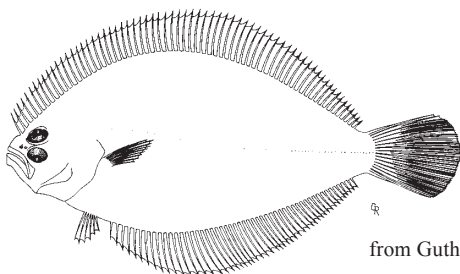


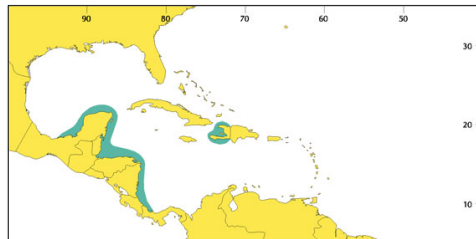
***Citharichthys uhleri* Jordan in Jordan and Goss, 1889**

En - Voodoo whiff.

Maximum size to 11 cm standard length. Poorly known species. Similar to other *Citharichthys*. Visually orienting ambush predator feeding on various invertebrates and small fishes. Apparently rare. Taxonomic status needs further investigation. Southern Gulf of Mexico to Costa Rica; Haiti.



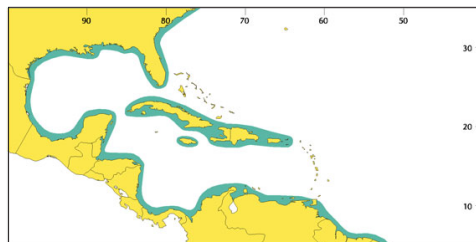
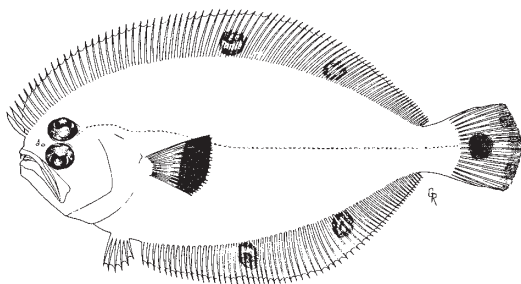
from Guthertz, 1967



***Cyclopsetta fimbriata* (Goode and Bean, 1885)**

En - Spotfin flounder; **Fr** - Perpeire à queue tachetée; **Sp** - Lenguado rabo manchado.

Maximum size 33 cm, commonly to 25 cm. Soft bottom habitats between 20 to 230 m. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries for shrimps. Marketed fresh. Continental shelf off Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the USA from North Carolina to Yucatán, Mexico; Greater Antilles; Caribbean Sea from Mexico to Trinidad; Atlantic coast of South America to Ilha dos Búzios, São Paulo, Brazil.

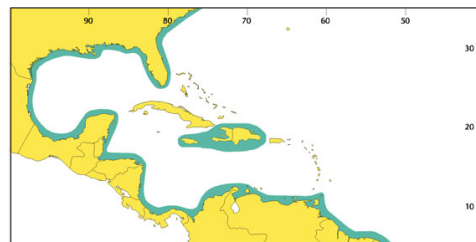
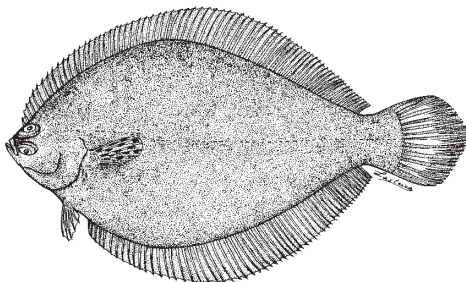


***Etropus crossotus* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882**

UCO

En - Fringed flounder; **Fr** - Rombou petite gueule; **Sp** - Lenguado boca chica.

