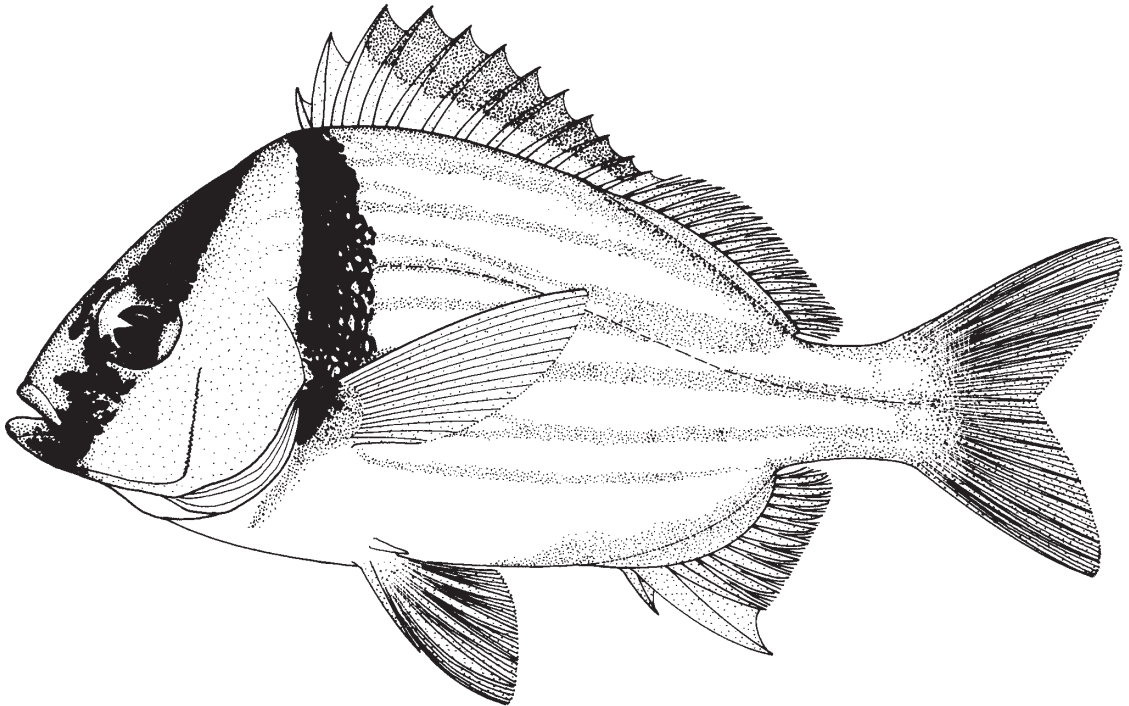


Anisotremus virginicus (Linnaeus, 1758)

HNR

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Porkfish; Fr - Lippu rondeau; Sp - Burro catalina.

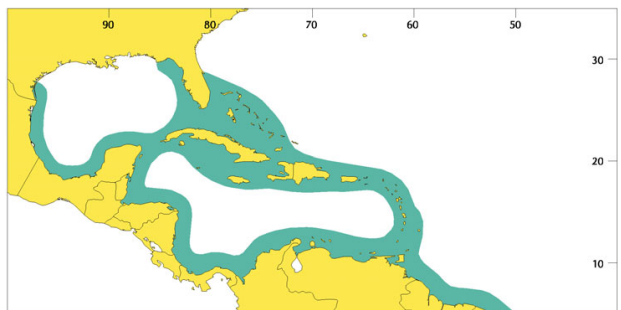


Diagnostic characters: Body deep, compressed, its depth 42 to 50% of standard length. Two pores and a median groove on chin; jaws with a row of closely set conical teeth and smaller teeth inside; preopercle finely serrate; gill rakers short, 13 to 15 on lower limb of first arch. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 16 or 17 soft rays, the soft portion of fin with a convex margin; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 to 11 soft rays; soft portions of dorsal and anal fins with scales on basal part of interradial membranes. Pored lateral-line scales 56 to 60; 10 or 11 rows of scales in a nearly vertical line between base of first dorsal-fin spine and lateral line. **Colour:** a diagonal black band from corner of mouth through eye to nape; a black band behind head; body posterior to band with alternating stripes of silvery blue and yellow. Head and fins yellow.

Size: Maximum to 40 cm total length, commonly to 25 cm.

