

Pinjalo Bleeker, 1845

LUT Pinj

Genus : Pinjalo Bleeker, 1847:521. Type-species Pinjalo typus Bleeker, 1845, by monotypy.

Synonyms : None.

Diagnostic Features : Medium-sized snappers with robust, moderately deep body. Head relatively small, snout pointed, interorbital space strongly convex, preorbital bone narrow; eye situated in centre of head. Teeth in jaws small, no canines; vomer and palatines with minute teeth; premaxillae protractile; gill openings not extending far anterior to front border of eye. Dorsal fin continuous, not incised near junction of spinous and soft portions, with 11 or 12 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 or 10 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 17 or 18 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scales moderate-sized, about 47 to 52 in lateral line, and 58 to 62 in lateral series above the lateral line. Colour: pink or red on back, whitish or silvery on lower sides and belly; fins reddish, pink, yellow, or whitish, often with narrow blackish margins.

Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Inhabits reefs and rocky bottoms to depths of about 60 m. Feeds on benthic and planktonic invertebrates, and possibly small fishes.

Geographical Distribution : Inshore waters of the tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Interest to Fisheries : Pinjalo species are important in certain artisanal fisheries and of potential interest on a more widespread basis. Mainly taken with handlines, traps and bottom trawls. The flesh is of good quality and generally marketed fresh.

Key to the species of Pinjalo :

- 1a. Dorsal spines 11, dorsal soft rays usually 14; anal soft rays usually 10; pelvic and anal fins yellow in life; no white spot on upper half of caudal peduncle **P. pinjalo**
- 1b. Dorsal spines 12, dorsal soft rays 13; anal soft rays 9; pelvic and anal fins pink or whitish in life; a white spot on upper half of caudal peduncle (may be absent in preservative) **Pinjalo** sp.

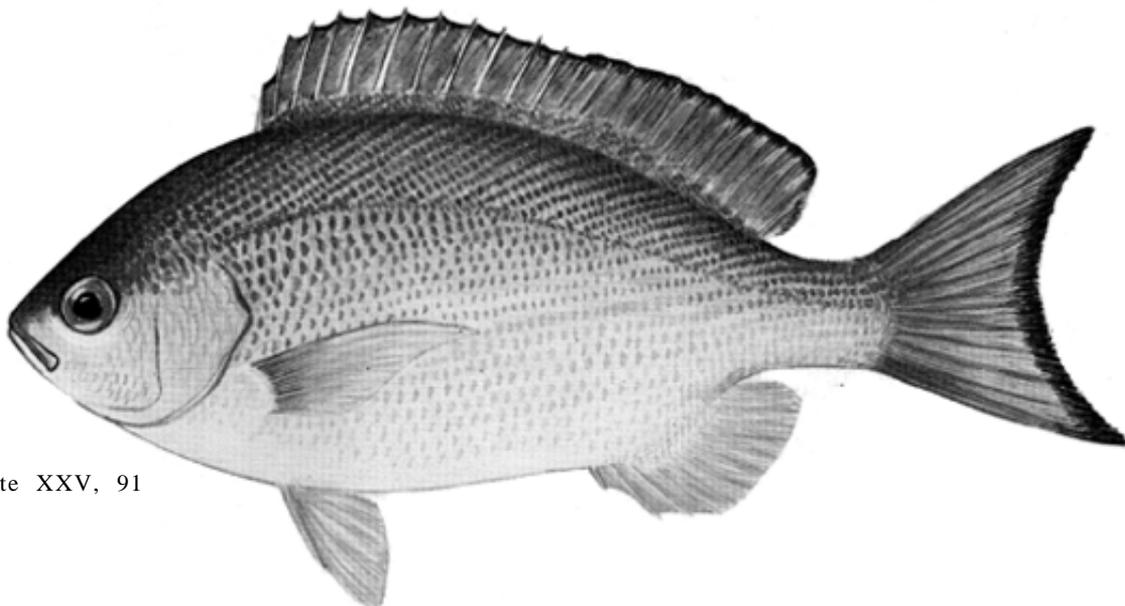
Pinjalo pinjalo (Bleeker, 1850)

LUT Pinj 1

Caesio pinjalo Bleeker, 1850, Verh.Batav.Genootsch.(Maenoid.), 23:10 (Batavia).

