

See Plate VII, 27, 27a

Diagnostic Features : Preopercular notch and knob moderate; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; granular teeth on tongue; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11 or 12, total rakers on first arch 16 or 17. Dorsal fin with 11 or 12 spines and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 7 or 8 soft rays; posterior profile of soft dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 15 rays; caudal fin truncate. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: dark grey-green on back, centre of each scale yellowish-white forming alternating dark and light stripes on sides; belly lighter; some bluish on cheeks, silvery on underside of head and throat; fins mainly grey. However, individuals from deeper waters are mainly reddish (see colour plate).

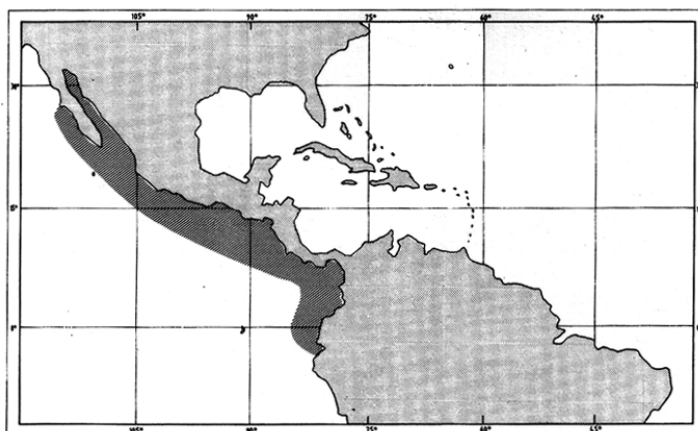
Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from Mexico to Ecuador.

Habitat and Biology : An inshore, reef-dwelling species found over hard bottoms.

Size : Maximum total length about 55 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Mainly local subsistence fishery. Caught with handlines and marketed fresh.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo; COSTA RICA: Pargo, Pargo jilguero; ECUADOR: Pargo; MEXICO: Pargo colorado, Pargo raicero, Pargo rayado; PANAMA: Pargo de jilguero, Pargo jilguero.



Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).

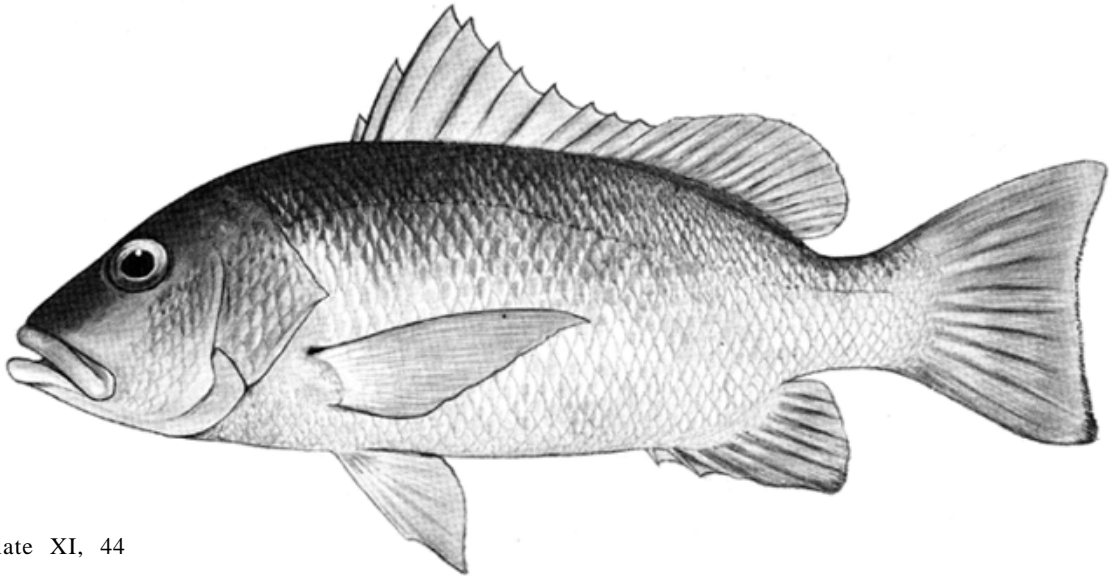
Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskål, 1775)

LUT Lut 1

Sciaena argentimaculatus Forsskål, 1775, *Descrip-animal.*, :xi, 47 (Arabia).