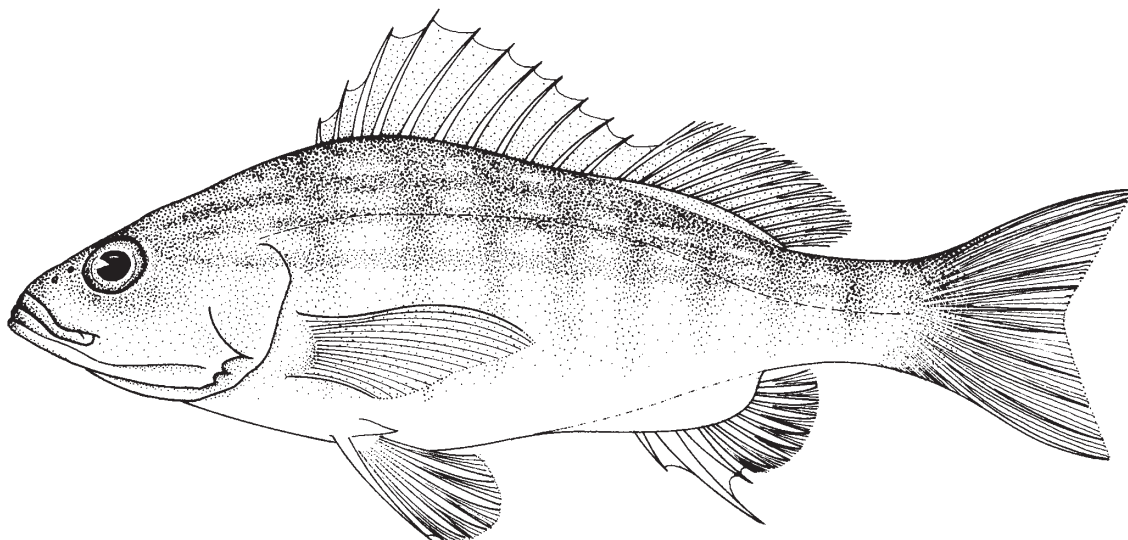
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs and hard bottom habitats from the shore to at least 50 m. Feeds on molluscs, echinoderms, annelids, and crustaceans. Caught throughout its range, mainly with traps, seines, and hook-and-line. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Marketed mostly fresh. Juveniles frequently sold in aquarium trade.

Distribution: From the Bahamas and Florida throughout much of the area, extending southward to Brazil. In the Bahamas, recorded primarily from the ventral and northern islands.



Conodon nobilis (Linnaeus, 1758)

BRG

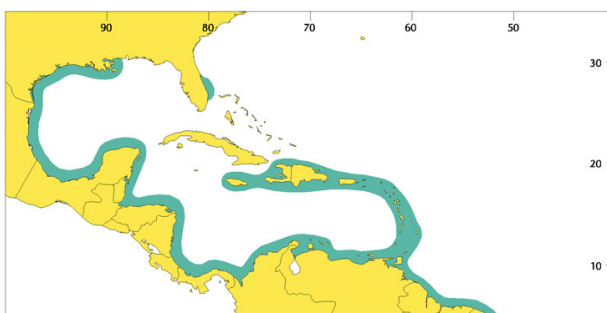
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Barred grunt; Fr - Cagna rayée; Sp - Ronco canario.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate and moderately robust, its depth 32 to 37% of standard length. Two pores and a median groove on chin; **preopercle serrate, with 2 enlarged spines at lower posterior angle**; teeth in jaws conical or pointed, in bands, the outer series notably enlarged; gill rakers moderate in length, 12 to 14 on lower limb of first arch. **Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 12 or 13 soft rays**; **anal fin with 3 spines and 7 or 8 soft rays**; soft portions of dorsal and anal fins with scales on inter-radial membranes. **Pored lateral-line scales 50 to 53**; **5 longitudinal rows of scales above and 11 rows below the lateral line**. **Colour:** body dark brown above becoming paler on sides; sides with light yellow lines and with **8 wide dark vertical bars, broadest above**; all fins with some yellow, particularly the pelvic fins.

Size: Maximum to 30 cm total length; commonly to 20 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found over soft bottom habitats to 100 m. Typically, in shallow, turbid waters. Feeds on crustaceans and small fishes. Caught throughout its range, mainly with seines, trawls, and hook-and-line. Separate statistics are not reported for this species.

Distribution: From Texas along the coasts of Central and South America to Brazil, also Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the Lesser Antilles. Also recorded from the eastern coast of Florida.

