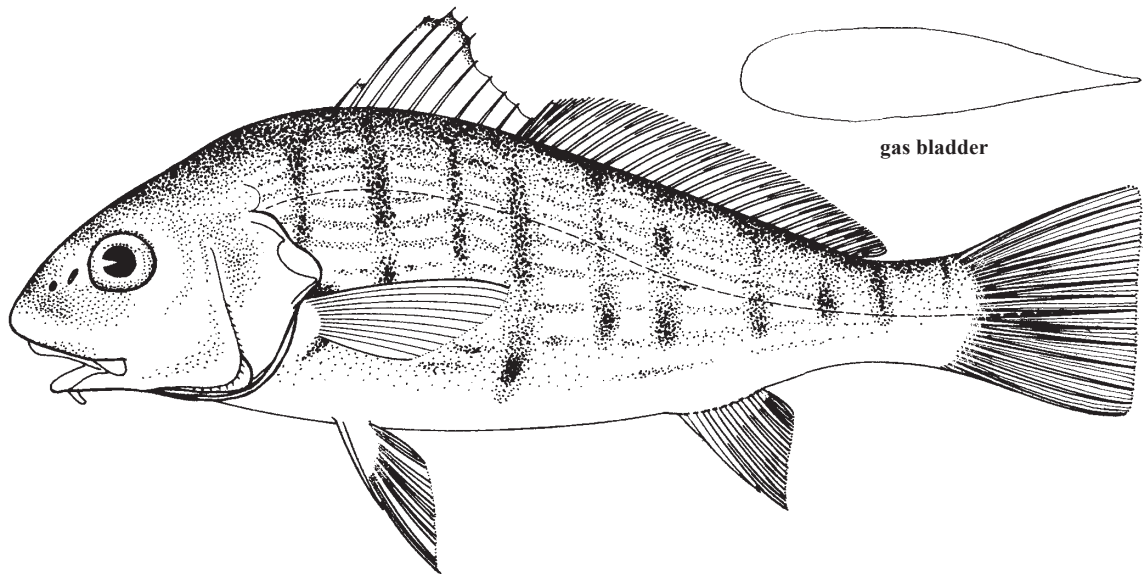


Umbrina broussonnetii (Cuvier, 1830)

UMB

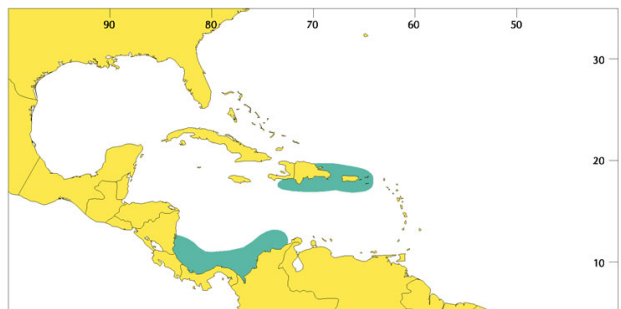
Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None *Umbrina coroides* (Cuvier, 1830)**FAO names:** **En** - Striped drum; **Fr** - Ombrine rayé; **Sp** - Verrugato rayado.

Diagnostic characters: A small fish, body slightly elongate and compressed, dorsal profile arched, ventral straight. **Mouth small, inferior;** maxilla reaching before middle of eye. Teeth villiform, set in bands in both jaws. **Chin with a single, short, and rigid barbel, perforated by a pore at tip and with 2 pairs of lateral pores;** snout with 10 to 12 pores (5 to 7 rostral and 5 marginal). Gill rakers 13 to 15, short and stout. Preopercle margin serrate. Spinous dorsal fin with 10 spines, posterior portion with 1 spine and 23 to 26 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 6 rays; second spine strong, reaching 3/4 height of first ray; caudal fin truncate to slightly emarginate. **Gas bladder simple, carrot-shaped. Sagitta ovoid and thick,** lapillus rudimentary. Scales ctenoid on body and head; soft dorsal fin with a row of scales at its base; smaller scales extend to membranes between soft rays to about one half of fin height. **Colour:** silvery, back and upper sides darker, side with **8 or 9 faint vertical bars and longitudinal dotted spots along scale rows;** spinous dorsal lower sides and belly yellowish; pelvic, anal, and lower part of caudal fins also yellowish, inner side of gill cover black.

