

***Spectrunculus grandis* (Günther, 1877)**

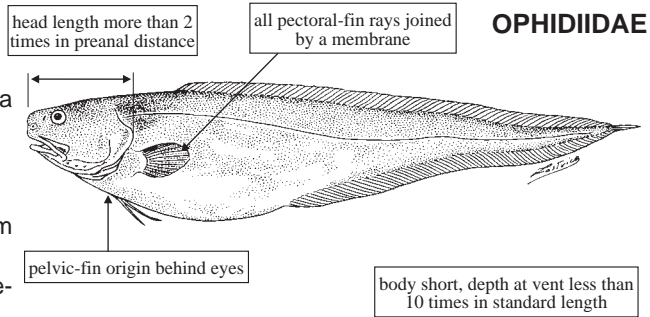
FAO names: **En** - Pudgy cuskeel; **Fr** - Abadèche boulotte; **Sp** - Congriperla gruesa.

Local names:

Size: To 127 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal at depths between 800 and 4 300 m.



OPHIDIIDAE

***Chatrabus melanurus* (Barnard, 1927)**

Synonyms: *Chatabrus damaranus* (Barnard, 1927).

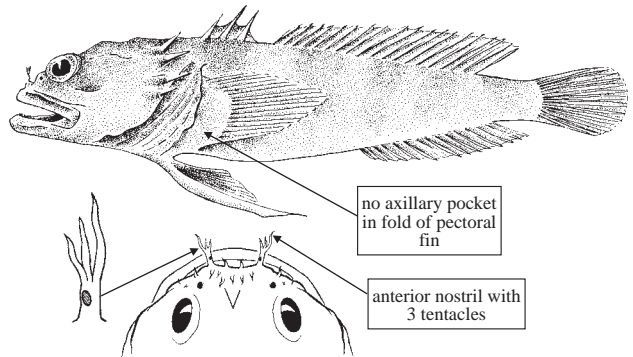
FAO names: **En** - Humpback toadfish; **Fr** - Crapaud angolais; **Sp** - Sapo chasquilla.

Local names: Boggel-platannavis (Ak).

Size: To 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A bottom-living species, locally abundant at depths of 120 to 250 m, but also recorded to about 600 m.



BATRACHOIDIDAE

***Perulibatrachus elminensis* (Bleeker, 1863)**

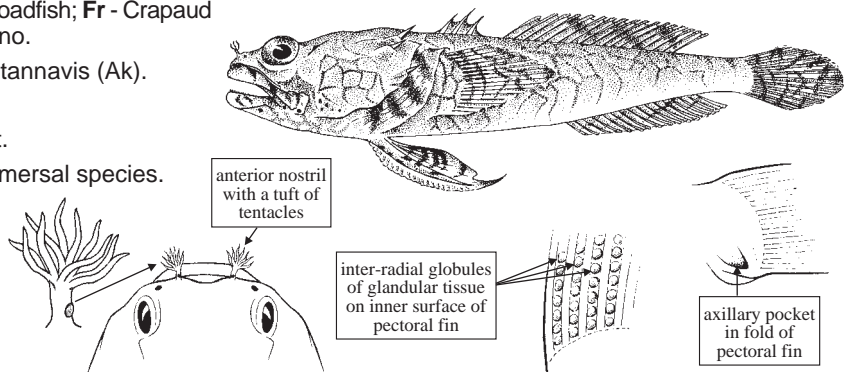
FAO names: **En** - Guinean toadfish; **Fr** - Crapaud guinéen; **Sp** - Sapo guineano.

Local names: Guineese-platannavis (Ak).

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species.



BATRACHOIDIDAE

***Perulibatrachus rossignoli* (Roux, 1957)**

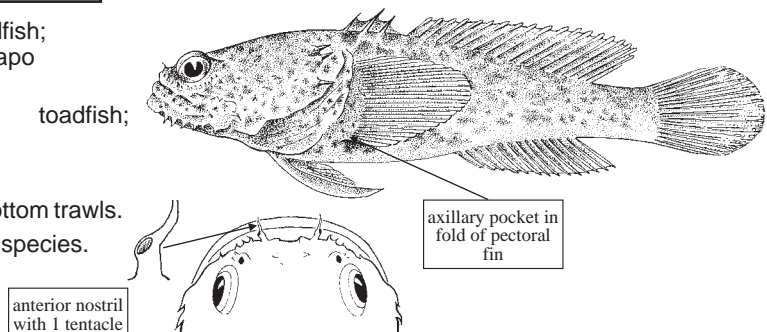
FAO names: **En** - Rossignol toadfish; **Fr** - Crapaud de Rossignol; **Sp** - Sapo de Rossignol.

Local names: Westcoast toadfish; Weskus-platannavis (Ak).

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species.



BATRACHOIDIDAE

Lophius vaillanti Regan, 1903

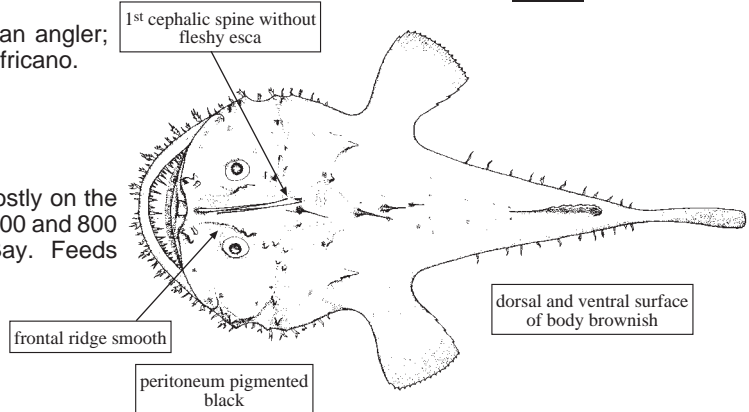
FAO names: En - Shortspine African angler; Fr - Baudroie africaine; Sp - Rape africano.

Local names: Monk; Monnik (Ak).

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught by trawl in north.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, mostly on the upper slope between the depths of 200 and 800 m. Found mainly north of Walvis Bay. Feeds mainly on fishes.

