

English Version
Version française disponible sur le CD-ROM

Guide d'identification d'espèces
marines du Saint-Laurent

Marine Species Identification Guide
for the St. Lawrence

par

by

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et

and

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Introduction

Documenting the Sea Around Us

Although we find ourselves in the 21st century, seemingly better equipped and informed than ever before, ecological knowledge, particularly of the marine realm, at times feels lacking. In Canada, a number of recent initiatives, such as the ratification of the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity*, the federal-provincial *Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk*, the *Species at Risk Act*, and the *Sea Around Us* project attribute a special significance to marine biodiversity. The various initiatives at documenting the underwater world highlight the need for more information regarding lesser-known species. Certainly the high cost of conducting marine surveys affects our ability to fully document biodiversity. Ship time is precious and the researcher may be faced with the daunting task of rapidly identifying many species, some of which are not often captured in standard fishing gear. And yet, much information might be obtained to help us understand marine biodiversity and ecology if more specific identifications could be reported from scientific and observer surveys.

A Complementary Tool.

With this in mind, the Species at Risk and Biodiversity team of the Maurice Lamontagne Institute decided to produce a field tool to assist biologists in identifying and comparing the marine species of fishes and invertebrates that may be encountered in the Estuary and Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence. Members of the team participated in a number of scientific missions in 2001 and 2002, resulting in the collection of many specimens and images that were then reviewed for identification by consulting taxonomic keys and biologists. It should be noted that the *Marine Species Identification Guide for the St. Lawrence* is not intended to serve as a complete inventory, nor as a taxonomic key for all species. It is best used in conjunction with taxonomic references, as listed in the Bibliography.

Taxonomy

Even in today's connected world, with access to numerous references and observations, it can be a heady task to be fully confident at identifying whatever may be in hand. In part this is because taxonomy is a particular field of science, with legal protocols that can vary between certain groups of organisms, depending on history and biology (Minelli 2003). Thus we have controversies regarding the designation of certain species such as the sand lances (*Ammodytes* spp.), the attribution of families within the codfishes, or cases of synonymy such as *Parathemisto* for *Themisto* spp. Latin names can at times vary, but the common names are even less consistent, some of which are presented here for convenience and not from actual usage. This is especially the case with the incredibly diverse crustaceans.

Wherever possible, we have sought to apply the most recent latin name to the identified specimen, with the principal references being drawn from Fishbase, Robins and Ray 1986, Scott and Scott 1988, Squires 1990, and the FAO Fisheries Synopses. A list summarizing the species of marine fishes is also included (Appendix A), representing those species included in this guide along with others known to be found in the St. Lawrence marine ecosystem. Along with the necessity of consulting original documents or reprints of taxonomic descriptions, the ease-of-use of the world-wide web and the interest in biodiversity initiatives have resulted in the proliferation of web resources, most of which vary in their coverage and intended purpose. A selection of currently useful sites can be found at the end of the Bibliography.

Marine Species Identification Guide for the St. Lawrence

Specimens

This guide is principally a documentation of the mid-sized, open-water fishes and crustaceans as may be typically encountered in the lower maritime Estuary and Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence located in the Northwest Atlantic region of eastern Canada. The vast diversity of other fauna, both small and large species, and particularly from coastal zones is only partially represented here. This is partly because many guidebooks already exist for these organisms, and also because our specimens were mostly acquired during scientific trawling missions, whereupon the kinds of organisms observed are biased in terms of the fishing gear employed (principally shrimp and otter-trawls).

Notably, this guide has incomplete representations for the echinoderms (sea stars and their relatives), the molluscs (shellfish and squids), and the cnidarians (jellyfishes), files for which are currently still in draft stages and awaiting inclusion in a subsequent version of this guide.

The conditions experienced while acquiring specimens have meant that the photos can vary in appearance, depending on equipment, lighting, and specimen condition (live or frozen). Furthermore, several species exhibit a wide variability of natural colour forms, and the reader is cautioned to not make identifications solely on the basis of colour, of either the photos found here, or of what may be encountered in the field.

In addition to photos, the location of specimens can provide useful information. We have used survey data, principally from missions on the CCGS Alfred Needler from 1990 to 2002, to present simplified locality maps for the Estuary and Northern Gulf. The markings (orange pins) represent the locations when identifying specimens at-sea, to the species level whenever possible. Those specimens that were photographed while along the coastline are represented by green checkmarks. However, a number of species in this guide do not have standard records available for this region, and these await updating in future versions of the guide.

Technical notes

The images for this guide were all taken with digital cameras, principally the 1.3 MP (megapixel) Sony[®] Cybershot[®] P-30 and the 5.0 MP Nikon[®] Coolpix[®] 5000. While a 3 to 5 MP camera is preferable for making letter-size photos and enlargements, the 1 to 2 MP models are quite adequate for documenting everyday catches.

This guide is distributed as an electronic document to take advantage of the searching functionality available in Acrobat[®] (versions of the free Reader software are included on the CD). Pages are by default viewed at the screen resolution of 72 to 75 **dpi** (dots-per-inch) when at 100%. This document was designed for 150 dpi or 50% screen view to allow for acceptable printing at US letter-size on personal printers.

As this is a first version of the guide, we welcome suggestions and corrections that may improve upon it, allowing it to evolve as a collective work in progress. We thank you for trying it out and hope you find it useful.

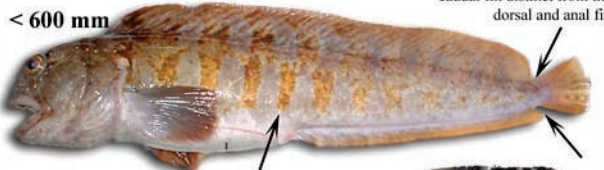
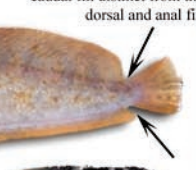

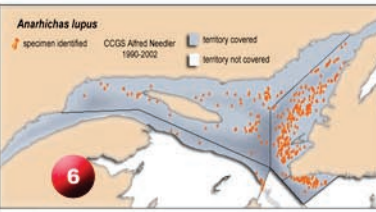
Claude Nozères and Marthe Bérubé
March 2003, Mont-Joli.



How to use this guide

This guide is not a taxonomic key, but is intended as a complement, to be used alongside more complete reference works (see Bibliography). As such, the character traits shown, as well as the links to similar species were selected to assist in making a rapid species determination with the images provided

A typical page

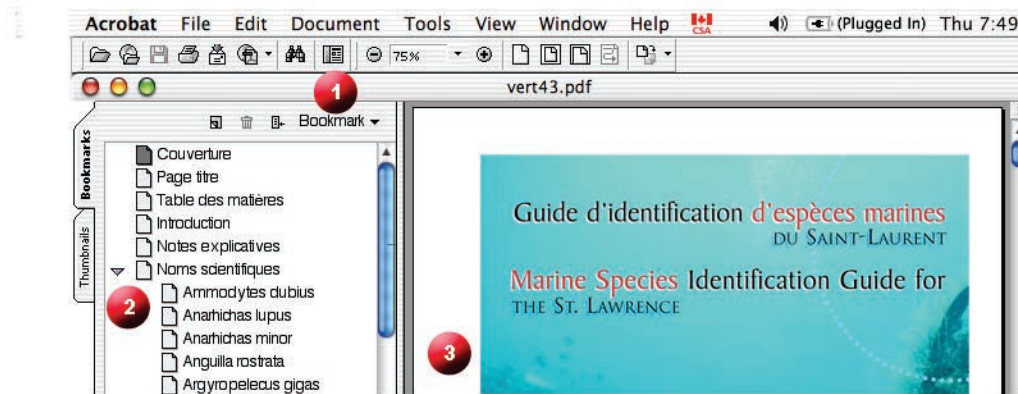
1 <i>Anarhichas lupus</i>		
2	Loup atlantique	Atlantic wolffish
<p>< 600 mm</p>  <p>10 or more irregular bands</p>	<p>caudal fin distinct from the dorsal and anal fin</p> 	
<p>> 600 mm</p>  <p>3 prominent incisors</p>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - young: yellow-gray 4 - adult: dark blue-gray - 10 or more irregular bands <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anarhichas minor large demersals 5 small demersals 		
 <p>6</p>		
Family	Type of measure	7 Maximum size
Anarhichadidae	Total mm	1210 mm

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 Scientific name</p> <p>2 Common name (French and English)</p> <p>3 Specimen photos</p> <p>4 Notes to distinguish presented species</p> | <p>5 Similar species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • black: not present in this guide • blue: present in guide (click to see page) <p>6 Observations from missions</p> <p>7 Measurement standard for this species</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|





How to navigate in this guide

Navigating a page in Acrobat



There are three methods of finding a species:

- Click on the name that appears in the bookmarks
- Click on the name that appears in the Name Index
- Search by name from the menu: "Edit/find/..."

- 1 Click on  to see bookmarks
- 2 Click on  to expand the bookmarks list
- 3 Current page view; also indicated by the darker bookmark



Part I: Marine fishes

Name index

Ammodytes to Lophius
Lumpenus to Urophycis



Marine Species Identification Guide for the St. Lawrence

Name index: Marine fishes of the St. Lawrence (* = anadromous)

Latin name	French name	English name
<i>Ammodytes dubius</i>	Lançon du nord	Northern sand lance
<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Loup à tête large	Broadhead wolffish
<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Loup atlantique	Atlantic wolffish
<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	Loup tacheté	Spotted wolffish
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	Anguille d'Amérique	American eel
<i>Argentina silus</i>	Grande argentine	Atlantic argentine
<i>Argyropelecus gigas</i>	Grande hache d'argent	Greater hatchetfish
<i>Arctediellus atlanticus</i>	Hameçon atlantique	Atlantic hookear sculpin
<i>Arctediellus uncinatus</i>	Hameçon neigeux	Arctic hookear sculpin
<i>Aspidophoroides monoptyerygius</i>	Poisson alligator atlantique	Alligatorfish
<i>Boreogadus saida</i>	Saida	Arctic cod
<i>Careproctus reinhardti</i>	Petite limace de mer	Sea tadpole
<i>Caristius groenlandicus</i>	Cariste du Groenland	Greenland manefish
<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>	Aiguillat noir	Black dogfish
<i>Ceratias holboelli</i>	Pêcheur à deux massettes	Twoclub angler
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Hareng atlantique	Atlantic herring
<i>Cottunculus microps</i>	Cotte polaire	Polar sculpin
<i>Cryptacanthodes maculatus</i>	Terrassier tacheté	Wrymouth
<i>Cryptopsaras couesi</i>	Pêcheur à trèfle	Triplewart seadevil
<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	Grosse poule de mer	Lumpfish
<i>Cyclothone microdon</i>	Cyclothone à petites dents	Veiled anglemouth
<i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i>	Motelle à quatre barbillons	Fourbeard rockling
<i>Eumesogrammus praecisus</i>	Quatre-lignes atlantique	Fourline snakeblenny
<i>Eumicrotremus spinosus</i>	Petite poule de mer atlantique	Atlantic spiny lumpsucker
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Morue franche	Atlantic cod
<i>Gadus ogac</i>	Ogac	Greenland cod
<i>Gaidropsarus argentatus</i>	Mustèle arctique à trois barbillons	Threebeard rockling
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus*</i>	Épinoche à trois épines*	Threespine stickleback*
<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	Plie grise	Witch flounder
<i>Gymnocanthus tricuspis</i>	Tricorne atlantique	Arctic staghorn sculpin
<i>Hemitripterus americanus</i>	Hémitriptère atlantique	Sea raven
<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	Plie canadienne	American plaice
<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Flétan atlantique	Atlantic halibut
<i>Lampadena speculigera</i>	Lampe à nez denté	Mirror lampfish
<i>Lampanyctus macdonaldi</i>	Lanterne-bouée râtelière	Rakery beaconfish
<i>Leptagonus decagonus</i>	Agone atlantique	Atlantic poacher
<i>Liparis fabricii</i>	Limace gélatineuse	Gelatinous seasnail
<i>Liparis gibbus</i>	Limace marbrée	Striped snailfish
<i>Lophius americanus</i>	Baudroie d'Amérique	Monkfish

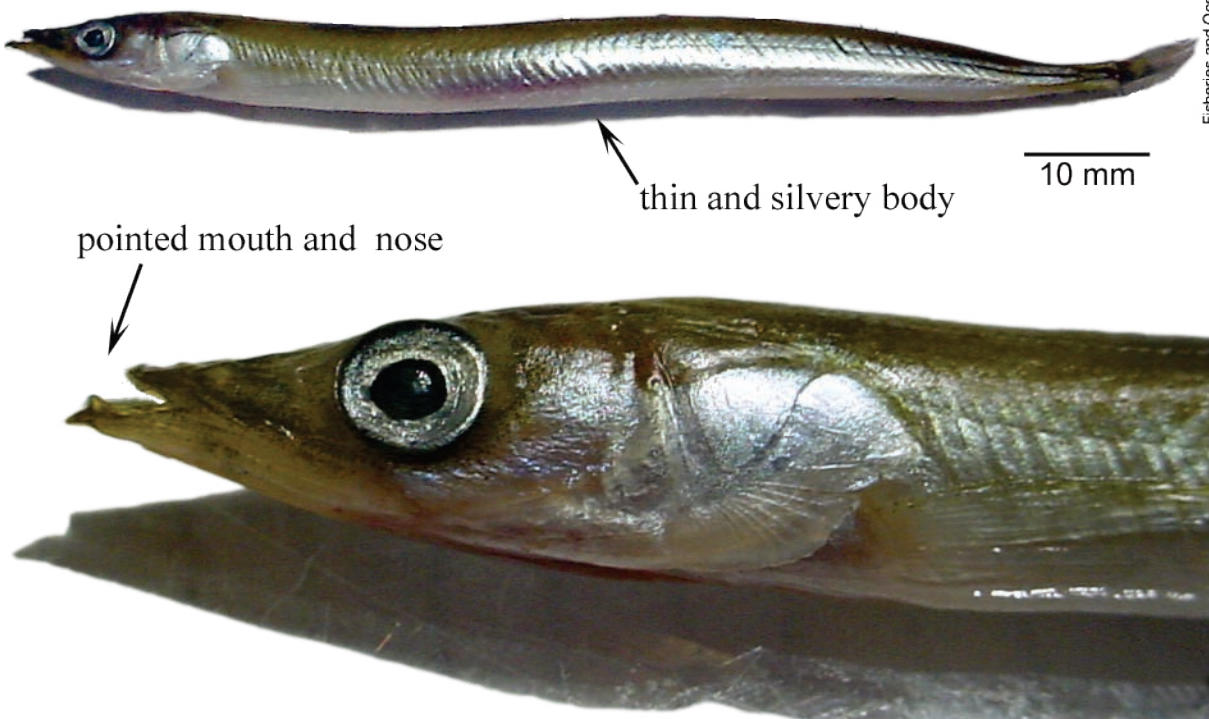
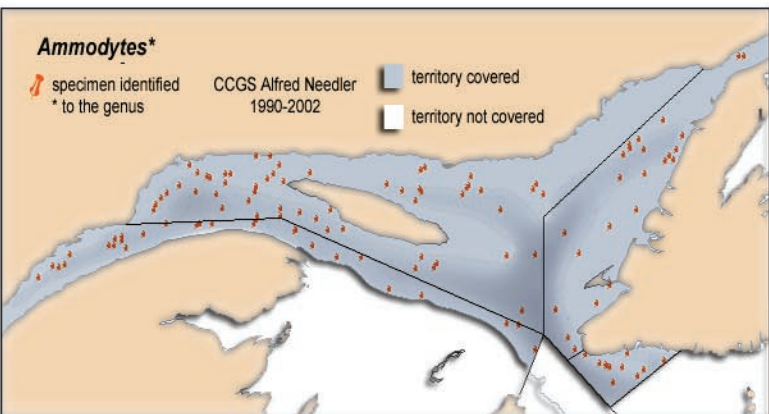


Marine Species Identification Guide for the St. Lawrence

Name index: Marine fishes of the St. Lawrence (* = anadromous)

Latin name	French name	English name
<i>Lumpenus lampretaeformis</i>	Lompénie serpent	Snake blenny
<i>Lumpenus maculatus</i>	Lompénie tachetée	Daubed shanny
<i>Lycodes esmarki</i>	Grand lycode	Greater eelpout
<i>Lycodes pallidus</i>	Lycode pâle	Pale eelpout
<i>Lycodes reticulatus</i>	Lycode arctique	Arctic eelpout
<i>Macrozoarces americanus</i>	Loquette d'Amérique	Ocean pout
<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	Capelan	Capelin
<i>Melanostigma atlanticum</i>	Molasse atlantique	Atlantic soft pout
<i>Merluccius bilinearis</i>	Merlu argenté	Silver hake
<i>Microgadus tomcod</i>	Poulamon atlantique	Atlantic tomcod
<i>Myoxocephalus aeneus</i>	Crapaud de mer nain	Grubby
<i>Myoxocephalus octodecemspinus</i>	Chaboisseau à dix-huit épines	Longhorn sculpin
<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Chaboisseau à épines courtes	Shorthorn sculpin
<i>Myxine glutinosa</i>	Myxine du Nord	Atlantic hagfish
<i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i>	Avocette ruban	Slender snipe eel
<i>Nezumia bairdi</i>	Grenadier du Grand Banc	Marlin-spike
<i>Notacanthus chemnitzii</i>	Tapir à grandes écailles	Largescale tapirfish
<i>Notolepis rissoi krøyeri</i>	Lussion blanc	White barracudina
<i>Osmerus mordax</i> *	Éperlan arc-en-ciel*	Rainbow smelt*
<i>Paraliparis calidus</i>	Limace ardente	Lowfin seasnail
<i>Peprilus triacanthus</i>	Stromatée à fossetes	Butterfish
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i> *	Lamproie marine*	Sea lamprey*
<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	Sigouine de roche	Rock gunnel
<i>Pleuronectes americanus</i>	Plie rouge	Winter flounder
<i>Pleuronectes putnami</i>	Plie lisse	Smooth flounder
<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Goberge	Pollock
<i>Polyipnus asteroides</i>	Dix-bardes à épines courtes	Shortspine tenplate
<i>Raja ocellata</i>	Raie tachetée	Winter skate
<i>Raja radiata</i>	Raie épineuse	Thorny skate
<i>Raja senta</i>	Raie à queue de velours	Smooth skate
<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Flétan du Groenland	Greenland halibut
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Saumon atlantique	Atlantic salmon
<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Maquereau bleu	Atlantic mackerel
<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>	Balaou	Atlantic saury
<i>Sebastes mentella</i>	Sébaste atlantique	Deepwater redfish
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Aiguillat commun	Spiny dogfish
<i>Stichaeus punctatus</i>	Stichée arctique	Arctic shanny
<i>Synaphobranchus kaupii</i>	Anguille égorgée bécuée	Slatjaw cutthroat eel
<i>Triglops murrayi</i>	Faux-trigle armé	Moustache sculpin
<i>Urophycis chesteri</i>	Merluce à longues nageoires	Longfin hake
<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Merluce blanche	White hake



<i>Ammodytes dubius</i>		
Lançon du nord	Northern sand lance	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ammodytes dubius</i> 64-69 dorsal fin rays • <i>Ammodytes americanus</i> 57-60 dorsal fin rays and usually more coastal in its distribution <p>May be mistaken for: Pelagics</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Ammodytidae	Total mm	372 mm (rarely > 240 mm)

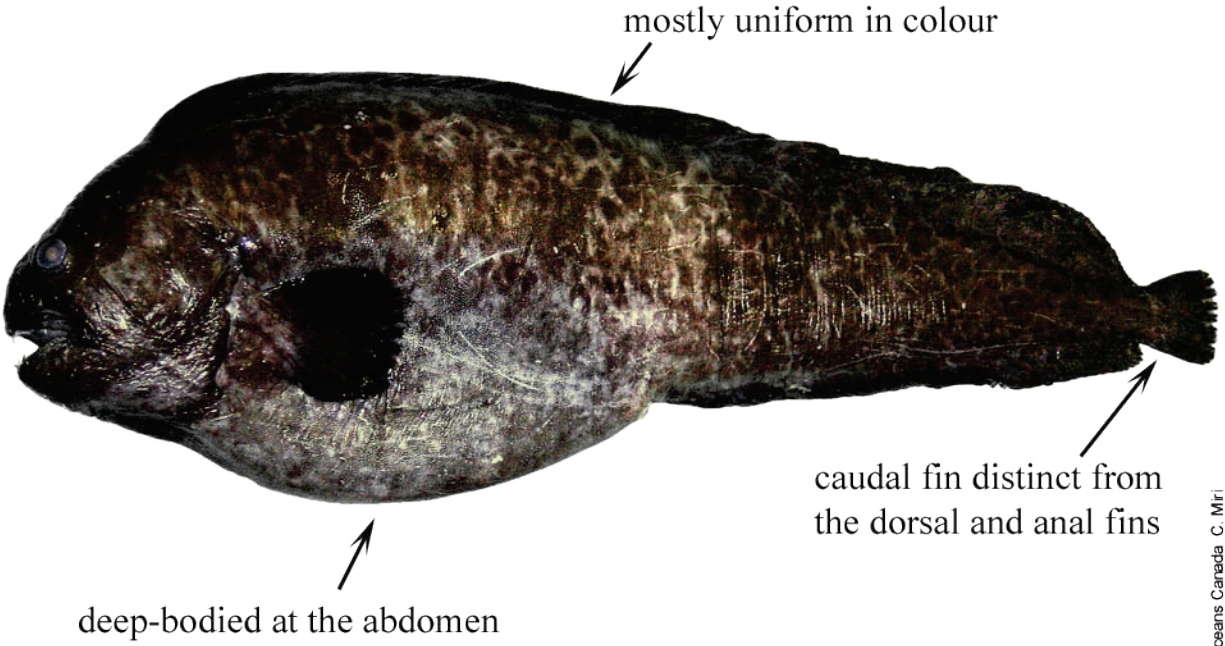
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Anarhichas denticulatus

Loup à tête large

Broadhead, Northern wolffish

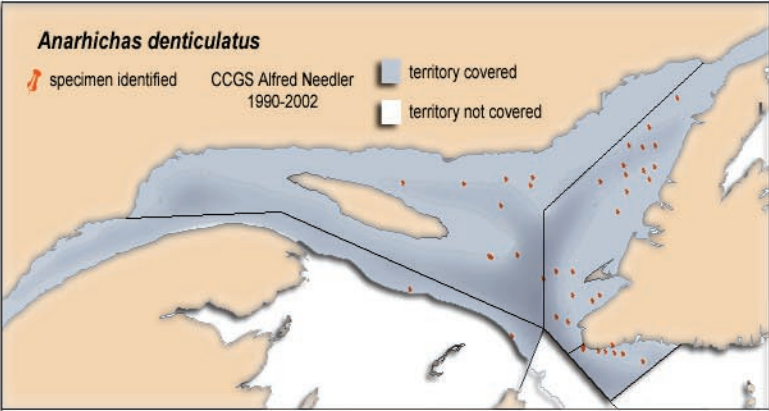


Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. M'ri

Characteristics:

