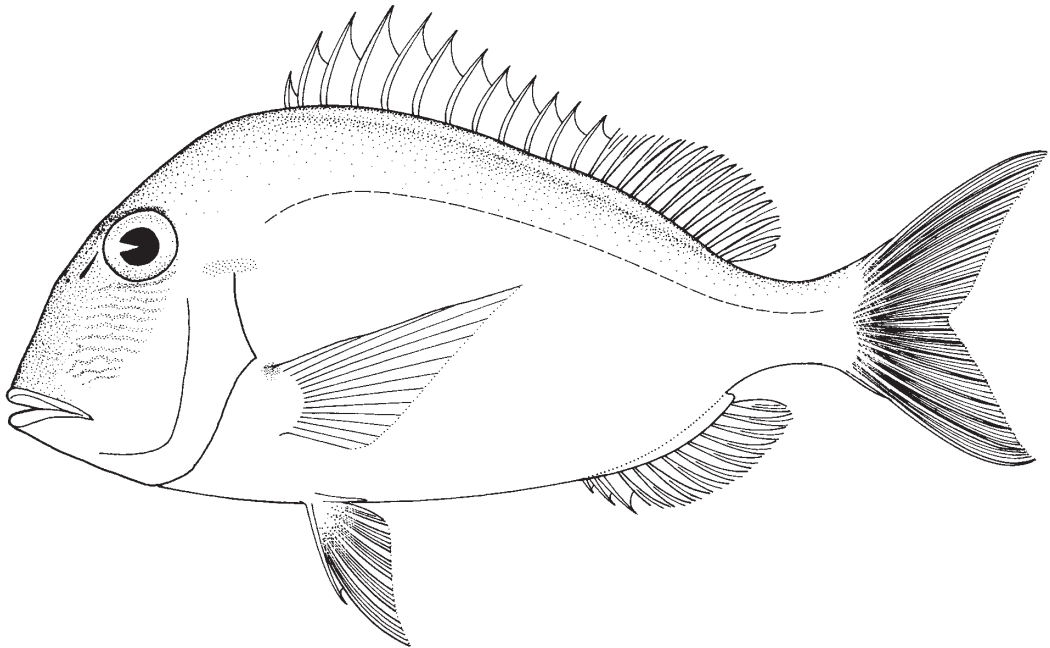


***Calamus pennatula* Guichenot, 1868**

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Pluma porgy; **Fr** - Daubenet plume; **Sp** - Pluma de charco.

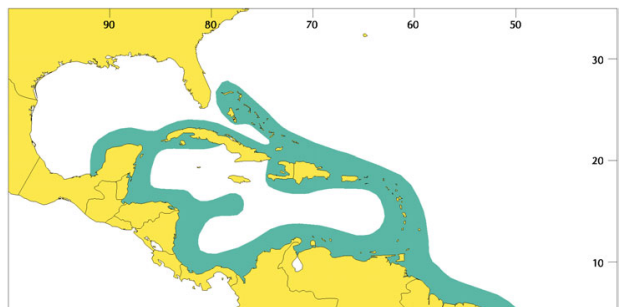


Diagnostic characters: Body oval, compressed and rather deep (the depth contained 1.9 to 2.4 times in standard length); upper head profile moderately steep; suborbital space deep, contained 6.4 to 9.2 times in standard length; mouth comparatively small, the maxilla not reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with canine-like teeth, fourth canine tooth in upper jaw enlarged (in specimens longer than 12 cm) and outcurved (in specimens longer than 20 cm);** laterally with molar-like teeth in 3 rows plus an irregular series inside and toward the front in upper jaw, 2 rows in lower jaw. Usually 10 soft rays in anal fin; **pectoral fins** long, reaching to anal-fin origin when appressed and **usually with 14 rays. Scales on lateral line 51 to 56. Colour:** silvery, the scales with a vertically elongate iridescent blue-green spot (posteriorly more round) in centre and brownish yellow on the edges; **a conspicuous, rectangular blue blotch behind eye crossing the gill slit at its upper end;** blue streak running along lower eye margin and **alternating blue (narrow) and yellow (wide) horizontal, sometimes interconnecting, lines across unscaled portion of cheeks;** **a bright iridescent blue area and a small orange-red spot at upper base of pectoral fins;** corner of mouth pale yellow and throat pale salmon anteriorly. The fish may show a pattern of diffuse vertical bars on sides.

Size: Maximum to 37 cm, commonly to 30 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: A bottom-dwelling fish, adults are often seen over rocky areas or reefs, but also on flat bottoms to about 85 m depth, most commonly between 5 and 30 m, while the young inhabit shallower waters. Feeds on small bottom-dwelling organisms, such as crabs, molluscs, worms, brittle stars, and hermit crabs. Caught mainly with traps; also on hook-and-line and in trawls.

Distribution: From the Bahamas and southern part of the Gulf of Mexico throughout the Caribbean Sea; southward extending to Brazil. The most common species of the genus in the Antilles.