**MVA** LOPHIIDAE***Lophius vomerinus*** Valenciennes, 1837

(plate VI, 41)

MVO LOPHIIDAE

Synonyms: *Lophius upsicephalus* Smith, 1841.

FAO names: En - Cape monk; Fr - Baudroie du Cap; Sp - Rape del Cabo.

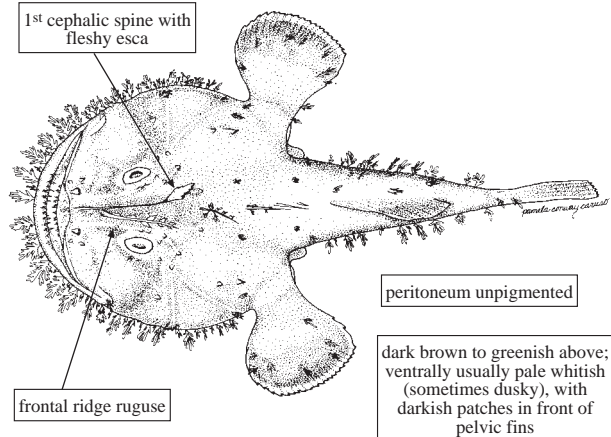
Local names: Monk; Monnik (Ak); Westafrikanischer Anglerfisch (Gr).

Size: To 100 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with directed bottom trawls and also a significant bycatch of the hake fishery. Total catch averaged more than 10000 t in the mid-1990s. Experimental fishing with gill-nets started in 1998.

Habitat and biology: Found on the deeper continental shelf and upper slope, from depths of about 200 to 400 m. Feeds on various bottom-living fishes and occasionally on pilchard, round herring, and horse mackerel. Maturity is reached at 4 years (about 40 cm).

Remarks: A similar species, *Lophius budegassa* has also been reported from Namibia but it normally is found in countries much further north and its presence in Namibia still needs to be confirmed.

***Atherina breviceps*** Valenciennes, 1835

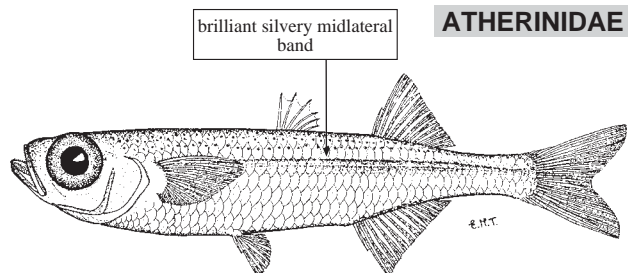
FAO names: En - Cape silverside; Fr - Athérine du Cap; Sp - Pejerrey del Cabo.

Local names: Kaapse spierinkie (Ak).

Size: To 11 cm.

Fisheries: Rarely caught in purse seines.

Habitat and biology: A shallow-water species, found in schools in bays and estuaries especially in spring. Mainly off southern Namibia.

**ATHERINIDAE**

Exocoetus volitans* Linnaeus, 1758*EXOETOIDAE**

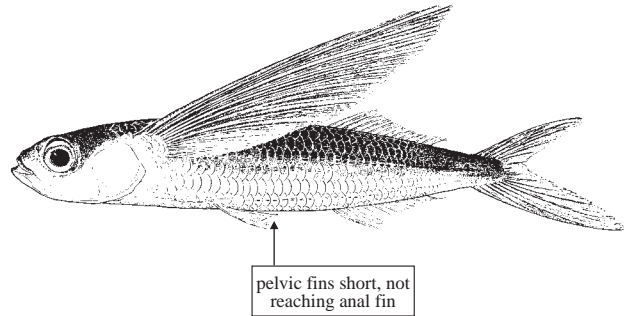
FAO names: **En** - Tropical two-wing flyingfish; **Fr** - Exocet volant; **Sp** - Volador.

Local names: Tropiese tweevlerk-vliegende vis (Ak); Fliegender Fisch, Flugfisch (Gr).

Size: To 18 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in open ocean surface waters. Able to leap out of the water and glide for long distances.

***Hirundichthys rondeletii* (Valenciennes, 1846)****EXOETOIDAE**

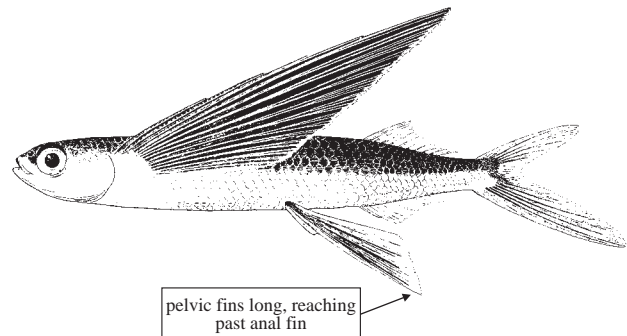
FAO names: **En** - Blackwing flyingfish; **Fr** - Exocet aile noire; **Sp** - Volador aleta negra.

Local names: Subtropical flyingfish; Subtropies vliegende vis (Ak); Fliegender Fisch, Flugfisch (Gr).

Size: To 25 cm (standard length).

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in open ocean waters. Able to leap out of the water and glide for long distances.

***Nanichthys simulans* Hubbs and Wisner, 1980****SCOMBERESOCIDAE**

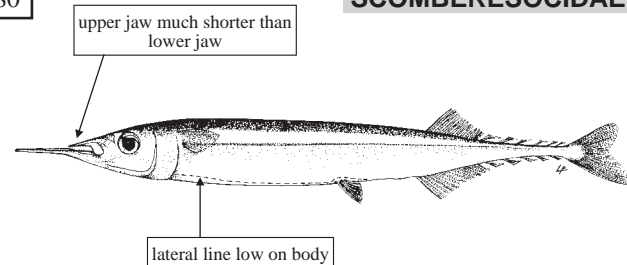
FAO names: **En** - Dwarf saury; **Fr** - Balaou nain; **Sp** - Paparda enana.

Local names: Dwergr-saurie (Ak).

Size: To 13 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally in pelagic trawls.