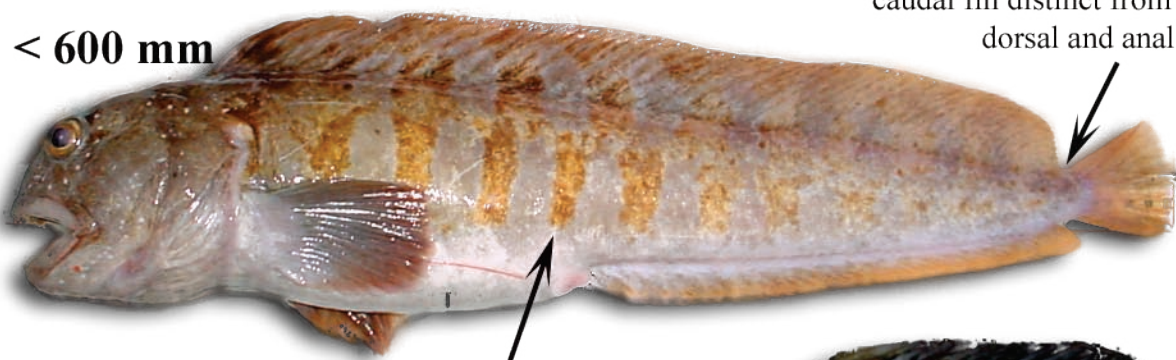

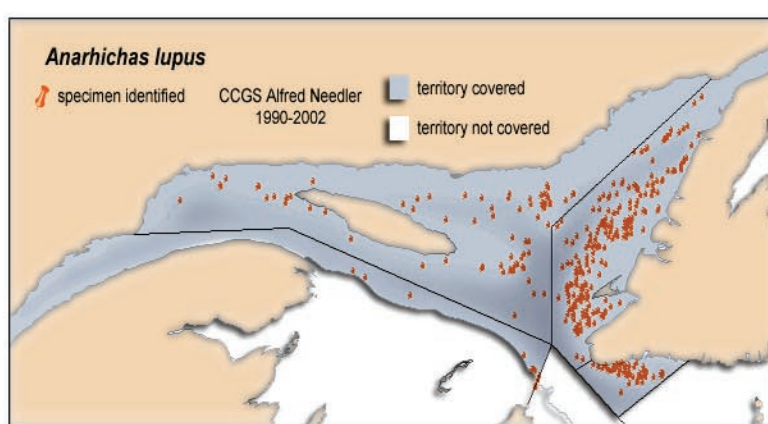
- very deep abdomen
- no markings on the head
- markings less distinct than *A. minor*
- may hybridize with *A. lupus*

May be mistaken for:
[large demersals](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Anarhichadidae	Total mm	1800 mm

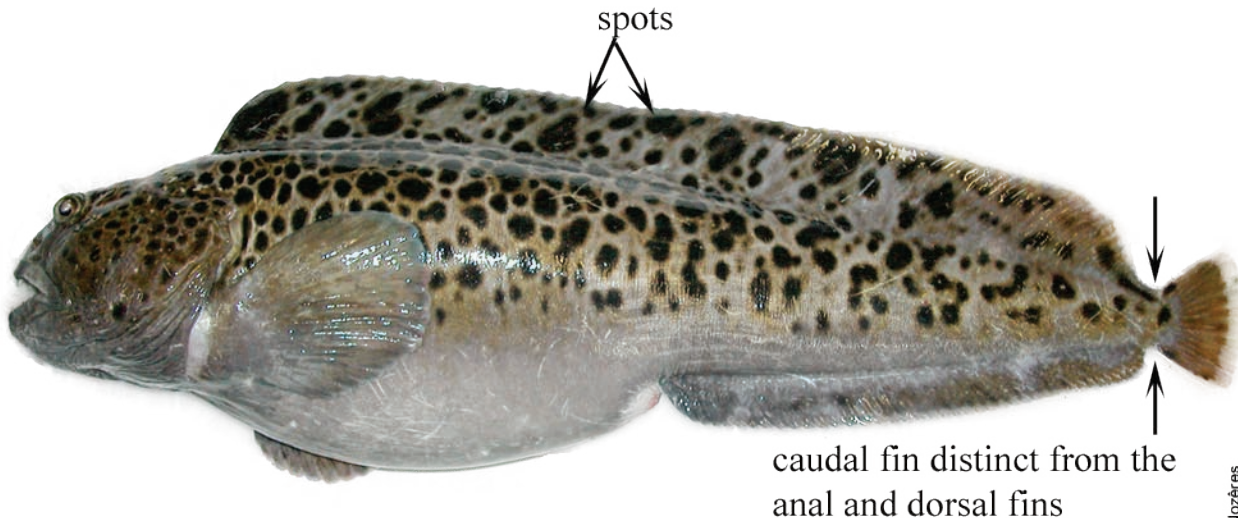


<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>		
Loup atlantique	Atlantic wolffish	
<p>< 600 mm</p>  <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">caudal fin distinct from the dorsal and anal fin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 or more irregular bands</p>		
<p>> 600 mm</p>  <p style="margin-left: 100px;">prominent incisives</p>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • young: yellow-gray • adult: dark blue-gray • 10 or more irregular bands <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <p><i>Anarhichas minor</i></p> <p>large demersals</p> <p>small demersals</p>	 <p><i>Anarhichas lupus</i></p> <p>specimen identified CCGS Alfred Needler 1990-2002</p> <p>territory covered</p> <p>territory not covered</p>	
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Anarhichadidae	Total mm	1210 mm



Anarhichas minor

Loup tacheté Spotted wolffish



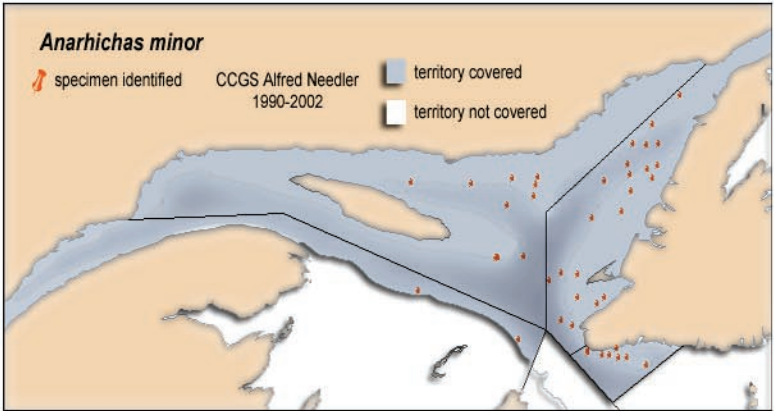
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Characteristics:

- dark spots
- no bands

May be confused with:

[Anarhichas lupus](#)
large demersals



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Anarhichadidae	Total mm	1800 mm



Anguilla rostrata

Anguille d'Amérique	American eel
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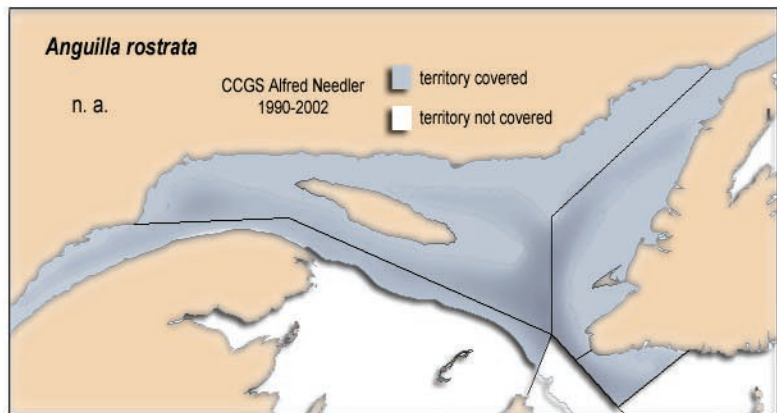
Fisheries and Oceans Canada / C. Nozères

Characteristics:

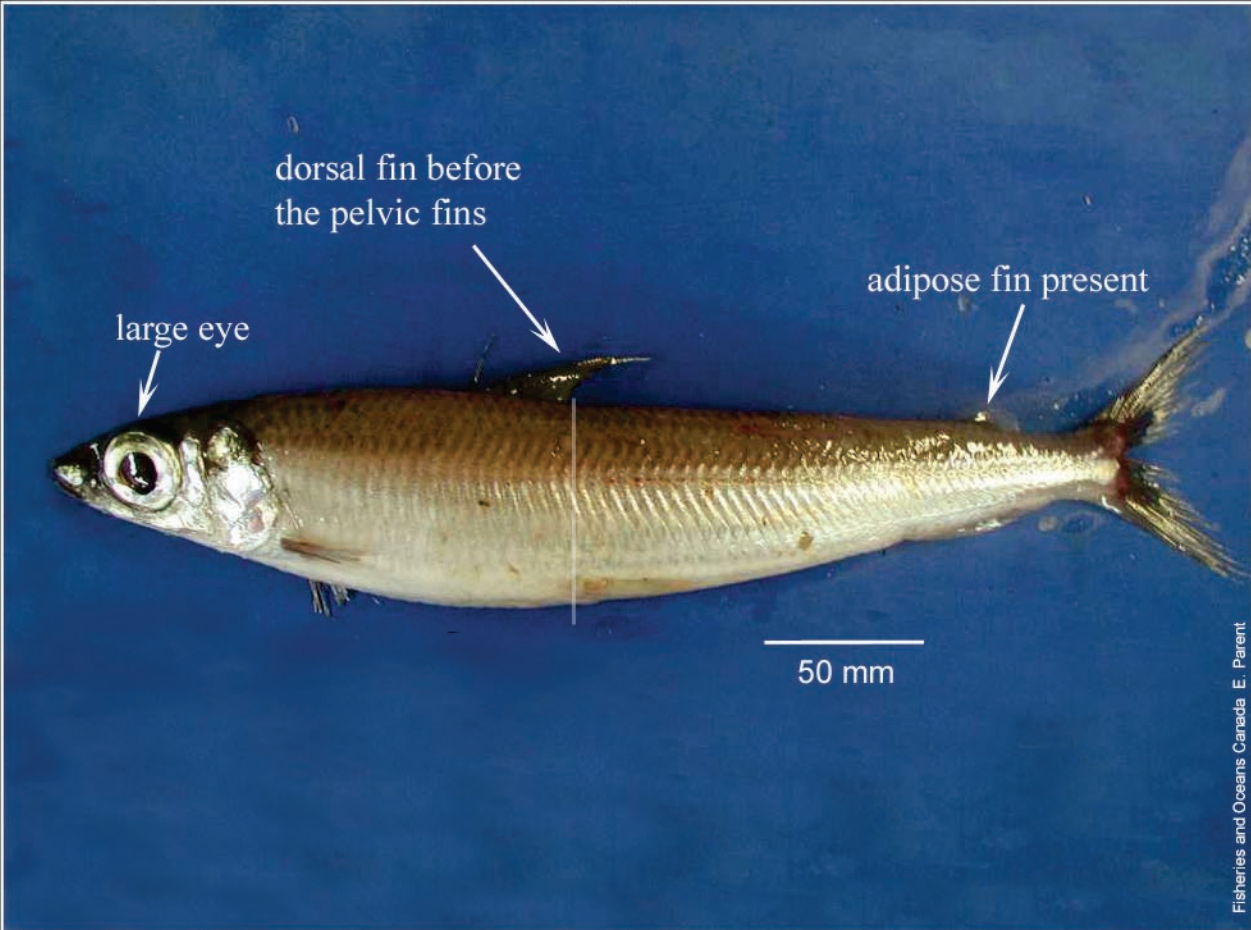
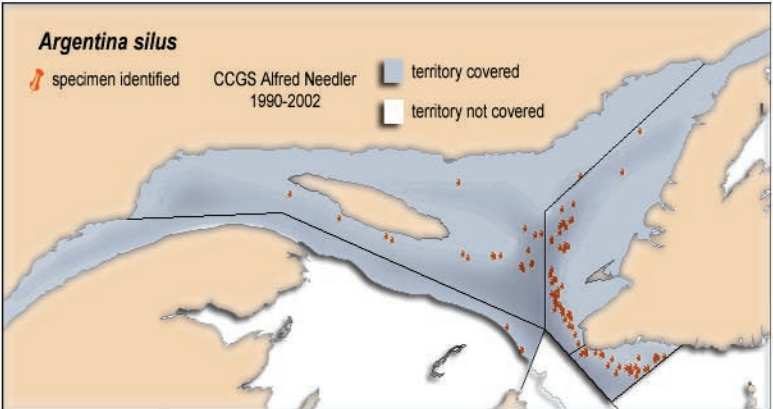
- skin smooth, brown-gray
- yellowish-white ventrally
- very small eyes
- projecting lower jaw

May be mistaken for:

Petromyzon marinus



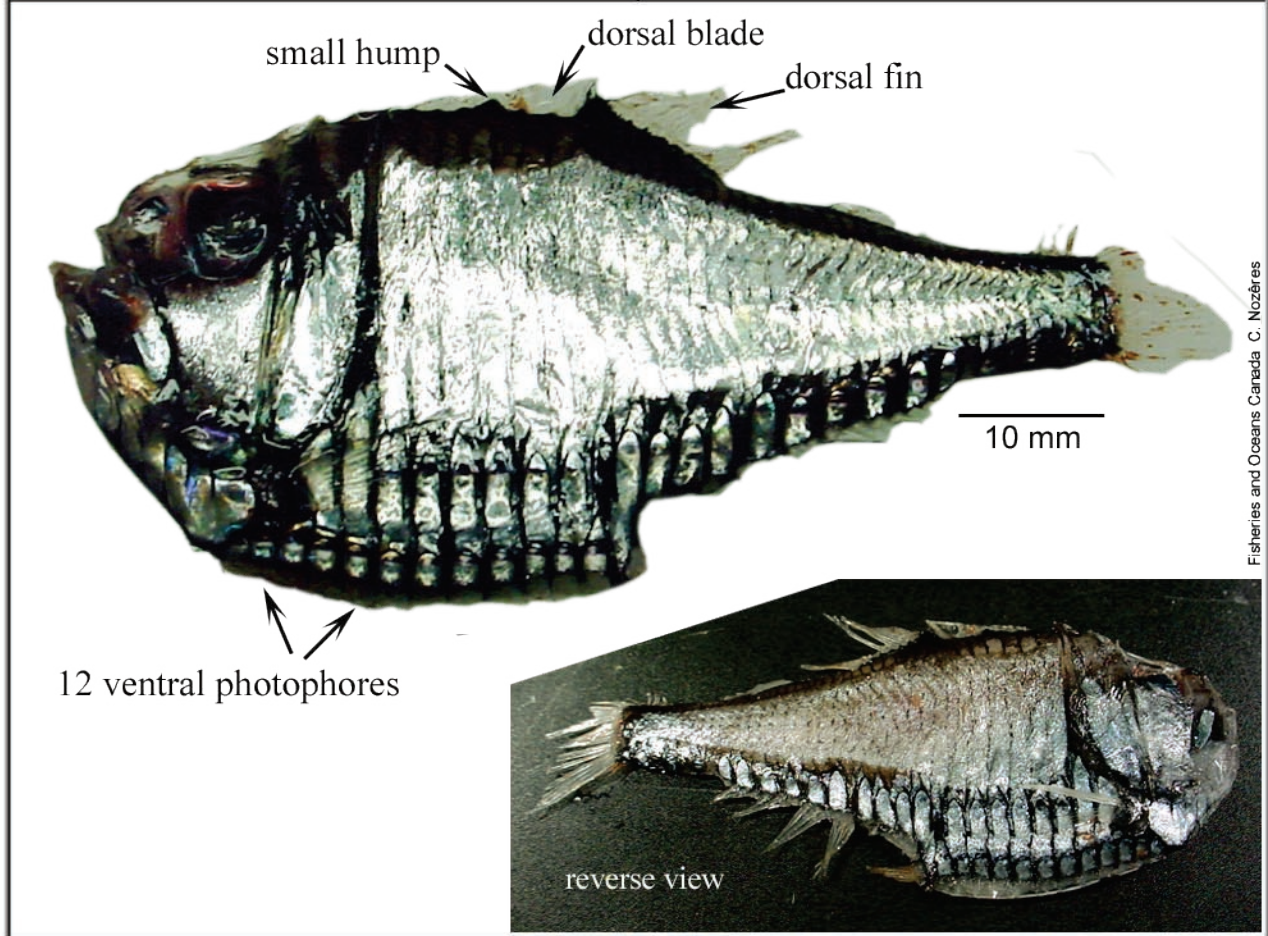
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Anguillidae	Total mm	1200 mm

<i>Argentina silus</i>		
Grande argentine	Atlantic argentine	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very large eyes • small mouth • dorsal fin inserted before the origin of pelvic fins <p>May be confused with:</p> <p><i>Clupea harengus</i></p> <p><i>Osmerus mordax</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Argentinidae	Fork mm	480 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada E. Parent

Argyropelecus gigas

Grande hâche d'argent Greater hatchetfish



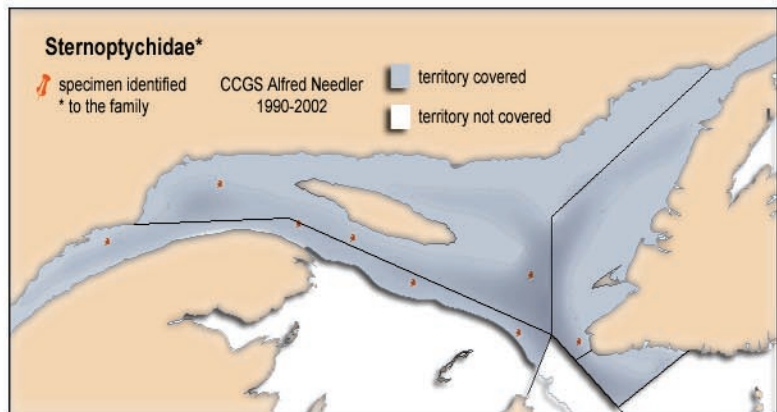
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- 12 photophores in a line ventrally
- small hump between spines 3-4 of the dorsal blade, in front of the dorsal fin

May be mistaken for:

Argyropelecus affinis
Polyipnus asteroides



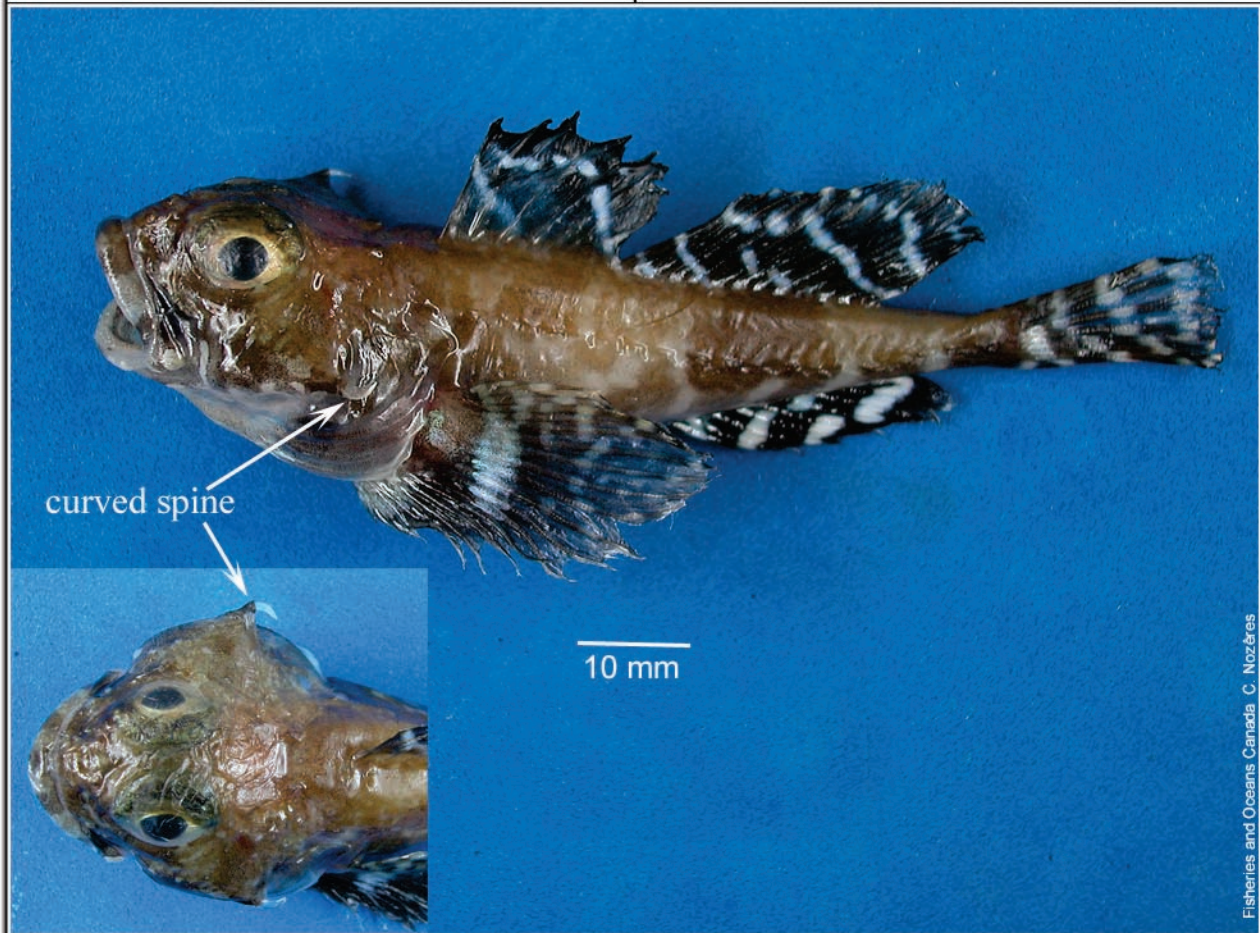
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Sternoptychidae	Total mm	91 mm



Artediellus atlanticus

Hameçon atlantique

Atlantic hookear sculpin



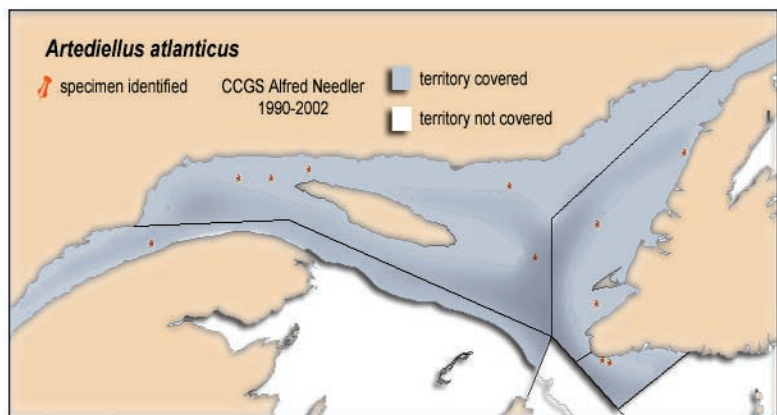
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- spine in form of a hook on each side of the opercle
- large, flattened head

