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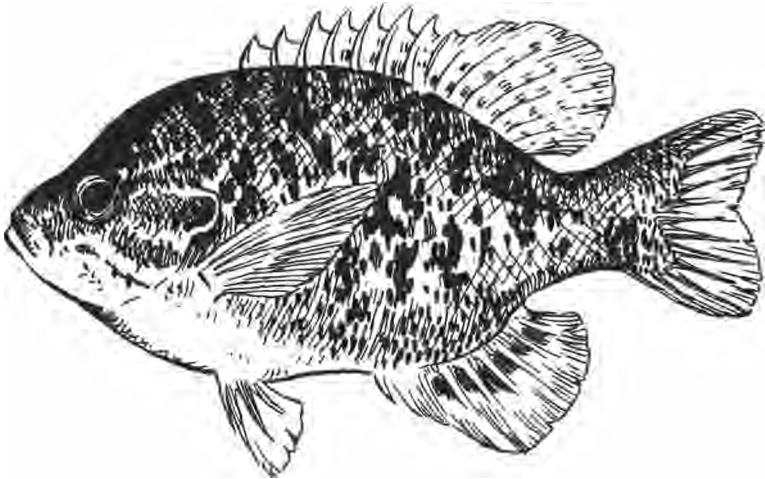
slit

of Oklahoma

W. L. Minckley

A PUBLICATION OF
THE STATE GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

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CHECK LIST COMPILED

By Dr. George A. Moore

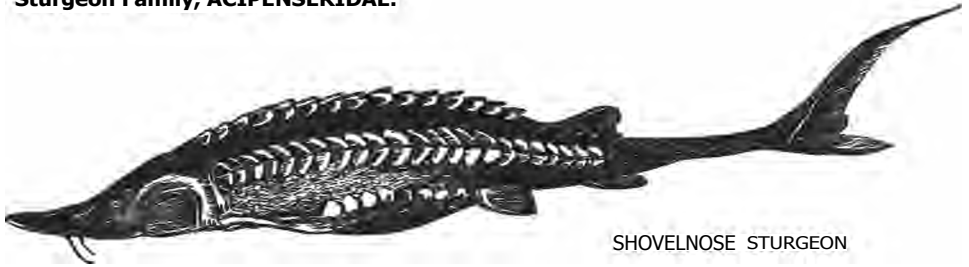
1952

A LIST OF THE FISHES OF OKLAHOMA

Lamprey Family, PETROMYZONTIDAE.

1. Chestnut lamprey, *Ichthyomyzon castaneus* Girard.
2. Southern brook lamprey, *Ichthyomyzon gagei* Hubbs and Trautman.

Sturgeon Family, ACIPENSERIDAE.



SHOVELNOSE STURGEON

8. Shovelnose sturgeon, *Scaphirynchus platyrhynchus* (Rafinesque).

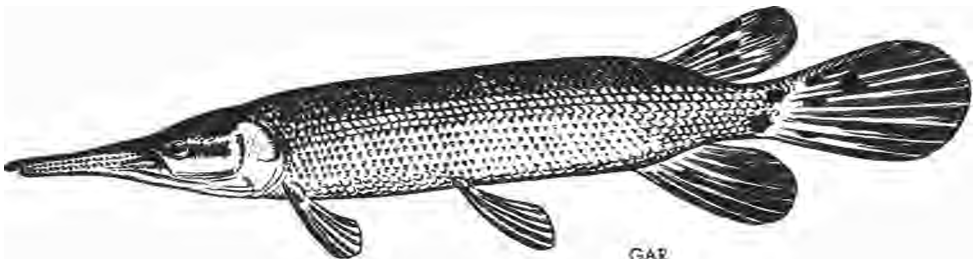
Paddlefish Family, POLYODONTIDAE.



PADDLEFISH

3. Paddlefish, *Polyodon spathula* (Walbaum).

Gar Family, LEPISTOSTEIDAE.

