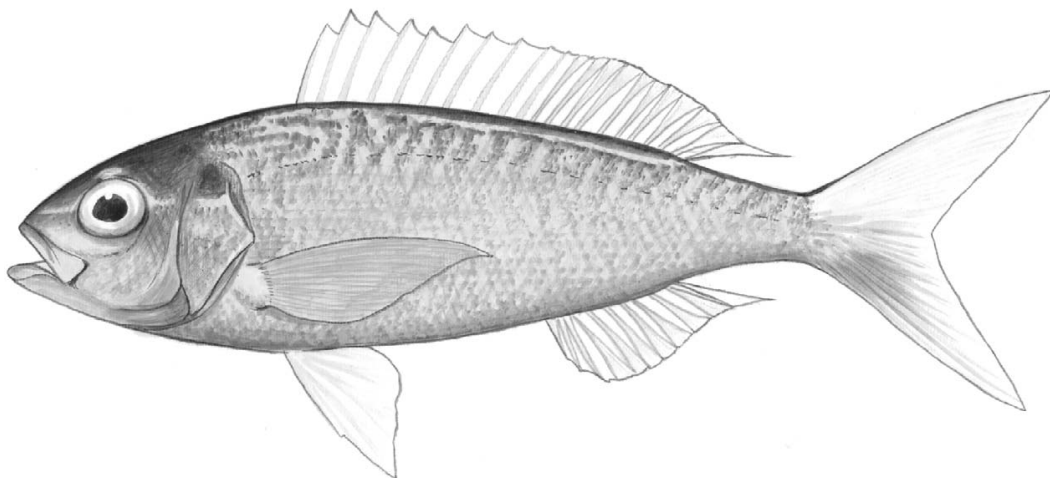


Pristipomoides auricilla (Jordan, Evermann, and Tanaka, 1927)

(Plate X, 67)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / Other species of *Pristipomoides*.

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

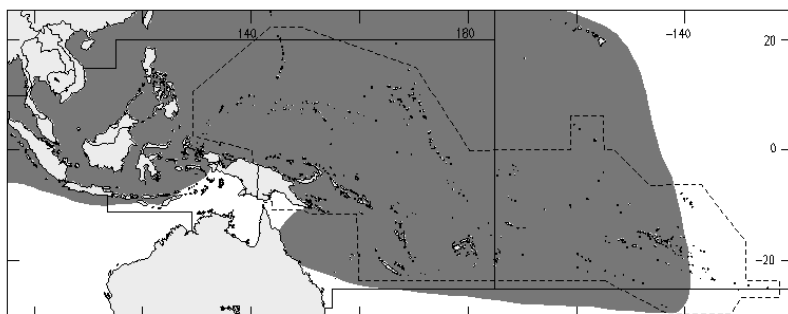


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Jaws about equal or lower jaw protruding slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through anterior part of eye or slightly beyond. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of conical and canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in triangular patch; no teeth on tongue. **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened. First gill arch with 8 to 11 gill rakers on upper limb, 17 to 21 on lower limb (total 27 to 32).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long, equal to or somewhat shorter than head length. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 15 or 16. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 67 to 74. Colour: body purplish or brownish violet; sides with numerous yellow spots or faint yellow chevron-shaped bands; dorsal fin yellowish to yellowish brown; upper lobe of caudal fin yellow.** Sexual dichromatism: males over 27 cm (fork length) with much yellow on lower lobe of caudal fin, usually forming a distinct blotch; females with or without yellowish colour on lower lobe of caudal fin, but if yellow present, not forming a distinct blotch.

Size: Maximum standard length 40 cm or more, commonly to about 25 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms between about 80 and 360 m; off Guam, caught most abundantly from about 180 to 270 m. Feeds on fishes and salps. Caught mainly with deep handlines. A common food fish in some areas such as Samoa and Guam. Marketed fresh.

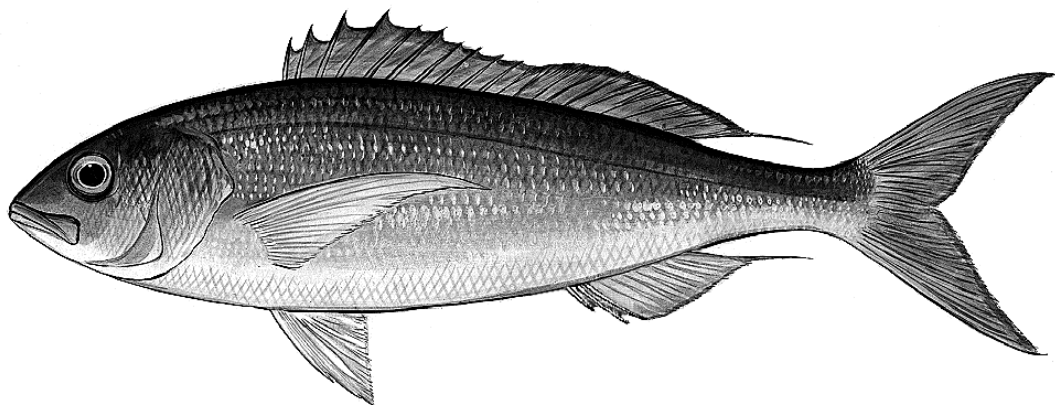
Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from Hawaii and Rapa to Mauritius and northward from Australia and New Caledonia to Japan.



