

## FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

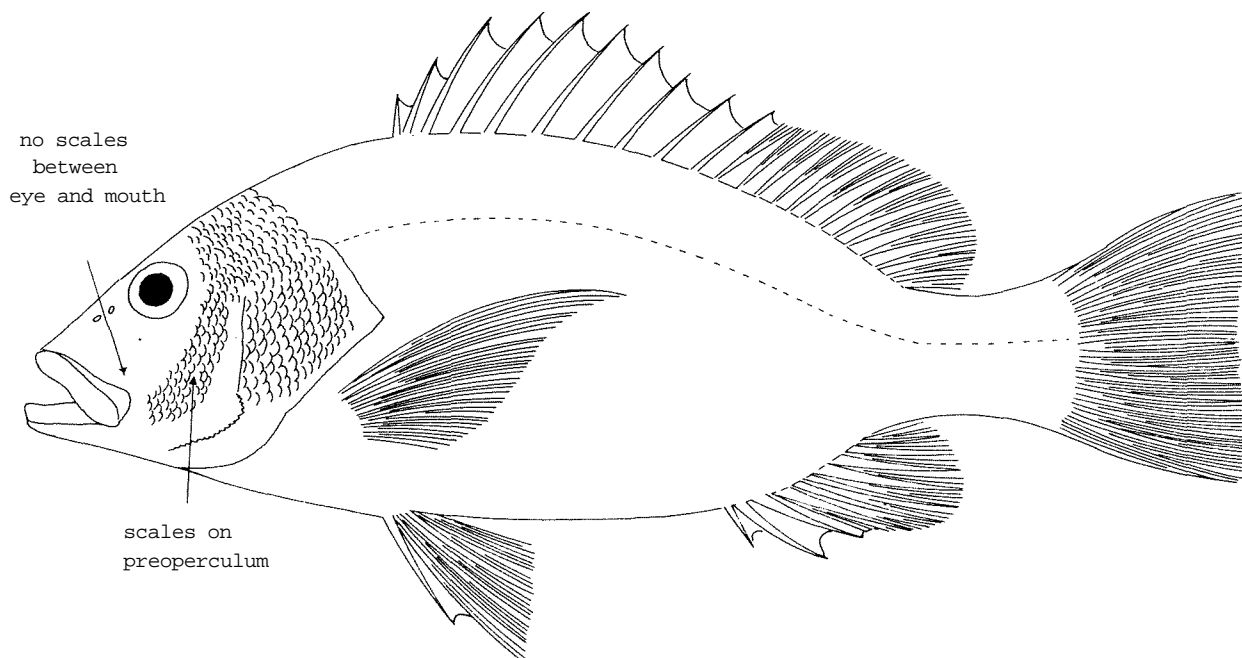
FISHING AREAS 57,71  
(E Ind. Ocean)  
(W Cent. Pacific)

## LUTJANIDAE

Snappers, jobfishes, fusiliers

Typical perch-like fishes, oblong in shape, moderately compressed, and covered with moderate or small ctenoid scales (rough to touch). Two nostrils on each side; anterior part of head (snout, pre orbital area, and postorbital area) without scales; some rows of scales on preoperculum and on gill cover. Lateral line complete, straight or gently curved. Maxilla broadest posteriorly, sliding (at least partly) under the preorbital and postorbital for the greater part of its upper edge; mouth terminal and fairly large, extending somewhat when opened (protrusible); preoperculum usually serrate, often finely. Jaw teeth usually in a few rows, conical and sharp, never molars; sometimes a few enlarged to form canines; teeth usually present on vomer and palatines (roof of mouth). Pelvic fin with 1 spine and 5 soft rays, set behind the pectoral fins; dorsal fin usually single, with 9 to 13 spines and 9 to 17 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 7 to 14 soft rays. Internally characterized by having ocular ring of bones with an inward shelf under eye.

Colour: highly variable, mainly from yellow through red to blue, often with blotches, lines or other patterns.



SIMILAR FAMILIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA:

Lethrinidae: always lack scales on preoperculum and teeth on roof of mouth. Some have molar-like teeth in jaws.

