

to 46 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line; scales between lateral line and base of dorsal fin (at middle of spinous portion) 5 to 7; scale rows on cheek 5 or 6. Colour: back and upper sides brilliant pink or reddish; lower sides and belly silvery-white; narrow blue band or row of broken spots below eye; small specimens from shallow water mainly brownish.

Geographical Distribution : West African coast, mainly in the Gulf of Guinea between Senegal and the Congo; also at the Cape Verde Islands.

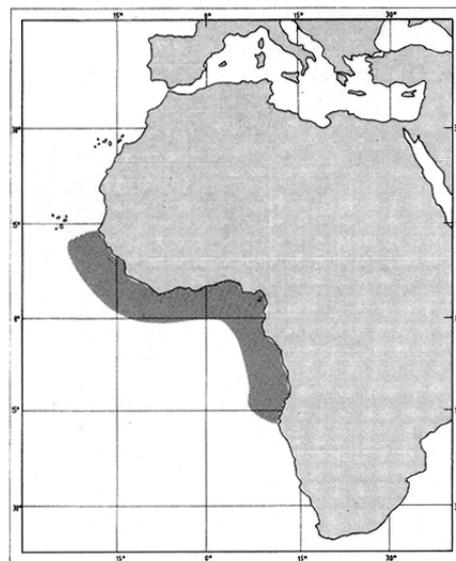
Habitat and Biology : Occurs on rocky bottoms and in the vicinity of coral reefs. The young are frequently encountered in coastal waters, particularly estuaries and sometimes in rivers. A voracious predator feeding mainly on fishes and bottom-dwelling invertebrates.

Size : Maximum total length about 80 cm; common to 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Important in local subsistence fisheries. Caught with handlines, fixed bottom nets, and trawling gear. Marketed mainly fresh.

Local Names : GUINEA: Kèskès, Nikini; IVORY COAST: Edion-si, Késan, Kpéna; SENEGAL: Ndiagatoum; TOGO: Haha.

Literature : Delais (1952); Boeseman (1963); Bauchot & Daget (1967); Fischer, Bianchi & Scott (eds) (1981).



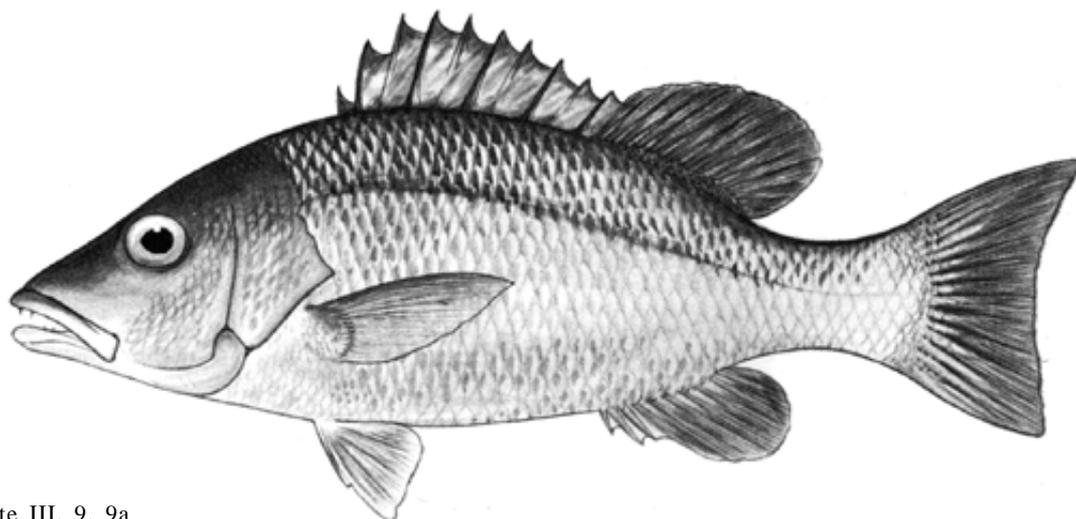
Lutjanus griseus (Linnaeus, 1758)

LUT Lut 18

Labrus griseus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst.Nat., 9:283 (Bahamas).

