

***Chelidonichthys queketti* (Regan, 1904)**

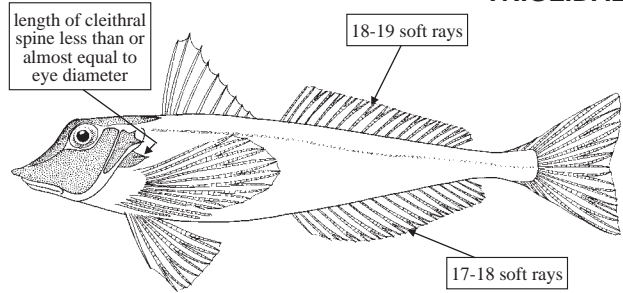
FAO names: En - Lesser gurnard; Fr - Grondin mineur; Sp - Rubio menor.

Local names: Kleiner knorhaan (Ak).

Size: To about 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, found in shallow water to depths of 150 m.



TRIGLIDAE

***Trigla lyra* Linnaeus, 1758**

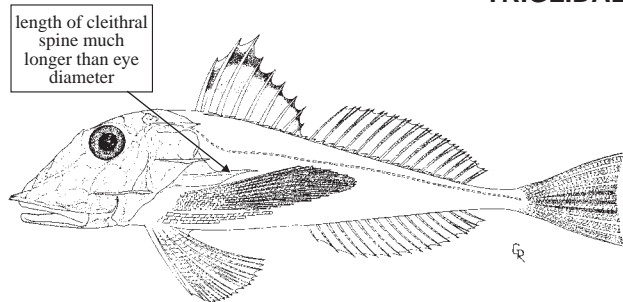
FAO names: En - Piper gurnard; Fr - Grondin lyre; Sp - Garneo.

Local names: Lyre gurnard; Lieer-knorhaan (Ak); Leierhahn, Leierknurrhahn, Pfeifenfisch (Gr).

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On sandy as well as on muddy bottoms, from depths of 10 to 400 m. Mainly off northern Namibia.



TRIGLIDAE

***Synagrops microlepis* Norman, 1935**

(plate VII, 50)

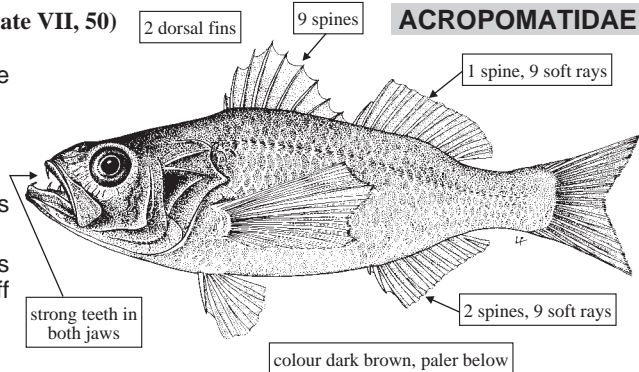
FAO names: En - Thinlip splitfin; Fr - Maconde lèvre mince; Sp - Dentiño.

Local names:

Size: To about 16 cm.

Fisheries: Commonly caught in bottom trawls at depths usually greater than 200 m.

Habitat and biology: A bathypelagic species recorded from depths of 50 to 450 m. Mainly off northern Namibia.



ACROPOMATIDAE

***Polyprion americanus* (Schneider, 1801)**

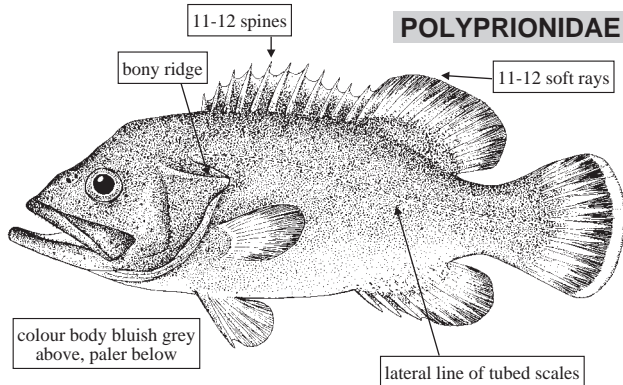
FAO names: En - Wreckfish; Fr - Cernier commun; Sp - Cherna.

Local names: Wrakvis (Ak); Atlantischer Wrackbarsch, Wrackbarsch (Gr).

Size: Maximum 200 cm, common to 80 cm.

Fisheries: Rarely caught in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in depths of 100 to 200 m, preferring caves and shipwrecks; juveniles congregate below floating objects, adults are mainly demersal. Feeds on bottom-living fish, large crustaceans, and cephalopods. Only off southern Namibia.



POLYPRIONIDAE

Remarks: Formerly included in the family Serranidae and sometimes included in the Acropomatidae.

***Acanthistius Sebastoides* (Castelnau, 1861)**

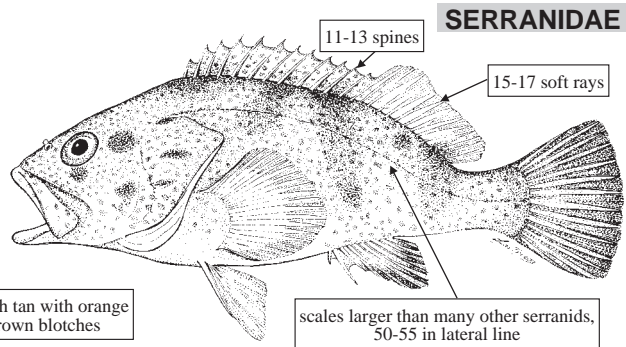
FAO names: En - Koester; Fr - Koester; Sp - Koester.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: On rocky bottoms, from depths of 1 to 20 m.



SERRANIDAE

***Anthias anthias* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

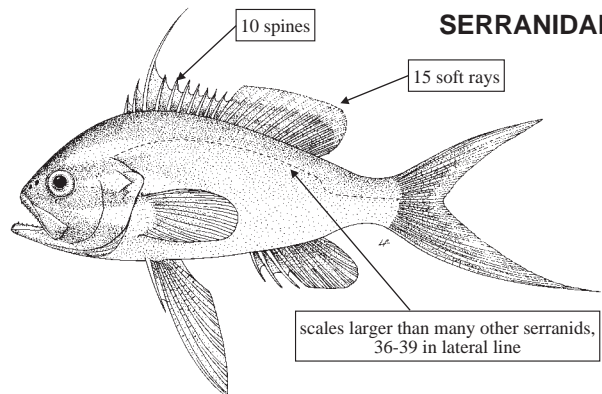
FAO names: En - Swallowtail seaperch; Fr - Barbier hirondelle; Sp - Tres colas.

