

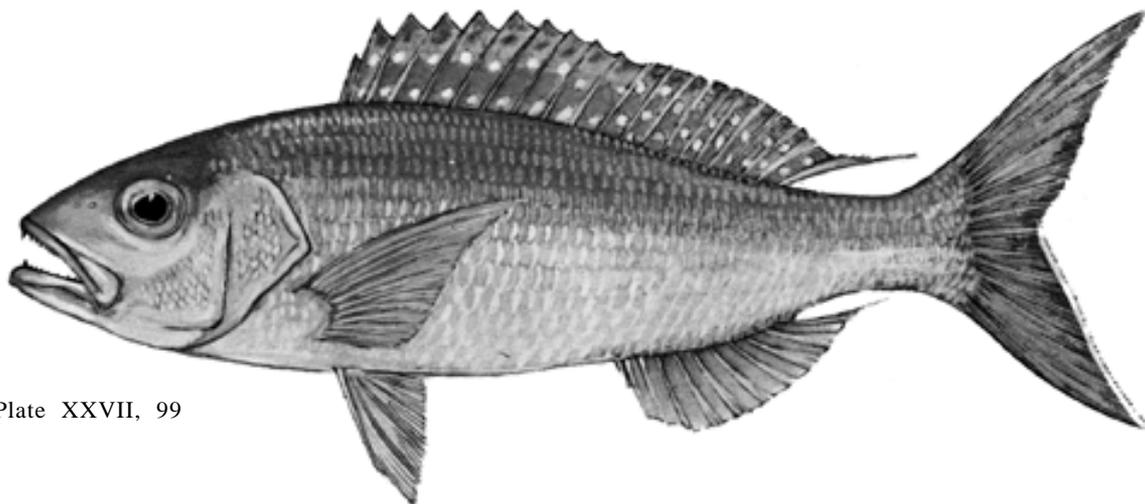
**Pristipomoides typus** Bleeker, 1852

LUT Prist 1

Pristipomoides typus Bleeker, 1852, Nat.Tijds.Nederland.Indë, 3:575 (Western Sumatra).

**Synonyms** : None.

**FAO Names** : En - Sharptooth jobfish; Fr - Colas dentu; Sp - Panchito dentón



See Plate XXVII, 99

**Diagnostic Features** : Body elongate, robust (greatest depth 3.0 to 3.1 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat; jaws about equal, 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) 11 to 15. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 or 12 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 moderate-sized, about 48 to 52 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: body and fins rosy red; top of head with longitudinal vermiculated lines and spots of brownish yellow; dorsal fin with wavy yellow lines.

**Geographical Distribution** : Tropical western Pacific from New Guinea to Sumatra, and northward to the Ryukyu Islands. Records from the western Indian Ocean need to be confirmed.

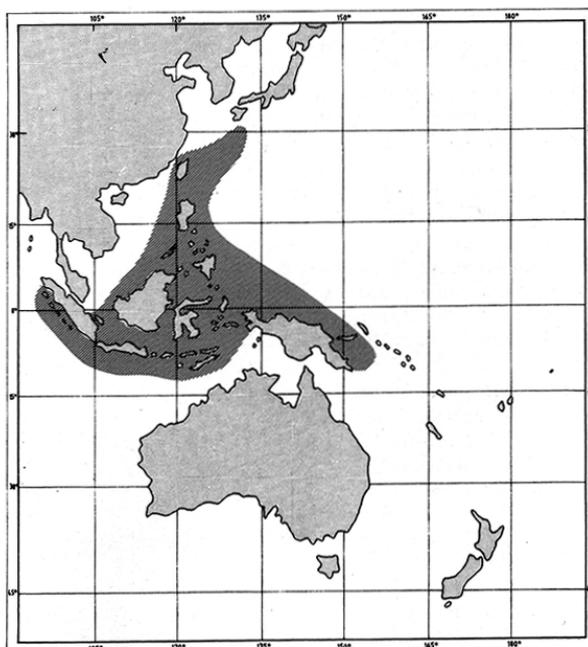
**Habitat and Biology** : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 40 and 100 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates and fishes. Estimated maximum age: 11 years.

**Size** : Maximum total length about 70 cm; common to 40 cm. Matures at about 28 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : A good-eating fish sometimes seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines. Usually offered fresh. This species, along with P. multidens, constituted 1.4% (by weight) of the trawl catch of the Northwest Shelf (Australia) between 1971 and 1976.

**Local Names** : JAPAN: Bara-hime dai; SAUDI ARABIA: Sarrah; SRI LANKA: Kalamiya (S), Lomia (T); THAILAND: Pla kapong; THE PHILIPPINES: Agbaon, Besugo laut, Langisi, Matangal.

