

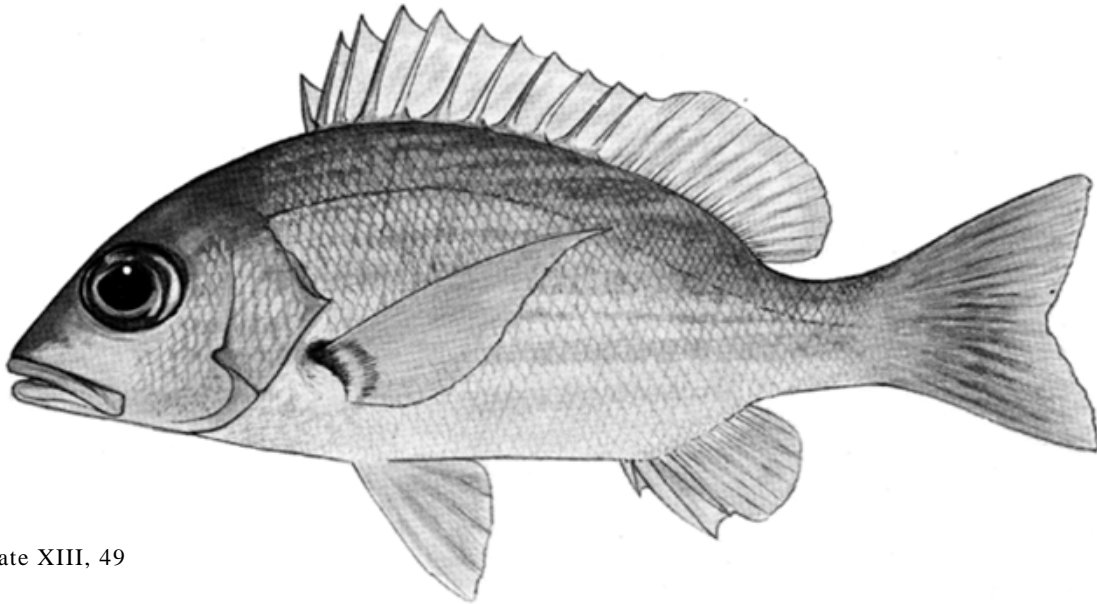
Lutjanus bouton (Lacepède, 1803)

LUT Lut 48

Holocentrus bouton Lacepède, 1803, *Hist.Nat.Poiss.*, 4:331, 367 (Moluccas).

Synonyms : *Diacope bottonensis* Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); *Diacope rufolineata* Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); *Diacope amboinensis* Bleeker (1852); *Mesoprion melanospilos* Bleeker (1852a); *Diacope vitianus* Hombron & Jacquinot (in Jacquinot & Guichenot, 1853); *Mesoprion flaviroseus* De Vis (1884); *Lutianus luzonius* Evermann & Seale (1906).

FAO Names : En - Moluccan snapper; Fr - Vivaneau des Moluques; Sp - Pargo de Molucas.



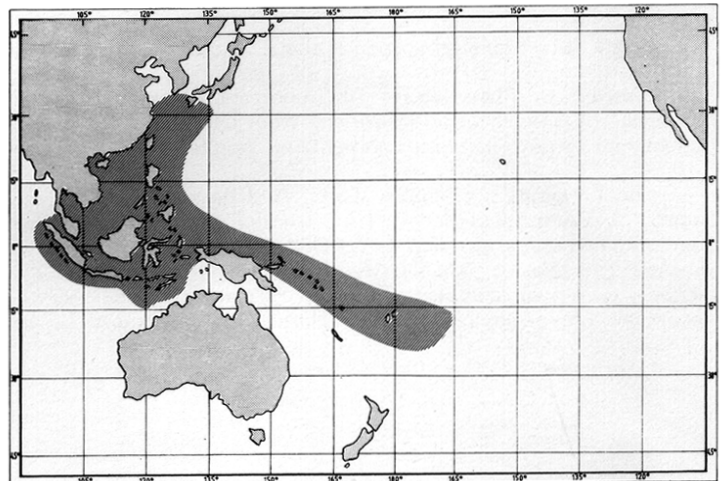
See Plate XIII, 49

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.4 to 2.6 times in standard length). Snout somewhat pointed; eye large (3.5 to 4.2 times in head length); preorbital bone narrow, its width much less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob well developed; vomerine tooth patch in a crescentic band without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 13 to 15, total gill rakers on first arch 20 to 23. Dorsal fin with 10 or 11 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and sides pink or reddish; belly and underside of head white or silvery-white; usually a series of 10 to 12 faint yellow stripes on side; some specimens with a black spot (eye-sized or smaller) on back below anterior part of soft dorsal fin; fins mainly yellowish.

