

See Plate XVIII, 69

**Diagnostic Features :** Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.2 to 2.7 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone narrow, its width slightly less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic or triangular, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 10 to 12, total rakers on first arch 16 to 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to slightly angular; pectoral fins with 16 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: live colours unknown, but probably whitish with 4 dark brown to blackish stripes on sides; older specimens becoming overall brownish except whitish on ventral surface.

**Geographical Distribution :** The Philippines, Indonesia (Sulawesi) and New Guinea.

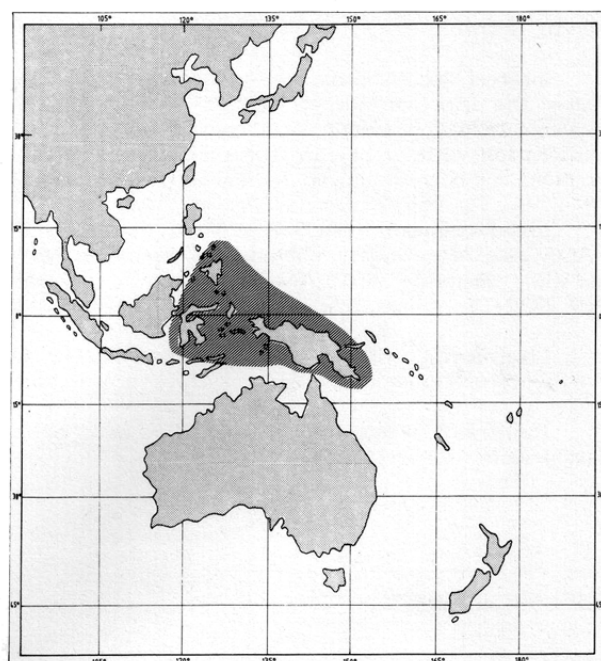
**Habitat and Biology :** Apparently restricted to freshwater streams and brackish estuaries, although adult specimens are unknown.

**Size :** Maximum total length of known specimens 15 cm, but adults unknown.

**Interest to Fisheries :** A poorly known species, of little interest to fisheries.

**Local Names :-**

**Literature :** Allen & Talbot (1985).



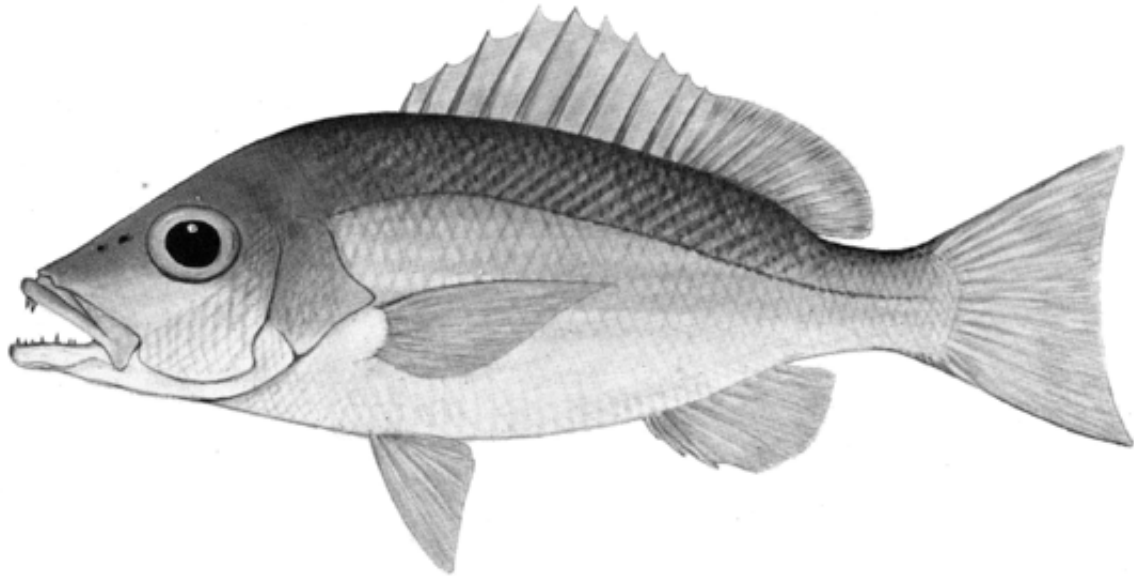
**Lutjanus mizenkoi** Allen & Talbot, 1985

LUT Lut 59

Lutjanus mizenkoi Allen & Talbot, 1985, Indo-Pacific No. 5:40 (Western Samoa).

**Synonyms** : None.

**FAO Names** : En - Samoan snapper; Fr- Vivaneau de Samoa; Sp - Pargo de Samoa.



See Plate XIX, 70

**Diagnostic Features** : Body relatively slender (greatest depth 2.9 to 3.0 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head gently sloped; preorbital bone narrower than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch diamond-shaped; tongue with granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 9 or 10, total rakers on first arch 15 or 16. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and sides reddish grading to pink; ventral portion of head and body white; a series of faint, yellow horizontal lines, one per scale row on sides; fins whitish or yellow.