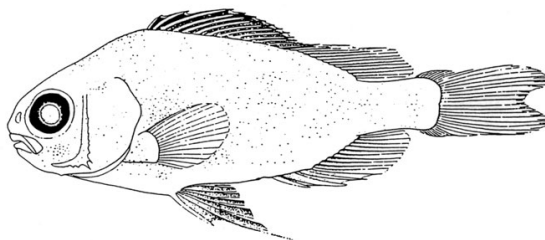
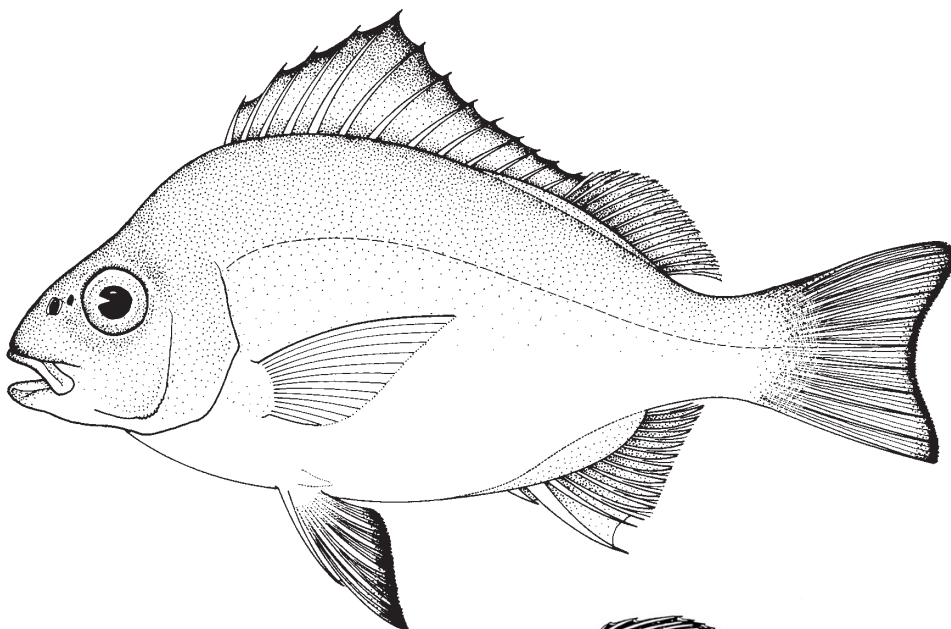


Genyatremus luteus (Bloch, 1790)

GEU

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Torroto grunt; Fr - Lippu tricroupia; Sp - Ronco torroto.



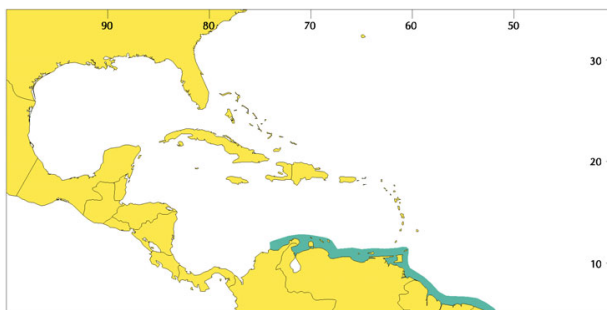
early juvenile

Diagnostic characters: Body ovate, compressed, its depth 41 to 45% of standard length. Head small, mouth moderately large, 2 pores, but **no median groove on chin**; preopercle strongly serrate at angle; gill rakers weak, about 13 or 14 on lower limb of first arch, besides rudiments. **Dorsal fin high, with 13 spines and about 12 soft rays, the fifth spine the longest; anal fin with 3 spines and 11 soft rays**; caudal fin emarginate; vertical fins scaleless. Scales small, not parallel with lateral line, arranged obliquely above and horizontally below, largest below the lateral line; **pored lateral-line scales 51 to 53; 11 longitudinal rows of scales above and 19 rows below lateral line.** **Colour:** body silvery with a yellowish cast; preopercular margin yellow; dorsal fin with silvery spines and a black margin; pectoral fins with a yellowish tint; pelvics with a black posterior margin; anal fin yellowish; base of caudal fin yellowish, with a terminal black margin.

Size: Maximum to 37 cm total length; commonly to 25 cm.

