# Some aspects of fishing among the Langalanga of Malaita Province, Solomon Islands

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## Introduction

The Langalanga people, who inhabit the Langalanga Lagoon area of central-western Malaita island, Solomon Islands, have an extensive local fishing knowledge and technology. But under the pressure of recent cultural change much of this tradition gradually became lost. Abandoned fishing methods include the stone weir (*afeafe* and *ere'ere*), the fish-drive (*rarabu*) using coconut leaves, fish-poisoning, kite-fishing (*kwaferao*), and angling with a straight hook (*lana*). I attempted to reconstruct an outline of Langalanga fishing lore by interviewing skilled fishermen and examining remaining examples of fishing gear no longer used.

The daily gathering of marine resources provides the Langalanga with a stable food supply. Women go to mangrove zones to collect *ko'a* as well as such shellfish as *ke'e* (*Beguina semiorbiculata*) and **iloilo**. In the shallow reefs around the village and islands in the lagoon, women dive for such shellfish as **wera** (*Conus* sp.), **nau** (*Millepes* spp.) and **ralili** (*Marmorostoma* spp.). On the reef flats of the outer islands, a variety of crabs are caught. These shellfish and crabs are important supplements for the relatively unstable finfish catch.

### Gear types

# (1) Stone weirs

Formerly, the Langalanga constructed two types of stone weir, usually on the reefs of outer islands: the **afeafe** (with high walls) and the **ere'ere** (with low walls). The latter was used at low tide. Fishers removed part of the wall to release the fish, which were then caught in a round scoop net (**atola**) as they exited. The main catch comprised **uala** (sardine, *Amblygaster* spp.), **dolala** (mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta*), **mela** (perch, *Caesio* spp.), **alubala** (rabbitfish, *Oplegnathus* spp. and *Siganus* spp.), and **suru** (emperor, *Lethrinus* spp.). Most stone weirs were damaged by cyclones and subsequently abandoned. Using aerial photographs I located two *ere*'*ere*, and visited one near Radefasu.

# (2) Nets

The Langalanga used several kinds of nets (*fuo*). I observed two types of scoop net, one with a round frame (*la'e*) and another with a four-sided frame (scaff-net, *gale*). Both types were used in the shallow water. Four types of net are still used in the lagoon, an encircling net for *uala* in reef channels, the drive-in net, an encircling net for night-fishing at the river mouth, and 'blocking' nets. The blocking net is used in the river mouth at high tide. At low tide, several canoes go up the river and then drive the fish downstream into nets. In 1990 I observed that a few groups used encircling nets and a blocking net in the river mouth to catch fish for sale.

# (3) Spearing

Spears (*fakarau*) with four iron points are used in the mangroves on the rising tide. Spears with short shanks or spear-guns are used for dive-fishing (mainly at night) to catch *gwaile* (parrotfish, *Scarus* spp.), *bolo* (surgeonfish, *Acanthurus* spp.), **ume** (unicornfish, *Naso* spp.), gome (mullet, *Mugil* spp.), and turtles. Some fishers use lamps (iroiro).

# (4) Angling

The commonest fishing method is angling. Formerly it was done using lure hooks made of shell shanks, or with baited hooks made of bone, shell and metal. Lure hooks were mainly used for rau (bonito, Katsuwonus pelamis), and bait hooks were used, according to size, for either deep-sea fishing or for fishing in the lagoon. Baited hooks were traditionally attached to the end of the leader, below the sinker. Nowadays, influenced by the Japanese method, the iron sinker is placed at the bottom. Uala fish and kokoro shell are regarded as good bait (mamu). Fishhooks are now imported from Japan, and most are the U-shape type with barbs. The Langalanga distinguish two types of hooks,

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**oigege** (bent point) and **oitoro** (straight point).