Geographical Distribution : Western Pacific Ocean from Samoa to Sumatra and northward to southern Japan; also in the eastern Indian Ocean off northwestern Australia.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits coral reefs at depths between about 15 and 50 m. Often seen in schools of up to about 30 to 40 individuals. The diet includes fishes, shrimps, crabs, other crustaceans, cephalopods and some planktonic items. At Samoa, spawning occurs throughout the year with peak activity from March to June.

Size : Maximum total length about 30 cm, common to 20 cm



Interest to Fisheries : Occasionally seen in markets. An important subsistence fish in many areas. Caught mainly with handlines and bottom longlines. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Kyûssen-fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Jaunet; SAMOA: Savane-ulasama; THE PHILIPPINES: Agba-on, Matangal.

Literature : Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984) Masuda et al. (1984, as L. caeruleovittatus); Shen (1984, as L. caeruleovittatus); Allen & Talbot (1985).

Remarks : Usually referred to as L. rufolineatus or sometimes as L. caeruleovittatus by previous authors.

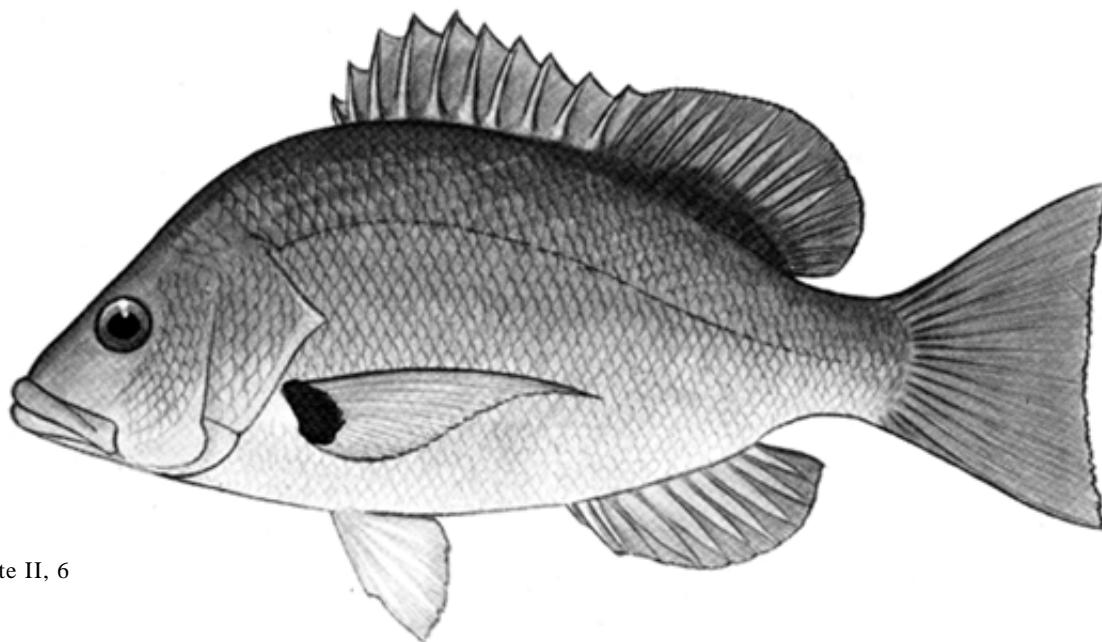
Lutjanus buccanella (Cuvier, 1828)

LUT Lut 15

Mesoprion buccanella Cuvier (in C. & V.), 1828, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 2:455 (Martinique).

Synonyms : Mesoprion caudanotatus Poey (1851).

FAO Names : En - Blackfin snapper; Fr - Vivaneau oreille noire; Sp - Pargo sesi.

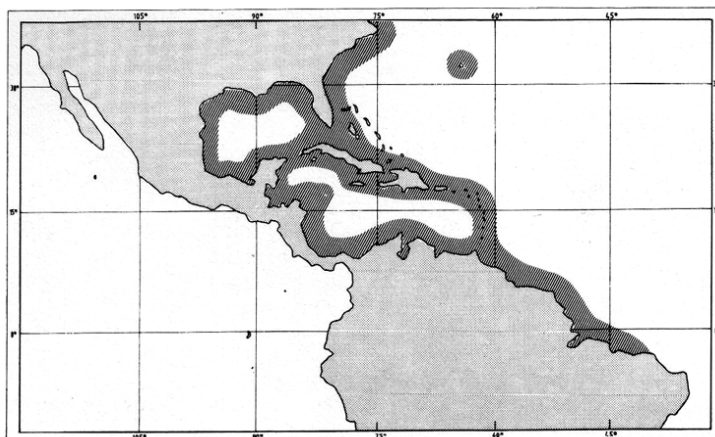


See Plate II, 6

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Preopercular notch and knob weak; upper canine teeth larger than lower; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, with a medial posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin rounded, with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long but not reaching level of anus, with 14 to 18 (usually 16 or 17) rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: mainly scarlet red, silvery on lower sides and belly; iris orange; fins yellowish to orange, with a prominent black blotch at base and in axil of pectoral fins.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic as far north as North Carolina and south to Trinidad and northern Brazil. Very common in the Caribbean, particularly the Antilles.