Nemipteridae: lack teeth on roof of mouth, and have weak spines in dorsal and anal fins; also, a free suborbital shelf sometimes forming a spine posteriorly.

Pomadasyidae: lack teeth on roof of mouth, have long, robust spines in dorsal and anal fins, and scales present between mouth and eye.

Pentapodidae: have flaring canines at front of jaw and no scales on dorsal and anal fins; also, some genera have a denticulated maxilla.

Sparidae: have incisors or canines and molars or molar-like teeth in jaws, and usually strong and robust spines in dorsal and anal fins.

Key to Commercial Genera

1 a. Soft parts of dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fin with 16 to 17 soft rays; caudal fin deeply forked or with extended lobes (Fig. 1)

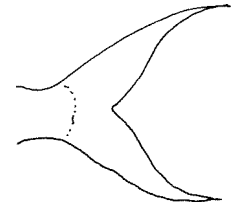


Fig. 1

2 a. Interorbital space flat

3 a. Dorsal fin deeply notched at last spines, which are markedly shortened ..... *Etelis*

3 b. Dorsal fin not deeply notched between spinous and soft parts, so that posterior spines are not distinctly shortened

4 a. Pectoral fins short, about equal to length of snout; a deep groove in front of eye (Fig. 2) ..... *Aprion*

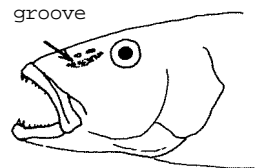


Fig. 2

4 b. Pectoral fins long, considerably longer than length of snout; no groove in front of eye

5 a. Roof of mouth toothless; teeth in jaws small, disappearing with age

6 a. Pectoral fins moderate, not falcate; 9 dorsal fin spines ... *Gymnocaesio*

6 b. Pectoral fins long, falcate; 10 dorsal fin spines ..... *Aphareus*

5 b. Roof of mouth toothed; teeth in jaws always present; gill filaments red

- 7 a. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins shorter than preceding rays, so that posterior profile of fins is rounded; tip of upper jaw with a thickened fleshy knob

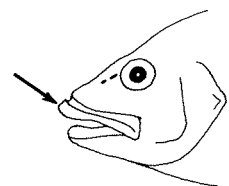


Fig. 3

(Fig. 3) ..... *Tangia*

- 7 b. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins extended, conspicuously longer than preceding rays; tip of upper jaw normal

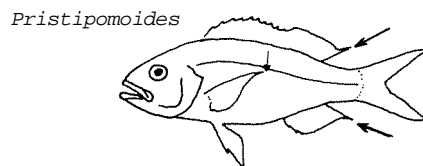


Fig. 4

..... *Pristipomoides*

2 b. Interorbital space convex, not flat

- 8 a. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins shorter than preceding rays, so that posterior profile of fins is rounded

..... *Paracaesio*

- 8 b. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins either distinctly extended or distinctly longer than preceding rays

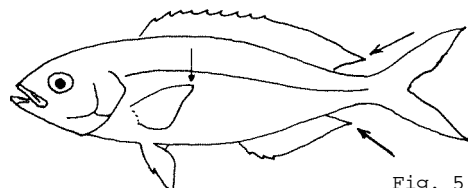


Fig. 5

- 9 a. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins extended forming a short filament (Fig. 4); pectoral fins long, pointed, extending to below posterior spines of dorsal fin ...

..... *Tropidinius*

- 9 b. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins not extended, only forming an angulate posterior profile (Fig. 5); pectoral fins short, not pointed at their tips, extending to below 4th to 5th spines of the dorsal fin

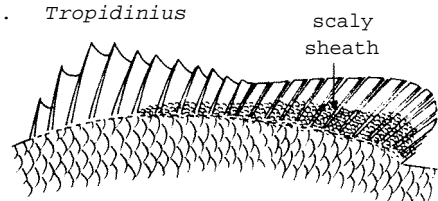


Fig. 6

..... *Aspilus*

1b. Soft parts of dorsal and anal fins scaled, or with a low scaly sheath (Fig. 6)

- 10 a. Caudal fin only slightly forked, often truncate, emarginate or lunate (Fig. 7); pectoral fins with 15 to 17 soft rays