Local names: Roter Fahnenbarsch, Rötling (Gr).

Size: To about 27 cm.

Fisheries: Rarely in trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits rocky areas from shallow depths to about 300 m. Recorded from northern Namibia, mainly at a depth of 150 m.



SERRANIDAE

***Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe, 1834)**

Synonym: Previously referred to as *Epinephelus guaza* (non Linnaeus, 1758).

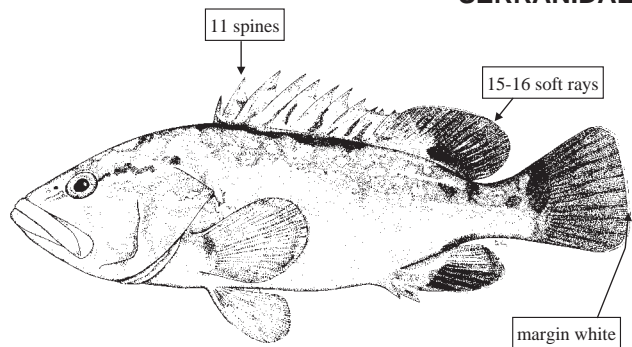
FAO names: En - Dusky grouper; Fr - Mérou noir; Sp - Mero moreno.

Local names: Yellowbelly rockcod; Geelpens-klipkabeljou (Ak); Brauner Zachenbarsch, Riesen-Zachenbarsch (Gr).

Size: Maximum about 120 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Prefers mostly rocky bottoms in shallow water to a depth of 150 m.



SERRANIDAE

***Serranus cabrilla* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

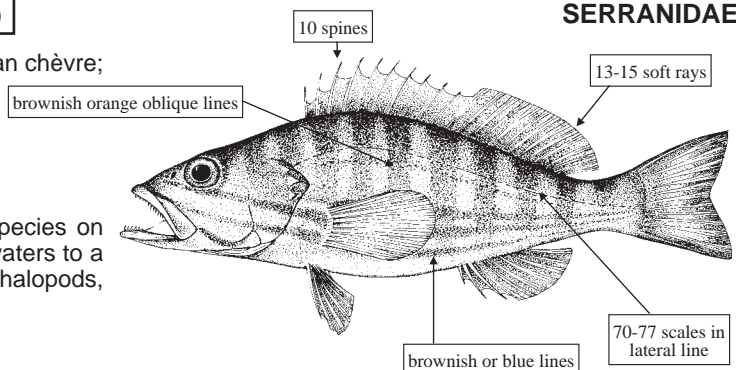
FAO names: En - Comber; Fr - Serran chèvre; Sp - Cabrilla.

Local names: Kammer (Ak).

Size: To 40 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

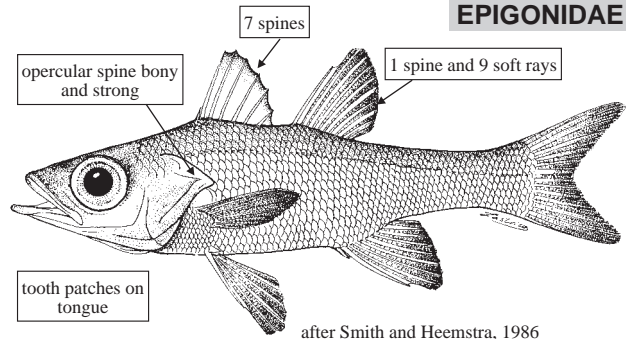
Habitat and biology: A demersal species on soft or rocky bottoms, from shallow waters to a depth of 450 m. Feeds on fishes, cephalopods, and crustaceans.



SERRANIDAE

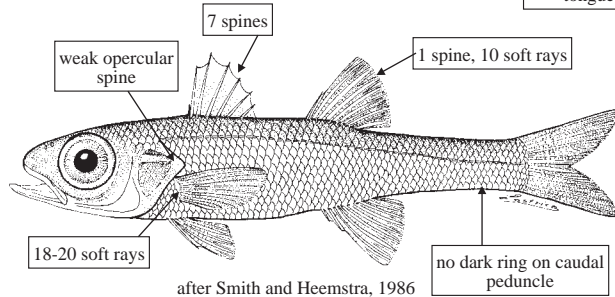


EPIGONIDAE



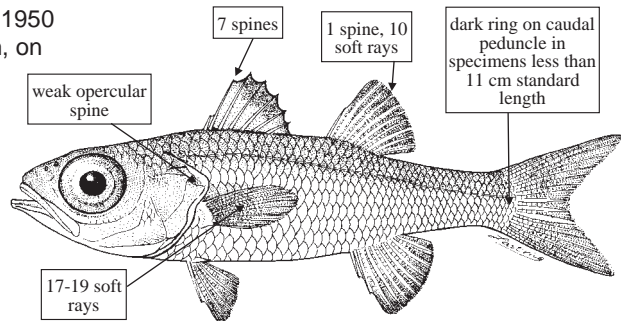
after Smith and Heemstra, 1986

Epigonus constanciae (Giglioli, 1880)
To 16 cm; depth range 200-600 m.



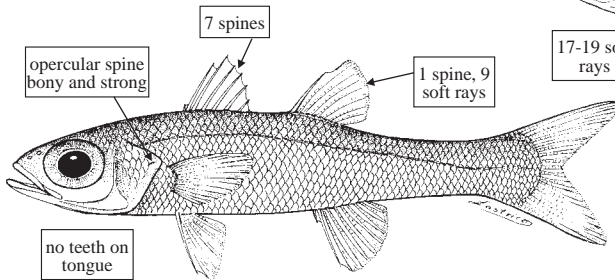
after Smith and Heemstra, 1986

Epigonus denticulatus Dieuzeide, 1950
To 20 cm; depth range 200-800 m, on soft bottoms.



after Smith and Heemstra, 1986

Epigonus pandionis (Goode and Bean, 1881)
To 16 cm; depth range 200-600 m.
(plate VII, 51)



Epigonus robustus (Barnard, 1927)
To 20 cm; depth range 800-1 200 m.

***Epigonus telescopus* (Risso, 1810)**

(plate XI, 87)

EPIGONIDAE

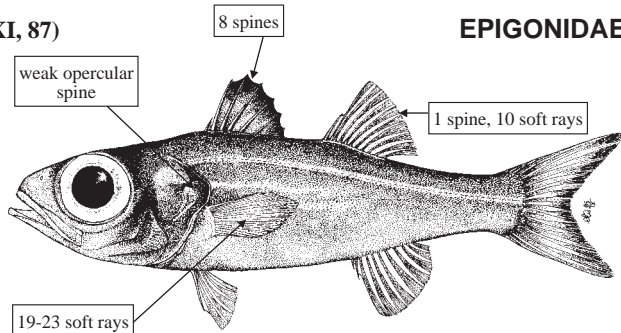
FAO names: En - Telescope cardinal.

