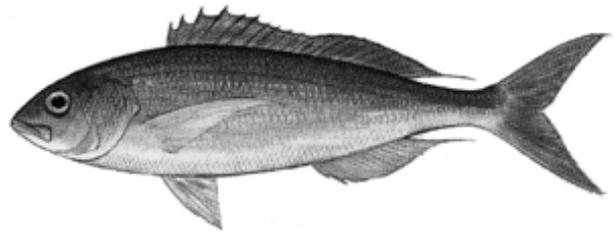


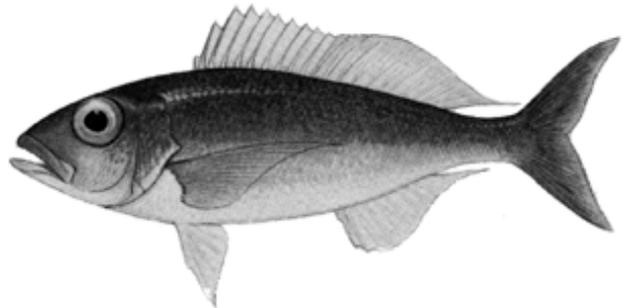
8b. Body more slender, its depth about 3.1 to 3.8 times in standard length; body colour uniform without yellow on back or oblique bars on sides

10a. Length of upper jaw 2.4 to 2.6 times in head length; interorbital space broad, about 3.7 to 4.2 times in head length; preorbital space relatively narrow, its depth about 7.6 to 9.0 times in head length; depth of preorbital space about 2.0 to 2.3 times in interorbital width; canine teeth near middle of lower jaw not greatly enlarged; pyloric caeca 7 to 9 (usually 8) . . . . . **P. filamentosus** (Fig. 12)



P. filamentosus Fig. 12

10b. Length of upper jaw 2.1 to 2.4 times in head length; interorbital space narrower, about 4.5 to 4.7 times in head length; preorbital space broader, its depth about 6.2 to 6.8 times in head length; depth of preorbital space about 1.3 to 1.6 times in interorbital width; canine teeth near middle of lower jaw greatly enlarged; pyloric caeca 4 to 6 (usually 5) . . . . . **P. flavipinnis** (Fig. 13)



P. flavipinnis Fig. 13

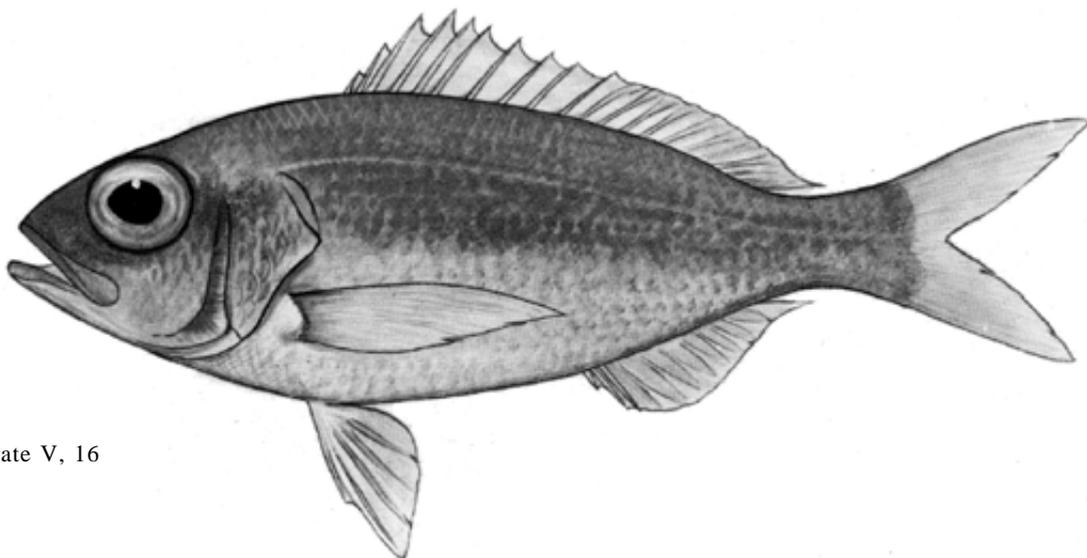
**Pristipomoides aquilonaris** (Goode & Bean, 1896)

LUT Prist 2

Anthias aquilonaris Goode & Bean 1896, Oceanic Ichthyology: 238 (Gulf of Mexico).

