

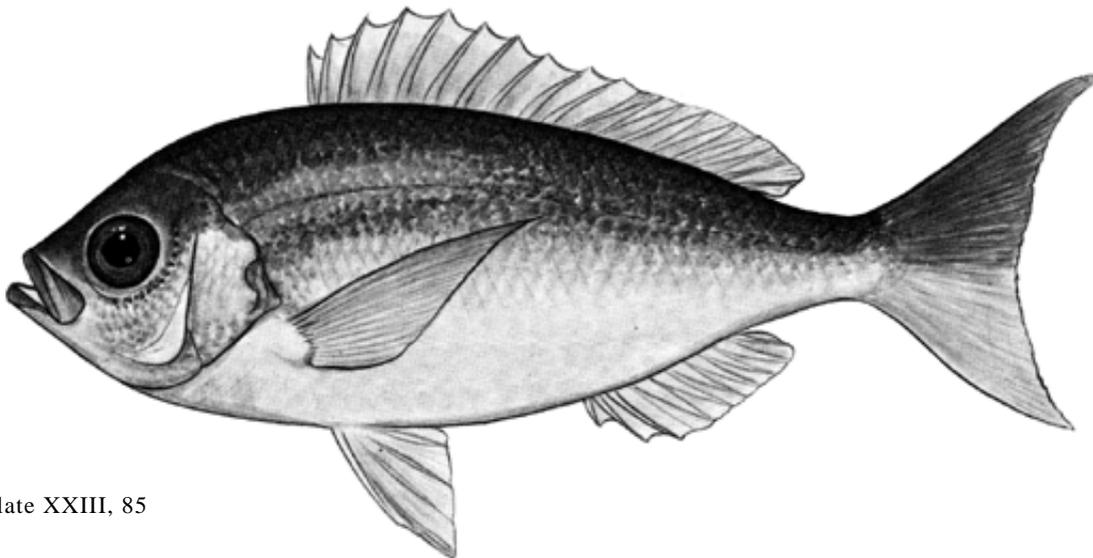
Paracaesio gonzalesi Fourmanoir & Rivaton, 1979

LUT Para 3

Paracaesio gonzalesi Fourmanoir & Rivaton, 1979, Cahiers de l'Indo-Pacifique, 1:405 (New Hebrides).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En - Vanuatu snapper; Fr- Vivanette Vanuatu; Sp - Panchote vanuatu



See Plate XXIII, 85

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately elongate, fusiform (greatest depth about 2.6 to 2.7 times in standard length). Eye large, snout short, about equal to, or shorter than eye diameter; interorbital space convex; lower jaw protruding slightly; both jaws with an outer series of well-developed canines, larger anteriorly and with an inner band of small villiform teeth; maxilla scaleless; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 18 to 20. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 9 or 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales moderate-sized, about 48 to 50 in lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides light brown; silvery white on lower sides and belly; a yellow band running diagonally from beginning of lateral line to last dorsal spine; sometimes with 8 vertical bars on side.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Pacific Ocean. Known only from the Fiji Islands, Vanuatu, and the Philippines, but probably more widespread.

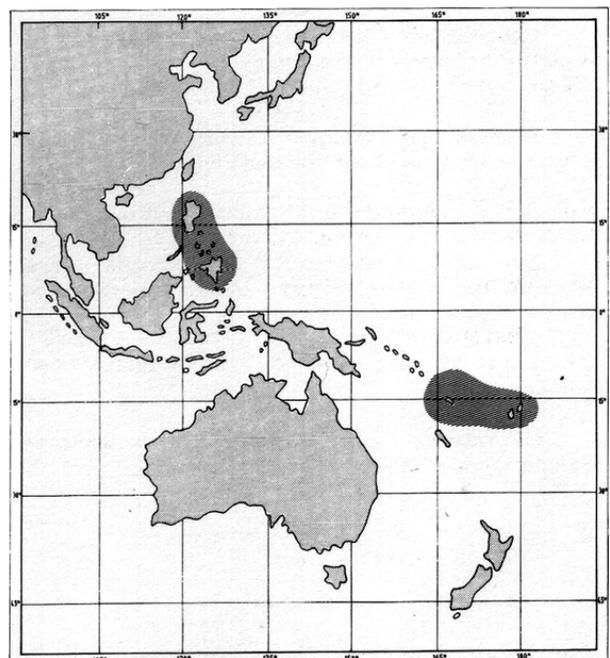
Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 140 and 250 m.