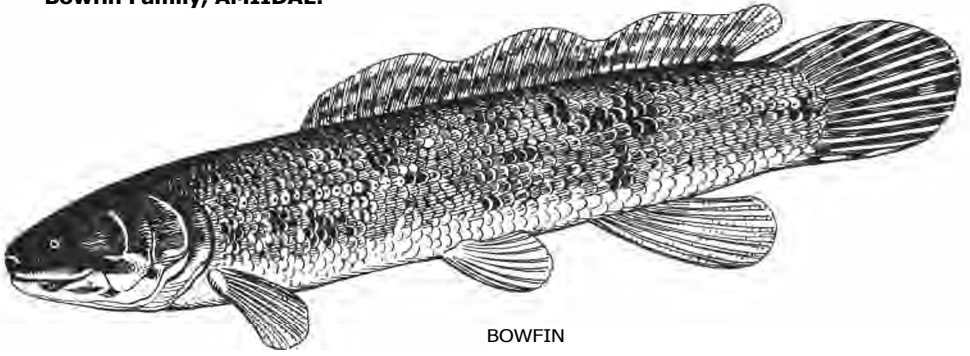


GAR

4. Alligator gar, *Lepisosteus spatula* Lacepede.
5. Shortnose gar, *Lepisosteus platostomus* Rafinesque.
6. Spotted gar, *Lepisosteus productus* Cope.
7. Longnose gar, *Lepisosteus osseus* (Linnaeus).

*Keep a record of the fish you catch from Oklahoma waters:
date, bait, place, depth, hour, what kind, weight.*

Bowfin Family, AMIIDAE.



BOWFIN

9. Bowfin, ***Amia calva*** Linnaeus.

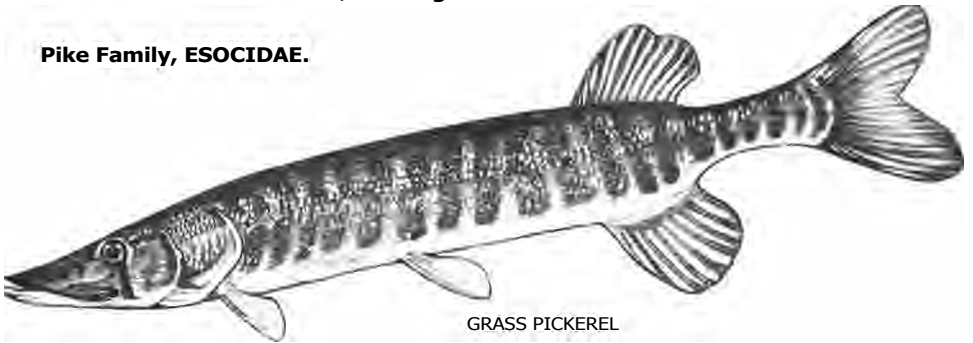
Herring Family, CLUPEIDAE.

10. River herring, ***Alosa chrysochloris*** (Rafinesque)
11. Ohio shad, ***Alosa ohiensis*** Evermann.
12. Gizzard shad, ***Dorosoma cepedianum*** (LeSueur).

Salmon Family, SALMONIDAE.

13. Rainbow trout, ***Salmo gairdneri*** Richardson.

Pike Family, ESOCIDAE.



