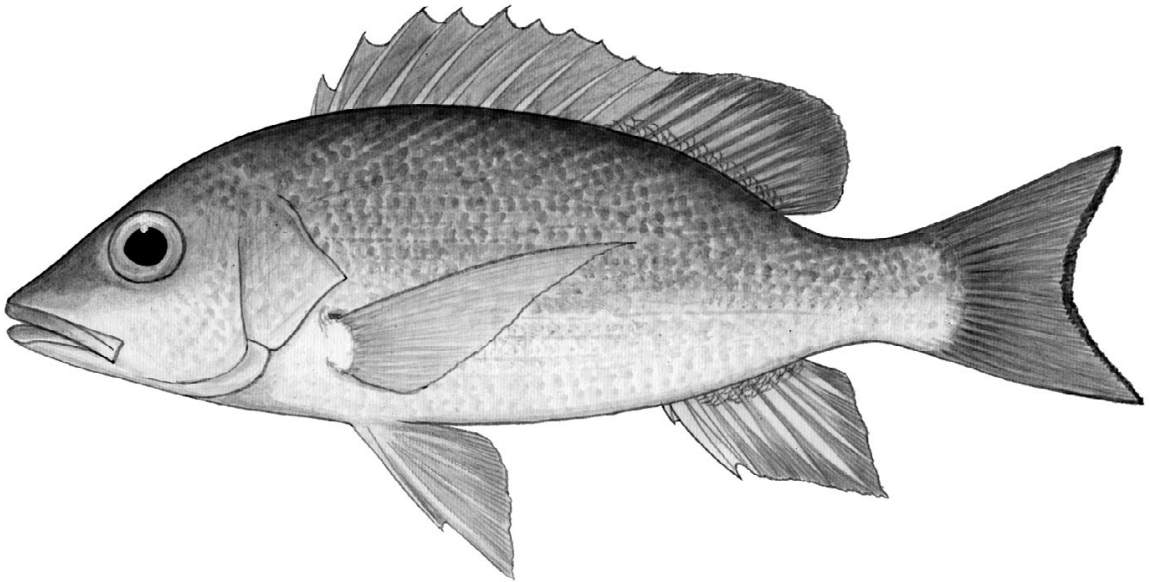


Lutjanus vivanus (Cuvier, 1828)

LTJ

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Lutjanus campechanus* (Poey, 1860), *Lutjanus purpureus* (Poey, 1866).

FAO names: En - Silk snapper; Fr - Vivaneau soie; Sp - Pargo de lo alto.

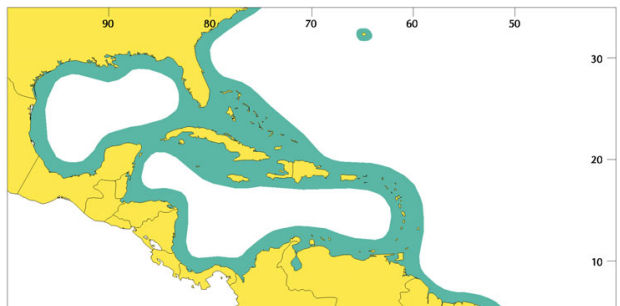


Diagnostic characters: Vomer and palatines with teeth, **those on vomer in anchor-shaped patch with posterior extension on median line**; no teeth on ectopterygoids. Maxilla without scales. **Gill rakers on first arch 6 to 9 on upper limb and 16 or 17 on lower limb, total 22 to 25.** Dorsal fin single, spinous portion of fin not deeply incised at its junction with soft portion. Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins not elongated. **Anal fin angulated in specimens more than about 6 cm standard length.** Caudal fin lunate. **Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14, occasionally 13, soft rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 8, rarely 7, soft rays.** Pectoral fin with 16 to 18, usually 17, rays. **Membranes of soft dorsal and anal fins with scales.** Tubed scales in lateral line 47 to 50. Rows of lateral scales 50 to 53, most frequently 51; scales above lateral line 10 to 12; **scales below lateral line 20 to 24; sum of rows of lateral scales and scales above and below lateral line 82 to 87, rarely 81 or 88.** **Colour:** back and upper sides red to pink; lower sides and belly lighter; body sometimes with alternating red and white bars; **iris of eye bright yellow; dark spot below anterior part of soft dorsal fin (persisting to about 20 to 25 cm standard length), spot usually black, occasionally red; fins mostly reddish, dorsal and anal fins with some yellow, posterior margin of caudal fin sometimes deep red or dusky, pectoral fins pale yellow.**

Size: Maximum total length about 84 cm, commonly to 50 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found over sandy, gravel, rocky, and coralline bottoms, mostly in depths of 90 to 240 m, the young inhabiting shallower waters. Feeds mostly on fishes, crustaceans, gastropods, cephalopods, and tunicates. At Jamaica reproduction is prolonged over much of the year, with 3 main spawning periods, March to May, August to September, and November; at the Los Hermanos Islands (eastern Venezuela), mature fish have been seen by the beginning of May with increased gonadal activity apparent in May through June and in August through November. Caught mainly with handlines and traps. Marketed mostly fresh. Occasionally implicated in ciguatera poisoning.

