

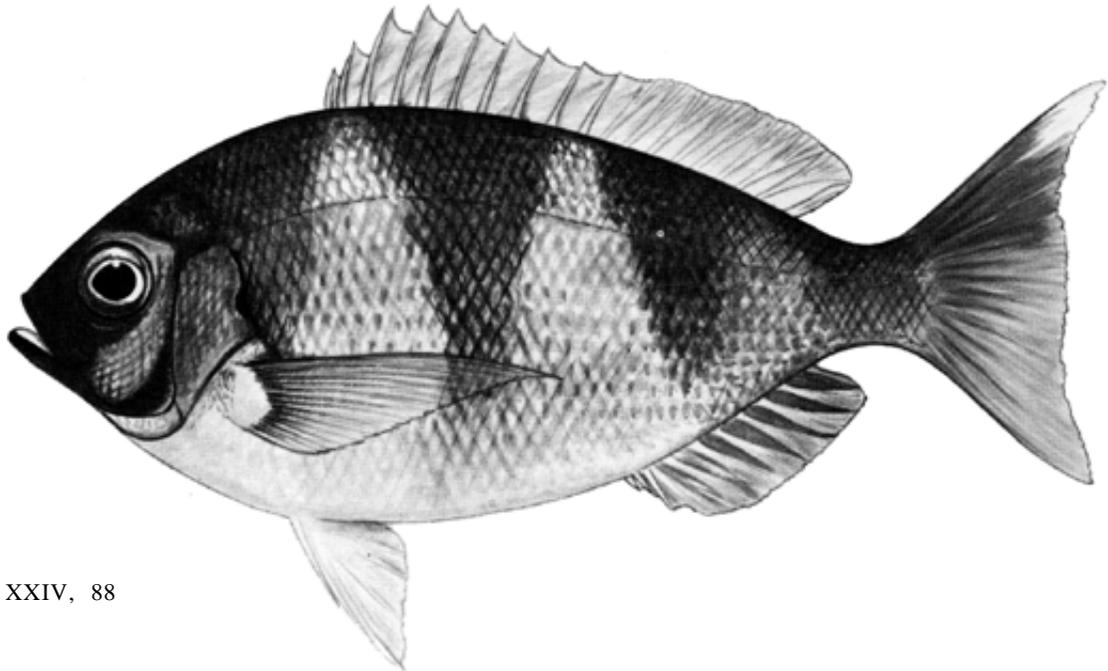
Paracaesio stonei Raj & Seeto, 1983

LUT Para 6

Paracaesio stonei Raj & Seeto, 1983, Copeia (2):450 (Beqa Island, Fiji Islands).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Cocoa snapper; Fr - Vivanette cacao; Sp - Panchote cacao.



See Plate XXIV, 88

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Eye large, about 8.6 to 9.3% of standard length; snout short (shorter than eye diameter); interorbital space slightly convex; lower jaw protruding slightly; both jaws with an outer series of well developed canine teeth, larger anteriorly, and an inner band of small villiform teeth; maxilla scaleless; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 17 or 18. 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, silvery on lower sides and belly; 5 brown, vertical bars on upper side; fins grey to whitish except margin of dorsal fin and most of caudal fin yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Known thus far only from the Fiji and Ryukyu Islands but probably more widespread.

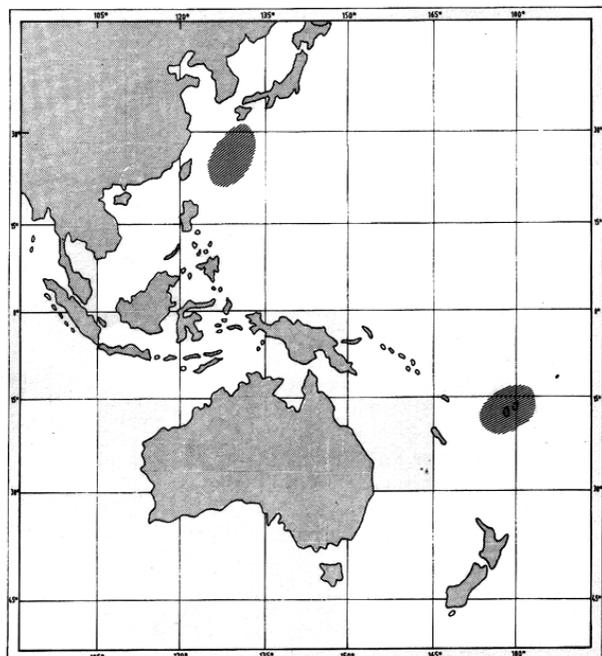
Habitat and Biology : The two known specimens were captured at a depth of 220 m.

