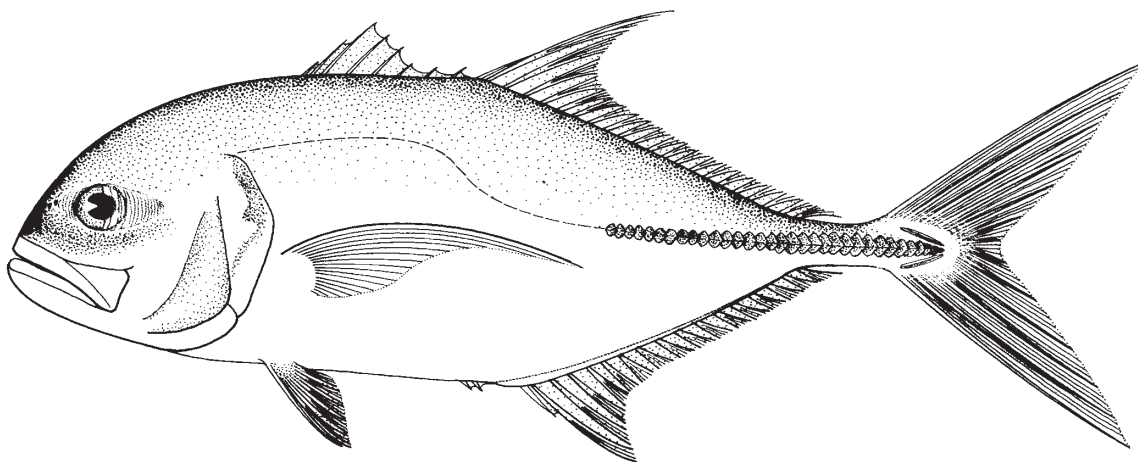


***Caranx latus* Agassiz in Spix and Agassiz, 1831**

NXL

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus, 1766).

FAO names: En - Horse-eye jack; Fr - Carangue mayole; Sp - Jurel ojón.

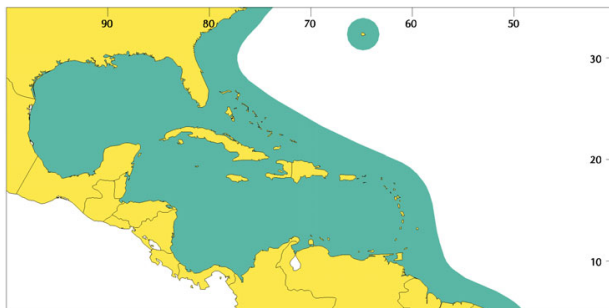


Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, deep, and moderately compressed. Eye large (diameter contained about 3.8 to 4.2 times in head length) with strong adipose eyelid. **Upper jaw extending to posterior eye margin.** Upper jaw with an outer row of strong canines flanked by an inner band; lower jaw teeth in a single row. Gill rakers 6 or 7 upper, 16 to 18 lower. Dorsal fin with 8 spines followed by 1 spine and 19 to 22 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines followed by 1 spine and 16 to 18 soft rays; dorsal- and anal-fin lobes elongate (dorsal lobe contained about 5.6 to 6.0 times in fork length); pectoral fins falcate, longer than head. Lateral line with a strong, moderately long anterior arch; straight part with 32 to 39 scutes; scales small and cycloid (smooth to touch); **chest completely scaly.** Bilateral paired caudal keels present. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 14 caudal; no hyperostosis. **Colour:** body dark blue to bluish grey above, silvery white or golden below, with dorsal-fin lobe and sometimes posterior scutes black or dark, and **no oval black spot on pectoral fins**; juveniles with about 5 dark bars on body.

Size: Maximum size is uncertain, at least to 80 cm total length, possibly to 16 kg; common to 50 cm fork length. All-tackle IGFA world angling record 13.38 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found mostly in small schools around islands, offshore, and along sandy beaches in the tropics, but may enter brackish waters and rivers. Feeds primarily on fish, but also preys on shrimp and other invertebrates (including pteropods). Caught mainly with hook-and-line by anglers; commercial catches made with purse seines, 'mandingas', and traps. Edibility fair to good, but ciguatera poisoning allegedly linked to eating this species.

Distribution: Occurs on both sides of Atlantic Ocean, including Ascension Island. In the western Atlantic from New Jersey to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Gulf of Mexico, Bermuda, and entire Caribbean.

