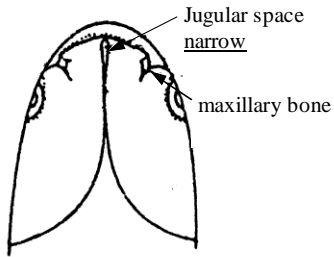


# THE IDENTIFICATION OF BRITISH GREY MULLET

## Thick Lipped (*Chelon labrosus*)

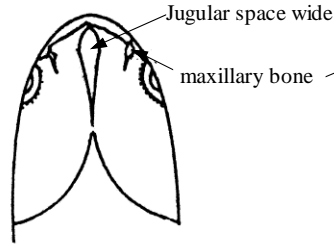
Upper lip thick, possessing 2 or 3 rows of short, squat wart-like papillae.



Maxillary bone visible beneath the pre-orbital bone when the mouth is closed.

## Thin Lipped (*Liza ramada*)

Upper lip thin, bearing very small teeth.



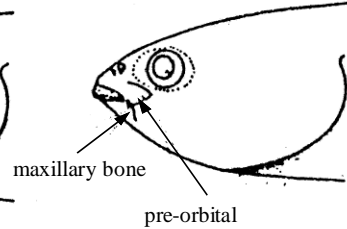
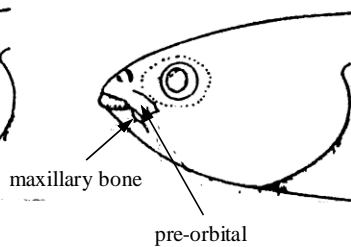
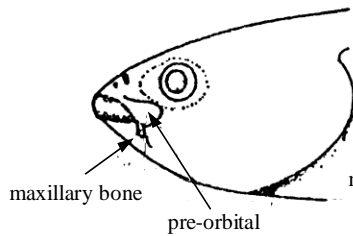
Maxillary bone visible beneath the pre-orbital bone when the mouth is closed.

## Golden Grey (*Liza aurata*)

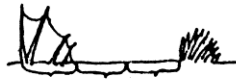
Upper lip thin, bearing teeth.



Maxillary bone entirely or almost entirely hidden beneath the pre-orbital bone when the mouth is closed.



The distance between the two dorsal fins is approx. equal to the length of the base of the first dorsal fin.



The distance between the two dorsal fins is approx. double the length of the base of the first dorsal fin.



The distance between the two dorsal fins is approx. 1 1/2 times the length of the base of the first dorsal fin.

### Other features

The stripes on the side of the thick-lipped mullet tend to be more distinct than the other two species.

There is usually a conspicuous patch at the base of the pectoral fin, but beware of dark smudges in this area in the other two species.

Golden greys tend to be more slender looking than the other two species, with longer, narrower pectoral and tail fins. They usually have a bright golden spot on the gill cover, but this feature is variable and since it can occur in the other two species is unreliable for identification. Golden greys tend to be more thickly covered in mucus than the other species and hence more slimy to touch.