Size: Maximum 25 cm; common to 15 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found in shallow waters over sandy areas along beaches and coral reefs. Caught with artisanal cast nets, traps and seines. No specific fishery, but marketed fresh for local consumption or for bait.

Distribution: Greater Antilles and the Caribbean coast from Costa Rica to Colombia; probably much more widely distributed.

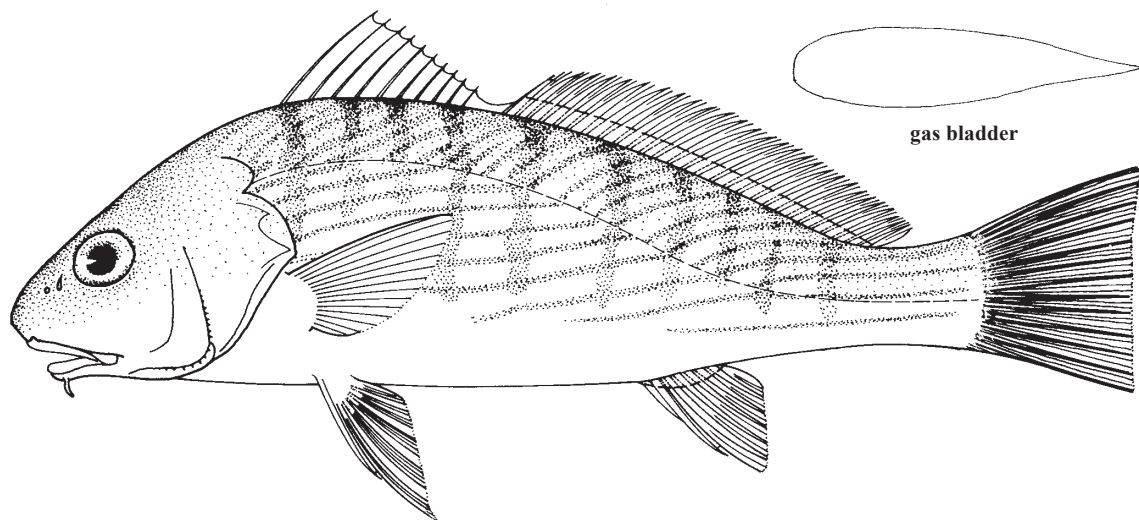


Umbrina coroides Cuvier, 1830

UMC

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / *Umbrina broussonnetii* (Cuvier, 1830).

FAO names: En - Sand drum; Fr - Ombrine pétope; Sp - Verrugato petota.

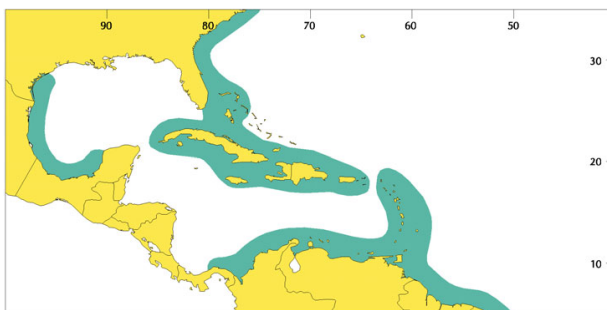


Diagnostic characters: A medium-sized fish, body elongate and compressed, dorsal profile arched at nape, ventral somewhat flat. **Mouth moderately small, inferior;** maxilla reaching beyond middle of eye. Teeth villiform, set in broad bands on jaws. **Chin with a short, blunt, and rigid barbel, perforated by a pore at tip,** and with 2 pairs of lateral pores; snout with 8 to 10 pores (3 to 5 rostral and 5 marginal). Gill rakers 13 to 15, moderately short. Preopercle margin serrate with short spines. Spinous dorsal fin with 9 or 10 spines, posterior portion with 1 spine and 26 to 30 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 6 soft rays, second spine strong, more than 2/3 of first soft ray height; caudal fin truncate to emarginate. **Gas bladder simple, carrot-shaped. Sagitta oval and thick, lapillus rudimentary.** Scales all ctenoid; soft dorsal fin with a row of scales at its base, smaller scales extend to membranes between soft rays to about one half of fin height. **Colour:** silvery grey, darker on back, side with dotted oblique wavy stripes along scale rows, obliquely arranged below spinous dorsal fin and turn into horizontal behind; often with 9 or 10 vertical bars becoming faint posteriorly, all markings tend to fade with growth; lower sides and belly pale to yellowish; inner side of gill cover dark dorsally.