Small hooks, **filau wawade** (No. 9 hooks; shank length 2–3 cm) are used to catch **uala** and **mela** (fusiliers, *Caesio* spp.). Because they shine they also serve as a lure; fishers just pull up and down on the line and the **uala** are attracted. The same and longer types of hooks (No. 5 hooks) are used on bright nights for **buli** (squirrelfish, Holocentridae). Fishers attach two to five unbaited hooks, 50 cm apart, on the line. During the bright night and on the high tide they drift the line to catch **buli** and *duli* **mou** (Apogonidae).

For catching **baraulo** (barracuda, *Sphyraena* spp.), **karaona** (snapper, *Lutjanus* spp.), and *mamalo* (threadfin-bream, *Pentapodus* spp.), medium hooks, **fanaruga** (No. 1-2 hooks; shank length 3–4 cm) are used, often with a wire leader. This type of fishing is done in water channels at night.

Large hooks (**lofo lae**) are used for deep-sea angling of such large fish as **ia bala** (emperors, Sparidae and *Paracaesio kusakarii*), **tori** (snappers, Lutjanidae) and **malifu** (snappers, *Lutjanus* spp.). Deep-sea fishing (**talamae kwalo**) with lure hooks with a white plastic shank has been done for several years. This method, known as **kura**, is said to have been introduced by Filipino fishers. The Langalanga have started to use round-shaped hooks that Japanese fishers use for tuna longlining.

# Aspects of fishing activities in Abalolo Village

Of the fishing techniques described above, I observed in Abalolo Village angling in deep sea and the lagoon, spearing, netting, and collecting (including diving) for marine invertebrates. In 1990 no villager owned a net, but in 1992 one household had a seine net (*cf.* Laumani, 1989) used for fishing on the reef flats around the outer island.

Fishing is primarily for household subsistence, although casual exchange between villagers occurs. In 1990, one villager, using ice boxes provided by the Japanese Government, started to buy fish from other villagers and transported them to the Honiara market. However, by 1992 the enterprise had failed owing both to an insufficient supply of ice from the Division of Fisheries and the irregularity of transportation from Abalolo Village to the provincial capital of Auki, where there is a boat connection to Honiara.

In 1990 no beche-de-mer fishery existed in Langalanga Lagoon, but fishing so quickly developed subsequently that by 1992 the resource had already been overexploited near Abalolo village, and the fishery had already ceased. But in Ailau and Gwa'edalo villages some households catch and smoke beche-de-mer. Men catch them at night when the beche-de-mer move into shallow water. Dried beche-de-mer is sold in Honiara, the price varying by species and size. In 1994, one Langalanga man was exporting it to Australia.

Except for the daily collection of invertebrates by women, 60 of the 64 observed fishing trips were for angling, and 3 were for spearing. Hand-lining, pole-and-line, and deep-sea hand-lining were the methods used in angling. Women and two men often practise pole-and-line fishing in the lagoon, but the other men used only hand-lines (Table 1)

Fishing is usually done from a canoe. Abalolo villagers had 16 canoes and boats in use. Most canoes used for daily fishing were of the combined (2) and dugout (14) types. One household owned a motor-boat which was used for transportation. Two others owned motorised canoes, and one canoe was used for fishing and transport.

	Deep-sea angling	Spearing	Angling	Pole- angling	Diving	Collecting	No. of individuals
Males	3 (3) <sup>1</sup>	3 (2)	10 (8)	(2)	1 (1)	0	13
Married females	0	0	12 (8)	(5)	13 (8)	15 (8)	16
Single females	0	0	6 (0)	(4)	8 (2)	9 (5)	10

#### **Table 1: Variation in fishing methods**

<sup>1</sup> Numbers not in parentheses based on interviews, numbers in parentheses from actual observation.

The villagers identified a variety of fishing grounds, although some are no longer used (Fig.1). In particular, stone weirs and turtlehunting grounds near the outer islands have mostly been abandoned. Daily fishing activities are largely focused within a 5 km catchment, approximately a two-hour round trip paddling a canoe.

