

Geographical Distribution : Mainly tropical, northern Indian Ocean from Sumatra to East Africa and the Red Sea; occasionally found in Indonesia as far east as Ambon.

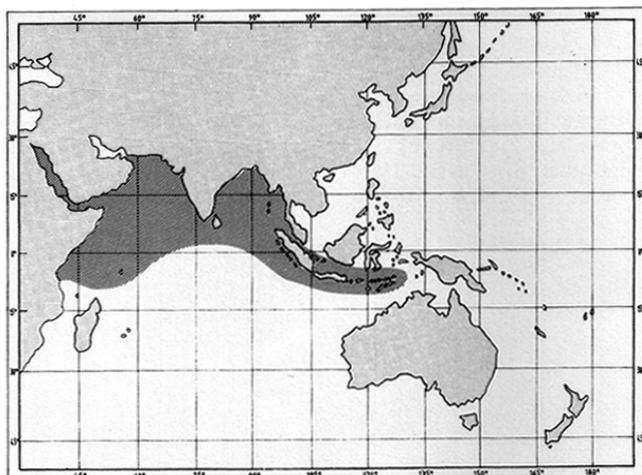
Habitat and Biology : Mainly a coral reef species found at depths between about 10 and 25 m; sometimes forming small aggregations around rocky outcrops and coral heads during daylight hours. Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.

Size : Maximum total length about 30 cm; common to 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Found in small quantities in most markets and not considered important, although the flesh is of good quality. Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gill nets. Marketed mostly fresh.

Local Names : TANZANIA: Janja.

Literature : Kyushin et al. (1977); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).



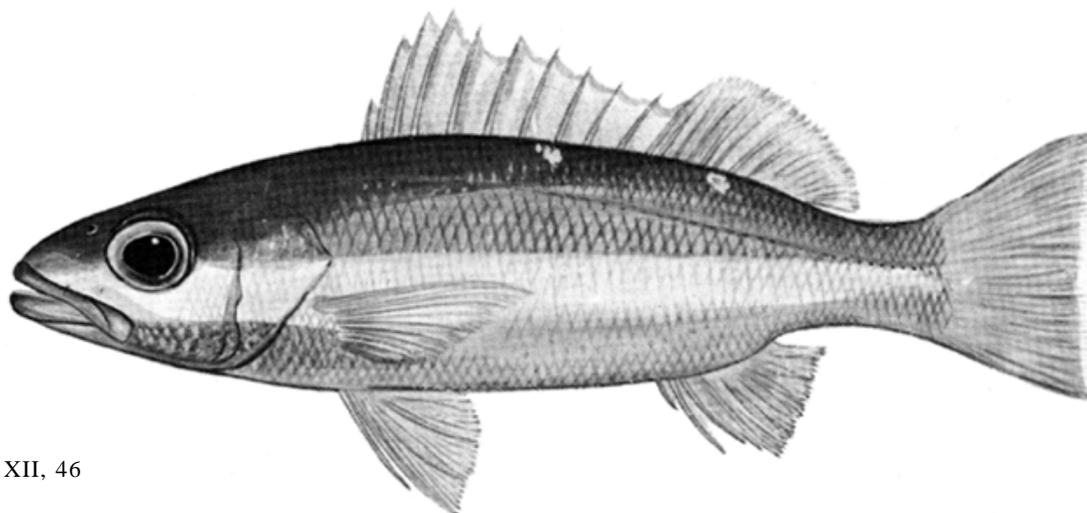
Lutjanus biguttatus (Valenciennes, 1830)

LUT Lut 30

Serranus biguttatus Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:507 (Trinquemale, Ceylon; Amboina).

Synonyms : Mesoprion elongatus Hombron & Jacquinot (in Jacquinot & Guichenot, 1853); Mesoprion bleekeri Günther (1859).

FAO Name s : En - Two-spot banded snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à bande blanche; Sp - Pargo de banda blanca.