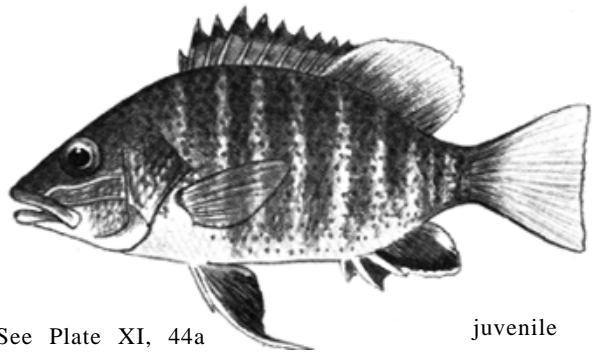
Synonyms : *Sciaena argentata* Gmelin (1789); *Alphestes gembra* Schneider (in Bloch & Schneider, 1801); *Mesoprion flavipinnis* Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); *Mesoprion olivaceus* Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); *Mesoprion taeniops* Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); *Mesoprion griseoides* Guichenot (1862); *Mesoprion garretti* Günther (1873); *Lutianus johngarah* Day (1875); *DiaCOPE superbus* Castelnau (1878); *Mesoprion obscurus* Macleay (1881); *Mesoprion roseigaster* Macleay (1881); *Mesoprion sexfasciatus* Macleay (1883); *Lutianus salmonoides* Gilchrist & Thompson (1908).

FAO Names : En - Mangrove red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau des mangroves; Sp - Pargo de manglar.



See Plate XI, 44

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.5 to 3.1 times in standard length). Snout somewhat pointed; preorbital bone relatively broad, wider than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 9 to 12, total gill rakers on first arch 16 to 20. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin emarginate to nearly truncate. Scale rows on back more or less parallel to lateral line, or parallel below spinous part of dorsal fin and sometimes rising obliquely posteriorly, or rarely with entirely oblique rows. Colour: back and sides greenish-brown to reddish; belly silvery or whitish; specimens from deep water frequently overall reddish; juveniles with a series of about eight whitish bars crossing sides, and 1 or 2 blue lines across cheek.

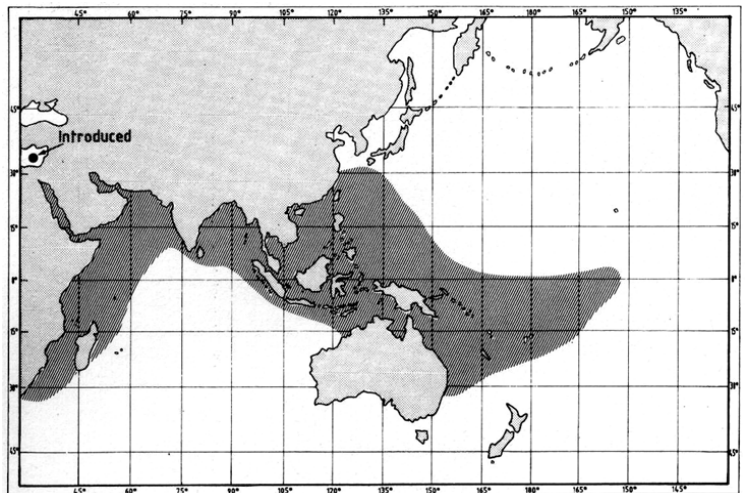


See Plate XI, 44a

juvenile

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from Samoa and the Line Islands to East Africa, and from Australia northward to the Ryukyu Islands. Has dispersed into the eastern Mediterranean (off Lebanon) via the Suez Canal, but is not well established there.

Habitat and Biology : Juveniles and young adults found in mangrove estuaries and in the lower reaches of freshwater streams. Eventually they migrate offshore to deeper reef areas, sometimes penetrating to depths in excess of 100 m. Habitat frequently consists of areas of abundant shelter in the form of caves or overhanging ledges. Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans. Spawning occurs throughout the year, at least in lower latitudes.