Distribution: Bermuda and North Carolina to central eastern Brazil, including West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea.

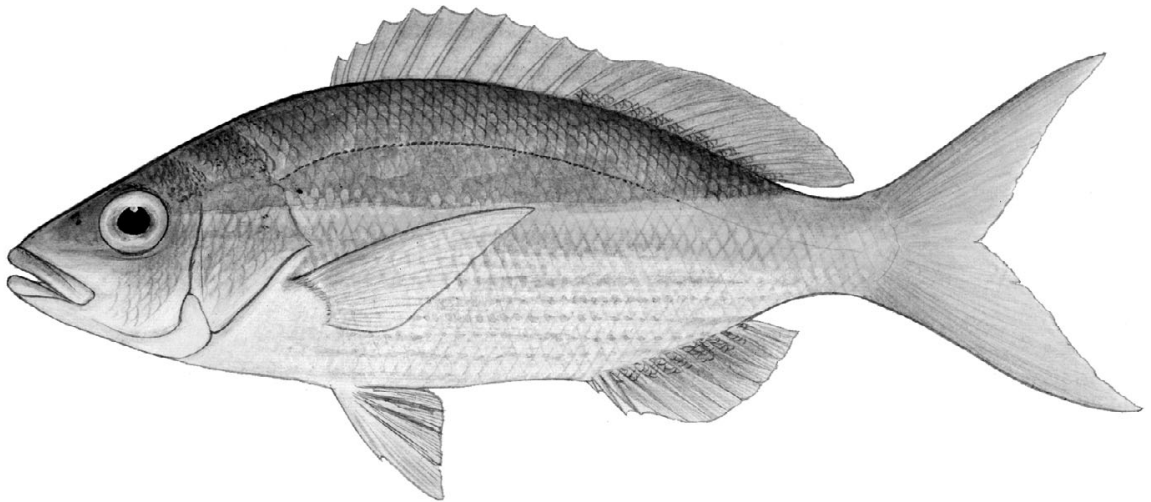


Ocyurus chrysurus (Bloch, 1791)

SNY

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Yellowtail snapper; Fr - Vivaneau queue jaune; Sp - Rabirubia.

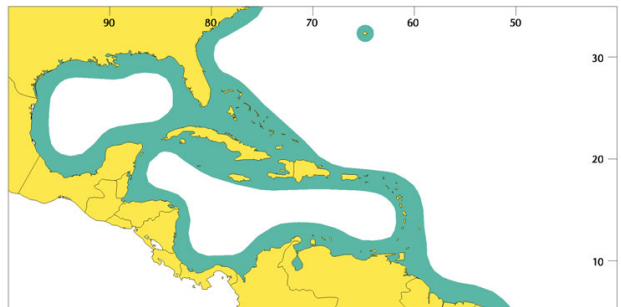


Diagnostic characters: Upper and lower jaws each with series of small conical teeth; a few canine-like teeth present anteriorly in upper jaw; vomer, palatines, and **ectopterygoids with teeth, those on vomer in an anchor-shaped patch with a narrow posterior extension on median line.** Maxilla without scales. **Gill rakers on first arch 9 to 11 on upper limb and 21 to 23 on lower limb, total 30 to 34.** Dorsal fin single, spinous portion of fin not deeply incised at its junction with soft portion. Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins not elongated. **Caudal fin deeply forked, lobes of fin well produced in larger individuals. Dorsal fin with 10, rarely 9 or 11, spines and 12 or 13, rarely 14, soft rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 9, rarely 8, soft rays.** Pectoral fin with 15 or 16, rarely 17, rays. Membranes of soft dorsal and anal fins with scales. Tubed scales in lateral line 46 to 49. **Colour: bright yellow stripe from tip of snout (passing under eye) widening posteriorly to cover anterodorsal part of caudal peduncle and posterior part of peduncle, colour continuous with that of yellow caudal fin;** above lateral stripe ground colour varies from brick red to rose to olive to blue to violet; below lateral stripe ground colour pink to white; iris of eye variable, yellow, red with yellow border around pupil, or red; dorsal, anal, and pelvic fins mainly yellow (or yellow green); pectoral fin colourless to pale salmon.