Synonyms : (From Fowler, 1931) Mesoprion mitchelli Gunther (1867).

FAO Names : En - Pinjalo; Fr - Pinjalo; Sp - Pinjalo.



See Plate XXV, 91

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Dorsal profile of head high; interorbital space strongly convex; eye relatively large (about equal to snout length or greater), with an adipose eyelid; preorbital bone narrow, less than eye diameter; snout relatively short and pointed; mouth small, the maxilla reaching below front of eye; a single row of small, conical teeth in jaws, enlarged anteriorly, and an inner band of villiform teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 15 to 17. Dorsal fin with 11 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 10 soft rays; both fins with a scaly sheath at base; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 18 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scales moderate-sized, about 47 to 52 in lateral line; predorsal scales on top of head beginning above middle of eye; scale rows above and below lateral line rising obliquely toward dorsal profile. Colour: pink or red; whitish or silvery on lower sides and belly; dorsal, anal, caudal and pelvic fins frequently with black margin; pelvic and anal fins yellowish.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Pacific and Indian Oceans from New Guinea to East Africa and northward to Taiwan Island.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits reefs and rocky bottoms to depths of about 60 m. Feeds on benthic and planktonic invertebrates, and possibly small fishes.

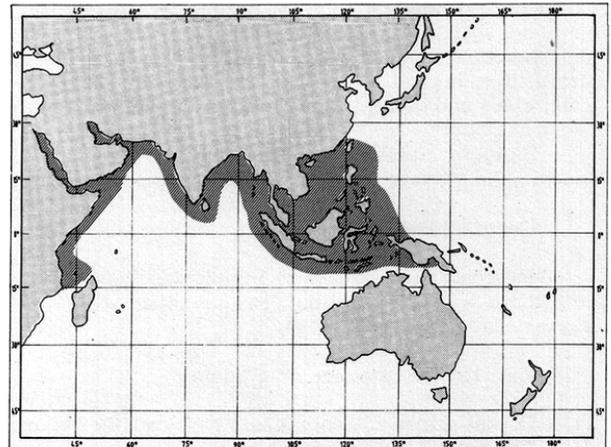
Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest to fisheries, but caught in relatively small amounts. Mainly taken with handlines, traps and bottom trawls. Marketed fresh or dried-salted.

Local Names : THE PHILIPPINES: Bilason, Manul.

Literature : Fowler (1931); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984).

Remarks : Frequently confused with Pinjalo sp. (see description below). High lateral line counts (60 to 68) have been reported for Pinjalo species, but are probably erroneous. Counts in this range are typical for the longitudinal row of scales immediately above the lateral line.