Pristipomoides filamentosus (Valenciennes, 1830) (Plate X, 68)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Pristipomoides microlepis* (Bleeker, 1869) / Other species of *Pristipomoides*.

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

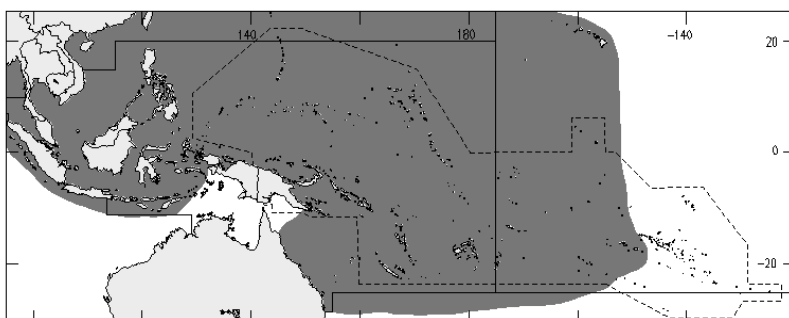


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Jaws about equal or lower jaw protruding slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through about anterior margin of pupil. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of conical to small canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth, **caniniform teeth at anterior ends of jaws not appreciably enlarged**; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in triangular patch; no teeth on tongue. **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened. First gill arch with 7 or 8 gill rakers on upper limb, 15 to 18 on lower limb (total 22 to 26).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long, about equal to or somewhat shorter than head length. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 (rarely 7 or 9) soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 15 or 16. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 57 to 62. Colour:** back and sides variable, ranging from brownish to lavender or reddish purple; snout and interorbital space with narrow yellow lines and blue spots often persisting as dark spots in preservative; dorsal and caudal fins light blue or lavender with reddish orange margins.

Size: Maximum standard length 80 cm or more, commonly to 50 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between 40 and 360 m; off Guam, caught most abundantly between 180 and 270 m. Feeds on small fishes, shrimps, crabs, amphipods, ascidians, and salps. Around Hawaii, spawning occurs from March to December with peak activity from May to September. Estimated maximum age is 18 years. Caught mainly with bottom longlines and deep handlines. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery, commanding a high price. A good quality food fish. Marketed mainly fresh.

Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from Hawaii and Tahiti to East Africa and northward from eastern Australia (Queensland and New South Wales) and Lord Howe Island to southern Japan.

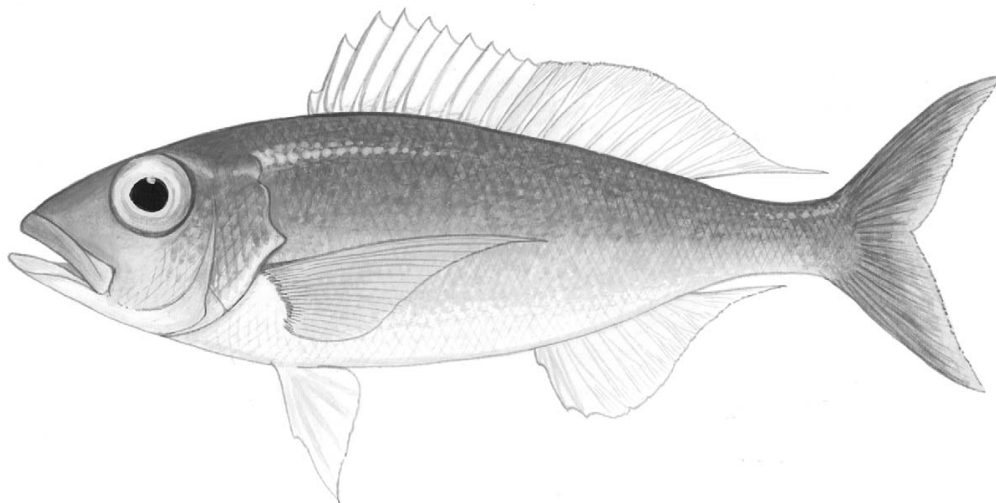


Pristipomoides flavipinnis Shinohara, 1963

(Plate X, 69)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / Other species of *Pristipomoides*.

FAO names: En - Goldeneye jobfish; Fr - Colas oeil doré; Sp - Panchito de ojo dorado.