GRASS PICKEREL

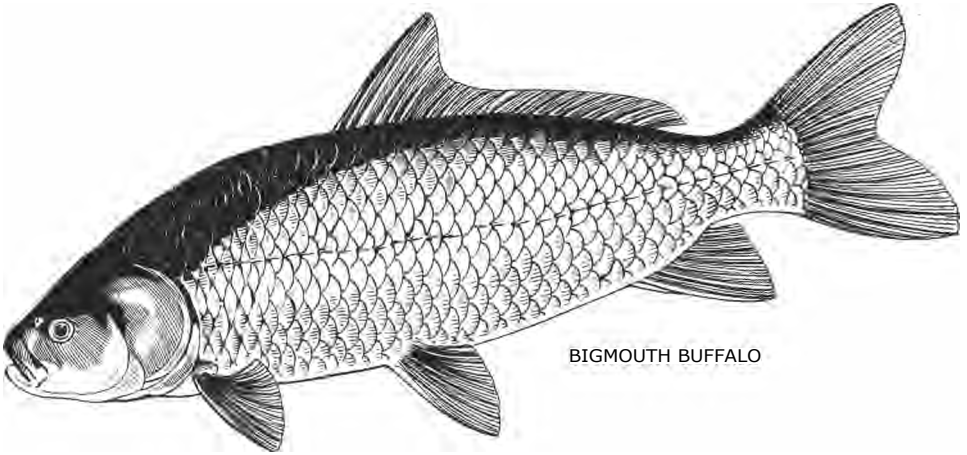
14. Grass pickerel, ***Esox vermiculatus*** LeSueur.
15. Chain pickerel, ***Esox niger*** LeSueur.

Mooneye Family, HIODONTIDAE.

16. Goldeye, ***Hiodon alosoides*** (Rafinesque).

Organize a Fish Study Club in your School.

Sucker Family, CATOSTOMIDAE.



BIGMOUTH BUFFALO

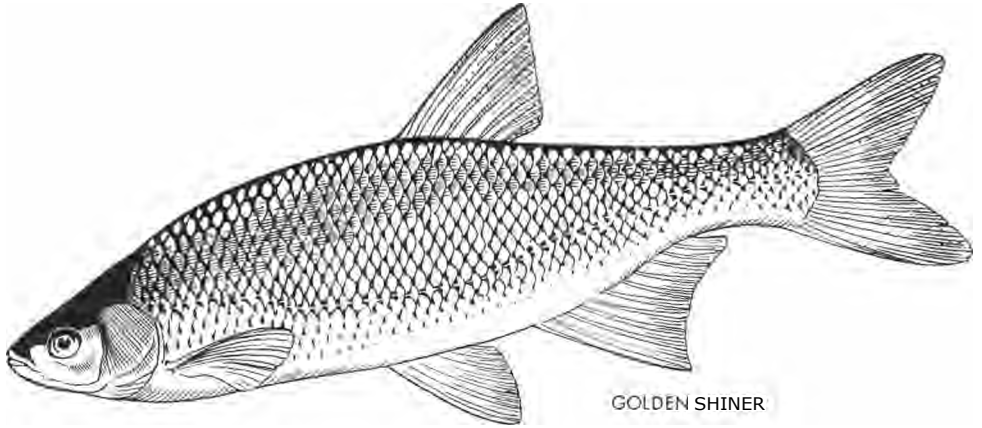
17. Blue sucker, *Cycleptus elongatus* (LeSueur).
18. Bigmouth buffalo, *Ictiobus cyprinellus* (Valenciennes).
19. Black buffalo, *Ictiobus niger* (Rafinesque).
20. Smallmouth buffalo, *Ictiobus bubalus* (Rafinesque).
21. River carpsucker, *Carpionodes carpio* (Rafinesque).
22. Highfin carpsucker, *Carpionodes velifer* (Rafinesque).
23. Black redhorse, *Moxostoma duquesnei* (LeSueur).
24. Golden redhorse, *Moxostoma erythrurum* (Rafinesque).
25. Shorthead redhorse, *Moxostoma aureolum* (LeSueur).
26. River redhorse, *Moxostoma carinatum* (Cope).
27. Hog sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans* (LeSueur).
28. White sucker, *Catostomus commersoni* (Lacépède).
29. Spotted sucker, *Minytrema melanops* (Rafinesque).
30. Creek chubsucker, *Erimyzon oblongus* (Mitchill).

Minnow Family, CYPRINIDAE.

31. Carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus.
32. Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus).
33. Golden shiner, *Notemigonus crysoleucas* (Mitchill).
34. Creek chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus* (Mitchill).
35. Pugnose minnow, *Opsopoeodus emiliae* Hay.

Old Christmas trees and brush cuttings, wired together and sunk in deep holes make fine concentration places for crappie and sunfish.

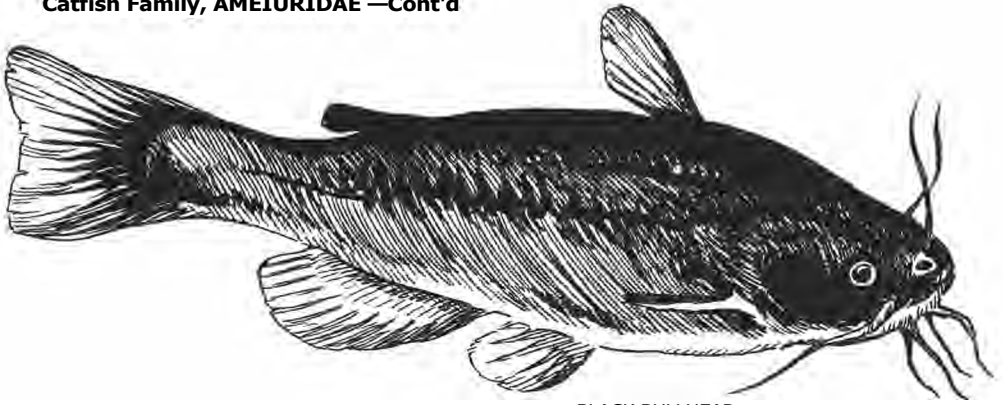
Minnow Family, CYPRINIDAE — Cont'd



36. Southern redbelly dace, **Chrosomus erythrogaster** Rafinesque.
37. Hornyhead chub, **Hybopsis biguttata** (Kirtland).
38. Hothead chub, **Hybopsis gracilis** (Richardson).
39. Silver chub, **Hybopsis storeriana** (Kirtland).
40. Bigeye chub, **Hybopsis amblops** (Rafinesque).
41. Gravel chub, **Hybopsis dissimilis** (Kirtland).
42. Speckled dace, **Hybopsis aestivalis** (Girard).
43. Emerald shiner, **Notropis atherinoides** Rafinesque.
44. Plains shiner, **Notropis percobromus** (Cope).
45. Rosy shiner, **Notropis rubellus** (Agassiz).
46. Ribbon shiner, **Notropis fumeus** Evermann.
47. Redfin shiner, **Notropis umbratilis** (Girard).
48. Common shiner, **Notropis cornutus** (Mitchill).
49. Bleeding shiner, **Notropis zonatus** (Agassiz).
50. Silverstripe shiner, **Notropis illecebrosus** (Girard).
51. River shiner, **Notropis blennius** (Girard).
52. Chub shiner, **Notropis potteri** Hubbs and Bonham.
53. Wedgespot shiner, **Notropis greenei** Hubbs and Ortenburger.
54. Ironcolor shiner, **Notropis chalybaeus** (Cope).
55. Spotfin shiner, **Notropis spilopterus** (Cope).
56. Steelcolor shiner, **Notropis whipplei** (Girard).

Oklahoma's fishing laws are generous. There are no closed seasons. Observe bag limits for game fish.

Catfish Family, AMEIURIDAE —Cont'd



BLACK BULLHEAD

82. Black bullhead, *Ameiurus melas* (Rafinesque).
83. Yellow bullhead, ***Ameiurus natalis*** (LeSueur).
84. Flathead catfish, ***Pilodictis olivaris*** (Rafinesque).
85. Stonecat, ***Noturus flavus*** Rafinesque.
86. Tadpole madtom, ***Schilbeodes mollis*** (Hermann).
87. Freckled madtom, ***Schilbeodes nocturnus*** (Jordan and Gilbert).
88. Slender madtom, ***Schilbeodes exilis*** (Nelson).
89. Brindled madtom, ***Schilbeodes miurus*** (Jordan).
90. Mountain madtom, ***Schilbeodes eleutherus*** (Jordan).
91. Furious madtom, ***Schilbeodes*** (species).

