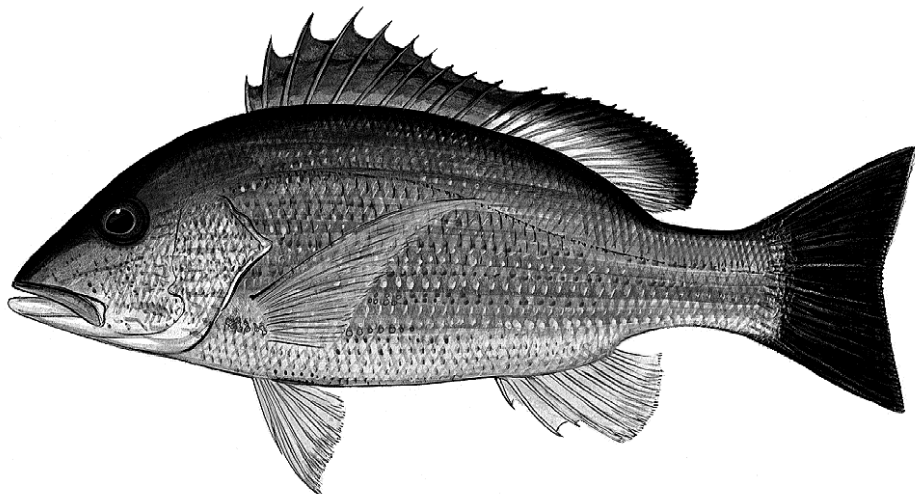


*Lutjanus fulvus* (Schneider, 1801)

(Plate VII, 44)

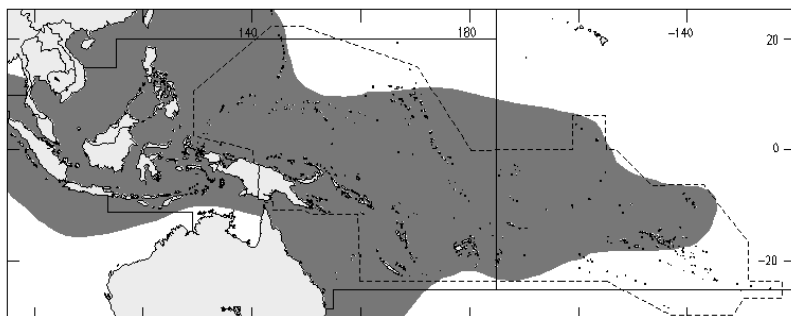
**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.**FAO names:** En - Blacktail snapper; Fr - Vivaneau queue noire; Sp - Pargo rabo negro.

**Diagnostic characters:** Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone about equal in width to eye diameter; **preopercular notch and knob well developed**; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth. First gill arch with 16 to 20 gill rakers, of which 10 to 13 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 14 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back and sides grey to brown; often with a series of narrow yellow or golden-brown stripes, 1 per scale rows, on sides; belly and underside of head whitish; dorsal fin brown to reddish, with a narrow blackish band near margin, broader on soft part of dorsal fin; **caudal fin blackish, dorsal and caudal fins with a narrow white border; pelvic and anal fins yellowish.**

**Size:** Maximum total length about 40 cm, commonly to 25 cm. Matures at about 20 to 30 cm.

**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits coral reefs in lagoons and on outer reef slopes in depths of about 2 to 40 m. Juveniles sometimes found in shallow mangrove swamps and the lower parts of fresh-water streams. Feeds at night on fishes, shrimps, crabs, holoturians, and cephalopods. Spawning occurs throughout the year, at least in lower latitudes. Commonly seen in markets, usually fresh. Caught with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Sometimes causes ciguatera poisoning, particularly in the Pacific portion of its range.