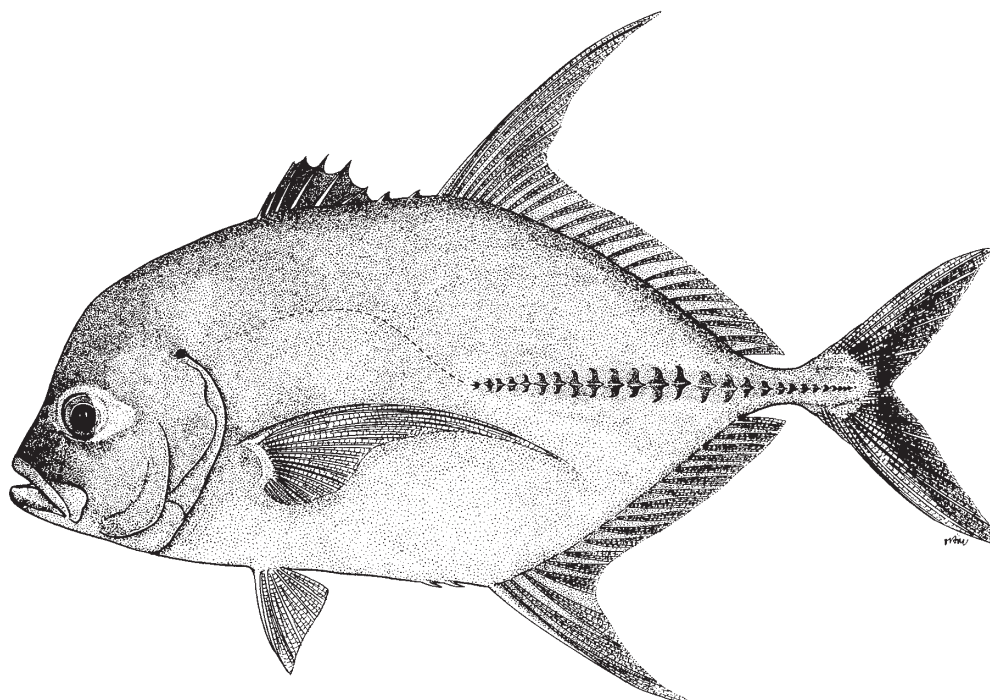


Caranx lugubris Poey, 1860

NXU

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Black jack; Fr - Carangue noire; Sp - Jurel negro.

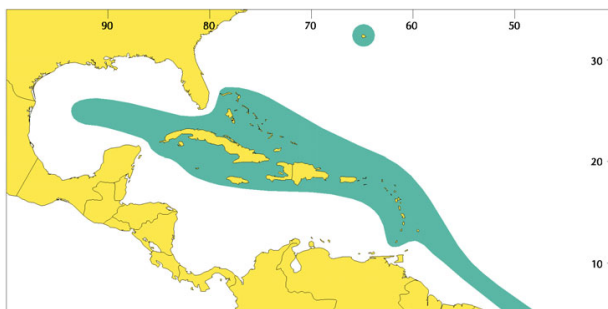


Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, deep, and moderately compressed; dorsal profile strongly convex anteriorly, ventral profile slightly convex; **profile of head relatively steep and angular**. Eye large (diameter contained 4.0 to 4.9 times in head length) with strong adipose eyelid. Upper jaw extending to under anterior half or middle of eye. Upper jaw teeth with an outer row of strong canines flanked by an inner band; lower jaw teeth in a single row. Gill rakers 6 to 8 upper, 18 to 21 lower. Dorsal fin with 8 spines followed by 1 spine and 20 to 23 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines followed by 1 spine and 17 to 20 soft rays; **dorsal- and anal-fin lobes elongate** (dorsal lobe contained about 2.3 to 5.3 times in fork length in specimens larger than 15 cm fork length); pectoral fins falcate, longer than head. Scales small and cycloid (smooth to touch); chest completely scaly; lateral line with a strong moderately long anterior arch, straight part with 26 to 32 scutes. Bilateral paired caudal keels present. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 14 caudal; no hyperostosis. **Colour: body and head grey to dark brown or black with fins and posterior scutes black; juvenile colour unknown.**

Size: Maximum to 90 cm fork length reported; maximum weight of 7 kg reported. Common to 70 cm fork length. All-tackle IGFA world angling record 17.9 kg.

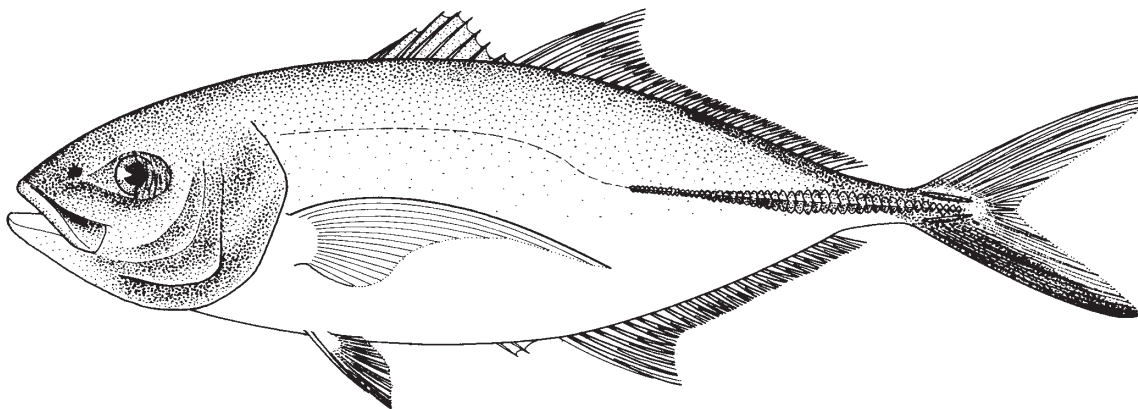
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Uncommon in shallow waters, usually at depths of 24 to 65 m or deeper; mostly in clear water; early life history uncertain. Primary prey is fish. Caught mainly by hook-and-line; important sportfish in the Bahamas. Edibility uncertain; linked to ciguatera poisoning in Cuba (also in the Indo-Pacific).