Local names: Teleskoop-kardinaal (Ak); Teleskop-Kardinalfisch (Gr).

Size: 60 cm.

Fisheries: Sometimes caught in large quantities by trawl. A bycatch of the deep-water fishery.

Habitat and biology: Demersal on soft bottoms at depths between 80 and 1 200 m.



Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus, 1766)**POMATOMIDAE**

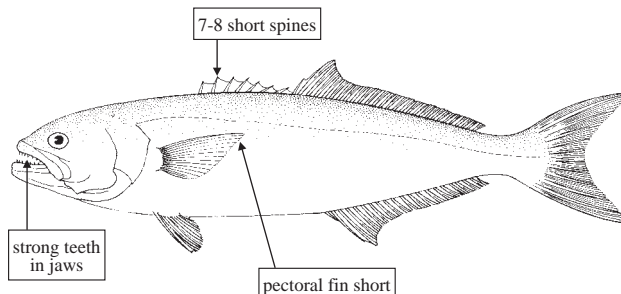
FAO names: En - Bluefish; Fr - Tassergal;
Sp - Anchova de banco.

Local names: Elf; Elf (Ak); Blaubarsch, Blaufisch (Gr).

Size: To 110 cm.

Fisheries: Caught by shore anglers and gill nets in Lüderitz lagoon. A bycatch of the swordfish fishery.

Habitat and biology: A voracious and swift predator, the young hunting in schools.

***Rachycentron canadum*** (Linnaeus, 1766)**RACHYCENTRIDAE**

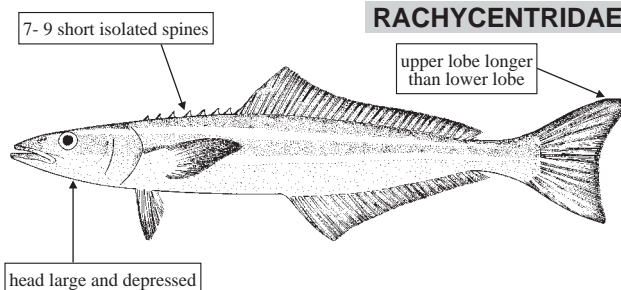
FAO names: En - Cobia; Fr - Mafou; Sp - Cobia.

Local names: Prodigal son; Kobia (Ak); Königsbarsch (Gr).

Size: To 200 cm (50 kg).

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, but also found off rocky shores. Feeds on crabs, squids, and fishes.

***Chloroscombrus chrysurus*** (Linnaeus, 1776)**CARANGIDAE**

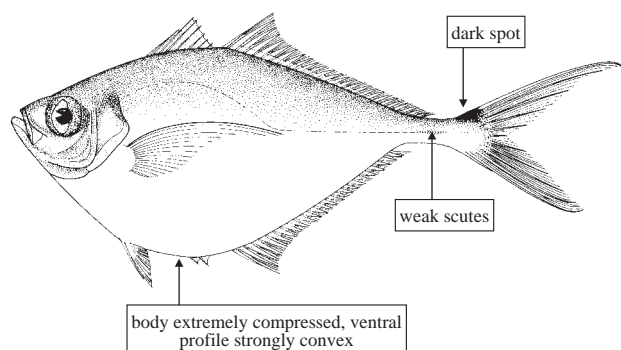
FAO names: En - Atlantic bumper; Fr - Sapater; Sp - Casabe.

Local names: Atlantiese stamper (Ak); Schwanzfleck-Stachelmakrele (Gr).

Size: Maximum: 65 cm but common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Rarely caught in trawls.

Habitat and biology: A shoaling pelagic species occurring in shallow coastal waters, including lagoons and brackish waters. In Namibia, found only in the north.

***Decapterus punctatus*** (Cuvier, 1829)**CARANGIDAE**

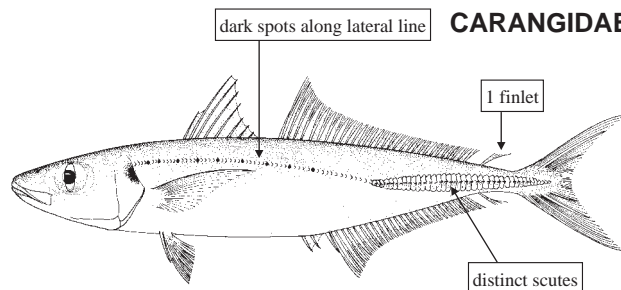
FAO names: En - Round scad; Fr - Comète quiaquia; Sp - Macarela chuparaco.

Local names: Ronde skad (Ak); Gefleckte Stachelmakrele (Gr).

Size: To 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in trawls.

Habitat and biology: A shoaling species, usually near the bottom, to a depth of 100 m. Feeds on small pelagic invertebrates.



Lichia amia (Linnaeus, 1758)**CARANGIDAE**

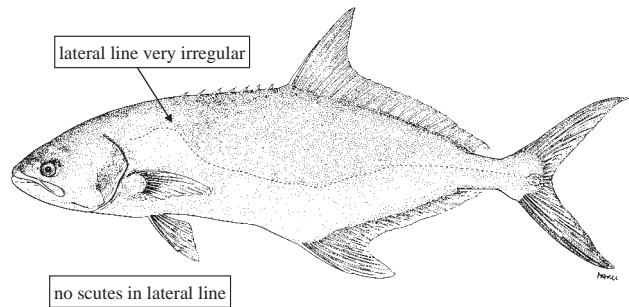
FAO names: **En** - Leerfish; **Fr** - Liche;
Sp - Palometón.

Local names: Garrick; Leervis (Ak); Große Gabelmakrele (Gr).

Size: Attains 1.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught by shore anglers and occasionally in trawls and purse seines. Esteemed as a game fish in South Africa.

Habitat and biology: An inshore or estuarine species found from the surface to a depth of 50 m. Feeds mainly on bony fishes. Sexual maturity is reached at a length of about 60 cm (fork length). Found in northern Namibia; common at Kunene River mouth.

***Selene dorsalis*** (Gill, 1863)**CARANGIDAE**

Synonyms: *Vomer setapinnis* (Mitchill, 1815).

