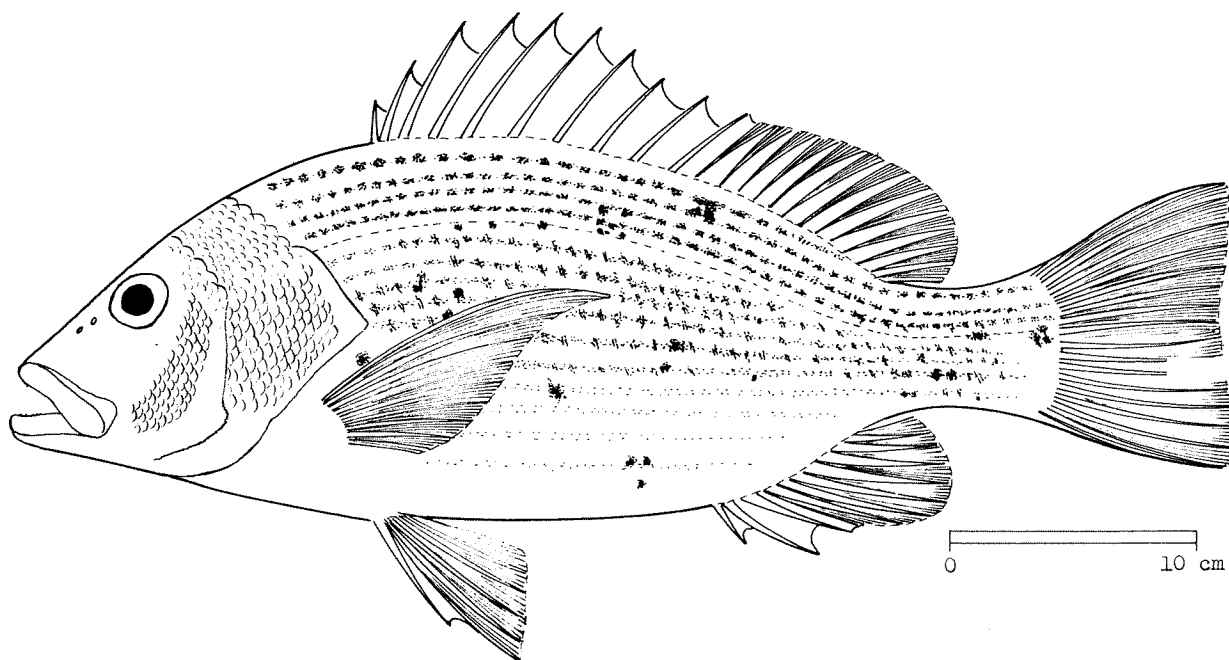


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus johni* (Bloch, 1792)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - John's snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A moderately deep-bodied snapper with head profile straight or slightly convex; a very slight preopercular notch and no interopercular knob. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 to 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays. Longitudinal scale rows above lateral line parallel to it, and those below lateral line horizontal; scales on head beginning above middle of eye; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

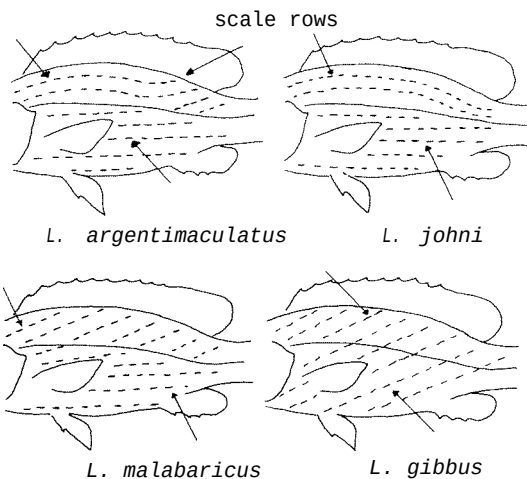
Colour: body silvery green or bronze/red, with a distinct dark spot on each scale forming a length-wise series of dark streaks. A large black blotch may be present above lateral line at junction of spinous and soft parts of dorsal fin and this is often surrounded by a silvery ring in juveniles.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Lutjanus argenticulatus: scale rows above lateral line appear to rise obliquely under soft part of dorsal fin; also, scales on head beginning behind eye, and colour deep red, with a silvery spot in the centre of each scale.

Other *Lutjanus* species in area: scale rows above lateral line (and sometimes also below lateral line) appear to rise obliquely.

Other lutjanid genera: either lack scales or scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins; or soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*); or caudal fin forked (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of head (*Pinjalo*).



SIZE:

Maximum: 70 cm; common: 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

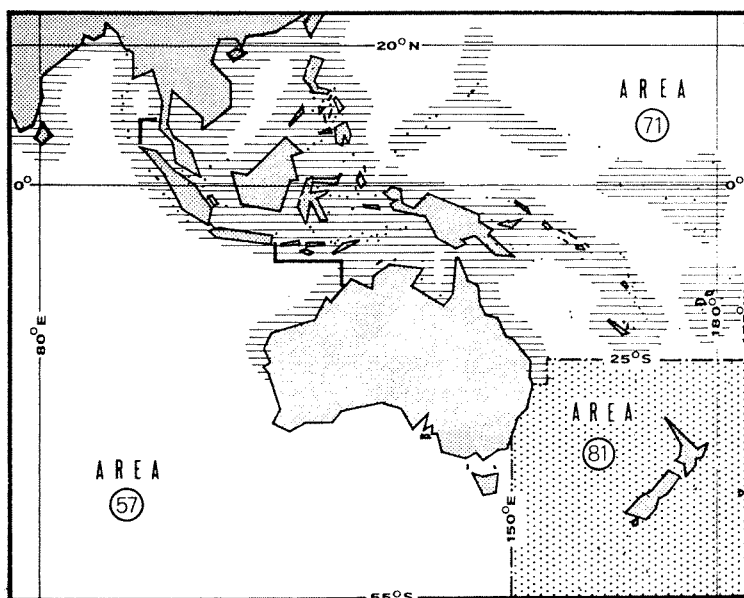
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia; also, westward to South Africa.

Inhabits shallow waters and mangrove areas; also found down to depths of 80 m.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters, throughout its range.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
 area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
 Singapore: 1 000 tons)

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

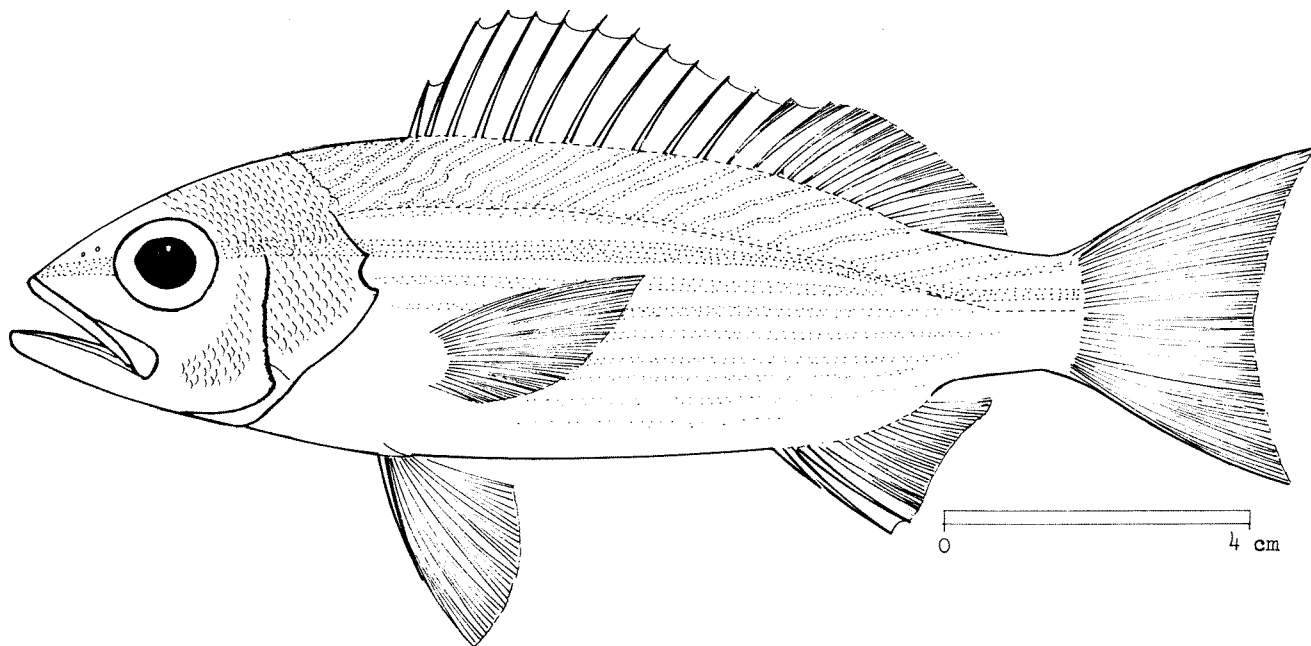
Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus lineolatus* (Rüppell, 1828)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Bigeye snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

INSTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

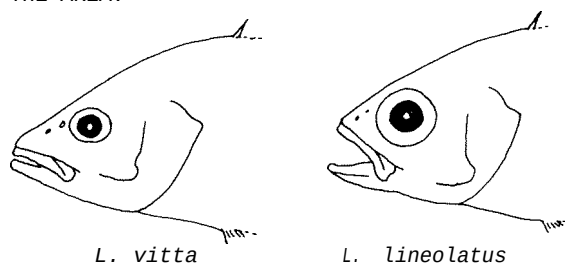
An elongate, large-eyed snapper with head profile moderately convex; interorbital space flat or slightly convex; distance from eye to jaw approximately 1/3 of eye diameter. Teeth in jaws in bands with a weak outer row of conical teeth and an enlarged pair of canines in upper jaw, and 2 to 3 enlarged canines half-way along lower jaw. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 11 to 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; caudal fin slightly forked. Longitudinal rows of scales above lateral line appear to rise upward to dorsal profile (shown in above figure); scales below lateral line running horizontally, but curving slightly upward at base of caudal fin; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

Colour: ground colour yellowish or pale brown, with orange/brown lines following the scale rows on back and sides. One stronger, dark yellow line along sides from tip of snout through eye to caudal fin.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Other *Lutjanus* species in area: eye smaller and space between eye and jaw larger than 1/3 of eye diameter; also, colour different.

Other lutjanid genera: either no scales or scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins; or soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*); or caudal fin forked (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of head (*Pinjalo*).



SIZE:

Maximum: 25 cm; common: 18 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

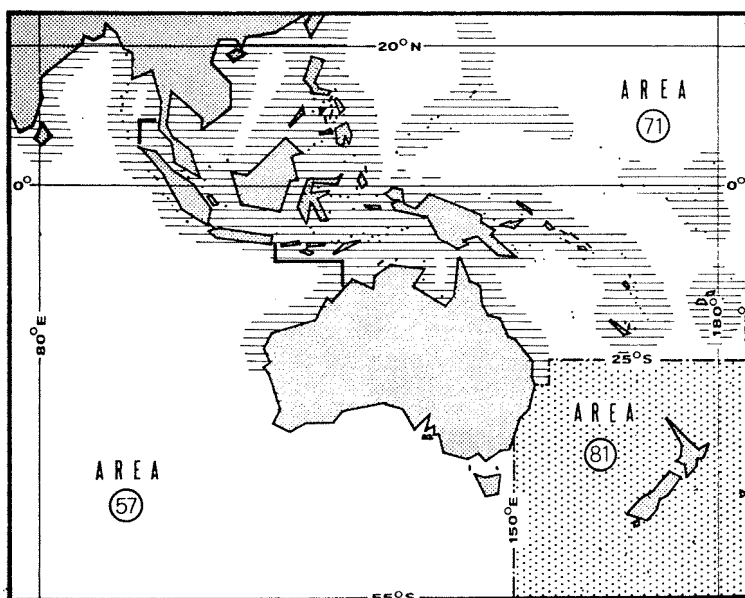
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical Australia; also, westward to South Africa.

Inhabits both shallow coral reef areas, and down to depths of 80 m.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and small fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shallow rocky and coral reef areas, down to depths of 80 m.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines and with bottom trawls in some areas.

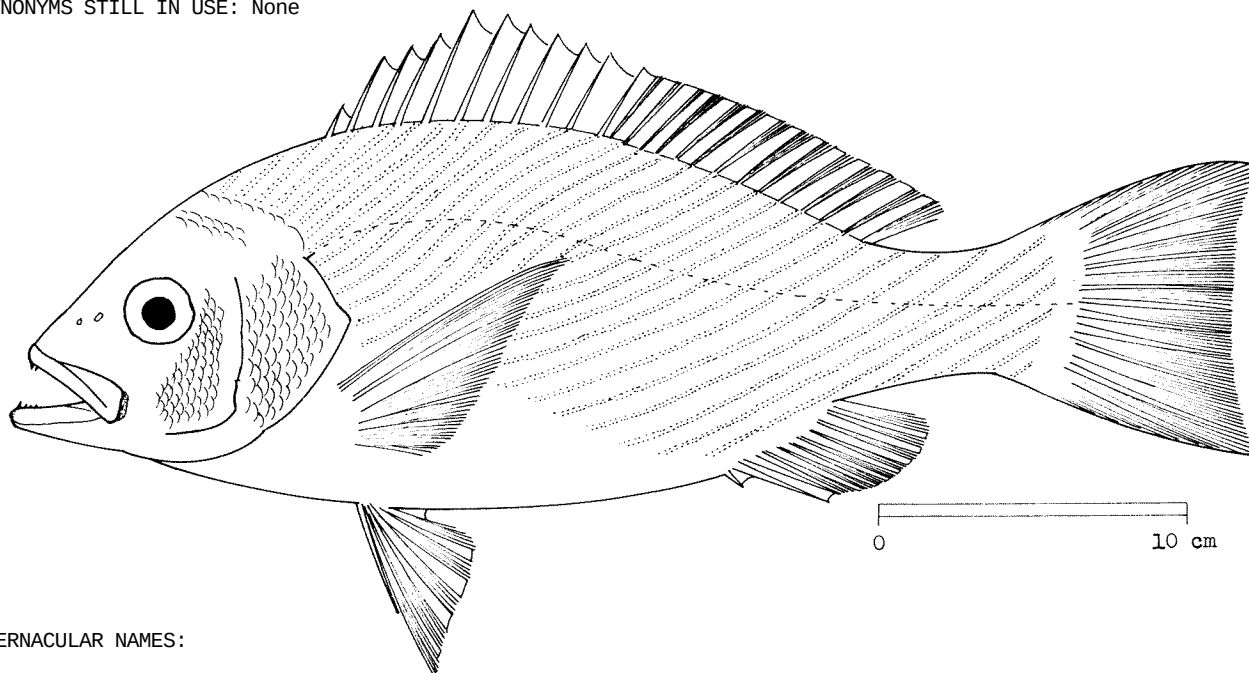
Marketed mostly fresh.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FA0: En - Malabar red snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

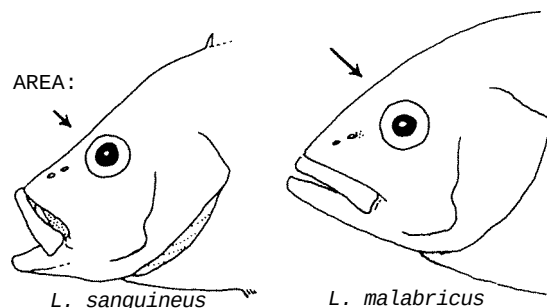
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.

A deep-bodied snapper with head profile convex in adults; space between eyes strongly convex and 3.0 to 3.7 times in head length; edges of preoperculum finely serrated, without a deep notch, but sometimes with a small notch; no conspicuous interopercular knob. Teeth in both jaws in bands with an outer row of stronger teeth and 2 or 4 moderate canines in front of upper jaw. *Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 14 soft rays*; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 to 9 soft rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. *Longitudinal rows of scales (shown in above figure) above and below lateral line appear to rise obliquely to dorsal profile*; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

Colour: crimson red.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

L. sanguineus: interorbital space narrower in adults, 4.4 to 5.0 times in head length (3.0 to 3.7 in *L. malabaricus*); also, a straight or concave head profile (the two species possibly not distinct).