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest to fisheries as the flesh is of good quality. Presently caught in small numbers, mainly with handlines. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : -

Literature : Fourmanoir & Rivaton (1979); Raj & Seeto (1983).



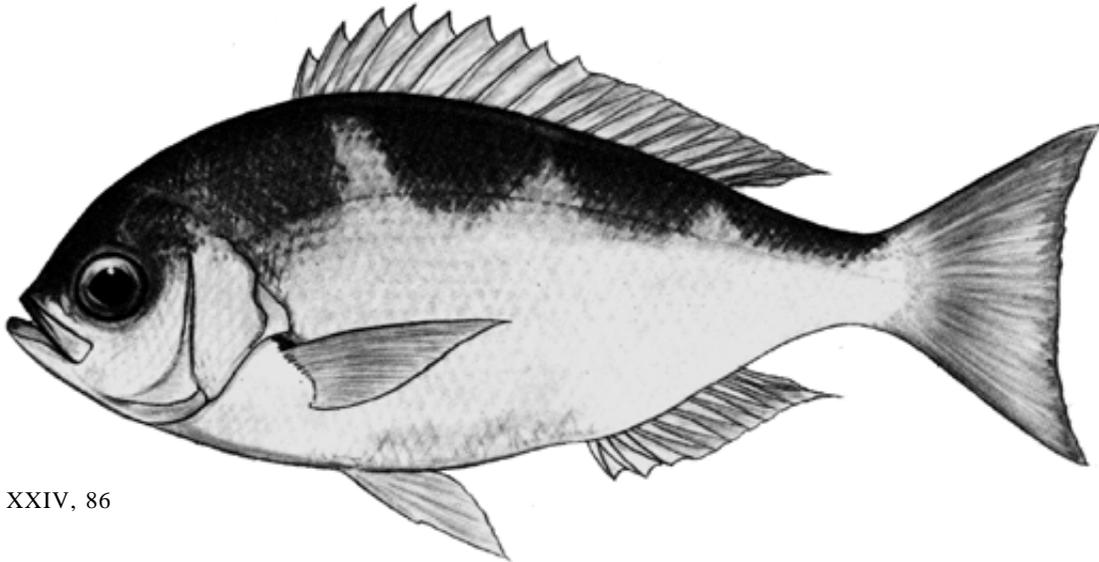
Paracaesio kusakarii Abe, 1960

LUT Para 4

Paracaesio kusakarii Abe, 1960, Japan.J.Ichthyol., 8:56 (Japan).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En- Saddle-back snapper; Fr - Vivanette sellée; Sp - Panchote sillevo.



See Plate XXIV, 86

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Eye large, about 3.6 times in head length; snout short (shorter than eye diameter); interorbital space convex; large specimens developing a hump on forehead; lower jaw protruding slightly; both jaws with an outer series of well-developed canine-teeth, larger anteriorly, and an inner series of small villiform teeth in bands; maxilla scaled; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 17. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scales moderate-sized, about 48 to 50 in lateral line. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides light brown; remainder of head and body silvery white with 4 broad, vertical bars on upper side; fins greyish, whitish, or slightly yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Western Pacific Ocean from Samoa to the Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islands (Japan) and southward to New Caledonia.

