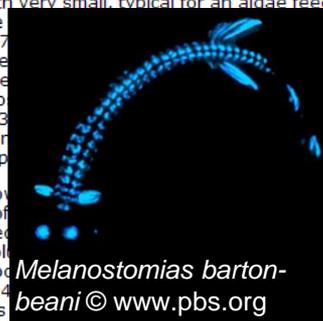
## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes

Éléments remarquables	none
Profil du corps	fusiform / normal
Section transversale	
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less straight
Type d'yeux	more or less normal
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal
Position de la bouche	terminal
Diagnose	<p>Diagnosis: Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no enlargement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 36.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and longitudinally on the caudal fin; black <i>Tilapia</i>-mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).</p> <p>Description: deep bodied; teeth very small, typical for an algae feeder (Ref. 52307), in 3-5 rows in the jaws, bicuspid in the outermost (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), tricuspid in the innermost (Ref. 2, 53405). Scales cycloid (Ref. 367), in 10-12 horizontal series; 5-7 scales between dorsal and anal fins (Ref. 367). 2 scales between dorsal and anal fins (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbranchial filaments closed in fully ripe males (Ref. 367, 2756, 54467), but strongly developed in young (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467), but strongly developed in young (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467), but strongly developed in young (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467).</p>

Striking features:

- none
- none
- light organs
- striking shape of body
- striking fins
- striking eyes
- striking type of mouth
- striking barbel(s)
- flaps
- long whip-like tail
- other (see Diagnosis)
- flatfish



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

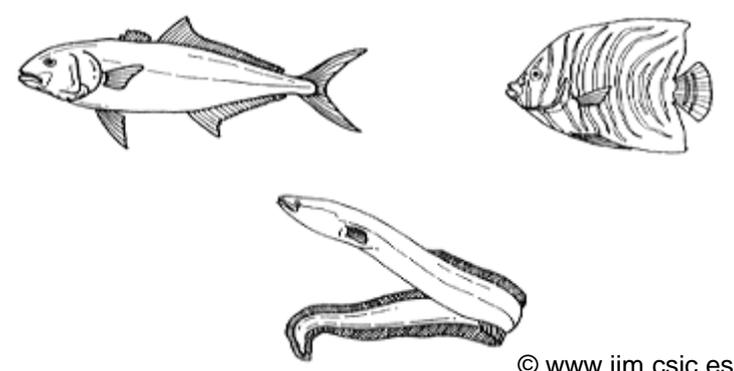
### Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes

Éléments remarquables	none
<b>Profil du corps</b>	fusiform / normal
Section transversale	
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less straight
Type d'yeux	more or less normal
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal
Position de la bouche	terminal

Diagnose: Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no enlargement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 26.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal fin without regular intense bright stripes. Breeding females with dark vertical stripes from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly terminal; dorsal fin running obliquely on the soft dorsal and long developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).

Description: deep bodied; teeth very small, tricuspid in the others (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), but with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly terminal; dorsal fin running obliquely on the soft dorsal and long developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).

Coloration: Juveniles: grey brown to slightly blackish (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467). Throat and belly sometimes yellowish but never reddish (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467). Silver and dark spots (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467). Breeding females with dark vertical stripes from snout at sharp angle (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467).



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**Body shape lateral:**

- short and / or deep
- fusiform / normal
- elongated
- eel-like
- short and / or deep
- other (see Diagnosis)
- modified by breeding



Platy © Wes/www.practicalfishkeeping.co.uk

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes

Éléments remarquables	none
Profil du corps	fusiform / normal
Section transverse	
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less straight
Type d'yeux	more or less normal
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal
Position de la bouche	terminal
Diagnose	<p>Diagnosis: Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no enlargement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 36.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and longitudinally on the caudal fin; black <i>Tilapia</i>-mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).</p> <p>Description: deep bodied; teeth very small, typical for an algae feeder (Ref. 52307), in 3-5 rows in the jaws, bicuspid in the outermost (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), tricuspid in the others (Ref. 2, 54467). Lower pharyngeal bone with bicuspid teeth, its toothed part as long as anterior part (Ref. 53405). Scales cycloid (Ref. 367, 2756, 54408), with fringes of the embedded part almost straight (Ref. 54408). Scales on cheek in 2-3 horizontal series; 5-7 scales between base of pectoral and pelvic fin (Ref. 2, 54467). 13.5-14.5 scales below upper lateral line before the pelvic fins (Ref. 367). 2 scales between upper and lower lateral line (Ref. 367, 2756). Upper lateral line with 20-23 scales, lower with 14-18 scales (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbranchiospines present on outer sides of arches 2 to 4 (Ref. 2). Dorsal fin edge thickened and notches between lappets closed in fully ripe males (Ref. 364, 54467). Last dorsal spine the longest (Ref. 367, 2756). Third anal spine a little shorter than last dorsal spine (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467), but stronger (Ref. 2, 54467). Pelvis not greatly produced; caudal often with rounded corners, usually scaly only at the base and between rays on upper and lower parts of the fin; genital papilla of mature male conical or with narrow bifid flange (Ref. 2, 54467).</p> <p>Coloration: Juveniles: grey-brown to slightly golden (Ref. 52307), with vertical bars on sides (Ref. 53405). Specimens &lt;10cm with well defined dark spots on soft dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 52307, 53405, 54467). Sometimes with vague vertical bars on caudal fin (Ref. 2, 3032). Adults: dorsal fin crossed by a black bar (Ref. 2). Ventral region pale silvery-grey (Ref. 2, 367, 3032, 52307). Lips often blackish (Ref. 2, 367, 54467). Body may be blue-black (Ref. 2, 6465). Throat and belly sometimes yellowish but never reddish (Ref. 2756). Silvery and dark brown on the body (Ref. 52307). Sometimes with several vertical bars on body (Ref. 2, 3032, 31256, 52307), related to the dorsal fin (Ref. 367). Pelvic fins blackish (Ref. 367, 2756, 54467). Opercular spine blackish (Ref. 367, 2756, 54467). Dorsal fin blackish (Ref. 2, 6465, 13851, 51850, 52307). Head blackish (Ref. 2, 2756, 3032, 31256, 52307). Body blackish or pale (Ref. 51850). Adult males with metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge on the dorsal and caudal fins (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding males brilliant with metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge on the dorsal and caudal fins (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and longitudinally on the caudal fin; black <i>Tilapia</i>-mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).</p>
Cross section:	<input type="text" value="compressed"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compressed</li> <li>circular</li> <li>oval</li> <li>compressed</li> <li>flattened</li> <li>angular</li> <li>other (see Diagnosis)</li> </ul>
Dorsal head profile:	<input type="text" value="clearly concave"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clearly concave</li> <li>more or less straight</li> <li>clearly convex</li> <li>clearly concave</li> </ul>
Facilité d'identification	likely to be confused with closely related species.





# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes

Éléments remarquables	none
Profil du corps	fusiform / normal
Section transverse	
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less straight
Type d'yeux	more or less normal
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal
Position de la bouche	terminal

Diagnosis: Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no enlargement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 36.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and lower anal fins (Ref. 2, 54467). Coloration: Juveniles: grey brown to slightly golden (Ref. 52307), with vertical bars on sides (Ref. 53405). Specimens <10cm with well developed dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 52307, 53405, 54467). Sometimes with vague vertical bars on caudal fin (Ref. 2, 3032).

Description: deep bodied; teeth very small, tricuspid in the others (Ref. 53405, 54467), tricuspid in the others (Ref. 53405). Scales cycloid (Ref. 367, 2756, 54467). Horizontal series; 5-7 scales between base of dorsal fins (Ref. 367). 2 scales between upper and lower dorsal fins (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbranchiospines present in fully ripe males (Ref. 364, 54467). (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467), but stronger (Ref. 2, 364, 54467). base and between rays on upper and lower dorsal fins (Ref. 367).



Diagnose

Type of mouth/snout:

- more or less normal
- more or less normal
- tube-like
- funnel-like
- sucker-like
- clearly protrusible
- lower jaw greatly elongated
- upper jaw greatly elongated
- other (see Diagnosis)



A. Lamprey © Steve Smith/ECHO - B. Blue spot *Chaetostoma* © Practical Fishkeeping - C. Rubyfish, *Plagiogeneion* sp. © T. Trnski/Australian Museum - D. Halfbeak *Hemiramphus depauperatus* © J.E. Randall - E. Blue marlin, *Makaira* sp. © Tony Arruza/Corbis.