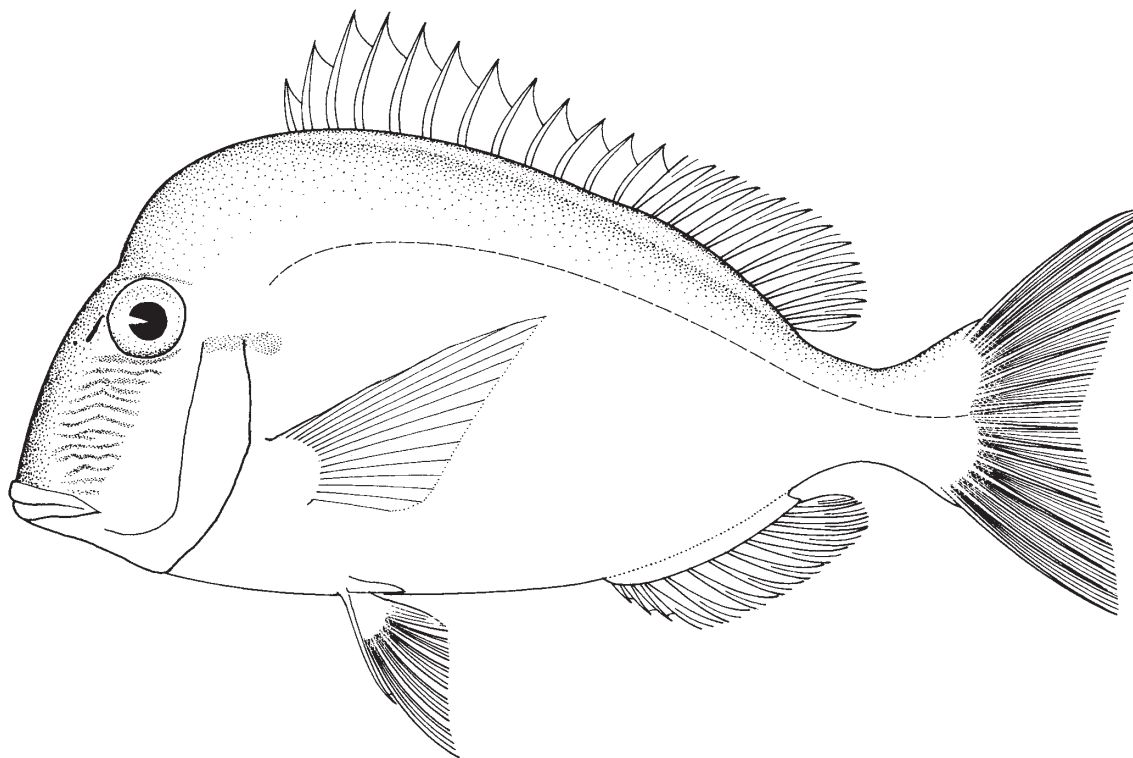


Calamus proridens Jordan and Gilbert, 1884

CFO

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Littlehead porgy; Fr - Daubenet titête; Sp - Pluma joroba.

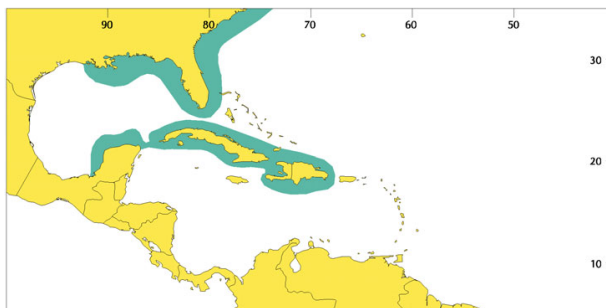


Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, compressed, and very deep anteriorly (the depth contained 1.95 to 2.2 times in standard length); snout blunt and very steep in adults (somewhat less steep in young specimens), **nape strongly convex, developing into a distinct bump in large specimens**; suborbital space rather deep, contained 6.3 to 9.9 times in standard length; mouth small (especially in young specimens), the maxilla not reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with canine-like teeth, the fourth from midline on each side enlarged and outcurved (at lengths greater than about 18 cm)**; laterally with molar-like teeth, in 3 rows plus an irregular series inside and toward the front in upper jaw. Usually 10 soft rays in anal fin; **pectoral fins long, extending to or beyond anal-fin origin when appressed and usually with 14 soft rays**. **Scales on lateral line 52 to 57**. **Colour:** iridescent silvery, with bright bluish tinges on back and upper sides. **A diffuse horizontal elongate blue blotch at upper end of gill opening; a blue streak running along lower eye margin and alternating blue (narrow) and yellow (wide) horizontal lines across unscaled portion of cheeks**; lips yellowish, the corner of mouth yellow.

Size: Maximum to 46 cm, commonly to 37 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: A demersal fish found in coastal waters from the shallow to at least 55 m. Caught mainly with traps; also on hook-and-line and in trawls.

Distribution: East and Gulf coasts of Florida, Yucatán, Cuba and Nispaniola.

