

Literature : Kyushin *et al.* (1977, as *L. coccineus*); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984, as *L. coccineus*); Allen & Talbot (1985).

Remarks : This species has sometimes been misidentified as *Lutjanus coccineus* by recent authors.

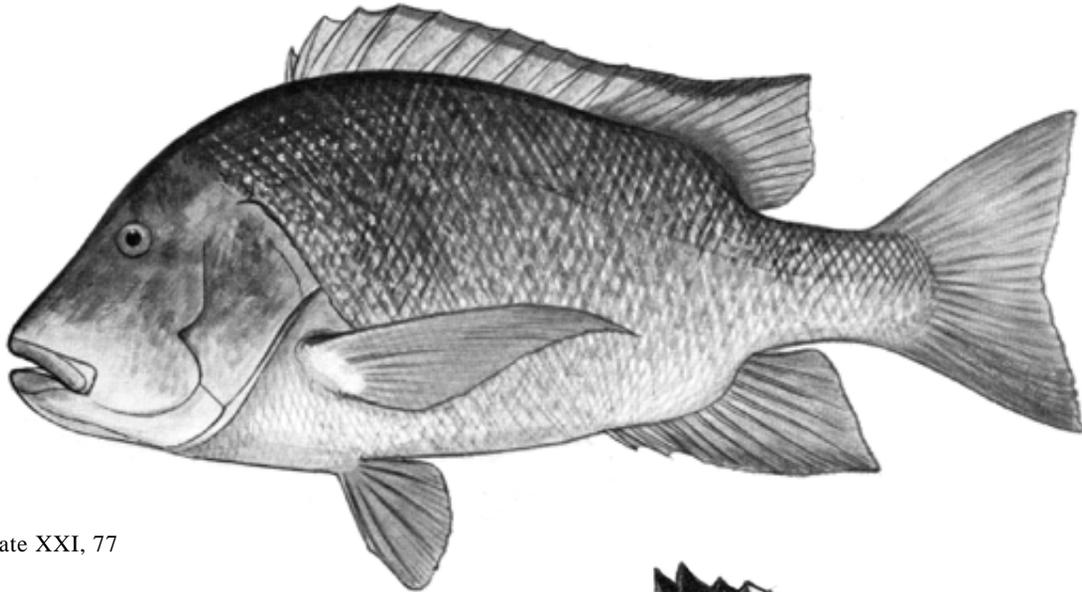
Lutjanus sebae (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 11

DiaCOPE sebae Cuvier (*in* C. & V.), 1828, *Hist.Nat.Poiss.*, 2:411 (Waigi; Pondicherry; Java).

Synonyms : *DiaCOPE siamensis* Valenciennes (*in* C. & V., 1830); *DiaCOPE civis* Valenciennes (*in* C. & V., 1831); *Genyoroqe regia* De Vis (1885a).

FAO Names : En - Emperor red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau bourgeois; Sp - Pargo imperial.