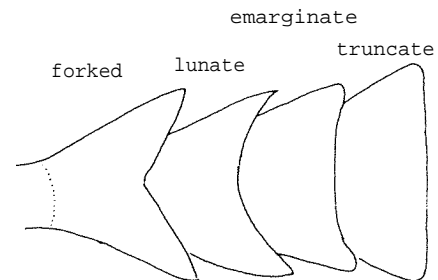


Fig. 7

11 a. Soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with scales on their bases

12 a. Caudal fin slightly forked, with shallow but broadly rounded lobes; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins forming long, pointed lobes (Fig. 8) ..... *Macolor*

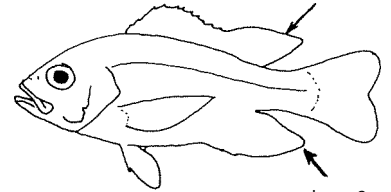


Fig. 8

12 b. Caudal fin truncate, emarginate or lunate; soft parts of dorsal and anal fins not forming long, pointed lobes

13 a. Caudal fin lunate; eye at mid-level of head behind tip of snout (Fig. 9) ..... *Pinjalo*

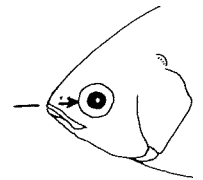


Fig. 9

13 b. Caudal fin truncate, emarginate or slightly forked, but not broadly lunate; eye not at mid-level of head behind tip of snout ..... *Lutjanus*

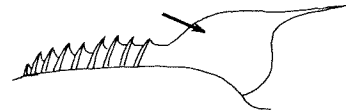


Fig. 10

11 b. Soft parts of dorsal and anal fins with only a low scaly sheath not attached to fins; spinous part conspicuously lower than soft part of dorsal fin (Fig. 10) ..... *Glabrilutjanus*

10 b. Caudal fin strongly forked, the lobes usually slender (Fig. 11)

14 a. Lower jaw with median (symphyseal) knob at tip; pectoral fins with 16 soft rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless.. *Symphysanodon*

14 b. Lower jaw without knob; pectoral fins with 20 to 22 soft rays; scales present on soft parts of dorsal and anal fins ..... *Caesio*

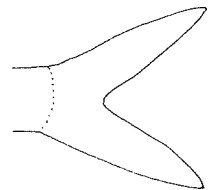


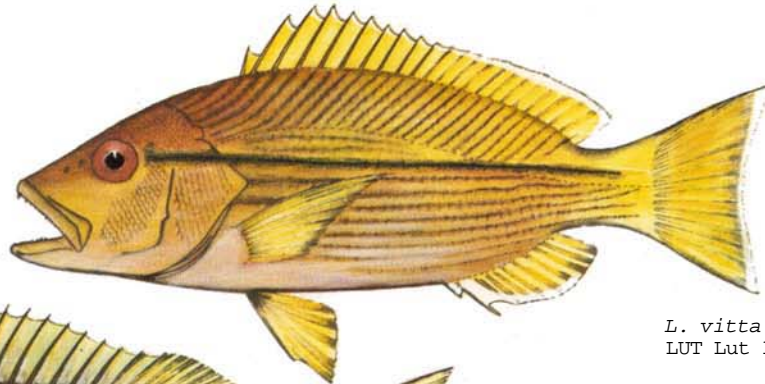
Fig. 11

List of Species occurring in the Area  
(Code numbers are given for those species  
for which Identification Sheets are included)