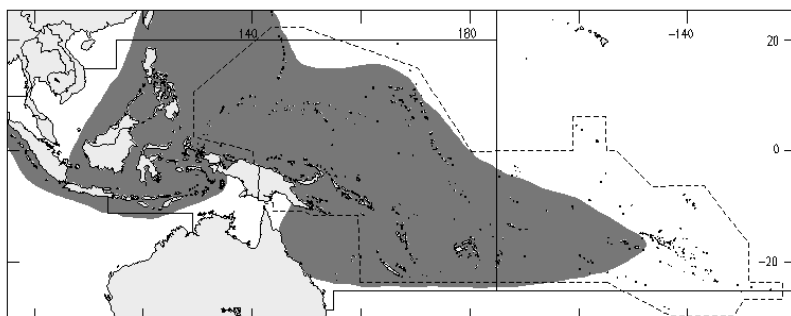


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Lower jaw protruding slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through about anterior margin of pupil. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of conical and canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth, **canines at anterior ends of both jaws usually enlarged**; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in triangular patch; no teeth on tongue. **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened. First gill arch with 6 to 9 gill rakers on upper limb, 15 to 18 on lower limb (total 22 to 27).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long, about equal to or somewhat shorter than head length. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 16. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 59 to 63.** **Colour:** back and upper sides pale lavender or pinkish; lower sides and belly silvery; network of dark spots on top of head; **margin of dorsal fin yellow when fresh.**

Size: Maximum standard length about 50 cm or more, commonly to about 35 cm.

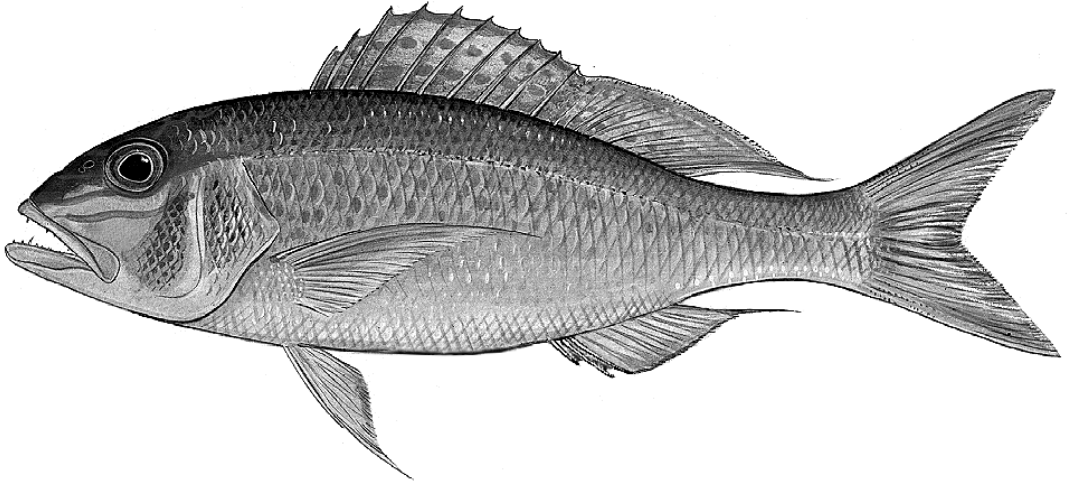
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 90 and 360 m; off Guam, caught most abundantly between 180 and 270 m. Feeds primarily on benthic fishes and to a lesser extent on crustaceans, squids, and pelagic tunicates. At Vanuatu (New Hebrides), spawning occurs throughout the year with peak activity from December to February. Caught mainly with bottom longlines and handlines. An important market fish in some areas. Marketed mainly fresh.

Distribution: Pacific Ocean from Tahiti to southeastern Asia and northward from Australia to the Ryukyu Islands.



Pristipomoides multidens (Day, 1871)

(Plate X, 70)

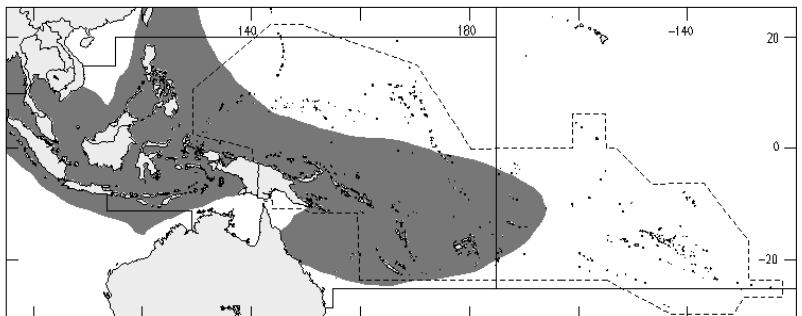
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Pristipomoides typus* Bleeker, 1852.**FAO names:** En - Goldbanded jobfish; Fr - Colas à bandes dorées; Sp - Panchito de bandas doradas.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Jaws about equal or lower jaw protruding very slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through about middle of eye. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of conical teeth; some of the anteriormost teeth enlarged into canines, and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in chevron-shaped patch; no teeth on tongue. **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened. First gill arch with 6 to 8 gill rakers on upper limb, 13 to 15 on lower limb (total 20 to 22).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long, a little shorter than length of head. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 15 or 16. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 48 to 50. Colour:** yellowish to rosy, with about 6 broken golden stripes on sides; **side of snout and cheek with 2 golden stripes bordered with blue (persisting as brownish stripes in preservative); top of head with a series of transverse brownish yellow vermiculations;** dorsal fin with yellowish stripes or rows of spots.

Size: Maximum standard length more than 70 cm, commonly to 40 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 40 and 245 m. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs, lobsters, stomatopods, squids, 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. Estimated maximum age is 14 years. Caught mainly with handlines. An excellent food fish, often seen in markets, but usually in small quantities. Marketed fresh.