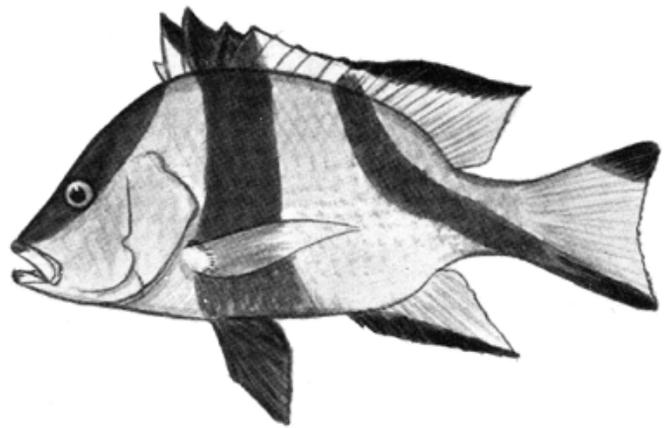


See Plate XXI, 77



See Plate XXI, 77a

juvenile



See Plate XXI, 77b

subadult

Diagnostic Features : Body very deep (greatest depth 2.1 to 2.4 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; snout profile straight or slightly convex; preorbital bone broad, much wider than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob moderately developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic or triangular, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 10 to 12, total rakers on first arch 16 to 19. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 15 or 16 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins distinctly pointed; pectoral fins with 17 rays; caudal fin slightly forked. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: generally red or pink in adults; juveniles and smaller adults pink with a dark red band from first dorsal spine through eye to tip of snout; a second band from middle of spinous part of dorsal fin to pelvic fin; and a third band from base of last dorsal spine running obliquely downward across caudal peduncle and along lower edge of caudal fin.

Geographical Distribution : Western Pacific and Indian Ocean from Australia to southern Japan, and westward to East Africa and the southern Red Sea.

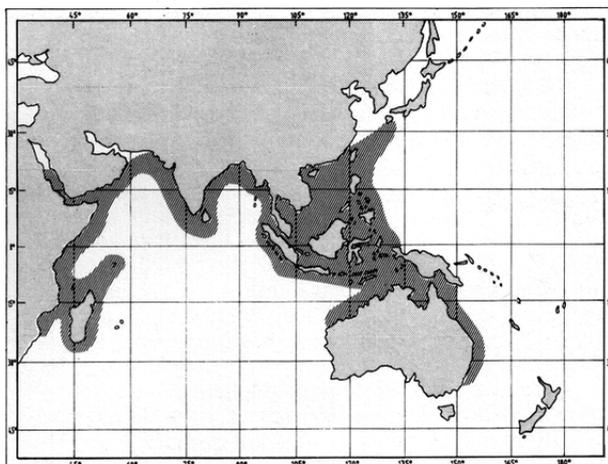
Habitat and Biology : Occurs in the vicinity of coral reefs, often over adjacent sand flats. Also trawled in deeper water on relatively flat bottoms. Small juveniles are frequently commensal with sea urchins, or sometimes found in mangrove areas. Adults range from about 10 to at least 100 m depth. Feeds on fishes, crabs, stomatopods, other benthic crustaceans and cephalopods. At New Caledonia spawning occurs mainly during spring and summer. Estimated maximum age: to at least 12 years.

Size : Maximum total length to at least 100 cm; common to 60 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Often found in markets and a valuable component of artisanal fisheries. It is a popular sport angling fish off the Queensland coast of Australia. Caught with handlines, traps and bottom trawls. Marketed mostly fresh, but also dried-salted.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Red emperor; JAPAN: Sen-nendai; KENYA: Numba; MADAGASCAR: Madame tombée, Zazamanango; NEW CALEDONIA: Pouatte; SEYCHELLES: Bourgeois; SOUTH AFRICA: Emperor snapper, Keiser-snapper; TANZANIA: Dumbwara, Fuatundu, Numba; THAILAND: Pla kapong dang; THE PHILIPPINES: Ahaan, Anoping, Budlatan, Matangal, Maya-maya.

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



Lutjanus semicinctus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

LUT Lut 62

Lutjanus semicinctus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, Voy.Uranie, Zool.:303 (Rawak; Waigiu).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Black-banded snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à bandes noires; Sp - Pargo cinteado.



See Plate XXI, 78

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep to relatively slender (greatest depth 2.6 to 3.1 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital width about equal to eye diameter or slightly greater; 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) 8 to 12, total rakers on first arch 14 to 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to angular; pectoral fins with 16 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: generally pink grading to white on lower half of body; snout and forehead grey; a series of 7 narrow brown bars on upper back extending about halfway down sides; posterior half of caudal peduncle and adjacent caudal fin base black; fins mainly brownish, sometimes with a reddish hue, except pelvic and pectoral fins pale.