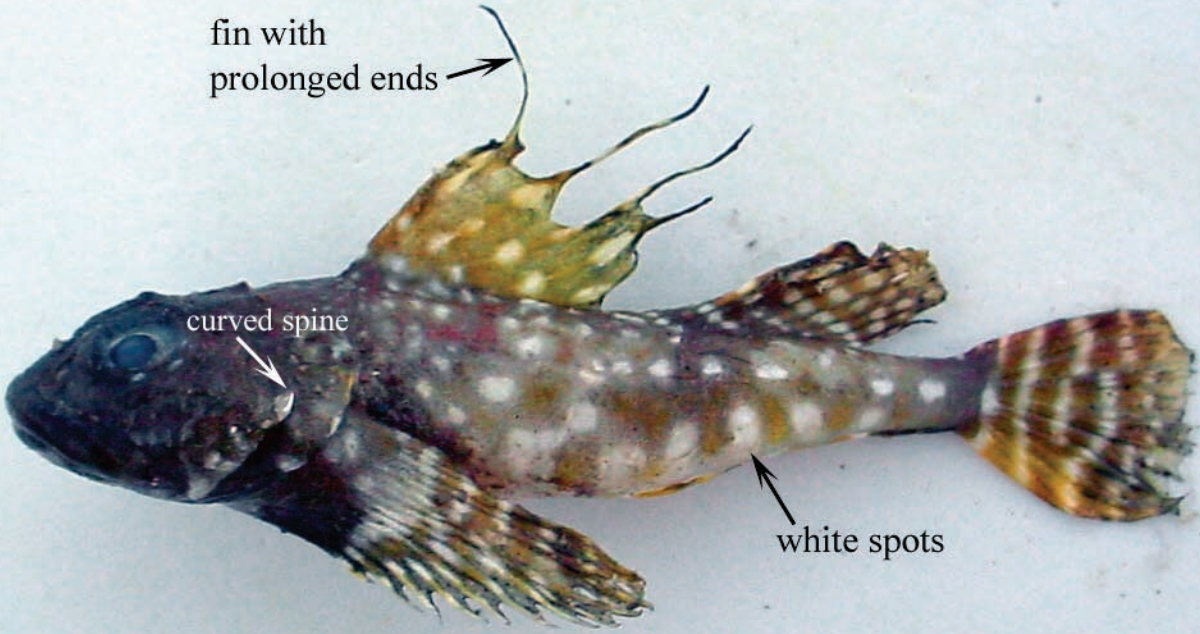
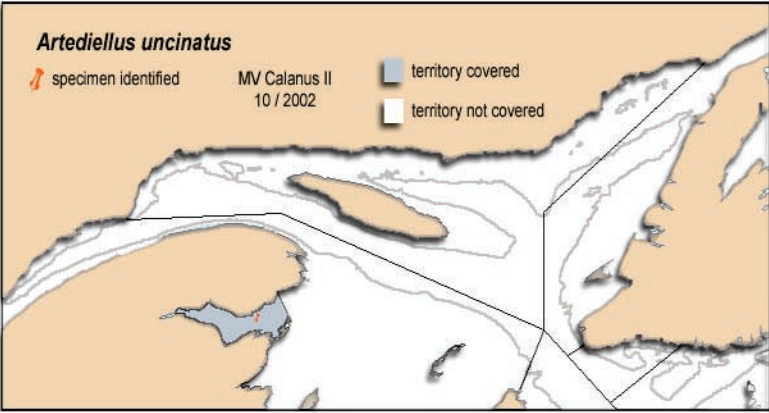
May be mistaken for:

[Artediellus uncinatus](#)
other small Cottidae



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	133 mm



<i>Artediellus uncinatus</i>		
Hameçon neigeux	Snowflake sculpin	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preopercular spine in form of a hook • prolonged ends on the first dorsal fin • white spots <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Artediellus atlanticus</i> other small Cottidae</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	100 mm

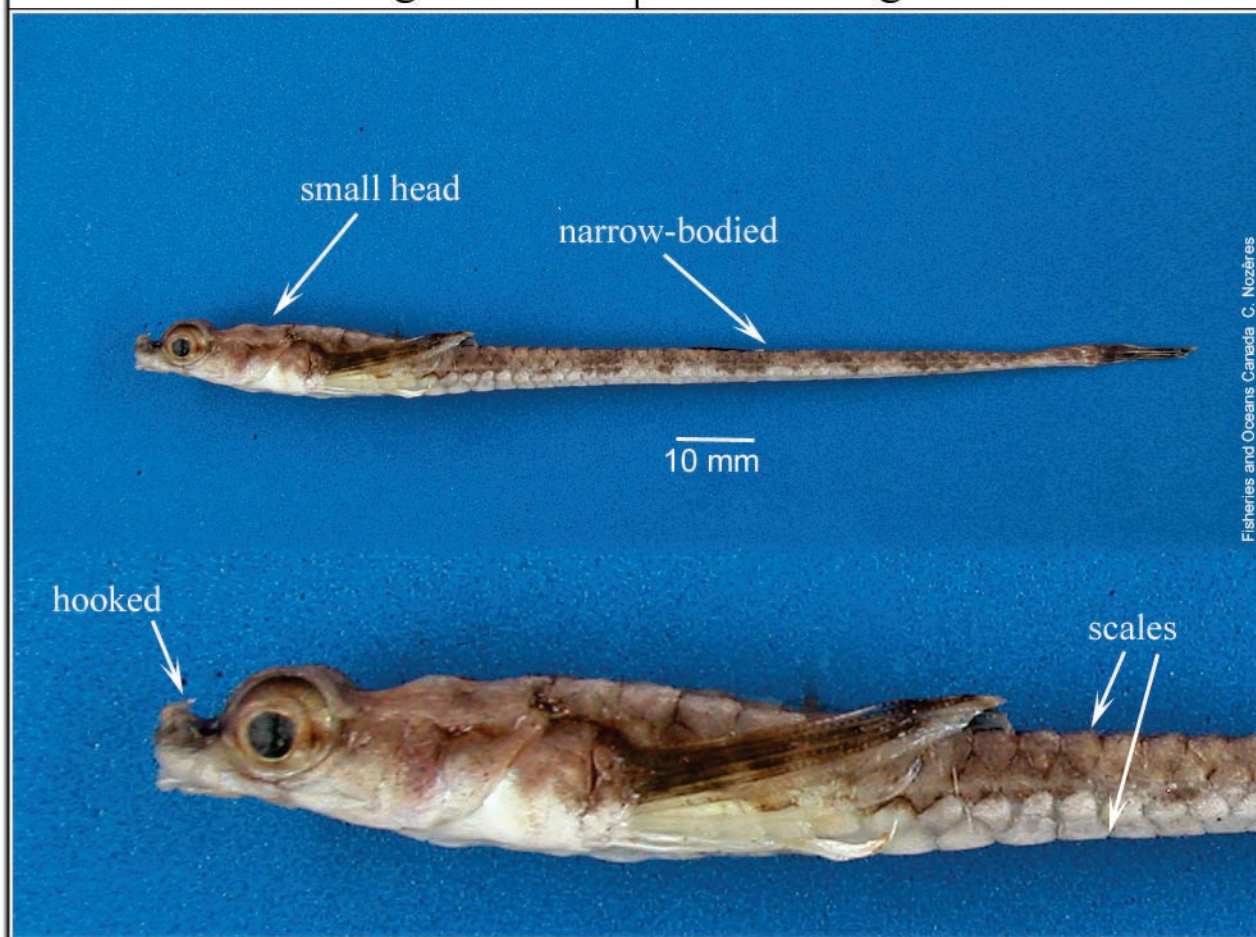
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Aspidophoroides monoptygius

Poisson-alligator

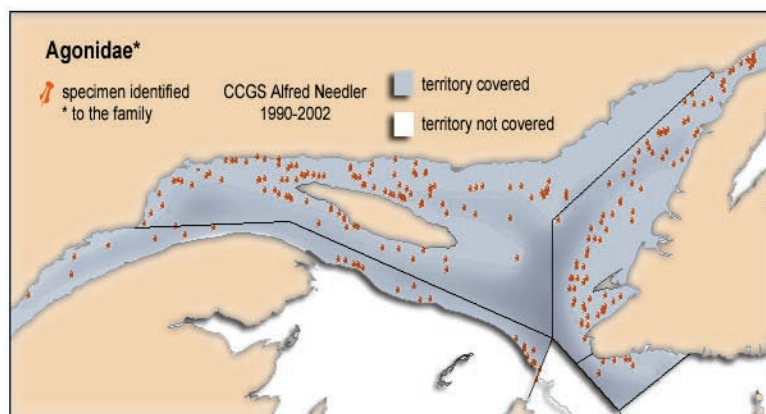
Alligator fish



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- thin, pencil-like body
- hooked nose
- plate-like scales
- only one dorsal fin

May be mistaken for:*Leptagonus decagonus*

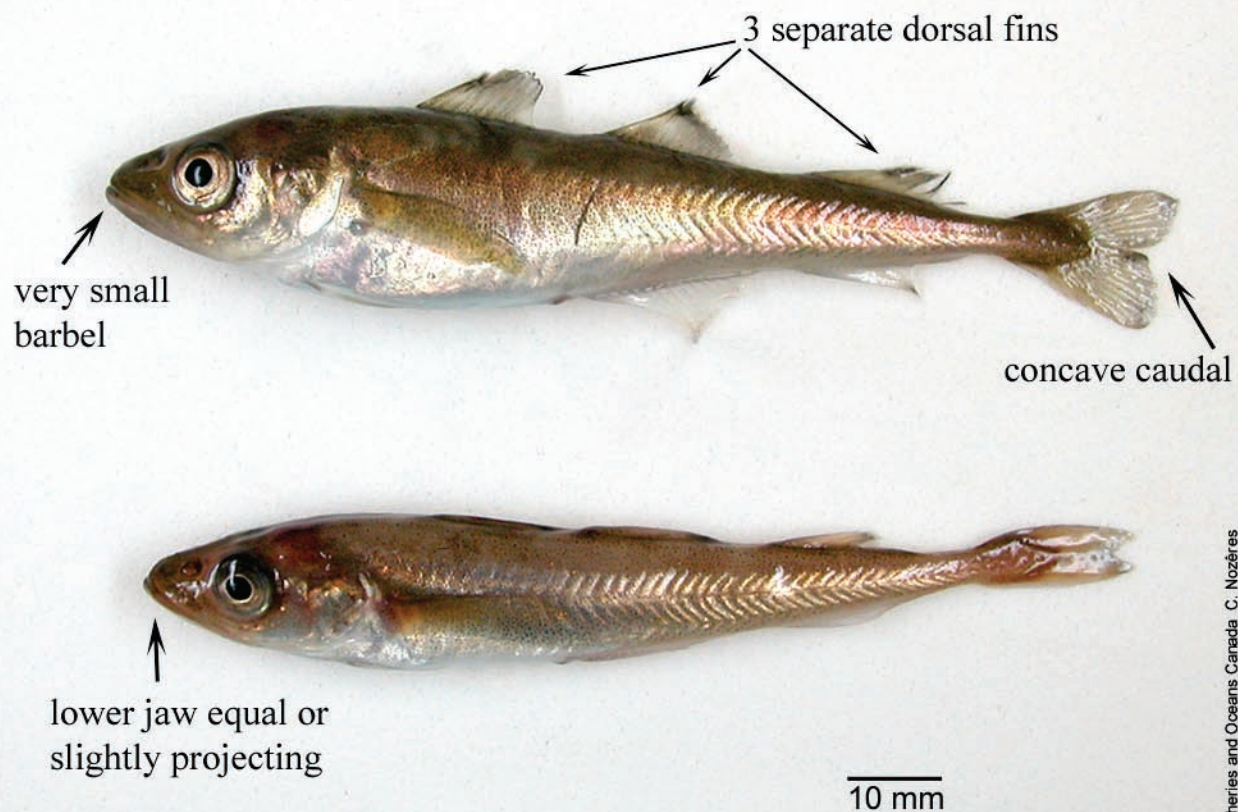
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Agonidae	Total mm	180 mm



Boreogadus saida

Saida, Morue arctique

Arctic cod



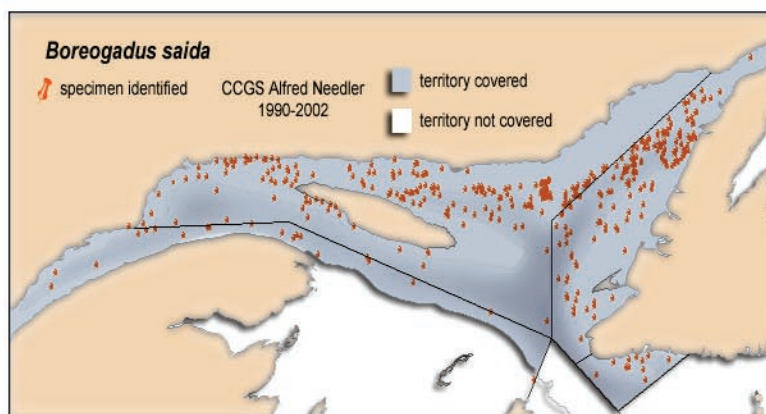
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- flanks silver, back bronze
- no spots

May be mistaken for:

[other Gadidae](#)
[small demersals](#)
[pelagics](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gadidae	Fork mm	340 mm



Careproctus reinhardti

Petite limace de mer

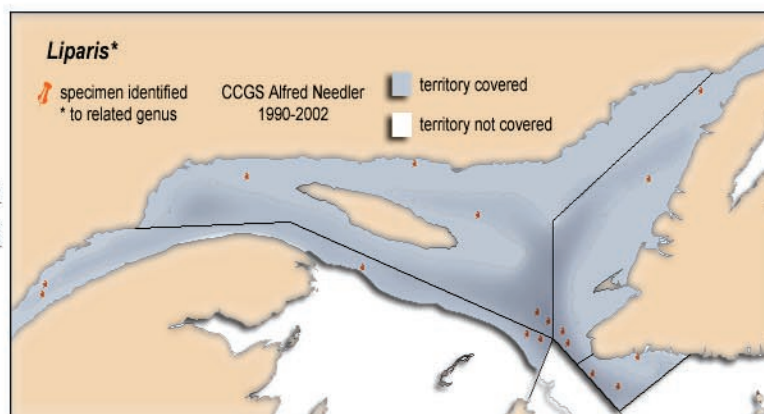
Sea tadpole



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- pale, gelatinous body
- small ventral sucker, about the size of the eye
- head shorter than body is high
- pectoral rays longer than head

May be mistaken for:[other Liparididae](#)

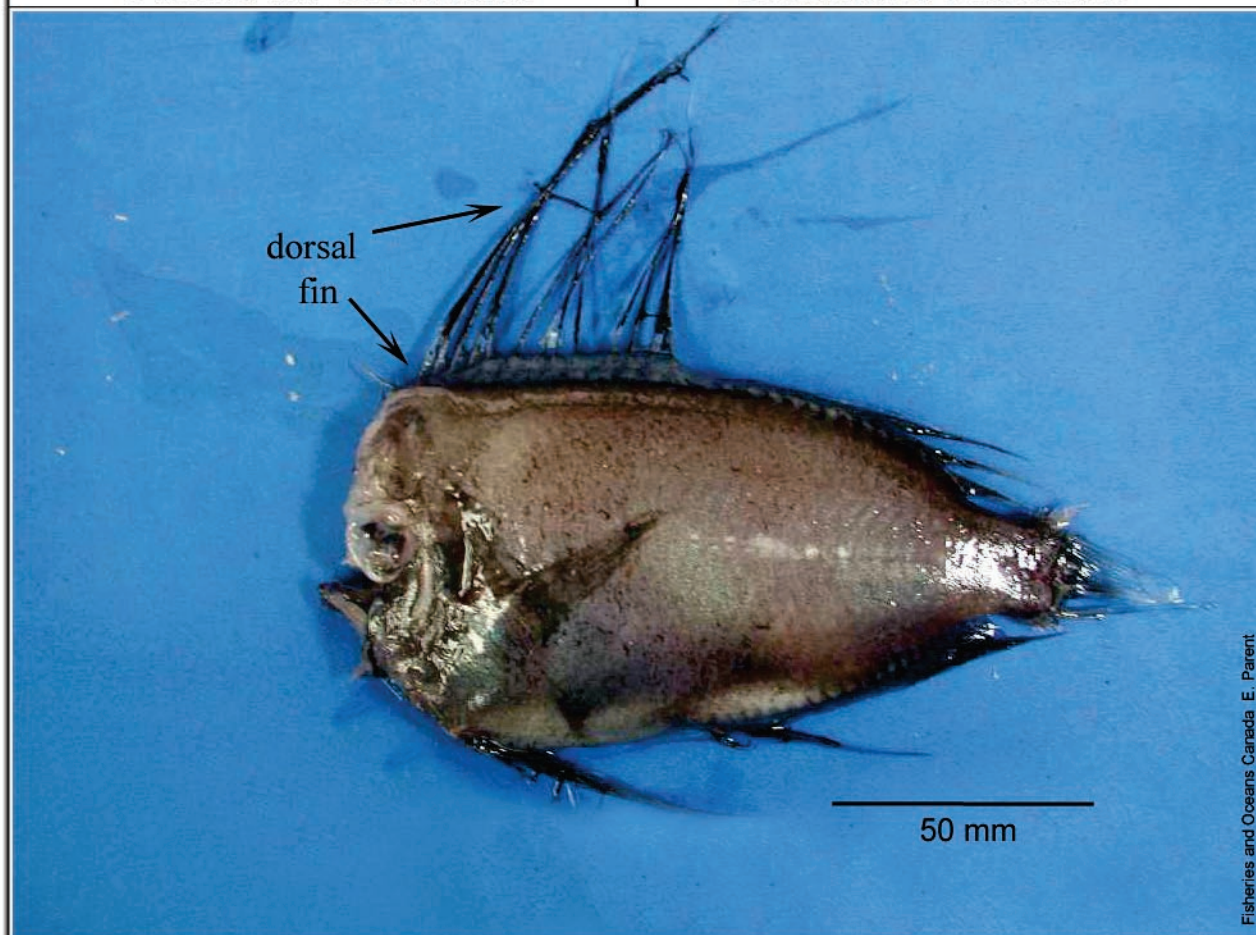
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Liparididae	Total mm	270 mm



Caristius groenlandicus

Cariste du Groenland

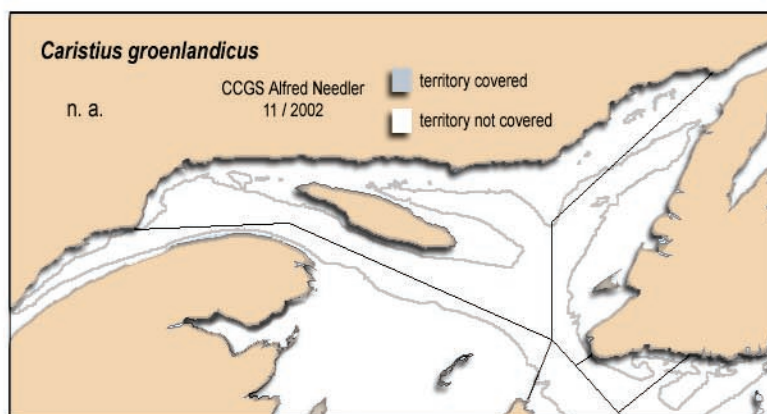
Greenland manefish

**Characteristics:**

- body short and compressed
- high dorsal fin, originating on the head

May be mistaken for:

nil



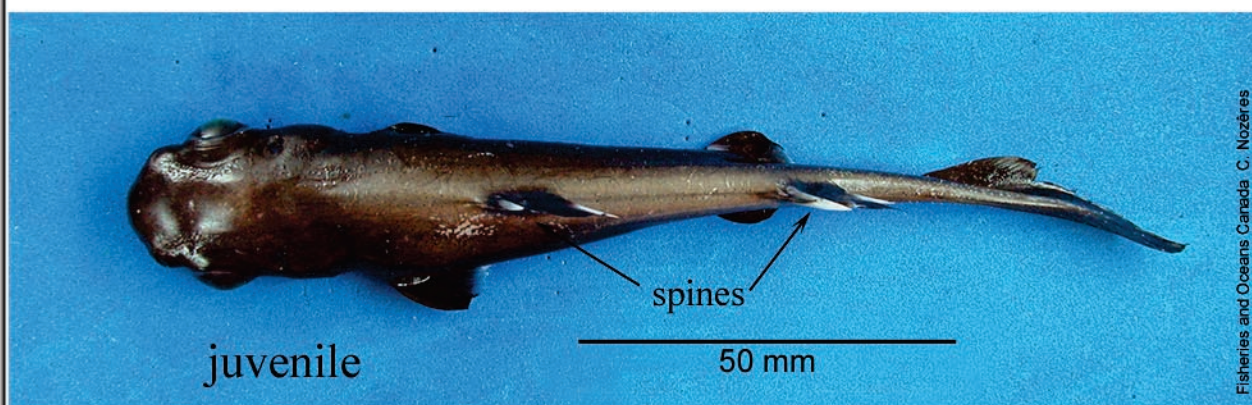
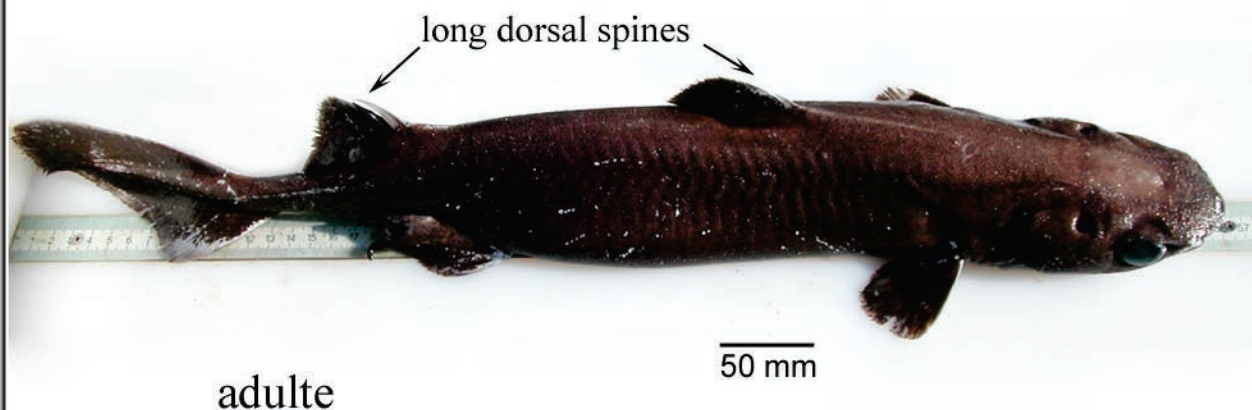
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Caristiidae	Total mm	300 mm