Size: To 35 cm; common to 25 cm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Found in shallow water along sandy beaches; also over muddy bottoms in estuaries and sometimes near coral reef areas. Caught mainly with cast nets, seines, 'mandingas,' or traps. Feeds on bottom-dwelling invertebrates. Large specimens are marketed fresh; smaller ones are mostly used for bait. A good foodfish.

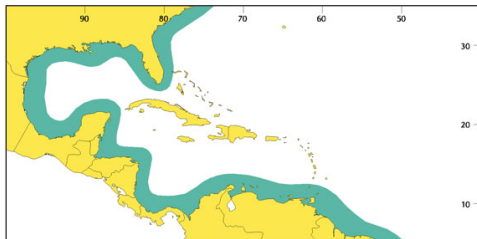
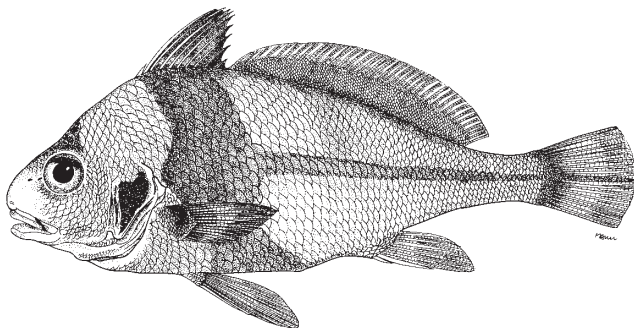
Distribution: Chesapeake Bay to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, common from Texas to Veracruz, Mexico; Caribbean coast from Panama to Venezuela and Trinidad, also throughout Antilles and occasionally recorded from northeast Brazil (Recife).



***Pareques iwamotoi* Miller and Woods, 1988**

En - Gulf cubbyu (AFS: Blackbar drum); **Sp** - Obispo de Golfo.

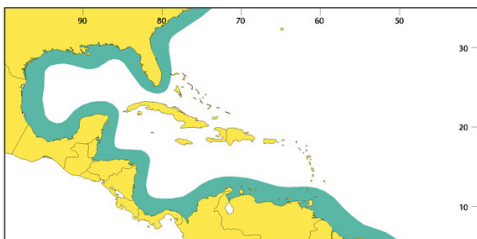
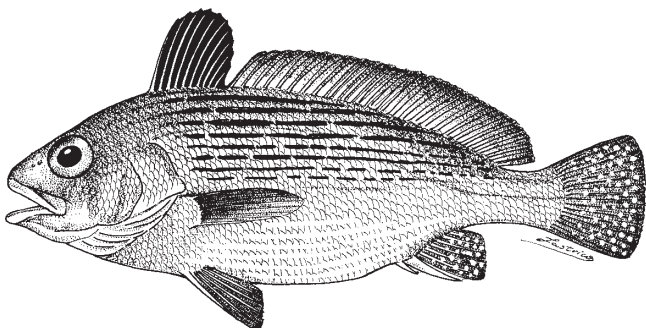
Maximum 20 cm; common to 15 cm. Body oblong and compressed; mouth subterminal, no barbel on chin, but 6 mental pores. Gill rakers 17 to 19. Spinous dorsal fin slightly elevated with 9 or 10 spines, posterior portion long with 1 spine and 38 to 40 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 7 soft rays. Gas bladder simple, carrot-shaped. Body greyish, side with a broad oblique bar running from base of spinous dorsal fin to pelvic fin; a longitudinal stripe extends to tip of caudal fin. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottoms from western Gulf of Mexico. Occasionally taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries.



***Pareques umbrosus* (Jordan and Eigenmann, 1889)**

En - Cubbyu; **Sp** - Obispo.