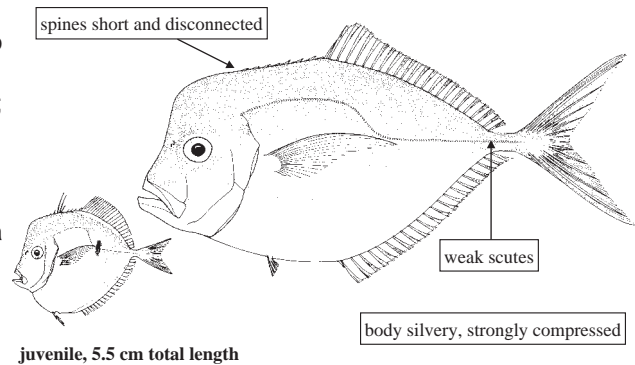
FAO names: **En** - African moonfish; **Fr** - Musso africain; **Sp** - Jorobado africano.

Local names: Lookdown fish; Afkykvis (Ak); Afrikanischer Pferdekopf (Gr).

Size: To 33 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: A coastal species, to a depth of 60 m. Found mainly in the north.

***Seriola lalandi*** Valenciennes, 1833**CARANGIDAE**

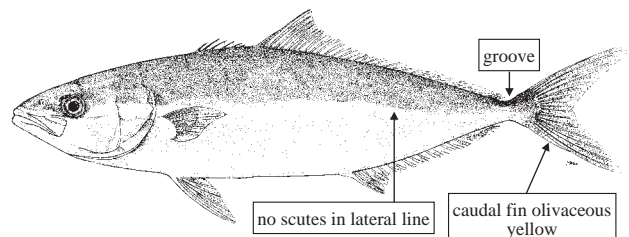
FAO names: **En** - Yellowtail amberjack; **Fr** - Sériole chinchard; **Sp** - Medregal rabo amarillo.

Local names: Giant yellowtail; Reuse geelstert (Ak); Australische, Gelbschwanzmakrele (Gr).

Size: To at least 150 cm.

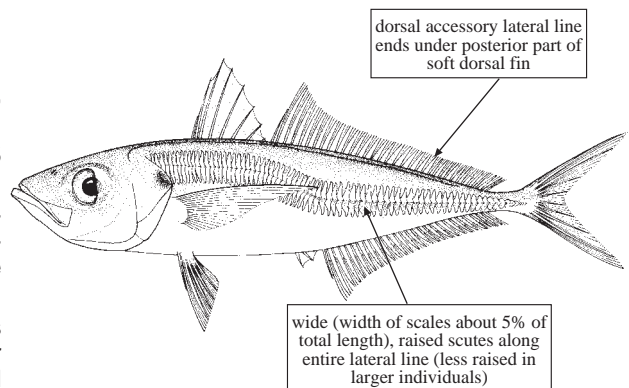
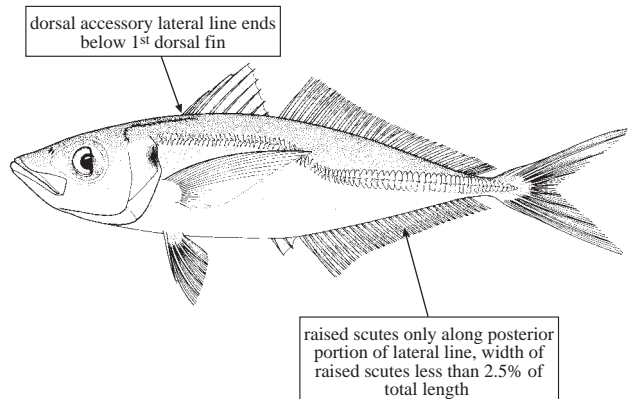
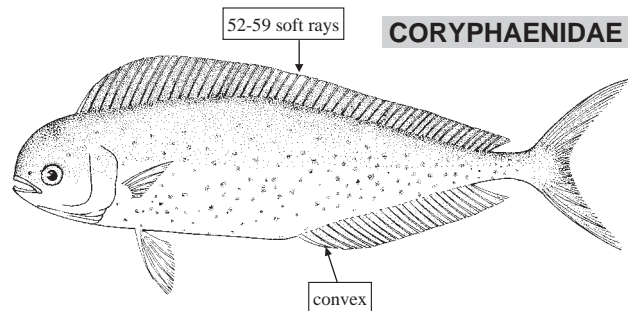
Fisheries: Caught in pelagic and bottom trawls and rarely by shore anglers. Considered as an excellent sportfish in South Africa.

Habitat and biology: Adults are pelagic or epibenthic in coastal waters (to 50 m depth). Feeds on small fish, squids, and crustaceans.



Trachurus capensis (Linnaeus, 1758)

(plate VII, 52)

HMC CARANGIDAE**Synonyms:** *Trachurus trachurus* Castelnau, 1861.**FAO names:** **En** - Cape horse mackerel;
Fr - Chinchard du Cap; **Sp** - Jurel del Cabo.**Local names:** Maasbanker (Ak); Bastardmakrele, Kap-Bastardmakrele, Stöcker (Gr).**Size:** To 60 fork length. Common between 15 and 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with purse seines, and pelagic and bottom trawls. An important commercial species in both the trawl and purse-seine industries.**Habitat and biology:** A schooling species mainly over the continental shelf, often over sand bottoms, observed at the surface as well as down to a depth of 400 m; shoals rise to feed in surface waters at night while they are close to the bottom during daytime. An opportunist feeder, copepods are an important prey of juveniles, while adults feed on a wide range of invertebrates and fish (gobies and mesopelagic fish). Sexual maturity attained at 3 years (length of around 20 cm).***Trachurus trecae*** Cadenat, 1949**HMZ** CARANGIDAE**FAO names:** **En** - Cunene horse mackerel;
Fr - Chinchard cunène; **Sp** - Jurel cunene.**Local names:** Cunene-Bastardmakrele (Gr).**Size:** At least to 35 cm fork length.**Fisheries:** This horse mackerel rarely occurs in fisheries of Namibia as it is only found in the extreme north.**Habitat and biology:** Usually occurs near the bottom at depths between 20 and 100 m, but also pelagic near the surface. Feeds primarily on crustaceans. Occasionally found in northern Namibia although it usually only occurs as far south as Angola.***Coryphaena equiselis*** Linnaeus, 1758**CORYPHAENIDAE****FAO names:** **En** - Pompano dolphinfish;
Fr - Coryphène dauphin; **Sp** - Dorado.**Local names:** Pompano-dorado (Ak).**Size:** To 75 cm.**Fisheries:** None at present.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, mainly in open waters, but approaching the coast at times; follows ships and concentrates under floating objects.

