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## **Sea Grant Program**

**(Estuarine and Coastal Studies)**

### **Fishery Resources Atlas II West Coast of Florida to Texas**

**Eric J. Heald**

**Sea Grant Technical Bulletin**

**Number 4**

**December 1970**

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Eric J. Heald

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## PREFACE

The Sea Grant Colleges Program was created in 1966 to stimulate research, instruction, and extension of knowledge of marine resources of the United States. The responsibility for administration of the program rests with the Department of Commerce.

The Sea Grant Program of the University of Miami was established in 1969. This activity at the University should be useful in much the same way as the land-grant program, which in 100 years has brought the United States to its current superior position in agricultural production. The successful accomplishment of the three objectives in the Sea Grant concept -- to promote excellence in education and training, research, and information services -- will result in material contributions to marine oriented industries and will, in addition, protect and preserve the environment for the enjoyment of all people.

These Fishery Resources Atlases were prepared for the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Inc., and permission to reproduce them is gratefully acknowledged. The Atlases are being reissued under the auspices of the Sea Grant Information Services of the University of Miami. Fishery Resources Atlas I includes the coastal fishing zone from New York to Florida, and Fishery Resources Atlas II continues the areal coverage from the west coast of Florida to Texas.



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## Introduction

This report shows the location and magnitude of the principal fishery resources on the continental shelf of the United States, from the west coast of Florida to Texas. A similar report, concerned with the fisheries from New York to Florida, was completed in 1968. The information in the report was obtained from unpublished data supplied by the United States Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Summaries have been prepared for species whose value was more than \$1,000 to fishermen in any specific area of capture in 1965. Less important species taken by the commercial fishery are listed in the appendix. The latter constitute less than one percent by weight of the annual catch from the area. Little information is available on sport fisheries and they are not included.

Detailed statistics are given in tables in the appendix, which provides landing figures for 1956 to 1965 by state.

Statistical subdivision of the maps follows Bureau of Commercial Fisheries practice, although the Bureau's code numbers are not employed. For statistical reporting purposes the seaward boundaries of bays and coastal water bodies follow a line drawn between appropriate headlands or islands. The same lines also form the shoreward boundaries of "offshore" statistical gridded areas. Each bay or coastal water area is designated by a number (Table 1). The one hundred and one thousand fathom contours are shown on each map.

The catch in thousands of pounds of a given species from each area in 1965 is depicted on the maps. Available information did not permit indication of the precise location of catches within the larger "offshore" grid areas. In some cases inshore areas are duplicated on successive regional maps. Catches from these areas are reported on one map only.

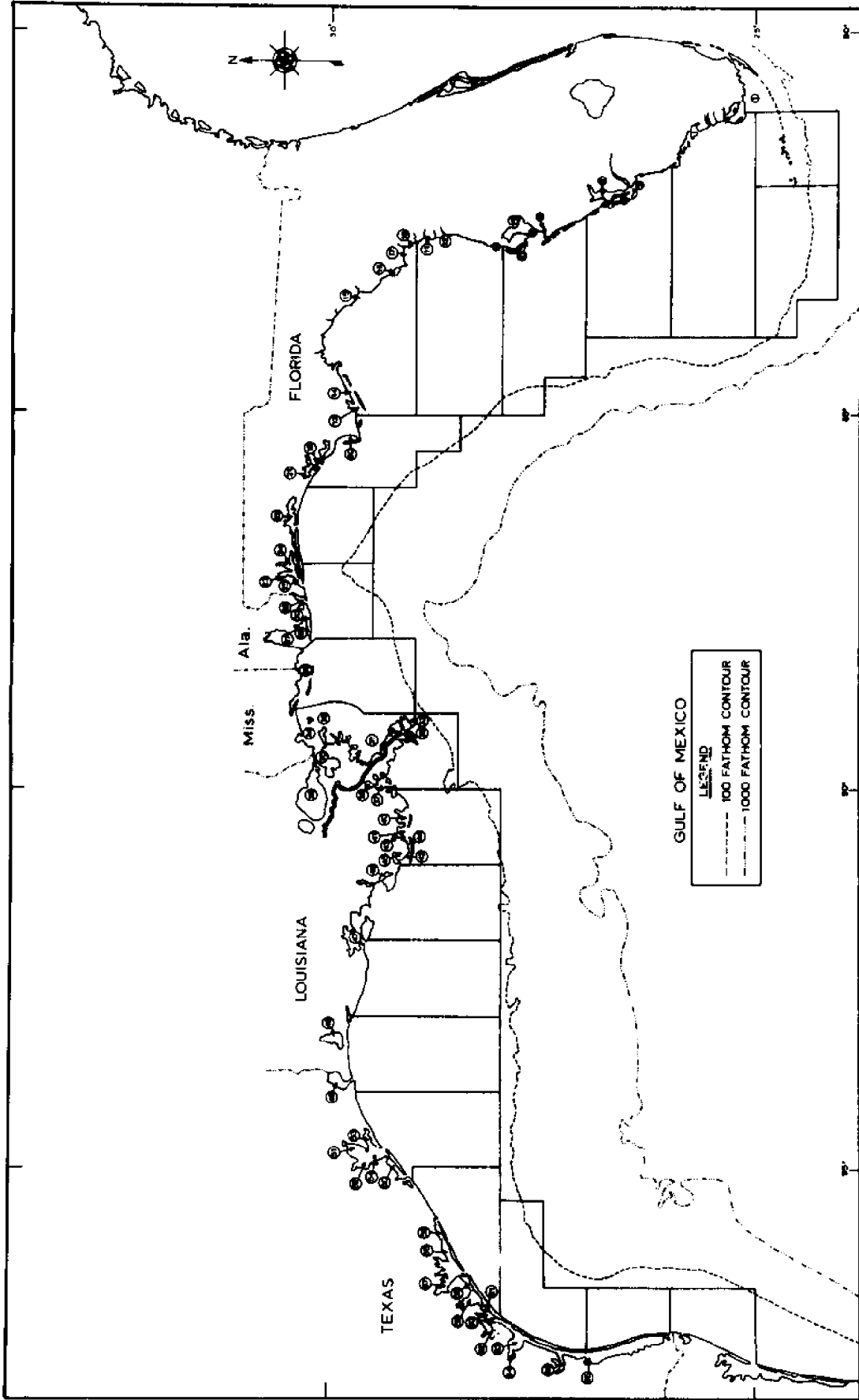
Data on finfish are presented in approximate phylogenetic order of the species, according to a currently accepted taxonomic classification. Invertebrates are grouped by class.



Table 1.

Code numbers of bays and inshore areas

1 - Florida Bay	34 - Mississippi Sound (Gulfport Ship Channel to Lake Borgne)
2 - Charlotte Harbor	35 - Lake Borgne
3 - Lemon Bay	36 - Lake Pontchartrain
4 - Pine Island Sound	37 - Barataria and Caminada Bays
5 - San Carlos Bay	38 - Lake Salvador and Little Lake
6 - Tampa Bay	39 - East Bay
7 - Hillsborough Bay	40 - Timbalier Bay
8 - Clearwater Bay and Johns Pass	41 - Terrebonne Bay
9 - Sarasota Bay	42 - Caillou Bay
10 - Boca Ciega Bay	43 - Lake Barre
11 - Crystal Bay	44 - Lake Pelto
12 - Chassahowitzka Bay	45 - Lake DeCade, Lake Mechant, Lake Felicity and Lost Lake
13 - Apalachicola Bay	46 - Four League Bay
14 - St. George Sound	47 - Vermilion and Cote Blanche Bays
15 - Dead Mans Bay	48 - Calcasieu Lake
16 - Suwanee Sound	49 - Sabine Lake
17 - Waccasassa Bay	50 - West Bay
18 - Withlacoochee Bay	51 - Trinity Bay
19 - St. Andrews Bay	52 - Upper Galveston Bay
20 - St. Josephs Bay	53 - East Bay
21 - West Bay	54 - Lower Galveston Bay
22 - Choctawhatchee Bay	55 - Matagorda Bay
23 - Escambia Bay	56 - East Matagorda Bay
24 - East Bay	57 - Lavaca Bay
25 - Pensacola Bay and Santa Rosa Sound	58 - Espiritu Santo Bay
26 - Bon Secour Bay	59 - San Antonio Bay
27 - Mobile Bay	60 - Aransas Bay
28 - Perdido Bay	61 - Mesquite Bay
29 - Mississippi Sound (Mobile Bay to Gulfport Ship Channel)	62 - Copano Bay
30 - Little Lagoon	63 - Corpus Christi Bay
31 - Breton Sound	64 - Neuces Bay
32 - Chandeleur Sound	65 - Baffin Bay
33 - Garden Island Bay	66 - Upper and Lower Laguna Madre



Coastline map showing area covered in report

F I N F I S H

Encircled numbers represent bays and inland waters from which landings of various species are reported.

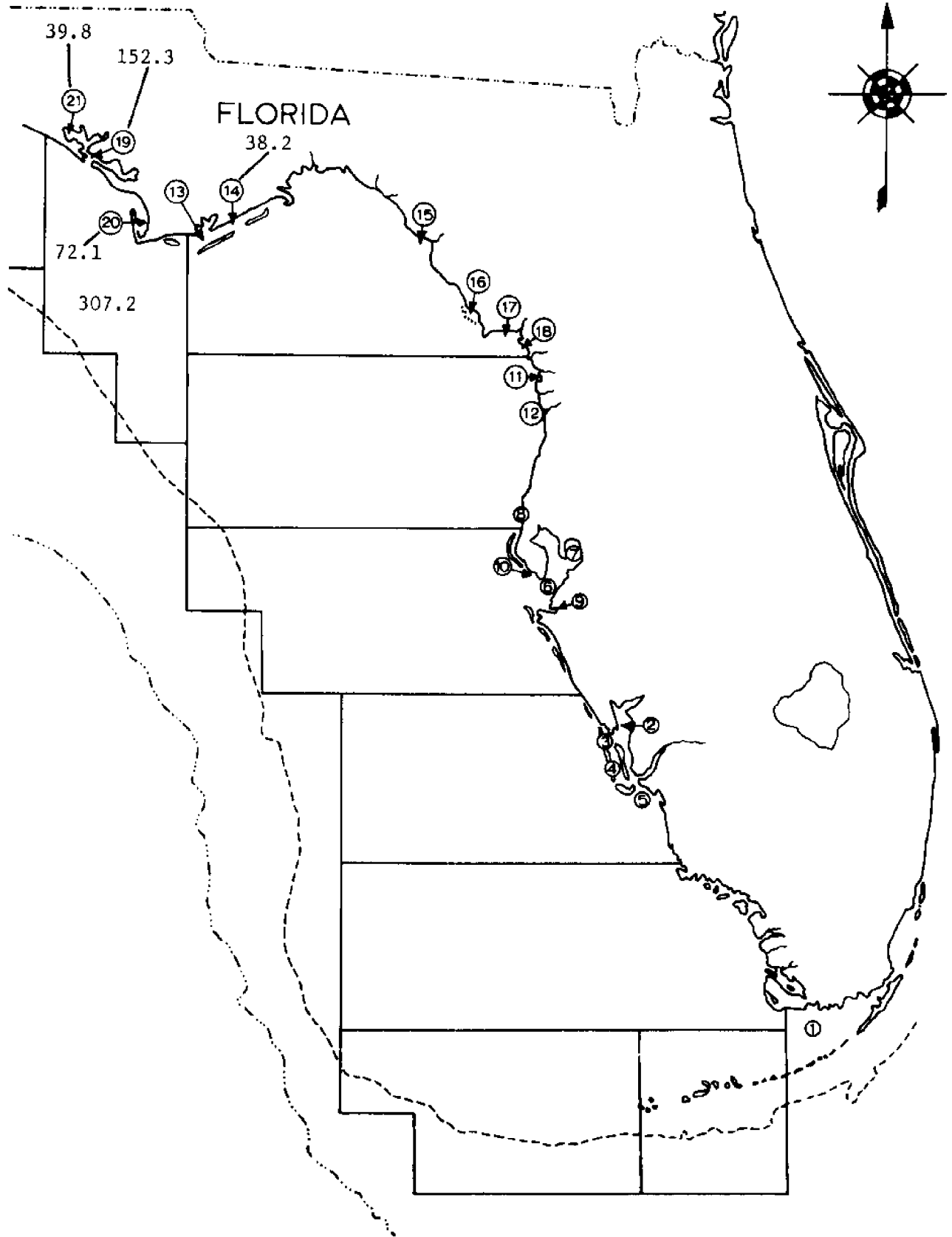
Catches in 1965 are shown for each statistical area in thousands of pounds.

The 100 fathom and 1,000 fathom contour lines are shown on each map.

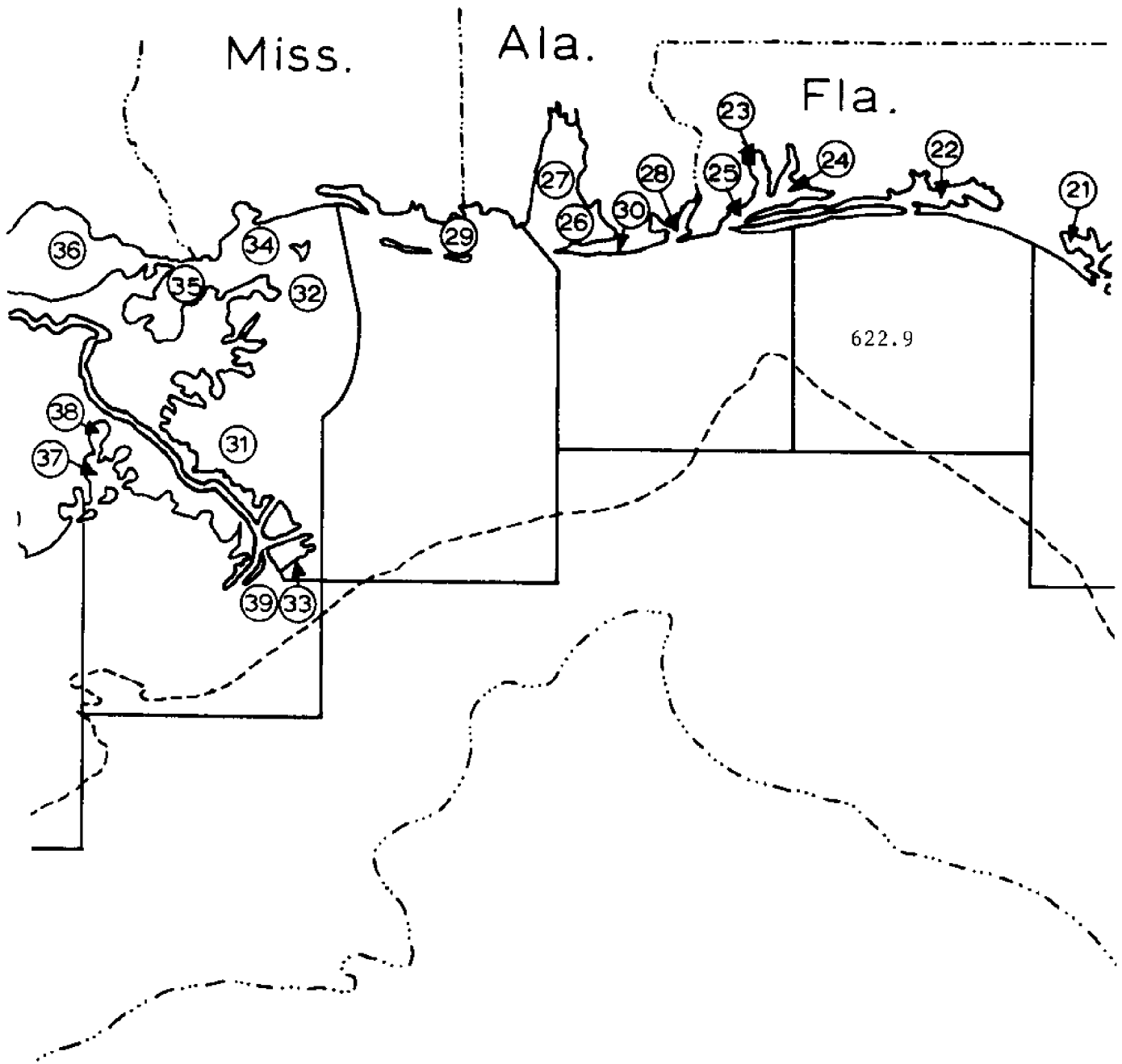
TENPOUNDER (ELOPS SAURUS)

Important only in northwest Florida. Taken almost entirely by haul seines.

TENPOUNDER (ELOPS SAURUS)



TENPOUNDER (ELOPS SAURUS)

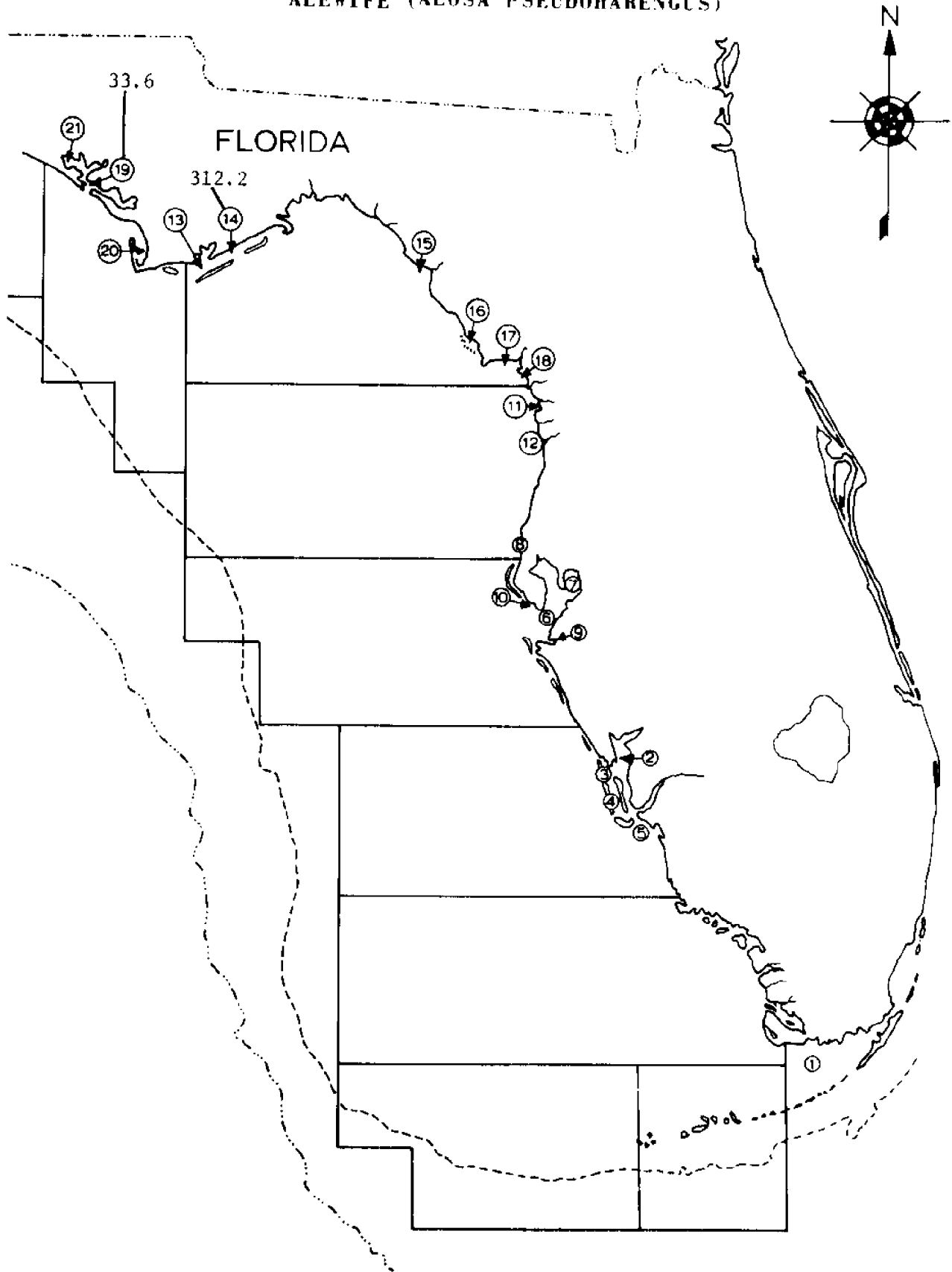


ALEWIFE (ALOSA PSEUDOHARENGUS)

Taken by gill nets and haul seines in St. George Sound and St. Andrews Bay, Florida. Catches have risen steadily since 1956. A presently unimportant resource which would probably withstand increased exploitation.



ALEWIFE (*ALEOSA PSEUDOHARENGUS*)

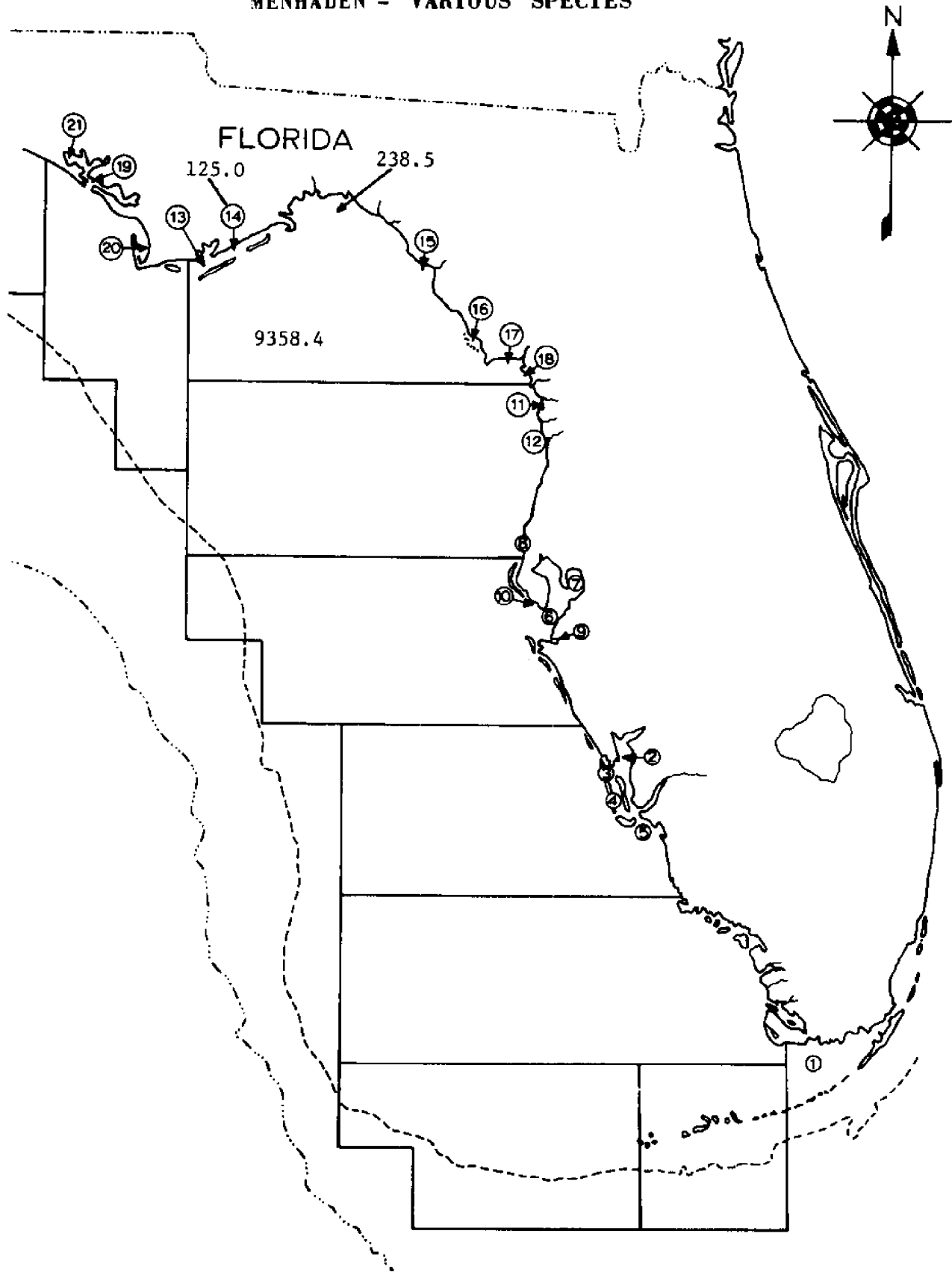


## MENHADEN -VARIOUS SPECIES

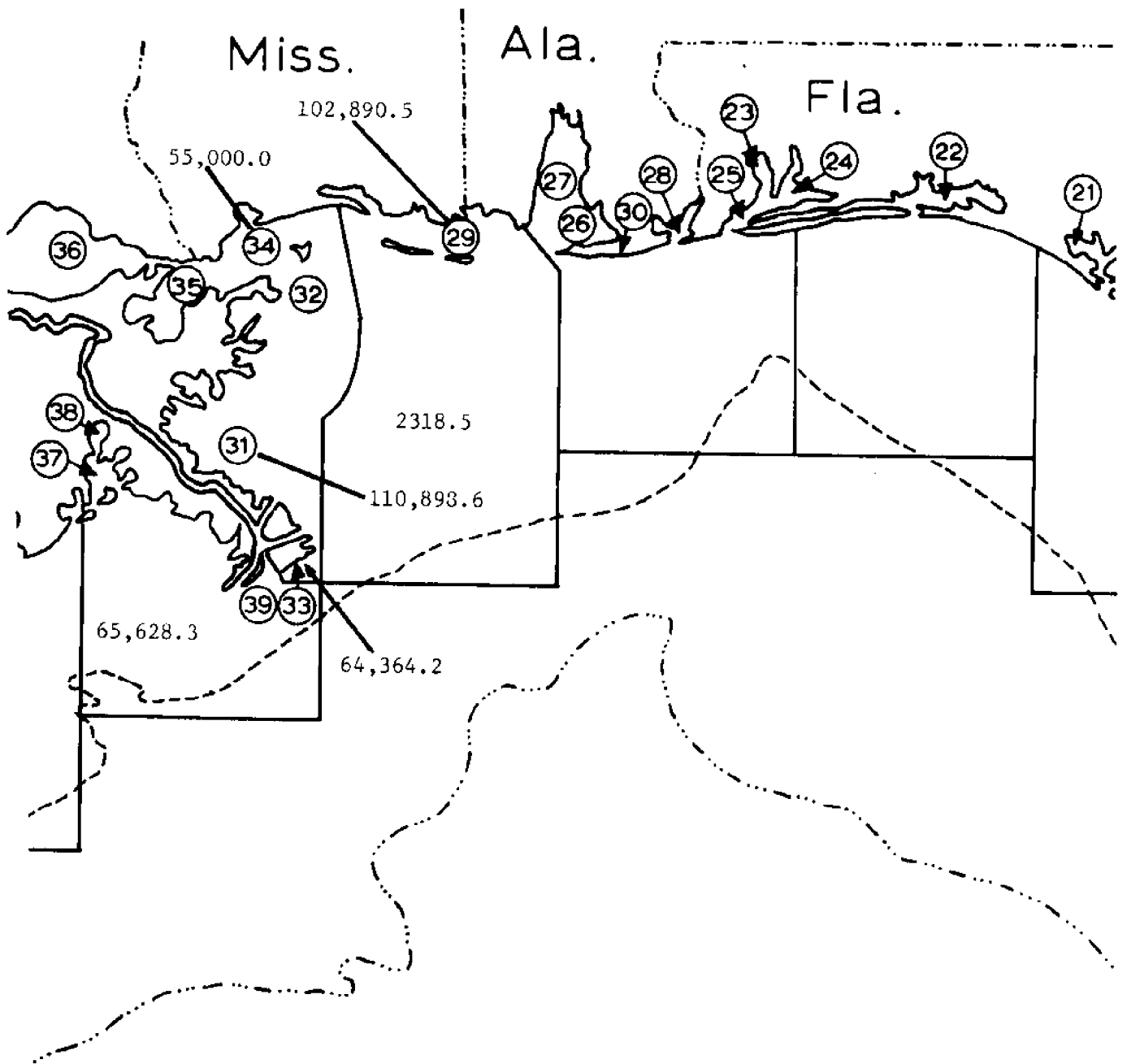
An important fishery conducted with purse seines from western Florida to eastern Texas. The fishery is centered in Louisiana, particularly west of the Mississippi delta. Large quantities were also taken in Breton Sound, Louisiana in 1965 (see maps). Precise location of catches varies from year to year. The fishery of Mississippi and Louisiana has expanded considerably since 1960.

The principal species taken is the Gulf menhaden, Brevoortia patronus, although B. gunteri and B. smithi also are occasionally represented in the catches.

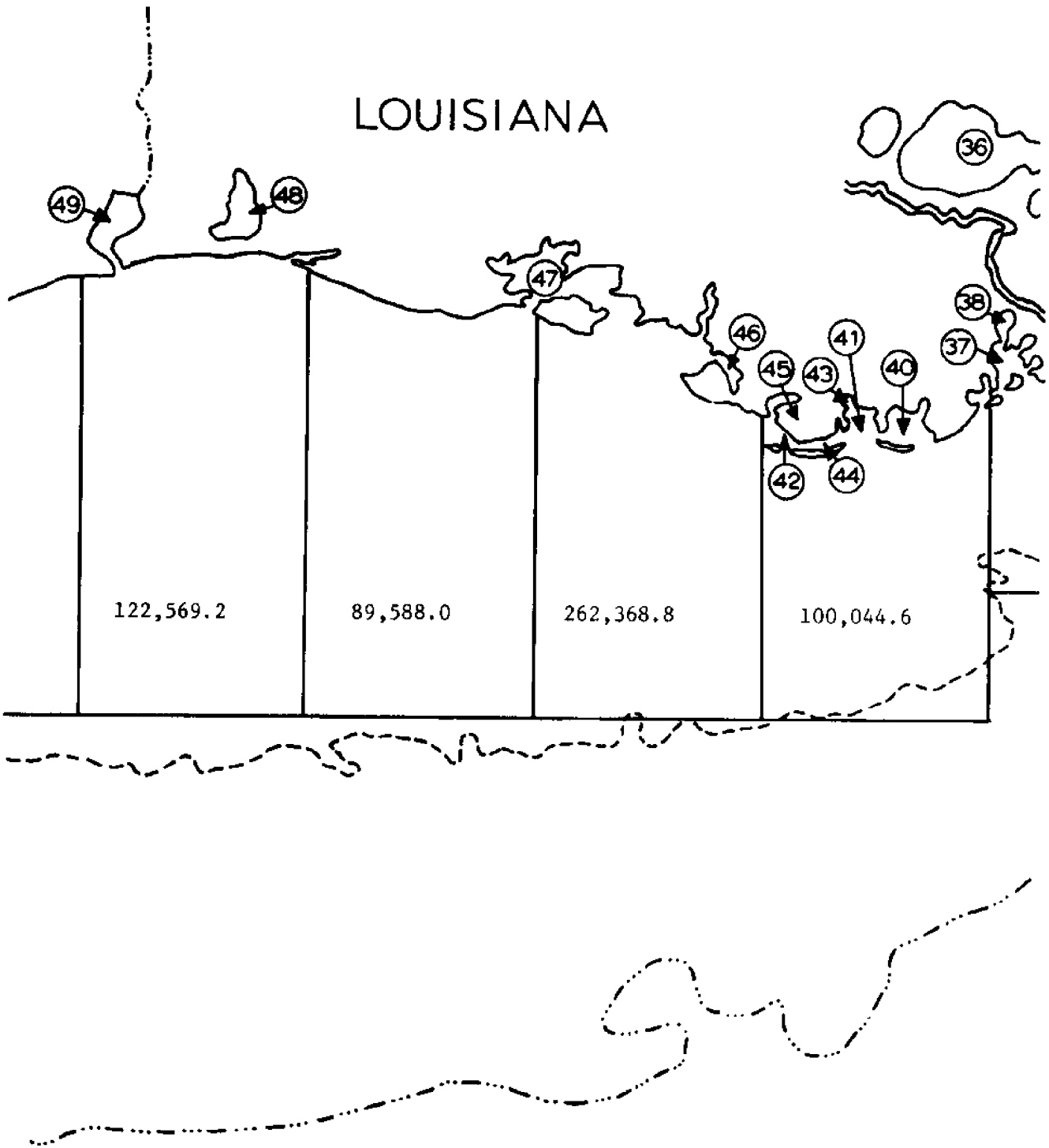
MENHADEN - VARIOUS SPECIES



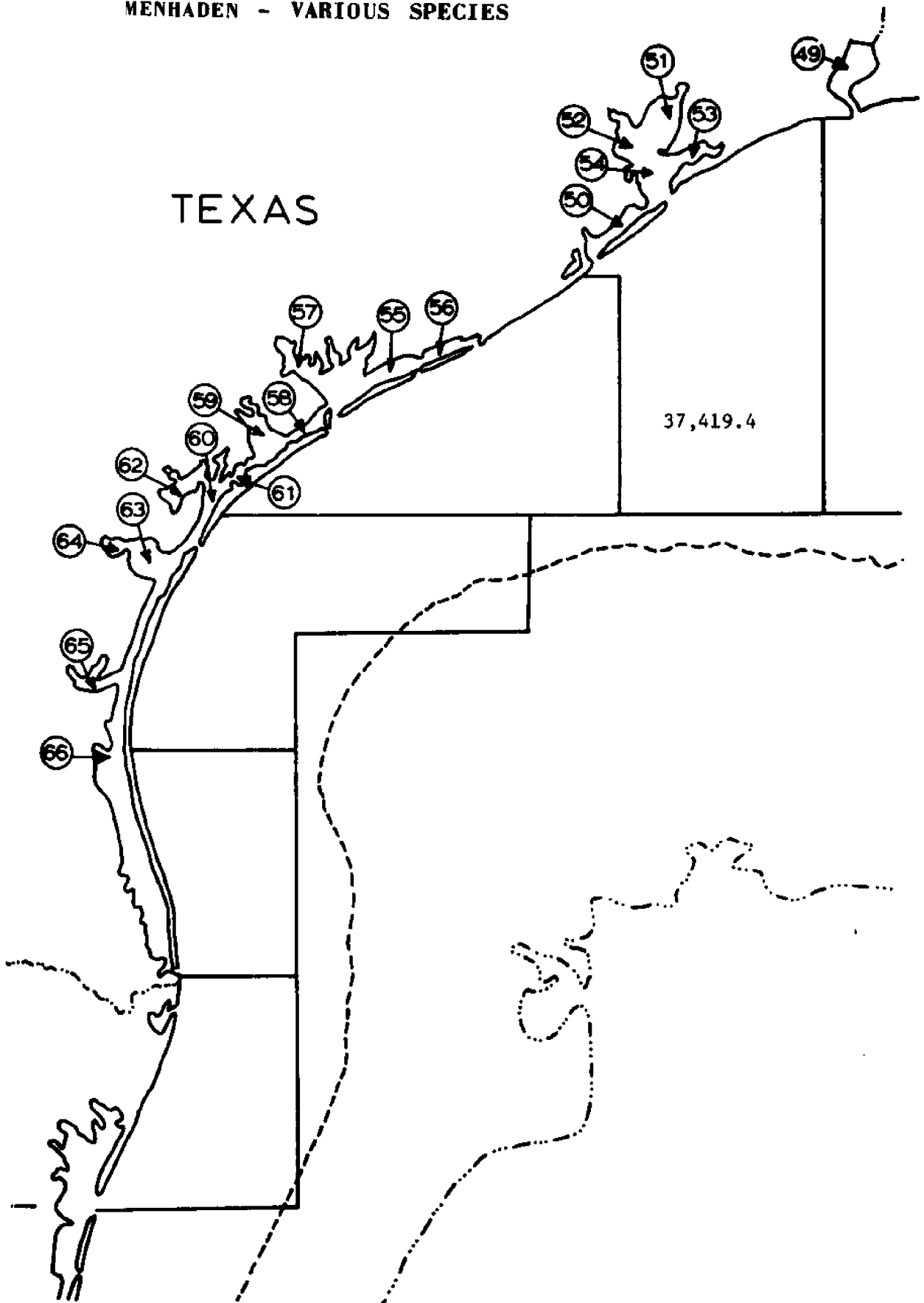
MENHADEN - VARIOUS SPECIES



MENHADEN - VARIOUS SPECIES



MENHADEN - VARIOUS SPECIES



SPANISH SARDINE (SARDINELLA ANCHOVIA) AND THREAD HERRING (OPISTHONEMA OGUNUM)

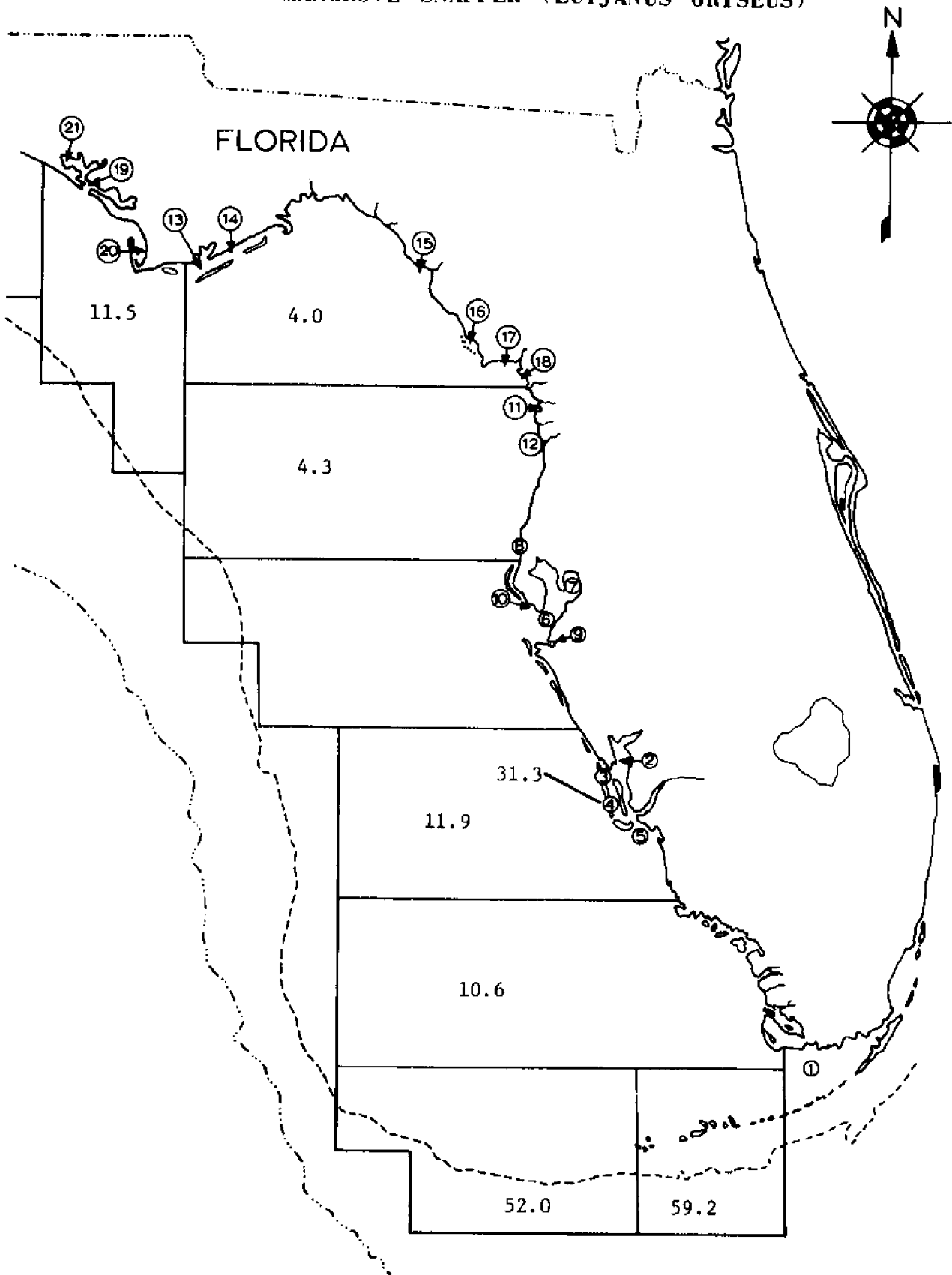
These clupeoid fishes are apparently very abundant in the coastal waters of the eastern Gulf of Mexico and could support a considerable industrial fishery. In 1965 over 100,000 lb. of Spanish sardines were taken by haul seines along the coast between Apalachicola and Pensacola. A map depicting catch locations is not presented here since the catches were of low value.

MANGROVE SNAPPER (LUTJANUS GRISEUS)

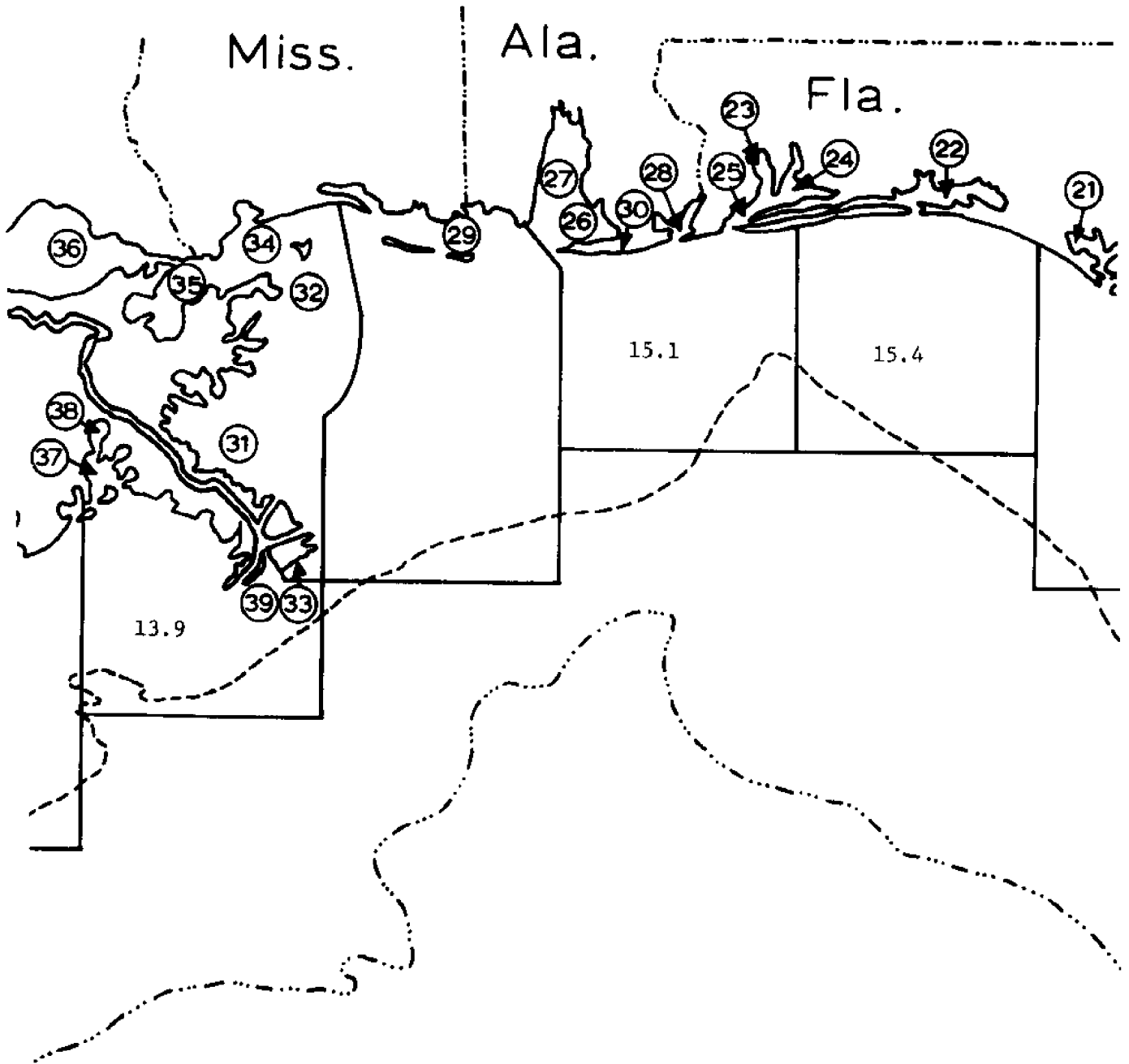
Caught incidentally to red snapper. The majority of catches come from offshore waters in the area of Dry Tortugas.



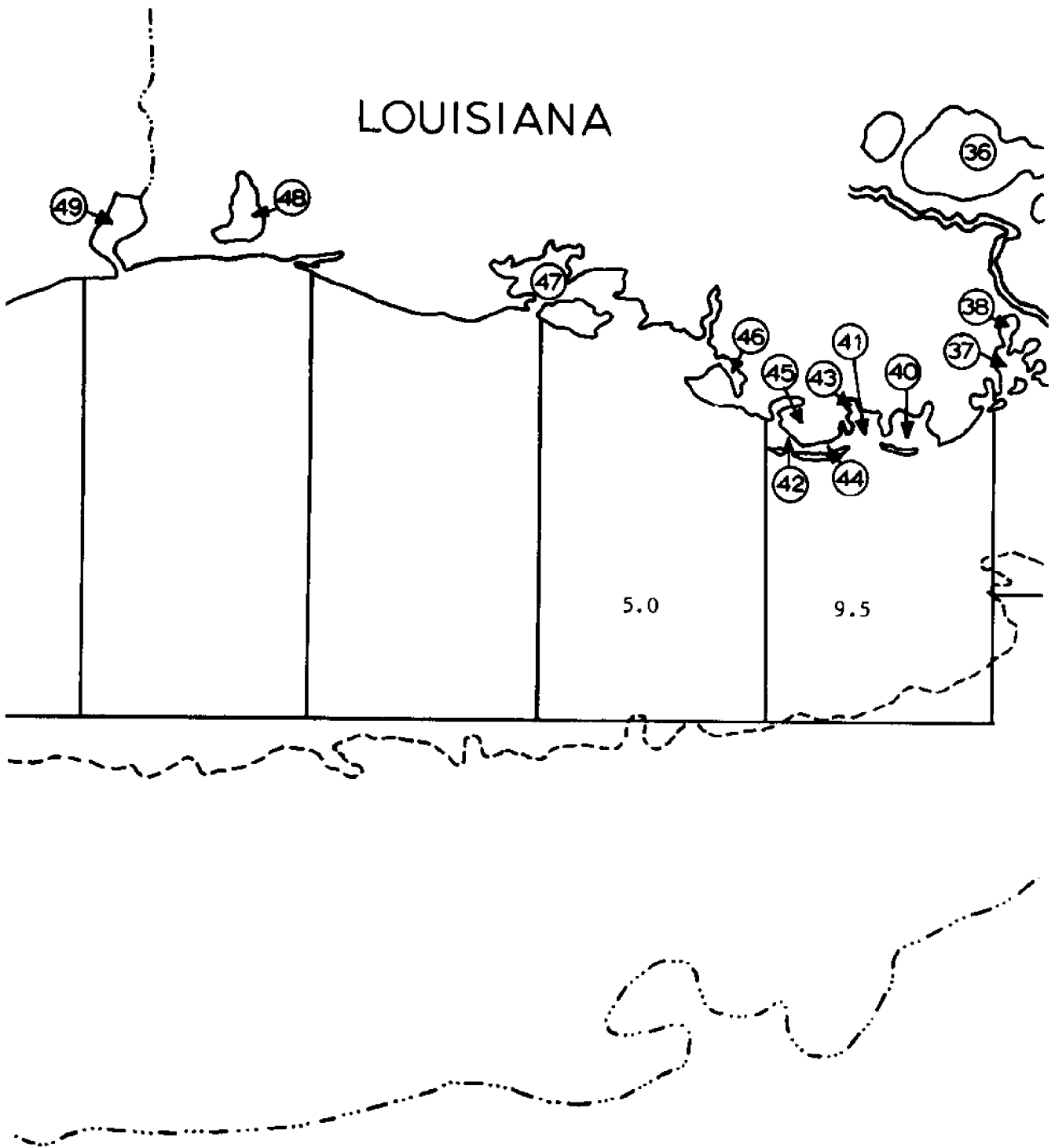
MANGROVE SNAPPER (LUTJANUS GRISEUS)



MANGROVE SNAPPER (LUTJANUS GRISEUS)



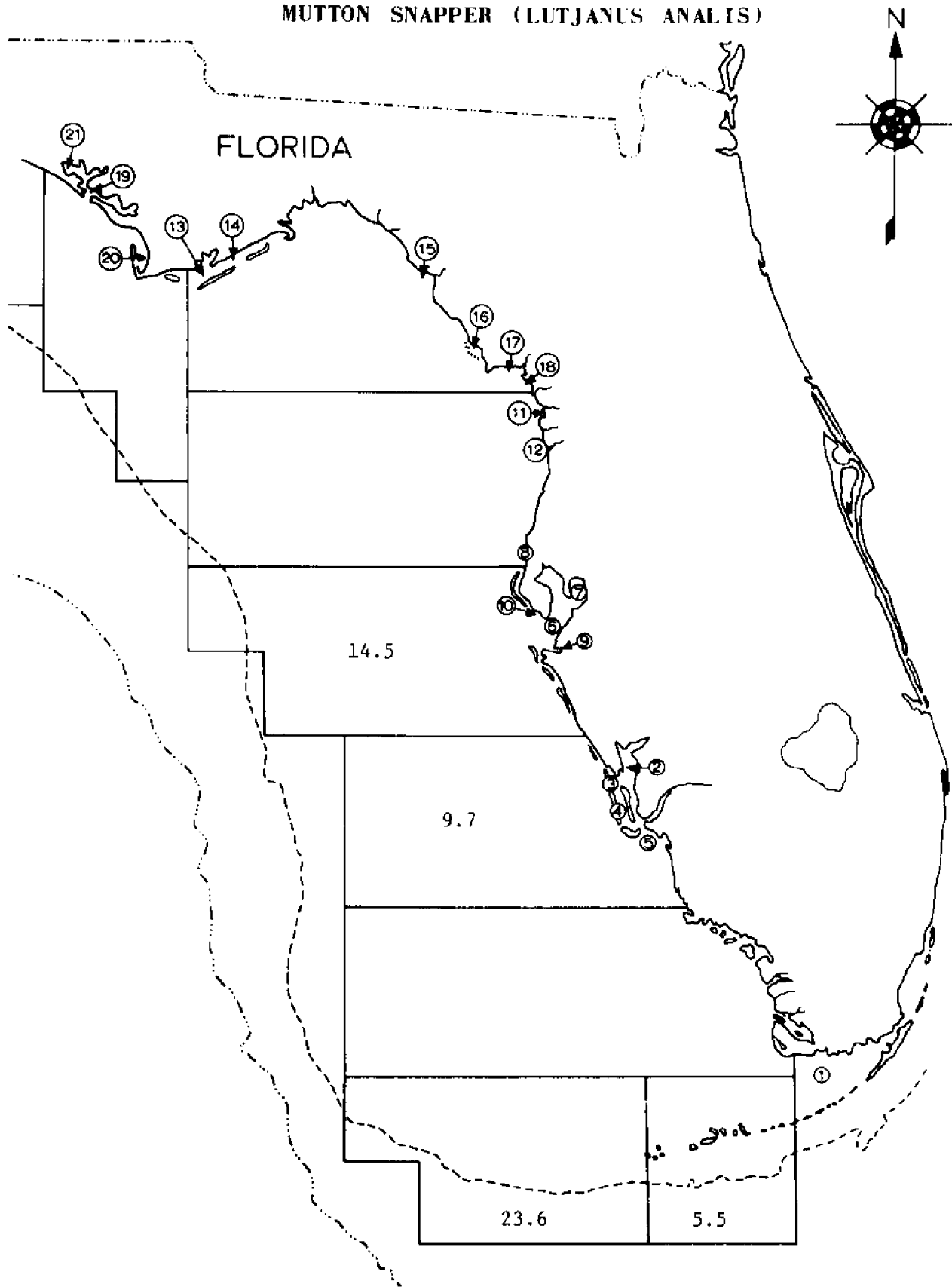
MANGROVE SNAPPER (LUTJANUS GRISEUS)



MUTTON SNAPPER (LUTJANUS ANALIS)

Taken in small quantities by handlines in Florida waters as far north as Tampa Bay. Catches are incidental to red snapper on which the fishermen concentrate.