Distribution: Worldwide in tropical marine waters. In the Western Atlantic from Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other West Indies areas; also well offshore in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coasts of Central and South America to Santos, Brazil.



Caranx ruber (Bloch, 1793)

CXR

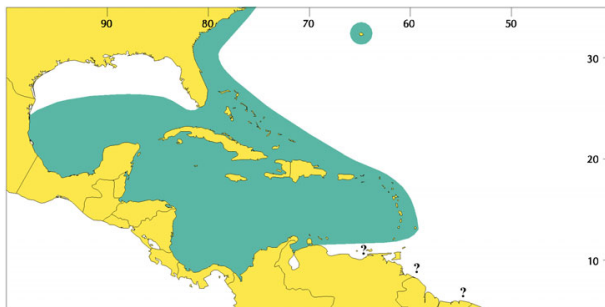
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** **En** - Bar jack; **Fr** - Carangue comade; **Sp** - Cojinua carbonera.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, moderately deep, and moderately compressed. Eye moderate (diameter contained about 5.4 to 5.8 times in head length) with moderate adipose eyelid. **Upper jaw barely or not quite reaching anterior eye margin. Both jaws with a narrow band of villiform teeth**, the bands widest anteriorly. Gill rakers 10 to 14 upper, 31 to 38 lower. **Dorsal fin with 8 spines** followed by 1 spine and **26 to 30 soft rays**; **anal fin with 2 spines** followed by 1 spine and **23 to 26 soft rays**; dorsal- and anal-fin lobes slightly elongate (dorsal lobe contained about 6.8 to 7.2 times in fork length); pectoral fins falcate, longer than head. Lateral line with moderate and extended anterior arch, straight part with 23 to 29 scutes; scales small and cycloid; chest completely scaly. Bilateral paired caudal keels present. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 14 caudal; no hyperostosis. **Colour:** body silvery (tinted greyish blue above and white below) with a **dark stripe extending along the back and through the lower lobe of the caudal fin**. Juveniles with about 6 dark bands on body.

Size: Maximum to over 50 cm total length. Individuals weighing 6.8 kg reported from the Bahamas and the Florida Keys. Common to 40 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found mostly in small to large schools in clear, shallow water over reefs; occasionally solitary; spawning probably occurs offshore from February to August; young usually associated with *Sargassum*. Diet consists mainly of fish, some shrimp, and other invertebrates. Fairly sought after by anglers with light tackle as a sportfish; may also be taken with trawls and seines. Marketed fresh in the Bahamas and the Antilles. Edibility rated fair to good.

Distribution: Bermuda, Atlantic coast from New Jersey throughout most of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and West Indies to Venezuela (unconfirmed report from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). This is the most abundant *Caranx* species in the West Indies.

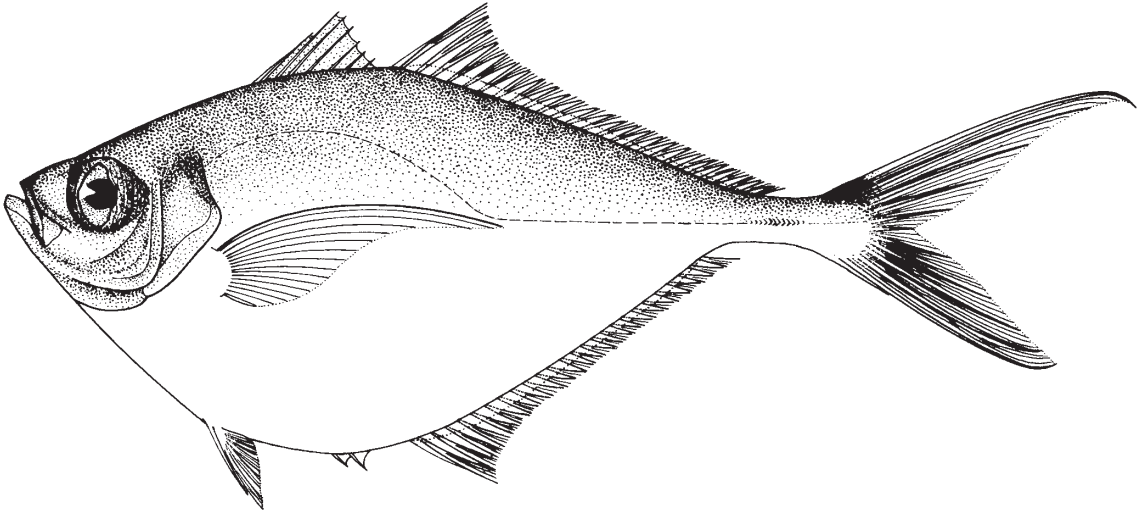


Chloroscombrus chrysurus (Linnaeus, 1766)