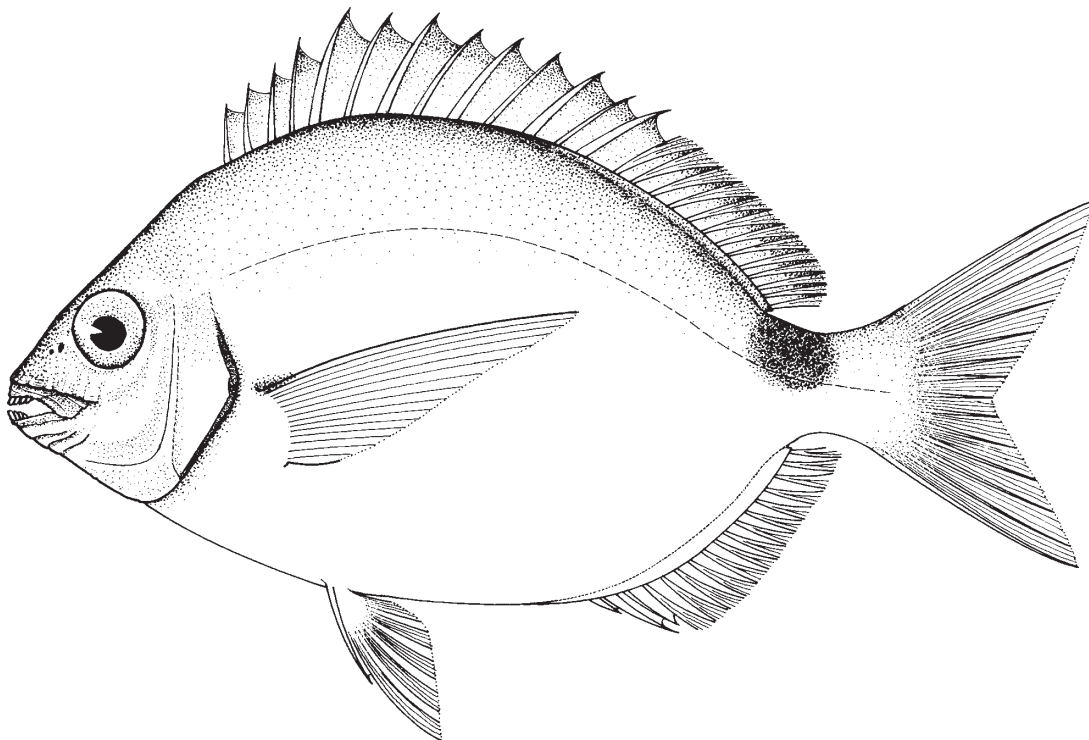


***Diplodus argenteus caudimacula* (Poey, 1860)**

DIG

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Diplodus argenteus* (Valenciennes, 1830) / None.

FAO names: En - Silver porgy; Fr - Sar argenté; Sp - Sargo fino.

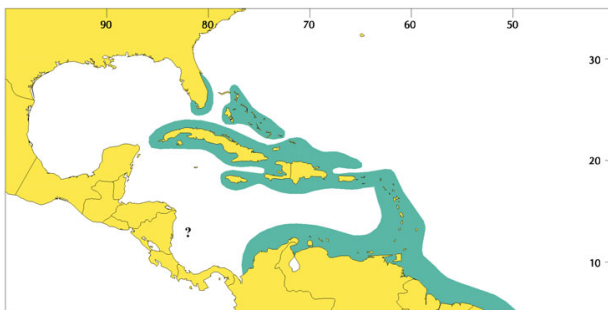


Diagnostic characters: Body oval, compressed and very deep (the depth contained 1.7 to 2 times in standard length). Snout pointed, its profile nearly straight; posterior nostril rounded; mouth moderately developed, the maxilla scarcely reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with 8 well-developed incisor-like teeth;** laterally with 3 rows of molar-like teeth. Gill rakers 17 to 20. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays, not preceded by a small, forward-directed spine; longest dorsal spine contained about 2.1 times in head; anal fin with 12 to 14 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching at least to first anal-fin spine when appressed. Scales on lateral line 56 to 65. **Colour:** silvery, with bluish reflections on back, with 8 to 9 faint, dark vertical bars on body which disappear completely in large individuals. **A conspicuous black blotch, larger than eye, on upper half of anterior part of caudal peduncle;** opercular membrane blackish.

Size: Maximum to 30 cm, commonly to 22 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found in shallow coastal waters, especially in clear water over rocky and coral bottoms. The young may form aggregations. Feeds mainly on algae and to a lesser extent on molluscs and crabs. Fished only incidentally throughout its range and caught mainly in traps.