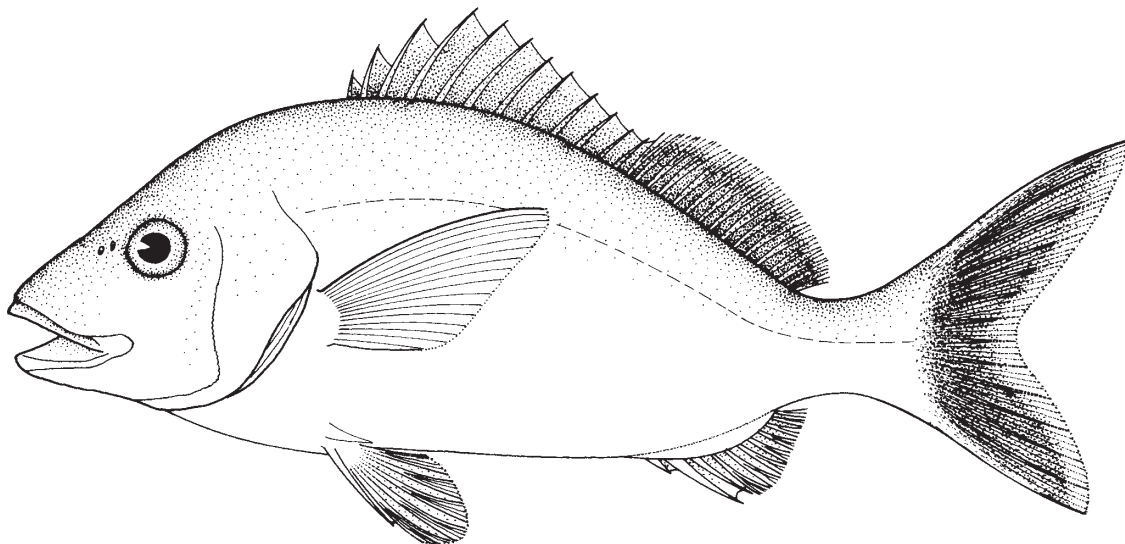
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found over soft bottom habitats to depths of 40 m. Typically, in shallow, brackish waters. Feeds on crustaceans and small fishes. Caught throughout its range, mainly with seines and trawls. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Marketed mostly fresh.

Distribution: Southern Lesser Antilles and northern coast of South America from eastern Colombia to Brazil.



Haemulon album Cuvier, 1829

HLU

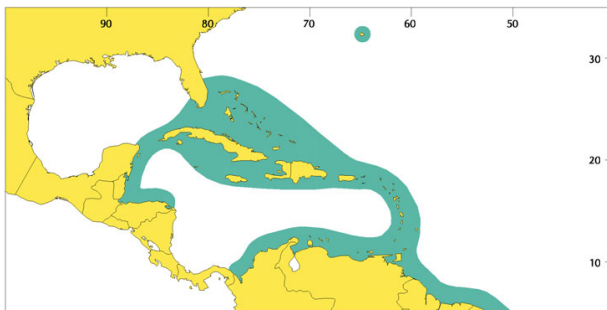
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** **En** - White margate (AFS: Margate); **Fr** - Gorette margate; **Sp** - Ronco blanco.

Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, compressed, its depth 38 to 40% of standard length. Head blunt, its upper profile moderately convex to a point above upper angle of gill cover, and more or less straight to tip of snout; 2 pores and a median groove on chin; **gill rakers (total) 21 to 23 on first arch**; preopercle serrated in adults. **Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 16 or 17 (usually 16) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 7 or 8 (usually 8) soft rays**; soft portions of dorsal and anal fins scaled nearly to their outer margins. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) from caudal fin to head; pored lateral-line scales 49 to 52; longitudinal scale rows immediately below lateral line oblique. **Colour:** body pale or olive green, membranes of spinous portion of dorsal fin white; soft portion of dorsal fin, caudal, anal, and pelvic fins dusky grey; pectoral fins chalky with grey rays; **black blotch beneath free margin of preopercle very faint or absent**; mouth pale red within.

Size: Maximum to at least 75 cm total length; common to 45 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found near coral reefs, hard bottom, or associated habitats to at least 40 m. Feeds chiefly on crustaceans, polychaetes, and other invertebrates. Caught throughout its range with traps, hook-and-line, and gill nets. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Marketed fresh. Sold as "silver snapper" in some areas.

Distribution: From southeastern Florida and Bahamas throughout Antilles to Brazil; possibly occurs in northeastern Gulf of Mexico; also present in Bermuda. Presence in southwestern Caribbean uncertain.

