

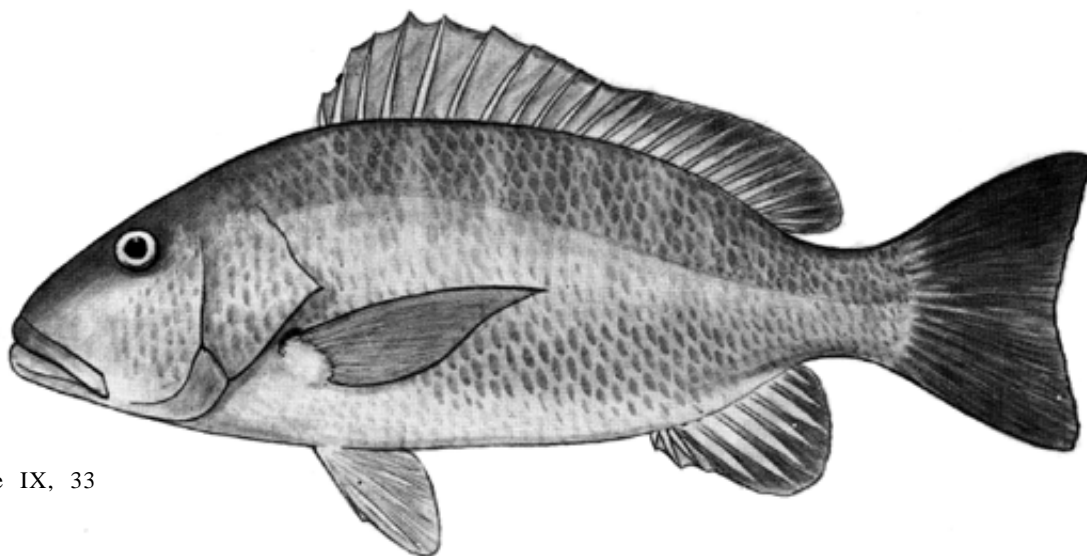
Lutjanus novemfasciatus Gill, 1862

LUT Lut 60

Lutjanus novemfasciatus Gill, 1862, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Philadelphia, 251 (Cape San Lucas).

Synonyms : Mesoprion pacificus Bocourt (1868); Lutjanus prieto Jordan & Gilbert (1881).

FAO Names: En - Dog snapper; Fr - charbonnier; Sp - pargo negro.



See Plate IX, 33

Diagnostic Features : Snout rounded, preopercular notch and knob moderate or weak; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with one or more patches of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch 12 (5 are very low rudiments). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to angular; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line, rows occasionally horizontal in juveniles; scales between lateral line and base of dorsal fin (at middle of spinous portion) 4; scale rows on cheek 5 or 6. Colour: dark olive brown to copper-red, or purplish on back and sides, becoming whitish on ventral parts; fins mainly brownish; inside of mouth reddish-yellow. Young with 9 dark cross-bars; margin of spinous dorsal and most of anal fin black.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from northern Mexico to Panama.

Habitat and Biology : An inshore, reef-dwelling species found over hard bottoms.

Size : Maximum total length about 65 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Caught with nets, trawls, and handlines. Marketed either fresh or frozen.

Local Names : COSTA RICA: Pargo jilguero, Pargo negro; EL SALVADOR: Pargo, Parvo; GUATEMALA: Huachinango, Panza prieta; MEXICO: Boca fuerte, Huachinango, Pargo colorado, Pargo moreno, Parqo negro, Pargo prieto; PANAMA: Pargo.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).

Remarks : There are unsubstantiated reports of this species from localities as far south as northern Peru.