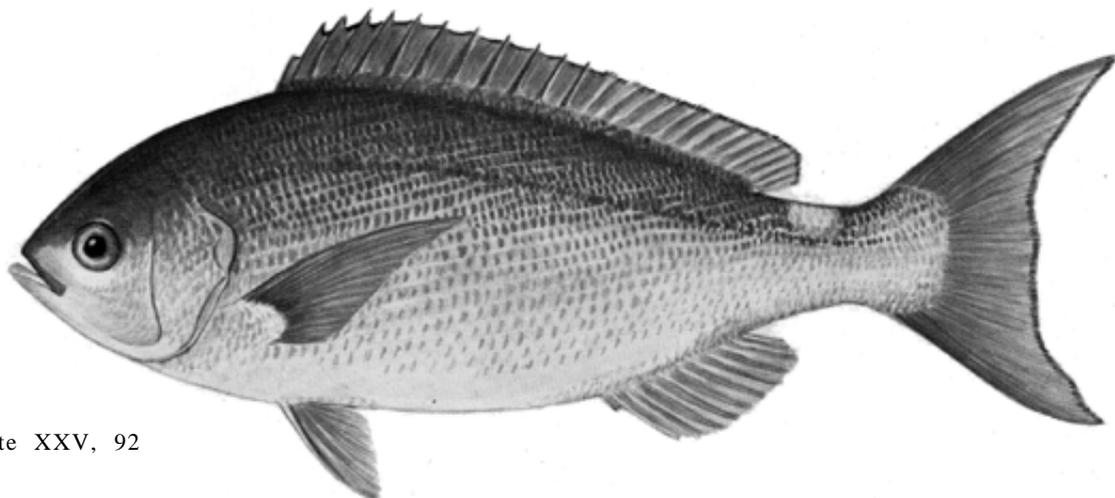
Pinjalo sp

LUT Pinj 2

New species to be described by Allen and Randall.

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names: En - Slender pinjalo; Fr - Pinjalo fluet; Sp - Pinjalo cenceño.



See Plate XXV, 92

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep. Dorsal profile of head high; interorbital space strongly convex; eye relatively large (about equal to snout length or greater), with an adipose eyelid; preorbital bone narrow, less than eye diameter; snout relatively short and pointed; mouth small, the maxilla reaching below front of eye; a single row of small, conical teeth in jaws, enlarged anteriorly, and an inner band of villiform teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 15 to 17. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 13 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; both fins with a scaly sheath at base; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, usually with 17 rays; caudal fin emarginate. Scales moderate-sized, about 47 to 52 in lateral line; predorsal scales on top of head beginning above middle of eye; scale rows above and below lateral line rising obliquely toward dorsal profile. Colour: pink or red on back, whitish or silvery on lower sides and belly; a white spot generally present on upper half of caudal peduncle; dorsal and caudal fins reddish, often with a narrow black margin; pelvic and anal fins whitish or pink.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Pacific and Indian Oceans from New Guinea to the Arabian Peninsula and northward to the Ryukyu Islands.

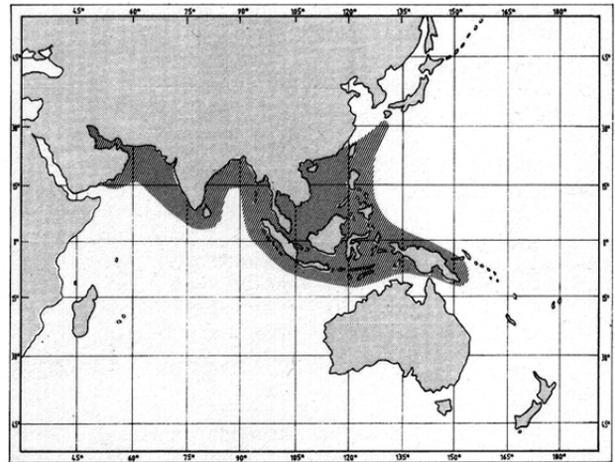
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits reefs and rocky bottoms to depths of about 60 m. Feeds on benthic and planktonic invertebrates and possibly small fishes.

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 30 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of potential interest to fisheries, but caught in relatively small amounts. Mainly taken with handlines, traps and bottom trawls. Marketed fresh or dried-salted.

Local Names : JAPAN: Sedakatakasago.

Literature : Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda et al. (1984).



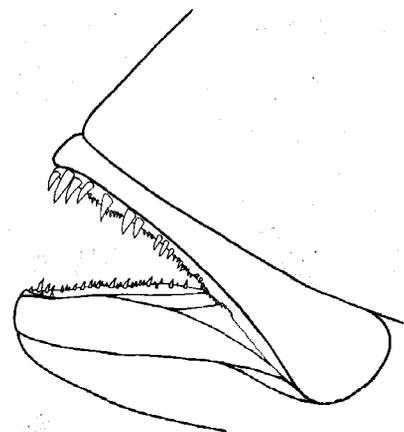
Pristipomoides Bleeker, 1852

LUT Prist

Genus : Pristipomoides Bleeker, 1852:575. Type-species Pristipomoides typus Bleeker, 1852, by monotypy.