Synonyms : Sparus tetracanthus Bloch (1791); Anthias caballerote Bloch & Schneider (1801); Bodianus vivanet Lacepède (1803); Lobotes emarginatus Baird & Girard (1855); Lutjanus stearnsi Goode & Bean (1879).

FAO Names : En - Grey snapper; Fr - Vivaneau sarde grise; Sp - Pargo prieto.



See Plate III, 9, 9a

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively slender. Dorsal profile of head slightly concave, snout long and pointed; preopercular notch and knob weak; outer pair of canine teeth in upper jaw much larger than lower canines; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, with a medial posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 (rarely 13) soft rays; anal fin rounded, with 3 spines and 7 or 8 soft rays; pectoral fins short, not reaching level of anus, with 16 or 17 (rarely 15) rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scale rows on back parallel to

lateral line anteriorly, but rising obliquely posteriorly, below soft part of dorsal fin. Colour: back and upper sides grey, greenish-grey or dark olive, sometimes with a reddish tinge; lower sides and belly greyish with a reddish tinge; fins greyish or reddish. Young specimens with a dark stripe from snout through eye to upper opercle and a blue stripe on cheek below eye.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic Ocean as far north as Massachusetts and southward to Rio de Janeiro. Rare north of Florida. Common off southeast Florida and around the Antilles.

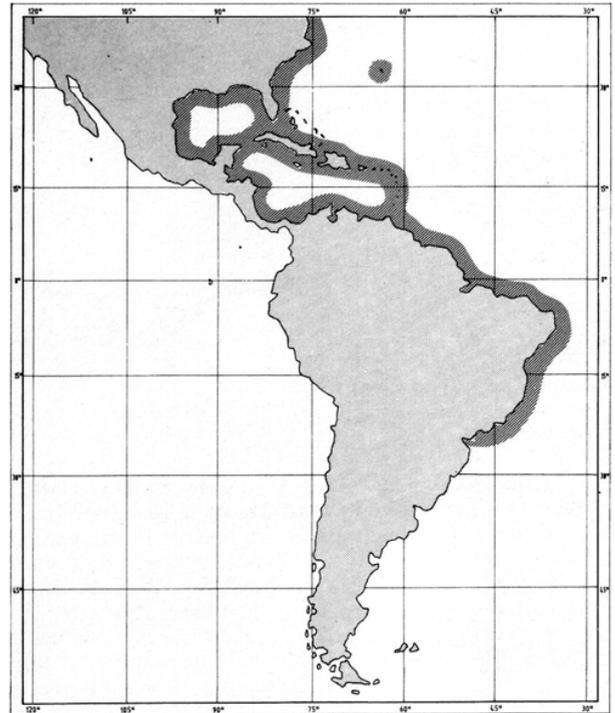
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coastal as well as offshore waters to depths of 180 m. Found around coral reefs and in rocky areas, also in estuaries and mangrove areas, sometimes in the lower reaches of rivers (especially the young). Often forms large aggregations. Adults feed mainly at night on small fishes, shrimps, crabs, gastropods, cephalopods and some planktonic items. Spawning occurs during the summer near the time of the full moon. The eggs which measure 0.70 to 0.85 in diameter, hatch after about 20 hours (27°C). The larvae grow to about 15 mm after 36 days. Postlarval fish enter grass beds at a standard length of about 10 mm. Maturity is attained after about 2 years. The growth rate of tagged fish (256 to 324 mm fork length) averaged 46.5 mm per year. Estimated maximum age: 21 years.

