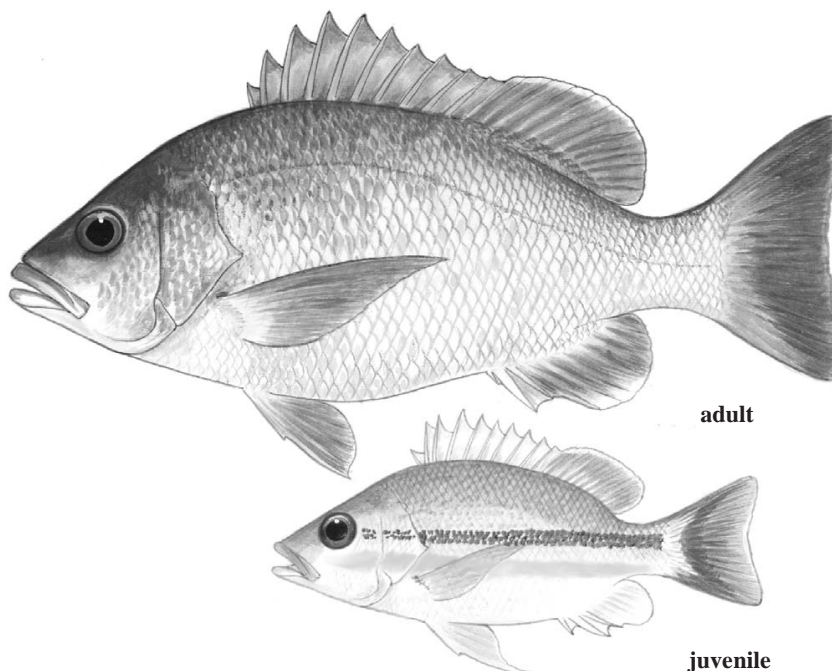


Lutjanus bitaeniatus (Valenciennes, 1830)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Indonesian snapper; **Fr** - Vivaneau de l'Indonesias; **Sp** - Pargo de Indonesia.

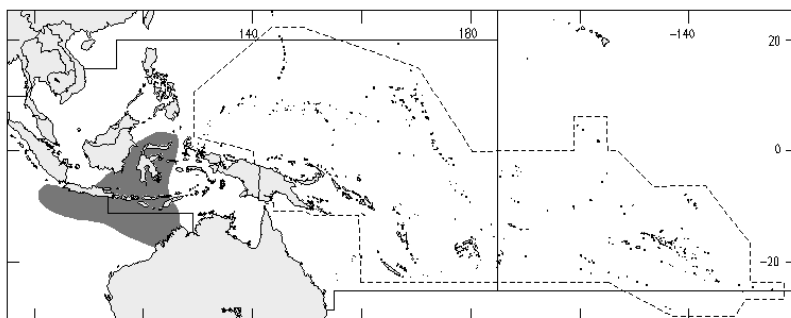


Diagnostic characters: Body relatively deep, its greatest depth 2.3 to 2.5 times in standard length. Snout somewhat pointed, dorsal profile of head sloping steeply; preorbital bone relatively narrow, its width usually slightly less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; **vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension**; tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 18 or 19 gill rakers, of which 11 or 12 (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 rounded. Caudal fin slightly emarginate or truncate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back and upper sides red; lower sides and belly pink or silvery white; fins reddish except caudal fin sometimes dusky brown; juveniles with a black stripe along middle of sides and a blackish crescentic marking at base of caudal fin; belly, anal, and pelvic fins of young frequently yellowish.

Size: Maximum total length of known specimens about 30 cm, but probably grows larger.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits deeper reef areas in depths between about 40 and 65 m. Occurs solitarily or in small groups. Of potential interest, but presently caught in low numbers, mainly by experimental trawlers. The flesh is of good quality.

Distribution: Known only from a few specimens collected at Indonesia (off Sumatra and Sulawesi) and west of Kuri Bay, Western Australia.