L. bohar: 10 dorsal spines (11 in *L. malabaricus*); also, scale rows below lateral line horizontal.

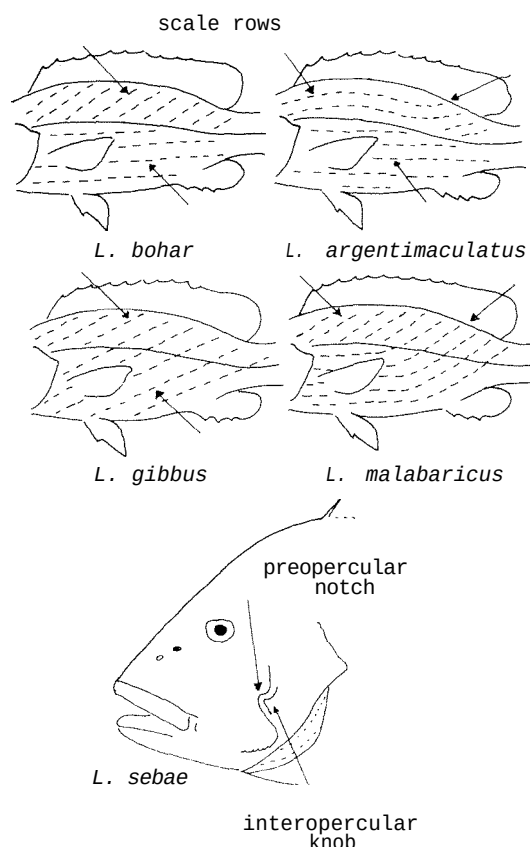
L. gibbus: all scale rows also appear oblique, but only 10 dorsal fin spines; also, a deep preopercular notch into which fits a strong interopercular knob, and head profile concave.

L. argentimaculatus: 10 dorsal spines; also, scale rows above lateral line running parallel to dorsal profile anteriorly, but appearing to rise to dorsal profile below soft part of dorsal fin.

L. sebae: a distinct preopercular notch and interopercular knob, becoming proportionately larger in bigger fish; also, 15 to 16 soft dorsal rays and 10 to 11 soft anal rays (14 and 8 to 9 in *L. malabaricus*).

Other *Lutjanus* species in area: scale rows below lateral line appear horizontal, at least anteriorly.

Other lutjanid genera: either no scales or scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins; or soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*); or caudal fin forked (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of head (*Pinjalo*).



SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common: 45 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

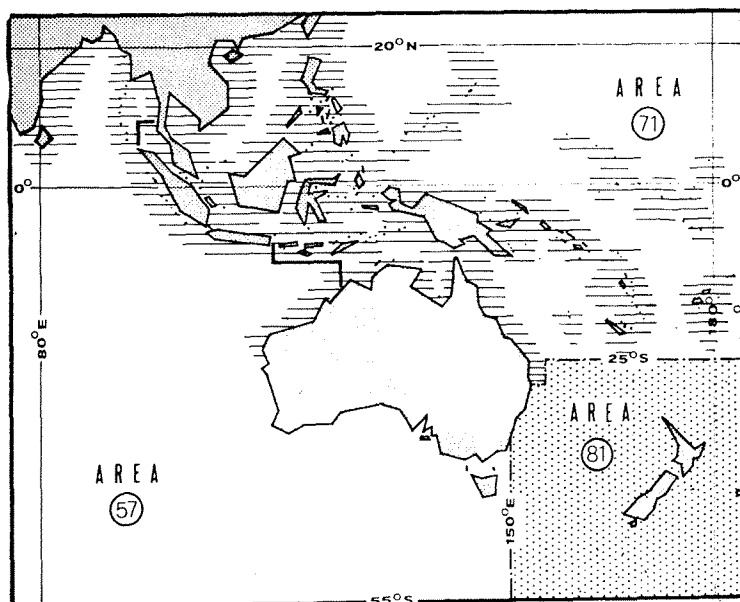
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia.

Inhabits shallow to moderately deep coastal waters, down to depths of at least 60 m.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters, throughout its range.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean) : negligible quantities (Australia only)
 area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
 Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines and bottom trawls.

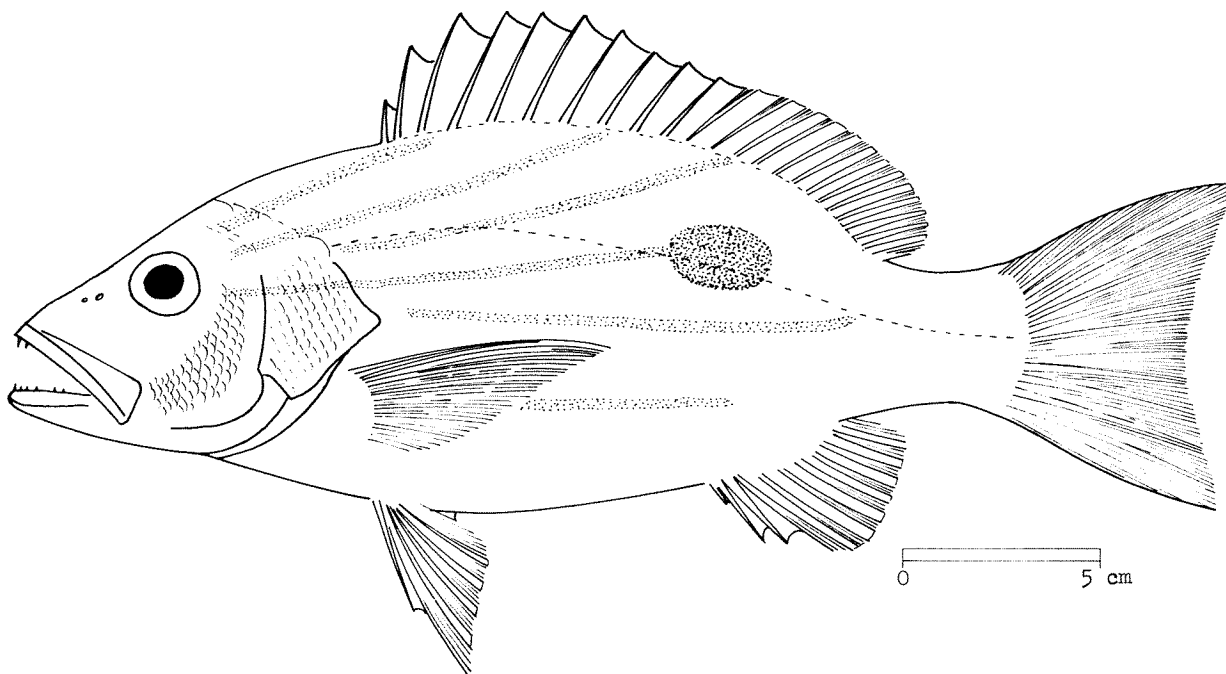
Marketed fresh or dried-salted.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus russelli* (Bleeker, 1849)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES

FA0: En - Russell's snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A moderately deep-bodied snapper with head profile a little concave. Vomerine teeth (on roof of mouth) in a triangular patch with a posterior projection. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 to 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 to 9 soft rays. Longitudinal rows of scales above lateral line appear to rise obliquely to dorsal profile, those below lateral line horizontal; scales on head beginning behind eye; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

Colour: body reddish brown or silvery, with a dark, variable black blotch above lateral line below junction of spinous and soft parts of dorsal fin. About 8 golden or light brown lines on body, lower ones horizontal and upper ones rising obliquely to dorsal profile; pelvic and anal fins yellow.

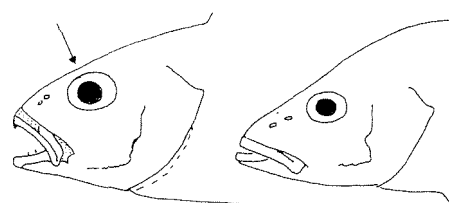
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

L. fulviflamma: 12 or 13 soft dorsal fin rays (14 or 15 in *L. russelli*), a convex dorsal head profile and a flat interorbital space; longitudinal golden lines (when present) run horizontally only.

L. monostigma: 13 soft dorsal fin rays; also, vomerine teeth in a V-shaped band.

Other *Lutjanus* species in area: either no black blotch on flank, or vomerine tooth patch a crescent, or some or all scale rows below lateral line appear to rise obliquely.

Other lutjanid genera: either lack scales or scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins; or soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*); or caudal fin forked (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of head (*Pinjalo*).