MUTTON SNAPPER (LUTJANUS ANALIS)

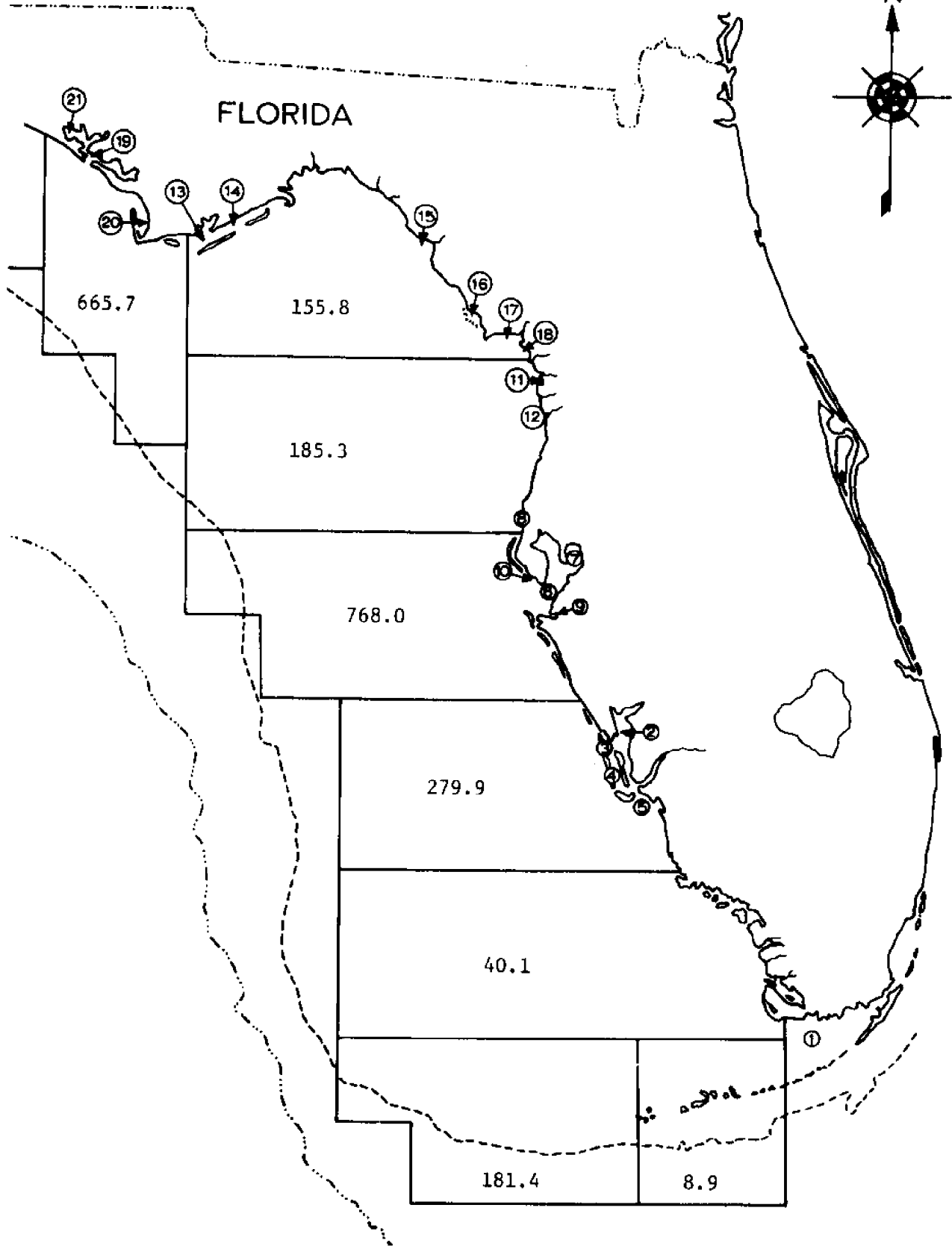


RED SNAPPER (LUTJANUS AYA)

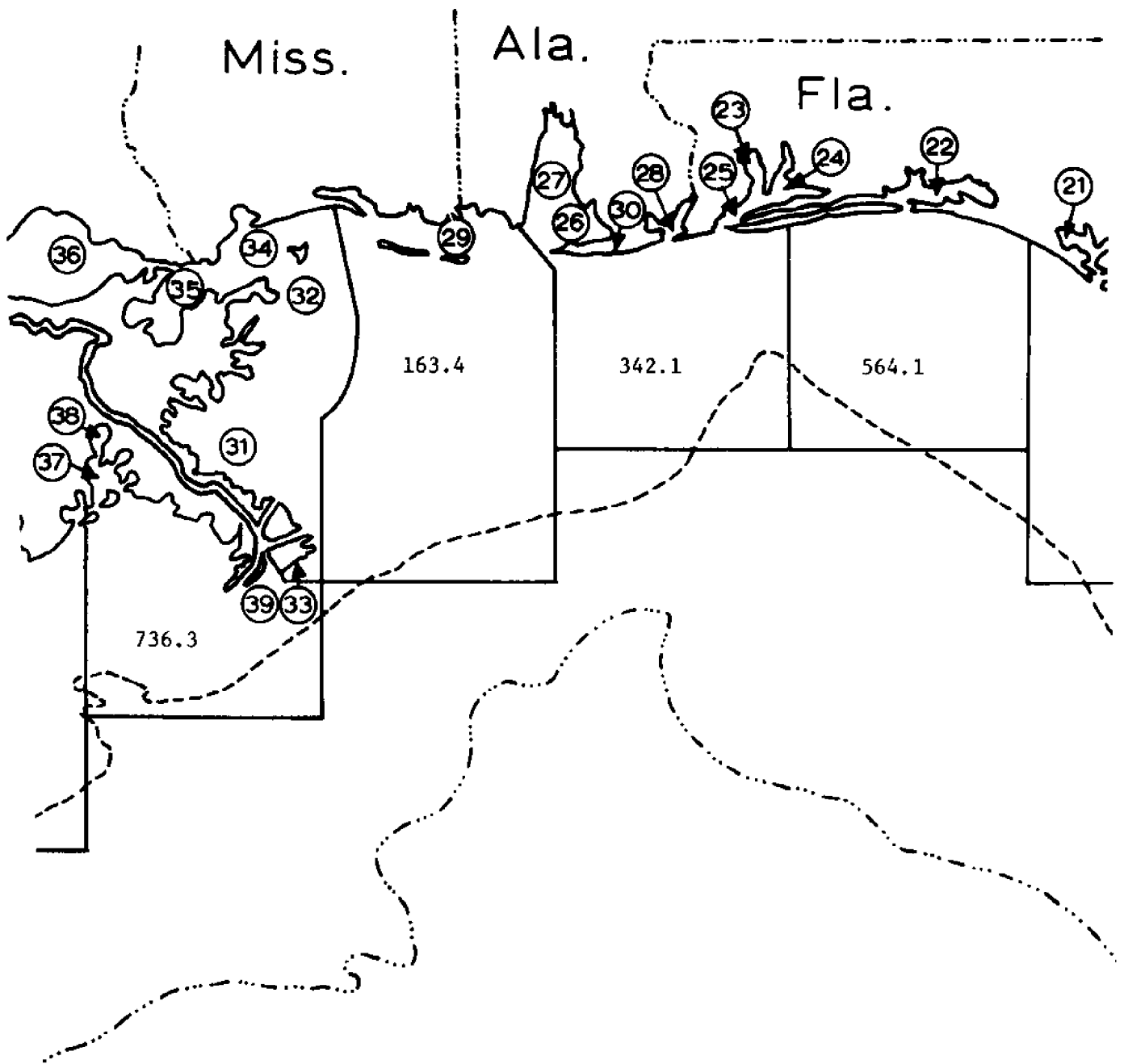
Taken by handlines on offshore banks in 5 to 20 fathoms. A few are also taken in shrimp trawls. Catches from each area vary from year to year. Map shows approximate distribution of catches in 1965.

An important fishery in which several other valuable species are taken incidentally.

RED SNAPPER (LUTJANUS AYA)



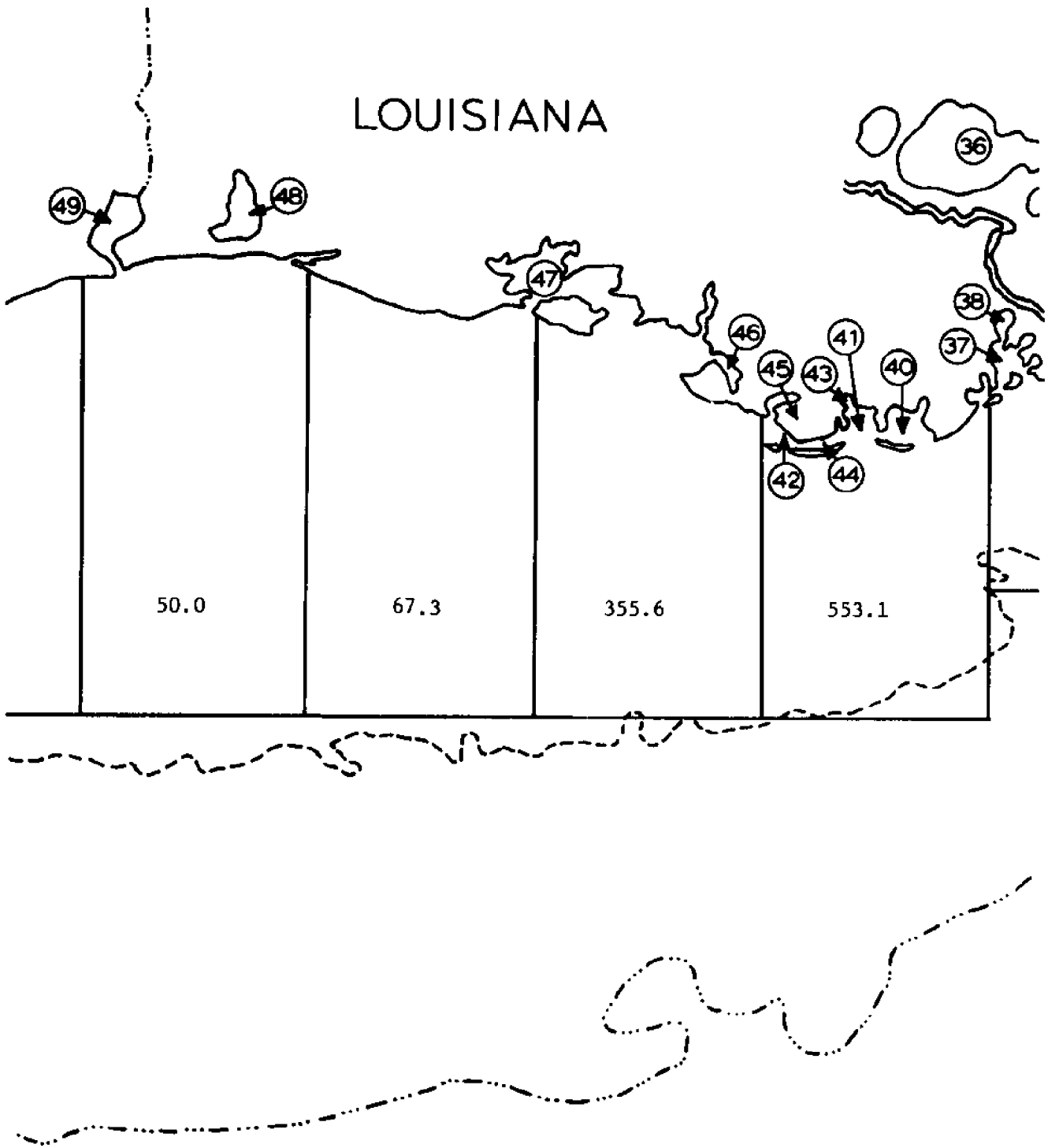
RED SNAPPER (LUTJANUS AYA)





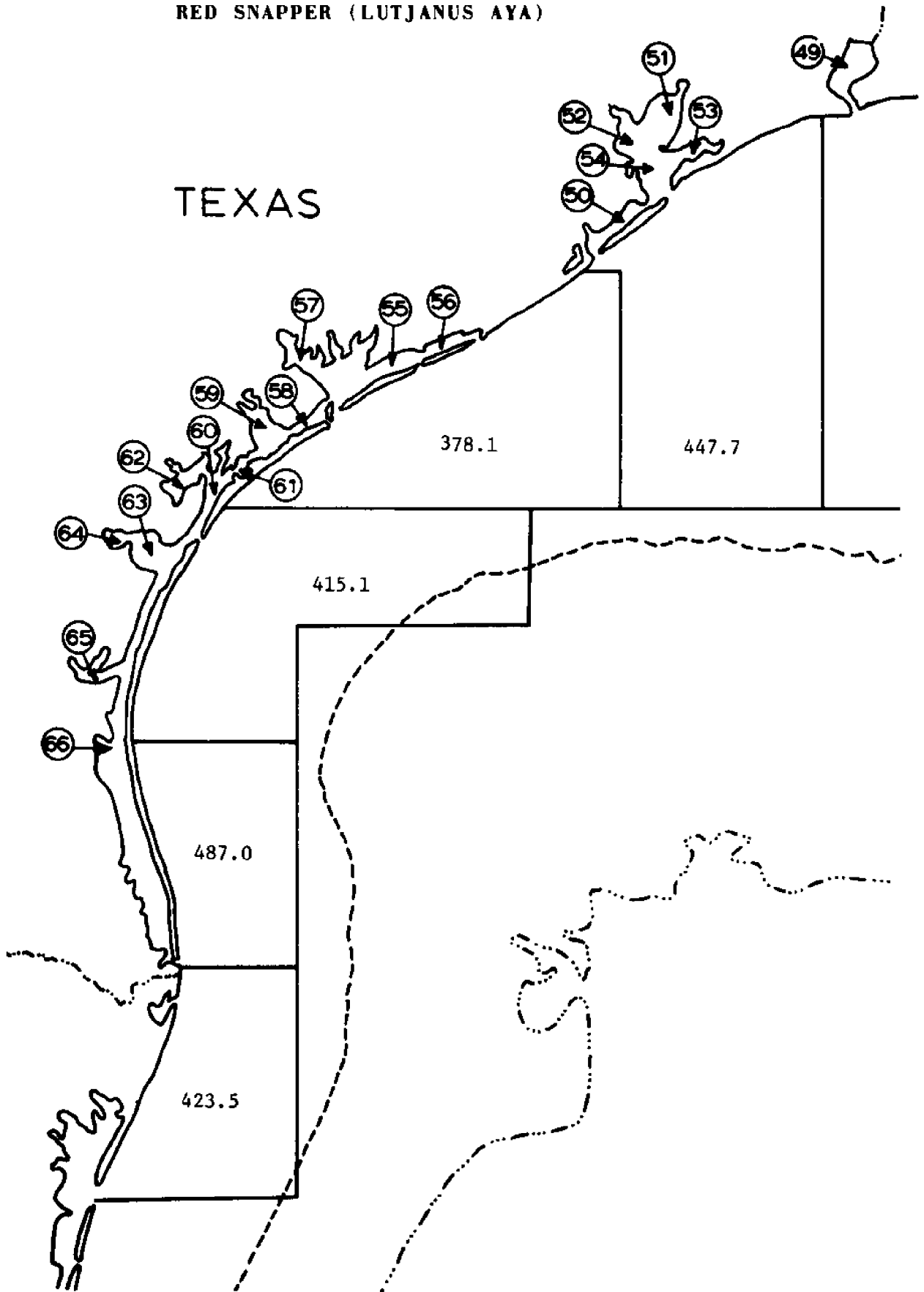
RED SNAPPER (LUTJANUS AYA)

LOUISIANA



RED SNAPPER (LUTJANUS AYA)

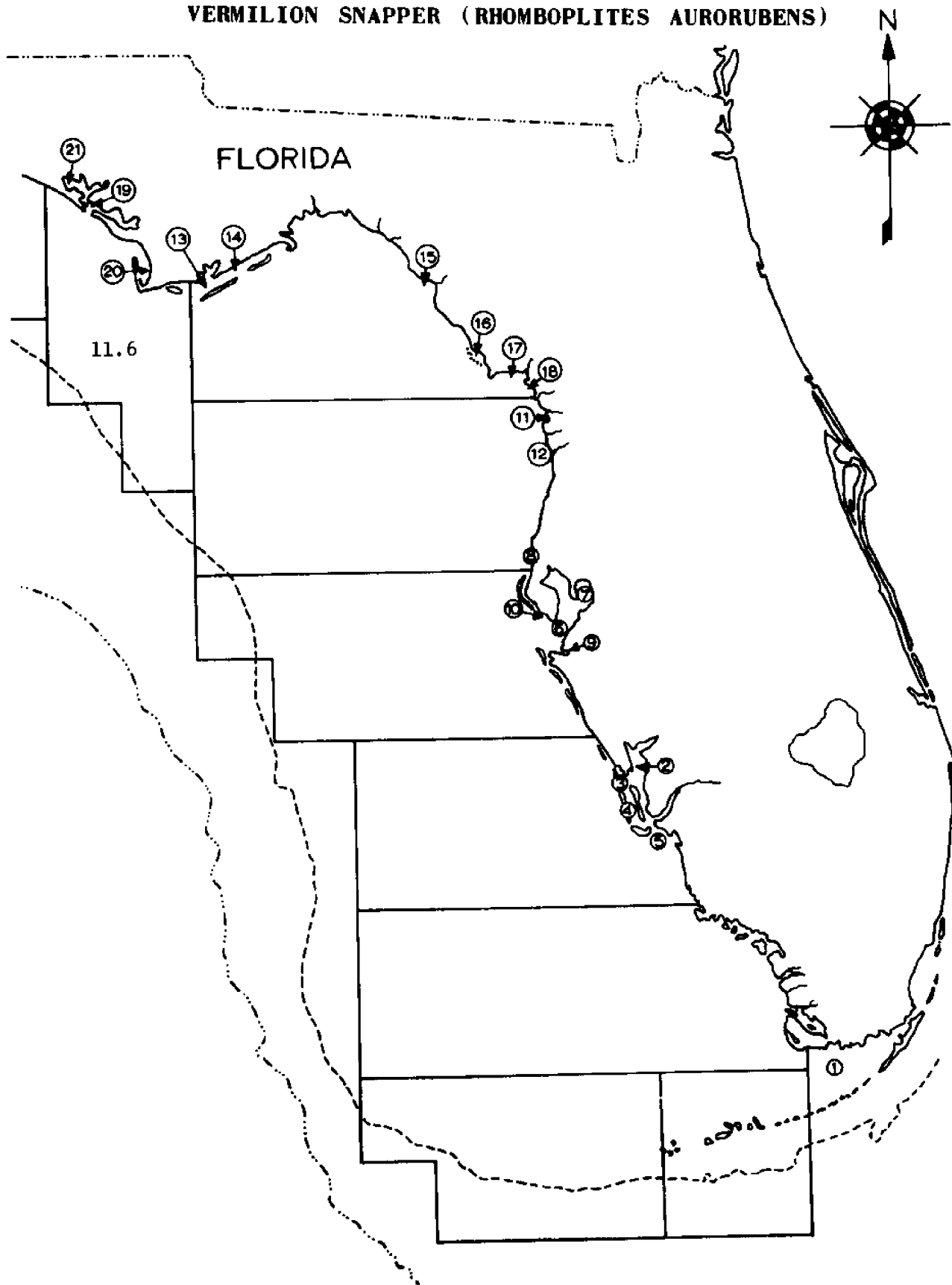
TEXAS



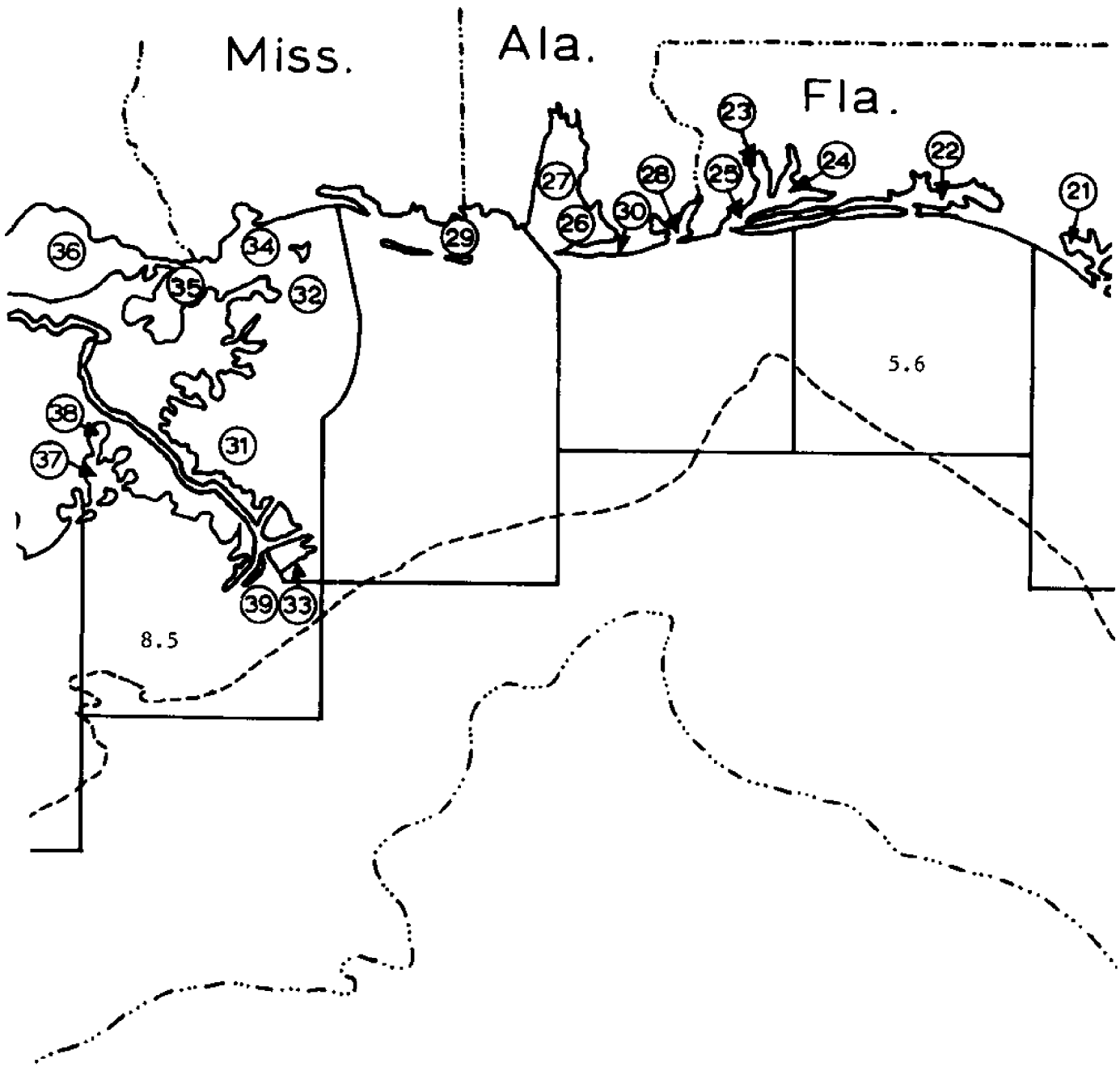
VERMILION SNAPPER (RHOMBOPLITES AURORUBENS)

Taken on hand lines incidentally to red snapper off northwest Florida and the Mississippi delta.

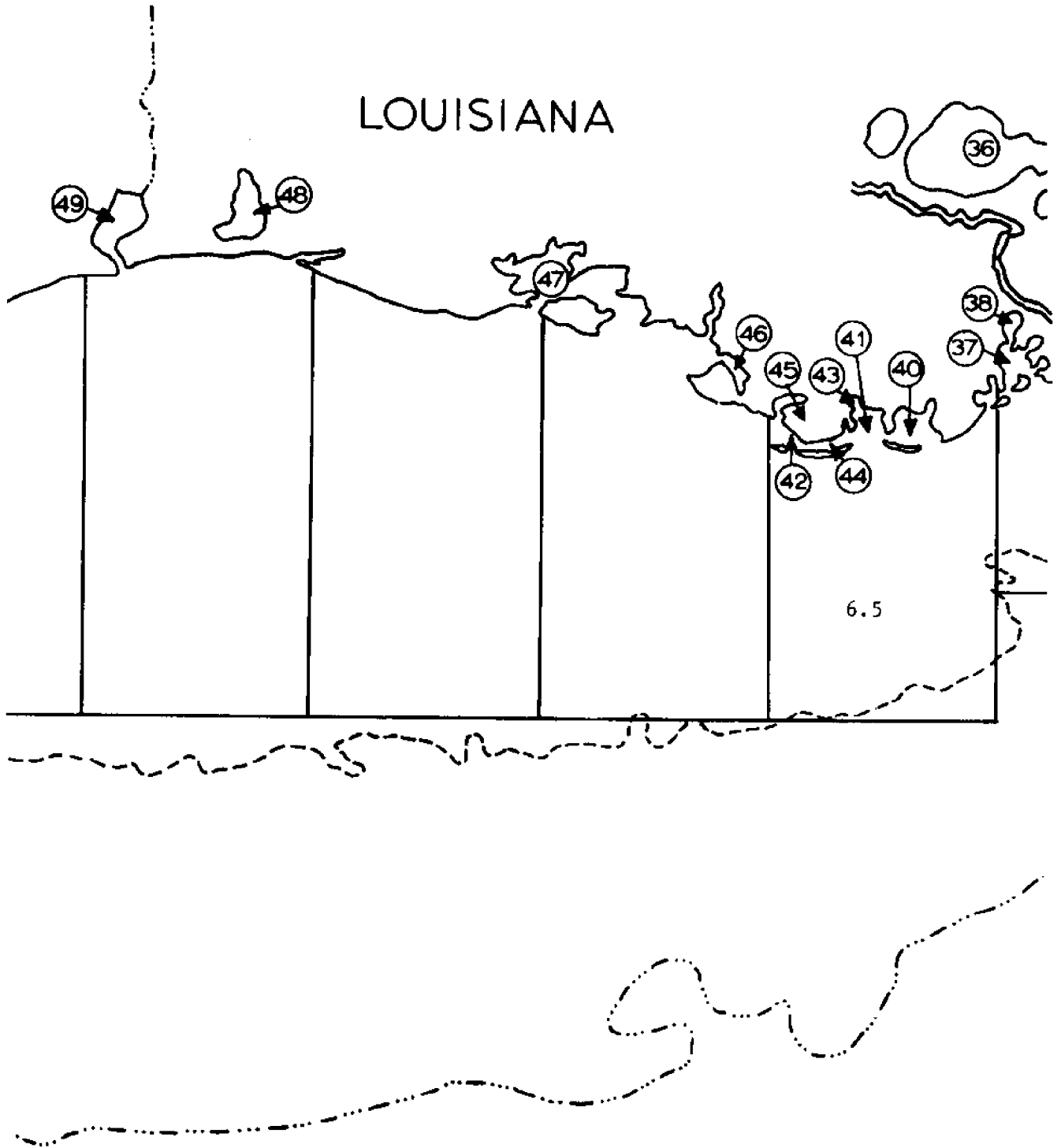
VERMILION SNAPPER (RHOMBOPLITES AURORUBENS)



VERMILION SNAPPER (RHOMBOPLITES AURORUBENS)



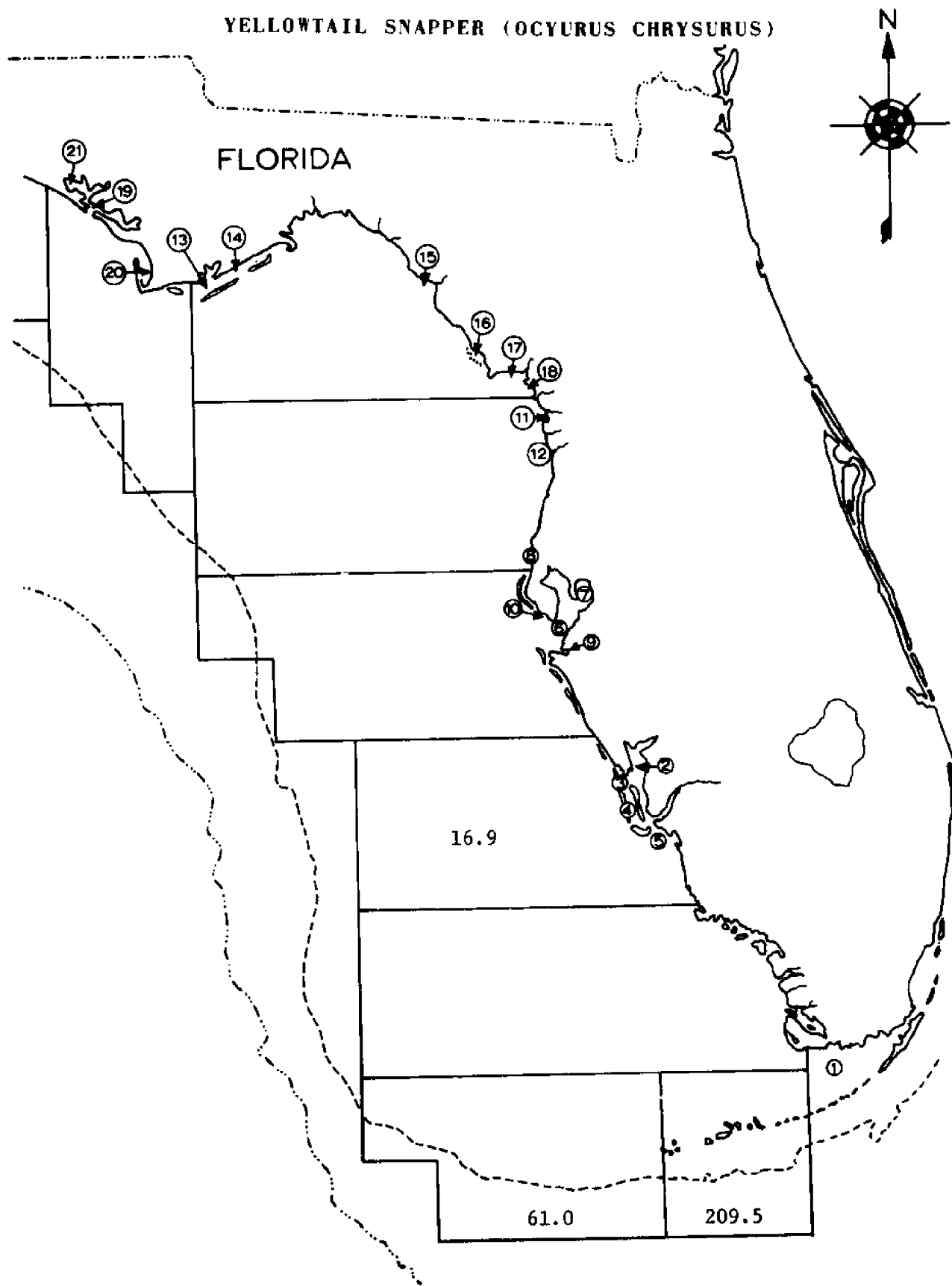
VERMILION SNAPPER (RHOMBOPLITES AURORUBENS)



YELLOWTAIL SNAPPER (OCYURUS CHRYSURUS)

Taken with red snapper on offshore fishing banks, mostly south of Dry Tortugas. Small numbers also taken by red snapper boats operating off Charlotte Harbor, Florida.

YELLOWTAIL SNAPPER (OCYURUS CHRYSURUS)

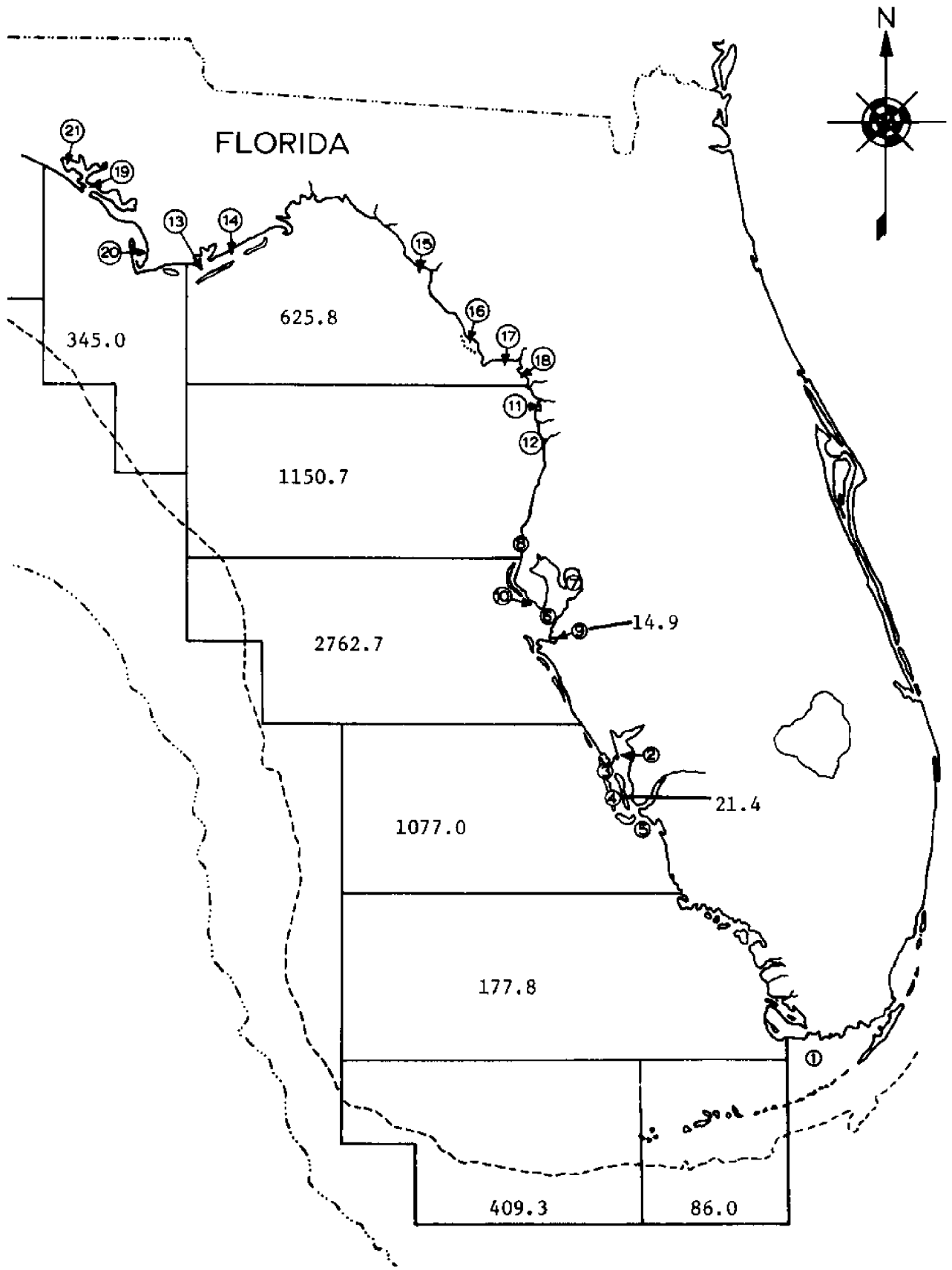




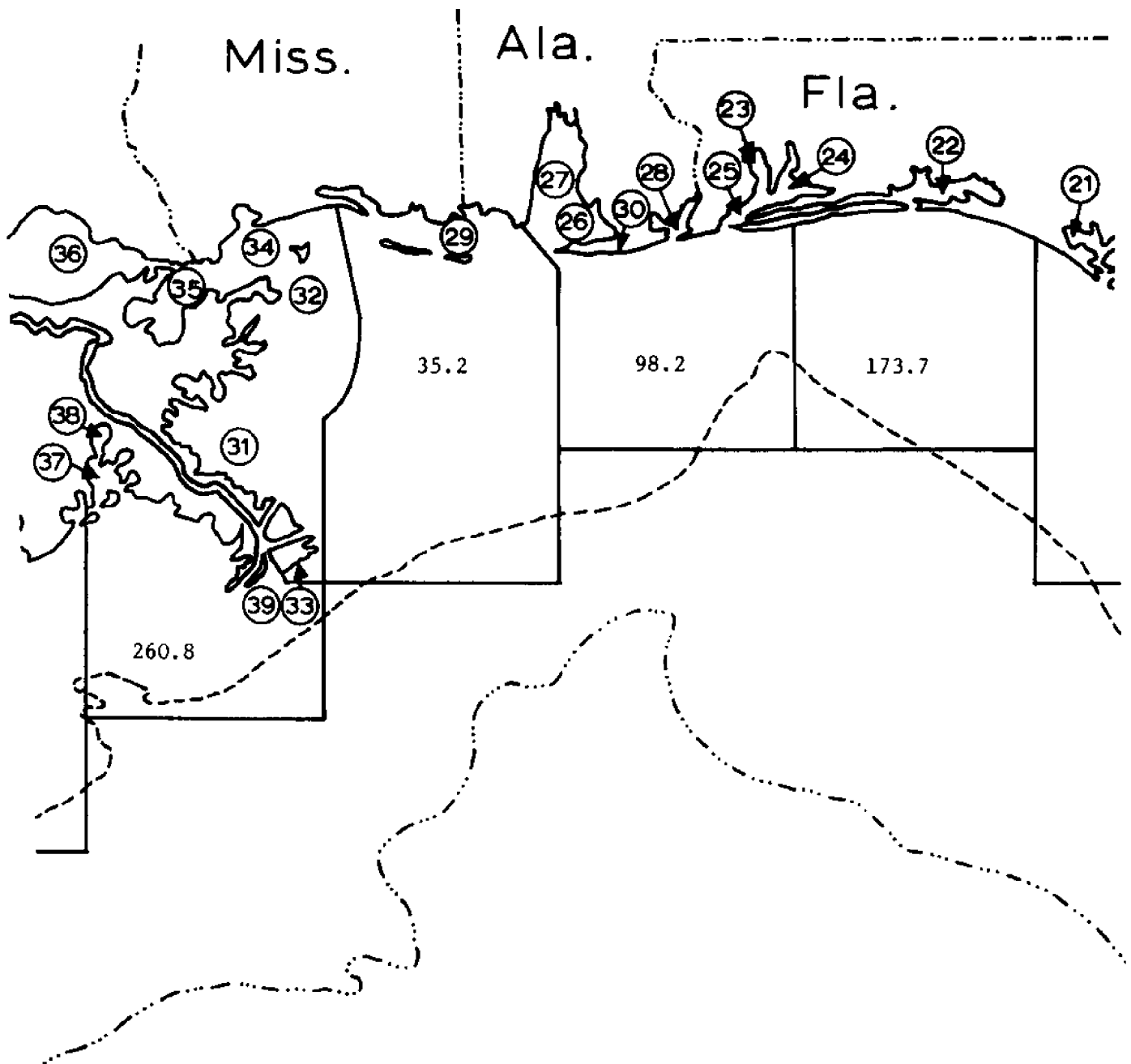
GROUPERS (EPINEPHELUS SPP. AND MYCTEROPERCA SPP.)

Caught by handlines, mainly on offshore banks throughout the northern Gulf. Commercially more important in Florida than elsewhere. The fishery for grouper is combined with the red snapper fishery.

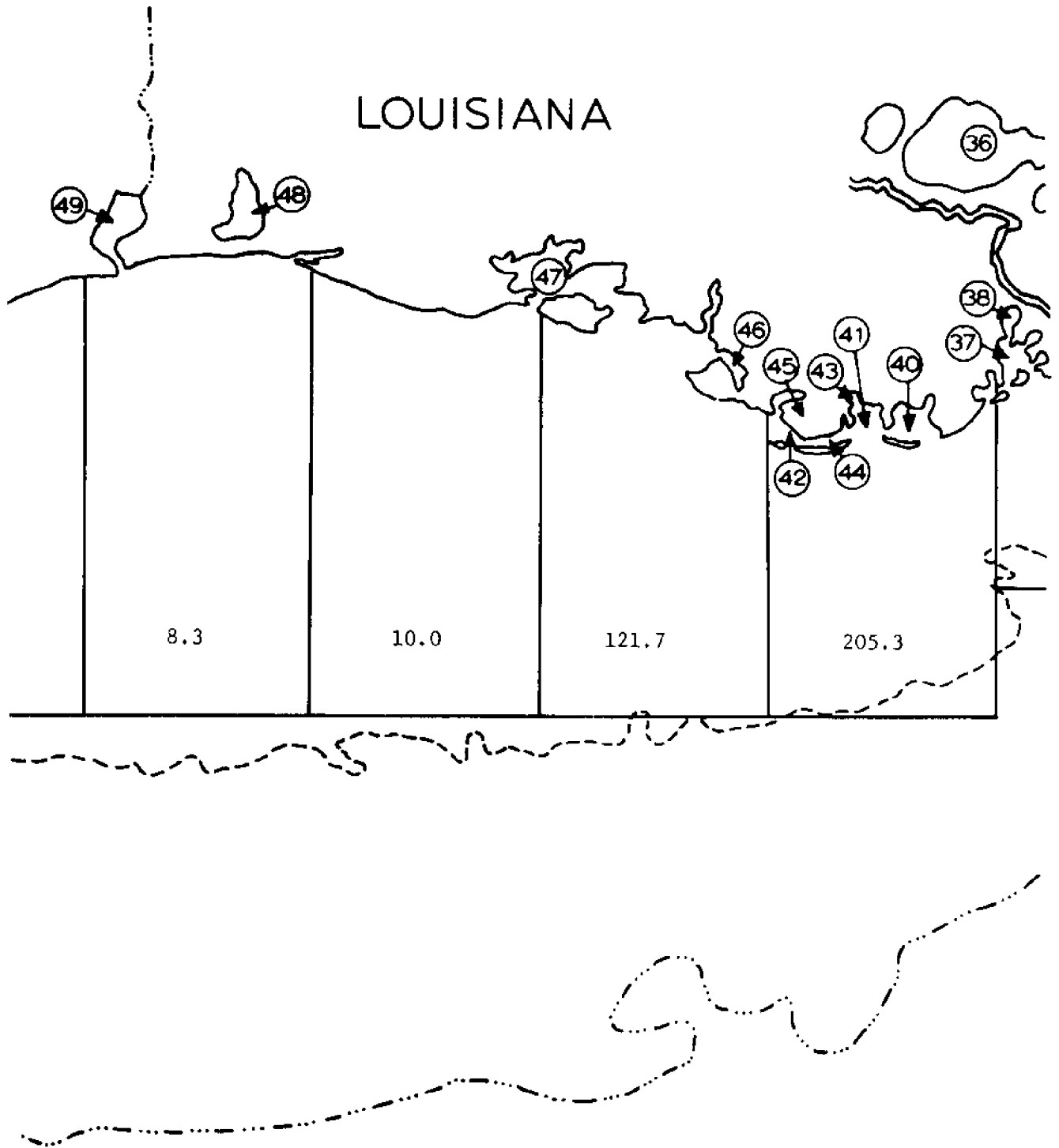
GROUPERS (EPINEPHELUS SPP. AND MYCTEROPERCA SPP.)



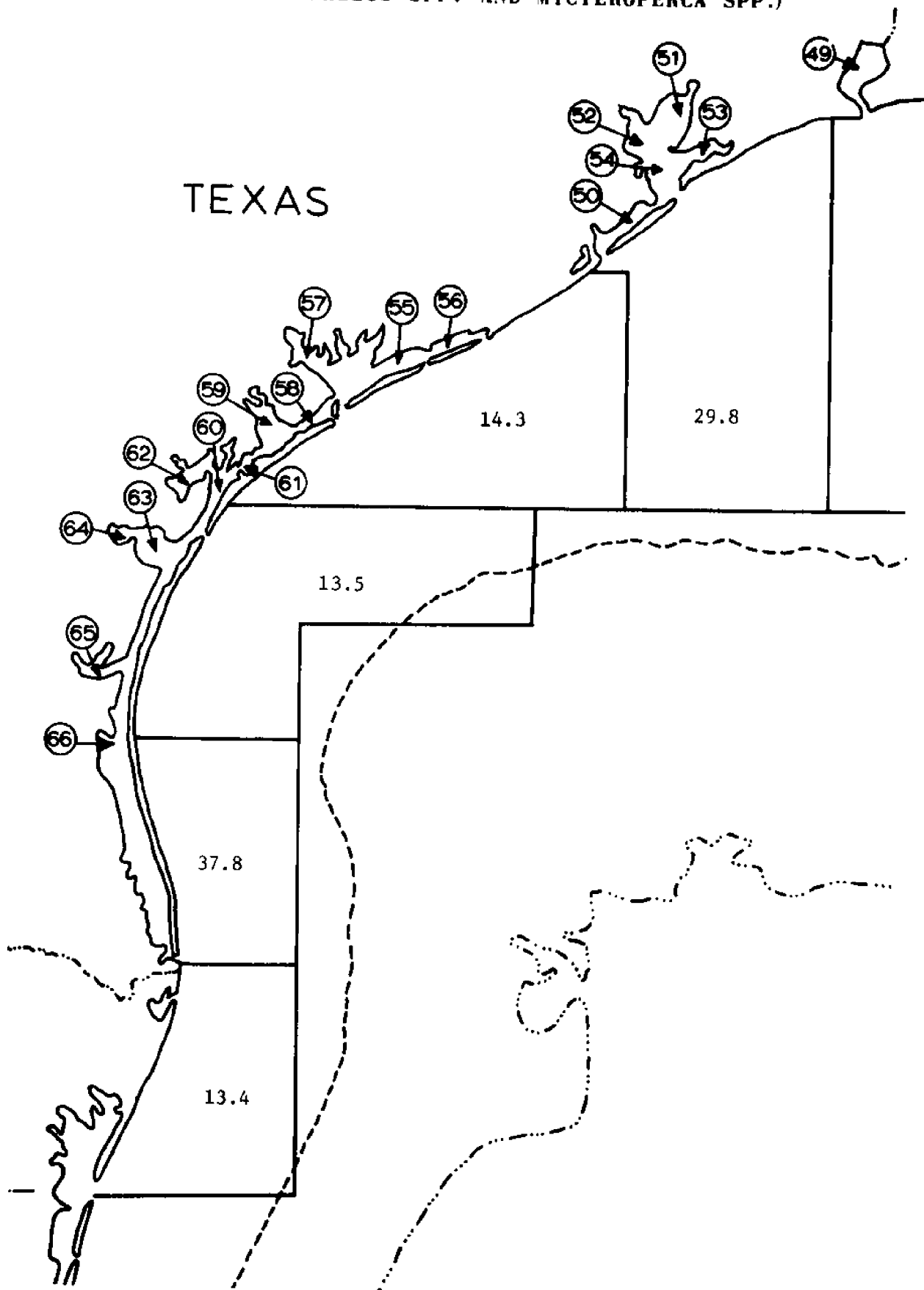
GROUPERS (EPINEPHELUS SPP. AND MYCTEROPERCA SPP.)



GROUPERS (EPINEPHELUS SPP. AND MYCTEROPERCA SPP.)



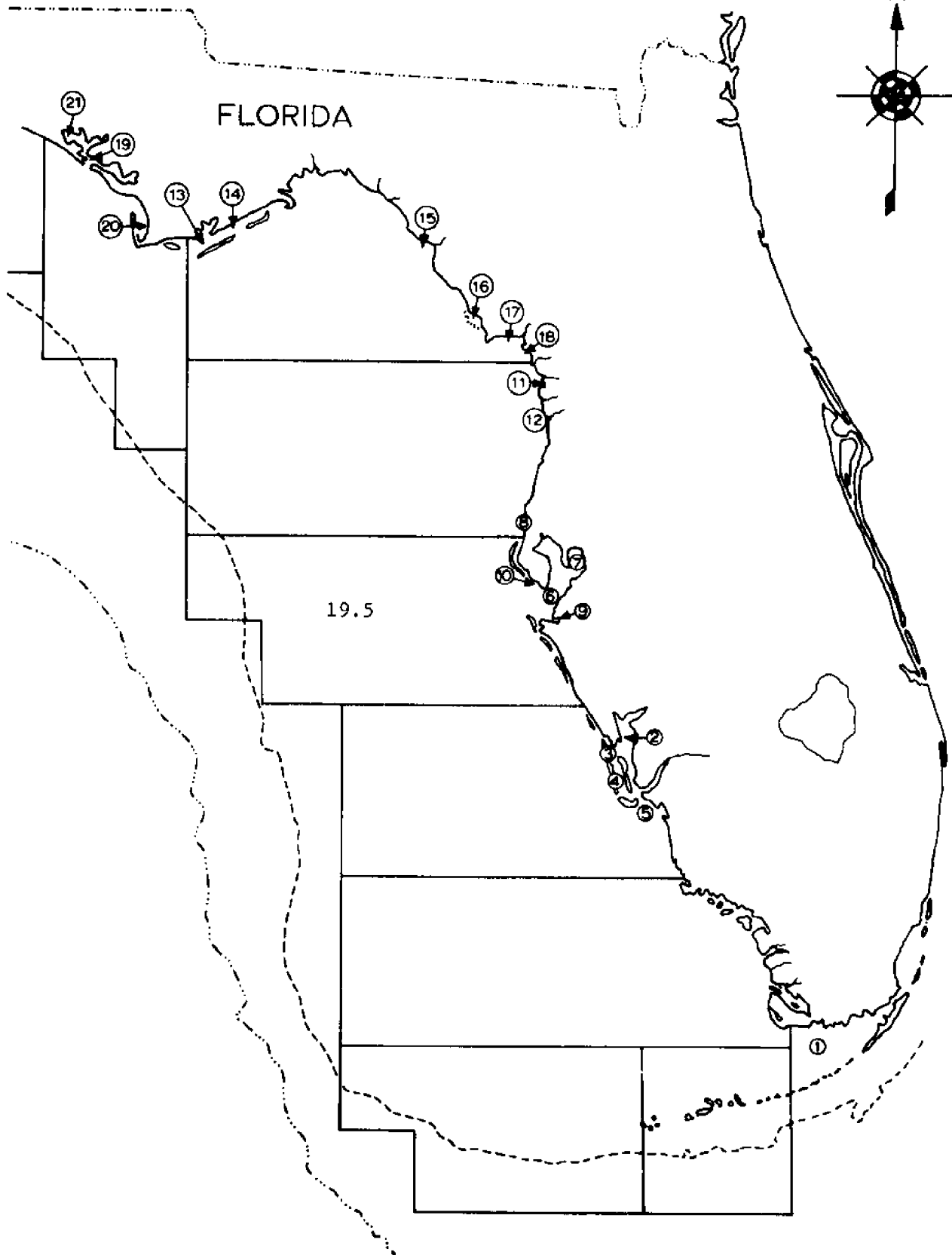
GROUPERS (EPINEPHELUS SPP. AND MYCTEROPERCA SPP.)



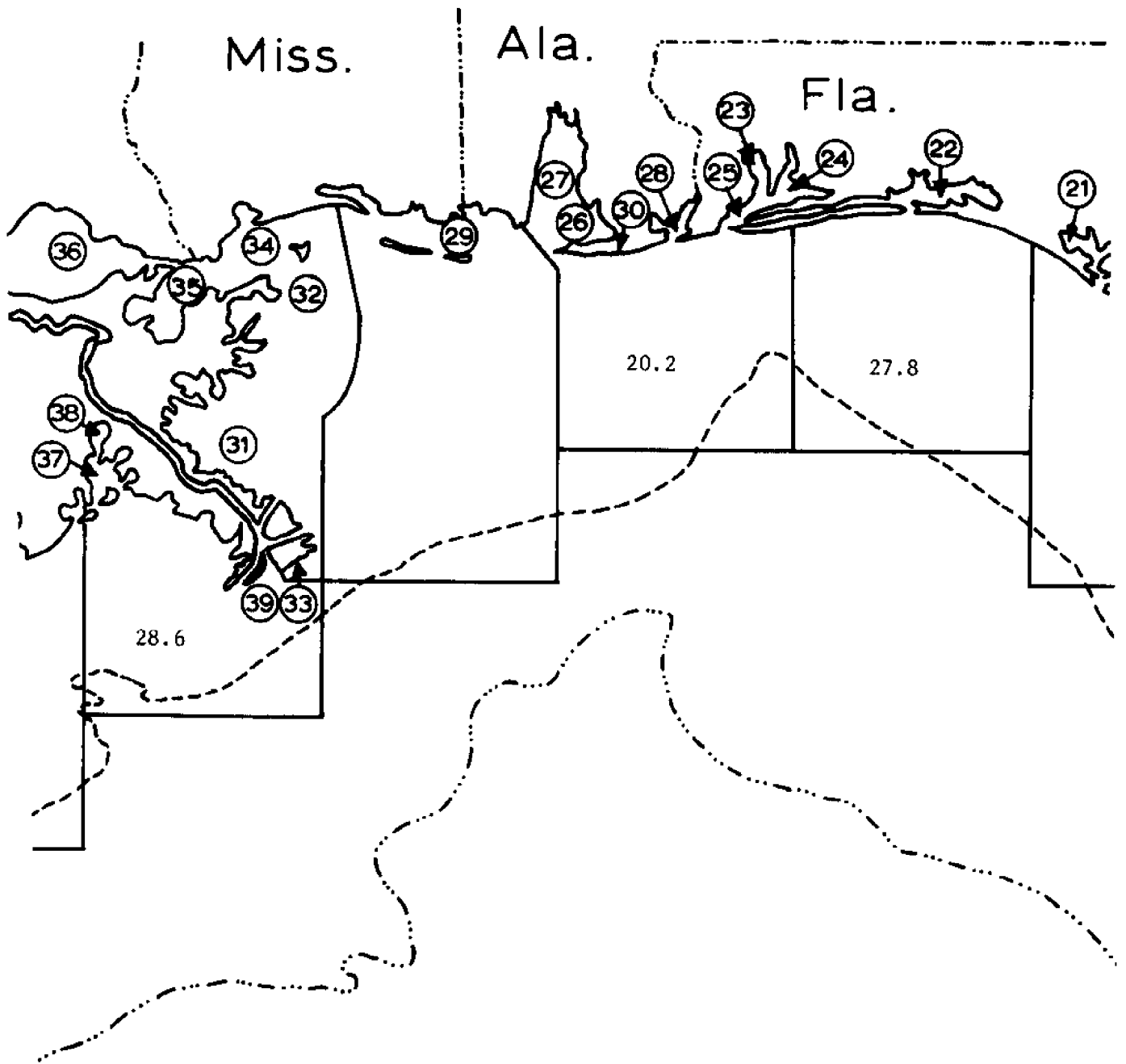
WARSAW (EPINEPHELUS NIGRITUS)

Taken on handlines incidentally to red snapper.