**Synonyms** : Pristipomoides andersoni Ginsburg (1952).

**FAO Names** : En - Wenchman; Fr - Colas vorace; Sp - Panchito voraz.



See Plate V, 16

**Diagnostic Features** : Body oblong, moderately deep (greatest depth 2.6 to 2.9 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat, dorsal profile of snout and nape convex; eye large, about 3.2 to 3.5 times in head length; snout short and blunt; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or triangular, without a medial posterior extension; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 17 to 19 (rarely 16 or 20). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 (rarely 10) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 (rarely 7) soft rays; bases of dorsal and anal fins scaleless, their last soft rays moderately produced; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 15 or 16 (rarely 14 or 17) rays; caudal fin forked. Scales moderate-sized, 48 to 52 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides pink to reddish; lower sides and belly pink to silvery-white; fins translucent to pinkish except outer part of dorsal and caudal fins yellow.

**Geographical Distribution** : Tropical western Atlantic Ocean extending northward to North Carolina and south to Brazil.

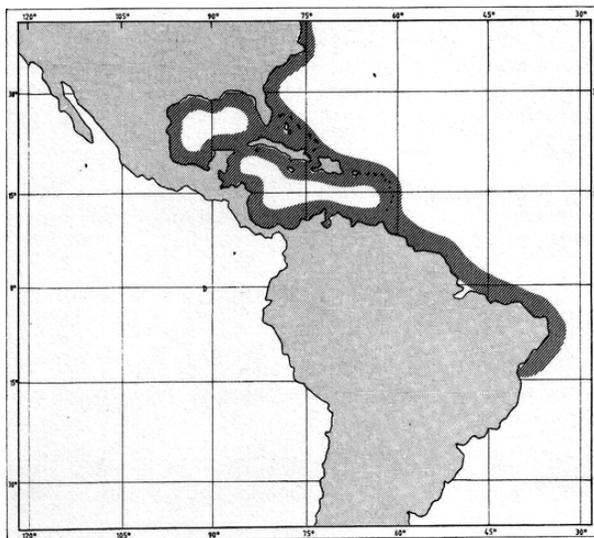
**Habitat and Biology** : A deep-water species found from 24 to at least 366 m depth. Feeds mainly on small fishes.

**Size** : Maximum total length about 23 cm; common to 20 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Apparently abundant and because of its small size of potential use as fish meal. Caught mainly with beam trawls; also with longlines and handlines. Marketed mostly fresh, rarely frozen.

**Local Names** : MEXICO: Voraz; VENEZUELA: Panchito.

**Literature** : Jordan & Evermann (1896); Anderson (1967); Fischer (ed.) (1978); Uyeno *et al.* (1983).



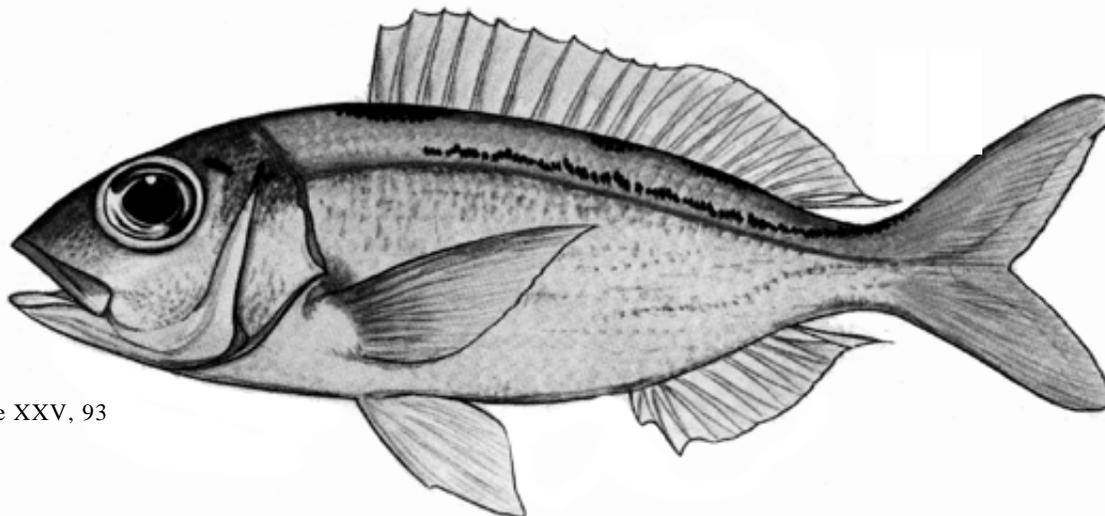
***Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus*** (Valenciennes, 1831)

LUT Prist 8

*Serranus argyrogrammicus* Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1831, *Hist.Nat.Poiss.*, 8:183 (Mauritius).

