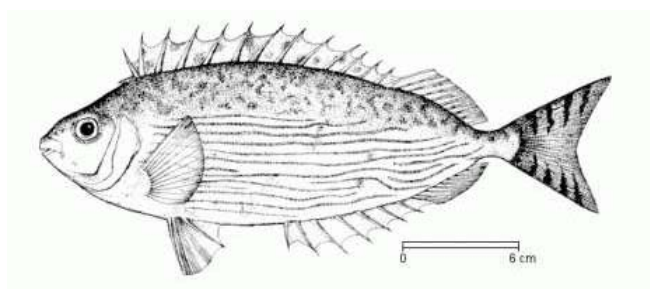


HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Siganus rivulatus (Forsskål, 1775)

Marbled spinefoot

Reef-associated; brackish; marine; depth range ? - 30 m Subtropical; Max length: 27.0 cm; common length : 20.0 cm. Inhabits shallow waters and generally in schools of 50 to several hundred individuals; prefers protected areas. Feeds by grazing on algae.



Siganus luridus (Rüppell, 1829)

Dusky spinefoot

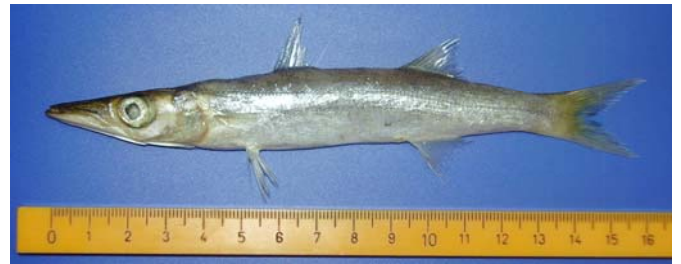
Reef-associated; marine; depth range 2 - 40 m; subtropical: 35°N - 35°S; Max length: 30 cm; common length: 20 cm. Found in small schools in very shallow water close to the bottom. Prefer hard bottoms of compacted sand with rock or coral debris. Feed on a wide range of benthic algae. May suddenly stop and erect its fins (dorsal, anal and pelvic) presenting an encircling array of spined to potential predators; these spines are venomous. A food fish that is occasionally poisonous.



Sphyraena chrysotaenia/pinguis (Klunzinger, 1884)

Yellowstripe barracuda

Pelagic-neritic; marine; subtropical; Max length : 30 cm.



Stephanolepis diaspros (Fraser-Brunner, 1940)

Reticulated leatherjacket

Demersal; marine; depth range 20 - 50 m; tropical; lives in coastal rocky substrate, usually with vegetation. Consumes small invertebrates plucked from rocks.



Alepes djedaba (Forsskål, 1775)

Shrimp scad

Reef-associated; amphidromous; marine, subtropical; Max length: 40 cm; common length: 25 cm; form schools near inshore reefs. Feed on shrimps, copepods, crustacean larvae and small fish. Eggs are pelagic. Often caught by ski-boat anglers in southern Africa.



Alopias superciliosus (Lowe, 1841)

Bigeye thresher

Pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous; marine; depth range 0 - 500 m, usually 0 - 100 m; subtropical; Max length: 488 cm; common length: 350 cm; max. published weight: 363.8 kg; max. reported age: 20 years. Occurs in coastal waters over continental shelves, sometimes close inshore in shallow waters, and on the high seas far from land. Feeds on pelagic fishes (lancetfishes, herring, mackerel and small billfishes and bottom fishes and squids.



Carcharhinus falciformis (Müller & Henle, 1839)

Silky shark

Reef-associated; oceanodromous ; marine; depth range 0 - 4000 m , usually 0 - 500 m; subtropical; 23°C - 24°C; Max length: 350 cm; common length 250 cm; max. published weight: 346.0; max. reported age: 25 years. Found abundantly near the edge of continental and insular shelves, but also in the open sea and occasionally inshore. Often found in deepwater reefs and near insular slopes. Littoral and epipelagic, in the open sea or near the bottom at 18-500 m. It is quick-moving and aggressive. Solitary; often associated with schools of tuna. Feeds mainly on fishes, but also squid, paper nautilus, and pelagic crabs.



Lagocephalus sceleratus (Gmelin, 1789)

Silver-cheeked toadfish

Reef-associated; marine; depth range 18 - 100 m; tropical; Max length: 110 cm; common length: 40 cm; max. published weight: 7,000 g; Inhabits offshore reefs; Poisonous to eat.



Liza (=Chelon) carinata (Valenciennes, 1836)

Keeled mullet

Pelagic-neritic; brackish; marine – tropical; Max length 18.0 cm; common length 15.0 cm. Occur mainly in marine coastal waters. Also found in inlet waters and estuaries of rivers. Juveniles associate with drifting seaweed.