Most fishing grounds currently used are located in the southern half of Arabara Harbour, because small islands, including artificial islands like Ta'alulolo and Gwaefou, are mostly located there. The shallow reef flats around the island are the most productive grounds for catching finfish and shellfish. Angling grounds for **mela** and **kulafu** are also concentrated in this area, probably because of the distribution of reefs and channels. The villagers' use of fishing zones is shown in Table 2. It demonstrates that angling grounds in the lagoon are by far the most important fishing areas for the Langalanga. Most fishing is done by single individuals (Table 3). Occasionally, two persons, usually husband and wife, do angling together. I once saw a group of three men doing deepsea angling, and the largest group I observed consisted of four men for turtle spearing at night.

Women frequently collect shellfish by walking on the beach or diving in front of the village and on reefs around the outer islands. Since such collecting activities are done during gardening or collecting of other coastal resources, I could not ascribe an exact frequency to them. But married women collect much more frequently than do single



Figure 1: Fishing grounds close to Malaita Island

Fishing ground	Number of trips	Males	Females
Near reef	9	5	4
Mangrove	1	1	0
Lagoon	43	40	3
Outer reef	8	7	1
Offshore	4	4	0
Total	65	57	8

#### Table 2: Fishing trips by fishing grounds

#### Table 3: Fishing trips by number of people

No. of people	No. of trips	Males	Females	Males & females
1	56	49	7	_
2	5	2	1	2
3	3	2	1	0
4	1	1	0	0
Total	65	54	9	2

women. In particular, diving for shellfish is done by married women, although all the single women said that they could dive. Women often collected shellfish, crab and other invertebrates (e.g. **takwai**) when they went line-fishing.

The shellfish collected most often were **nau** (conch shell, Strombidae), **abuli** (giant clam, *Tridacna* spp.), **abuli** (cowrie, *Cypraea* spp.), and **wera** (cone shell, *Conus* spp.). Commonly caught crabs are **ma'abua** (*Oziu guttatus*), **kuka-li-madama** (*Carpilus* spp.) and **upara** (*Geothelphusa dehaani*). In contrast, men usually fish inside or outside the lagoon, but they often return without a catch.

Among the 60 angling trips observed, 19 were unsuccessful. In other words, nearly 30 per cent of fishing trips produced no catch. The average time spent for successful and unsuccessful trips was 4.39 hours (s.d.=2.55; n=35) and 2.56 hours (s.d.=2.04; n=21), respectively. The latter figure indicates that villagers may give up fishing after 2.5 hours.

The frequency of successful and unsuccessful trips in four weeks is indicated in Table 4. It is noteworthy that the ratio of successful to unsuccessful trips changed between the second and third weeks. The second week corresponded to a new moon period.

Week	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
1st	5	1	6
2nd	6	8	14
3rd	17	2	19
4th	13	10	23
Total	41	21	62

Table 4: Successful and unsuccessful fishing trips

Fishing efficiency also changed by week (Table 5). The efficiency of successful trips did not change considerably, but if both successful and unsuccessful trips are combined, the actual efficiency fluctuated by the week. The energy expenditure for angling was about 156 kcal/hour (Kuchikura, 1988), and the yield of the successful fishing trips in Abalolo ranged mostly between 0.2 and 0.6 kg (Fig. 2). The energy efficiency of fishing is then estimated to range between 1.06 and 3.18 units. In the first week, most fishermen attempted to catch uala with unbaited hooks, and then to catch kulafu and other bottom-fish with uala-baited hooks. In the second week, it became difficult to catch **uala**, and therefore other fish as well.

Usually, fishers spent 2–3 hours searching for bait. If they were unsuccessful they would give up fishing for that day.

