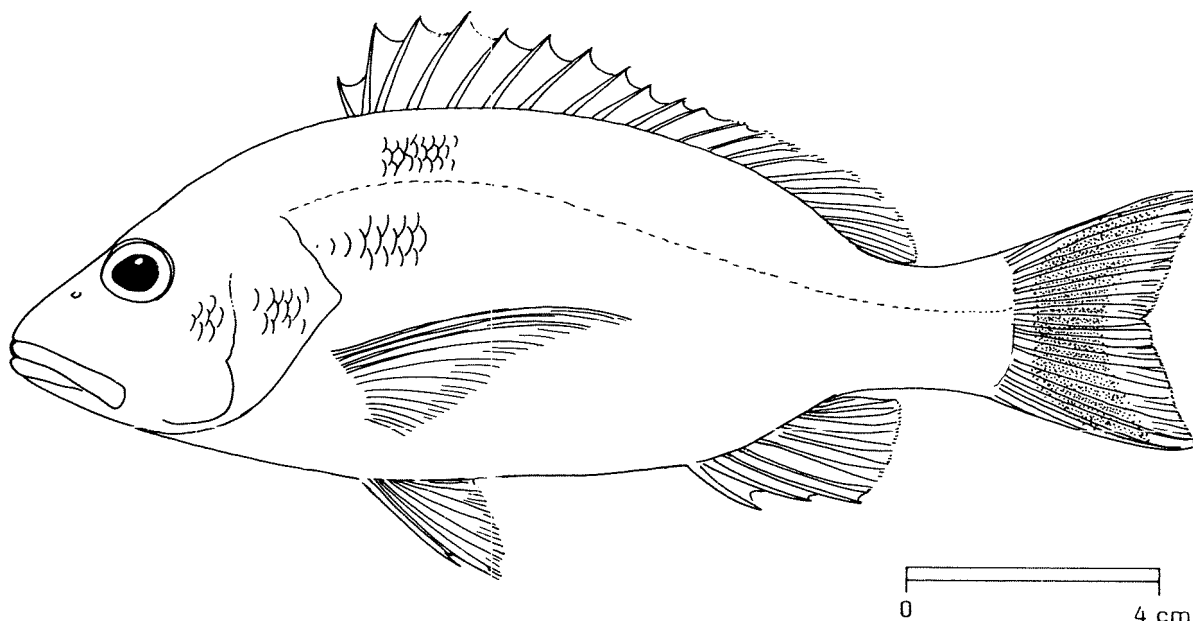


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Lutjanus lunulatus (Park, 1797)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Lunartail snapper
 Fr - Vivaneau queue
 Sp - Pargo raboluna

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A small, robust snapper with a shallow or indistinct notch on rear edge of preopercle: snout profile straight or convex; vomerine teeth (on roof of mouth) in a narrow Λ -shaped patch without a median posterior projection. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; caudal fin emarginate. Lateral line scales 47 to 48; longitudinal scale rows ascending obliquely above lateral line and running horizontally below it; predorsal scales (on top of head) beginning behind eyes; preopercle with 5 to 7 scale rows, the lower border scaleless.

Colour: ground colour grey-brown, yellow along ventral surface; dorsal fin greyish or dusky; caudal fin with a prominent black lunate marking; anal, pelvic and pectoral fins yellow.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING THE AREA:

Lutjanus fulvus: caudal fin uniformly dark with narrow white margin (lunate marking in L. lunulatus); a deep prominent notch on rear edge of preopercle (shallow in L. lunulatus).

L. lemniscatus: caudal fin dark or dusky without lunate markings; juveniles under about 15 cm with one or more dark midlateral stripes; reaches much larger size than L. lunulatus (65 cm versus 25 cm).

Other Lutjanus species: all lack combination of a lunate-shaped marking on caudal fin and yellow pectoral, pelvic and anal fins.

SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm; common to 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Known from relatively few localities in the area including Kenya and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere reported from the Andaman Sea and northern New Guinea.

Inhabits coral reefs to depths of about 50 m.

Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

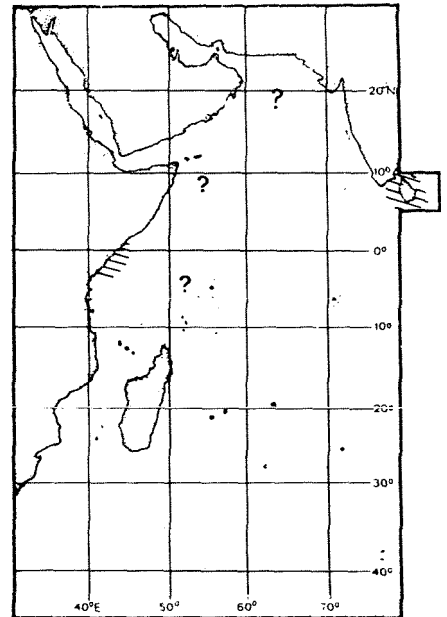
Coastal coral reefs.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

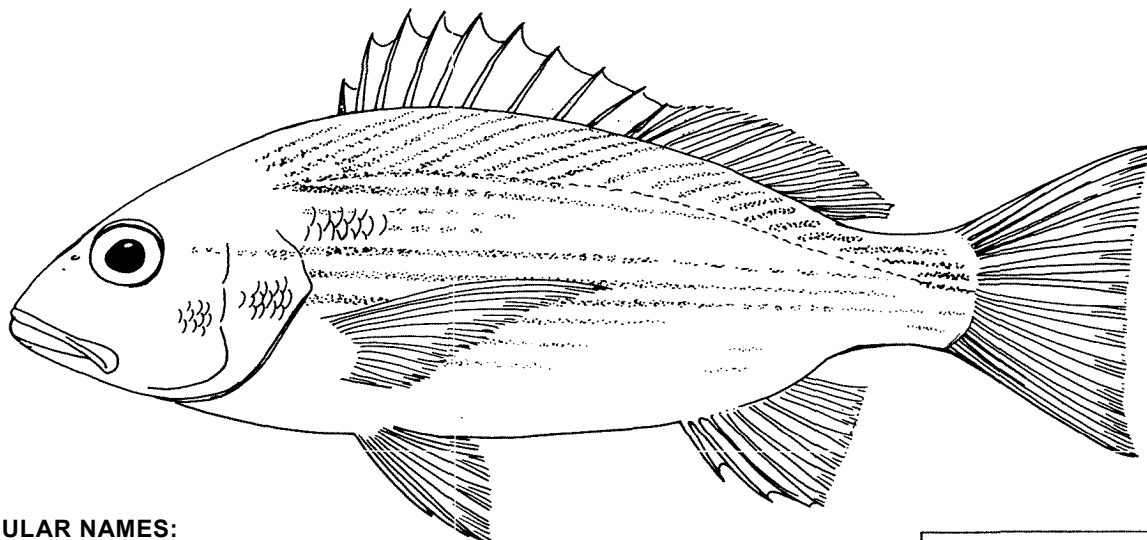
Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Lutjanus madras Valenciennes, 1831OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Lutjanus lutjanus*

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Indian snapper
 Fr - Vivaneau madras
 Sp - Pargo madraseno

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

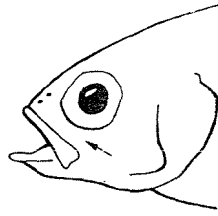
A small, moderately elongate, compressed snapper with an indistinct notch on rear edge of preopercle; vomerine teeth in a triangular patch with a long, median posterior projection; eye moderate in size, about 3.5 times in head length; preorbital space (between eye and maxilla) relatively broad, about two-thirds eye diameter. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; caudal fin truncate to emarginate. Lateral line scales 47 to 50; longitudinal scale rows ascending obliquely above lateral line and running horizontally below it; predorsal scales beginning at mid-interorbital space; scale rows on preopercle 5 or 6 and 1 or 2 rows of embedded scales on lower border.

Colour: overall pale grey to yellowish with a yellow mid-lateral stripe from eye to caudal fin base; narrow dotted lines of yellow or brown running along each horizontal scale row; fins pale yellow.

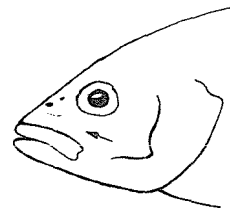
*The name Lutjanus lutjanus has usually been used for this species, but this name is applicable to the species usually referred to as Lutjanus lineolatus

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

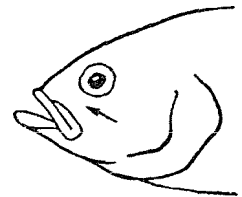
Lutjanus lutjanus (formerly Lutjanus lineolatus): preorbital space narrower, about one-half of eye diameter or less (two-thirds of eye diameter in L. madras); eye relatively larger, about 3.0 to 3.5 times in head length; dorsal fin nearly always with 11 spines, rarely 10.