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes

Éléments remarquables	none
Profil du corps	fusiform / normal
Section transverse	
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less straight
Type d'yeux	more or less normal
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal
Position de la bouche	terminal
Diagnose	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no enlargement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 36.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fins in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone nearly triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and longitudinally on the caudal fin; black <i>Tilapia</i>-mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Deep bodied; teeth very small, typical for an algae feeder (Ref. 52307), in 3-5 rows in the jaws, bicuspid in the outermost (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), tricuspid in the others (Ref. 2, 54467). Lower pharyngeal bone with bicuspid teeth, its toothed part as long as anterior part (Ref. 53405). Scales cycloid (Ref. 367, 2756, 54408), with fringes of the embedded part almost straight (Ref. 54408). Scales on cheek in 2-3 horizontal series; 5-7 scales between base of pectoral and pelvic fin (Ref. 2, 54467). 13.5-14.5 scales below upper lateral line before the pelvic fins (Ref. 367). 2 scales between upper and lower lateral line (Ref. 367, 2756). Upper lateral line with 20-23 scales, lower with 14-18 scales (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbranchiospines present on outer sides of arches 2 to 4 (Ref. 2). Dorsal fin edge thickened and notches between lappets closed in fully ripe males (Ref. 364, 54467). Last dorsal spine the longest (Ref. 367, 2756). Third anal spine a little shorter than last dorsal spine (Ref. 2, 2756, 54467), but stronger (Ref. 2, 54467). Pelvics not greatly produced; caudal often with rounded corners, usually scaly only at the base and between rays on upper and lower parts of the fin; genital papilla of mature male conical or with narrow bifid flange (Ref. 2, 54467).</p> <p><b>Coloration:</b> Juveniles: grey-brown to slightly golden (Ref. 52307), with vertical bars on sides (Ref. 53405). Specimens &lt;10cm with well developed "Tilapia"-spot on soft dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 52307, 53405, 54467). Sometimes with vague vertical bars on caudal fin (Ref. 2, 3032). Adults: eye with red iris crossed by a black bar (Ref. 2). Ventral region pale silvery-grey (Ref. 2, 367, 3032, 52307). Lips often blackish (Ref. 367). Chin and chest may be blue-black (Ref. 2, 6465). Throat and belly sometimes yellowish but never reddish (Ref. 2756). Silvery and dark spots distributed all over the body (Ref. 52307). Sometimes with several vertical bars on body (Ref. 2, 3032, 31256, 52307), related to emotional state (Ref. 53405, 54467). Opercular spot generally present (Ref. 367, 2756, 54759), but may become totally invisible (Ref. 367). Pectoral fins greyish, pelvic fins blackish (Ref. 367, 2756). Dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 2756, 3032, 52307, 54467) and upper parts of caudal fin (Ref. 2, 367, 2756, 3023, 3032, 6465, 13851, 51850, 52307, 53405) with red margins. Soft dorsal and anal fin, and normally also the caudal fin, with numerous pale spots (Ref. 2, 2756, 3032, 31256, 52307, 54467, 54759). Spots on dorsal and anal fin in oblique rows (Ref. 367). Dorsal fin lappets dark, never red or pale (Ref. 51850). Adult males grey-blue, with head, from upper lips to eye, greenish-brown, becoming darker towards the back; courting males brilliant with metallic blue sparkles on the head (Ref. 52307), or intense metallic blue on the head, sometimes paler blue on the body, with a vermilion edge on the dorsal and a more intense pink caudal margin (Ref. 2, 6465, 54467). Breeding females with paler, more orange edges of dorsal and caudal fin (Ref. 2, 6465). Preserved specimens sometimes with black lateral band (Ref. 53405).</p>
Facilité d'identification	likely to be confused with closely related species.

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	absent
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	

Données morphologiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Cles d'identification

Ref. Princ. : Treasues, E., 1983

Resssemble à : mâle, femelle

Bases in OsteoBase

**Attributs sexuels**

Forme de : no special organs

Apparence différente : always different morphology between mature adults

Couleurs différentes : different colors during breeding season only

Remarques : Males grow remarkably larger than females and possess much better developed finnage (Ref. 52307). Soft rays of dorsal and anal fin are longer in mature males (Ref. 2), and sometimes the ventral margin of the dorsal fin is thickened with rounded (but not strongly) notches (Ref. 2, 54504). Pelvic fins of males usually longer than those of females, reaching anus or genital papilla, and this difference is more pronounced in larger specimens; dorsal and anal fins pointed in males and rounded in females (Ref. 54505). Standard length and snout length are larger in males, while its diameter, head length, pre-dorsal length, pre-pelvic and pre-anal length are smaller in males (Ref. 54458). Males with one unpaired opening, females with 2 separate urinary and genital pores (Ref. 54504).

**Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes**

Éléments remarquables : none

Profil du corps : fusiform / normal

Section transversale : more or less straight

Profil dorsal de la tête : more or less normal

Type d'yeux : normal / less normal

Type de bouche/museau : more or normal

Position de la bouche : terminal

Diagnose: Adults: no preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no enlargement of the pyloric caecum; fish lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 38.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 54467), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a yellow edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54467). Breeding females with the edges of dorsal and caudal fin in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2). Juveniles: upper line of head profile running upward from snout at sharp angle; lower pharyngeal bone in a paler more orange color (Ref. 2, 54467). Teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes running obliquely on the soft dorsal and lower caudal fin on the caudal fin; black Tilapia-mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip developed from beneath (Ref. 54566).

Description: deep bodied; teeth very small, typical for a algae feeder (Ref. 52307), in 3-5 rows in the jaws, bicuspid in the outermost (Ref. 2, 53405, 54467), incuspid in the others (Ref. 2, 54467). Lower pharyngeal bone with bicuspid teeth, its toothed part as long as anterior part (Ref. 53405). Scales cobble (Ref. 367, 2756, 54408), with finrays and embedded part almost straight (Ref. 54408). Scales on these in 2-3 horizontal series; 5-7 scales between base of pectoral and pelvic fins (Ref. 2, 54467), 13.3-14.5 scales below upper lateral line before the pelvic fins (Ref. 367), 2 scales between upper and lower lateral line (Ref. 2, 54467). Upper lateral line with 20-22 scales, lower with 14-18 scales (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbrachiopterygias present on outer sides of arches 2-7 (Ref. 2). Dorsal fin edge thickened and notches between lappets consist of four spines (Ref. 367, 2756). Dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 2756, 5022, 52307, 54467) and anal fin (Ref. 2, 2756, 5022, 52307, 54467) with numerous pale spots (Ref. 2, 2756, 5022, 51256, 52307, 54467, 54759). Gaps on dorsal and anal fin in oblique series (Ref. 367). Dorsal fin lappets dark, never red or pale (Ref. 51850). Adult males grey-blue, with head, from upper lip to eye, greenish-brown, becoming darker towards the back; courting males iridescent with metallic blue sparkles on the head (Ref. 52307), or intense metallic blue on the head, sometimes paler blue on the body, with a vermilion edge on the dorsal and a more intense pink caudal margin (Ref. 2, 4465, 54467). Breeding males with paler, more orange edges of dorsal and caudal fin (Ref. 2, 4465). Preserved specimens sometimes with black lateral band (Ref. 52307).

Facilité d'identification : likely to be confused with closely related species.

**Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus***

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	absent
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	

**Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)**

Attributs : extending over most of the back length

Nombre de nageoires : 1

Nombre de pinnules : Dorsal 0

    Ventral 0

Total d'épines : 14 - 17

Total de rayons mous : 11 - 15

Nageoire adipeuse : absent

**Nageoire caudale**

Attributs : more or less truncate; more or less normal

**Nageoire(s) anale(s)**

Nombre de nageoires : 1

Total d'épines : 3 - 3

Total de rayons mous : 8 - 11

**Nageoires paires**

Attributs : more or less normal

Pectorale(s) : Épines

    Rayons mous : 13 - 16

    Attributs : more or less normal

    position : thoracic beneath origin of D1

Pelvienne(s) : Épines : 1

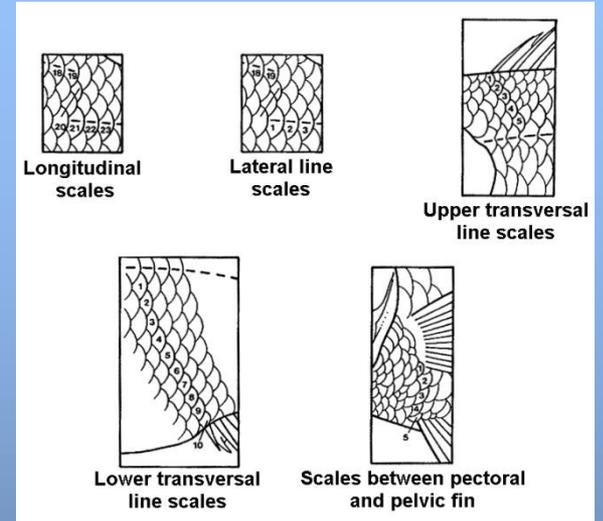
    Rayons mous : 3 - 5

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total		

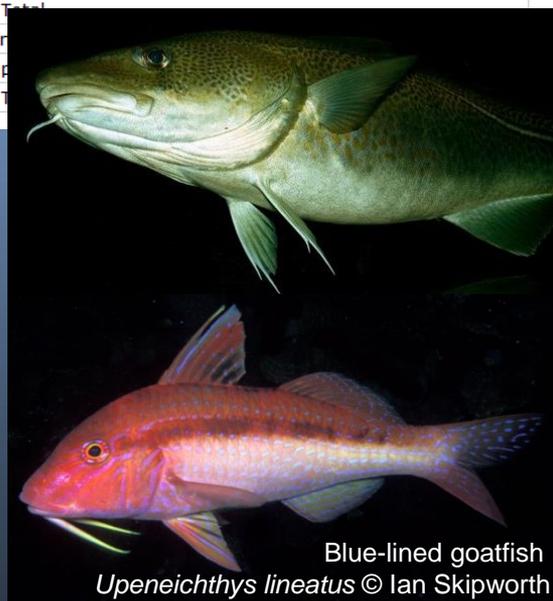


# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
<b>Barbillons</b>	0	
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertébrales		
P		
T		
Total		
		- 31



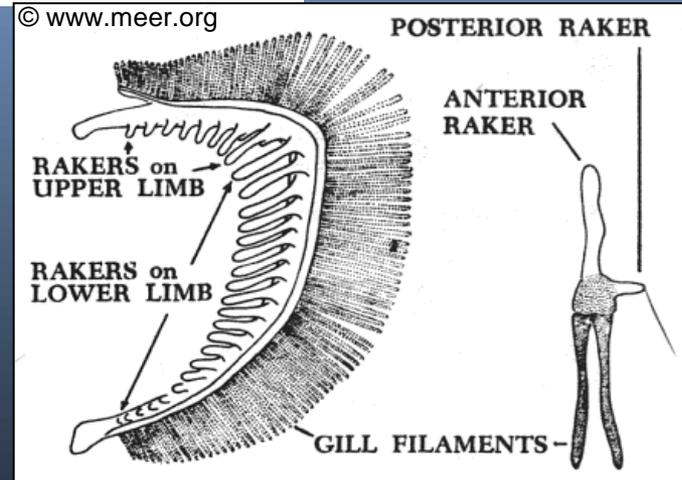
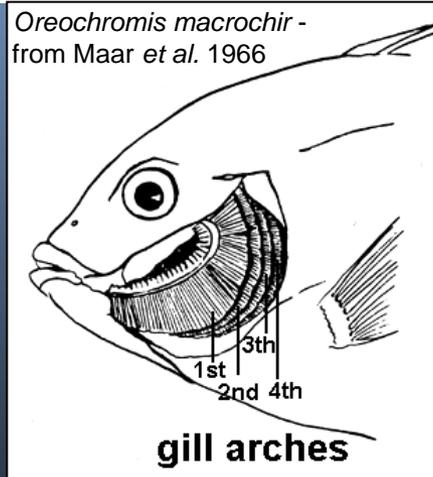


# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessous de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	

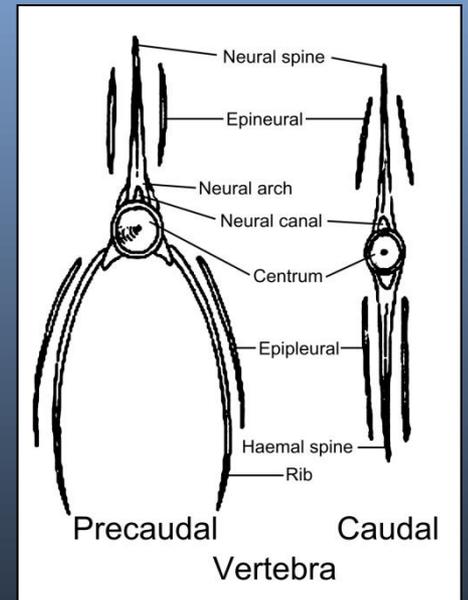
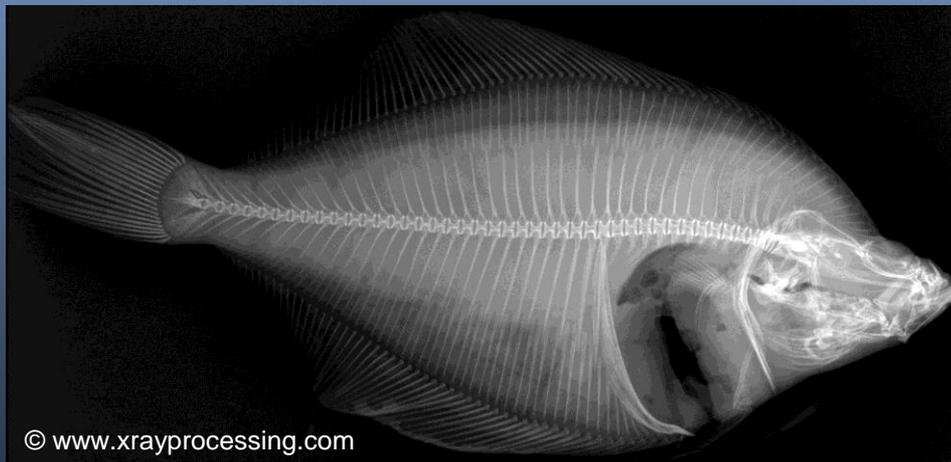
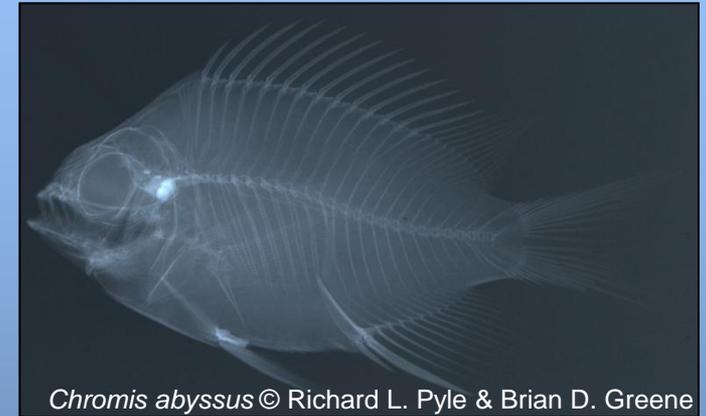


# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessous de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	

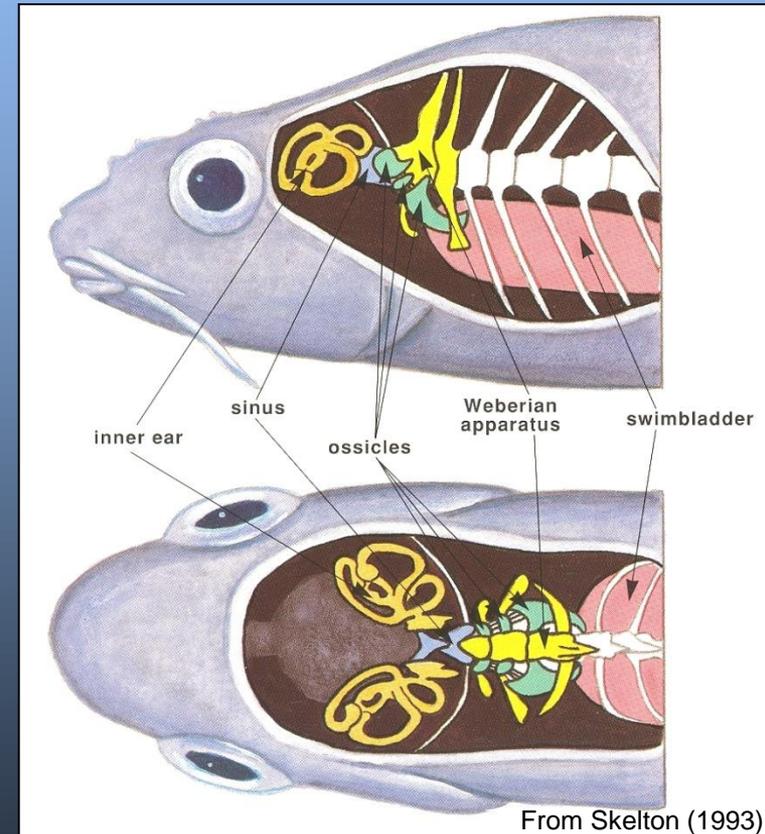
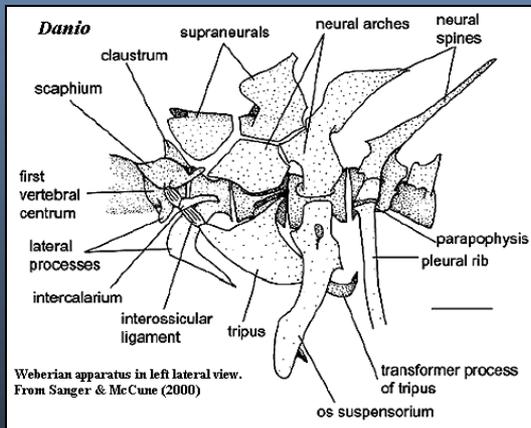


# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Caractéristiques méristiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(e)(s): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessous de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbillons	0	
Fentes branchiales (requins et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres		
préanal(e)		
Total	28 - 31	



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Nageoires

#### Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)

Attributs	extending over most of the back length
Nombre de nageoires	1
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0 Ventral 0
Total d'épines	14 - 17
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15
Nageoire adipeuse	absent

#### Nageoire caudale

Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal
Nageoire(s) anale(s)	

Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11

#### Nageoires paires

Pectorale(s)	Attributs	more or less normal
	Épines	
	Rayons mous	13 - 16
Pelvienne(s)	Attributs	more or less normal
	position	thoracic beneath origin of D1
	Épines	1
	Rayons mous	5 - 5

### Données morphologiques de *Oreochromis aureus*

Clés d'identification		
Inf. Princ.	Tremblay, E., 1983	
Resssemble à	ndée, femelle	
Bases in OsteoBase		
<b>Attributs sexuels</b>		
Forme de	no special organs	
Apparence différente	always different morphology between mature adults	
Couleurs différentes	different colors during breeding season only	
Remarque(s)	Males grow remarkably larger than females and possess much better developed finnage (Ref. 52307). Soft rays of dorsal and anal fin are longer in mature males (Ref. 2), and sometimes the ventral margin of the dorsal fin is thickened with reduced (but not absent) notches (Ref. 2, 54404). Pelvic fins of males usually longer than those of females, reaching anus or genital papilla, and this difference is more pronounced in larger specimens; dorsal and anal fins pointed in males and rounded in females (Ref. 54305). Standard length and snout length are larger in males, while iris diameter, head length, preopercular length, preopercular and opercular length are smaller in males (Ref. 54438). Males with one uniserial opening, females with 2 separate urinary and genital pores (Ref. 54304).	
<b>Caractéristiques descriptives des juvéniles et adultes</b>		
Éléments remarquables	none	
Profil du corps	fusiform / normal	
Section transversale	more or less straight	
Profil dorsal de la tête	more or less normal	
Type d'yeux	more or less normal	
Type de bouche/museau	more or less normal	
Position de la bouche	terminal	
Diagnose	Diagnosis: Adults: narrow preorbital bone (depth max. 21.5% of head length in fishes up to 21.3cm SL); lower pharyngeal jaw with short blade; no engagement of the jaws in mature fish (lower jaw not exceeding and usually less than 30.8% head length) (Ref. 2). Caudal without regular dark vertical stripes (Ref. 2, 53405, 54407), but with a broad pink to bright red distal margin (Ref. 2). Breeding males assume an intense bright metallic blue on the head, a vermilion edge to the dorsal fin and a more intense pink on the caudal margin (Ref. 2, 54407). Breeding females assume bright lower pharyngeal bone nears triangular, teeth numerous but not densely crowded; dorsal and anal fin striped, with stripes narrowing towards the soft dorsal and longitudinally on the caudal fin; black T-like mark on soft dorsal present; body dark; lower lip reddish-brown beneath (Ref. 54366). Description: Un-bodied; teeth very small, typical for an algae feeder (Ref. 52307), in 3-5 rows in the jaws, bicuspid in the outermost (Ref. 2, 53405, 54407), unicuspid in the others (Ref. 2, 54407). Lower pharyngeal bone with bicuspid teeth, its toothed part as long as anterior part (Ref. 53405). Scales continuous between base of pectoral and pelvic fin (Ref. 2, 54407), 13-14.5 scales below upper lateral line before the pelvic fin (Ref. 367), 2 scales between upper and lower lateral line (Ref. 367, 2756). Upper lateral line with 20-23 scales, lower with 14-18 scales (Ref. 367, 2756). Microbranchial filaments present on outer sides of arches 2 to 4 (Ref. 2). Dorsal fin edge thickened and notches between lappets broad and deep in males (Ref. 2, 54407). Last dorsal spine long (not long) (Ref. 2, 2756, 54407), but strong (Ref. 2, 54407). Pelvic not greatly produced; caudal often with rounded corners, usually staly only at the base and between rays on spine (Ref. 2, 54407). Genital papilla of mature male conical with narrow bifid fringe (Ref. 2, 54407). Coloration: Juveniles: grey-brown to olive golden (Ref. 52307), with vertical bars on sides (Ref. 53405). Specimens <10cm with well developed "flap" on soft dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 52307, 53405, 54407). Sometimes with vague vertical bars on caudal fin (Ref. 2, 3032). Adults: eye with red iris crossed by a black (Ref. 2), ventral region pale silvery grey (Ref. 2, 3032, 52307), dusky often blackish (Ref. 367). Chin and chest may be blue-black (Ref. 367, 2756, 54407). Throat and belly sometimes yellowish but never reddish (Ref. 2756). Scales and dark spots distributed all over the body (Ref. 52307). Scales with several vertical bars on body (Ref. 2, 3032, 51256, 52307), related to embryonic state (Ref. 53405, 54407). Opercular spine usually present (Ref. 367, 2756, 54739). But may become totally invisible (Ref. 367). Pectoral fin growth, pelvic fins blackish (Ref. 367, 2756). Dorsal fin (Ref. 2, 2756, 3032, 52307, 54407) and upper parts of caudal fin (Ref. 2, 367, 2756, 3032, 3033, 6405, 13851, 51850, 52307, 53405) with red margins. Soft dorsal and anal fin, and normally also the caudal fin, with numerous pale spots (Ref. 2, 2756, 3032, 51256, 52307, 54739). Gaps on dorsal and anal fin in oblique rows (Ref. 367). Dorsal fin lappets dark, never red or pale (Ref. 51850). Adult males greenish-brown, with head, from upper lips to eye, greenish-brown, becoming darker towards the back; courting males brilliant with metallic blue iridescence on the head (Ref. 52307), or intense metallic blue on the head, sometimes paler blue on the body, with a vermilion edge on the dorsal and pelvic fins and an intense pink caudal margin (Ref. 2, 6405, 54407). Breeding females with paler, more orange edges of dorsal and caudal fin (Ref. 2, 6405). Juvenile and specimens sometimes with black lateral band (Ref. 53405).	
Facilité d'identification	likely to be confused with closely related species.	
<b>Caractéristiques métriques de <i>Oreochromis aureus</i></b>		
Lignes latérales	2	Interrompu(x)(x): No
Écailles sur la ligne latérale	29 - 33	
Écailles perforées de la ligne latérale		
Écailles en série latérale		
Rangées d'écailles au-dessus de la ligne latérale	4 - 5.5	
Rangées d'écailles au-dessous de la ligne latérale		
Écailles autour du pédoncule caudal		
Barbelle(s)	0	
Fentes branchiales (requies et raies uniquement)		absent
Fentes branchiales		
sur le membre inférieur	18 - 30	
sur le membre supérieur	5 - 8	
Total		
Vertèbres préanale(s)		
<b>Nageoires</b>		
<b>Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)</b>		
Attributs	extending over most of the back length	
Nombre de nageoires	1	
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0 Ventral 0	
Total d'épines	14 - 17	
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15	
Nageoire adipeuse	absent	
<b>Nageoire caudale</b>		
Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal	
<b>Nageoire(s) anale(s)</b>		
Nombre de nageoires	1	
Total d'épines	3 - 3	
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11	
<b>Nageoires paires</b>		
<b>Pectorale(s)</b>		
Attributs	more or less normal	
Épines		
Rayons mous	13 - 16	
<b>Pelvienne(s)</b>		
Attributs	more or less normal	
position	thoracic beneath origin of D1	
Épines	1	
Rayons mous	5 - 5	

