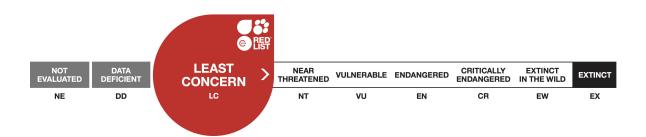


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Cephalopholis aitha, Rusty Hind

Assessment by: Russell, B., Choat, J.H., Rhodes, K., Myers, R., To, A., Ma, K., Nair, R., Samoilys, M., Suharti, S., Law, C. & Amorim, P.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Epinephelidae

Taxon Name: Cephalopholis aitha Randall & Heemstra, 1991

Common Name(s):

- English: Rusty Hind, Rusty Rock Cod
- French: Vieille Rouillee
- Spanish: Cherna Herrumbrosa

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria:	Least Concern ver 3.1	
Year Published:	2018	
Date Assessed:	November 18, 2016	

Justification:

This is relatively small, uncommon reef species is widely distributed, but poorly known. It is not targeted by fisheries and there are no known major threats; therefore, it is listed as Least Concern. The change in status from the previous assessment reflects an improved application of the Red List categories and criteria, as well as a better understanding of available data.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Data Deficient (DD) http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T132782A3450263.en

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This western Pacific species is distributed in the Philippines, Indonesia (Papua to Sulawesi and Flores) and northern Papua New Guinea. Its depth range is five to 33 m.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Timor-Leste

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Indian Ocean - eastern, Pacific - western central

Distribution Map

Cephalopholis aitha



Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by: IUCN Grouper and Wrasse Specialist Group





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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

Population

Population data are limited for this species as it is relatively small, uncommon and generally poorly known.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species inhabits protected or silty coral reef habitats. A mature female of 14 cm has been recorded (Randall and Heemstra 1991), but the species may grow to 25 cm length (Kuiter and Tonozuka 2001).

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade

This species is of little interest as a food fish due to its small size, and is likely to be only incidentally caught.

Threats

There are no known major threats.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific conservation measures.

Credits

Assessor(s):	Russell, B., Choat, J.H., Rhodes, K., Myers, R., To, A., Ma, K., Nair, R., Samoilys, M., Suharti, S., Law, C. & Amorim, P.
Reviewer(s):	Linardich, C.
Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s):	Carpenter, K.E.

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IUCN. 2018. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2018-2. Available at: <u>www.iucnredlist.org</u>. (Accessed: 15 November 2018).

Kuiter, R.H. and Tonozuka, T. 2001. *Pictorial guide to Indonesian reef fishes. Part 1. Eels- Snappers, Muraenidae - Lutjanidae*. Zoonetics, Australia.

Randall, J.E. and Heemstra, P.C. 1991. Revision of the Indo-Pacific groupers: (Perciformes: Serranidae: Epinephelinae): with descriptions of five new species. *Indo-Pacific Fishes* 20: 1-332.

Citation

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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Unknown

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 33
Upper depth limit (m): 5
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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