

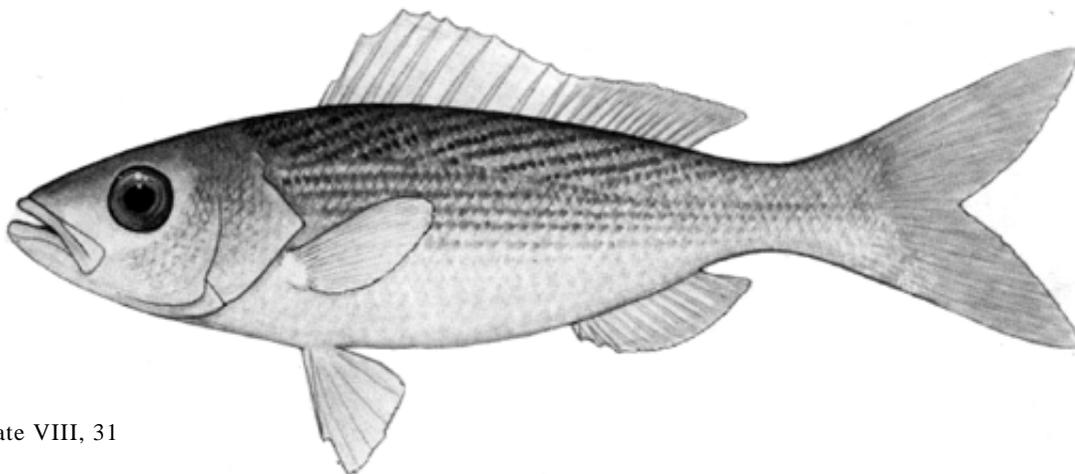
Lutjanus inermis (Peters, 1869)

LUT Lut 56

Mesoprion inermis Peters, 1869, Berliner Monatsber:705 (Mazatlán, Mexico).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Golden snapper; Fr - Vivaneau barbe blonde; Sp - Pargo barbirubia



See Plate VIII, 31

Diagnostic Features : Body slender and fusiform, not strongly compressed, its maximum depth about 3.5 times in standard length. Snout very pointed; mouth relatively small, the maxilla extending to front of eye; eye large, about 4 times in head length; preopercular notch and knob weak; teeth in jaws small and conical, slightly enlarged at front; vomerine tooth patch triangular with a short medial posterior extension; tongue with patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch 14 or 15 (only 10 distinct). Dorsal fin with 10 weak spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 weak spines and 11 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins low and angular; pectoral fins short, about equal to or only slightly longer than pelvic fins, with 17 rays; caudal fin lunate or forked. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: live colouration unknown, but probably pink or reddish with darker horizontal stripes corresponding with scale rows on sides.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from Mexico to Panama.

Habitat and Biology : Unknown.

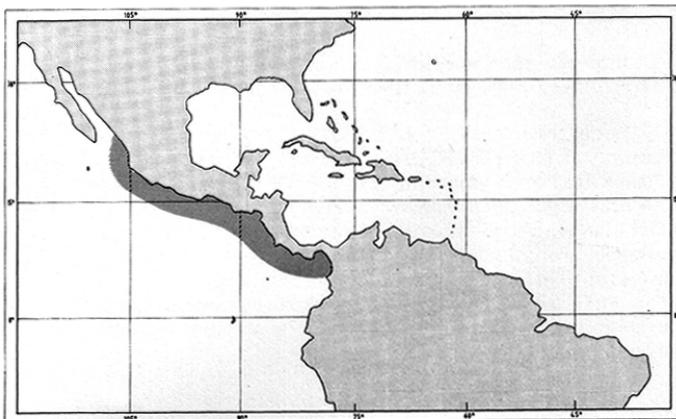
Size : Maximum total length at least 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest, but apparently caught in low numbers.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo chino; MEXICO: Barbirubia, Rubia, Rabirubia; PANAMA: Pargo viviano.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).

Remarks : Included in the genus Rabiruba Jordan & Fesler by some authors.