In the third week, before the full moon (**fuli afola**), **mela** entered the lagoon. This was when fishing trips were observed most frequently. I noticed that the men who did not go fishing in the other periods went fishing during this week. Fishers said that the best time to catch **mela** with unbaited hooks was either after rain or when it was cloudy, because **mela** could not see the hooks. In the third and fourth weeks it rained almost every afternoon, creating good conditions for **mela** fishing.

#### **Table 5: Fishing efficiency**

Only successful trips

Week	Time (hrs)	Man-hours	Catch (kg)	kg/hr	kg/mh	No. of trips
1st	8.8	8.8	2.4	0.28	0.28	4
2nd	9.0	12.0	4.4	0.49	0.36	4
3rd	78.4	81.9	37.1	0.47	0.45	14
4th	37.0	46.5	9.7	0.26	0.21	9

Including unsuccessful trips

Week	Time (hrs)	Man-hours	Catch (kg)	kg/hr	kg/mh	No. of trips
1st	9.8	9.8	2.4	0.25	0.25	5
2nd	28.3	33.3	4.4	0.16	0.13	12
3rd	81.4	84.9	37.1	0.46	0.44	16
4th	67.5	80.5	9.7	0.14	0.12	20



Figure 2: Number of trips in relation to the catch per unit of effort (CPUE) (kg/man/hour)

Around the full moon, from the end of the third week to the fourth week, one fisher started to catch **buli** (squirrelfish, Holocentridae spp.) during bright nights. **Buli** is a nocturnal carnivore and can be caught without bait. During the same bright nights other fishers caught **baraulo** and other fish in the lagoon channel using hooks baited with **uala**.

There is individual variation in the choice of fishing strategies. The angling strategies of six men are shown in Table 6. Three men (Nos. 1–3) seldom went fishing because they are the principal cultivator in their house-holds. One man (No. 1) practised hand-lining only in front of the village and never went into the lagoon, No. 2 went fishing for **mela** only in the third week, and No. 3 did both pole-fishing and collecting shellfish and other invertebrates on each fishing trip.

The three men (Nos. 4–6) who were the most frequent fishers in the village all preferred hand-lining to pole-fishing. They also went deep-sea fishing outside the lagoon when weather conditions were favourable. They never collected marine invertebrates during the fishing trips. No. 5 did not own a canoe and always borrowed one, either from his brother or an unrelated person. No. 6 did not own deep-sea fishing gear but usually borrowed it from his wife's brother who was away in Honiara. Thus there seems to be no rigid relationship between gear ownership and the frequency or intensity of fishing.

The choice of fishing strategies depends on several other factors, such as presence of other cultivators in the family, other methods for obtaining cash and personal preference.

#### Refeences

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Fisher	Age	Total days	Fishing trips <sup>1</sup>	Trip frequency	Hours spent	Hours/ trip	Total catch	Catch/ hour		Fish grou	ing Inds	2
							(kg)	(kg)	Ν	L	R	0
No. 1	60	25	3 (1)	8.3	3.00	1.00	1.34	0.44	3			
No. 2	60	25	2 (2)	12.5	9.50	4.75	3.25	0.34		2		
No. 3	50	25	6 (6)	4.1	19.75	3.29	5.52	0.28		4	2	
No. 4	40	13	9 (4)	1.4	25.25	2.80	4.82	0.19		9		
No. 5	30	20	8 (5)	2.5	38.20	4.78	18.05	0.47		7		1
No. 6	20	19	10 (8)	1.9	56.95	7.11	10.53	0.23		8		2

Table 6: Individual variation in angling by male fishers

<sup>1</sup> Fishing trips: total trips (successful trips).

<sup>2</sup> Fishing grounds: N (near reef); L (lagoon); R (outer reefs); and O (offshore).