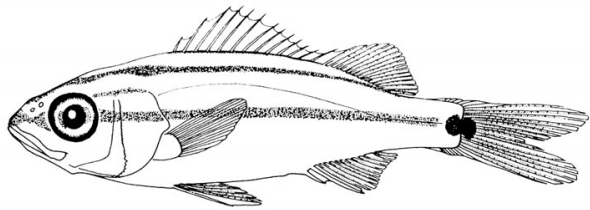
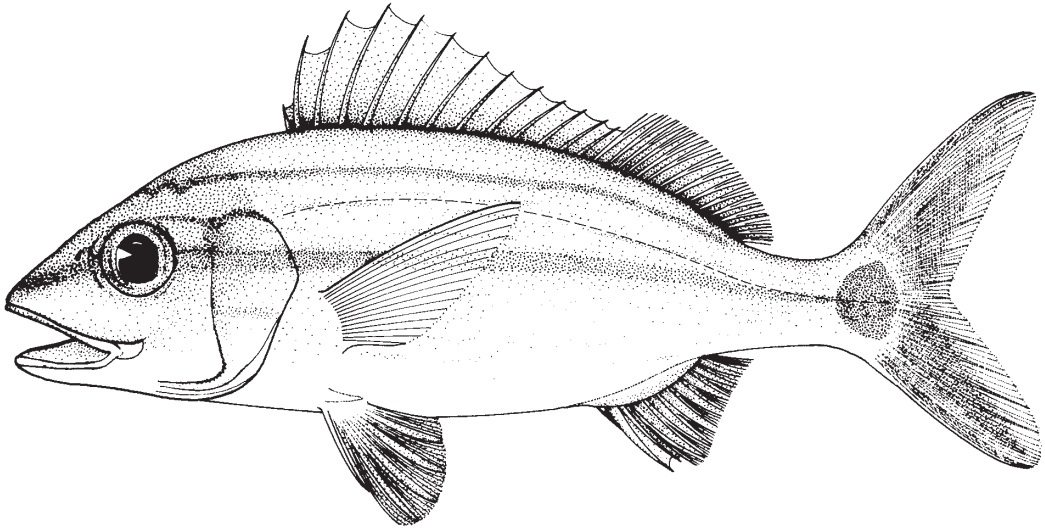


Haemulon aurolineatum Cuvier, 1830

HLL

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Bathystoma aurolineatum* (Jordan and Evermann, 1896) / *Haemulon striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758).

FAO names: En - Tomtate grunt (AFS: Tomtate); Fr - Gorette tomtate; Sp - Ronco jeniguano.



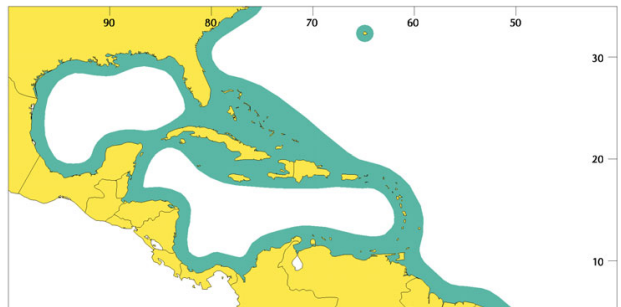
early juvenile

Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, compressed, its depth 32 to 36% of standard length. Head blunt, its upper profile slightly convex; 2 pores and a median groove on chin; gill rakers (total) 24 to 28 on first arch; preopercle serrated in adults. **Dorsal fin with 13 spines and 14 to 16 (usually 15) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays;** soft portions of dorsal and anal fins scaled nearly to their outer margins. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) from caudal fin to head; pored lateral-line scales 50 to 52; **scale rows below lateral line parallel to longitudinal body axis; scales around caudal peduncle 22.** **Colour:** body silver-white; head dusky grey-brown with grey snout; **bronze yellow midlateral stripe, often wider anteriorly; narrow yellow dorsolateral stripe often present**, other faint yellow stripes may also be present; large, **dark spot often present at base of caudal fin;** dorsal, caudal, anal, and pelvic fins chalky to light grey; base of soft dorsal and anal fins dusky grey; pectoral fins chalky; no black blotch beneath free margin of preopercle. Inner lining of mouth red.

Size: Maximum to at least 25 cm total length; commonly to 16 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found in association with a variety of natural and artificial habitats from the shore to at least 40 m. Can form large schools. Feeds on small crustaceans, molluscs, other invertebrates, plankton, and algae. Primarily caught by hook-and-line and seines. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Marketed fresh and salted. Also used for bait.

Distribution: From Chesapeake Bay and Bermuda southward throughout much of the area to Brazil.

