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1983

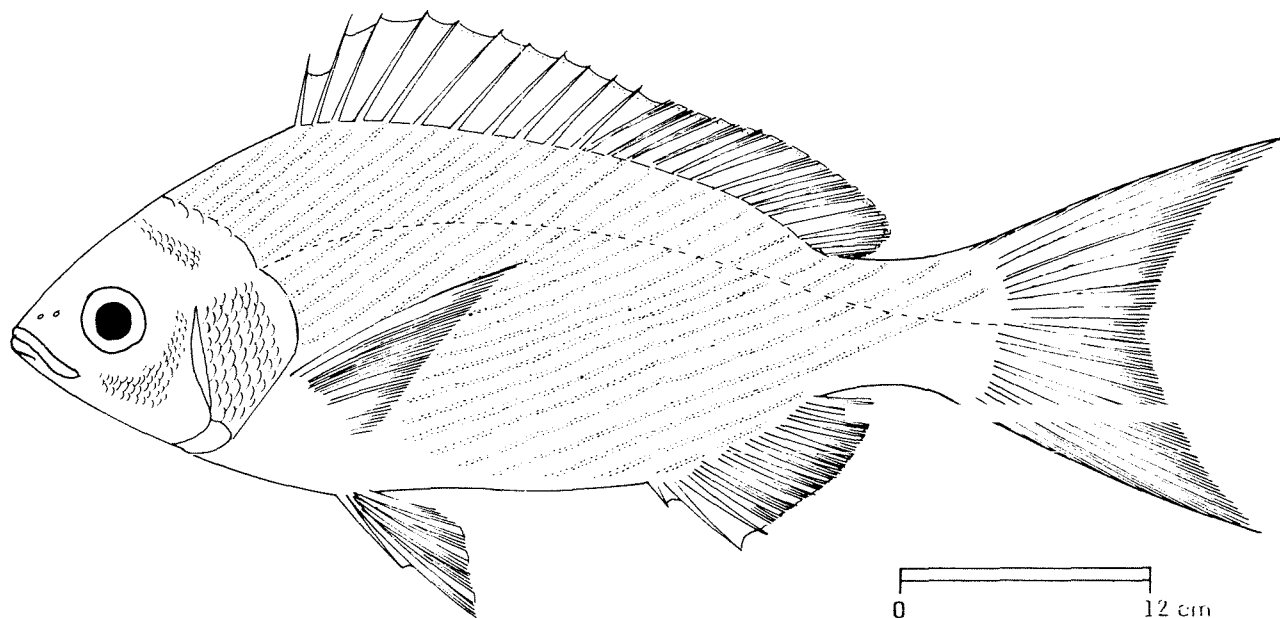
## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)

Pinjalo pinjalo (Bleeker, 1850)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: None



## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Pinjalo snapper  
Fr - Vivanette rose  
Sp - Pargo rosado

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A compressed, deep-bodied fish with an oblique, small mouth; dorsal profile of head high and convex; distance from eye to jaw much shorter than eye diameter; eye with an adipose lid; horizontal axis from snout tip to middle of caudal fin cuts through pupil of eye. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays; caudal fin deeply lunate. Body covered with fine scales (65 to 68 in lateral line); scale rows (shown in above figure) both above and below lateral line appear to rise obliquely toward dorsal profile; predorsal scales on top of head beginning above middle of eyes.

Colour: pink or red; pelvic and anal fins yellow to pink; dorsal fin with a dark margin.

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

Other lutjanid genera: pupil of eye above axis from snout tip to middle of caudal fin.

Species of Caesionidae: scale rows above and below lateral line horizontal; dorsal fin with 9 spines and 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 to 13 soft rays (11 plus 14 and 3 plus 10, respectively, in *P. pinjalo*); caudal fin forked.

### SIZE:

Maximum: 80 cm; common to 60 cm.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout most of the northern part of the area; apparently not yet recorded from the Red Sea, the "Gulf", Madagascar, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Réunion, Maldive Islands and Chagos Archipelago. Elsewhere in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Tropical Pacific.

Inhabits moderately shallow waters down to depths of 60 m.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and possibly on fishes.

### PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

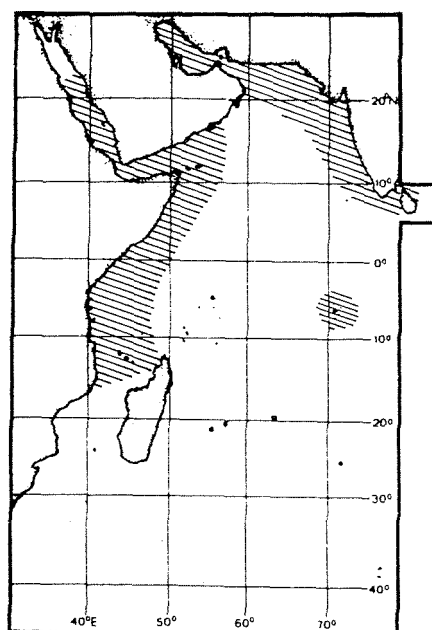
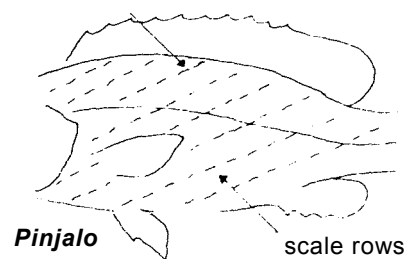
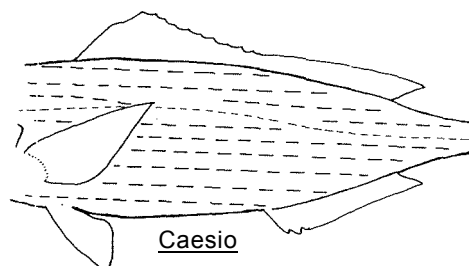
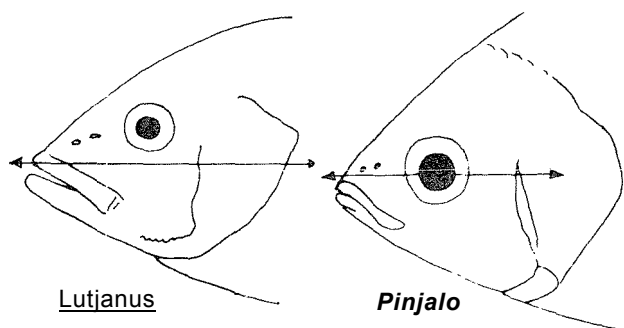
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

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

Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

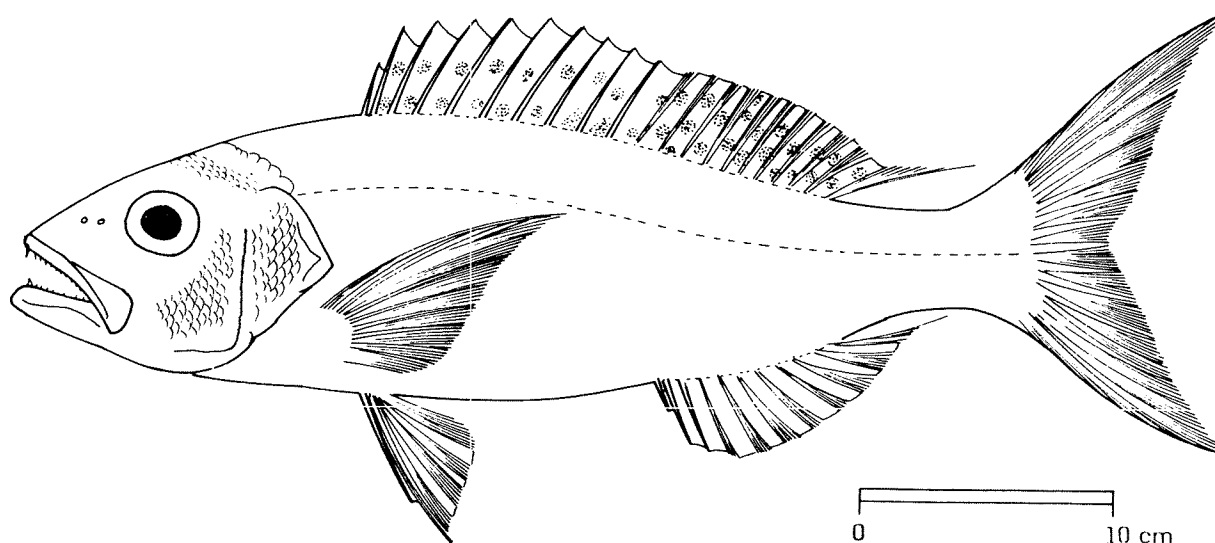
Caught mainly with handlines, traps and bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh; also dried salted.



## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Pristipomoides typus Bleeker, 1852OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus (misidentification)

## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - Sharptooth jobfish  
                   Fr - Colas dentu  
                   Sp - Panchito dentón

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, robust snapper. Interorbital space flat; teeth in jaws in bands with an outer row of distinct canines; no teeth on tongue; median tooth patch on roof of mouth (vomer) triangular, without a median posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; last soft rays of dorsal and anal fins extended into short filaments; pectoral fin long (equal to head length) and slightly falcate; caudal fin deeply forked. Scales large, 49 to 50 on lateral line; no scales on dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: body rosy, fins with a yellow tinge; brownish yellow longitudinal vermiculations on top of head; dorsal fin with paler spots or a rosy reticulate pattern.

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

Pristipomoides multidentis: yellowish stripes and vermiculations on cheek and top of head; golden stripes or longitudinal rows of golden spots on side.

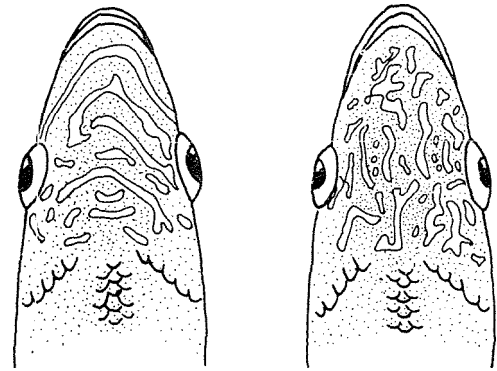
P. filamentosus and P. sieboldii: lateral line scales 60 to 74 (49 to 50 in P. typus).

Tropidinius zonatus: 4 broad yellow bars on upper side; dorsal fin uniformly yellow; lateral line scales 60 to 66.

Aprion virescens: a deep groove in front of eye; pectoral fins very short, about equal to snout length.

Aphareus: roof of mouth toothless; edges of preopercle and opercle outlined with black.

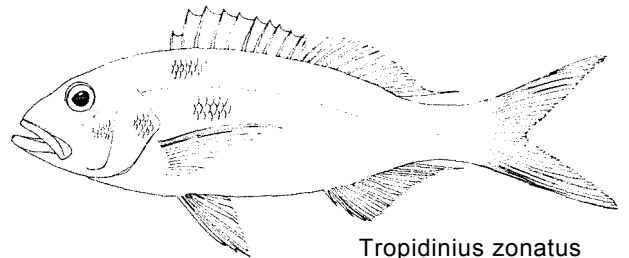
Other lutjanid species. last ray of dorsal and anal fins not prolonged.



P. multidentis

P. typus

top of head



Tropidinius zonatus

**SIZE:**

Maximum: 70 cm; common to 50 cm.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

Within the area, reported for the east coast of Africa from about 30° northward, Madagascar, Comores, the Seychelles, southern coast of Arabian peninsula, coasts of India, Laccadives and Sri Lanka; apparently not reported from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Oman, Réunion and Mauritius and the Chagos Archipelago. Elsewhere, in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific.

Found in coastal areas in moderately deep waters (40 to 80 m).

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and fishes.

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

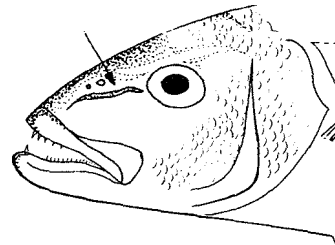
Coastal waters, throughout its range.

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

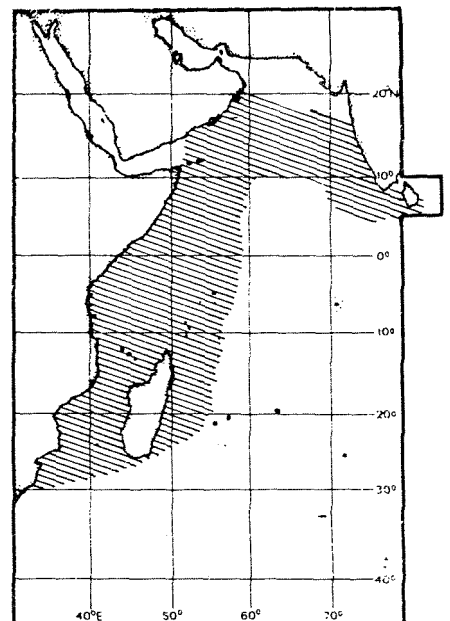
Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Caught mainly with handlines, bottom longlines, traps and bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh.