Size : Maximum total length about 120 cm; common to 80 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An important market species throughout the Indo-Pacific region, but never found in large quantities. Caught mainly with handlines, bottom longlines, and trawls. In 1983 a total catch of 9 814 metric tons was reported to FAO (Fishing Areas 51 and 71). Marketed mostly fresh; also dried-salted.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Mangrove Jack; JAPAN: Goma-fueda; LACCADIVE ISLANDS: Banda; MADAGASCAR: Barahoa, Fiamasiaka, Mena, Varavara, Zoho; NEW CALEDONIA: Rouget; PALAU: Kedesauliyengi; SAMOA: Mu-taiva; SOUTH AFRICA: River snapper, Rivier-snapper; SRI LANKA: Adallu, Thambalaya; TANZANIA: Chazanda, Kula-kula, Unga; THE PHILIPPINES: Aliso, Bambangin, Batungal, Bolidao, Daranq-darag, Gingao, Lodong, Kalumbang, Kisang, Mangagat, Tatlungan, Talungan.

Literature : Grant (1982); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda et al. (1984); Shen (1984); Allen & Talbot (3.985).

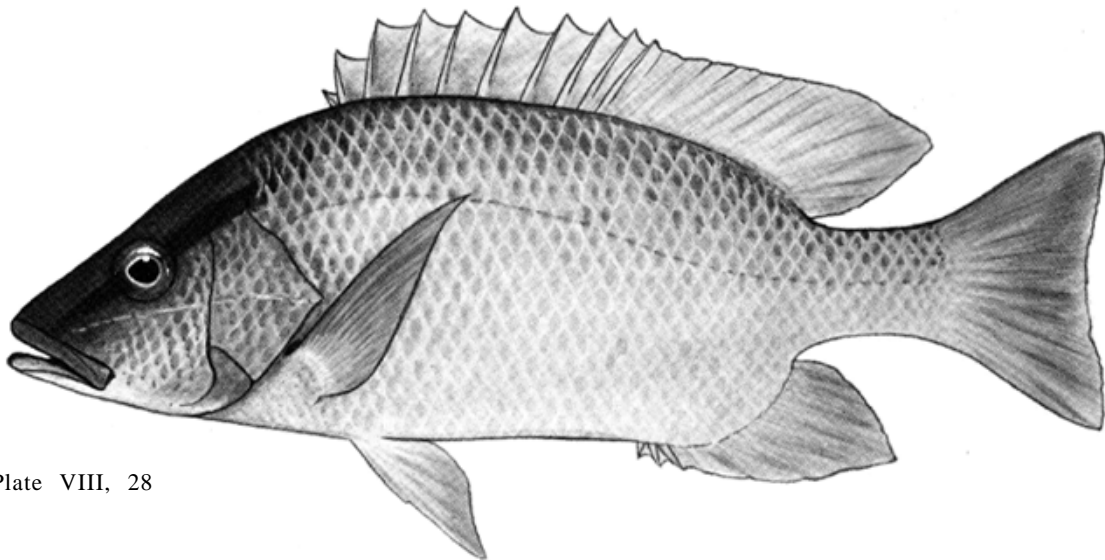
Lutjanus argentiventris (Peters, 1869)

LUT Lut 46

Mesoprion argentiventris Peters, 1869, Berlin, Monatsber., 704 (Mazatlán, Mexico).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Yellow snapper, Amarillo snapper; Fr - Vivaneau jaune; Sp - Pargo amarillo.



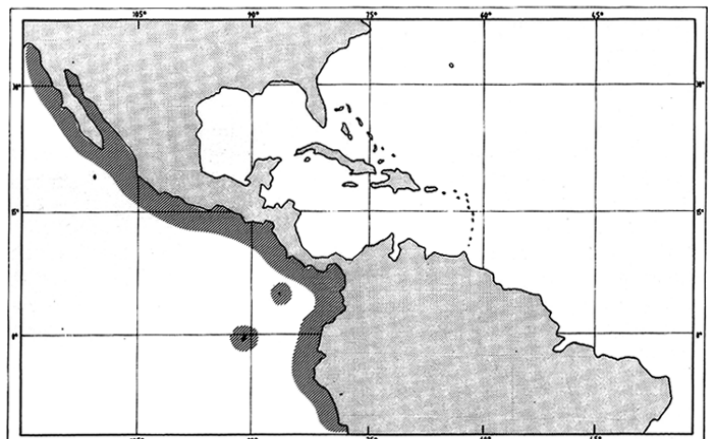
See Plate VIII, 28

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep, moderately compressed. Forehead sloping steeply; snout somewhat pointed; preopercular notch and knob weak; vomerine tooth patch triangular or crescentic with an elongate medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb (including rudiments) of first arch 12 or 13. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 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 emarginate. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: rosy red anteriorly becoming bright orange to yellow over most of body; fins mainly yellow or orange; inside of mouth white; a bluish horizontal streak below eye.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from southern California to Peru, rare north of Baja California; also at the Cocos and Galapagos Islands.