Habitat and biology: An oceanic and surface schooling fish, whose habits and biology are not well known. Feeds on small planktonic forms. Often confused as the juvenile form of *Scomberesox saurus scomberoides*.

***Scomberesox saurus scomberoides* (Richardson, 1842) (plate VI, 42)****SCOMBERESOCIDAE**

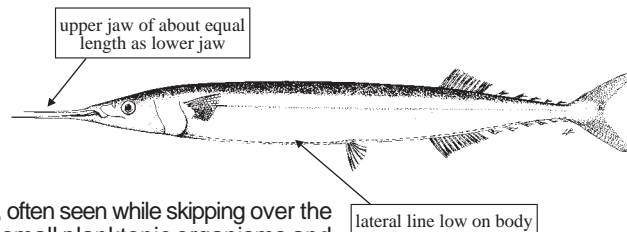
FAO names: **En** - Atlantic saury; **Fr** - Balaou atlantique; **Sp** - Paparda del Atlántico.

Local names: Saurie; Saurie (Ak); Atlantischer Makrelenhecht, Makrelenhecht (Gr).

Size: To about 50 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

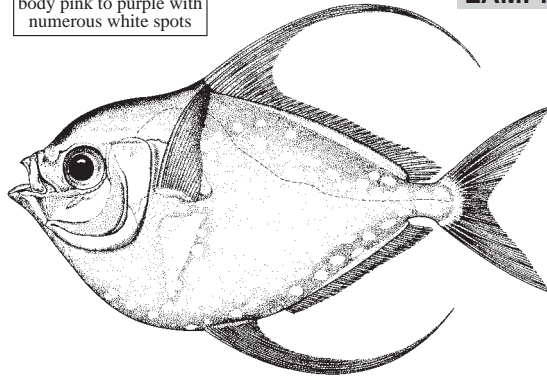
Habitat and biology: Oceanic, surface-schooling, often seen while skipping over the surface probably to escape predators. Feeds on small planktonic organisms and are preyed upon by yellowfin tuna, Cape gannets, and marine mammals. Migrates from spawning areas to cool temperate and plankton-rich waters.



Lampris guttatus (Brünnich, 1788)

FAO names: En - Opah; Fr - Opah; Sp - Opa.
Local names: Spotted opah; Gespikkelde opah (Ak); Gotteslachs (Gr).
Size: To 180 cm and over 200 kg.
Fisheries: Rarely taken with longlines or trawls. Occasionally caught by the swordfish fishery.
Habitat and biology: A member of the deeper epipelagic and oceanic community. Usually solitary, swims by flapping the pectoral fins. Feeds chiefly on cuttlefish, crustaceans, and bony fishes.

body pink to purple with numerous white spots

LAMPRIDAE***Trachipterus trachipterus*** (Gmelin, 1789)

FAO names: En - Peregrine ribbonfish.
Local names: Rondswerwer-lintvis (Ak).
Size: To 213 cm.
Fisheries: Sometimes caught as bycatch in trawls.
Habitat and biology: Offshore epipelagic. Swims with head up.

TRACHIPTERIDAE

lateral line well above ventral edge of tail

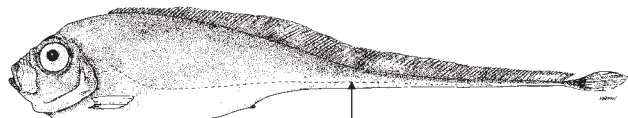


body depth 3.4-4.1 times in distance from snout to anus

bony tubercles along bottom edge of tail

Zu cristatus (Bonelli, 1820)

FAO names: En - Scalloped ribbonfish.
Local names: Skulprand-lintvis (Ak).
Size: To 118 cm standard length.
Fisheries: Uncommonly caught as bycatch in trawls.
Habitat and biology: Offshore epipelagic. Swims with head up.

TRACHIPTERIDAE

lateral line along ventral edge of tail, in a row of spiny plates

body depth 1.5-2.9 times in distance from snout to anus

Guentherus altivela Osorio, 1917

ATELEOPODIDAE

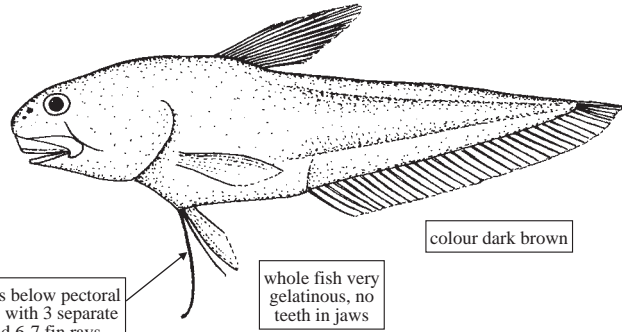
FAO names: **En** - Highfin tadpole fish; **Fr** - Atéleopode grande negeoire; **Sp** - Ancestro negro.

Local names:

Size: To 2 m.

Fisheries: Sometimes caught in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, on the upper continental slope.



pelvic fins below pectoral insertion, with 3 separate rays and 6-7 fin rays

whole fish very gelatinous, no teeth in jaws

colour dark brown

Ijimaia loppei Roule, 1922

ATELEOPODIDAE

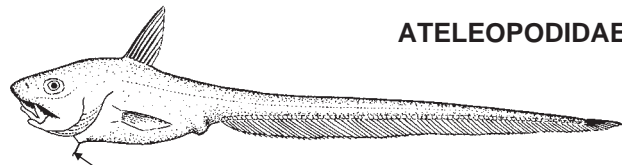
FAO names: **En** - Loppe's tadpole fish; **Fr** - Atéleopode de Loppe; **Sp** - Pata de pulpo.

Local names:

Size: To 2 m.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, found on the upper slope to a depth of 450 m.



pelvic fins well in front of pectoral insertion, with 1 short ray and 3 minute rays

colour dark brown to black

Beryx splendens Lowe, 1834 (plate VI, 43)

BYS BERYCIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Splendid alfoncino; **Fr** - Béryx long; **Sp** - Alfonso besugo.