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Nageoires

#### Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)

Attributs	extending over most of the back length
Nombre de nageoires	1
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0 Ventral 0
Total d'épines	14 - 17
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15
Nageoire adipeuse	absent

#### Nageoire caudale

Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal
-----------	--

#### Nageoire(s) anale(s)

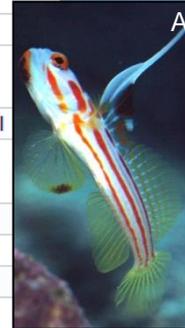
Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11

#### Nageoires paires

Attributes:

extending over most of the back length

no striking attributes  
 first fin ray very elongated  
 first fin ray transformed to 'line and (luminous) bait'  
 first rays forming locking device  
 origin on head, nearly above eye  
 extending over most of the back length  
 continuous with caudal fin  
 last fin rays very elongated  
 modified to suction disc  
 greatly reduced or absent  
 other



A. *Stonogobiops yashia* © Underground Art Studio - B. *Mastacembelus armatus* © Balaram Mahalder - C. Oarfish, possibly *Trachypterus* © Orkney Marine Life Aquarium - D. *Melanocetus johnsonii* © E.A. Widder - E. *Nematalosa nasus* © J.E. Randall - F. Remora © Iprynne - G. Leatherjacket spine © J. King/Australian Museum

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Nageoires

#### Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)

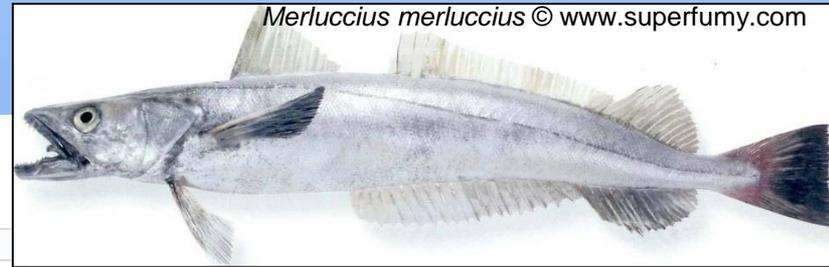
Attributs	extending over most of the back length
Nombre de nageoires	1
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0 Ventral 0
Total d'épines	14 - 17
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15
Nageoire adipeuse	absent

#### Nageoire caudale

Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal
-----------	--

#### Nageoire(s) anale(s)

Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Nageoires

#### Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)

Attributs	extending over most of the back
Nombre de nageoires	1
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0 Ventral 0
Total d'épines	14 - 17
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15
Nageoire adipeuse	absent

#### Nageoire caudale

Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal
-----------	--

#### Nageoire(s) anale(s)

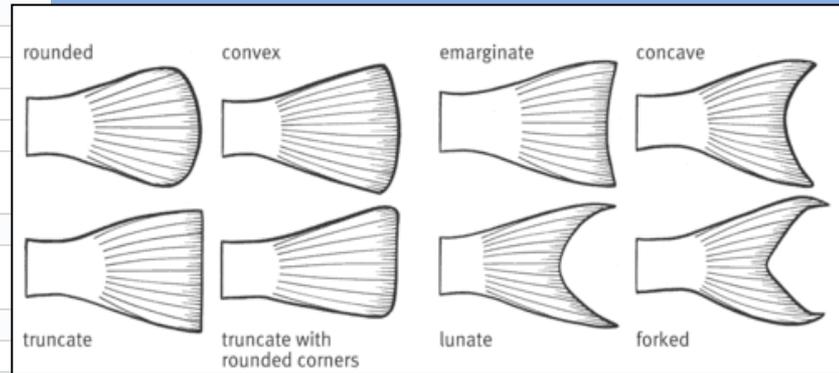
Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11

Caudal fin:

Attributes:

- more or less truncate
- more or less truncate
- forked
- pointed
- heterocercal
- other (see remark)

- more or less normal
- more or less normal with dorsal filament
- more or less normal with dorsal and ventral filament
- more or less normal with medial filament
- confluent
- asymmetric



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale

### Nageoires

#### Nageoire(s) dorsale(s)

Attributs	extending over most of the back length
Nombre de nageoires	1
Nombre de pinnules	Dorsal 0 Ventral 0
Total d'épines	14 - 17
Total de rayons mous	11 - 15
Nageoire adipeuse	absent

#### Nageoire caudale

Attributs	more or less truncate; more or less normal
-----------	--

#### Nageoire(s) anale(s)

Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11



# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale



Eagle ray © Yongala Dive



*Polynemus multifilis*  
© www.aquadesignz.com

attributes:

more or less normal

more or less normal  
used for locomotion  
very large, lobe-like  
transformed to 'aerofoils'  
transformed to 'arms'  
rays very elongated  
several lower rays isolated  
1st ray hardened with locking structure  
absent  
other (see Diagnosis)

### Nageoire caudale

Attributs more or less truncate; more or less normal

### Nageoire(s) anale(s)

Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11

### Nageoires paires

Pectorale(s)	Attributs	more or less normal
	Épines	
	Rayons mous	13 - 16
Pelvienne(s)	Attributs	more or less normal
	position	thoracic beneath origin o
	Épines	1
	Rayons mous	5 - 5



*Periophthalmus modestus* © Marli Tanabe



Flying gurnard © dic.academic.ru



*Synodontis kogonensis*  
© T. Müsschoot/MRAC

# 3. La table MORPHOLOGIE dans FishBase

## Structure générale



### Nageoire(s) anale(s)

Nombre de nageoires	1
Total d'épines	3 - 3
Total de rayons mous	8 - 11

### Nageoires paires

Pectorale(s)	Attributs	more or less normal
	Épines	
	Rayons mous	13 - 16
Pelvienn(e)s	Attributs	more or less normal
	position	thoracic beneath origin of D1
	Épines	1
	Rayons mous	5 - 5

attributes:

- more or less normal
- rays very elongated
- reduced to filaments
- largely reduced to one ray
- joint to one spine only
- joint, cup-like
- part of sucker-disc
- asymmetric in size/position
- suppressed/absent
- aberrant
- other (see Diagnosis)

position:

- abdominal
- thoracic
- jugular
- absent

- behind origin of D1
- beneath origin of D1
- before origin of D1



# 4. L'identification des poissons

- **Taxinomie**: la science qui essaie de dénommer correctement les espèces
- souvent confondue avec l'identification des poissons qui réfère à l'utilisation des révisions les plus récentes pour identifier un poisson.
- FishBase offre 3 méthodes pour l'identification d'un poisson:
  - L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)
  - L'identification à base de la morphométrie
  - Les clés d'identification

© Waterworldsports

## 4. L'identification des poissons

### L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)

- S'il n'y a pas de données du poisson à identifier, on peut utiliser des pictogrammes pour une comparaison visuelle rapide; FishBase fournit aussi une explication compréhensible des différents groupes.
- Une fois qu'on a déterminé la famille du poisson inconnu, une liste des poissons assortis est générée (avec image, si disponible).
- L'identification ultérieure se fait en utilisant les images et les descriptions des espèces.

# 4. L'identification des poissons

## L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)

Page de Recherche

Quelques données concernant le spécimen inconnu peuvent être fournies (région FAO, pays, nombre de rayons de la nageoire dorsale et anale) pour limiter les résultats.

### Outils

- Identification
- Clés d'identification
- Identification
- Introductions défavorables
- Introductions mondiales
- Espèces invasives
- Espèces par écosystèmes
- Graphiques
- Produits de la mer
- Shifting Baselines WP2 - Online Toolset

### Fish Identification: Find Class

Glossary

?

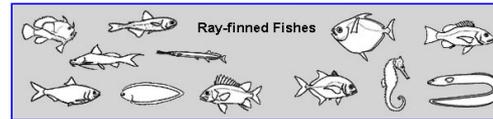
Select area and picture to start

Identification using morphometric measurements

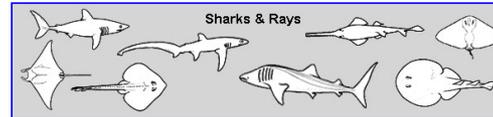
FishBase

If you already know the Family, go back to 'Search FishBase', select your Family and click on the 'Identification' radio button.