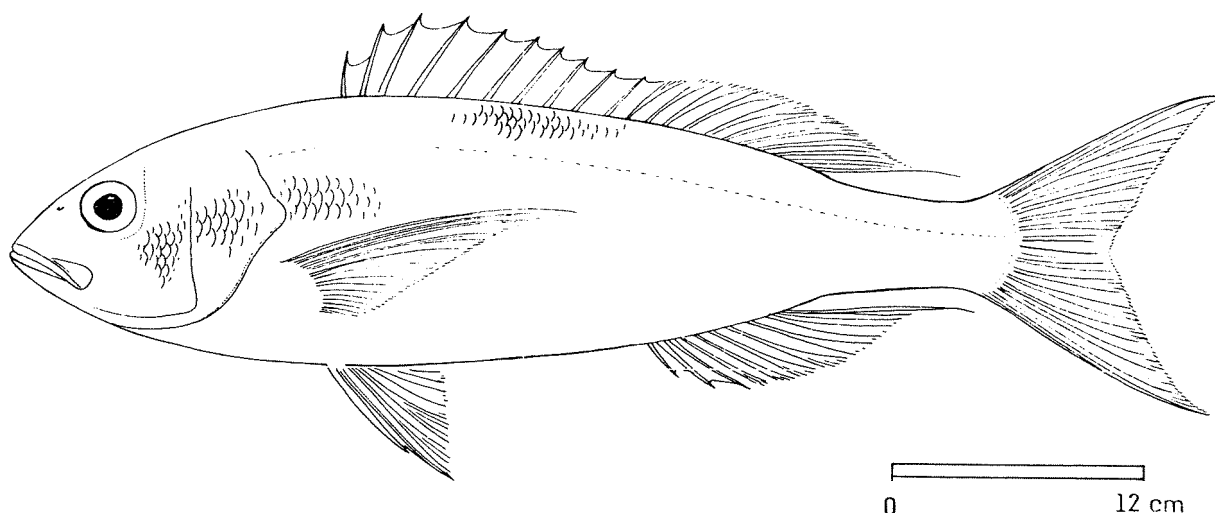


Aprion virescens



## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Pristipomoides filamentosus (Valenciennes, 1830)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE : Pristipomoides microlepis (Sleeker, 1869)  
Pristipomoides microdon (Steindachner, 1876)

## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO :           En - Bluespotted jobfish  
                  Fr - Colas fil  
                  Sp - Panchito hebra

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, robust snapper. Interorbital space flat; teeth in jaws in bands with an outer row of canines; no teeth on tongue; median tooth patch on roof of mouth vomer) triangular without a median posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; last soft rays of dorsal and anal fins extended into short filaments; pectoral fin as long as head and slightly falcate; caudal fin forked. Scales small, 60 to 65 on lateral line; no scales on dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: ground variable, from lavender with a blue tinge to reddish purple; small blue spots on top of head. Dorsal fin with 2 yellowish longitudinal lines. Soft dorsal and caudal fins margined with red.

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

Pristipornoides sieboldii: lateral line scales 70 to 74 (60 to 65 in P. filamentosus); dark spots on top of head, most conspicuous in young specimens.

P. multidentis and P. typus: lateral line scales 48 to 52; pale spots on dorsal fin.

Tropidinius zonatus: 4 broad yellow bars on upper side; dorsal fin uniformly yellow.

Aprion virescens: a deep groove in front of eye; pectoral fins very short, about equal to snout length.

Aphareus: roof of mouth toothless; edges of preopercle and opercle outlined with black.

Other lutjanid species: last ray of dorsal and anal fins not prolonged.

## SIZE:

Maximum: 80 cm; common to 60 cm.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Discontinuous distribution in the area. Recorded from Madagascar, Réunion, east coast of Africa, west coast of India, Laccadive Islands and Chagos Archipelago. Also present in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific.

Found in deep waters (80 to 360 m) over rocky bottoms along the edge of the continental shelf, and around isolated oceanic islands and banks.

