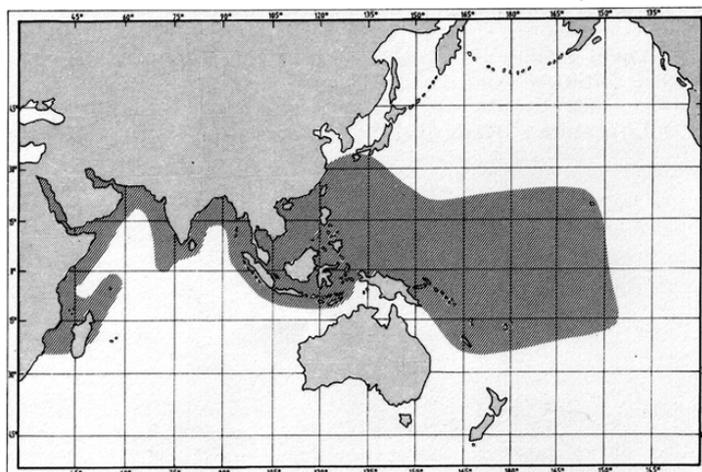


See Plate XXVI, 95,

Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, robust (greatest depth 3.3 to 3.6 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat, its width 3.8 to 4.2 times in head length; preorbital depth 7.6 to 9.2 times in head length; lower jaw slightly protruding; both jaws with an outer row of conical and canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth, canines at front of lower jaw not greatly enlarged; vomerine tooth patch triangular; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 14 to 16. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; bases of dorsal and anal fins scaleless, their last soft rays extended into short filaments; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales relatively small, about 60 to 65 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and sides variable, ranging from brownish to lavender or reddish-purple; snout and interorbital space with narrow yellow lines and blue spots often persisting as dark spots in preservative; dorsal and caudal fins light blue or lavender with reddish-orange margins.

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Hawaii to East Africa, extending northward to southern Japan.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 90 and 360 m. Moves to the upper portion of its depth range at night to feed on small fishes, shrimps, crabs, amphipods, ascidians and pelagic items including salps and urochordates. Around the Hawaiian Islands, spawning occurs from March to December with peak activity from May to September. The von Bertalanffy growth coefficient (K) and exponential rate of mortality (M) were estimated as 0.29 and 0.53 respectively for the Vanuatu (New Hebrides) population (Brouard & Grandperrin, 1984) and 0.15 and 0.25 respectively for the Mariana Islands population (Ralston, 1984). Estimated maximum age: 18 years.



Size : Maximum total length about 80 cm; common to 50 cm. Matures at about 35 to 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : A good quality foodfish. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handlines fishery (246.5 metric tons and revenue of US\$ 1 605 000 in 1984), commanding a high price (about US\$ 7.40 per kg at dockside and US\$ 16 to US\$ 20 per kg retail). Caught mainly with bottom longlines and deep handlines. Marketed mainly fresh.

Local Names : GUAM: Pink opakapaka; HAWAII: Opakapaka; JAPAN: Ôhime; NEW CALEDONIA: Vivaneau blanc; SAMOA: Palu-ena'ena; SOUTH AFRICA: Daggreek-jobvis, Rosy jobfish; THE PHILIPPINES: Ula-ula.

Literature : Kami (1973); Amesbury & Myers (1982); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984).