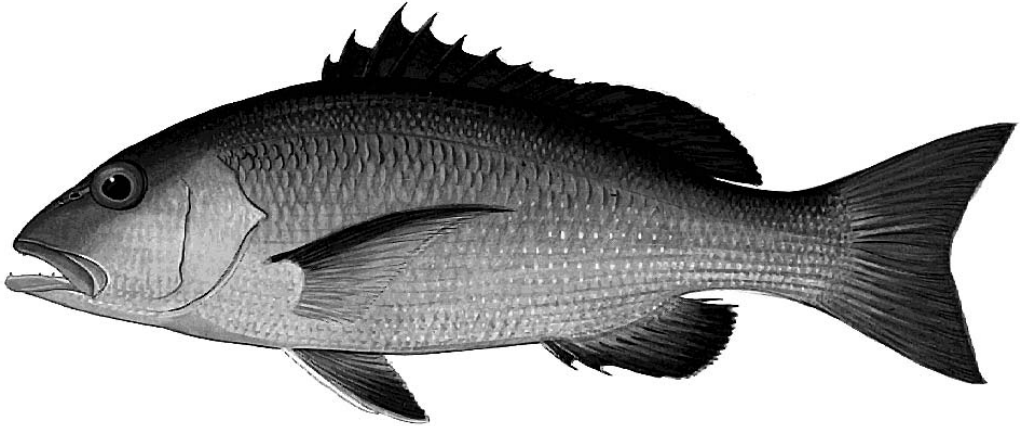


Lutjanus bohar (Forsskål, 1775)

(Plate VI, 37)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Twospot red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau chin rouge; Sp - Pargo de dos manchas.

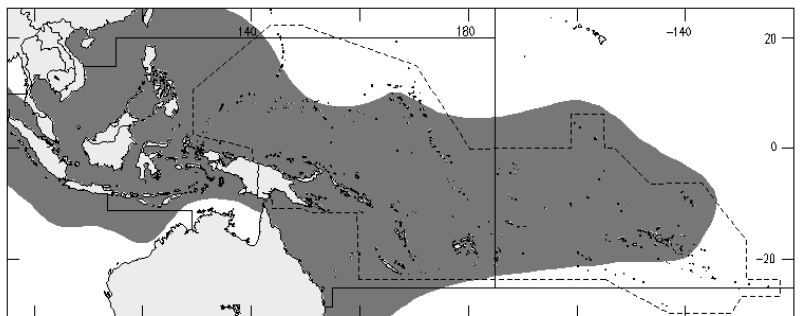


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, its greatest depth 2.4 to 2.9 times in standard length. Snout somewhat pointed, dorsal profile of head rounded; preorbital bone relatively broad; its width usually greater than eye diameter; **a deep groove or pit from nostrils to front of eye**; preopercular notch and knob moderately developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 22 or 23 gill rakers, of which 16 (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 slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back and upper sides dark brown or blackish; lower sides and belly reddish, with darker horizontal stripes (between each scale row); fins mainly dusky except **pectoral fins pink with dorsal edge prominently black**; young and some adults with 2 silvery white spots on back, 1 below middle of dorsal fin and 1 below base of last soft dorsal-fin rays.

Size: Maximum total length about 75 cm, commonly to 50 cm. Matures at about 50 to 55 cm.