Size : Maximum total length of at least 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest to fisheries if sufficient stocks can be located. The flesh is of good quality. Caught with deep handlines.

Local Names : JAPAN: Yanbaru-shima-aodai; SAMOA: Palu-mutu.

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



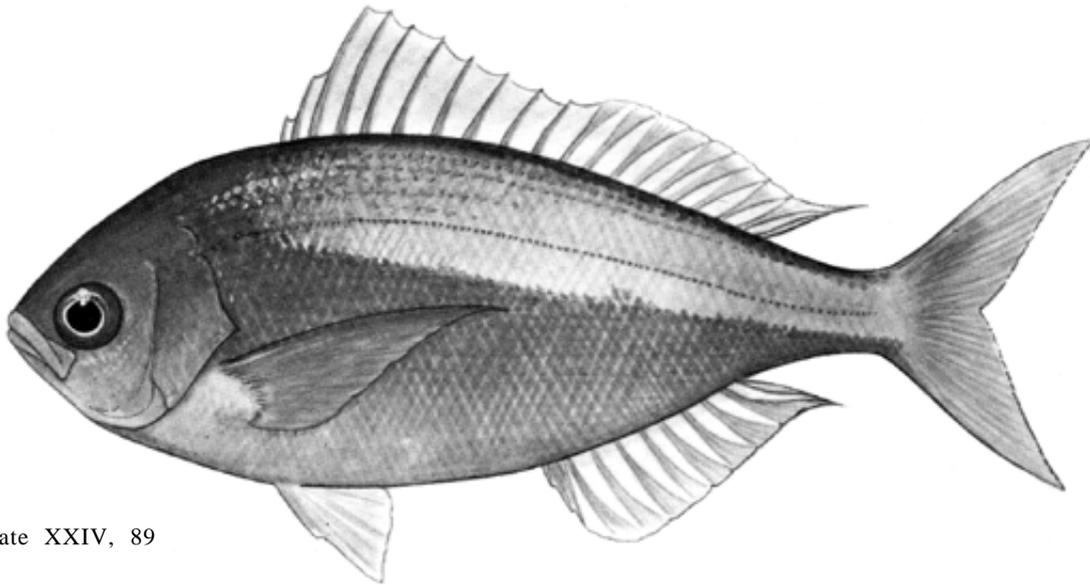
Paracaesio xanthurus (Bleeker, 1869)

LUT Para 1

Caesio xanthurus Bleeker, 1869, Versl.Kon.Akad.Wet.Amsterdam, ser. 2, 3:78 (Madagascar).

Synonyms : Paracaesio pedleyi McCulloch & Waite (1916); Vegetichthys tumidus Tanaka (1917); Aetiasis cantharoides Barnard (1937).

FAO Names : En - Yellowtail blue snapper; Fr - Vivanette queue jaune; Sp - Panchote rabo amarillo.



See Plate XXIV, 89

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep, fusiform. Eye large, about 3.5 times in head length; 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 with or without scales; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 18 to 20. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 (rarely 11) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 (rarely 9) soft rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 rays; caudal fin deeply forked. Scales small, about 70 to 72 in lateral line. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: overall blue, sometimes whitish on belly and lower part of head; a bright yellow area on back extending from forehead to base of caudal fin; dorsal and caudal fins yellow, other fins whitish or translucent.

Geographical Distribution : Widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Samoa to East Africa, and from southeastern Australia northward to southern Japan.

