

Geographical Distribution : Mainly western Pacific Ocean from Fiji Islands to Malay Peninsula; also recorded from the Andaman Sea off Thailand.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral and rubble reefs from about 20 m to at least 130 m depth. Usually occurs solitarily.

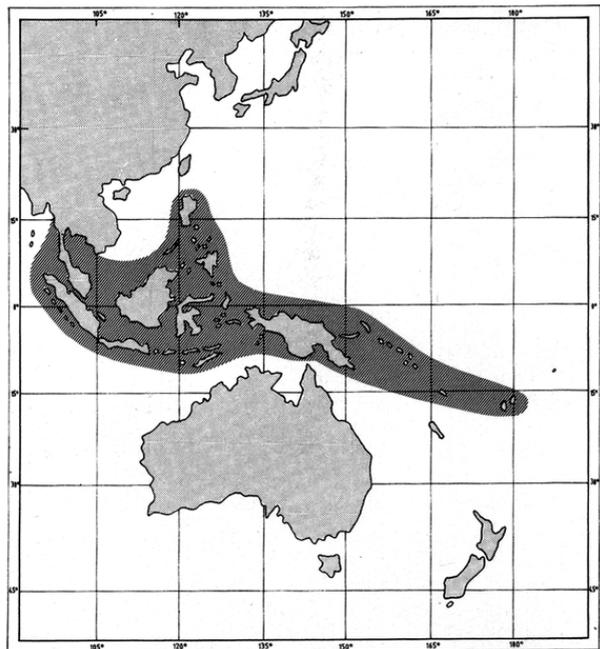
Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A poorly known red snapper of potential interest to fisheries, although it appears to be relatively uncommon in market catches. Caught mainly with deep handlines and occasionally trawled. Marketed mainly fresh.

Local Names : SAMOA: Mala'i-pa'epa'e.

Literature : Kyushin *et al.* (1977, as *L. malabaricus*); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

Remarks : Frequently confused with other red snappers, particularly *L. malabaricus*.



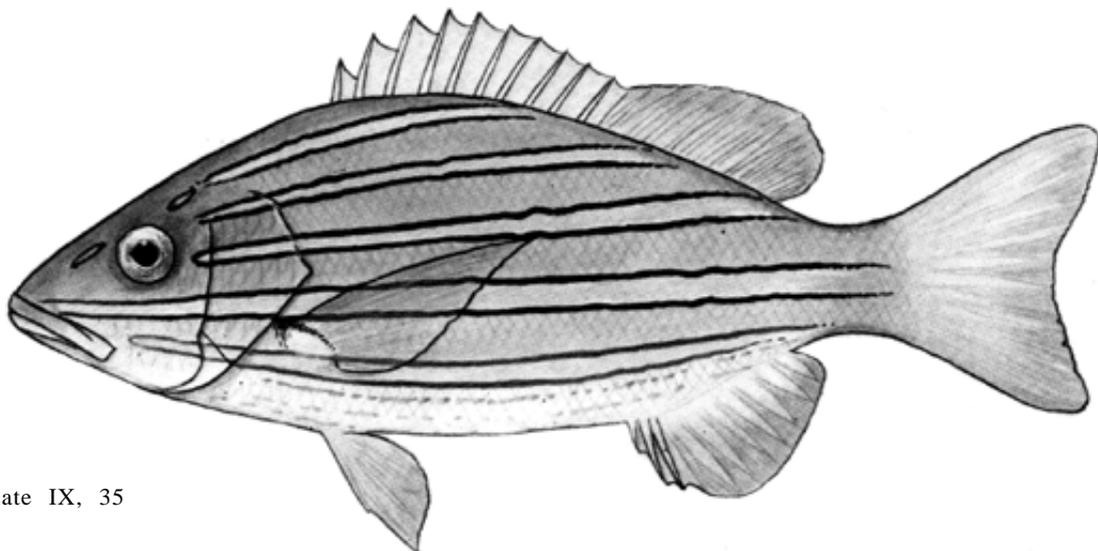
Lutjanus viridis (Valenciennes, 1845)

LUT Lut 65

DiaCOPE viridis Valenciennes, 1845, *Voyage de la Vénus*:303 (Galapagos Islands).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Blue and gold snapper; Fr - Vivaneau bleu et doré; Sp - Pargo azul dorado .