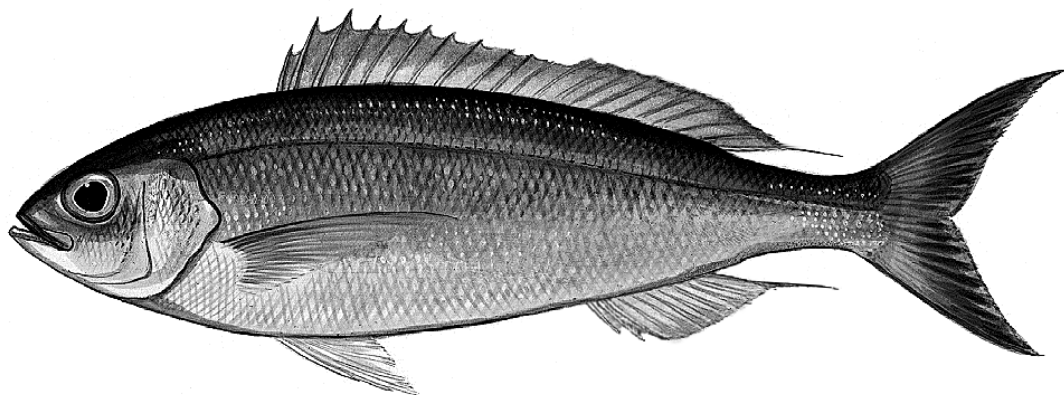
Distribution: Widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific from Samoa to the Red and Arabian seas and to East Africa and southward from southern Japan to Australia.



Pristipomoides sieboldii (Bleeker, 1857)**(Plate X, 71)**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: ? *Pristipomoides microdon* (Steindachner, 1877) / Other species of *Pristipomoides*.

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

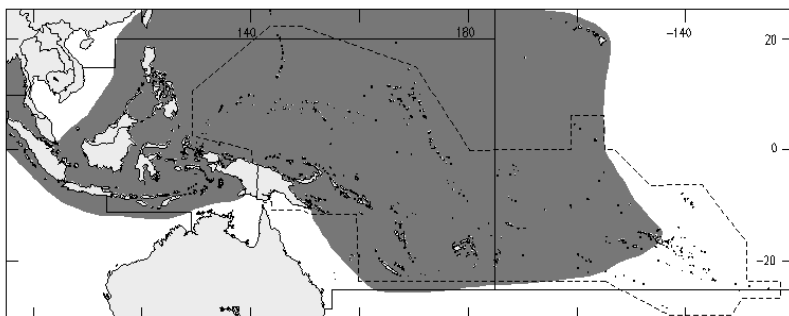


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Lower jaw protruding slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through anterior part of eye. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of conical teeth (a few anterior teeth in upper jaw enlarged into small canines) and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, **vomerine tooth patch with backward prolongation in midline (patch sometimes diamond-shaped); teeth present on tongue. Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened. First gill arch with 9 to 12 gill rakers on upper limb, 19 to 22 on lower limb (total 28 to 33).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long; somewhat shorter than, about equal to, or somewhat longer than length of head. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 16 or 17. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 69 to 74. Colour: silvery with lavender hue;** dark spots on top of head, more conspicuous in young; margin of dorsal fin orange; caudal fin purplish with inner margin of fork pale.

Size: Maximum standard length 50 cm or more, commonly to about 30 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms between about 140 and 360 m; off Guam, caught most abundantly from about 180 to 270 m. Feeds mainly on fishes, shrimps, crabs, polychaetes, cephalopods, and urochordates. Caught mainly with bottom longlines and deep handlines. A common food fish in some areas such as Japan. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery. Marketed mostly fresh.

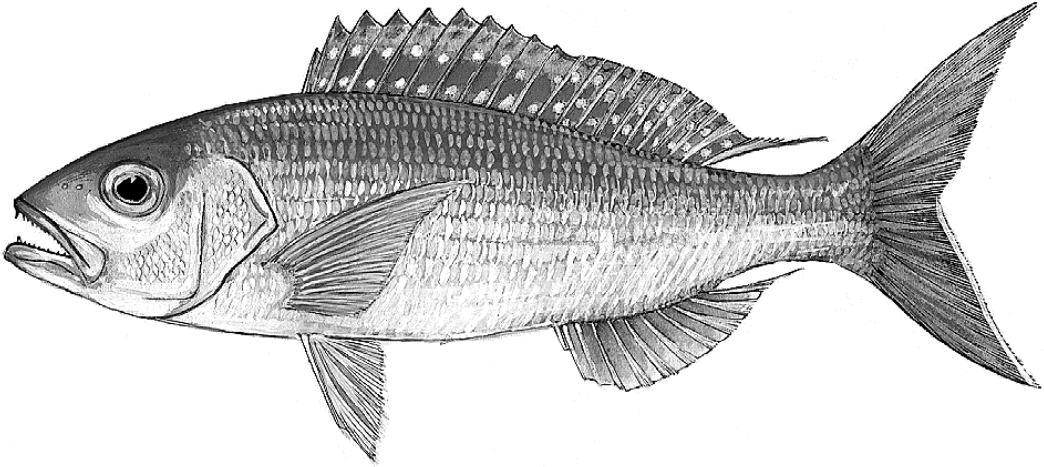
Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from Hawaii to East Africa and northward to southern Japan. A single specimen, apparently of this species, obtained from Vema Seamount in the eastern South Atlantic.



