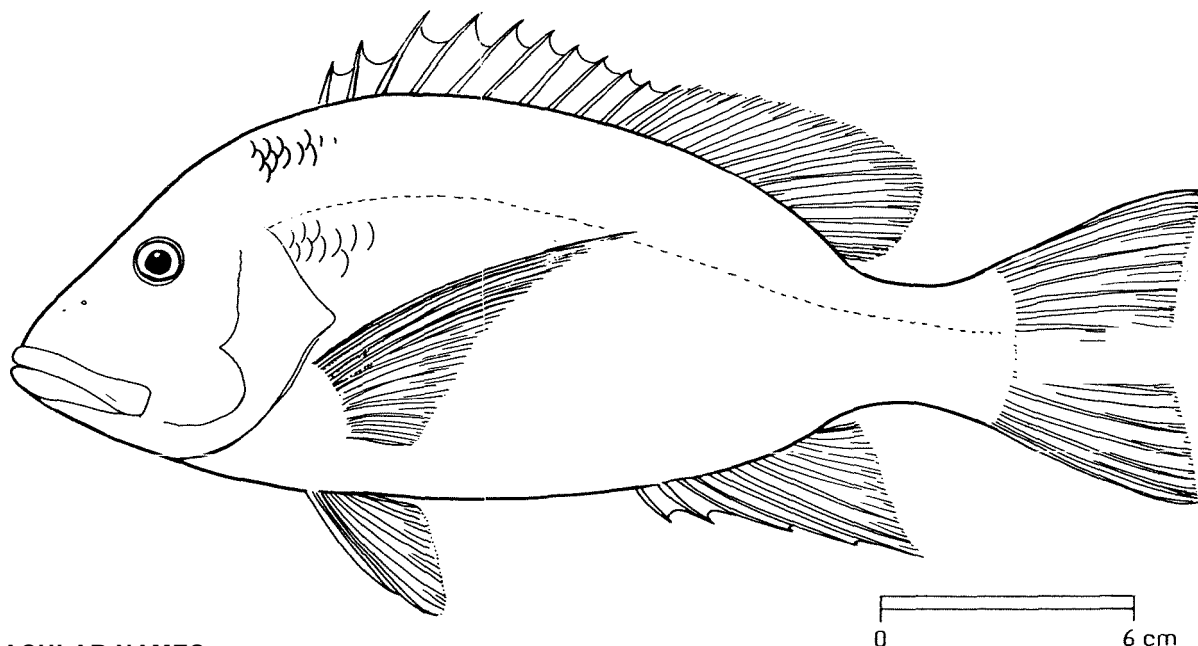


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

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

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - Blubberlip snapper  
                  Fr - Vivaneau maori  
                  Sp - Pargo maorf

NATIONAL :

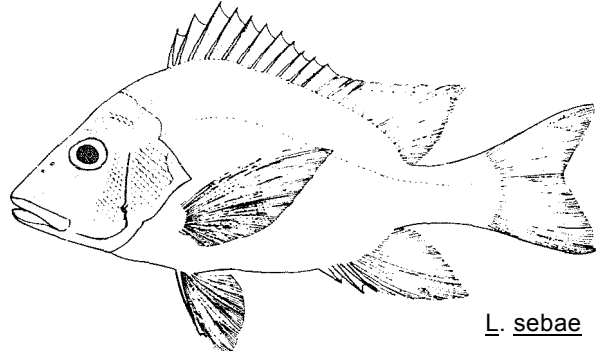
## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A large-sized, deep bodied (depth 2.0 to 2.4 in standard length) snapper with a prominent to moderate notch on rear edge of preopercle; lips large and fleshy; vomerine teeth in a narrow  $\Lambda$ -shaped patch with a median projection. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 15 or 16 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; dorsal and anal fin lobes pointed; caudal fin truncate or emarginate. Lateral line scales 46 to 49; longitudinal scale rows ascending obliquely above lateral line (at least: those below soft dorsal rays) 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: generally olive-brown above, grading to silvery pink or whitish on lower one-third; head with numerous alternating yellow and blue wavy lines; a chalky white spot frequently present on lateral line below soft dorsal junction, bordered with black in juveniles and gradually fading with age; sides with numerous silvery to blue spots; fins dusky grey-brown to yellowish; specimens under about 20 to 25 cm standard length with several faint dark bars on anterior portion of sides.

## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other Lutjanus species: none has the characteristic yellow and blue wavy lines on head in combination with the brown ground colour and the great body depth. L. sebae also is very deep-bodied, with pointed dorsal and anal fin lobes, but it has 11 dorsal fin spines (10 in L. rivulatus); 10 or 11 anal fin rays (8 in L. rivulatus) and is either entirely reddish (large individuals) or pale with 3 red bars (juveniles and small adults). Most of the other Lutjanus species do not reach such a large size, are more slender, have less than 15 dorsal soft rays and different colour patterns.



## SIZE:

Maximum: 65 cm; common to 30 cm.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

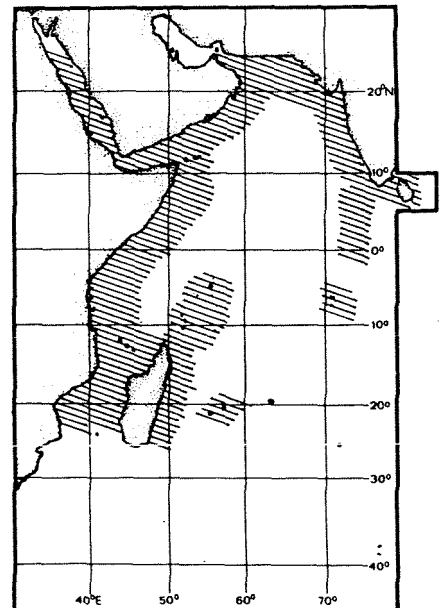
Throughout the area north of about 22°S, but apparently not recorded from the "Gulf". Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific as far as the Society Islands.

Inhabits coral and rock reefs at depths between 3 and 150 m. Adults are usually solitary in habit and confined to deeper waters.

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, occasionally trawled.

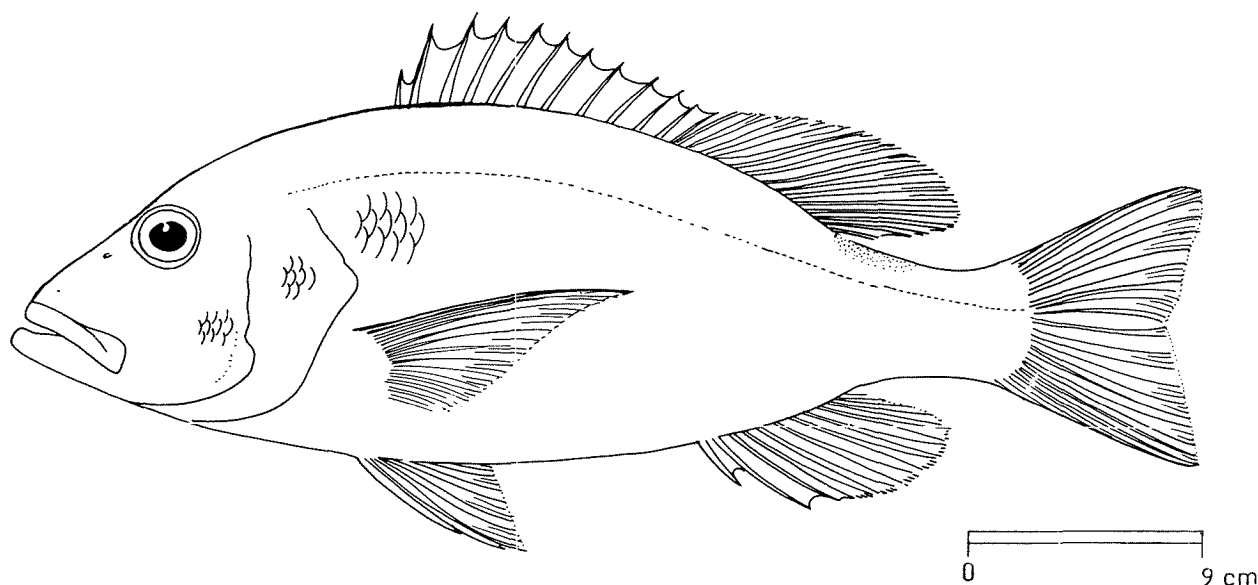
Marketed mostly fresh.

## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Lutjanus gulcheri Fourmanoir, 1959

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Yellowfin red snapper  
Fr - Vivaneau queue jaune  
Sp - Pargo rabo amarillo

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A large-sized, deep bodied snapper with an indistinct notch on rear edge of preopercle; head profile slightly concave (no prominent forehead hump); distance between upper pectoral fin base and angular projection on upper opercle margin nearly as great or greater than eye diameter. Dorsal fin with 10 or 11 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays. Longitudinal scale rows ascending obliquely above lateral line and running horizontally below it; lateral line scales 48 to 52; predorsal scales beginning well behind eyes.

Colour: generally red or bright reddish-orange, paler ventrally; fins reddish except pectoral fins yellow.

## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Lutjanus coccineus: a pronounced hump on forehead becoming more pronounced with age; horizontal grooves often present behind and below eye; pectoral fins reddish (yellow in L. quilcheri).

L. erythropterus: forehead profile rounded (concave in L. quilcheri); lower margin of eye tangent to line from snout to caudal base (well above such a line in L. quilcheri); longitudinal scale rows below lateral line rising obliquely (horizontal in L. quilcheri).

L. malabaricus: pectoral fins reddish; distance between upper pectoral fin base and angular projection on upper opercular margin much less than eye diameter (nearly as great or greater than eye diameter in L. quilcheri).

Other species of Lutjanus: lack yellow pectoral fins.

## SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common to 45 cm.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Relatively few records for this species; known thus far only from Madagascar and Sri Lanka.

Inhabits deeper offshore reefs at depths between 50 and 100 m.

Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.

## PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

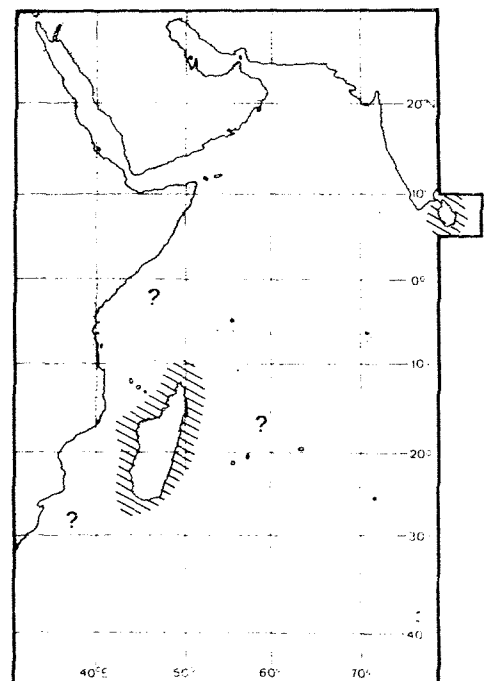
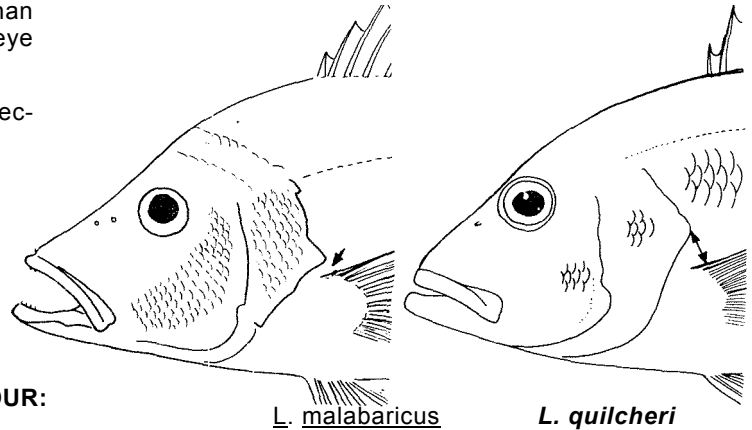
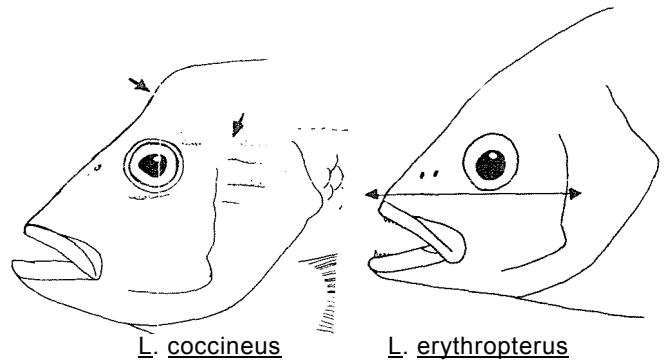
Deep offshore reefs.

## CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

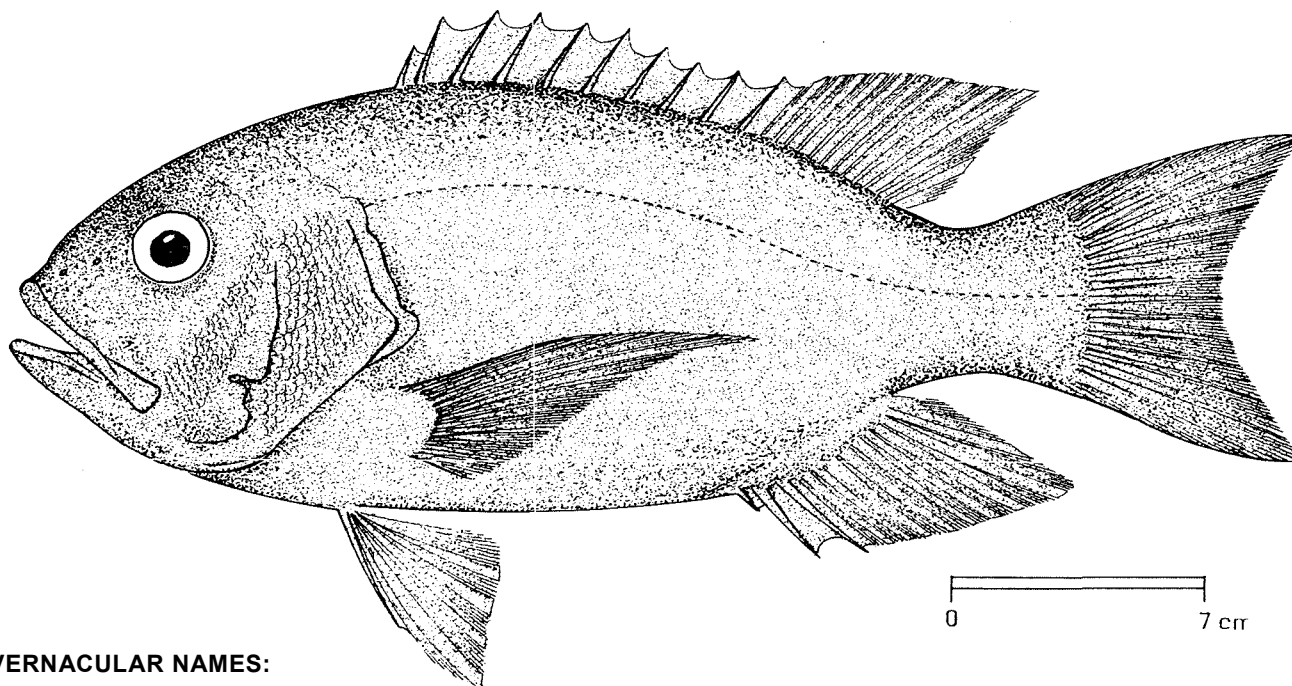
Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gillnets.

Marketed mostly fresh.



## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(w. Indian Ocean)Macolor niger (Forsskål, 1775)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Macolor macolor (Lesson, 1827)

## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - Black-and-white snapper  
                   Fr - Vivaneau plate  
                   Sp - Pargo blanco y negro

NATIONAL:

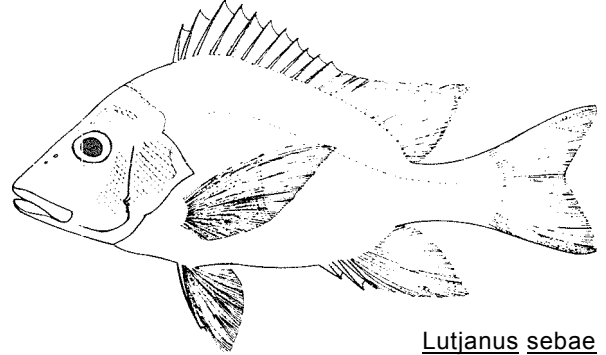
## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A deep-bodied snapper with a markedly convex head profile; preopercular notch deep and narrow, with an elongate interopercular knob fitting into it. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays, anal fin with 3 spines and 11 soft rays; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins pointed posteriorly; pectoral fins longer than head; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate.