Eel Family, ANGUILLIDAE.

92. American eel, ***Anguilla rostrata*** (LeSueur).

Killifish and topminnow Family, CYPRINODONTIDAE.

93. Plains topminnow, ***Fundulus sciadicus*** Cope.
94. Starhead topminnow, ***Fundulus notti*** (Agassiz).
95. Blackband topminnow, ***Fundulus notatus*** (Rafinesque).
96. Black spotted topminnow, ***Fundulus olivaceus*** (Storer).
97. Plains killifish, ***Fundulus kansae*** Garman.
98. Red River cyprinodon, ***Cyprinodon rubrofluvialilis*** Fowler.

Livebearer Family, POECILIIDAE.

99. Gambusia, ***Gambusia affinis*** (Baird and Girard).

Pollution is one of the worst enemies of fish. Some common causes of pollution are: waste oil and salt water, soil erosion causing silt in streams and lakes, and municipal sewage dumped untreated into streams.

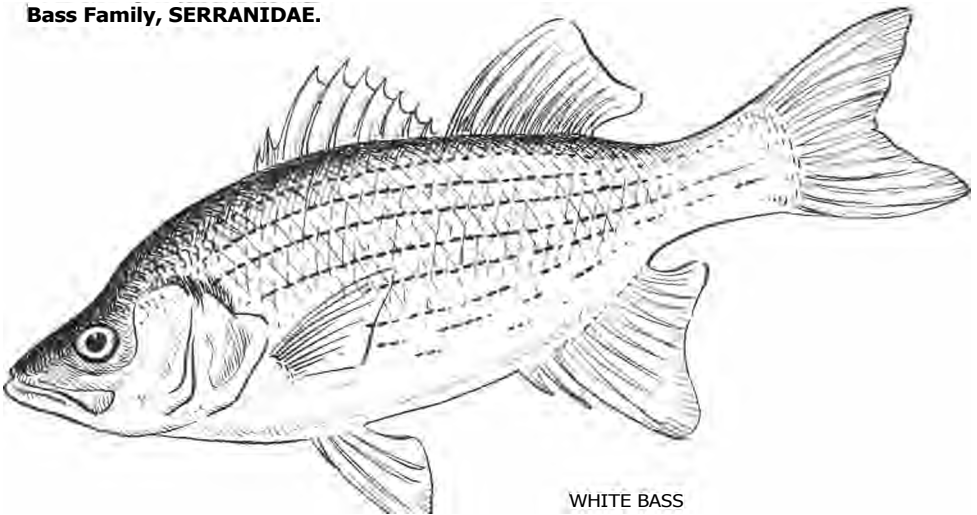
Pirateperch Family, APHREDODERIDAE.

100. Pirateperch, **Aphredoderus sayanus** (Gilliams).

Silversides Family, ATHERINIDAE.