WARSAW (EPINEPHELUS NIGRITUS)

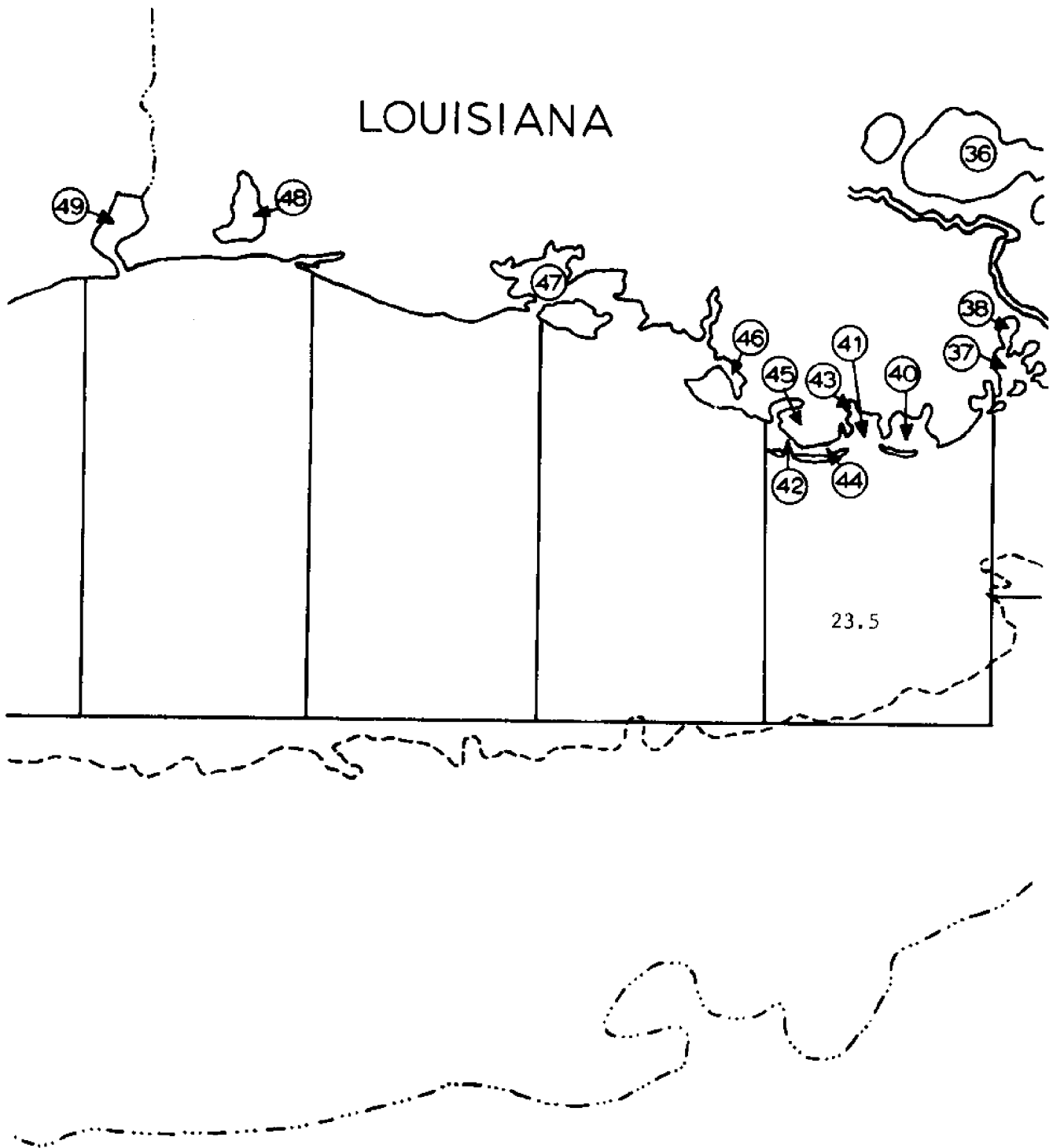


WARSAW (EPINEPHELUS NIGRITUS)





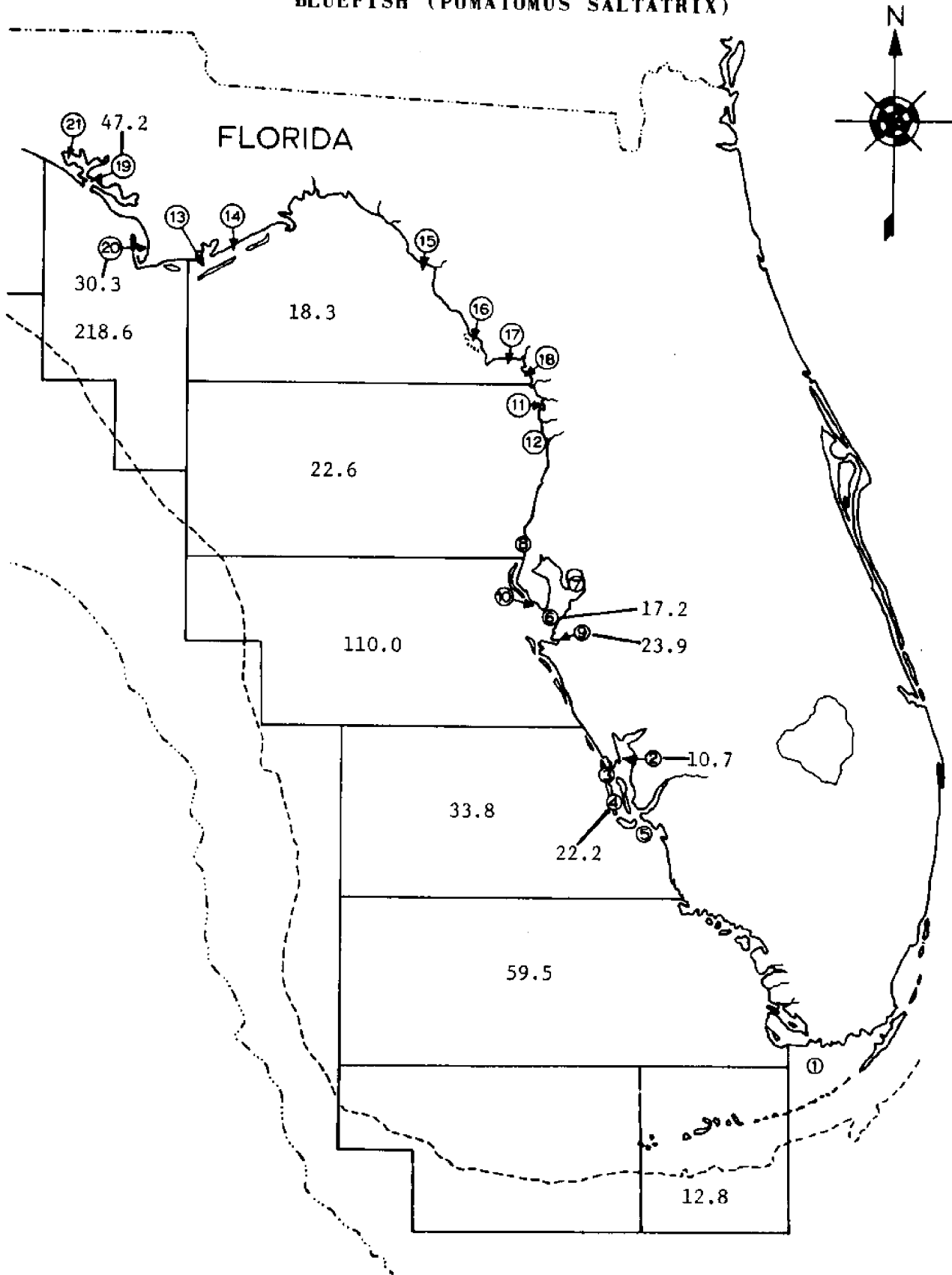
WARSAW (EPINEPHELUS NIGRITUS)



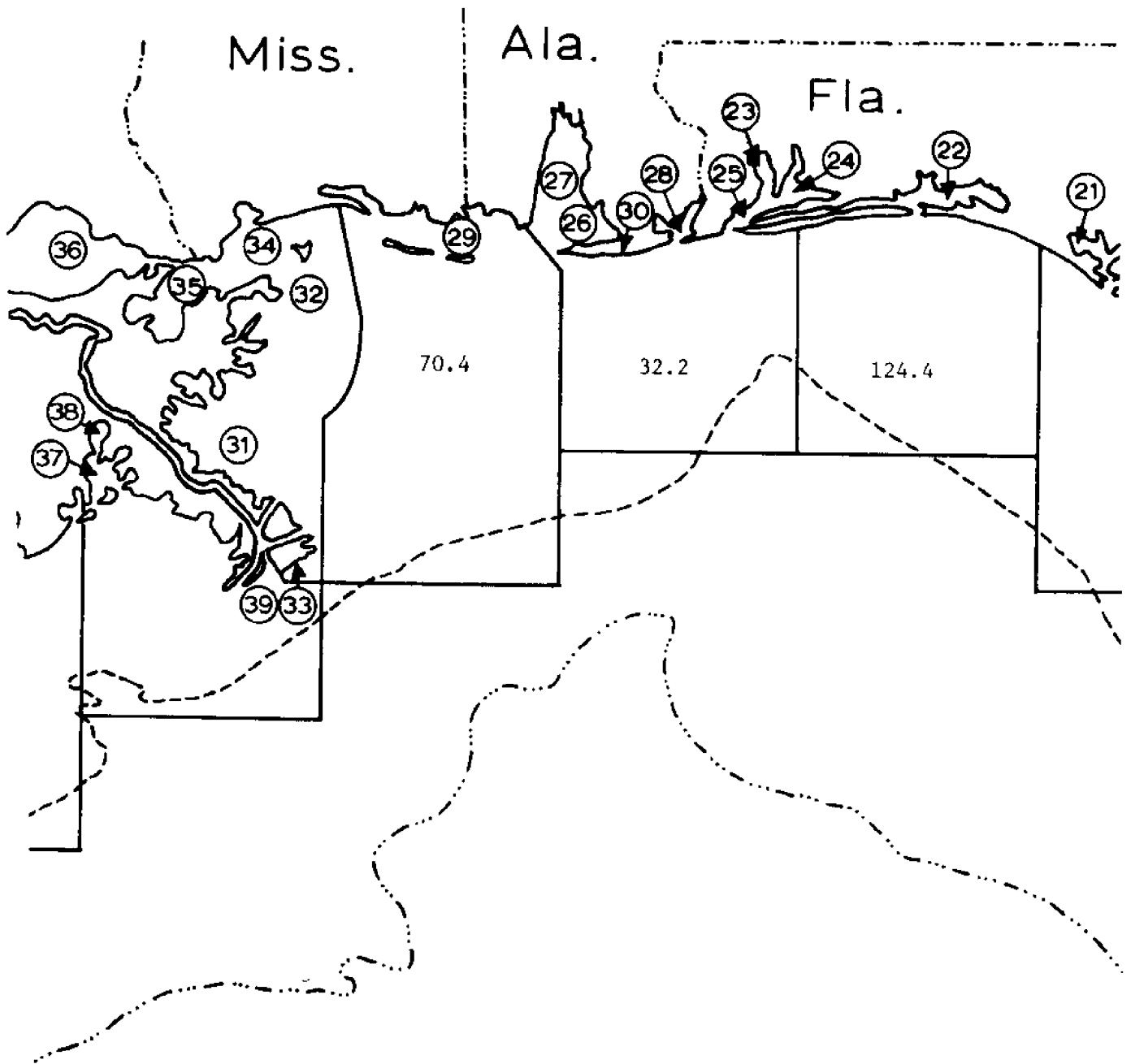
BLUEFISH (POMATOMUS SALTATRIX)

An important species in all areas from Key West, Florida to Mississippi Sound, Mississippi. Taken in inshore waters by haul seines, gill nets and trammel nets.

BLUEFISH (POMATOMUS SALTATRIX)



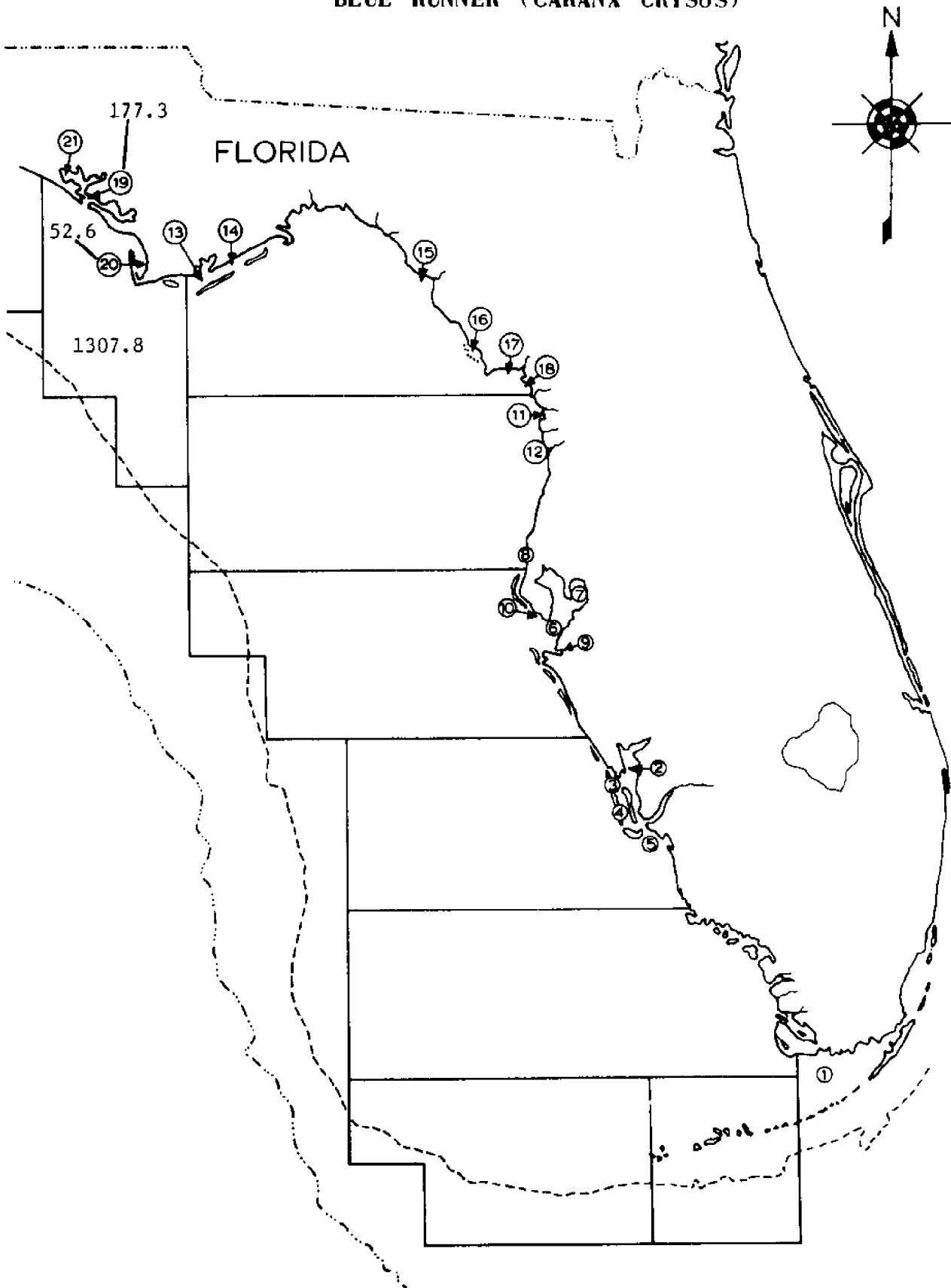
BLUEFISH (POMATOMUS SALTATRIX)



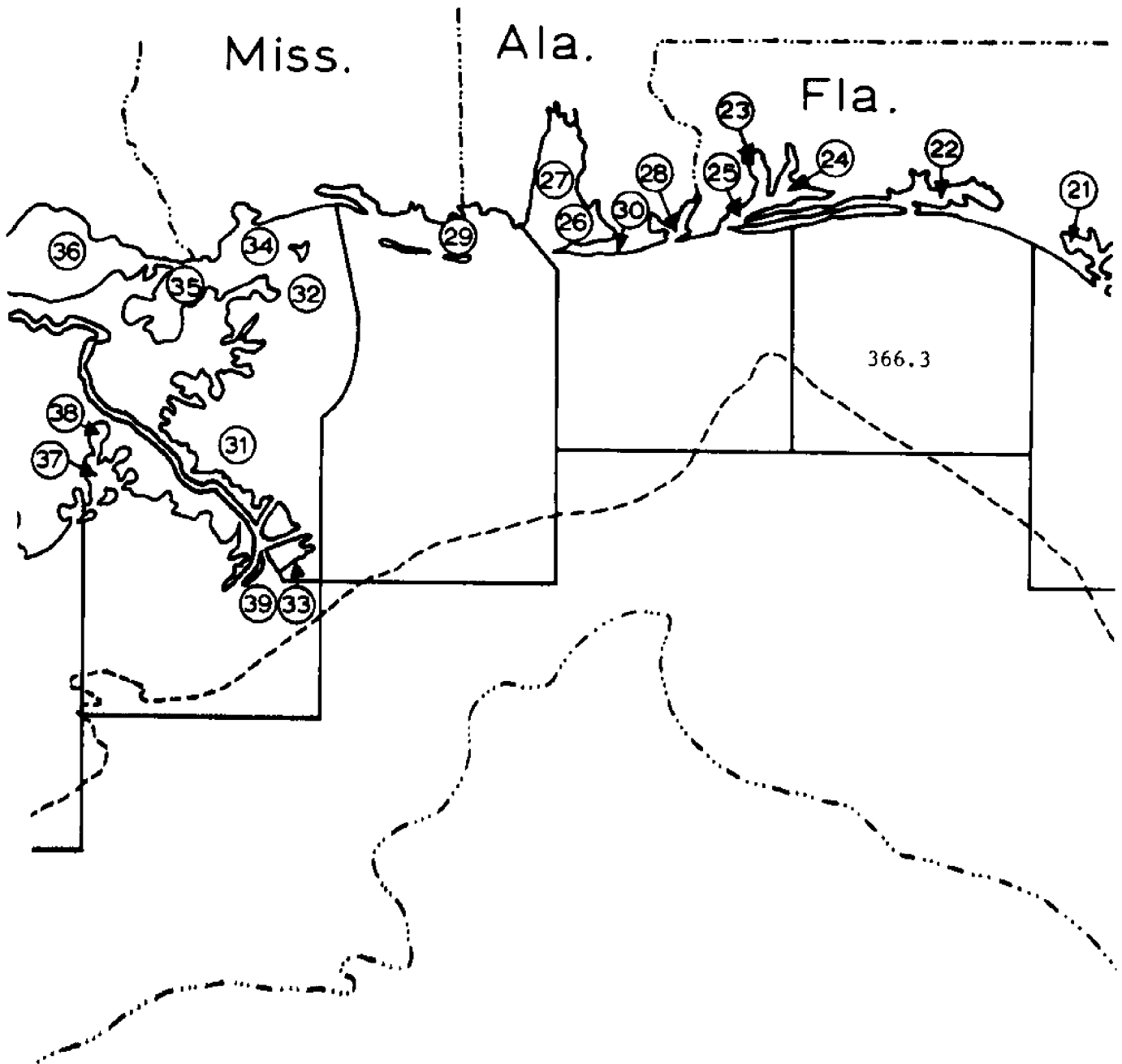
BLUE RUNNER (CARANX CRYSOS)

Caught by haul seines in coastal waters of northwest Florida (see map). A low value species which has nevertheless become increasingly important over the last five years.

BLUE RUNNER (CARANX CHRYSOS)



BLUE RUNNER (CARANX CRYOS)

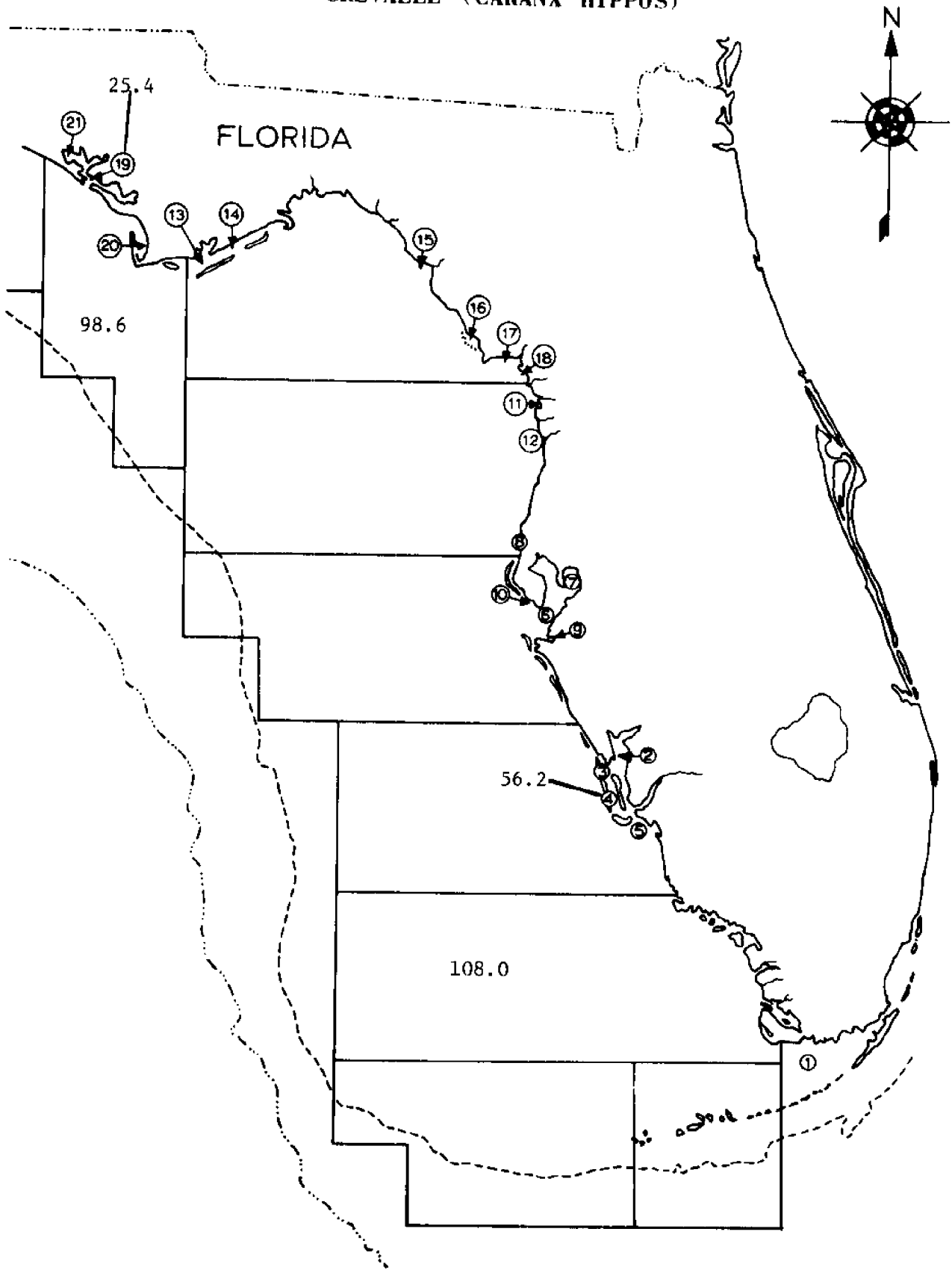


CREVALLE (CARANX HIPPOS)

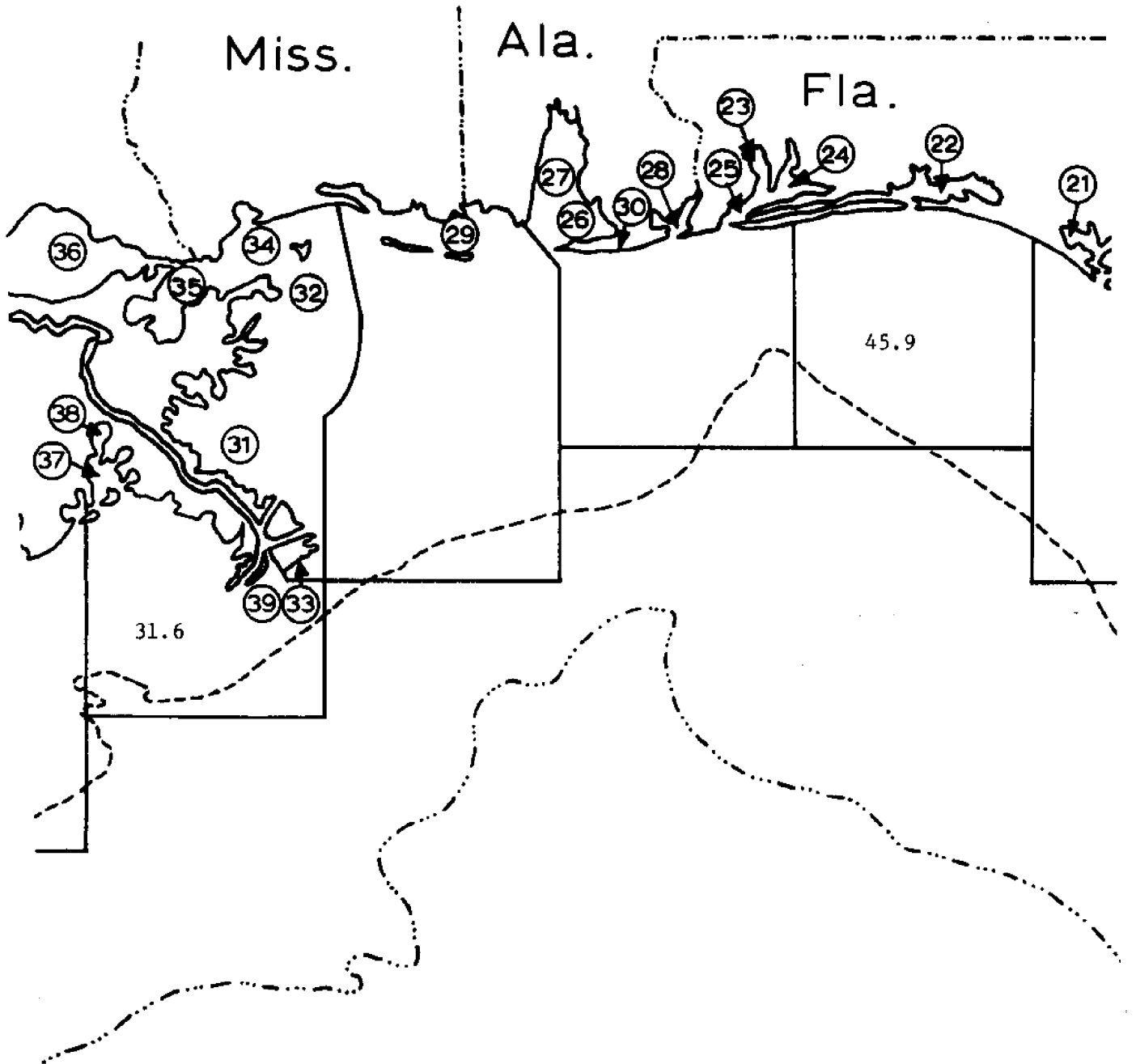
A relatively unimportant species taken by gill nets and haul seines in inshore waters of Florida.



CREVALLE (CARANX HIPPOS)

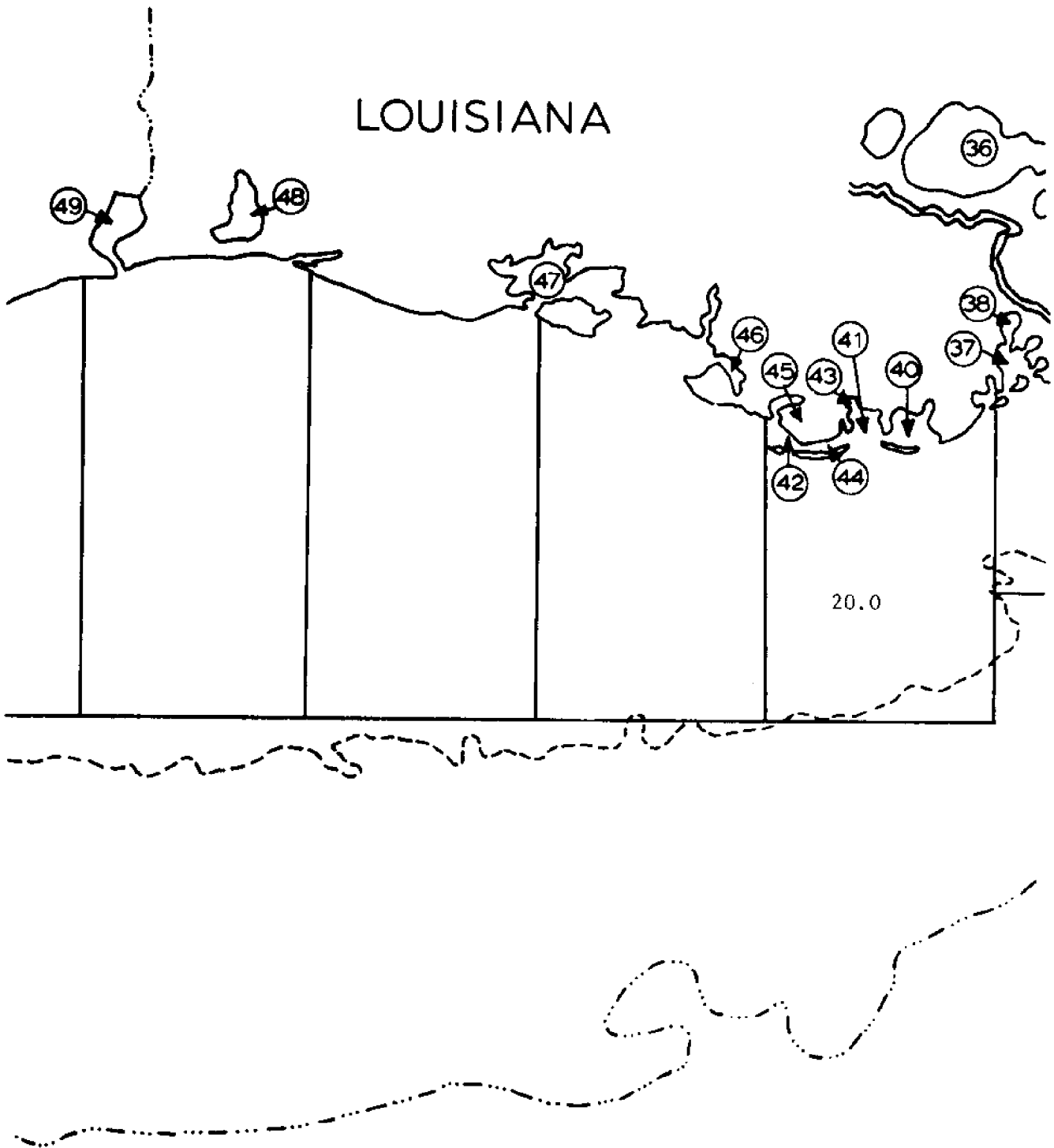


CREVALLE (CARANX HIPPOS)



CREVALLE (CARANX HIPPOS)

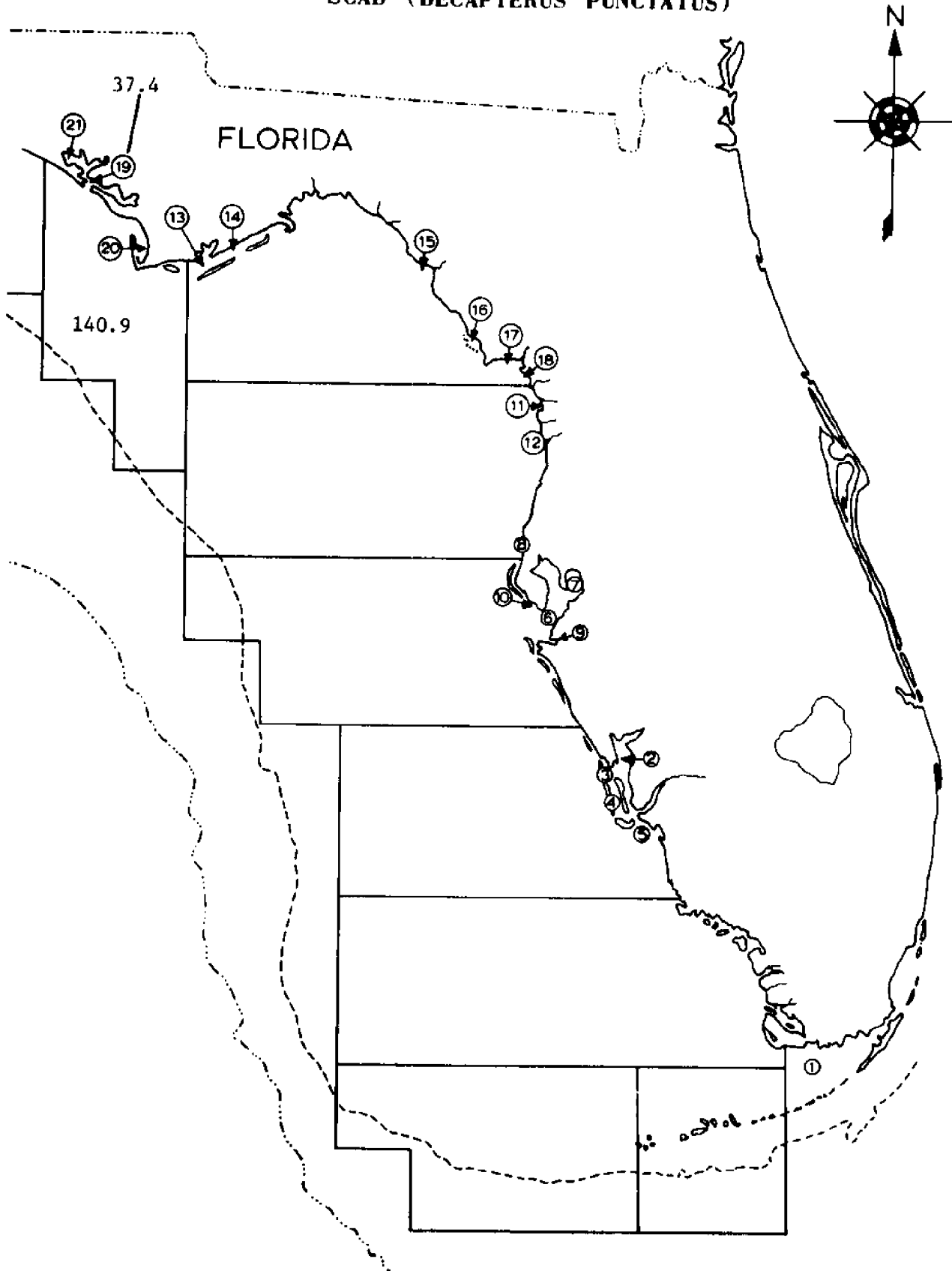
LOUISIANA



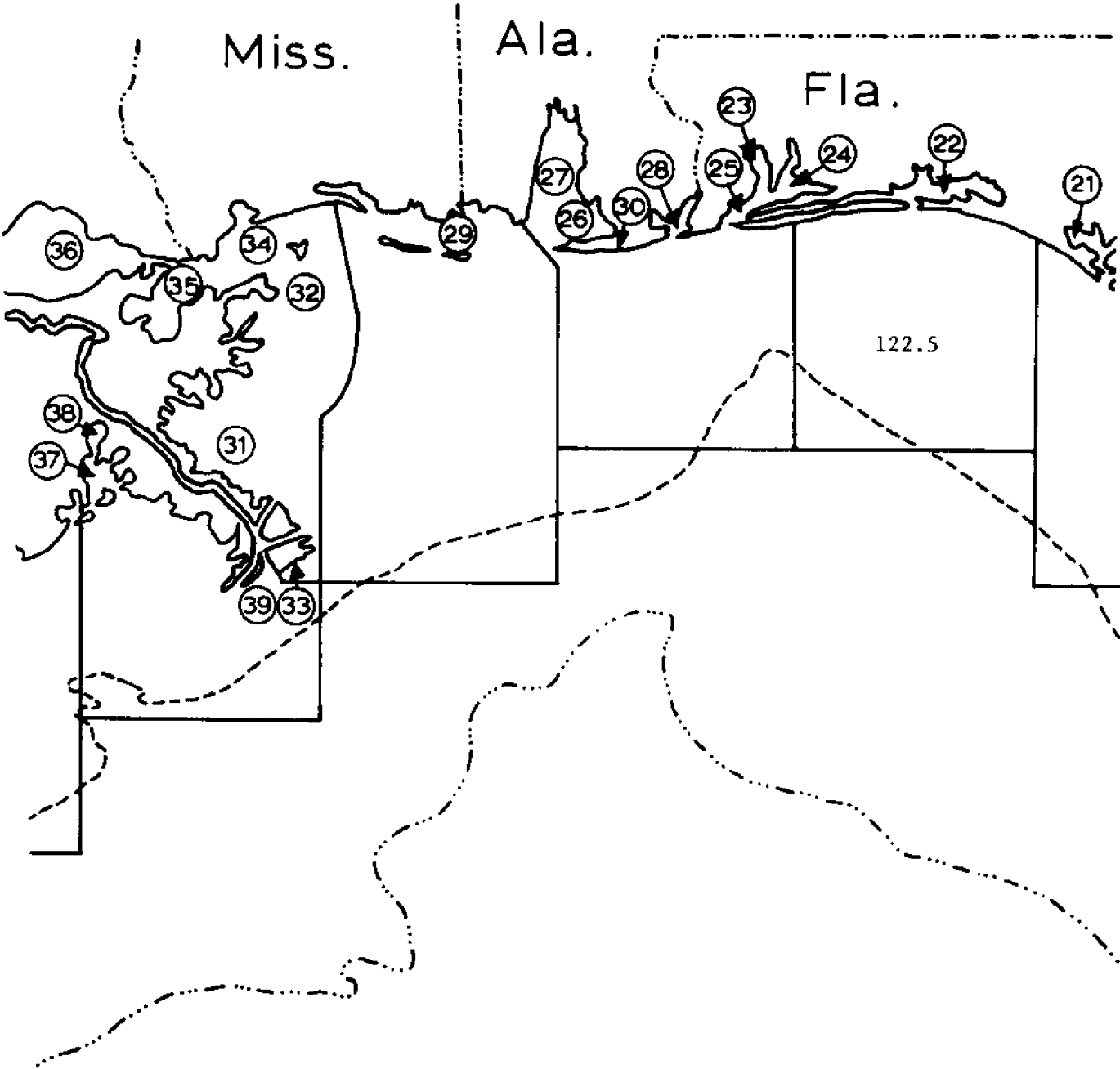
SCAD (DECAPTERUS PUNCTATUS)

Taken with blue runners and tenpounders in haul seines in northwest Florida. Relatively unimportant.

SCAD (DECAPTERUS PUNCTATUS)



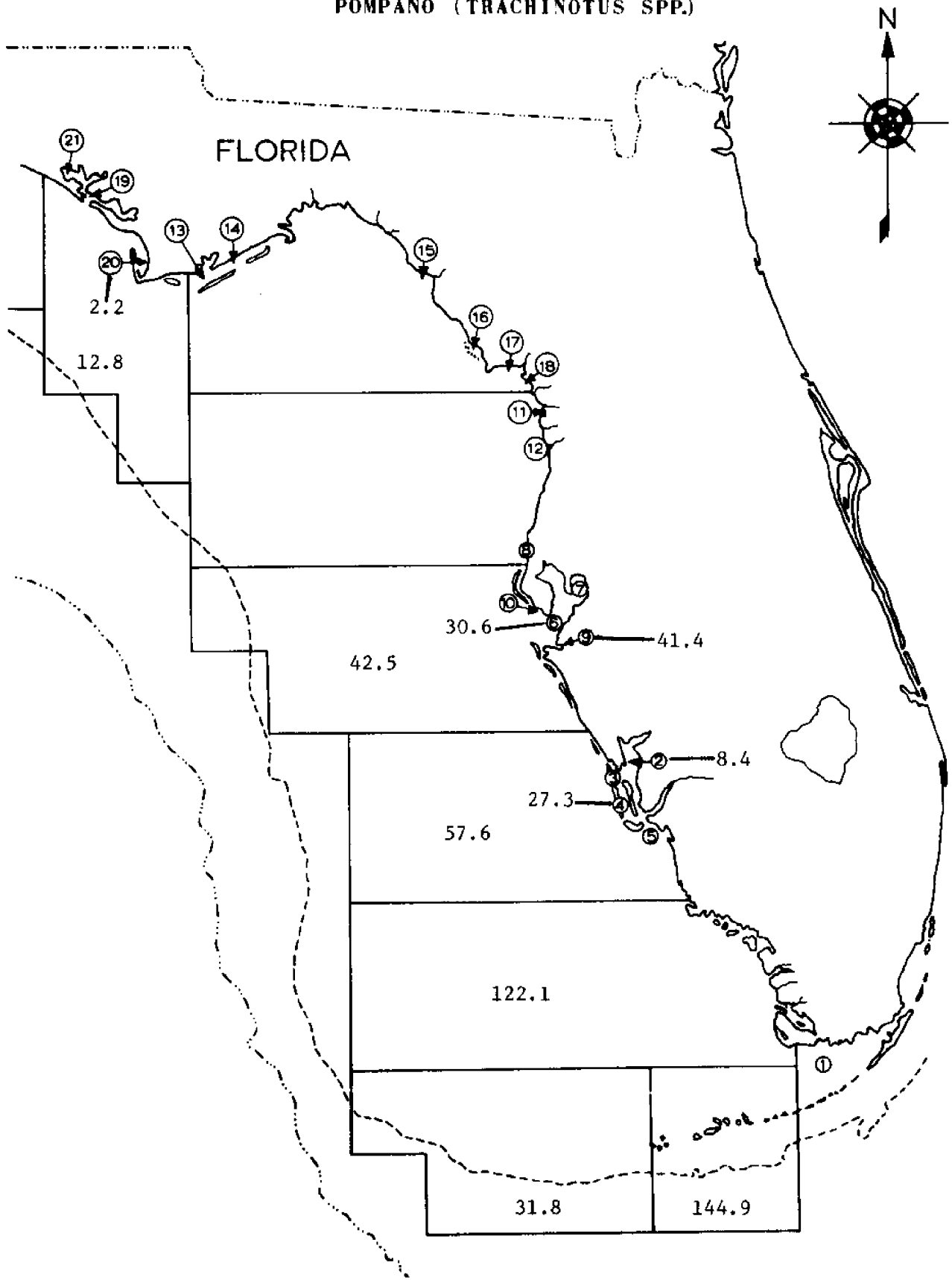
SCAD (DECAPTERUS PUNCTATUS)



POMPANO (TRACHINOTUS SPP.)

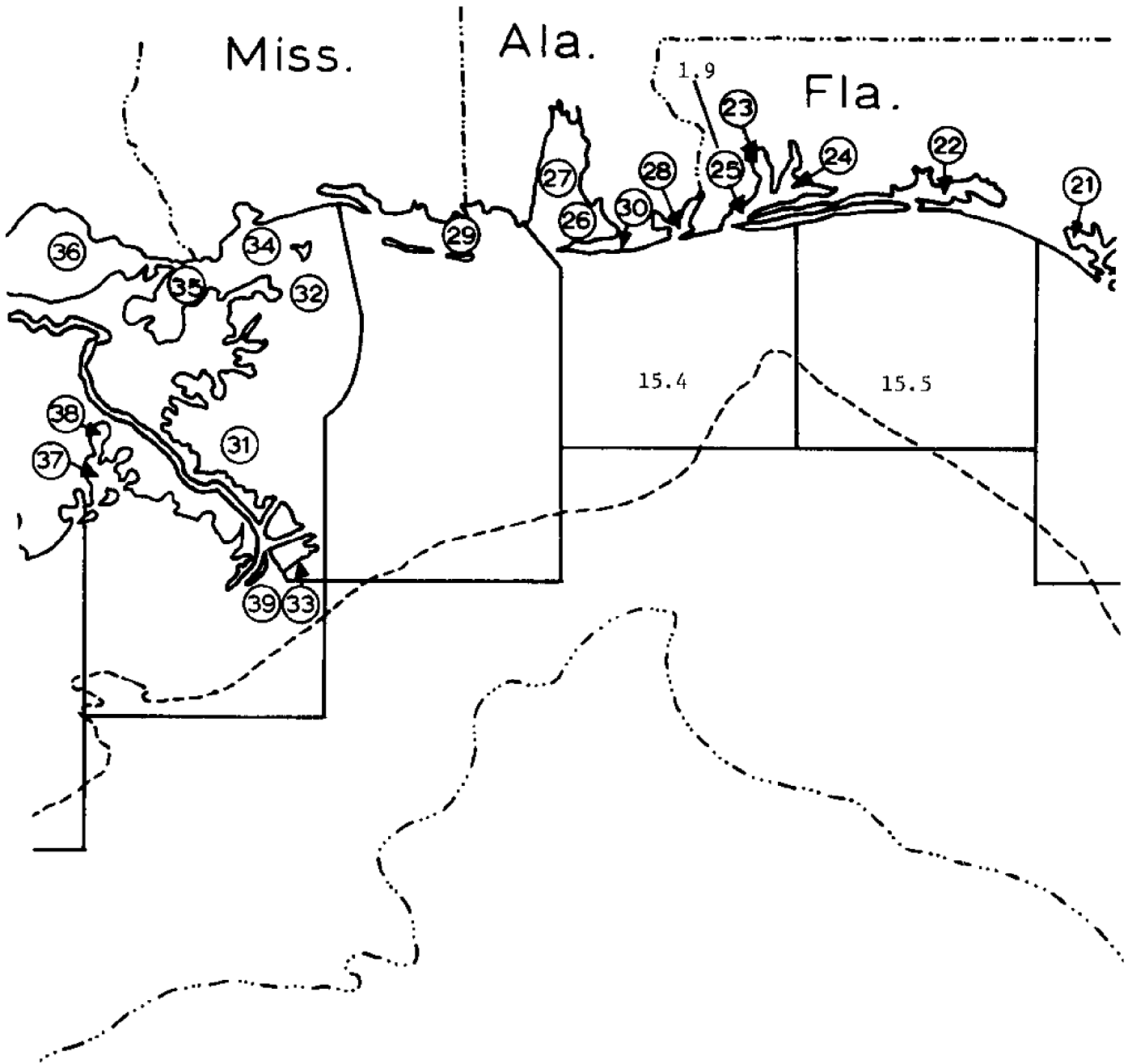
A high-priced species taken principally by trammel nets. Most of the catch comes from the lower Florida coast.

POMPANO (TRACHINOTUS SPP.)





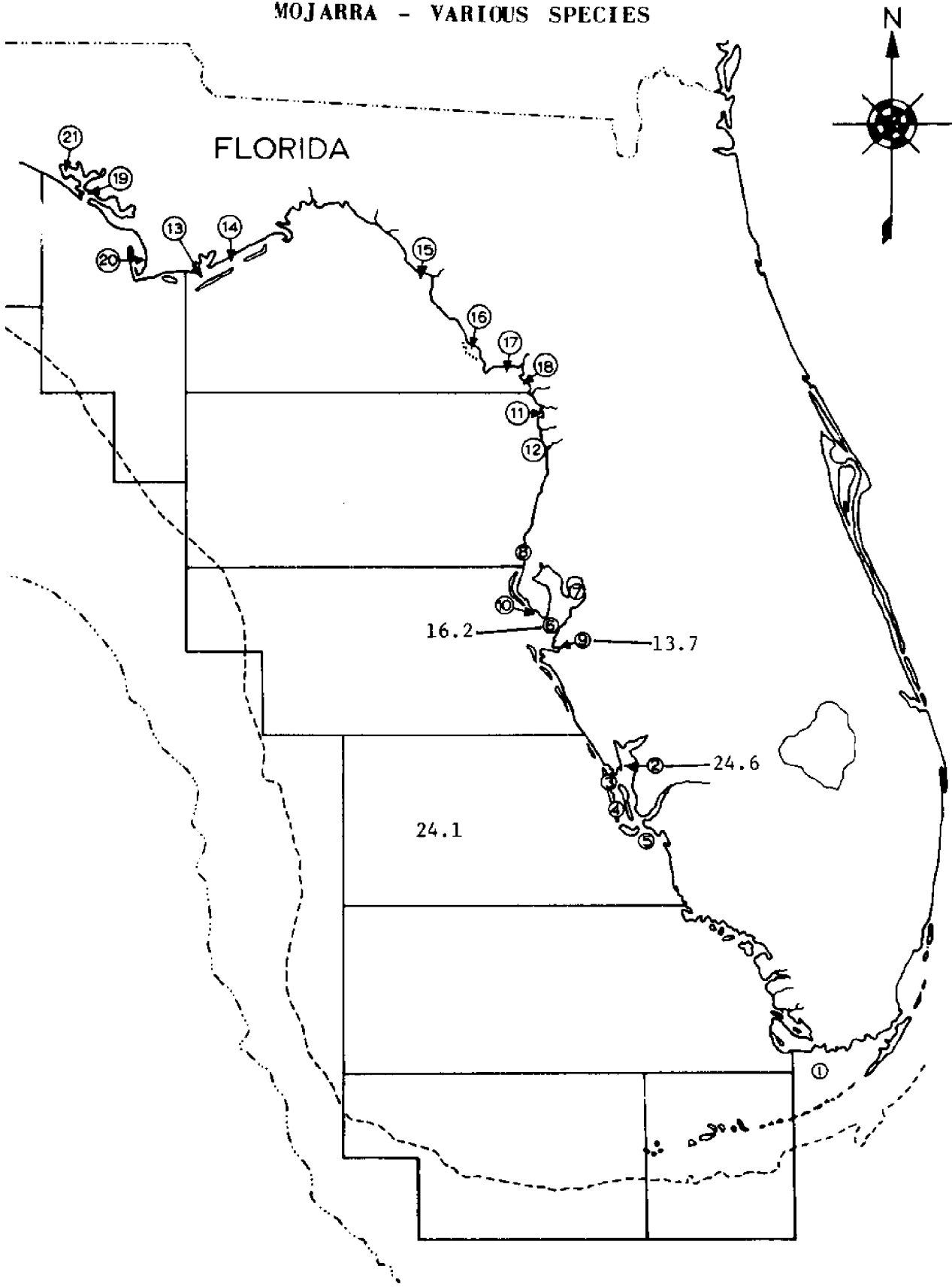
POMPANO (TRACHINOTUS SPP.)



MOJARRA - VARIOUS SPECIES

Unimportant species, mostly Diapterus sp., taken by gill nets and haul seines in the vicinity of Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay, Florida.

MOJARRA - VARIOUS SPECIES

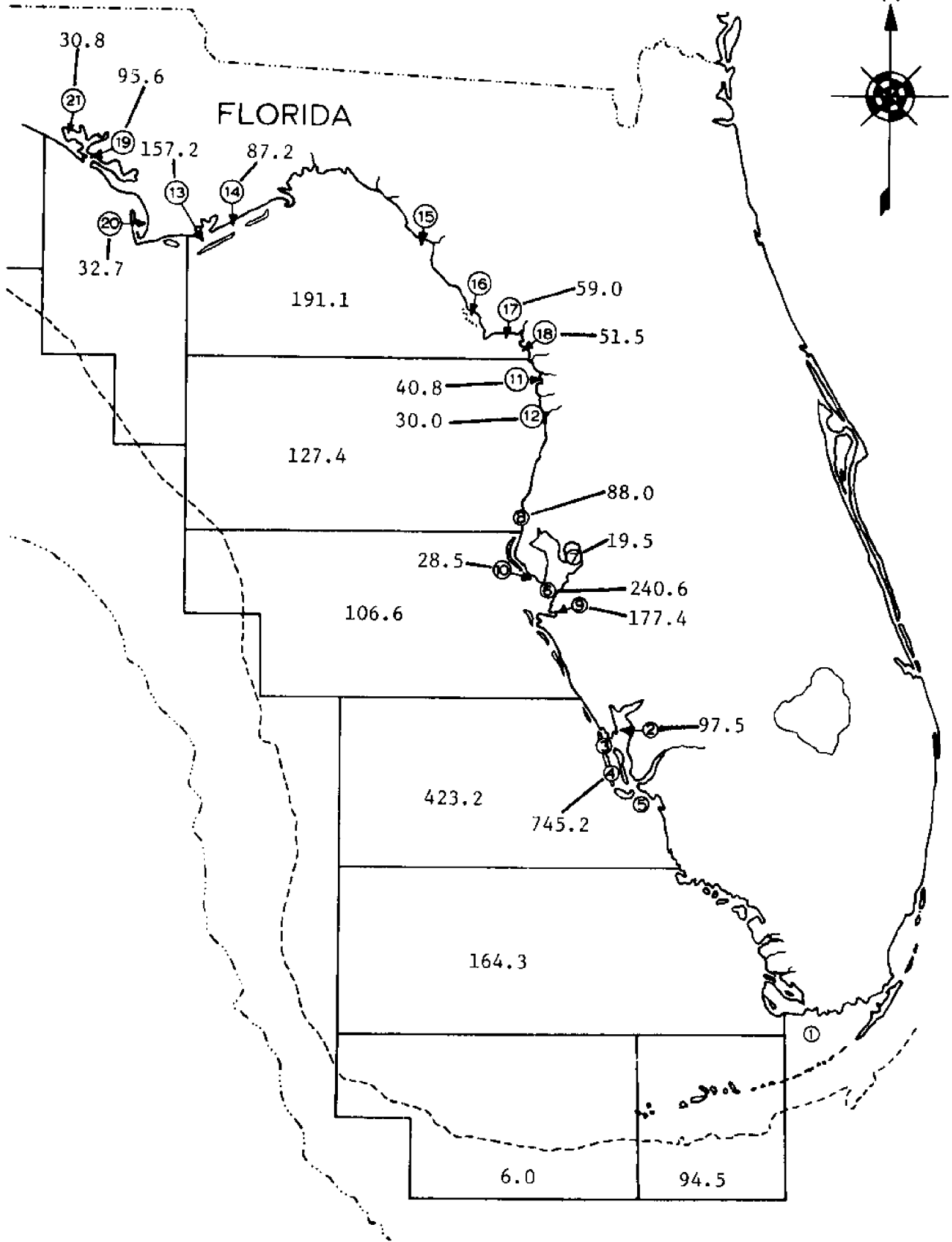


SPOTTED SEATROUT (CYNOSCION NEBULOSUS)

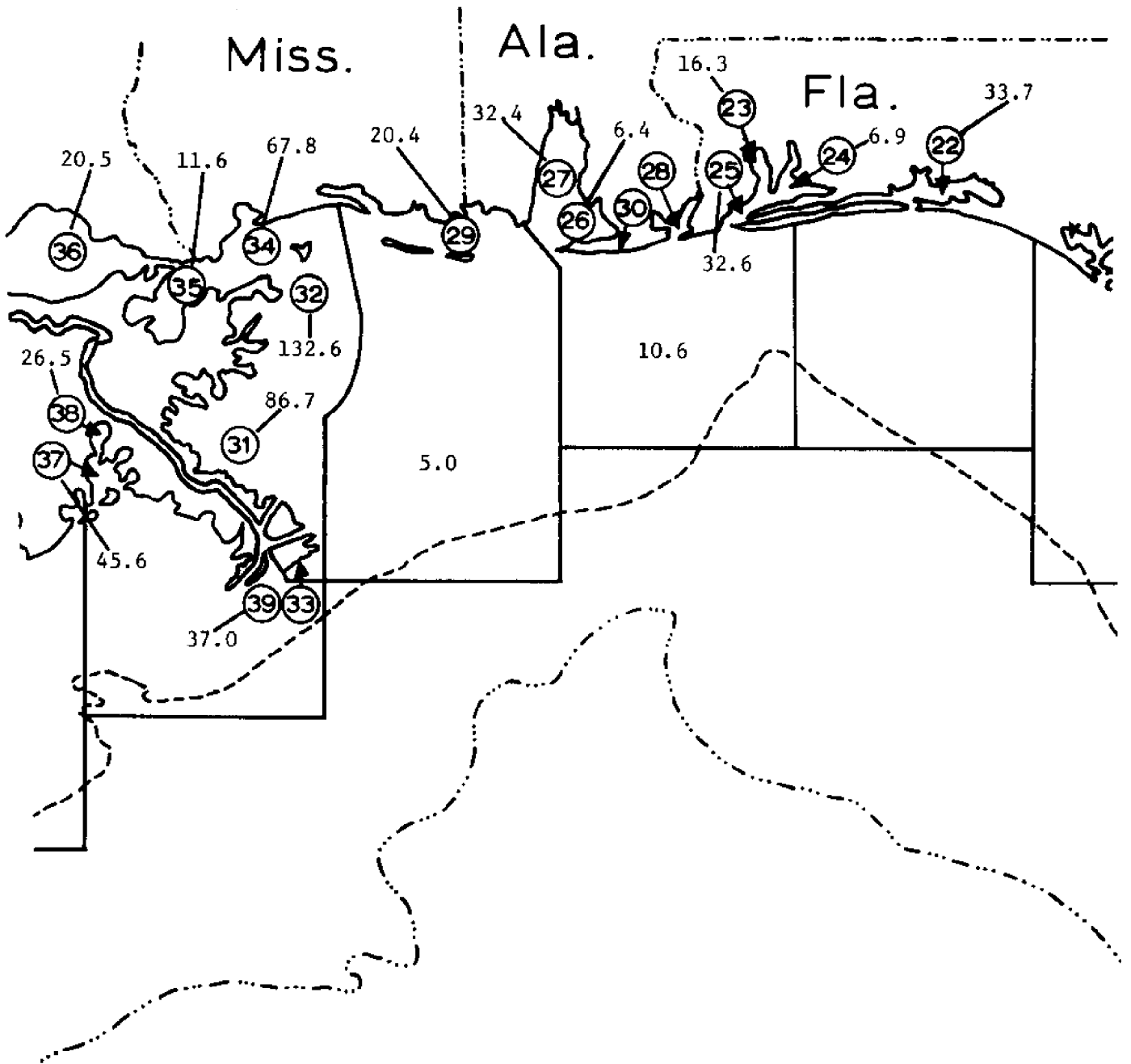
Taken principally by gill nets, haul seines and trammel nets in most bays and inshore areas. Some also taken by shrimp trawlers in shallow water off the coasts of Alabama and Louisiana.