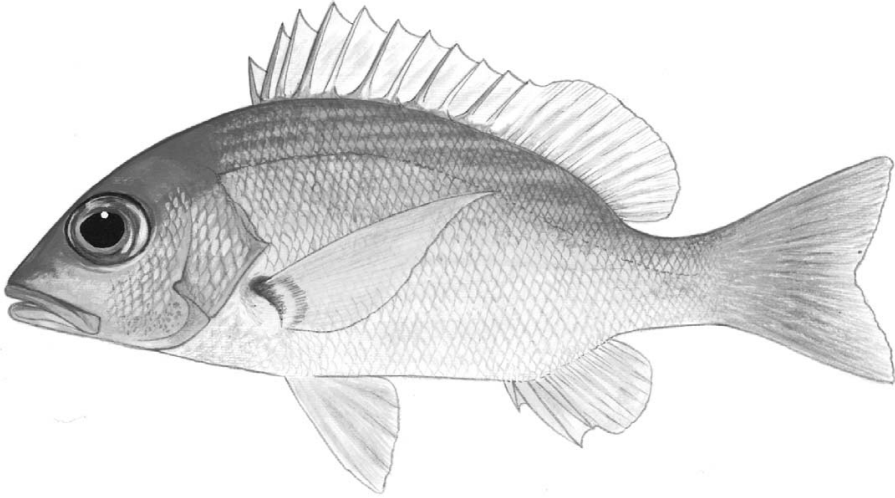
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs, including sheltered lagoons and outer reefs, usually at depths between about 10 and 70 m. Usually found solitarily, often adjacent to steep outer reef slopes. Feeds mainly on fishes, but also takes shrimps, crabs, stomatopods, amphipods, gastropods, and urochordates. Spawning occurs throughout the year, at least in lower latitudes. Estimated maximum age: 13 years. An important market fish in many localities and also important to subsistence fisheries. However, large specimens from oceanic areas in the western Pacific are often poisonous (ciguatera). Caught mainly with handlines and bottom longlines. Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Marquesas and Line islands to East Africa, and from Australia northward to the Ryukyu Islands. More common around oceanic islands than in continental areas.



Lutjanus bouton (Lacepède, 1803)

(Plate VI, 38)

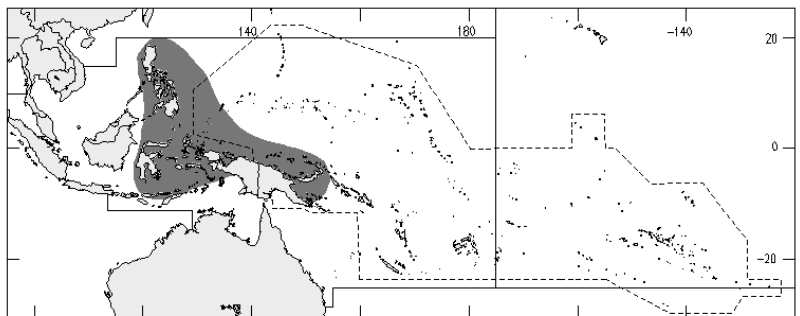
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Moluccan snapper; Fr - Vivaneau des Moluques; Sp - Pargo de Molucas.

Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, its depth 2.4 to 2.6 times in standard length. Snout somewhat pointed; eye large (3.5 to 4.2 times in head length); preorbital bone narrow, its width much less than eye diameter; **preopercular notch and knob well developed; vomerine tooth patch in a crescentic band without a medial posterior extension;** tongue smooth, without teeth. First gill arch with 13 to 15 gill rakers, of which 20 to 23 (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 emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour: head and breast dusky reddish brown; back salmon pink and lower half of side metallic yellow;** some specimens with black spot, slightly smaller than eye, on back at level of junction between spinous and segmented dorsal-fin rays, its lower edge in contact with lateral line; dorsal and caudal fin light pink, caudal sometimes with yellow suffusion; anal and pelvic fins yellow; pectoral fins translucent yellow with small brown spot at base of uppermost rays.

Size: Maximum total length about 30 cm, commonly to 20 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 5 and 20 m. It is usually seen alone or in groups of up to 20 to 30 individuals, which shelter close to the bottom during the day. The diet includes fishes, shrimps, crabs, other crustaceans, cephalopods, and some planktonic items. Caught mainly with handlines and bottom longlines. Marketed fresh.

Distribution: The limits of distribution of *Lutjanus bouton* are uncertain due to its confusion with *L. rufolineatus*. It is currently known from the Philippines, Sulawesi, Flores, Molucca Islands, New Guinea, and New Britain.

