

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Blue-banded sea-perch; JAPAN: Rokusen-fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Perche à raies bleues THE PHILIPPINES: Marangsi.

Literature : Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984, as *L. spilurus*); Shen (1984, as *L. spilurus*); Allen & Talbot (1985).

Remarks : Sometimes referred to as *Lutjanus spilurus*.

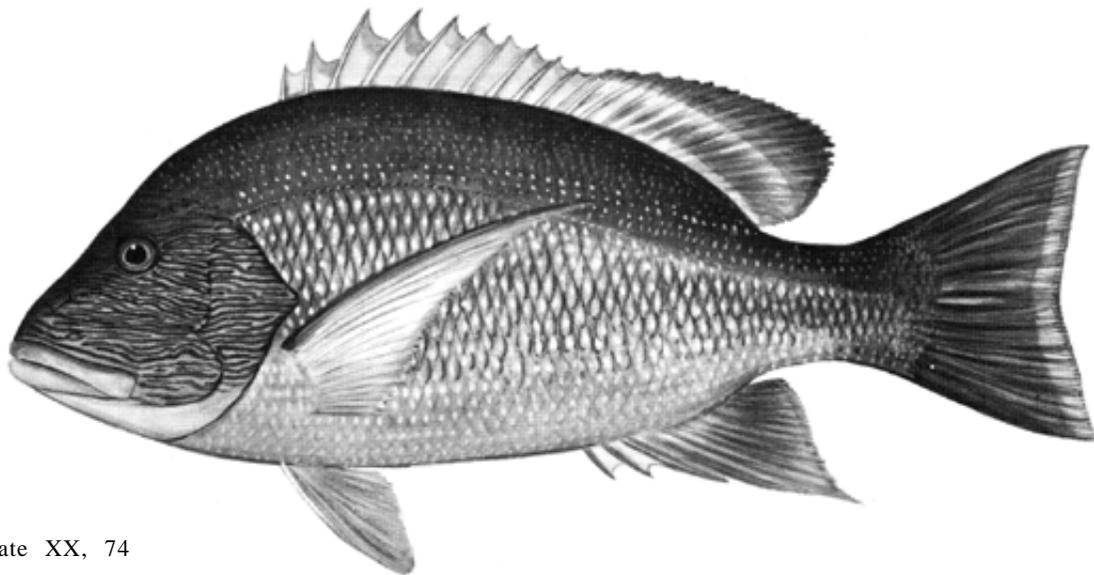
Lutjanus rivulatus (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 41

DiaCOPE rivulata Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1828, *Hist.Nat.Poiss.*, 2:414 (Coromandel; Pondicherry; Java; Red Sea; Malabar).

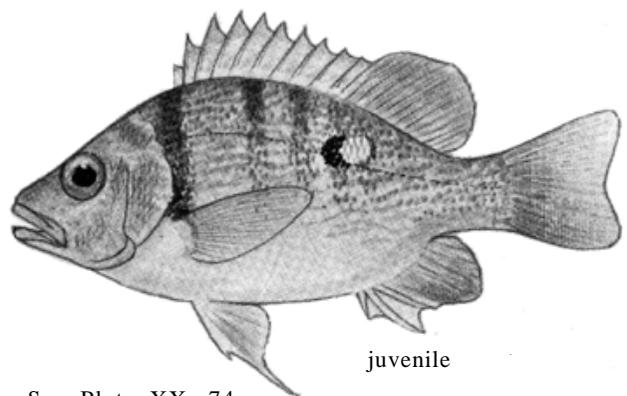
Synonyms : *DiaCOPE coeruleo-punctata* Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); *DiaCOPE alboguttata* Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1831); *DiaCOPE revulina* Swainson (1839); *Mesoprion myriaster* Liénard (1839); *DiaCOPE sinal* Thiollière (in Montrouzier, 1875); *Mesoprion quadripunctatus* Günther (1859); *Mesoprion parvidens* Mcleay (1833).

FAO Names : En - Blubberlip snapper; Fr - Vivaneau maori; Sp - Pargo maori.