**Synonyms** : *Platynius amoenus* Snyder (1911).

**FAO Names** : En - Ornate jobfish; Fr - Colas orné; Sp - Panchito adornado.



See Plate XXV, 93

**Diagnostic Features :** Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.8 to 3.0 times in standard length). Interorbital space slightly convex, its width 3.5 to 4.2 times in head length; preorbital depth 7.0 to 8.0 times in head length; jaws about equal, both with bands of fine teeth, the outer ones slightly enlarged, but not as prominent canines; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 8 to 14. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; bases of dorsal and anal fins scaleless, their last soft rays extended into short filaments; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales relatively small, about 58 to 66 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: upper part of head reddish; back mainly yellow; sides and belly silvery, sometimes pinkish; body with many bright blue spots and vermiculations; dorsal and caudal fins yellowish.

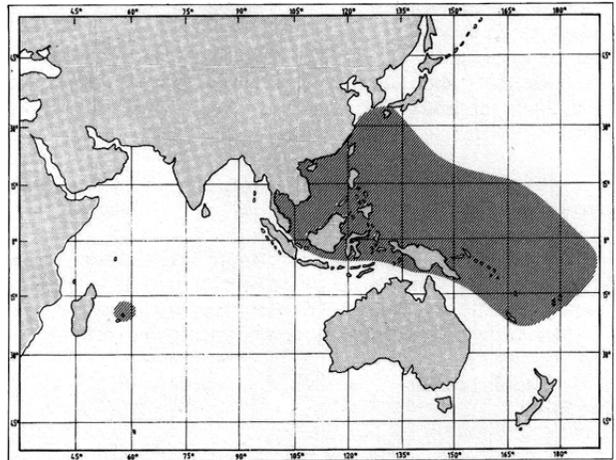
**Geographical Distribution :** Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from Samoa to Mauritius and from New Caledonia northward to southern Japan. However, Mauritius is the only reported locality in the Indian Ocean.

**Habitat and Biology :** Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 70 and 300 m. Feeds on small fishes, crustaceans, and squids.

**Size :** Maximum total length about 40 cm; common to 25 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** A good eating fish sometimes seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines. Marketed fresh.

**Local Names :** GUAM: Blueline gindai; JAPAN: Hana fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Cerf-volant; SAMOA: Palu-tusimoana.



**Literature :** Amesbury & Myers (1982, as P. amoenus); Masuda et al. (1984, as P. amoenus).

**Remarks :** Often referred to as P. amoenus by previous authors.

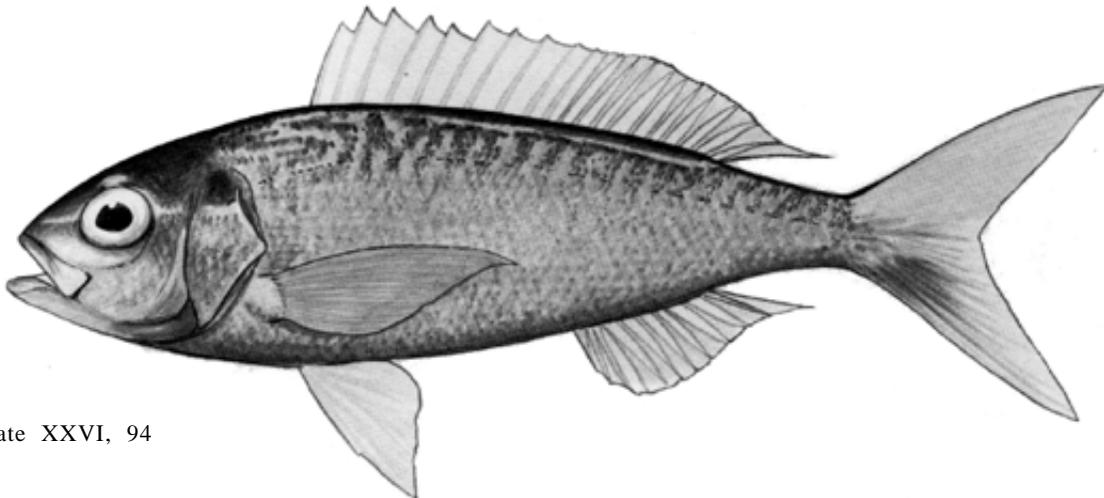
**Pristipomoides auricilla** (Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927)

LUT Prist 9

Arnillo auricilla Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 16:668 (Honolulu).