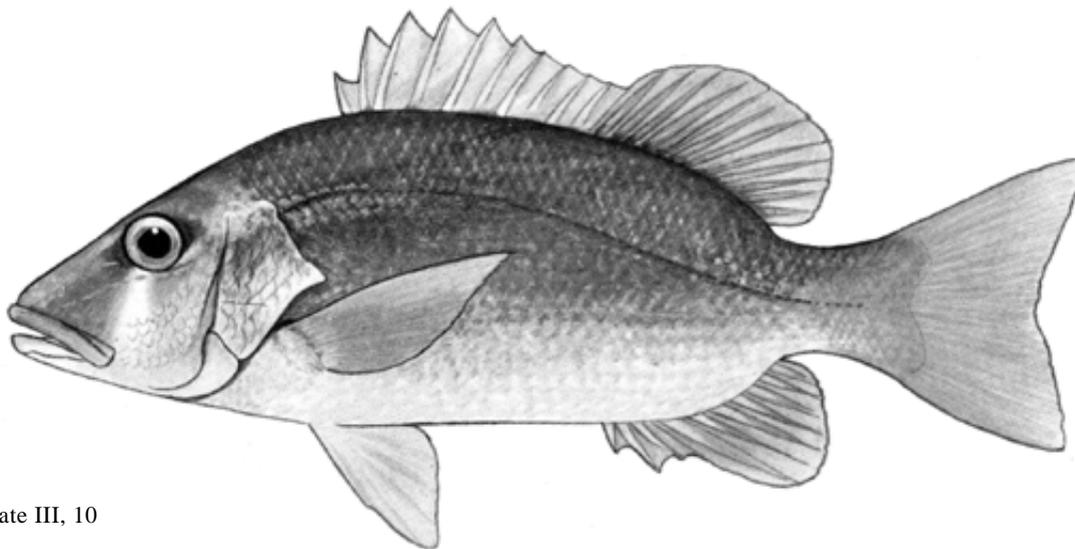
Lutjanus jocu (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

LUT Lut 56

Anthias jocu Bloch & Schneider, 1801, Syst. Ichthy.:310 (Cuba).

Synonyms : Mesoprion litura Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828).

FAO Names : En - Dog snapper; Fr- Vivaneau chien; Sp - Pargo jocú.



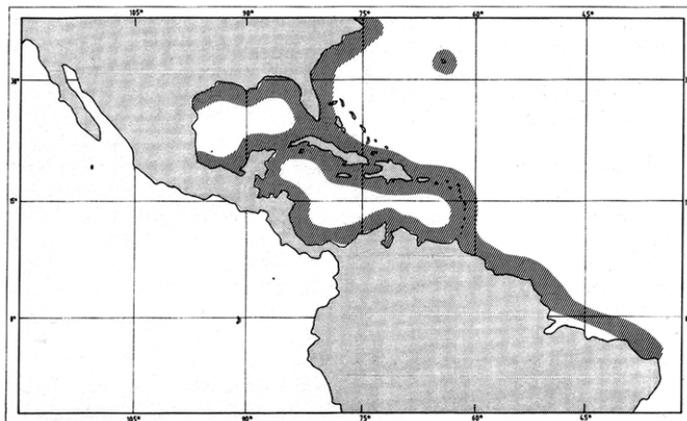
See Plate III, 10

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep. Preopercular notch and knob weak; one of the pairs of canines in upper jaw notably enlarged, visible even when mouth is closed; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, with an elongate medial posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 (rarely 15) soft rays; anal fin rounded with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate or weakly forked. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides olive brown with bronze tinge, sometimes with narrow pale bars; lower sides and belly light reddish with a copper tinge; a pale whitish, triangular bar between lower edge of eye and rear of mouth. Young with a horizontal blue line below eye which breaks into a row of spots in adults; fins brown to yellow orange.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic Ocean as far north as Massachusetts and south to northern Brazil. Rare north of Florida. Introduced to Bermuda.

Habitat and Biology : Adults common around coral reefs; young specimens found in coastal waters, particularly estuaries and occasionally entering rivers. Feeds mainly on fishes and benthic invertebrates, including shrimps, crabs, gastropods and cephalopods. Spawning has been reported during March off Jamaica and in the northeastern Caribbean.

Size : Maximum total length about 74 cm; common to 60 cm. Matures at about 30 to 40 cm.



Interest to Fisheries : Caught mainly with handlines, gill nets, traps and seines; often speared by divers. A good quality foodfish. Marketed fresh and frozen.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo perro; CUBA: Jocú; FRENCH GUIANA: Sarde dent chien; MEXICO: Pargo prieto; SANTO DOMINGO: Jocú.

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

Remarks : Sometimes implicated in cases of ciguatera fish poisoning.