**Literature** : Senta & Tan (1975); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda et al. (1984).



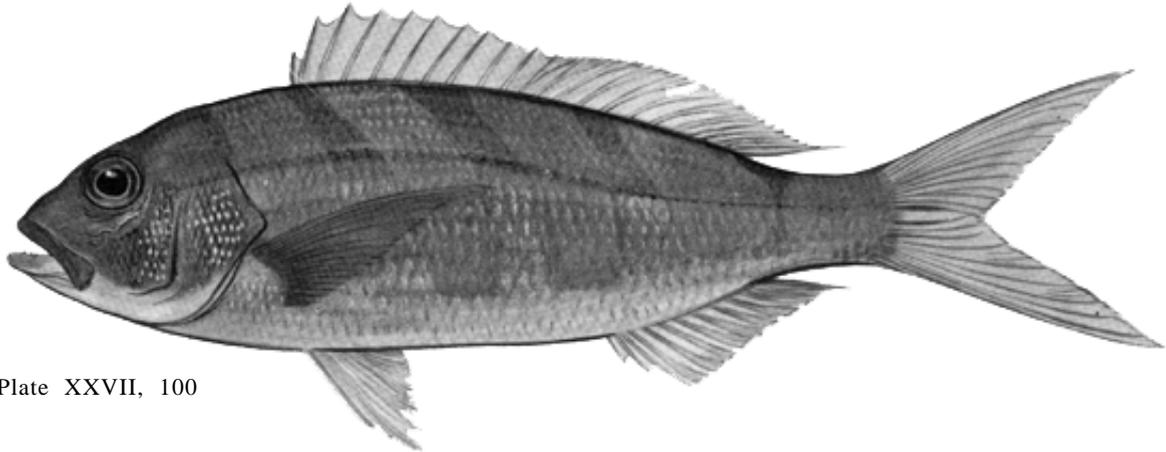
**Pristipomoides zonatus** (Valenciennes, 1830)

LUT Prist 11

Serranus zonatus Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:509 (Mauritius).

**Synonyms** : (From Fowler, 1931) ? Serranus argyrogrammicus Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1831; Serranus telfairi Bennett (1831); Serranus brighami Seale (1901); Rooseveltia aloha Jordan & Snyder (1907).

**FAO Names** : En- Oblique-banded snapper; Fr - Colas bagnard; Sp - Panchito rayado.



See Plate XXVII, 100

**Diagnostic Features** : Body moderately deep (greatest depth about 2.6 to 2.8 times in standard length). Interorbital space convex; jaws about equal, or lower jaw slightly protruding; both jaws 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) 12 or 13. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 or 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 relatively small, about 60 to 66 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: overall pink or reddish with 4 broad oblique orange or yellow bars on sides; dorsal and caudal fins yellow, other fins pink.

**Geographical Distribution** : Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Hawaii to East Africa, and from southern Japan southward to New Caledonia.

**Habitat and Biology** : Occurs over rocky bottoms between about 70 and 300 m depth; most abundant between about 100 and 200 m. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs, cephalopods, other benthic invertebrates and planktonic organisms, including urochordates. The von Bertalanffy growth coefficient (K) and exponential rate of mortality (M) were estimated as 0.20 and 0.53 respectively for the Marianas Islands population (Ralston, in press).

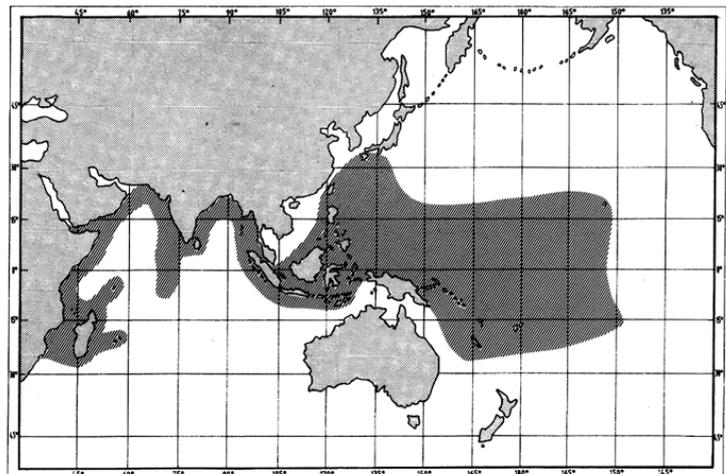
**Size** : Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 35 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : A good eating fish occasionally seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines. During a recent experimental handline fishery survey in the Marianas Islands, this fish was by far the most abundant species, constituting 51% of the total catch. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery (34 metric tons and revenue of US\$ 18 400 in 1984). Marketed fresh.