Liza heamatocheila ex (Basilewsky, 1855)

So-iuy mullet, *Mugil soiyuy*

Demersal; catadromous; freshwater; brackish; marine; depth range 5 - ? m; temperate; Max length 80 cm; common length 40 cm; max. published weight 5,000 g; max. reported age 15 years. Very common in the rivers discharging into Peter the Great Bay; enter freshwater. Large concentrations of fry-of-the-year measuring 3.1-6.2 cm in the mouths of rivers in August.



Seriola fasciata (Bloch, 1793)

Lesser amberjack

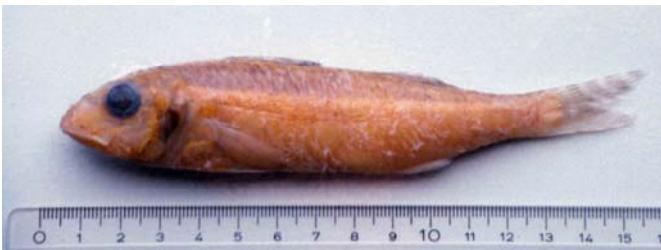
Benthopelagic; marine; depth range 55 - 130 m; subtropical; Max length 67.5 cm; common length 50 cm; max. published weight 4,600 g. Coastal pelagic or demersal. Smaller juveniles epipelagic in oceanic or offshore neritic waters. Feed on squids and fishes.



Upeneus moluccensis (Bleeker, 1855)

Goldband goatfish

Reef-associated; brackish; marine; depth range 10 - 120 m; subtropical; Max length 20 cm; common length 18 cm. Found in coastal waters with a muddy substrate. Forms large schools. Usually fast swimming with short stops to feed. Sold fresh in markets. Utilized for fish meal. Valued also for its roe.



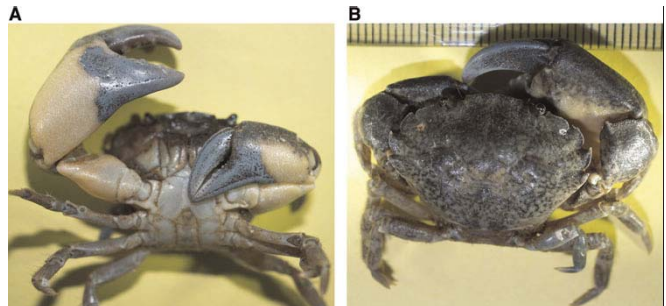
Dyspanopeus sayi (S.I. Smith, 1869)

Adults have a maximum carapace width of 30 mm and males reach maturity at the approximate size of 16 mm. Say's mud crab takes refuge in colonies of mud-burrowing polychaetes to avoid predation by blue crabs. In eelgrass beds the density of *Dyspanopeus sayi* is up to 225 individuals per m² but in open areas they are more scarce, with densities of only 0.5 m².

Eriocheir sinensis (H. Milne-Edwards, 1853)

Chinese mitten crab

Medium-sized burrowing crab that is native in the coastal estuaries of eastern Asia. This species' distinguishing features are the dense patches of dark hair on its claws. The crab's body is the size of a human palm. The carapace width is 30–100 mm and the legs are about twice as long as the carapace is wide. Mitten crabs spend most of their life in fresh water, but they must return to the sea to breed.



Eucrate crenata (de Haan, 1835)

In life specimens, there is a red spot of a medium size on either epibranchial region and also on either subhepatic region, but in some specimens the carapace has no such spot.



Hemigrapsus sanguineus (De Haan)

The Asian shore crab

This species is small with adults ranging from 35 mm to 42 mm in carapace width. The crab has a square-shaped shell with 3 spines on each side of the carapace. The carapace color ranges from green to purple to orange-brown to red. It has light and dark bands along its legs and red spots on its claws. It inhabits any shallow hard-bottom intertidal (under rocks, on artificial structures and on mussel beds and oyster reefs) or sometimes subtidal habitat. *Hemigrapsus* can tolerate wide ranges of salinity and temperature.



Rhithropanopeus harrisii (Gould, 1841)

Harris mud crab

This is a small euryhaline crab having max carapace width 2cm. Colour greenish-brown or olive. It has white-tipped claws, unequal in size and dissimilar. Four anterolateral teeth (spines) line the side of its carapace between the eyestalks and the widest portion of the carapace. Its four walking legs are long, slender and sparsely hairy; can be found in estuaries and quasi-freshwater lakes with salinities as low as 0.4 ppt. It prefers brackish waters and commonly inhabits shores with muddy or sandy substrates. It usually associates with structures providing shelter such as oyster reefs, vegetation, logs or debris of some type.