Habitat and Biology : An inshore, reef-dwelling species found over hard bottoms. Often forming aggregations during daylight or sheltering as solitary fish in caverns. Feeds, both day and night, on fishes shrimps, crabs and molluscs.

Size : Maximum total length about 55 cm.



Interest to Fisheries : Caught throughout its range with nets, trawls, and handlines. In 1983 a total catch of 3 632 metric tons was reported to FAO (Fishing Area 77). It is marketed either fresh or frozen.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo mulatillo, Pargo rojo; COSTA RICA: Pargo amarillo, Pargo coliamarillo, Pargo colorado; ECUADOR: Pargo blanco, Pargo dentón, Pargo dientón; EL SALVADOR: Boca colorada, Guachinango, Pargo, Pargo amarillo, Parvo; GUATEMALA: Huachinango, Pargo amarillo; MEXICO: Huachinango, Pargo, Pargo amarillo, Pargo de manglar; Nicaragua: Boca colorada; PANAMA: Pargo, Pargo rosquero; PERU: Pargo amarillo, Pargo blanco, Pargo dentón, Parvo.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896); Hildebrand (1946).

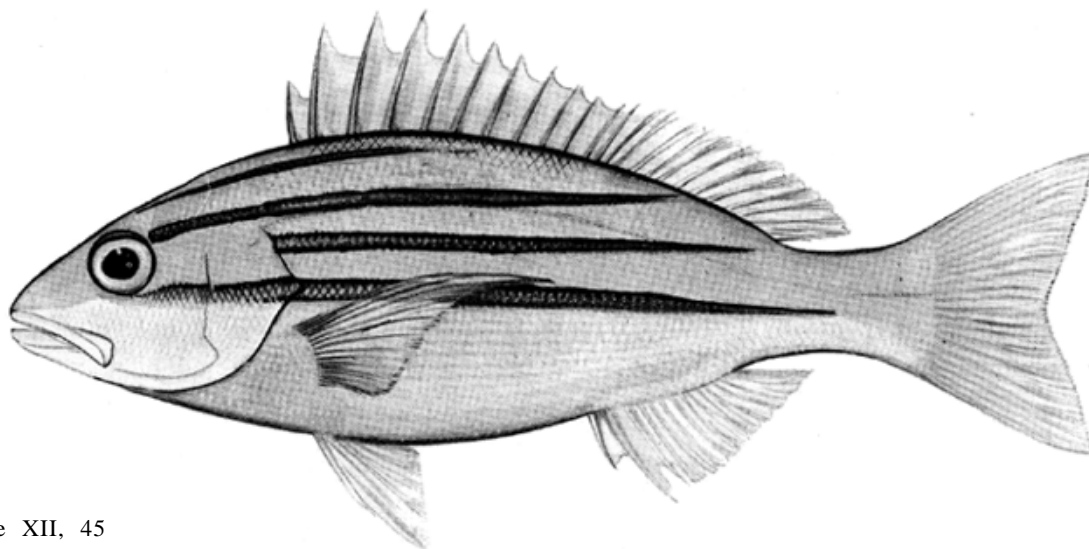
Lutjanus bengalensis (Bloch, 1790)

LUT Lut 29

Holocentrus bengalensis Bloch, 1790, Naturg.Ausländ.Fische, 4:102 (Bengal).

Synonyms : DiaCOPE octolineata Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828 - in part); DiaCOPE octovittata Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); Mesoprion pomacanthus Bleeker (1855 - in part).

FAO Names : En - Bengal snapper; Fr - Vivaneau du Bengale; Sp - Pargo de Bengala.



See Plate XII, 45

Diagnostic Features : Body fusiform, slender to moderately deep (greatest depth 2.5 to 2.9 times in standard length). Snout somewhat pointed; preorbital bone relatively narrow; its 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) 17 to 19, total gill rakers on first arch 26 to 28. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 to 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile and anal fins moderately pointed; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and sides yellowish; belly whitish; sides with a series of 4 bright blue stripes; no black spot on back below middle of dorsal fin; fins yellow to whitish.