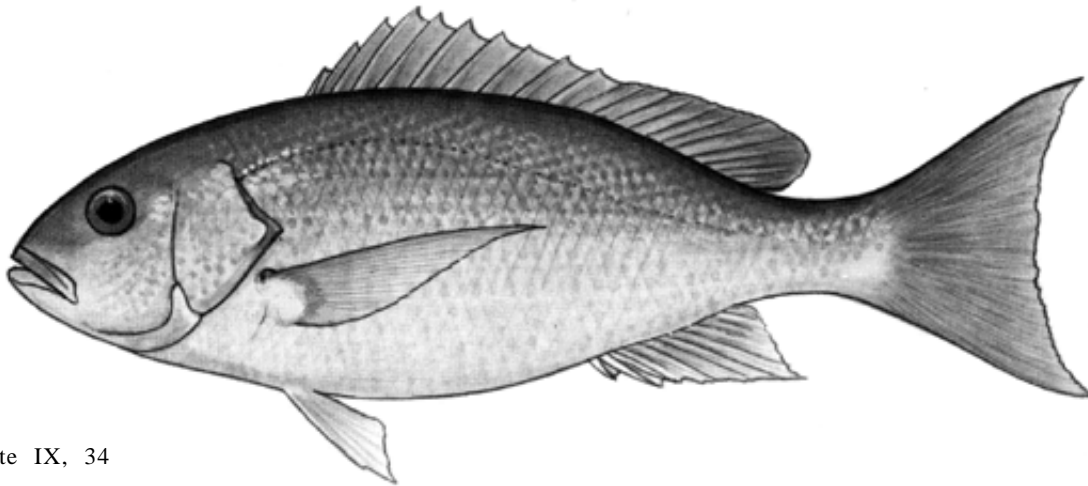
Lutjanus peru (Nichols & Murphy, 1922)

LUT Lut 61

Neomaenis peru Nichols & Murphy, 1922, Bull.Amer.Mus.Nat.Hist.,46(9):508 (Lobos de Tierra, Peru).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Pacific red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau garance; Sp - Pargo gringo.



See Plate IX, 34

Diagnostic Features : Preorbital bone very broad in adults; large specimens develop a groove from front of eye to nostrils, and on upper part of preopercle behind the eye; preopercular notch and knob weak; vomerine tooth patch roughly diamond-shaped; tongue with one or more patches of granular teeth. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays, posterior profile of fin rounded; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays, posterior profile of fin pointed; caudal fin truncate to slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: mainly red to pink with a silvery hue; fins reddish.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from Mexico to Peru.

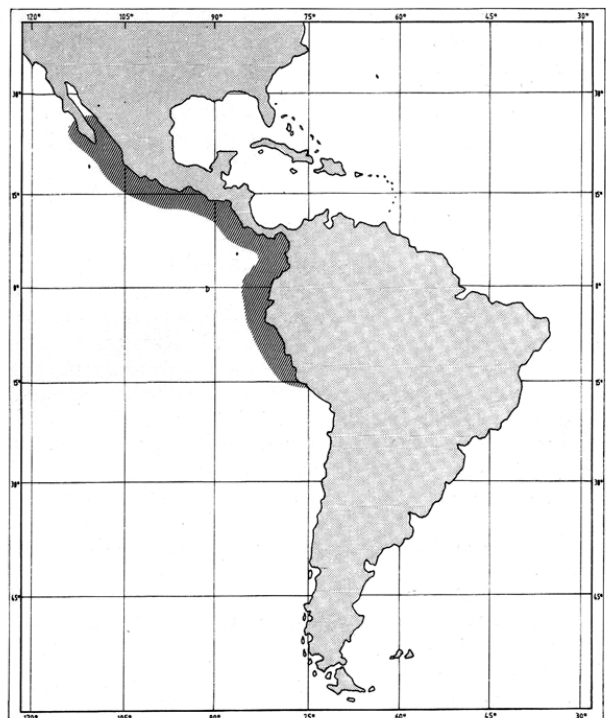
Habitat and Biology : An inshore, reef-dwelling species found over hard bottoms.

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

Interest to Fisheries : Mainly local subsistence fishery. Caught with handlines and marketed fresh.

Local Names : ECUADOR: Gringo, Pargo rojo; MEXICO: Huachinango, Pargo rojo; PERU: Estrella.

Literature : Hildebrand (1946).