Size: Maximum total length estimated to be about 81 cm, commonly to 40 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coastal waters, in depths of less than 1 m to as deep as 165 m (usually less than 70 m), mostly in the vicinity of coral reefs. Usually observed well above the bottom, frequently in aggregations; juveniles usually found over weed beds. Adults feed on planktonic and benthic animals, including fishes, crustaceans, worms, gastropods, and cephalopods; juveniles consume zooplankton. At Jamaica spawns during the entire year with peak activity from January to April and from August to October; in south Florida spawning is from March through September. Estimated maximum age: 17 years. Caught mainly with beach seines and trammel nets. Marketed mainly fresh, sometimes frozen.

Distribution: Massachusetts and Bermuda southward to southeastern Brazil, including West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. Also reported from Cape Verde Islands in the eastern Atlantic. One of the most common of the shallow-water reef fishes in the Caribbean area. Rare north of the Carolinas.

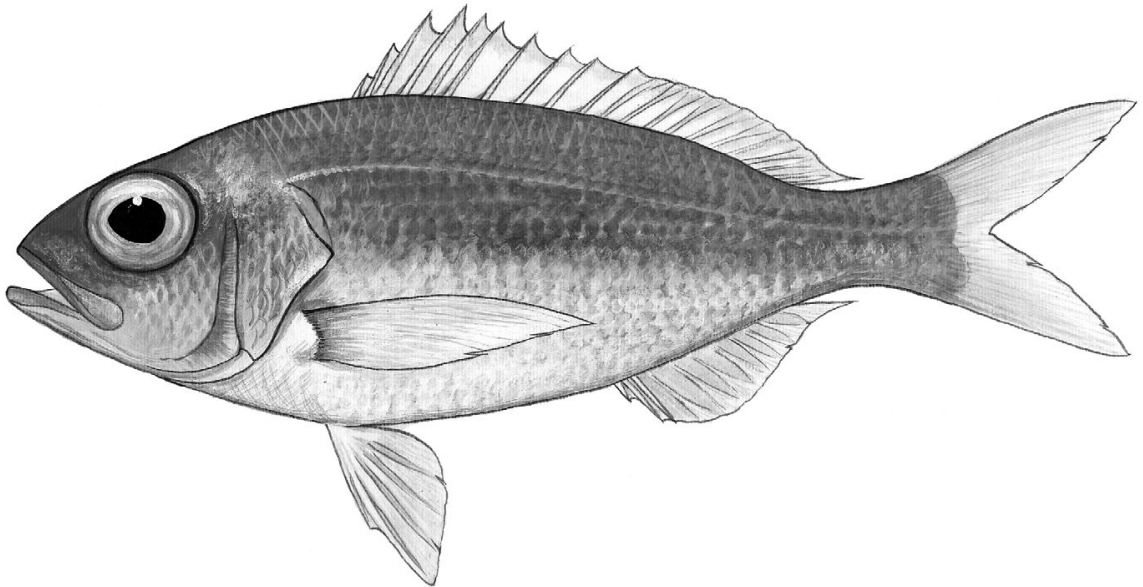


Pristipomoides aquilonaris (Goode and Bean, 1896)

PQI

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Pristipomoides macrophthalmus* (Müller and Troschel, 1848).

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

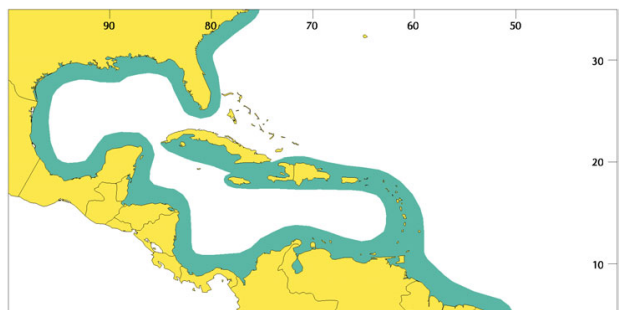


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, depth of body at origin of dorsal fin 31 to 41% standard length. Upper and lower jaws each with a series of conical teeth, a few of the anteriormost teeth in upper jaw enlarged into canines or canine-like teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in chevron-shaped patch; no teeth on ectopterygoids. Maxilla without scales. Interorbital region flattened. Gill rakers on first arch 7 to 9 on upper limb and 16 to 20 on lower limb, total 24 to 28. Dorsal fin single, spinous portion of fin not deeply incised at its junction with soft portion. Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray. Caudal fin forked. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11, rarely 10, soft rays. Anal fin with 3 spines and 8, rarely 7, soft rays. Pectoral fin with 15 or 16, rarely 14 or 17, rays. Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 48 to 52. Colour: back and upper sides pink, lower sides and belly silvery.