L. fulviflamma

L. russelli



L. monostigma

L. russelli

vomerine teeth

SIZE:

Maximum: 40 cm; common: 28 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

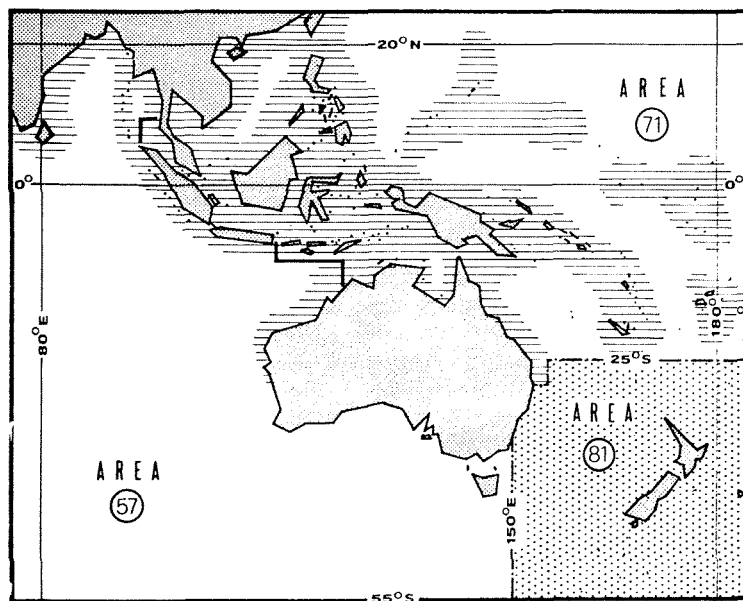
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia; also, westward to South Africa.

Inhabits shallow waters in rocky and coral reef areas; juveniles found in mangrove areas.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shallow waters, throughout its range.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of *Lutjanidae* in 1972 was:

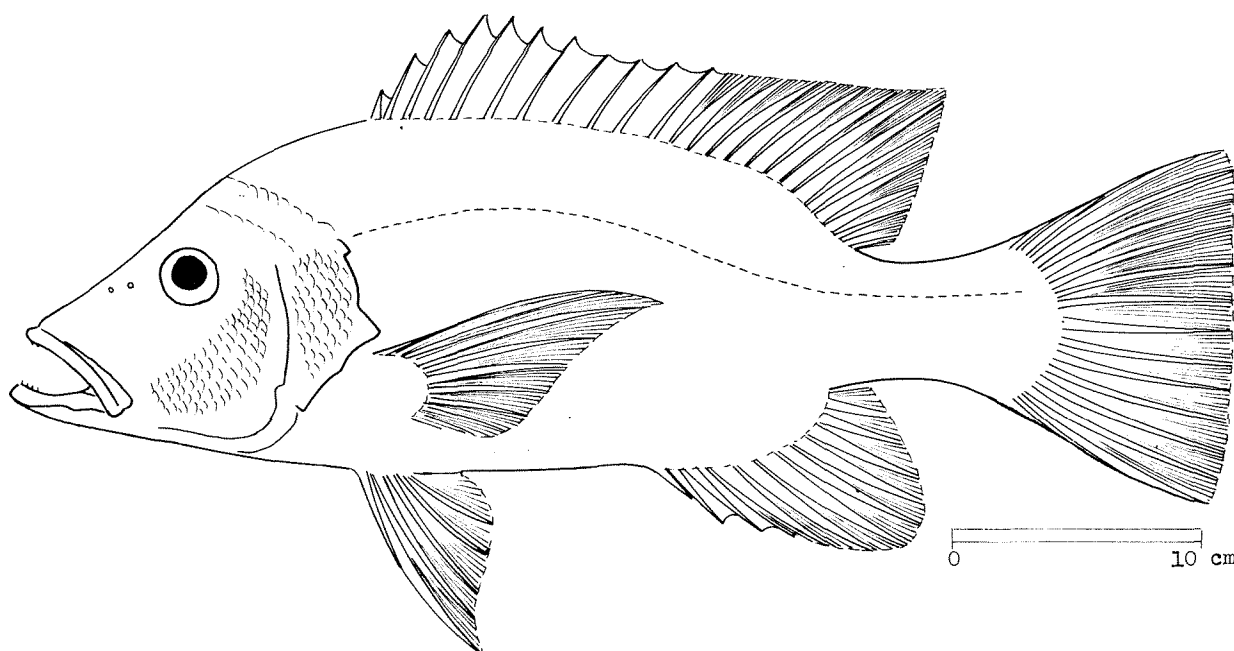
area 57 (Eastern Indian ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
 area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
 Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines and traps.

Marketed mostly fresh.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus sanguineus* (Cuvier, 1828)SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Lutjanus annularis* (Cuvier, 1828)
Lutianus erythropterus (Bloch, 1790)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Blood snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA

A deep-bodied snapper with head profile straight or concave; *interorbital space 4.4 to 5.1 times in head length*; preopercular notch shallow; interopercular knob inconspicuous; ventral and horizontal edges of preoperculum finely serrated. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 to 9 soft rays. *Longitudinal rows of scales above lateral line appear to rise obliquely to dorsal profile, those below lateral line horizontal anteriorly but some turning obliquely upward posteriorly*; scales on head beginning behind eye; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

Colour: *deep red in adults*; juveniles red/brown above, silvery below, with dark longitudinal stripes on body following scale rows, a saddle-like black blotch on caudal peduncle surrounded by a silvery band, and a dark brown band down front of head.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

L. malabaricus: interorbital space broader in adults, 3.0 to 3.7 times in head (4.4 to 5.0 in *L. sanguineus*); also, head profile convex (the two species possibly not distinct).

L. bohar: 10 dorsal fin spines (11 in *L. sanguineus*); also, scale rows below lateral line horizontal.

L. gibbus: all scale rows appear oblique, but only 10 dorsal fin spines and a deep preopercular notch which fits a strong interopercular knob.

L. argentimaculatus: 10 dorsal fin spines; also, scale rows above lateral line running parallel to dorsal profile anteriorly but appearing to rise to dorsal profile below soft part of dorsal fin.

L. sebae: a distinct preopercular notch and interopercular knob, becoming proportionately larger in bigger fishes; also, 15 to 16 soft dorsal fin rays and 10 to 11 soft anal fin rays (14 and 8 to 9 in *L. sanguineus*).

Other lutjanid genera: either no scales or scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins; or soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*); or caudal fin forked (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of head (*Pinjalo*).

SIZE:

Maximum: 90 cm; common: 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia; also, westward to South Africa.

Usually found in coastal waters down to depths of 100 m.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters, throughout its range.

CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

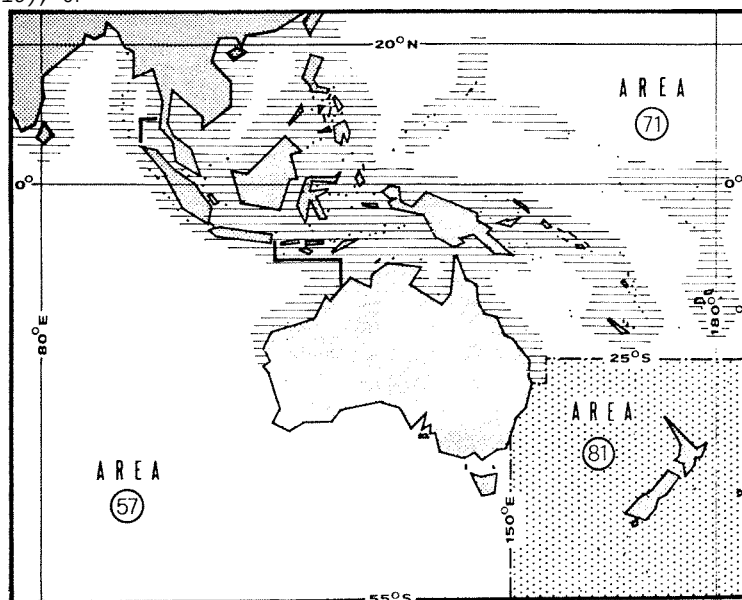
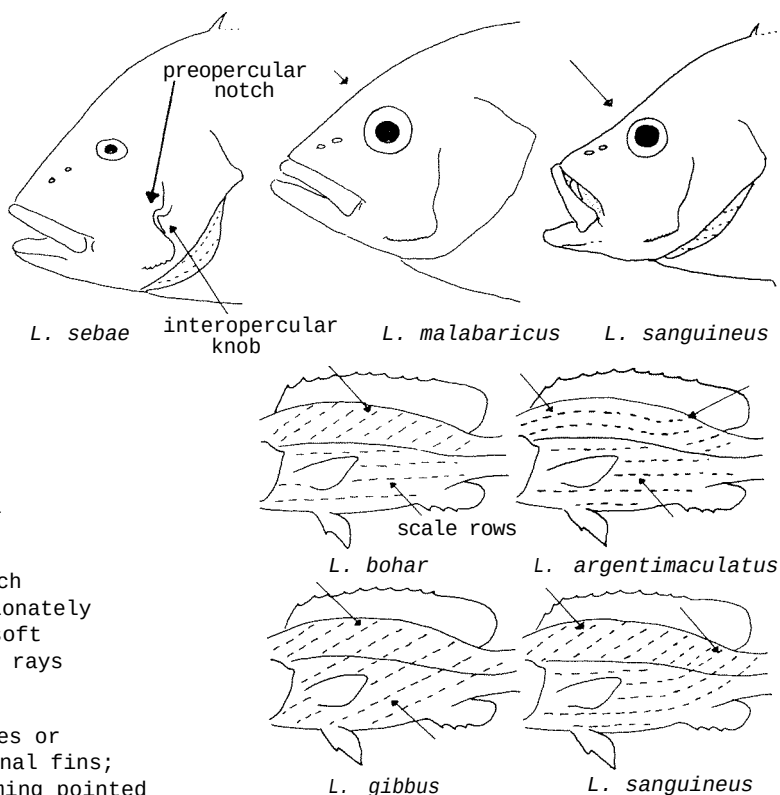
area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)

area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;

Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught with handlines, bottom longlines and bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

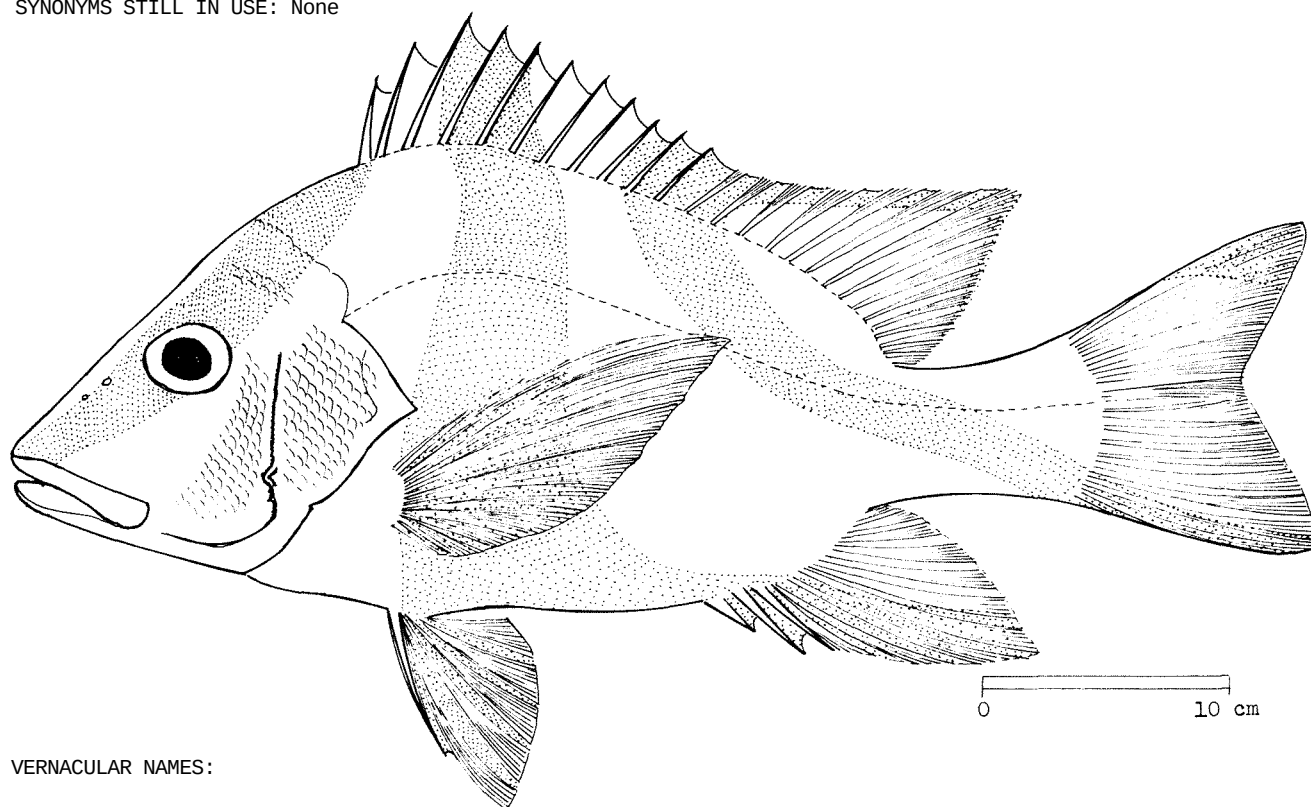


FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus sebae* (Cuvier, 1828)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Emperor red snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CIUUACTEUS:

A deep-bodied snapper, with head profile straight or convex; preopercular notch distinct and deep; interopercular knob marked, increasing with age until it becomes a short spike in large adults; vertical and horizontal edges of preoperculum finely serrated. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 15 to 16 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 to 11 soft rays; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins pointed. Longitudinal scale rows above lateral line appear to rise obliquely to dorsal profile, those below more or less horizontal anteriorly but appearing to rise obliquely posteriorly; scales on head beginning behind eye; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

Colour: deep red in adults; juveniles and smaller adults pink with a dark. red band from 1st dorsal spine through eye to tip of snout; a 2nd dark band from middle of spinous part of dorsal fin to pelvic fin; and a 3rd band running from base of last dorsal fin spines obliquely downward across caudal peduncle and along lower rays of caudal fin; margin of soft part of dorsal, upper margin of caudal, and anterior rays of anal fins, dark.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

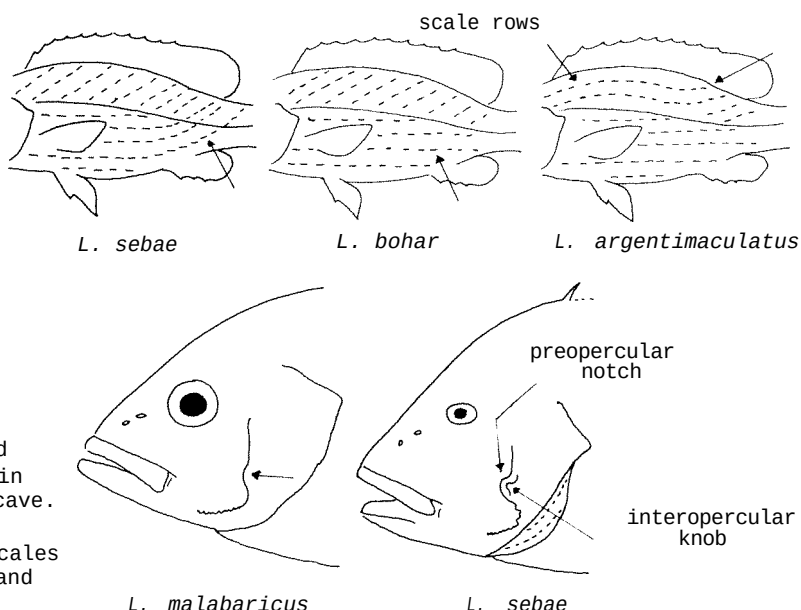
L. bohar: all scale rows below lateral line horizontal, and 10 dorsal fin spines (11 in *L. sebae*).

L. argenteimaculatus: scale rows above lateral line running parallel to dorsal profile except under soft part of dorsal fin; also, 10 dorsal fin spines.

L. sanguineus and *L. malabaricus*: 14 soft dorsal fin rays and 8 or 9 soft anal fin rays (15 to 16 and 10 to 11 in *L. sebae*); also, no marked preopercular notch.

L. gibbus: 10 dorsal fin spines and upper caudal fin lobe longer than lower in adults; also, head profile strongly concave.

Other lutjanid genera: either no scales or scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins; or, soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*); or caudal fin strongly forked (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of head (*Pinjalo*).



