

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.3 to 2.6 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital bone broad, about twice the eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob moderately developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11 to 13, total rakers on first arch 16 to 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 to 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 to 18 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides dark brown to purplish; lower sides purple to yellow-brown grading to pale orange on belly; a small white spot above lateral line at level of first soft dorsal rays; a blue stripe from snout to opercle; upper edge of opercle yellowish; fins greyish basally but mostly yellowish; juveniles yellowish with blue longitudinal lines on sides; a white spot bordered with black at level of lateral line below last dorsal spines; a pair of horizontal blue lines below eye; fins yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Known only from the northwestern tropical and subtropical Pacific, from southern Japan southward to the vicinity of Hong Kong.

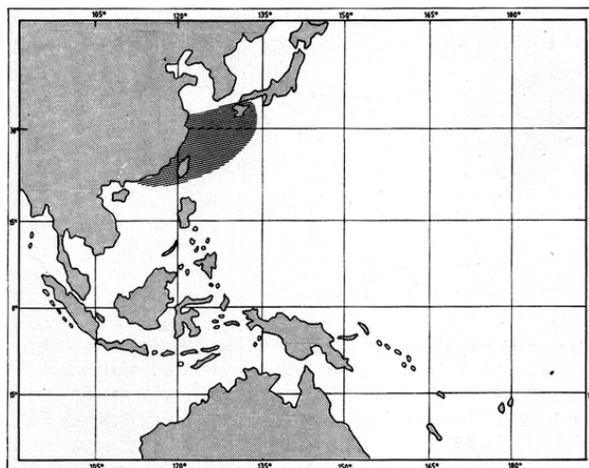
Habitat and Biology : Occurs in the vicinity of coral and rocky reefs. Usually found solitarily or in small groups.

Size : Maximum total length about 55 cm; common to 35 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A good eating fish found in markets of southern Japan, Taiwan Island and Hong Kong. Caught by handlines, set nets and gill nets. Usually offered fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Fuedai.

Literature : Masuda *et al.* (1984); Shen (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).



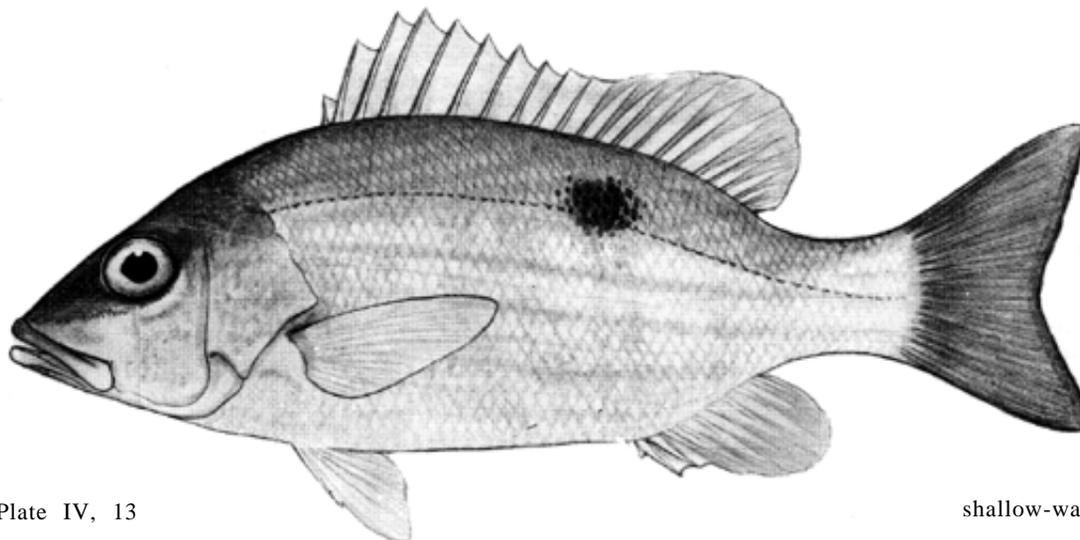
Lutjanus synagris (Linnaeus, 1758)

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Sparus synagris Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst.Nat.*, 10:280 (Bahamas).