101. Brook silversides, **Labidesthes sicculus** (Cope).
102. Mississippi silversides, **Menidia audens** Hay.

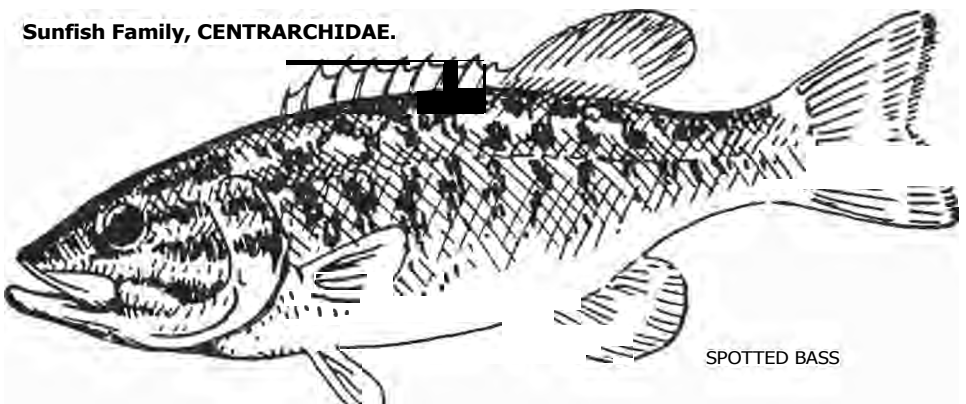
Bass Family, SERRANIDAE.



WHITE BASS

103. White bass, **Morone chrysops** (Rafinesque).
104. Yellow bass, **Morone interrupta** Gill.

Sunfish Family, CENTRARCHIDAE.

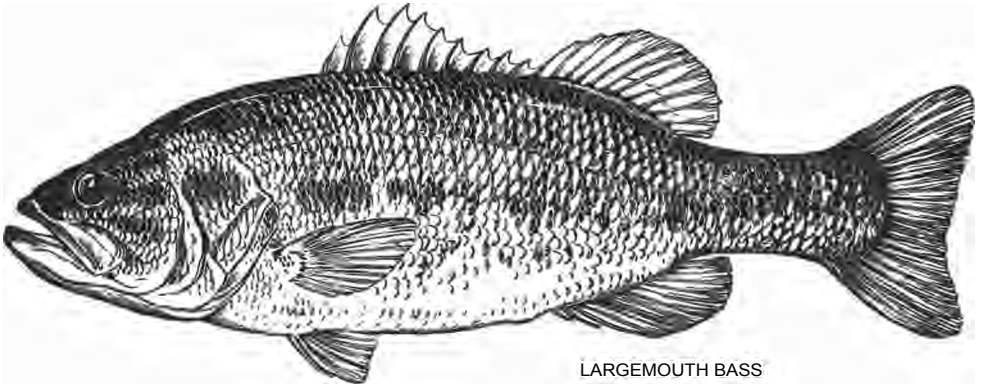


SPOTTED BASS

105. Spotted bass, **Micropterus punctulatus** (Rafinesque).
106. Smallmouth bass, **Micropterus dolomieu** Lacépède.

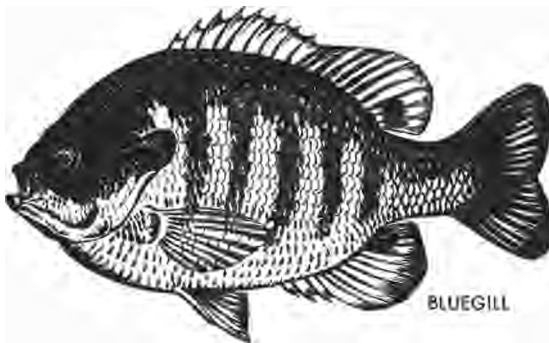
The channel cat is Oklahoma's aristocrat of the catfish family. It is esteemed for its fighting qualities as well as its excellent flavor.

Sunfish Family, CENTRARCHIDAE — Cont'd



LARGEMOUTH BASS

107. Largemouth bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepede).
108. Warmouth, *Chaenobryttus coronarius* (Bartram).
109. Green sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus* Rafinesque.
110. -----, *Lepomis symmetricus* Forbes.
111. Spotted sunfish, *Lepomis punctatus* (Cuvier).
112. Redear sunfish, *Lepomis microlophus* (Gunther).
113. Yellowbelly sunfish, *Lepomis auritus* (Linnaeus).
114. Longear sunfish, *Lepomis megalotis* (Rafinesque).
115. -----, *Lepomis marginatus* (Holbrook).
116. Orangespotted sunfish, *Lepomis humilis* (Girard).