BUA

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

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

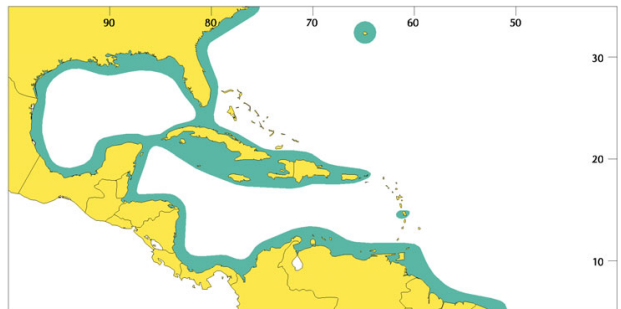


Diagnostic characters: Body ovate with ventral profile more convex than dorsal, deep, and very compressed. Snout short and bluntly pointed; eye small (diameter contained 3.0 to 3.4 times in a short head), with slight adipose eyelid. **Mouth small and oblique;** upper jaw extending nearly to below anterior eye margin. Teeth in narrow bands in jaws (grading into 2 irregular rows on sides of lower jaw). Gill rakers 9 to 12 upper, 30 to 37 lower. Two scarcely separated dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 25 to 28 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines followed by 1 spine and 25 to 28 soft rays; dorsal- and anal-fin lobes slightly elongate (dorsal lobe contained about 6.9 to 8.7 times in fork length); upper caudal-fin lobe elongate (about 1.2 times longer than lower lobe). Scales small and cycloid (smooth to touch); chest completely scaly; lateral line with strong short anterior arch, posterior (straight) part with **about 6 to 12 weak scutes, mainly over caudal peduncle.** Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 14 caudal; no hyperostosis. **Colour:** body and head dark above (metallic blue) and silvery on sides and belly; **a black saddle spot on upper part of caudal peduncle.**

Size: Maximum to about 26 cm fork length (30.5 cm total length); common to 20 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Mainly a schooling species found mostly in shallow water (both marine and estuarine waters) and mangrove-lined lagoons. May grunt when caught; probably spawns in spring and summer along the southeastern coast of the USA; young may be found well offshore associated with jellyfish. Caught mainly with trawls and seines, but may also be taken by hook-and-line. No specific fishery; marketed fresh, salted, and frozen. Edibility reported as dry.

Distribution: Occurs in both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In the western Atlantic from Massachusetts and Bermuda (rare) to Uruguay; possibly throughout the West Indies. A geminate species, *Chloroscombrus orqueta* Jordan and Gilbert, occurs in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

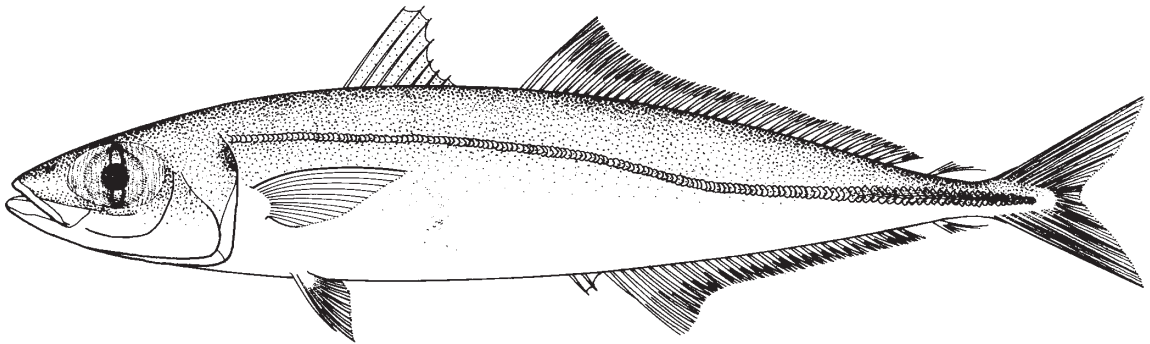


Decapterus macarellus (Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833)

MSD

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Decapterus pinnulatus* (Eydoux and Souleyet 1850).

FAO names: En - Mackerel scad; Fr - Comète maquereau; Sp - Macarela caballa.

