

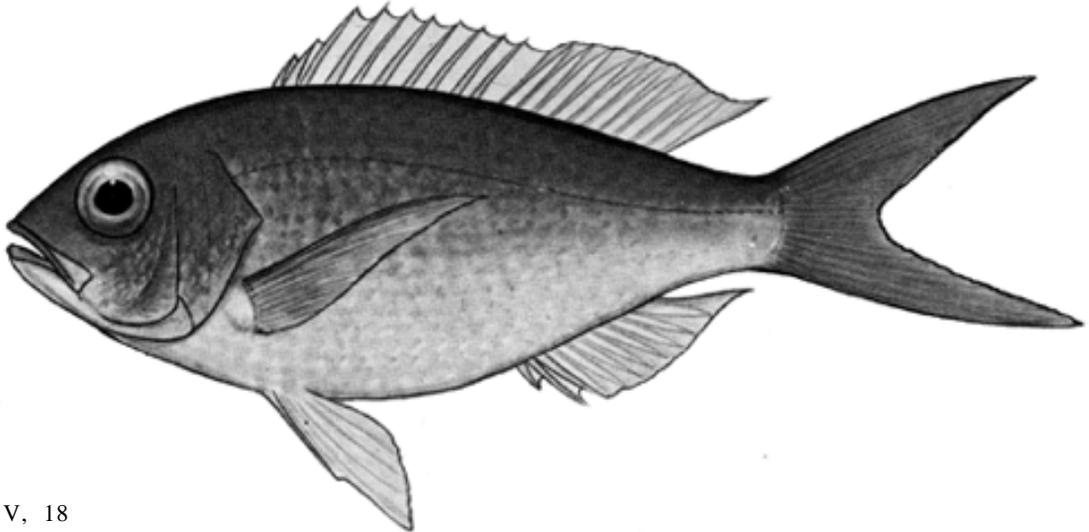
Pristipomoides macrophthalmus (Müller & Troschel, 1848)

LUT Prist 3

Centropristes macrophthalmus Müller & Troschel (in Schomburgk, 1848), Hist.Barbados:666 (Barbados).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Cardinal snapper; Fr - Colas gros yeux; Sp - Panchito ojón.



See Plate V, 18

Diagnostic Features : Body oblong, moderately deep. Interorbital space flat; dorsal profile of snout and nape convex; eye large; 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) 14 to 16 (rarely 13 or 17). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; last soft rays of dorsal and anal fins moderately produced; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales small, 54 to 57 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides pink with a silvery sheen; lower sides and belly silvery; fins translucent to pink.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic. Known from the Straits of Florida, the Bahamas, greater Antilles and the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua and Panama.

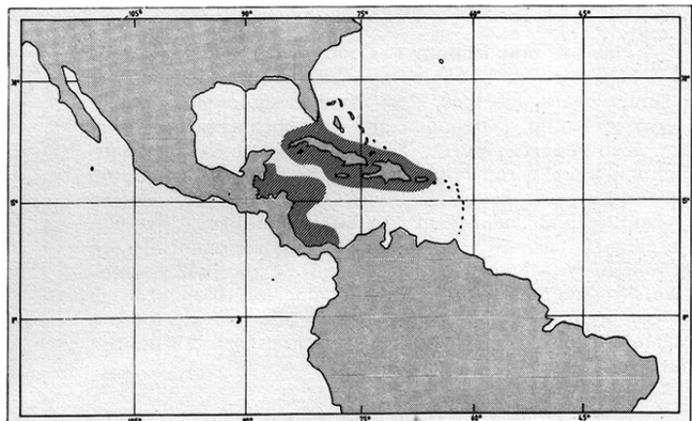
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits depths from about 110 to at least 550 m. Most commonly found in deeper waters of the shelf near the edge of the continental slope. Feeds on small fishes and larger planktonic animals.

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of limited interest because of the deep distribution and small size. Caught mainly with single and multiple handlines, also with bottom trawls. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : CUBA: Cardenal, Voraz.

