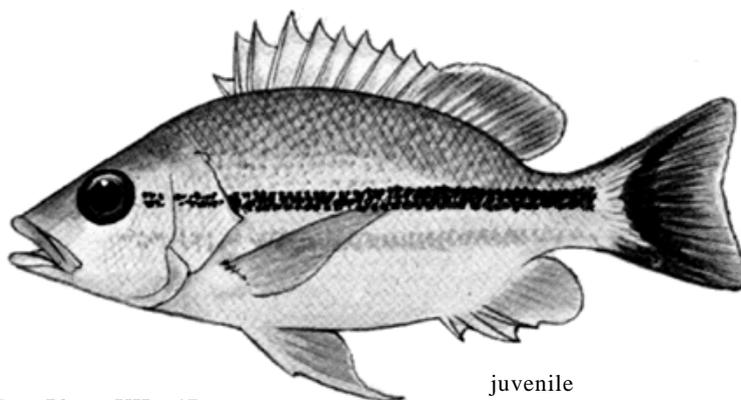


**Diagnostic Features :** Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.3 to 2.5 times in standard length). Snout somewhat pointed, dorsal profile of head sloping steeply; preorbital bone relatively narrow, its width usually slightly less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11 or 12, total rakers on first arch 18 or 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate or truncate.

Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides red; lower sides and belly pink or silvery-white; fins reddish except caudal sometimes dusky brown; juveniles with a black stripe along middle of sides and a blackish crescentic marking at base of caudal fin; belly, anal and pelvic fins of young frequently yellowish.



See Plate XII, 47a

**Geographical Distribution :** Known only from a few specimens collected at Indonesia (off Sumatra and Sulawesi) and west of Kuri Bay, Western Australia.

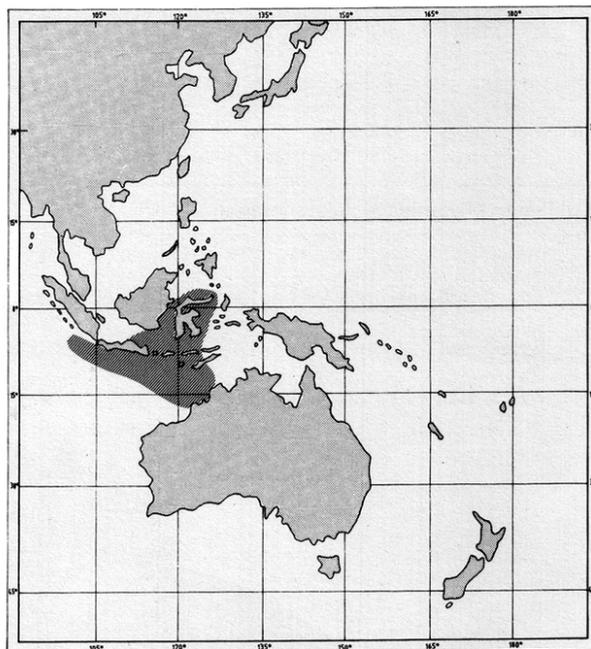
**Habitat and Biology :** Inhabits deeper reef areas in depths between about 40 and 65 m. Occurs solitarily or in small groups.

**Size :** Maximum total length of known specimens about 30 cm, but probably grows larger.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Of potential interest, but presently caught in low numbers, mainly by experimental trawlers. The flesh is of good quality.

**Local Names :-**

**Literature :** Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).



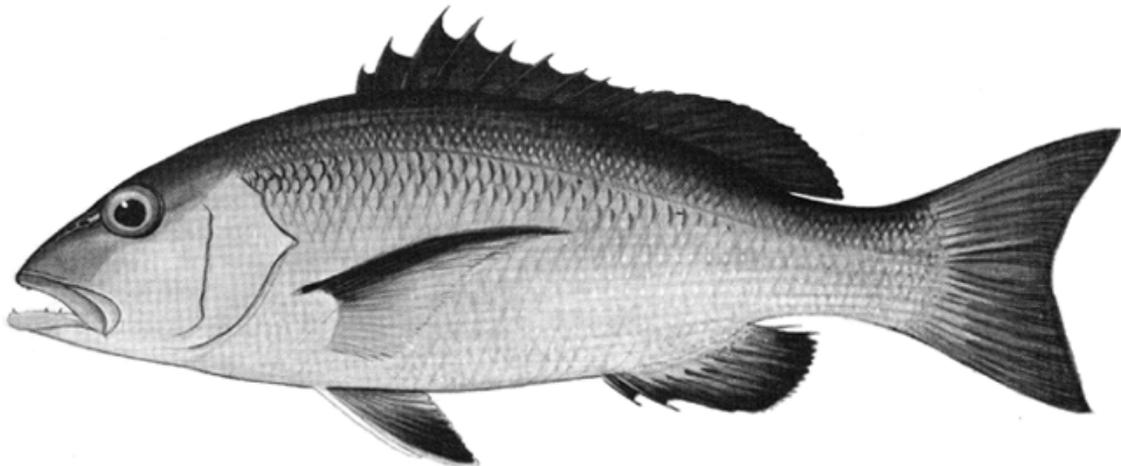
**Lutjanus bohar** (Forsskål, 1775)

LUT Lut 20

Sciaena bohar Forsskål, 1775, Descript. Animal:xi, 46 (Arabia).