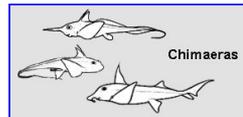
Select Ocean (marine/brackish) or Continent (freshwater):



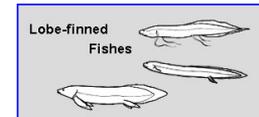
This is the largest and most diverse group of fishes. Main traits, which may however be absent in some species, are the bony skeleton, swim bladder, and highly derived skeleton of the skull and the tail, allowing for protrusion of the jaws and flexible caudal fins, respectively. External identification characters are: Fins usually are supported by rays. Scales, if present, are ganoid, cycloid or ctenoid. There is no spiracle. Interopercle and branchiostegal rays are usually present. The nostrils are relatively high up on the head.



Main traits of this group are cartilaginous skeleton, placoid scales, internal fertilization with claspers in males, serial replacement of teeth, multiple gill slits, no lungs or gas bladder but instead large, buoyant livers, and a spiral valve intestine. External identification characters are: Five to seven separate gill openings on each side of the head, the first often modified as a spiracle. Dorsal fins and spines, if present, are rigid and can not be folded.



Chimaeras



Lobe-finned Fishes

Main traits of this group are a cartilaginous skeleton, internal fertilization with claspers in males, no lungs or gas bladder but instead large, buoyant livers, and a spiral valve intestine. All chimaeras lay large eggs with a horny shell and development of embryos is direct, without a larval stage. External identification characters are: A single gill fan covers four internal gill openings, and there is no spiracle. The first dorsal fin, with its

This group shares a common ancestor with the tetrapods and includes six lung fishes and two coelacanths. External identification characters are: Paired fins are present and form lobes or filaments. The tail is heterocercal and there is a double dorsal fin. Scales are cosmoid and of moderate to large size.

# 4. L'identification des poissons

## L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)

### Fish Identification: Find Order

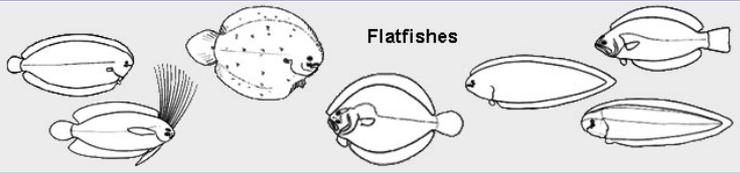
47 orders of ray-finned fishes

Glossary  ?

Enter total number of spines in dorsal  and anal  fins (optional)

la formule des nageoires (basé sur Smith et Heemstra, 1986): nombre des rayons des nageoires dorsales et anale relativement stable et facile à obtenir; information dans la table MORPHOLOGIE.

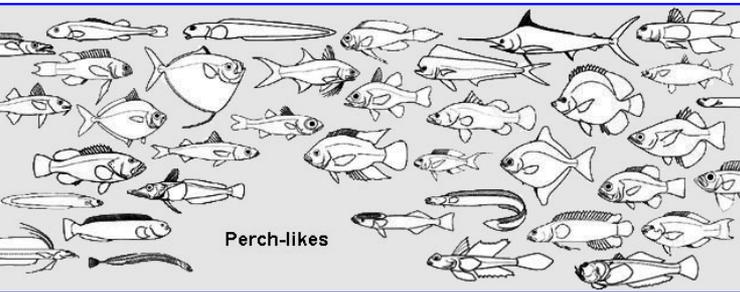
#### Flatfishes



#### Pleuronectiformes - flatfishes

Adults not bilaterally symmetrical, with one eye migrating to the other side of the cranium; dorsal and anal fins with long bases, dorsal fin base overlapping at least the rounded on eyed side and flat on blind side; eyes can protrude above body surface allowing fish to see when buried in the substrate; usually six or seven branchiostegal bladder; scales cycloid, ctenoid, or tuberculate. About four species probably occur in freshwater, while another 20 species that are normally marine occasionally enter fresh

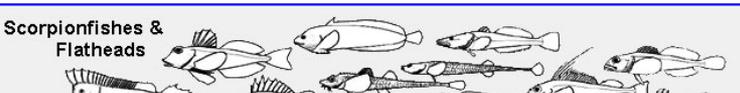
#### Perch-like



#### Perciformes - perch-like

Largest order of fishes. Most families in many suborders are not currently definable in terms of shared derived characters and thus may not be monophyletic. Most perciforms are marine shore fishes, while about 2,000 species (e.g. cichlids) normally occur only in freshwater, and about 2,200 species occur in freshwater for at least part of their life history.

#### Scorpionfishes & Flatheads



# 4. L'identification des poissons

## L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)

**Fish Identification: Find Family**

Glossary  ? 38 families of catfish FishBase

**Akysidae - (Stream catfishes)** Distribution: southeastern Asia. Dorsal fin with a short base and with 1 leading spine; usually five soft rays; usually with adipose fin. One strong pectoral spine, usually serrated. Relatively narrow gill openings. Longitudinal row of tubercles usually along body. Four pairs of barbels.

**Amblyopitidae - (Torrent catfishes)** Distribution: southern Asia, Pakistan to southern Japan and Malaysia. Dorsal fin covered by thick skin. Adipose fin present, confluent with caudal fin in some species. Anal fin with only 9-18 rays. Barbels 4 pairs. Lateral line incomplete. Occurs in swift streams.

**Amphiliidae - (Loach catfishes)** Distribution: Africa. Barbels 3 pairs. Short dorsal and anal fin bases. No spine in dorsal fin; dorsal spine feeble in *Trachyglanis*. Most species a short spine in adipose fin. No pterygoid and posttemporal. Usually restricted to high altitude streams. Attains 18 cm maximum length; most species below 12 cm.

**Anchariidae - (Vaonas)** Glaw & Vences, 1994: 380. Type genus: *Ancharius* Steindachner, 1880. Not in FoW2006 (Ref. 58010). Revision, with key to species: Ng & S. Suggested new common name for this family in a coming ref. following Ref. 58418.

**Aridae - (Sea catfishes)** Chiefly marine; occasionally freshwater. Distribution: tropical and subtropical waters. Forked caudal fin. Adipose fin present. Barbels usually 3 absent. Bony plates present on head and near dorsal fin. A leading spine in both pectoral and dorsal fins. Many species enter freshwater and some are restricted to the relatively large eggs in its mouth until hatching.



**Fish Identification: Find Species**

Family: **Schilbeidae** Schilbid catfishes (See list of species below)

Select Ocean (marine/brackish) or Continent (freshwater): **Africa-Inland Waters [!]**

Select Country (optional):

Total number of spines in dorsal  and anal  fins (optional)

**Redo**

33 species in Africa-Inland Waters with fin ray counts including ? spines in dorsal and ? in anal fins (see list below)

No picture found <i>Irvineia orientalis</i> []	No picture found <i>Irvineia voltae</i> []	 <i>Parailia congica</i> []
No picture found <i>Parailia occidentalis</i> []	No picture found <i>Parailia pellucida</i> [Glass schilbid]	 <i>Parailia somalensis</i> [Somalia glass catfish]
No picture found <i>Parailia spiniserrata</i> []	 <i>Pareutroplus buffei</i> []	No picture found <i>Pareutroplus debauwi</i> [African glass catfish]
		No picture found <i>Schilbe angolensis</i> []

Résultat: liste avec les espèces assorties, avec image, au niveau de la famille.