# APPENDIX 1: Langalanga fish names

Langalanga	Species/genus	Family	Langalanga	Species/genus	Family
name		Ŭ	name		5
afana	Chailinus trilabatus	Labridae	dome	Mugil controlus	Mugilidao
akono	Lutianus rivulatus	Labridae	gorigori amadi	Selaroides lentolenis	Carangidae
akono ala'alanon	Monotaxis spp	Luganuae Lethrinidae	gorosisi	Lethrinus erythracanthus	Lethrinidae
aloa	Cetscarus hicolor	Scaridae	gulafu mumu	Aethalonerca rogaa	Serranidae
alubala	Oplegnathus spp.	Oplegnathidae	guma kwae	Lutianus russellii	Lutianidae
alubala	Siganus guttatus	Siganidae	gumarano	Lutjanus monostigma	Lutjanidae
amera	Scarus quoyi	Scaridae	gwae rafalo	<b>3</b> 0	Plesiopidae
arara	Sargocentron spp.	Holocentridae	gwae-rarate	Euleptorhamphus viridis	Hemiramphidae
arau melau	Elagatis bipinnulatus	Carangidae	gwagwara	Thunnus spp.	Scombridae
asia	Lethrinus spp.	Lethrinidae	gwagwari	Nemipterus spp.	Nemipteridae
asiasi		Mullidae	gwaile	Scarus spp.	Scaridae
asiasi-ole	Lethrinus harak	Lethrinidae	gwaili		Embiotocidae
ba'a	Acanthurus thompsoni	Acanthuridae	gwalugwalu	Scarus schlegeli	Scaridae
baekwa		Heterodontidae	gwara feto	Tylosurus crocodilus	Belonidae
baekwa gwaulo		Scynornindae	gwourolo	Scalopsis cancallatus	Nominteridae
baekwa ywaulo	Rhina ancylostoma	Rhinobatidae	gwougwou asi	Hevagrammos otakii	Hevagrammidae
bairo	Hemiramphus far	Hemiramphidae	gwougwouru	Lonhiomus setigerus	Lophiidae
balifila	Scarus sordidus	Scaridae	ja a'alae	Nematalosa japonica	Drosomatidae
balubalu		Balistidae	ia bala	Paracaesio kusakarii	Lutjanidae
barabara	Pseudocheilinus hexataenia	Labridae	ia bala		Sparidae
baraulo	Sphyraena spp.	Sphyraenidae	ia bola	Hemigymmus melapterus	Labridae
baumeo	Siganus vulpinus	Siganidae	ia fili	Scarus spp.	Scaridae
beau		Blenniidae	ia foula	Ostraciontidae spp.	Ostraciontidae
bebe		Chaetodontidae	ia gwaua	Sphyraena spp.	Sphyraenidae
bebe	Evistias acutirostris	Pentacerotidae	ia kui		Branchiostegidae
belafa	Acanthurus lineatus	Acanthuridae	ia mela	Lutjanus argentimaculatus	Lutjanidae
bobola	Lethrinus nebulosus	Lethrinidae	ia rao	Aulostomus chinensis	Aulostomidae
DOE bololi gwey	Mugil conholus	Tetraodontidae	1a toto	Plefomae spp.	Scorpaenidae
bolo	Acanthurus spp	Acapthuridaa	la lolo	Lutianus sabaa	Jutianidae
botabota	Thalassoma spp.	I abridae	ia li buruburu	Macolor niger	Lugandae
bubu	Sufflamen fraenatus	Balistidae	ia li fou	Waterior mger	Antennariidae
bubu taba	Rhinecanthus aculeatus	Balistidae	iladi	Pterois spp.	Scorpaenidae
bubusuli		Balistidae	imolo	Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus	Dussumieridae
buli		Holocentridae	kakarai	Naso thynnoides	Acanthuridae
buli arara	Sargocentron spp.	Holocentridae	kakarau	Parupeneus bifasciatus	Mullidae
buli fou	Sargocentron spp.	Holocentridae	kakusae	Terapon jarbua	Teraponidae
buli kalame	Myripristis berndti	Holocentridae	kalikama	Variola louti	Serranidae
buma	Trachurus japonicus	Carangidae	kalita alu	Balistoides conspicillum	Balistidae
bumarau	Scomber australasicus	Scombridae	kaole	Mugil cephalus	Mugilidae
burasi	Scarus sordidus	Scaridae	karaona	Luijanus spp.	Lutjanidae
daululu diadia	A canthacybium salandri	Nuraenidae	karaona kwae	Luijanus russenni A conthurus triostogus	Acapthuridae
didime	Actantiocybian solandri Amphiprion spp.	Pomacentridae	kokofe	Anthurus triostegus Amblyeleotris spp.	Cobiidae
dolala	Rastrelliger kanagurta	Scombridae	kokofe	Entomacrodus spp.	Blenniidae
doru		Exocoetidae	kokoto	**	Haemulidae
duli mou		Apogonidae	komaro		Aulopopidae
edaeda	Caranx melampygus	Carangidae	kota		Hemiramphidae
fafawai	Plectorhinchus gaterinoides	Haemulidae	kowako	Saurida elongata	Synodontidae
fakata	Acanthurus mata	Acanthuridae	kulafu		Serranidae
fakuku	Plectropomus laevis	Serranidae	kulafu abularae	Anyperodon leucogrammicus	Serranidae
falata	Siganus vermiculatus	Siganidae	kulafu manare	Ephinephelus malabaricus	Serranidae
fall fall male	A staketus manimani	Rhinobatidae Madiahatididaa	kulatu maranare	Plectropomus leopardus Caphalaphalis, spp	Serranidae
fali malu	Rhinontera javanica	Myliobatididae	kululu	Myripristis spp.	Holocontridae
farasifa	Kinnoptera javanica	Haemulidae	kutu	Amblyglynhidodon curacao	Pomacentridae
fasura	Lutjanus spp.	Lutianidae	kwakwa abu	Lethrinus chrysostomus	Lethrinidae
filafila mamala	Zebrasoma spp.	Acanthuridae	kwakwa terau		Centriscidae
filafila mamala		Zeidae	kwalikwali	Scolopsis bilineatus	Nemipteridae
filalila mamala		Veliferidae	kwarakwara	Scarus dimidiatus	Scaridae
fisi		Pempheridae	kwari	Caranx spp.	Carangidae
folofolo	Sphyraena spp.	Sphyraenidae	kwari gwoumoli	Caranx ignoblis	Carangidae
fologalia	Scarus rubroviolaceus	Scaridae	kwasi rodo	Pristigenys spp.	Priacanthidae
foto	Abudefduf bengalensis	Pomacentridae	kwatoa	Lethrinus miniatus	Lethrinidae
IOU II fuo	Amblyaleotris spp.	Siganidae	lagui	Prizcanthus son	Kyphosidae
galalu gafiu	I abrichthys unilineatus	Gobiidae Labridae	lalakwaga	Trachinotus spp.	Carangidaa
gallani	Neoniphon spp.	Holocentridae	lasi	Scomberoides SDD.	Scombridae
gale ido	Ophichthus bonaparti	Ophichthidae	lau	Plectorhynchus goldmanni	Pomadasvidae
gaso	Sphyraena spp.	Sphyraenidae	laugwa	Platax spp.	Ephippididae
gefu	Centrophorus moluccensis	Centrophoridae	lifokau	Liopropoma spp.	Serranidae
gela	Centropyge spp.	Pomacanthidae	loba		Triglidae
gela		Pomacentridae	lofu		Scorpaenidae
gela ufi	Chromis spp.	Pomacentridae	lolodo	Sphyraena japonica	Sphyraenidae
geru	Liza vaigiensis	Mugilidae	lologia	Ophisurus macrorhynchus	Ophichthidae
giga	Annuyeouris spp.	Gobiidae	ma'alia	Epinephelus quoyanus	Serranidae