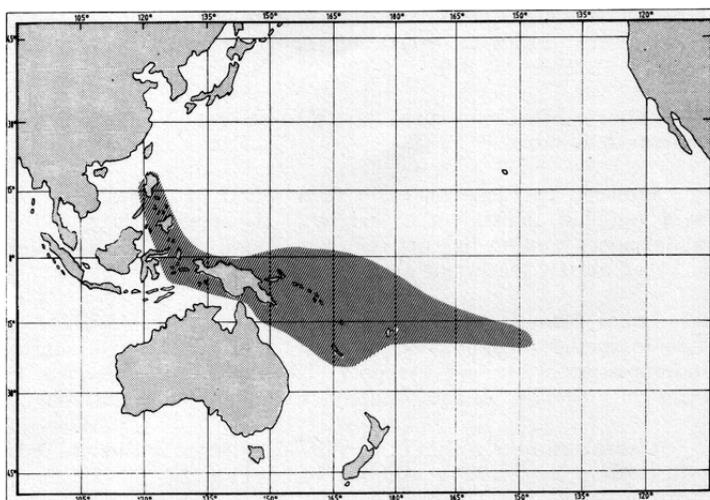
Geographical Distribution : Mainly southern Oceania from Tahiti to New Guinea, and extending northward to the Philippines.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral reefs at depths ranging from about 10 to 30 m. Usually found solitarily or in small groups.

Size : Maximum total length about 35 cm; common to 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Mainly important to artisanal fisheries, and occasionally seen in markets. Caught mostly with hand-lines and traps. Offered fresh.

Local Names : GILBERT ISLANDS: Te baotaburimai; NEW CALEDONIA: Lutjan à bandes noires.



Literature : Fourmanoir & Laboute (1976); Allen & Talbot (1985).

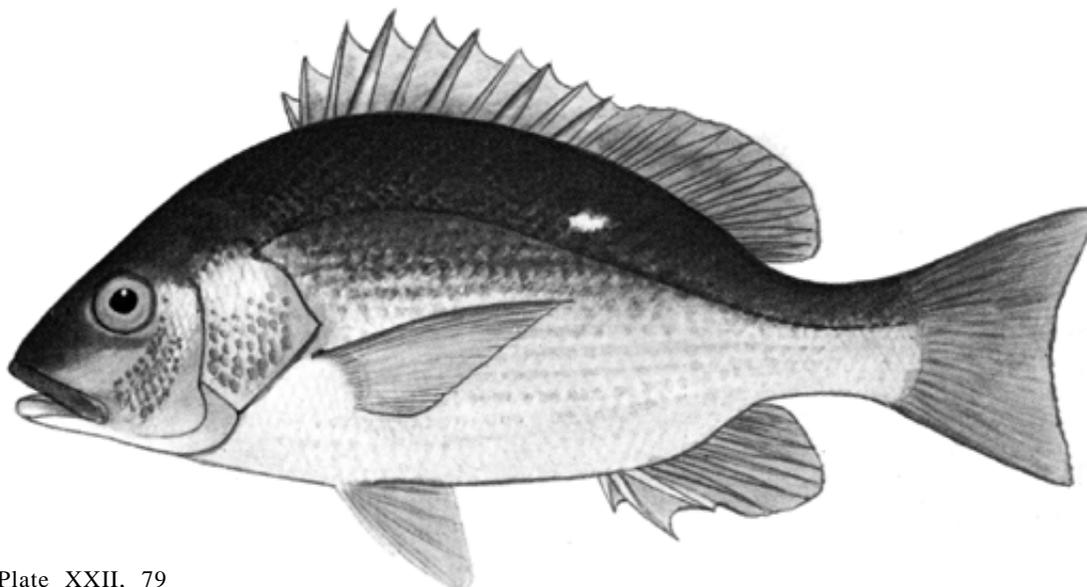
Lutjanus stellatus Akazaki, 1938

LUT Lut 63

Lutjanus stellatus Akazaki, 1983, Japan J.Ichthyol., 29(4):367 (Nichinan City, Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En - Star snapper; Fr - Vivaneau étoilé; Sp - Pargo estrellado.



See Plate XXII, 79