**Geographical Distribution** : Known only from Samoa and Indonesia (Sulawesi).

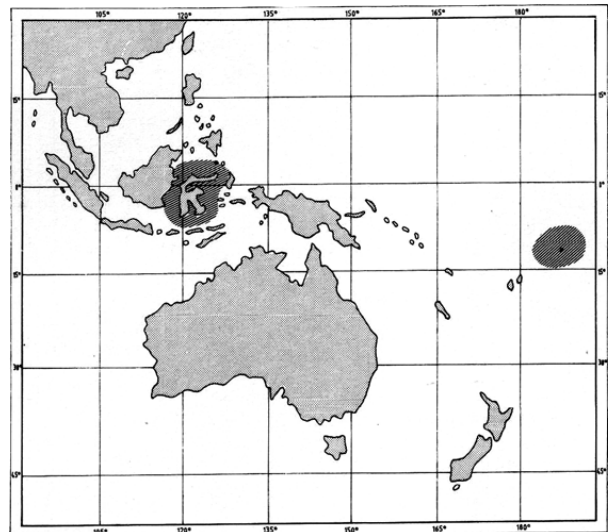
**Habitat and Biology** : Inhabits offshore reefs at depths between about 100 and 150 m.

**Size** : Maximum total length about 30 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Of potential interest to fisheries if sufficient stocks can be located. A small, but excellent foodfish occasionally found in markets in with deep handlines. Western Samoa; Caught mainly Usually offered fresh.

**Local Names** :-

**Literature** : Allen & Talbot (1985).



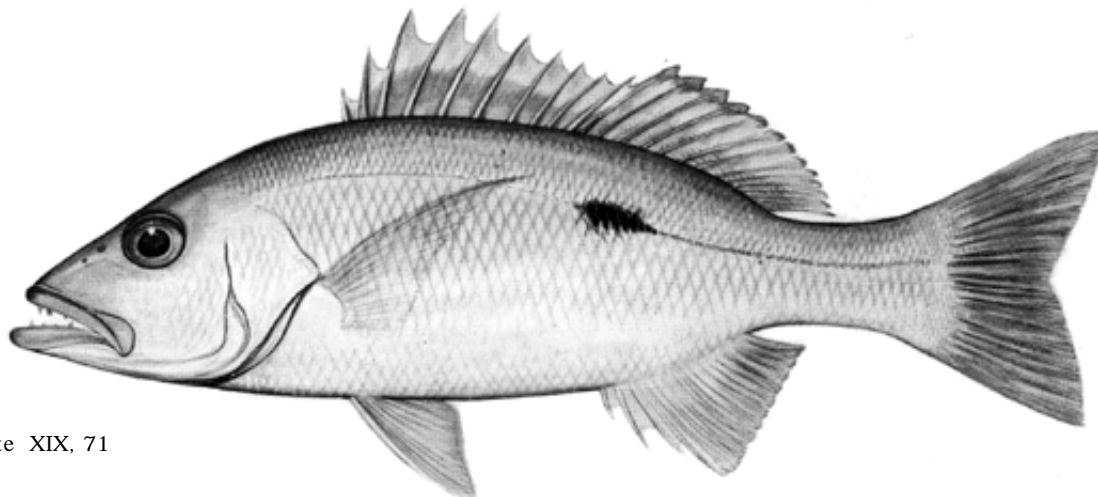
**Lutjanus monostigma** (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 39

Mesoprion monostigma Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1828, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 2:446 (Seychelles).

**Synonyms :** Lutjanus lioglossus Bleeker (1873)

**FAO Names:** En- One-spot snapper; Fr - Vivaneau eglefin; Sp - Pargo eglefino.



See Plate XIX, 71

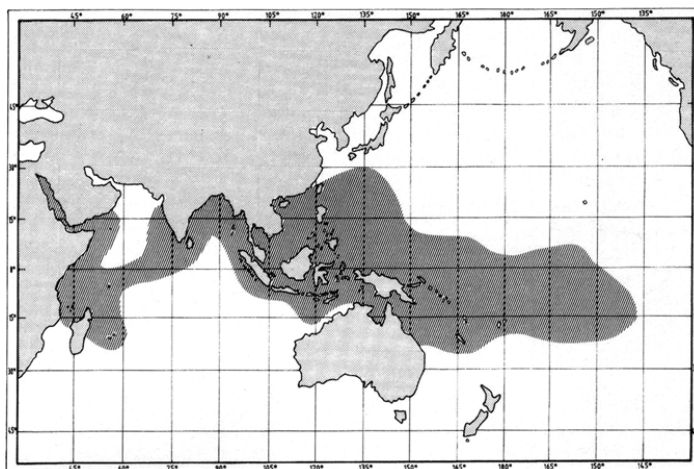
**Diagnostic Features :** Body moderately deep to somewhat slender (greatest depth 2.6 to 3.0 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head gently to moderately sloped; preorbital width about equal to eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 10 or 11, total rakers on first arch 18 or 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 (rarely 14) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to somewhat angular; pectoral fins with 15 to 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: generally yellowish to pinkish with dusky scale margins; grey or brown on upper back and dorsal portion of head; a black spot, sometimes faint or absent, on back below anterior soft dorsal rays; fins yellowish.