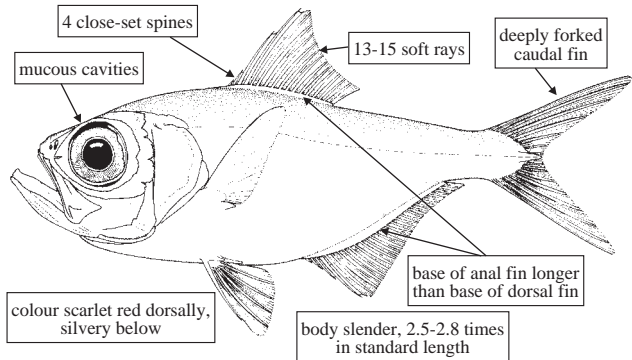
Local names: Slender beryx; Slank beryx (Ak).

Size: To 45 cm.

Fisheries: Caught in bottom trawls as a bycatch of the hake fishery. Mainly a targeted species of the deep-water fishery. A bycatch of midwater trawlers in the north.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species of the upper continental slope from depths of 200 to 800 m, mainly between 400 and 600 m; juveniles are pelagic.

Remarks: The shape of the caudal fin and length of anal-fin base easily distinguish this species from other common "redfish" such as the Jacopever (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) and Large-eye dentex (*Dentex macrophthalmus*).



4 close-set spines

mucous cavities

13-15 soft rays

deeply forked caudal fin

base of anal fin longer than base of dorsal fin

colour scarlet red dorsally, silvery below

body slender, 2.5-2.8 times in standard length

Diretmoides parini Post and Quéro, 1981

DIRETMIDAE

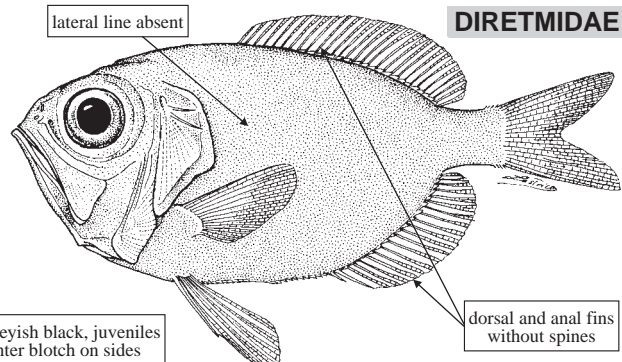
FAO names: **En** - Parin's spiny fin; **Fr** - Drette de Parin; **Sp** - Malcarado de Parin.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally in trawls.

Habitat and biology: Adults mesopelagic below 500 m, juveniles near the surface. Feeds on small crustaceans and planktonic organisms.



lateral line absent

colour adults greyish black, juveniles pale with lighter blotch on sides

dorsal and anal fins without spines



Gephyroberyx darwini (Johnson, 1866)

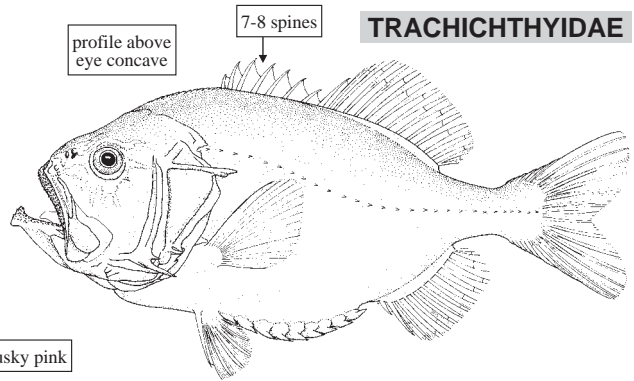
FAO names: **En** - Darwin's slimehead;
Fr - Hoplostete de darwin; **Sp** - Reloj de Darwin.

Local names:

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly in bottom trawls, between depths of 200 and 500 m.

Habitat and biology: Lives close to the bottom, from depths of 100 to 1 000 m.



colour dusky pink

Hoplostethus atlanticus Collet, 1896

(plate XI, 83,84)

ORY TRACHICHTHYIDAE

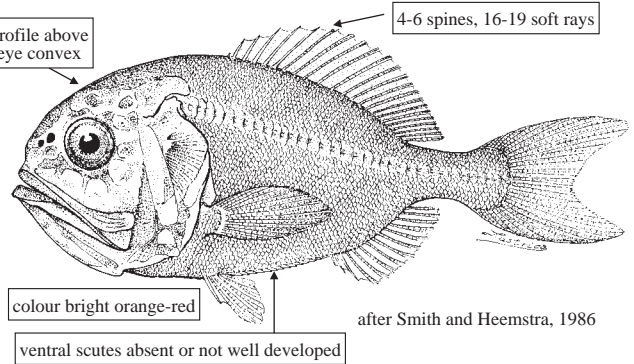
FAO names: **En** - Orange roughy;
Fr - Hoplostete orange; **Sp** - Reloj anaranjado.

Local names: Atlantischer Sägebauch (Gr).

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Target species of deep-water fishery. Caught in bottom trawls targeting dense aggregations. Initial catches above 12 000 t per annum, but subsequently reduced considerably.

Habitat and biology: A bathypelagic species, from depths of 400 to 1 100 m, most abundant between 400 and 800 m.



colour bright orange-red

after Smith and Heemstra, 1986

Hoplostethus cadenati Quéro, 1974

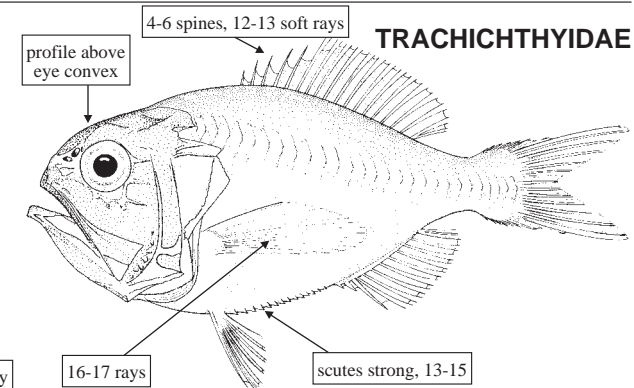
FAO names: **En** - Black slimehead;
Fr - Hoplostete noir; **Sp** - Reloj negro.