See Plate XII, 46

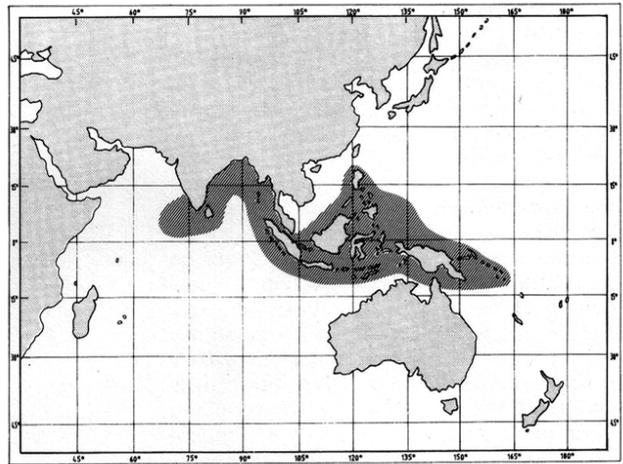
Diagnostic Features : Body fusiform, very slender (greatest depth 3.5 to 3.8 times in standard length). Snout profile low, sloping very gently; preorbital bone narrow, its width less than half of eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch triangular, with a medial posterior extension, or diamond-shaped; tongue smooth without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 16 to 19, total gill rakers on first arch 23 to 25. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins somewhat pointed or angular; pectoral fin with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin truncate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides dark brown; lower sides and belly golden-brown to yellowish; a broad pearly-white stripe from below eye to base of caudal fin; two small white spots on upper back, one below base of 7th dorsal spine and one below middle of soft part of dorsal fin.

Geographical Distribution : Mainly the Indo-Australian Archipelago from the Solomon Islands to Sumatra, and from off Cape York Peninsula, Australia, northward to the Philippines; also occurring in the central and eastern Indian Ocean as far west as the Maldive Islands.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 5 and 25 m. Sometimes occurs in large schools of more than 100 individuals. Feeds mainly on small fishes and crustaceans.

Size : Maximum total length about 20 cm; common to 15 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An important market fish in some areas such as Sri Lanka, but generally marketed in small quantities. Caught mainly with handlines, traps, and gill nets. Marketed mostly fresh.



Local Names : PALAU: Kesebii; THE PHILIPPINES: Agahon, Labongan, Maransing, Maya-maya, Parquito.

Literature : Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

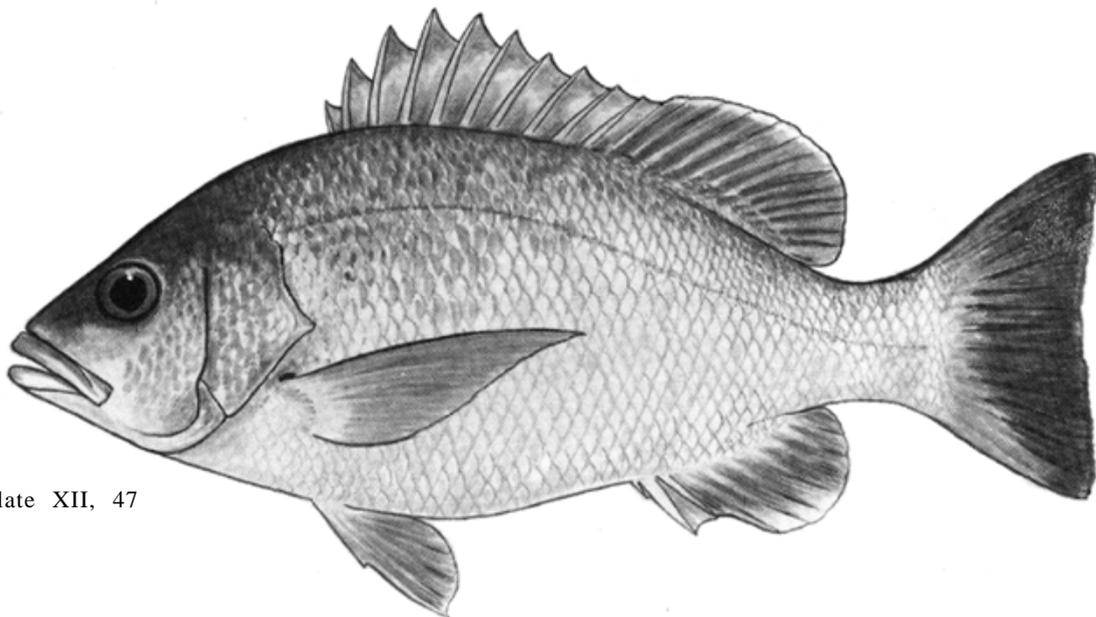
Lutjanus bitaeniatus (Valenciennes, 1830)

LUT Lut 47

Diacope bitaeniata Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:536 (Celebes).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Indonesian snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de l'Indonesie; Sp - Pargo de Indonesia.



See Plate XII, 47