

Geographical Distribution : West African coast, primarily in the Gulf of Guinea.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs on rocky bottoms and coral reefs; also common in brackish lagoons and sometimes in rivers. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

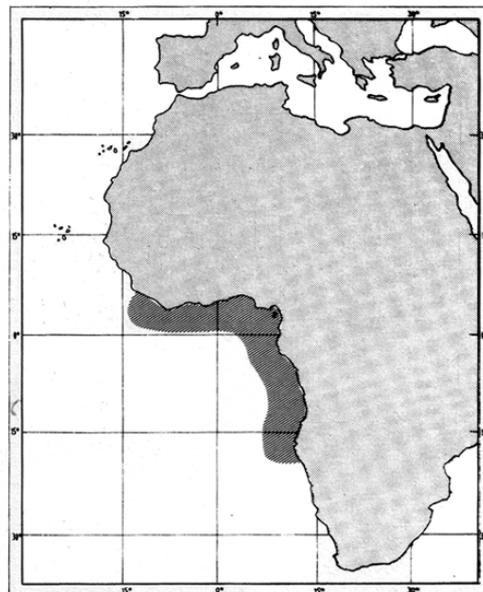
Size : Maximum total length about 70 cm, possibly larger; common to 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Important in local subsistence fisheries. Caught with handlines and fixed bottom nets.

Local Names : GUINEA: Bammaroni, Kinsidini, Woli; IVORY COAST: Edion-san; Késan-gba; SENEGAL: Warale, Yakh.

Literature : Fowler (1936); Delais (1952); Boeseman (1963); Bauchot & Daget (1967); Fischer, Bianchi & Scott (eds) (1981).

Remarks : Mesoprion retrospinis Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830:541) may be the oldest name for this species as the original description agrees closely to that given by Delais (1952). The type is lost.



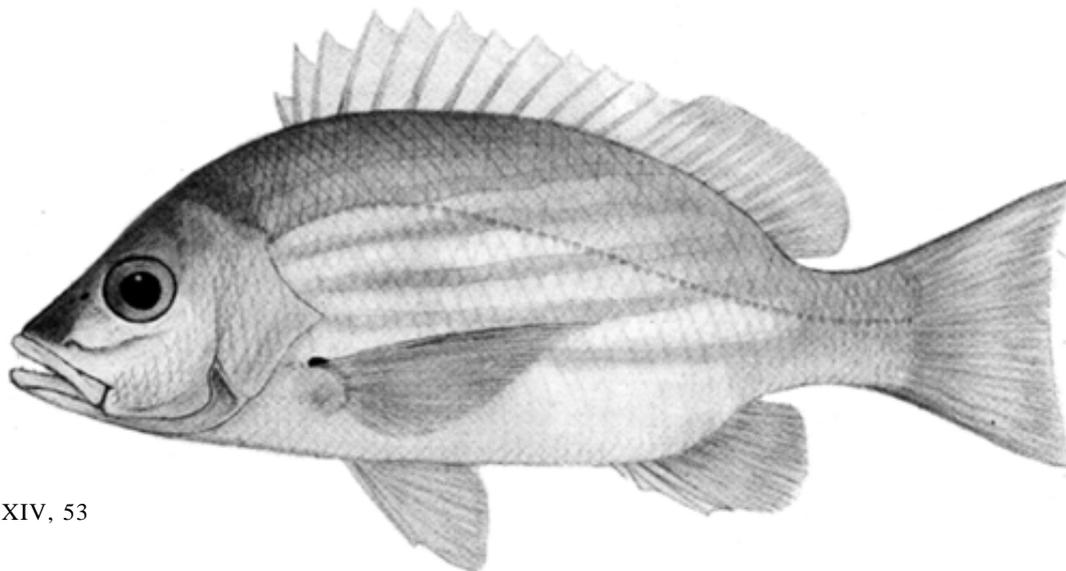
Lutjanus dodecacanthoides (Bleeker, 1854b)

LUT Lut 52

Mesoprion dodecacanthoides Bleeker, 1854a, Nat.Tijds.Nederland.Indië, 6:489 (Amboina).

Synonyms : None.