SIZE:

Maximum: over 100 cm;
common: 60 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

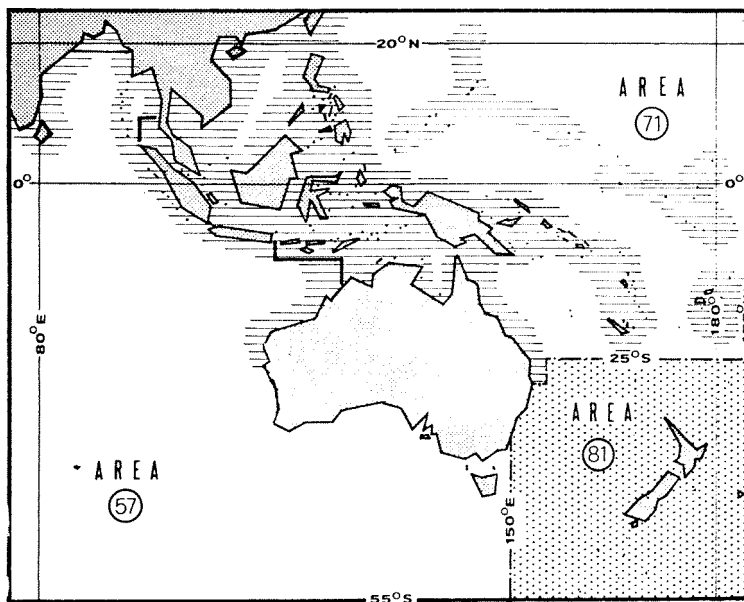
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia; also, westward to South Africa.

Juveniles inhabit shallow mangrove and seagrass areas; adults are found down to depths of 100 m.

Feeds on crustaceans and bottom-living fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters, throughout its range.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines and bottom trawls.

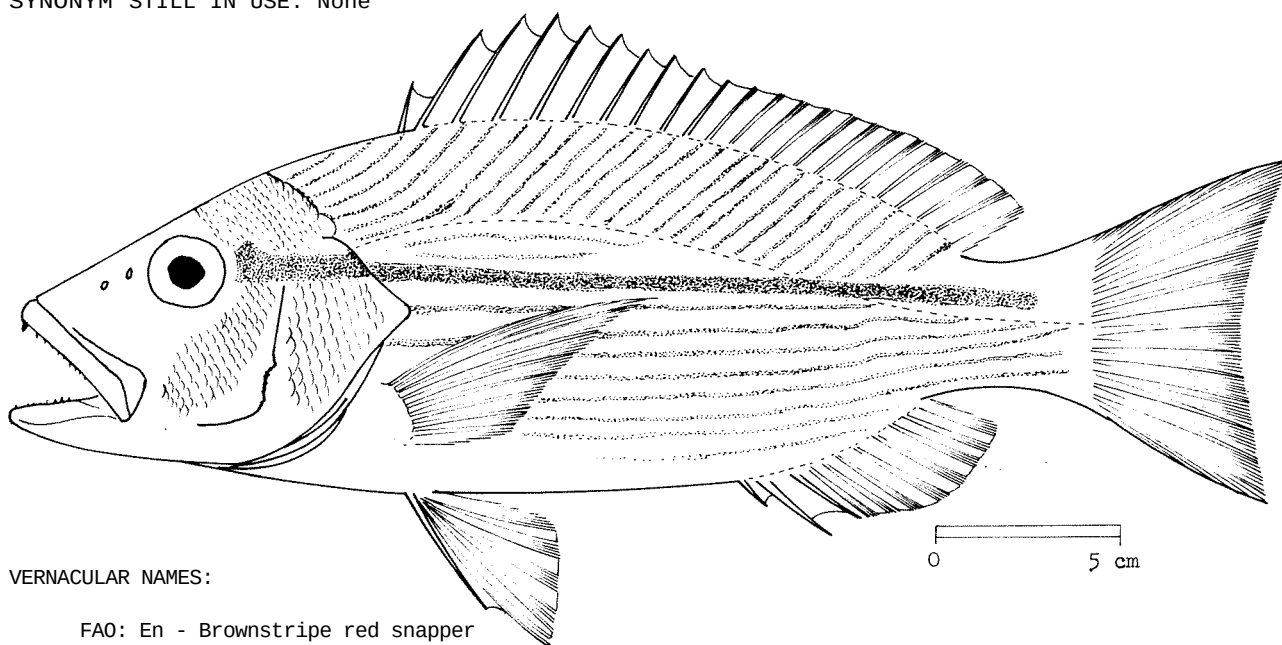
Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Lutjanus vitta* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

SYNONYM STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Brownstripe red snapper

Fr -

Sp -

NATIONAL:

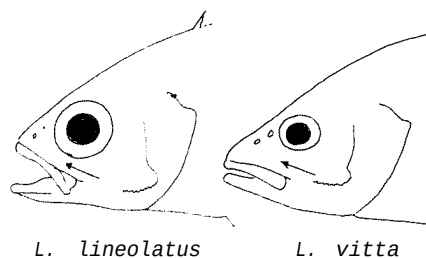
DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

A small snapper with a broad space between eye and jaw, equal to eye diameter in adults; eye diameter 1.2 times in snout length; preopercular notch distinct, but not deep; vertical and horizontal edges of preoperculum with fine serrations. Vomerine teeth (on roof of mouth) in a triangular patch, sometimes with a posterior projection. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 7 to 8 soft rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows (shown in above figure) above lateral line appear to rise obliquely to dorsal profile, those below lateral line horizontal; scales on head beginning over middle of eye; transverse scale rows on body 6 to 7 above and 16 to 18 below lateral line; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with a scaly sheath.

Colour: upper part of body pale red/yellow with numerous oblique dark brown lines following scale rows; lower body silvery with horizontal light brown lines; a distinct strong line along sides from eye to upper base of caudal fin; fins yellowish.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA

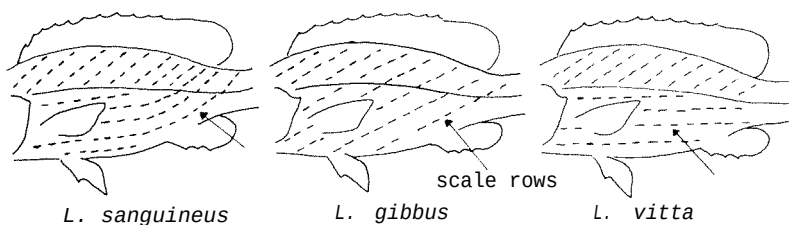
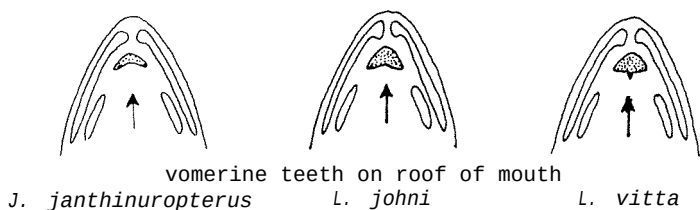
L. lineolatus: eye much larger; distance from eye to jaw approximately 1/3 of eye diameter in adults.



L. russelli, *L. monostigma*,
L. janthinopterus and *L. johni*:
 vomerine tooth patch crescent-shaped
 or subtriangular, always without
 posterior projection; also, scale
 rows above lateral line horizontal
 in *L. johni*.

L. gibbus, *L. sanguineus* and
L. malabaricus: scale rows below
 lateral line appear to rise obliquely
 upward, at least posteriorly.

Other lutjanid genera: either
 no scales or scaly sheath on soft
 parts of dorsal and anal fins; or
 soft parts of dorsal and anal fins
 forming pointed lobes (*Macolor*);
 or caudal fin strongly forked
 (*Caesio*); or eye on mid-level of
 head (*Pinjalo*).



SIZE:

Maximum: 40 cm; common: 22 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

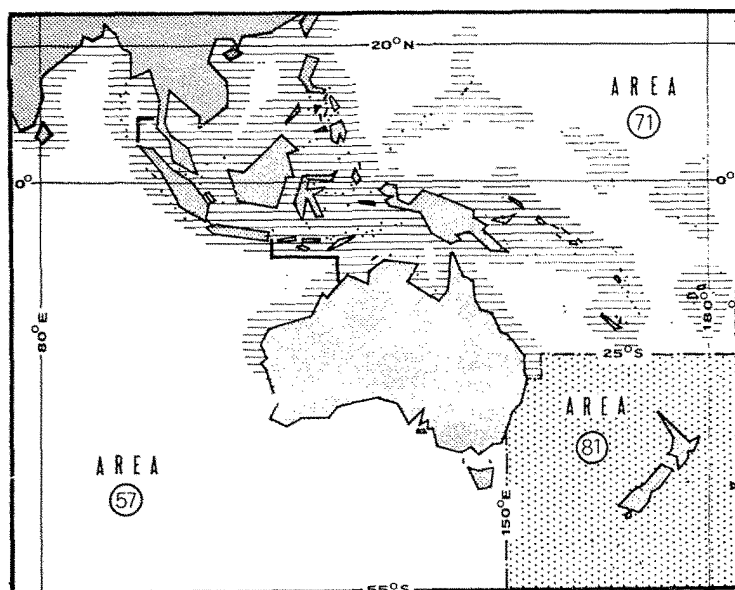
Throughout northern part of area and
 southward to tropical coasts of Australia;
 also, northward to Japan.