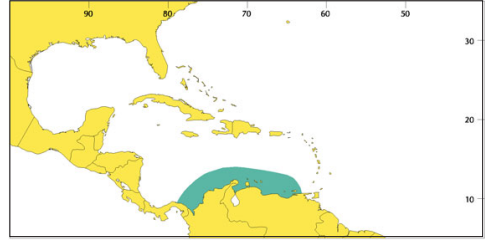
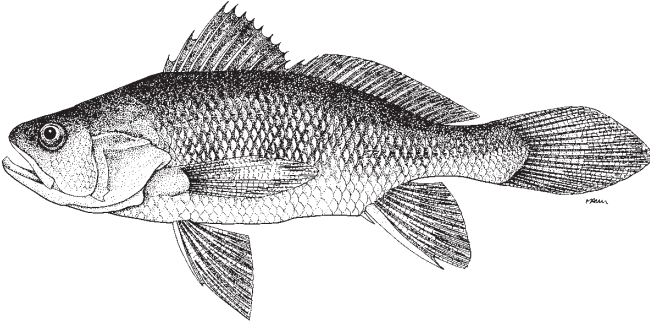
Maximum 20 cm; common to 15 cm. Body oblong and compressed; mouth subterminal, no barbel on chin but with 6 mental pores. Gill rakers 15 to 18. Spinous dorsal fin slightly elevated with 9 or 10 spines, posterior portion long with 1 spine and 38 to 40 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 7 soft rays. Gas bladder simple, carrot-shaped. Body greyish with 7 to 10 narrow longitudinal stripes, juvenile with a V-shaped bar connecting eyes across nape, diffused in adult; fins usually dark with light spots on anal and caudal fins. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottoms from Chesapeake Bay to Florida and western Gulf of Mexico. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries, poor representation in landings.



Stellifer chaoi (Aguilera, Solano and Valdez, 1983)

En - Chao stardrum; **Fr** - Magister étoilé chao; **Sp** - Corvinilla chao.

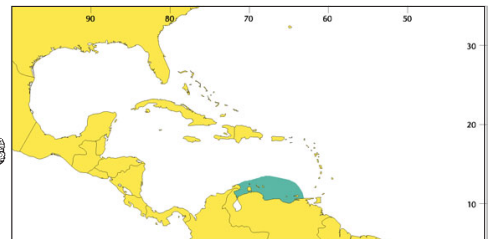
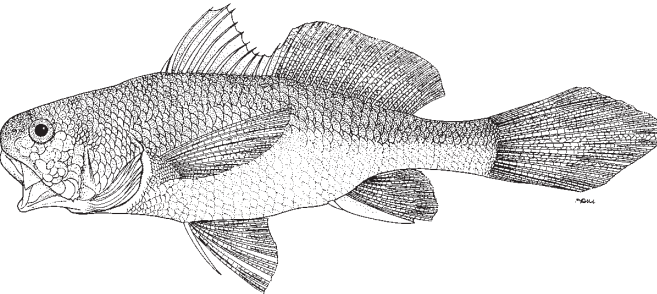
Maximum 8 cm; common to 5 cm. Body elongate, moderately compressed; head broad, nape cavernous spongy to touch; mouth subterminal, no barbel on chin but with 4 mental pores. Gill rakers long and slender, 43 to 49. Spinous dorsal fin with 10 or 11 spines, posterior portion with 1 spine and 19 to 21 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays, second spine long. Gas bladder with 2 chambers, anterior one yoke-shaped with a pair of short digital appendages, posterior one carrot-shaped. Lapillus enlarged, about the size of sagitta. Body uniformly silvery grey, fins pale. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottoms from Caribbean coast of Colombia and Venezuela. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries and artisan beach seines, common in certain areas.



Stellifer magoi (Aguilera, 1983)

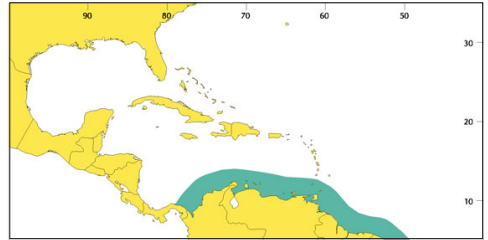
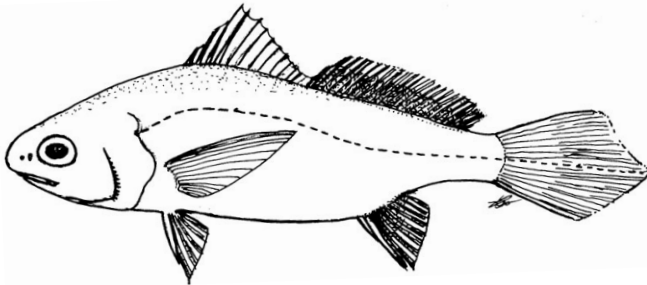
En - Mago stardrum; **Fr** - Magister étoilé mago; **Sp** - Corvinilla mago.