Colour: black and white round spots on back and 2 white horizontal bands, the first from opercle to middle of caudal fin, the second along sides of belly; white also on nape, in front of eye and in front of pectoral and pelvic fins. Posterior dorsal fin spines, last soft rays of dorsal and anal fins, and tips of caudal fin also white. Adults may become completely black.

## DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other species of Lutjanidae: none has the combination of black colour, long pectoral fins, deep preopercular notch and markedly convex head profile. Lutjanus sebae is somewhat similar in having pointed dorsal and anal fin lobes, a deep opercular notch and a very deep body, but the head profile is straight, the colour either entirely red (large adults) or pale with red bars (juveniles and small adults) and the dorsal fin is formed of 15 or 16 soft rays (13 or 14 in M. niger). All other Lutjanus species have less than 11 anal fin rays.



Lutjanus sebae

## SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common to 35 cm.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout the area north of about 22°S, but apparently not reported from the Gulf. Elsewhere, in the E. Indian Ocean and the W.C. Pacific.

Usually inhabits shallow coral reef areas.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and small fishes.

## PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

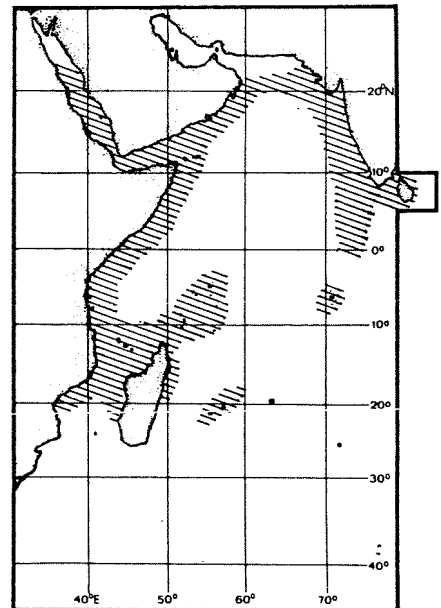
Shallow waters, throughout its range.

## CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with handlines, gillnets and traps.

Marketed mostly fresh.

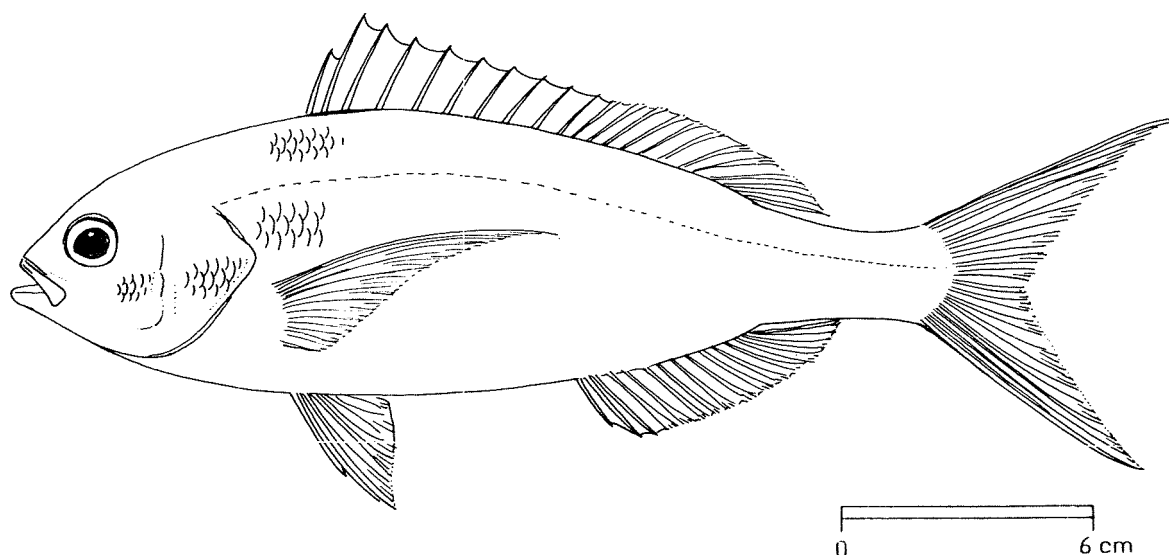


## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Paracaesio xanthurus Bleeker, 1869