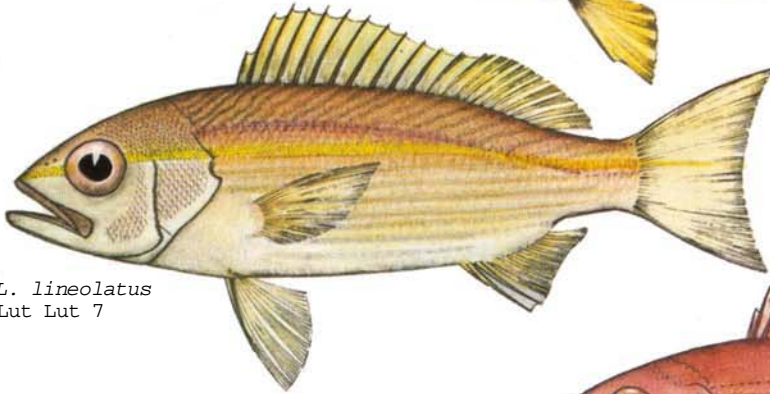
<i>Aphareus furcatus</i>		<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i> (probably includes 3 species)	
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>		<i>Lutjanus lineolatus</i>	LUT Lut 7
		<i>Lutjanus lunulatus</i>	
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	LUT Apri 1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	
		<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	LUT Lut 8
<i>Apsilus fuscus</i>		<i>Lutjanus maxweberi</i>	
		<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	
<i>Caesio caeruleus</i>	LUT Caes 1	<i>Lutjanus rangus</i>	
<i>Caesio chrysozona</i>	LUT Caes 2	<i>Lutjanus rufolineatus</i>	
<i>Caesio tuning</i> (? = <i>erythrogaster</i> )		<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	LUT Lut 9
<i>Caesio diagramma</i>		<i>Lutjanus sanguineus</i>	LUT Lut 10
<i>Caesio erythrogaster</i>	LUT Caes 3	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	LUT Lut 11
<i>Caesio lunaris</i>		<i>Lutjanus semicinctus</i>	
<i>Caesio pisang</i>		<i>Lutjanus vaigiensis</i> (now <i>L. fulvus</i> )	
<i>Caesio tile</i>		<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	LUT Lut 12
<i>Caesio xanthonotus</i>			
		<i>Macolor niger</i>	LUT Mac 1
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>			
<i>Etelis marshi</i>		<i>Paracaesio coeruleus</i>	
		<i>Paracaesio xanthurus</i>	
<i>Glabrilutjanus nematophorus</i>	LUT Glab 1		
		<i>Pinjalo pinjalo</i>	LUT Pinj 1
<i>Gymnoaesio gymnopterus</i>			
		<i>Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus</i>	
<i>Lutjanus altifrontalis</i>		<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	LUT Lut 1	<i>Pristipomoides microdon</i>	
<i>Lutjanus biguttatus</i>		<i>Pristipomoides microlepis</i>	
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	LUT Lut 2	<i>Pristipomoides sieboldi</i>	
<i>Lutjanus carponotatus</i> (= <i>chrysotaenia</i> )		<i>Pristipomoides typus</i>	UT Prist 1
<i>Lutjanus decussatus</i>			
<i>Lutjanus dodecanthoides</i>		<i>Symphysanodon typus</i>	
<i>Lutjanus ehrenbergi</i>			
<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>	LUT Lut 3	<i>Tangia carnolabrum</i>	
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	LUT Lut 4		
<i>Lutjanus janthinuropterus</i>	LUT Lut 5	<i>Tropidinius zonatus</i>	
<i>Lutjanus johni</i>	LUT Lut 6		

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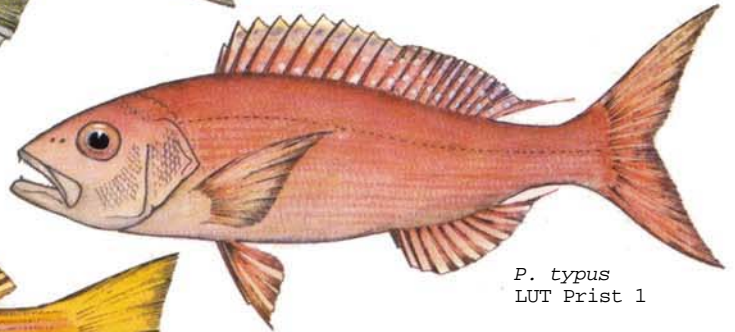
\* This list cannot be considered complete; the family urgently needs full revision