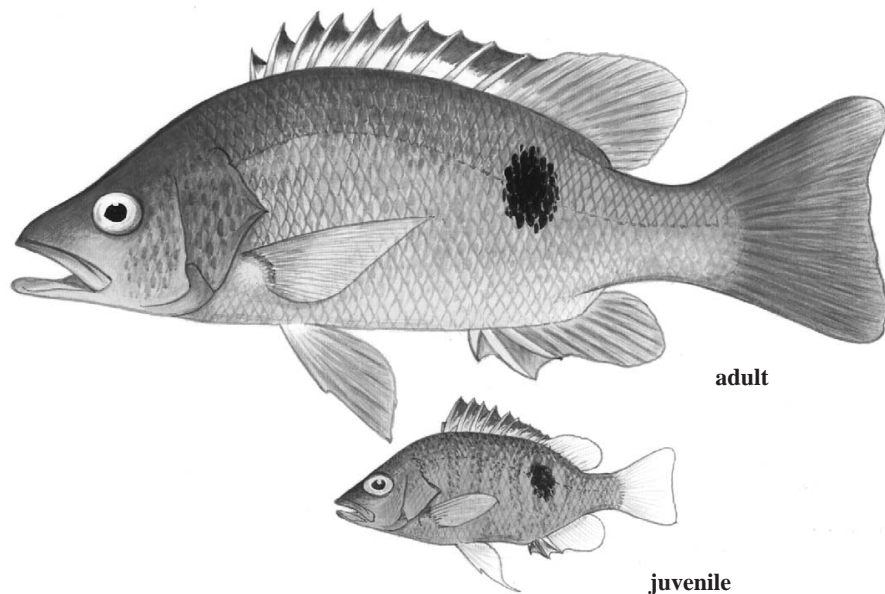
**Distribution:** Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from the Marquesas and Line islands to East Africa, and from Australia to southern Japan. Introduced to Hawaii.



***Lutjanus fuscescens*** (Valenciennes, 1830)

**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.

**FAO names:** En - Freshwater snapper; Fr - Vivaneau d'eau douce; Sp - Pargo de agua dulce.

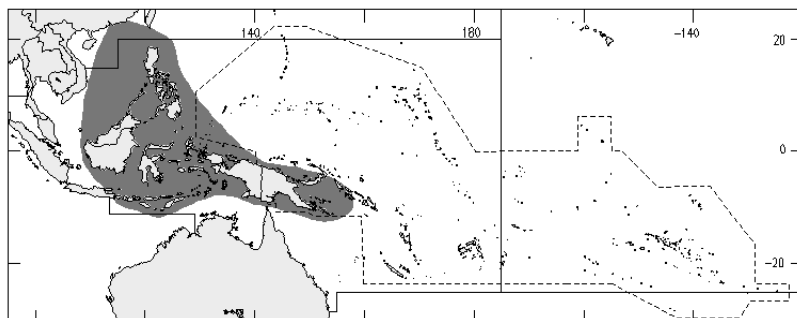


**Diagnostic characters:** Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital width about equal to, or slightly narrower than eye diameter; preopercular **notch and knob poorly developed**; **vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension**; tongue smooth, without teeth. First gill arch with 18 gill rakers, of which 12 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 13 to 15 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising parallel to lateral line. **Colour:** back and sides greyish brown or olive, whitish on belly; **a prominent black spot on back, bisected by lateral line, below anterior soft dorsal-fin rays**; juveniles with a series of diffuse blackish bars on sides.

**Size:** Maximum total length about 40 cm.

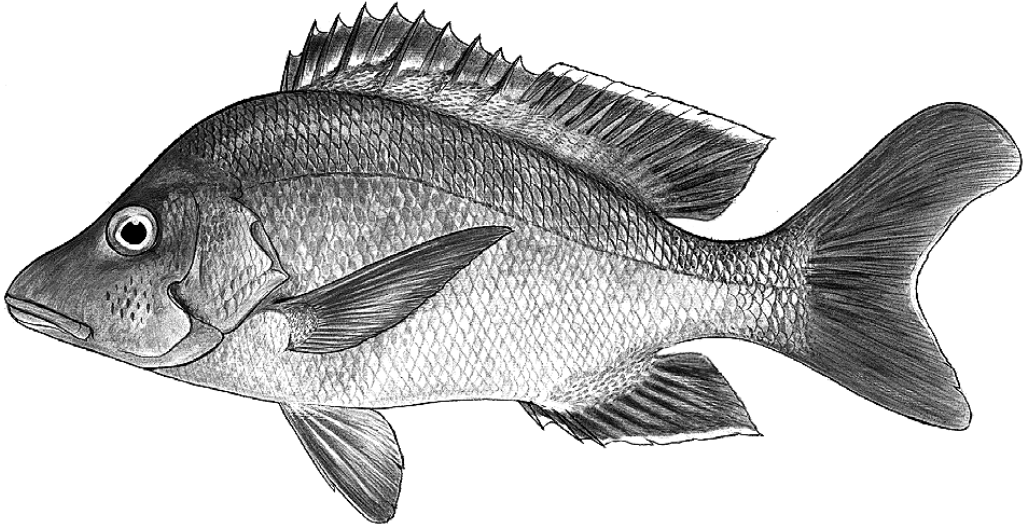
**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits fresh-water streams and brackish, mangrove-lined estuaries. Not reported from purely marine habitats. Apparently rare and of little interest to fisheries.