Local names: Swart slymkop (Ak).

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught commonly in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A primarily demersal species, between depths of 200 and 700 m. Mainly off northern Namibia, southward to Walvis Bay.



colour blackish grey

Hoplostethus mediterraneus Cuvier, 1829

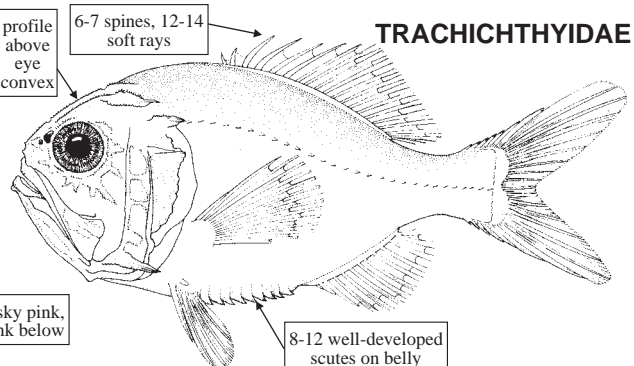
FAO names: **En** - Mediterranean slimehead;
Fr - Hoplostete argenté; **Sp** - Reloj mediterráneo.

Local names: Mittelmeer-Kaiserbarsch (Gr).

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Lives close to the bottom, from depths of 200 to 700 m.



colour dusky pink, silvery pink below

***Hoplostethus melanopus* (Weber, 1913)**

(plate VI, 44)

TRACHICHTHYIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Smallscale slimehead; **Fr** - Hoplostete scutelle; **Sp** - Reloj escama pequeña.

Local names:

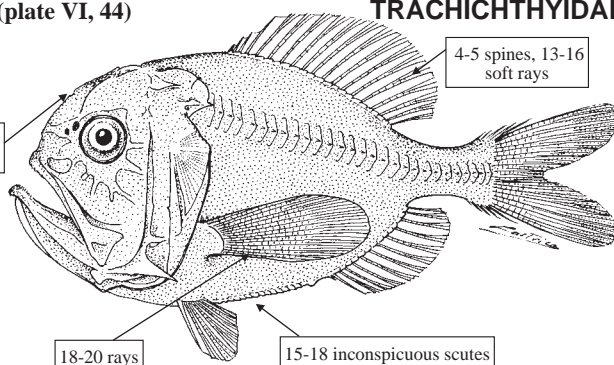
Size: To 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Lives close to the bottom, from depths of 400 to 900 m.

profile above eye convex

colour brownish grey



***Zenopsis conchifer* (Lowe, 1852)**

ZEIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Silvery John dory; **Fr** - Saint Pierre argenté; **Sp** - San Pedro plateado.

Local names: Buckler dory; Beukelaar-dorie (Ak); Amerikanischer Petersfisch (Gr).

Size: To 75 cm.

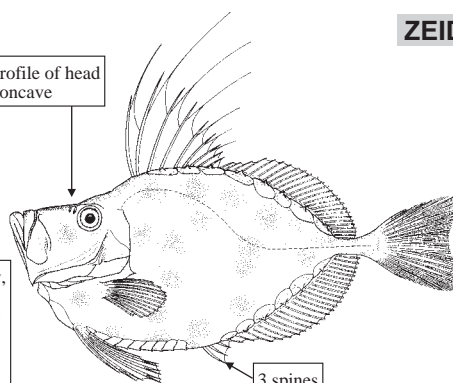
Fisheries: Caught occasionally with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, from depths of 90 to 400 m, mainly between 150 and 300 m. Feeds on a wide variety of bony fishes.

upper profile of head concave

colour silvery, sometimes with obscure dusky spots, especially in juveniles

3 spines



***Zeus capensis* Valenciennes, 1835**

(plate VI, 45)

ZEIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Cape John dory; **Fr** - Saint Pierre du Cap; **Sp** - San Pedro del Cabo.

Local names: Cape dory; Kaapse dorie (Gr).

Size: To 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in bottom trawls.

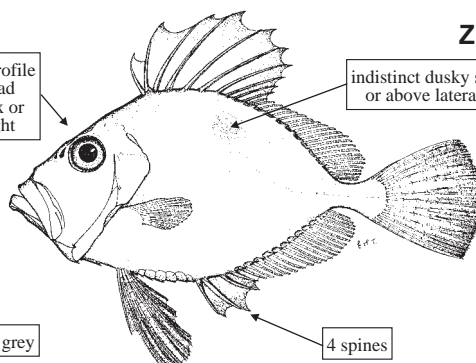
Habitat and biology: Demersal in depths between 35 and 200 m.

upper profile of head convex or straight

indistinct dusky spot on or above lateral line

colour silvery grey

4 spines



***Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758**

JOD ZEIDAE

FAO names: **En** - John dory; **Fr** - Saint Pierre; **Sp** - Pez de San Pedro.

Local names: Jandorie (Ak); Heringskönig, Petersfisch, Sonnenfisch (Gr); Sanmartin (Sp).

Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally with bottom trawls.

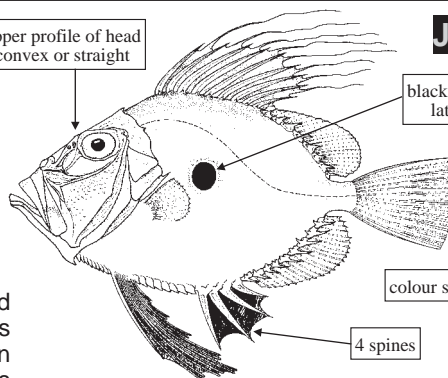
Habitat and biology: A demersal species, found from coastal waters to a depth of 400 m. Feeds mainly on schooling bony fishes, occasionally on crustaceans and cephalopods. Sexual maturity is reached at the age of 4 years, eggs pelagic.

upper profile of head convex or straight

black spot below lateral line

colour silvery grey

4 spines



Allocyttus verrucosus (Gilchrist, 1906)

(plate XI, 85)

OREOSOMATIDAE

FAO names: En - Warty oreo.

Local names: Black oreo.

Size: To 38 cm but commonly less than 25 cm.