Langalanga	Species/genus	Family
name		
maga		Ephippidae
maga	A sandharman anna	Monodactylidae
maito mala naro	Acaninurus spp. Plactronomus araolatus	Acanthuridae
malifara	Carangoides baiad	Carangidae
malifu	Lutjanus spp.	Lutjanidae
malifu au	Lutjanus erythropterus	Lutjanidae
malifu gwaimara	Lutjanus sebae	Lutjanidae
mama	Ruvettus pretiosus	Gempylidae
mamala tori	ind voteds prodosids	Trachichthydae
mamalo	Pentapodus spp.	Nemipteridae
mamalo li boni	Scolopsis ciliatus	Nemipteridae
mamara kowa mara	Scarus spp. Scarus ghobban	Scaridae
marau	Scomberomorus spp.	Scombridae
matasi	Parupeneus spp.	Mullidae
maua	Hipposcarus longiceps	Scaridae
meamea		Paralichthydae
mela	Caesio spp.	Caesionidae
mela alite	Caesio erythrogaster	Caesionidae
mela gwaile	Caesio lunaris	Caesionidae
mela rau melukuli	Caesio pisang	Caesionidae
mimidi eria	Plectorhinchus chaetodontoides	Pomadasvidae
moko	Scarus spp.	Scaridae
moro		Mugiloididae
muli alaga	Siganus fuscescens	Siganidae
mun iau mumu	Siganus argenteus Hanalogenys nigrininnis	Pomadasvidae
musimusi	Naso thynnoides	Acanthuridae
nanasi	-	Syngnathidae
nora	Strongylura incisa	Belonidae
0'010	Zenarcnopteerus dunckeri Symphorus nematophorus	Hemiramphidae
odu	Xiphasia setifer	Blenniidae
ofuna	Úpeneus spp.	Mullidae
ofuofu	Fistularia spp.	Fistulariidae
ogabolo	Caranx lugubris Crammatorcynus hilinaatus	Carangidae
oli	Parupeneus cyclostomus	Mullidae
oru	1 5	Pomacanthidae
osole	Albula vulpes	Albulidae
paopao papawa	Caranx spp.	Carangidae
papawa parakidili	Cheilinus fasciatus	Labridae
rakwa	Polymixia japonica	Polymixidae
rakwa geli	Chanos chanos	Chanidae
rakwa wale	Elops hawaiensis Siganus corallinus	Elopidae Siganidae
rarano	Lutjanus spp.	Lutianidae
rau	Katsuwonus pelamis	Scombridae
rau gere	Euthynnus affinis	Scombridae
raurau rautofu	Epibulus insidiator	Labridae Carapodidae
rautofu	Muraenesox cinereus	Muraenesocidae
saitana	Glyphisodontinae spp.	Pomacentridae
saitana	Grammistes sexlineatus	Grammistidae
sasagore	Cheilinus diagrammus	Monacanthidae Labridae
sio	Mulloidichthys flavolineatus	Mullidae
soba	Spratelloides gracillis	Clupeidae
soke	(sharks) spp.	(sharks)
sopilo	Gymnosarda unicolor	Scombridae
suru suru bobola	Lethrinus lentian	Lethrinidae
susufi	Lethrinus semicinctus	Lethrinidae
susui tegue		Dasyatidae
susukelo	Zanclus cornutus	Zanclidae
tagatu tagafu	r aracaesiu spp. Pristinomoides sieboldii	Lutjanidae Lutjanidae
tagili	Mola mola	Molidae
takolao	Naso spp.	Acanthuridae
takufe	Xyrichthys spp.	Labridae
tarasi tautu		Gerridae Diodontidae
tetebere	Scatophagus argus	Scatophagidae
1	angus angus	I