A widely distributed species of high commercial importance. Catches appear to have declined steadily since 1950 in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

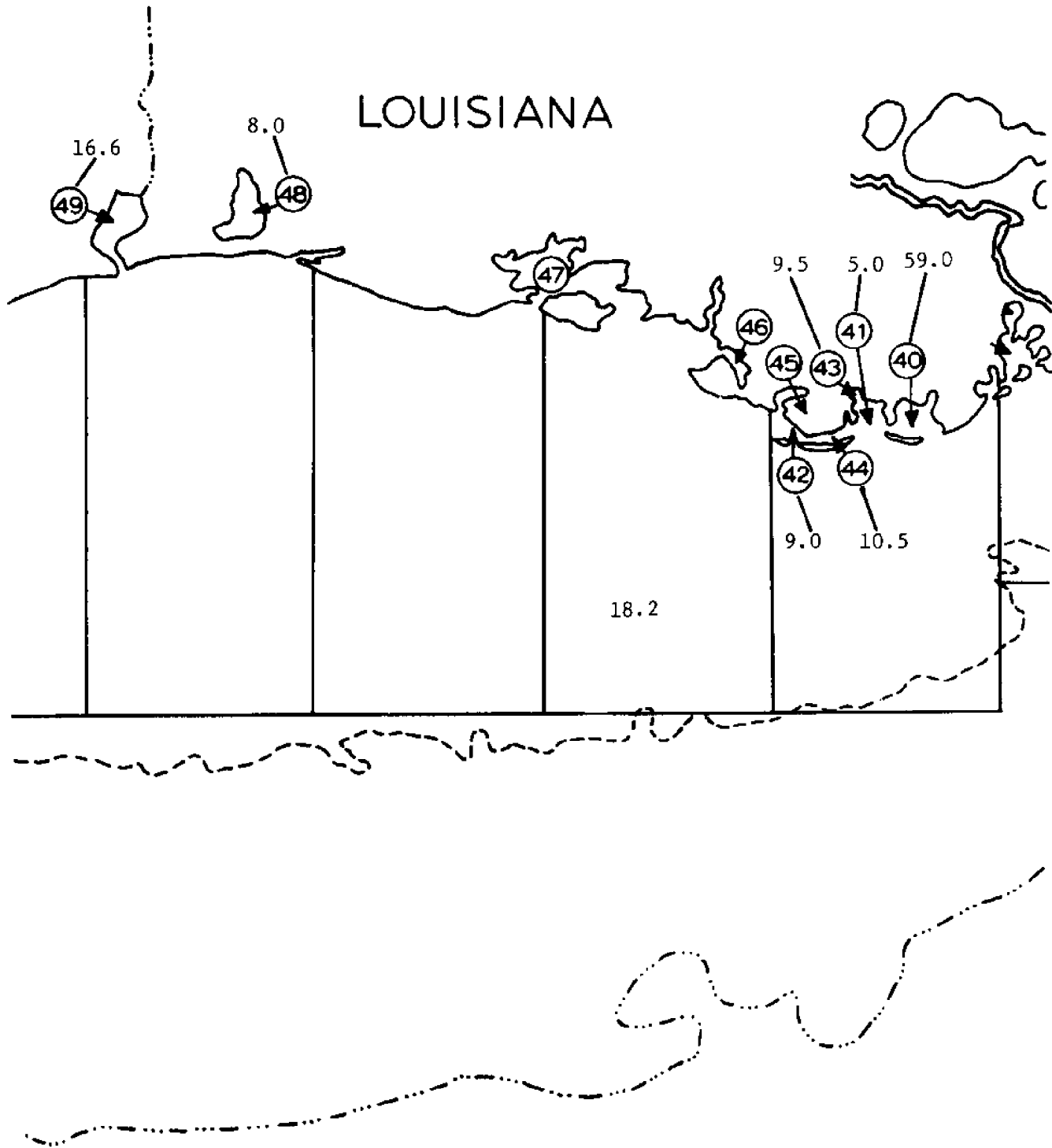
SPOTTED SEATROUT (CYNOSCION NEBULOSUS)



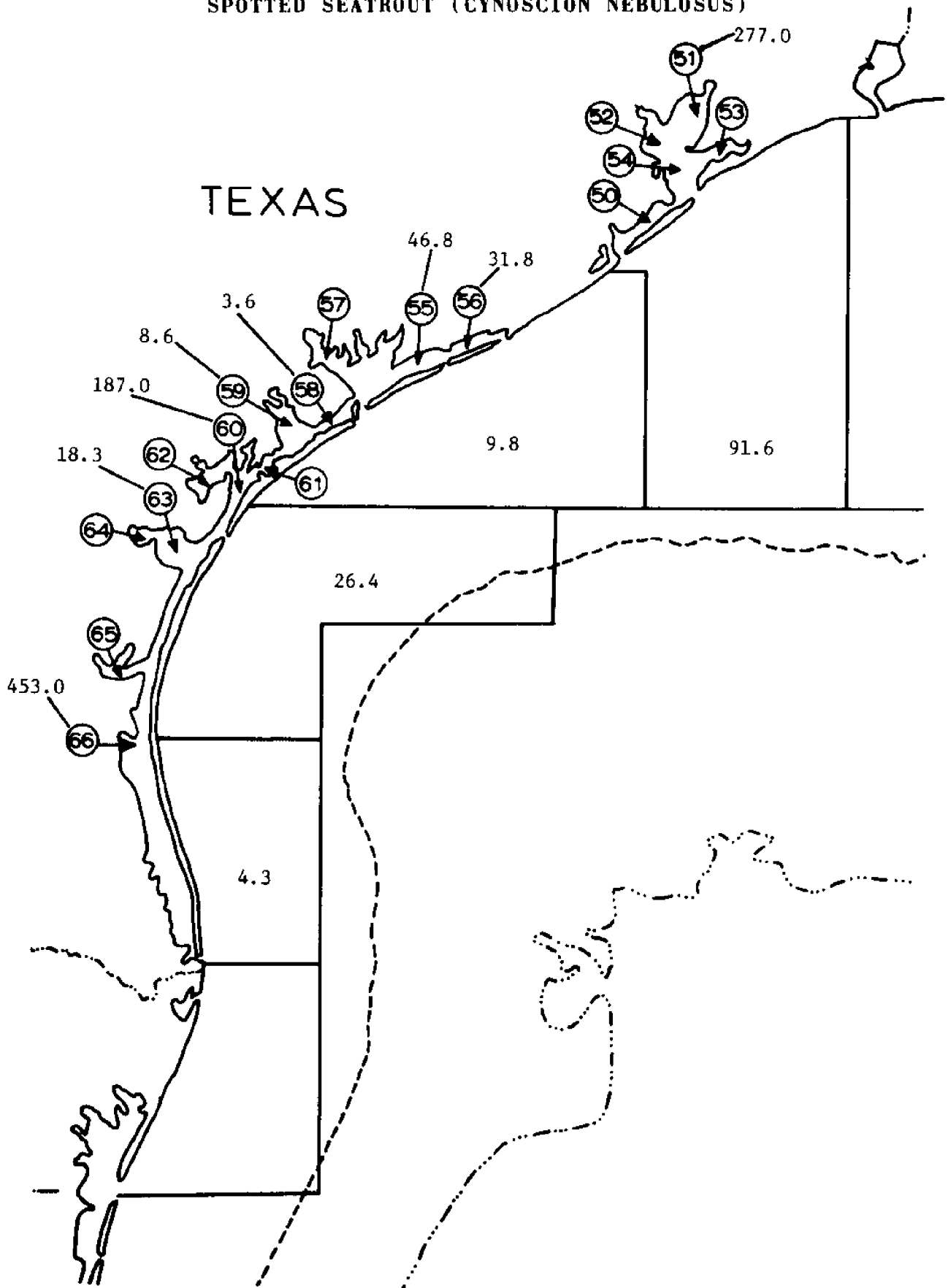
SPOTTED SEATROUT (CYNOSCION NEBULOSUS)



SPOTTED SEATROUT (CYNOSCION NEBULOSUS)



SPOTTED SEATROUT (CYNOSCION NEBULOSUS)

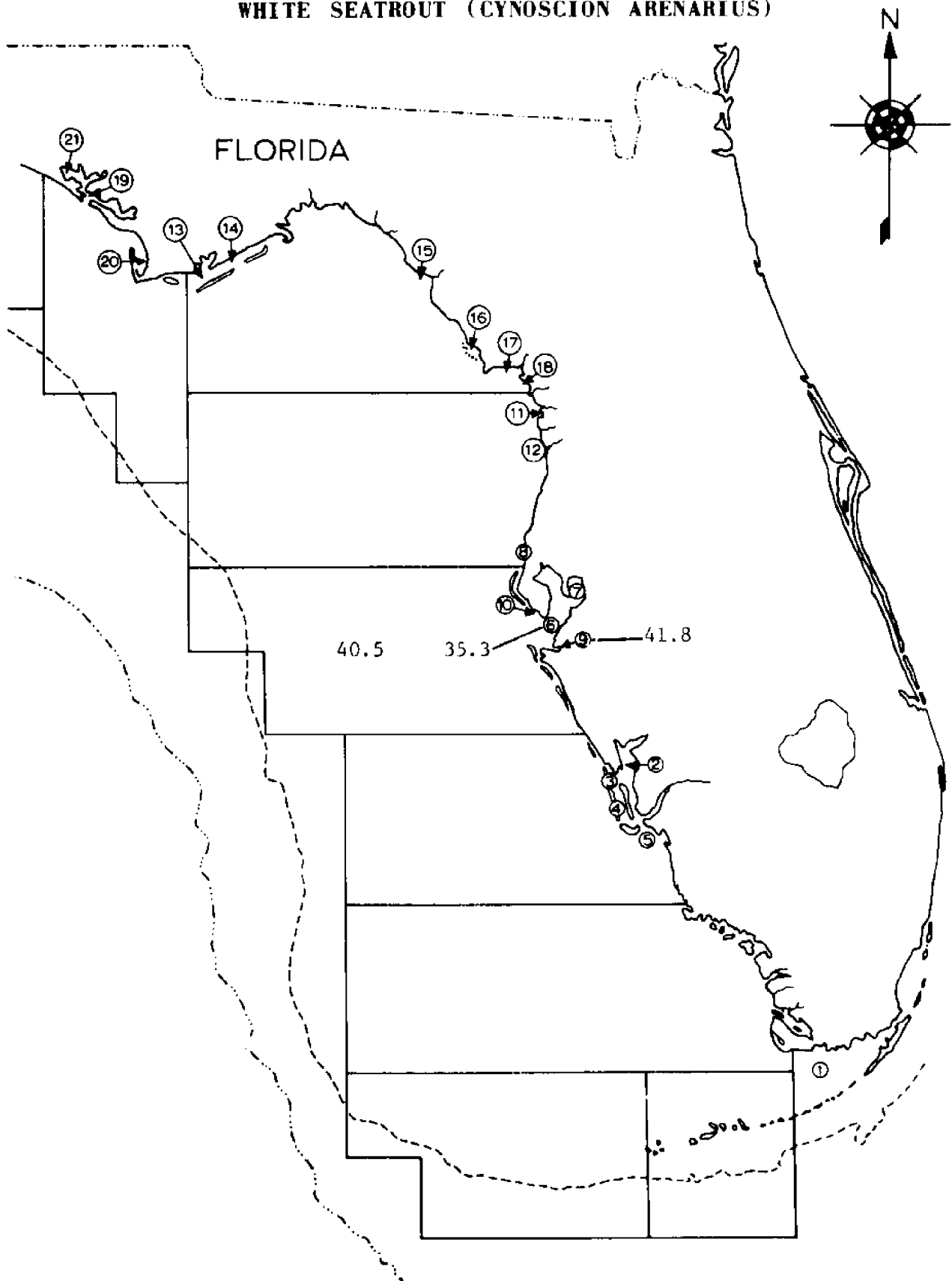




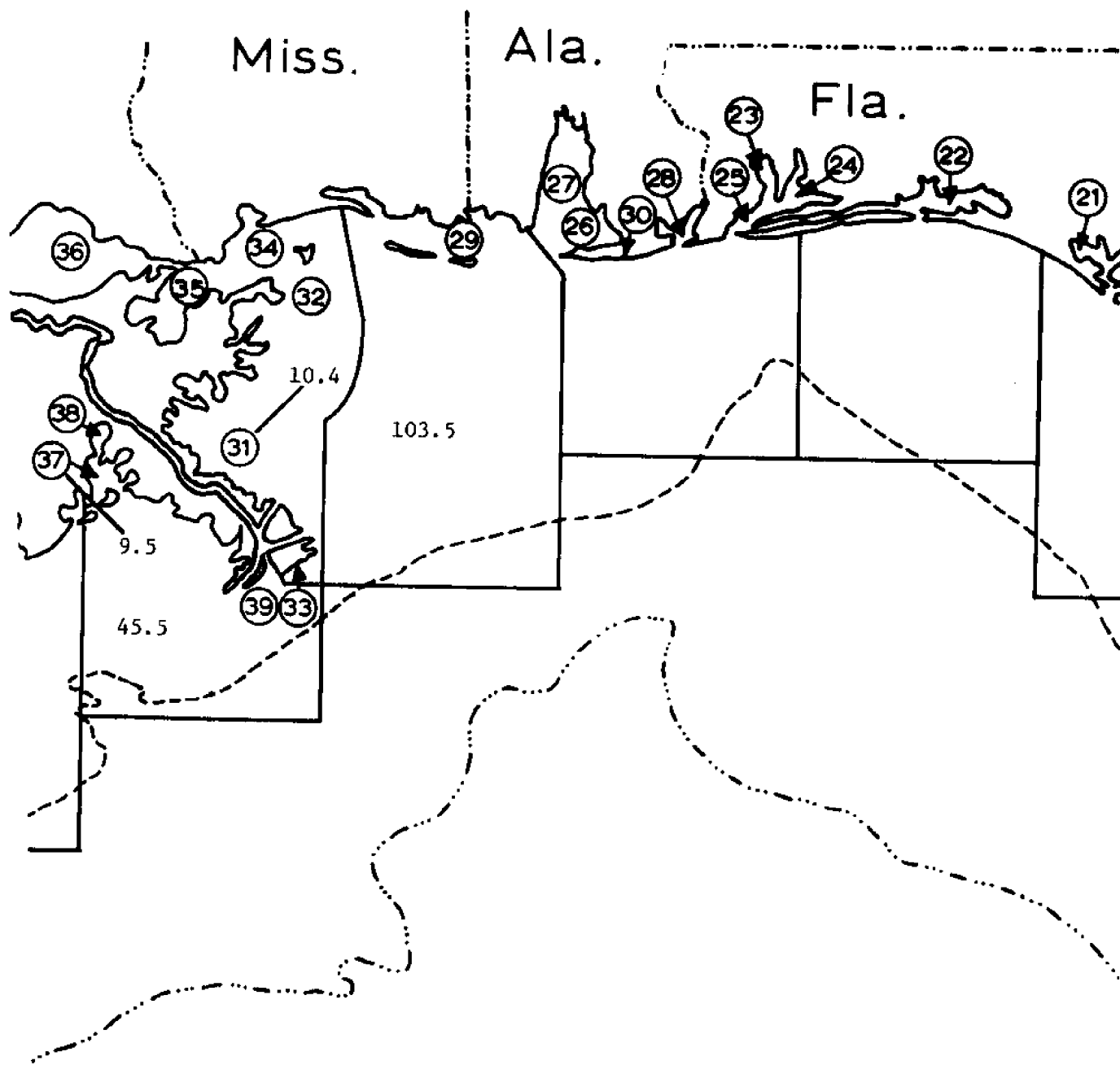
WHITE SEATROUT (CYNOSCION ARENARIUS)

Small quantities taken by haul seines and gill nets in Tampa Bay area. A few caught on hand lines offshore from Tampa Bay. Also taken in shrimp trawls and trammel nets in the shallow waters of the Mississippi delta.

WHITE SEATROUT (CYNOSCION ARENARIUS)

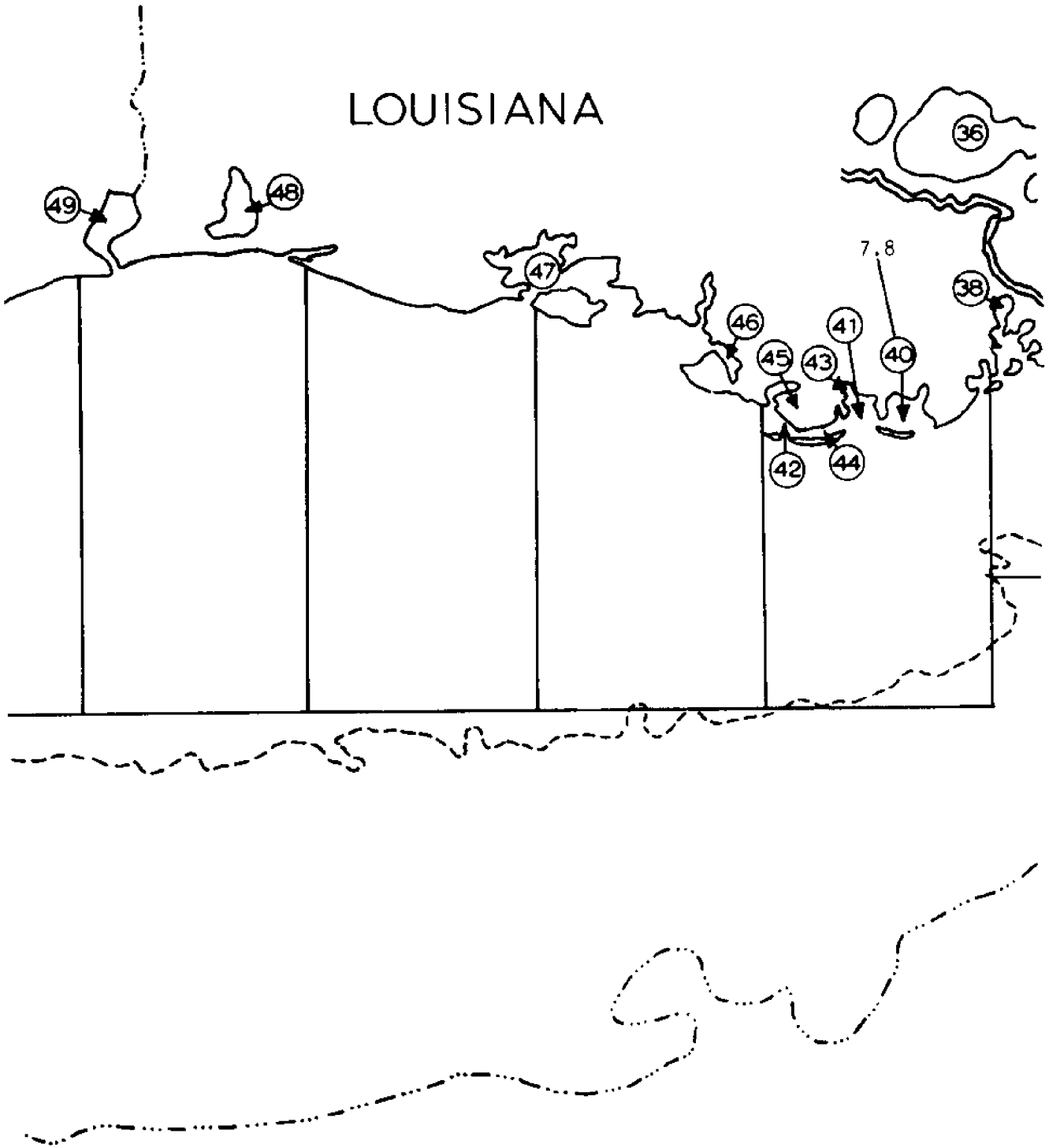


WHITE SEATROUT (CYNOSCION ARENARIUS)



WHITE SEATROUT (CYNOSCION ARENARIUS)

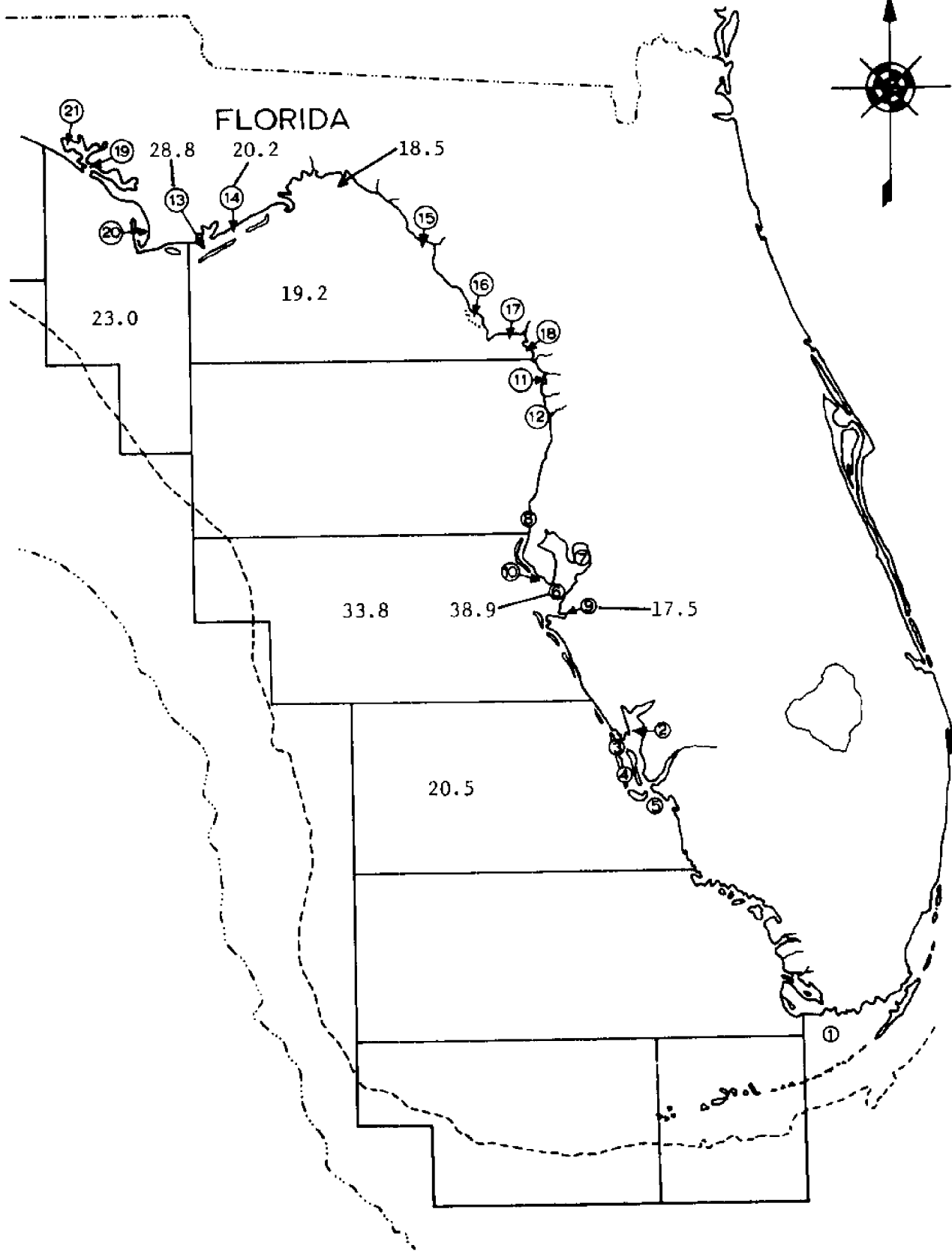
LOUISIANA



SPOT (LEIOSTOMUS XANTHURUS)

Taken by haul seines, gill nets, and trammel nets from bays and inshore waters in Florida. Small quantities also taken on handlines in the red snapper fishery. A relatively unimportant species.

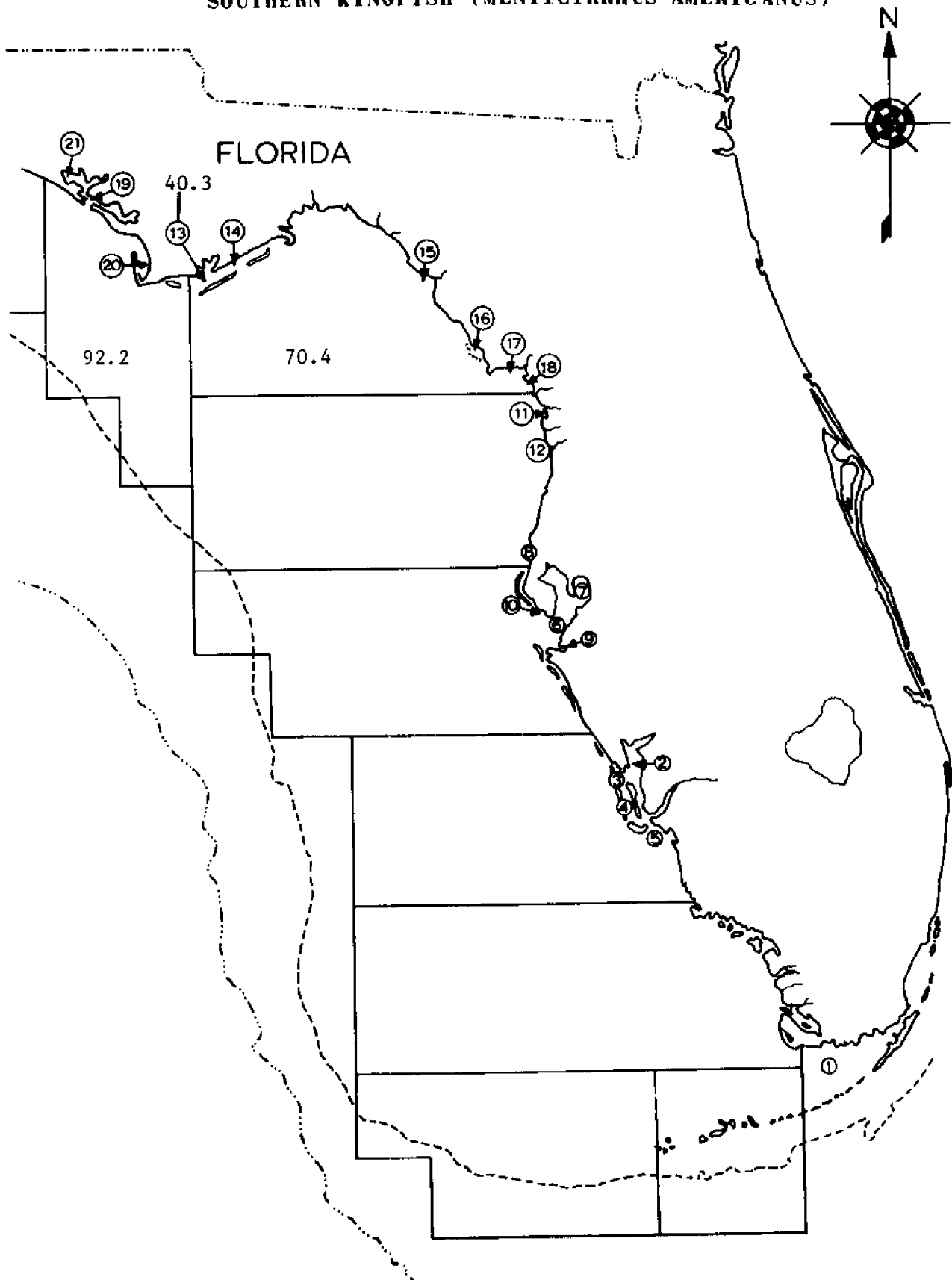
SPOT (LEIOSTOMUS XANTHURUS)



SOUTHERN KINGFISH (MENTICIRRHUS AMERICANUS)

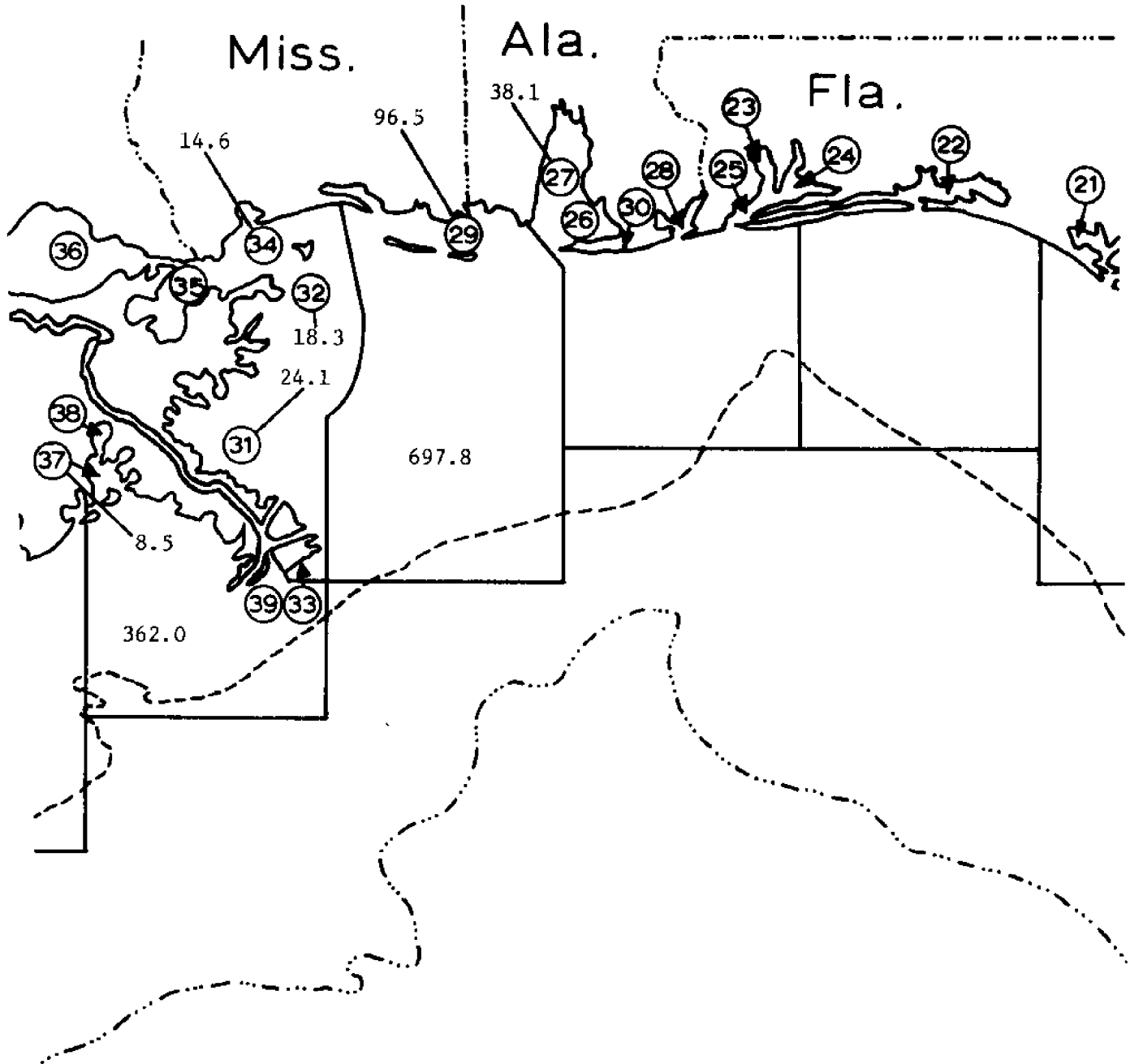
Taken in large quantities by shrimp trawlers in coastal waters.  
The species has low commercial value and is underexploited at present.

SOUTHERN KINGFISH (MENTICIRRHUS AMERICANUS)

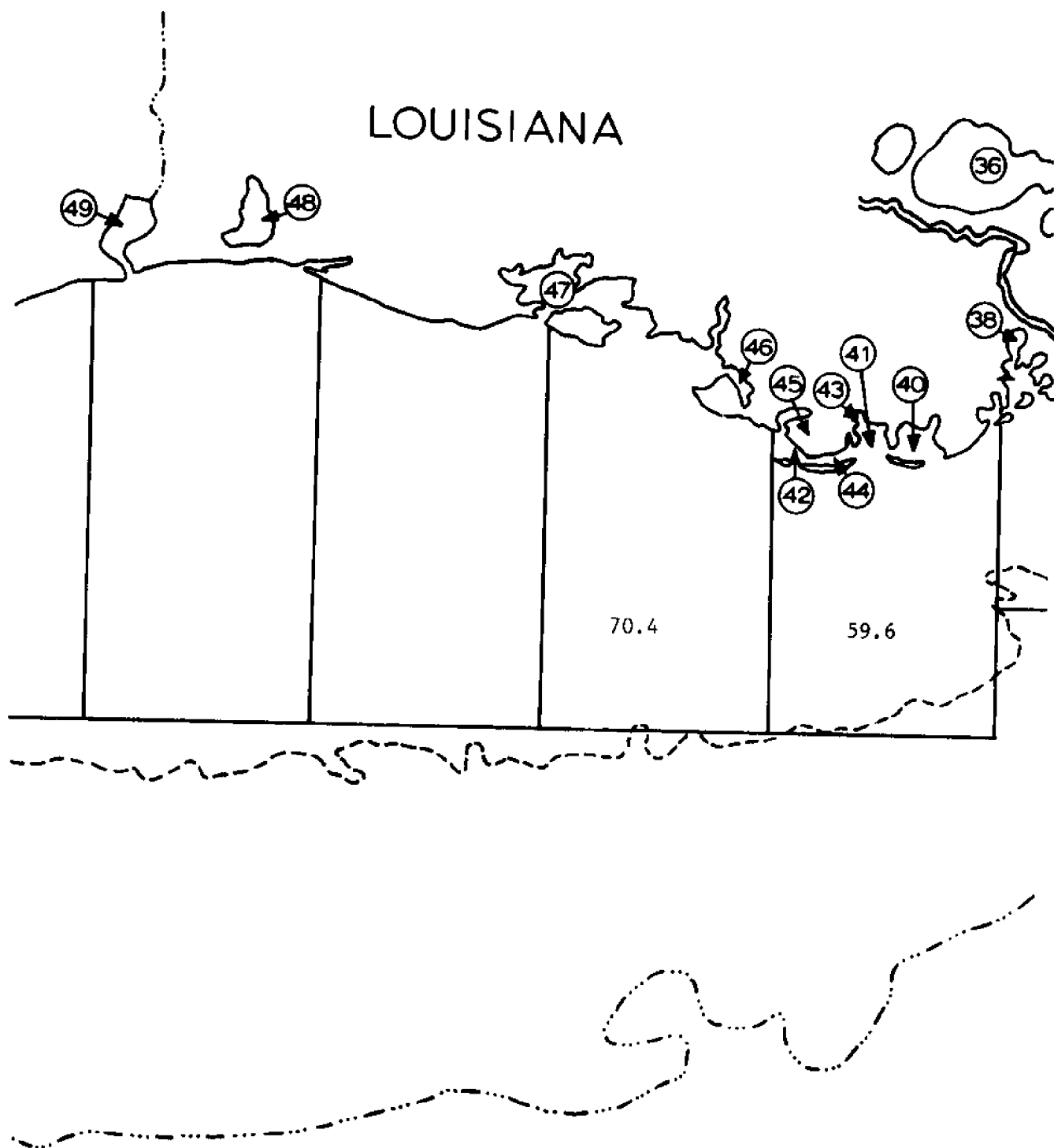




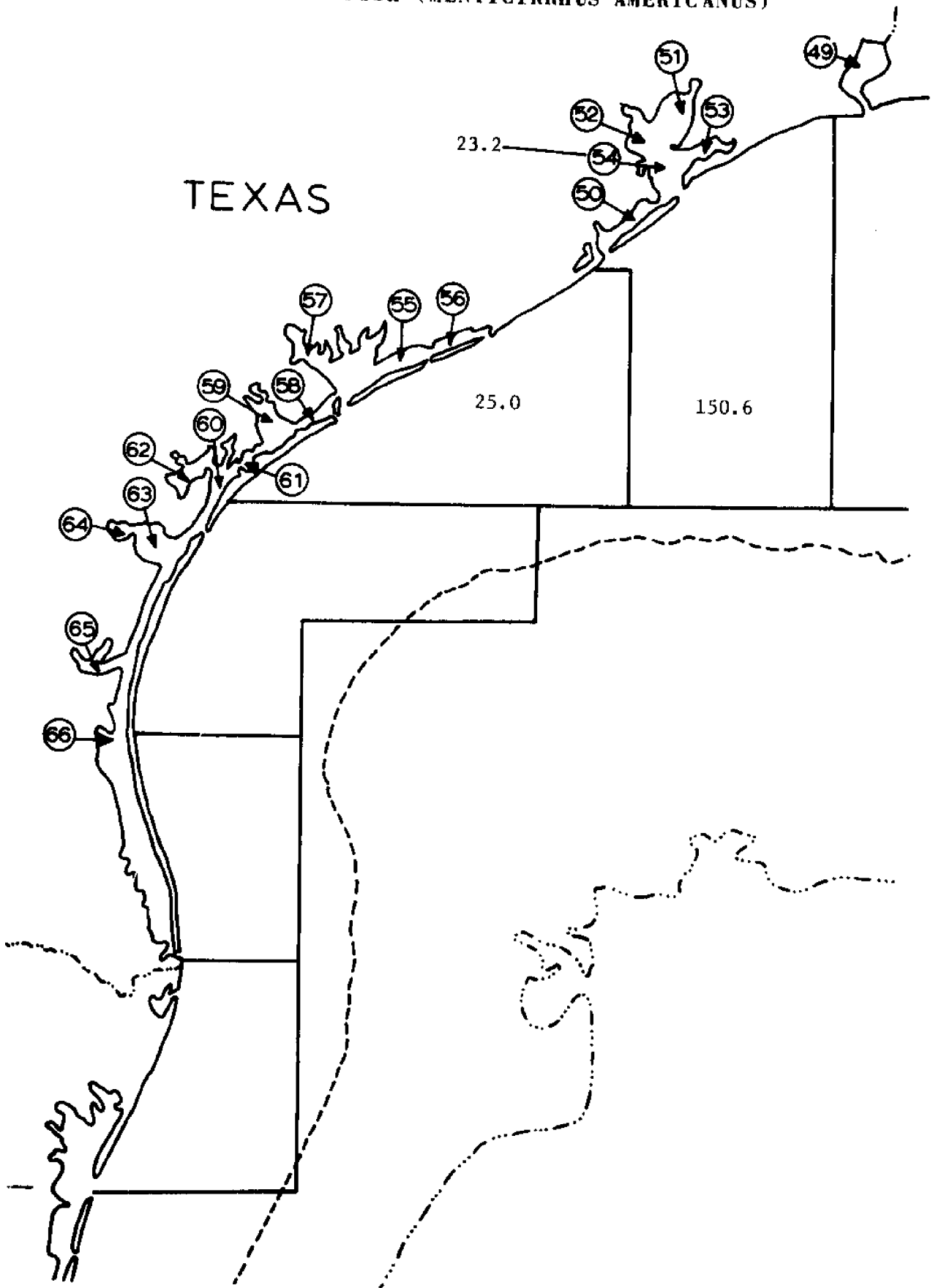
SOUTHERN KINGFISH (MENTICIRRHUS AMERICANUS)



SOUTHERN KINGFISH (MENTICIRRHUS AMERICANUS)



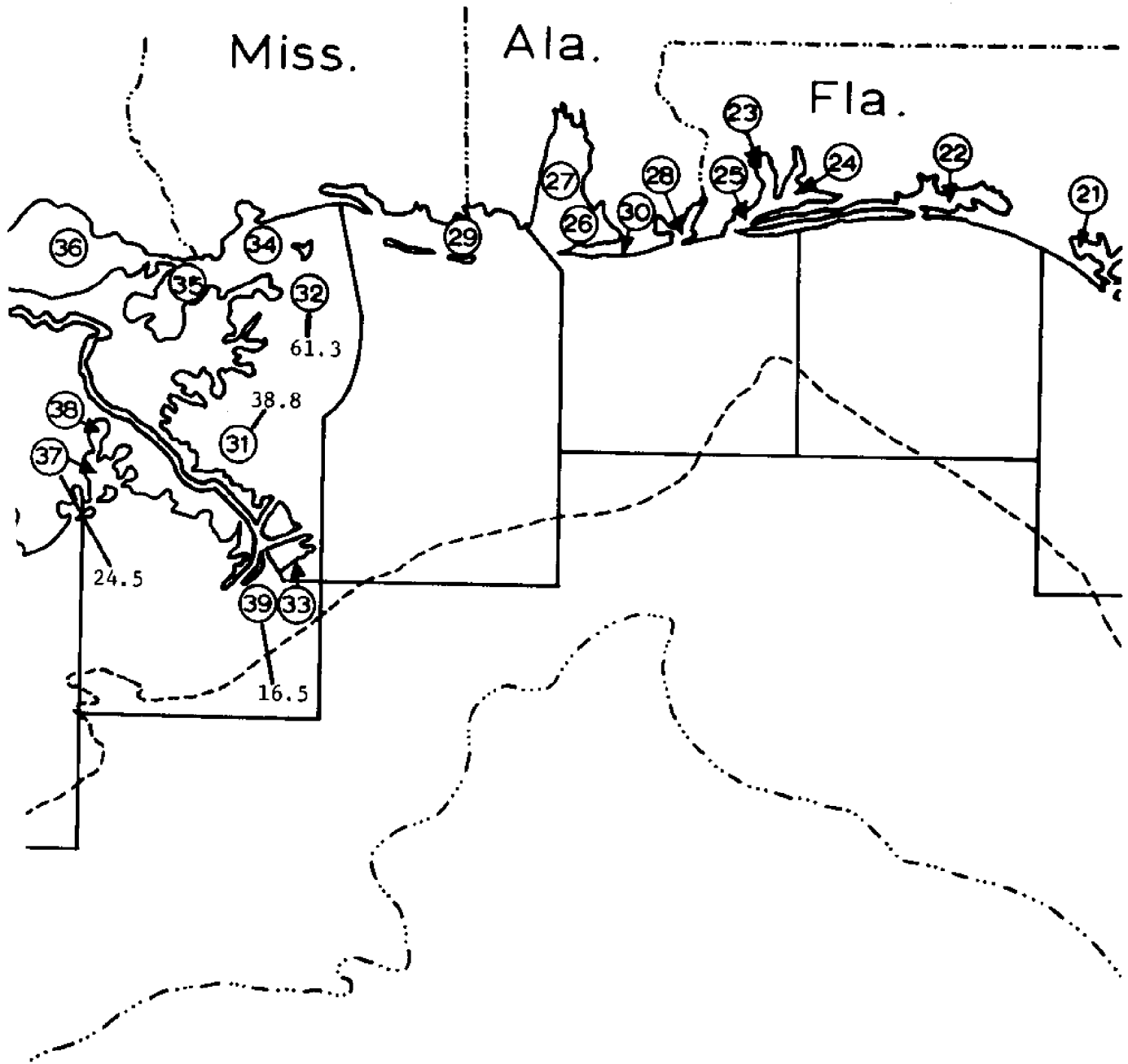
SOUTHERN KINGFISH (MENTICIRRHUS AMERICANUS)



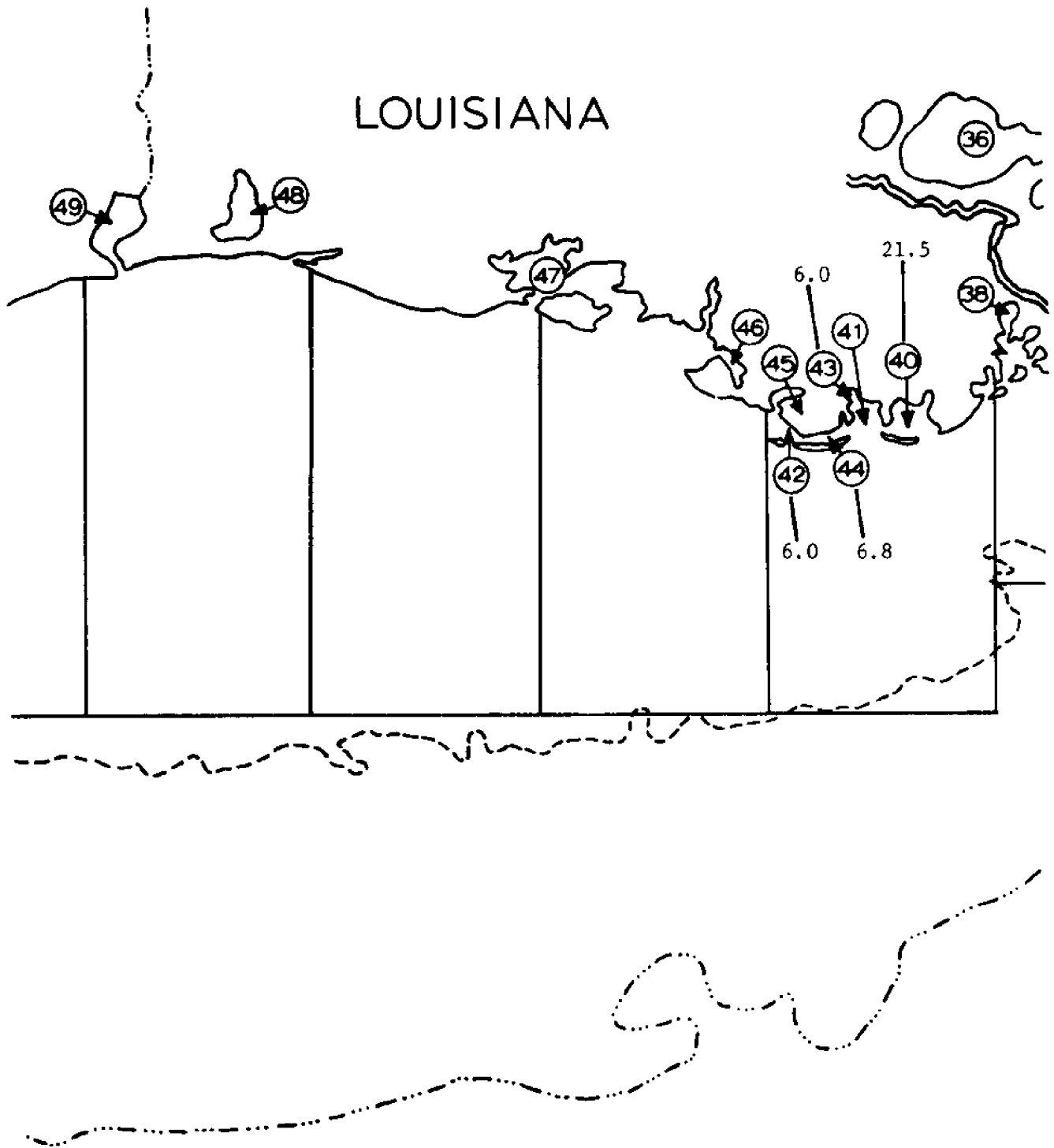
BLACK DRUM (POGONIAS CROMIS)

Important only in Texas, where it is taken by set lines and trammel nets in most bays. Small quantities taken in bays and sounds in the Mississippi delta region.

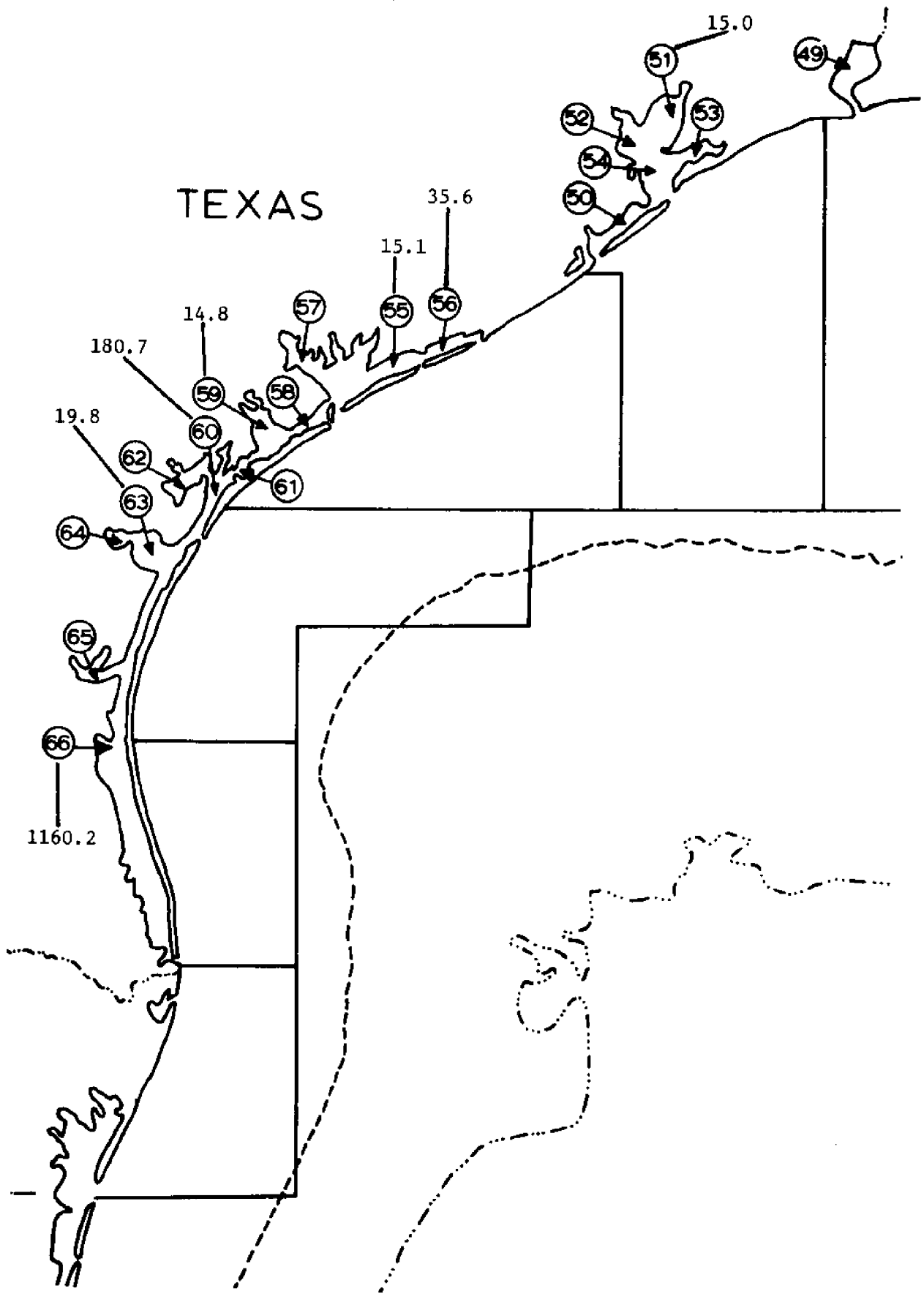
BLACK DRUM (POGONIAS CROMIS)



BLACK DRUM (POGONIAS CROMIS)



BLACK DRUM (POGONIAS CROMIS)



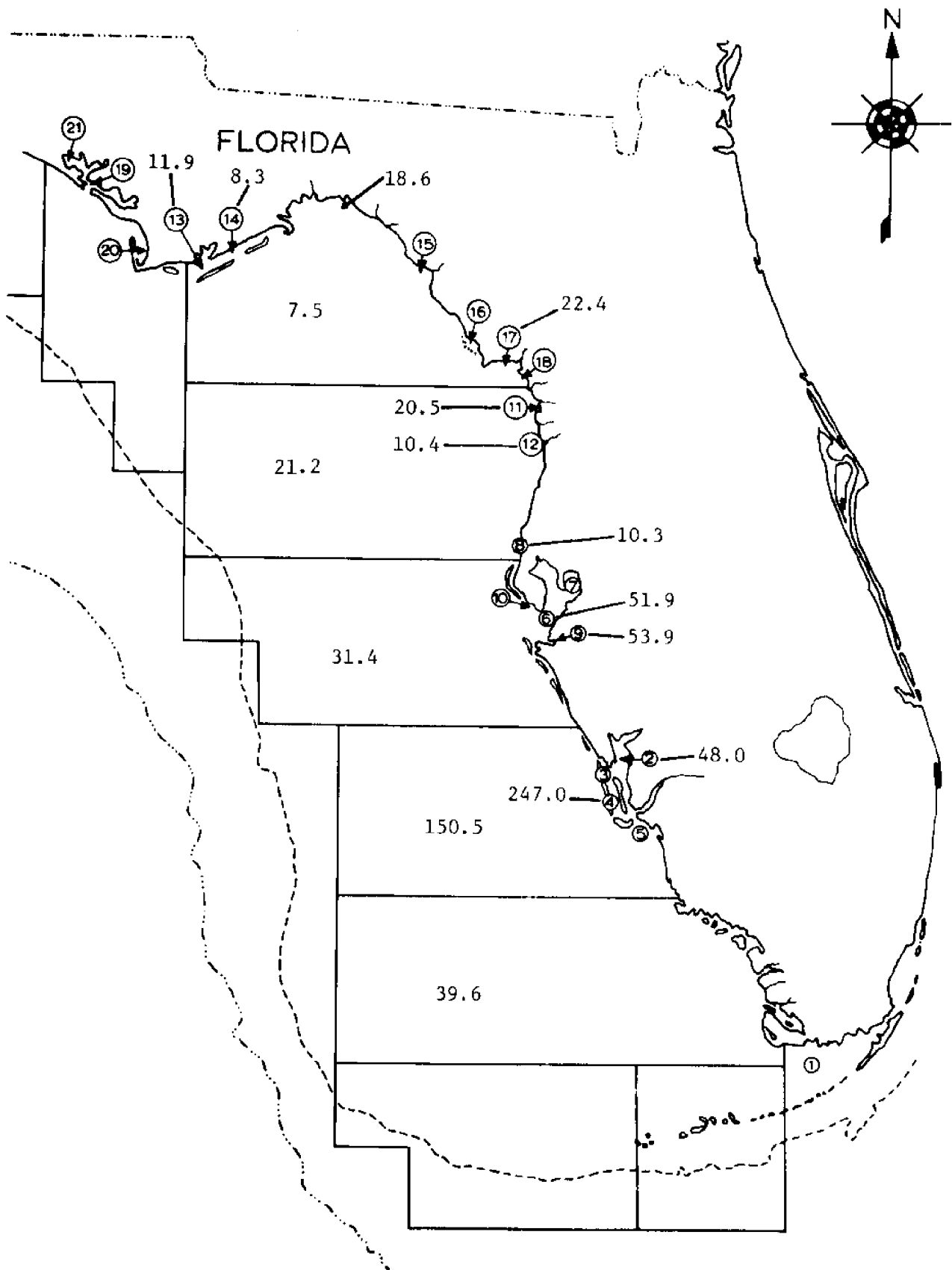
RED DRUM (SCIAENOPS OCELLATA)

Taken by haul seines, gill nets and trammel nets in most bays from Florida to Texas. Also caught by red snapper fishermen in Florida and Texas, and in small quantities by inshore shrimp trawlers in Louisiana.