**Distribution:** Known only from the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, and China.



*Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775)

(Plate VII, 45)

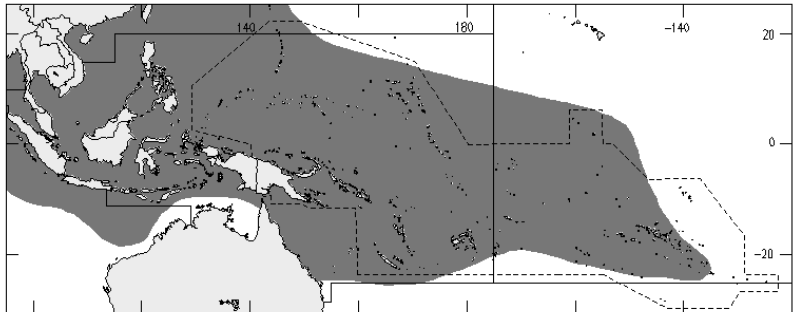
**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.**FAO names:** En - Humpback red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau pagaie; Sp - Pargo jorobado.

**Diagnostic characters:** Body relatively deep, its depth 2.2 to 2.5 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone broad, much wider than eye diameter; **preopercular notch and knob well developed**; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth. First gill arch with 25 to 30 gill rakers, of which 15 to 20 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 13 or 14 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins pointed. **Caudal fin distinctly forked with rounded lobes**. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely both above and below the lateral line. **Colour:** red or grey, darker on back and upper portion of head; **an orange hue on lower part of opercle and in pectoral fin axil**; fins red or frequently dark brown to blackish; soft part of dorsal fin, anal and caudal fins with a narrow white margin; juveniles with a large round black spot at base of caudal fin.

**Size:** Maximum total length about 50 cm, commonly to 35 cm. Matures at about 30 cm.

**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Mainly inhabits coral reefs, sometimes forming large aggregations, which are mostly stationary during daylight hours. Normal depth distribution ranges from about 6 to at least 30 m. Feeds on fishes and a variety of invertebrates including shrimps, crabs, lobsters, stomatopods, cephalopods, echinoderms, and ophiuroids. Off East Africa spawning occurs mainly during spring and summer. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Commonly seen in markets, usually offered fresh. Sometimes causes ciguatera poisoning, particularly around the Pacific islands.

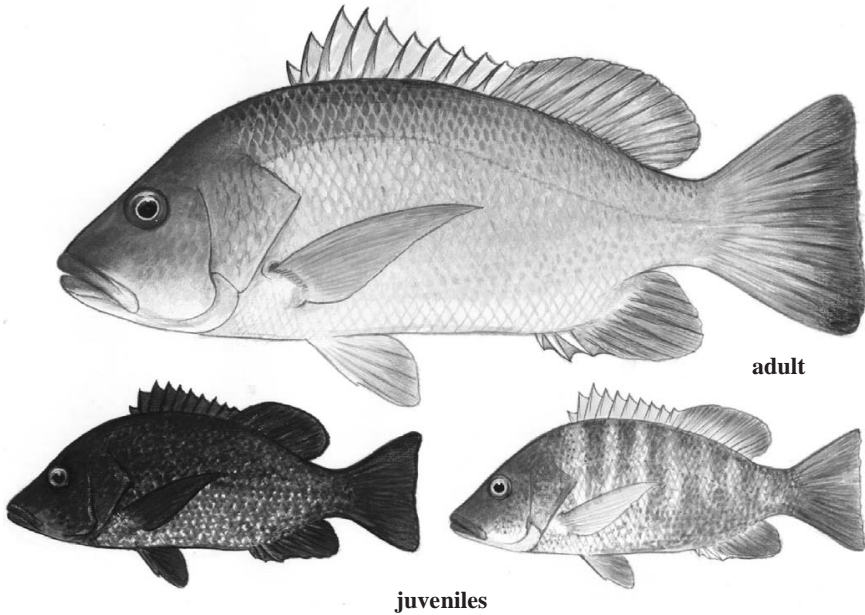
**Distribution:** Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Society and Line islands to East Africa, and Australia to southern Japan.