Fisheries: Commonly caught as bycatch in orange roughy fishery, not yet utilized.

Habitat and biology: Adults demersal, over rough bottom at depths between 338 and 1 300 m, but most common at depths greater than 800 m; juveniles pelagic in midwater to surface. Feeds on shrimp, cephalopods, and fish.

predorsal profile convex, nearly straight, or moderately concave

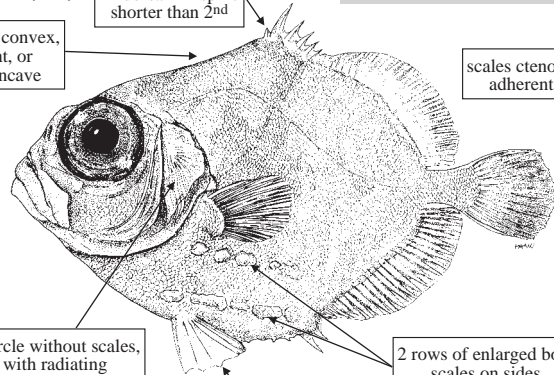
1st dorsal-fin spine shorter than 2nd

scales ctenoid, adherent

opercle without scales, with radiating striations

1 spine and 6 soft rays

2 rows of enlarged bony scales on sides, becoming less distinct with age



Neocyttus rhomboidalis Gilchrist, 1906

(plate XI, 86)

OREOSOMATIDAE

FAO names: En - Spikey oreo.

Local names:

Size: To 34 cm.

Fisheries: Caught in fairly large quantities as bycatch in orange roughy fishery but not yet utilized.

Habitat and biology: Adults demersal, over rough bottom at depths between 200 and 1 077 m, but most common between 600 to 900 m; juveniles pelagic in midwater to surface.

predorsal profile strongly concave

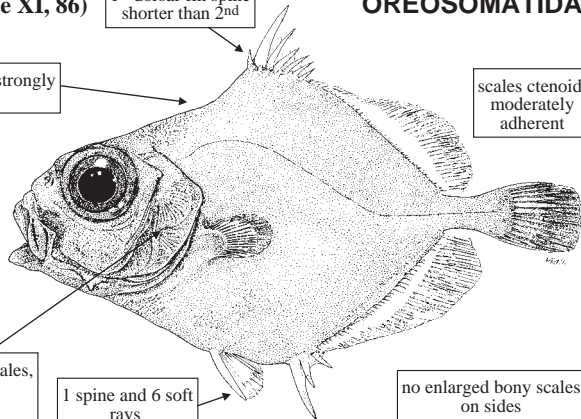
1st dorsal-fin spine shorter than 2nd

scales ctenoid, moderately adherent

opercle without scales, with radiating striations

1 spine and 6 soft rays

no enlarged bony scales on sides



Pseudocyttus maculatus Gilchrist, 1906

OREOSOMATIDAE

FAO names: En - Smooth oreo.

Local names:

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Uncommonly caught as bycatch in orange roughy fishery.

Habitat and biology: Adults demersal, over rough bottom at depths between 400 and 1 200 m, but most common at depths between 900 and 1 100 m; juveniles pelagic in midwater to surface.

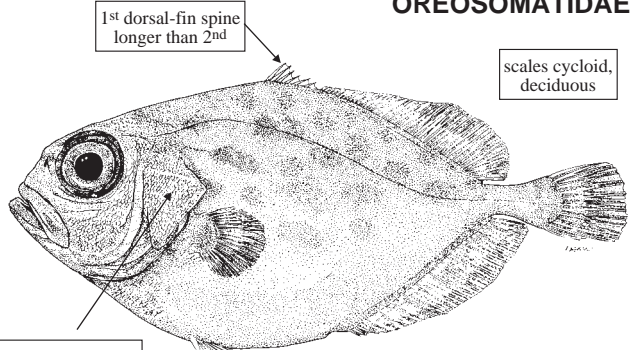
1st dorsal-fin spine longer than 2nd

scales cycloid, deciduous

opercle fully scaled, without horizontal ridge or radiating striations

1 spine and 5 soft rays

dark spots on sides, fading with age

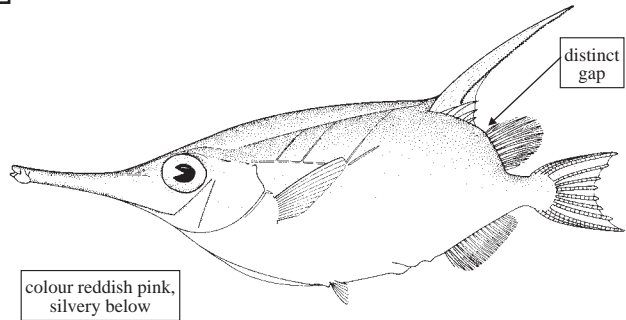


***Macroramphosus scolopax* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(plate VI, 46)

MACRORAMPHOSIDAE

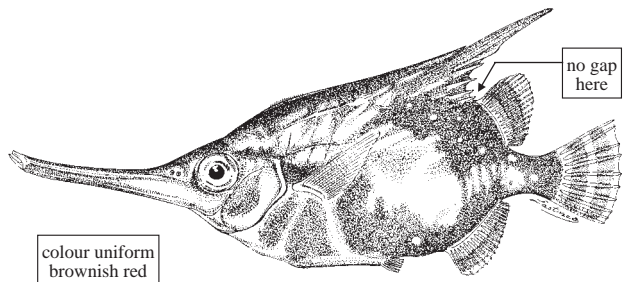
FAO names: **En** - Longspine snipefish; **Fr** - Bécasse de mer; **Sp** - Trompetero.
Local names: Slender snipefish; Slank snipvis (Ak); Schnepfenfisch (Gr).
Size: To 20 cm.
Fisheries: Taken incidentally in trawl fisheries.
Habitat and biology: Adults occur close to the bottom, to depths of 500 m, usually between 50 and 150 m, juveniles are epipelagic in oceanic waters. Feed on bottom and pelagic invertebrates.