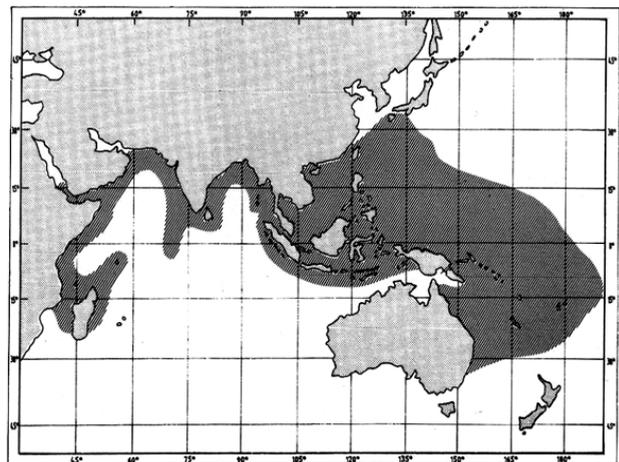
Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms, sometimes forming large schools at depths between about 20 and 150 m. Feeds largely on zooplankton.

Size : Maximum total length about 40 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A useful foodfish in some areas. Caught mainly with handlines and bottom long-lines. Marketed fresh or frozen.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Southern fusilier; JAPAN: Umeiro; SAMOA: Palu-tuasama; SOUTH AFRICA: Geelstert-piesang, Yellowtail fusilier.

Literature : Fowler (1931); Smith (1949); Masuda et al. (1984).



Parapristipomoides Kami, 1973b

LUT Paraprist

Genus : Parapristipomoides Kami, 1973b:557. Type-species: Pristipomoides squamimaxillaris Kami, 1973b, by original designation.

A single species in the genus - see Parapristipomoides squamimaxillaris.

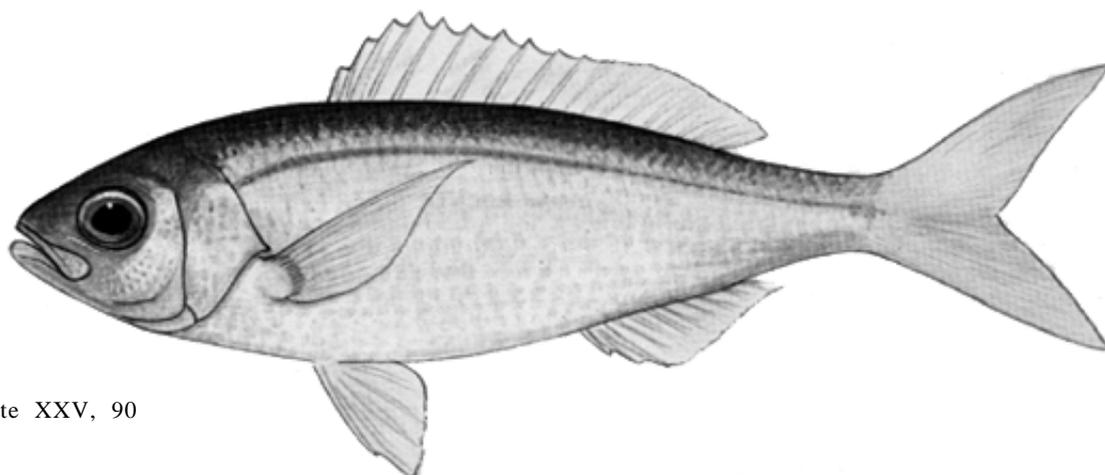
Parapristipomoides squamimaxillaris (Kami, 1973b)

LUT Paraprist 1

Pristipomoides squamimaxillaris Kami, 1973b, Copeia, no. 3:557 (Easter Island).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Scalemouth jobfish; Fr - Colas écailleuse; Sp - Panchito escamudo.



See Plate XXV, 90

Diagnostic Features : Body slender, elongate (greatest depth about 28 to 33% of standard length). Head relatively small; interorbital space slightly convex; snout somewhat pointed, the lower jaw protruding slightly; jaws extending to below front part of pupil; maxilla scaled; both jaws with a single, narrow band of villiform teeth; no canines present; vomerine tooth patch small and oval-shaped; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 20 to 24; total rakers on first arch 32 to 35. 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 deeply forked. Scales moderate-sized about 55 to 58 in lateral line: scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: silvery pink, darker pink on back and upper sides; caudal fin yellow, other fins whitish to slightly pink.

Geographical Distribution : South-eastern Oceania; thus far known only from Easter Island and Rapa.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms from about 130 m to at least 460 m depth.

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Caught regularly by deep handlining at Easter Island and Rapa. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : -

Literature : Kami (1973b).