Langalanga	Species/genus	Family
name		
tori alite	Pinjalo microphthalmus	Lutjanidae
tori gwalo	Pristipomoides spp.	Lutjanidae
tori karao	Etelis & Tropidinius spp.	Lutjanidae
tori oka	Etelis coruscans	Lutjanidae
uala	Amblygaster spp.	Clupeidae
uala suli		Dussumieridae
uguai	Caranx sexfasciatus	Carangidae
uhu	Cetoscarus bicolor	Scaridae
ulasi	Kyphosus lembus	Kyphosidae
ulu meo	Lutjanus bohar	Lutjanidae
ume	Naso unicornis	Acanthuridae
unada	Leiognathus fasciatus	Leiognathidae
usu ole		Gobiidae
usuusu	Naso spp.	Acanthuridae
wagalu	Rachycentron canadum	Rachycentridae
waigela	Cirrhilabrus temmineckii	Labridae
wailau	Melichthys vidua	Balistidae
wairalo		Ophichthidae
wale ele		Syngnathidae
walele		Hippocampinae
walelo		Belonidae
walelo bokofu	Tylosurus crocodilus	Belonidae
walelo li dauna	Strongylura anastomella	Belonidae
wawali lau	Odonus niger	Balistidae
wawari	Coryphaena hippurus	Coryphaenidae
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# APPENDIX 11: Langalanga shellfish names