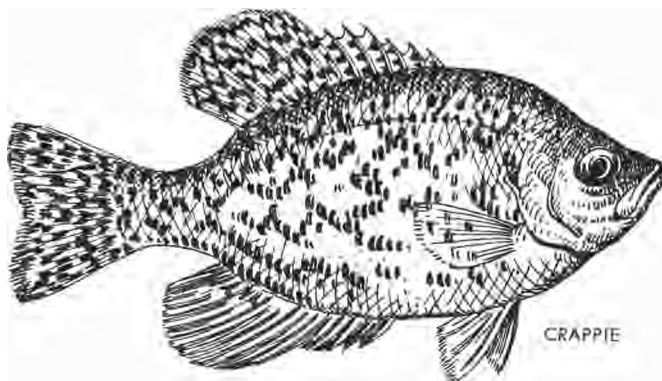


BLUEGILL

117. Bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus* Rafinesque.
118. Banded pigmy sunfish, *Elassoma zonatum* Jordan.
119. Rock bass, *Ambloplites rupestris* (Rafinesque).
120. Flier, *Centrarchus macropterus* (Lacépède).
121. White crappie, *Pomoxis annularis* Rafinesque.

Fly fishermen are especially fond of the bluegill or bream. They reproduce very rapidly in most ponds and should be fished heavily.

Sunfish Family, CENTRARCHIDAE —Cont'd



122. Black crappie, **Pomoxis nigromaculatus** (LeSueur).

Perch Family, PERCIDAE.

123. Sauger, **Stizostedion canadense** (Smith).
124. Walleye, **Stizostedion vitreum** (Mitchill).
125. Yellow perch, **Perca flavescens** Mitchill.
126. Blackside darter, **Hadropterus maculatus** (Girard).
127. Leopard darter, **Hadropterus** (species).
128. Dusky darter, **Hadropterus scierus** Swain.
129. Slenderhead darter, **Hadropterus phoxocephalus** (Nelson).
130. Longnose darter, **Hadropterus nasutus** Bailey.
131. River darter, **Hadropterus shumardi** Girard.
132. Stargazing darter, **Hadropterus uranidea** (Jordan and Gilbert).
133. Channel darter, **Hadropterus copelandi** (Jordan).
134. Log perch, **Percina caprodes** (Rafinesque).
135. Crystal darter, **Crystallaria asprella** (Jordan).
136. Southwestern sand darter, **Ammocrypta vivax** Hay.
137. Johnny darter, **Etheostoma nigrum** Rafinesque.
138. Bluntnose darter, **Etheostoma chlorosomum** (Hay).
139. Speckled darter, **Etheostoma saxatile** (Hay).
140. Banded darter, **Etheostoma zonale** (Cope).
141. Greenside darter, **Etheostoma blennioides** Rafinesque.
142. Harlequin darter, **Etheostoma histrio** Jordan and Gilbert.
143. Orangebelly darter, **Etheostoma radiosum** (Hubbs and Black).

The commercial fisherman is the sports fisherman's friend. Removal of non-game fish by commercial nets and seines provides better living conditions for game fish.

Perch Family, PERCIDAE —Cont'd

144. Redfin darter, *Etheostoma whipplei* (Girard).
145. Mud darter, *Etheostoma asprigenis* (Forbes).
146. Stippled darter, *Etheostoma punctulatum* (Agassiz).
147. Smallfin darter, *Etheostoma parvipinne* Gilbert and Swain.
148. Arkansas darter, *Etheostoma cragini* Gilbert.
149. Orangethroat darter, *Etheostoma spectabile* (Agassiz).
150. Fantail darter, *Etheostoma flabellare* Rafinesque.
151. Slough darter, *Etheostoma gracile* (Girard).
152. Scalyhead darter, *Etheostoma barratti* (Holbrook).
153. Cypress darter, *Etheostoma proeliare* (Hay).
154. Least darter, *Etheostoma microperca* Jordan and Gilbert.