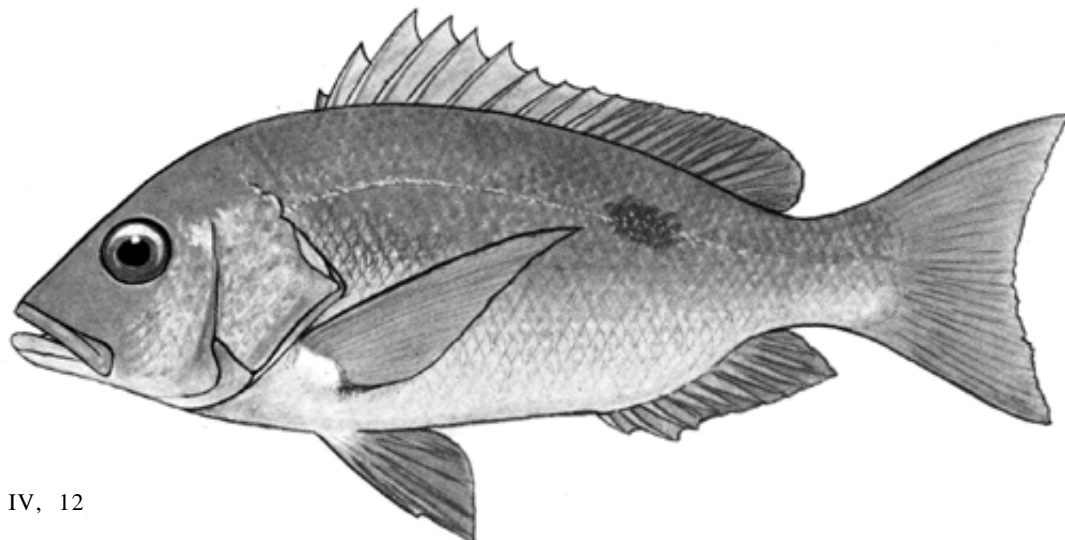
Lutjanus purpureus Poey, 1867

LUT Lut 21

Lutjanus purpureus Poey, 1867, Rep.Fisico-nat.Isla de Cuba, 2157 (Cuba).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Southern red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau rouge; Sp - Pargo colorado.



See Plate IV, 12

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Head short (about 2.5 to 3.0 times in standard length), its dorsal profile somewhat rounded behind eye; snout short and blunt; eye large (less than 5.6 times in head length); preopercular notch and knob weak; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or crescentic, with a relatively short medial posterior extension. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin pointed in specimens over 5 cm length, with 3 spines and 8 (rarely 9) soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 17 rays; caudal fin deeply emarginate, the upper lobe slightly longer than the lower. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: back and upper side deep red; lower sides and belly rosy, with a silver sheen; fins mainly red; a small dark spot sometimes present at upper pectoral fin base. Young with a rounded black spot on upper side below anterior dorsal soft rays, disappearing with growth.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic Ocean throughout most of the Caribbean Sea from Cuba southward to northeastern Brazil. Most abundant on the continental shelf off Honduras and Guayanas; less common around the Antilles where it is confined to deeper water.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits rocky areas between about 30 and 160 m depth, most commonly in depths between 70 and 120 m. Feeds mainly on fishes, shrimps, crabs, cephalopods and planktonic items. Spawning occurs mainly during spring and summer. The von Bertalanffy growth coefficient (K) and exponential rate of mortality (M) were estimated as 0.09 and 0.35 respectively for the northern Brazil population (Menezes & Gesteira, 1974). Estimated maximum age: 12 to 18 years.

Size : Maximum total length about 100 cm; common to 65 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of limited interest to commercial fisheries. In 1983 a total catch of 7 531 metric tons was reported to FAO (Fishing Areas 31 and 47). Caught mainly with bottom longlines, handlines and bottom trawls; also taken with gill nets. Flesh of good quality, marketed mainly fresh.



Local Names: BRAZIL: Vermelho; COLOMBIA: Pargo real, Pargo rojo; FRENCH GUIANA: Rouge; MARTINIQUE: Sarde rouge; SANTO DOMINGO: Colorado; VENEZUELA: Pargo colorado.