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus, 1758

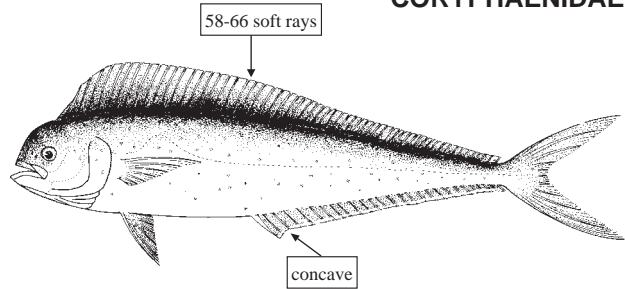
FAO names: **En** - Common dolphinfish; **Fr** - Coryphène commune; **Sp** - Dorado común.

Local names: Dolphinfish; Dorade (Ak); Gemeine Goldmakrele, Goldmakrele (Gr).

Size: Maximum 200 cm, common to 100 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, inhabits open waters but sometimes approaching the coast; follows ships and forms small concentrations under floating objects. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and squid. Breeds in the open sea.

**CORYPHAENIDAE*****Brama brama*** (Bonnaterre, 1788)

(plate VII, 53)

POA BRAMIDAE

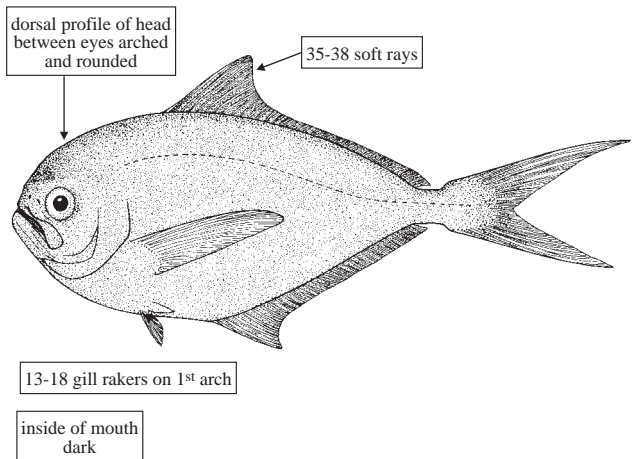
FAO names: **En** - Atlantic pomfret; **Fr** - Grande castagnole; **Sp** - Japuta.

Local names: Angelfish, Pomfret; Angelvis, Pomfret (Ak); Brachsenmakrele (Gr).

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as a bycatch of midwater trawlers south of Walvis Bay, from the surface to a depth of 1 000 m. Rarely caught in bottom trawls and by the swordfish fishery, and deep-water fishery.

Habitat and biology: An oceanic and epipelagic species, also found to depths of 1 000 m, moving to shallower waters for reproduction. Preyed upon by oceanic predators such as tunas and billfishes, and in turn feeds on myctophids and other small bony fishes, euphysiids, and cephalopods.

***Taractes rubescens*** (Jordan and Evermann, 1887)

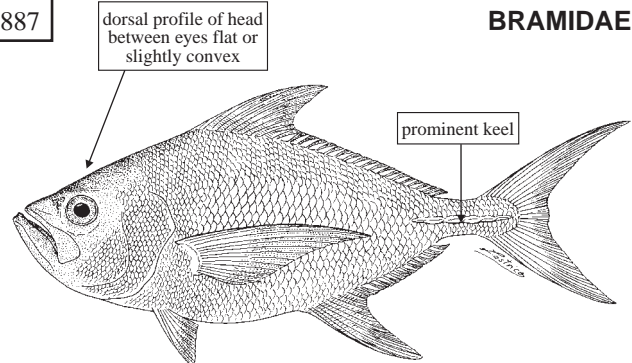
FAO names: **En** - Dark pomfret; **Fr** - Castagnole sombre; **Sp** - Palometa negra.

Local names:

Size: To about 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in trawls. A bycatch of the deep-water fishery.

Habitat and biology: Mesopelagic from shallow depths to about 400 m.

**BRAMIDAE**

***Taractichthys longipinnis* (Lowe, 1843)**

BRAMIDAE

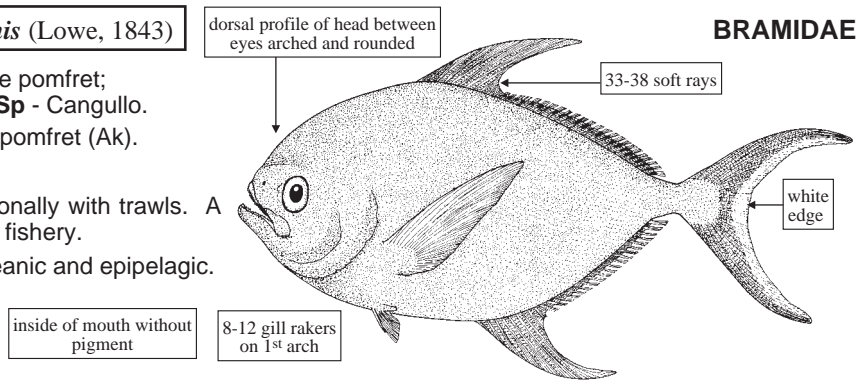
FAO names: **En** - Bigscale pomfret; **Fr** - Castagnole fauchoir; **Sp** - Cangullo.

Local names: Grootskub-pomfret (Ak).

Size: To 100 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally with trawls. A bycatch of the deep-water fishery.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic and epipelagic.



***Emmelichthys nitidus nitidus* Richardson, 1845**

(plate VII, 54)

EMMELICHTHYIDAE

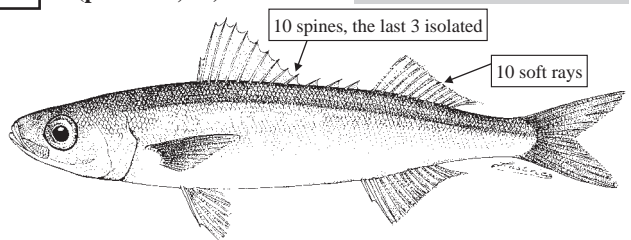
FAO names: **En** - Cape bonnetmouth; **Fr** - Andorrève du Cap; **Sp** - Cardenal.

Local names: Southern rover; Suidelike rondloper (Ak).

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Taken in bottom trawls between 100 and 200 m.

Habitat and biology: The young occur near the surface, often with schools of clupeids; adults occur near the bottom between depths of 100 and 450 m, mainly on the deeper part of the continental shelf. Feeds on large zooplankton.