Drum Family, SCIAENIDAE.

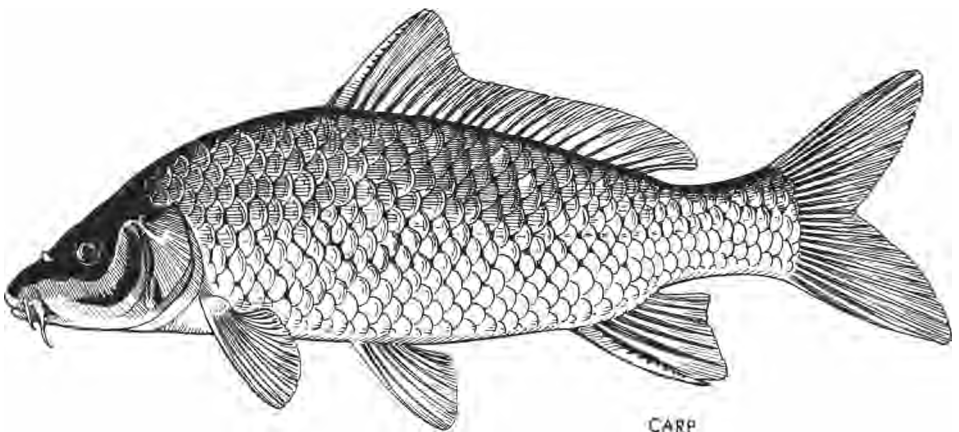
155. Freshwater drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens* Rafinesque.

Porgy Family, SPARIDAE.

156. Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus* (Walbaum).

Sculpin Family, COTTIDAE.

157. Banded sculpin, *Cottus carolinae* (Gill).



IN THE FOREGOING list, common names are followed by scientific names. Under the rules of zoological nomenclature no two kinds of fishes (this also applies to all other animals) may have the same name. In Russian, Chinese or any other language the name of the longnose gar, for example, is *Lepisosteus osseus* (Linnaeus). In this name, the author's name is placed in parentheses because Linnaeus, who wrote the first description of the fish, used the trivial name (osseus) with a different genus (not the genus *Lepisosteus*). Thus scientific names tend to prevent confusion.

COMMON NAMES of fishes, unfortunately, are not standardized, but an effort is being made by the American Fisheries Society to set up a list of common names which it is hoped will be used in the future. Common names in the foregoing list are in agreement with the American Fisheries Society list or at least have the approval of the committee chairman, Dr. R. M. Bailey of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

THE COMMITTEE hopes to avoid names that erroneously suggest relationships. For example, many Oklahomans call the paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) the "spoonbill cat". This name is an unfortunate choice because *Polyodon spathula* is not related to the catfish family for which the word cat (—catfish) is reserved. The bowfin (*Amia calva*) is known to many Oklahomans as the "grindle" or "grindle cat" another unfortunate selection for the above stated reason and also because many people of other parts of the country would not know what fish is a "grindle cat".

IN ORDER that the user may become acquainted with the common names used in this list, the following names known to the author to be employed in Oklahoma are given with the corresponding check list numbers: 4-Spoonbill cat or Shoveler; 9-Grindle cat; 10-Skipjack; 11-Hickory Shad; 14-Mud Pickerel; 16-Herring; 38-Hoehandle Minnow; 41-Streamlined Chub; 49-Striped Shiner; 79-Hornyhead; 84-Appaluchia or Willow Cat; 97-Zebra Minnow; 98-Red River Pupfish; 99-Mosquitofish; 103-Sand Bass; 105-Kentucky Bass; 106-Brown Bass or Brownie; 107-Lineside Bass; 109-Black Perch, Goggleye or Rock Bass; 112-Texas Redear; 117-Bream; 123-Jack Salmon; 125-Ring Perch; 155-Sheepshead; 157-Muddler.