Maximum 6 cm; common to 4 cm. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottoms from Caribbean Venezuela. A small fish. Body elongated moderately compressed; eye small; mouth inferior, no barbel on chin but with 6 mental pores. Gill rakers 17 to 29. Spinous dorsal fin with 10 or 11 spines, posterior portion with 1 or 2 spines and 20 to 22 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 7 or 8 soft rays, second spine long. Pectoral fins long. Gas bladder with two chambers, anterior one yoke-shaped with a pair of kidney-shaped appendages, posterior one carrot-shaped. Lapillus enlarged, about the size of sagitta. Scales ctenoid on body and head. Body uniformly silvery grey, fins pale. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries and artisan beach seines, common in certain areas.

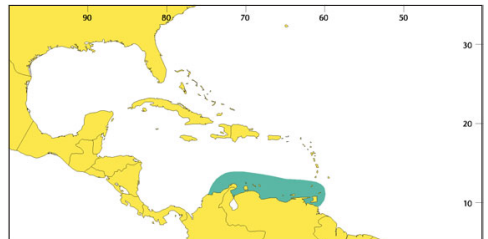
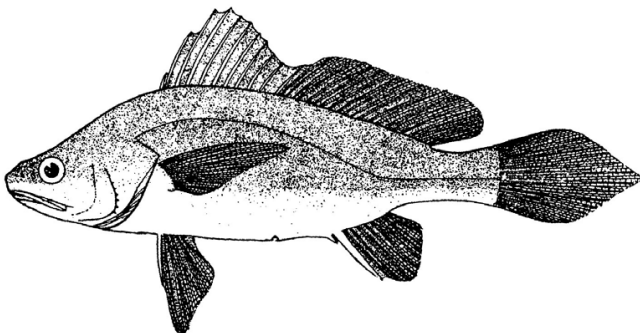


Stellifer naso (Jordan, 1889)**En** - *Naso stardrum*.

Maximum 15 cm; common to 10 cm. Body elongate, moderately compressed; snout long, mouth inferior head broad, nape cavernous, spongy to touch; no barbel on chin but with 4 mental pores. Preopercle serrated with 7 to 10 short spines. Gill rakers 22 to 26. Spinous dorsal fin with 11 spines, posterior portion with 1 or 2 spines and 21 to 23 soft rays; anal fin with 8 or 9 soft rays, second spine long. Gas bladder with two chambers, anterior one yoke-shaped with a pair of short kidney-shaped appendages, posterior one carrot-shaped. Lapillus enlarged, about the size of sagitta. Scales ctenoid on body and nape. Body silvery grey, pectoral-fin base darkish. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottoms, from Caribbean coast of Colombia to northeast Brazil. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries and artisan beach seines, common in certain areas.

***Stellifer sp. A*** (ms, Chao)**En** - *Cervigon stardrum*; **Fr** - *Magister étoilé cervigon*; **Sp** - *Corvinilla cervigón*.

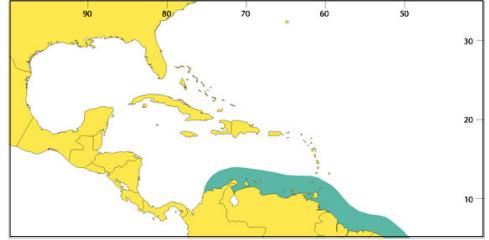
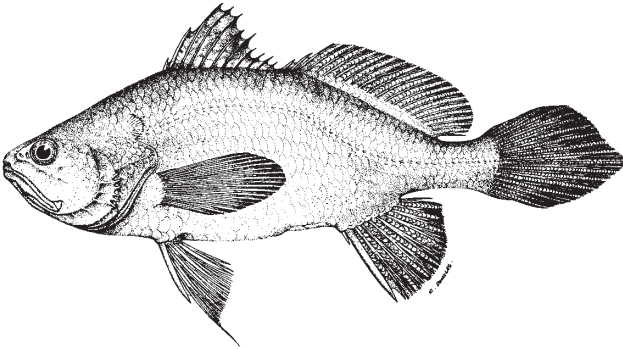
Maximum 15 cm; common to 10 cm. Body elongate, moderately compressed; head broad, nape cavernous, spongy to touch; mouth subterminal, inside with black roof, no barbel on chin, but with 6 mental pores. Preopercle margin with 6 to 9 strongly serrated. Gill rakers long and slender, 35 to 41. Spinous dorsal fin with 11 spines, posterior portion with 1 spine and 22 to 25 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 9 soft rays, second spine stout. Gas bladder with 2 chambers, anterior chamber with a pair of hammer-shaped appendages, posterior one carrot-shaped. Lapillus enlarged, about the size of sagitta. Body uniformly silvery to pale with pinkish cast, fins pale. Known only from Caribbean coast of Venezuela. Found in coastal waters (5 to 40 m) over sandy mud bottoms, mature females found in September. Taken as bycatch in shrimp trawls, not uncommon in certain areas.