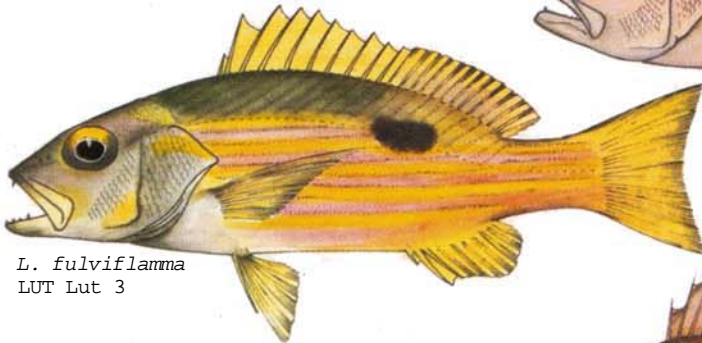
*L. vitta*  
LUT Lut 12



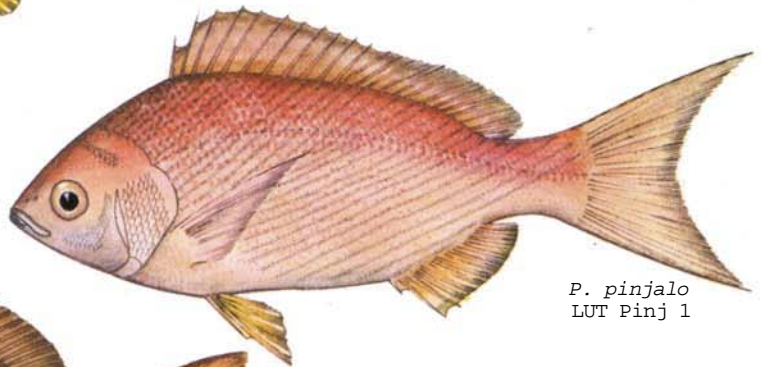
*L. lineolatus*  
Lut Lut 7



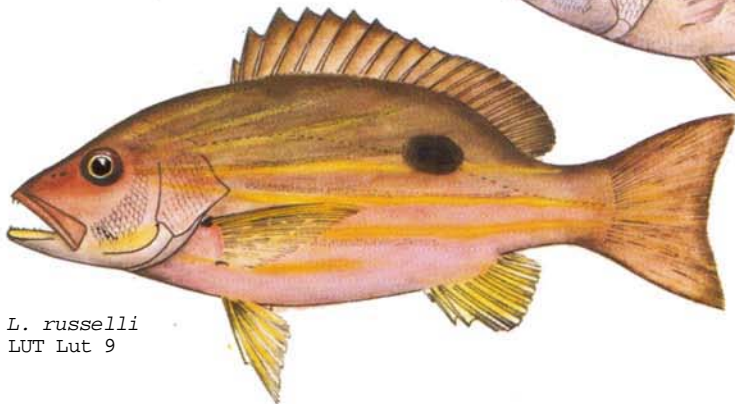
*P. typus*  
LUT Prist 1



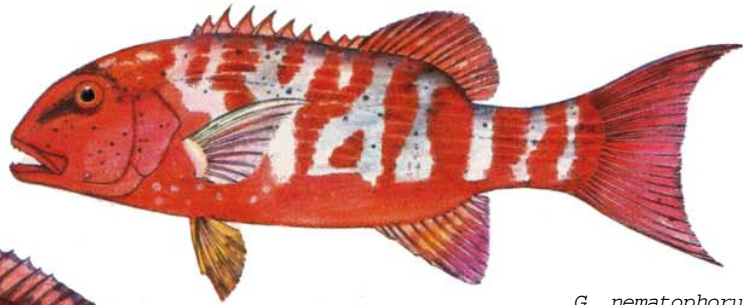
*L. fulviflamma*  
LUT Lut 3



*P. pinjalo*  
LUT Pinj 1



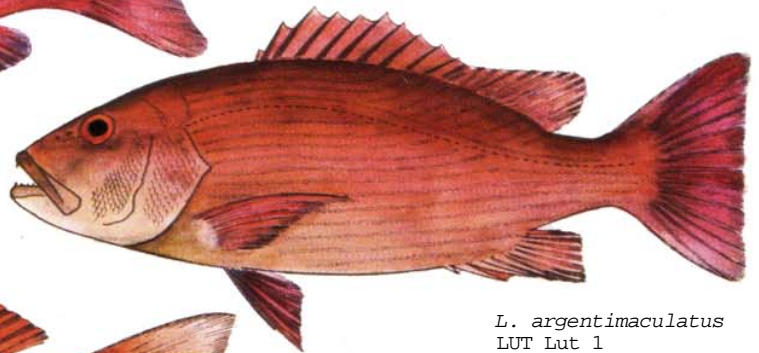
*L. russelli*  