Pristipomoides typus Bleeker, 1852

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / Other species of *Pristipomoides*.

FAO names: En - Sharptooth jobfish; Fr - Colas dentu; Sp - Panchito dentón.

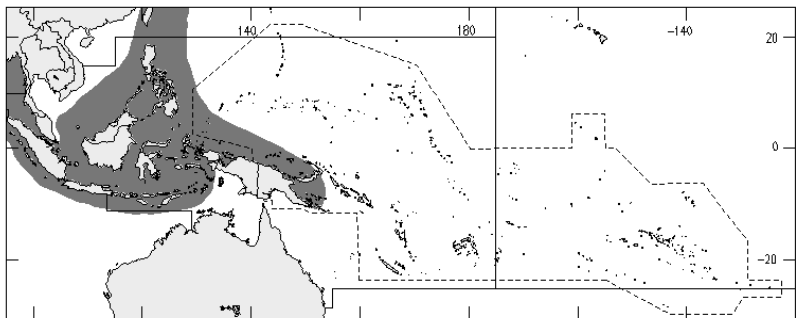


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Jaws about equal or lower jaw protruding slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through about middle of eye or slightly short of middle of eye. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of conical teeth, a few of the anteriormost teeth enlarged into canines, and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in chevron-shaped patch; no teeth on tongue. **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened. First gill arch with 8 or 9 gill rakers on upper limb, 15 to 17 on lower limb (total 23 to 26).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long, a little shorter than length of head. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 15 or 16. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 48 to 50.** **Colour:** body and fins rosy; **top of head with longitudinal brownish yellow vermiculations and spots of brownish yellow;** dorsal fin with wavy yellow lines.

Size: Maximum standard length 50 cm or more, commonly to 35 cm.

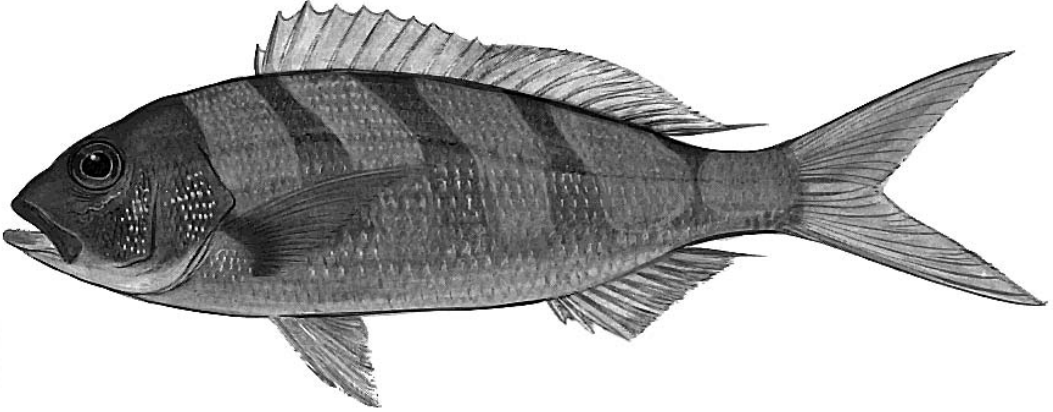
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 40 and 100 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates and fishes. Estimated maximum age is 11 years. Caught mainly with handlines. A good food fish, sometimes seen in markets. Usually marketed fresh.

Distribution: Western Pacific from New Guinea to Sumatra and northward to the Ryukyu Islands; also known from the Andaman Sea arm of the eastern Indian Ocean; reports from the western Indian Ocean and Western Samoa need verification.



Pristipomoides zonatus (Valenciennes, 1830)

(Plate X, 72)

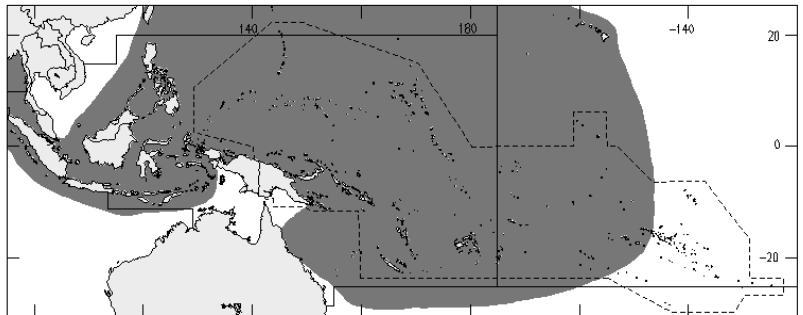
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Rooseveltia brighami* (Seale, 1901) / None.**FAO names:** En - Obliquebanded snapper; Fr - Colas bagnard; Sp - Panchito rayado.

Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together. Jaws about equal or lower jaw protruding slightly. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla extending to vertical through about middle of eye or slightly short of middle of eye. Upper and lower jaws both with an outer row of sharp conical teeth (a few of anteriormost teeth in upper jaw enlarged and caniniform) and an inner band of villiform teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in chevron-shaped patch; no teeth on tongue. **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. Interorbital region flattened to slightly convex. First gill arch with 5 to 8 gill rakers on upper limb, 12 to 14 on lower limb (total 17 to 21).** Dorsal fin continuous, not deeply incised near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked.** Pectoral fins long, a little shorter than length of head. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 (occasionally 10) soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 15 or 16. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 63 to 67. Colour:** overall pink or reddish with **alternating oblique red and yellow bars on side of body**; dorsal and caudal fins yellow, other fins pink.

Size: Maximum standard length about 40 cm, commonly to 25 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 70 and 350 m; most abundant between about 100 and 200 m. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs, cephalopods, miscellaneous benthic invertebrates, and pelagic organisms, including urochordates. Caught mainly with handlines. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery. A good food fish occasionally seen in markets where it is sold fresh.

Distribution: Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from Hawaii and Tahiti to East Africa and from southern Japan southward to Australia and Lord Howe Island.

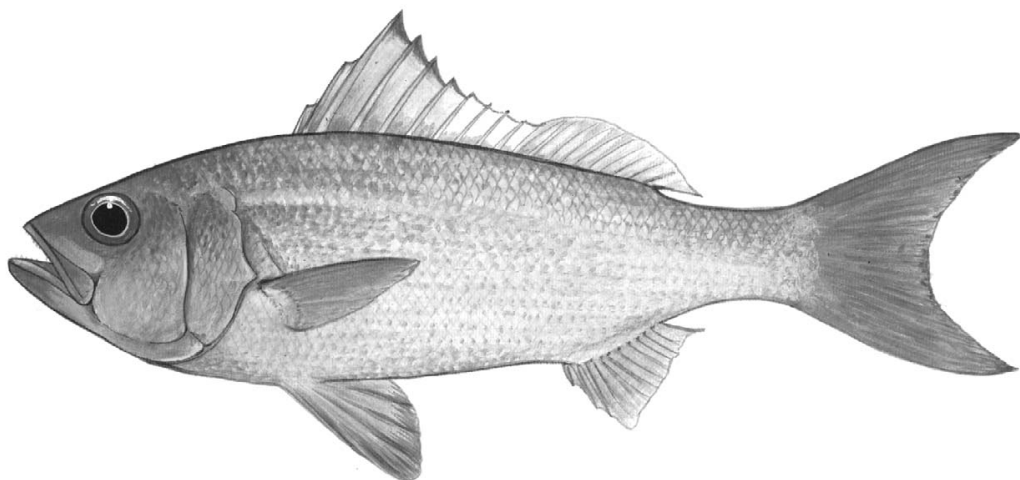


Randallichthys filamentosus (Fourmanoir, 1970)

(Plate X, 73)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Etelis filamentosus* Fourmanoir, 1970; *E. nudimaxillaris* Yoshino and Araga, 1975 / Species of *Etelis*.

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

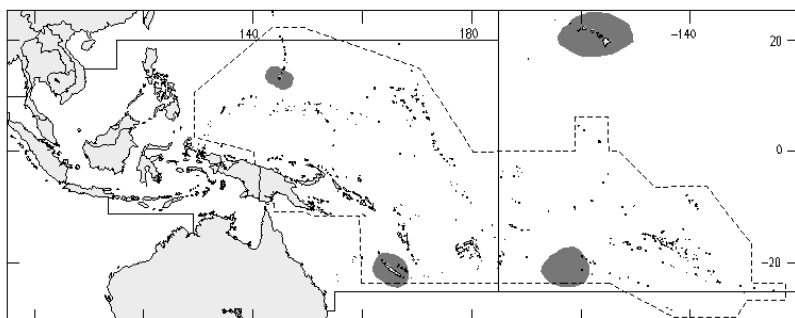


Diagnostic characters: Body relatively elongate, laterally compressed. Nostrils on each side of snout close together and to eye. Lower jaw protruding. **Premaxillae not protrusible, fixed by a frenum.** Maxilla ending posteriorly somewhat short of vertical through middle of eye. Jaws each with a series of small conical teeth, larger anteriorly where on each side one to a few teeth may be canine or canine-like; larger teeth on jaws needle sharp; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in roughly chevron-shaped patch with apex blunt and directed anteriorly. **Maxilla without scales, but with a series of about 4 to 9 well-developed longitudinal bony ridges.** Interorbital region flattened. Gill openings extending well anterior to orbit. First gill arch with 5 to 9 gill rakers on upper limb, 14 to 16 on lower limb (total 19 to 23). Dorsal fin continuous, indented just anterior to junction of spinous and soft portions, but not as deeply incised as in species of *Etelis*. Last soft ray of dorsal fin shorter than next to last in young, becoming slightly longer than next to last ray in older individuals; last soft ray of anal fin equal to or slightly longer than next to last. Caudal fin lunate; lower lobe of caudal fin with some rays excessively produced and filamentous in young. Pectoral fins short, 55 to 66% of head length. Dorsal fin with X spines and 11 soft rays. Anal fin with III spines and 9 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 16 or 17. Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 48 or 49. Larger individuals quite oily. **Colour:** young with several dark bars; adults with head and iris rosy; body rosy with suffusion of yellowish pigment dorsolaterally; dorsal fin mostly greyish; other fins, except pelvic fins, mostly rosy with varying amounts of yellow; pelvic fins mostly yellowish.