See Plate IX, 35

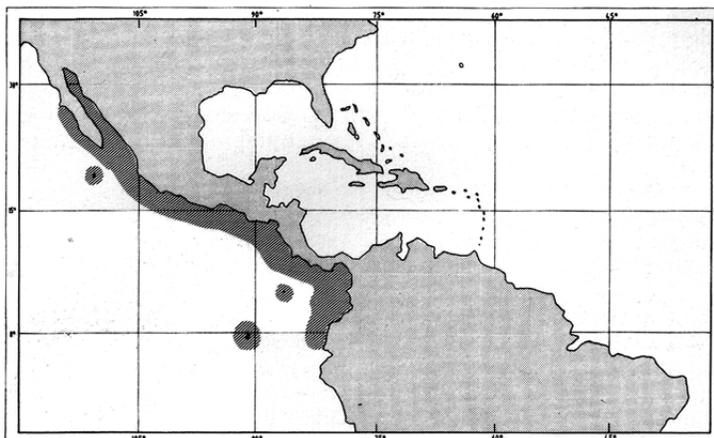
Diagnostic Features : Preopercular notch and knob strong; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped, without a medial posterior extension; tongue without teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 or 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to angular; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: bright yellow, with 5 black-edged bluish-white stripes on sides; belly whitish with narrow grey lines; fins mainly yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from Mexico to Ecuador. Most common at offshore islands including Mapelo Island, Galapagos Islands, Tres Marias and Revilla Gigedos.

Habitat and Biology : An inshore species usually frequenting coral reefs. It sometimes occurs in large schools.

Size : Maximum total length about 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Limited importance in local subsistence fisheries. It is taken with nets and handlines and marketed mainly fresh.



Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo; MEXICO: Huachinango, Pargo rayado; PANAMA: Pargo.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).

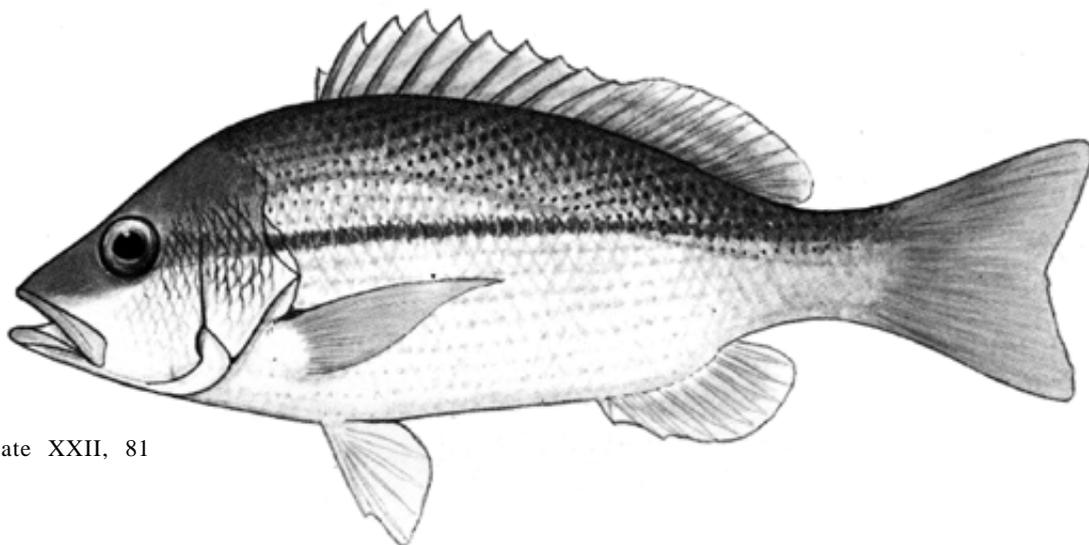
Lutjanus vitta (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

LUT Lut 12

Serranus vitta Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, Voy.Uranie Zool.:58 (Waigiu).

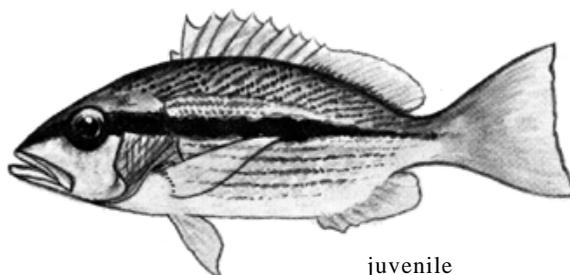
Synonyms : Mesoprion enneacanthus Bleeker (1849); Mesoprion phaiotaeniatus Bleeker (1849); Mesoprion ophuysenii Bleeker (1860).

FAO Names: En - Brownstripe snapper or Brownstripe red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à bande brune; Sp - Pargo bitilla.



See Plate XXII, 81

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep to relatively slender (greatest depth 2.6 to 3.0 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital width about equal to eye diameter; 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; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 9 to 12, total rakers on first arch 15 to 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 or 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal



juvenile

See Plate XXII, 81a

fins angular; pectoral fins with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate or truncate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides brown, lower sides and belly whitish or pink; narrow longitudinal brown lines, one per scale row, on sides, those above lateral line slanted posteriorly toward dorsal fin base; a dark brown to blackish stripe along middle of side from eye to upper half of caudal peduncle; fins yellow except plevics whitish. Juveniles and subadults with an intensely black mid-lateral stripe and an oval black spot, eye-sized or greater, lying in the middle of the stripe below last dorsal spines.

