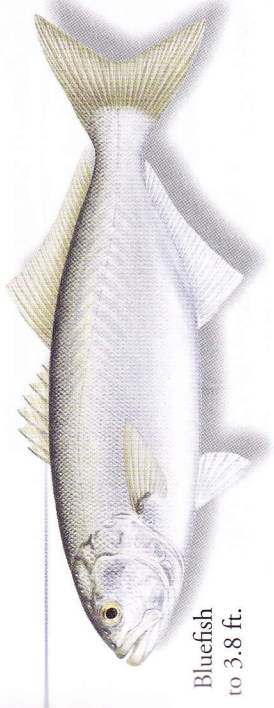


Bluefish - *Pomatomus saltatrix* (Linnaeus, 1766)

FEATURES: Greenish to greenish blue dorsally, silvery below. Dark blotch at pectoral fin base. Dorsal and caudal fins olivaceous. Body moderately elongate and compressed. Dorsal profile moderately convex. Lower jaw extends beyond upper jaw. Teeth numerous. **HABITAT:** Worldwide in eight major populations. In western Atlantic from Nova Scotia to FL, Gulf of Mexico to Yucatán and Cuba. Also Bermuda and Colombia in Argentina. Occur coarsely over continental shelves. **BIOLOGY:** Swift and voracious. Adults hunt in loose groups, juveniles in schools, often mangling prey. Migrate north in summer, south in winter. Sought commercially and for sport.



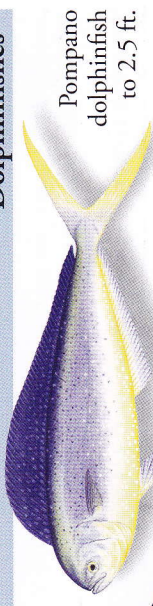
Bluefish
to 3.8 ft.

Coryphaenidae - Dolphinfishes

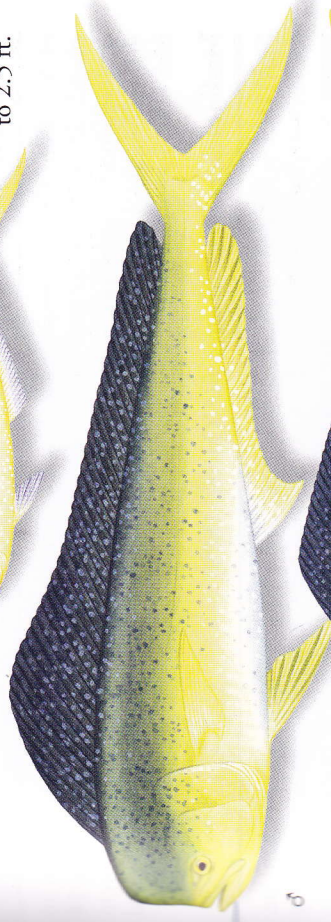
Dolphinfishes

Pompano dolphinfish - *Coryphaena equiselis* Linnaeus, 1758

FEATURES: Bright green blue dorsally, silvery below with golden highlights. Small dark spots scattered on sides. Dorsal fin tall, long-based. Caudal fin deeply forked. Body comparatively deep, dorsal and ventral profiles comparatively convex. Dorsal fin with 52–59 rays. Pectoral fins about half of head length. Anal fin convex, lacks deep anterior notch. **HABITAT:** Worldwide in tropical and warm temperate seas. Usually offshore and oceanic, may enter coastal waters. Associated with flotsam and *Sargassum* seaweed. **BIOLOGY:** School with and are often misidentified as Dolphinfish.



Pompano
dolphinfish
to 2.5 ft.



♂

Dolphinfish
to 6.5 ft.

♀

Dolphinfish - *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758

FEATURES: Bright blue green above, golden to silvery below. Small dark spots on sides. Pectoral fins yellowish. Juveniles with bars that extend into dorsal and anal fins. Dorsal fin tall, long-based. Caudal fin deeply forked. Body comparatively shallow, dorsal and anal profiles comparatively straight. Dorsal fin with 58–66 rays. Pectoral fins more than half of head length. Anal fin notched anteriorly. Males with angular head profile, females with rounded head profile. **HABITAT:** Worldwide in tropical to warm temperate seas. Usually offshore and oceanic, may enter coastal waters. Associated with flotsam and *Sargassum* seaweed. **BIOLOGY:** Dolphinfish form small schools. Highly migratory. Feed on fishes, crustaceans, and squids. Other name: Mahi-mahi.

Rachycentridae - Cobia

Cobia

Cobia - *Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766)

FEATURES: Dark brown dorsally and on sides, whitish below. May have two whitish stripes on sides. Dorsal, caudal, and pectoral fins dark brown. Pelvic and anal fins dusky. Snout broad, head compressed. First dorsal fin with seven to nine separate spines. Caudal fin tall, forked. **HABITAT:** Worldwide in tropical to warm temperate seas, except eastern Pacific. MA to FL, Gulf of Mexico, Bahamas, and Caribbean Sea to Brazil. Also Bermuda. Pelagic around reefs, over rocky bottoms, and in estuaries from near surface to about 4,000 ft. **BIOLOGY:** Cobia grow rapidly and may reach eight years of age. Feed on invertebrates and fishes. Sought commercially and for sport.



Cobia
to 6.5 ft.