***Pomadasys jubelini* (Cuvier, 1830)**

HAEMULIDAE

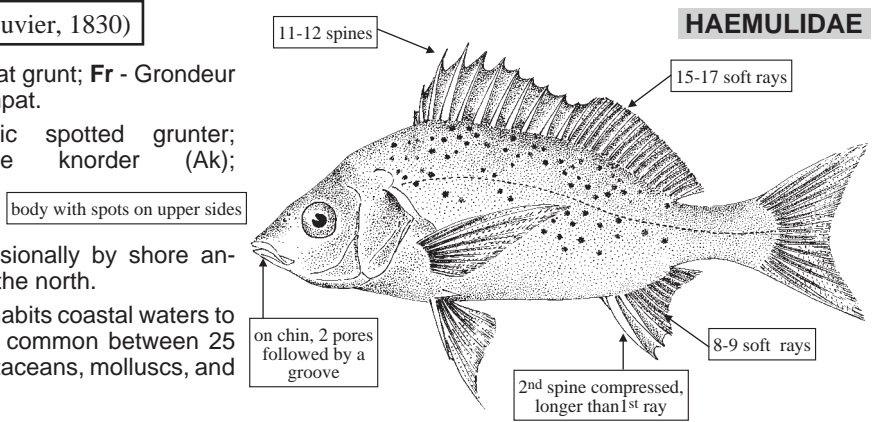
FAO names: **En** - Sompat grunt; **Fr** - Grondeur sompat; **Sp** - Ronco sompat.

Local names: Atlantic spotted grunter; Atlantiese gespikkelde knorder (Ak); Sompat-Sußlippe (Gr).

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally by shore anglers. More abundant in the north.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters to a depth of 100 m, most common between 25 and 50 m. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, and worms.



***Pomadasys olivaceum* (Day, 1875)**

HAEMULIDAE

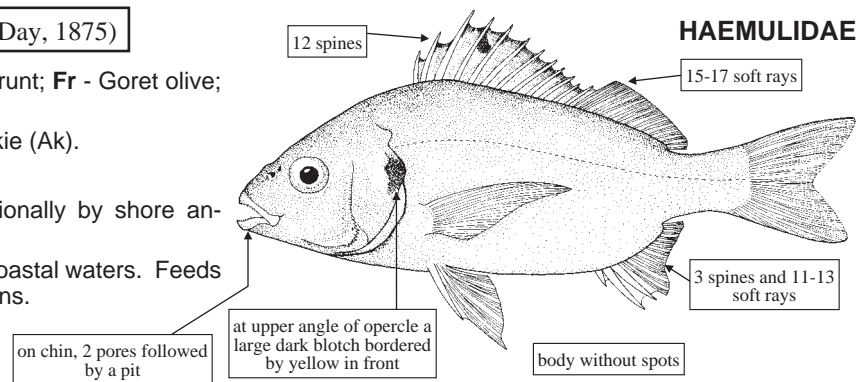
FAO names: **En** - Olive grunt; **Fr** - Goret olive; **Sp** - Corocoro aceituna.

Local names: Piggy; Varkie (Ak).

Size: To 31 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally by shore anglers.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters. Feeds mostly on small crustaceans.



Chrysoblephus laticeps (Valenciennes 1830)

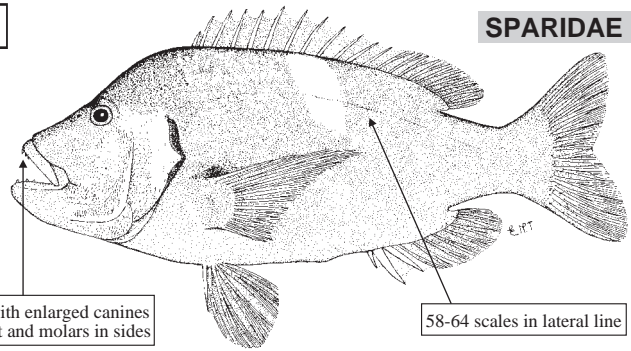
FAO names: **En** - Roman seabream; **Fr** - Spare à selle blanche; **Sp** - Sargo montura blanca.

Local names: Roman; Roman (Ak).

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Very rare in Namibia.

Habitat and biology: Occurs mostly over rocky bottoms in deep water to depths of 100 m.

**SPARIDAE**

body colour usually reddish orange, sometimes bluish, blotches whitish

jaws with enlarged canines in front and molars in sides

58-64 scales in lateral line

Dentex barnardi Cadenat, 1970

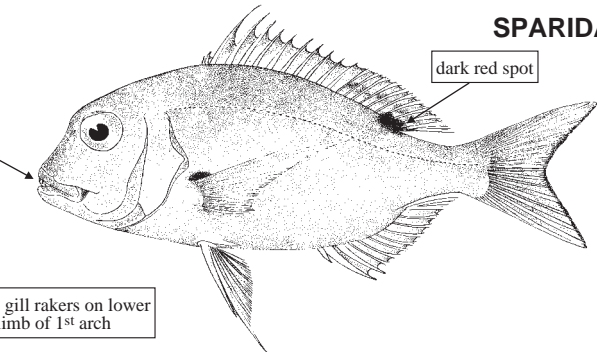
FAO names: **En** - Barnard's dentex; **Fr** - Denté austral; **Sp** - Chacarona sureña.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic on soft bottoms in depths between 40 and 100 m. Only in northern Namibia.

**SPARIDAE**

jaws with enlarged canines in front and smaller conical teeth in sides, no molars

dark red spot

14-16 gill rakers on lower limb of 1st arch

body colour bright red

Dentex macrophthalmus (Bloch, 1791) (plate VII, 55)**DEL SPARIDAE**

FAO names: **En** - Large-eye dentex; **Fr** - Denté à gros yeux; **Sp** - Cachucho.

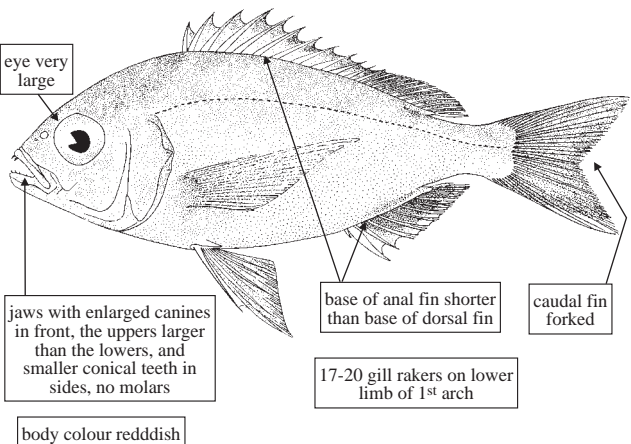
Local names: Grootoog-denteks (Ak); Großaugenzahnbrasse (Gr).

Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally with bottom trawls as a bycatch of the hake fishery, and as a bycatch of midwater trawlers.

Habitat and biology: On rocky and sandy bottoms, from depths of 30 to 500 m. Inshore to offshore migrations occur seasonally in connection with spawning. Mainly off northern Namibia, where this species is very abundant.

Remarks: The shape of the caudal fin and length of anal-fin base easily distinguish this species from other common "redfish" such as the Alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*) and the Jacopever (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*).



eye very large

jaws with enlarged canines in front, the uppers larger than the lowers, and smaller conical teeth in sides, no molars

base of anal fin shorter than base of dorsal fin

caudal fin forked

17-20 gill rakers on lower limb of 1st arch

body colour reddish

***Diplodus sargus capensis* (Smith, 1844)**

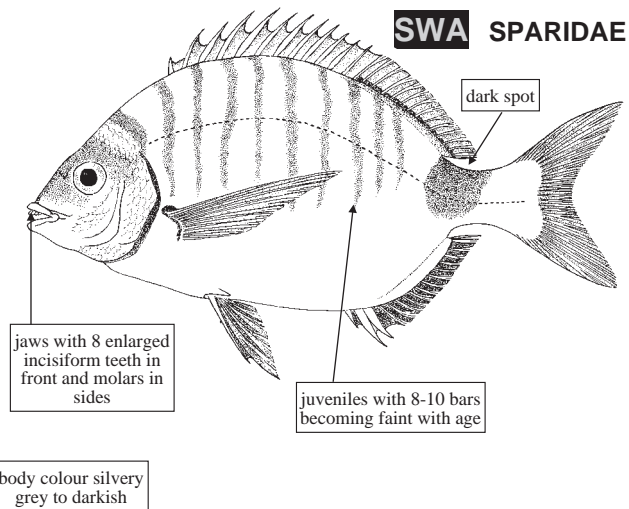
FAO names: En - White seabream; Fr - Sar commun du Cap; Sp - Sargo del Cabo.

Local names: Blacktail; Dassie, Kolstert (Ak); Bindenbrasse, Geißbrasse, Große Geißbrasse (Gr).

Size: To over 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with line gear by shore anglers and commercially from ski-boats. One of 4 most important recreational angling fishes.

Habitat and biology: A coastal species usually on rocky grounds to a depth of 50 m. Feeds on seaweeds and benthic invertebrates.



***Lithognathus aureti* Smith, 1962**

FAO names: En - West coast seabream; Fr - Marbré de la côte ouest; Sp - Herrera de la costa oeste.

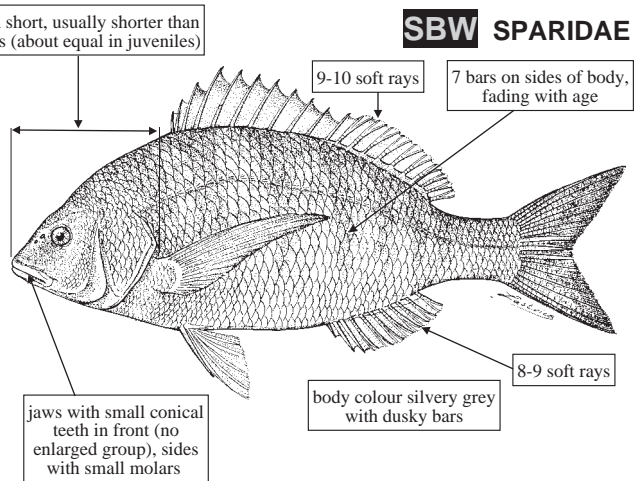
Local names: Westcoast steenbras; Weskus-steenbras (Ak).

Size: To 100 cm.

Fisheries: Caught commonly by shore anglers and commercially by ski-boats and linefish boats. Occasionally caught in purse seines. One of 4 most important recreational angling fishes. Most commonly fished between October and March.

Habitat and biology: A gregarious coastal species, usually over sandy seabeds. Feeds on burrowing invertebrates, such as sand mussels, worms, and crabs.

head length short, usually shorter than pectoral fins (about equal in juveniles)



***Lithognathus lithognathus* (Cuvier, 1830)**

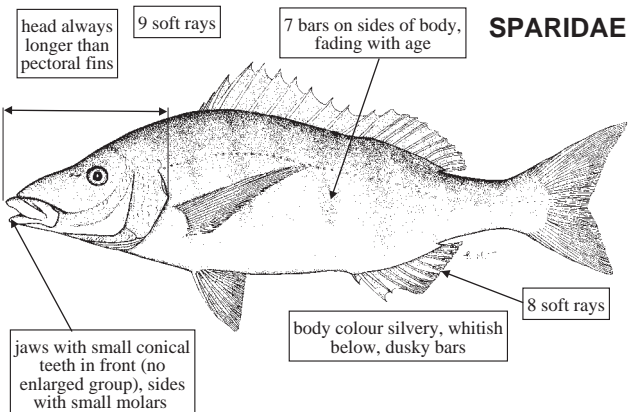
FAO names: En - White steenbras; Fr - Marbré du Cap; Sp - Herrera del Cabo.

Local names: Witsteenbras (Ak); Südafrikanische, Marmorbrasse (Gr).

Size: To over 100 cm.

Fisheries: Rarely caught by shore anglers in Lüderitz and the south.

Habitat and biology: Found in shallow coastal waters and estuaries. Feeds on bottom invertebrates, including worms, crabs, and shrimps.



Lithognathus mormyrus (Linnaeus, 1758)

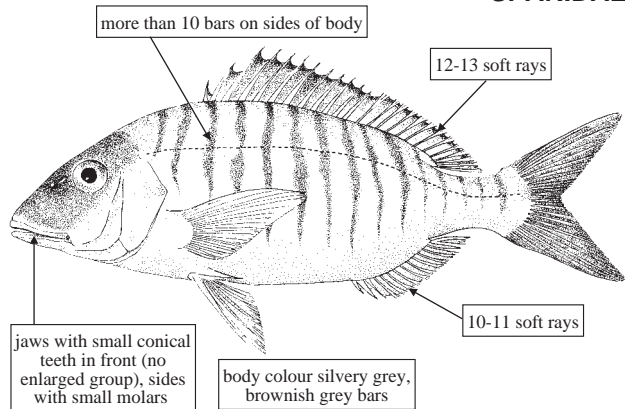
FAO names: En - Striped seabream; Fr - Marbré; Sp - Herrera.