Synonyms : Genus Chaetopterus Schlegel, 1844; Genus Platyinius Gill, 1862; Genus Tropidinius Poey, 1868; Genus Bowersia Jordan & Evermann, 1902; Genus Rooseveltia Jordan & Seale, 1906; Genus Ulaula Jordan & Thompson, 1911; Genus Arnillo Jordan, Evkrmann & Tanaka, 1927.

Diagnostic Features : Small to medium-sized snappers with fusiform bodies, relatively slender and elongate, often robust. Jaws generally with an outer row of enlarged, conical teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth; enlarged canines frequently on anterior part of jaws; vomerine tooth patch V-shaped or triangular (except roughly diamond-shaped or triangular with a long medial posterior extension in P. sieboldii); tongue without teeth (except in P. sieboldii); interorbital space flattened. Dorsal fin continuous, not incised at junction of spinous and soft portions; with 10 spines and 11 (rarely 10) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 (rarely 7) soft rays; last soft ray of dorsal and anal fins extended, conspicuously longer than preceding rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; pectoral fins long, about 2/3 to as long as head, with 15 to 17 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales medium-sized to relatively small, about 47 to 74 in lateral line. Colour: frequently pink or rosy, sometimes purple, violet, or lavender; often silver or whitish on lower sides and belly.



jaws of Pristipomoides

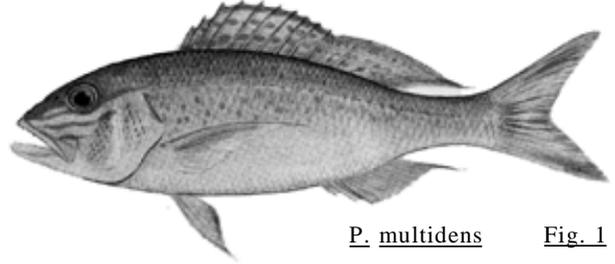
Biology, Habitat and Distribution : Occurs in relatively shallow to moderately deep water (about 20 to 550 m depth), usually over rocky bottoms. Found solitarily or in small groups. The diet consists mainly of small fishes, squids, crustaceans and pelagic tunicates.

Geographical Distribution : Inshore tropical Indo-West Pacific and western Atlantic Oceans.

Interest to Fisheries : Pristipomoides species are important foodfishes in many areas, particularly at islands of the Indo-West Pacific. They are caught mainly with bottom longlines and deep handlines; also with beam trawls. The flesh is of good quality and marketed mainly fresh, sometimes frozen.

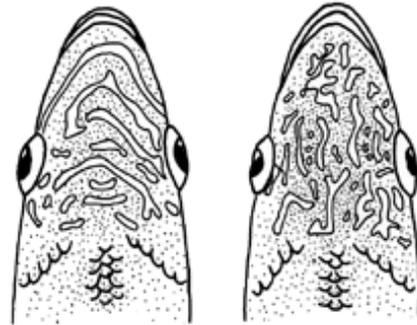
Key to the species of Pristipomoides :

1a. Scales relatively large, about 47 to 52 in lateral line



P. multidens Fig. 1

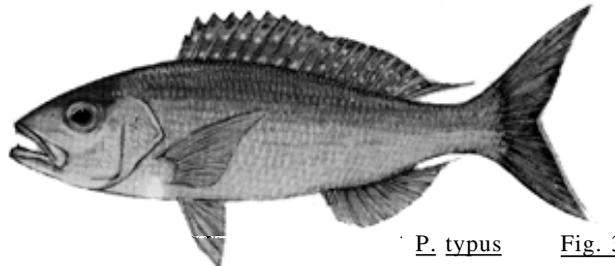
2a. Gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 11 to 15; top of head marked with yellowish, transverse bars, lines, and spots; Indo-Pacific distribution