Geographical Distribution : Mainly western Pacific and eastern Indian Ocean from New Caledonia and Gilbert Islands to southern India, extending northward to southern Japan; also found in the Seychelles.

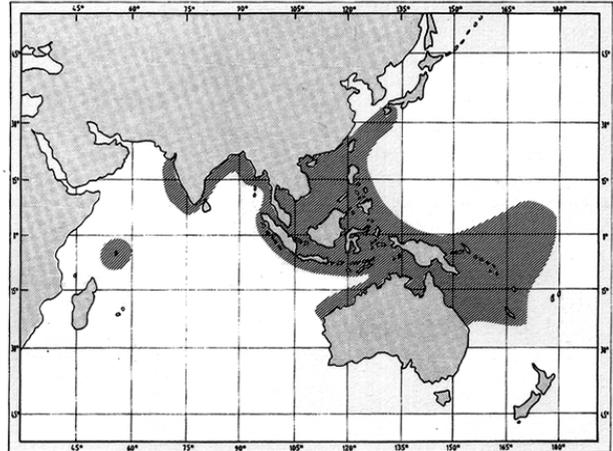
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits the vicinity of coral reefs, also in areas of flat bottom with occasional low coral outcrops, sponges, and sea whips at depths between about 10 and 40 m. Occurs solitarily or in groups of up to about 30 individuals. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs and other benthic invertebrates. At New Caledonia spawning occurs over most of the year with peak activity during spring and summer. Eggs have a diameter of 0.78 to 0.84 mm and hatch in about 26 hours at 26.5°C. The larvae grow at a rate of 1.2 to 1.7 mm per day during the first 1 or 2 months.

Size : Maximum total length about 40 cm; common to 25 cm. Matures at about 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A common snapper frequently found in markets. Caught mainly with hand-lines, traps and bottom trawls. Usually offered fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Yokosuji-fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Jaunet; PALAU: Dodes; TANZANIA: Janja; THAILAND: Pla kapong; THE PHILIPPINES: Alongot, Bitilla, Dayang-dayang, Kamang, Macotod, Mayamaya.

Literature : Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984, partly as *L. lutjanus*); Shen (1984, also as *L. lutjanus*); Allen & Talbot (1985).



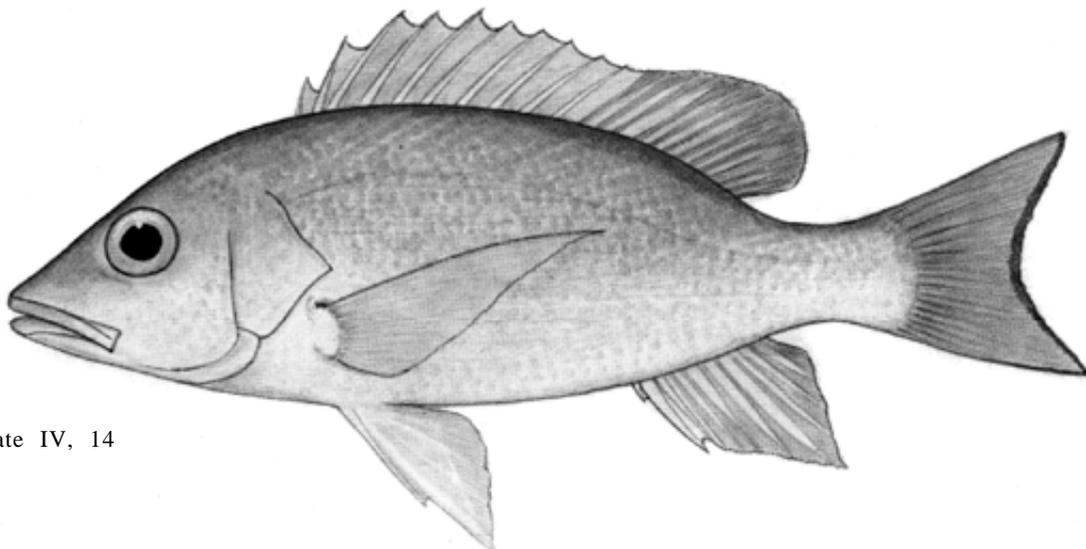
Lutjanus vivanus (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 23

Mesoprion vivanus Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1828, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 2:454 (Martinique).

Synonyms : Mesoprion profundus Poey (1860); Lutjanus torridus Cope (1871).

FAO Names : En - Silk snapper; Fr - Vivaneau soie; Sp - Pargo de lo alto.



See Plate IV, 14