**Local Names** : GUAM: Gindai; JAPAN: Shimachi biki; PALAU: Turang; SOUTH AFRICA: Oblique banded snapper, Skeefband-snapper; TAHITI: Ulu.

**Literature** : Fowler (1931); Amesbury & Myers (1982); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda et al. (1984).

**Remarks** : This species is frequently placed in the genus Tropidinius Poey.: Former FAO code LUT Trop 1 (western Indian Ocean).



**Randallichthys** Anderson, Kami & Johnson, 1977

LUT Rand

**Genus :** Randallichthys Anderson, Kami & Johnson, 1977:89. Type-species Etelis filamentosus Fourmanoir, 1970, by original designation.

**Synonyms :** None.

A single species in the genus - see Randallichthys filamentosus.

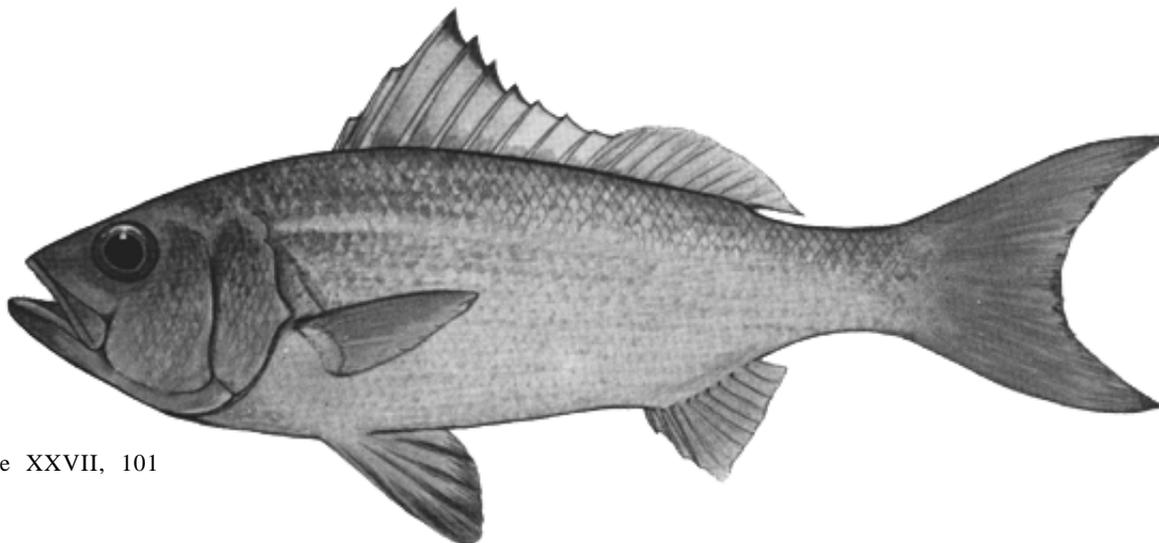
**Randallichthys filamentosus** (Fourmanoir, 1970)

LUT Rand 1

Etelis filamentosus Fourmanoir, 1970, Cah.O.R.S.T.O.M., sér. Océanogr., 8(2):26, 28-29 (22°52'S, 162°20'E).

**Synonyms :** Etelis nudimaxillaris Yoshino & Araga (in Masuda et al., 1975).

**FAO Names :** En - Randall's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de Randall; Sp - Pargo de Randall.



See Plate XXVII, 101

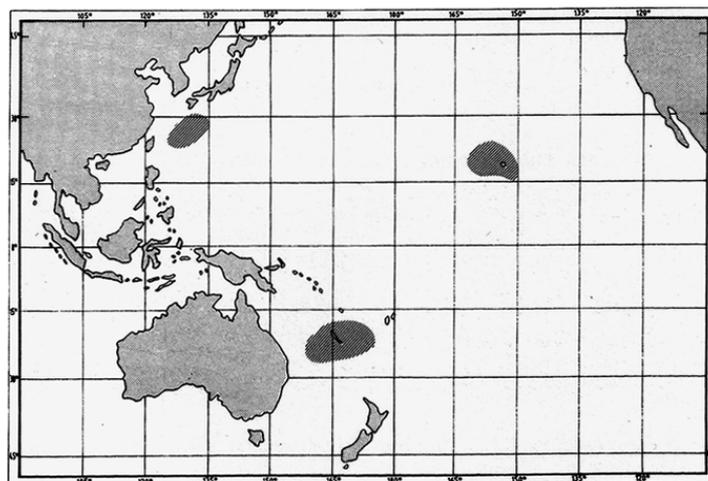
**Diagnostic Features :** Body relatively elongate. Head blunt; interorbital space flat; eye large; preorbital bone relatively narrow; snout short; maxilla extending to level of front of eye; lower jaw protruding; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped, without a medial posterior extension; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 14 (occasionally 15 or 16). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; bases of dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fins short, not reaching level of anus, with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin lunate, its lower lobe with some rays excessively produced and filamentous in young. Scales moderate-sized, about 48 or 49 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: rosy red with a yellowish tinge; fins similar except dorsal fin greyish; outer edge of spinous dorsal and pelvic fins black.

