

Diagnostic Features : Body slender and elongate. Head small, eye large; snout short (slightly larger than eye diameter); interorbital space flat; lower jaw projecting; maxilla scaled, extending to below rear half of eye; both jaws with bands of small conical to canine teeth; vomerine tooth patch arch-shaped; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 20 or 21. First dorsal fin with 10 spines and 11 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins with 16 rays; dorsal and anal fin bases scaleless; caudal fin forked. Scale rows on back parallel with lateral line. Colour: mainly red, lighter on lower sides and belly.

Geographical Distribution : Widely distributed in the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Samoa to Sri Lanka, and northward to southern Japan.

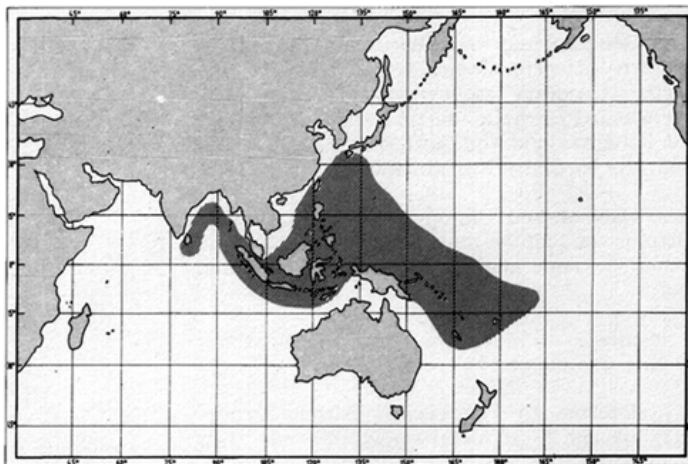
Habitat and Biology : Inhabits rocky bottoms at depths between about 90 and 200 m. Feeds mainly on fishes.

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

Interest to Fisheries : Potential as an important food fish, but presently caught only in small quantities- mainly with deep handlines. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : JAPAN: Okuchi-hamadai.

Literature : Anderson (1981); Masuda et al. (1984).



Hoplopagrus Gill, 1862

LUT Hoplo

Genus : Hoplopagrus Gill, 1862:253. Type-species Hoplopagrus guntheri Gill, 1862, by original designation.

Synonyms : None.

A single species in the genus - see Hoplopagrus guntheri.

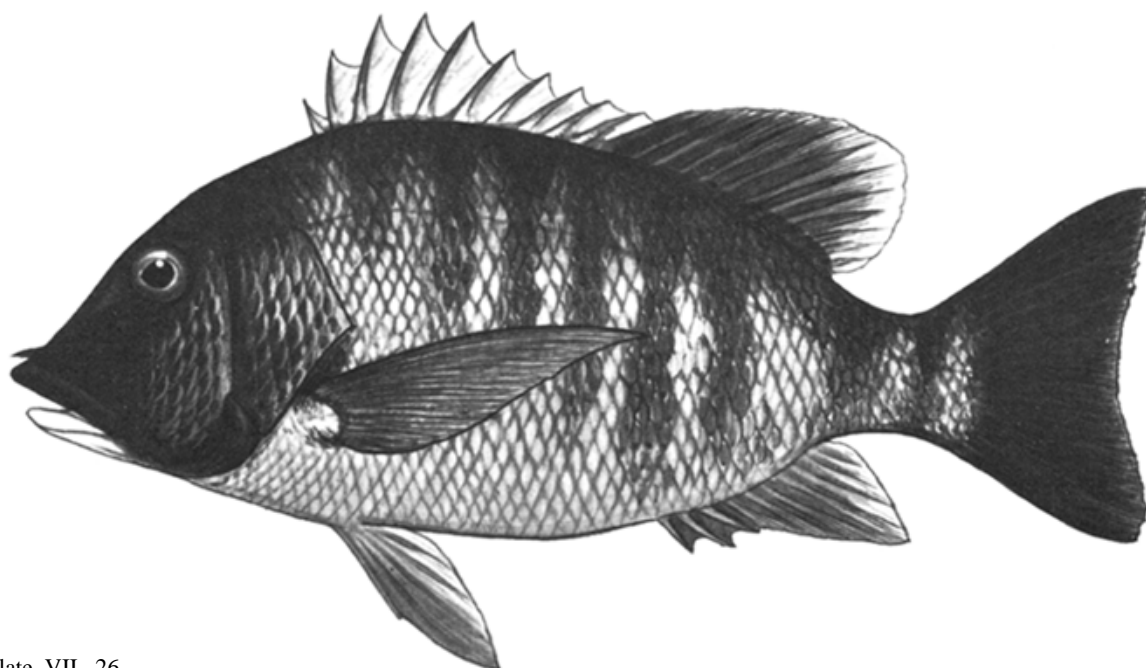
Hoplopagrus guntheri Gill, 1862

LUT Hoplo 1

Hoplopagrus guntheri Gill, 1862, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Philadelphia, 1862:253 (Cape San Lucas).

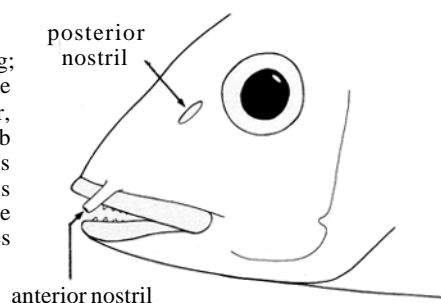
Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Mexican barred snapper; Fr - Vivaneau mexicain; Sp - Pargo Coconaco.