***Notopogon macrosolen* Barnard, 1925**

MACRORAMPHOSIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Longspine bellowfish; **Fr** - Bécasse de mer tacheté; **Sp** - Trompetero manchado.
Local names: Longsnout bellowsfish; Langsnoet-blaasbalkvis (Ak).
Size: To 33 cm.
Fisheries: Rarely caught in trawls.
Habitat and biology: Usually caught between depths of 200 and 500 m. Mainly off southern Namibia.

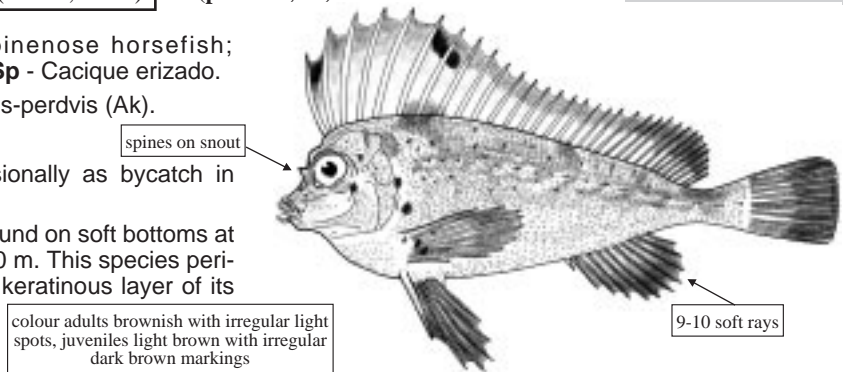


***Congiopodus spinifer* (Smith, 1839)**

(plate VI, 47)

CONGIOPODIDAE

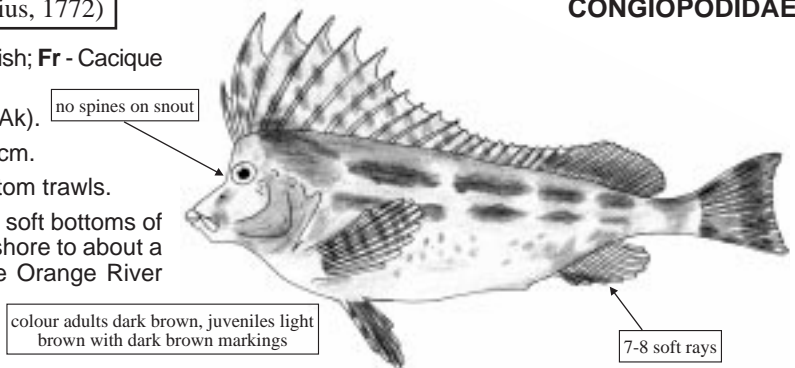
FAO names: **En** - Spinenose horsefish; **Fr** - Cacique hérisson; **Sp** - Cacique erizado.
Local names: Stekelneus-perdvis (Ak).
Size: To 35 cm.
Fisheries: Taken occasionally as bycatch in trawl fisheries.
Habitat and biology: Found on soft bottoms at depths of about 50 to 150 m. This species periodically sheds the outer keratinous layer of its skin.



***Congiopodus torvus* (Gronovius, 1772)**

CONGIOPODIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Smooth horsefish; **Fr** - Cacique lisse; **Sp** - Cacique liso.
Local names: Gladde perdvis (Ak).
Size: To 76 cm, common to 30 cm.
Fisheries: Rarely caught in bottom trawls.
Habitat and biology: Found on soft bottoms of the continental shelf, from nearshore to about a depth of 300 m. Mainly off the Orange River (southern Namibia).



***Ectreposebastes imus* Garman 1899**

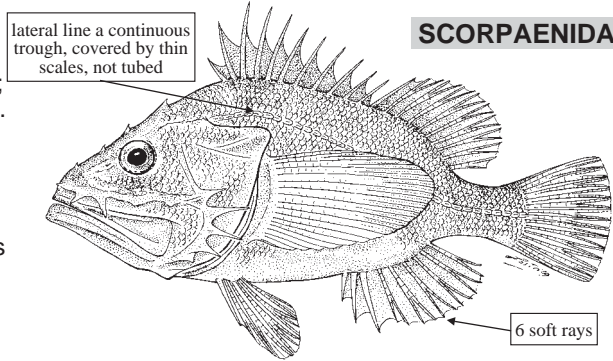
FAO names: **En** - Midwater scorpionfish; **Fr** - Rascasse profonde; **Sp** - Rascacio profundo.

Local names:

Size: To 17 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Bottom trawl.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic in depths between 500 and 850 m.

***Helicolenus dactylopterus* (Delaroche, 1809)**

FAO names: **En** - Blackbelly rosefish; **Fr** - Sébaste chèvre; **Sp** - Gallineta.

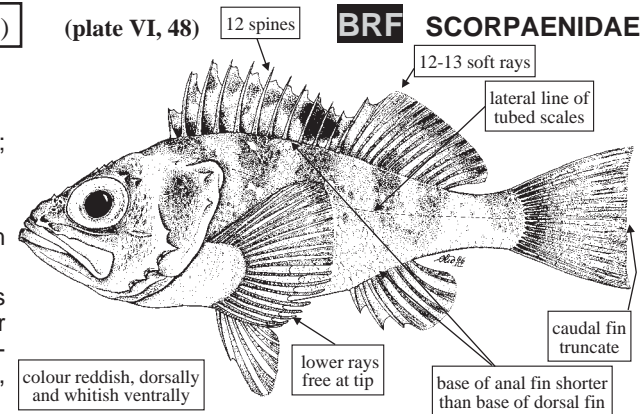
Local names: Jacopever; Jacopewer (Ak); Blaumaul (Gr).

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Commonly caught with bottom trawls as a bycatch of the hake fishery.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species found at depths of 50 to 800 m, usually deeper than 150 m. Feeds on a wide variety of organisms, including fishes, crabs, mantis shrimps, krill, and worms.

Remarks: The shape of the caudal fin and length of anal-fin base easily distinguish this species from other common "redfish" such as Afonsino (*Beryx splendens*) and Large-eye dentex (*Dentex macrophthalmus*).

