

2.2 Information by Species

Aphareus Cuvier, 1830

LUT Aph

Genus : *Aphareus* Cuvier, 1830:485. Type-species *Aphareus caeruleescens* Cuvier (*in* C. & V.), 1830 (= *Labrus furcatus* Lacepède, 1802), by subsequent designation of Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder, 1913.

Synonyms : Genus *Sacrestinus* Evermann & Tanaka, 1927; Genus *Fares* Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927; Genus *Humefordia* Whitley, 1931.

Diagnostic Features : Medium-sized snappers with elongate, fusiform body, somewhat robust. Teeth in jaws minute, no canines; vomerine teeth absent; premaxillae not protractile; gill openings extending well forward of front of eye; interorbital space flattened. Dorsal fin continuous, not incised near junction of spinous and soft portions, with 10 spines and 11 (rarely 10) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long, slightly shorter than head, with 15 or 16 rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; caudal fin forked. Scales relatively small, about 65 to 75 in lateral line. Colour: purplish-brown, blue-grey, or reddish, sometimes with a silvery sheen on lower sides and belly.

Biology, Habitat and Distribution : A dweller of coral reefs and rocky bottom areas from depths of about 6 m to at least 100 m. They occur solitarily or in small groups, swimming well above the bottom.

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

Interest to Fisheries : *Aphareus* species are an important foodfish, particularly in insular areas. They are caught mainly with handlines or bottom longlines. The flesh is of good quality and generally marketed fresh.

Key to the species of *Aphareus* :

- la. Gill rakers on first arch 5 or 6 + 16 to 18..... **A. furcatus**
 lb. Gill rakers on first arch 16 to 19 + 30 to 34..... **A. rutilans**

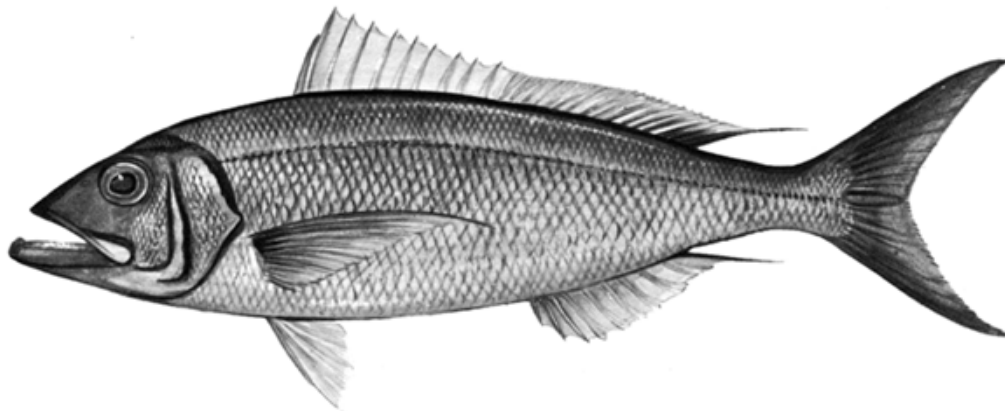
Aphareus furcatus (Lacepède, 1802)

LUT Aph 1

Labrus furcatus Lacepède, 1802, *Hist.Nat.Poiss.*, 3:429, 447 (Great Ocean = Mauritius).

Synonyms : (From Fowler, 1931). *Caranxomorus sacrestinus* Lacepède (1803); *Aphareus caeruleescens* Cuvier (1830); *Aphareus flavivultus* Jenkins (1901).

FAO Names : En - Small toothed jobfish; Fr - Vivaneau tidents; Sp - Pargo boquidulce.



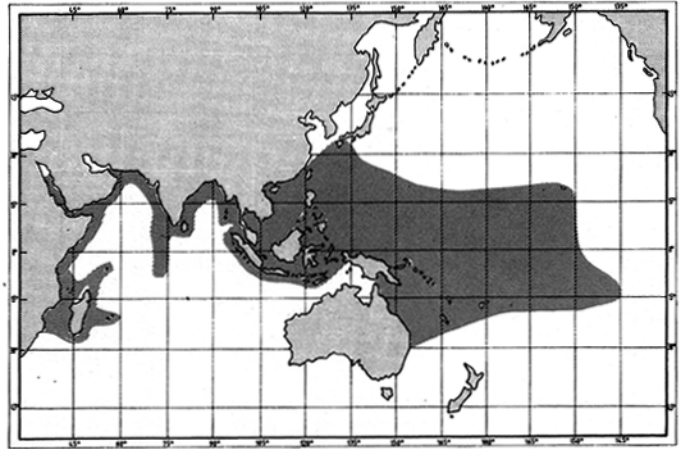
Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, fusiform, and compressed. Lower jaw protruding; maxilla extending to below middle of eye; interorbital space flattened; teeth in jaws small, disappearing with age; roof of mouth toothless; gill rakers on lower limb (including rudiments) 16 to 18. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 (rarely 10) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long reaching to about level of anus with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin forked; dorsal and anal fins scaleless. Scales small, about 65 to 75 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel with lateral line. Colour: back and upper sides purplish-brown; blue-grey on sides; a silvery sheen on head and lower sides; edges of preopercle and opercle outlined with black; fins whitish to yellow-brown.

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from the Hawaiian Islands to East Africa, and from southern Japan southward to Australia.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits inshore coral reefs at depths between about 6 and 70 m. Occurs solitarily or in small groups. Feeds mainly on fishes, but also eats crustaceans.

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

Interest to Fisheries : Often seen in markets. Caught mainly with handlines or vertical longlines; also speared by divers. Marketed fresh.