# 4. L'identification des poissons

L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)

Entrées comparées aux données morphométriques obtenu des images dans FishBase

## FishBase

Advanced identification by morphometrics tool | Other identification tools | Search FishBase

### Species Identification Using Morphometric Measurements

Select FAO Area :  (Required Entry)  
Select Class :  (Required Entry)  
Select Family :  (Optional)

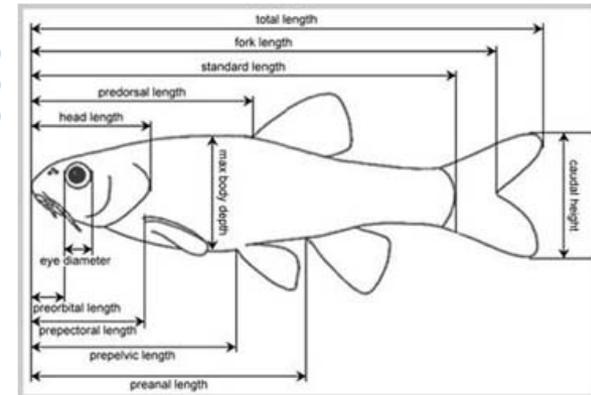
Measurement unit :  cm  inches  pixels

Total Length (TL) :  (Required Entry)

Head Length (HL) :  cm ( %TL)

Eye Diameter (ED) :  cm ( %TL)

Max. Body Depth (BD) :  cm ( %TL)



# 4. L'identification des poissons

## L'identification rapide des espèces (=Quick Identification Routine)

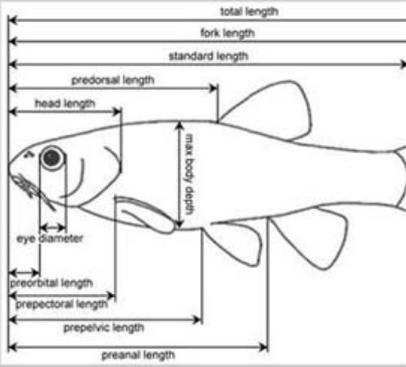
**FishBase** Basic identification by morphometrics tool | Other identification tools | Search FishBase

### Advanced Species Identification Using Morphometric Measurements

Select FAO Area : Africa-Inland Waters (Required Entry)  
Select Class : Actinopterygii (Ray-finned fishes) (Required Entry)  
Select Family : (Optional)

Measurement unit :  cm  inches  pixels

Total Length (TL) : 14 (Required Entry)  
Standard Length (SL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Fork Length (FL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Head Length (HL) : 3 cm (21.43%TL)  
Pre-anal Length (PAL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Pre-dorsal Length (PDL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Pre-pectoral Length (PPEL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Pre-pelvic Length (PPL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Eye Diameter (ED) : 1.2 cm (8.57 %TL)  
Pre-orbital Length (POL) : cm (0 %TL)  
Max. Body Depth (BD) : 3 cm (21.43%TL)  
Caudal Height (CH) : cm (0 %TL)



View Matching Photos **View Possible Species**

**FishBase** Search FishBase

### List of Possible Species

<<< Back Number of Matching Species 2

**Alestidae | *Brycinus brevis* |**  
Max length : 25 cm TL Depth range : - m Size (cm) : none  
Dorsal spines : - soft-rays : - Anal spines : 3 - 3 soft-rays : 13 - 15



Morphometrics of *Brycinus brevis*  
Brbre\_u0.jpg / Hippocampus-Bildarchiv

**Alestidae | *Brycinus nurse* | Nurse tetra**  
Max length : 25 cm TL Depth range : - m Size (cm) : none  
Dorsal spines : - soft-rays : - Anal spines : 3 - 3 soft-rays : 10 - 15



Morphometrics of *Brycinus nurse*  
Brnur\_u0.jpg / Hippocampus-Bildarchiv

(Click on species name for more information. Click on the picture to view available pictures for the species)  
Note : This list may be incomplete

## 4. L'identification des poissons

### Les clés d'identification

- version digitale des clés publiées
- clés assorties par région FAO, ordre, famille, pays ou écosystème
- actuellement FishBase contient 1666 clés au total, y inclus plus que 300 pour les poissons d'eaux douces de l'Afrique.

# 4. L'identification des poissons

## Les clés d'identification

Page de Recherche

### Outils

- Identification
- Clés d'identification
- Identification
- Introductions défavorables
- Introductions mondiales
- Espèces invasives
- Espèces par écosystèmes
- Graphiques
- Produits de la mer
- Shifting Baselines WP2 - Online Toolset

Identification Keys List

n = 1666

w/ Lucid Interface

Key Code:

FAO Area	Order	Family	KeyCode	KeyName
	Petromyzontiformes		2	Key to the species of lampreys of the World (adults).
	Petromyzontiformes		3	Key to the species of lampreys of the World (ammocoetes).
	Perciformes	Serranidae	5	Key to species of Serranidae from Chilean waters. [Clave ilustrada de los peces chilenos de la familia Serranidae (Teleostei: Perciformes)]
	Perciformes		16	Key to species of pomfrets (Bramidae) from Southwestern Central Atlantic
	Carcharhiniformes		22	Key to the species of the family Pseudotriakidae
	Scorpaeniformes		34	Key to the western Indian Ocean species of <i>Thysanophrys</i>
	Perciformes		35	Key to the short-barbeled species of the "P. mentella" group of Pogonophryne
	Stomiiformes	Phosichthyidae	38	Key to the larvae of the genus <i>Vinciguerria</i> .
	Perciformes	Gobiidae	40	Key to all species of <i>Boleophthalmus</i> Valenciennes 1837 (Gobiidae: Oxudercinae)
			71	Key to Orders, some families and genera of fishes.
	Squaliformes	Somniosidae	275	Key to Species of <i>Somniosus</i> Lesueur, 1818 (Somniosidae)
	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	316	Key to the species of Indo-Pacific Scorpionfish (Genus <i>Scorpaenopsis</i> ).
	Anguilliformes	Ophichthidae	317	Key to the species of Indo-Pacific Snake-eel (Genus <i>Brachysomophis</i> ).
	Perciformes	Acanthuridae	318	Key to the species of Indo-Pacific surgeonfish (Genus <i>Ctenochaetus</i> ).
	Heterodontiformes	Heterodontidae	417	Key to sharks (Key to the species of <i>Heterodontus</i> ).
	Lamniformes		418	Key to sharks (Key to the families of mackerel sharks).
	Lamniformes	Odontaspidae	419	Key to the genera of sand tiger sharks (Odontaspidae).
	Lamniformes	Odontaspidae	420	Key to the species of <i>Odontaspis</i> (sand tiger sharks).
	Lamniformes	Lamnidae	421	Key to the genera of mackerel sharks, makos, porbeagles, and white sharks (Lamnidae).
	Lamniformes	Lamnidae	422	Key to the species of <i>Isurus</i> (mako sharks).
	Lamniformes	Lamnidae	423	Key to the species of <i>Lamna</i> (porbeagle and salmon sharks).
	Orectolobiformes		424	Key to sharks (Key to the families of carpet sharks).
	Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	425	Key to the genera of collared carpet sharks (Parascylliidae).
	Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	426	Key to the species of <i>Cirrhoscyllium</i> (carpet sharks).
	Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	427	Key to the species of <i>Parascyllum</i> (carpet sharks).
	Orectolobiformes	Brachaeluridae	428	Key to the genera of blind sharks (Brachaeluridae).
	Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	429	Key to the genera of wobbegongs (Orectolobidae).
	Orectolobiformes	Hemiscylliidae	430	Key to the genera of bamboo sharks (Hemiscylliidae).
	Orectolobiformes	Hemiscylliidae	431	Key to the species of <i>Hemiscyllum</i> .

# 4. L'identification des poissons

## Les clés d'identification

[Identification keys](#) | [FishBase](#)

**Key to the *Orthochromis* species of the Malagarasi, Luiche and Rugufu rivers.**

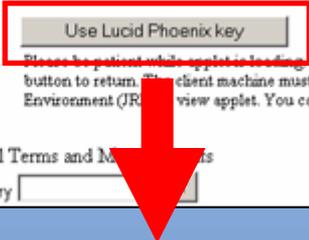
De Vos, L. and L. Seegers, 1998. Seven new *Orthochromis* species (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the Malagarasi, Luiche and Rugufu basins (Lake Tanganyika drainage), with notes on their reproductive biology. *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 9(4):371-420. (Ref. 28906) [Key No. 1151]

Note:  
 Entered: [Yap, Sheryl](#) - 07.03.05 | Modified: [Yap, Sheryl](#) - 23.02.06 |  
[Update](#) | [Add new key](#)

Open Key
Use Lucid Phoenix key

Please be patient while applet is loading. Use browser's Back button to return. The client machine must have the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) installed. You can download JRE [here](#).