**Geographical Distribution :** Western and central Pacific Ocean. Known thus far only from the Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, and Okinawa, but probably widespread in the area.

**Habitat and Biology :** Inhabits rocky bottoms in relatively deep water (150 to 300 m).

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

**Interest to Fisheries :** So far caught in relatively small quantities. The flesh is of good quality and thus the species is of potential interest. Caught mainly with handlines. Marketed fresh.



**Local Names :** -

**Literature :** Anderson, Kami & Johnson (1977).

**Rhomboplites** Gill, 1862

LUT Rhomb

**Genus :** Rhomboplites Gill, 1862:237. Type-species Centropristis aurorubens Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1829, by original designation.

**Synonyms :** None.

A single species in the genus - see Rhomboplites aurorubens.

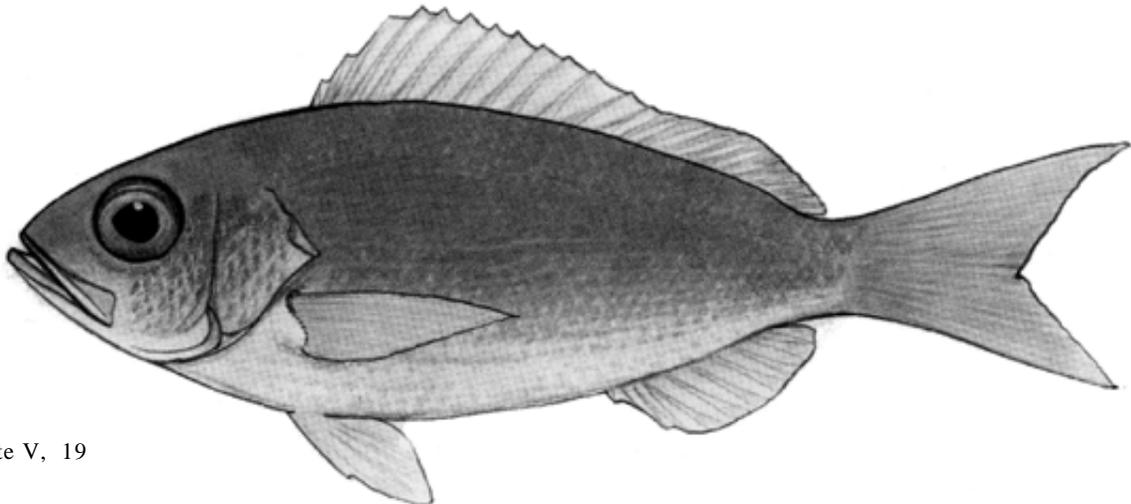
**Rhomboplites aurorubens** (Cuvier, 1829)

LUT Rhomb 1

Centropristis aurorubens Cuvier (in C. & V., 1829), Hist.Nat.Poiss., 3:45 (Brazil).

**Synonyms :** Mesoprion elegans Poey (1860); Aprion ariommus Jordan & Gilbert (1883).

**FAO Names :** En - Vermilion snapper; Fr - Vivaneau ti-yeux; Sp - Pargo cunaro.



See Plate V, 19

**Diagnostic Features :** Body relatively slender. Snout short, lower jaw slightly projecting; mouth small; large canines absent; vomerine tooth patch triangular or roughly diamond-shaped, with a broad, elongate medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 19 to 22. Dorsal fin with 12 (rarely 13) spines and 10 or 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins relatively short, not reaching level of anus, with 17 or 18 (rarely 19) rays; caudal fin moderately forked. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides vermilion; lower sides and belly silvery with a reddish tinge; faint oblique brown lines corresponding with scale rows above lateral line; narrow horizontal yellow lines on sides below lateral line; dorsal and caudal fins yellowish; anal and pelvic fins whitish.