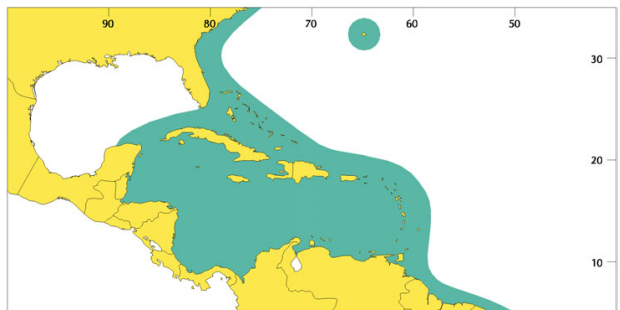


Diagnostic characters: Body very elongate, slender, and nearly rounded. Eye moderate (diameter contained 3.8 to 4.9 times in head length) with adipose eyelid well developed, completely covering eye except for a vertical slit centred on pupil. **Posterior end of upper jaw straight above, moderately rounded and noticeably slanted anteroventrally.** Teeth minute, in a single row in both jaws, reducing in number and extent with growth. Gill rakers 9 to 13 upper, 31 to 39 lower. Shoulder girdle with 2 slight papillae and a shallow groove above and below the pair, the lower papilla and groove the larger. Two well separated dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 31 to 37 soft rays (including finlet); anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 27 to 31 soft rays (including finlet); **terminal dorsal- and anal-fin rays each consisting of a widely detached finlet;** pectoral fins very short (contained 1.5 to 2.0 times in head length). Lateral line arched to beneath ninth to twelfth dorsal-fin rays, the chord of curved part 0.8 to 1.0 times into straight part (to caudal fin base); **scales in curved part of lateral line 68 to 79; no scutes in curved part; anterior scales in straight part 19 to 33;** scutes in straight part 23 to 32; total scales and scutes in lateral line 119 to 133. Dorsal accessory lateral line short, terminating near end of head. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 14 caudal. **Colour:** metallic blue to bluish black above, silvery to white below; small black spot on margin of opercle near upper edge; **no small black spots spaced on pored scales of curved lateral line; oral valve (membrane) at symphysis of upper jaw conspicuously white in adults; caudal fin yellow-green to amber.**

Size: Attains at least 30 cm fork length and 32 cm total length; common to about 25 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found mainly in schools in open water, occasionally over outer reefs. Planktonic invertebrates comprise main diet. Caught with haul seines, some purse seines, bottom trawls, traps, and hook-and-line; no specific fishery, but may be used as bait or marketed locally as foodfish.

Distribution: Circumtropical species, in the western Atlantic from the Gulf of Maine (straying northward to Nova Scotia) throughout most warm parts of the Atlantic, to the 'hump' of Brazil (but apparently absent from the Gulf of Mexico).

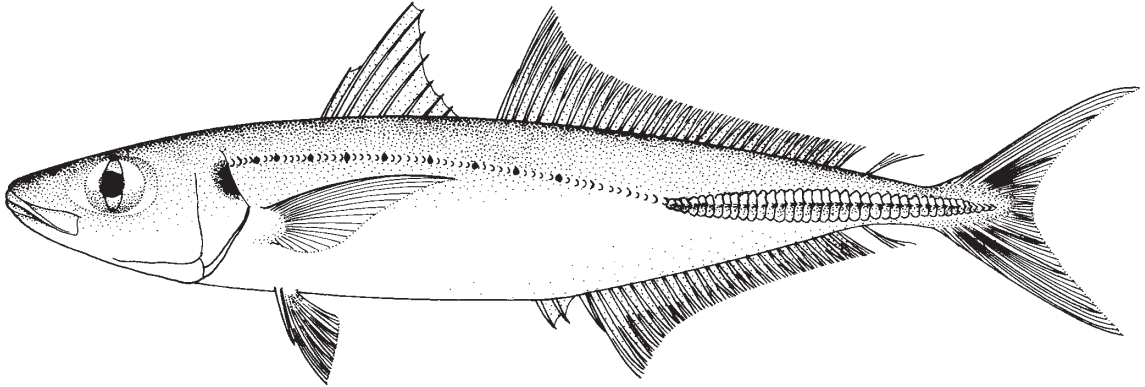


Decapterus punctatus (Cuvier, 1829)