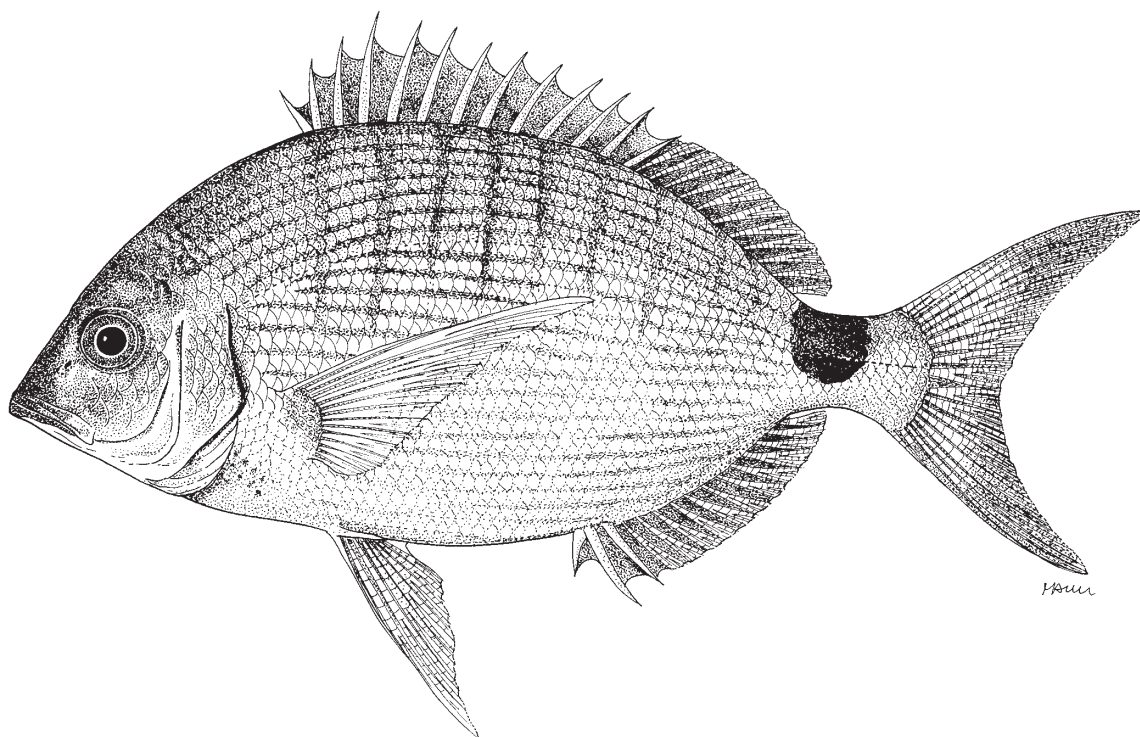
Distribution: Southeast Florida, the West Indies, and the southern shore of the Caribbean Sea. The southern subspecies, *Diplodus argenteus argenteus* occurs from Brazil at 20°S to Argentina at 35°S.



Diplodus bermudensis Caldwell, 1965

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Bermuda porgy.



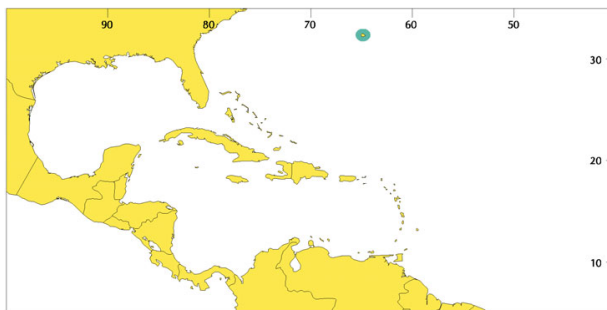
Diagnostic characters: Body oval, compressed, and very deep (the depth contained about 2.2 times in standard length). Snout pointed, its profile nearly straight; posterior nostril rounded; mouth moderately developed, the maxilla scarcely reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with 6 well-developed, incisor-like teeth; laterally with 3 rows of molar-like teeth.** Gill rakers on first arch 18 to 21. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 13 to 16 soft rays, not preceded by a small forward-directed spine; longest dorsal spine contained about 2.5 times in head; anal fin with 13 to 15 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching at least to first anal-fin spine when appressed. **Lateral-line scales 62 to 67.** **Colour:** back steel blue, sides silvery, with **a large black spot anteriorly on caudal peduncle which nearly reaches lower peduncular margin;** opercular membrane blackish. Young individuals with narrow dark bars.

Size: Maximum to 32 cm, commonly to 25 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: In shallow coastal waters.

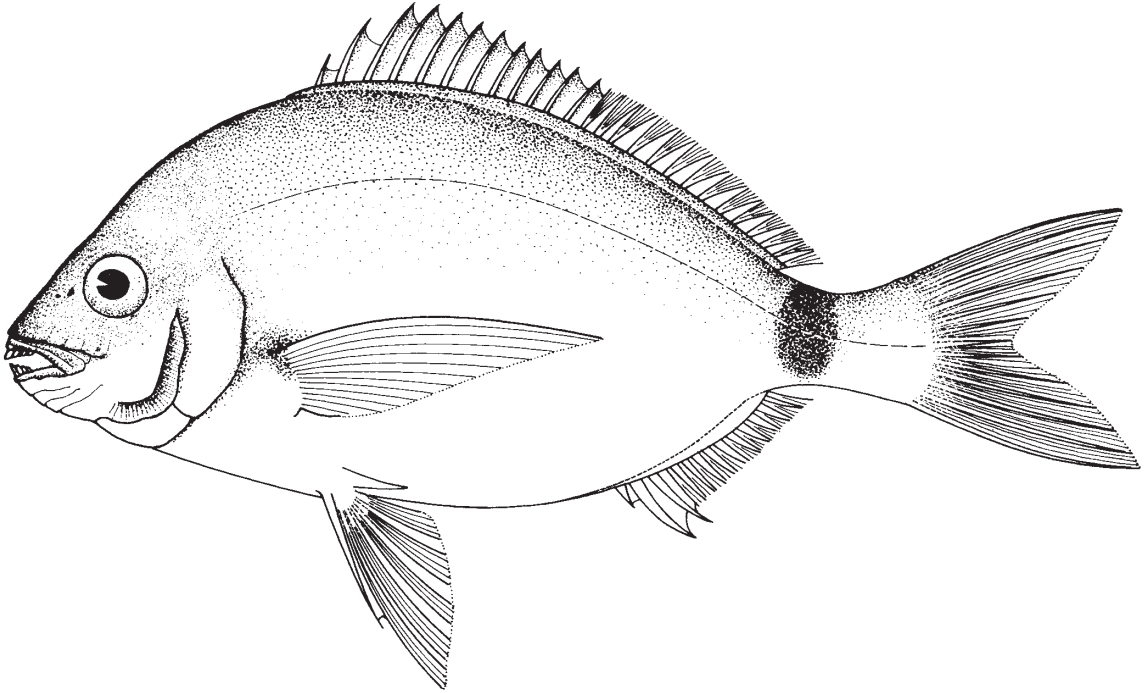
Distribution: Known only from Bermuda where it is common.