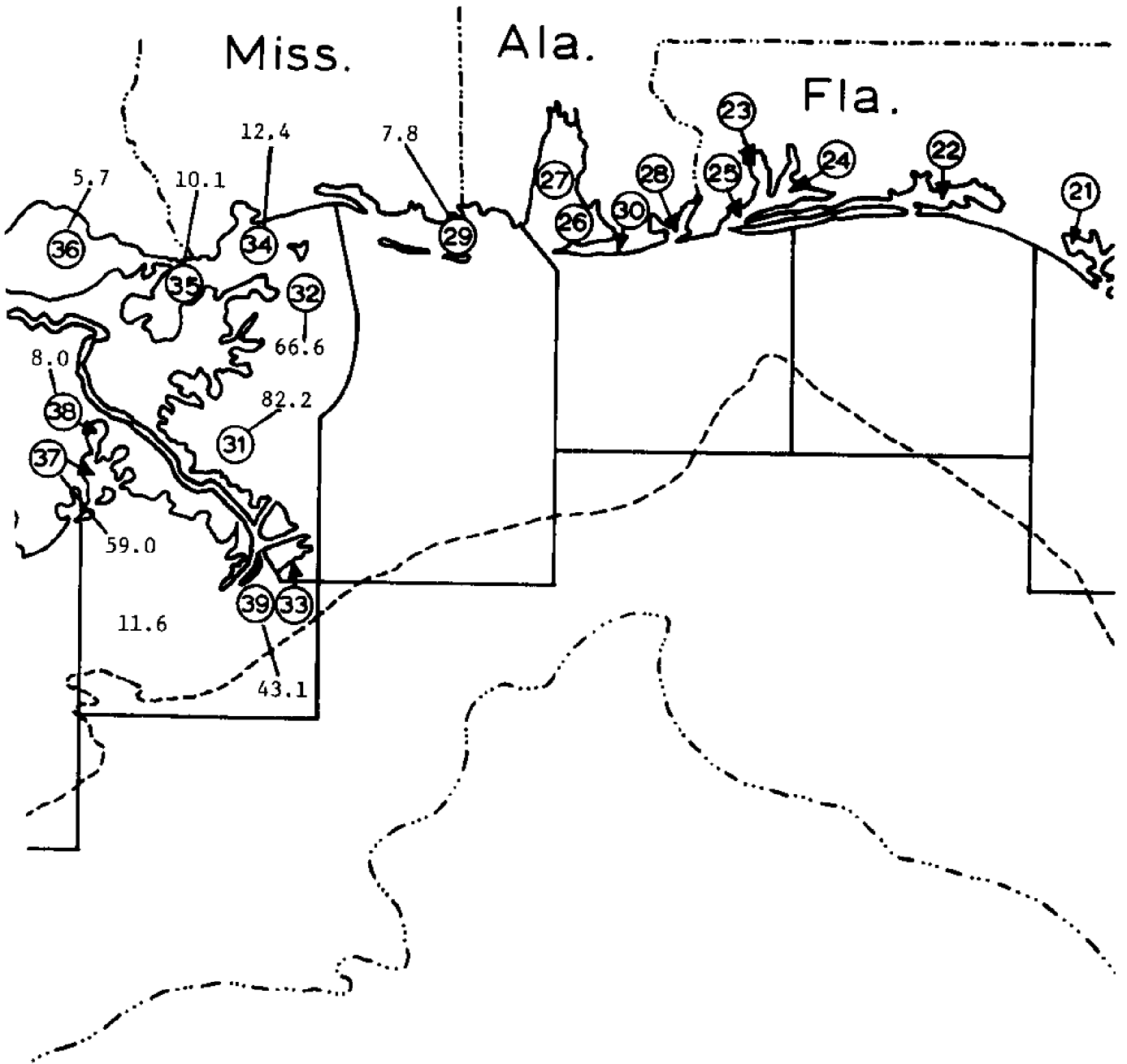
An important commercial and sport fish in all states.



RED DRUM (*SCIAENOPS OCELLATA*)

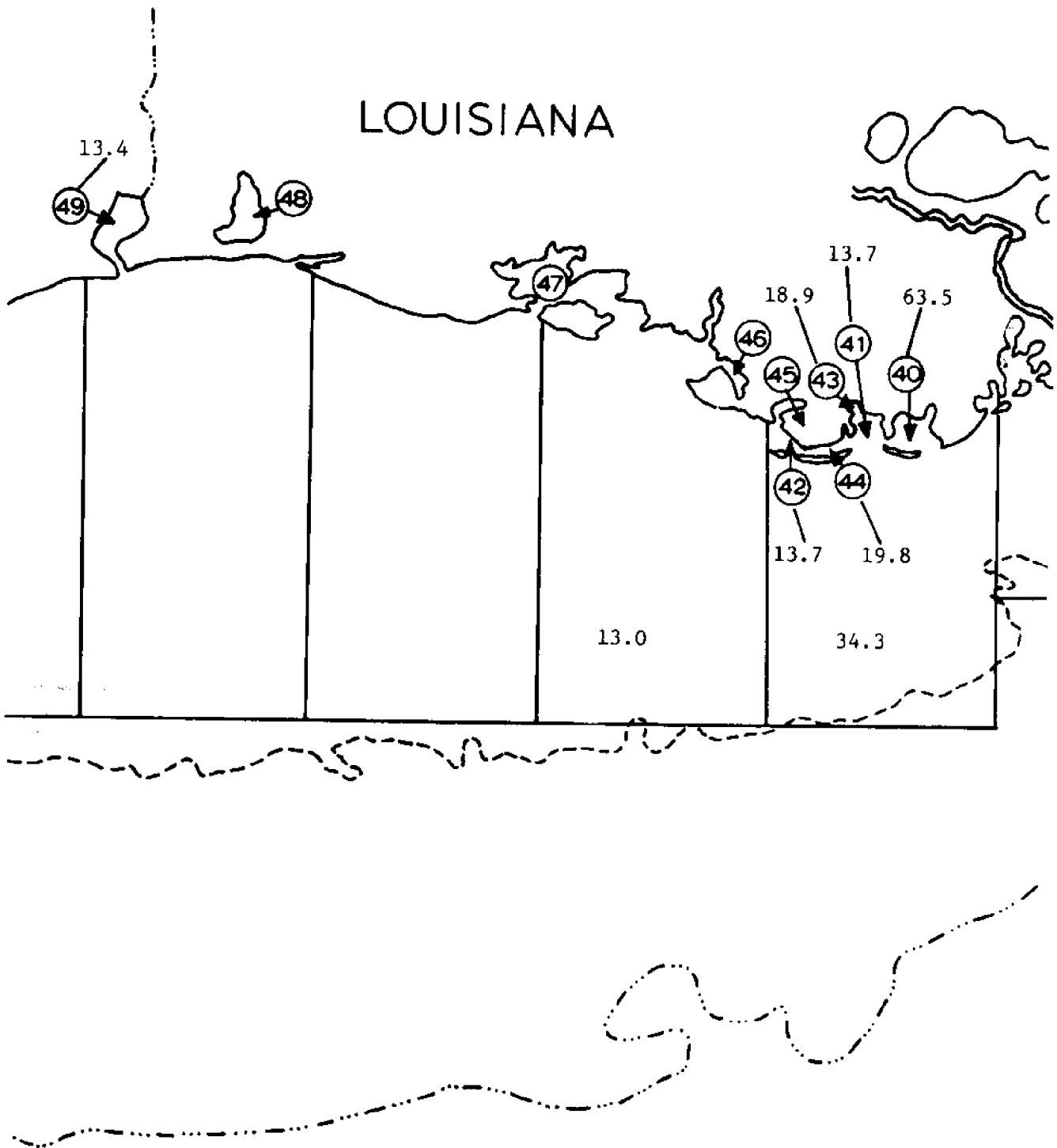


RED DRUM (*SCIAENOPS OCELLATA*)

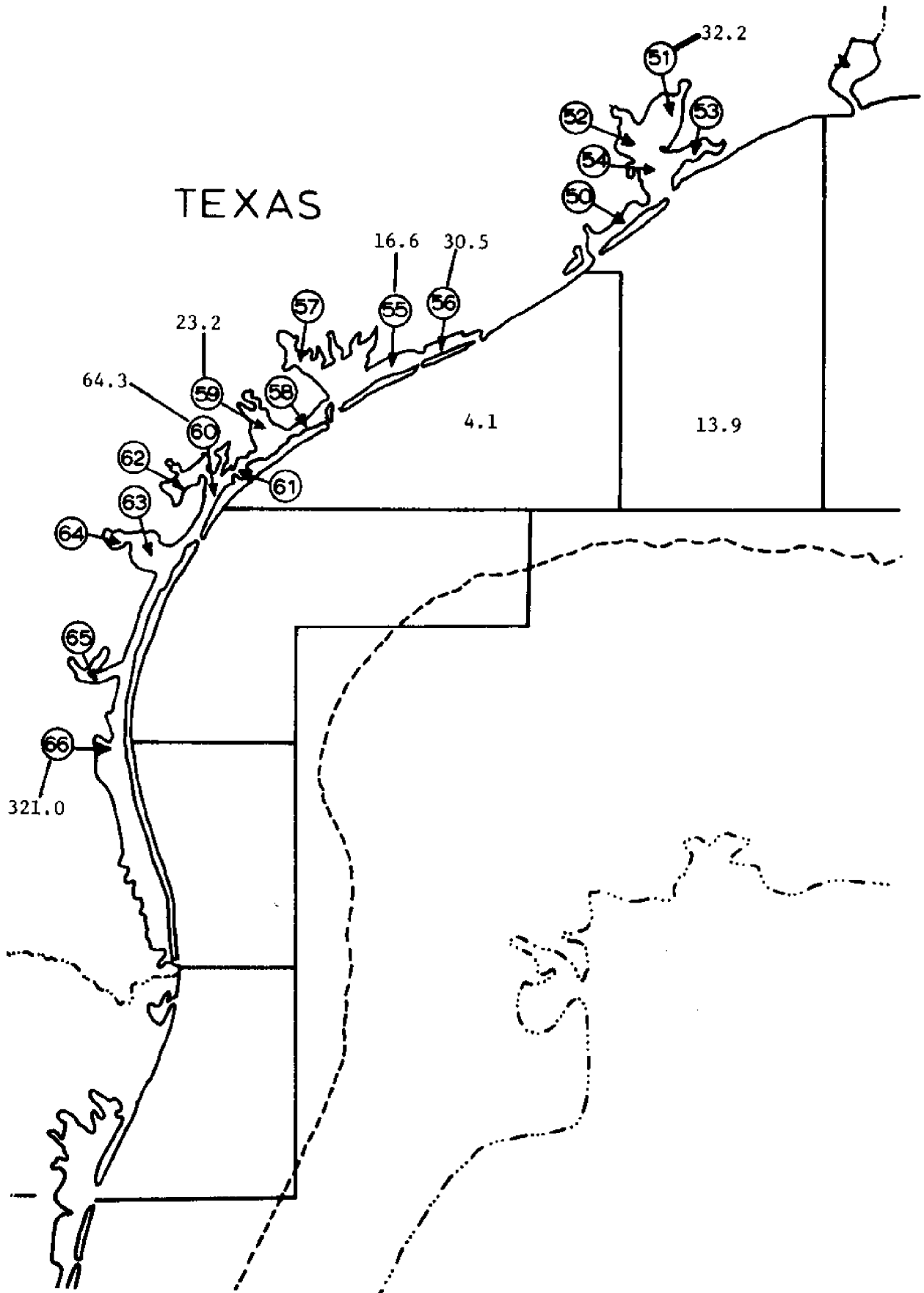


RED DRUM (*SCIAENOPS OCELLATA*)

LOUISIANA



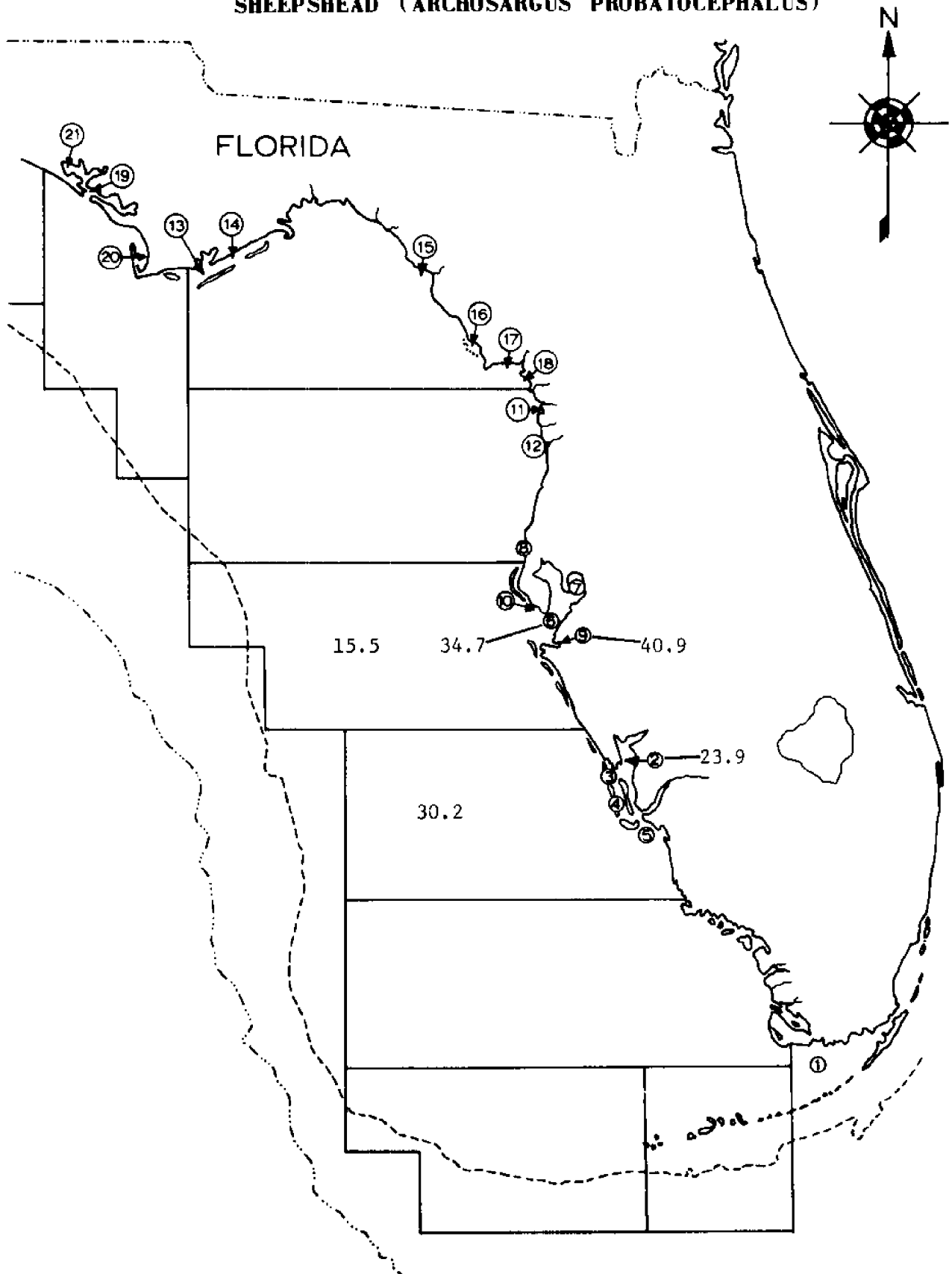
RED DRUM (SCIAENOPS OCELLATA)



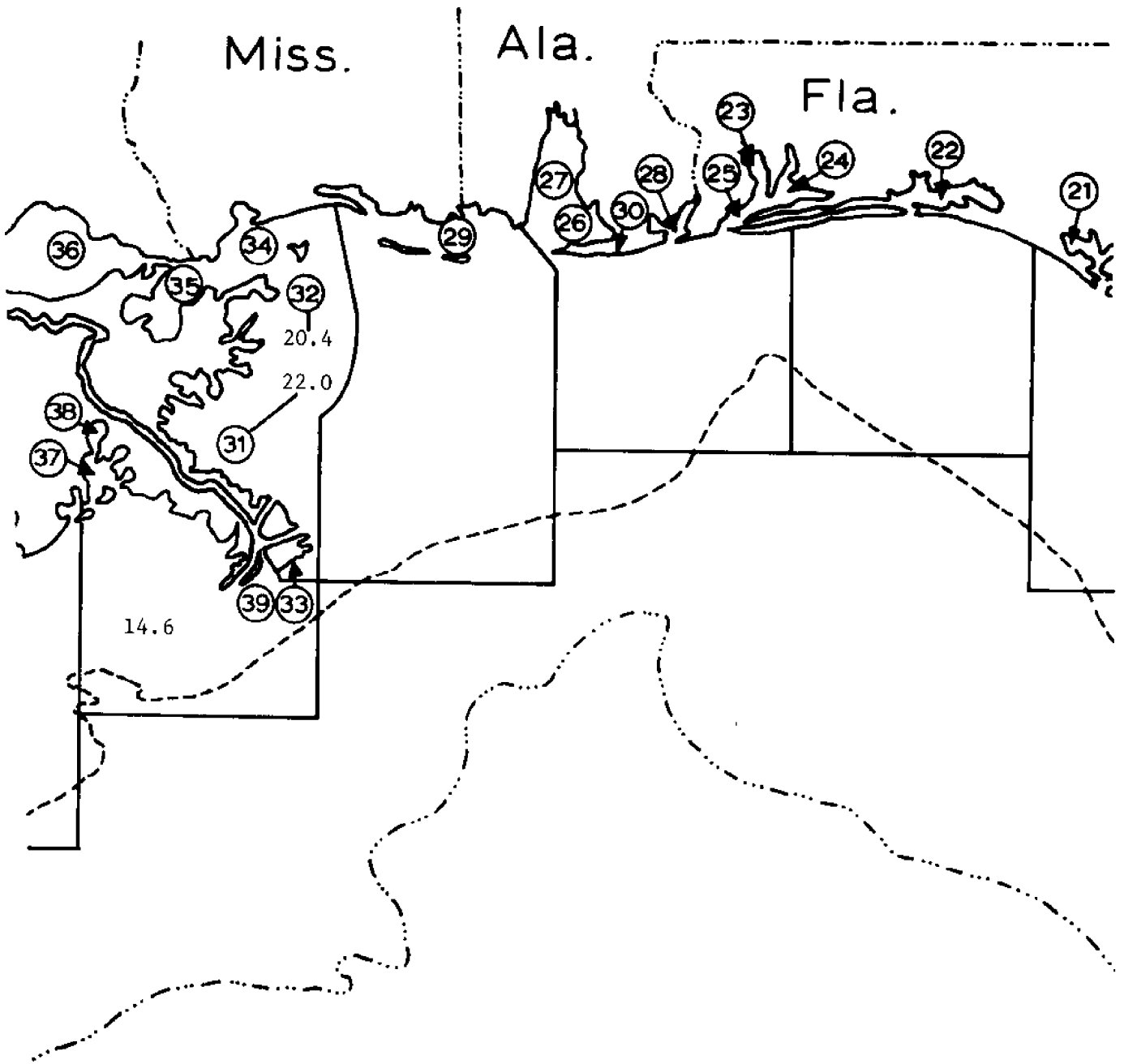
SHEEPSHEAD (ARCHOSARGUS PROBATOCEPHALUS)

An unimportant species taken incidentally to others in many areas of Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Catches have increased slightly over the past 10 years.

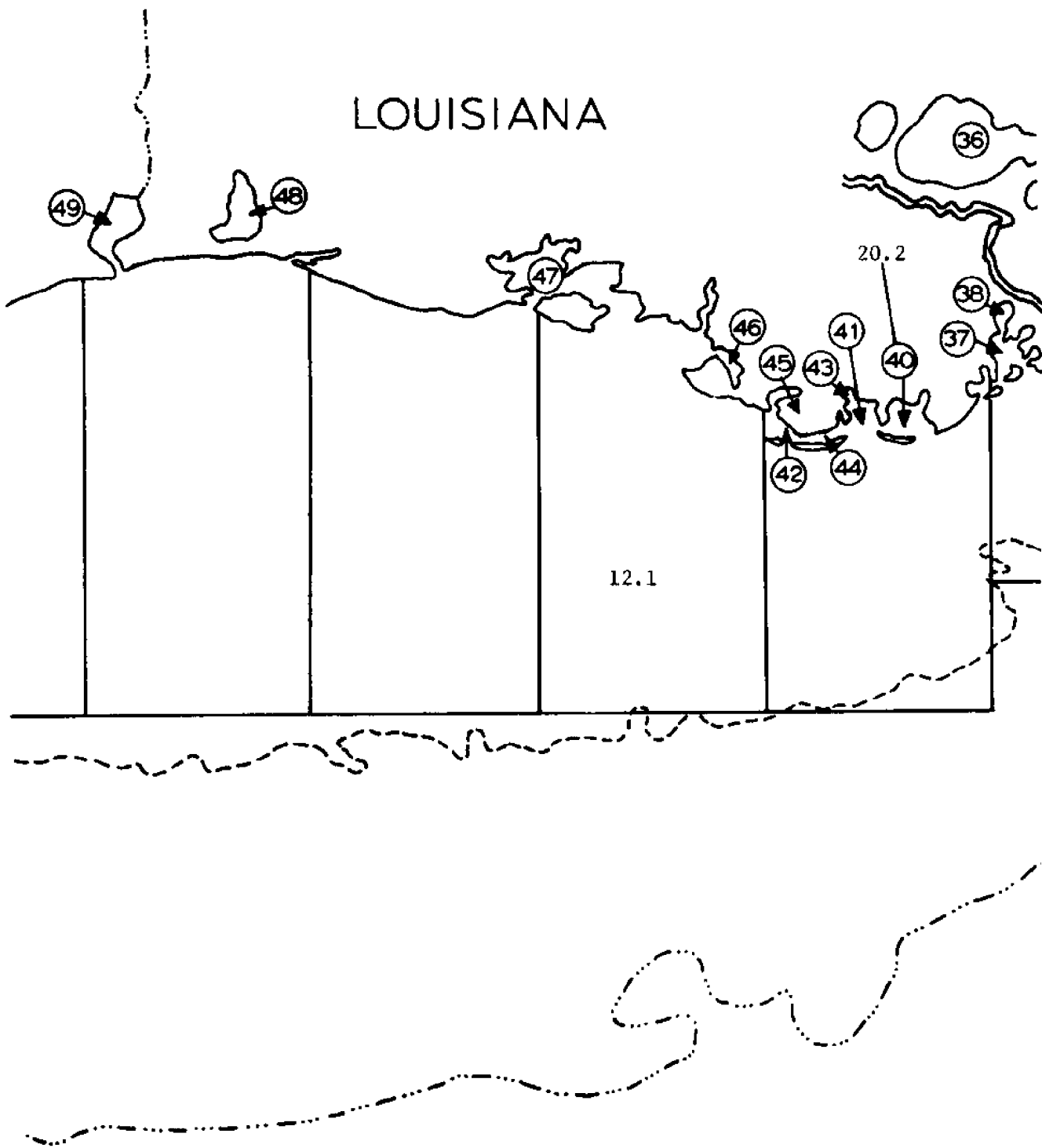
**SHEEPSHEAD (ARCHOSARGUS PROBATOCEPHALUS)**



SHEEPSHEAD (ARCHOSARGUS PROBATOCEPHALUS)

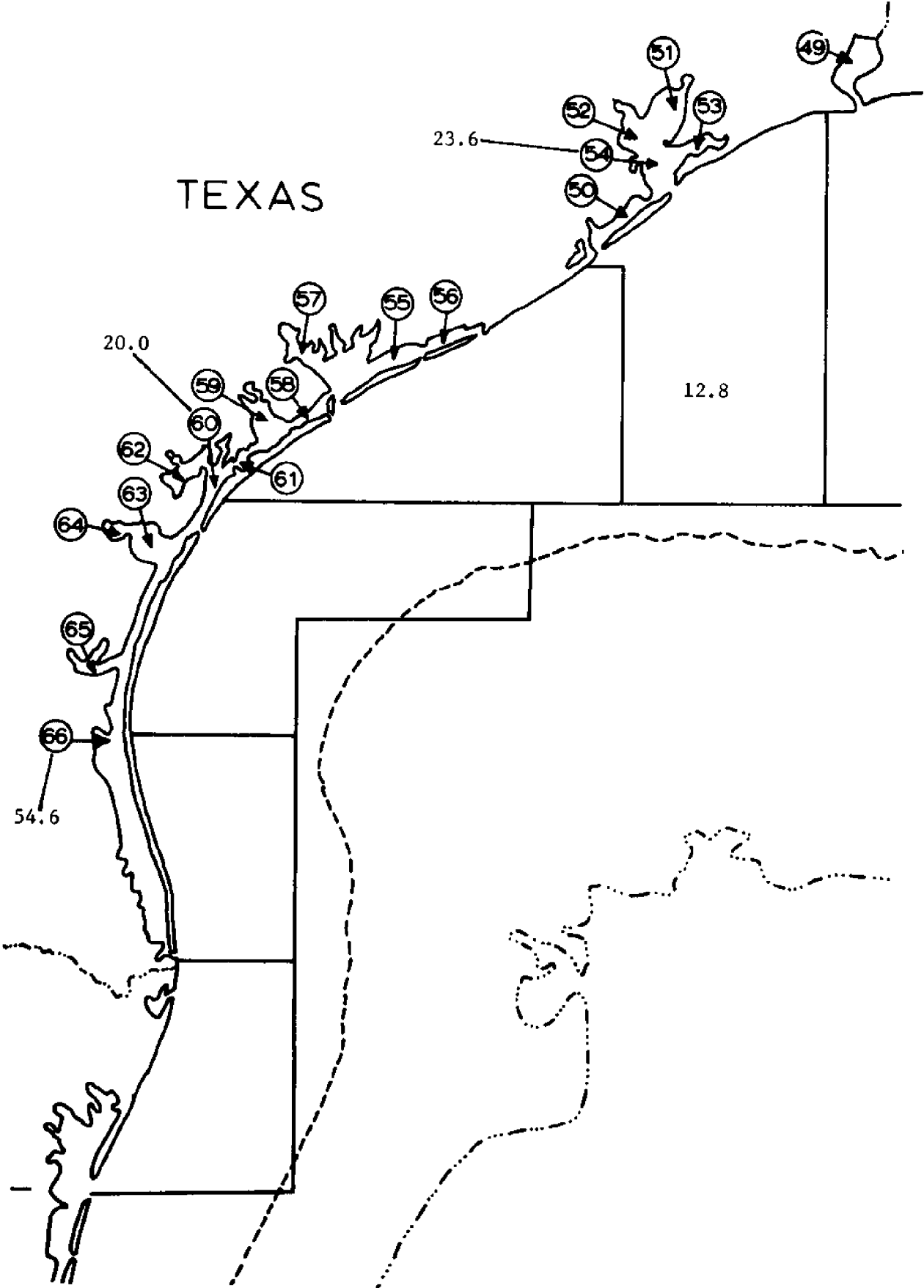


SHEEPSHEAD (ARCHOSARGUS PROBATOCEPHALUS)





SHEEPSHEAD (ARCHOSARGUS PROBATOCEPHALUS)

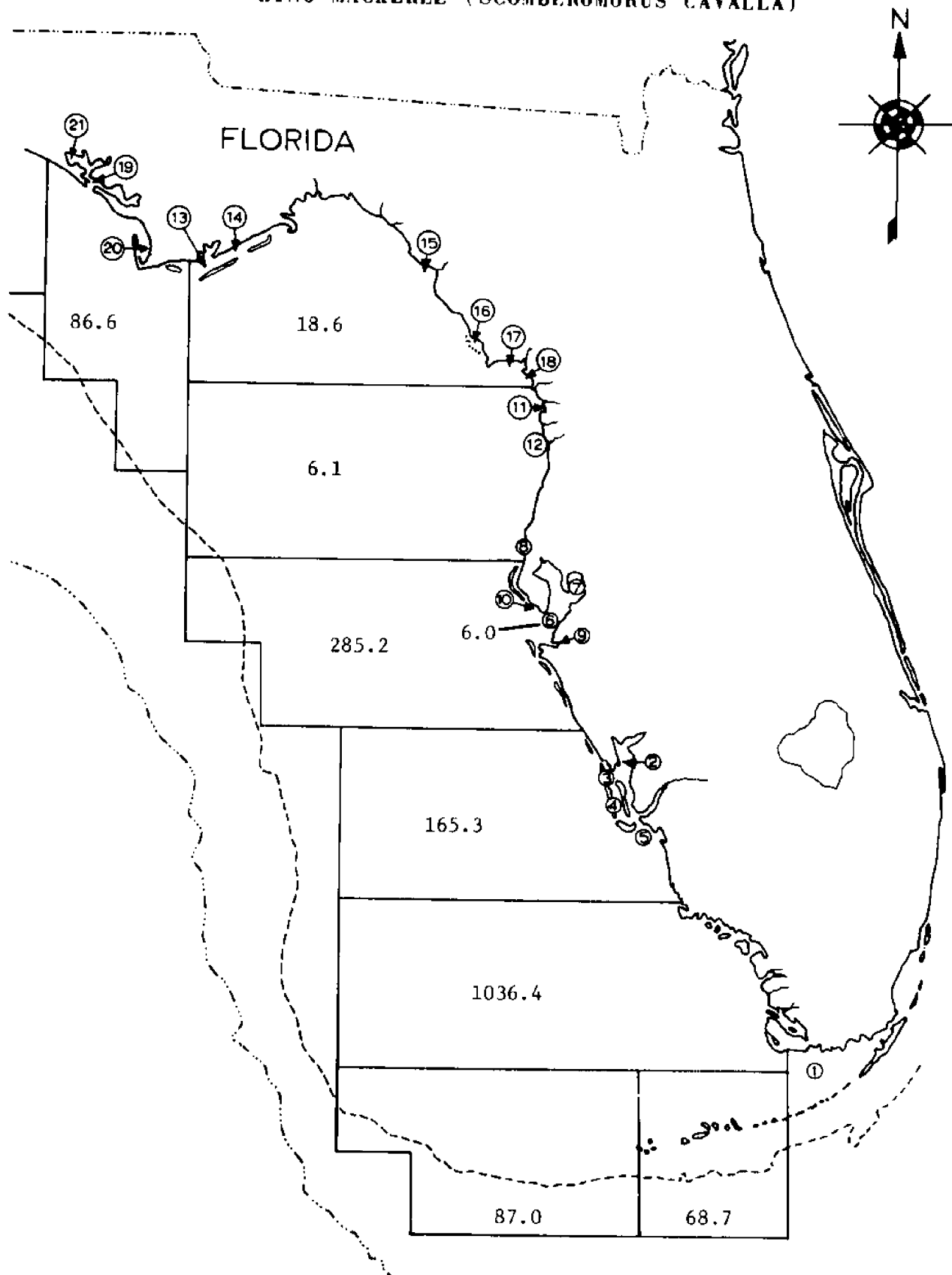


KING MACKEREL (SCOMBEROMORUS CAVALLA)

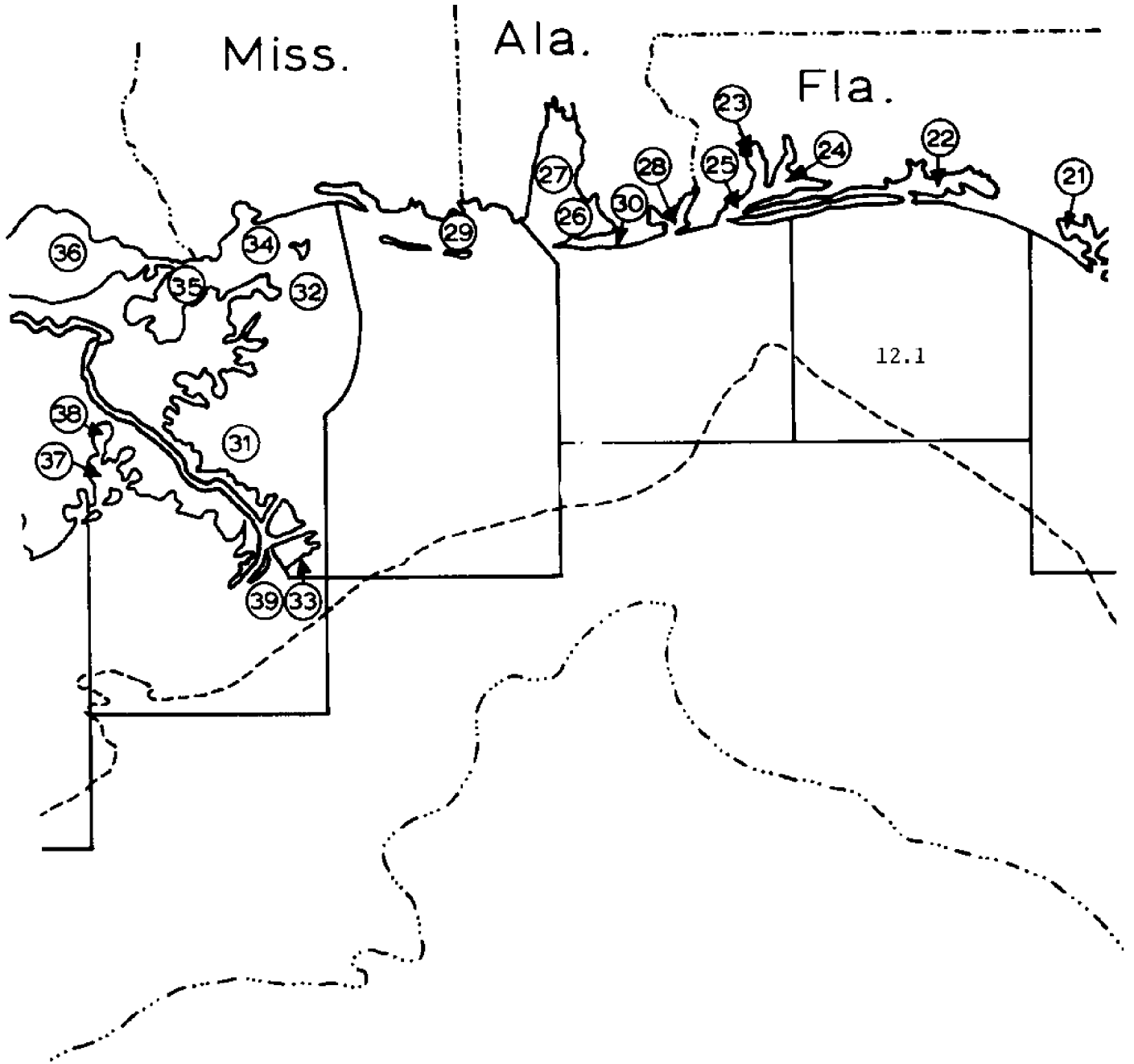
Large quantities taken by gill nets close to shore on the lower Florida coast. Unimportant north of Tampa Bay.

Catches fluctuate but have increased steadily in the past decade.

KING MACKEREL (SCOMBEROMORUS CAVALLA)



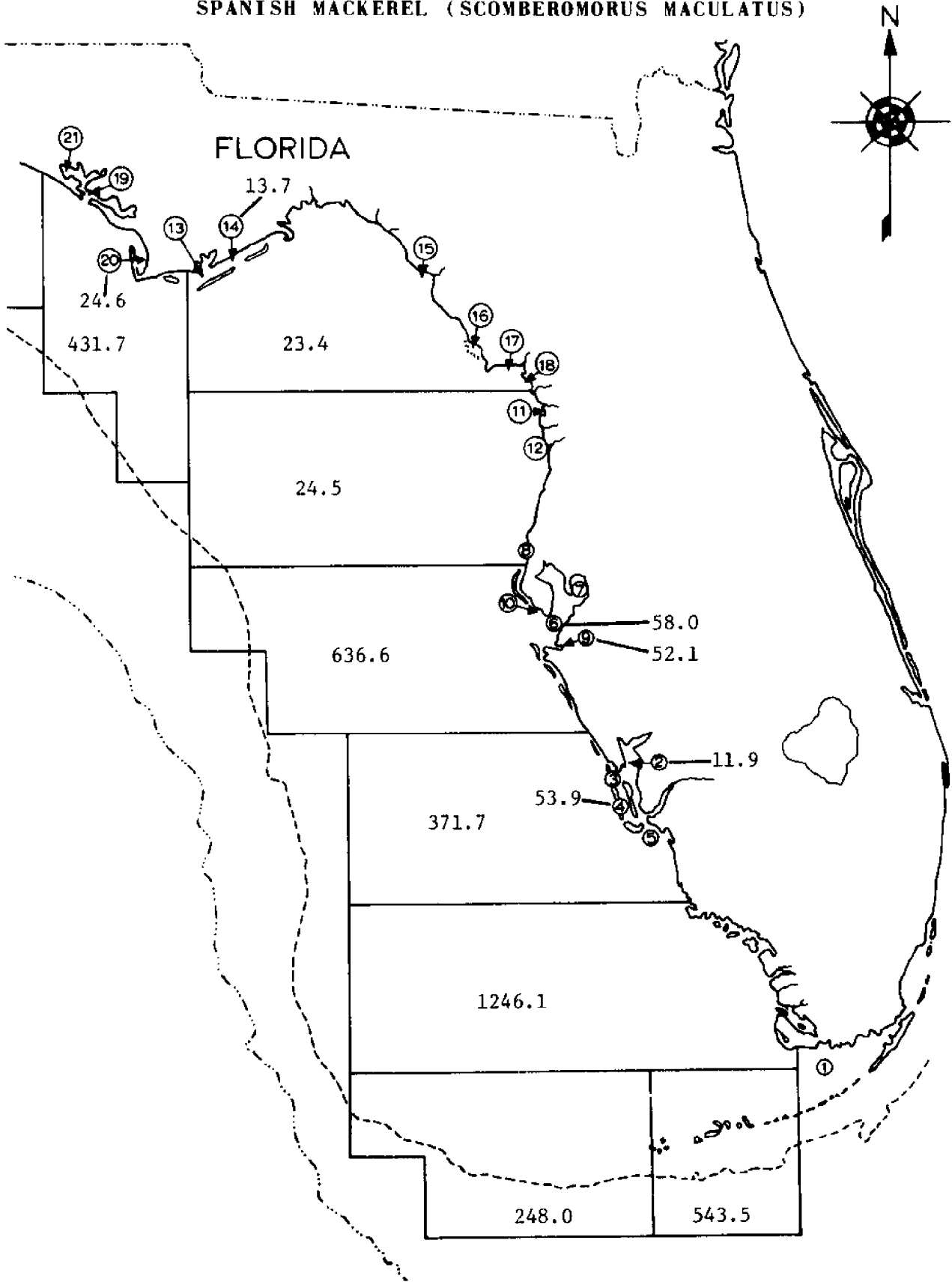
KING MACKEREL (SCOMBEROMORUS CAVALLA)



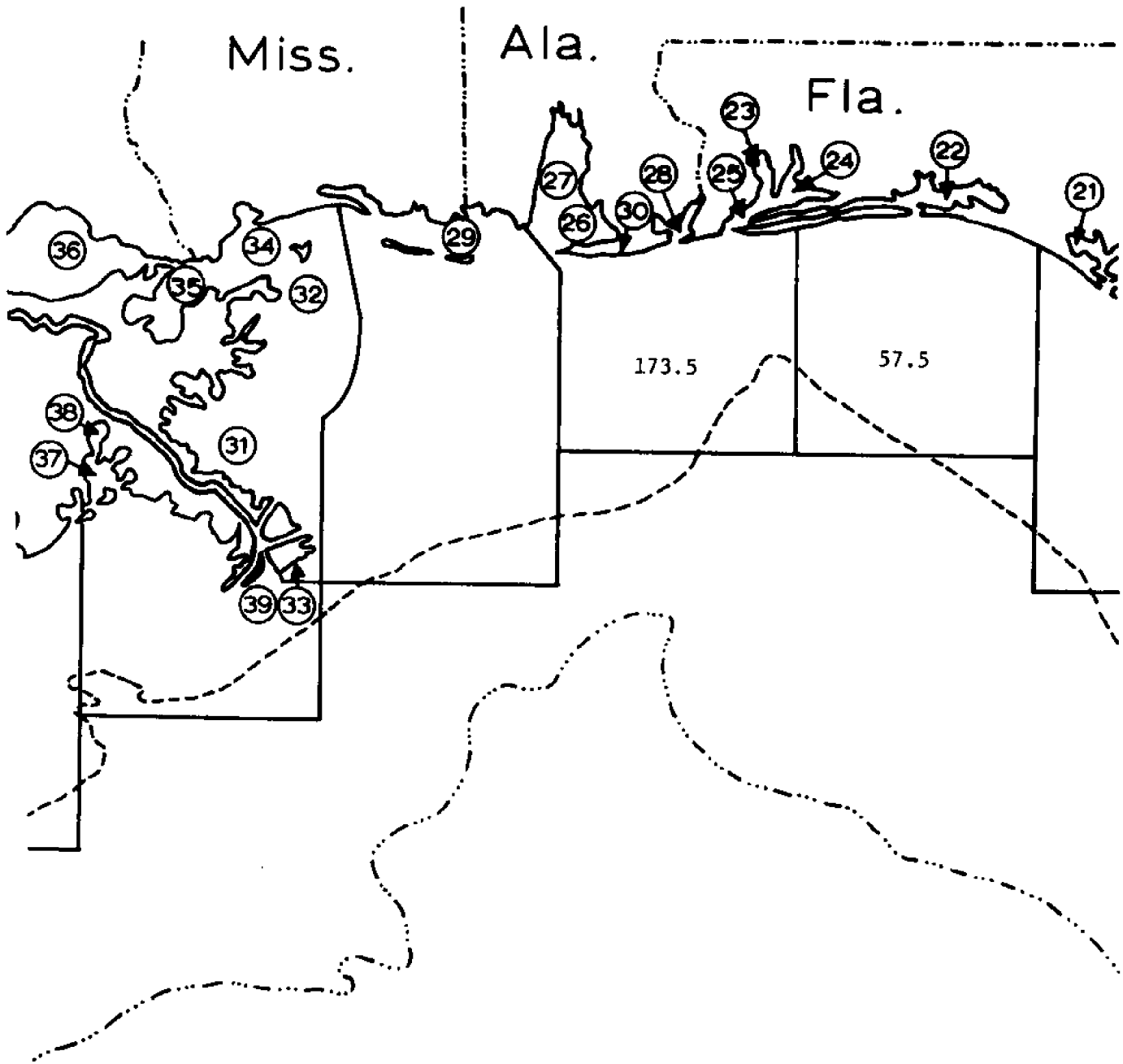
SPANISH MACKEREL (SCOMBEROMORUS MACULATUS)

Important commercial fishery along the Florida coast as far west as Escambia Bay. Also taken in quantity by Florida fishermen off Perdido Bay, Alabama. Greatest catches are made off the lower Florida coast.

SPANISH MACKEREL (*SCOMBEROMORUS MACULATUS*)



SPANISH MACKEREL (*SCOMBEROMORUS MACULATUS*)

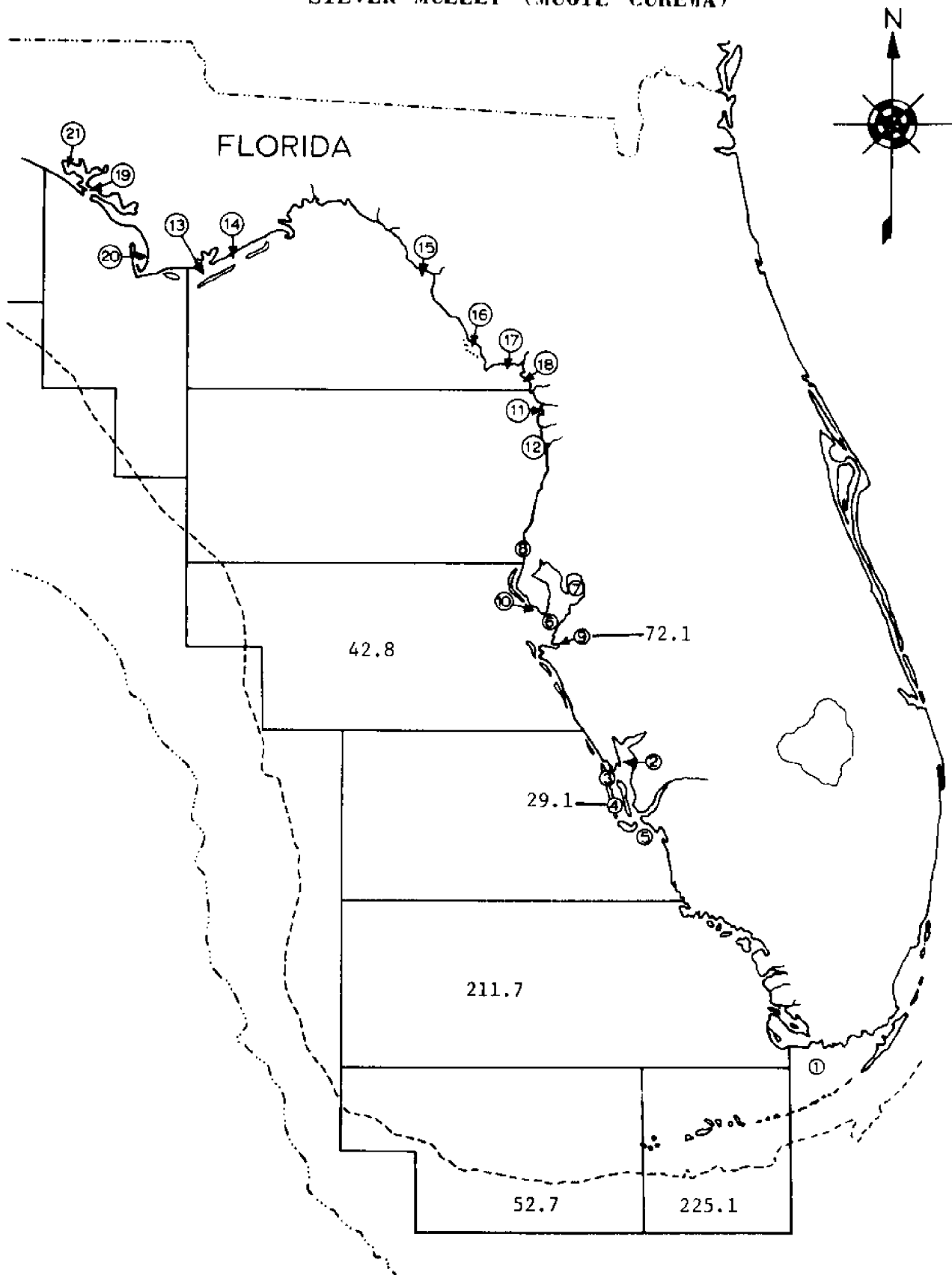


SILVER MULLET (MUGIL CUREMA)

Taken by gill nets and haul seines in coastal waters of South Florida. A relatively unimportant fishery.



SILVER MULLET (MUGIL CUREMA)

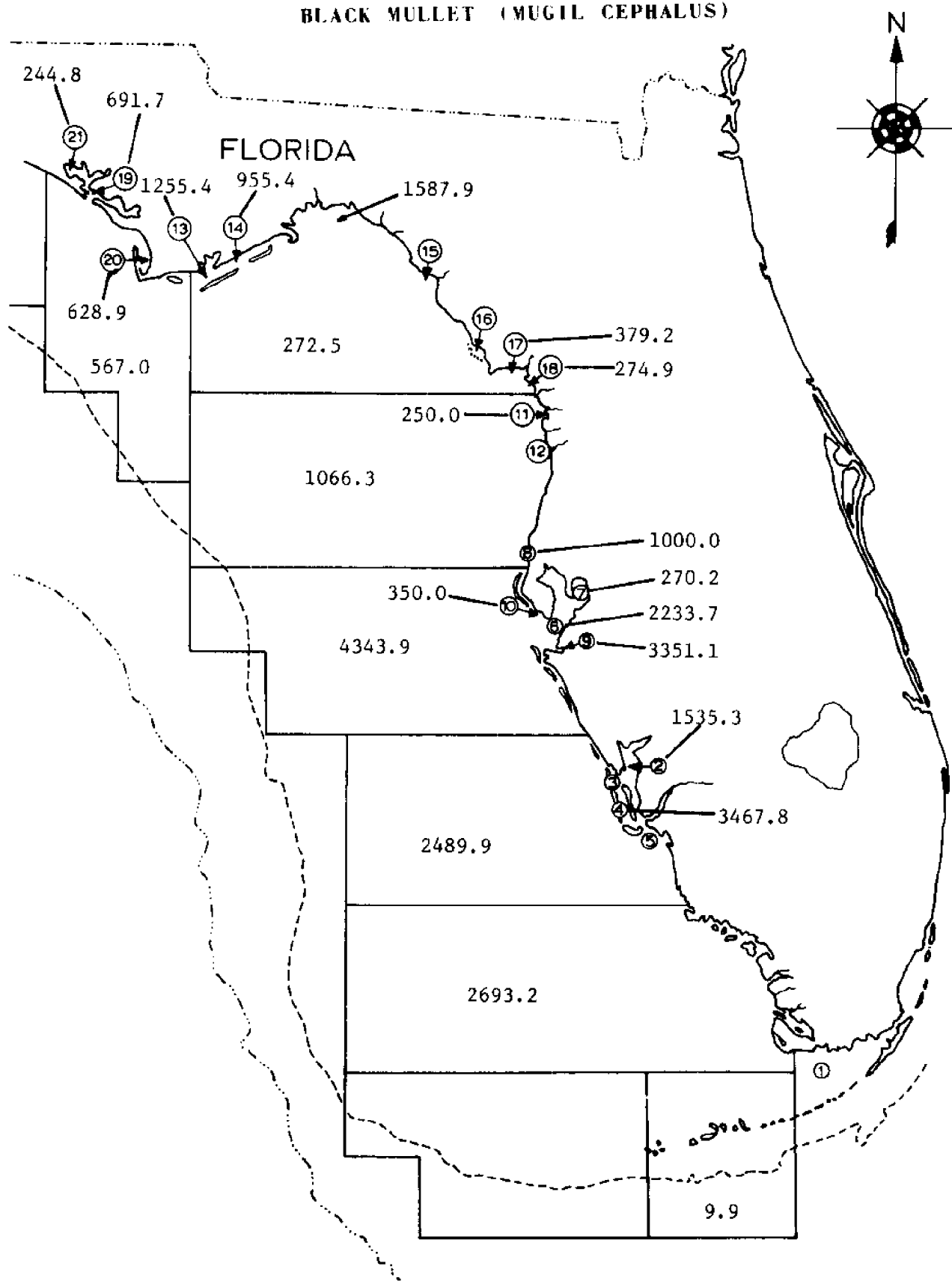


BLACK MULLET (MUGIL CEPHALUS)

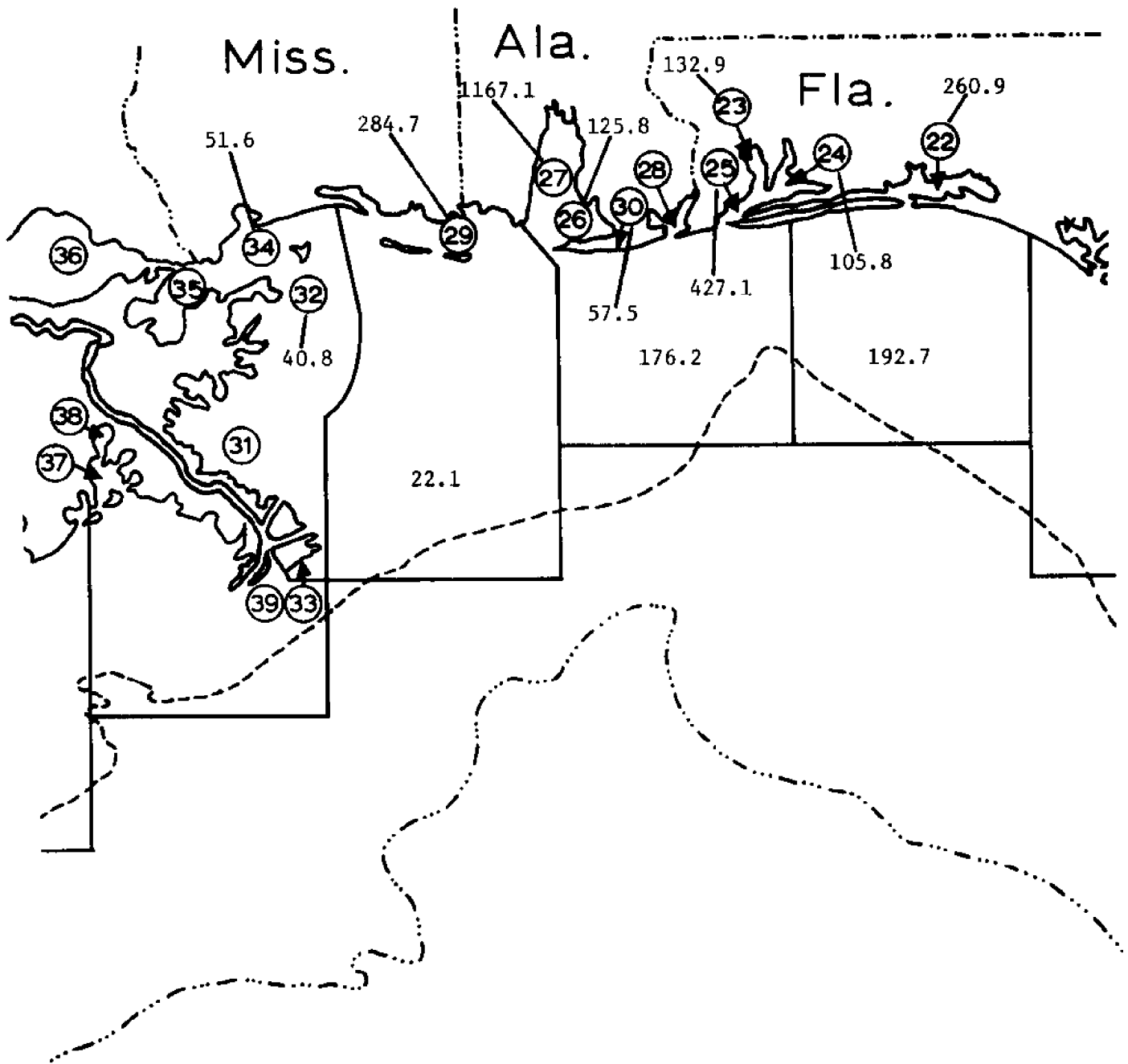
A very important species in Florida. Taken in most bays and coastal areas. Casual fishermen probably also take large quantities which go unreported.

Relatively unimportant west of Pensacola, and not taken in commercial quantities west of the Mississippi delta.