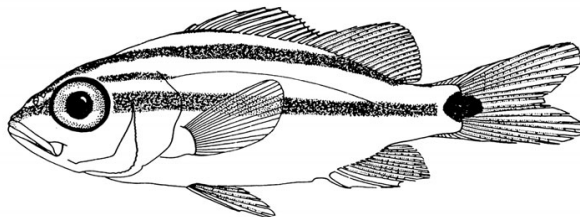
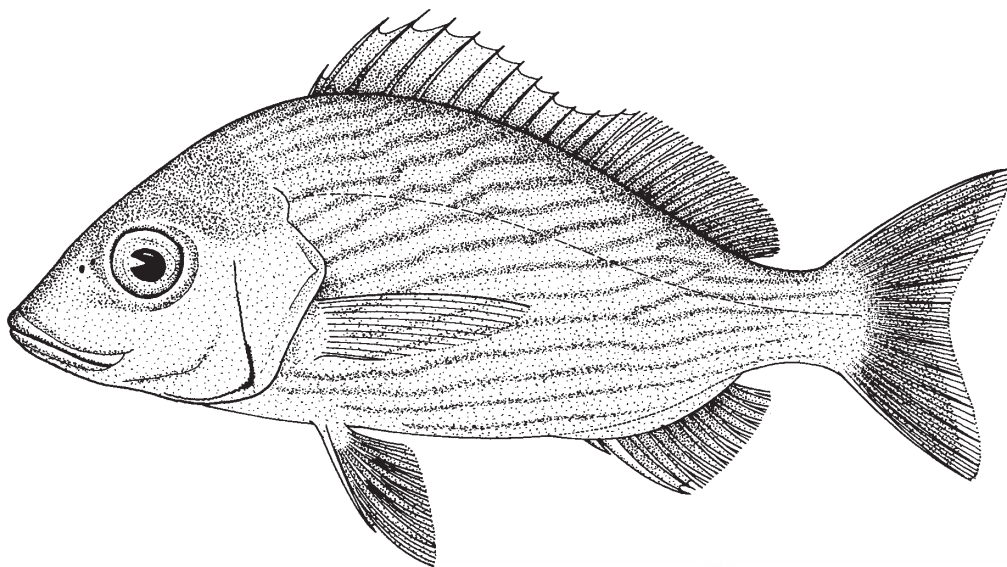


Haemulon bonariense Cuvier, 1830

HLO

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Haemulon parra* (Desmarest, 1823); *Haemulon steindachneri* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882).

FAO names: En - Black grunt; Fr - Gorette grise; Sp - Ronco rayado.



early juvenile

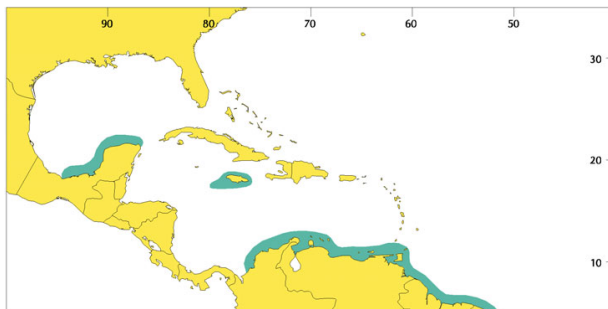
Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, compressed, its depth 33 to 40% of standard length. Head blunt, its upper profile moderately convex to a point above upper angle of gill cover, and more or less straight to tip of snout; 2 pores and a median groove on chin; **gill rakers (total) on first arch 18 to 24**; preopercle weakly serrated from angle through about half of its vertical length. **Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 15 or 16 soft rays**;

anal fin with 3 spines and 8 or 9 (usually 8) soft rays; soft portions of dorsal and anal fins scaled nearly to their outer margins. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) from caudal fin to head; **pored lateral-line scales 45 to 48, usually 46**; longitudinal scale rows below lateral line oblique; scales around caudal peduncle 21 or 22, usually 22. **Colour:** pale body with a series of undulating, oblique dark stripes along scale rows, pigment crossing through each scale in row; membranes of dorsal, caudal, anal, and pelvic fins dusky to dark brown; **pectoral fins transparent; a black blotch present beneath free margin of preopercle.**

Size: Maximum to about 40 cm total length; commonly to 30 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Primarily found over soft bottom or low-relief hard bottom in relatively shallow coastal areas. Caught throughout its range by traps, hook-and-line, and seines. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Marketed fresh and salted.