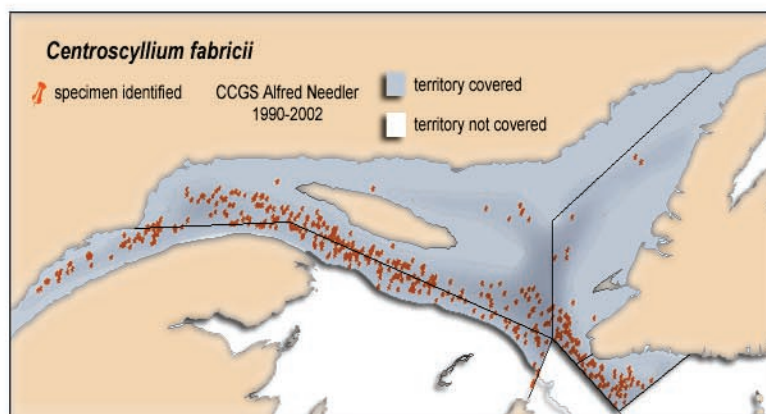
Centroscyllum fabricii

Aiguillat noir

Black dogfish

**Characteristics:**

- black body
- large green eyes
- long spine in front of each dorsal fin

May be confused with:*Squalus acanthias*

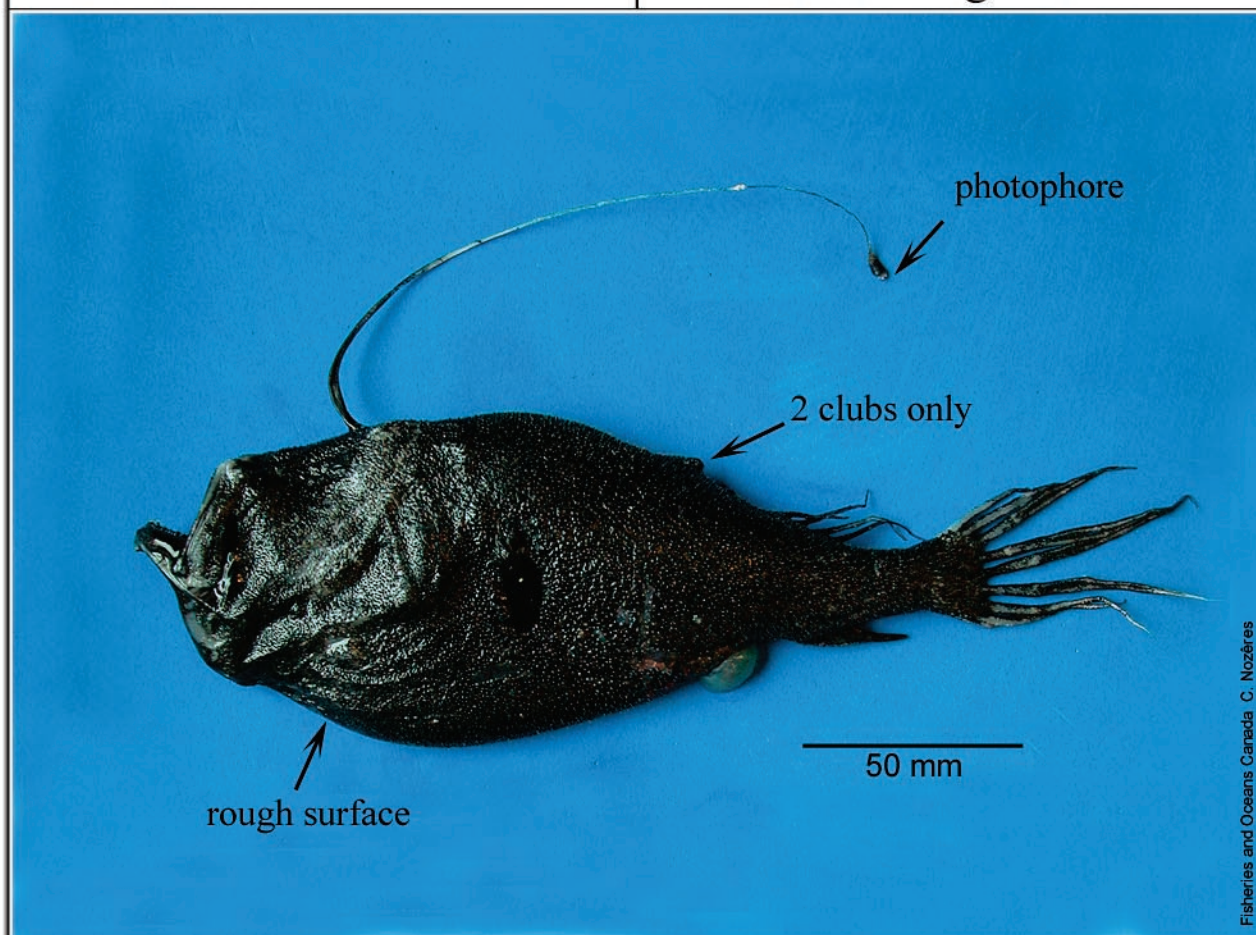
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Squalidae	Total mm	1070 mm



Ceratias holboelli

Pêcheur à deux massettes

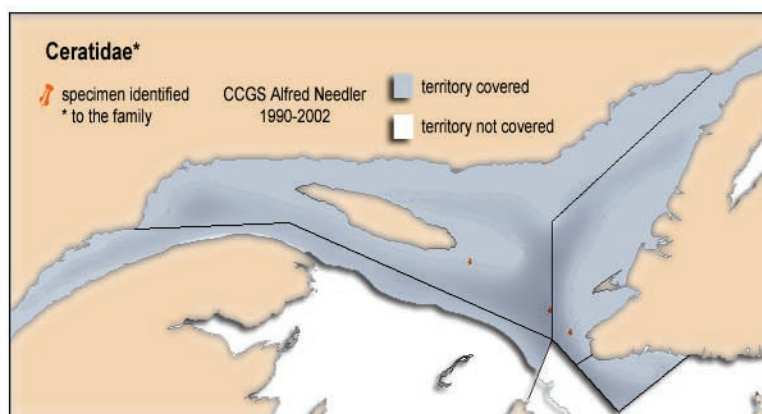
Twoclub angler fish



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- only 2 dorsal clubs
- rough surface
- lantern with photophore
- may be very large-sized, with a long tail

May be mistaken for:[*Cryptopsaras couesi*](#)

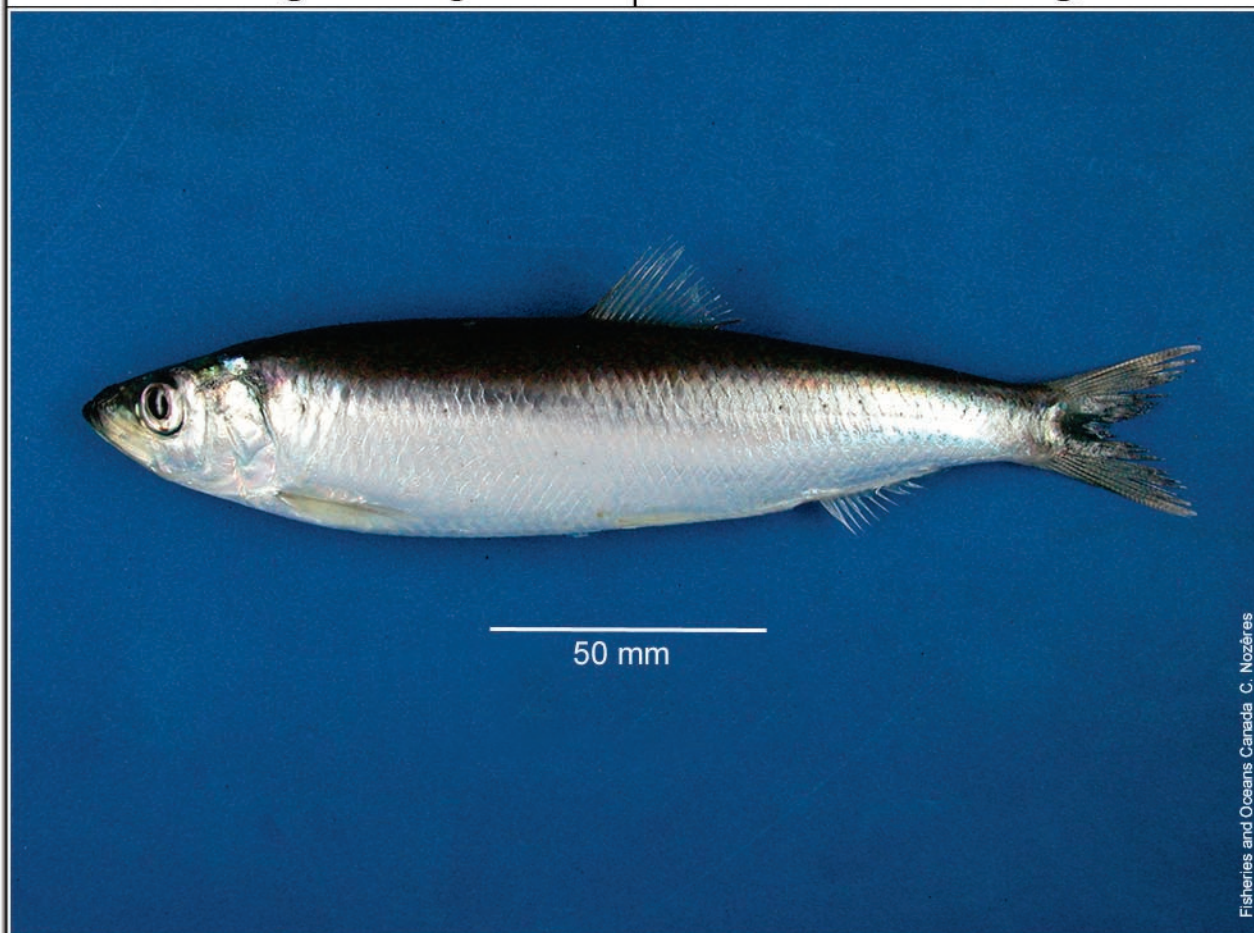
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Ceratidae	Total mm	1200 mm



Clupea harengus

Hareng atlantique

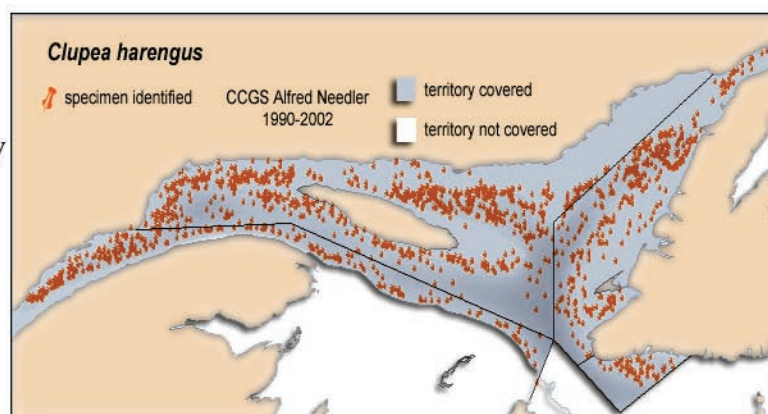
Atlantic herring

**Characteristics:**

- bright blue along back
- uniform, no spots
- body long, flattened laterally
- no adipose fin present

May be mistaken for:

[other pelagics](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Clupeidae	Total mm	450 mm



Cottunculus microps

Cotte polaire

Polar sculpin

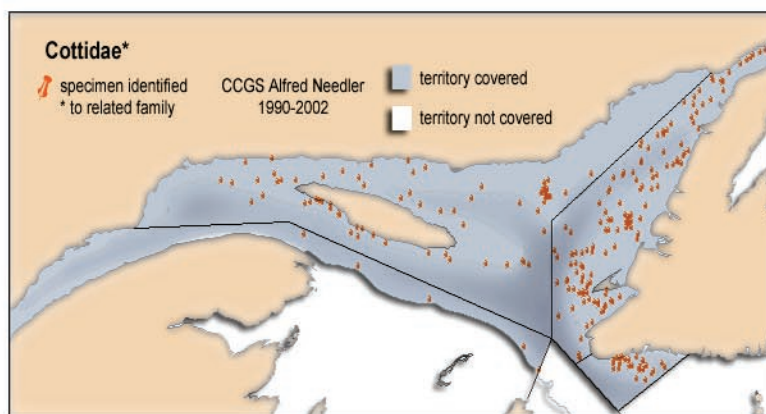


10 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- pale body, with brown markings
- rough surface
- large head, with 4 horns
- large mouth and eyes

May be mistaken for:[small Cottidae](#)

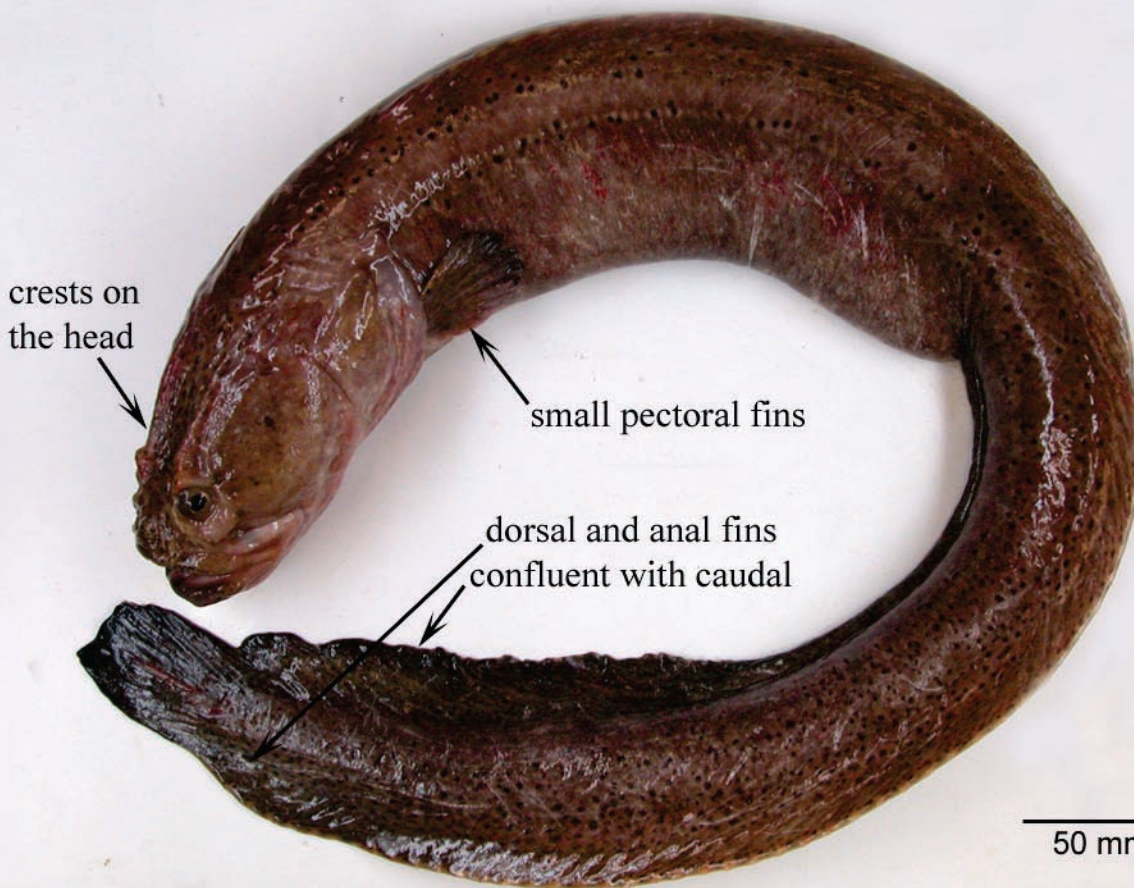
Family	Type of family	Maximum size
Psychrolutidae	Total mm	300 mm



Cryptacanthodes maculatus

Terrassier tacheté

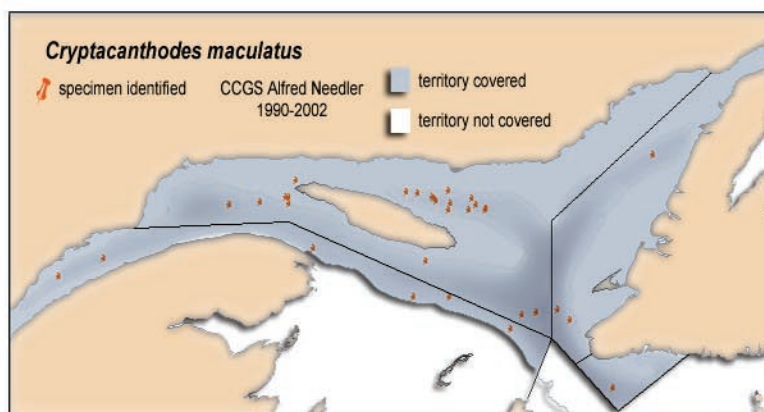
Wrymouth



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- large, flattened head
- oblique mouth
- short pectoral fins, like feet
- no pelvic fins

May be mistaken for:[large demersals](#)

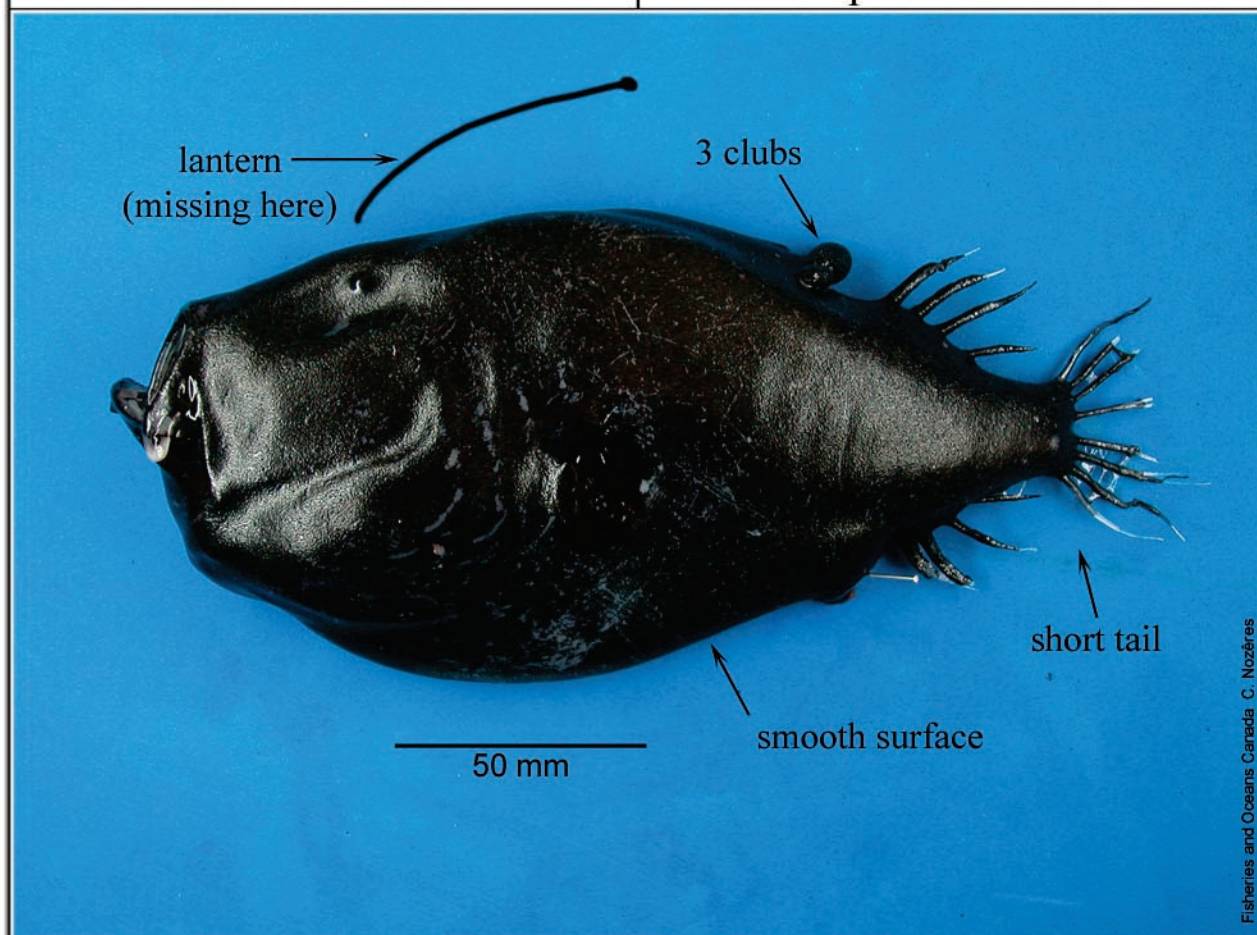
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cryptacanthodidae	Total mm	910 mm



Cryptopsaras couesi

Pêcheur à trèfles

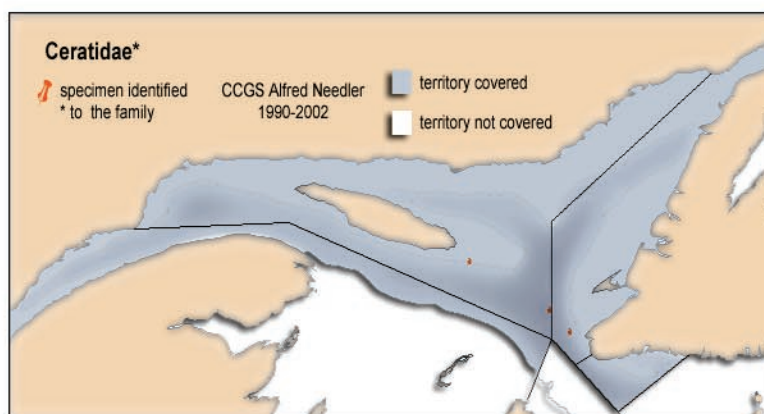
Triplewart seadevil



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- 3 dorsal clubs
- smooth, black surface
- lantern (photophore) on the head

May be mistaken for:*Ceratiias holboelli*

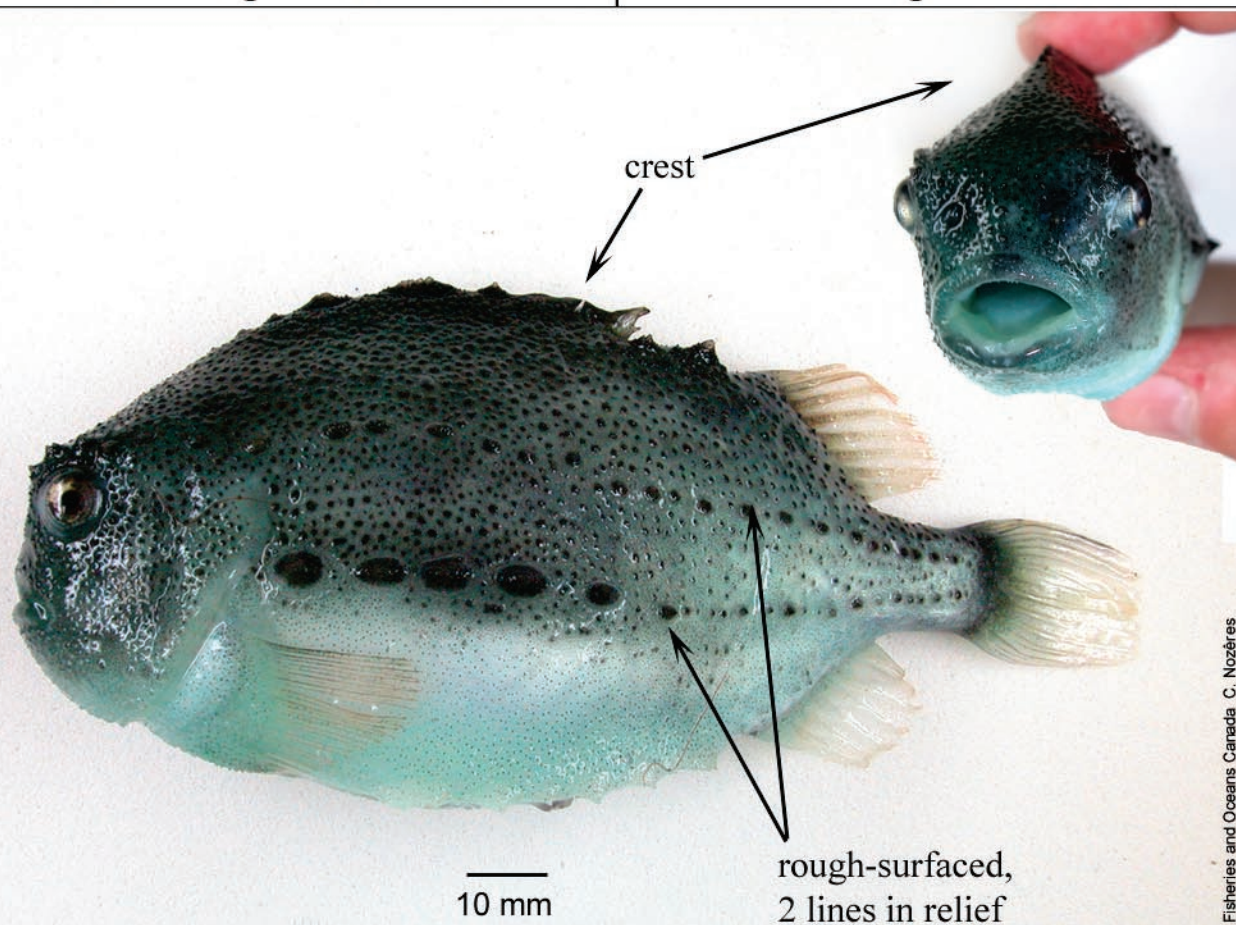
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Ceratiidae	Total mm	440 mm (female)