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



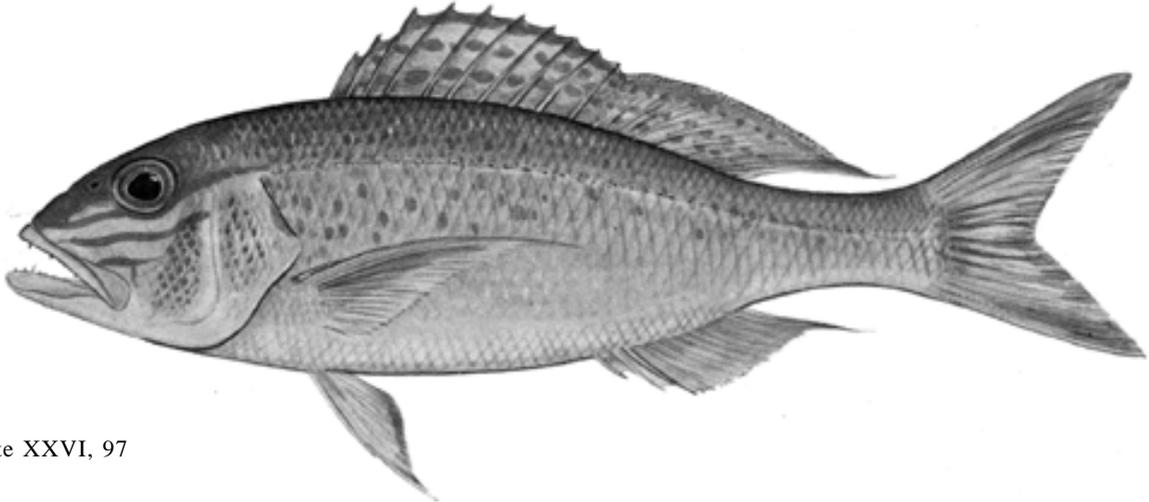
Pristipomoides multidens (Day, 1870)

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Mesoprion multidens Day, 1870, Proc.Zool.Soc.London:680 (Andaman Islands).

Synonyms : Diacope sparus Temminck & Schlegel (1842).

FAO Names: En - Goldbanded jobfish; Fr - Colas à bandes dorées; Sp - Panchito de bandas doradas.

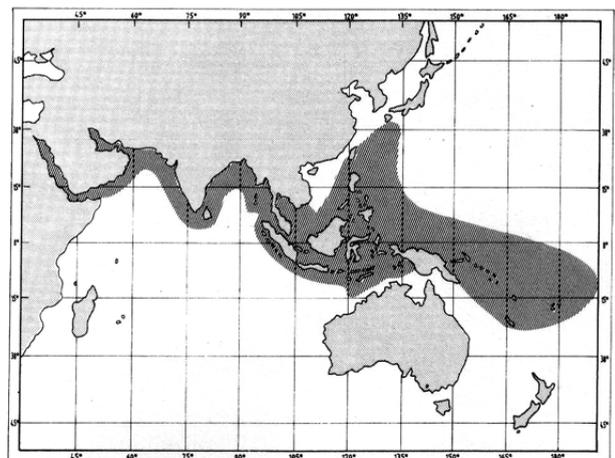


See Plate XXVI, 97

Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, robust (greatest depth 3.0 to 3.1 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat; lower jaw slightly protruding; both with an outer row of conical teeth, the anterior 2 or 3 pairs enlarged canines, and with an inner band of villiform teeth; vomerine tooth patch triangular; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11 to 15. 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 moderate-sized about 48 to 52 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: yellowish to rosy, with about 6 broken, golden stripes on sides; side of snout and cheek with 2 golden stripes bordered with blue (which persist as 4 brownish stripes in preservative); top of head with a series of chevron-shaped yellow bands with apexes directed anteriorly; dorsal fin with yellowish stripes or rows of spots.

Geographical Distribution : Widely distributed in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Samoa to the Red and Arabian Seas, and from southern Japan southward to Australia.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 40 and 200 m. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs, lobsters, stomatopods, squids and pelagic items including gastropods and urochordates. Spawning has been reported during May and August in the South China Sea and throughout most of the year at Samoa and Vanuatu (New Hebrides) with peak activity during December and January at the latter locality. The von Bertalanffy growth coefficient (K) and exponential rate of mortality (M) were estimated as 0.24 and 0.42 respectively for the Vanuatu population (Brouard & Grandperrin, 1984) and 0.19 and 0.63 respectively for the Mariana Islands population (Ralston, in press). Estimated maximum age: 14 years.



Size : Maximum total length about 90 cm; common to 50 cm. Matures at about 40 to 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An excellent foodfish, often seen in markets, but usually in small quantities. This species, along with *P. typus*, constituted 1.4% (by weight) of the trawl catch on the Northwest Shelf (Australia) between 1971 and 1976. Caught mainly with handlines. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Nagasaki fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Vivaneau grosse-écaille; SAMOA: Palu-sega.