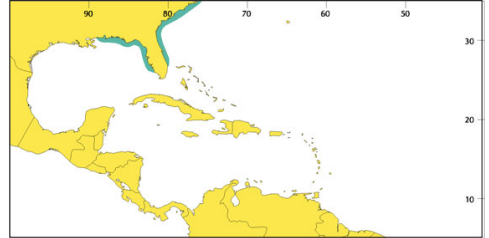
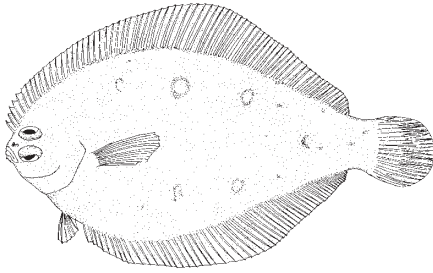
Maximum size 20 cm, commonly to 15 cm total length. On very shallow, soft bottoms, from the coastline to depths of 30 m, occasionally to 65 m. Caught with beach seines. Artisanal fishery; of minor commercial importance because of its small average size. Virginia to Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Islands and Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America; Tobago; to Tramandí, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. *Etropus intermedius* Norman, 1933 is a junior synonym of *E. crossotus*.



***Etropus cyclosquamus* Leslie and Stewart, 1986**

En - Shelf flounder.

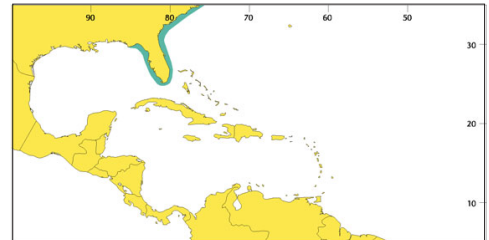
Maximum size to about 10 cm standard length, commonly 5 to 8 cm standard length. Warm water species, most collected at water temperatures of 17°C or greater. Most abundant at depths of 10 to 30 m. Spawns on the shelf, primarily during winter months; offshore, pelagic eggs and larvae. Cape Hatteras, North Carolina to Palm Beach, Florida on east coast; Gulf of Mexico (Fort Myers, Florida to Mississippi); apparently rare or absent off southern Florida.



***Etropus rimosus* Goode and Bean, 1885**

En - Gray flounder.

Maximum size to about 11 cm standard length. Warm water species, most collected at water temperatures of 17°C or greater. Most abundant at depths of 30 to 60 m. Spawns on the shelf between 20 to 60 m; primarily during winter months when surface temperatures are 22 to 26°C. Cape Hatteras, North Carolina to south Florida and eastern Gulf of Mexico.

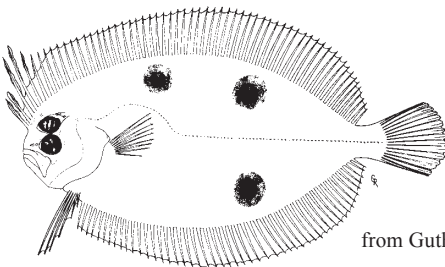


***Gastropsetta frontalis* Bean, 1865**

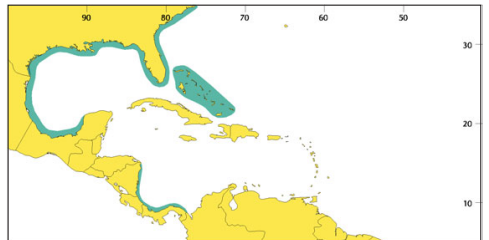
GPF

En - Shrimp flounder.

Maximum size 25 cm. Occurring at depths of 35 to 185 m. Atlantic coast of USA from North Carolina to Florida; Gulf of Mexico; Bahamas; Caribbean Sea from Nicaragua to Panama.



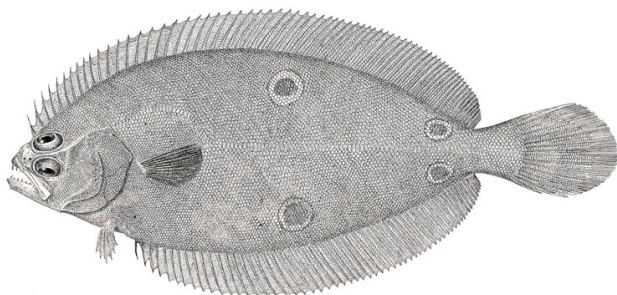
from Gutherz, 1967



***Hippoglossina oblonga* (Mitchill, 1815)**

En - Fourspot flounder.