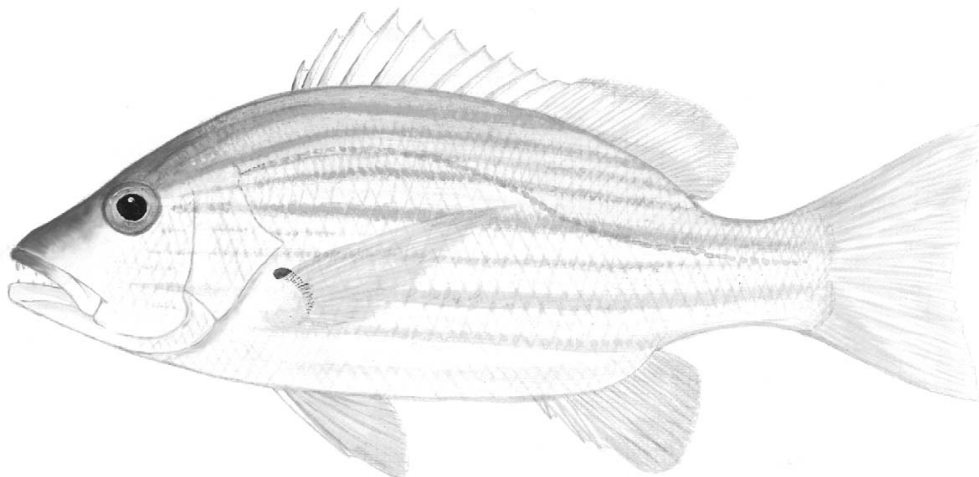


Lutjanus carponotatus (Richardson, 1842)

(Plate VI, 39)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Spanish flag snapper; Fr - Vivaneau drapeau; Sp - Pargo abanderado.

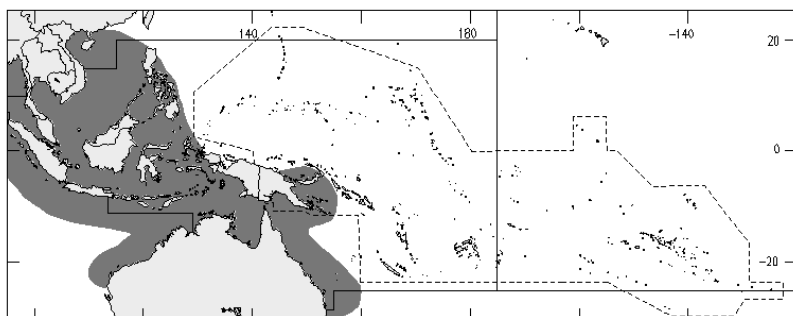


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, its depth 2.4 to 2.7 times in standard length. Snout somewhat pointed, dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone about equal to eye diameter, or slightly wider; **preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch triangular, with a medial posterior extension, or diamond-shaped; tongue with a patch of granular teeth.** First gill arch with 15 to 18 gill rakers, of which 8 to 11 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 14 to 16 soft rays;** anal fin with III spines and 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin emarginate. Pectoral fins with 15 to 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back and upper sides blue-grey or brownish; lower sides and belly white or yellow-white; **a series of 8 or 9 orange, yellow, or golden-brown stripes on sides;** fins yellowish; pectoral fin with a distinct black spot at base of uppermost rays and in axil. Trawl-captured specimens from deeper water may be pink with yellow stripes.

Size: Maximum total length about 40 cm, commonly to 30 cm.

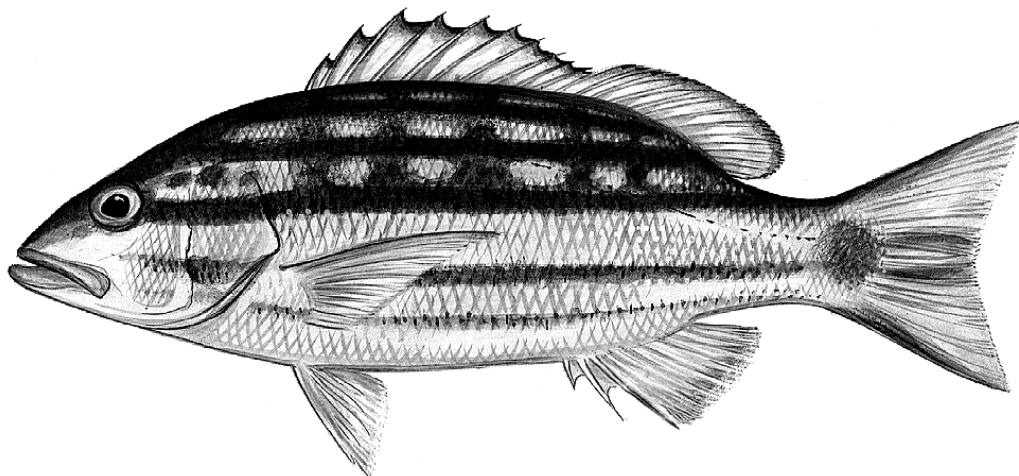
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs in both sheltered lagoons and on outer reef slopes in depths between about 2 and 35 m. Also trawled to depths of about 80 m. Often seen in schools of up to 20 to 30 individuals. Occasionally seen in markets. More important as a subsistence or recreational fish. Caught mainly with handlines or rod and reel (off Australia); also with traps and gill nets. Marketed fresh.