Size: Maximum standard length about 50 cm, commonly to 40 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits rocky bottoms in relatively deep water (150 to 380 m). Caught mainly with handlines, but in relatively small quantities. Flesh is of good quality. Marketed fresh.

Distribution: Known only from off Hawaii, Cook Islands, New Caledonia, Guam, Ogasawara Islands, and Okinawa, but probably occurring in many other parts of the western and central Pacific.

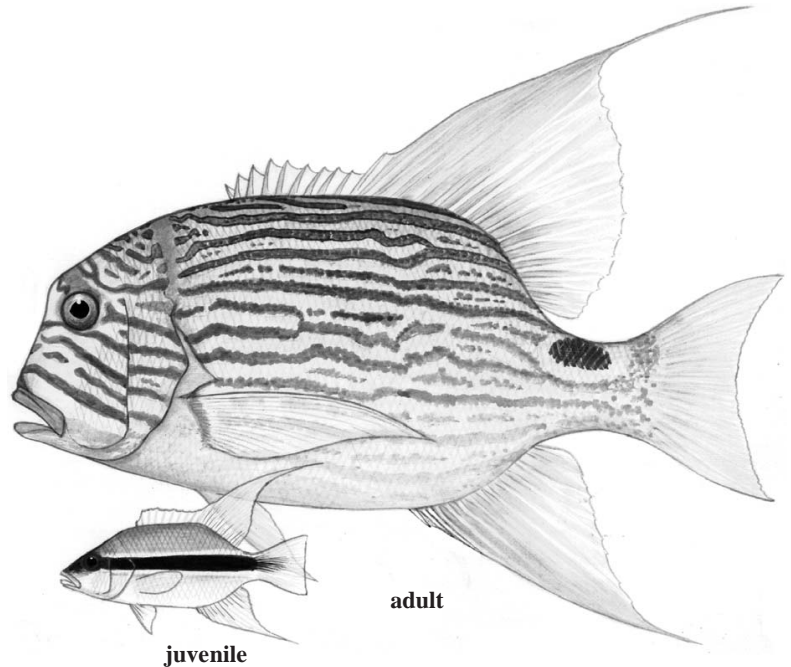


Symphorichthys spilurus (Günther, 1874)

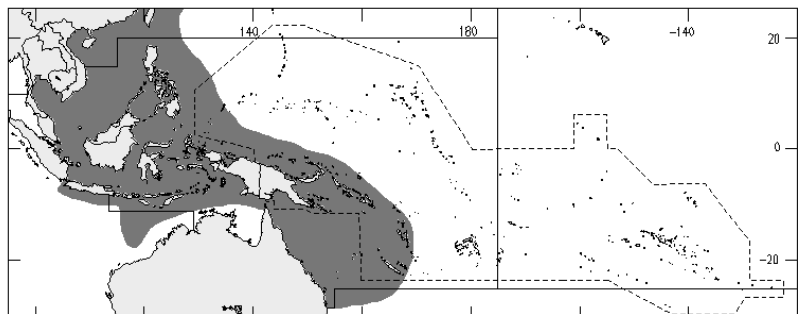
(Plate X, 74)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Sailfin snapper; Fr - Vivaneau voilier; Sp - Pargo velero.**Diagnostic characters:**

Body deep, laterally compressed. **Head extremely blunt (i.e. anterior profile quite steep) in adults.** **Lacrimal (suborbital region) very broad in adults.** Nostrils on each side of snout not very close together. Mouth terminal, jaws about equal. Pre-maxillae protrusible. Maxilla reaching vertical through about middle of eye. **Upper jaw with a row of submolar teeth; lower jaw with about 3 rows of smaller submolars; anterior ends of both jaws with an outer row of short canines, slightly larger than the other teeth; vomer toothless; upper and lower pharyngeal bones enlarged and bearing enlarged molariform teeth.** Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges. First gill arch with 4 to 7 gill rakers on upper limb, 14 or 15 on lower limb (total 18 to