Maximum size 41 cm total length. Inhabits bays and sounds in the northern part of the range; in progressively deeper water to 275 m or more, off Florida. Occurs in waters 8.9 to 13.9°C. Spawns from May through October; peak spawning in July. Spawning begins in the southern portions of the range and progresses northward in response to increasing water temperatures. Eggs are buoyant, 0.9 to 1.12 mm in diameter with a single oil globule of 0.16 to 0.19 mm. No information on age at maturity or fecundity, but gravid females in the New York Bight ranged in size from 15 to 42 cm total length. Active during daylight hours; feeds during the day. Feeds on amphipods, mysids, and shrimps; older fishes (greater than 20 cm total length) include crabs, squids, and small fishes in the diet. No directed commercial or recreational fishery; often combined with other landings of miscellaneous flatfishes. Georges Bank to south Florida (Dry Tortugas).

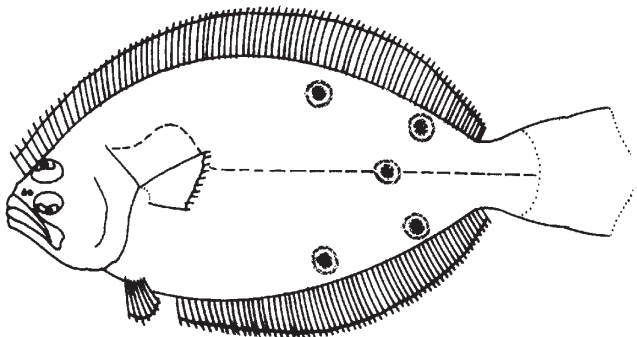


***Paralichthys dentatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

FLS

En - Summer flounder.

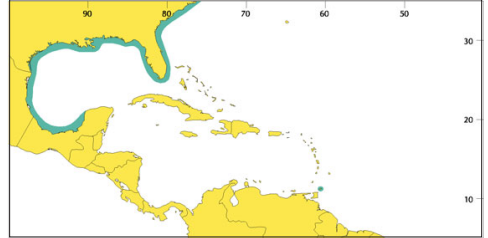
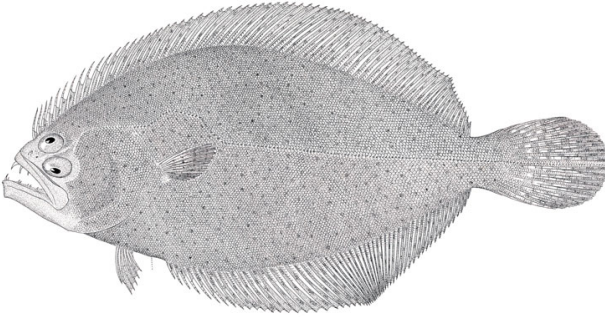
Maximum size 94 cm total length. Occurring to depths of 185 m, but generally found at depths of 40 m or less. Salt marsh and tidal flat habitats in lower estuary (high salinity) serve as nursery grounds. Feeds primarily on fish and squid, also crabs, shrimp, mysids, molluscs, worms, and sand dollars. Spawning occurs on continental shelf in the Middle Atlantic Bight from September through January, with peak in October and November. Eggs pelagic, from 0.9 to 1.1 mm in diameter, with an oil globule of 0.18 to 0.31 mm. Pelagic larvae develop in continental shelf waters at sizes from 2 to 13 mm standard length. A good foodfish, this species is commercially important from the Carolinas northward. Atlantic coast of the USA from Maine to Florida.



***Paralichthys squamilentus* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882**

En - Broad flounder.

Maximum size 46 cm. Occurring at depths of 7 to 230 m. Large individuals in deep water; young individuals inshore in shallow water, migrating into deeper water with increasing size. Barrier island beaches serve as nursery habitat between December and May. Spawns offshore in the Gulf of Mexico during winter; larvae and young then migrate inshore. Atlantic coast of the USA from North Carolina to Florida; throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