Literature : Senta & Tan (1974); Kyushin et al. (1977); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda et al. (1984)

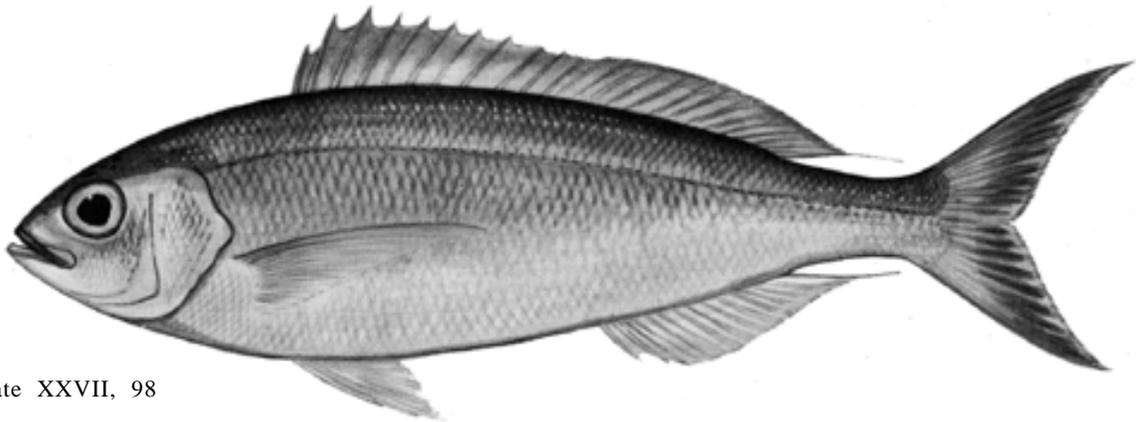
Pristipomoides sieboldii (Bleeker, 1857)

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Chaetopterus sieboldii Bleeker, 1857, Verh.Batav.Genootsch. , 26:20 (Japan).

Synonyms : Chaetopterus dubius Günther (1857); Bowersia ulaula Jordan & Evermann (1903).

FAO Names : En - Lavender jobfish; Fr - Colas lavande; Sp - Panchito lavanda.



See Plate XXVII, 98

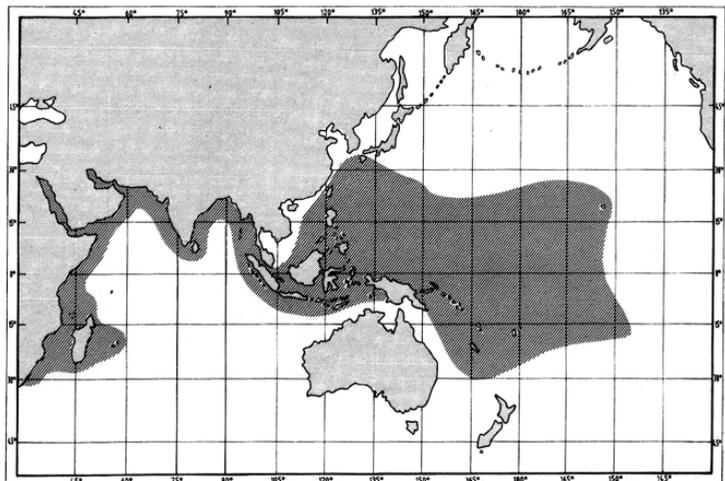
Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, robust (greatest depth 3.1 to 3.8 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat; lower jaw slightly protruding; both jaws with an outer band of conical and canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomerine tooth patch diamond-shaped; teeth present on tongue; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 19 to 22. 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: silvery with lavender hue; dark spots on top of head, more conspicuous in young; margin of dorsal fin orange; caudal fin purplish with the inner margin of fork pale.

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific from Hawaii to East Africa, and northward to southern Japan.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 180 and 360 m. Feeds mainly on fishes, shrimps, crabs, polychaetes, cephalopods and pelagic urochordates.

Size : Maximum total length about 60 cm; common to 40 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A common foodfish in some areas such as Japan. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery (12 metric tons and revenue of US\$ 56 400 in 1984). Caught mainly with bottom longlines and deep handlines. Marketed mostly fresh-



Local Names : HAWAII: Kalikali; JAPAN: Himedai; TAHITI: Utu; THE PHILIPPINES: Kalaskasin, Manambulao, Talotoon.

Literature : Kami (1973); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda et al. (1984).