LUT Lut 9



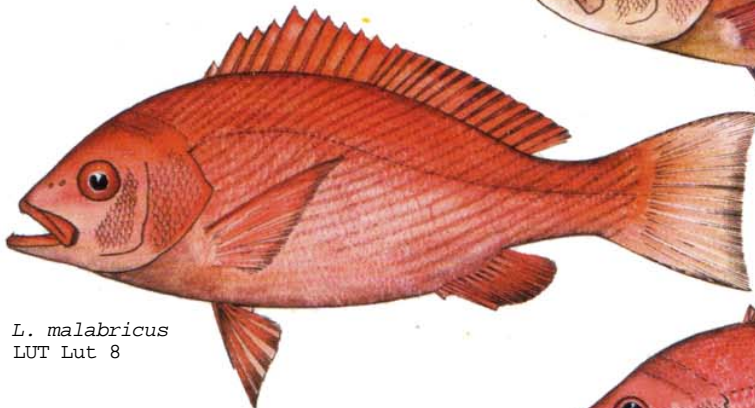
*G. nematophorus*  
LUT Glab 1



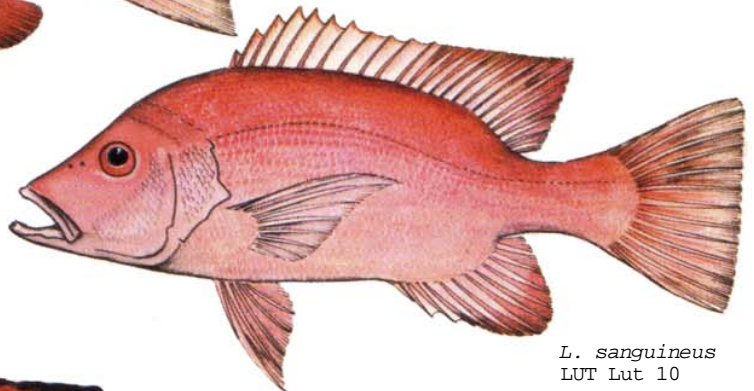
*L. gibbus*  
LUT Lut 4



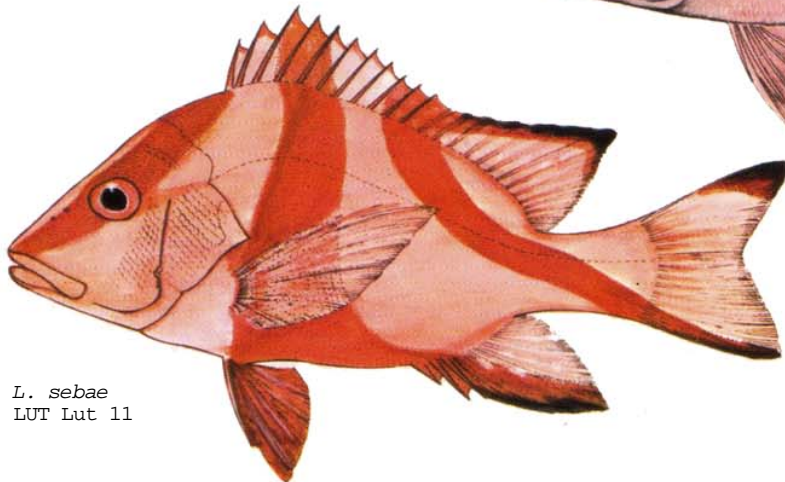
*L. argentimaculatus*  
LUT Lut 1



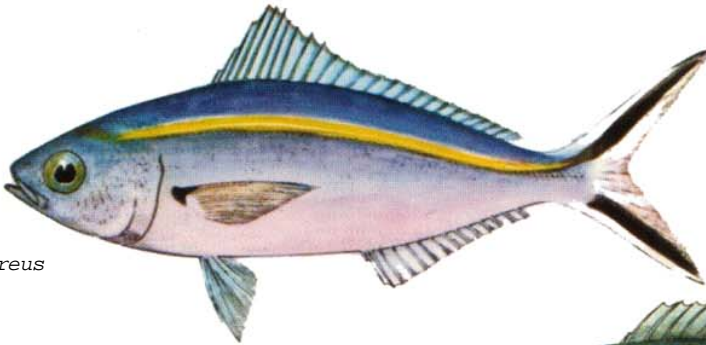
*L. malabricus*  
LUT Lut 8



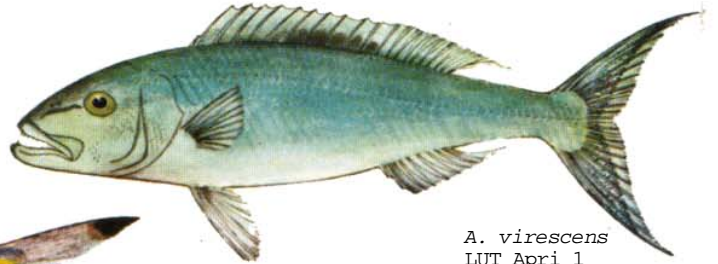
*L. sanguineus*  