Inhabits moderately shallow waters in
 rocky and coral reef areas.

Feeds on crustaceans and bottom
 fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Coastal waters, throughout its range.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae
 in 1972 was:

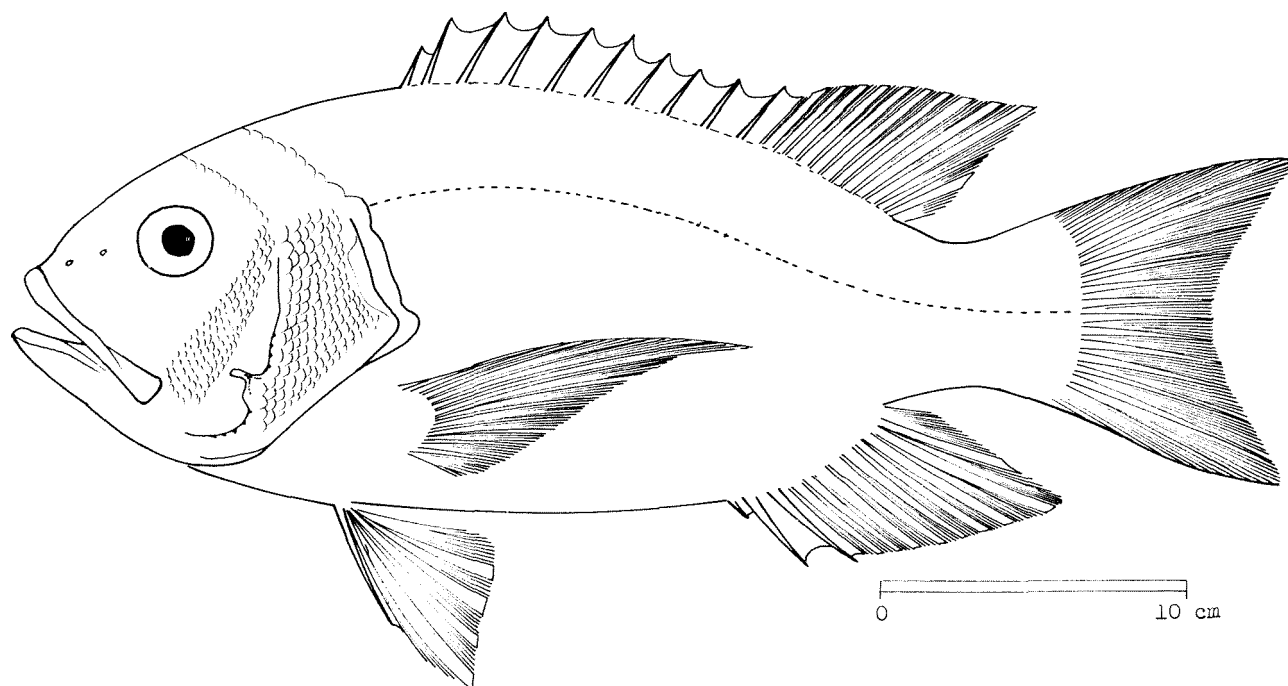
area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
 area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
 Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines, traps and bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh.

FAD SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Macolor niger* (Forsskål, 1775)SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Macolor macolor* (Lesson, 1827)

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Black-and-white snapper
Fr -
Sp -

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. Pectoral fins longer than head; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins pointed posteriorly; dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 to 14 soft rays, anal fin with 3 spines and 11 soft rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate.

Colour: black and white round spots on back and 2 white horizontal bands, the first from operculum to middle of tail, 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 deep-bodied lutjanid species: soft parts of dorsal and anal fins not forming pointed lobes posteriorly, head usually less strongly convex, soft anal fin rays usually less than 11 (but 11 in *Lutjanus sebae*); also, different colouration (black and white colour pattern of *Macolor niger* is distinctive).

SIZE:

Maximum: 60 cm; common: 35 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

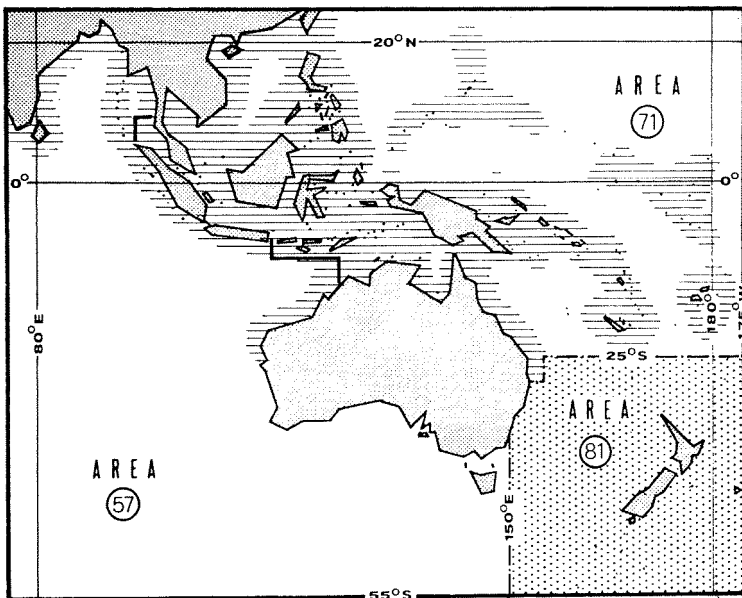
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia.

Usually inhabits shallow coral reef areas.

Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates and small fishes.

PRESENT FISHING GROUNDS:

Shallow waters, throughout its range.



CATCHES, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines, gill nets and traps.

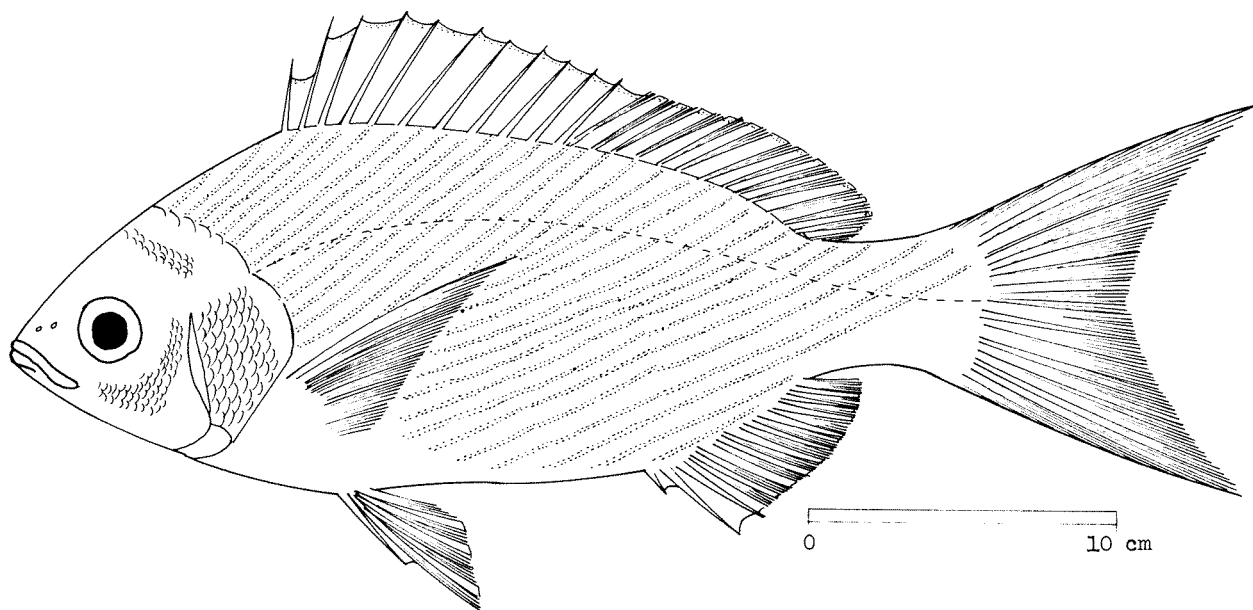
Marketed mostly fresh.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Pinjalo pinjalo* (Bleeker, 1850)

SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: None



VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Pinjalo snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

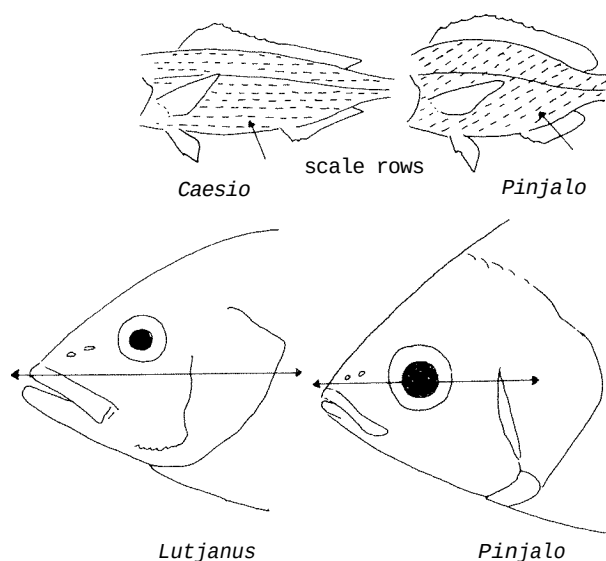
A compressed, deep-bodied fish with an oblique, small mouth. Dorsal profile of head high and convex. Distance from eye to jaw much shorter than eye diameter; eye with an adipose lid. Horizontal axis from snout tip to middle of caudal fin cuts through pupil of eye. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 14 soft 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; scales begin on head above middle of eye.