Size: Maximum standard length to about 24 cm, commonly to 17 cm standard length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found in depths of 24 to 488 m. Feeds largely on fishes. Caught mainly with beam trawls, also with longlines and handlines. Usually marketed fresh, rarely frozen.

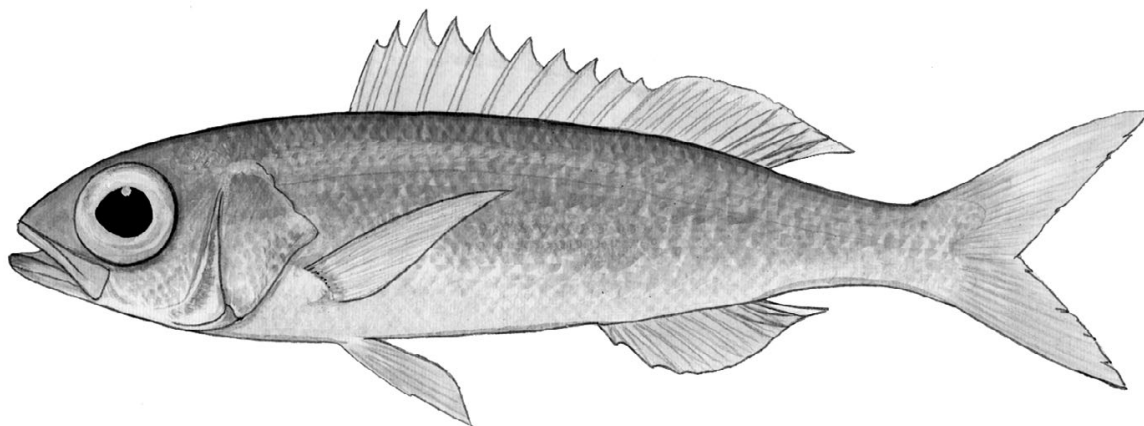
Distribution: North Carolina to southern Brazil including the Antilles, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Juveniles (40 mm standard length and smaller) have been collected far to the north of North Carolina. The most northerly record is of a 38.4 mm standard length specimen, taken with a neuston net well offshore of Gloucester, Massachusetts.



Pristipomoides freemani Anderson, 1966

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Slender wenchman; **Fr** - Colas élégant; **Sp** - Panchito menudo.

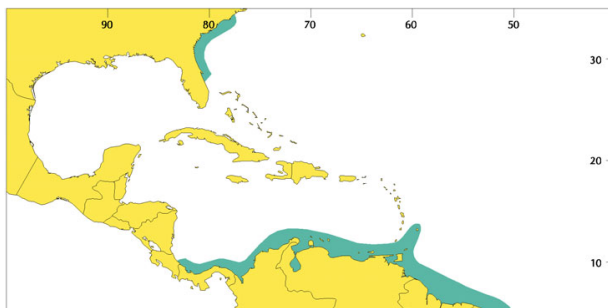


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately slender, depth of body at origin of dorsal fin 24 to 28% standard length. Upper and lower jaws each with a series of conical to canine-like teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, vomerine tooth patch arch-like with a blunt or rounded vertex but without a backward prolongation on median line; no teeth on ectopterygoids. **Maxilla without scales. Interorbital region flattened. Gill rakers on first arch 8 to 10 on upper limb and 19 to 23 on lower limb, total 28 to 32. Dorsal fin single, spinous portion of fin not deeply incised at its junction with soft portion. Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins produced, longer than next to last ray.** Caudal fin forked. **Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11, rarely 10, soft rays.** Anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral fin with 15 to 17, usually 16, rays. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 49 to 51, usually 50.** **Colour:** dorsal parts of head and body orange to brick red; lower sides and belly orange to pinkish silver to silvery; iris of eye pale yellow; dorsal fin pale to red with yellow distal border; caudal fin orange to reddish orange basally, most of dorsal lobe yellow, ventral lobe reddish to pink; other fins pale to pale pink.