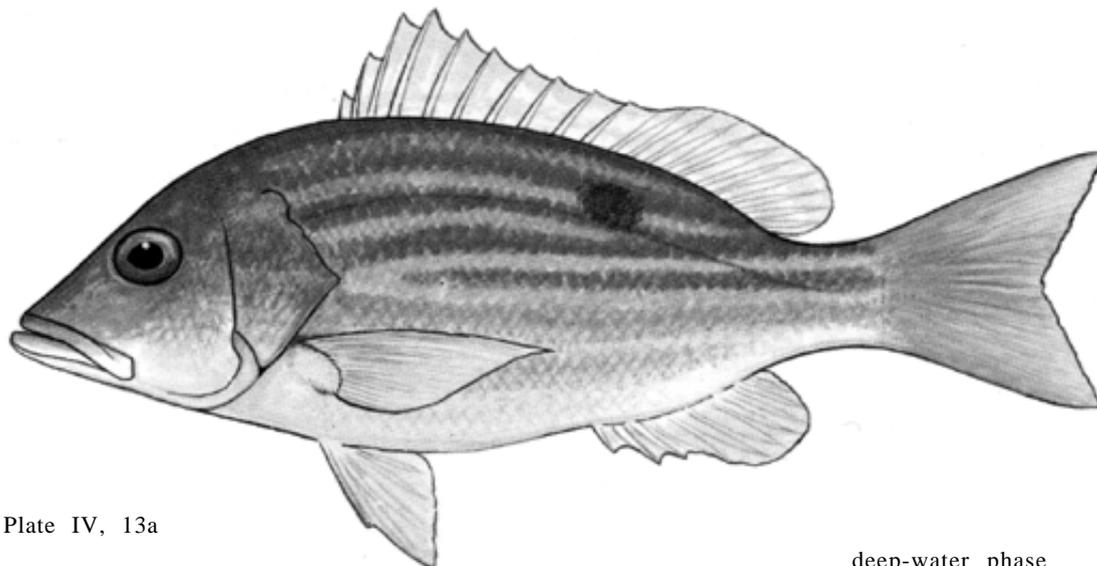
Synonyms : *Sparus vermicularis* Bloch & Schneider (1801); *Lutjanus aubrieti* Desmarest (1823), *Mesoprion uninotatus* Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); ? *Lutjanus brachypterus* Cope (1871); *Neomaenis megalophthalmus* Evermann & Marsh (1900).

FAO Names : En - Lane snapper; Fr - Vivaneau gazou; Sp - Pargo bjaiaiba.



See Plate IV, 13

shallow-water phase



See Plate IV, 13a

deep-water phase

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Snout pointed; preopercular notch and knob weak; canine teeth in both jaws moderately developed and about equal in size; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, sometimes with a relatively short medial posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 (rarely 13) soft rays; anal fin rounded, with 3 spines and 8 (rarely 9) soft rays; pectoral fins relatively short, not reaching level of anus, with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper side pink to reddish, with a green tinge and diffuse darker vertical bars; lower sides and belly silvery with a yellow tinge; a series of 8 to 10 horizontal yellow or golden stripes on sides and 3 or 4 irregular stripes of similar colour on head; a diffuse black spot, eye-sized or larger, just above lateral line (touching it), below anterior dorsal soft rays; fins yellowish to reddish.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic Ocean, northward to North Carolina and-south to southeastern Brazil. Most abundant around the Antilles, on the Campeche Bank, off Panama, and the northern coast of South America.

Habitat and Biology : Found over all types of bottom, but mainly around coral reefs and on vegetated sandy areas. Ranges from shallow coastal waters to depths of 400 m. Often forms large aggregations, especially during the breeding season. Feeds at night on small fishes, bottom-living crabs, shrimps, worms, gastropods and cephalopods. Eggs have a diameter of 0.65 to 0.80 mm and hatch after 23 hours at 26°C. Estimated maximum age: 10 years.

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 25 cm. Matures at 10 to 23 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of interest to commercial and sport fisheries. In 1983 a total catch of 2 267 metric tons was reported to FAO (Fishing Area 31). Along with *Ocyurus chrysurus* it is caught more frequently than other lutjanids in shallow insular waters of the Caribbean. Caught mainly with beach seines, boat seines, gill nets, trammel nets and bottom trawls; also with traps and handlines. Good quality flesh, marketed fresh or frozen.