***Lutjanus goldiei*** (Macleay, 1882)

**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.

**FAO names:** En - Papuan black snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de Papua; Sp - Pargo de Papua.

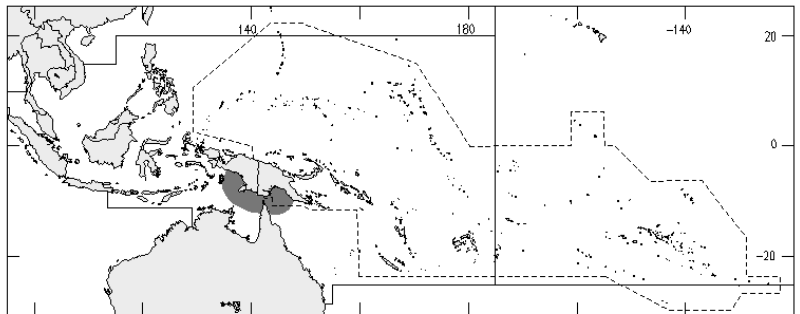


**Diagnostic characters:** Body relatively deep, its depth 2.2 to 2.8 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone relatively broad, usually much greater than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 14 or 15 gill rakers, of which 9 (including rudiments) on lower limb. Dorsal fin with X spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin truncate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line anteriorly. **Colour:** back and upper sides dark brown to charcoal grey, lower sides and belly golden brown to whitish; there are also distinct colour phases with the entire body blackish or with a series of 6 or 7 broad greyish bars on sides; fins dusky brown to blackish, sometimes with a yellow hue.

**Size:** Maximum total length about 100 cm, commonly to 60 cm.

**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits large fresh-water streams. Not reliably reported from marine habitats but may occur in brackish estuaries. Occasionally seen in the fish market at Port Moresby. A popular sport fish forming the basis of a safari-angling industry. Caught mainly with handlines, rod and reel, traps, and gill nets; also with spears.

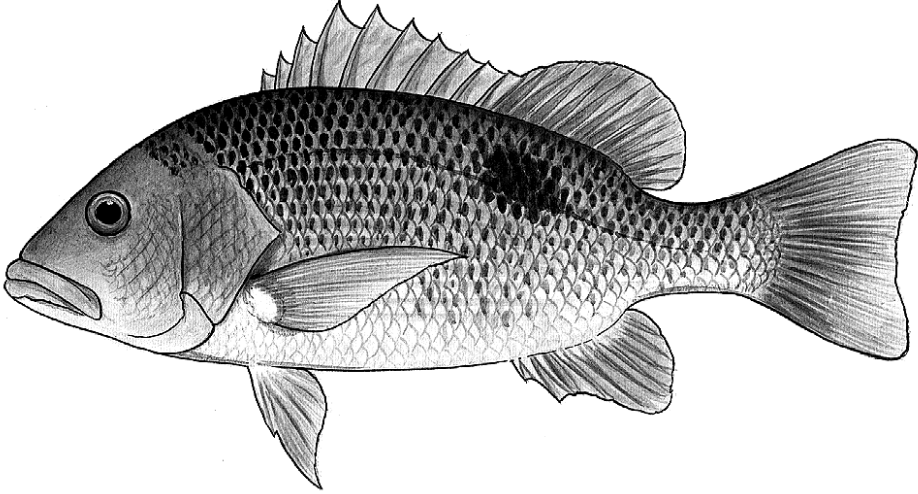
**Distribution:** Known only from southern Papua New Guinea between the Port Moresby district and the Fly River.





*Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch, 1792)

(Plate VII, 46)

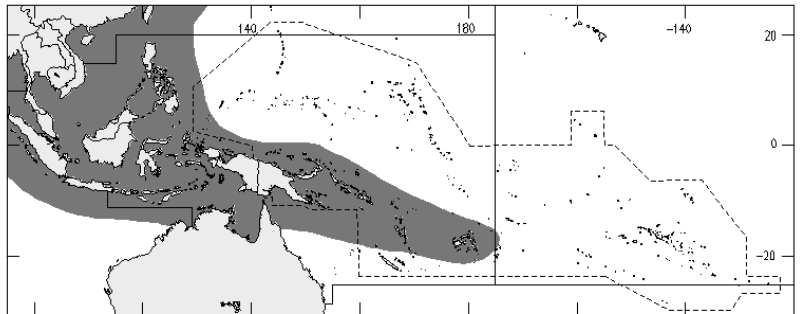
**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.**FAO names:** En - John's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau ziebelo; Sp - Pargo jaspeado.

**Diagnostic characters:** Body moderately deep, its depth 2.4 to 2.9 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital width equal to eye diameter or larger (4.9 to 6 times in head length); **preopercular notch and knob poorly developed**; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 17 or 18 gill rakers, of which 11 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 13 or 14 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior part of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. **Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line.** **Colour:** generally yellow with a bronze to silvery sheen, grading to silvery white on belly and underside of head; **centre of each scale often with a reddish brown spot**, giving an overall appearance of series of horizontal lines on side of body; a round black spot, larger than eye, on back, mainly above lateral line, below anterior soft dorsal-fin rays (sometimes absent in large adults).

**Size:** Maximum total length about 70 cm, commonly to 50 cm.

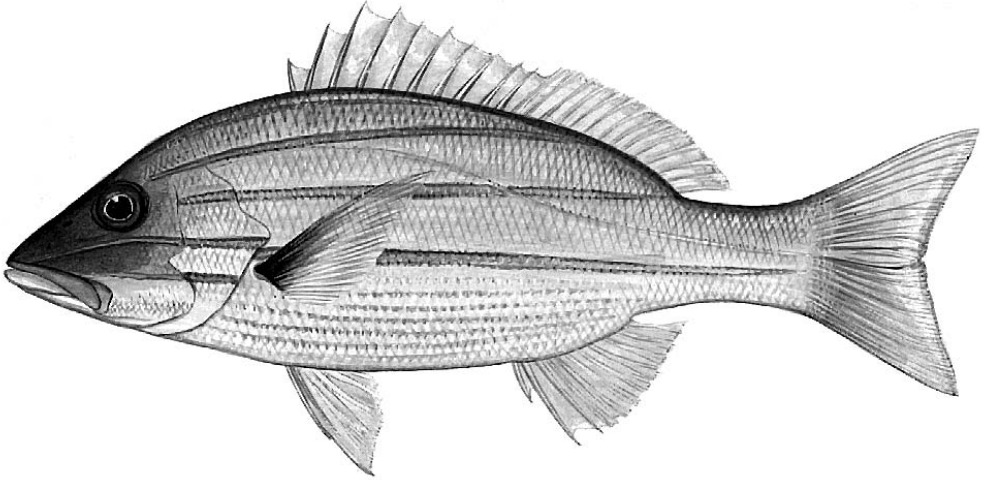
**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Little information on habitat of adults, although they probably frequent coral reef areas. Juveniles in brackish mangrove estuaries. Large adults trawled to depths of 80 m. Feeds on fishes and benthic invertebrates including shrimps, crabs, and cephalopods. Spawning has been reported during September in the Andaman Sea. Frequently found in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, bottom longlines, traps, and bottom trawls. Excellent quality flesh, usually marketed fresh or sometimes dried-salted.

**Distribution:** Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Fiji Islands to East Africa and from Australia to the Ryukyu Islands.



***Lutjanus kasmira*** (Forsskål, 1775)

(Plate VII, 47)

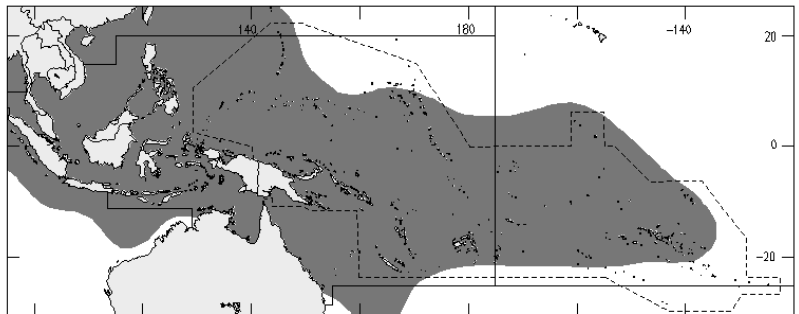
**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.**FAO names:** En - Common bluestripe snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à raies bleues; Sp - Pargo de rayas azules.