BLACK MULLET (MUGIL CEPHALUS)



BLACK MULLET (MUGIL CEPHALUS)

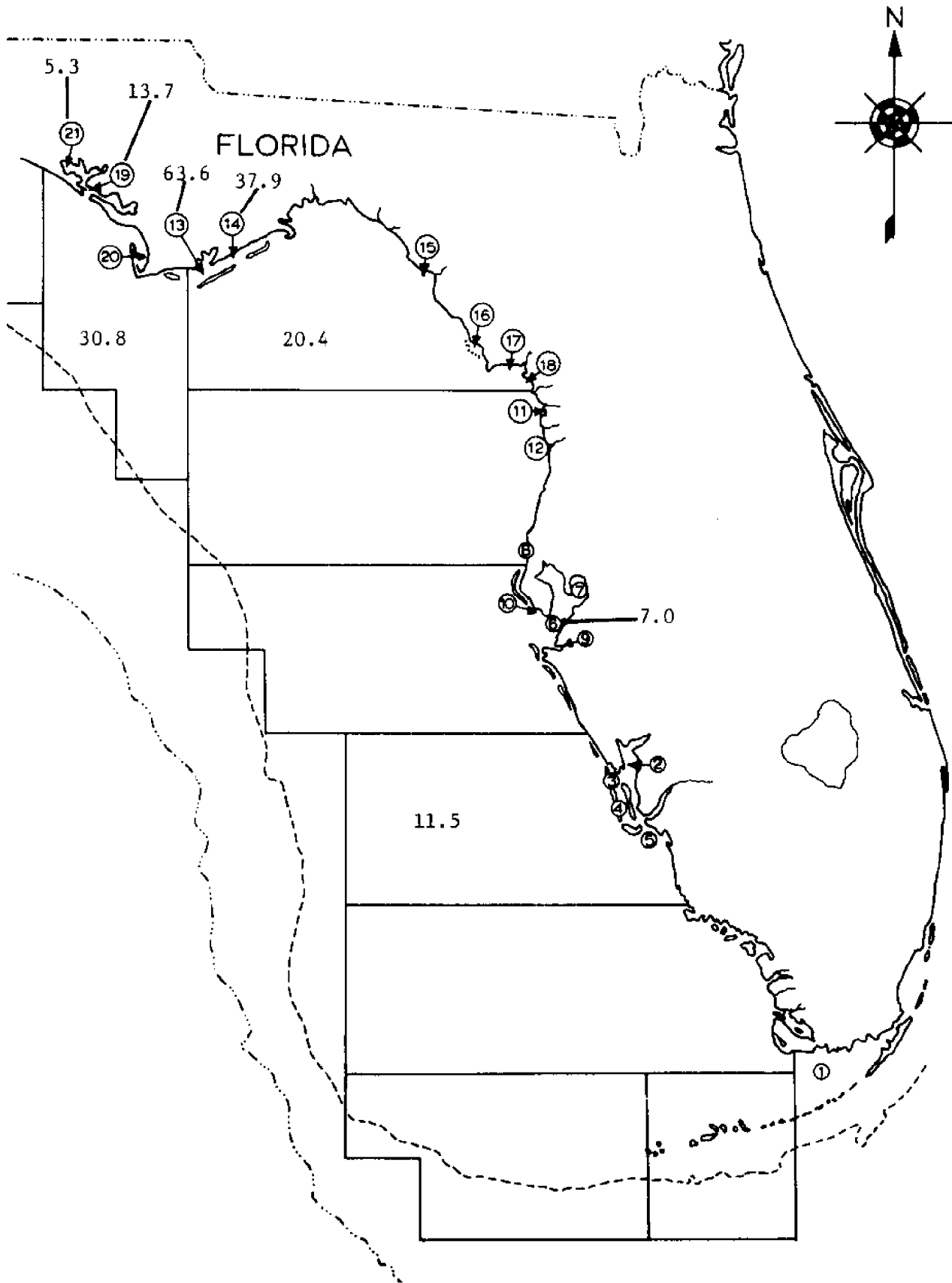


## FLOUNDER - VARIOUS SPECIES

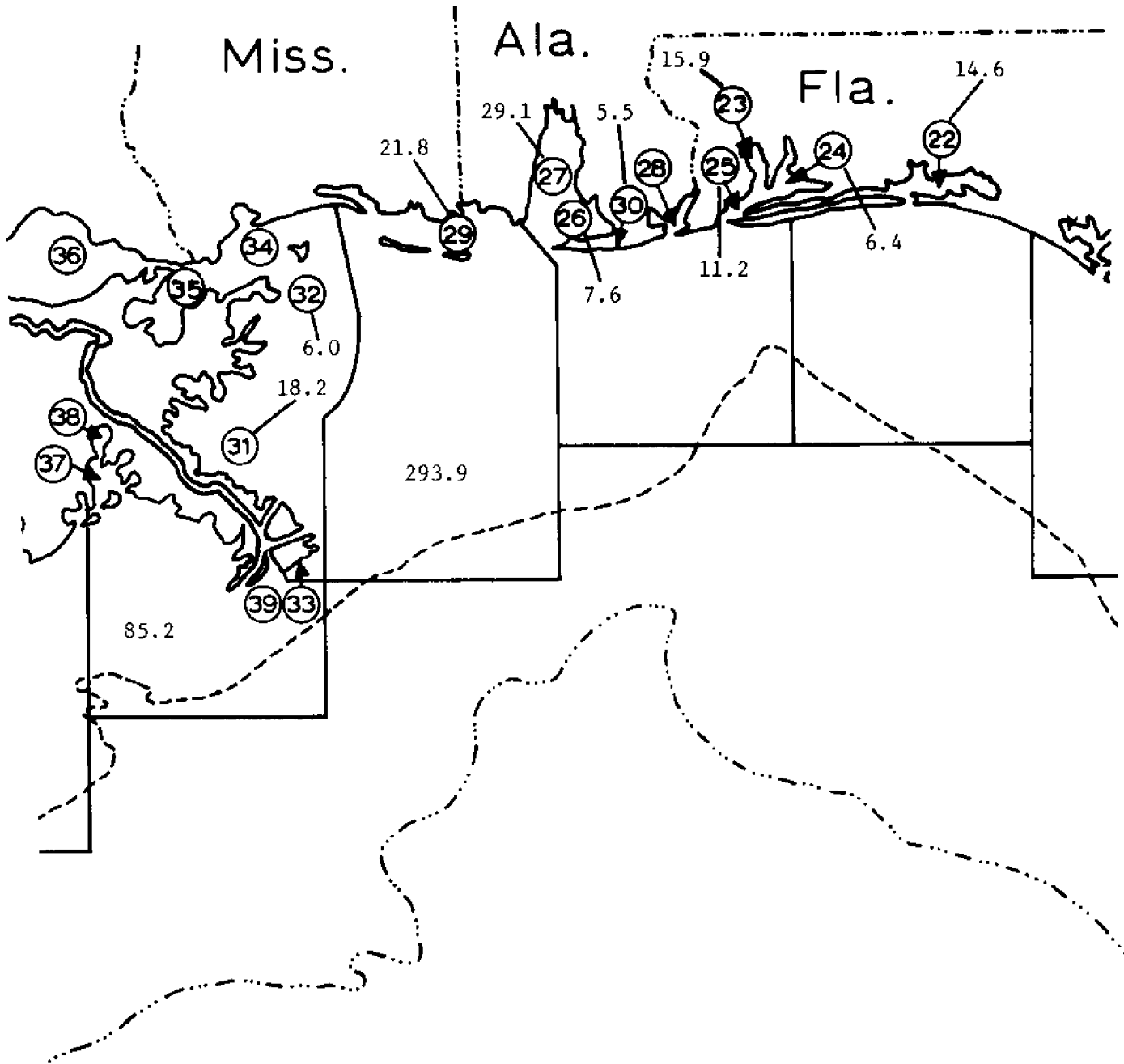
Taken mainly by shrimp trawlers close to shore in the northern and western Gulf. Nowhere important. Small quantities taken from most bays and sounds along the coast (see maps).

The Gulf flounder, Paralichthys albigutta, is the principal species taken.

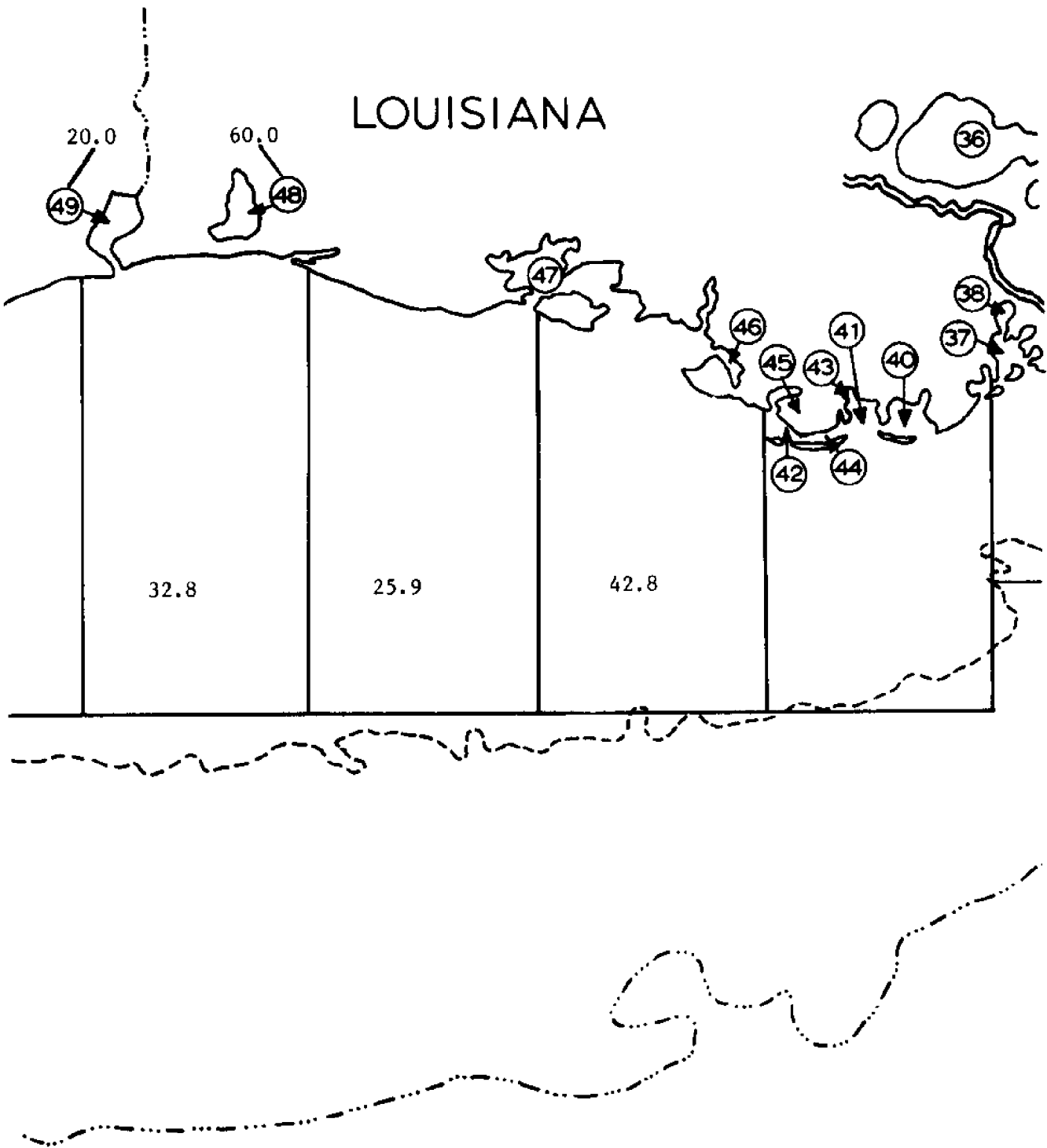
# FLounder - VARIOUS SPECIES



FLOUNDER - VARIOUS SPECIES

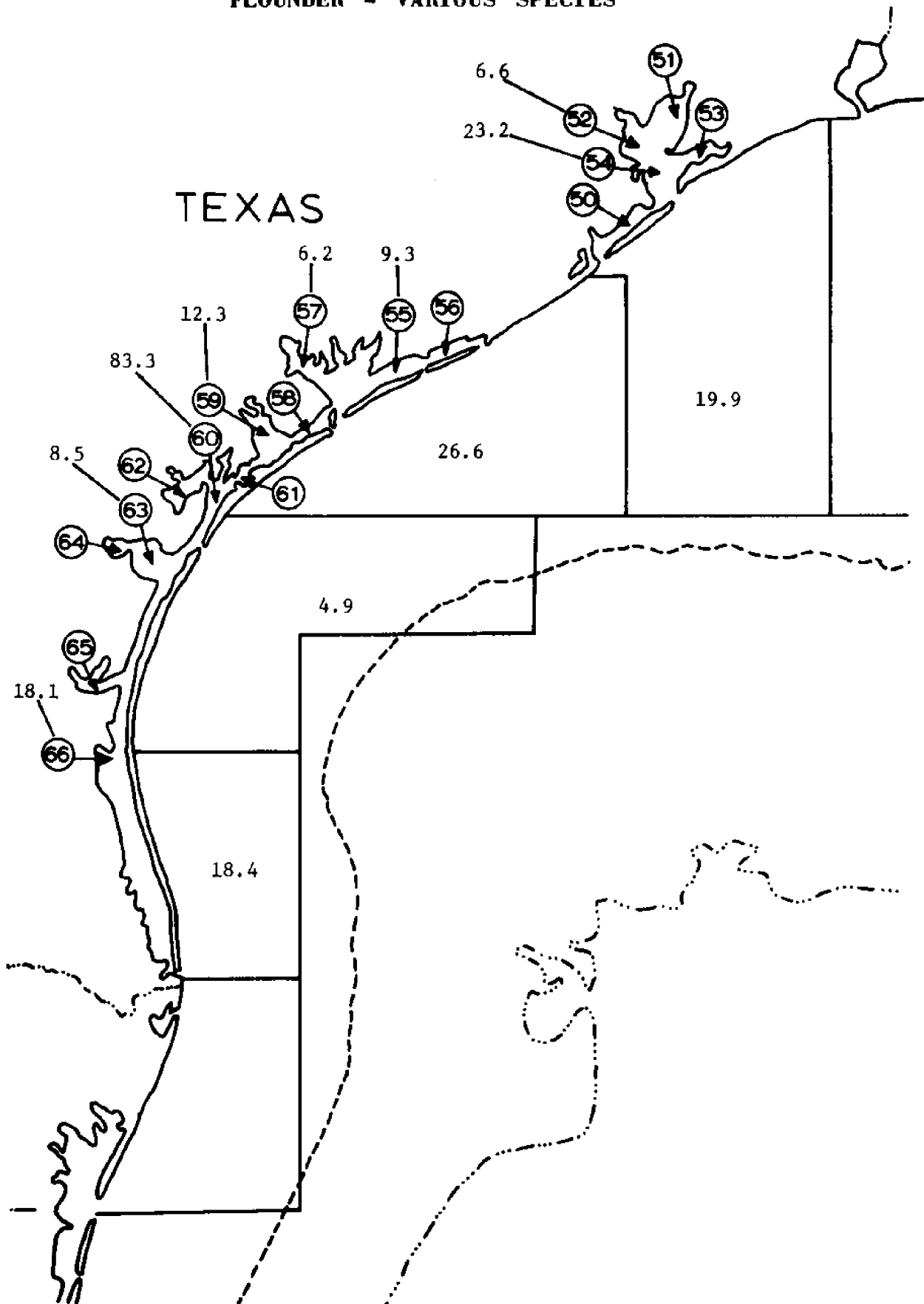


FLOUNDER - VARIOUS SPECIES





FLOUNDER - VARIOUS SPECIES

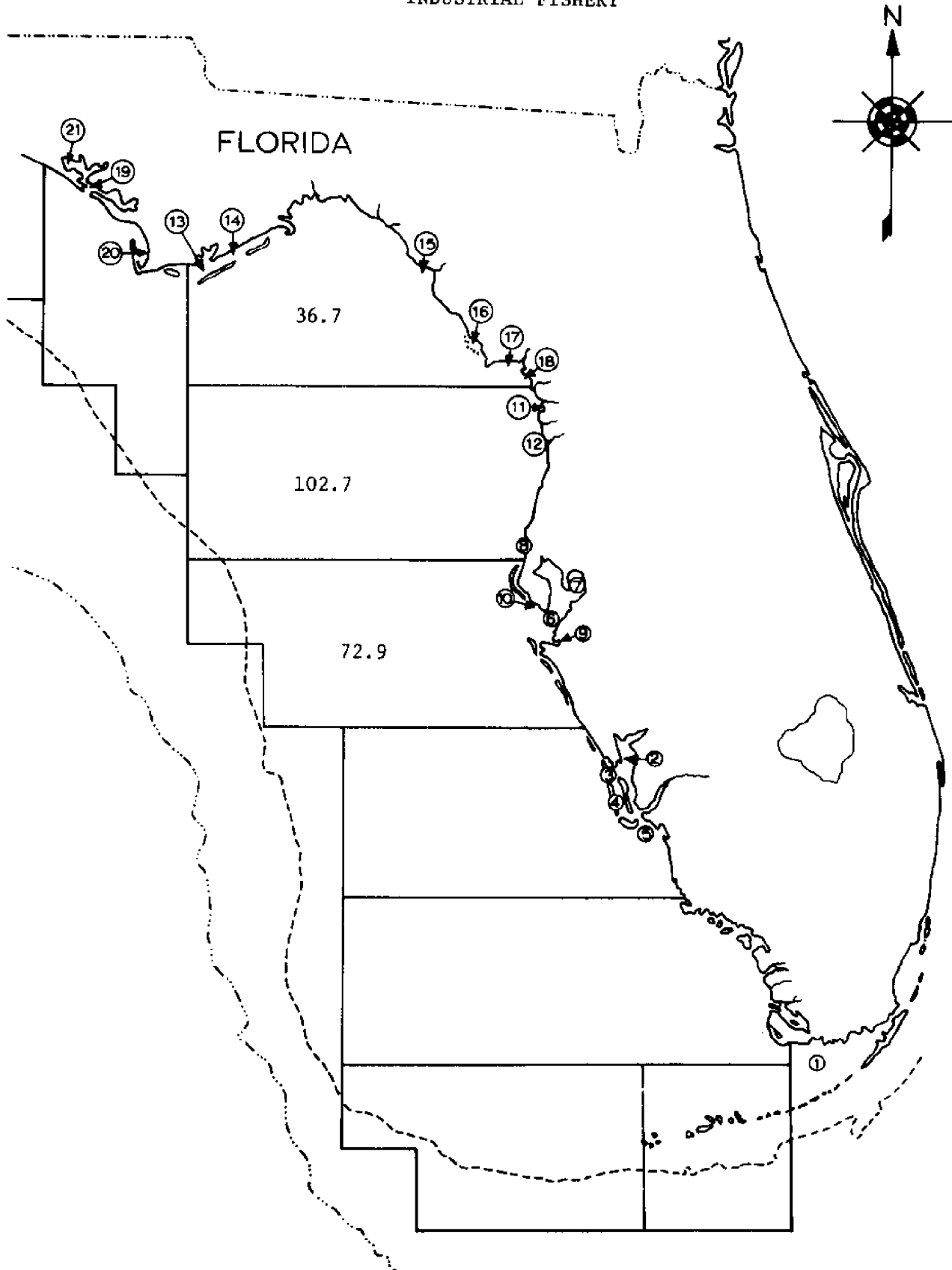


## INDUSTRIAL FISHERY - VARIOUS SPECIES

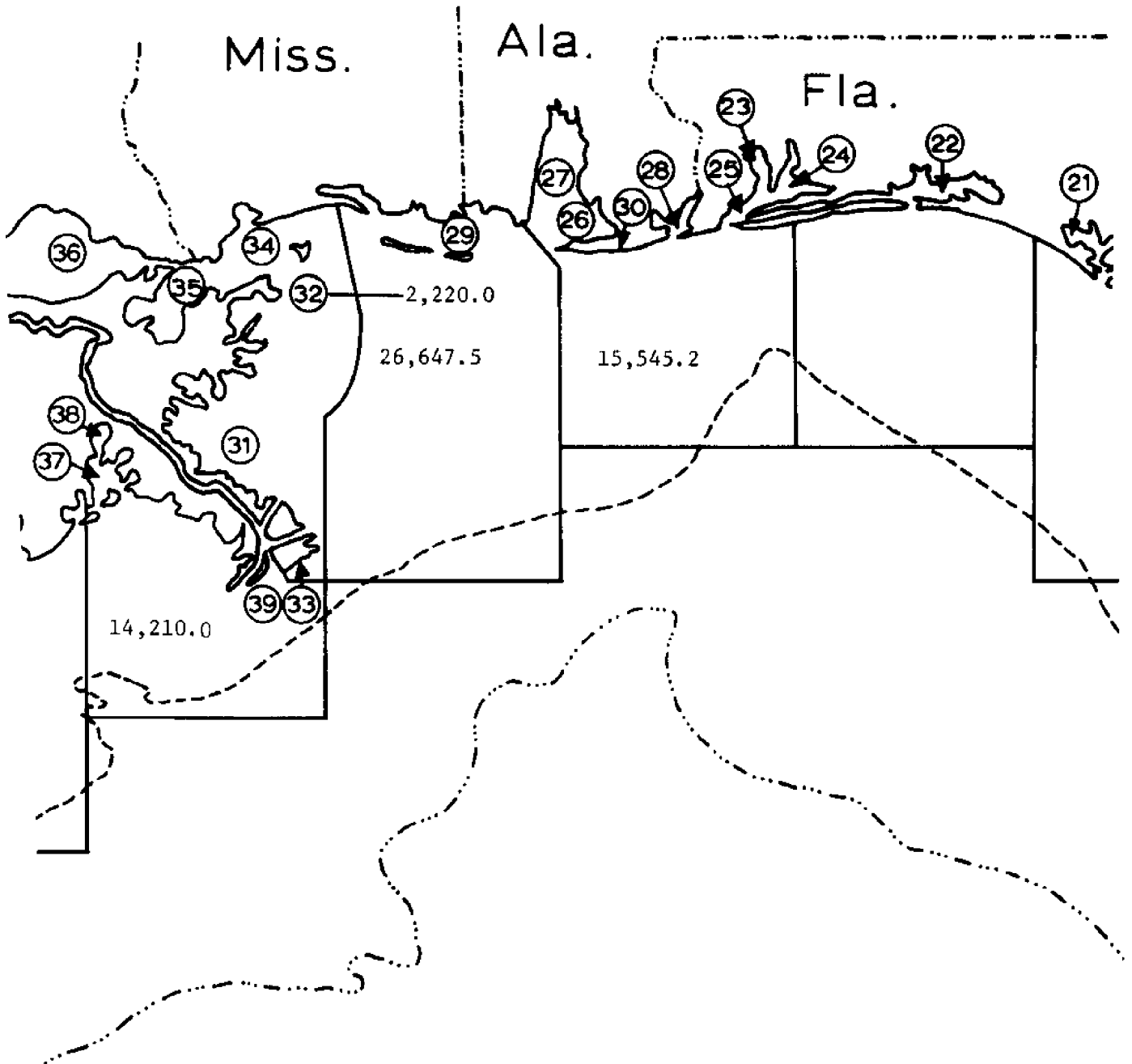
Fifteen or more species contribute to the catches. The principal species are croaker, Micropogon undulatus; spot, Leiostomus xanthurus; and silver trout, Cynoscion nothus. These constitute approximately 75 percent by weight of the total landings.

The fishery is important only in Mississippi and Louisiana and is conducted almost entirely by otter trawlers operating in waters up to 20 fathoms deep. The bulk of the catch is reduced to fish meal and used as a feed for livestock.

INDUSTRIAL FISHERY

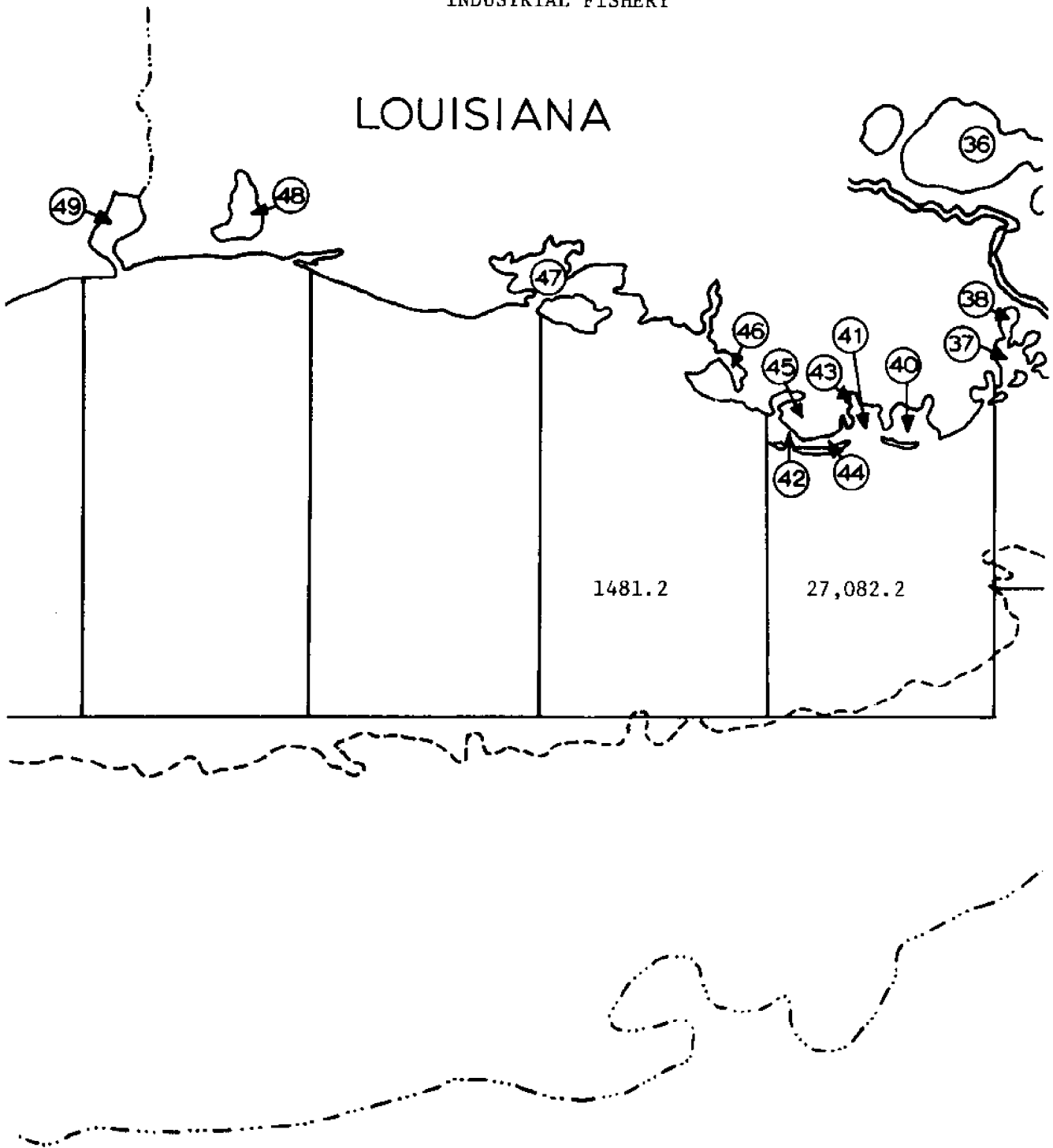


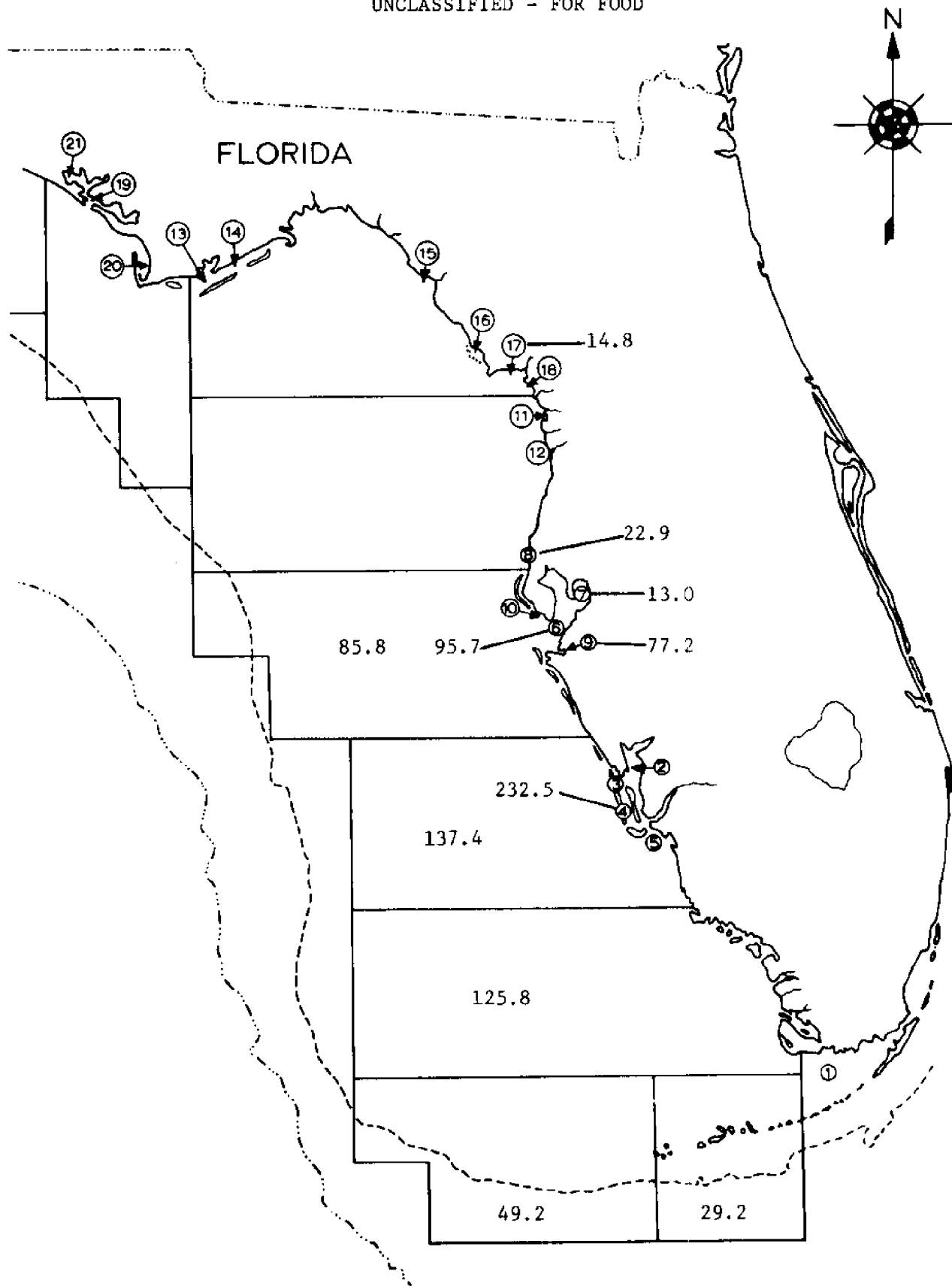
INDUSTRIAL FISHERY



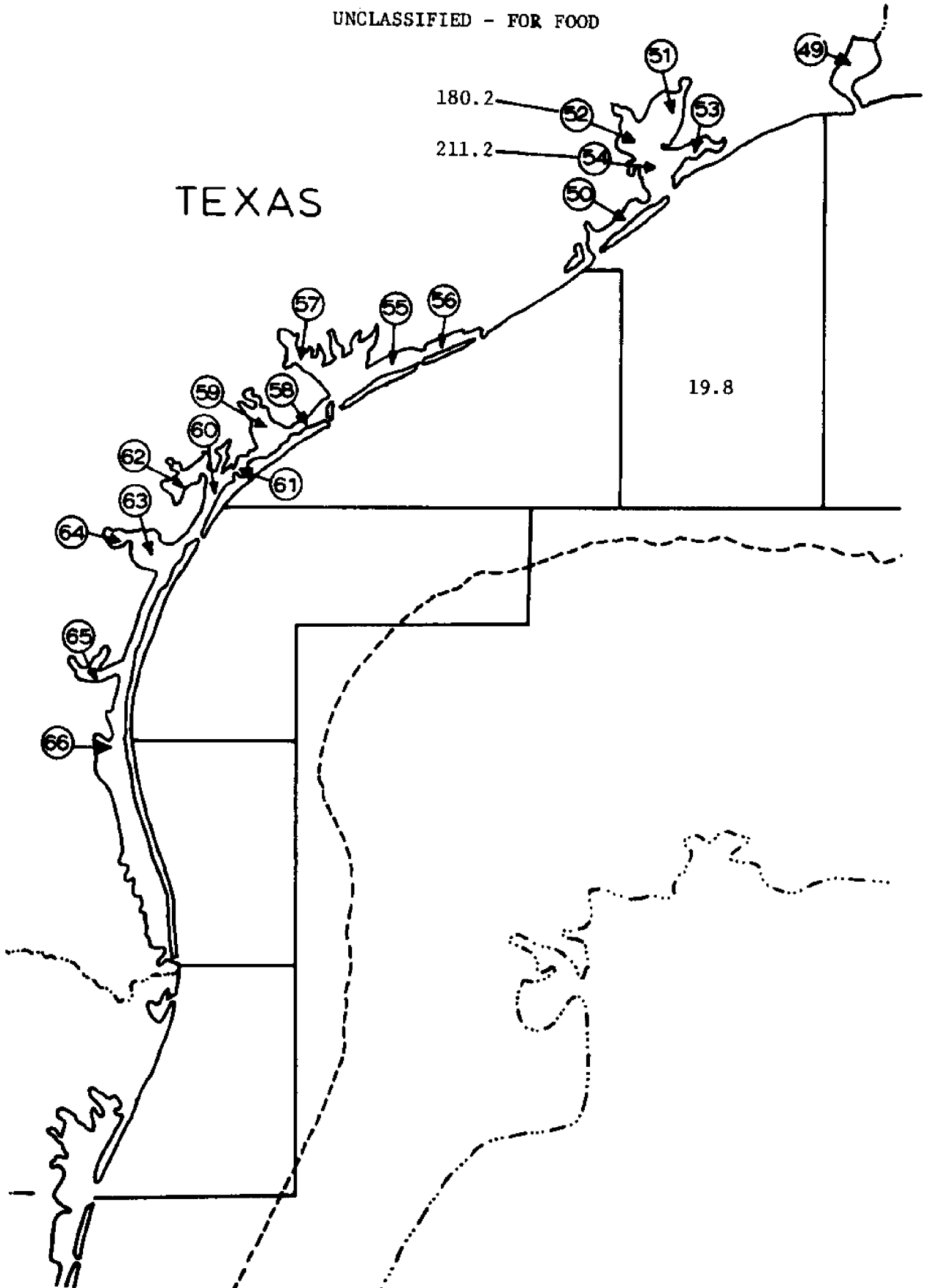
INDUSTRIAL FISHERY

LOUISIANA





UNCLASSIFIED - FOR FOOD



I N V E R T E B R A T E S



Encircled numbers represent bays and inland waters from which landings of various species are reported.

Catches in 1965 are shown for each statistical area in thousands of pounds.

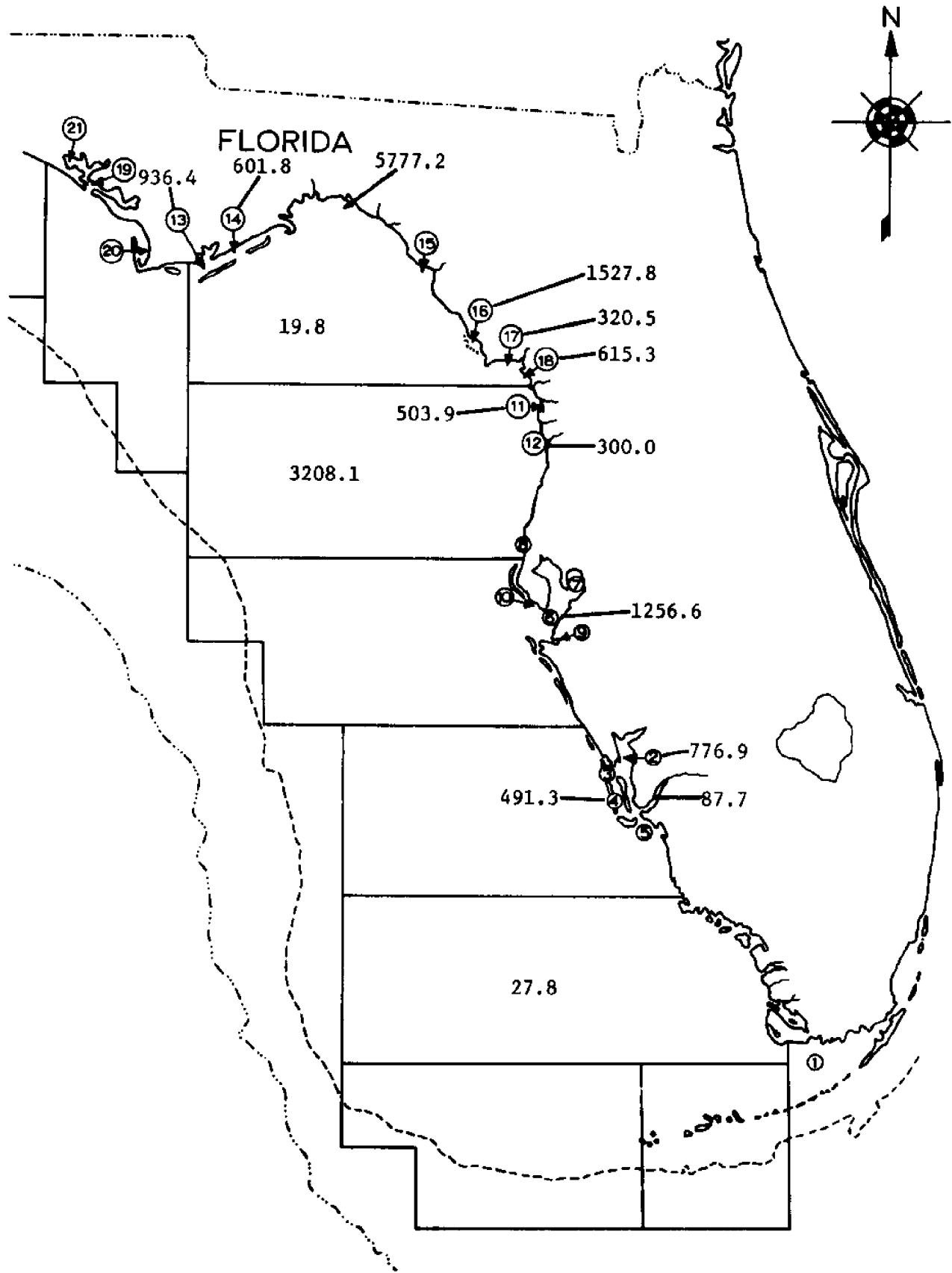
The 100 fathom and 1,000 fathom contour lines are shown on each map.

BLUE CRAB (CALLINECTES SAPIDUS)

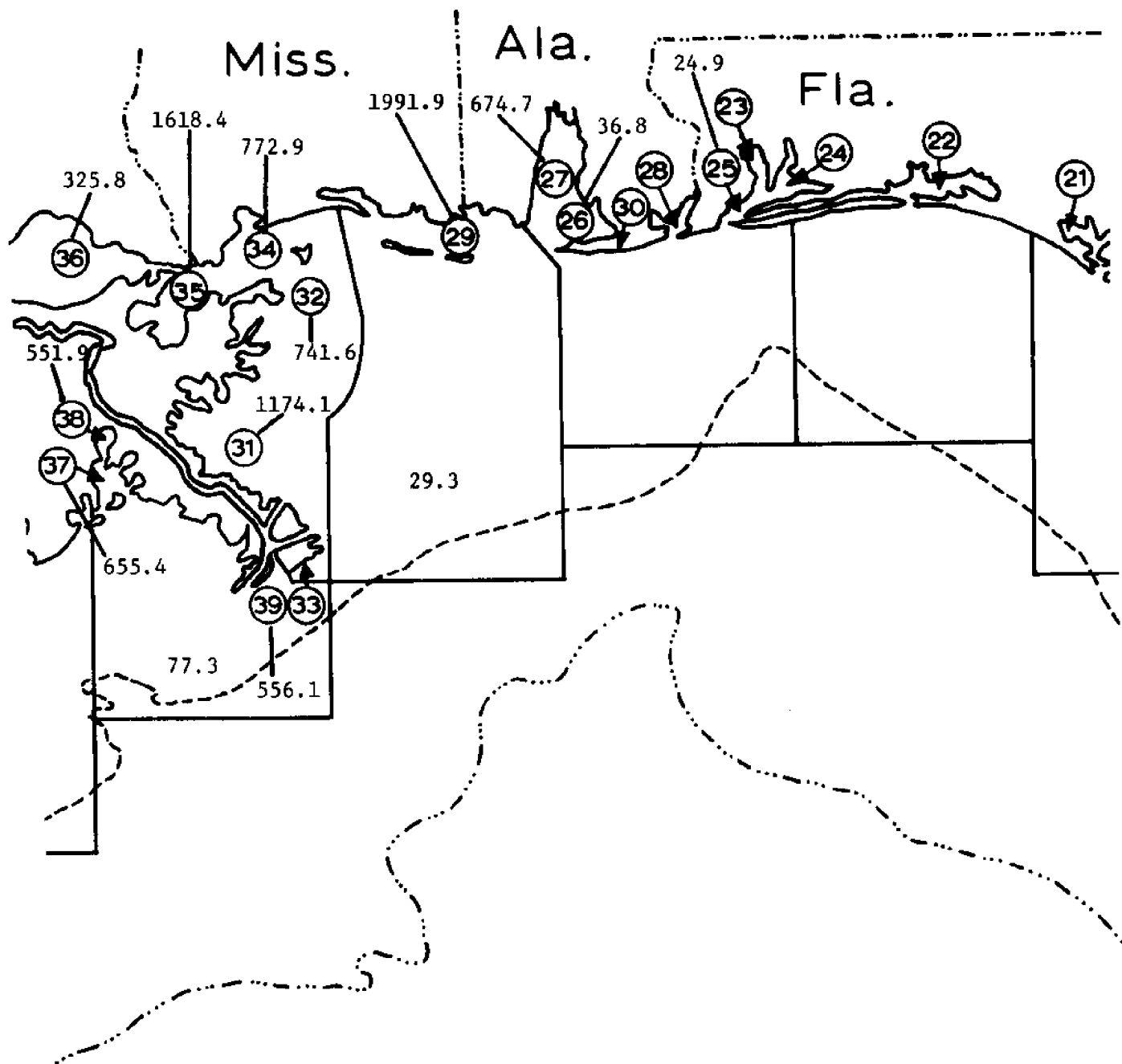
An important commercial species in all areas. Large quantities taken in most bays and sounds as far west as Corpus Christi Bay, Texas.

Catches from Mississippi and Louisiana have declined since 1961, while those from Florida, Alabama, and Texas have increased.

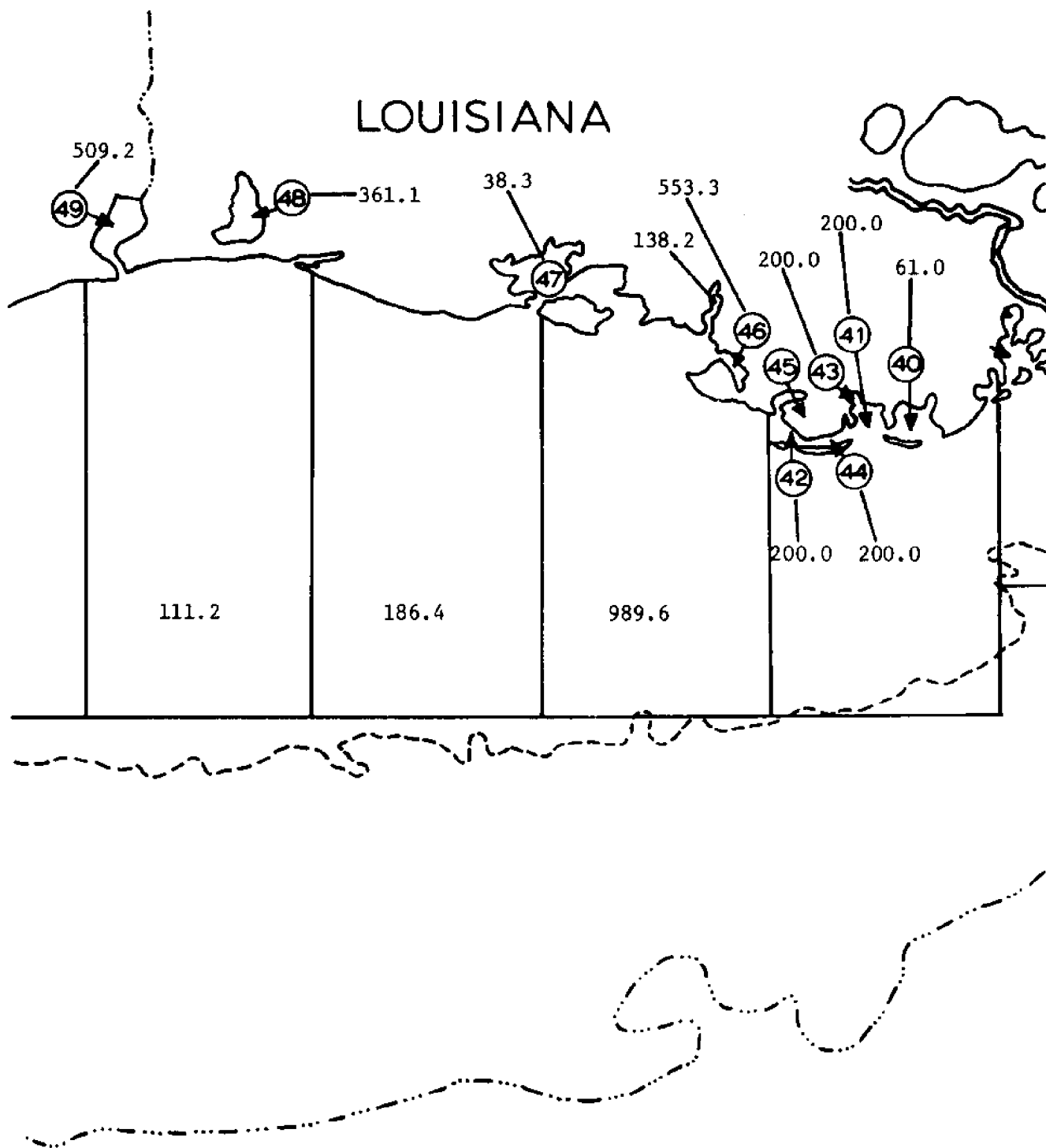
BLUE CRAB (*CALLINECTES SAPIDUS*)



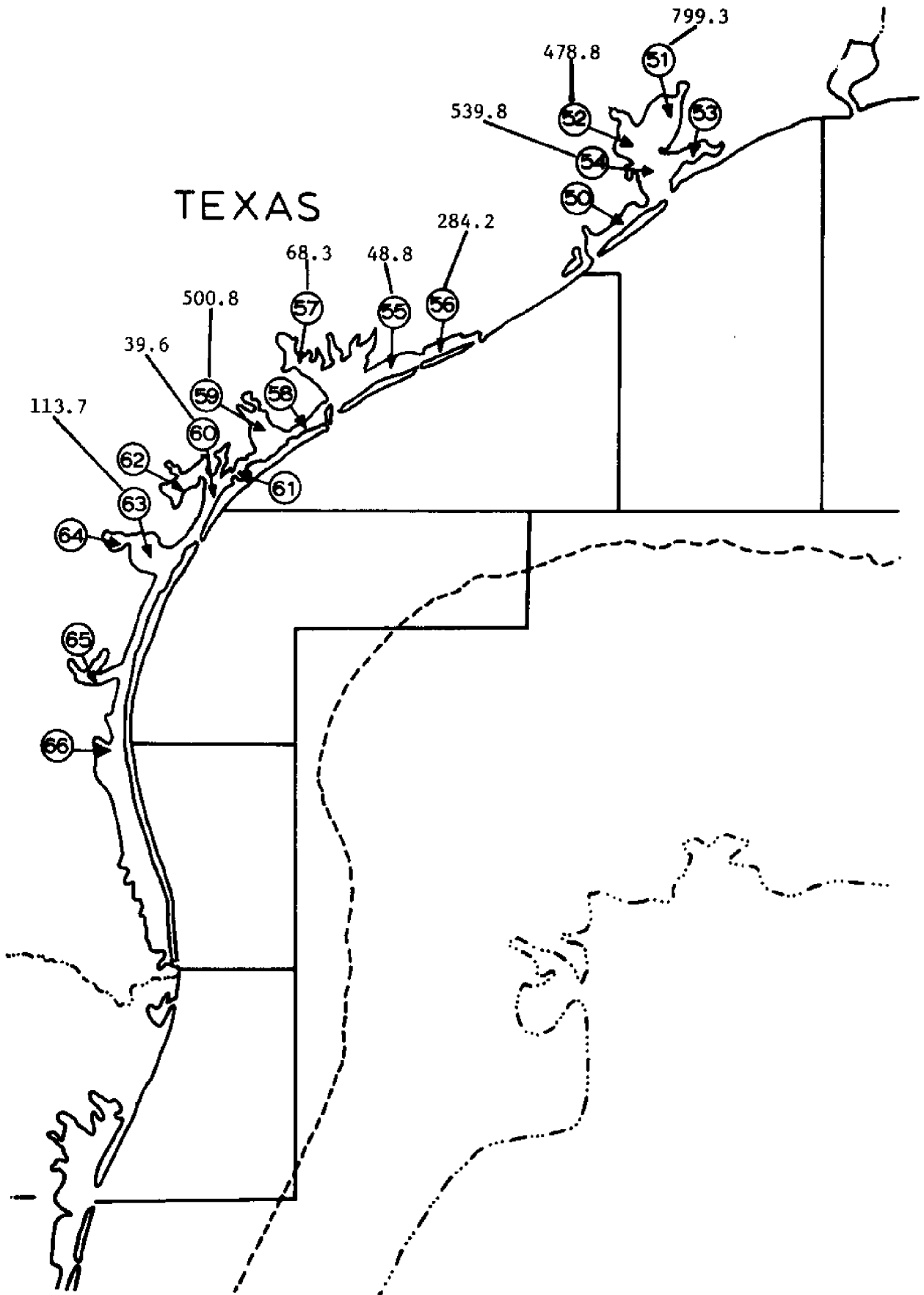
BLUE CRAB (CALLINECTES SAPIDUS)



BLUE CRAB (CALLINECTES SAPIDUS)



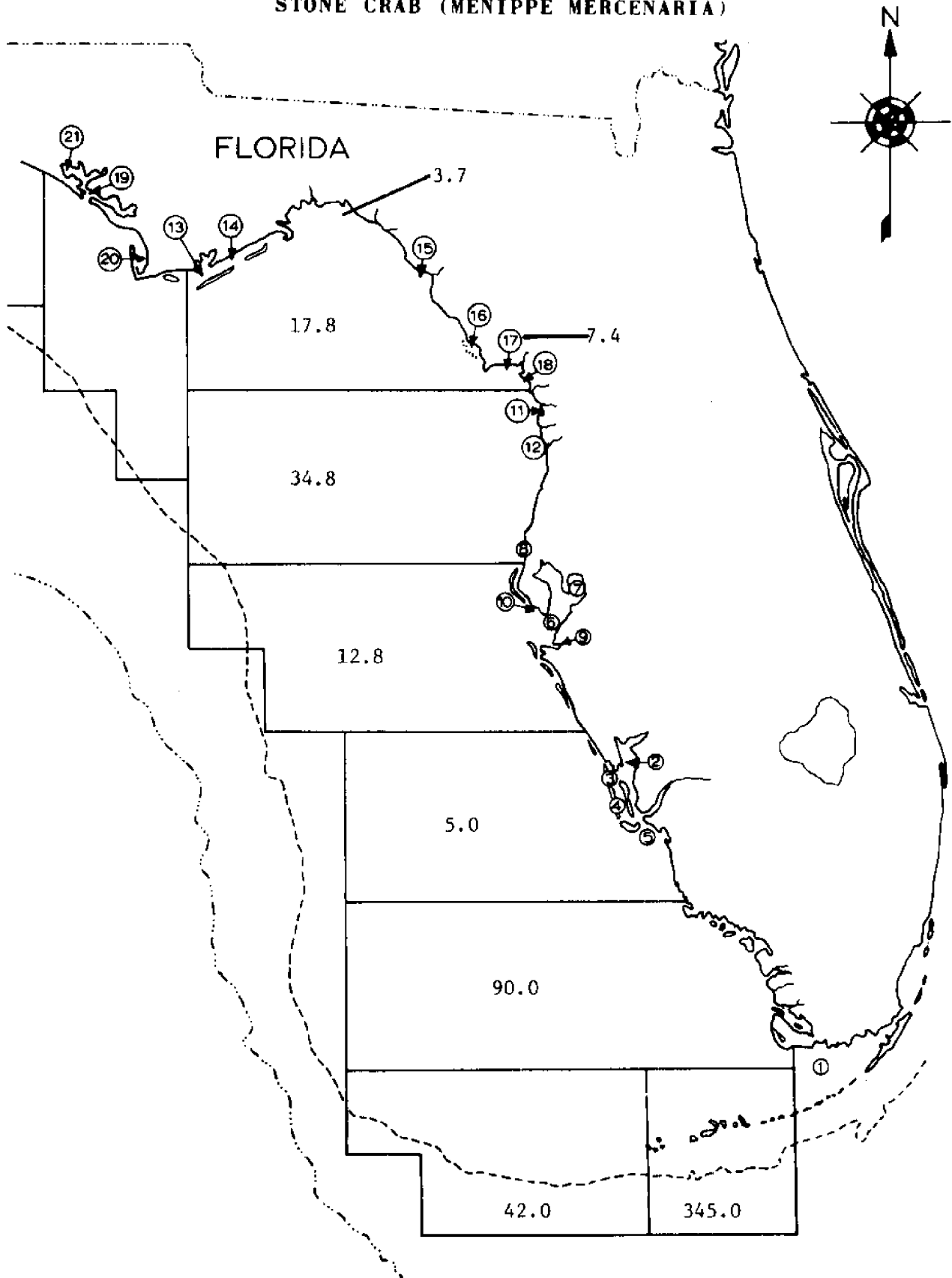
BLUE CRAB (CALLINECTES SAPIDUS)



STONE CRAB (MENIPPE MERCENARIA)

Taken principally from waters off the lower Florida coast. Not important commercially west of Apalachicola Bay.

STONE CRAB (MENIPPE MERCENARIA)

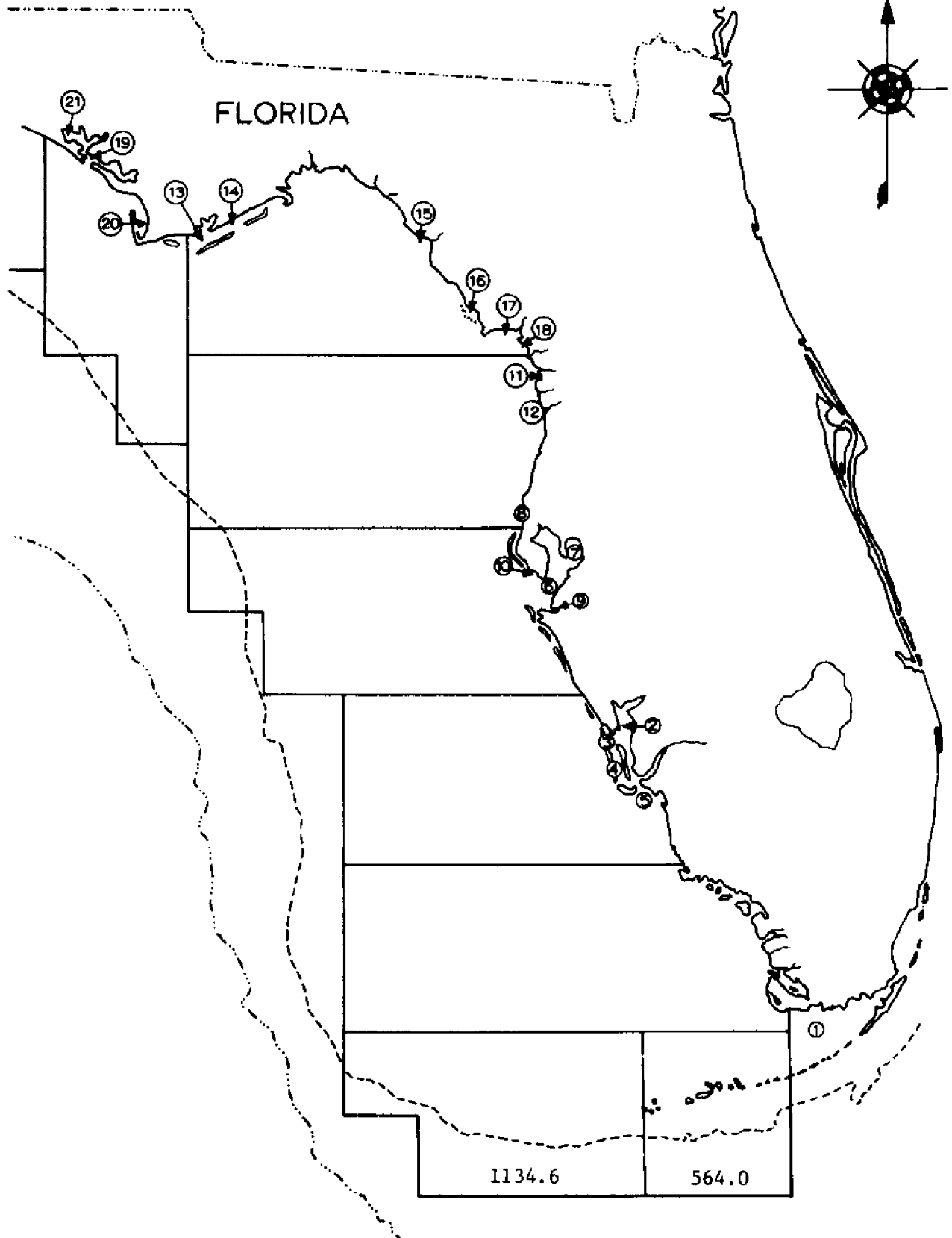




SPINY LOBSTER (PANULIRUS ARGUS)

Taken only in southern Florida waters in the area of Dry Tortugas and the Florida Keys.