See Plate XX, 74

Diagnostic Features : Body very deep (greatest depth 2.0 to 2.4 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone broad, about twice the eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob moderately developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11 or 12, total rakers on first arch 17 or 18. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 15 or 16 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal fin rounded; posterior profile of anal fin distinctly pointed; pectoral fins with 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: generally brown with a reddish tinge; each scale on side with a pale brown border and 2 to 3 small bluish-white spots in central portion; head with numerous undulating blue-lines; lips tan; fins largely yellowish to dusky grey-brown. Juveniles with a series of 3 to 8 brown bars on sides and a chalky-white spot, with a broad blackish margin, present below anterior soft dorsal rays at level of lateral line.



juvenile

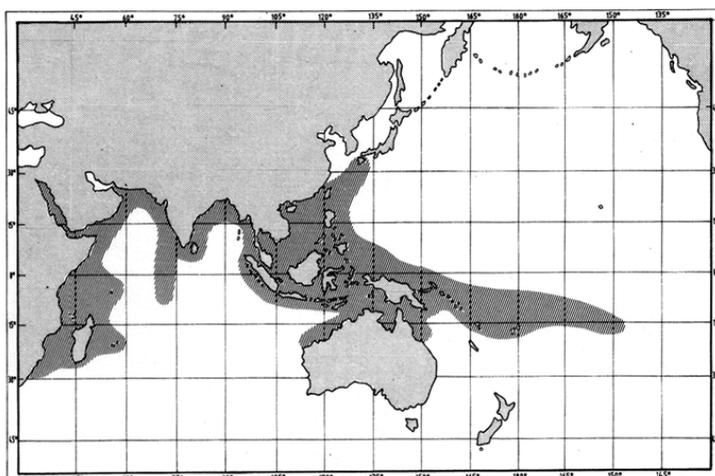
See Plate XX, 74a

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from Tahiti to East Africa, and from Australia to southern Japan.

Habitat and Biology : Occasionally encountered on coral reefs or shallow inshore flats. Also occurs in deeper water to at least 100 m. Found solitarily or in small groups of up to 15 to 20 fish. Feeds on fishes, cephalopods and benthic crustaceans.

Size : Maximum total length about 65 cm; common to 35 cm. Matures at about 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An excellent foodfish frequently found in markets and important to artisanal fisheries. Caught with handlines, traps, and gill nets, occasionally trawled. Marketed mostly fresh.



Local Names : JAPAN: Nami-fuedai; SAMOA: Mu-mafalaugutu; SOUTH AFRICA: Speckled snapper, Spikkel-snapper; SRI LANKA: Badava (S), Kuruvilla (T); TAHITI: Haputu; TANZANIA: Chali, Janja.

Literature : Kyushi et al. (1977); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda et al. (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

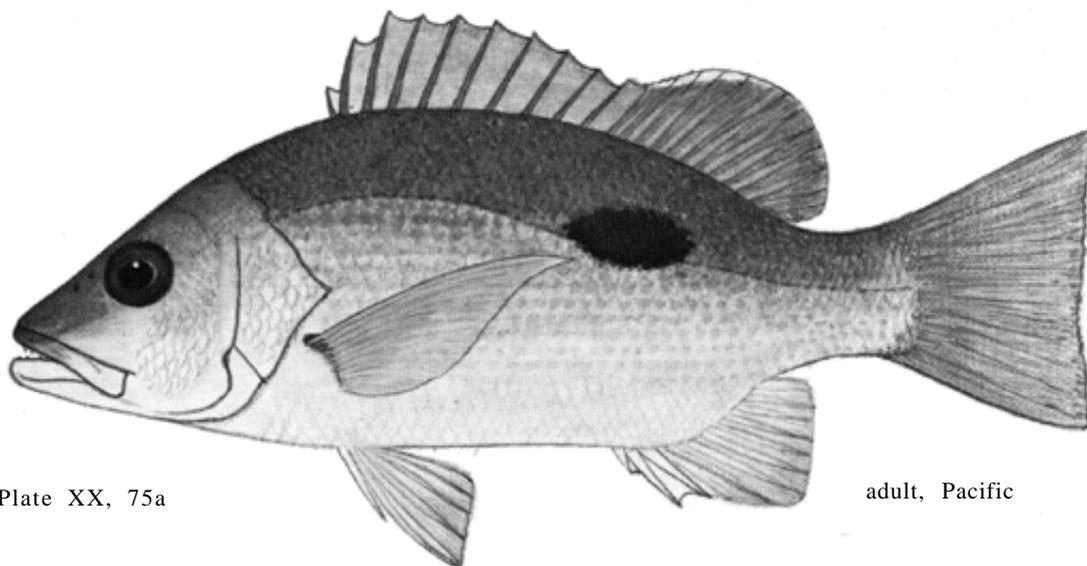
Lutjanus russelli (Bleeker, 1849)

LUT Lut 9

Mesoprion russelli Bleeker, 1849, *Verh.Batav.Genootsch.(Percoid.)*, 22:41 (Malay-Moluccan Archipelago).

