

CARANGIDAE

jacks, scads, runners

Seriola fasciata

(Bloch, 1793)



Photo : Francisco Riera

Relevant synonyms: None

Misidentification: None

Meristic formula: D1, VIII; D2, I+28-33; A, II+I+17-20;

P, I+19; V, I+5; GR 23-26

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Body elongated. Posterior end of upper jaw relatively slender. In adults, length of second dorsal fin lobe relatively short, usually 10-15% shorter than pectoral fin and 11-13% of fork length. Soft anal fin base distinctly shorter than dorsal fin base. Anterior margin of first pterygiophore of anal fin moderately concave. Caudal peduncle grooves present and moderately developed. Lateral line without scutes. In specimens larger than about 20 cm fork length, total gill rakers (excluding rudiments) 23 to 27.

color: adults: dark pinkish or violet dorsally, sides lighter, and belly white or silvery. Juveniles (smaller than ca. 20 cm fork length): yellow with 7 dark body bars, irregular and broken, third to seventh extending onto the inter-radial membranes of the second dorsal and anal fins, and an eighth bar, small and dark, at end of caudal peduncle.

common size: 8-25 cm fork length (Mediterranean) (max. 67.5 cm in Atlantic and 29 cm in Mediterranean).

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

Seriola dumerili and *Seriola carpenteri*: end of upper jaw moderate to broad; in adults, length of second dorsal fin lobe about equal or slightly longer than pectoral fin (13-18% fork length); in specimens larger than about 20 cm fork length, total gill rakers (excluding rudiments) 11 to 25; in young and small juveniles, dark body bars, if present, not extending onto membranes of second dorsal and anal fins.

- *Seriola rivoliana*: end of upper jaw very broad, with posterodorsal angle often relatively acute; length of second dorsal fin lobe longer, usually 19-22% of fork length.

BIOLOGY / ECOLOGY

Feeds on cephalopods and fishes; spawning probably occurs during the summer. The capture of small juveniles in October-November, and individuals around one year of age in different areas of the Mediterranean.

habitat: juveniles epipelagic under floating objects in oceanic waters or in offshore neritic areas ; adults benthopelagic.

DISTRIBUTION

Worldwide: Azores, Madeira and Canary, Cape Verde and St. Helena islands in the eastern Atlantic; in the western Atlantic, from Bermuda and Massachusetts to Brazil.

Mediterranean: recorded first in Balearic Islands (Massutí and Stefanescu, 1993); successively recorded in the southern Tyrrhenian Sea, off Sicily and Lampedusa in the Sicilian channel (Andaloro *et al.*, 2005), the Gulf of Lions, France (Quignard and Tomasini, 2000), the Gulf of Gabes, Tunisia (Bradai, 2000), Sardinia (Andaloro *et al.*, 2002), Rhodes, Greece (Corsini *et al.*, 2006), Israel (Sonin *et al.*, 2009), Malta (Deidun *et al.*, 2011), the Gulf of Antalya (Kapiris *et al.*, 2014), Syria (Jawad *et al.*, 2015), Lebanon (Crocetta and Bariche 2015) and Libya (Shakman *et al.*, 2017).

MODE OF INTRODUCTION

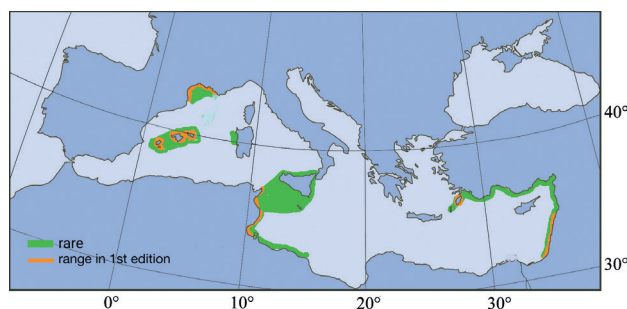
Via Gibraltar.

ESTABLISHMENT SUCCESS

Occasionally reported.

IMPORTANCE TO HUMANS

Frequent catches with purse seine have been reported, but its presence in the commercial catches can be underestimated, due to its probable misidentification as *S. dumerili*.



1st Med. record
Balearic Islands,
1993.

KEY REFERENCES

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- Massutí E. and Stefanescu C. 1993. First record of *Seriola fasciata* (Bloch, 1793) (Osteichthyes: Carangidae) in the Mediterranean. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 42: 143-144.
- Shakman E.A., Ben Abdalha A., Talha F., Al-Faturi A., and Bariche M. 2017. First records of seven marine organisms of different origins from Libya (Mediterranean Sea). *BiolInvasions Records*, 6(4): 377-382.
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