SPINY LOBSTER (PANULIRUS ARGUS)

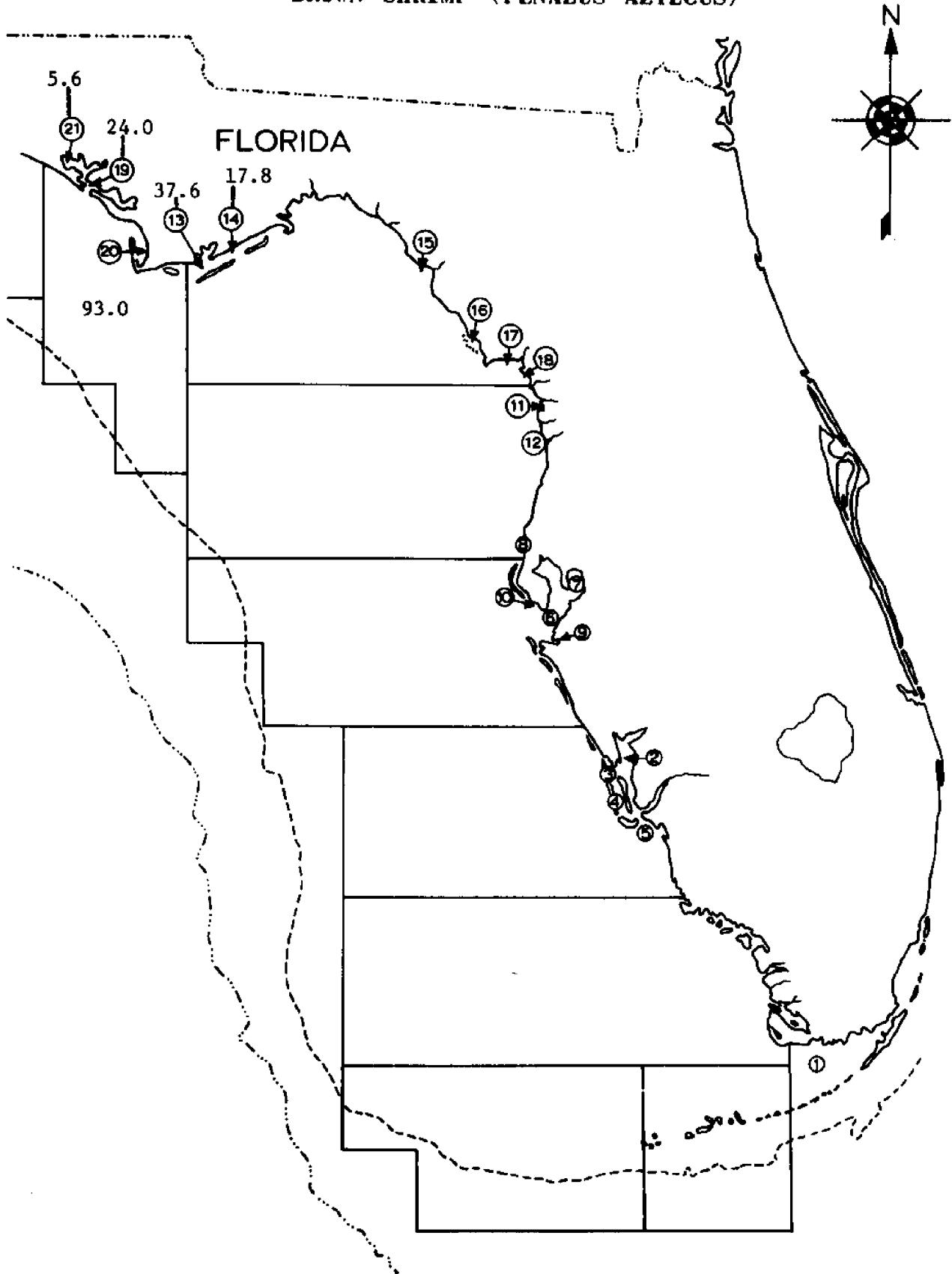


BROWN SHRIMP (PENAEUS AZTECUS)

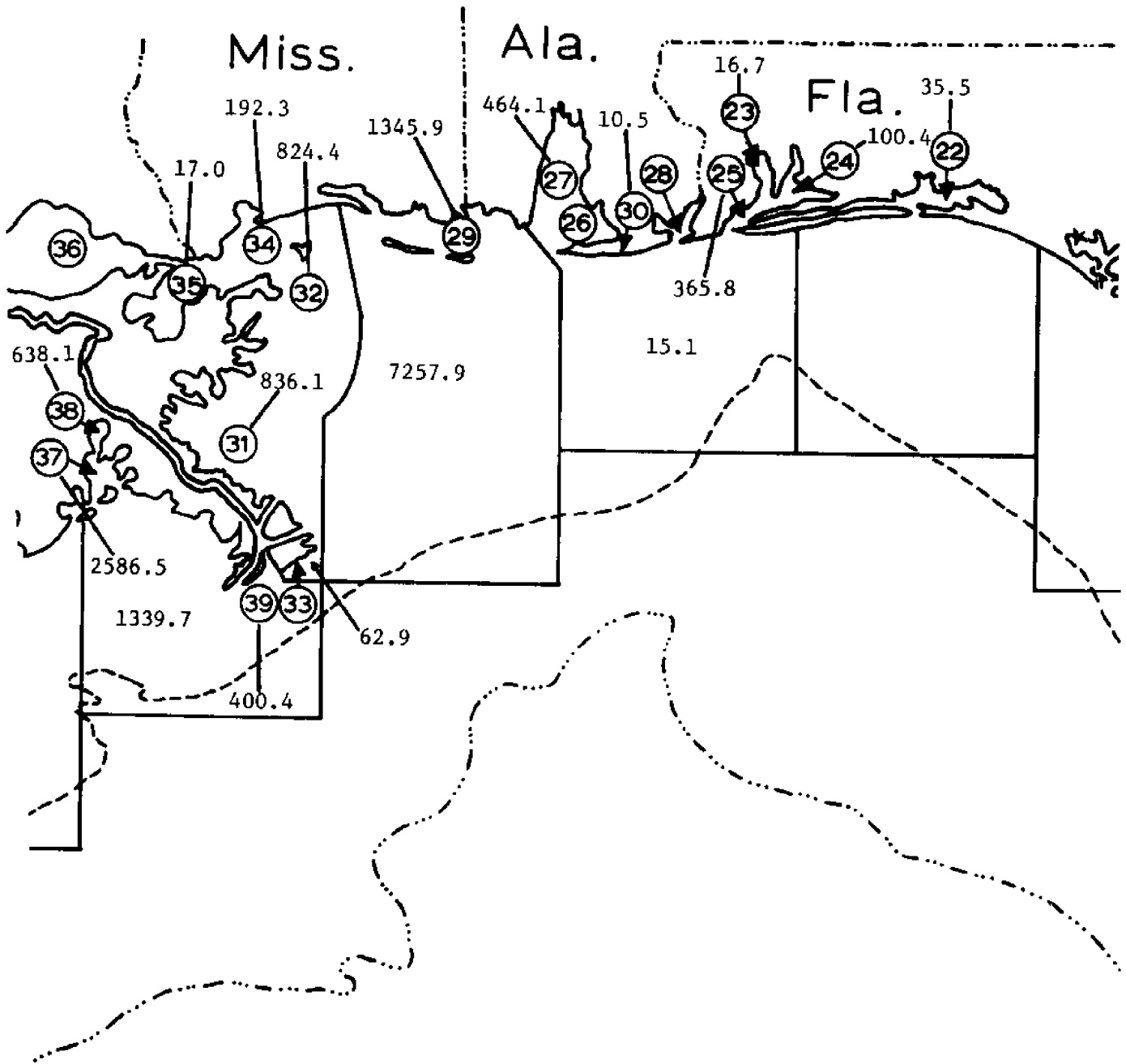
Important fishery west of Mobile Bay, Alabama. Highest catches are taken off the Texas coast from 10 to 30 fathoms. Large catches are also made off Louisiana in 10 to 20 fathoms, and in many bays in Louisiana.

This species, with the white and pink shrimps, supports the most valuable commercial fishery in the Gulf of Mexico.

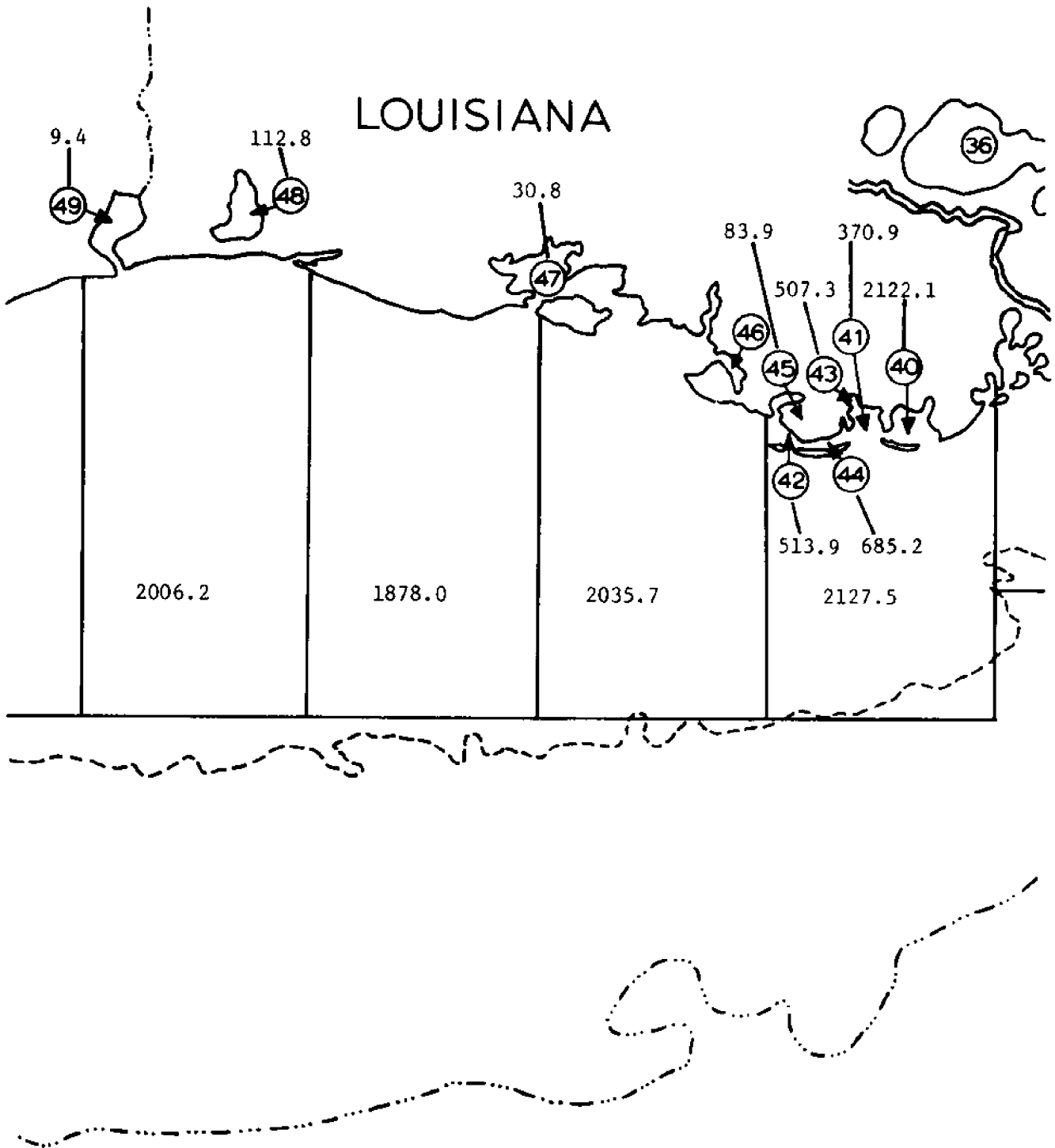
BROWN SHRIMP (PENAEUS AZTECUS)



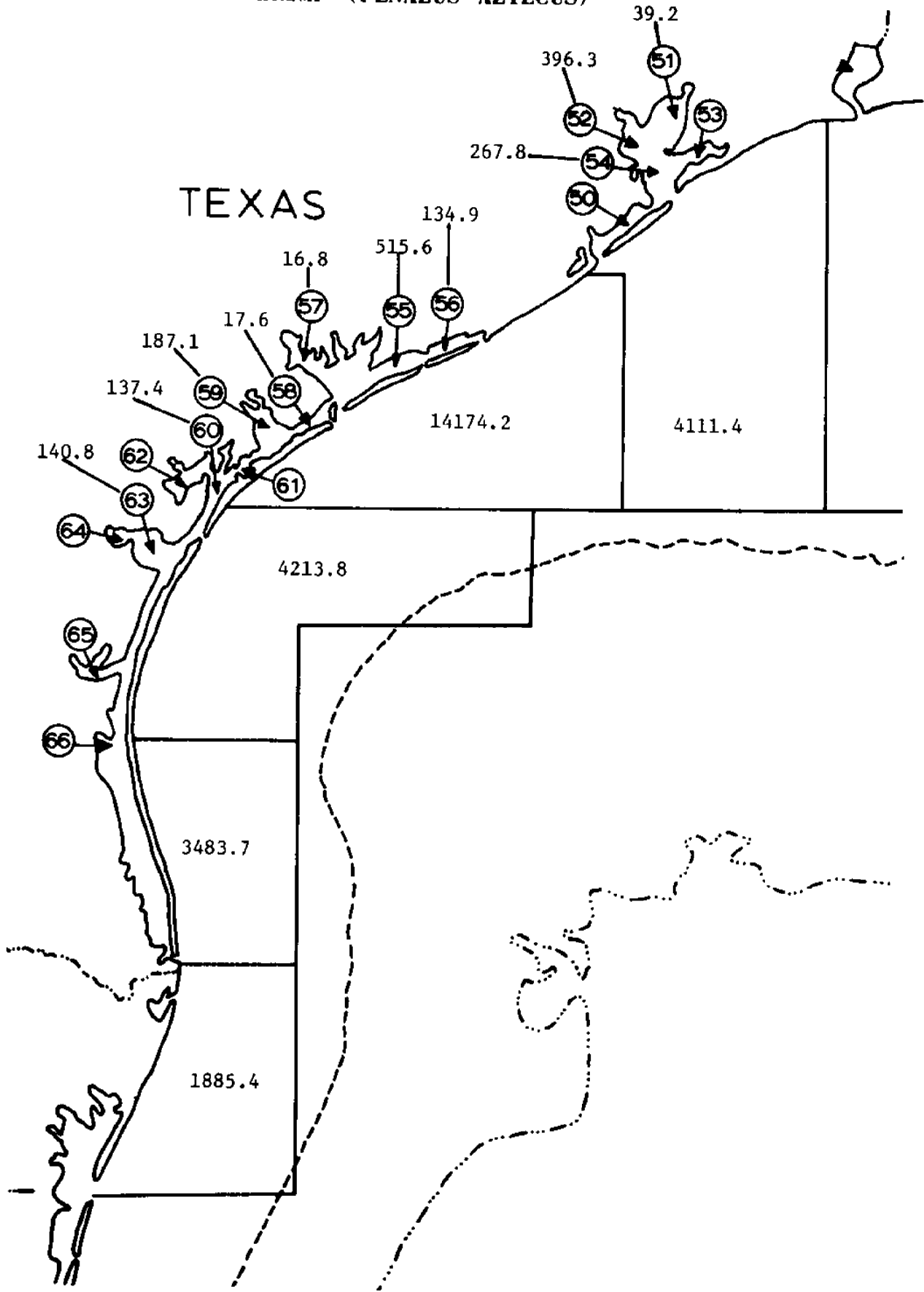
BROWN SHRIMP (PENAEUS AZTECUS)



BROWN SHRIMP (PENAEUS AZTECUS)



BROWN SHRIMP (PENAEUS AZTECUS)



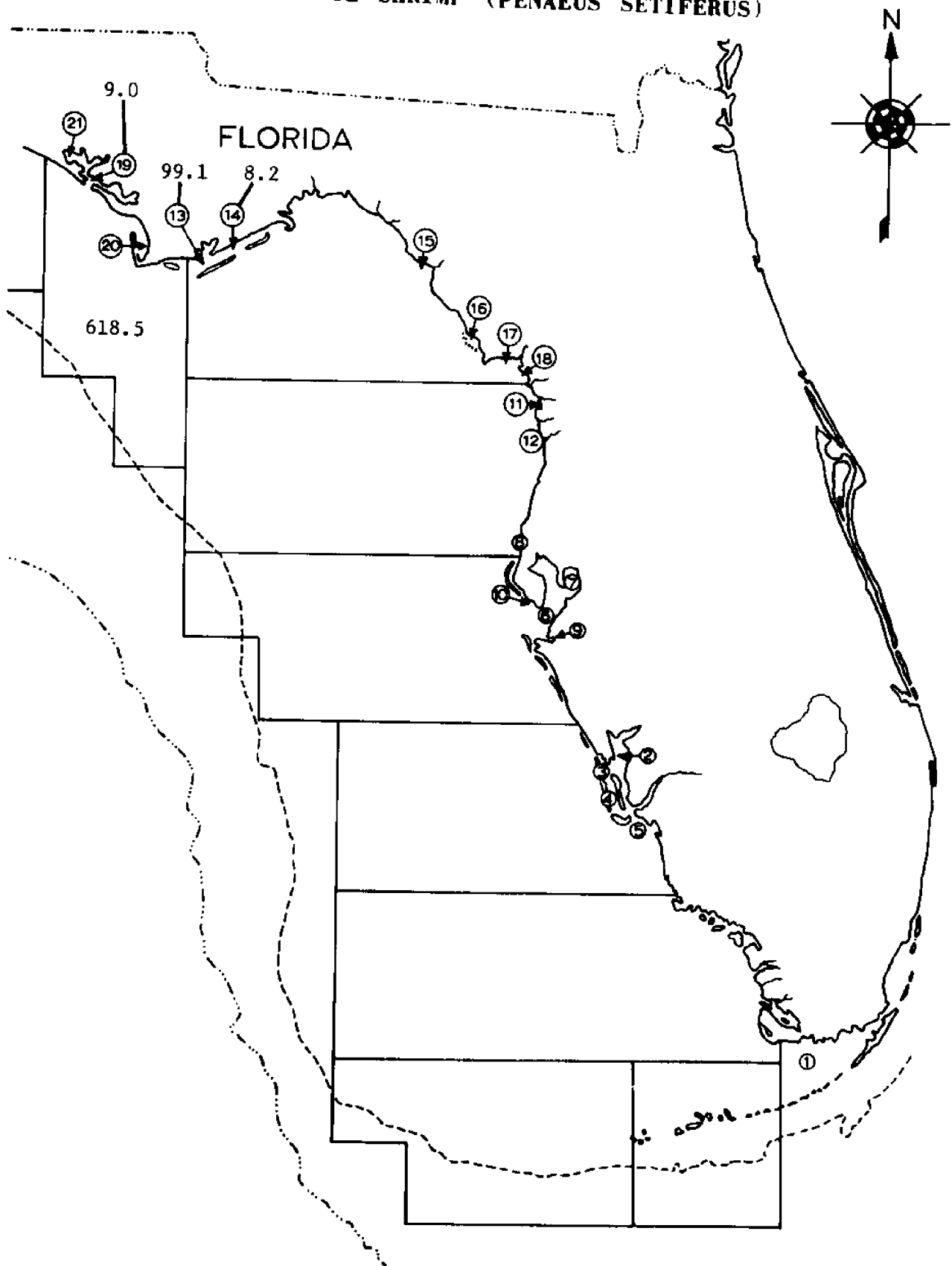
WHITE SHRIMP (PENAEUS SETIFERUS)

Important species from northern Florida to Texas. Major fishing areas are west of the Mississippi River to San Antonio Bay Texas. Most of the catch comes from inshore areas to 10 fathoms, and from numerous bays.

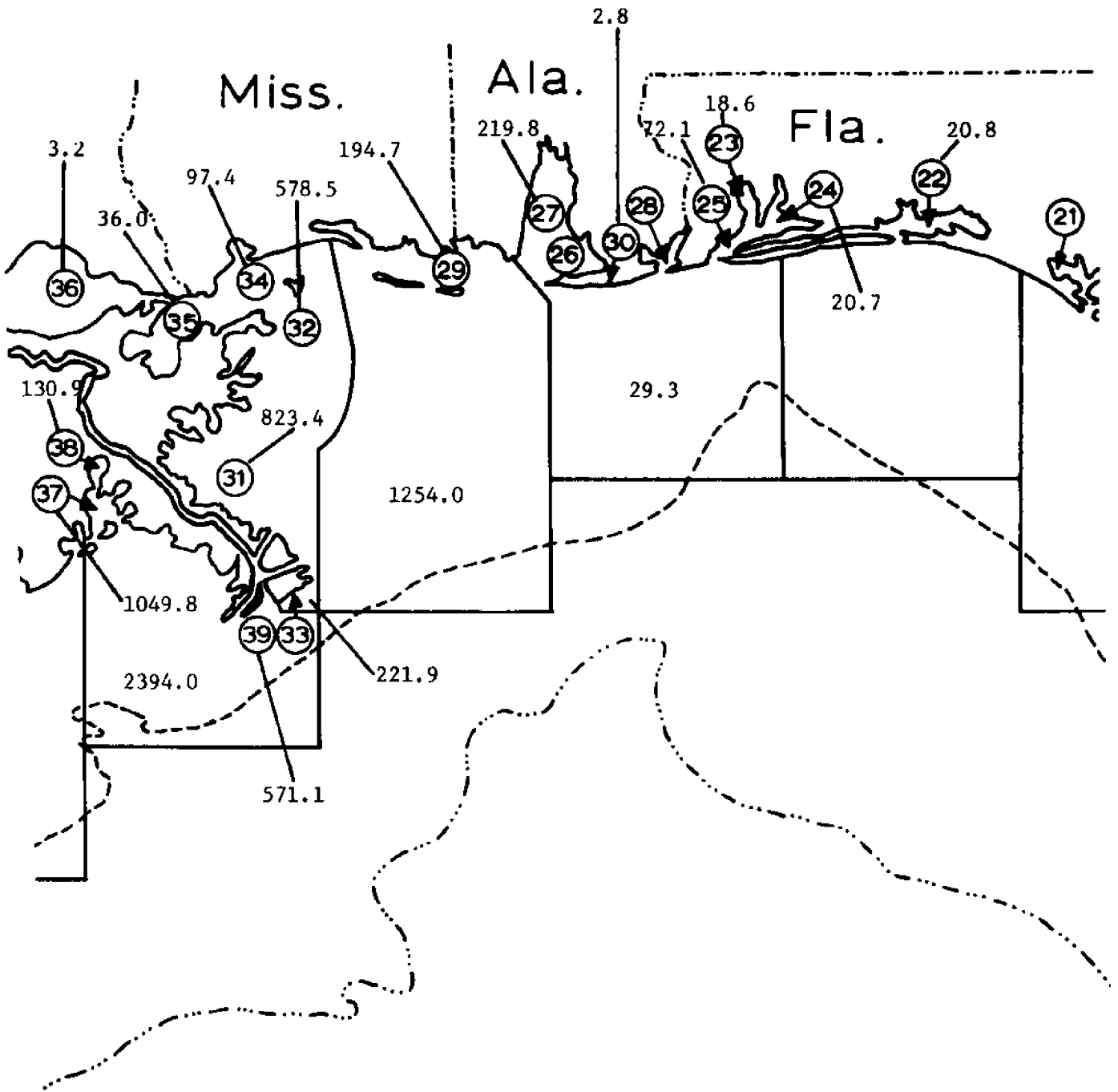
Details of catches of white, brown, and pink shrimp by depth of capture are given in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Annual Summaries of Gulf Coast Shrimp Data (C.F.S. series).



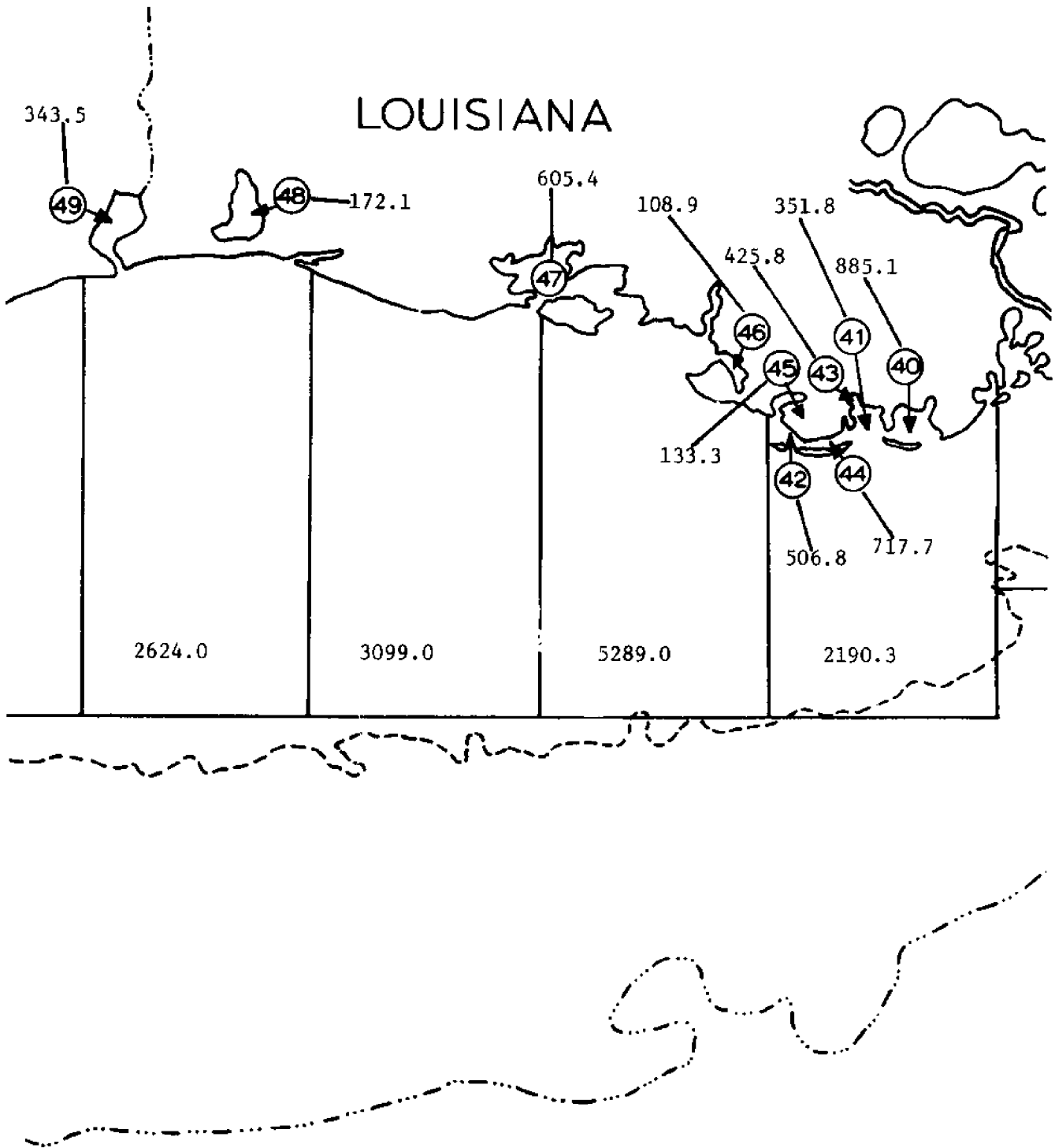
WHITE SHRIMP (PENAEUS SETIFERUS)



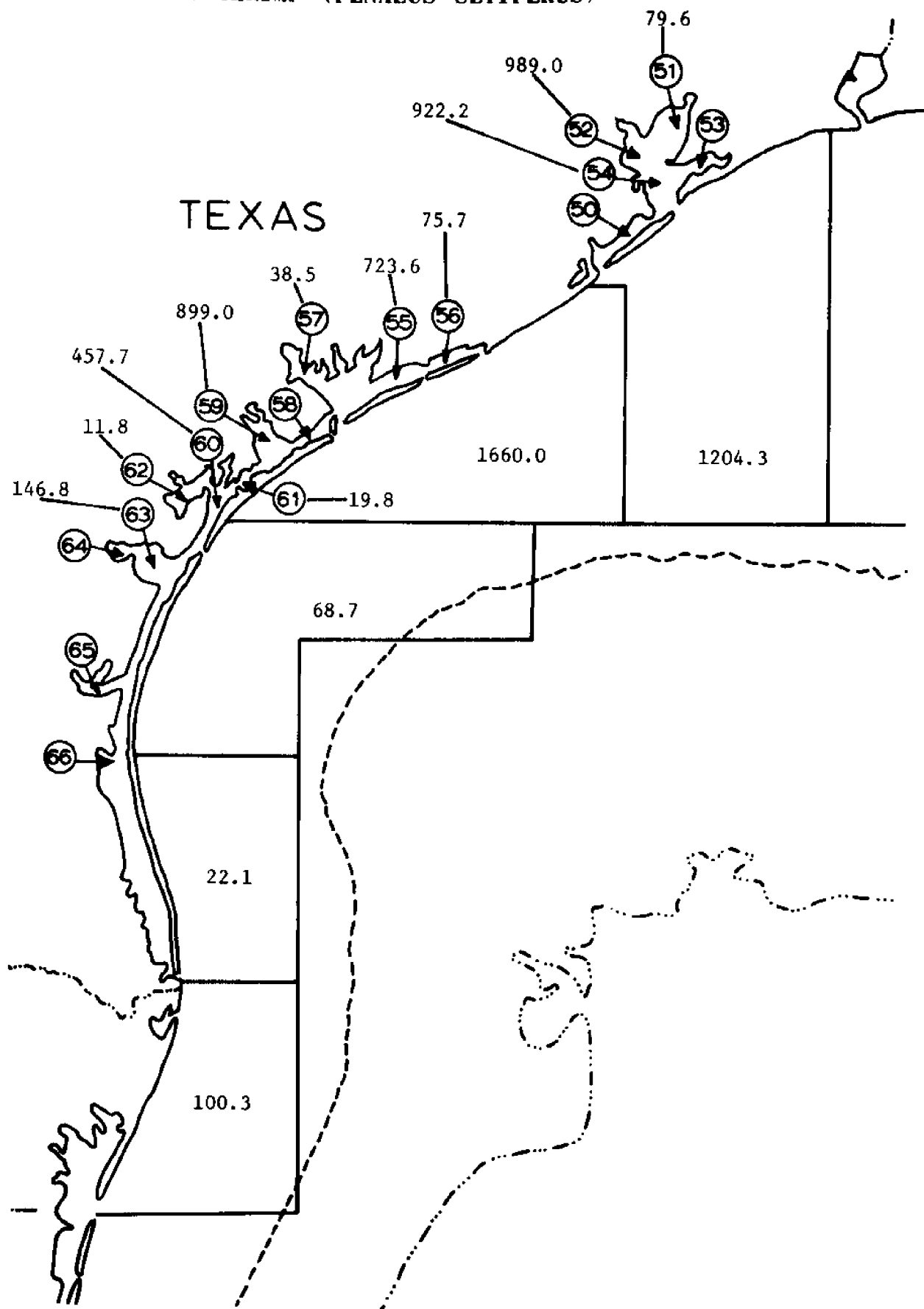
WHITE SHRIMP (PENAEUS SETIFERUS)



WHITE SHRIMP (PENAEUS SETIFERUS)



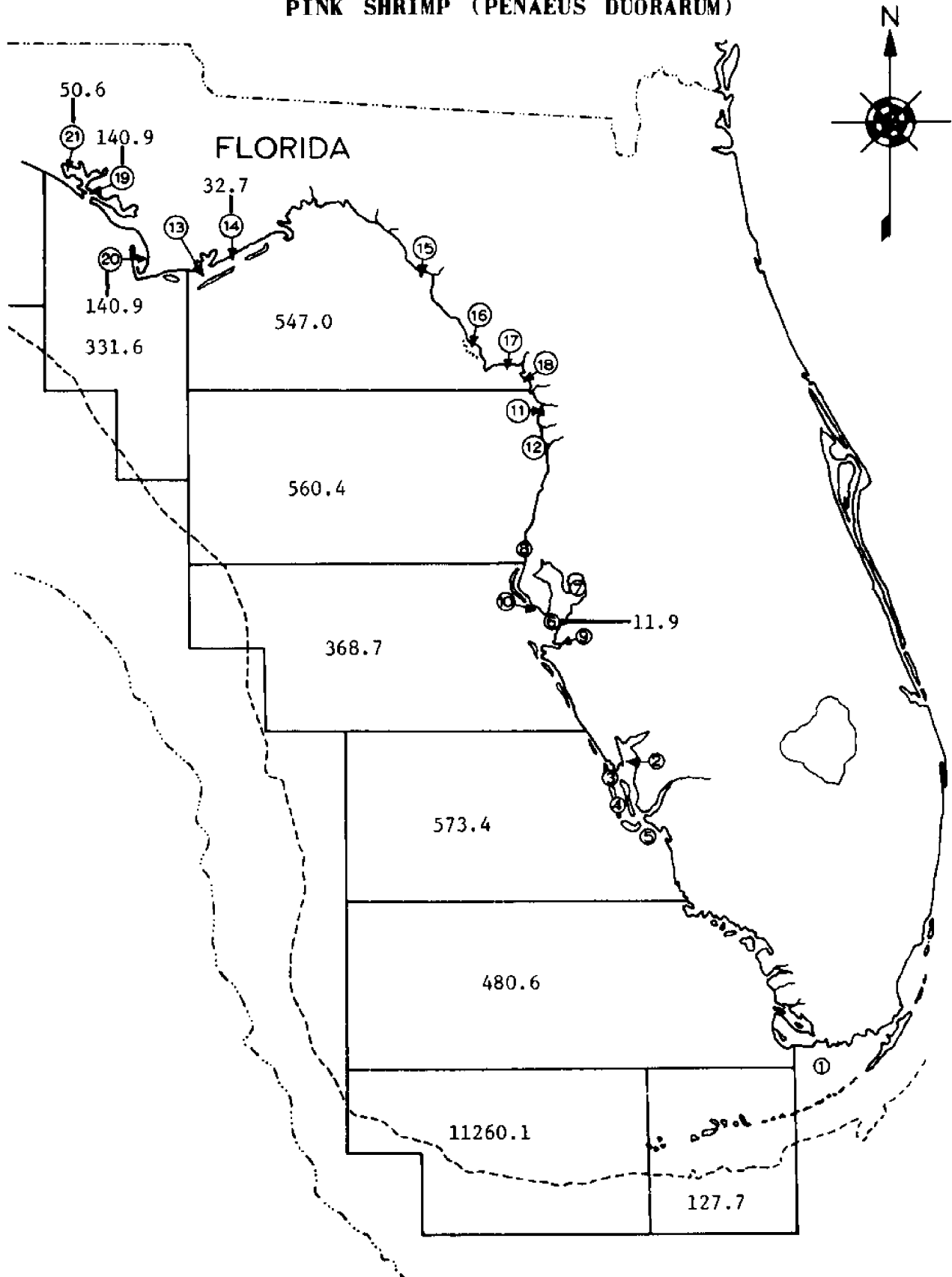
WHITE SHRIMP (PENAEUS SETIFERUS)



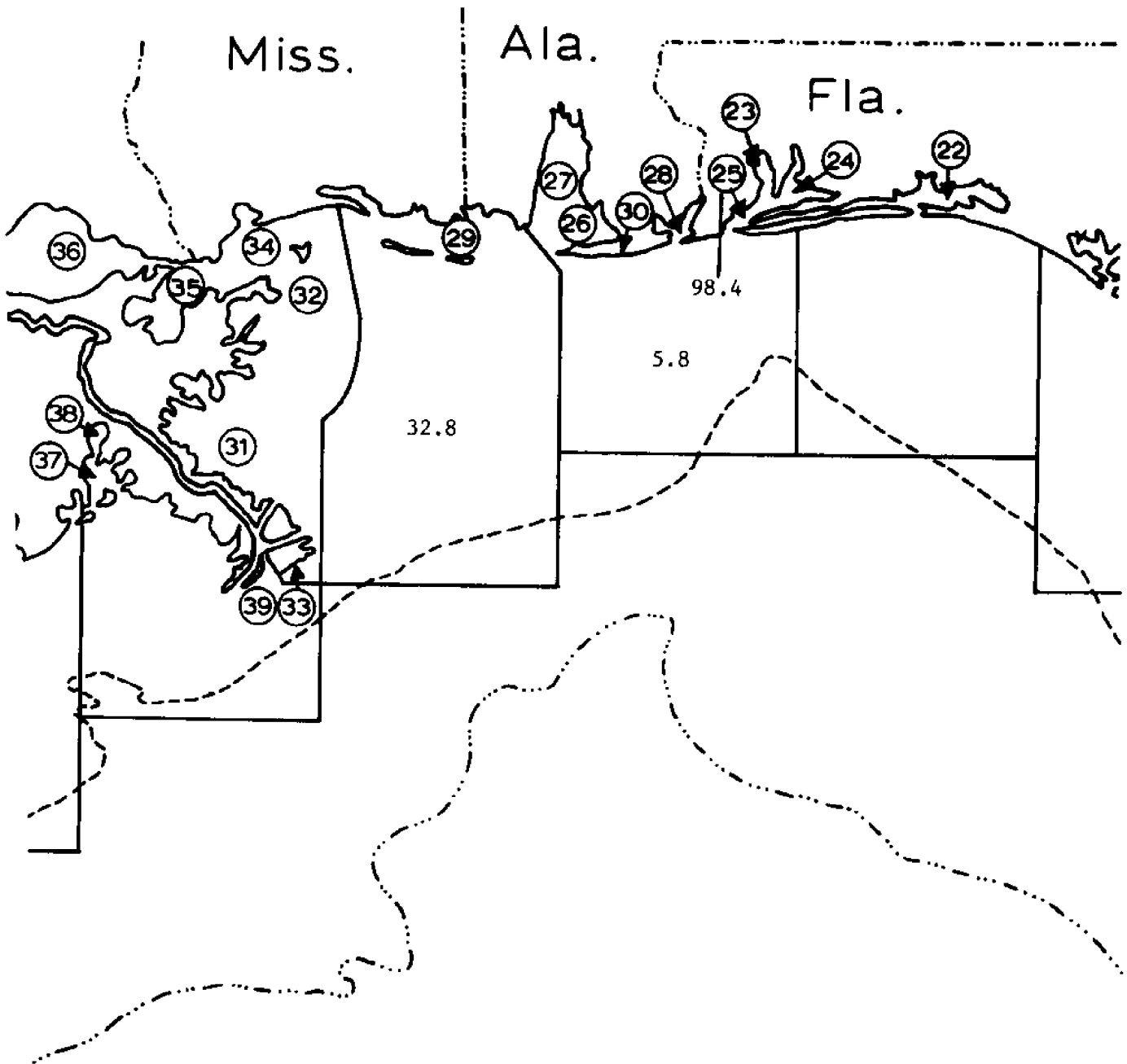
PINK SHRIMP (PENAEUS DUORARUM)

Fishery is conducted principally in offshore waters of Florida. Most catches are taken from 10 to 20 fathoms. An unimportant fishery west of Pensacola, Florida.

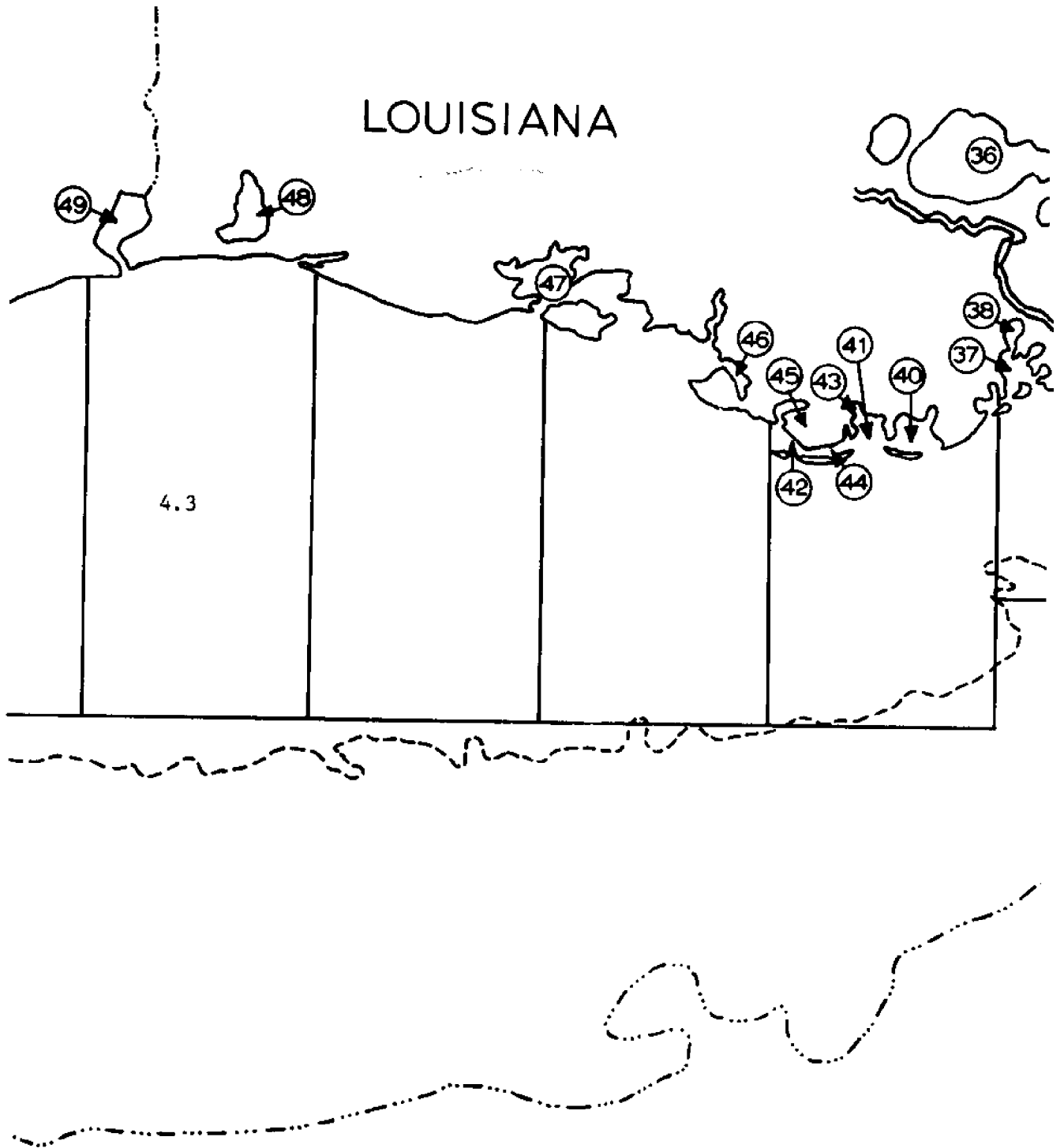
PINK SHRIMP (PENAEUS DUORARUM)



PINK SHRIMP (PENAEUS DUORARUM)



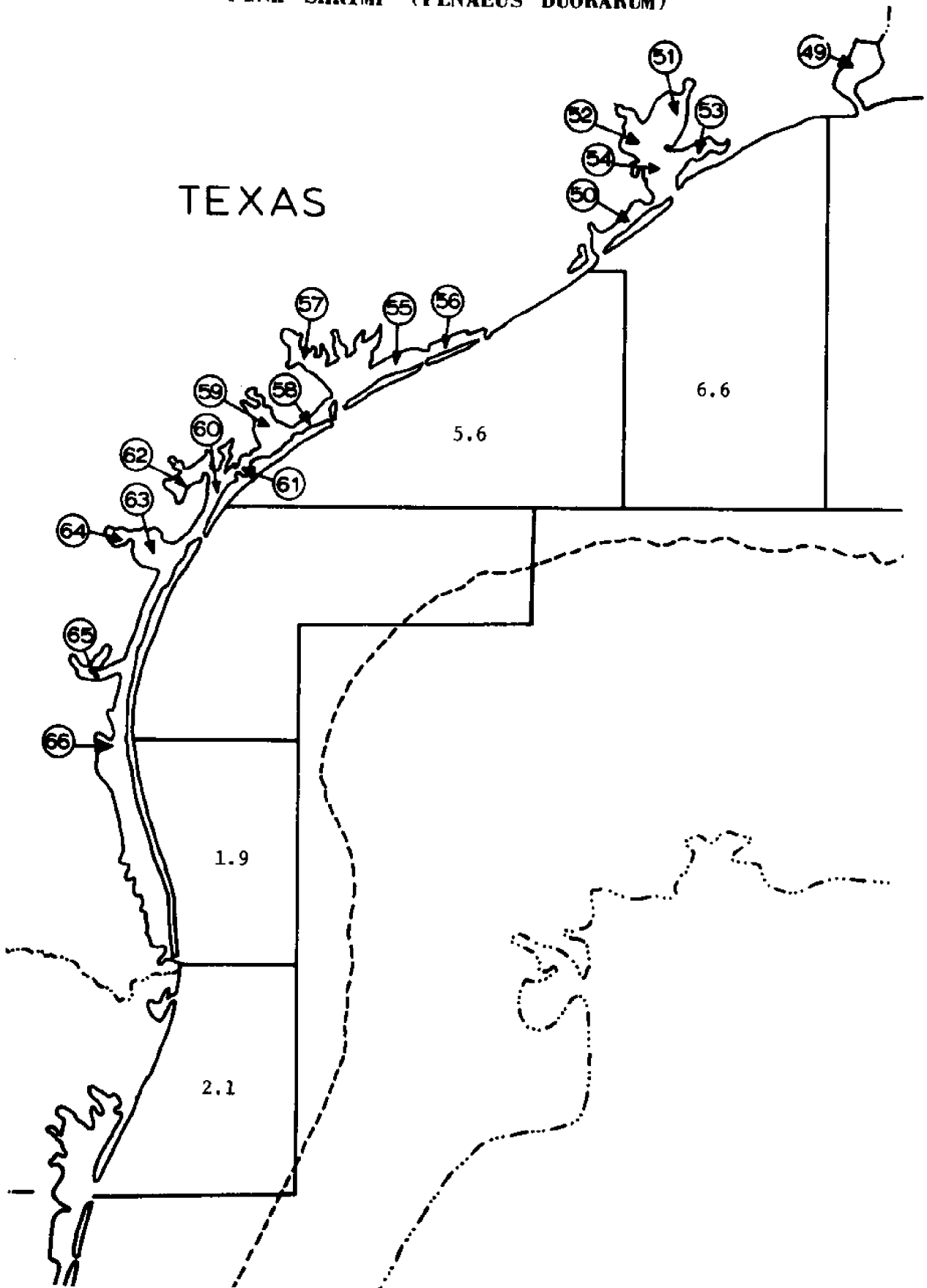
PINK SHRIMP (PENAEUS DUORARUM)





PINK SHRIMP (PENAEUS DUORARUM)

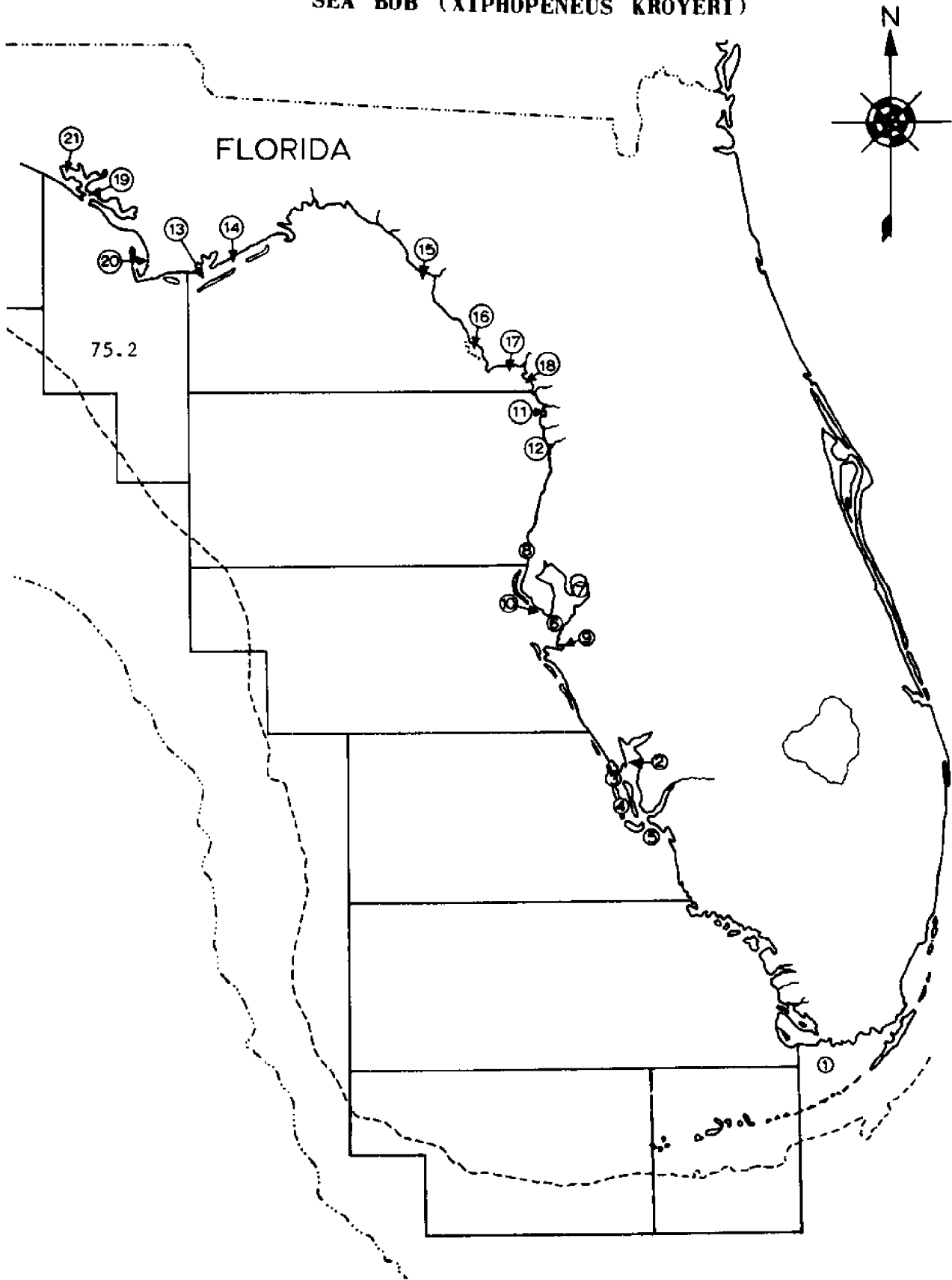
TEXAS



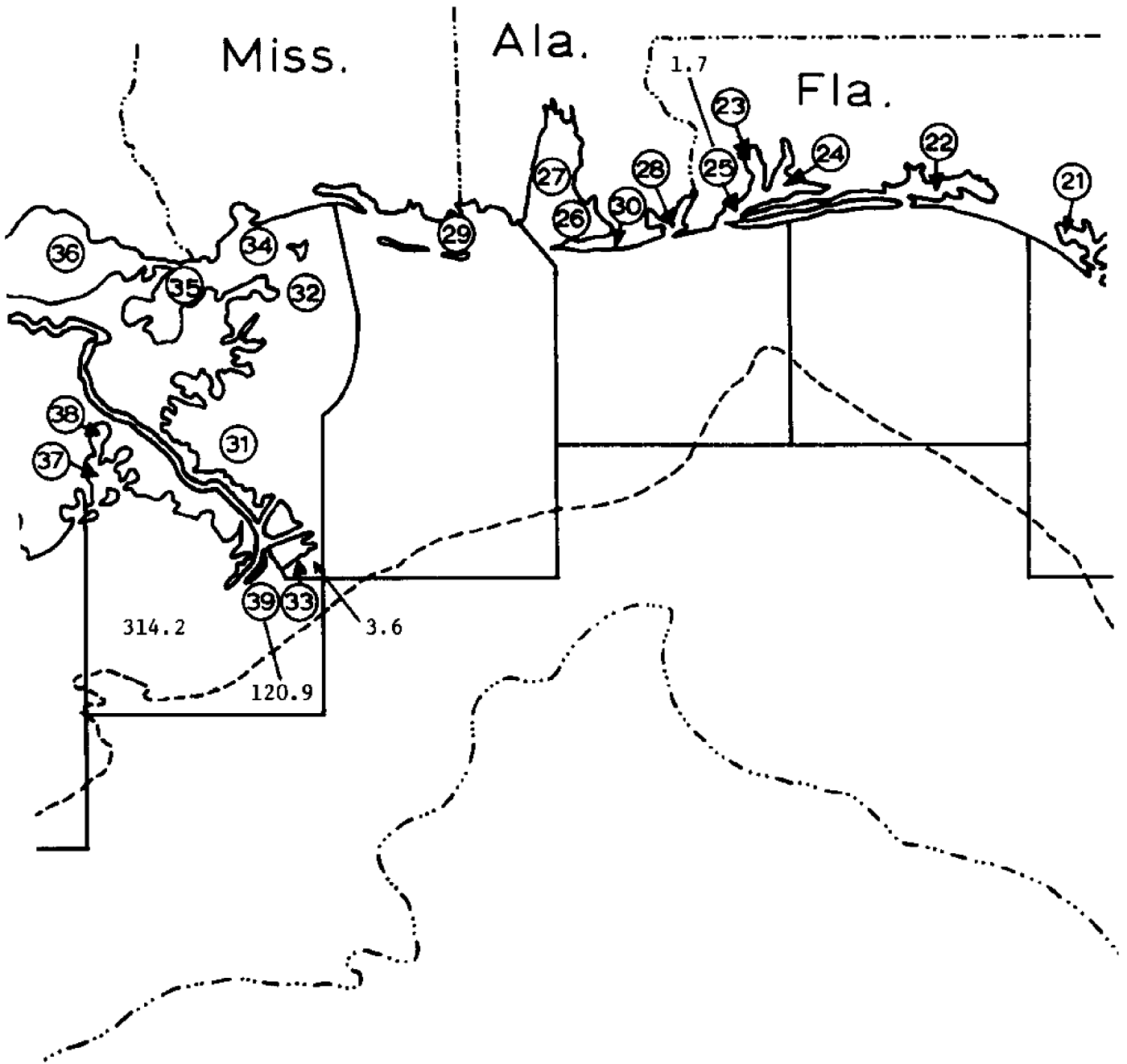
SEA BOB (XIPHOPENEUS KROYERI)

Important only in the Mississippi delta area. Taken mostly in water of less than 5 fathoms depth.