a. P. multidens b. P. typus Fig. 2
top of head

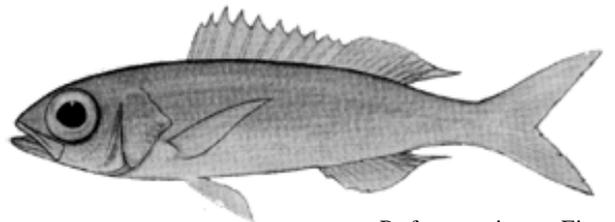
3a. Side of snout and preorbital space with 2 orange stripes (persisting as 4 brown stripes in preservative); preorbital space wide, 7.0, 5.5 and 4.0 times in head length at standard lengths of 15 cm, 25 cm and 40 cm respectively; top of head marked with yellowish transverse bars, some having an irregular chevron shape (Fig. 2a) P. multidens (Fig. 1)

3b. Side of snout and preorbital space without stripes; preorbital space narrow, 8.4, 7.3 and 5.8 times in head length at standard lengths of 15 cm, 25 cm and 40 cm respectively; top of head marked with yellowish longitudinal, vermiculated lines and spots (Fig. 2b) P. typus (Fig. 3)



P. typus Fig. 3

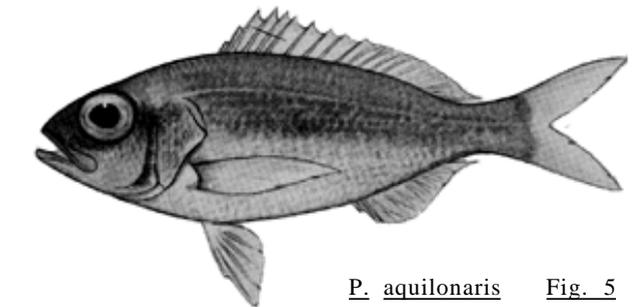
2b. Gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 16 to 22; top of head uniform, without yellowish markings; Western Atlantic distribution



P. freemani Fig. 4

4a. Body slender, depth 3.5 to 4.2 times in standard length; total gill rakers on first arch (including rudiments) 28 to 31, 19 to 22 on lower limb . . . P. freemani (Fig. 4)

4b. Body deeper, depth 2.5 to 3.2 times in standard length; total gill rakers 24 to 28 (usually 25 to 27) 16 to 20 (usually 17 to 19) on lower limb P. aquilonaris (Fig. 5)

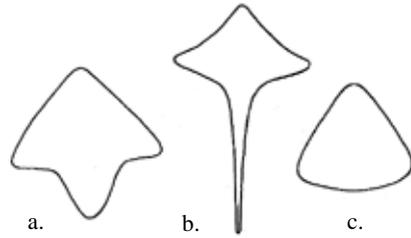


P. aquilonaris Fig. 5

1b. Scales smaller, about 54 to 74 in lateral line

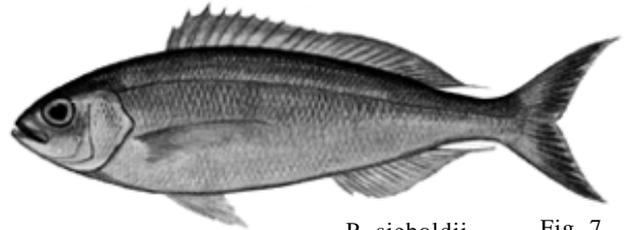
5a. Scales small, about 70 to 74 in lateral line; gill rakers on lower limb (including rudiments) 17 to 22

6a. Tongue with a patch of granular teeth; vomerine tooth patch roughly diamond-shaped (Fig. 6a) or, if triangular, with an elongate posterior extension (Fig. 6b); body colour silvery with lavender hue (Indo-West Pacific) **P. sieboldii** (Fig. 7)