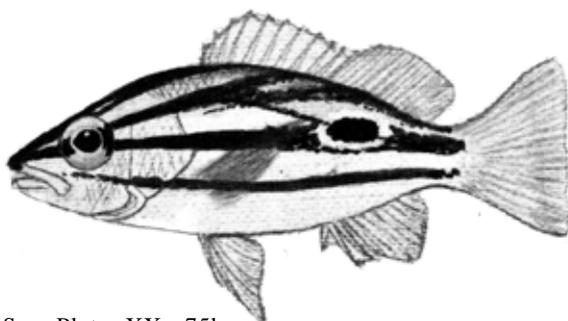
Synonyms : *Lutianus nishikawae* Smith & Pope (1907); *Lutjanus orientalis* Seale (1909).

FAO Names : En - Russell's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau hublot; Sp - Pargo ojo de buey.



See Plate XX, 75a

adult, Pacific



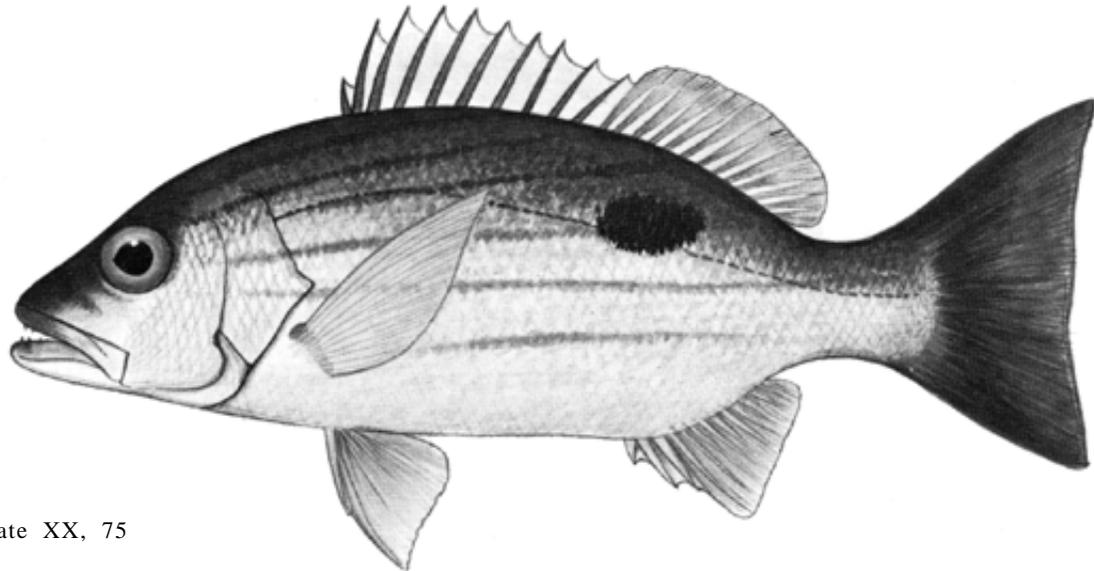
See Plate XX, 75b

juvenile, southwest Pacific



See Plate XX, 75c

juvenile, northwest Pacific



See Plate XX, 75

Indian Ocean

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep to somewhat slender (greatest depth 2.6 to 2.8 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply to moderately sloped; preorbital width about equal to, or slightly less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch triangular, with a medial posterior extension or diamond-shaped; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 7 to 11, total rakers on first arch 13 to 18. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded (anal fin sometimes angular); pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper side brownish; lower sides and belly pink to whitish with a silvery sheen; a black spot, mainly above lateral line, below anterior rays of soft dorsal fin; adults from the Indian Ocean usually with 7 or 8 narrow golden-brown stripes on sides; juveniles from the western Pacific whitish, with 4 black stripes on sides and with a round black spot on upper back.

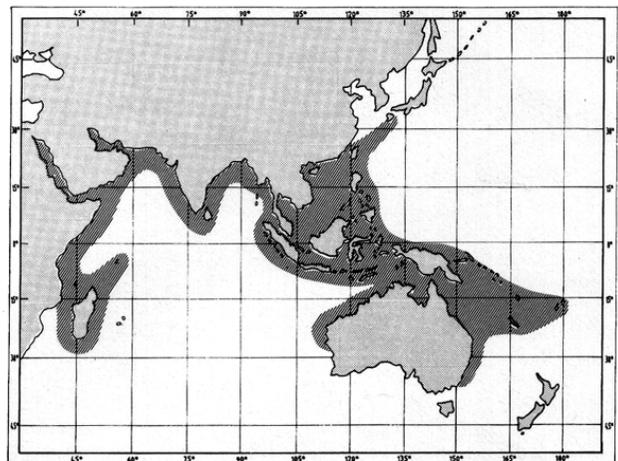
Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Fiji Islands to East Africa, and from Australia to southern Japan.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits offshore coral reefs and also inshore rock and coral reefs. Large adults are sometimes trawled well offshore in depths to about 70 to 80 m. Juveniles frequent brackish mangrove estuaries and lower reaches of freshwater streams.