Remarks: Further study is needed to decide if it is conspecific with *Diplodus argenteus*.



Diplodus holbrookii (Bean, 1878)

DIH

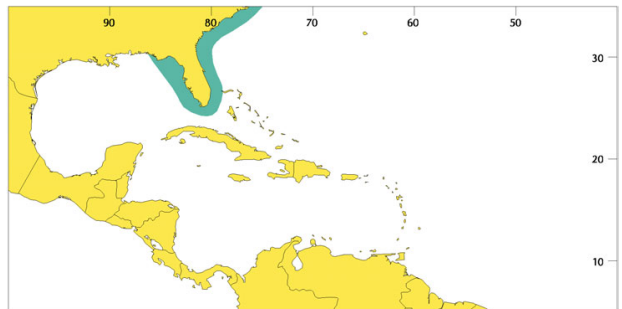
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Spottail pinfish; Fr - Sar cotonnier; Sp - Sargo cotonero.

Diagnostic characters: Body oval, compressed, and very deep (the depth contained about 2.2 times in standard length). Snout pointed, its profile nearly straight; posterior nostril rounded; mouth moderately developed, the maxilla scarcely reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with 6 well-developed, incisor-like teeth; laterally with 3 rows of molar-like teeth.** Gill rakers on first arch 17 to 21. Dorsal fin with 12 spines and 13 to 16 soft rays, not preceded by a small forward-directed spine; longest dorsal spine contained about 2.5 times in head; anal fin with 13 to 15 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching at least to first anal fin spine when appressed. **Lateral-line scales 50 to 61.** **Colour:** back steel blue, sides silvery, with **a large black spot anteriorly on caudal peduncle which nearly reaches lower peduncular margin;** opercular membrane blackish. Young individuals with narrow dark bars.

Size: Maximum to 46 cm, commonly to 25 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Occurs in shallow coastal waters (deepest record 27.5 m), including bays and harbours; shows a preference for flat vegetated bottoms; rarely found in brackish water. Adults feed mainly on small benthic invertebrates such as bryozoans, bivalves, and sponges; juveniles clean ectoparasites from other fish and also are zooplanktivorous. Caught incidentally throughout its range with hook-and-line, seines, gill nets, and shallow-water trawls.

Distribution: Chesapeake Bay to Florida and northeastern Gulf of Mexico. Not known from the West Indies.

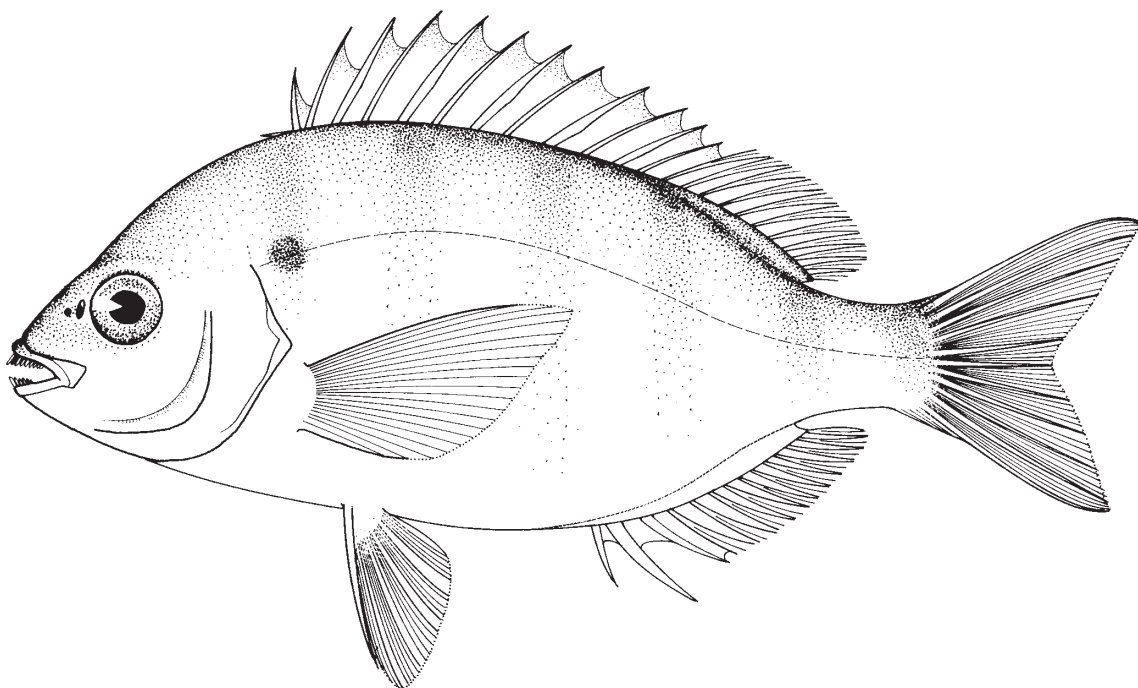


Lagodon rhomboides (Linnaeus, 1766)

LGO

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: **En** - Pinfish; **Fr** - Sar salème; **Sp** - Sargo salema.