**Synonyms :** Sparus lepisurus Lacepède (1802); Diacope quadriguttata Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Mesoprion rangus Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Diacope labuan Thiollière (in Montrouzier, 1856); Mesoprion rubens Macleay (1882); Lutianus nukuhivae Seale (1906); Lutjanus coatesi Whitley (1934).

**FAO Names:** En - Two-spot red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau chien rouge; Sp - Pargo de dos manchas.

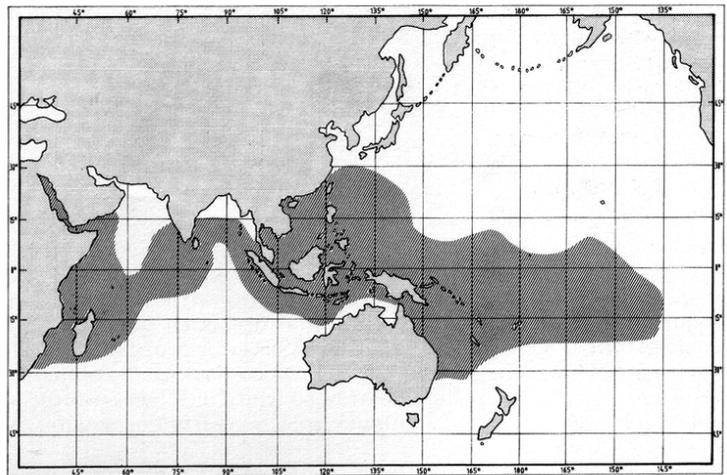


See Plate XII, 48

**Diagnostic Features :** Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.4 to 2.9 times in standard length). Snout somewhat pointed, dorsal profile of head rounded; preorbital bone relatively broad; its width usually greater than eye diameter; a deep groove or pit from nostrils to front of eye; preopercular notch and knob moderately developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 16, total rakers on first arch 22 or 23. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides dark brown or blackish; lower sides and belly reddish, with darker horizontal stripes (between each scale row); fins mainly dusky except pectoral fins pink with dorsal edge prominently black; young and some adults with 2 silvery-white spots on back, one below middle of dorsal fin and one below base of last soft dorsal rays.

**Geographical Distribution :** Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Marquesas and Line Islands to East Africa, and from Australia northward to the Ryukyu Islands. More common around oceanic islands than in continental areas.

**Habitat and Biology :** Inhabits coral reefs, including sheltered lagoons and outer reefs, usually at depths between about 10 and 70 m. Usually found solitarily, often adjacent to steep outer reef slopes. Feeds mainly on fishes, but also takes shrimps, crabs, stomatopods, amphipods, gastropods and urochordates. Spawning occurs throughout the year, at least in lower latitudes. Estimated maximum age: 13 years.



**Size :** Maximum total length about 75 cm, common to 50 cm. Matures at about 50 to 55 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** An important market fish in many localities and also important to subsistence fisheries. However, large specimens from oceanic areas in the western Pacific are often poisonous (ciguatera). Caught mainly with handlines and bottom longlines. Marketed mostly fresh; also dried salted.

**Local Names :** AUSTRALIA: Red bass; GILBERT ISLANDS: Te boingo (juveniles), Te ingo; GUAM: Tagafi; JAPAN : Bara-fuedai; LACCADIVE ISLANDS: Rymas, Pulariam ; MADAGASCAR: Bobotsy, Fiamasiaka, Fiamena, Tsivaravara; NEW CALEDONIA: Lutjan rouge; PALAU: Kotongl ; SAMOA: Mu, mu-a'a (dark phase), Mu-mea (red phase); SAUDI ARABIA: Bohar, Hamrah; SEYCHELLES: Vara-vara ; SOUTH AFRICA : Tweekol-snapper, twin spot snapper; TAHITI: Ha'amea; TANZANIA: Kungu; THE PHILIPPINES: Ahaan, Bambang, Katambak, Maya-maya, Tingayog; TUAMOTUS (Raroia): Tagau (small), Tatatata (medium), Mero mero (large).

**Literature :** Grant (1982); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda et al. (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).