Size : Maximum total length about 45 cm; common to 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A common market species throughout its range; also a component of artisanal fisheries. Caught with handlines, traps and bottom trawls. Marketed mostly fresh.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Moses perch; KUWAIT: Naisarah; NEW CALEDONIA: Hublot; SOUTH AFRICA: Russel se snapper, Russell's snapper; TANZANIA: Janja; THAILAND: Pla kapong; THE PHILIPPINES: Bahaba, Darag-darag, Labungan, Maya-maya.



Literature : Fischer & Bianchi (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984); Shen (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

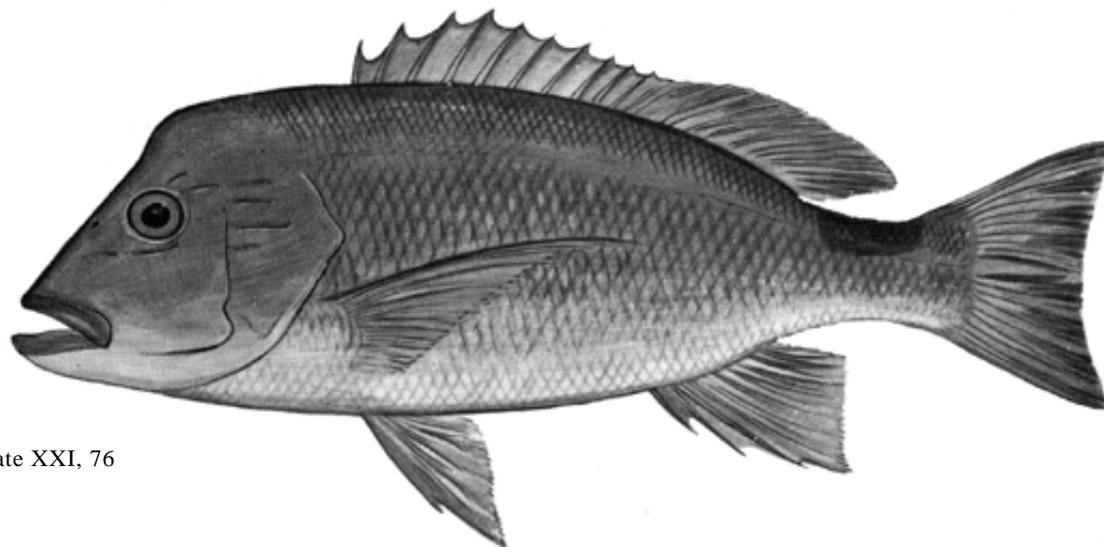
Lutjanus sanguineus (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 31

Diacope sanguinea Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1828, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 2:437 (Massaua, Red Sea).

Synonyms : Diacope erythrina Rüppell (1838).

FAO Names : En - Humphead snapper; Fr - Vivaneau tête; Sp - Pargo cabezón.



See Plate XXI, 76

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.3 to 2.5 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head angular, snout steeply sloped; preorbital bone broad, much wider than eye diameter; adults with horizontal grooves behind and below eye; anterior and posterior nostrils widely spaced, the distance between them much greater than the length of posterior nostril slit; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 13 or 14, total rakers on first arch 19 to 21. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins angular; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: generally red-orange with a silvery sheen; sometimes a brownish bar from dorsal fin origin to jaw, a remnant of the juvenile coloration roof of mouth bright yellow; juveniles with a broad brown bar from upper jaw to beginning of dorsal fin and a series of fine horizontal reddish lines on sides; a large blackish saddle on caudal peduncle preceded by a pearly-white patch.

Geographical Distribution : Western Indian Ocean and Red Sea from Natal northward to the Arabian Sea.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral and rocky reefs to depths of at least 100 m. Off South Africa it displays a preference for slightly silty, turbid regions in the vicinity of sometimes shallow, offshore banks. Caught mainly at night on coral banks off Mafia Island (Tanzania) in 9 to 12 m and off Zanzibar in about 75 m. Off East Africa spawning occurs during spring and summer with peak activity in October. Estimated maximum age: 50 to 60 cm.

Size : Maximum total length about 85 cm; common to 50 cm. Matures at about 50 to 60 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An excellent foodfish frequently seen in markets on the East African coast and along the shores of the Red Sea. The total catch from Djibouti (Gulf of Aden) reported to FAO during a one year period (1982/1983) was about 53 metric tons. Caught mainly with handlines, vertical longlines and traps, or occasionally trawled. Usually offered fresh.

Local Names : SAUDI ARABIA: Hamrah; SOUTH AFRICA: Bloed-snapper, Blood snapper; TANZANIA: Fuatundu.

