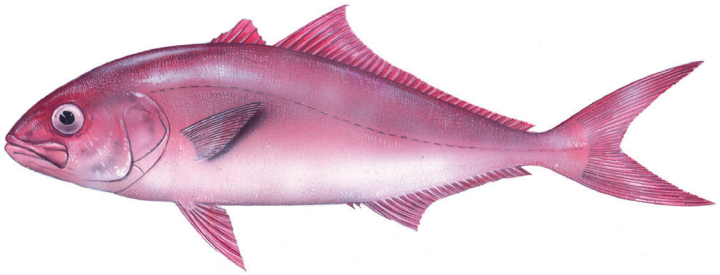
Seriola carpenteri

(Mather, 1971)



Drawing : Tuvia Kurz

Relevant synonyms: None
Misidentification: None
Meristic formula: D1, VII-VIII; D2, I+28-33; A, II+I+17-21; P, 20; GR, 22-23

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Elongated body, posterior end of upper jaw relatively broad. In adults, length of dorsal fin lobe equal or slightly longer than pectoral fin, and usually 15-18% of fork length. Soft anal fin base usually 58-66% of second dorsal fin base. Anterior margin of first pterygiophore of anal fin moderately concave. Caudal peduncle grooves present. Lateral line without scutes.

color: adults dark pink dorsally and laterally, darker on the head, and pale ventrally. Juveniles, smaller than 20 cm fork length, yellow with five dark body bars, irregular and broken, that do not extend onto membranes of soft dorsal and anal fins, and sixth bar, small and dark, at end of caudal peduncle.

common size: in the Mediterranean, on average, 65 cm fork length. In the Atlantic to 55 cm fork length. SL or TL ?

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

- *Seriola dumerili:* the number of gill rakers decreases with growth from 18-24 in small individuals to 11-19 in fish larger than 20 cm fork length.
- *Seriola fasciata:* end of upper jaw relatively slender and eye relatively big.
- *Seriola rivoliana:* length of second dorsal fin lobe longer, usually 19-22% of fork length.

BIOLOGY / ECOLOGY

Its biology is little known; diet composed of squids and fishes ; its spawning probably occurs in August-September. The species is shorter at sexual maturity than *Seriola dumerili*, which the first spawning occurs at 91 cm total length (Marino *et al.,* 1995).

habitat: juveniles epipelagic in oceanic or offshore neritic waters and adults benthopelagic, generally restricted to coastal waters over the continental shelf, from the surface to at least 200 m depth.

DISTRIBUTION

Worldwide: Eastern Atlantic, from Angola to Bay of Biscay. Generally confined to areas where surface temperatures exceed 25°C. Its distribution may be influenced by seasonal movements of the 18-27°C water mass.

Mediterranean: two reports of 20 and 148 individuals (August 1996 and September 1997), off Lampedusa Island, central Mediterranean (Pizzicori *et al.*, 2000) and one new record of three individuals in 2016 from North Tunisia (Capapé. *et al.*,2018).

MODE OF INTRODUCTION

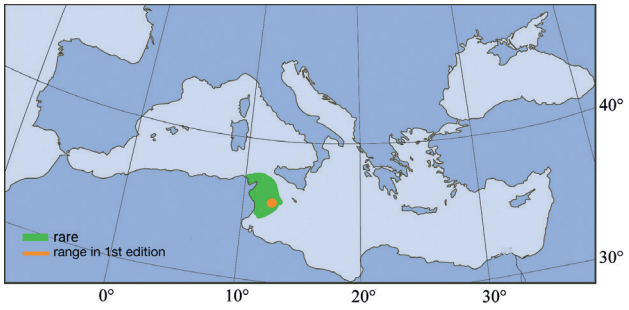
Via the Strait of Gibraltar.

ESTABLISHMENT SUCCESS

Rare.

IMPORTANCE TO HUMANS

In Atlantic waters, it is usually caught with pelagic and bottom trawls, purse seines and gillnets. Although it is scarce in the Mediterranean, its presence in the commercial catches may be underestimated due to its probable misidentification as *Seriola dumerili*.



1st Med. record
Off Lampedusa Island, central Mediterranean, 2000

KEY REFERENCES

- Capapé C., Rafrafi-Nouira S., Diatta Y. and Golani D. 2018. On the Mediterranean occurrence of Guinean amberjack *Seriola carpenteri* (Osteichthyes: Carangidae), with first confirmed record from the Tunisian coast. *Cahiers de Biologie Marine,* 59: 399-402.
- Marino G., Mandich A., Massari A., Andaloro F., Porello S., Finoia M.G. and Cevasco F. 1995. Aspects of reproductive biology of the Mediterranean amberjack (*Seriola dumerili* Risso) during the spawning period. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology*, 11: 9-24.
- Pizzicori P., Castriota L., Marino G. and Andaloro F. 2000. *Seriola carpenteri*: a new immigrant in the Mediterranean from the Atlantic Ocean. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 57: 1335-1338.
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