LUT Lut 10



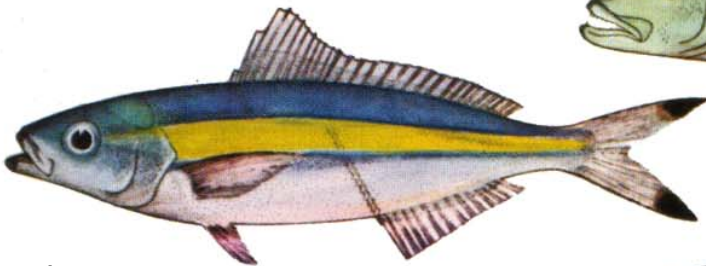
*L. sebae*  
LUT Lut 11



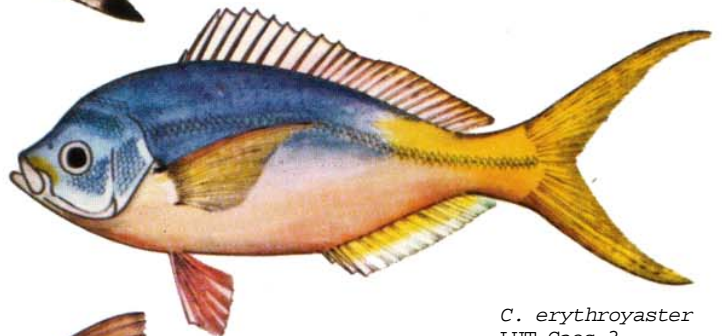
*C. caeruleus*  
LUT Caes 1



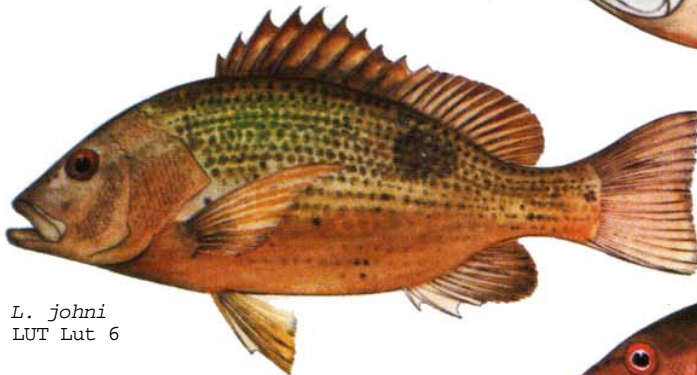
*A. virescens*  
LUT Apri 1



*C. chrysozona*  
LUT Caes 2



*C. erythroyaster*  
LUT Caes 3



*L. johni*  
LUT Lut 6



*L. bohar*  
LUT Lut 2



*M. niger*  
LUT Mac 1