Distribution: Western Pacific and northeastern Indian Ocean, from northern Australia to India.



Lutjanus decussatus (Cuvier, 1828)

(Plate VI, 40)

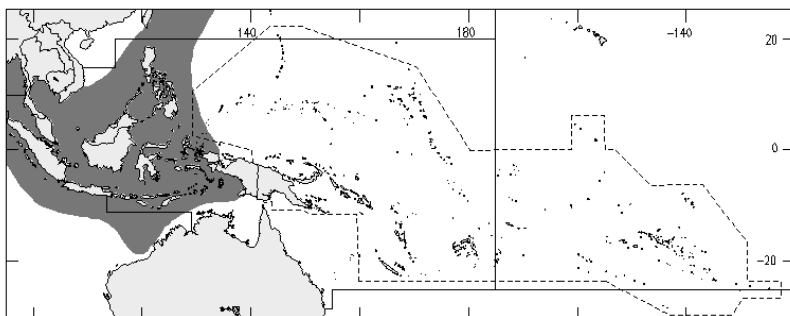
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Checkered snapper; Fr - Vivaneau damier; Sp - Pargo ajedrezado.

Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, its depth 2.6 to 3.1 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital bone usually about equal to eye diameter or slightly narrower; **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 to 16 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 rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded, with 16 or 17 rays. Caudal fin emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour: generally whitish with a “checker-board” pattern on upper half of sides, consisting of dark brown bars and stripes surrounding rectangular, whitish “windows”;** lower half of sides with 2 dark brown stripes; a large black spot covering most of caudal-fin base.

Size: Maximum total length about 30 cm, commonly to 20 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs usually at depths between about 5 and 30 m. Occurs both solitarily and in schools. A small snapper of little importance to commercial fisheries, regularly seen in markets and caught by subsistence fishermen, mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Marketed mostly fresh.

Distribution: Western Pacific and eastern Indian Ocean from New Guinea to Sri Lanka and southern Indian and northward to the Ryukyu Islands.

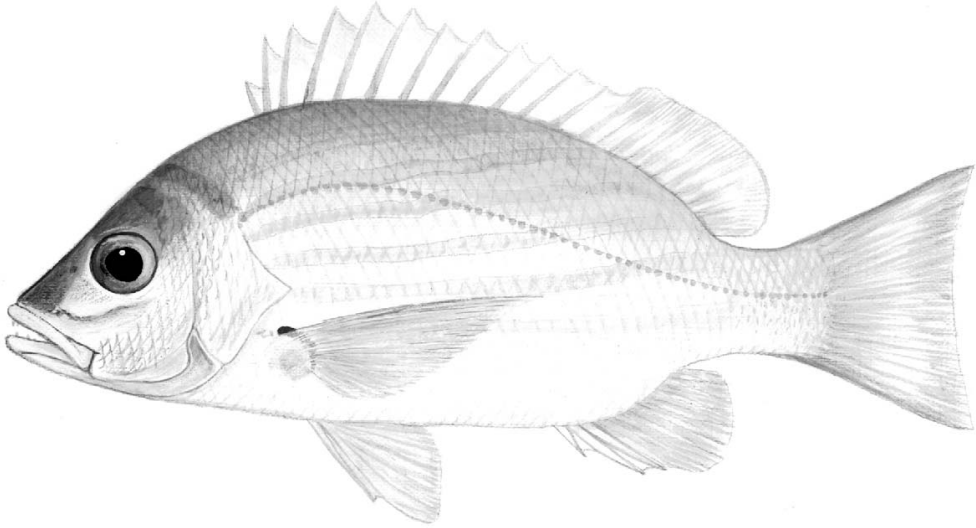


Lutjanus dodecacanthoides (Bleeker, 1854)

(Plate VI, 41)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Sunbeam snapper; Fr - Vivaneau soleil; Sp - Pargo solrayo.