L. lutjanus



L. vittus

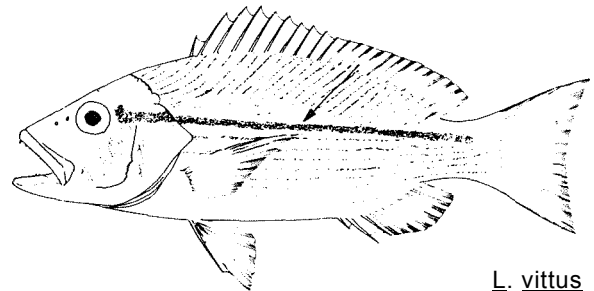


L. madras

L. vittus: preorbital space broader, about equal to eye diameter or slightly less, eye relatively small, about 4.0 or more times in head length; mid-lateral stripe brown forming an enlarged spot posteriorly; numerous dark brown lines on body, following scale rows.

L. biguttatus: lower border of preopercle scaleless; 11 dorsal fin spines (10 in L. madras); mid-lateral stripe pearly white; and 2 small white spots on upper back.

Other Lutjanus species: differ appreciably in colour pattern; none has a broad mid-lateral stripe on body as adult.



L. vittus

SIZE:

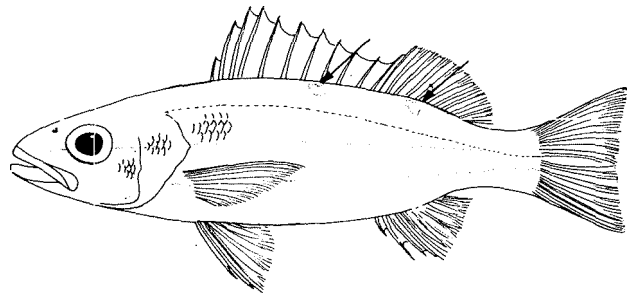
Maximum: 30 cm; common to 25 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, restricted to Sri Lanka, the south and southwest coasts of India and the Laccadive Islands; occurrence further west needs to be confirmed. Also found in Andaman Sea and western Indonesia.

Inhabits coral and rock reefs between 5 and 90 m.

Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.



L. biguttatus

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

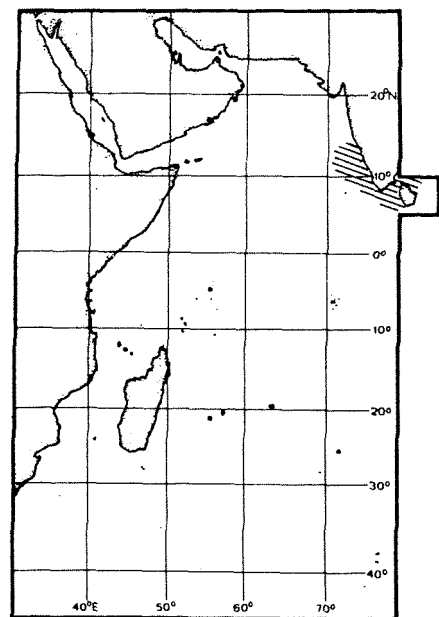
Coastal coral reefs throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gillnets.

Marketed mainly fresh.