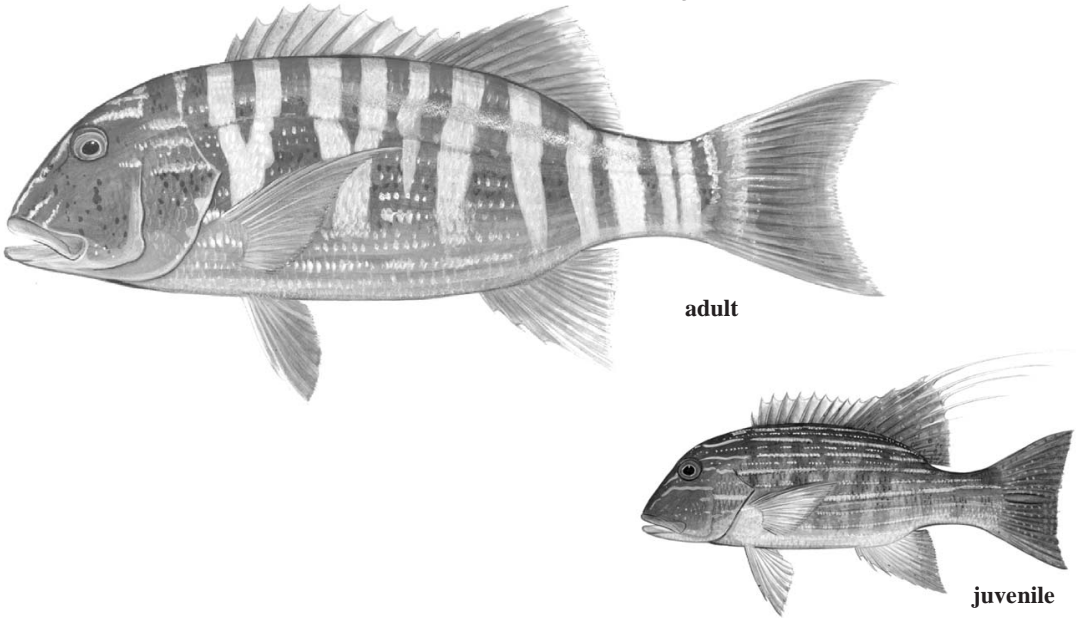
22). Dorsal fin continuous, notched slightly near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Spinous part of dorsal fin distinctly lower than soft part. One or more anterior soft rays of dorsal and anal fins produced into filaments. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins not produced. Caudal fin emarginate to lunate in adults, truncate in juveniles.** Pectoral fins somewhat longer than head. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 17 to 19 soft rays. Anal fin with III spines and 11 soft rays.** Pectoral-fin rays 16 or 17. **Soft dorsal and anal fins sheathed in scales basally. Tubed lateral-line scales 52 to 59.** **Colour:** overall yellowish, with a series of bright blue stripes on sides and head; a prominent black spot with a pale margin on dorsal surface of caudal peduncle; sometimes with an orange bar across interorbital region and an orange bar above pectoral-fin base; juveniles light brown above and whitish below with **broad black stripe along midbody.**

Size: Maximum standard length about 50 cm, commonly to about 25 cm.**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Found over sand bottoms in the vicinity of coral reefs at depths between about 5 and 60 m. Usually seen solitarily. Feeds on fishes and sand-dwelling crustaceans and molluscs. Caught mainly with handlines and bottom trawls. Occasionally seen in markets.**Distribution:** Western margin of the Pacific including New Caledonia, the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, New Guinea, Sulawesi (Celebes), Admiralty Islands, Palau Islands, the Philippines, and the Ryukyu Islands; also known from Rowley Shoals in the eastern Indian Ocean off Broome, Western Australia.

Symphorus nematophorus (Bleeker, 1860)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Glabrilutjanus nematophorus* (Bleeker, 1860); *Paradicichthys venenatus* Whitley, 1930 / None.

FAO names: En - Chinamanfish; Fr - Vivaneau diable; Sp - Pargo diablo.



Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, laterally compressed. **Anterior profile relatively steep, but not nearly as steep as in *Symphorichthys*.** Eye located well above mouth. **Lacrimal (suborbital region) broad.** Deep groove running obliquely downward from eye to anterior nostril or a little beyond. Nostrils on each side of snout not very close together. Mouth terminal, jaws almost equal. Premaxillae protrusible. Maxilla reaching vertical through about middle of eye. Teeth in jaws in narrow bands, with the outer teeth enlarged; canine teeth present at anterior end of upper jaw; **vomer toothless; tongue with a patch of granular teeth.** **Maxilla without scales or longitudinal ridges.** First gill arch with 4 to 6 gill rakers on upper limb, 10 to 15 on lower limb (total 15 to 21). Dorsal fin continuous, notched slightly near junction of spinous and soft portions. **Spinous part of dorsal fin distinctly lower than soft part.** One or more anterior soft rays of dorsal fin produced into long filaments in juveniles. Last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins not produced. Caudal fin emarginate. Pectoral fins 70 to 90% head length. **Dorsal fin with X spines and 14 to 17 soft rays.** Anal fin with III spines and 9 or 10 soft rays. Pectoral-fin rays 16 or 17. **Soft dorsal and anal fins sheathed in scales basally.** Tubed lateral-line scales 50 to 56. **Colour:** adults mainly reddish, frequently with lighter blotching or transverse bars; young brown or yellowish on back and upper sides, yellowish below, and with bright blue stripes on side.

Size: Maximum standard length about 1 m, commonly to 35 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs from shallow water to depths of at least 50 m. Occurs solitarily. Feeds mainly on fishes. Caught mainly with handlines; also speared by divers. An excellent food fish, but in Queensland it is considered dangerous due to the chance of ciguatera poisoning. Frequently seen in markets.

Distribution: Western Pacific from New Caledonia throughout the Indo-Australian Archipelago (from New Guinea and northern Australia to the Malay Peninsula) and northward to the Ryukyu Islands; also known from the eastern Indian Ocean off northwestern Australia.