WEC

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

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

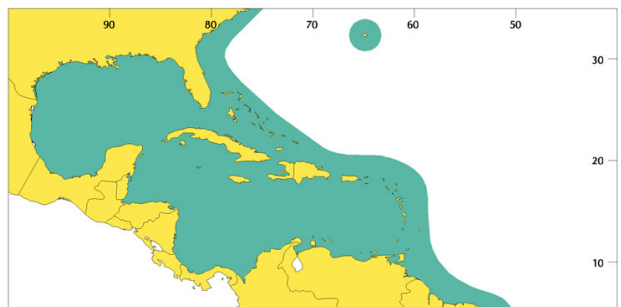


Diagnostic characters: Body very elongate and slender and nearly rounded. Eye moderate (diameter contained 3.4 to 3.9 times in head length) with adipose eyelid well-developed, completely covering eye except for a vertical slit centred on pupil. **Posterior end of upper jaw concave above, noticeably rounded and produced below.** Teeth minute, in a single row in both jaws, becoming reduced in number and extent with growth. Gill rakers 11 to 16 upper, 32 to 44 lower. Shoulder girdle with 2 slight papillae and a shallow groove above and below the pair, the lower papilla and groove the larger. Two well separated dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 29 to 34 soft rays (including finlet); anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 25 to 30 soft rays (including finlet); **terminal dorsal- and anal-fin rays each consisting of a widely detached finlet**; pectoral fins short (contained 1.1 to 1.5 times in head length). Lateral line arched beneath eighth to tenth dorsal-fin rays, the chord of curved part contained 0.9 to 1.2 times in straight part (to caudal-fin base); **scales in curved part of lateral line 37 to 56; scutes in curved part 0 to 6; anterior scales in straight part usually 0, rarely 1 or 2**; scutes in straight part 32 to 46; total scales and scutes in lateral line 77 to 98. Dorsal accessory lateral line short, terminating near end of head. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 15 caudal. **Colour:** greenish to greenish blue above, dusky through silvery to whitish below; a narrow, bronze, or olive stripe from tip of snout to caudal peduncle along upper part of straight lateral-line scutes; a small blackish spot on margin near upper edge of opercle; **small black spots, 1 to 14, spaced on pored scales of curved lateral line (formed at about 10 cm fork length)**; oral valve (membrane) at symphysis of upper jaw dusky or transparent; caudal fin dusky or amber.

Size: Attains at least 18.3 cm fork length and 21.3 cm total length; common to 15 cm fork length.

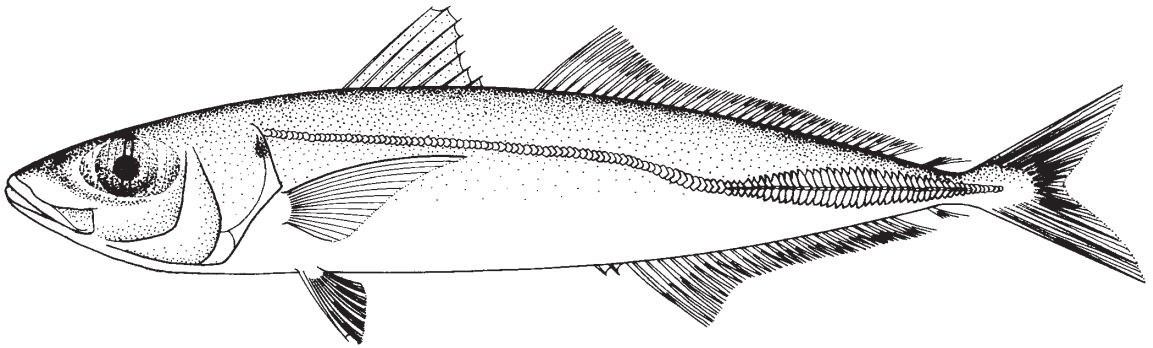
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Primarily a schooling species in midwater or near the bottom in shallower water to about 90 m; also pelagic and near surface, especially as juveniles. Spawns offshore, apparently year round; feeds on planktonic invertebrates, mainly copepods. Caught primarily with haul seines, also with bottom trawls and hook-and-line; no specific fishery; used mainly as bait by fishers or in traps; possibly consumed locally, but not commercially relevant.

Distribution: Occurs on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In the western Atlantic recorded from Massachusetts, Bermuda, and off Georges Bank (erroneously reported from Nova Scotia) southward throughout the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and West Indies to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



Decapterus tabl Berry, 1968

DCT

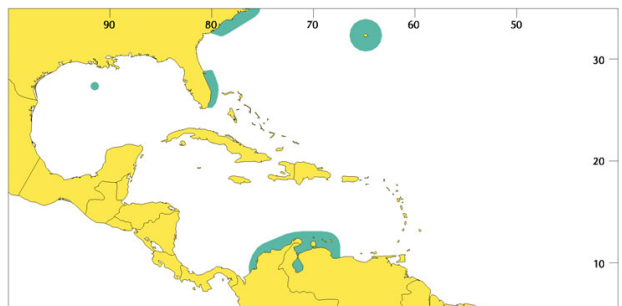
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** **En** - Redtail scad; **Fr** - Comète queue rouge; **Sp** - Macarela rabo colorado.