**Geographical Distribution :** Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from the Marquesas and Line Islands to East Africa, and from Australia to the Ryukyu Islands.

**Habitat and Biology :** Inhabits coral reef areas, usually close to shelter in the form of caves, large coral formations, and wreckage. Solitary in habit or occurring in small groups. Depths range from about 5 to 30 m. Feeds mainly on fishes and benthic crustaceans. Spawning has been reported during February and November off East Africa.

**Size :** Maximum total length about 60 cm; common to 50 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** An important market fish in many areas, particularly in Oceania, although the flesh is sometimes poisonous (ciguatera). Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gill nets. Marketed mostly fresh.



**Local Names :** ELLICE ISLANDS: Te taiva; GILBERT ISLANDS: Te tinaemia; JAPAN: Itten-fuedai; PALAU: Derringl; SAMOA: Taiva; SOUTH AFRICA: Eenkol-snapper, Onespotsnapper; TAHITI: Taivaiva; TANZANIA: Changu-kibaba; THAILAND: Pla kapong dang; THE PHILIPPINES: Darag-darag, Labungan, Mayamaya, Siksik, Telingan; TUAMOTUS (Raroia): Puaki (small), Tero (medium), Parai (large).

**Literature :** Randall (1983); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

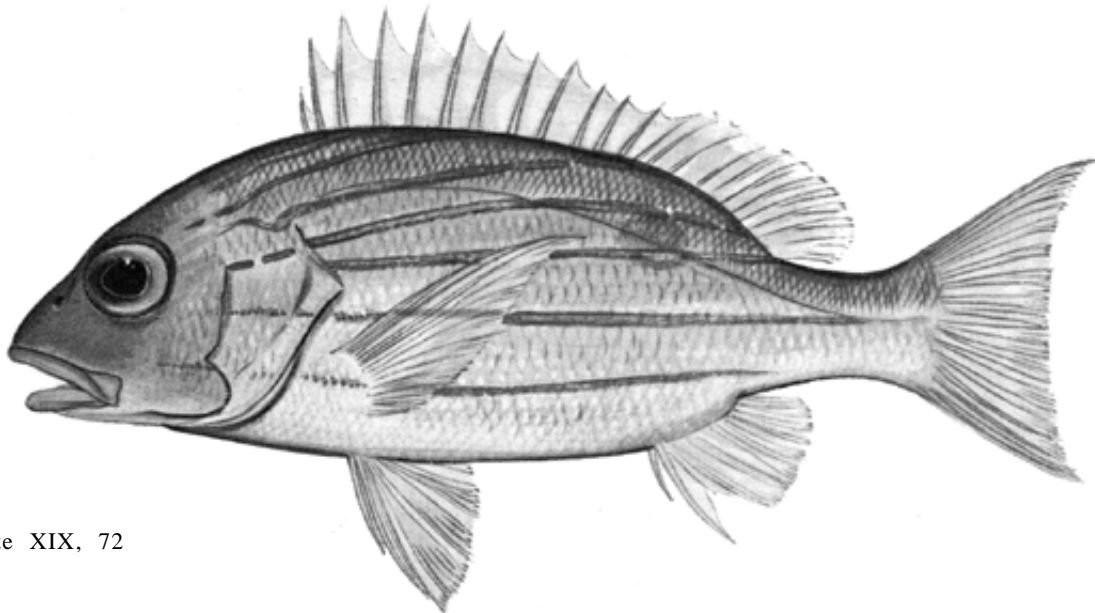
**Lutjanus notatus** (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 33

DiaCOPE notatus Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1828, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 2:422 (Indian Ocean).

**Synonyms** : DiaCOPE duodecemlineata Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); DiaCOPE coeruleovittata Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); DiaCOPE angulus Bennett (1831); Lutjanus octolineatus Fourmanoir (1957).

**FAO Names** : En - Bluestriped snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à raies bleues; Sp - Pargo docenario.



See Plate XIX, 72

**Diagnostic Features** : Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.5 to 2.7 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital width usually less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob well developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 13, total rakers on first arch 20. Dorsal fin with 11 or 12 spines and 12 or 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 7 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: anterior part of back and upper part of head brownish; sides yellow, grading to pale yellowish-white ventrally; a series of 6 narrow blue stripes on sides, the 3 uppermost slanting posteriorly toward dorsal fin base; a blackish spot, about pupil-size, frequently present below anterior part of soft dorsal fin rays at level of lateral line; fins mainly yellow.

**Geographical Distribution** : Southwestern Indian Ocean, including Natal, Mozambique, Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius.

**Habitat and Biology** : Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 10 and 40 m. Usually occurs solitarily or in small groups of about 5 to 10 individuals.

**Size** : Maximum total length about 25 cm; common to 20 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Mainly important to local artisanal fisheries and frequently seen in relatively small quantities in fish markets. Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gill nets. Offered mostly fresh.

**Local Names** :-

**Literature** : Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984, as L. duodecemlineatus); Allen & Talbot (1985).

**Remarks** : Sometimes referred to as Lutjanus duodecemlineatus.