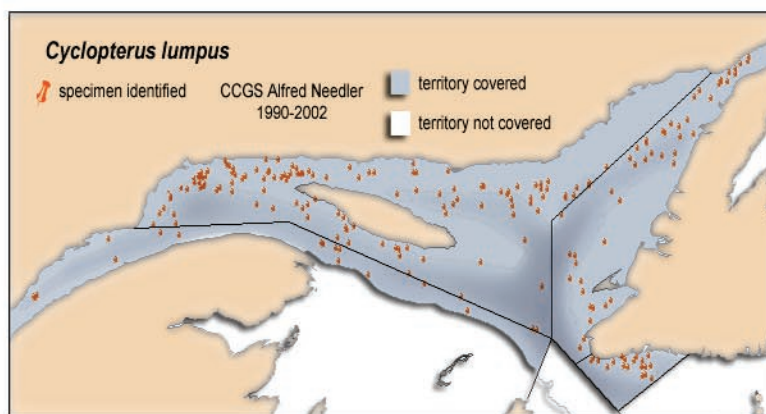
Cyclopterus lumpus

Grosse poule de mer

Lumpfish

**Characteristics:**

- green-blue to gray-brown, except males: pink-red
- ovoid body, with dorsal crest
- ventral sucker

May be mistaken for:*Eumicrotremus spinosus*

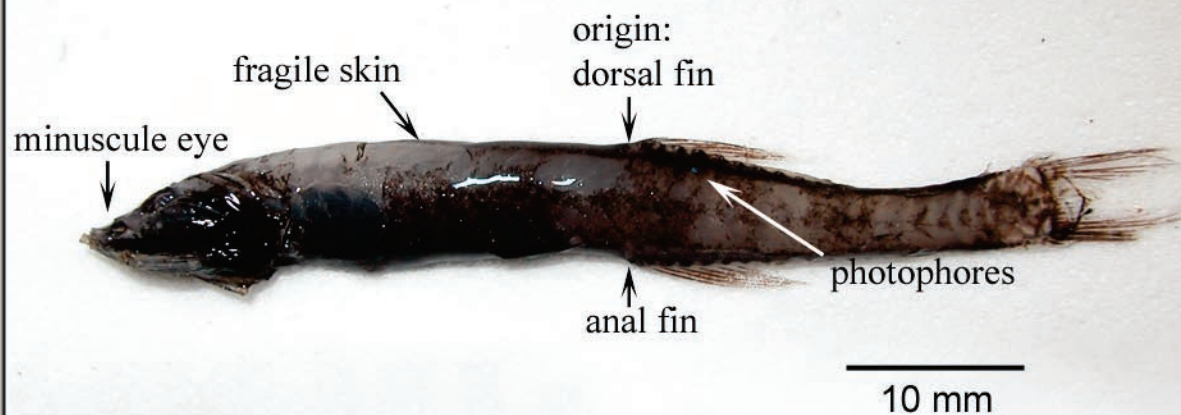
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cyclopteridae	Total mm	600 mm (rarely > 350 mm)



Cyclothone microdon

Cyclothone à petites dents

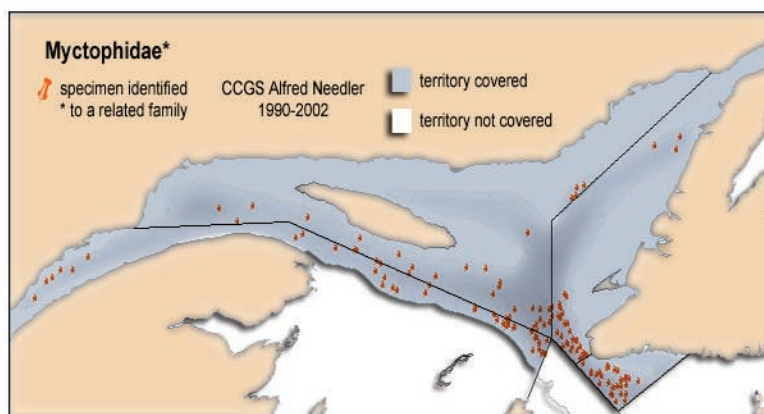
Veiled anglemouth



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- colour dark brown to black
- no adipose fin
- dorsal and anal fin originate at same point of posterior half
- very abundant, but often recovered in poor condition

May be mistaken for:[Myctophidae](#)

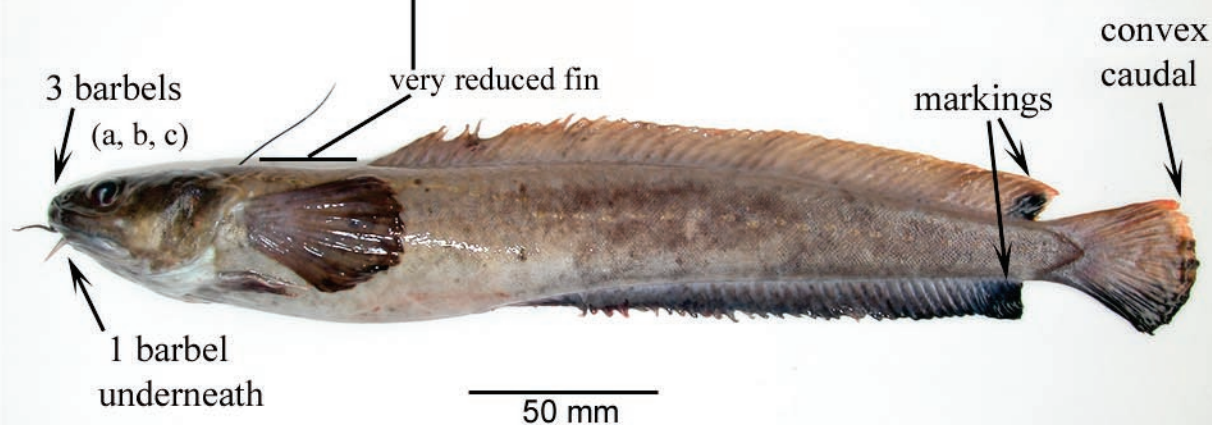
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gonostomatidae	Total mm	76 mm



Enchelyopus cimbrius

Motelle à quatre barbillons

Four-bearded rockling



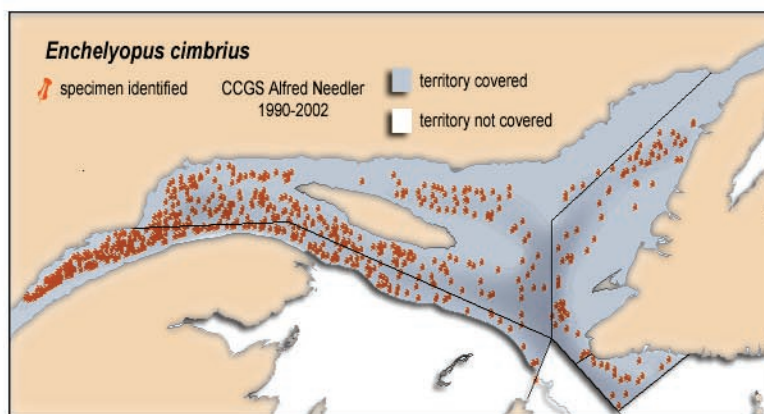
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- body uniformly brown
- 4 barbels in total

May be mistaken for:

Lycodes pallidus
other demersals



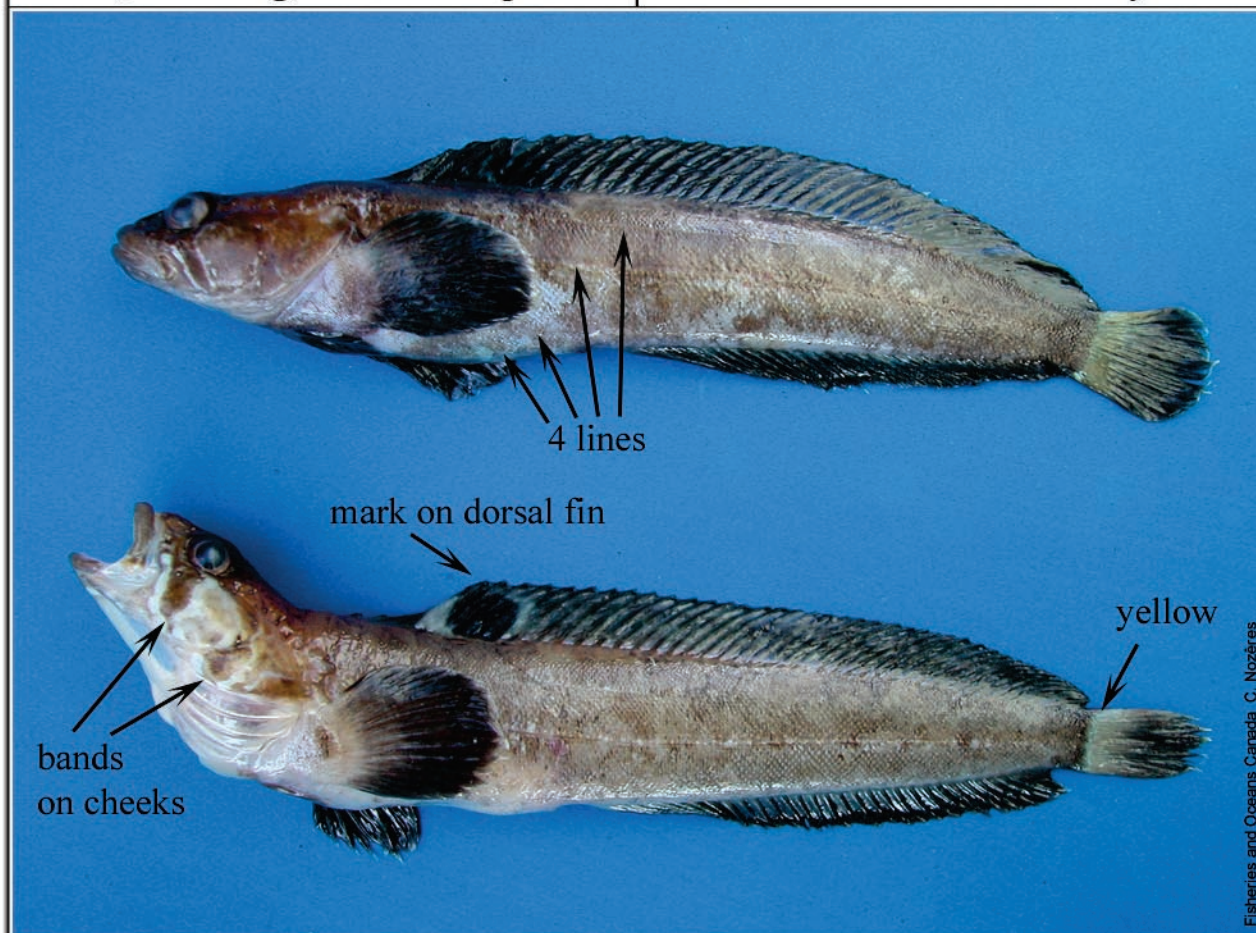
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Lotidae	Total mm	410 mm



Eumesogrammus praecisus

Quatre-lignes atlantique

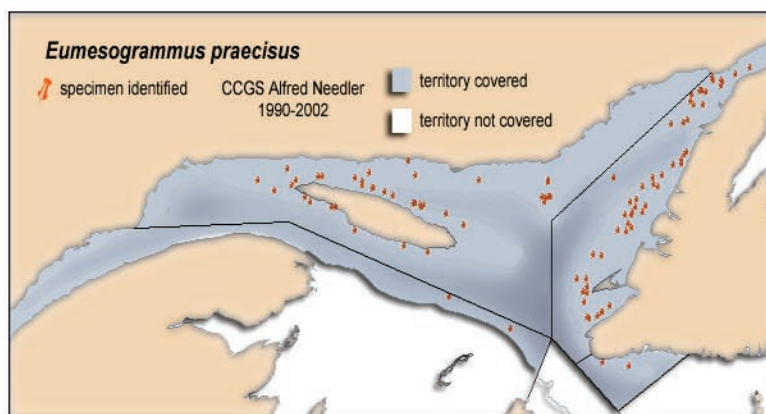
Fourline snakeblenny



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- body gray-brown to pink,
- yellow marking on tail fin
- 2 complete lateral lines, with 2 shorter ones below
- projecting lower jaw

May be mistaken for:[other small demersals](#)

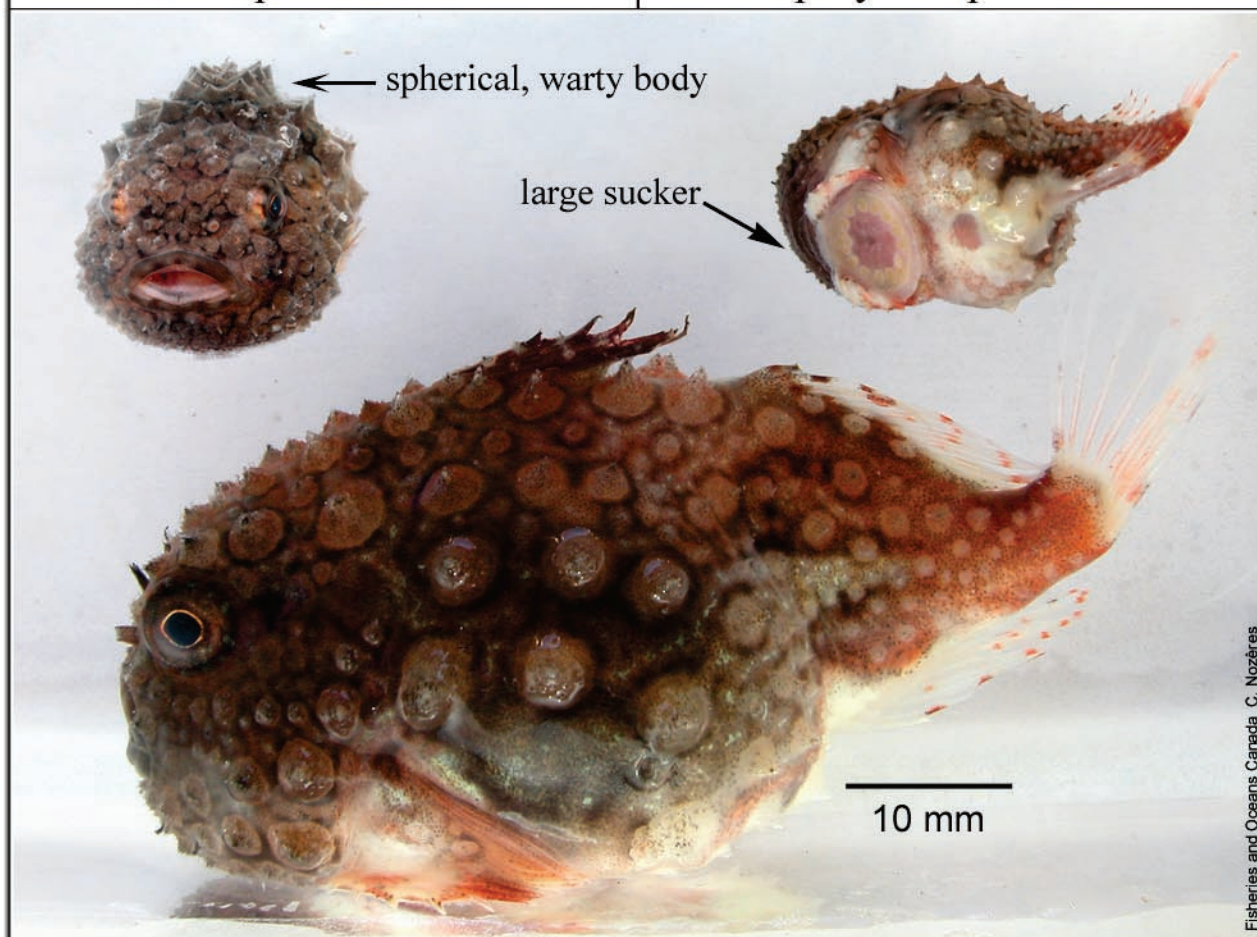
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Stichaeidae	Total mm	220 mm



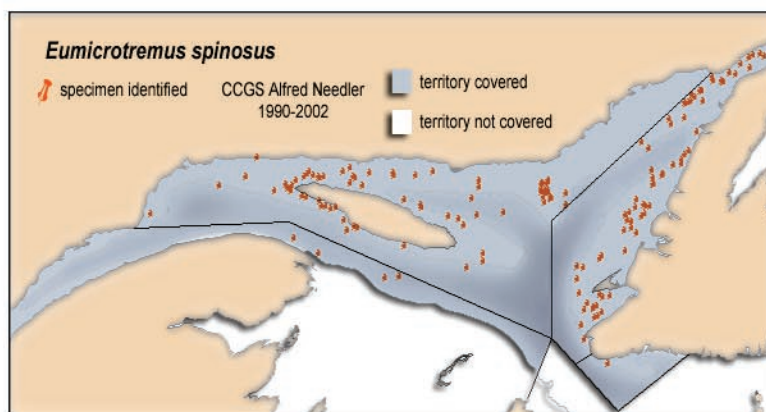
Eumicrotremus spinosus

Petite poule de mer

Spiny lump sucker

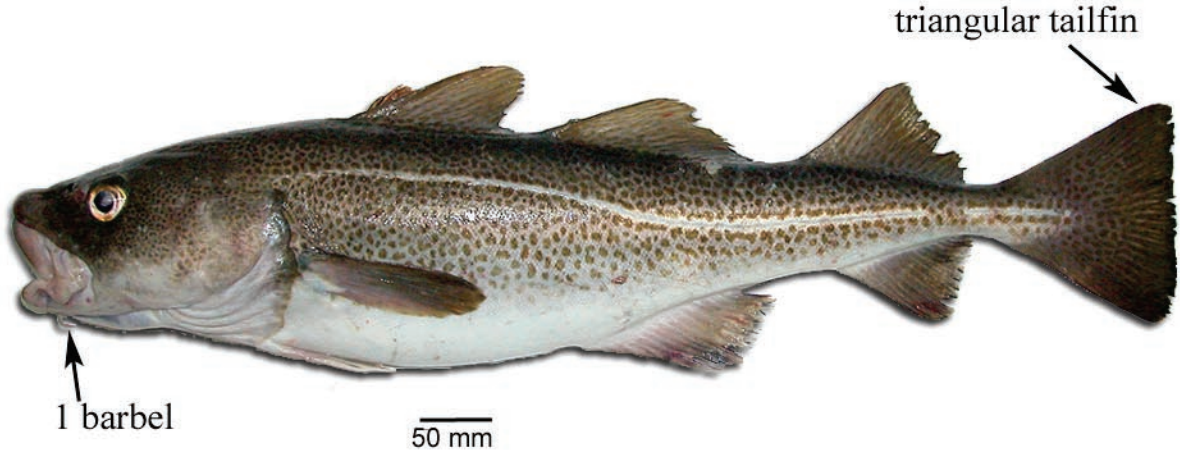
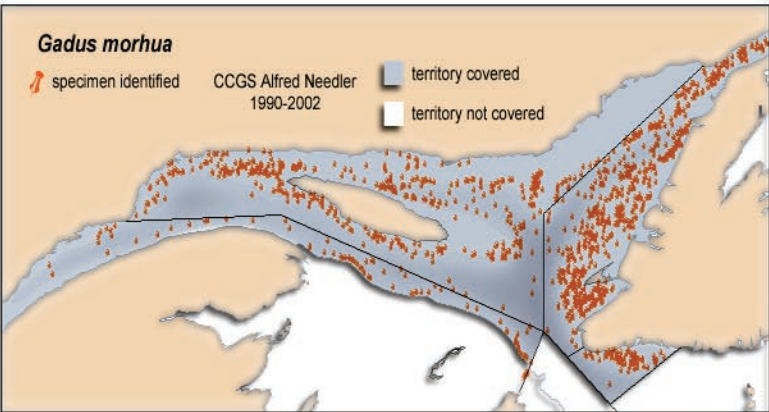
**Characteristics:**

- brownish-red in colour
- spiny, warty surface
- spherical in form
- large ventral sucker

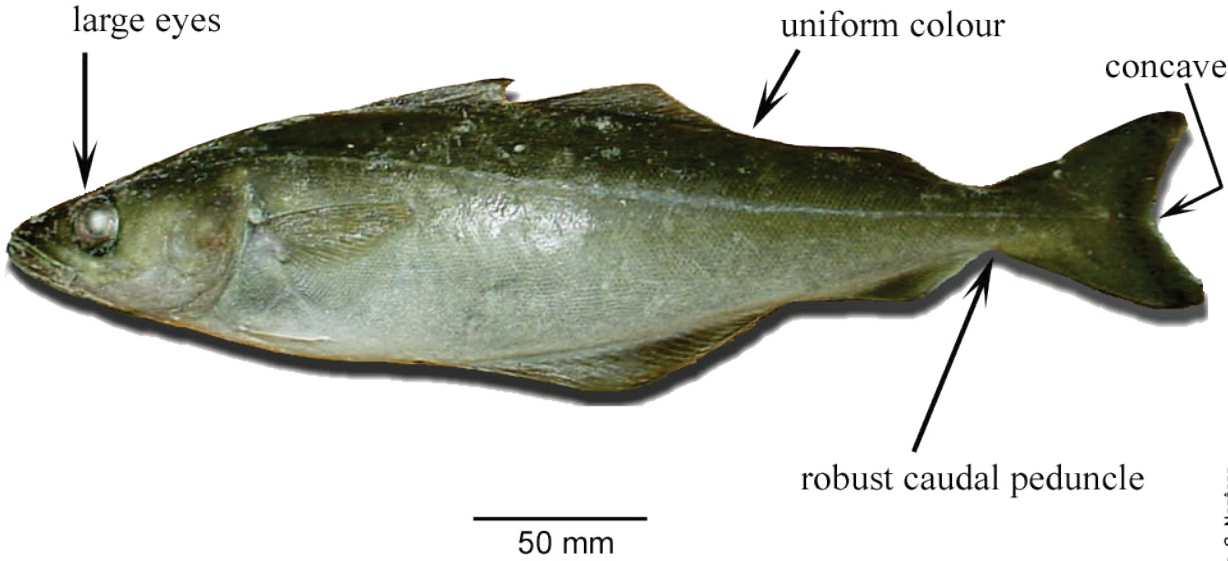
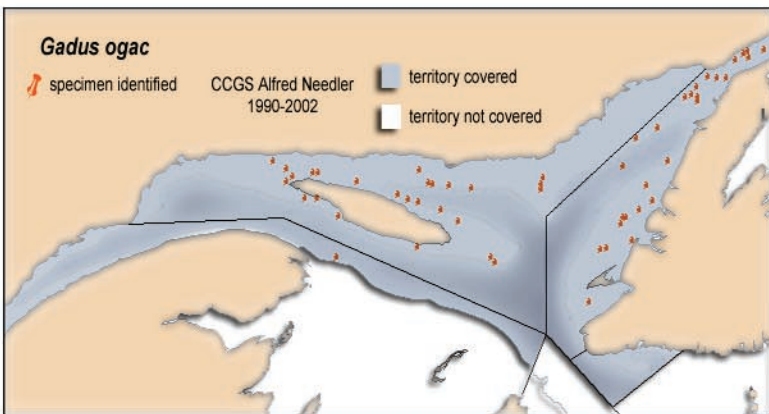
May be mistaken for:*Cyclopterus lumpus*