Local names: Sand steenbras; Sandsteenbras (Ak); Marmorbrasse (Gr).

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: Caught on line gear, and with bottom trawls. Very rarely caught in Namibia.

Habitat and biology: Lives over sandy bottoms and seagrass beds, from shallow coastal waters to a depth of 150 m; sometimes in estuaries. Feeds on small, bottom-living invertebrates (worms, molluscs, and crustaceans).

***Pachymetopon blochii*** (Valenciennes, 1830)

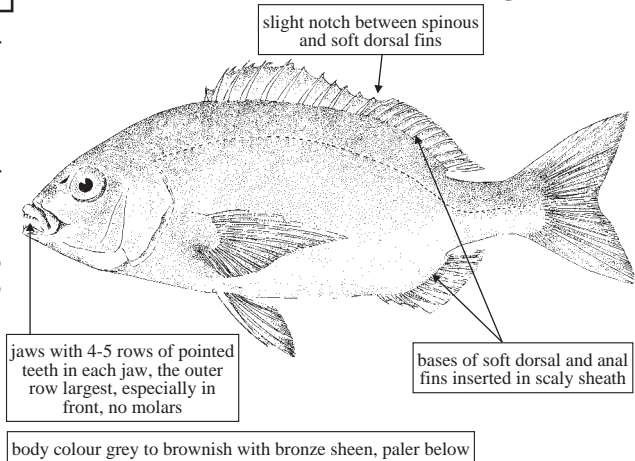
FAO names: En - Hottentot seabream; Fr - Hottentot; Sp - Sargo hotentote.

Local names: Hottentot; Hottentot (Ak).

Size: To 45 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally by shore anglers and from ski-boats in the Lüderitz area. Rare in the central region.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters, on rocky bottoms. Feeds on seaweeds, crabs, amphipods, shrimps, and polychaete worms.

***Pagrus auriga*** Valenciennes, 1843

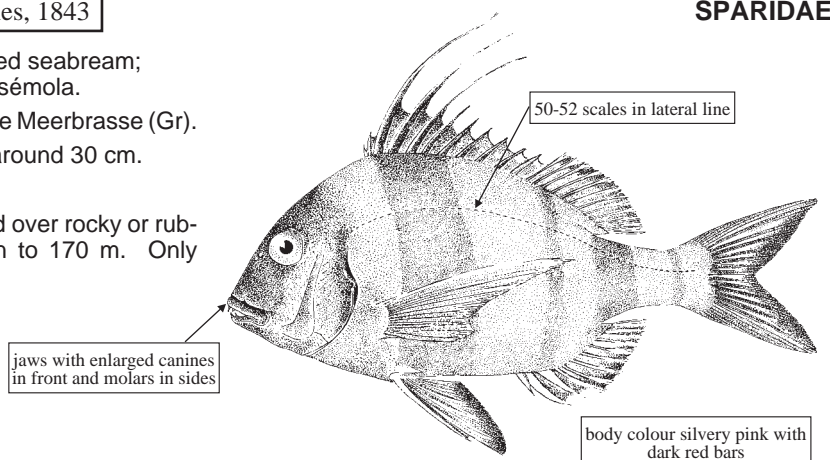
FAO names: En - Redbanded seabream; Fr - Pagre rayé; Sp - Pargo sébola.

Local names: Rötgebänderte Meerbrasse (Gr).

Size: To 60 cm, commonly around 30 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Found over rocky or rubble bottoms in depths down to 170 m. Only found in northern Namibia.



***Pterogymnus laniarius* (Cuvier, 1830)**

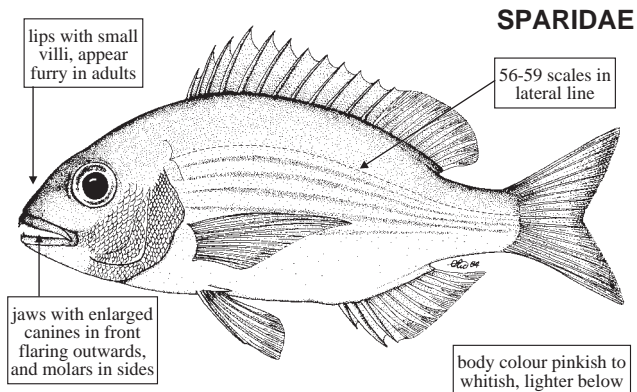
FAO names: **En** - Panga seabream; **Fr** - Spare panga; **Sp** - Sargo panga.

Local names: Panga; Panga (Ak); Panga-Meerbrasse (Gr).

Size: To 40 cm, commonly from 25 to 30 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic over soft bottoms in depths between 20 and 150 m.



***Rhabdosargus globiceps* (Cuvier, 1830)**

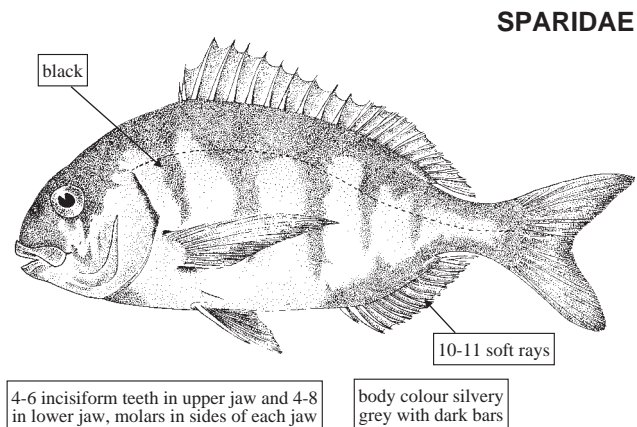
FAO names: **En** - White stumpnose; **Fr** - Sar austral; **Sp** - Pargo ñato.

Local names: Witstompneus (Ak); Weiße Stumpfnase (Gr).

Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: Caught by shore anglers in the Lüderitz area.

Habitat and biology: Found in inshore waters to a depth of 100 m, mainly on sandy bottoms. Spawns in spring and summer close inshore and juveniles use estuaries as nurseries.



***Sarpa salpa* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

FAO names: **En** - Salema; **Fr** - Saupe; **Sp** - Salema.

Local names: Strepie; Strepie (Ak); Goldstrieme (Gr).

Size: To 45 cm.

Fisheries: Caught rarely by shore anglers and occasionally with bottom trawls in the north.

Habitat and biology: On rocky or sandy bottoms, to a depth of 70 m. Feeds mainly on seaweeds.