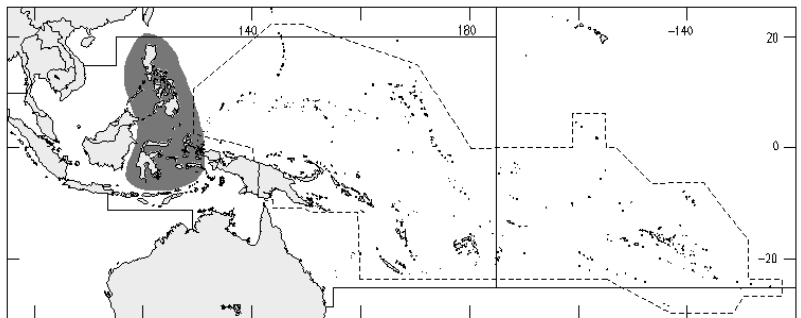


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, its depth 2.5 to 2.7 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; eye relatively large; preorbital bone slightly narrower than eye diameter; **preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension;** tongue smooth without teeth. First gill arch with 22 gill rakers, of which 15 on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with XII spines and 12 or 13 soft rays;** anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin slightly emarginate or truncate. Pectoral fins with 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour:** back brownish; sides slightly pink with silver sheen, grading to white on belly and underside of head; **series of 6 orange horizontal stripes on sides, the 4 uppermost slanted posteriorly toward dorsal-fin base;** brown to golden spot at base of uppermost pectoral-fin rays, sometimes invading axil.

Size: Maximum total length about 30 cm.

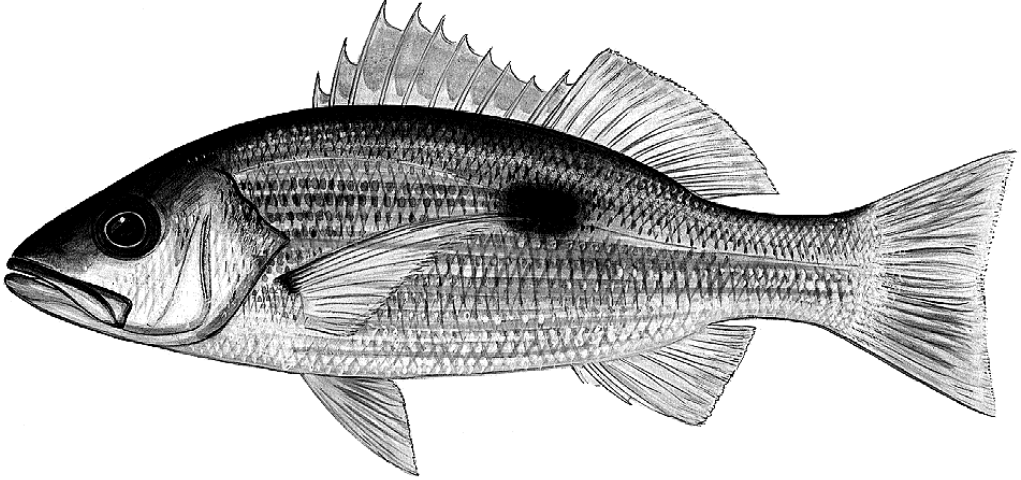
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs, presumably in shallow water (less than about 30 m). A rare species, appearing infrequently in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets.

Distribution: Known only from Indonesia and the Philippines.