Size : Maximum total length about 89 cm; common to 40 cm. Matures at about 18 to 33 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Fished commercially, but probably more important as a sport angling fish. The flesh is of excellent quality. Caught mainly with beach seines, boat seines, gill nets and traps; also with angling gear, handlines and speared by divers.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo manglero, Pargo prieto; CUBA: Caballerote; MARTINIQUE: Sarde grise; MEXICO: Pargo prieto; PUERTO RICO, SANTO DOMINGO: Pargo prieto; VENEZUELA: Pargo dentón.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896); Anderson (1967); Randall (1968); Starck & Schroeder (1970); Fischer (ed.) (1978).



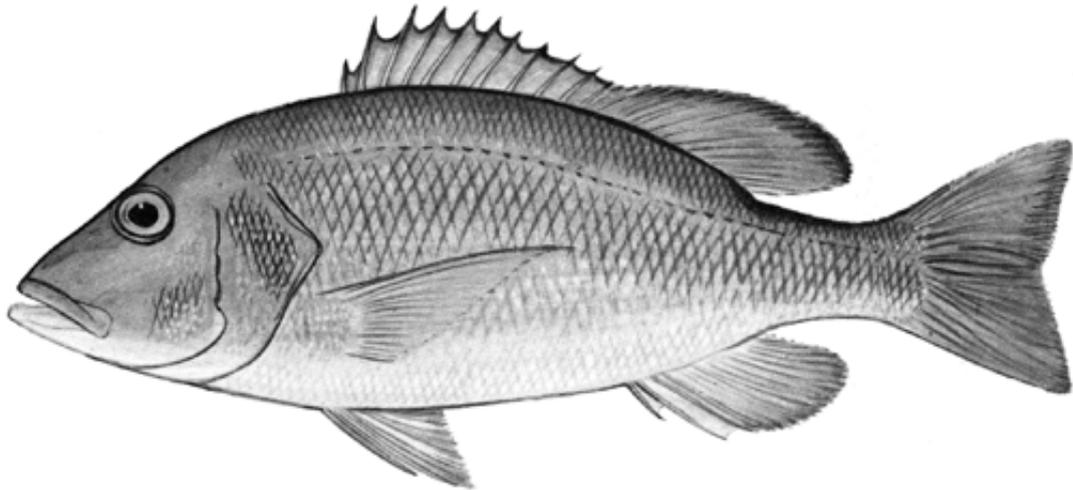
Lutjanus gilcheri Fourmanoir, 1959

LUT Lut 42

Lutjanus gilcheri Fourmanoir, 1959, Nat.Malgache, 10:129 (Madagascar).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En - Yellowfin red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau queue jaune; Sp - Pargo rabo amarillo.



See Plate XVI, 61

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.6 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone relatively broad, its width greater than 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) 14, total rakers on first arch 21. Dorsal fin with 10 or 11 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: red or reddish-orange, sometimes with an indistinct saddle-like black blotch on caudal peduncle behind dorsal fin; median fins reddish, sometimes with a yellow suffusion and narrow brown or black borders; pelvic fins red; pectoral fins yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Known only from Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and the Bay of Bengal, but probably widespread in the tropical Indian Ocean.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms to at least 70 m depth.

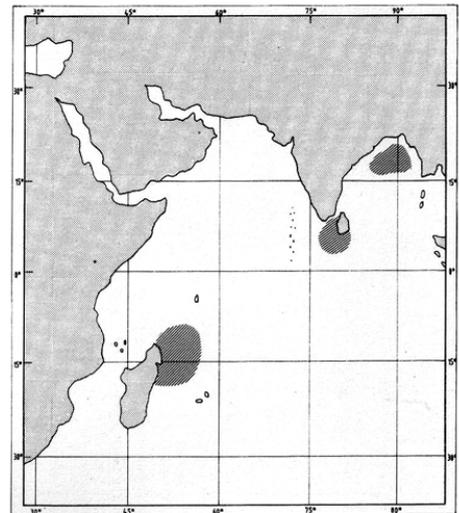
Size : Maximum total length about 60 cm; common to 45 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest to fisheries if additional stocks can be located. Caught with deep handlines and trawls. Commonly seen in markets at Sri Lanka; offered mainly fresh.