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cyclopteridae	Total mm	130 mm



<i>Gadus morhua</i>		
Morue franche	Atlantic cod	
		
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brownish-green; dark spots • lateral line evident • barbel on lower jaw • triangular tail <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Boreogadus saida</i> <i>Gadus ogac</i> other Gadidae</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gadidae	Total mm	2000 mm



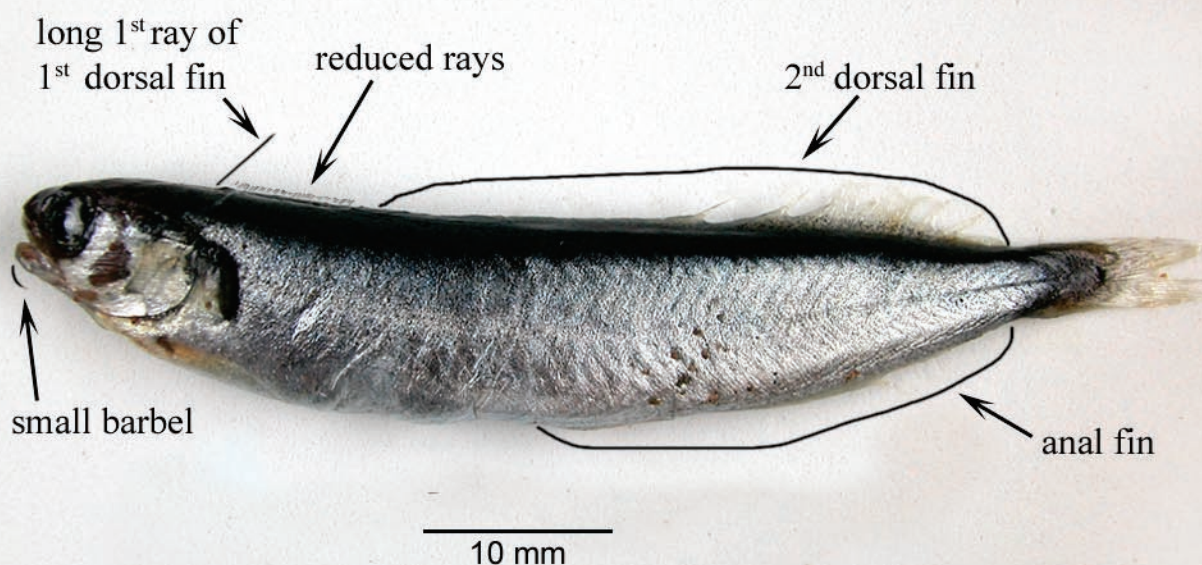
<i>Gadus ogac</i>		
Ogac	Greenland cod	
		
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uniformly olive in colour • concave caudal fin <p>May be mistaken for: other Gadidae</p>		
		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gadidae	Total mm	770 mm



Gaidropsarus argentatus

Mustèle arctique à 3 barbillons

Threebeard rockling



juvenile specimen,
non-representative
of the adult form

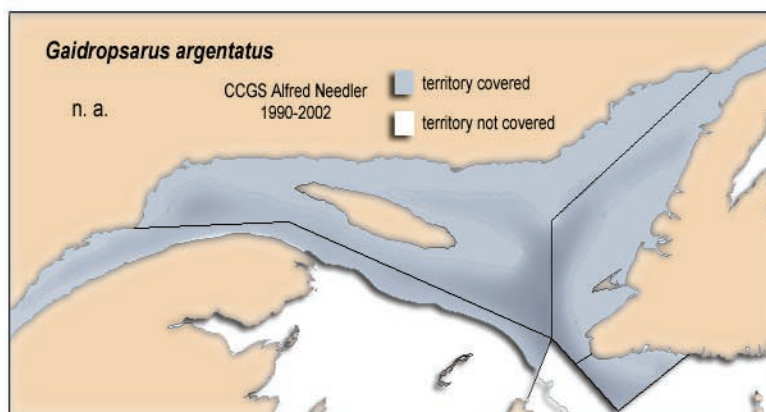
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- adult: reddish brown,
young: silvery blue
- 3 small barbels
- long first dorsal fin ray

May be mistaken for:

Enchelyopus cimbrius
Urophycis tenuis



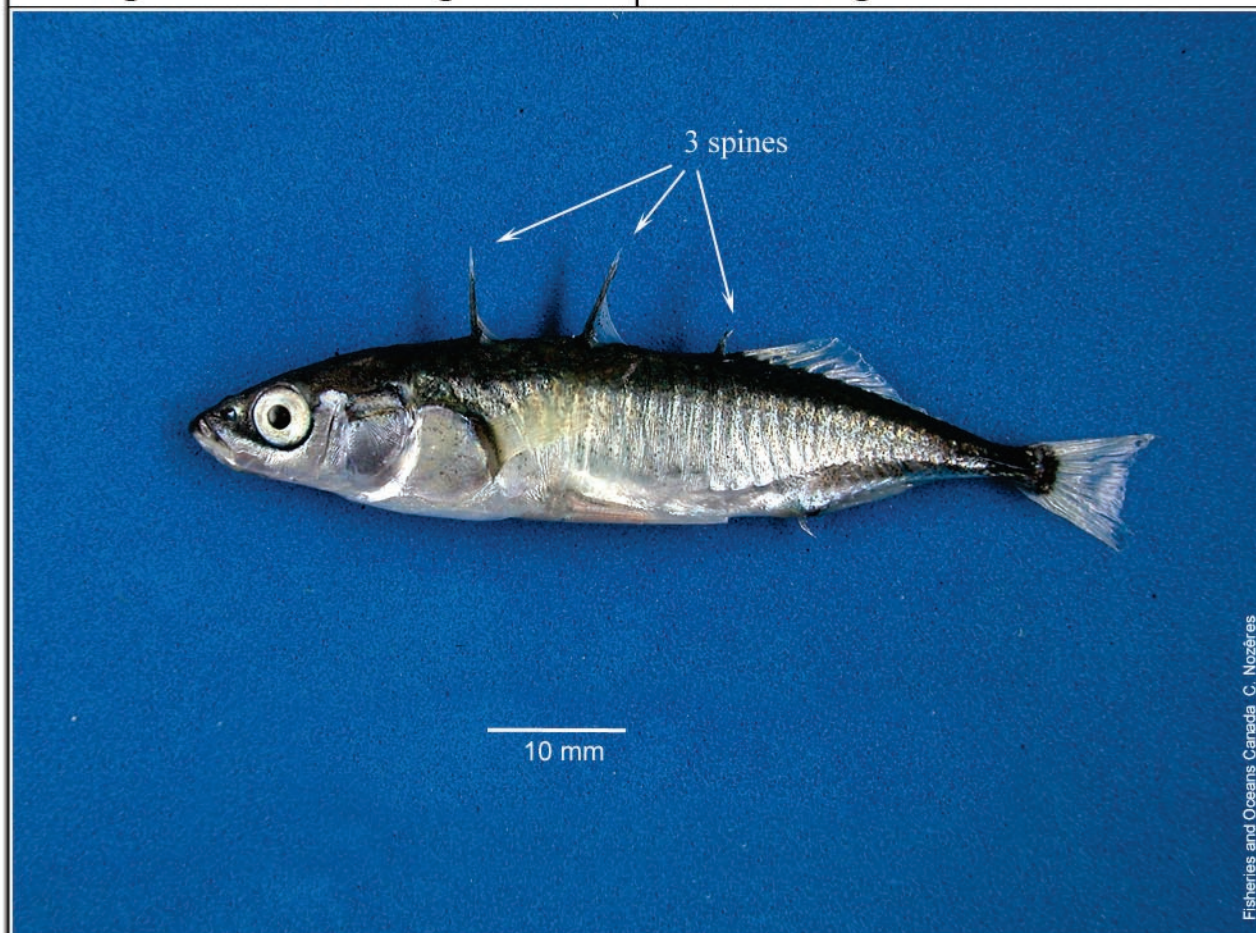
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Lotidae	Total mm	420 mm



Gasterosteus aculeatus

Épinoche à trois épines

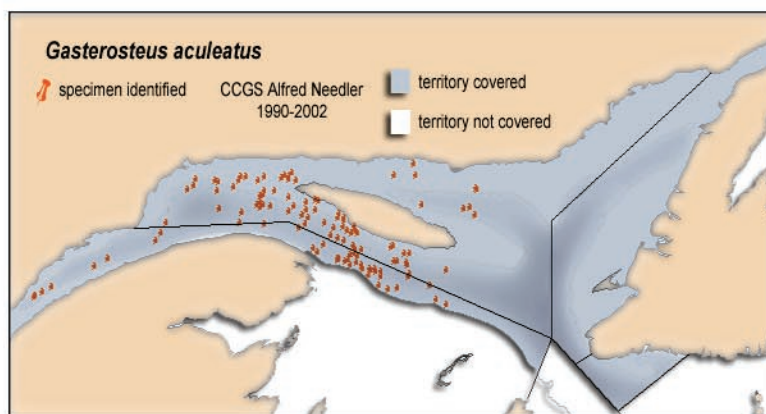
Three-spine stickleback

**Characteristics:**

- olive to brownish dorsally
- silvery flanks
- 3 dorsal spines

May be mistaken for:

[other pelagics](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gasterosteidae	Total mm	110 mm



Glyptocephalus cynoglossus

Plie grise

Witch flounder

rounded tail



straight lateral line

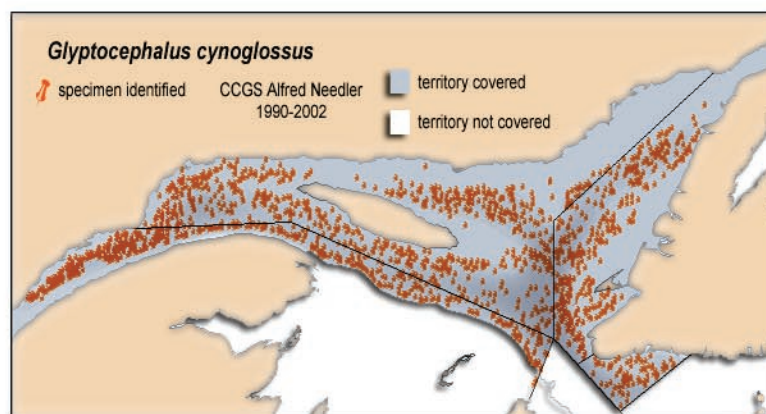
small mouth

pale juvenile
(similar to turbot)

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- uniformly brown in colour
- darker fins
- small mouth
- rounded tail
- straight lateral line

May be mistaken for:[other Pleuronectidae](#)

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pleuronectidae	Total mm	781 mm



Gymnacanthus tricuspis

Tricorne arctique

Arctic staghorn sculpin



3-pointed preopercular

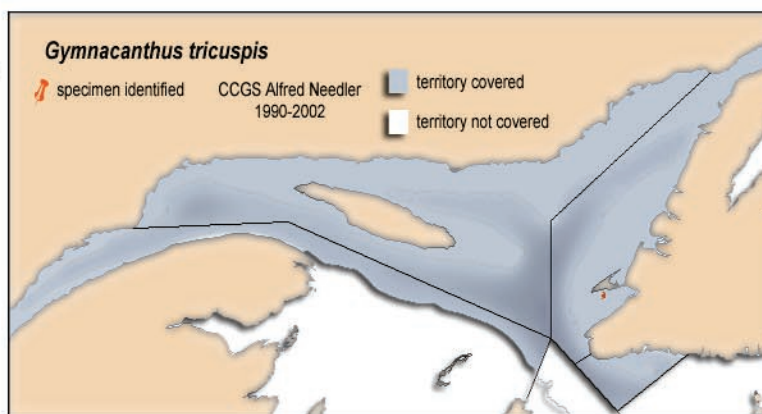


10 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- pale ventrally; yellow fin rays
- preopercular spines ending in 3 points (under the skin)

May be mistaken for:[other small Cottidae](#)

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	300 mm



Hemitripterus americanus

Hémitriptère atlantique

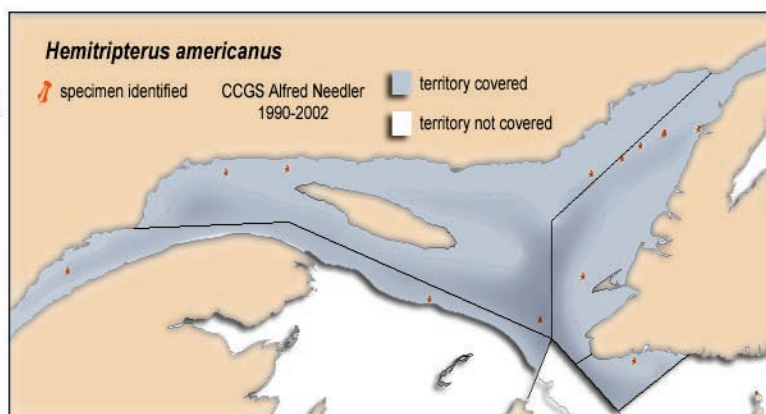
Atlantic sea raven



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- bright red body
- feathery appendages around the mouth and head
- fleshy nodules on the head (tubercles)

May be mistaken for:[large Cottidae](#)

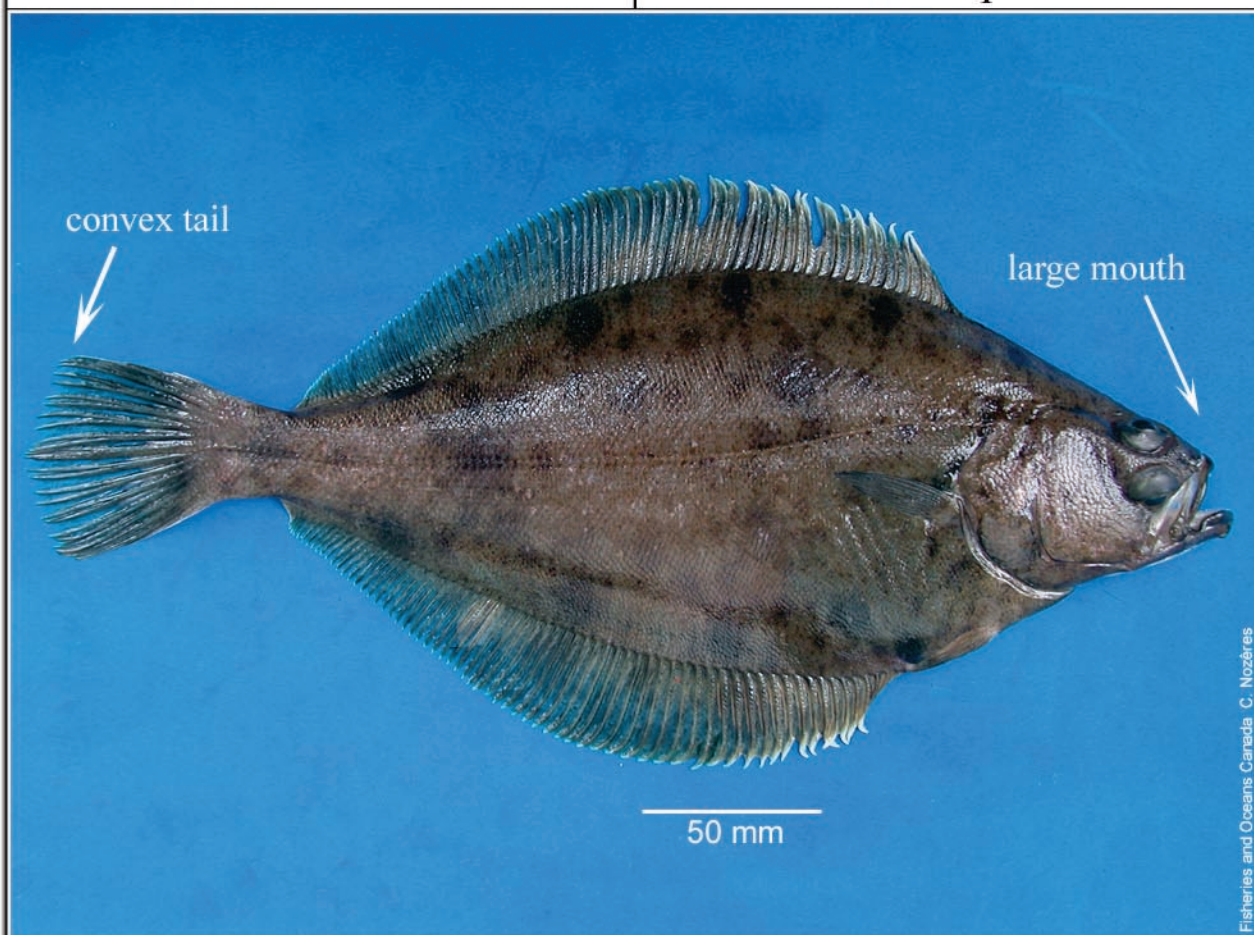
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hemitripteridae	Total mm	640 mm



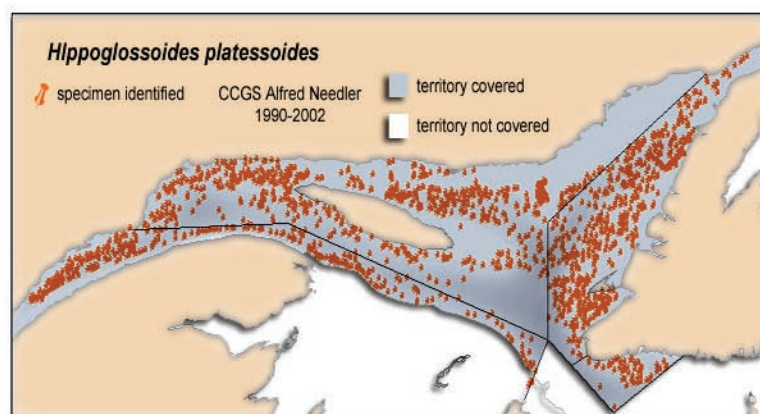
Hippoglossoides platessoides

Plie canadienne

American plaice

**Characteristics:**

- dark beige, with mottling
- convex tail
- large mouth
- lateral line almost straight
- form relatively rounded

May be mistaken for:[other Pleuronectidae](#)

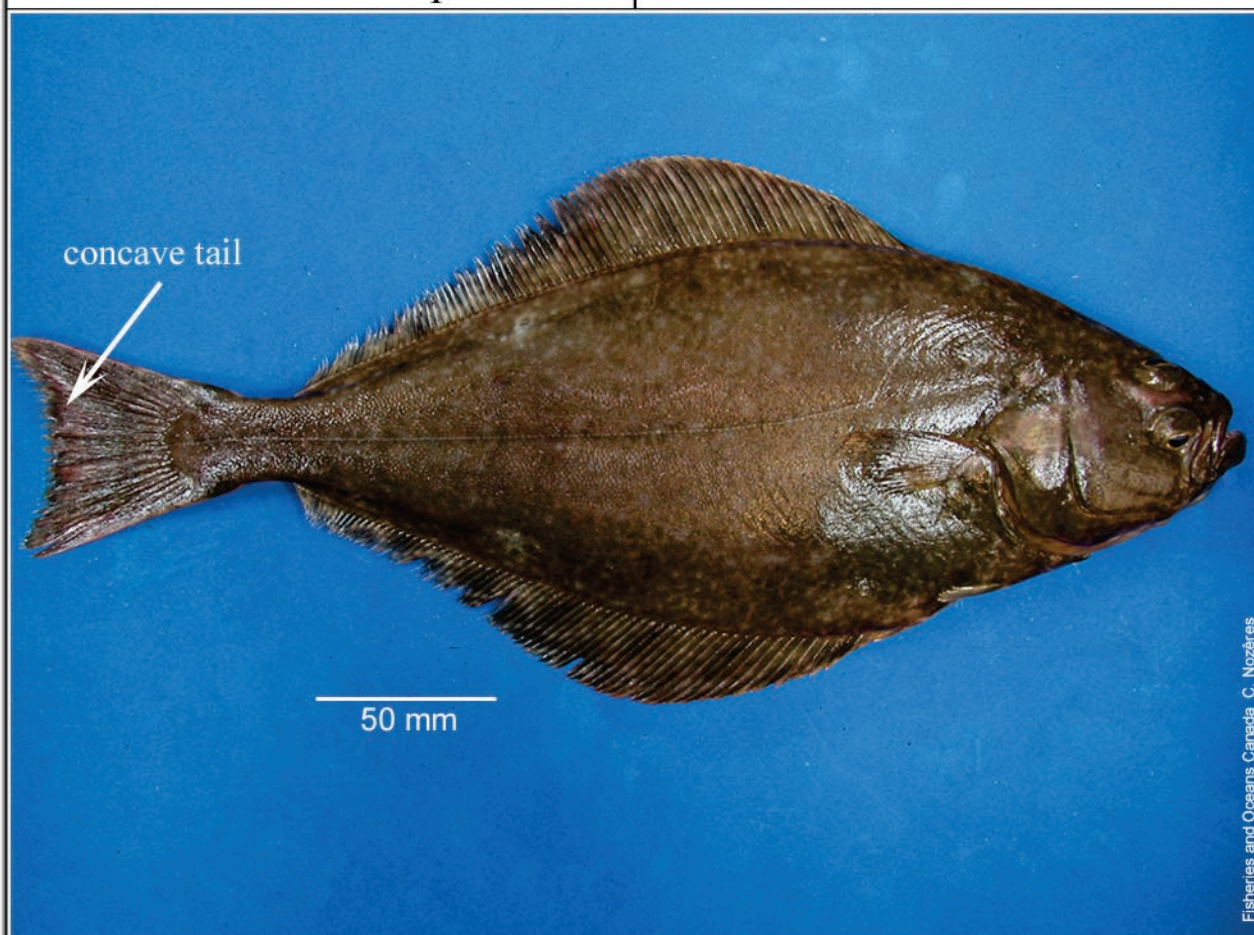
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pleuronectidae	Total mm	820 mm



Hippoglossus hippoglossus

Flétan atlantique

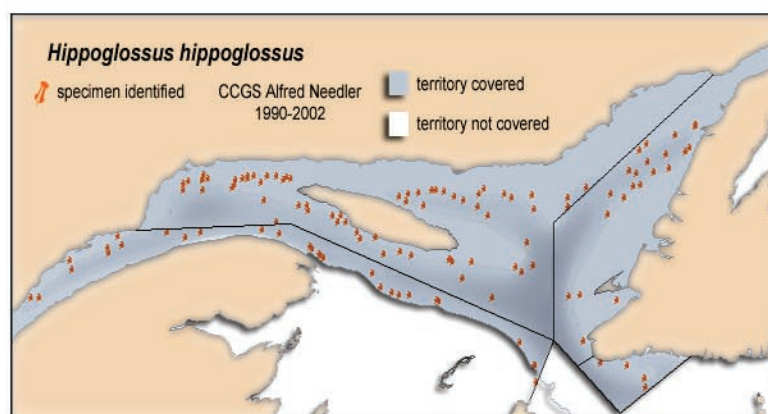
Atlantic halibut

**Characteristics:**

- dark beige grey
- large concave tail
- prolonged form

May be mistaken for:

[other Pleuronectidae](#)