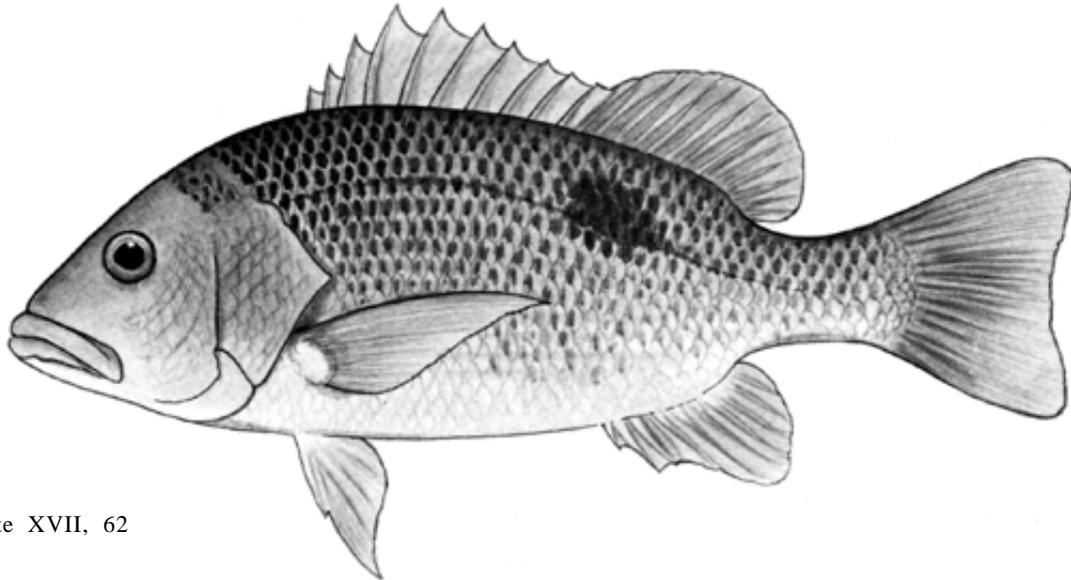
Lutjanus johnii (Bloch, 1792)

LUT Lut 6

Anthias johnii Bloch, 1792, *Naturg.Ausländ.Fische*, 6:113 (Suratta).

Synonyms : *Sparus tranquebaricus* Shaw (1803); *Coius catus* Buchanan (1822); *Mesoprion yapilli* Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); *Serranus pavoninus* Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1831); *DiaCOPE xanthozona* Bleeker (1845).

FAO Names : En - John's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau ziebelo; Sp - Pargo jaspeado.



See Plate XVII, 62

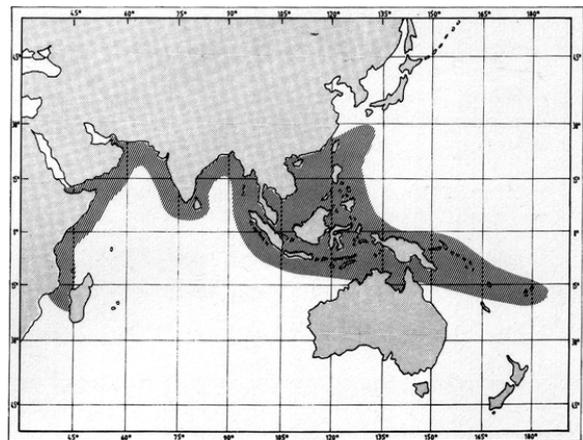
Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.4 to 2.9 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital width equal to eye diameter or larger; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11, total rakers on first arch 17 or 18. 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 truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: generally yellow with a bronze to silvery sheen, grading to silvery-white on belly and underside of head; centre of each scale often with a reddish-brown spot, giving an overall appearance of series of horizontal lines on side of body; a round black spot, larger than eye, on back, mainly above lateral line, below anterior soft dorsal rays (sometimes absent in large adults).

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Fiji Islands to East Africa and from Australia to Ryukyu Islands.

Habitat and Biology : Little information on habitat of adults, although they probably frequent coral reef areas. Juveniles in brackish mangrove estuaries. Large adults trawled to depths of 80 m. Feeds on fishes and benthic invertebrates including shrimps, crabs and cephalopods. Spawning has been reported during September in the Andaman Sea.

Size : Maximum total length about 70 cm; common to 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Frequently found in markets. Caught mainly with handlines, bottom long-lines, traps and bottom trawls. Excellent quality flesh, usually marketed fresh or sometimes dried-salted.



Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Spotted-scale sea-perch; JAPAN: Minami-fuedai; KUWAIT: Naisarah; THAILAND: Pla kapong dang; THE PHILIPPINES: Bitilla, Maya-maya, Paswan.

Literature : Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda et al., (1984); Shen (1984, as L. argentimaculatus in part); Allen & Talbot (1985).

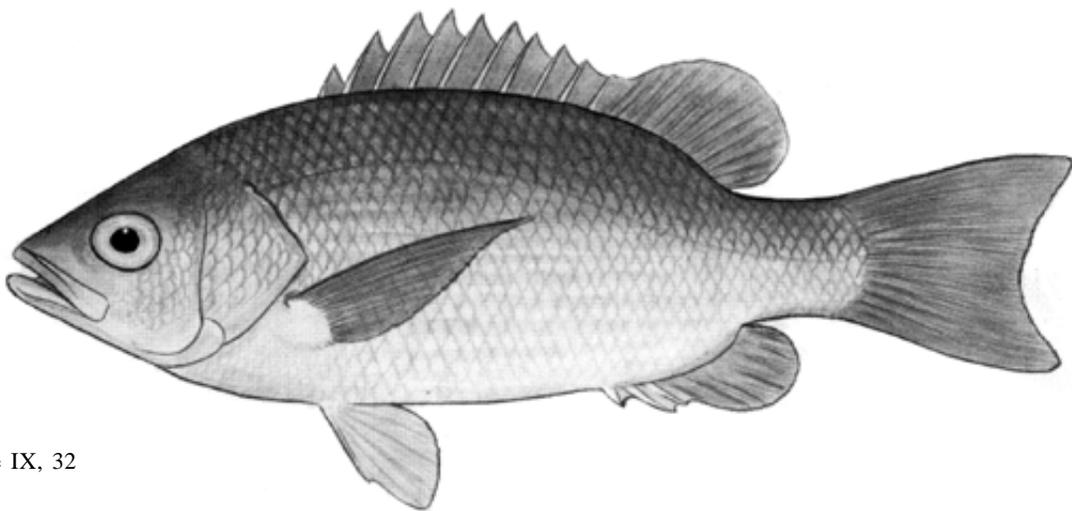
Lutjanus jordani (Gilbert, 1897)

LUT Lut 57

Neomaensis jordani Gilbert (in Jordan & Evermann, 1898), Bull.U.S.Nat.Mus., 47:1251 (Panama).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En- Jordan's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau huachinango; Sp - Huachinango.



See Plate IX, 32

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep. Head pointed, dorsal profile of forehead somewhat angular; preorbital bone broad; maxilla extending nearly to mid-eye level; preopercular notch and knob well developed; vomerine tooth patch diamond-shaped; tongue with granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch 12 (7 are distinct). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; caudal fin truncate. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: dark olive on upper back and top of head, dark purplish-red on sides and ventral parts; silvery spots on side forming longitudinal rows; inner lining of gill membranes and shoulder girdle largely orange-red.

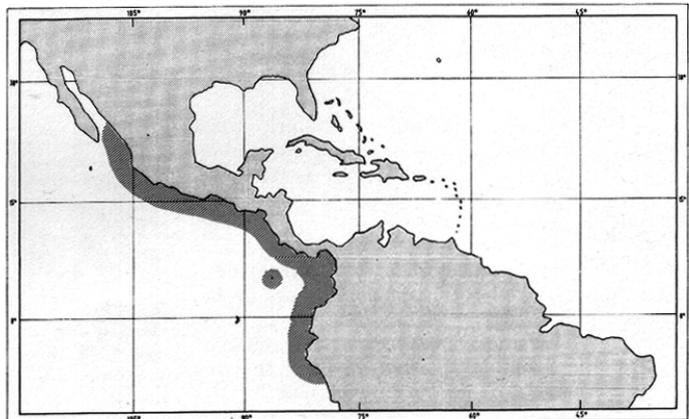
Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from southern Mexico to Peru; also offshore islands including Mapelo and the Cocos and Galapagos groups.

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

Size : Maximum total length about 55 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Caught throughout its range with nets, trawls and handlines. It is marketed either fresh or frozen.

Local Names : COLOMBIA: Pargo; COSTA RICA: Pargo rojo, Pargo seda; GUATEMALA: Huachinango; MEXICO: Huachinango; PANAMA: Pargo de seda, Saltador, Saltona; PERU: Pargo colorado, Pargo rojo, Parvo rojo.



Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).