

## Rachycentron canadum

Linnaeus, 1766



Photo: Joel Sartore

### RACHYCENTRIDAE

cobia

#### HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Pelagic species, often over continental shelf. Feeds mainly on crustaceans, small fishes and cephalopods. Often observed swimming among remoras. Eggs and larvae pelagic.

#### DISTRIBUTION

**Mediterranean record:** recorded in Haifa bay, Israel in 1978 (Golani and Ben-Tuvia, 1986), out off Marmaris, Turkey in 2013 (Akyol and Unal, 2013) and twice, in 2012 and 2014, in Lebanon (Crocetta and Bariche, 2015).

Note: Considering that mariculture experiments were conducted in the Levant, it is not clear whether the species has established a permanent population in the eastern Mediterranean or if the reported sightings should be considered as escapees.

**Original distribution:** worldwide, in warm waters (except the west coast of America).

#### KEY REFERENCES

- Crocetta F. and Bariche M. 2015. Six new records from Lebanon with general implications for Mediterranean alien fauna. *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 16(3): 696-698.
- Golani D. and Ben-Tuvia A. 1986. New records of fishes from the Mediterranean coast of Israel including Red Sea immigrants. *Cybium*, 10: 285-291.

## Chloroscombrus chrysurus

Linnaeus, 1766



Photo: L. Peña-Rivas

### CARANGIDAE

jacks

#### HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Adult distribution occurs over soft bottoms from coastal waters to open ocean. Larvae and juveniles may be dominant in shallow waters, especially near estuaries. Juveniles often observed in association with jellyfishes. Feeds on fish, cephalopods, zooplankton and detritus.

#### DISTRIBUTION

**Mediterranean record:** a single individual was recorded in Almuñécar (Granada), Spain, in 1997 (Peña Rivas *et al.*, 2013).

**Original distribution:** both sides of the Atlantic, from Massachusetts and Bermuda to Uruguay in the west and from Mauritania to Angola in the east.

#### KEY REFERENCE

- Peña Rivas L., Azzurro E. and Lloris D. 2013. First record of the Atlantic bumper *Chloroscombrus chrysurus* (Teleostei: Carangidae) in the Mediterranean Sea. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 82(3): 1064-1067.