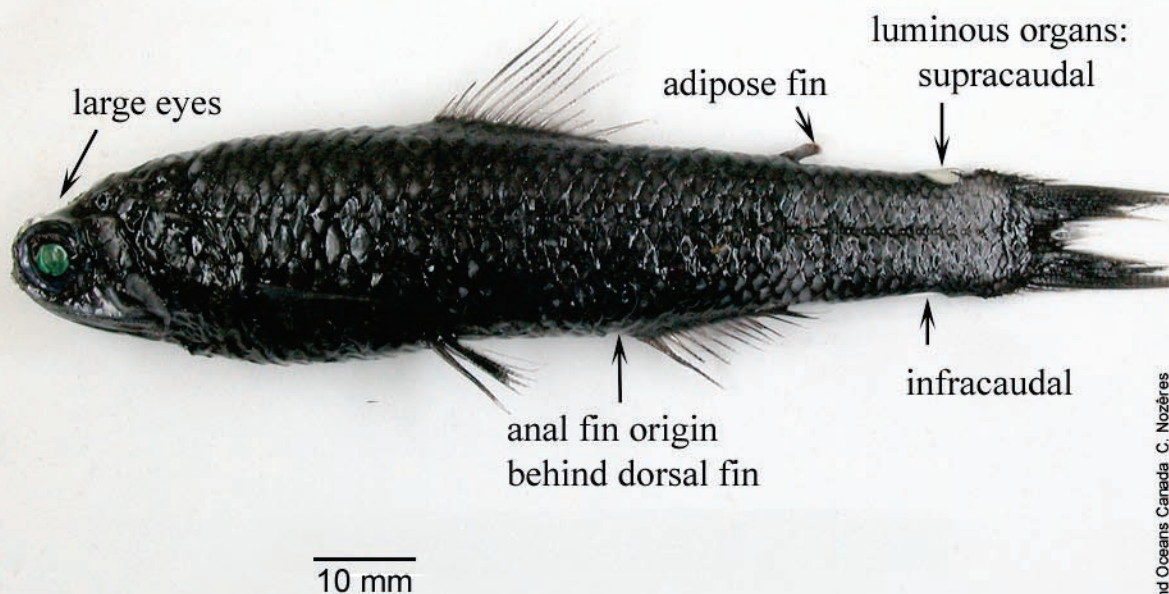
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pleuronectidae	Total mm	2400 mm



Lampadena speculigera

Lampe à nez denté

Mirror lanternfish



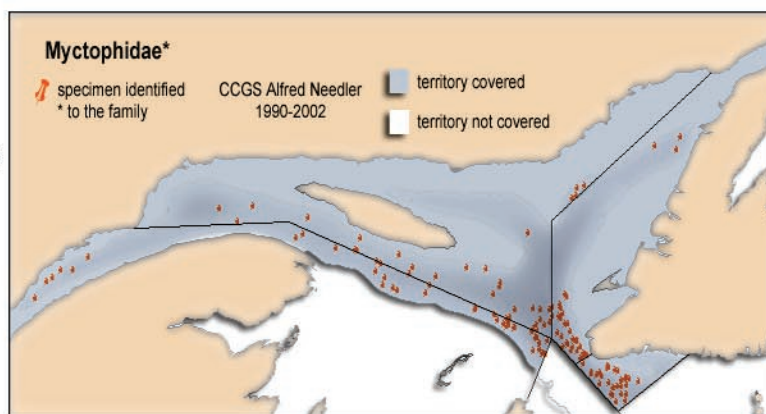
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- black, robust body
- large eyes
- large luminous organs above and below the tail

May be mistaken for:

Lampanyctus macdonaldi
Gonostomidae



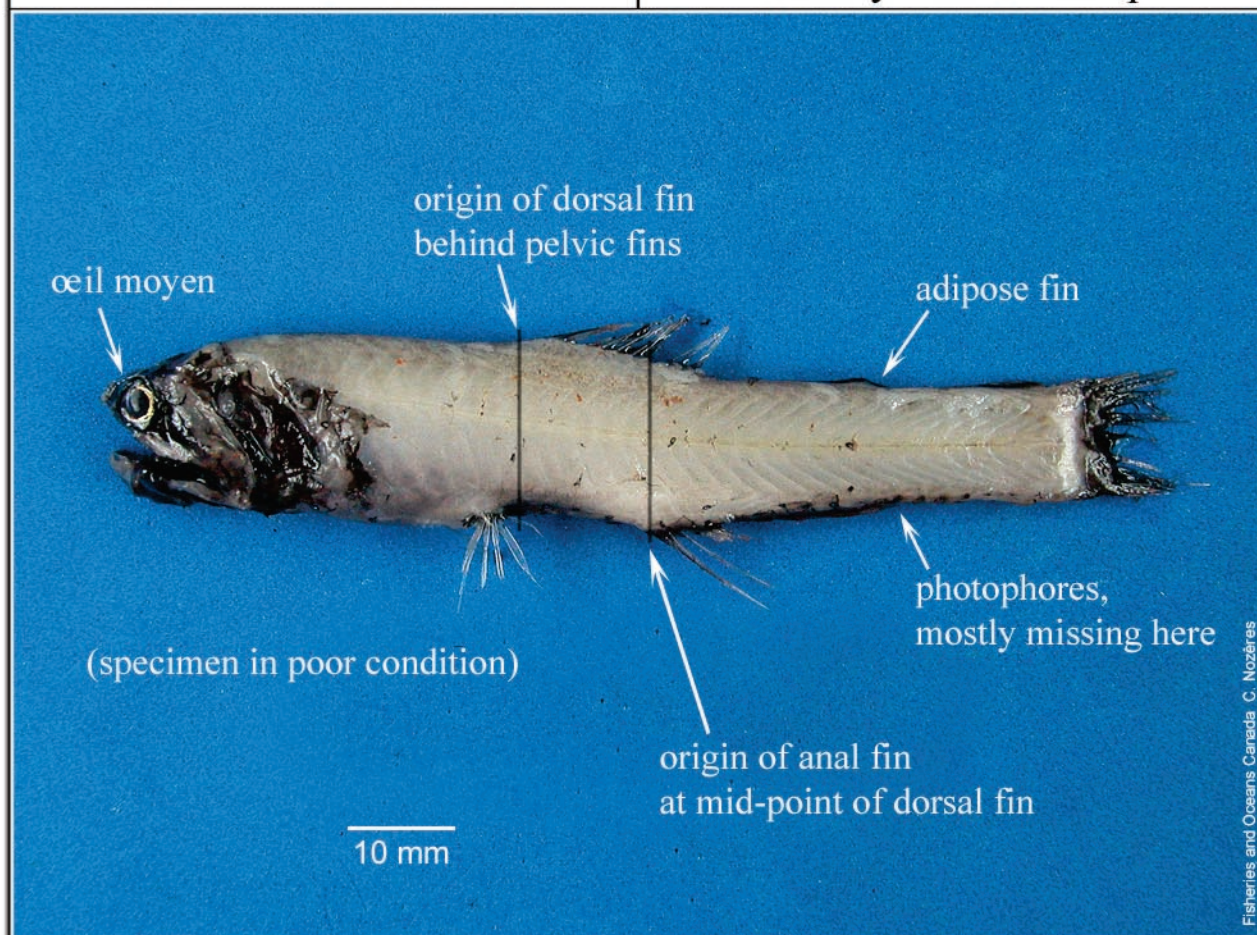
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Myctophidae	Total mm	130 mm



Lampanyctus macdonaldi

Lanterne-bouée râtelière

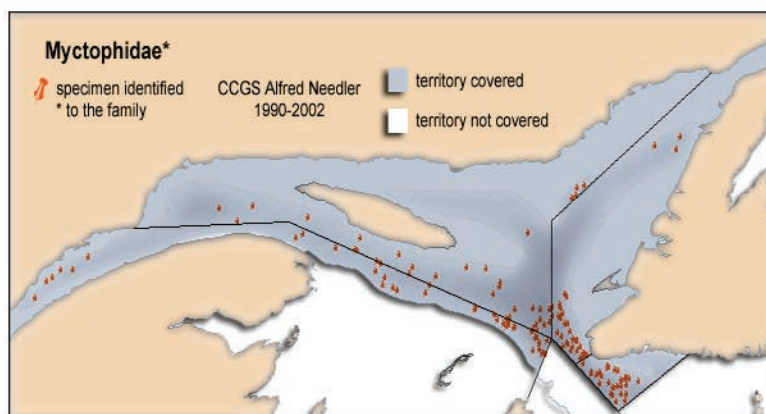
Rakery beaconlamp

**Characteristics:**

- dorsal fin begins before anal fin
- long-bodied, fragile (often in poor condition)

May be mistaken:

[other Myctophidae](#)
[Gonostomatidae](#)



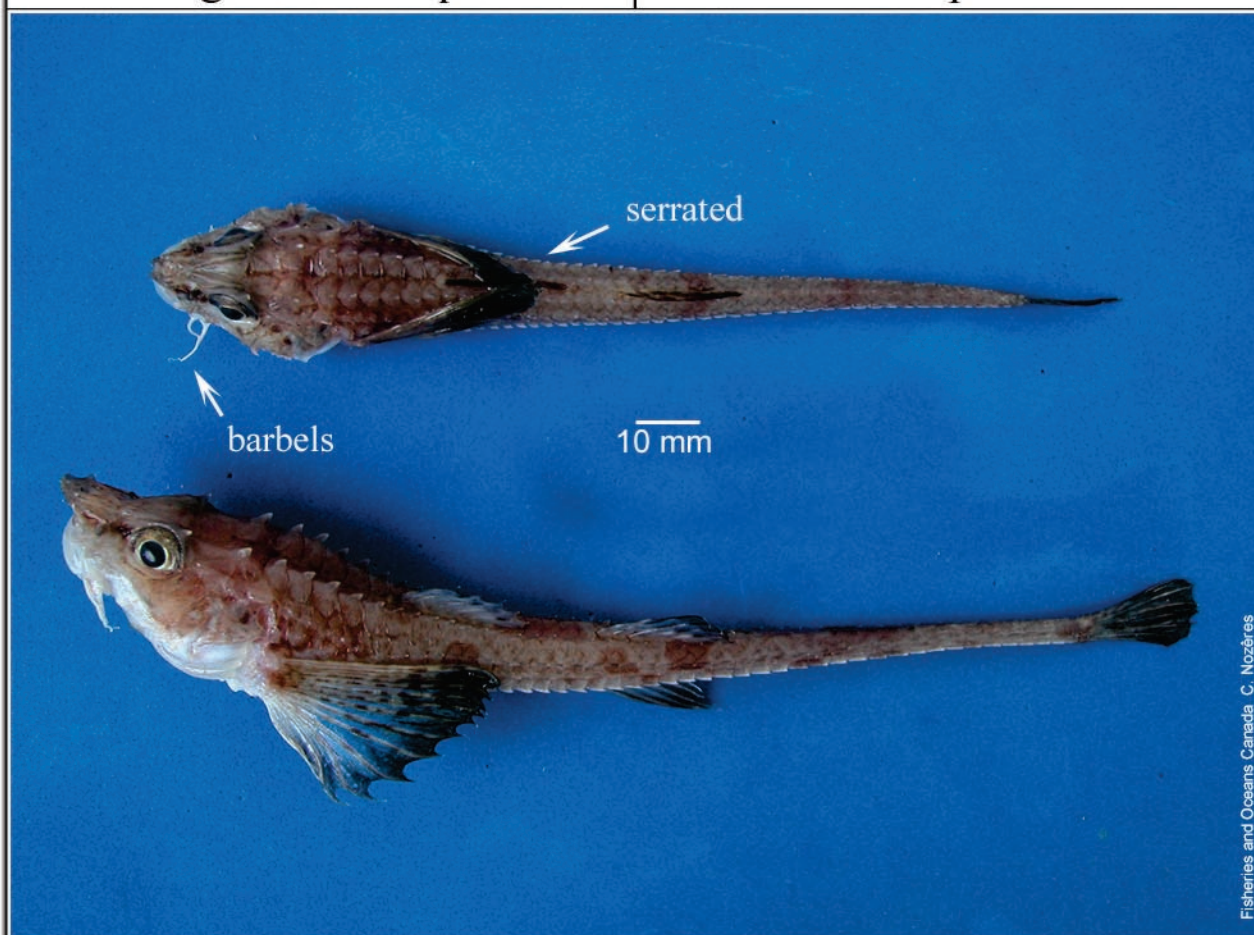
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Myctophidae	Total mm	160 mm



Leptagonus decagonus

Agone atlantique

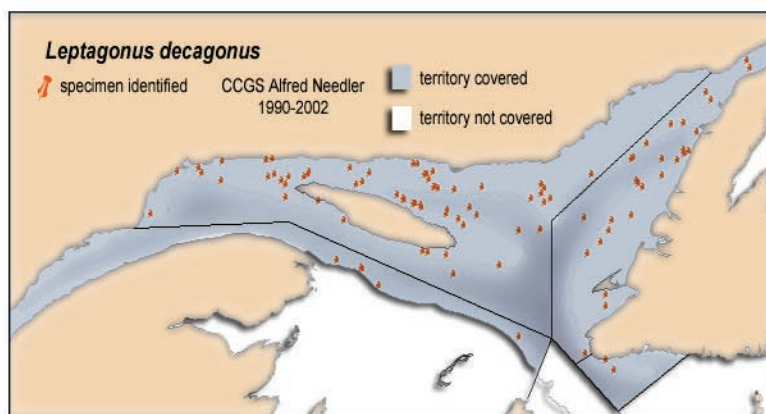
Atlantic poacher

**Characteristics:**

- triangular-shaped head
- serrated (spiny) surface
- long barbels

May be mistaken for:

Aspidophoroides monoptyerygius
Triglops murrayi



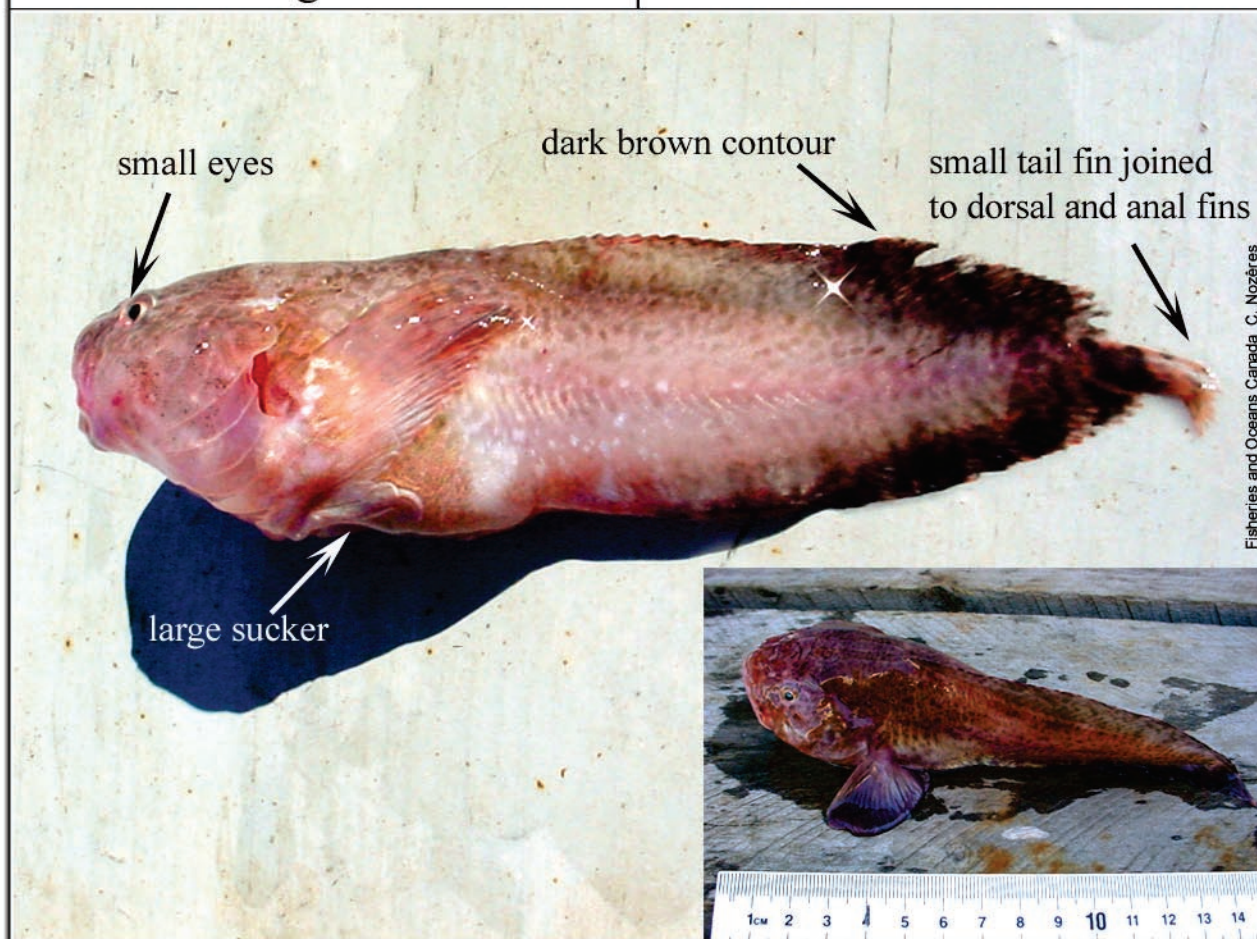
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Agonidae	Total mm	210 mm



Liparis fabricii

Limace gélatineuse

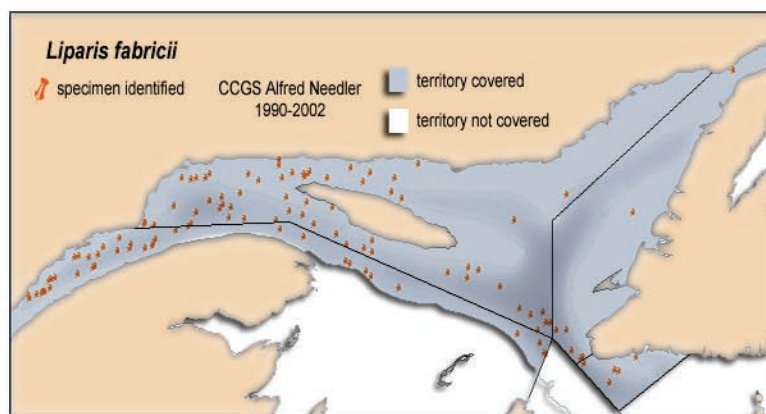
Gelatinous snailfish

**Characteristics:**

- juveniles uniformly brown, adults darker
- large sucker
- large flattened head
- small eyes

May be mistaken for:

[*Liparis gibbus*](#)
[other Liparididae](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Liparididae	Total mm	200 mm



Liparis gibbus

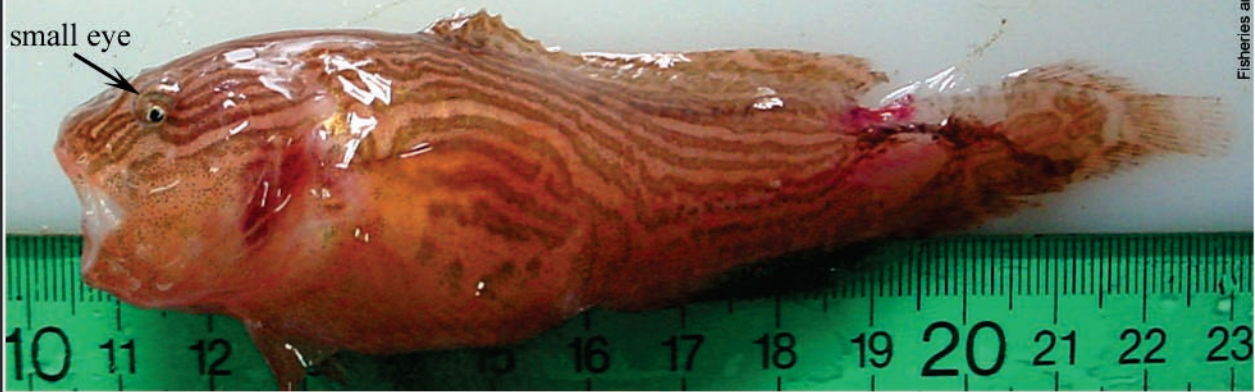
Limace marbrée

Variegated snailfish

dorsal fin origin after pectoral fins



small eye



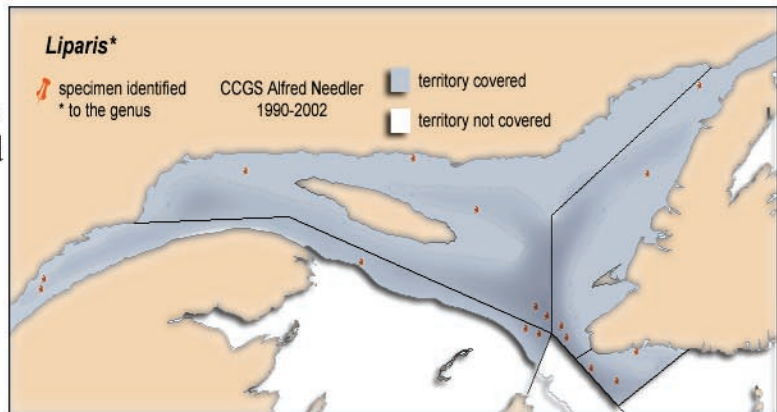
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- brownish orange, with mottling or horizontal stripes
- dorsal fin begins behind head
- small eyes

May be mistaken for:

Liparis fabricii
[other Liparididae](#)



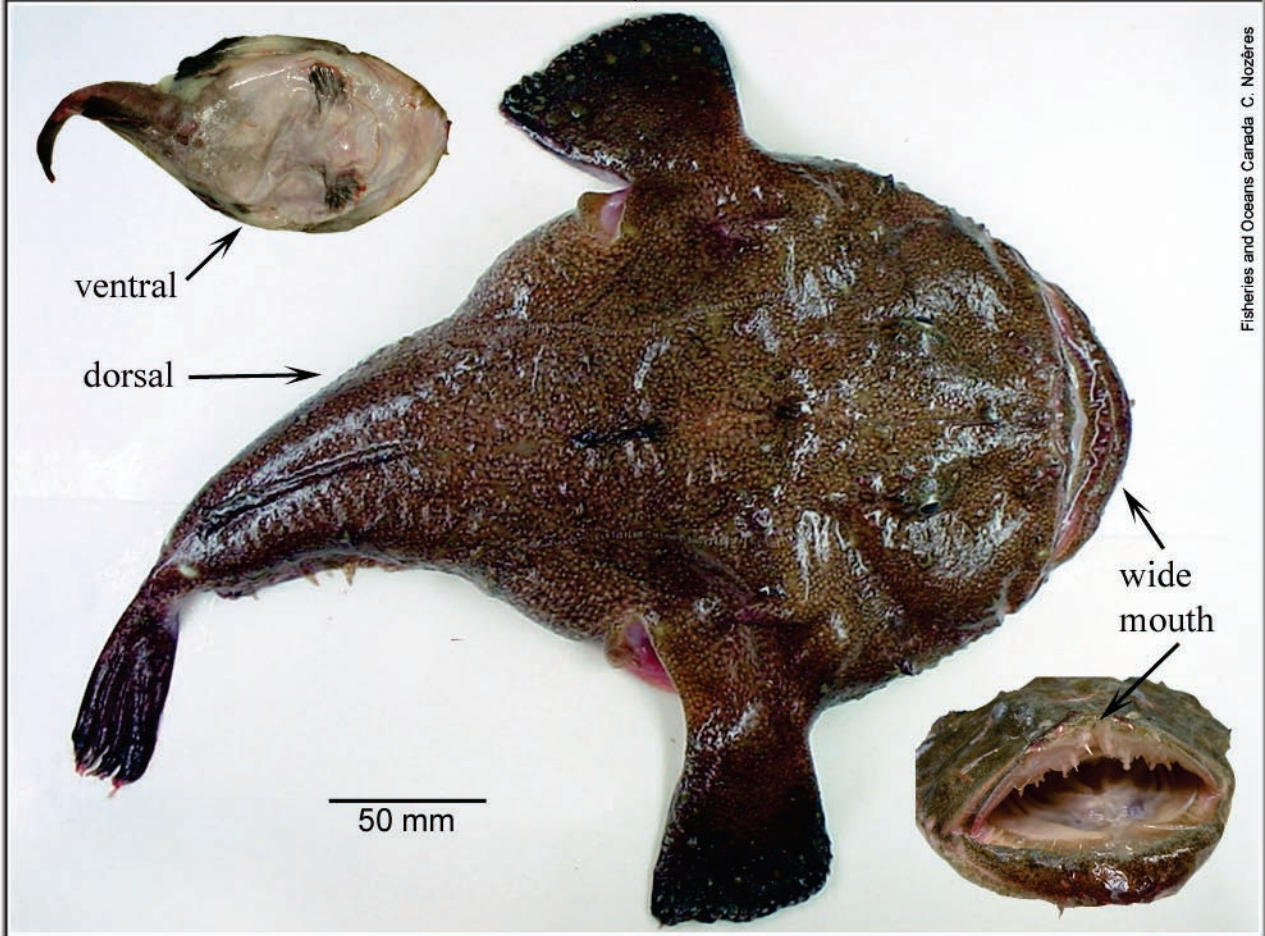
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Liparididae	Total mm	520 mm



