







Not-So-Common Fish of the Northeast US & Canada

Fishinar 5/26/2016, Jason Feick and Janna Nichols – Instructors

Questions? Feel free to contact me at janna@REEF.org

 A photograph of a Black Sea Bass (Centropristis striata) swimming in clear water over a rocky seabed. The fish has a dark, mottled pattern on its body and a prominent white stripe running along its side.	<p>Black Sea Bass – Sea Bass Family, up to 24in. <i>Centropristis striata</i> Dark gray to black overall color. Look for white edges to tail and tips of dorsal spines, and each scale outlined in black.</p> <p>Photo by Mike Eversmier</p>
 A photograph of a Striped Bass (Morone saxatilis) swimming in clear water. The fish has a distinctive pattern of dark vertical stripes on a lighter background.	<p>Striped Bass - Temperate Bass Family, up to 6 ft. <i>Morone saxatilis</i> Greenish to bluish on top, with brassy highlights. Dark stripes above and below lateral line. Ones below are shorter.</p> <p>Photo by Herb Segars</p>
 A photograph of a Shorthorn Sculpin (Myoxocephalus scorpius) resting on a rocky seabed. The fish has a large, flat head and a mottled brown and yellow pattern on its body.	<p>Shorthorn Sculpin – Sculpin Family, up to 19 inches. <i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i> Larger head, shorter spines on side of head. Shades of brown. Stoutier than a Longhorn Sculpin.</p> <p>Photo by Steve Audet</p>
 A photograph of a Longhorn Sculpin (Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus) resting on a rocky seabed. The fish has a large, flat head and a mottled brown and yellow pattern on its body, similar to the Shorthorn Sculpin but with a more elongated body.	<p>Longhorn Sculpin – Sculpin Family, up to 18 inches. <i>Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus</i> Longer and thinner than a Shorthorn, very thin “caudal peduncle”, very long spine on cheek. Banding on fins.</p> <p>Photo by Steve Audet</p>



Acadian Redfish - Scorpionfish Family, up to 12 in.

Sebastes fasciatus

Underslung jaw, reddish in color. Swim bladder. Rocky habitat. Often found in darker places, under overhangs, in cracks.

Photo by Steve Audet



Ocean Pout - Eelpout Family, to 3.5 ft.

Zoarces americanus

Long, tapering body, big overbite. Mottled, some chain-like patterning on sides. Yellowish brown to olive in color. Thick lines radiate from eyes.

Photo by Herb Segars



Lumpfish – Lumpfish Family, up to 2.3 ft.

Cyclopterus lumpus

Juvenile shown, can get big. Can look like a large football. Color can be highly variable. Males more colorful than females. Pelvic fins are suction cup.

Photo by Val Feehan



Atlantic Spiny Lumpsucker – Lumpfish Family, up to 4.5 in.

Eumicrotremus spinosus

Bumpy skin, first dorsal fin looks like a little crown. Pelvic fins act as suction cup. Various colors.

Photo by Jason Robins



Atlantic Wolffish – Wolffish Family, up to 5 ft.

Anarhichas lupus

Teeth usually showing, uniform gray in color.

Photo by Amy Maurer



Northern Searobin – Searobin Family, up to 15 in.

Prionotus carolinus

Big, wing-like pectoral fins. Part of the pec fins are split off to act as walking legs. Hides in sand to surprise prey. Large sloping curved head that reminds us of a duck bill. More often seen at night.

Photo by Jason Feick



Atlantic Torpedo – Torpedo Electric Ray Family, up to 6 ft.

Torpedo nobiliana

Very large, round, electric ray. Sandy or mud bottoms. Up to 220 volts – nothing to mess with, but not aggressive. Smooth skin, no thorns. Dark gray to brown.

Photo by Jason Feick



Goosefish – Goosefish Family, up to 4 ft.

Lophius americanus

Large, flat head, round like a mickey mouse shaped pancake. Ambush predator, and has spine he can wiggle around like a lure.

Photos by Jason Feick