Habitat and Biology : Adults inhabit deeper waters, usually between 80 and 150 m over sandy or rock bottoms and near drop-offs and ledges. Young are found in shallower waters, often between about 35 and 50 m. Feeds mainly on fishes. At Jamaica spawning occurs over most of the year with peak activity during April and September.



Size : Maximum total length about 62 cm, common to 50 cm. Matures at about 20 to 40 cm.

Interest to Fisheries: Caught mainly with multiple handlines and traps. Good eating. Marketed mostly fresh.

Local Names: CUBA: Sesi; MARTINIQUE: Oreille noire PUERTO RICO, SANTO DOMINGO: Negra.

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

Remarks : Occasionally implicated in cases of ciguatera fish poisoning.

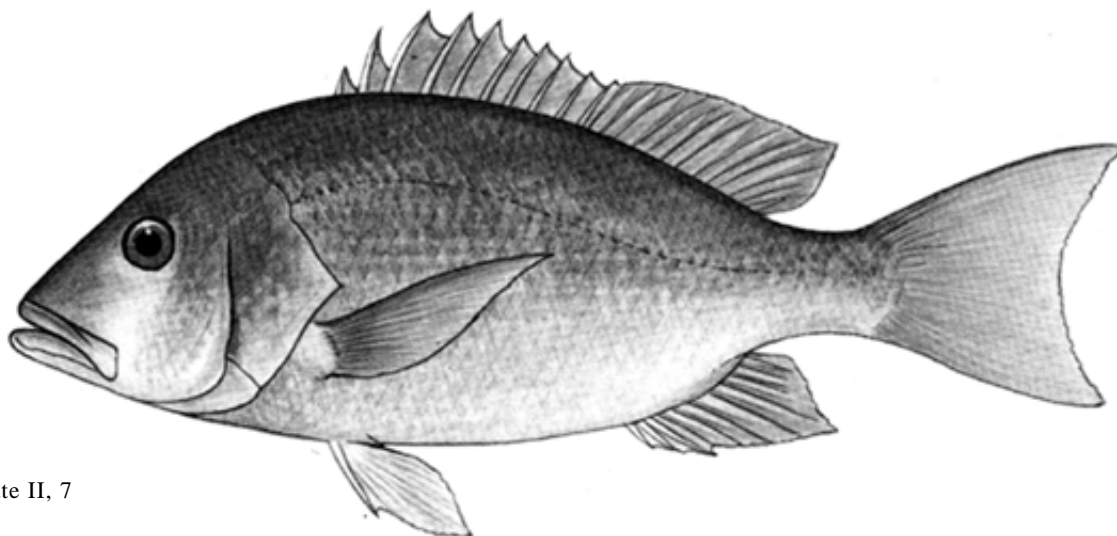
Lutjanus campechanus (Poey, 1860)

LUT Lut 16

Mesoprion campechanus Poey, 1860, Mem.Hist.Nat.Isla de Cuba, 2(49):149 (Campeche Bank; Key West).

Synonyms: Lutjanus campechanus Poey (1875); Lutjanus blackfordii Goode & Bean (1879).

FAO Names: En - Northern red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau campèche; Sp - Pargo del Golfo.



See Plate II, 7

Diagnostic Features : Body relatively deep. Eyes small (contained more than 6.5 times in head length); preorbital depth 8 or 9% of standard length; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, with a moderately developed medial posterior extension; tongue with two patches of granular teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin pointed in specimens larger than 5 cm, with 3 spines and 9 (sometimes 8) soft rays; pectoral fins long, but not reaching level of anus, with 17 rays. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: scarlet to brick red; specimens under about 30 to 35 cm with large dark spot on upper sides below anterior soft dorsal rays.

Geographical Distribution : Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coast of the USA extending northward to Massachusetts, but rare north of the Carolinas.

Habitat and Biology : Adults are found over rocky bottoms at depths between 10 and 190 m, more commonly between 30 and 130 m. It generally occurs in deeper waters in the northern part of the range. Juveniles inhabit shallow waters, commonly over sand or mud bottoms. Feeds mainly on fishes, shrimps, crabs, worms, cephalopods, and some planktonic items including urochordates and gastropods. Spawning occurs from April to December with peak activity during June to August in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico and in August-September off southwestern Florida.