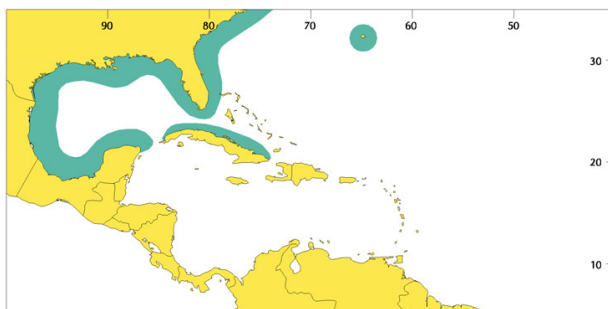


Diagnostic characters: Body oval and compressed. Posterior nostril oval-shaped; mouth comparatively small, the maxilla scarcely reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with 8 broad, forward-directed incisor-like teeth, their edges deeply notched;** laterally with 2 1/2 rows of molar-like teeth. Dorsal fin with 12 spines preceded by a small forward-directed spine; usually 12 dorsal and 11 anal soft rays; pectoral fins long, extending to anal opening when appressed; caudal fin forked. Scales on lateral line 53 to 68. **Colour:** body silvery olivaceous, bluish silver on sides with yellow longitudinal stripes broader than the interspaces and **a blackish spot near origin of lateral line;** 6 dark, somewhat diffuse, vertical bars on body; anal fin yellow with a broad light blue margin; pectoral and caudal fins yellow.

Size: Maximum to 40 cm, commonly to 18 cm; world game record 0.75 kg.

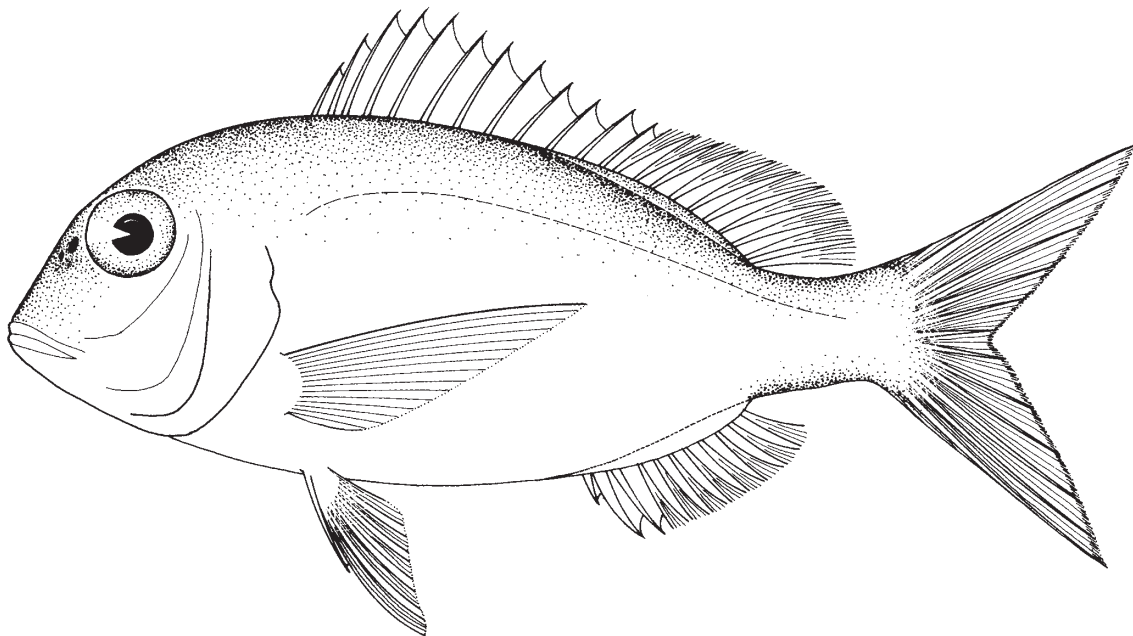
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: A shallow-water species most commonly found on vegetated bottoms, occasionally over rocky bottoms and in mangrove areas, entering brackish and even fresh waters. Often forms large aggregations. During winter it is believed to move offshore to deeper waters for spawning. Feeds mainly on small animals, especially crustaceans, but also molluscs, worms, and occasionally small fishes that are associated with grassy habitat; considerable plant material may also be ingested. Caught mainly with trawls; also with gill nets, trammel nets, beach seines, traps and on hook-and-line. Though good eating, it is not widely consumed due to its relatively small average size; often used as bait.

Distribution: Throughout the Gulf of Mexico, and off northern Cuba, extending northward to Cape Cod (rare). Occurs in Bermuda; records from Jamaica and the Bahamas have been questioned.



Pagrus pagrus (Linnaeus, 1758)

RPG

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: *Pagrus sedecim* Ginsburg, 1952 / None.**FAO names:** En - Red porgy; Fr - Pagre commun; Sp - Pargo.