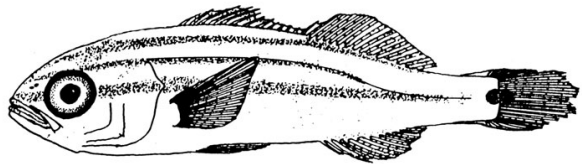
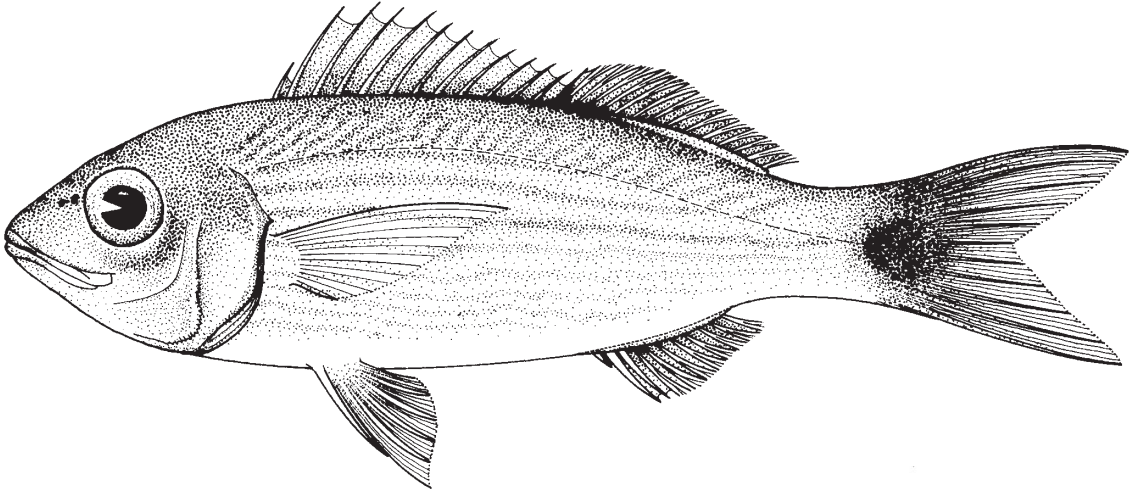
Distribution: Patchy distribution in northern Caribbean. Absent from Florida. In southern Gulf of Mexico, rare or absent in Cuba, common on banks off Jamaica. Semi-continuous distribution from Panama to Brazil.



Haemulon boschmae (Metzelaar, 1919)

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Pristipoma boschmae* Metzelaar 1919 / *Haemulon striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758).

FAO names: En - Bronzestripe grunt; Fr - Gorette rui; Sp - Ronco ruyi.



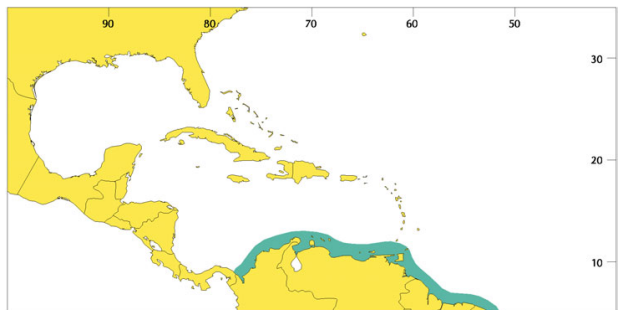
early juvenile

Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, slightly elongate, moderately compressed, its depth 26 to 30% of standard length. Head blunt, its upper profile moderately convex; mouth small, 2 pores and a median groove on chin; **gill rakers (total) 30 to 36 (usually 32 to 35) on first arch**; preopercle serrated in adults. **Dorsal fin with 13 (sometimes 14) spines and 11 to 15 (usually 13 or 14) soft rays**; **anal fin with 3 spines and 7 to 9 (usually 8) soft rays**; soft portions of dorsal and anal fins scaled nearly to their outer margins. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) from caudal fin to head; pored lateral-line scales 49 to 54 (usually 51 or 52); longitudinal scale rows below lateral line mostly parallel to long axis of body; scales around caudal peduncle 23 to 27 (usually 26). **Colour:** body grey silver to cream yellow or yellow; **prominent dark spot on caudal-fin base and anterior portion of caudal fin**; head brass to dusky, **longitudinal stripes on body brown to brass colour**; **stripes on belly rust red to orange**; fins grey to transparent; no black blotch beneath free margin of preopercle, but this may be replaced by a concentration of rust red pigment; **mouth white within**.

Size: Maximum to about 20 cm total length; commonly to 13 cm.