**Diagnostic characters:** Body moderately deep, its depth 2.4 to 2.8 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital width usually greater than eye diameter, but sometimes less in small specimens; **preopercular notch and knob well developed**; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth. First gill arch with 20 to 22 gill rakers, of which 13 or 14 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 14 or 15 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 7 or 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins somewhat angular. Caudal fin slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 15 or 16 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back and sides bright yellow; lower sides and underside of head white; **4 bright blue stripes on side**; **several faint greyish stripes on lowermost part of sides**; fins yellow.

**Size:** Maximum total length about 35 cm, commonly to 25 cm. Matures at about 20 to 25 cm.

**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits coral reefs, occurring in both shallow lagoons and on outer reef slopes to depths of at least 60 m, but occurring in 180 and 265 m at the Marquesas Islands and Red Sea respectively. Frequently found in large aggregations around coral formations, caves, or wrecks during daylight hours. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs, stomatopods, cephalopods, and planktonic crustaceans. Spawning occurs throughout most of the year in lower latitudes with peak activity reported for November and December in the Andaman Sea. Eggs measure from 0.78 to 0.85 mm in diameter and hatch in about 18 hours at 22° to 25°C. Frequently found in markets. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery, but commands a relatively low price. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Usually offered fresh.

**Distribution:** Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from the Marquesas and Line islands to East Africa, and from Australia to southern Japan.

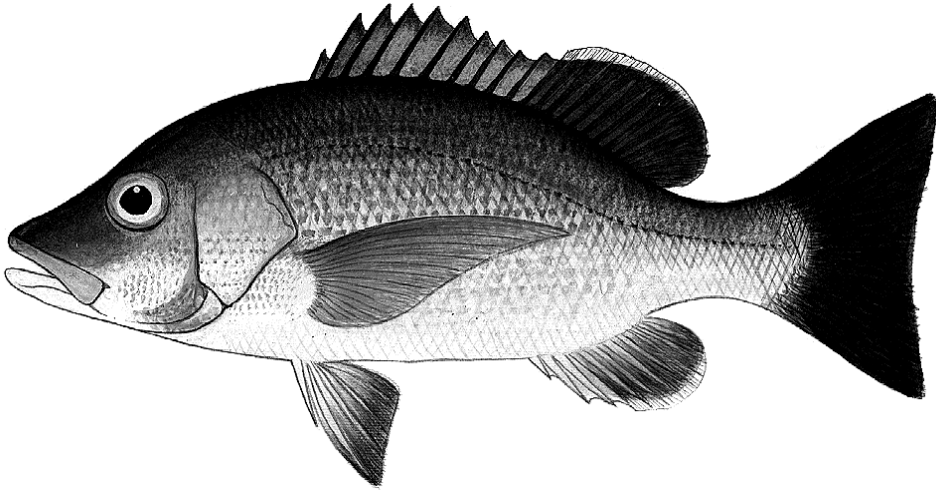


*Lutjanus lemniscatus* (Valenciennes, 1828)

(Plate VII, 48)

**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.

**FAO names:** En - Yellowstreaked snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à raies jaunes; Sp - Pargo de rayas amarillas.