Local Names : -

Literature : Kyushin *et al.* (1977, as *Lutjanus* sp.); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

Remarks : Frequently confused with other large red snappers such as *Lutjanus malabaricus* and *L. sanguineus*.



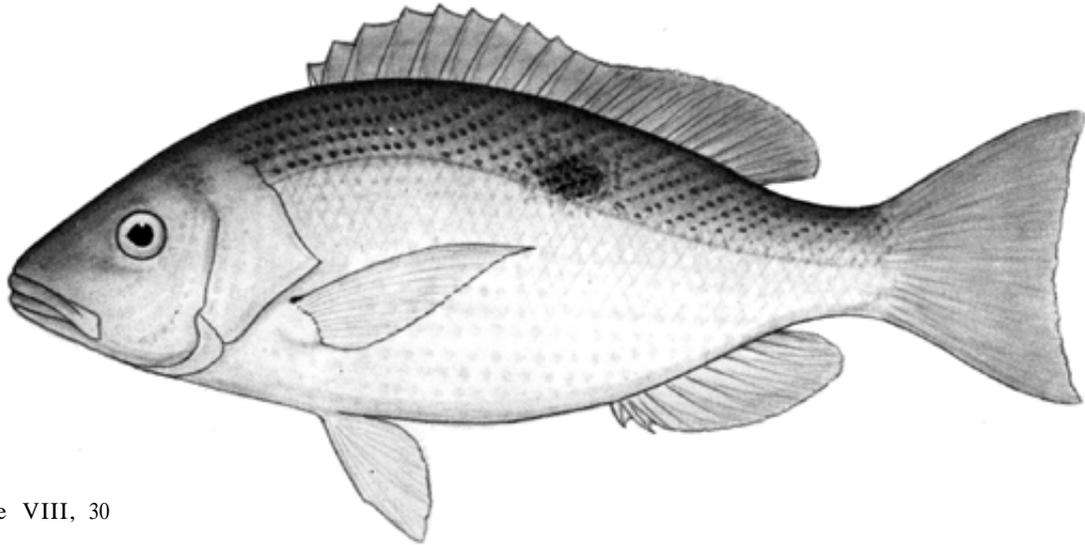
Lutjanus guttatus (Steindachner, 1869)

LUT Lut 55

Mesoprion guttatus Steindachner, 1869, *Ichth. Notizen*, 9:pl. 8 (Mazatlán, Mexico).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En .- Spotted rose snapper; Fr - Vivaneau rose; Sp - pargo lunarejo.



See Plate VIII, 30

Diagnostic Features : Preopercular notch and knob weak; vomerine tooth patch crescentic to triangular, with a relatively short posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 14. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 or 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins angular or rounded; pectoral fins with 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: head with bluish spots and irregular brokenlines, especially across cheek; pale crimson on side, often with silvery sheen and horizontal rows of bluish spots; large blackish blotch on upper back below posterior dorsal spines; fins mainly red except anal and pelvics golden; belly golden-yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from Mexico to Peru.

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

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Caught with nets, trawls and handlines. Marketed either fresh or frozen.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pardo, Pargo lunarejo; COSTA RICA: Pargo de la mancha; ECUADOR: Pargo lunarejo; EL SALVADOR: Pargueta; GUATEMALA: Flamenco, Huachinango; MEXICO: Huachinango, Pargo chivato, Pargo de aleta negra, Pargo flamenco, Pargo lunarejo, Pargo prieto; NICARAGUA: Pargueta; PANAMA: Pargo de la mancha, Pargo de seda; PERU: Besugo, Cojinoba rosada, Paramao, Pargo, Pargo colorado, Pargo con lunar, Pargo con mancha, Pargo de altura, Parvo.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).