[Technical Terms and M...](#)  
[Glossary](#)



**Key to the *Orthochromis* species of the Malagarasi, Luiche and Rugufu rivers.**

De Vos, L. and L. Seegers, 1998. Seven new *Orthochromis* species (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the Malagarasi, Luiche and Rugufu basins (Lake Tanganyika drainage), with notes on their reproductive biology. *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 9(4):371-420. (Ref. 28906) [Key No. 1151]

Note: n = 14

Couplet	Character	Next	Prev	Link
1a	Cheek scaleless anteriorly, postorbital part of cheek, opercle and occiput covered with well developed scales; no distinct lachrymal stripe; Upper Malagarasi drainage.	-	00	 <a href="#">Orthochromis msumbenensis</a>
1b	Cheek completely scaleless or with some deeply embedded scales; if cheek scales are present a lachrymal stripe is fully developed and lower head, breast and belly are reddish.	2	00	
2a	No black stripes or markings between eyes; 19-21 dorsal-fin spines; rapids of Middle Malagarasi River, Tanzania.	-	00	 <a href="#">Orthochromis uvitanae</a>
2b	Black stripes or markings between eyes present; 16 to 19 dorsal-fin	3	00	

Questions

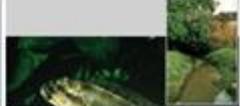
Color pattern on head greyish rather than black; stripes between eyes and upper lip V-shaped; dorsal fin with 16-18 spines and 9-10 soft rays; anal fin with 9-10 soft rays; Upper Malagarasi drainage.

Color pattern on head intense black, consisting of a distinct grid-like pattern of horizontal and vertical bars; dorsal fin with 19 spines and 7-8 soft rays; anal fin with 7 soft rays; Rugufu drainage; Tanzania.

History

- Cheek completely scaleless or with some deeply embedded scales; if cheek scales are present a lach
- Black stripes or markings between eyes present; 16 to 19 dorsal-fin spines.
- Head with different color pattern.
- Basic body coloration greybrown, breast, belly and lower part of head never red; posterior part of dorsal
- Pending question

Entities Remaining: 2 (25%)

-  Orthochromis mosoensis
-  Orthochromis rugufuensis

Entities Discarded: 6 (75%)

-  Orthochromis malagarasie
-  Orthochromis kasuluensis

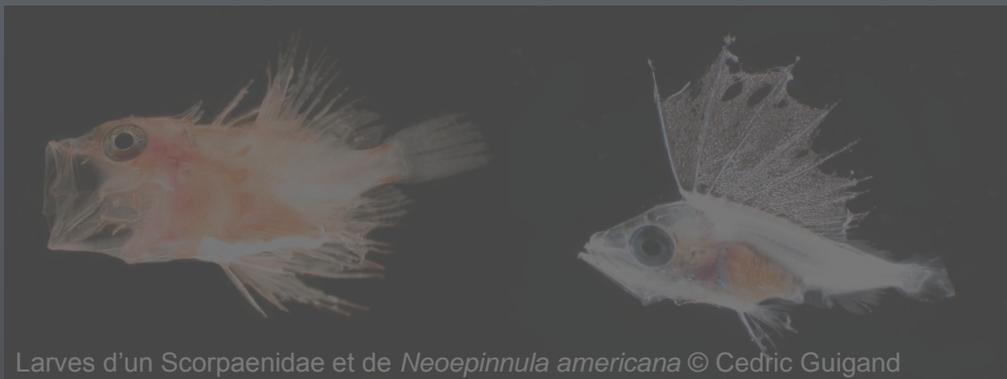
# 4. L'identification des poissons

## Les clés d'identification

Identification des oeufs et des larves:

[www.larvalbase.org](http://www.larvalbase.org)

Aussi disponible dans FishBase



Larves d'un Scorpaenidae et de *Neoepinnula americana* © Cedric Guigand

**LarvalBase**  
0,278 species, 6,279 pictures, 4,013 references, 72 Collaborators, 126,850 hits/words (06/2006)

Home | Comments & corrections | Fish Profiles | Other links | Best Photo | FishBase | LarvalBase | Fish Forum

**Common Name**  
[contains] [Search] (e.g. halibut)  
Alphabetic list

**Scientific Name**  
Genus [in] [Search] (e.g. Chanos)  
Species [contains] [Search] (e.g. chanos)  
Alphabetic list

To search without Genus, change Genus option "in" to "contains"

**Information by Family**  
[Family list] [Institutions] [Publics] [Species]  
[References]

Note: Lists may be incomplete. Some lists may be very long and will take time to load

**Glossary**  
[Search] (e.g. oophagy)  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOQRSTUVWXYZ

**Information by Topic**  
 Whole organism  Egg history/behavior  Larvae  Reproduction  
 Appearance/outline  Food items  Larval duration  Size/shape  
 Breeding  Fish history/behavior  Habitat  Spawning  
 Distribution  Incubation  Maturity  Swim speed  
 Culture/substrate  Survival  Mini-Ecos  Water Aeration  
 Egg  Hatched/young egg  Osmoregulation  Water Quality  
 Egg death  Introduction  Predation

**References**  
Author [Search] (e.g. Leni)  
LarvalBase References  
Year [Search]  
Title [Search] (e.g. North Sea)  
RefNo [Search]  
Full Journal URL/Link

Note: LarvalBase is an online database module for FishBase to provide key information on fish larvae, juvenile stages and on propagation of fish. Most general tables (e.g. nomenclature, distribution, reproduction) are shared with FishBase. LarvalBase is maintained at the Leibniz-Institute for Marine Science at Kiel, Germany, in collaboration with the FishBase Team. LarvalBase was supported by IZM/ZATL. At present, new funding opportunities are required. Partners are required to help create an authoritative information system which is envisioned to include all known fish larvae of the world. Please [contact](mailto:info@larvalbase.org) us for more information.

Partners: BMZ, GTZ, IFM-GEOMAR, BM, WorldFish Center, ICLARM

Other Links: CephBase, Ichthyoplankton Information System

Translate this page from English to German [Translate]

For comments contact [info@larvalbase.org](mailto:info@larvalbase.org)

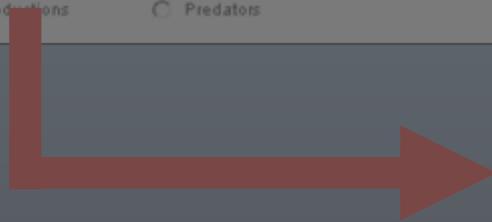
# 4. L'identification des poissons

## Les clés d'identification

# LarvalBase

### Information by Topic

- Allele frequency
- Aquaculture profiles
- Broodstock
- Collaborators
- Culture Systems
- Eggs
- Egg dev't.
- Egg Nursery System
- Food Items
- Fry Nursery System
- GenBank
- Genetics
- Identification keys
- Introductions
- Larvae
- Larval dynamics
- Larval Nursery System
- Maturity
- Mini Essay
- Occurrence egg/larvae
- Predators
- Reproduction
- Slide show
- Spawning
- Swim. speed
- Water Advisory
- Water Quality



Les clés pour l'identification des larves sont également présentes dans FishBase.

### Identificaton Keys List

[n=41] Sort by  FAO area  Order  Family  Key No.

FAO area	Order	Family	KeyName
	Perciformes	Sillaginidae	<a href="#">Key to species of <i>Silago</i> of the world. [Key No. 1324]</a>
	Stomifformes	Phosichthyidae	<a href="#">Key to the larvae of the genus <i>Pisicypselus</i>. [Key No. 38]</a>
America, North - Inland waters			<a href="#">Provisional Key to the families of Great Lakes Larval Fishes - (Yolk-sac larvae) (Excluding Anguillidae, Umbridae) [Key No. 332]</a>
America, North - Inland waters			<a href="#">Provisional Key to the families of Great Lakes Larval Fishes - (Larvae) [Key No. 333]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Clupeiformes	Chupeidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Great Lakes Clupeid Larvae - (Yolk-Sac Larvae). [Key No. 336]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Clupeiformes	Chupeidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Great Lakes Clupeid Larvae (Hemigs). [Key No. 337]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Cypriniformes	Catostomidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Lake Michigan Catostomid Larvae (suckers). [Key No. 340]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<a href="#">Key to species of larval cyprinids syntopic with <i>Petromyzonis hubbsi</i> in Chemin a haut Bayou and elsewhere. [Key No. 1177]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Esociformes	Esocidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Great Lakes Esocid Larvae (Pike). [Key No. 338]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Perciformes	Centrarchidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Genera of Great Lakes Centrarchid Larvae (sunfishes) (Late yolk-sac larvae and larvae). [Key No. 349]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Petromyzontiformes	Petromyzontidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Great Lakes Petromyzontid Larvae (Lampreys) [Key No. 334]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Petromyzontiformes	Petromyzontidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Great Lakes Petromyzontid Larvae (Lampreys) [Key No. 335]</a>
America, North - Inland waters	Salmoniformes	Salmonidae	<a href="#">Provisional Key to Great Lakes Salmonid Larvae (Trout) (Yolk-sac larvae less than 20 mm TL). [Key No. 343]</a>