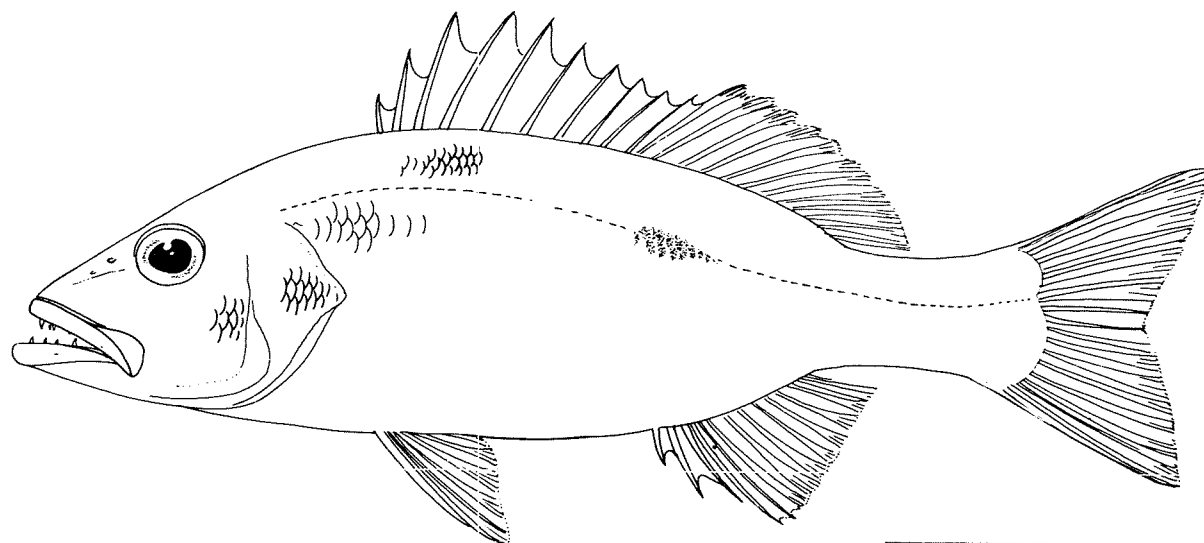


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Lutjanus monostigmus (Cuvier, 1828)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - One-spot snapper
Fr - Vivaneau églefin
Sp - Pargo eglefino

NATIONAL:

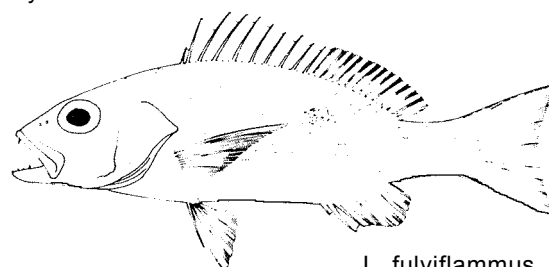
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A large-sized, moderately elongate snapper with an indistinct notch on rear edge of preopercle. Vomerine teeth in a narrow Λ -shaped patch without median posterior projection; preorbital space (between eye and maxilla) relatively broad, 5 to 6 times in head length, about equal to width of fleshy interorbital space. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; caudal fin truncate to emarginate. Lateral line scales 47 to 50; longitudinal scale rows ascending obliquely above lateral line and running horizontally below it; predorsal scales (on top of head beginning well behind eyes; preopercle with 5 or 6 scale rows, the lower border scaleless.

Colour: overall yellowish to pinkish-white with dusky scale margins, grey or brown on upper back and dorsal portion of head; a black spot (sometimes faint or absent) on back below junction of spinous and soft portions of dorsal fin; lateral line running through middle or lower half of spot; fins yellow.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

L. fulviflammus: vomerine teeth in a triangular patch with a long median posterior projection; a series of golden yellow horizontal stripes on body; preorbital space much less than fleshy interorbital space; usually does not exceed 35 cm total length.

L. fulviflammus

L. ehrenbergi and L. johni: longitudinal scale rows above lateral line horizontal, not ascending obliquely. Furthermore, preorbital space narrow, 8.5 to 10.3 times in head length in L. ehrenbergi (5 or 6 times in L. monostigmus); dark streaks on body and dark blotch placed mainly above lateral line in L. johni; L. ehrenbergi usually does not exceed 30 cm total length.

L. russelli: vomerine teeth in a triangular patch with a median posterior projection; usually a wide gap dorsally between temporal scales of each side (little or no gap in L. monostigmus); lateral line running through middle or upper half of black spot; frequently 5 or 6 oblique brown stripes on sides; usually does not exceed 40 cm total length.

L. duadecemlineatus, L. kasmira and L. coeruleolineatus: ground colour, also pale yellow with a dark blotch on head, but with blue stripes on body; predorsal scales beginning on a line between middle of eyes.

Other species of Lutjanus: no black blotch on body or ground colour different.

SIZE.

Maximum: 60 cm; common to 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Within the area, reported from the east African coast between 18°S and 10°N, Madagascar, the Comores, the Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Chagos Archipelago, Maldives, Laccadives and coasts of southern India and Sri Lanka. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific as far as the Society and Tuamotu Islands.

Inhabits coral reefs to depths of about 40 m. Usually found solitarily or in small groups.

Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

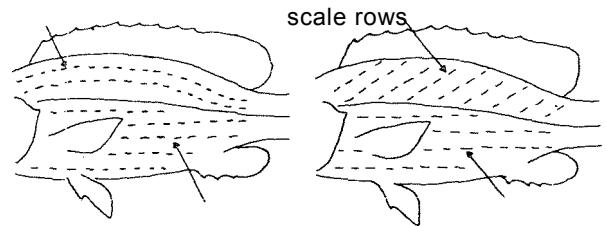
Coral reefs throughout its range.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

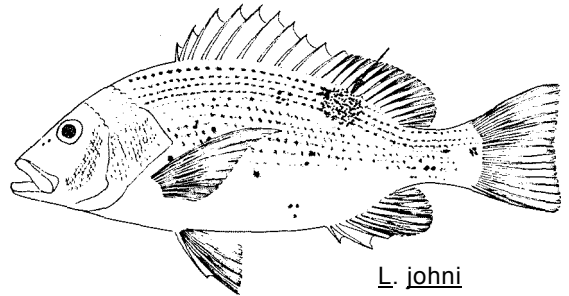
Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.