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:

Caesio species: scale rows above and below lateral line horizontal.

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



SIZE:

Maximum: 80 cm; common: 60 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

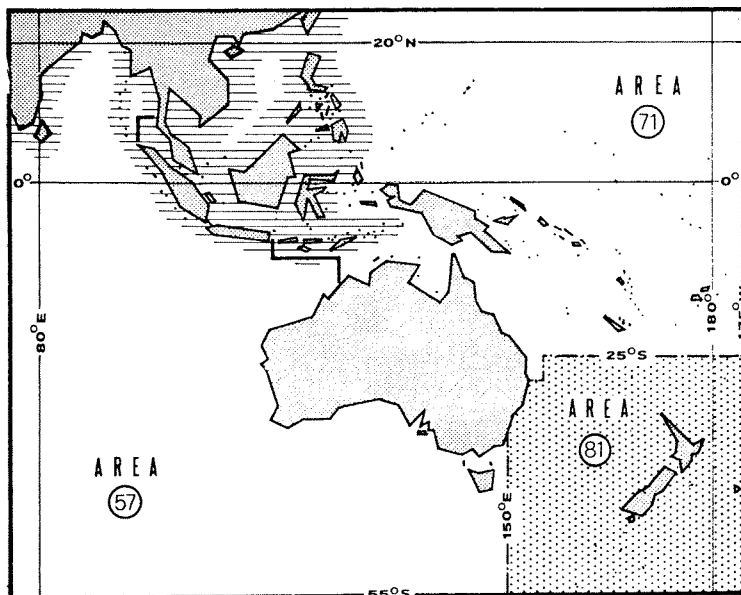
Throughout most of northern part of area; not yet recorded from New Guinea or Australia; but probably occurs south ward in tropical waters.

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, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

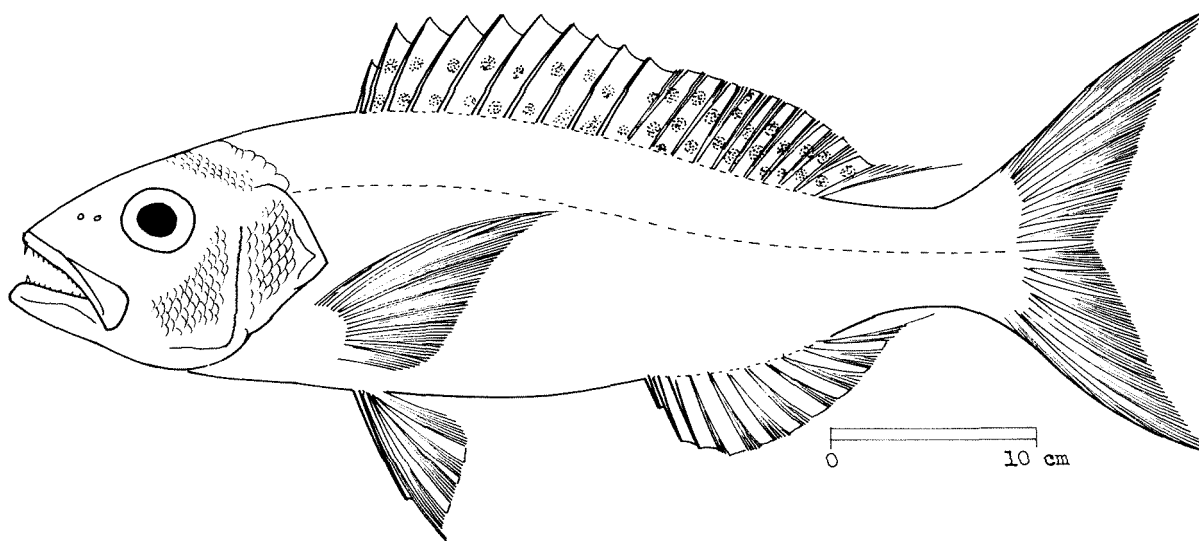
area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
 area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
 Singapore: 1 000 tons)

Caught mainly with handlines, traps and bottom trawls.

Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

FAMILY: LUTJANIDAE

FISHING AREAS 57,71
(E Ind. Ocean)
(W Cent. Pacific)*Pristipomoides typus* Bleeker, 1852SYNONYMS STILL IN USE: *Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus*: misidentification

VERNACULAR NAMES:

FAO: En - Sharptooth snapper
Fr -
Sp -

NATIONAL:

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS:

An elongate, robust snapper. Interorbital space flat. Teeth in jaws in bands with an outer row of distinct canines. 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. No scales on dorsal and anal fins.

Colour: body rosy, fins with a yellow tinge; dorsal fin with paler spots or a rosy reticulate pattern.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF SIMILAR SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

P. sieboldi: no spots on fins; body olive above, silvery below.

P. microdon: no spots on fins, which are pale brown; body red/brown.

P. microlepis: no spots on fins, which are pale brown; body olive/brown.

Tropidinius species: last dorsal and anal fin rays also filamentous, but interorbital space convex.

Apsilus species: last dorsal and anal fin rays not filamentous, interorbital space convex.

Other lutjanid genera: either scales or a scaly sheath on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins (*Lutjanus*, *Caesio*, etc.); or interorbital space convex; or palate toothless (toothed in *Pristipomoides*).

SIZE:

Maximum: 70 cm; common: 50 cm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR:

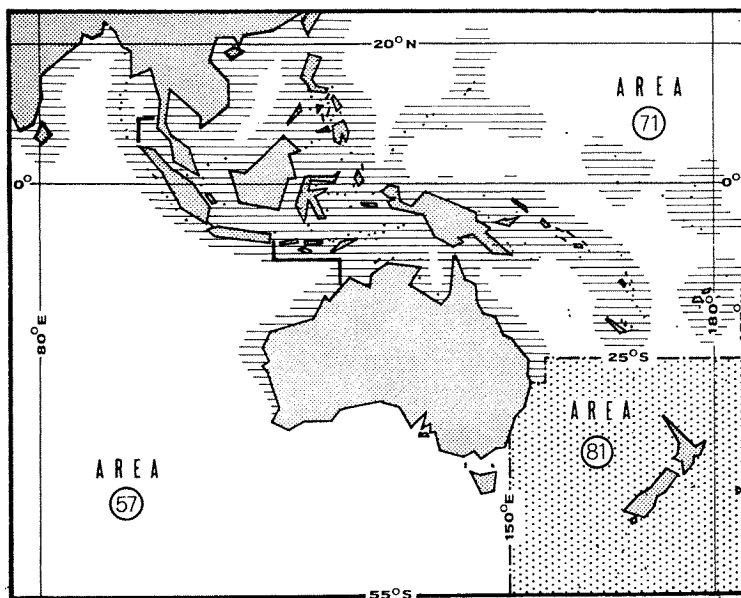
Throughout northern part of area and southward to tropical coasts of Australia.

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, MAIN FISHING GEAR AND PRINCIPAL FORMS OF UTILIZATION:

Separate statistics are not reported for this species. The total reported catch of Lutjanidae in 1972 was:

area 57 (Eastern Indian Ocean): negligible quantities (Australia only)
area 71 (Western Central Pacific): 5 800 tons (Malaysia: 4 800 tons;
Singapore: 1 000 tons)

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

Marketed mostly fresh.