Local Names : COLOMBIA: Chino; CUBA: Biajaiba; FRENCH GUIANA: Rouge; MARTINIQUE: Scude; MEXICO: Villajaiba; PUERTO RICO: Rayado; SANTO DOMINGO: Manchego; VENEZUELA: Pargo guanapo.

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

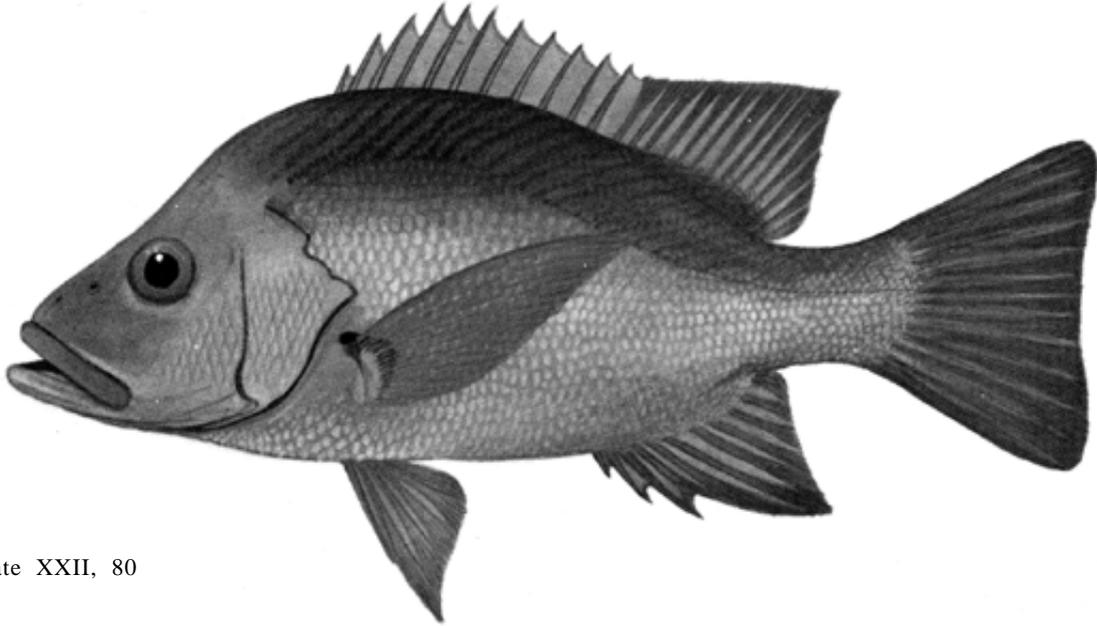
Lutjanus timorensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

LUT Lut 64

DiaCOPE timorensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, Voy. Uranie Zool.: 306 (Coupang, Timor).

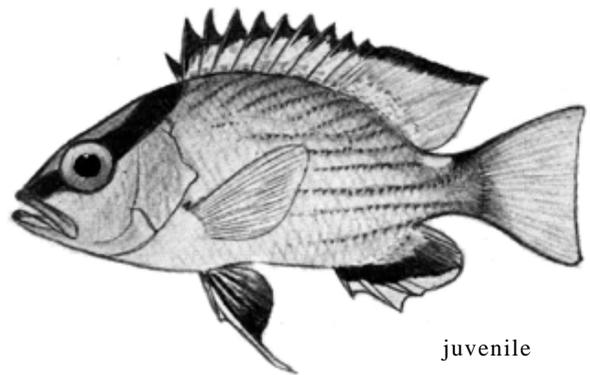
Synonyms : DiaCOPE calveti Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828).

FAO Names : En - Timor snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de Timor; Sp - Pargo de Timor.



See Plate XXII, 80

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.2 to 2.4 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital 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) 12 or 13, total rakers on first arch 19 or 20. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 or 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins pointed; pectoral fins with 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides reddish; lower sides and belly red or pinkish to silvery-white; fins reddish; axil of pectoral fin black. Juveniles with a broad blackish or brownish band from upper jaw to beginning of dorsal fin and a black saddle preceded by a pearly-white border on upper edge of caudal peduncle; sides with a series of fine reddish-brown lines.



juvenile

See Plate XXII, 80a