Diagnostic characters: Body very elongate, slender, and nearly rounded. Eye moderate (diameter contained 3.8 to 4.8 times in head length) with adipose eyelid well developed, completely covering eye except for a vertical slit centred on pupil. Posterodorsal margin of opercular membrane minutely serrated in adults. **Posterior end of upper jaw straight above, slightly concave and not strongly slanted anteroventrally.** Teeth minute, in a single row in both jaws, becoming reduced in number and extent with growth. Gill rakers 10 to 12 upper, 30 to 33 lower. Shoulder girdle with 2 slight papillae and a shallow groove above and below the pair, the lower papilla and groove the larger. Two well-separated dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, the second with 1 spine and 29 to 34 soft rays (including finlet); anal fin with 2 detached spines followed by 1 spine and 24 to 27 soft rays (including finlet); **terminal dorsal- and anal-fin rays each consisting of a widely detached finlet;** pectoral fins short (contained 1.4 to 1.8 times in head length). Lateral line arched to beneath thirteenth to sixteenth dorsal-fin soft ray, the chord of curved part contained 0.6 to 0.9 times in straight part (to caudal-fin base); **scales in curved part of lateral line 62 to 78; no scutes in curved part; anterior scales in straight part 0 to 8;** scutes in straight part 34 to 44; total scales and scutes in lateral line 103 to 115. Dorsal accessory lateral line short, terminating near end of head. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 14 caudal. **Colour:** metallic blue to bluish black above, silvery to white below; a small black spot on margin of opercle near upper edge; **no small black spots spaced on pored scales of curved lateral line;** oral valve (membrane) at symphysis of upper jaw dusky or transparent; **caudal fin bright red and tips of soft dorsal-fin rays tinged with red.**

Size: Maximum to 48 cm fork length, commonly attains 35 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: A schooling species in midwater or bottom waters to 220 m. Feeds mostly on smaller planktonic invertebrates, primarily copepods. Caught primarily with hand seines, purse seines, bottom trawls, and hook-and-line. No specific fishery, but caught with other bottom fish; used often for bait by fishers or in traps.

Distribution: In the western Atlantic known from Bermuda, off North Carolina and southern Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and southern Caribbean off Colombia and Venezuela; also occurs at St. Helena in the mid-south Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, and Indo-West Pacific to Hawaii.

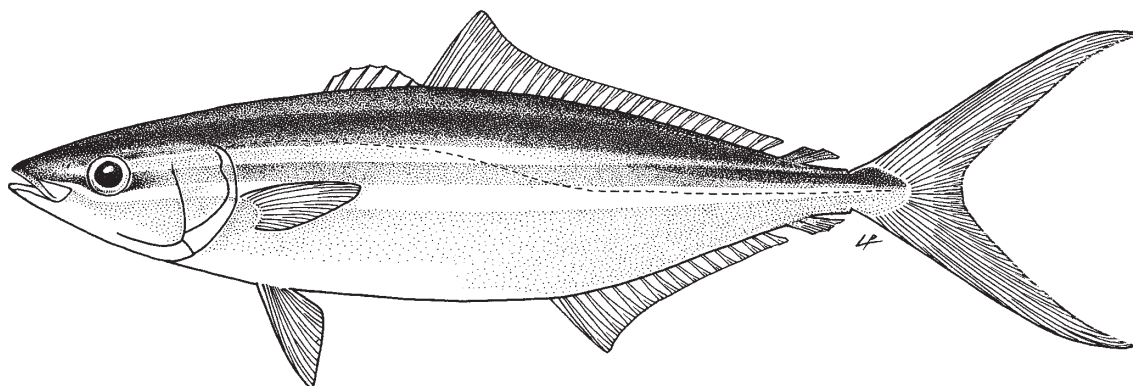


Elagatis bipinnulata (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825)

RRU

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Rainbow runner; **Fr** - Comète saumon; **Sp** - Macarela salmón.

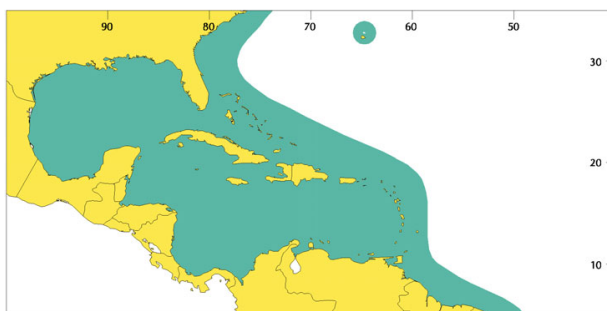


Diagnostic characters: Body greatly elongate, almost fusiform. Head and snout pointed; mouth small, upper jaw ending distinctly before eye (to anterior margin of eye in young). Teeth in jaws in villiform bands, minute teeth also on roof of mouth and on tongue. Dorsal fin with 6 spines, followed by 1 spine and 25 to 30 soft rays, including a detached terminal 2-rayed finlet; anal fin comparatively short (its base about 1.5 times in second dorsal-fin base) with only 2 spines, the first becoming detached from rest of fin and covered by skin in fish of larger sizes, the second spine continuous with the following 18 to 22 soft rays, including a detached 2-rayed finlet; pectoral fins short, about 2 times in head length and about as long as pelvic fins; caudal fin deeply forked. Lateral line with a slight anterior arch. Body scales ctenoid, covering breast, parts of opercle, cheek, and pectoral, pelvic, and caudal fins. Dorsal and ventral peduncle grooves present. **Colour:** dark olive blue or green above and white below; 2 narrow light blue or bluish white stripes along each side, with a broader olive or yellowish stripes between them; fins dark with an olive or yellow tint.