Size: Maximum standard length to about 20 cm, commonly to 15 cm standard length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Bottom-associated individuals known from depths of 87 to 220 m. Almost no information available on the biology of this species. Due to its small size, of little or no interest to fisheries.

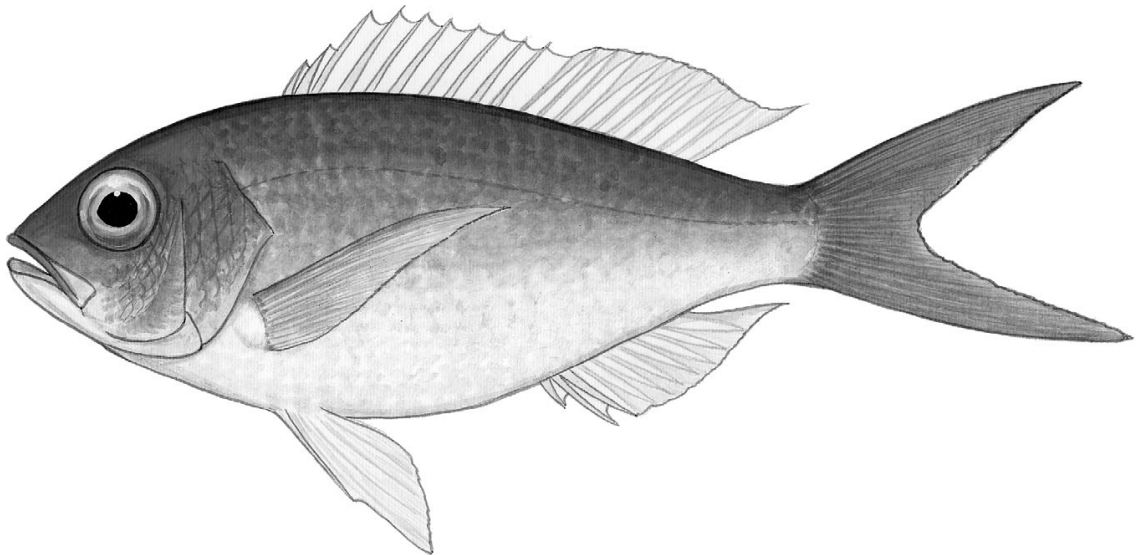
Distribution: Scattered records from off Cape Fear, North Carolina, to off Uruguay, including east coast of Florida (off Daytona Beach), the Caribbean Sea (off Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela), Barbados, Suriname, and southern Brazil. A juvenile (60.3 mm standard length) has been collected by midwater trawl (fished between the surface and 750 m) over very deep water in the northern Sargasso Sea near Bermuda.



Pristipomoides macrophthalmus (Müller and Troschel, 1848)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Pristipomoides aquilonaris* (Goode and Bean, 1896).

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

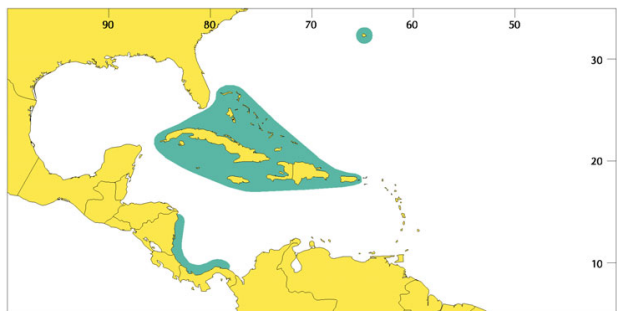


Diagnostic characters: Body moderately deep, depth of body at origin of dorsal fin 32 to 39% standard length. Upper and lower jaws each with a series of conical teeth, a few of the anteriormost teeth in upper jaw enlarged into canines or canine-like teeth; vomer and palatines with teeth, those on vomer in chevron-shaped patch; no teeth on ectopterygoids. **Maxilla without scales. Interorbital region flattened. Gill rakers on first arch 6 to 8 on upper limb and 13 to 17 on lower limb, total 19 to 25. Dorsal fin single, spinous portion of fin not deeply incised at its junction with soft portion. Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins well produced, longer than next to last ray.** Caudal fin forked. **Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays.** Anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays. Pectoral fin with 15 or 16 rays. **Membranes of dorsal and anal fins without scales. Tubed lateral-line scales 54 to 57. Colour:** general body colour pink, darker dorsally.

Size: Maximum standard length to about 37 cm, commonly to 20 cm standard length.