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



See Plate XIV, 53

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (greatest 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; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch 15, total rakers on first arch 22. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 or 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 17 rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate or truncate. 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 rays, sometimes invading axil.

Geographical Distribution : Known only from Indonesia and the Philippines.

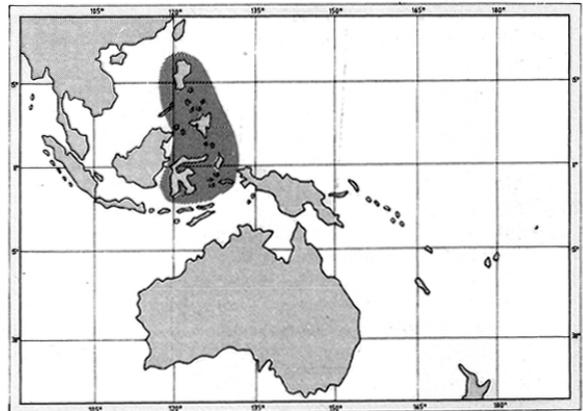
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral reefs, presumably in shallow water (less than about 30 m).

Size : Maximum total length about 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A rare species, appearing infrequently in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gill nets.

Local Names : JAPAN: Kisuji-tarumi.

Literature : Masuda *et al.* (1984, as *L. rufolineatus*); Allen & Talbot (1985).



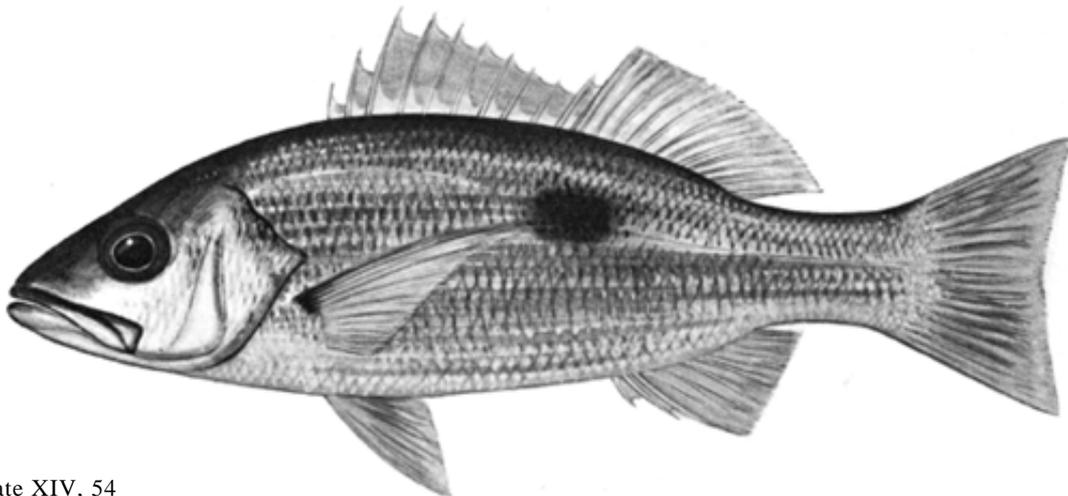
Lutjanus ehrenbergii (Peters, 1869)

LUT Lut 34

Lutjanus ehrenbergii Peters, 1869, *Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*: 704 (Red Sea).

Synonyms : *Lutjanus oligolepis* Bleeker (1873).

FAO Names : En- Blackspot snapper; Fr - Vivaneau encrier; Sp - Pargo manchado.



See Plate XIV, 54

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep to somewhat slender (greatest depth 2.5 to 3.0 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital bone very narrow, its width about half 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; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 14 or 15, total rakers on first arch 16 to 21. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins angular or somewhat rounded; pectoral fins with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. 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.