P. sieboldii P. auricilla
shapes of vomerine tooth patch Fig. 6

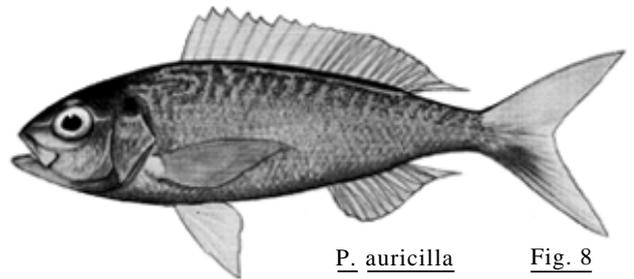
6b. Tongue without teeth; vomerine tooth patch triangular (Fig. 6c); body colour purplish with numerous yellow spots or chevron-shaped bands on sides (Indo-West Pacific) **P. auricilla** (Fig. 8)



P. sieboldii Fig. 7

5b. Scales larger, about 54 to 66 in lateral line; gill rakers on lower limb 8 to 18

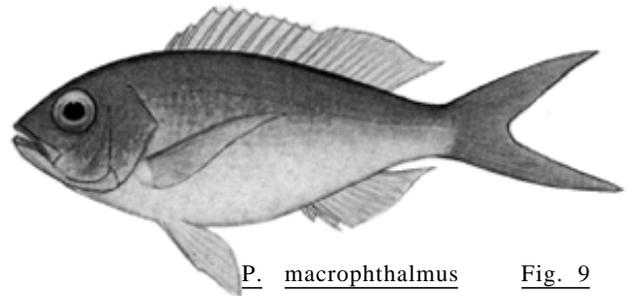
7a. Scales in lateral line 54 to 57; body relatively deep, usually about 2.5 to 3.0 times in standard length (Western Atlantic distribution) **P. macrophthalmus** (Fig. 9)



P. auricilla Fig. 8

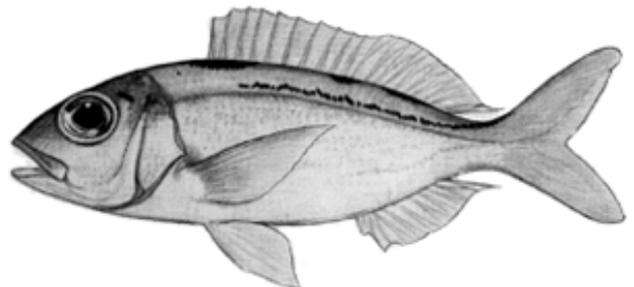
7b. Scales in lateral line 58 to 66; body depth variable, about 2.6 to 3.6 times in standard length; Indo-Pacific distribution

8a. Body moderately deep, its depth about 2.6 to 3.0 times in standard length; yellow coloration on back or 4 oblique, yellow or orange bars on sides



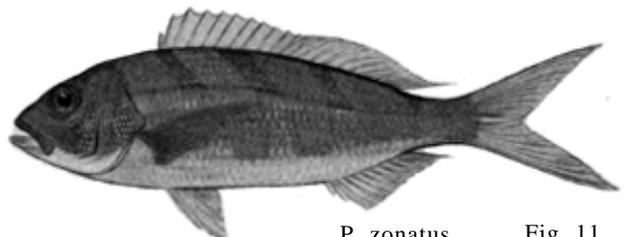
P. macrophthalmus Fig. 9

9a. Body depth 2.8 to 3.0 times in standard length; back bright yellow; body with scattered blue spots and vermiculations (Western Pacific and Mauritius) . . . **P. argyrogrammicus** (Fig. 10)



P. argyrogrammicus Fig. 10

9b. Body depth 2.6 to 2.8 times in standard length; 4 oblique bars of yellow or orange on sides (widespread in the Indo-West Pacific) . . . **P. zonatus** (Fig. 11)



P. zonatus Fig. 11