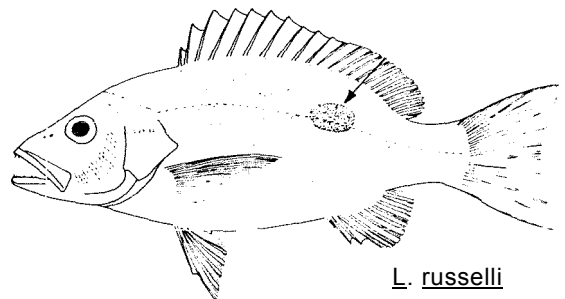


L. ehrenbergi, L. johni

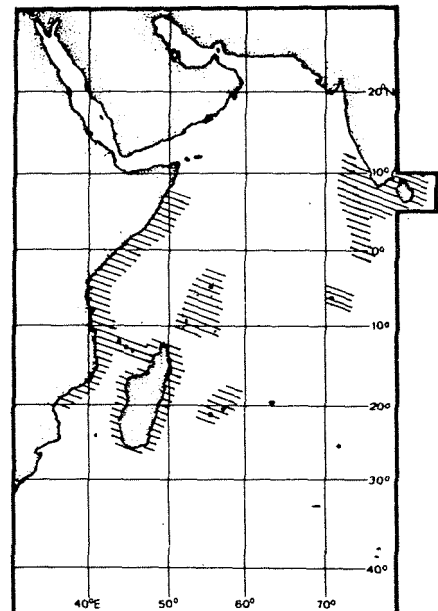
L. monostigmus
and many others



L. johni

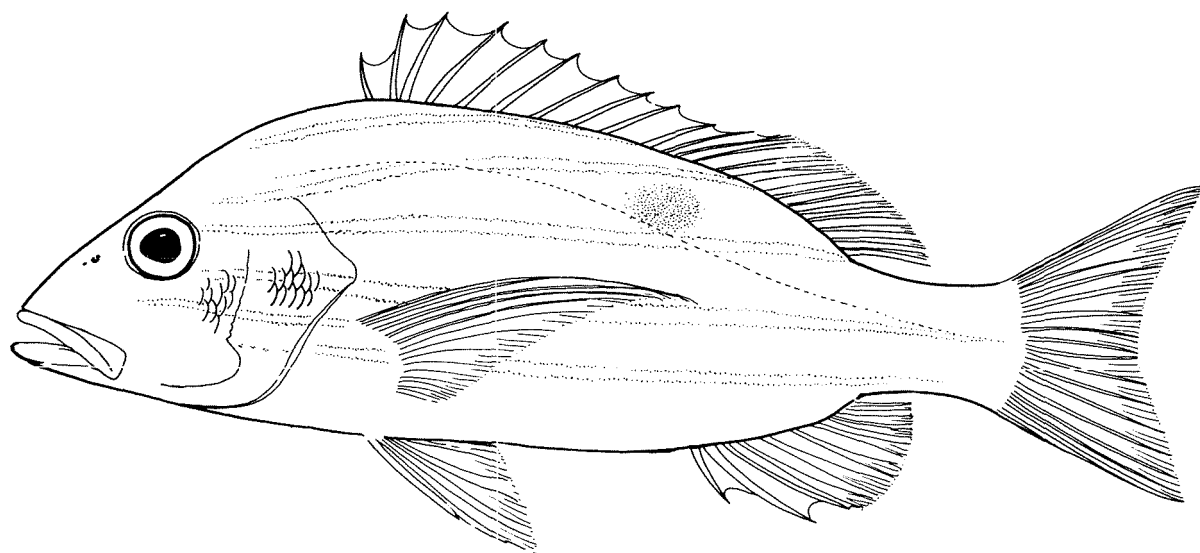


L. russelli



FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51
(W. Indian Ocean)Lutjanus quinquelineatus (Bloch, 1790)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Lutjanus spilurus (Bennett, 1832)

0 4 cm

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Five-lined snapper
 Fr - Vivaneau à cinq bandes
 Sp - Pargo de cinco líneas

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A small, robust snapper with a prominent rostrum on rear edge of preopercle. Vomerine teeth in a narrow Λ -shaped patch, without a median posterior projection; gillrakers on first gill arch 7 + 1 + 11 or 12 (including rudiments). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; caudal fin emarginate; lateral line scales 48 to 50; longitudinal scale rows ascending obliquely above lateral line and running horizontally below it; predorsal scales beginning at midinterorbital space; preopercle with 9 or 10 scale rows, including those on lower border.