**Synonyms :** None.

**FAO Names :** En - Goldflag jobfish; Fr - Colas drapeau; Sp - Panchito abanderado.



See Plate XXVI, 94

**Diagnostic Features** : Body elongate, robust (greatest depth 3.1 to 3.6 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat, its width 3.4 to 3.7 times in head length; preorbital depth 6.7 to 8.2 times in head length; jaws about equal or the lower slightly protruding, both with an outer row of conical and canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomerine tooth patch triangular; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 17 to 21. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; bases of dorsal and anal fins scaleless, their last soft rays extended into short filaments; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales small, about 70 to 74 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: body purplish or brownish violet; sides with numerous yellow spots or faint, yellow, chevron-shaped bands; upper lobe of caudal fin yellow; dorsal fin yellowish to yellowish-brown. Sexual dichromatism: males over 27 cm (fork length) with much yellow on ventral lobe of caudal fin, usually forming a distinct blotch; females with or without yellowish colour on ventral lobe of caudal fin, but if yellow present, not forming a distinct blotch.

**Geographical Distribution** : Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Hawaii to the Andaman Sea, and northward to Japan.

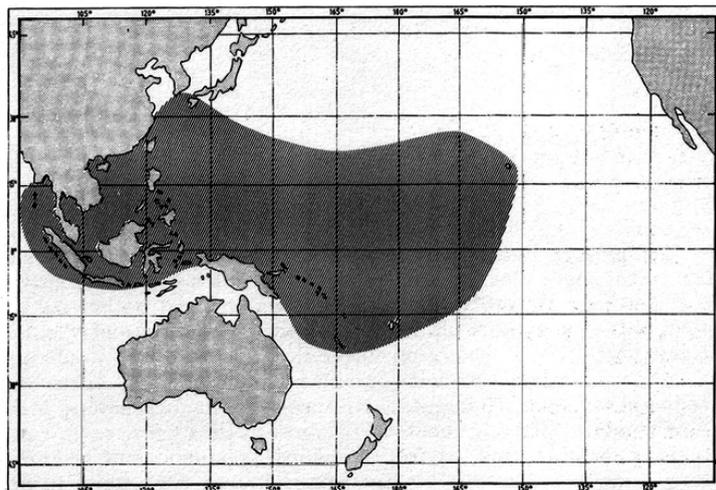
**Habitat and Biology** : Occurs over rocky bottoms between about 90 and 360 m; most abundant from about 180 to 270 m. Feeds on fishes, pelagic tunicates and salps. The von Bertalanffy growth coefficient (K) and exponential rate of mortality (MP) were estimated as 0.27 and 0.66 respectively for the Mariana Islands population (Ralston, in press).

**Size** : Maximum total length about 45 cm; common to 25 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : A common foodfish in some areas such as Samoa and Guam. Caught mainly with deep handlines. Marketed fresh. During a recent experimental handline fishing survey in the Mariana Islands, this fish was the second-most abundant species, constituting 15% of the total catch.

**Local Names** : GUAM: Kali kali; JAPAN: Kimadara-himedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Vivaneau à taches jaunes; SAMOA: Palu-i'usama.

**Literature** : Kami (1973); Kyushin *et al.* (1977); Amesbury & Myers (1982); Masuda *et al.* (1984).



**Pristipomoides filamentosus** (Valenciennes, 1830)

LUT Prist 5

Serranus filamentosus Valenciennes (*in* C. & V., 18301, Hist.Nat.Poiss.,6:508 (St. Denis, Bourbon; Mauritius).

**Synonyms** : Chaetopterus microlepis Bleeker (1869b); Etelis brevirostris Vaillant (1873); Aprion microdon Steindachner, 1876; Aphareus roseus Castelnau, 1879; Bowersia violescens Jordan & Evermann (1903); Aprion kanekonis Tanaka (1935).

**FAO Names** : En - Crimson jobfish; Fr - Colas fil; Sp - Panchito hebra.