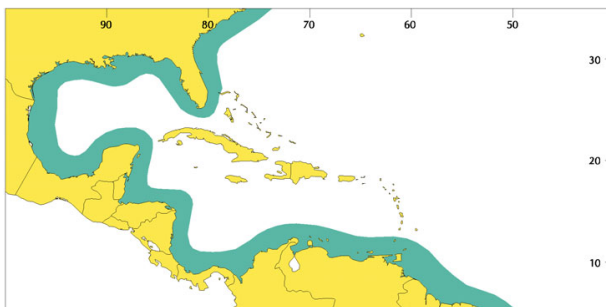
Diagnostic characters: Body oblong, compressed, moderately deep. Upper part of head profile strongly convex, mouth horizontal and comparatively small, the maxilla reaching to below anterior eye margin or just beyond; eye large; **posterior nostril oblong** and larger than the anterior. **Both jaws anteriorly with canine-like teeth, 4 in upper and 6 in lower jaw; laterally with 2 rows of molar-like teeth.** Dorsal fin with 12 spines not preceded by a small forward-directed spine and usually with 10 soft rays; anal fin with 8 soft rays; pectoral fins long, reaching to anal fin spines when appressed; caudal fin moderately forked. Lateral-line scales 54 to 57. **Colour:** back and upper sides pinkish silver, with an indistinct yellow spot on each scale of upper half of body, lower sides and belly silvery with reddish tints; a wedge of yellow across inter-orbital space and some yellow on snout and upper lip; dorsal, pectoral, and caudal fins pink, the latter with a bright red margin.

Size: Maximum to 91 cm, commonly to 35 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Inhabits mainly rocky or hard sand bottoms; known from the depth range of 10 to 80 m but reported as deep as 250 m. Caught mainly with traps, sometimes with trawls and on hook-and-line.

Distribution: Continental shelf of North and South America, including the Gulf of Mexico, from New York to Argentina; absent from Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Antilles.

Remarks: Another population of this species occurs in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. Formerly the American population was considered as a distinct species, *Pagrus sedecim*.

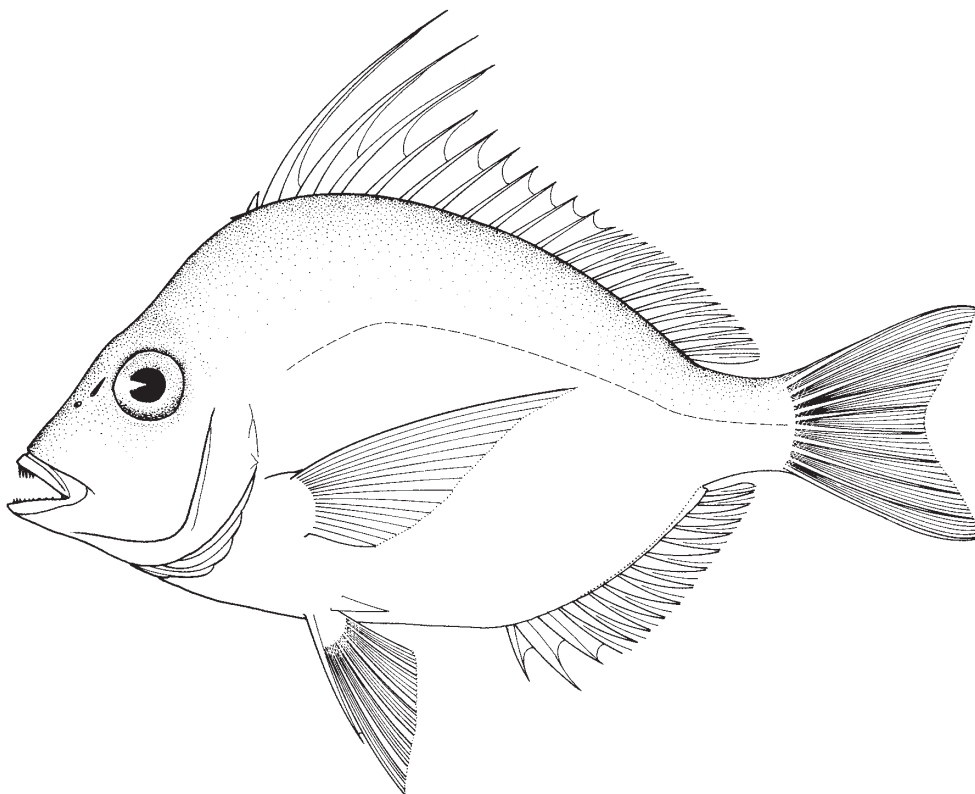


Stenotomus caprinus Jordan and Gilbert, 1882

SOH

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.

FAO names: En - Longspine porgy; Fr - Spare épineux; Sp - Sargo de espina.