Feeds on tunicates, bottom-living invertebrates and fishes. Matures at about 35 cm standard length.

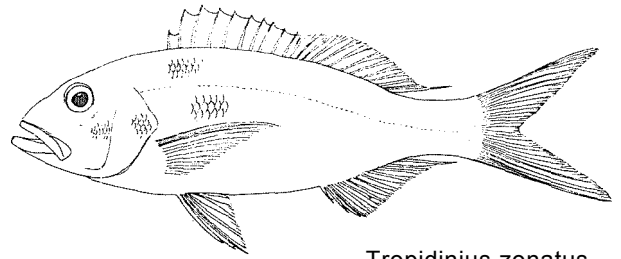
## PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Deep waters over rocky bottoms, seldom on trawling grounds.

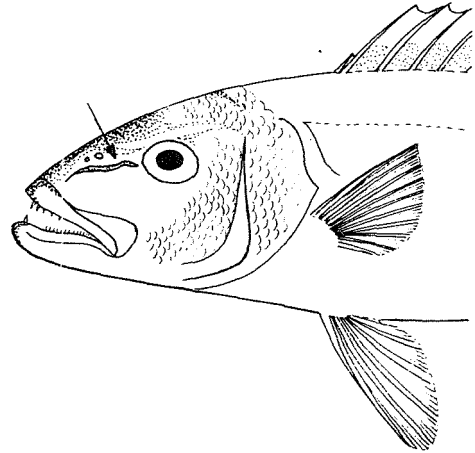
## CATCHES, FISHING GEAR AND FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species, but apparently accounting for 30 to 40% of catches in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea.

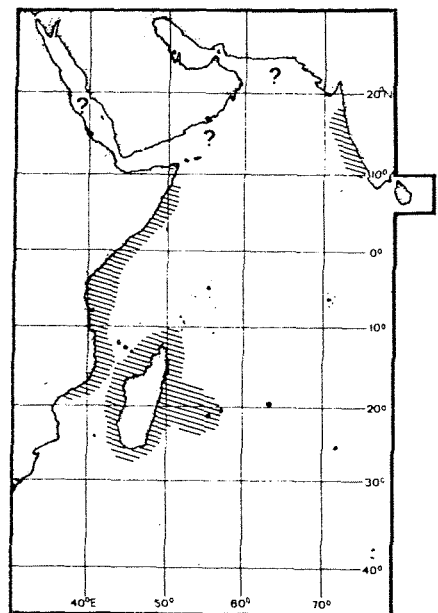
Marketed mostly fresh.



Tropidinius zonatus

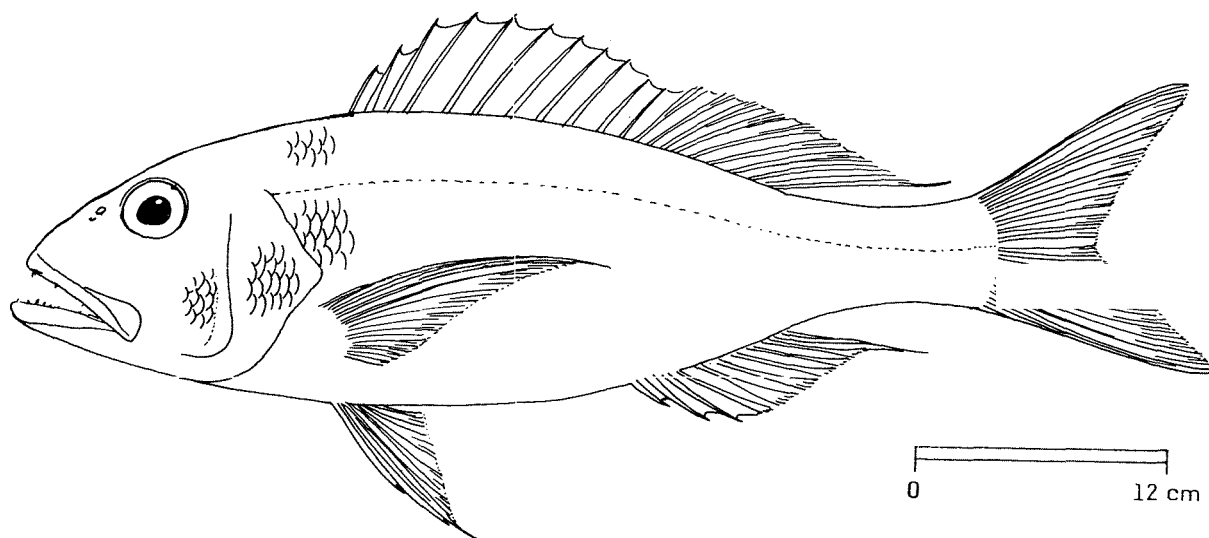


Aprion virescens



## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREA 51  
(W. Indian Ocean)Pristipomoides multidens (Day, 1870)OTHER SCIENTIFIC NAMES STILL IN USE: Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus (misidentification)  
Pristipomoides typus (misidentification)

## VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO : En - Goldband jobfish  
Fr - Colas à bande dorée  
Sp - Panchito de banda dorada

NATIONAL:

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, robust snapper. Interorbital space flat; teeth in jaws in bands with an outer row of distinct canines; no teeth on tongue; median tooth patch on roof of mouth (vomer) triangular, without a median, posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; last soft rays of dorsal and anal fins extended into short filaments; pectoral fin as long as head and slightly falcate; caudal fin deeply forked. Scales large, 48 to 52 on lateral line; no scales on dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: body rosy or violet in ground colour with about 6 longitudinal golden stripes or rows of gold spots; 2 golden bands edged with blue from snout to cheek; brownish yellow transverse vermiculations on top of head; dorsal fin with paler spots or a rosy reticulate pattern.

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

Pristipomoides typus: body uniformly rosy, yellow stripes and vermiculations on top of head also present, but differently shaped.

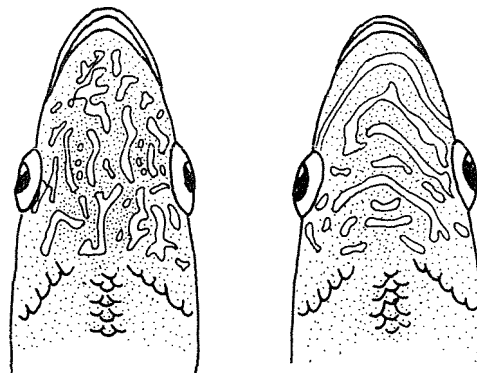
P. filamentosus and P. sieboldii: lateral line scales 60 to 74 (48 to 52 in P. multidens).

Tropidinius zonatus: 4 broad yellow bars on upper side; dorsal fin uniformly yellow; lateral line scales 60 to 66.

Aprion virescens: a deep groove in front of eye; pectoral fins very short, about equal to snout length.

Aphareus: roof of mouth toothless; edges of pre-opercle and opercle outlined with black.

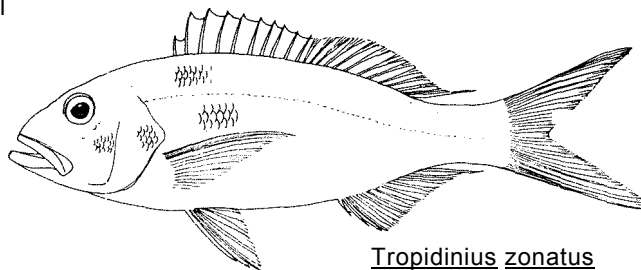
Other lutjanid species: last ray of dorsal and anal fins not prolonged.



P. typus

P. multidens

top of head



Tropidinius zonatus

**SIZE:**

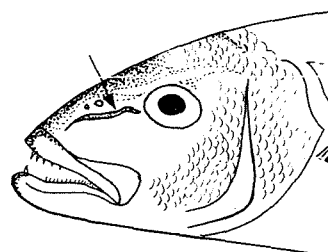
Maximum: 90 cm; common to 60 cm.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:**

Throughout northern part of the area from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to Sri Lanka. Also found in the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Central Pacific including the tropical coasts of Australia.

Found in coastal areas in moderately deep waters (40 to 140 m).

Feeds on tunicates, bottom-living invertebrates and fishes. Matures at about 45 cm standard length.



Aprion virescens

**PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:**

Coastal waters over sand, mud and rock bottoms, throughout its range, but rare around isolated oceanic islands and banks.

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

Separate statistics are not reported for this species, but P. multidens and P. typus collectively account for 3 to 4% of the total trawl catch in the South China Sea.

Caught mainly with bottom trawls; also, with hand-lines, bottom longlines and traps.

Marketed mostly fresh.