Lutjanus ehrenbergii (Peters, 1869)

(Plate VI, 42)

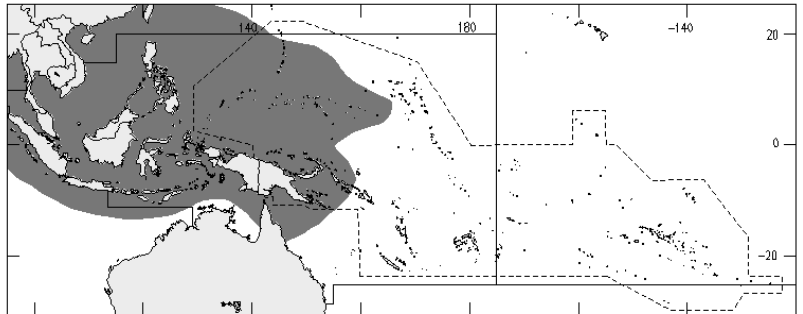
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Ehrenberg's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau encrier; Sp - Pargo manchado.

Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep to somewhat slender, its depth 2.5 to 3 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital bone very narrow, its width about 1/2 of eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch triangular, with a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 16 to 21 gill rakers, of which 15 (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 angular or somewhat rounded. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 15 or 16 rays. **Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour:** back and upper sides dark brown; lower sides and belly whitish with a silver sheen; often a series of 4 or 5 narrow yellow stripes on sides below lateral line; **a prominent round, black spot on back below posterior part of spinous portion of dorsal fin.**

Size: Maximum total length of about 35 cm, commonly to 20 cm. Matures at about 12 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 5 and 20 m. Juveniles frequent inshore areas over sand, silt, or coral rubble bottoms, occasionally in mangrove-lined streams and estuaries. A small species, commonly utilized in subsistence fisheries and also seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Marketed mostly fresh.

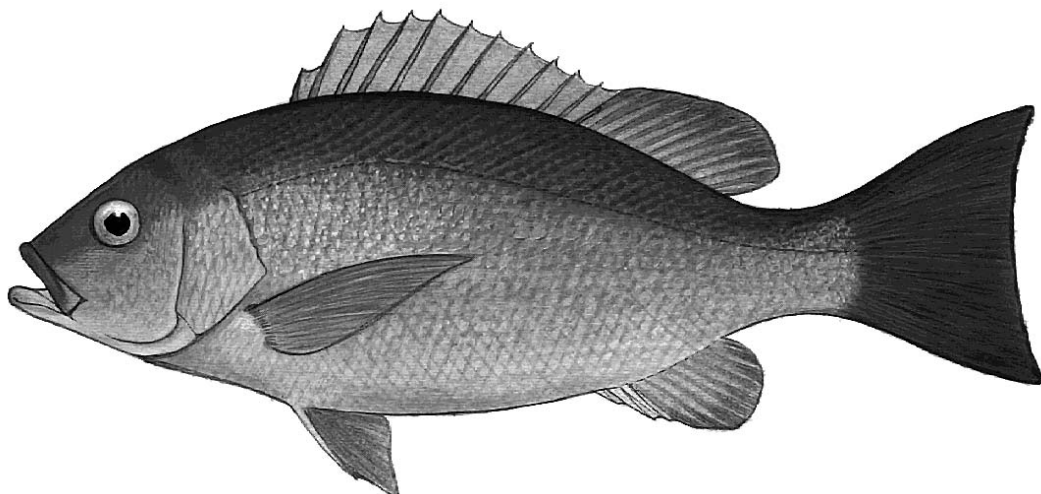
Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from Solomon and Mariana islands to East Africa.



Lutjanus erythropterus (Bloch, 1790)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Crimson snapper; Fr - Vivaneau cramoisi; Sp - Pargo carmesi.