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

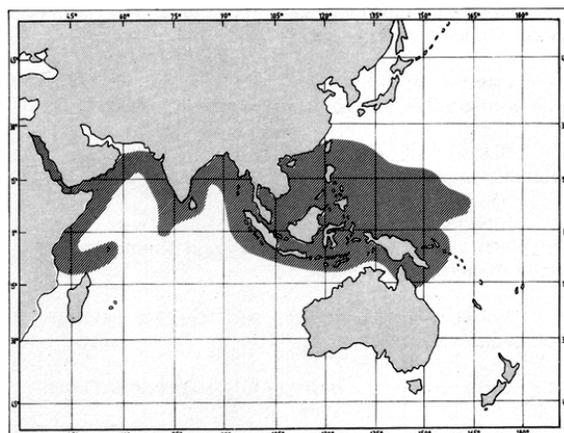
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 5 and 20 m. Juveniles frequent inshore areas over sand, silt, or coral rubble bottoms, occasionally in mangrove-lined streams and estuaries.

Size : Maximum total length of about 35 cm; common to 20 cm. Matures at about 12 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A small species, commonly utilized in subsistence fisheries and also seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gill nets. Marketed mostly fresh.

Local Names : KENYA: Tembo; SEYCHELLES: Ziebelo; SOUTH AFRICA: Swartkol-snapper, Blackspot snapper; TANZANIA: Janja.

Literature : Randall (1983); Allen & Talbot (1985).



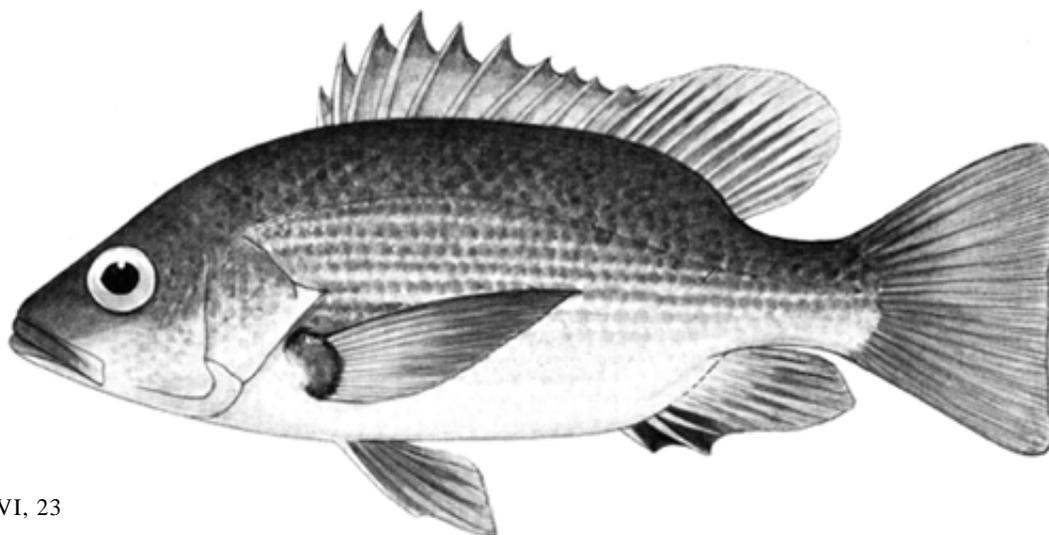
Lutjanus endecacanthus Bleeker, 1863

LUT Lut 26

Lutjanus endecacanthus Bleeker, 1863, Natuurk. Verh. Holland. Maatsch. Wet., Haarlem, 18(2):48 (Ashantee, Guinea).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Guinea snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de Guinée; Sp - Pargo de Guinea.



See Plate VI, 23

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Head pointed, dorsal profile of forehead somewhat angular; preorbital bone broad; maxilla extending to level of front part of eye; preopercular notch and knob weak; vomerine tooth patch triangular, occasionally with a medial posterior extension; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 12, total rakers on first arch 20 (all but 7 or 8 are low rudiments). Dorsal fin with 10 spines (rarely 11) and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 17 rays; caudal fin truncate. Scales moderate-sized, about 46 to 48 in lateral line; scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line; scales between lateral line and base of dorsal fin (at middle of spinous portion) 6; scale rows on cheek 8 to 10. Colour: back and upper sides brown to dark brown; brown on lower sides and silvery white on belly; dorsal, anal, caudal, and pelvic fins mainly dark brown; juveniles frequently with 6 to 8 vertical rows of white spots on sides and a pair of blue lines on cheek below eye; specimens under about 15 cm standard length with dusky patch, margined with white anteriorly and posteriorly on upper edge of caudal peduncle behind base of last dorsal ray.