Literature : Rivas (1966); Anderson (1967); Fischer (ed.) (1978).

Remarks : Frequently confused with L. campechanus. Also referred to as L. aya by past authors, but Rivas (1966) provided evidence that indicates Bodianus aya Bloch (1790:45) is not a lutjanid, but probably a sciaenid.

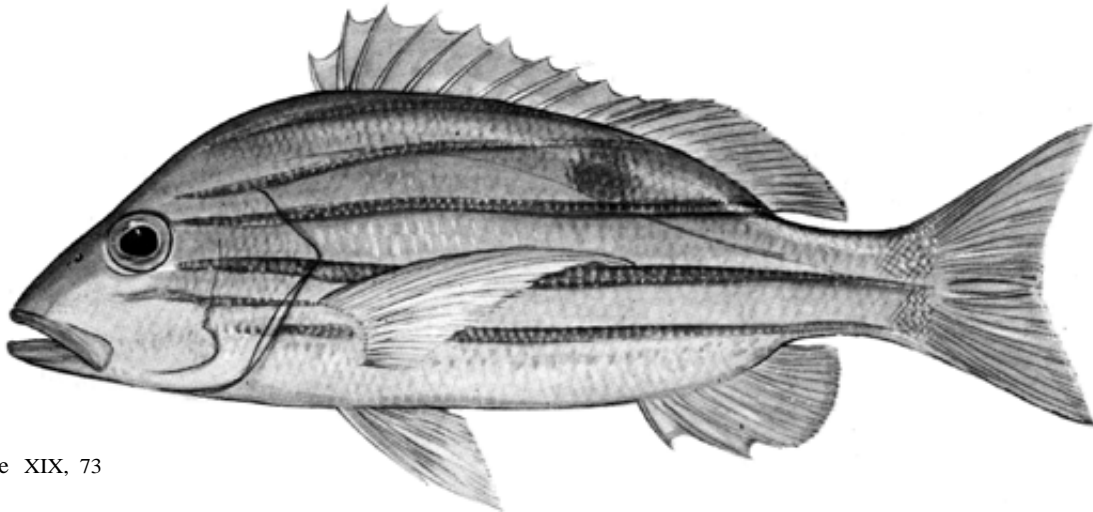
Lutjanus quinquelineatus Bloch, 1790

LUT Lut 40

Holocentrus quinquelineatus Bloch, 1790, Naturg.Ausländ.Fische, 4:84 (Japan).

Synonyms : Holocentrus quinquelinearis Bloch (1790); Diacope decemlineata Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); Diacope spilura Bennett (1832); Genyoroge grammica Day (1870); Genyoroge notata var. sublineata De Vis (1885a); Genyoroge notata var. sexlineata Kent (1893) .

FAO Names : En - Five-lined snapper; Fr - Vivaneau à cinq bandes; Sp - Pargo de cinco lineas.



See Plate XIX, 73

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (greatest depth 2.3 to 2.9 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital width usually less than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob well developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 13 to 15, total rakers on first arch 20 to 23. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 to 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded to somewhat angular; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising obliquely above lateral line. Colour: upper part of head brownish; sides and belly bright yellow; a series of 5 bright blue stripes on sides; a round black spot, eye-sized or larger, below anteriormost soft dorsal rays at level of lateral line; fins yellow.

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the Indo-Pacific from the Fiji Islands to the Gulf of Oman and the "Gulf", and from Australia to southern Japan.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits sheltered lagoons and exposed, outer slope coral reefs at depths ranging from about 2 and 40 m. Frequently encountered in large aggregations including 100 or more individuals. At New Caledonia spawning occurs over most of the year with peak activity during summer (November to January).

Size : Maximum total length about 38 cm; common to 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A good eating fish commonly found in markets throughout its range, also important in artisanal fisheries. Caught mainly with hand-lines, traps and gill nets; also sought by sport fishermen off the Queensland coast of Australia.