Size: Maximum to 107 cm (possibly even 120 cm) fork length and 10.5 kg; common to 80 cm fork length. All-tackle IGFA world angling record 17.05 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Pelagic species, found mainly near the surface, over reefs, or sometimes offshore; may form large schools when abundant. Feeds on invertebrates and fish. An excellent game fish on light tackle and trolling lines; also taken with purse seines. Usually marketed fresh; flavour reported as excellent.

Distribution: Circumtropical in marine waters. Found throughout the area, extending northward to Bermuda and Massachusetts, southward to northeastern Brazil.

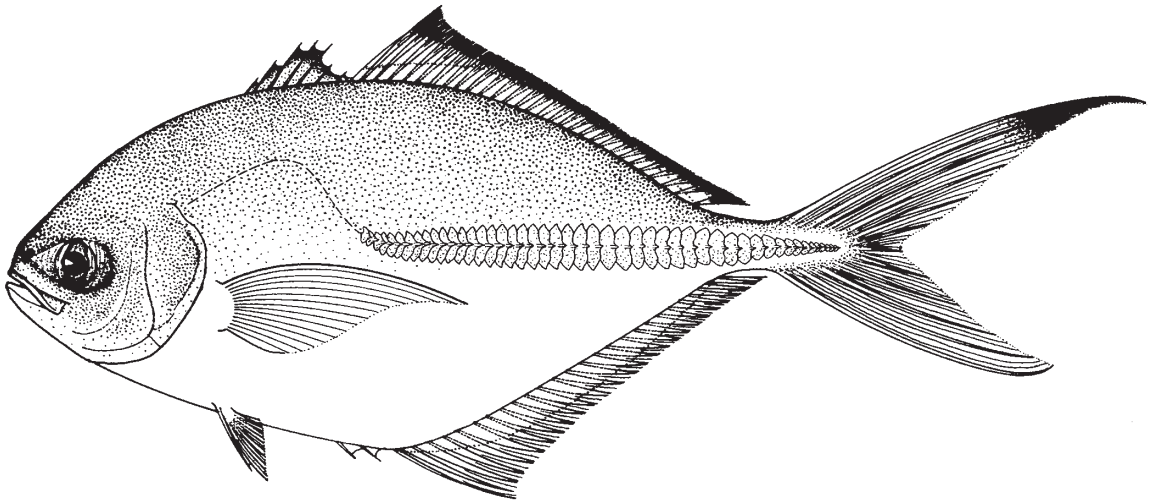


Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus (Cuvier *in* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1832)

HXM

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Bluntnose jack; Fr - Carangue nez court; Sp - Casabe chicharra.



Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, deep, and strongly compressed. **Mouth small; snout bluntly pointed. Eye small (diameter contained 3.3 to 4.3 times in head length) with weak adipose eyelid. Upper jaw extending to under anterior margin of eye. Teeth in both jaws a single narrow row.** Gill rakers 7 to 10 upper, 18 to 23 lower. Dorsal fin with 7 spines followed by 1 spine and 25 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines followed by 1 spine and 21 to 26 soft rays; dorsal- and anal-fin lobes short (dorsal-fin lobe contained about 7.2 to 7.9 times in fork length); pectoral fins moderately falcate, longer than head; **upper caudal-fin lobe elongated in adults (about 1.3 times longer than lower lobe).** **Lateral line with a short strong anterior arch, its posterior (straight) part with 38 to 56 scutes;** scales small and cycloid (smooth to touch); chest completely scaly. No bilateral paired caudal keels. Vertebrae 10 precaudal and 16 caudal. **Colour:** body dark bluish green above, silvery below; a large black opercular blotch; dorsal-fin margin and upper caudal-fin lobe tips black, other fins clear; juveniles with 4 or 5 dark body bands.

Size: Maximum to about 29 cm fork length; common to 18 cm fork length.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: An inshore species; enters brackish water; usually midwater or bottom dwelling and solitary or in small schools; young associate with jellyfishes. Caught in trawls and seines; no specific fishery, but may be sold in Venezuela.

Distribution: Western Atlantic only; historical records from North and South Carolina but very rare along USA east coast, otherwise known from Gulf of Mexico to Florianopolis, Brazil but few records from the West Indies except Cuba and Trinidad. A geminate species, *Hemicaranx bicolor* (Günther, 1860), occurs in the eastern Atlantic.