SEA BOB (XIPHOPENEUS KROYERI)

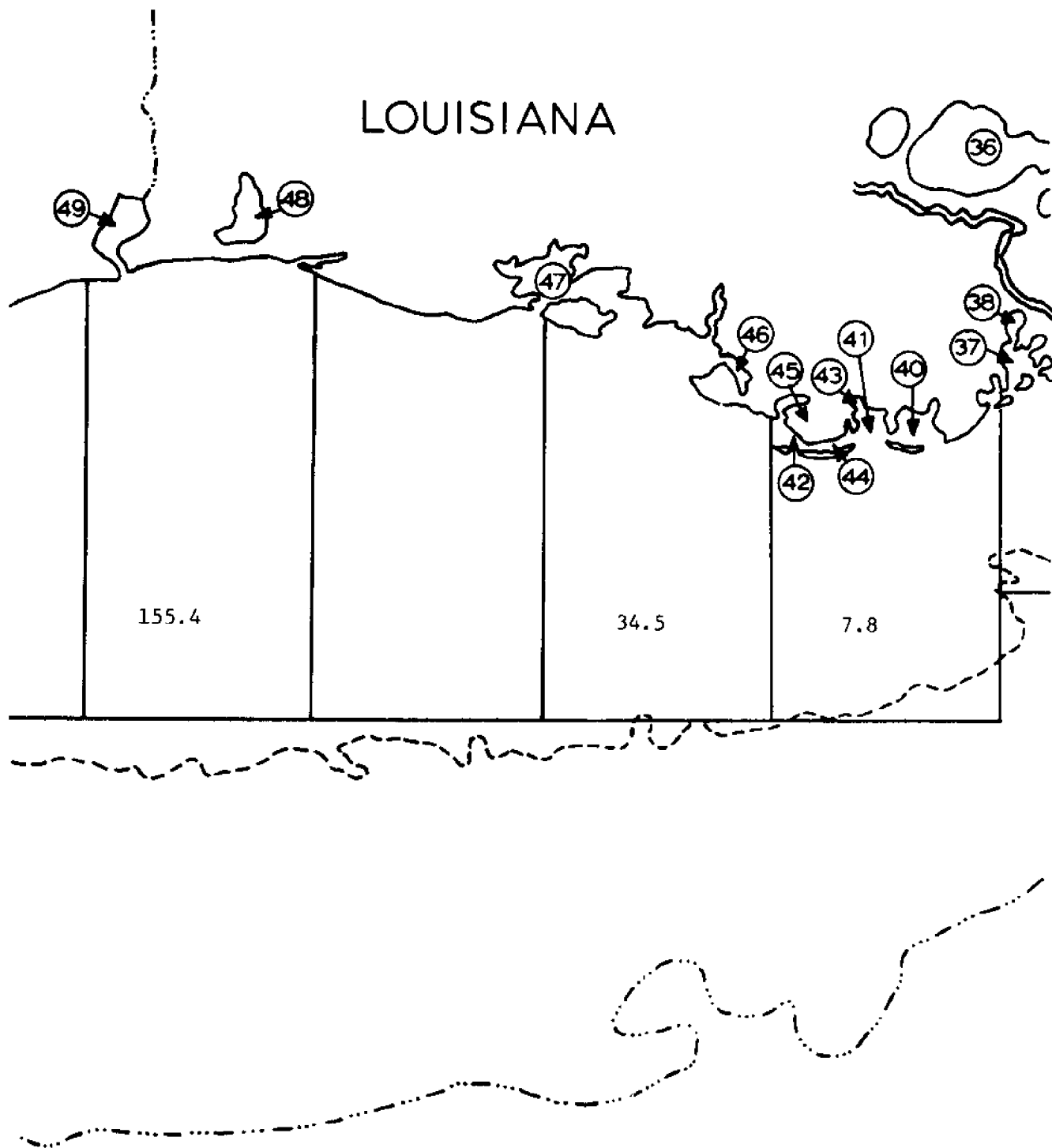


SEA BOB (XIPHOPENEUS KROYERI)



SEA BOB (XIPHOPENEUS KROYERI)

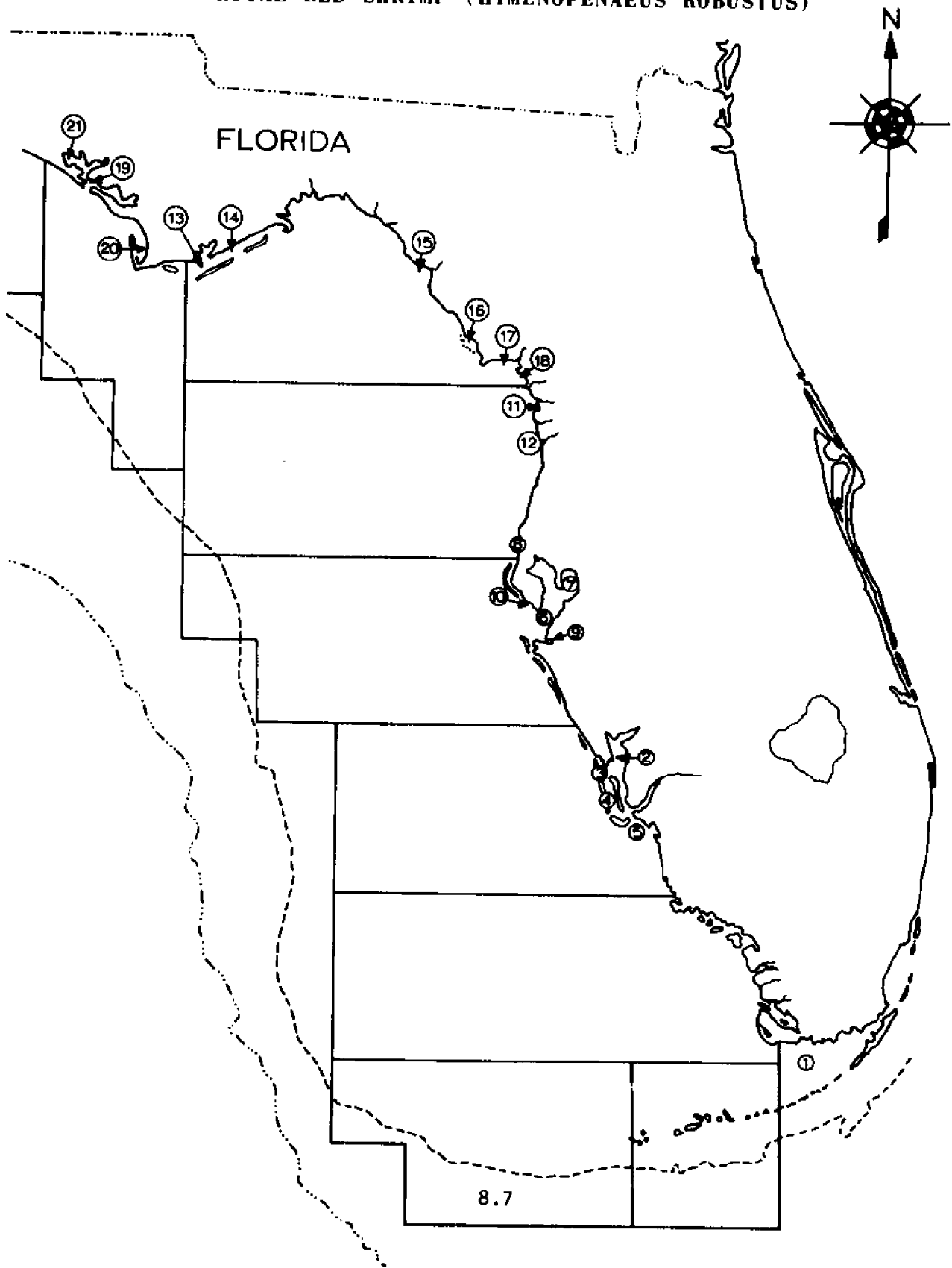
LOUISIANA



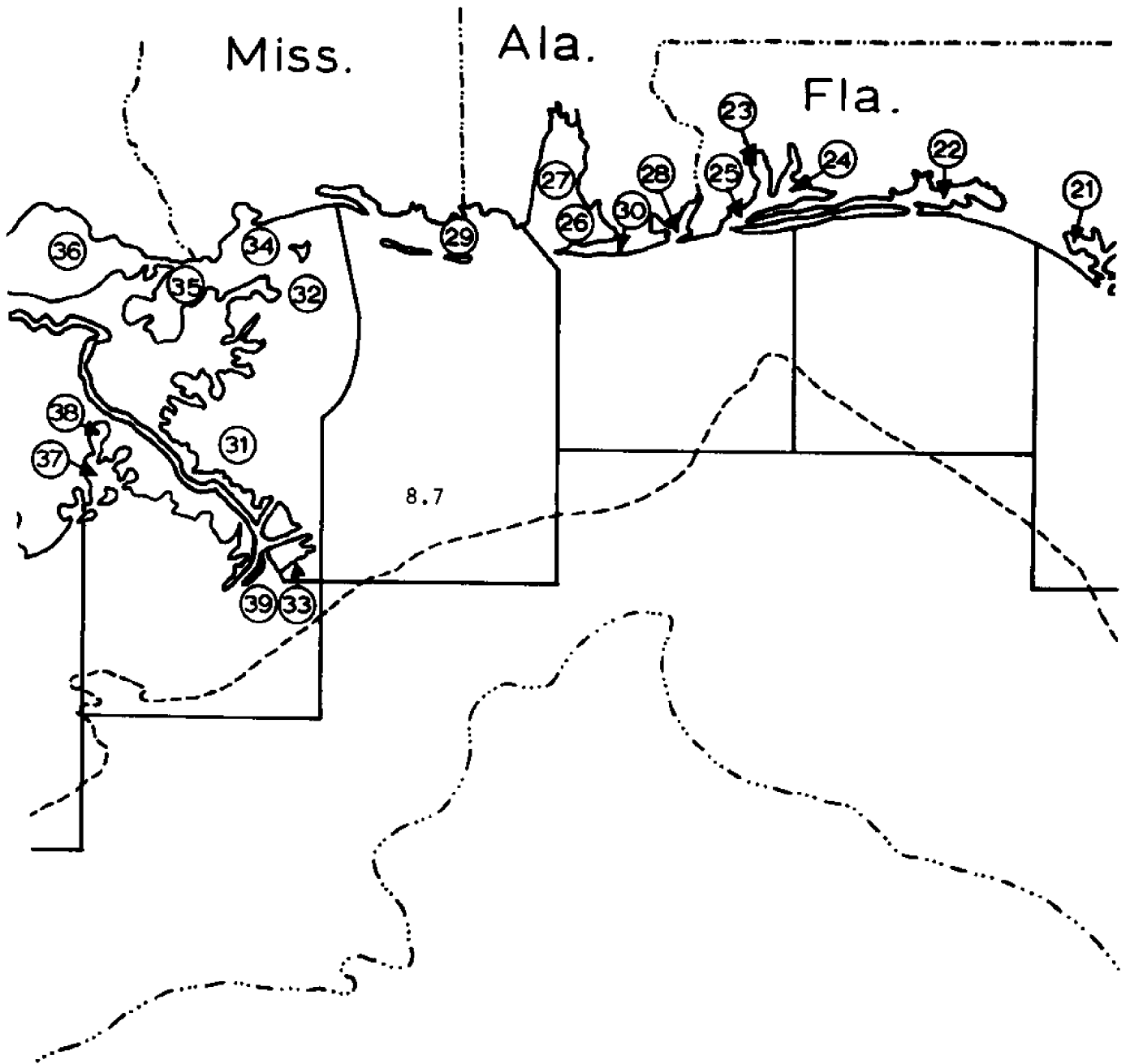
ROYAL RED SHRIMP (HYMENOPENAEUS ROBUSTUS)

A resource of considerable potential. Catches are presently made only off Dry Tortugas and off the Mississippi Delta. The trawling grounds are in deep water (205-210 fathoms) and are of limited extent.

ROYAL RED SHRIMP (*HYMENOPENAEUS ROBUSTUS*)



ROYAL RED SHRIMP (*HYMENOPENAEUS ROBUSTUS*)



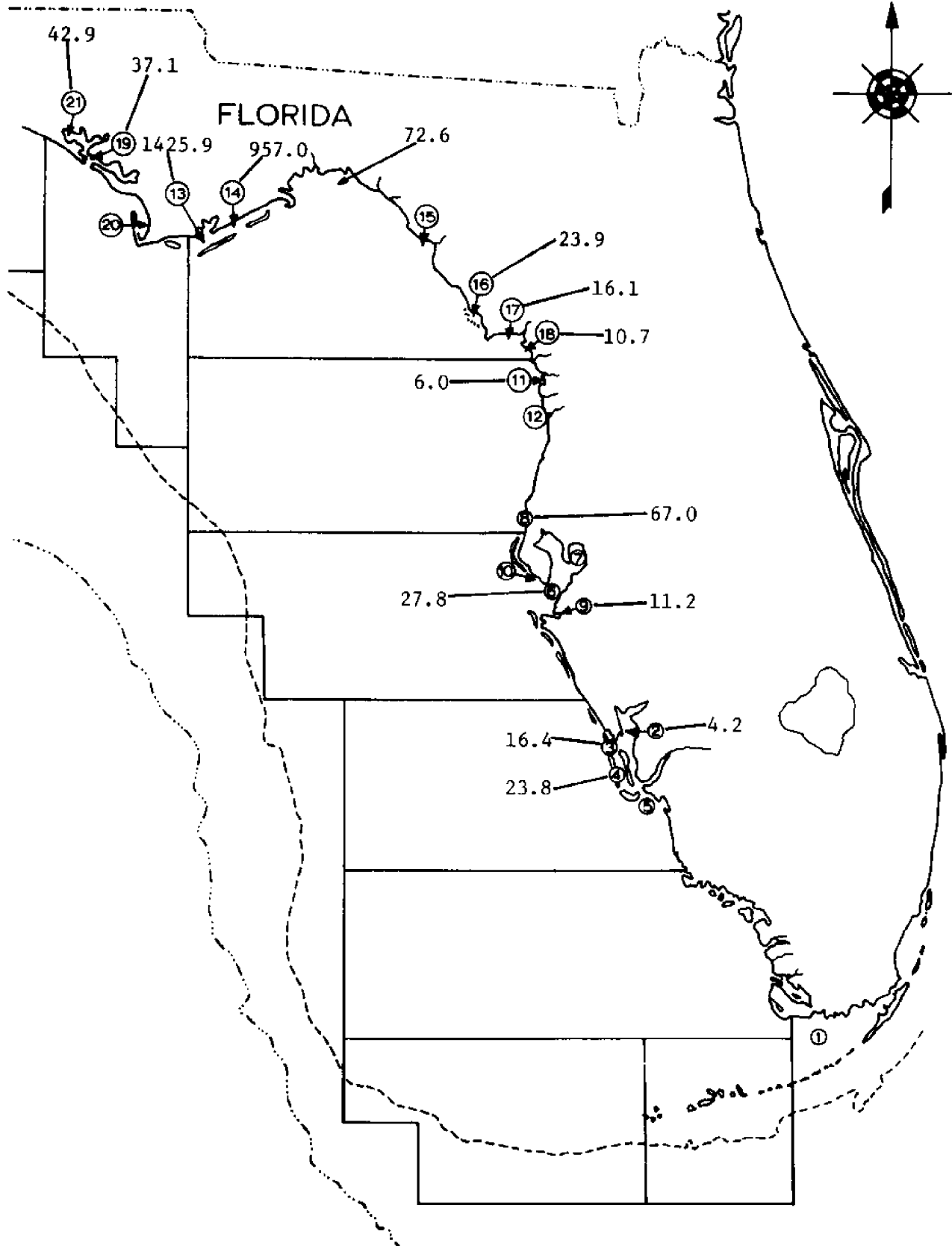


OYSTER (CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA)

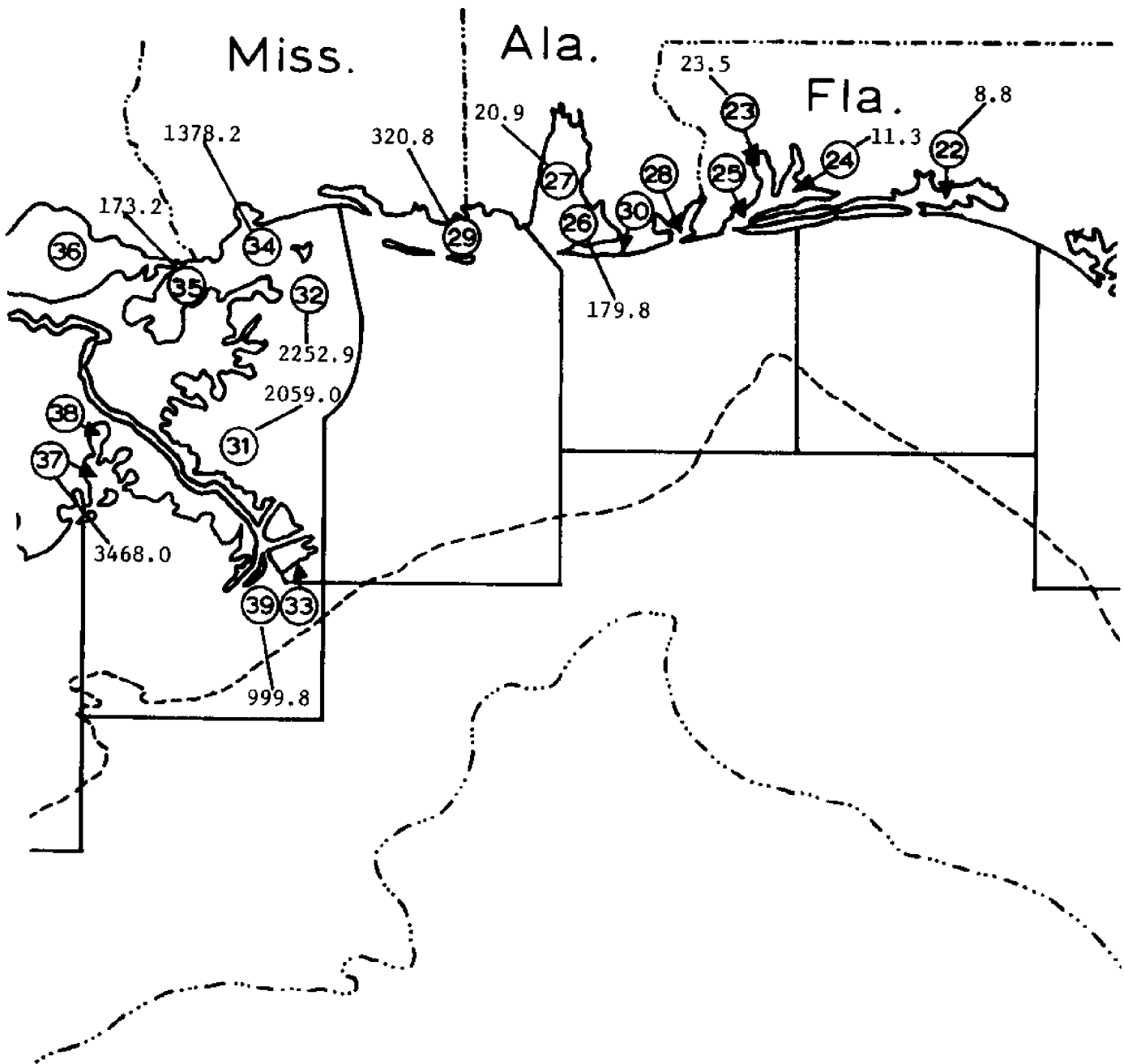
A major fishery resource available over most of the area. Relatively unimportant in Florida except for Apalachicola Bay and St. George Sound.

Large quantities are taken from Breton Sound, Mississippi Sound, Chandeleur Sound, Barataria Bay and East Bay in the delta region. In Texas, Galveston Bay and East Bay are important oyster producing areas.

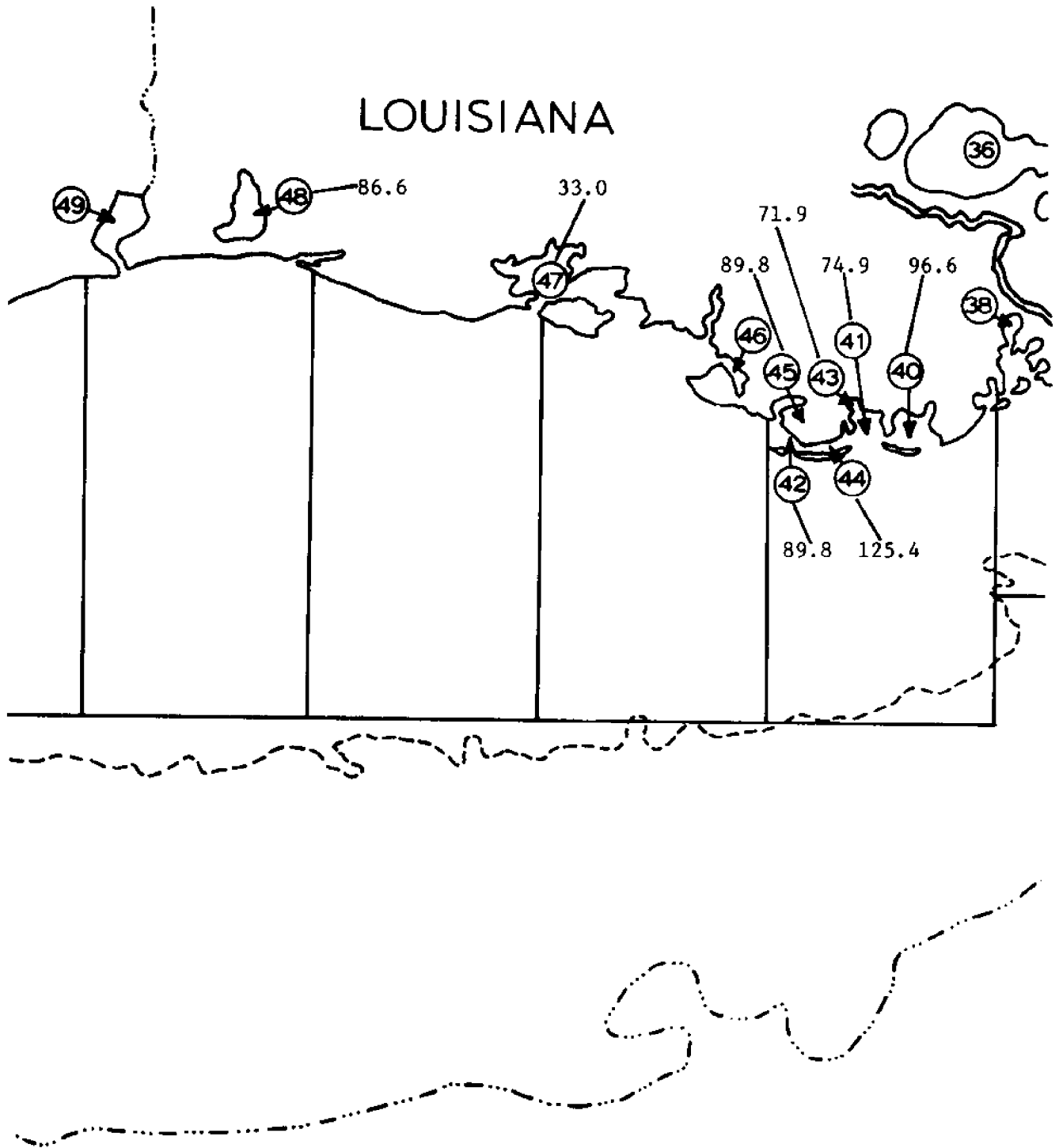
OYSTER (CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA)



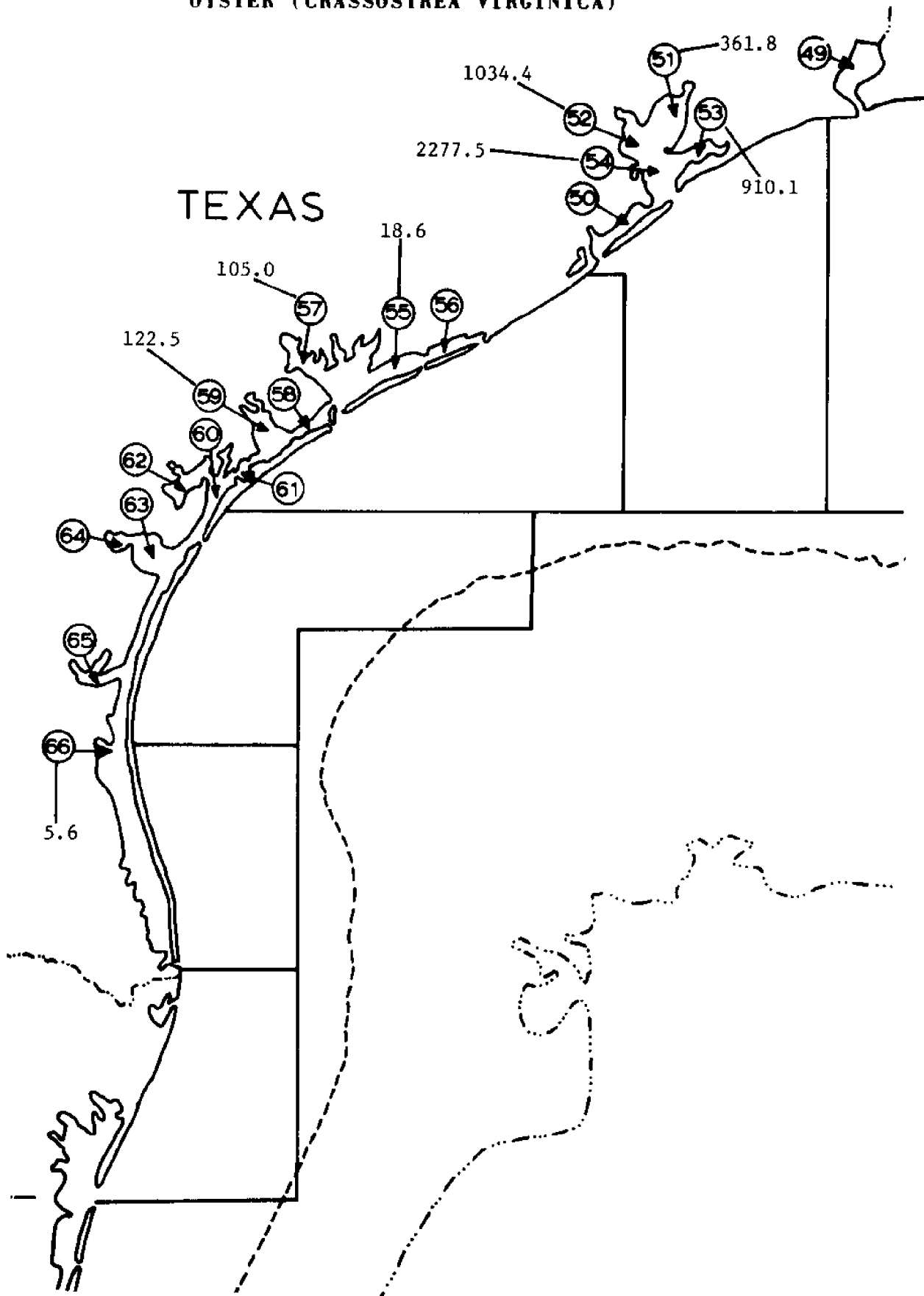
OYSTER (CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA)



OYSTER (CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA)



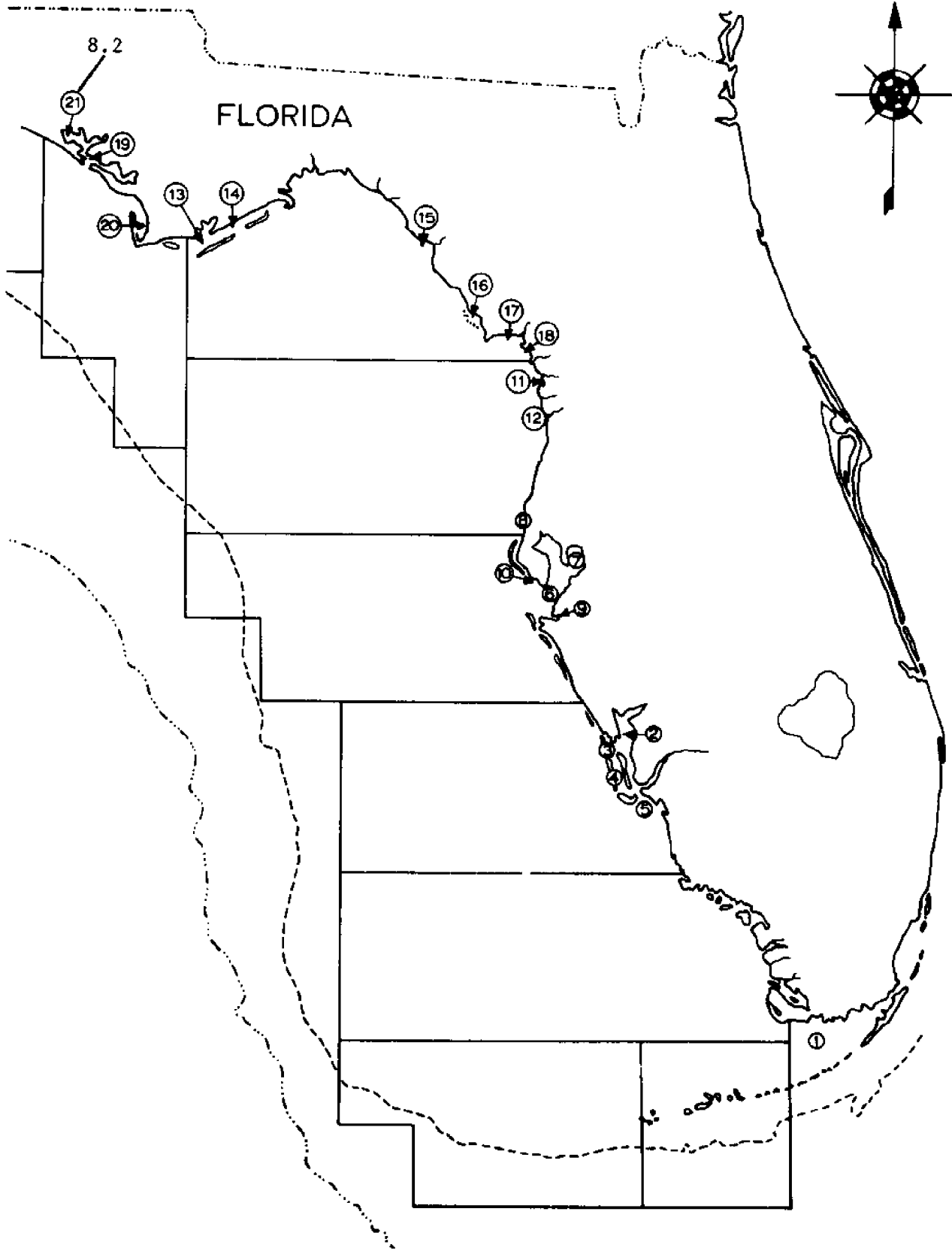
OYSTER (CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA)



BAY SCALLOP (PECTEN SP.)

Important only in West Bay, Florida. Catches fluctuate greatly from year to year.

BAY SCALLOP (PECTEN SP.)



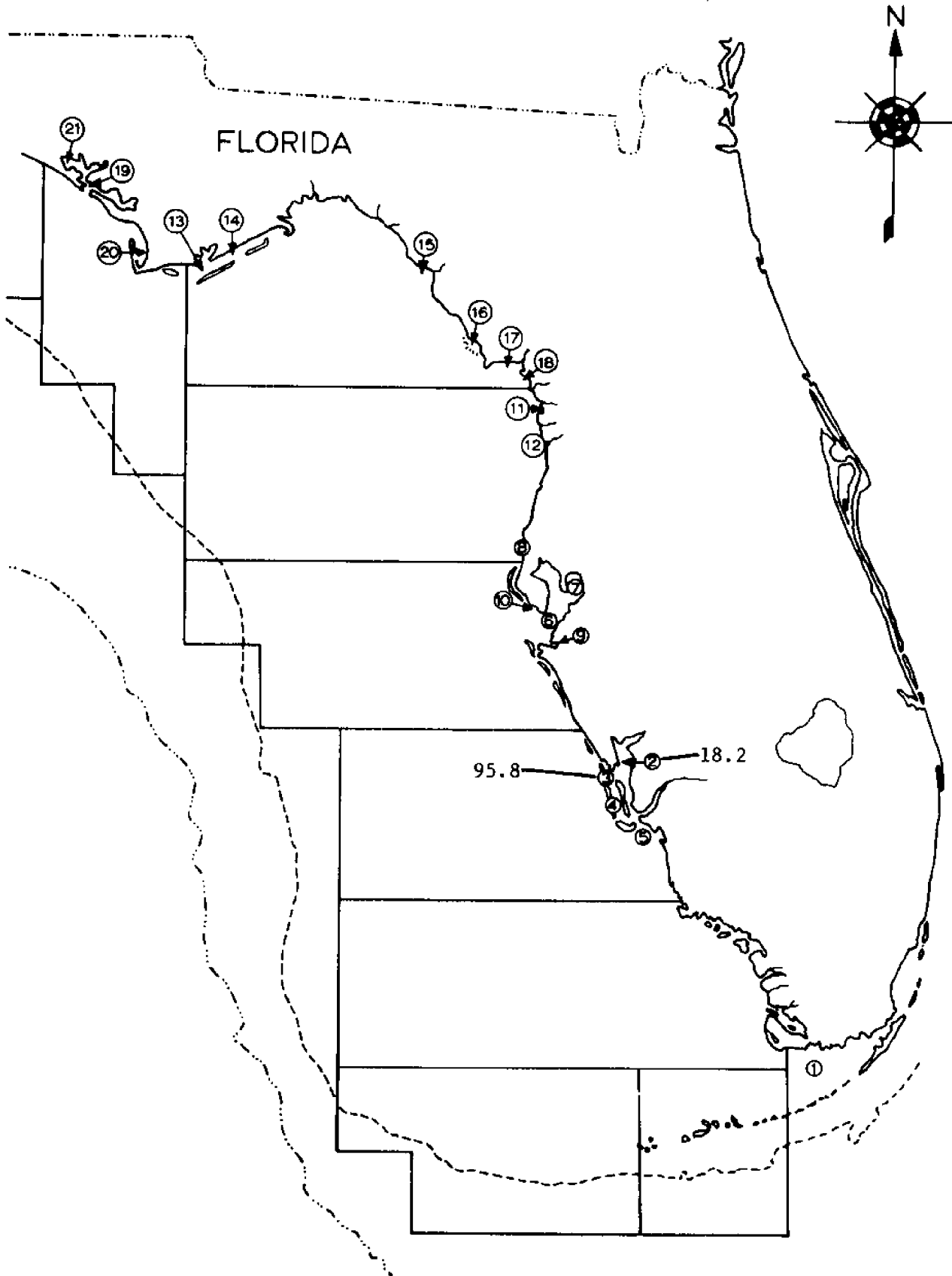
HARD CLAM (VENUS MERCENARIA)

An important resource in Lemon Bay and Charlotte Harbor, Florida.  
Small quantities occasionally taken from Sarasota Bay, Florida.

A formerly important fishery on the lower west coast of Florida.



HARD CLAM (VENUS MERCENARIA)

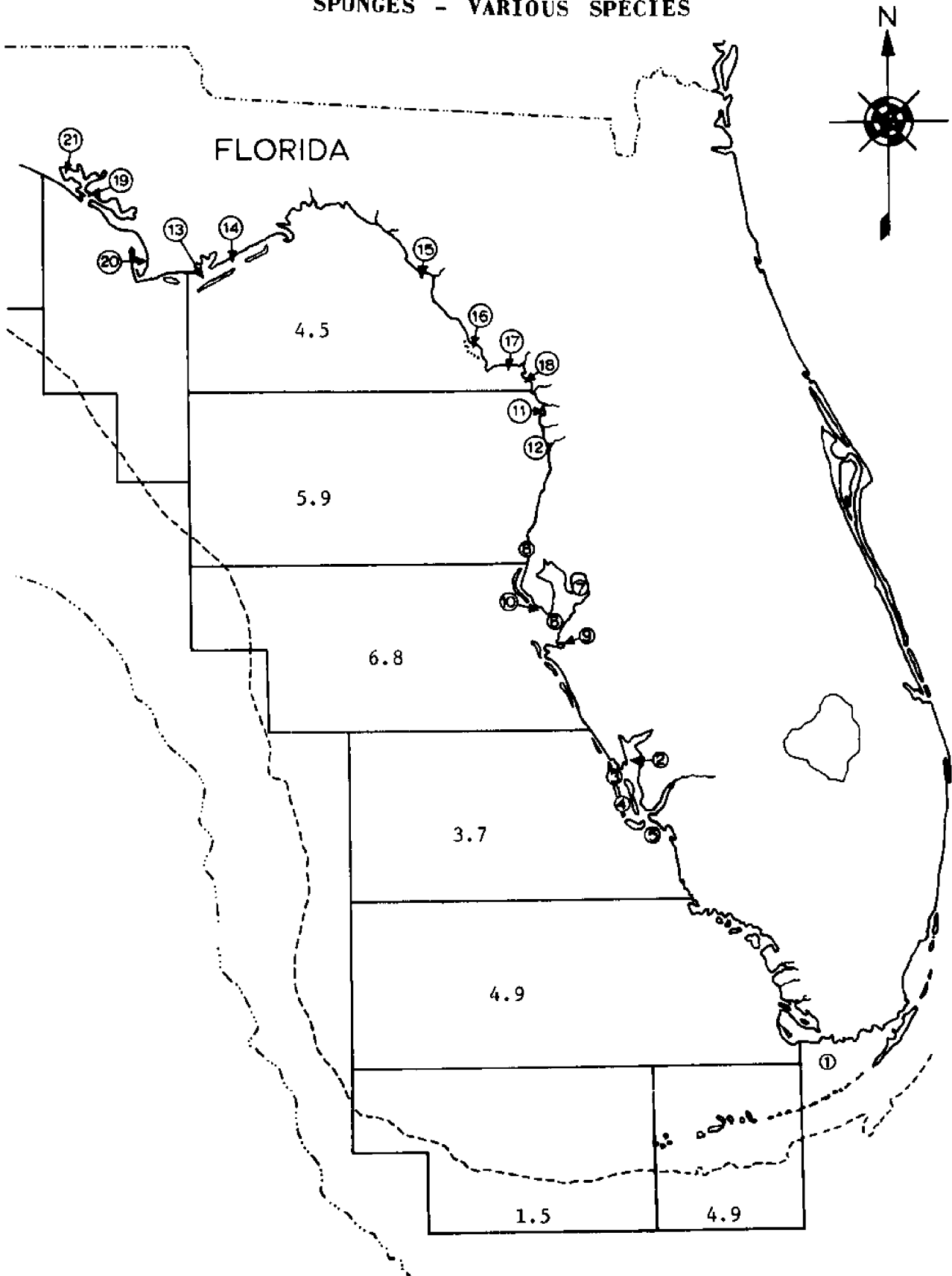


## SPONGES - VARIOUS SPECIES

Fishery is restricted to waters off Florida. The sheepswool sponge, Hippiospongia lachne, and the yellow sponge, Spongia barbara, are the principal species exploited.

Formerly an important industry in Florida.

SPONGES - VARIOUS SPECIES



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APPENDIX I

Tables of landings of important species, ranked by value,  
by state, 1956 to 1965.

Compiled from: Fishery Statistics of the United States.  
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Statistical Digest Nos. 43-59.

(With a few exceptions, species worth less than \$6,000 in  
1965 are omitted.)

FLORIDA - WEST COAST

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	13,905	13,322	12,256	14,556	11,094	12,155	9,752	16,312	16,460	17,581
Spiny Lobster	2,467	1,212	1,081	928	721	820	778	653	923	597
Red Snapper	1,931	2,009	1,562	1,328	1,449	1,416	1,420	1,520	1,443	1,457
Black Mullet	1,775	1,928	1,729	1,838	1,813	1,761	1,747	2,038	1,837	1,887
Blue Crab	1,194	850	646	487	739	897	683	461	323	181
Oysters	938	781	1,225	1,407	1,032	483	405	218	199	206
Grouper	900	823	651	712	643	663	656	457	639	577
Spotted Seatrout	798	706	602	625	557	611	629	644	607	493
Spanish Mackerel	586	370	492	673	383	511	402	326	317	254
Pompano	382	388	410	478	375	344	237	245	304	231
Sponges	307	363	387	416	367	310	290	216	247	242
Stone Crab	253	233	207	196	156	134	100	118	86	121
King Mackerel	232	110	296	218	175	182	110	133	91	116
Yellowtail Snapper	231	220	153	206	141	121	89	57	69	39
Red Drum	107	90	110	149	96	98	92	82	87	99
Bluefish	88	77	77	79	69	79	100	158	121	69
Mangrove Snapper	77	58	53	54	40	42	45	67	52	27
Blue Runner	66	28	30	28	40	27	25	32	20	19
Flounders	60	46	51	31	24	19	21	11	22	14
Silver Mullet	47	33	39	30	30	30	43	60	*	*
Tenpounder	45	19	27	16	13	15	6	14	14	10
Hard Clams	42	24	2	50	5	6	5	6	13	6
Scad	32	36	25	22	23	15	23	16	7	7
Mutton Snapper	26	30	25	30	18	20	16	8	11	8
Bay Scallops	24	14	59	68	14	14	19	75	91	70
Spot	23	26	23	18	13	16	17	11	8	8
Sheepshead	20	19	11	7	6	15	9	8	-	9
White Seatrout	19	4	7	7	23	8	6	9	6	5
Crevalle	18	13	17	28	15	20	28	29	23	20
Warsaw	18	12	11	14	11	8	9	13	11	11
Menhaden	17	2	2	1	32	60	204	140	-	1
Alewives	15	16	25	40	11	8	2	2	3	1
Vermillion Snapper	14	15	11	6	4	2	1	1	-	1
Ballyhoo	13	125	12	6	9	7	16	12	9	22
Southern Kingfish	13	10	8	7	12	7	4	6	6	3



Sea Catfish	8	14	7	7	14	40	37	28	16	13
Mojarra	8	8	5	10	4	20	18	18	18	14
Grunts	6	3	4	4	5	10	14	7	18	9

\*Included with Black Mullet

FLORIDA - WEST COAST

(Catch in thousands of pounds)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	37,759	39,966	34,941	32,146	36,069	44,464	32,252	45,606	41,921	49,115
Spiny Lobster	4,385	2,845	2,771	2,435	2,101	2,129	2,637	2,332	3,388	2,314
Red Snapper	6,072	6,532	5,918	5,375	5,446	5,447	5,400	5,844	5,587	5,856
Black Mullet	31,368	34,996	32,612	32,820	32,964	30,985	30,644	32,342	31,334	26,779
Blue Crab	20,610	14,081	13,152	10,356	17,135	18,652	13,898	8,694	5,312	3,729
Oysters	2,789	2,793	4,283	4,952	3,255	1,931	1,415	795	710	857
Grouper	8,217	7,662	6,579	6,977	6,370	5,923	5,760	4,155	6,483	5,876
Spotted Seatrout	3,370	2,799	2,571	2,627	2,381	2,765	2,771	2,928	2,517	2,023
Spanish Mackerel	4,883	3,880	5,405	6,869	3,988	5,435	4,670	3,830	3,610	2,877
Pompano	582	625	592	600	528	529	411	518	383	254
Sponges	33	44	55	48	37	38	28	29	45	29
Stone Crab	654	752	660	557	453	366	256	287	233	274
King Mackerel	1,898	1,314	2,817	2,021	1,683	1,785	1,239	1,406	891	1,204
Yellowtail Snapper	942	896	729	910	640	528	406	261	296	164
Red Drum	801	699	968	1,307	848	817	692	627	667	763
Bluefish	859	779	889	944	624	718	900	1,438	1,092	780
Mangrove Snapper	407	325	311	338	262	263	288	446	322	170
Blue Runner	1,963	1,210	1,495	1,208	947	684	636	808	360	471
Flounders	272	204	257	148	148	124	143	62	120	71
Silver Mullet	793	545	665	466	471	423	651	997	*	*
Tenpounder	1,301	842	1,192	375	389	503	179	467	400	258
Hard Clams	114	72	7	226	15	18	17	19	41	18
Scad	314	502	389	299	323	213	296	201	95	140
Mutton Snapper	110	134	118	142	90	94	78	40	53	37
Bay Scallops	39	18	228	213	36	56	82	401	315	278
Spot	315	353	358	296	234	264	277	163	133	138
Sheepshead	233	214	139	77	64	182	113	98	--	101
White Seatrout	169	43	68	55	252	78	54	82	45	36
Crevalle	524	537	725	916	535	891	1,181	960	742	654
Warsaw	264	159	183	215	188	119	129	172	163	178
Menhaden	432	84	44	20	3,375	6,580	17,590	9,108	7	32
Alewives	406	433	836	1,002	281	162	49	48	114	18
Vermillion Snapper	72	90	68	41	22	8	2	4	1	4

Ballyhoo	90	887	82	44	62	51	118	88	91	216
Southern Kingfish	267	232	195	144	179	112	62	84	62	33
Sea Catfish	145	237	121	118	225	566	372	280	161	179
Mojarra	105	105	75	146	76	337	254	257	240	200
Grunts	78	37	60	63	85	134	201	95	238	133

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\*Included with Black Mullet

ALABAMA

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	3,654	2,630	2,419	1,647	1,154	2,090	1,991	1,984	1,871	2,223
Red Snapper	707	685	663	495	470	426	452	349	232	261
Oysters	207	324	352	164	162	317	278	111	288	174
Blue Crab	153	110	75	35	46	26	57	56	73	36
Black Mullet	69	56	71	71	46	51	80	66	87	75
Flounder	47	25	20	12	17	16	18	15	19	25
Grouper	43	44	42	28	28	36	35	26	17	23
Southern Kingfish	37	29	14	10	8	5	5	7	5	6
Spotted Seatrout	14	16	14	10	21	9	18	13	15	20
Jewfish	13	12	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	-
White Seatrout	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	2

ALABAMA

(Catch in thousands of pounds)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	9,624	7,215	7,760	3,748	3,525	7,169	8,018	5,308	6,035	7,668
Red Snapper	2,495	2,393	2,315	1,893	1,784	1,720	1,819	1,418	933	1,065
Oysters	493	1,005	995	443	509	1,169	895	458	1,291	769
Blue Crab	1,812	1,762	1,297	634	838	499	1,093	1,182	1,462	725
Black Mullet	1,508	1,072	1,390	1,447	897	855	1,341	1,100	1,436	1,242
Flounder	301	162	107	98	98	104	123	105	134	197
Grouper	388	305	295	237	221	236	231	172	111	156
Southern Kingfish	608	575	238	201	162	88	105	125	100	95
Spotted Seatrout	54	65	54	38	82	37	70	52	61	79
Jewfish	134	118	41	16	25	4	18	7	6	1
White Seatrout	108	65	78	62	33	25	42	18	11	34

MISSISSIPPI

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Menhaden	3,973	3,131	3,276	2,917	3,404	2,198	2,193	1,887	2,146	2,589
Shrimp	2,523	1,805	2,484	2,220	1,281	2,899	2,345	2,377	2,617	2,753
Oysters	627	1,099	975	537	753	535	82	123	186	173
Red Snapper	589	461	471	544	537	367	255	274	143	62
Blue Crab	131	82	65	55	144	170	166	125	147	100
Spotted Seatrout	37	31	20	28	44	29	64	71	53	54
Grouper	33	29	30	28	16	17	11	4	3	3
Southern Kingfish	16	20	16	19	15	15	16	16	14	22
Black Mullet	13	12	20	26	20	20	29	28	19	26
Flounder	9	8	7	7	7	5	7	6	11	15
Bluefish	8	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Red Drum	5	7	8	12	8	6	11	10	8	10

MISSISSIPPI

(Catch in thousands of pounds)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Menhaden	278,104	237,833	250,429	263,574	301,271	218,644	174,082	123,346	142,124	172,592
Shrimp	8,233	6,416	9,375	6,104	4,408	11,031	11,319	6,476	9,569	10,912
Oysters	2,696	4,829	4,680	2,073	3,241	2,391	333	579	863	846
Red Snapper	2,366	1,849	1,886	2,176	2,152	1,469	1,022	1,110	550	271
Blue Crab	1,693	1,288	1,115	909	2,512	2,817	3,014	2,144	2,417	1,985
Spotted Seatrout	149	148	80	112	172	117	254	283	211	214
Grouper	322	268	271	246	135	115	75	35	19	17
Southern Kingfish	271	323	257	286	250	246	258	266	236	403
Black Mullet	241	250	382	507	400	395	562	549	357	439
Flounder	69	57	59	60	59	35	46	42	71	115
Bluefish	72	15	5	4	18	4	2	10	4	3
Red Drum	33	50	59	76	53	39	71	65	54	71

LOUISIANA

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	19,584	18,794	19,789	14,985	8,913	15,881	13,067	13,533	10,233	16,292
Menhaden	11,790	9,046	7,862	7,994	6,748	5,139	5,977	3,627	2,459	4,840
Oysters	2,402	2,976	3,721	3,317	2,849	2,304	2,646	2,456	2,756	2,238
Blue Crab	776	506	611	635	824	753	763	700	611	683
Spotted Seatrout	100	68	88	73	123	92	118	125	114	112
Red Drum	83	50	79	88	97	63	72	94	69	83
Red Snapper	57	78	95	157	150	104	77	16	6	9
Flounder	42	25	26	33	30	9	13	9	18	33
Southern Kingfish	42	27	19	23	27	15	20	22	14	15
Black Drum	17	23	22	19	20	11	8	14	18	15
Sheepshead	9	11	13	12	10	12	14	8	6	9
White Seatrout	7	5	6	6	5	3	3	2	3	2
Sea Catfish	6	3	3	5	4	2	5	14	2	4
Pompano	5	6	1	1	-	2	2	2	-	-



LOUISIANA

(Catch in thousands of pounds)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	62,593	59,382	80,809	43,585	31,027	61,758	57,353	41,000	34,103	60,792
Menhaden	682,435	599,538	633,484	689,157	581,682	470,108	442,740	241,813	162,817	320,521
Oysters	8,343	11,401	11,563	10,160	10,139	8,311	9,667	8,265	10,490	10,056
Blue Crab	9,488	5,892	8,311	9,867	12,530	10,564	10,175	9,913	9,110	10,002
Spotted Seatrout	398	290	380	309	537	417	627	598	572	573
Red Drum	471	312	466	567	666	428	488	488	353	407
Red Snapper	243	310	388	694	677	426	313	88	28	44
Flounder	262	190	162	216	221	85	164	137	187	233
Southern Kingfish	550	472	372	460	531	283	504	513	321	328
Black Drum	195	306	344	309	388	190	161	178	184	148
Sheepshead	104	138	177	152	145	117	146	139	82	95
White Seatrout	60	66	80	115	82	50	64	56	69	39
Sea Catfish	86	60	59	108	85	39	101	929	30	75
Pompano	8	9	1	2	1	6	5	4	-	-

TEXAS

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	31,241	26,144	26,591	27,149	21,208	24,606	23,193	29,665	32,107	23,650
Oyster	1,538	1,093	913	473	329	655	396	119	262	286
Menhaden	1,122	822	1,034	1,137	1,408	1,497	1,527	1,104	835	974
Red Snapper	628	631	590	444	455	293	435	373	380	376
Spotted Seatrout	321	252	302	249	278	277	211	220	210	208
Blue Crab	286	175	199	290	179	177	75	41	11	20
Red Drum	138	112	166	171	142	138	177	122	97	157
Black Drum	136	125	107	105	134	121	89	92	148	185
Flounder	73	77	69	51	39	46	37	25	35	29
Sheepshead	17	27	11	10	3	3	5	2	6	10
Grouper	13	19	15	11	5	4	9	3	5	1
Southern Kingfish	9	12	8	4	2	2	4	4	2	2

TEXAS

(Catch in thousands of pounds)

Species	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Shrimp	77,028	66,053	70,231	56,143	58,766	81,303	84,561	74,956	76,825	65,134
Oyster	4,835	3,357	2,618	1,210	1,096	2,296	1,411	311	953	985
Menhaden	61,866	66,686	83,736	103,874	134,105	145,575	117,424	68,559	57,585	66,691
Red Snapper	2,212	2,250	2,169	1,742	1,829	1,153	1,665	1,399	1,443	1,534
Spotted Seatrout	1,176	978	1,190	989	1,117	1,277	1,099	1,158	898	835
Blue Crab	3,622	2,484	2,982	4,479	2,877	2,869	1,192	570	201	195
Red Drum	533	447	685	699	617	705	963	599	504	641
Black Drum	1,470	1,409	1,363	1,373	1,635	1,520	1,288	1,071	1,502	1,852
Flounder	293	305	276	211	153	173	180	116	141	126
Sheepshead	194	244	120	109	54	45	44	20	44	85
Grouper	135	191	156	114	56	43	112	31	48	14
Southern Kingfish	210	253	147	79	42	34	47	63	35	43

APPENDIX II

List of commercial species not included in report or in Appendix I but appearing in United States Fish & Wildlife Service Statistical Digest.

Amberjack	( <u>Seriola spp.</u> )
Angelfish	( <u>Pomacanthus spp.</u> )
Ballyhoo	( <u>Hemiramphus brasiliensis</u> )
Barracuda	( <u>Sphyraena spp.</u> )
Cobia	( <u>Rachycentron canadus</u> )
Croaker	( <u>Micropogon undulatus</u> )
Dolphin	( <u>Coryphaena hippurus</u> )
Common eels	( <u>Anguilla rostrata</u> )
Hogfish	( <u>Lachnolaimus maximus</u> )
Permit	( <u>Trachinotus goodei</u> )
Pigfish	( <u>Orthopristis chrysopterus</u> )
Sharks	(Various spp.)
Lane snapper	( <u>Lutjanus synagris</u> )
Spanish sardine	( <u>Sardinella anchovia</u> )
Sturgeon	( <u>Acipenser sp.</u> )
Thread herring	( <u>Opisthonema oglinum</u> )
Tilefish	( <u>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</u> )
Triggerfish	( <u>Balistes spp.</u> )
Tripletail	( <u>Lobotes surinamensis</u> )
Conchs	( <u>Strombus spp.</u> )
Squid	( <u>Loligo pealii</u> )
Turtles	( <u>Chelonia sp.</u> ; <u>Caretta sp.</u> )

