

Figure A.2: Morphological measurements, from Albouy *et al.* (2011). bd, body depth; bw, body width; cpd, caudal peduncle minimal depth; ed, eye diameter; eh, distance between the bottom of the head and the eye center along the head depth axis; hd, head depth along the vertical axis of the eye; md, mouth depth; mo, distance between the tip of the upper jaw and bottom of the head; mw, mouth width; pfb, body depth at the level of the pectoral insertion; pfi, distance between the insertion of pectoral fin and the bottom of the body.

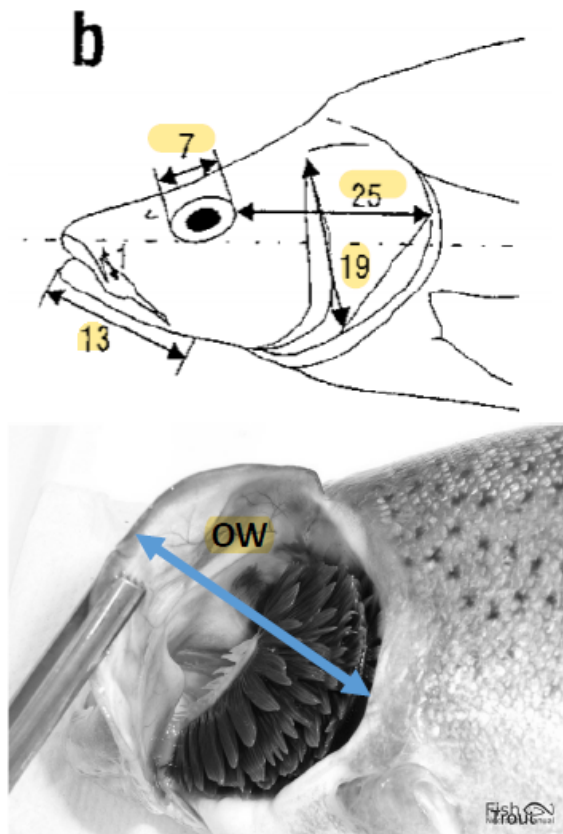


Figure A.3: Morphological measurements of the head, from Diderich (2006), following Sibbing & Nagelkerke (2000). 7 being ed, eye diameter; 13 ljl, distance between the tip and the insertion point of lower jaw; 19 od, depth of the operculum from point of insertion to bottom; 25 pol, shortest distance between the eye and the end of the head; ow, operculum maximum width.

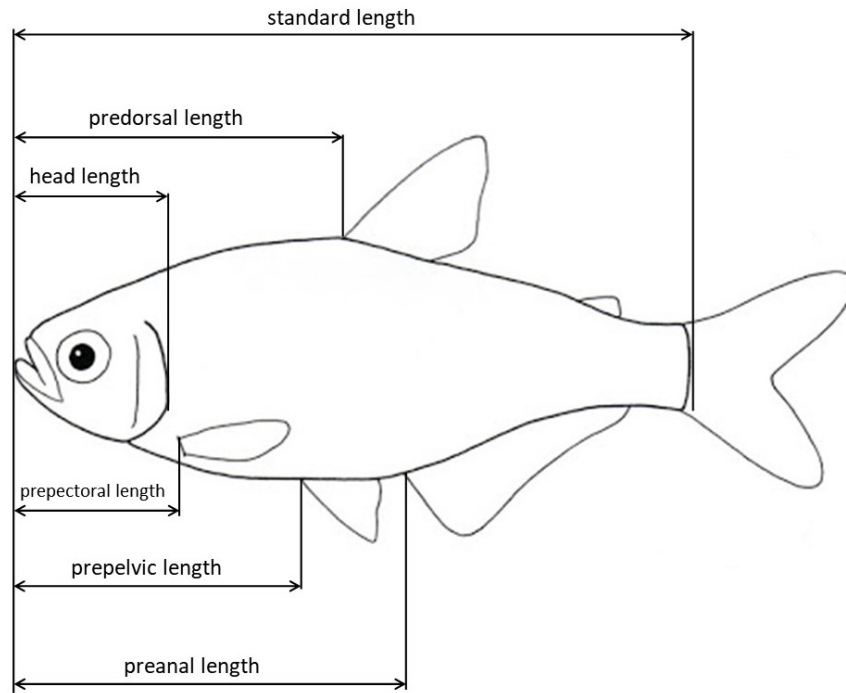


Figure A.4: Morphological measurements of the head and fins, adapted from Keat-Chuan Ng *et al.* (2017); Habib *et al.* (2019). *hl*, head length, from the nose to the closest-to-caudal-fin point of the operculum; *pal*, distance between the tip of the nose and the insertion of anal fin; *pdl*, distance between the tip of the nose and the insertion of dorsal fin; *ppl*, distance between the tip of the nose and the insertion of pectoral fin; *pvl*, distance between the tip of the nose and the insertion of pelvic fin; *sl*, standard length.

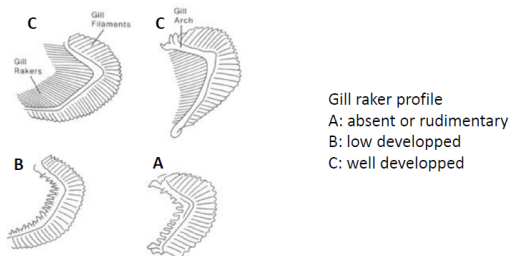


Figure A.5: Scores of gill rakers types *git*, based on their length.

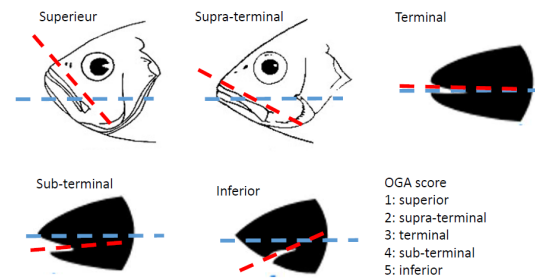


Figure A.6: Scores of oral gape axis *oga*, based on the angle between mouth orientation (red) and a fictive mid-depth lateral line (blue).