Stellifer sp. B. (ms, Chao)

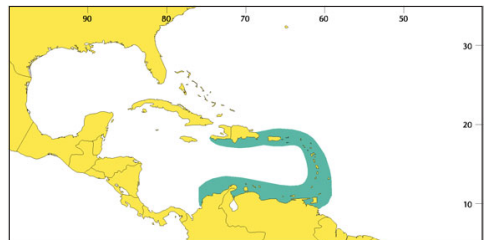
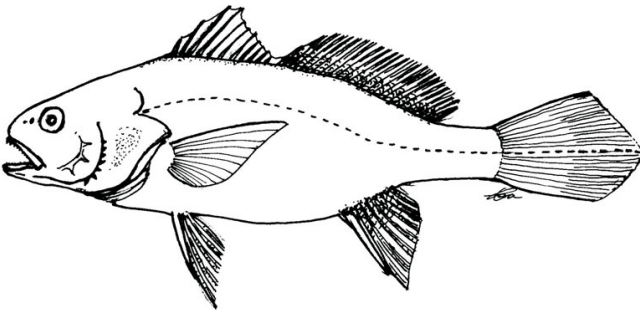
En - Collette stardrum; **Fr** - Magister étoilé collette; **Sp** - Corvinilla collette.

Maximum 12 cm; common to 6 cm. Body elongate, moderately compressed; head broad, nape cavernous, spongy to touch; mouth large, subterminal, no barbel on chin but with 4 mental pores. Gill rakers long and slender, 30 to 33. Spinous dorsal fin with 10 or 11 spines, posterior portion with 2 spines and 20 or 21 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 8 or 9 soft rays, second spine long. Gas bladder with 2 chambers, anterior one yoke-shaped with a pair of short digital appendages, posterior one carrot-shaped. Lapillus enlarged, about the size of sagitta. Body uniformly silvery to pale with pinkish cast, fins pale. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottom from Guyana to southeast Brazil. Taken as bycatch in industrial trawl fisheries and artisan beach seines, common in certain areas.

***Stellifer sp. C*** (ms, Chao)

En - Mcallister's stardrum; **Fr** - Magister étoilé mcallister; **Sp** - Corvinilla mcallister.

Maximum 20 cm; common to 10 cm. Body elongate, moderately compressed; mouth inferior, no barbel on chin but with 6 mental pores. Gill rakers 28 to 32. Spinous dorsal fin with 11 spines, posterior portion with 1 or 2 spines and 20 to 22 soft rays; anal fin with 2 spines and 7 or 8 soft rays, second spine long. Gas bladder with two chambers, anterior one yoke-shaped with a pair of small knob-like appendages, often obscure, posterior one carrot-shaped. Lapillus enlarged, about the size of sagitta. Scales ctenoid on body but cycloid on head. Body uniformly silvery grey. In shallow coastal waters over sandy mud bottoms from Antilles. May be a variant of *Stellifer colonensis*. Taken as bycatch in bottom trawl fisheries and artisan beach seines.



***Umbrina milliae* (Miller, 1971)**

En - Miller drum; **Fr** - Ombrine miller; **Sp** - Verrugato miller.

Maximum 25 cm; common to 20 cm. Body dark, oblong, and compressed; mouth subterminal, chin with a short barbel perforated with a pore on front; Inside of opercle jet black. Gill rakers 18 to 20. Spinous dorsal fin slightly elevated with 10 spines, posterior portion long with 1 spine and 22 or 23 soft rays; anal fin with 7 soft rays, second spine stout. Gas bladder simple, carrot-shaped without appendages. Body darkish, inside opercle jet black, fins black-margined. In deep coastal waters to 200 m off Caribbean coast of Colombia. Taken as bycatch with deep sea shrimp trawls.