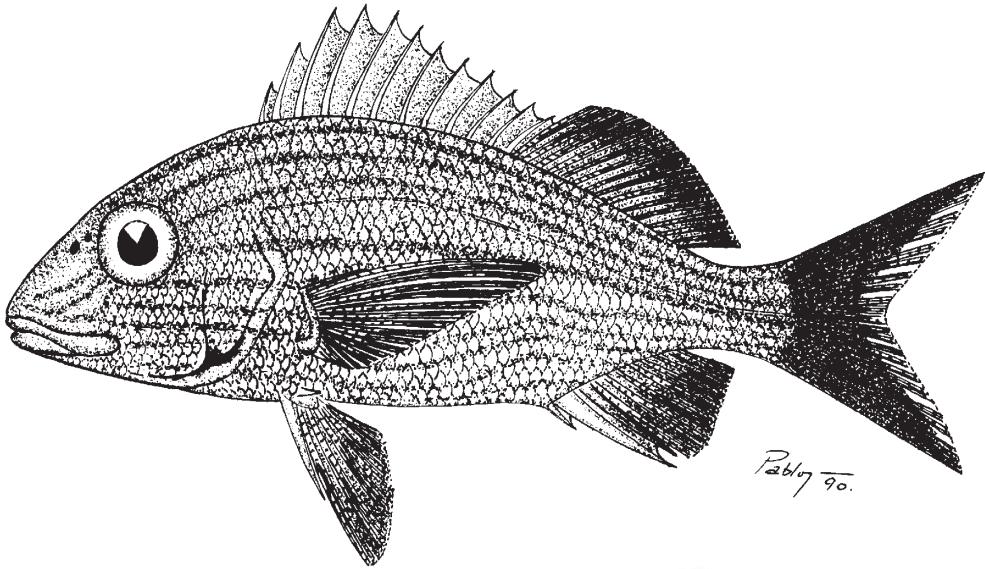
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Less demersal than most grunts. Can form schools over softbottom areas to depths of 100 m. Feeds on small crustaceans and probably plankton. Taken incidentally in trawls and seines throughout its range. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Unimportant as a market fish; used as bait in Venezuelan long-line fisheries for sharks.

Distribution: Northeastern South America from Colombia to French Guiana. Unconfirmed reports from northeastern Mexico. Range may be wider due to the undersampled depths this species inhabits.

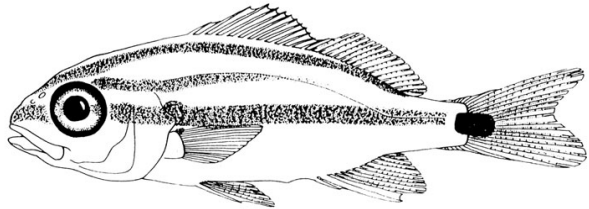


Haemulon carbonarium Poey, 1860

HLC

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Haemulon sciurus* (Shaw, 1803).**FAO names:** En - Caesar grunt; Fr - Gorette charbonnier; Sp - Ronco carbonero.

Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, compressed, its depth 36 to 39% of standard length. Head blunt, its upper profile moderately convex; 2 pores and a median groove on chin; gill rakers (total) 23 to 25 on first arch; preopercle not serrated in adults. **Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 15 or 16 (usually 15) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays.** Soft portions of dorsal and anal fins scaled nearly to their outer margins. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) from caudal fin to head; pored lateral-line scales 49 or 50; longitudinal scale rows below lateral line approximately parallel to long axis of body; scales below lateral line approximately equal in size to those above; scales around caudal peduncle 22.



early juvenile

Soft portions of dorsal and anal fins scaled nearly to their outer margins. Scales ctenoid (rough to touch) from caudal fin to head; pored lateral-line scales 49 or 50; longitudinal scale rows below lateral line approximately parallel to long axis of body; scales below lateral line approximately equal in size to those above; scales around caudal peduncle 22.

Colour: body silver grey, belly dusky grey to black; **darker stripes bronze to yellow**, other stripes pale yellow; head steel blue with bronze stripes from snout to behind eye, those below eye forming a blotched pattern; chin white to dusky grey; upper and lower jaws dusky grey; a black blotch present beneath free margin of preopercle; **dorsal fin black with bronze on membranes between spines and along base of soft portion; caudal and anal fins dark grey to black; the latter with a bronze posterior margin; paired fins dusky to dark grey or black;** mouth red within.

Size: Maximum to about 40 cm total length; commonly to 25 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits coral reefs or hardbottom areas to at least 30 m. Caught with traps, hook-and-line, and seines in some localities. Separate statistics are not reported for this species. Marketed mostly fresh.

Distribution: From southern Florida, the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bahamas throughout much of the area to Brazil; also in Bermuda and along the coast of Central America.