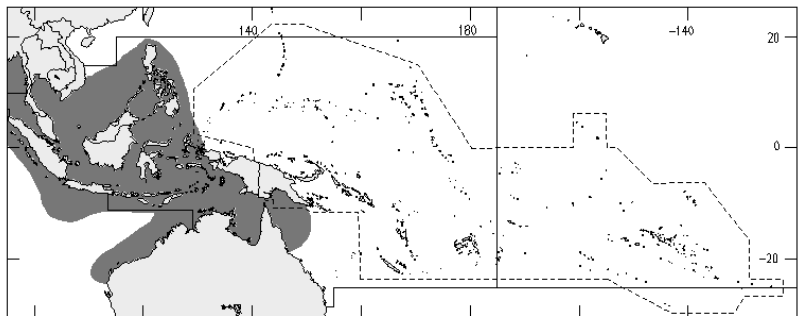


**Diagnostic characters:** Body moderately deep, its depth 2.5 to 2.8 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; snout profile slightly concave; preorbital bone usually much greater than eye diameter, at least in larger specimens; **preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension;** tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 18 to 21 gill rakers, of which 10 to 14 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 13 or 14 soft rays;** anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 rays. **Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line.** **Colour:** back and upper sides grey-brown or olive; sides grey, brown or reddish; belly and underside of head whitish; dorsal and caudal fins brownish, remaining fins pink or reddish; juveniles with a broad black horizontal band from snout tip to caudal-fin base.

**Size:** Maximum total length about 65 cm, commonly to 35 cm.

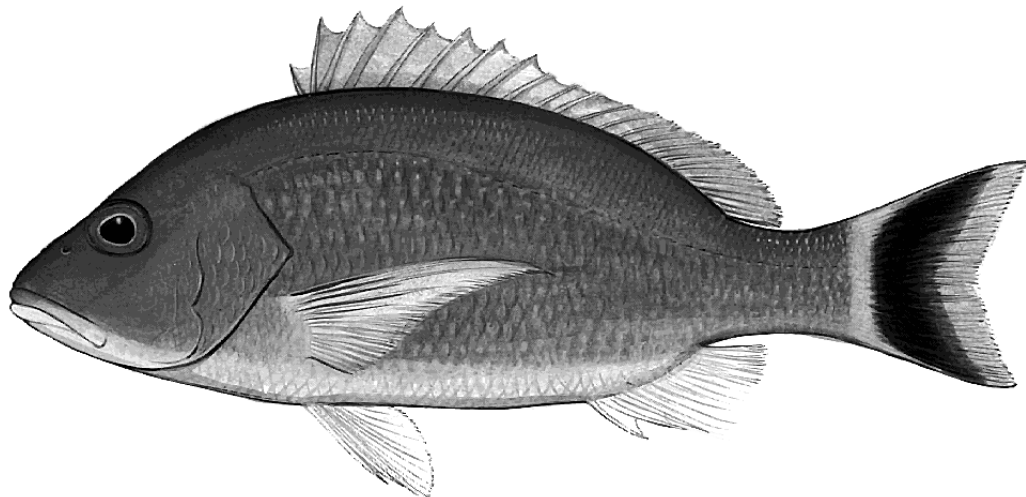
**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits offshore reefs to depths of 70 to 80 m. Juveniles sometimes encountered in the vicinity of coral reefs, often located close to the shore where silting is moderate and visibility reduced. Feeds on fishes and a variety of benthic invertebrates. An important market species in many localities. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and occasionally with bottom trawls. Usually offered fresh, sometimes dried-salted.

**Distribution:** Indo-West Pacific from Australia and New Guinea to Sri Lanka and southern India, and northward to the Philippines.



*Lutjanus lunulatus* (Park, 1797)

(Plate VII, 49)

**Frequent synonyms / misidentifications:** None / None.**FAO names:** En - Lunartail snapper; Fr - Vivaneau queue lune; Sp - Pargo raboluna.

**Diagnostic characters:** Body moderately deep, its depth 2.5 to 2.6 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital width about equal to eye diameter; **preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension;** tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 15 to 18 gill rakers, of which 8 to 10 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 13 or 14 soft rays;** anal fin with III spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins somewhat angular. Caudal fin slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back and upper side brown to reddish pink; reddish pink to mauve on middle of side; rear half of maxilla, lower part of preopercle, breast and abdomen creamy yellow; dorsal fin reddish pink to clear; **caudal fin with a broad, crescentic black band with the posterior portion of fin pink;** pectoral, anal, and pelvic fins yellow.

**Size:** Maximum total length about 35 cm, commonly to 20 cm.

**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 10 and 30 m. Usually seen solitarily or in small groups. Infrequently seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Usually offered fresh.

**Distribution:** Western Pacific and northern Indian Ocean from Vanuatu and the Philippines to the northeastern Arabian Sea.