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - Yellowtail blue snapper  
                  Fr - Vivanette queue jaune  
                  Sp - Panchote rabo amarillo

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

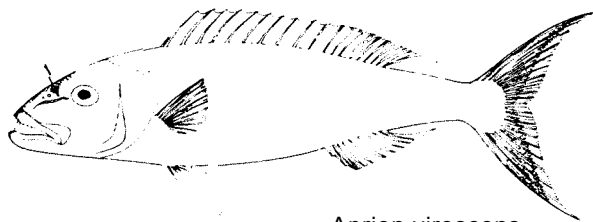
Body moderately elongate, fusiform and compressed. Maxilla extending posteriorly to below front margin of eye; jaw teeth small and conical, in a single row; snout short, about equal to eye diameter or less; interorbital space broad and convex. Dorsal and anal fins scaleless; last ray of both fins shorter than preceding rays. Dorsal fin continuous and not incised at junction of spiny and soft portions, with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long and falcate, much longer than head length; caudal fin forked. Scales small, about 65 to 75 in lateral line.

Colour: ground colour blue, grading to white ventrally; a broad yellow stripe on back; dorsal fin blue or dusky brown; caudal fin yellow; other fins white to translucent.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES  
OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other species of Lutjanidae with a deeply forked caudal fin: none has a yellow stripe on back, combined with a yellow caudal fin. Furthermore:

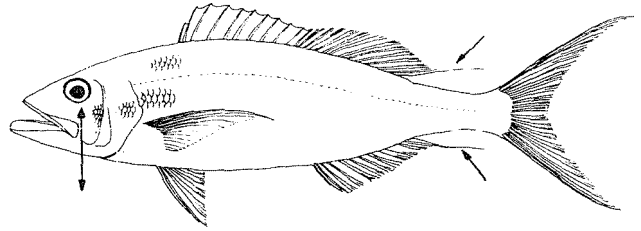
Aprion virescens: interorbital space flat; a deep groove in front of eyes.

Aprion virescens

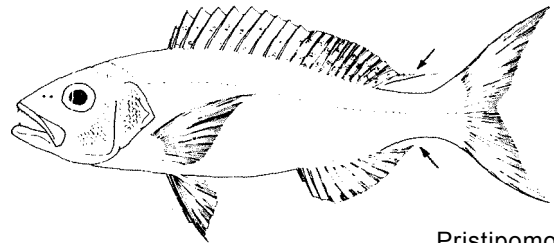
Aphareus species: interorbital space flat; last ray of dorsal and anal fins elongate; dark opercular and preopercular margins; mouth large, the maxilla extending well beyond vertical line from anterior margin of eye.

Pristipomoides species: interorbital space flat; last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins conspicuously elongated.

Species of Caesionidae: eye placed on an axis from tip of snout to middle of caudal fin; dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath in all genera except Gymnocaesio; 9 spines and 15 soft rays in the dorsal fin and 3 spines and 10 to 13 soft rays in the anal fin (10 plus 11 and 3 plus 8, respectively, in P. xanthurus).



Aphareus



Pristipomoides

**SIZE:**

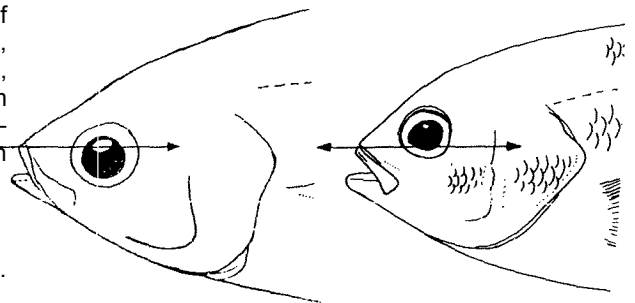
Maximum. 45 cm; common to 30 cm.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

Within the area reported from the east coast of Africa from about 18°S northward, Madagascar, Comores, Gulf of Aden, coasts of Pakistan and India, Laccadives, Maldives and Sri Lanka. Apparently not reported from the Red Sea, the "Gulf", Réunion and Mauritius. Elsewhere in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific.

Inhabits depths between 25 and 200 m.

Usually occurs in schools which feed on zooplankton.



Pameaesio xanthurus

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

Moderately deep water on coral and rocky reefs.

**CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:**

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with handlines or vertical longlines.

Marketed mostly fresh.