Langlanga	Species/genus	Family		
name				
abuli	Tridação eroceo	Tridacnidaa		
abuli imo	Cypraea spp	Cypraoidao		
abuli lamo	Cypraea spp	Cypraeidae		
abuli laola fou	Cypraea spp	Cypraeidae		
abuli tatakawada	Cypraea spp.	Cypraeidae		
buli lalamua	Ovula ovum	Oyulidao		
bunu	Cassis corputa	Cassidae		
fara kwasi	Anadra antiquata	Arcidao		
fitau	Siliguaria ponderosa	Siliquariidae		
fodafoda	Castridium geographus	Conidae		
fufuele	Amphinerita polita antiquata	Noritidae		
dwou rana	Angaria melanacantha	Angariidao		
gwou Talla	Vasum turbinallum	Caleoidae		
ilmaa	Ovinotic ovino	Haliotiidaa		
ilo	Savastraa parasitica	Ostroidae		
ime	Tridaena gigas	Tridacnidae		
line koirito	Vasum caramicum	Vasidao		
kakandu	Anadara granosa	Arcidao		
ka'a	Anauana granosa Reguina semiorbiculata	Crassatallidaa		
ke'e li fou	Berbatia decussata	Arcidao		
keborn	Dai balla uccussala Deammetaea togata	Arciuae		
kebola kekebite	r sainniolaea logala Carithium podulosum	Asapilidae		
kokori	Peridynta moniliferum	Vonoridao		
kokori	Scapharca globosa	Arcidao		
komo	Conus spp	Conidae		
ku'u	Tarahralia tankatai	Potamidao		
kurila	Atrina vavillum	Pinnidae		
kwakwa tehoto	Arca ventricosa	Arcidae		
kwao	I onha cristagalli	Ostreidae		
kwarta fuli	Amusium japonicum formosum	Amusiidae		
lauvi	Lunatica marmorata	Turbinidae		
mahala	Spondylus ducalis	Spondylidae		
mauli	Chama jostoma	Chamidae		
momona	Euchelus atrata	Trochidae		
nau	Millepes spp.	Strombidae		
ralili	Marmorostoma spp.	Turbinidae		
roa	Pinctada margaritifera	Pteriidae		
roa gaula	Pteria penguin	Pteriidae		
romu	Chama divaricata	Chamidae		
romu	Chama pacifica	Chamidae		
se'ere meto	Chrysostoma paradoxum	Trochidae		
sifala	Turbo petholatus	Turbinidae		
sisilaelamo	Hippopus hippopus	Tridacnidae		
tatafi	Nodilittorina spp.	Littorinidae		
walulu	Andontia edentula	Lucinidae		
wawa elo	Gibberulus gibberulus	Strombidae		
weda	Retina undata	Neritidae		