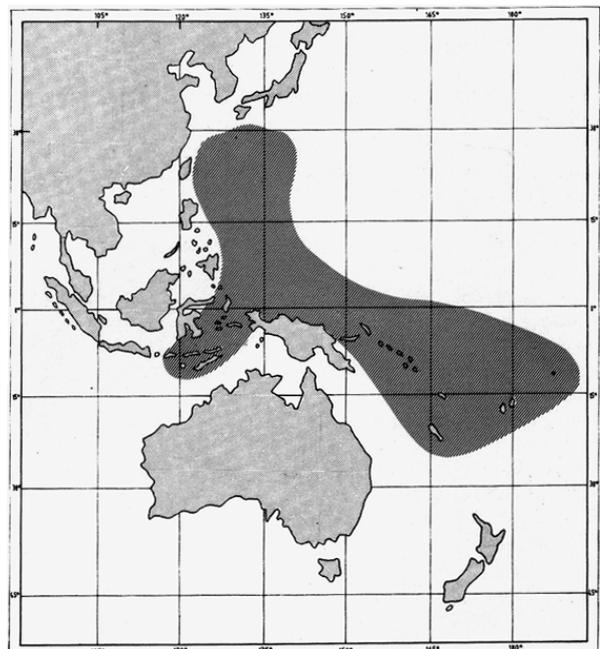
Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 100 and 200 m.

Size : Maximum total length about 60 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest to fisheries, but presently caught in small numbers, mainly with handlines. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Shima-aodai; SAMOA: Palu-tuauli.

Literature : Lee (1982); Raj & Seeto (1983); Masuda et al. (1984).



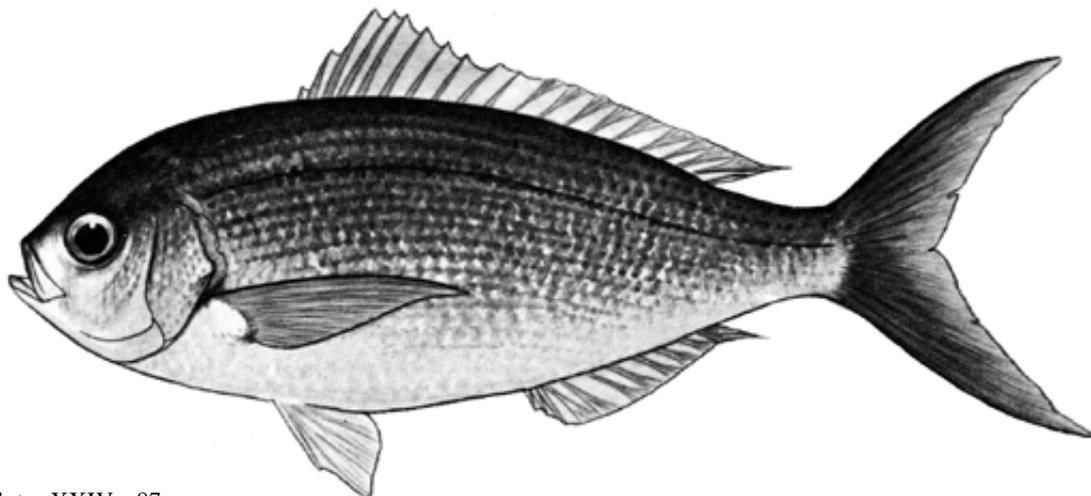
Peracaesio sordidus Abe & Shinohara, 1962

LUT Para 5

Peracaesio sordidus Abe & Shinohara, 1962, Japan.J.Ichth., 9:56 (Japan).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En - Blue snapper; Fr - Vivanette bleu; Sp - Panchote azul.



See Plate XXIV, 87

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep, fusiform (greatest depth about 2.5 times in standard length). Eye large; snout short, about equal to, or shorter than eye diameter; interorbital space convex; upper and lower jaws about equal; both jaws with an outer series of well developed canine teeth and an inner band of small villiform teeth; maxilla scaleless; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 19 to 22. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 9 or 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin deeply forked. Scales small, about 68 to 73 in lateral line. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: overall dark purplish-brown to bluish; silvery or whitish on lower sides and belly; dorsal and caudal fins brownish to slightly yellow, other fins whitish to translucent.

Geographical Distribution : Widely distributed in the tropical Indo-Pacific from Samoa to the Laccadive Islands and Chagos Archipelago; ranging northward to the Ryukyu Islands.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms between about 100 and 200 m

Size : Maximum total length about 40 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An important foodfish in some areas, but caught in relatively low numbers, mainly with handlines. Usually marketed fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Yogore-aodai;
THE PHILIPPINES: Sagision.

Literature : Kyushin et al. (1977);
Masuda et al. (1984).