Colour: generally yellow including fins with 5 blue stripes on side and a large blackish blotch (sometimes faint) on back below soft dorsal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

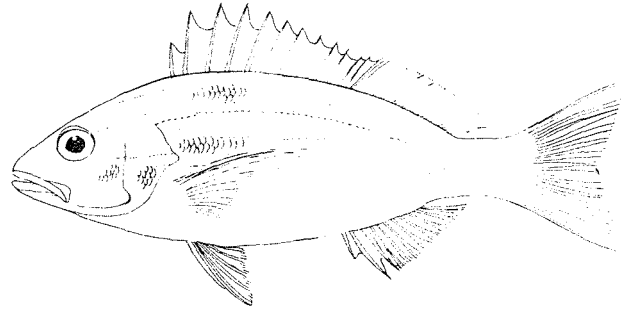
Lutjanus bengalensis: colour similar, but with blue stripes; no black spot below soft dorsal fin; dorsal fin with 11 or 12 spines (10 in L. quinqueineatus).

L. coeruleolineatus (only Red Sea and Arabian Sea): colour similar, but with 6 to 8 narrow blue stripes (5 in L. quinqueineatus); preopercle notch indistinct.

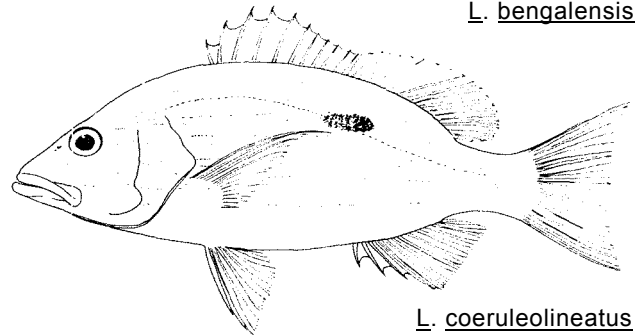
L. duodecemlineatus (Southwestern Indian Ocean, Mauritius to southern Africa): colour similar, but with 6 or 7 blue stripes; dorsal fin with 11 or 12 spines.

L. kasmira: colour similar, but with 4 blue stripes; preopercle with 5 or 6 scale rows, the lower border mainly scaleless.

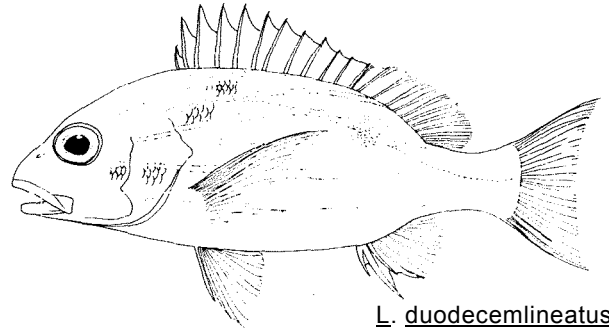
Other species of Lutjanus: coloration different (i.e., they lack basic combination of blue stripes on a yellow ground).



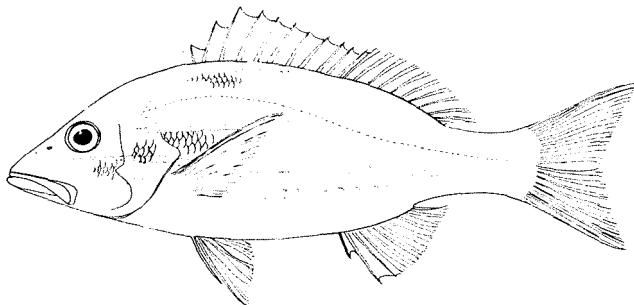
L. bengalensis



L. coeruleolineatus



L. duodecemlineatus



L. kasmira

SIZE:

Maximum: 30 cm; common to 20 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Known in the area only from Sri Lanka and the southern coast of India. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits shallow coral reefs, sometimes occurring in large aggregations.

Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal coral reefs.

CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.