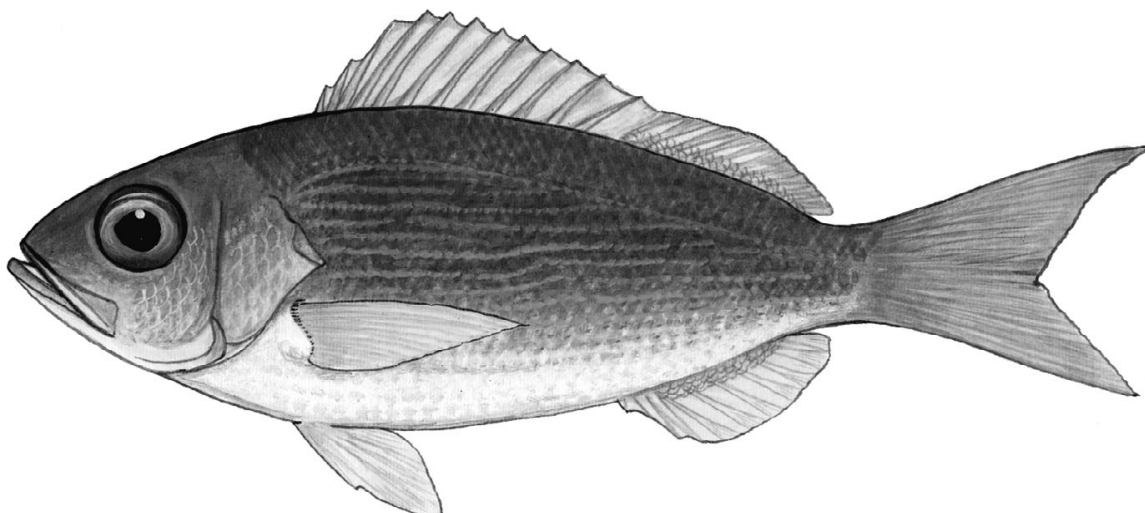
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs in depths of 110 to 550 m. Feeds on small fishes and planktonic organisms. Caught mainly with handlines, also with bottom trawls. Marketed fresh; not often seen in markets.

Distribution: Known from Bermuda, the Straits of Florida, the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Caribbean coasts of Nicaragua and Panama; probably more widespread.



Rhomboplites aurorubens (Cuvier, 1829)

RPU

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** **En** - Vermilion snapper; **Fr** - Vivaneau ti-yeux; **Sp** - Pargo cunaro.

Diagnostic characters: Upper and lower jaws each with series of small conical teeth, a few of these enlarged anteriorly in upper jaw; vomer, palatines, and **ectopterygoids with teeth, those on vomer in a rhomboid-shaped patch, the posterior extension on median line broad in large specimens, but relatively narrow in smaller ones.** Maxilla without scales. Gill rakers on first arch 8 to 10 on upper limb and 19 to 22 on lower limb, total 27 to 32. Dorsal fin single, spinous portion of fin not deeply incised at its junction with soft portion. Last soft ray of both dorsal and anal fins not elongated. Caudal fin lunate to forked, lobes of fin not greatly elongated. **Dorsal fin with 12, very rarely 13, spines and 11, rarely 10 or 12, soft rays.** Anal fin with 3 spines and 8, very rarely 9, soft rays. Pectoral fin with 17 or 18, very rarely 16 or 19, rays. Membranes of soft dorsal and anal fins with scales. Tubed scales in lateral line 46 to 52, usually 48 to 50. **Colour: back and upper sides vermilion;** paler below; iris of eye red; faint brown lines running obliquely forward and downward from dorsal-fin base; sides with narrow longitudinal and oblique streaks of golden yellow below lateral line; dorsal fin with blotches of vermilion, caudal fin vermilion, anal and pectoral fins pale to rosy, pelvic fins pale.

Size: Maximum total length to at least 63 cm, commonly to 40 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs in moderate depths, most commonly over rocky bottom on the continental shelf and near the edges of continental and island shelves. Individuals, particularly juveniles, often form large schools. Consumes both pelagic and benthic organisms, including fishes, crustaceans, gastropods, cephalopods, and polychaetes. Spawns off the Carolinas from late April through September. Estimated maximum age: 14 years. Caught mainly with handlines and traps; occasionally large numbers (mostly juveniles) taken with beam trawls. Evidence indicates overfishing along the Atlantic coast of the USA. Marketed fresh and frozen.

Distribution: Bermuda and North Carolina to the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, including the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea.