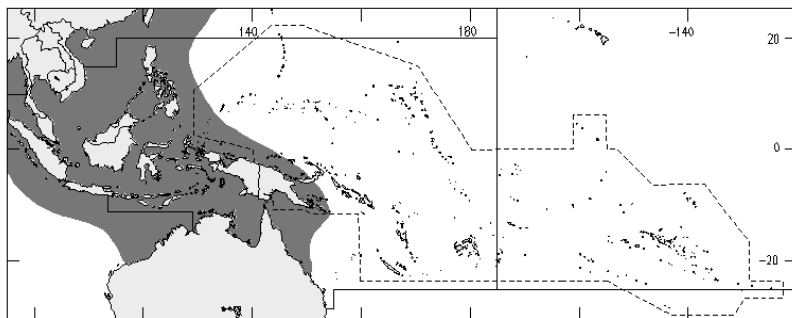


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, its depth 2.5 to 3 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head sloped; **mouth relatively small, length of upper jaw smaller than distance between base of last dorsal- and anal-fin rays**; preorbital bone usually narrower than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic or triangular, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth. First gill arch with 18 or 19 gill rakers, of which 13 or 14 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 12 to 14 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin emarginate. Pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. **Colour: overall pink or red, including fins**; juveniles with a broad, oblique, black band extending from mouth to beginning of dorsal fin and a large black spot at base of caudal fin; frequently with narrow red stripes.

Size: Maximum total length about 60 cm, commonly to 45 cm.

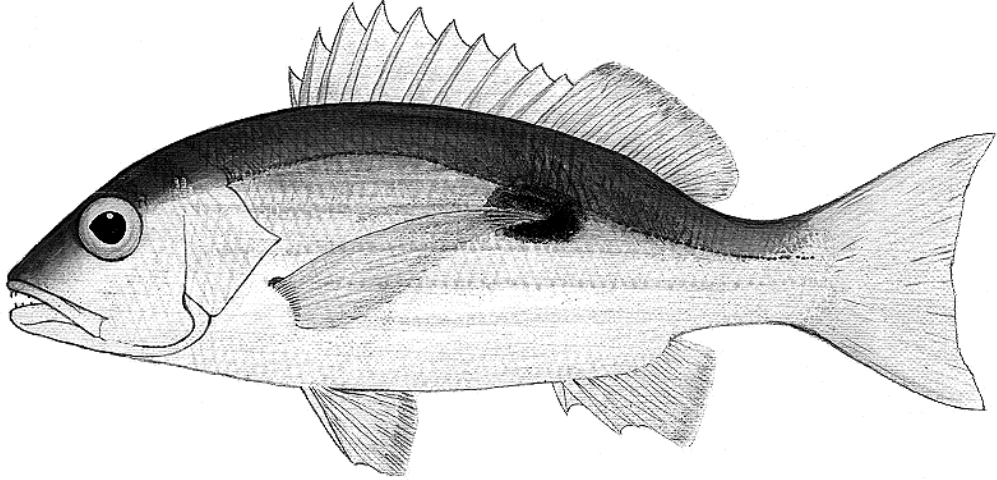
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits trawling grounds and reefs to depths of at least 100 m. An excellent food fish, appearing regularly in markets, but usually in small quantities. Caught mainly with handlines and bottom trawls. Marketed fresh or dried-salted.

Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from Australia and New Guinea to the Gulf of Oman, and northward to southern Japan.



Lutjanus fulviflamma (Forsskål, 1775)

(Plate VII, 43)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Blackspot snapper; Fr - Vivaneau gibelot; Sp - Pargo tintero.

Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep to somewhat slender, its depth 2.6 to 2.9 times in standard length. Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital bone about equal in width to eye diameter or slightly less; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch triangular, with a medial posterior extension or diamond-shaped; tongue with a patch of granular teeth. First gill arch with 16 to 19 gill rakers, of which 9 to 12 (including rudiments) on lower limb. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 12 to 14 soft rays**; anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to somewhat angular. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Pectoral fins with 15 to 17 rays. **Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour:** back and upper sides brown; lower sides whitish or light brown; whitish to yellow on belly; **a series of 6 or 7 yellow stripes on sides; a prominent black spot at level of lateral line below base of anterior part of soft portion of dorsal fin**; fins yellowish.

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 at depths between 3 and 35 m. Juveniles sometimes found in brackish water or mangrove estuaries or in the lower reaches of fresh-water streams. Feeds mainly on fishes, shrimps, crabs, and other crustaceans. At New Caledonia and East Africa spawning occurs mainly from August to March (spring and summer). A small species, commonly utilized in subsistence fisheries and also seen frequently in markets, usually fresh. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets.

Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from Samoa to East Africa, and from Australia northward to the Ryukyu Islands.