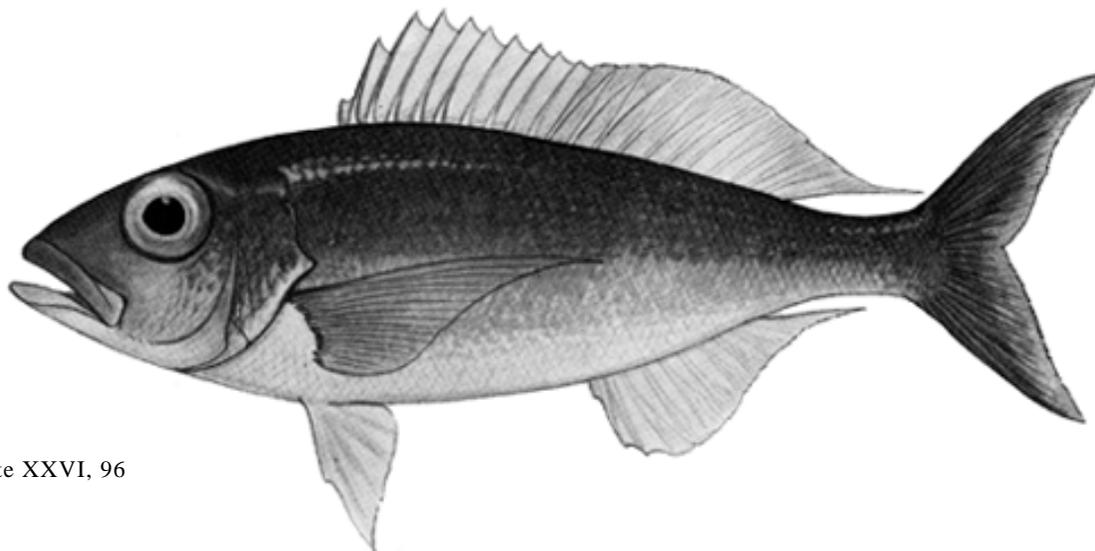
Pristipomoides flavipinnis Shinohara, 1963

LUT Prist 10

Pristipomoides flavipinnis Shinohara, 1963, Bull.Arts Sci.Div., Ryukyu Univ., 6:49 (Ryukyu Islands).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Golden eye jobfish; Fr - Colas oeil doré; Sp - Panchito de ojo dorado.



See Plate XXVI, 96

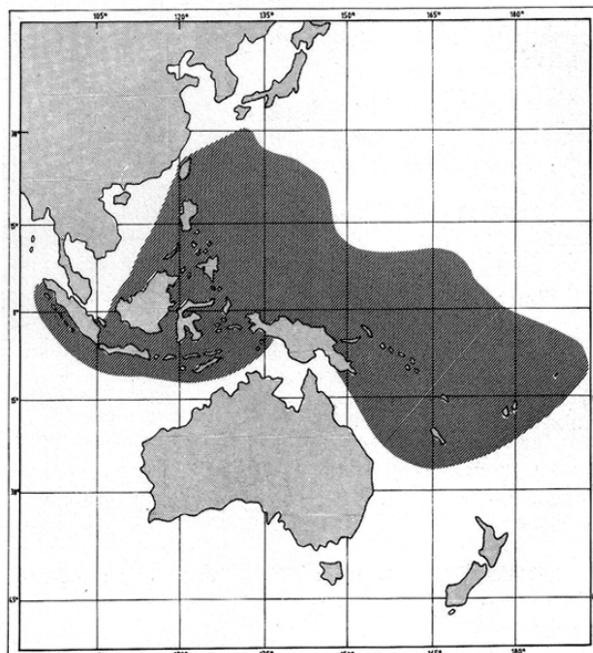
Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, robust (greatest depth 3.2 to 3.7 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat, its width 4.5 to 4.7 times in head length; preorbital depth 6.2 to 6.8 times in head length; lower jaw slightly protruding; both jaws with an outer row of conical and canine teeth and an inner band of villiform teeth, canines at front of lower jaw enlarged; vomerine tooth patch triangular; tongue without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 15 to 18. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; bases of dorsal and anal fins scaleless, their last soft rays extended into short filaments; pectoral fins long, reaching level of anus, with 16 rays; caudal fin forked. Scales relatively small, about 59 to 62 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides pale lavender or pinkish; lower sides and belly silvery; network of dark spots on top of head; margin of dorsal fin yellow when fresh.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Pacific Ocean from Samoa to southeastern Asia, and northward to the Ryukyu Islands.