Local Names : ELLICE ISLANDS: Te balusenga; GILBERT ISLANDS: Te ikakoa; GUAM: Gurutsu; HAWAII: Gurutsu; JAPAN: Ishifuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Aphareus bleuâtre; PALAU: Krong; SAMOA: Palualoalo; TAHITI: Paru; TANZANIA: Sare-sare; TUAMOTUS (Raroia): Tahakari.

Literature : Fowler (1931); Kyushin *et al.* (1977); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984).

Remarks : The original spelling for the species name is "furca" (W.D. Anderson, pers.comm.), but "furcatus" has been extensively used in the literature.

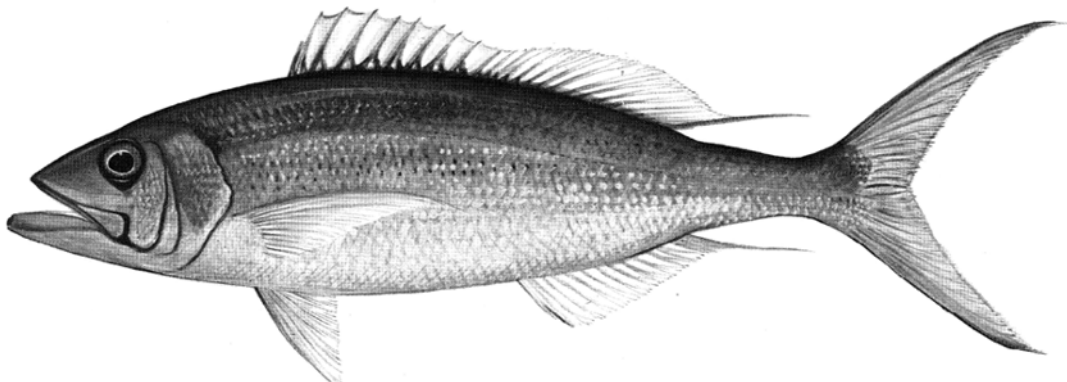
Aphareus rutilans Cuvier, 1830

LUT Aph 2

Aphareus rutilans Cuvier, 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:490 (Red Sea).

Synonyms : (From Fowler, 1931). Aphareus thompsoni Fowler (1923).

FAO Names : En - Rusty jobfish; Fr - Vivaneau rouillé; Sp - Pargo bermellón.



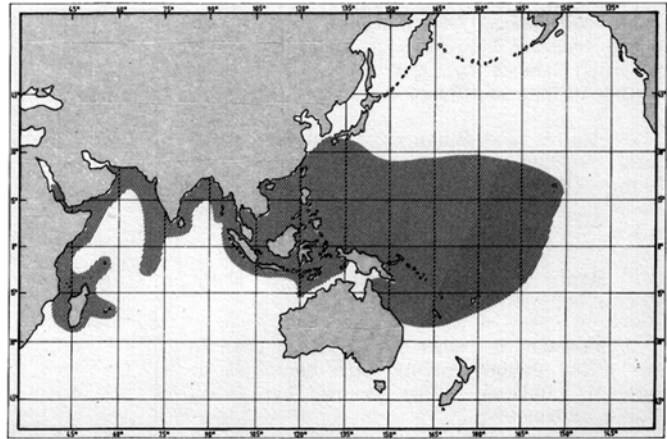
Diagnostic Features : Body elongate, fusiform and compressed. Lower jaw protruding; maxilla extending to below middle of eye; interorbital space flattened; teeth small, forming narrow uniform band in each jaw; roof of mouth toothless; gill rakers on lower limb (including rudiments) 30 to 34. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 (rarely 10) soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching to about level of anus, with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin deeply forked; dorsal and anal fins scaleless. Scales small, about 70 to 73 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel with lateral line. Colour: blue-grey or mauve to overall reddish; fins yellowish to reddish except pelvics and anal fin sometimes whitish; margin of maxilla black.

Geographical Distribution : Widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from the Hawaiian Islands to East Africa, and from the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands southward to Australia. At Vanuatu (New Hebrides) spawning occurs mainly during spring and summer, with peak activity in November and December.

Habitat and Biology : Inhabits reefs and rocky bottom areas to depths of at least 100 m.

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

Interest to Fisheries : Locally abundant and an important market fish in some areas. It is one of the principal species in the Hawaiian offshore handline fishery (about 7.4 metric tons and revenue of US\$ 37 500 in 1984). Caught with handlines and bottom longlines. Marketed fresh.



Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Small-toothed jobfish; GILBERT ISLANDS: Te bukinrin; GUAM: Lehi; JAPAN: Oguchi-ishichibiki; PALAU: Metngui; SAMOA: Palu-gutusiliva; SOUTH AFRICA: Kleintand-jobvis, Small tooth jobfish; THE PHILIPPINES: Binluan, Bisu-gong-buhangin, Sagisi.

Literature : Fowler (1931); Kyushin *et al.* (1977); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984).

Aprion Valenciennes, 1830

LUT Apri

Genus : Aprion Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830:543. Type-species Aprion virescens Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830, by monotypy.

Synonyms : Genus Sparopsis Kner, 1868.

A single species in the genus - see Aprion virescens.

Aprion virescens Valenciennes, 1830

LUT Apri 1

Aprion virescens Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:544 (Seychelles).

Synonyms : (From Fowler, 1931). Mesoprion microchir Bleeker (1853); Sparopsis latifrons Kner (1868); Sparopsis elongatus Kner (1868); Aprion konekonis Tanaka (1914).

FAO Names : En - Green jobfish; Fr - Vivaneau job; Sp - Pargo Verde.