Geographical Distribution : West African coast from Ghana to the Congo River mouth.

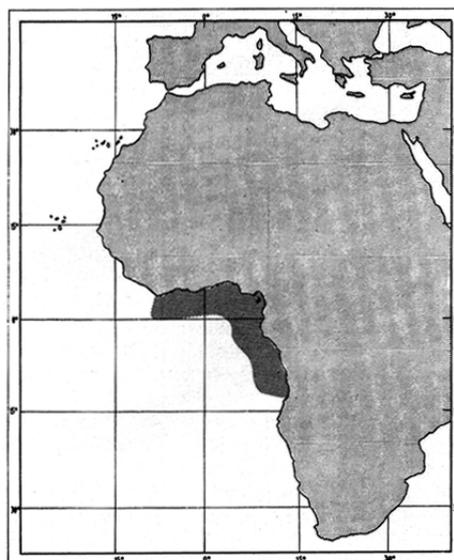
Habitat and Biology : Occurs on rocky bottoms and coral reefs; also found in brackish lagoons and sometimes in rivers.

Size : Largest known specimen about 20 cm total length, but probably attains a larger size.

Interest to Fisheries : Important in local subsistence fisheries. Caught with handlines and fixed bottom nets. Marketed mainly fresh.

Local Names : GUINEA: Kèskès Nikini; IVORY COAST: Edion-san, Késan-gba

Literature : Fowler (1936); Bauchot & Daget (1967); Fischer, Bianchi & Scott (eds) (1981).



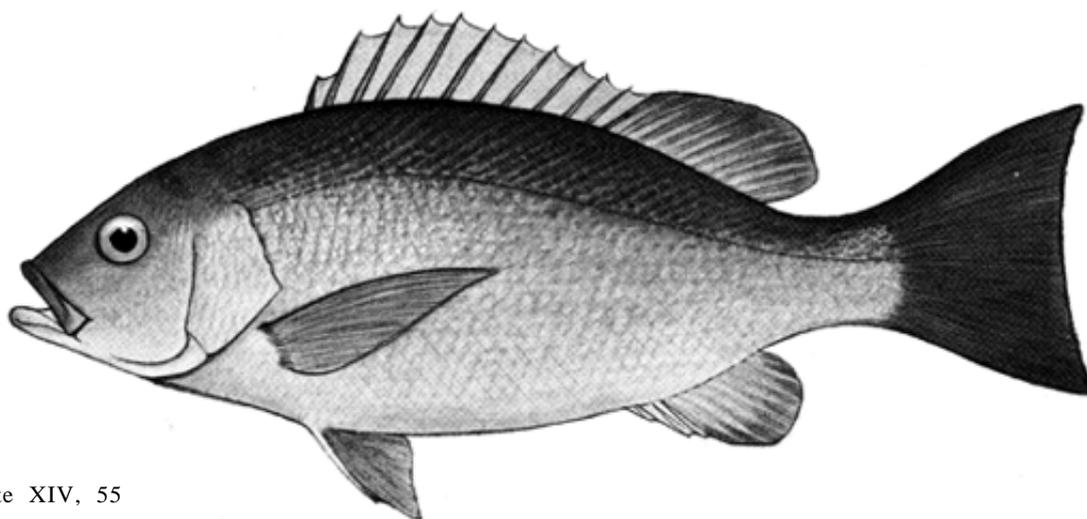
Lutjanus erythroptetus Bloch, 1790

LUT Lut 8

Lutjanus erythropterus Bloch, 1790, Naturg.Ausländ.Fische., 4:115 (Japan).

Synonyms : Mesoprion rubellus Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Mesoprion annularis Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Mesoprion chirtah Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Genyoroqe macleayana Ramsay (1883); Lutjanus longmani Whitley (1937); Lutjanus altifrontalis Chan (1970).

FAO Names : En - Crimson snapper; Fr -Vivaneau cramoisi; Sp - Pargo carmesí.



See Plate XIV, 55