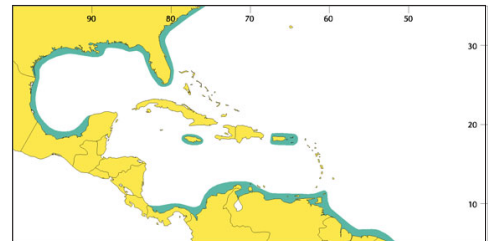
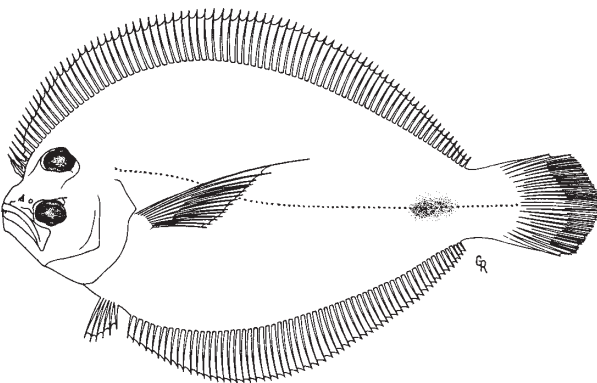


***Syacium gunteri* Ginsburg, 1933**

YAG

En - Shoal flounder; **Fr** - Fausse limande de banc; **Sp** - Lenguado de bajo.

Maximum size 20 cm, commonly to 15 cm total length. On shallow, soft bottoms (mostly mud and fine sands with low calcium carbonate and high organic contents) throughout the area, to depths of approximately 95 m (usually less). Diurnal feeding habits; feeds mainly on crustaceans (penaeid shrimps and amphipods), larvae of crustaceans and annelids, and fishes, to a lesser degree. Rests at night buried in sand. Size at first maturity for females, 6 to 9.6 cm total length. Spawning occurs from May to September (Southern Gulf of Mexico); one spawning period per year, perhaps corresponding with rainy season in southern portions of geographic range. Taken as bycatch in the industrial trawl fishery for shrimps. Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the USA from Florida to Texas; Jamaica; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands; the Caribbean Sea from Panama to Venezuela; Tobago; Atlantic coast of South America to French Guiana.

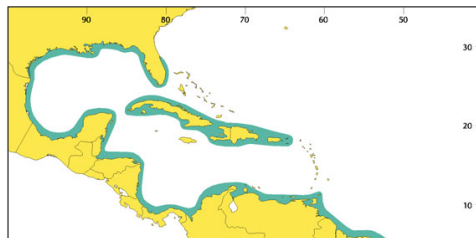
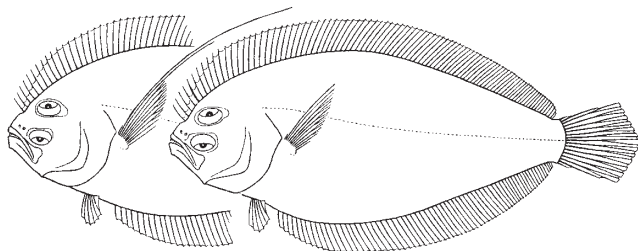


***Syacium micrurum* Ranzani, 1840**

YAM

En - Channel flounder; **Fr** - Rombou de canal; **Sp** - Lengudo de canal.

Maximum size 30 cm, commonly to 20 cm total length. On soft bottom habitats to depths in excess of 400 m, but usually less than 100 m. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries for shrimps; also caught with beach nets. Atlantic coast of Florida; Gulf of Mexico; Caribbean Sea; West Indies; Tobago; Atlantic coast of South America to Guarujá. São Paulo, Brazil; rare in French Guiana.



***Syacium papillosum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

En - Dusky flounder; **Fr** - Fausse limande sombre; **Sp** - Lengudo fusco.

Maximum size 25 cm, commonly to 20 cm total length. On shallow soft bottom habitats, usually at depths of 10 to 90 m, but has also been taken in deeper waters (to depths of 140 m). Larvae widely distributed over the continental shelf off the west coast of Florida at 30 to 100 m in spring-summer when surface temperatures were 26 to 30°C. Taken as bycatch in the industrial trawl fisheries for shrimps and finfishes. This is the most important commercial species of the genus because of its acceptable average size and relative abundance. Marketed fresh. Atlantic coast of USA from North Carolina to Florida; Gulf of Mexico; West Indies; Tobago; Caribbean Sea south to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