***Neomerinthe folgori* (Postel and Roux, 1964)**

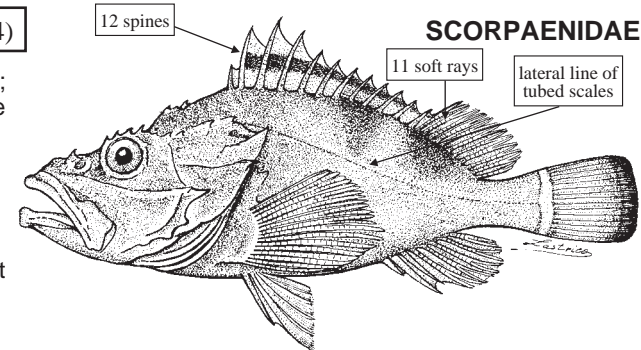
FAO names: **En** - Folgor's scorpionfish; **Fr** - Rascasse de Folgor; **Sp** - Rascacio de Folgor.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, at depths of 180 to 310 m.

***Pontinus leda* Eschmeyer, 1969**

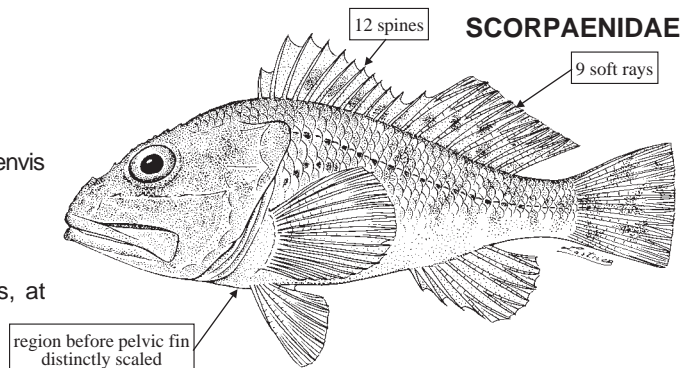
FAO names: **En** - Speckled deepwater scorpionfish; **Fr** - Rascasse tachetée; **Sp** - Rascacio rosado.

Local names: Gespikkelde diepwater-skerpioenvis (Ak).

Size: To about 27 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, at depths between 100 and 400 m.



***Scorpaena elongata* Cadenat, 1943**

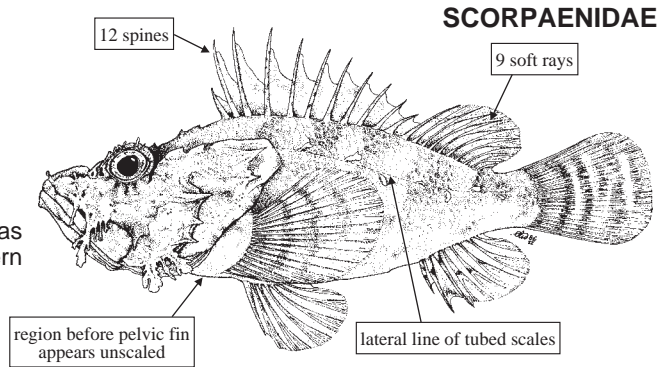
FAO names: **En** - Slender rockfish; **Fr** - Rascasse rose; **Sp** - Gallineta rosada.

Local names:

Size: To about 50 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: Demersal in rocky areas at depths between 100 and 600 m. Off northern Namibia.



***Setarches guentheri* Johnson, 1862**

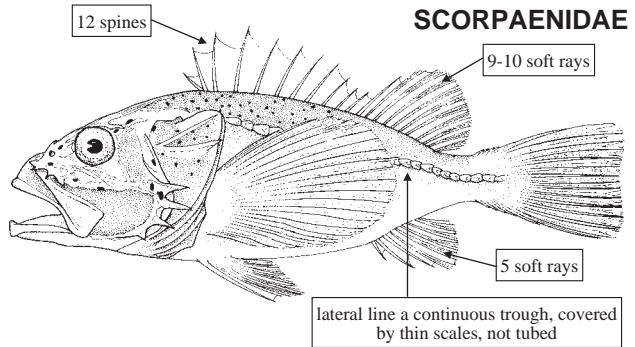
FAO names: **En** - Deepwater scorpionfish; **Fr** - Rascasse serran; **Sp** - Rascacio serrano.

Local names:

Size: To 23 cm.

Fisheries: None at present.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species of the upper continental slope.



***Trachyscorpia capensis* (Gilchrist and Von Bonde, 1924)**

FAO names: **En** - Cape rockfish; **Fr** - Rascasse du Cap; **Sp** - Rascacio del Cabo.

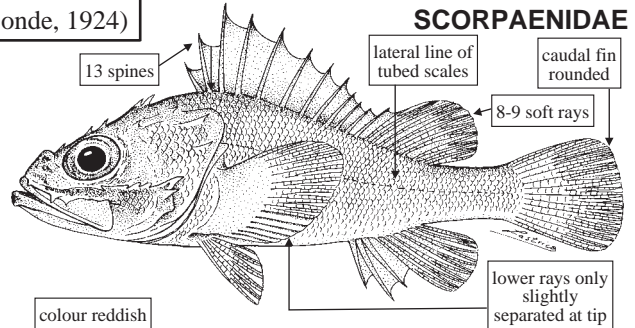
Local names: Cape scorpionfish; Kaapse skerpioenvis (Ak).

Size: To about 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally in bottom trawls, a bycatch of the deep-water fishery.

Habitat and biology: Demersal at depths between 450 and 1 025 m.

Remarks: Superficially, this species can be confused with the Jacopever, *Helicolenus dactylopterus*. However, they can be easily distinguished by shape of caudal fin, number of rays in dorsal fin, and by pectoral-fin shape.



***Chelidonichthys capensis* (Cuvier, 1829)**

FAO names: **En** - Cape gurnard; **Fr** - Grondin du Cap; **Sp** - Rubio del Cabo.

Local names: Kaapse knorhaan (Ak); Kap-Knurrhahn (Gr).

Size: To 75 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly in bottom trawls and occasionally by shore anglers.

Habitat and biology: On the continental shelf, from shallow depths to 390 m. Feeds mainly on fishes and crabs.