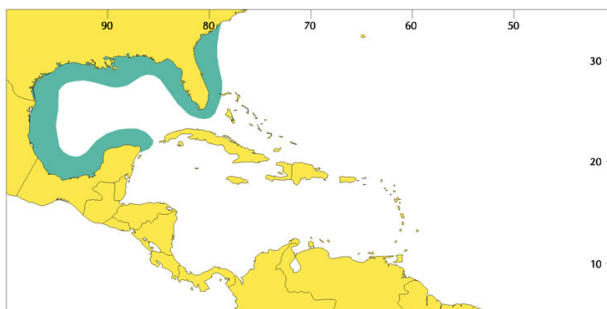


Diagnostic characters: **Body** oval, compressed, and **very deep** (the depth contained about 1.85 times in standard length). Dorsal head profile straight on snout, slightly convex before eye, and convex on upper nape; posterior nostril slit-like; mouth comparatively small, the maxilla not reaching to below anterior eye margin. **Both jaws anteriorly with narrow flattened teeth (incisors) in close-set bands, those in the outer row a little enlarged, spatulate with narrowing tips;** jaws laterally with 2 rows of molar-like teeth. Dorsal fin with 12 spines, preceded by a small forward-directed spine (that is a projection of the fin-spine support bone), and 12 soft rays; **first 2 dorsal-fin spines very short while the third, fourth, and fifth are filamentous (the third longer than head);** anal fin with 3 strong spines and 11 soft rays; pectoral fins very long, reaching beyond third anal-fin spine when appressed; caudal fin moderately forked. Anterior row of scales on cheek larger than posterior rows. Scales on lateral line about 50. **Colour:** silvery, light olivaceous on back. No dark markings on body or head, except faint narrow dark bars on young.

Size: Maximum to 30 cm, commonly to 15 cm.

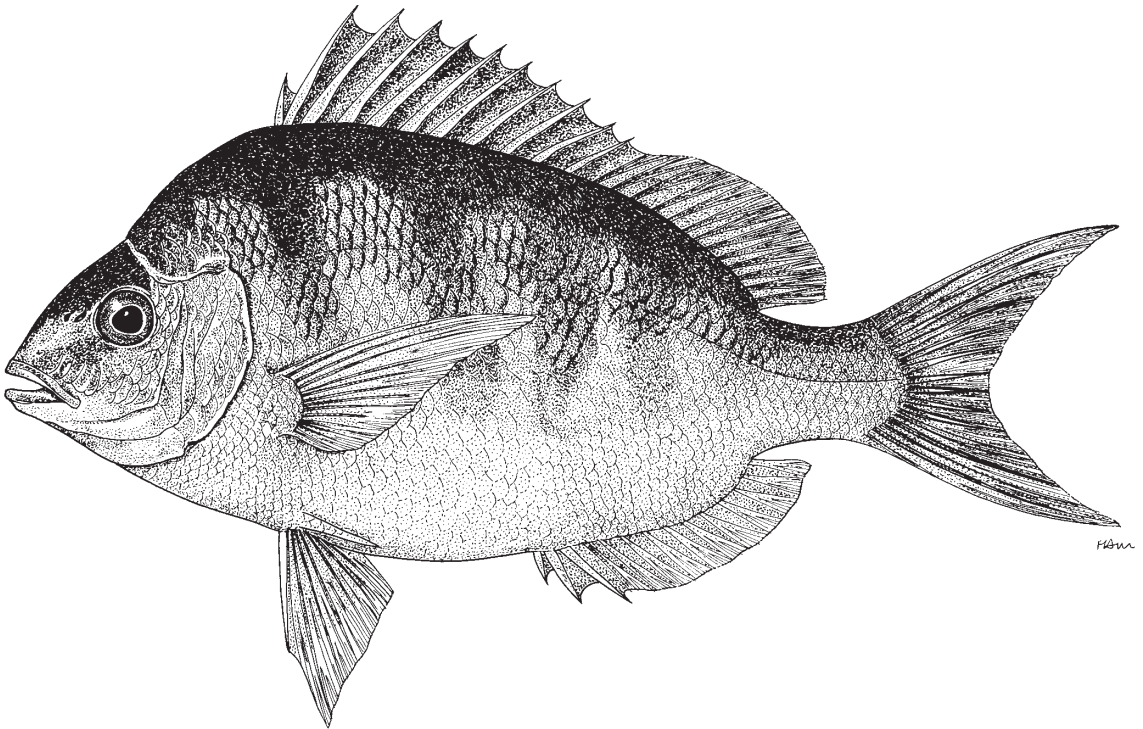
Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Known from the depth range of 5 to 185 m (most abundant in 18 to 120 m) mainly from mud bottoms. Caught mainly with trawls.

Distribution: Gulf of Mexico and east coast of Florida.



Stenotomus chrysops (Linnaeus, 1766)

SCP

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Scup.

Diagnostic characters: **Body** and head **deep** and compressed. Dorsal profile of head usually with a slight concavity above eye. Posterior nostril slit-like. Mouth terminal and small, the maxilla not reaching to below anterior margin of eye; **in both jaws, teeth in front in a row of narrow, close-set incisors**; behind front row are villiform incisors; 2 rows of molariform teeth on sides of both jaws, the outside row smaller and more round. Dorsal fin with 12 spines preceded by a small forward-directed spine (that is a projection of the fin-spine support bone), and 12 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 11 soft rays; caudal fin forked. Scales in lateral line 49 to 54. **Colour:** greyish silvery, usually with **5 or 6 faint dark bars on upper sides**, and 12 to 15 indistinct stripes; faint blue irregular spots on head, sides, and fins.

Size: Maximum to 46 cm, common to 25 cm; world game record 1.87 kg.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: In coastal waters mostly over hard bottoms. Feeds on a variety of hard benthic invertebrates including crabs, sea urchins, bivalves, and gastropods. Caught mostly by otter trawl but also by pound nets and haul seines; significant recreational catches.

Distribution: Nova Scotia to Florida, but rare south of North Carolina.