Habitat and Biology : Occurs over rocky bottoms at depths between about 90 and 360 m; it is most abundant between 180 and 270 m. Feeds primarily on benthic fishes and to a lesser extent on crustaceans, larval squids and pelagic tunicates. At Vanuatu (New Hebrides), spawning occurs throughout the year with peak activity from December to February. The von Bertalanffy growth coefficient (K) and exponential rate of mortality (M) were estimated as 0.36 and 0.83 respectively for the Vanuatu population (Brouard & Grandperrin, 1984).

Size : Maximum total length about 60 cm; common to about 40 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An important market fish in some areas. During a recent experimental handline fishing survey in the Mariana Islands, this fish was the fourth-most abundant species, constituting 6.5% of the total catch. Caught mainly with bottom longlines and handlines. Marketed mainly fresh.



Local Names : GUAM: Opakapaka; JAPAN: Kinme-himedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Vivaneau à nageoires jaunes; SAMOA: Palu-sina.

Literature : Kami (1973); Amesbury & Myers (1982); Masuda et al. (1984)

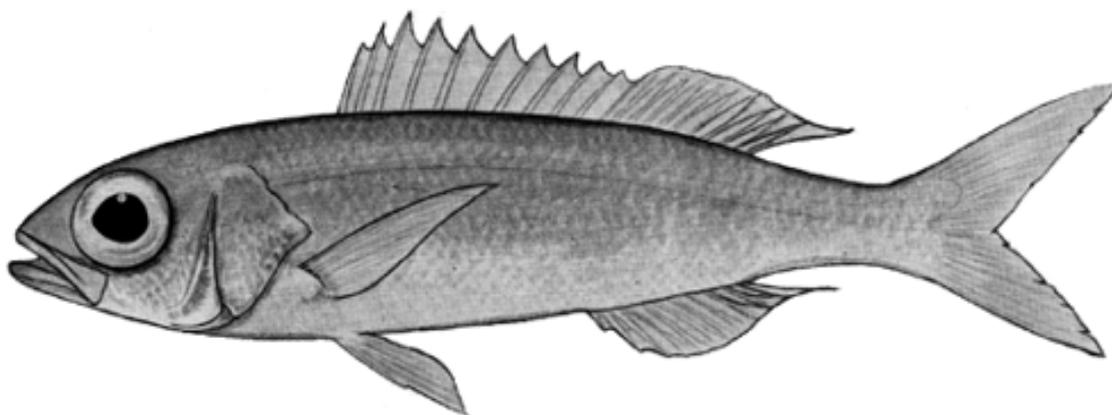
Pristipomoides freemani Anderson, 1966

LUT Prist 4

Pristipomoides freemani Anderson, 1966, Bull.Mar.Sci.,16(4):814 (off Caribbean coast of Columbia).

Synonyms : None.

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



See Plate V, 17

Diagnostic Features : Body elongate (greatest depth 3.8 to 3.9 times in standard length). Interorbital space flat; eye large (about 3.8 times in head length); vomerine tooth patch triangular, without a medial posterior extension; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 20 to 21 (rarely 19 or 22). Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins not reaching level of anus, with 16 (rarely 15 or 17) rays; caudal fin forked. Scales moderate-sized, 50 or 51 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides yellow-orange or pinkish; lower sides and belly silvery-white caudal fin and distal edge of dorsal fin yellowish or orange; remainder of dorsal and other fins translucent or whitish.

Geographical Distribution : Tropical western Atlantic Ocean along the coasts of Panama, Colombia, and Suriname.

Habitat and Biology : The habitat is poorly documented, but most specimens have been trawled from relatively deep water at the upper edge of the continental shelf.

Size : Maximum total length about 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Of limited interest because of the small size and deep distribution. Caught mainly with trawls.

Local Names :-

Literature : Anderson (1967); Uyeno et al. (1983).