See Plate VII, 26

Diagnostic Features : Postopercular notch and knob strong; teeth on lateral part of jaws molar-like; vomer with several large molars; tongue without teeth; anterior nostril long and tubular, posterior nostril in deep groove (see figure); gill rakers on lower limb (including rudiments) of first arch 11 to 15. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 9 soft rays; pectoral fins 16 or 17. Scales medium-sized, about 45 to 49 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: greenish with a series of about 8 brown bars on sides; belly pinkish.



Geographical Distribution : Eastern Pacific Ocean from Mexico to Panama.

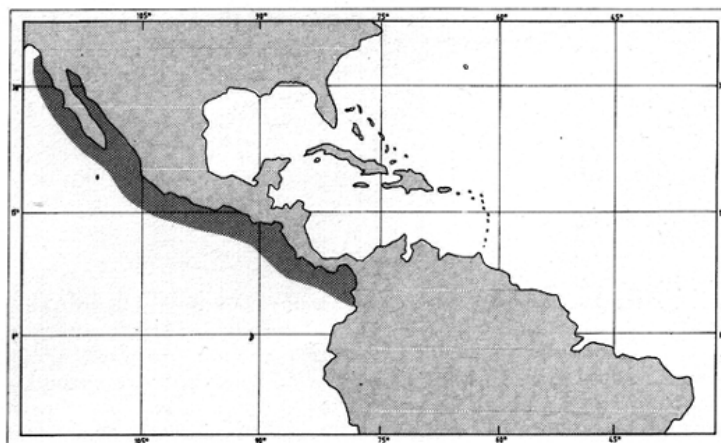
Habitat and Biology : An inshore, reef-dwelling species found over hard bottoms.

Size : Maximum total length about 50 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : An important species in local subsistence fisheries. It is caught with nets and handlines. Usually marketed fresh.

Local Names : COSTA RICA: Pargo roquero, Pargo rosquero; MEXICO: Coconaco, Pargo, Pargo coconato, Pargo raicero, Pargo rayado, Tecomate; PANAMA: Pargo dientón.

Literature : Jordan & Evermann (1896).



Lipocheilus Anderson, Talwar & Johnson, 1977

LUT Lipo

Genus : Lipocheilus Anderson, Talwar & Johnson, 1977:510. Type-species Tangia carnolabrum Chan, 1970, by original designation.

Synonyms : Genus Tangia Chan, 1970 (preoccupied).

A single species in the genus - see Lipocheilus carnolabrum.

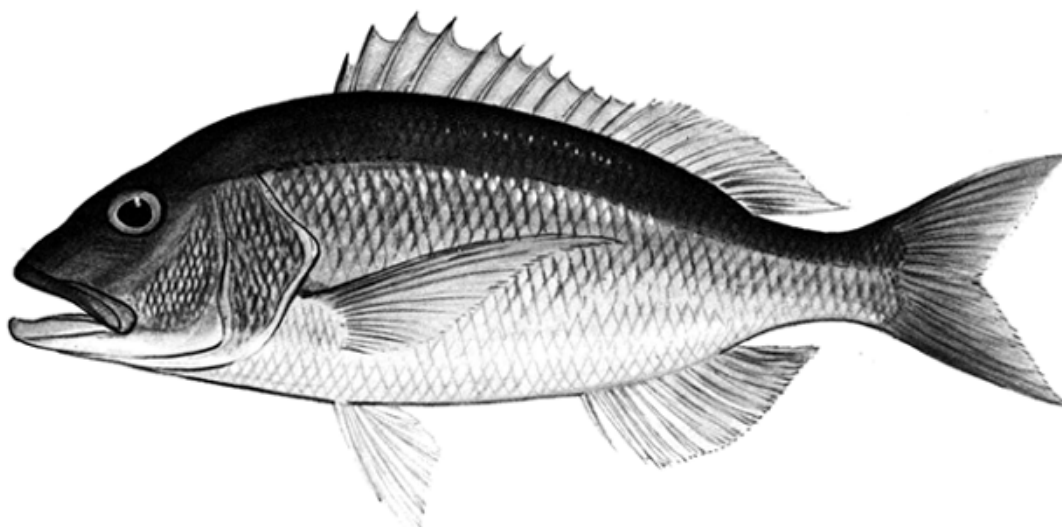
Lipocheilus carnolabrum (Chan, 1970)

LUT Lipo 1

Tangia carnolabrum Chan, 1970, Hong Kong Fish.Bull., 1:22 (about 145 km southeast of Hong Kong).

Synonyms : None.

FAO Names : En - Tang's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau verrue; Sp - Pargo trompudo.



See Plate XI, 42

Diagnostic Features : Body moderately deep (38 to 42% of standard length). Mouth large, the upper jaw protruding when mouth is closed; adults with a thick, fleshy protrusion at anterior end of upper lip; maxilla without scales; anterior and posterior nostrils close together and to eye; interorbital space flattened to convex; vomer and palatines with teeth, vomerine tooth patch V-shaped, without a medial posterior extension; no teeth on tongue. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 10 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; dorsal and anal fins scaleless; last dorsal and anal soft rays not produced (shorter than penultimate rays); pectoral fins long, reaching beyond level of anus, with 15 or 16 rays; caudal fin moderately forked. Scales moderate-sized, about 48 or 49 in lateral line; scale rows on back parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and upper part of head brown; yellowish or pinkish on sides; a silvery sheen on ventral portion of body.