Lophius americanus

Baudroie

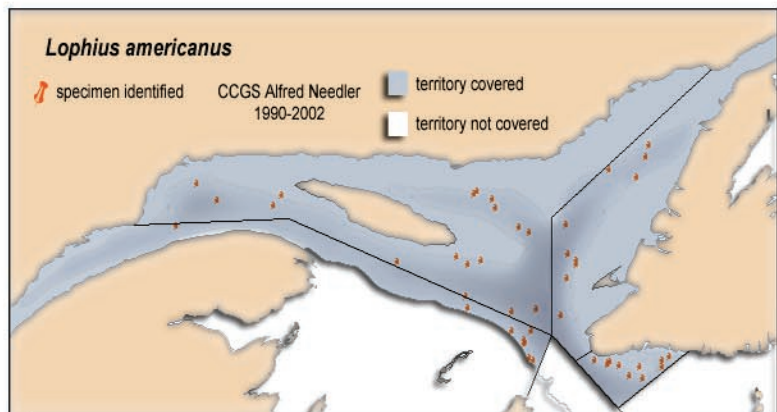
Monkfish



Characteristics:

- dorsally-flattened body
- very large mouth
- head about a third as long as the total length

May be mistaken for:
nil

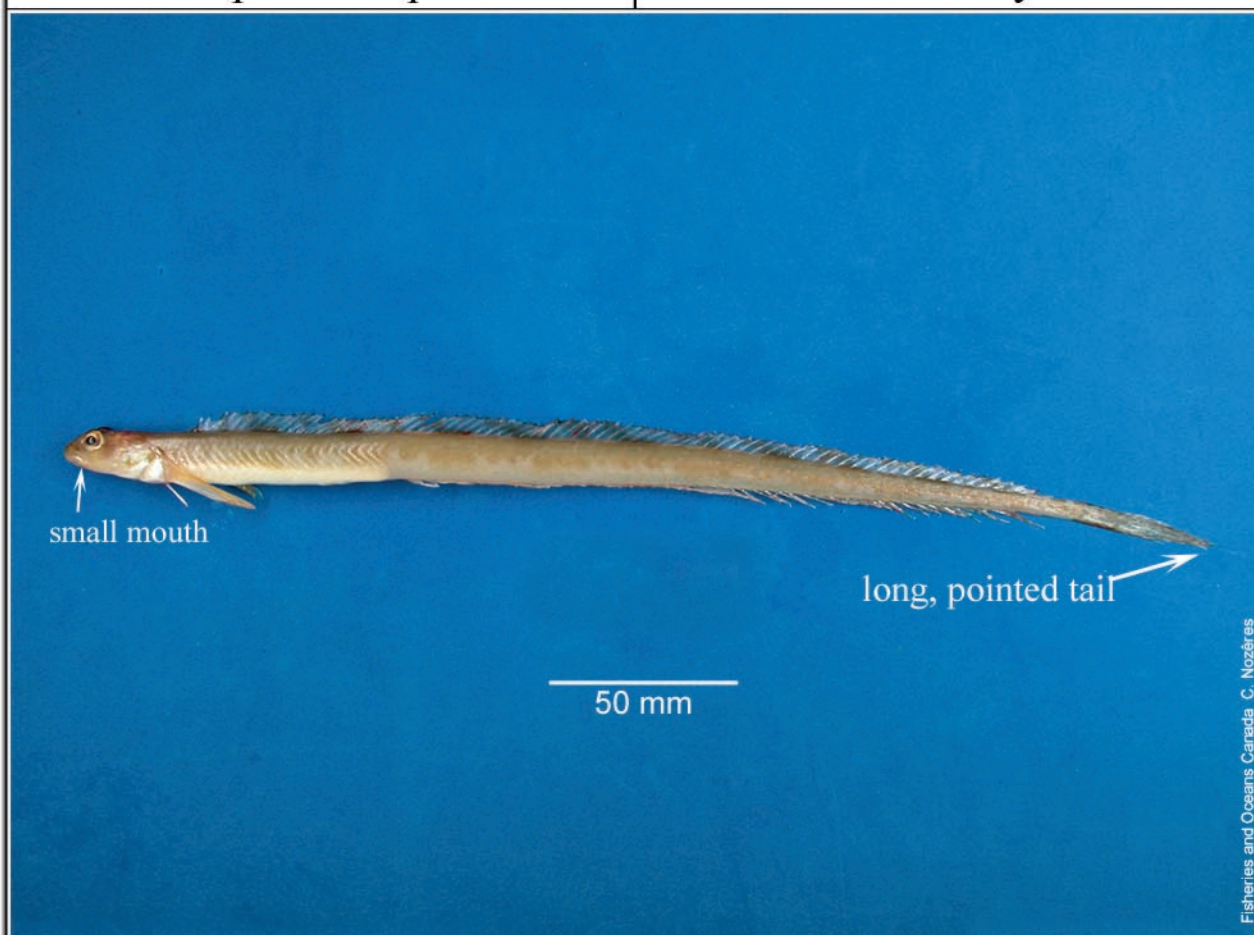


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Lophiidae	Total mm	1200 mm

Lumpenus lumpretaeformis

Lompénie-serpent

Snakeblenny



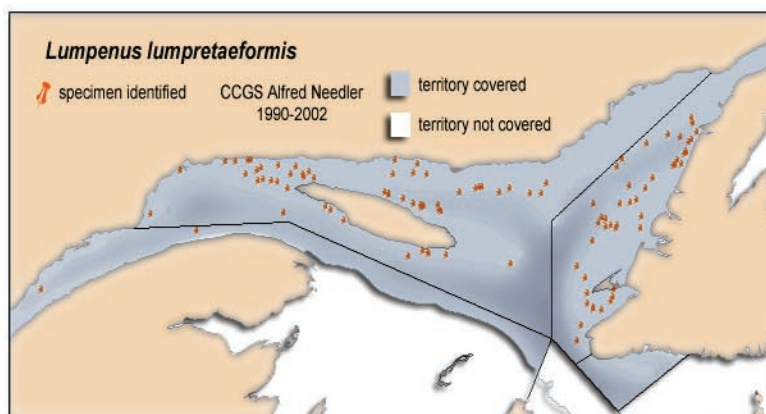
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozières

Characteristics:

- very long body
- long tail ending in a point
- small mouth

May be mistaken for:

[*Lumpenus maculatus*](#)
[other small demersals](#)



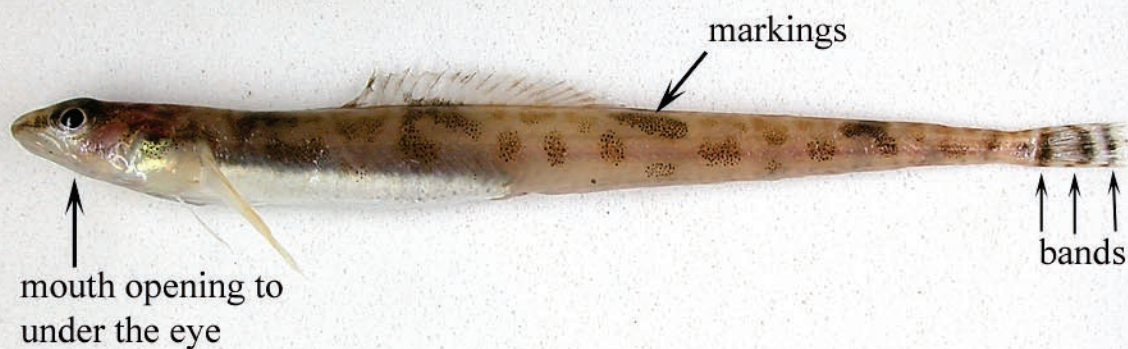
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Lumpenidae	Total mm	500 mm



Lumpenus maculatus

Lompénie tachetée

Daubed shanny



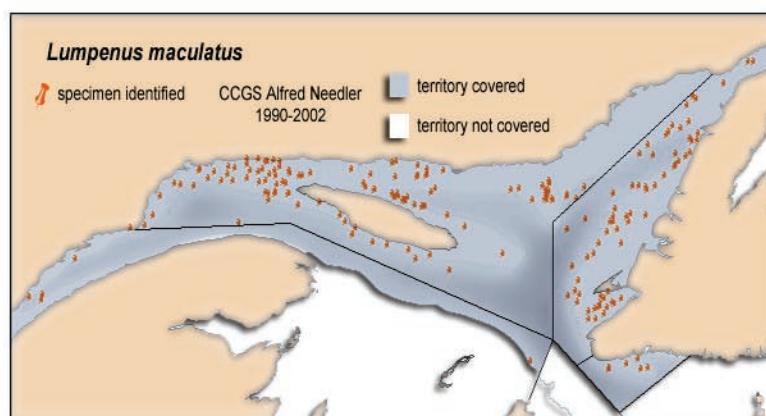
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozières

Characteristics:

- dark, irregular spots
- straight, banded tail
- prolonged ray of the pectoral fin

May be mistaken for:

Lumpenus lumpretaeformis
autres petits démersaux



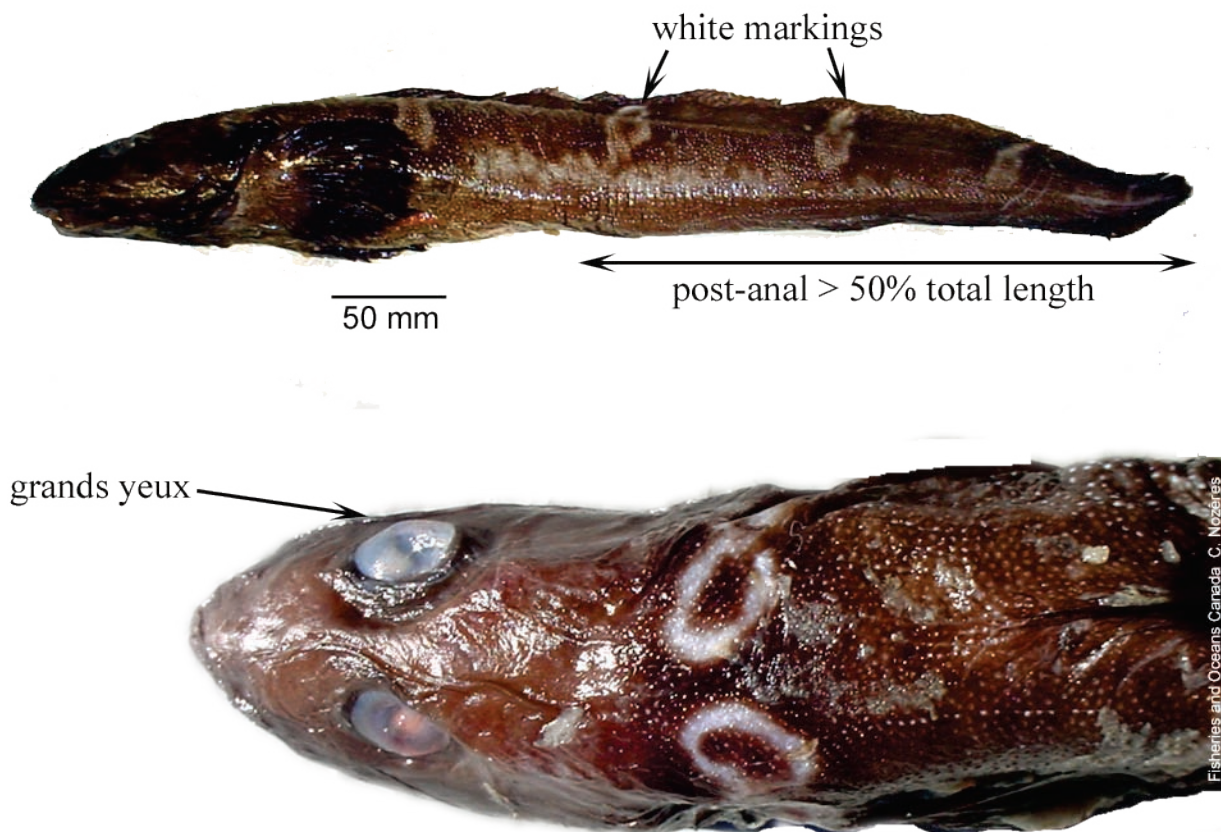
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Lumpenidae	Total mm	200 mm



Lycodes esmarki

Grand lycode (Esmark)

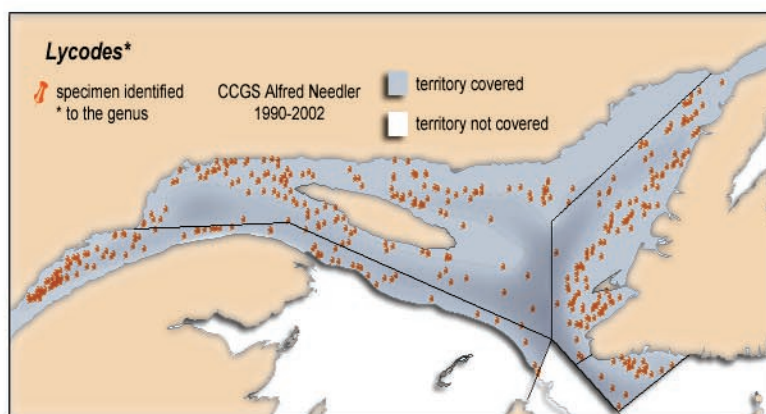
Greater eelpout

**Characteristics:**

- white markings in form of 'Y' (young), or 'U' (adult)
- anal fin more than half the total body length
- 2 lateral lines present

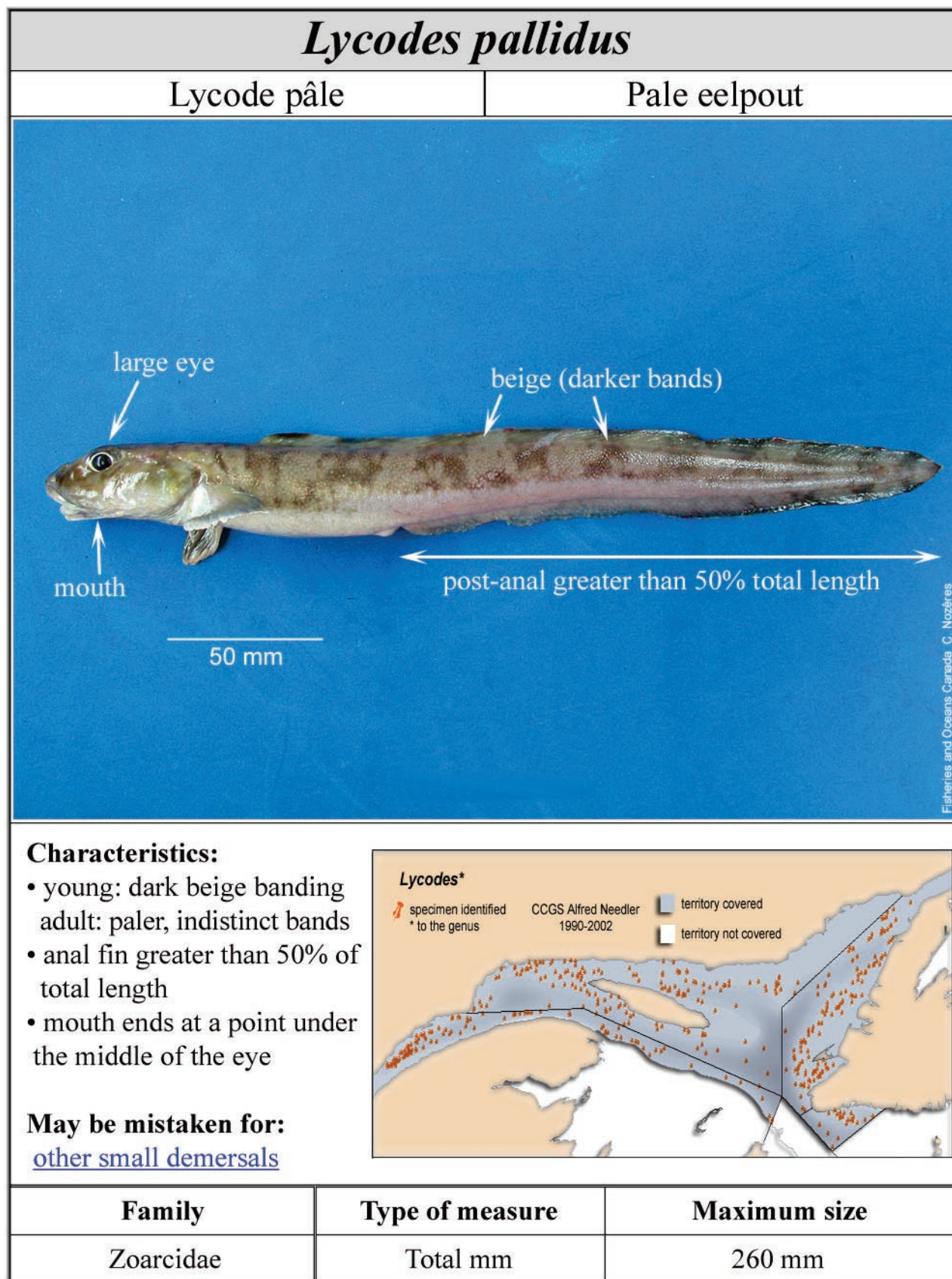
May be mistaken for:

[*Lycodes reticulatus*](#)
[large demersals](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Zoarcidae	Total mm	700 mm

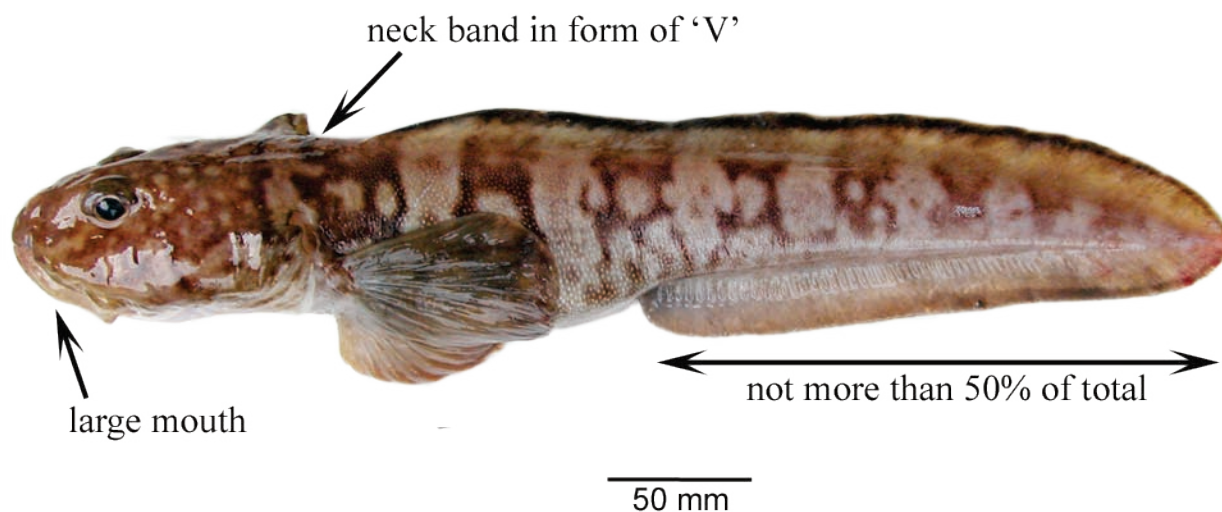




Lycodes reticulatus

Lycode arctique

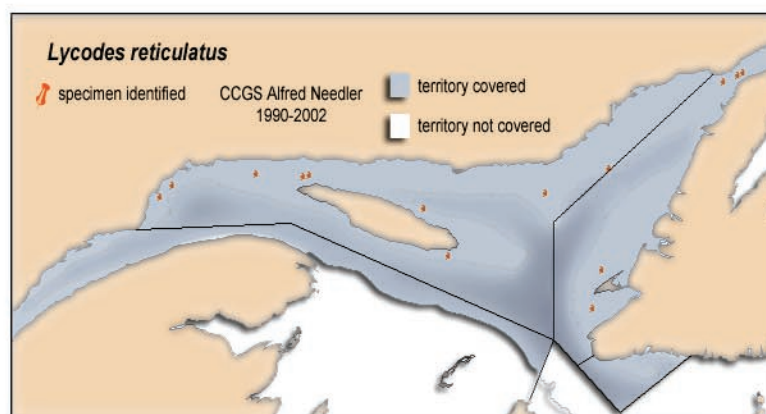
Arctic eelpout



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- variable colours and bands
- large mouth, raised eyes
- anal fin does not exceed 50% of total length

May be mistaken for:[other large demersals](#)

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Zoarcidae	Total mm	760 mm



Macrozoarces americanus

Loquette d'Amérique

Ocean pout



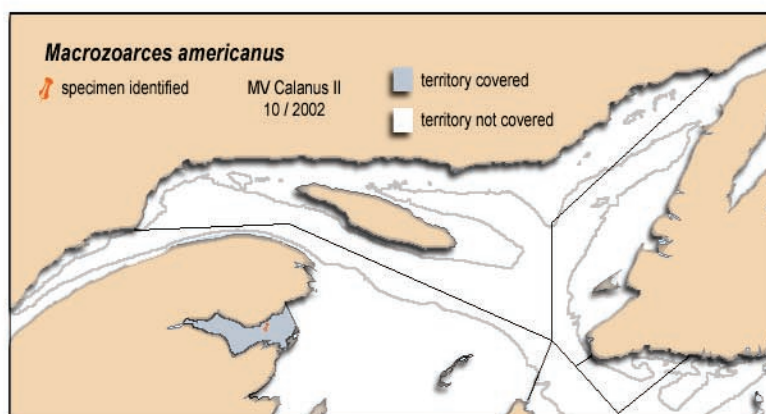
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- thick lips
- dorsal fin begins before the pectoral fins
- dorsal fin reduced near the tail end

May be mistaken for:

Lycodes reticulatus
 other large demersals



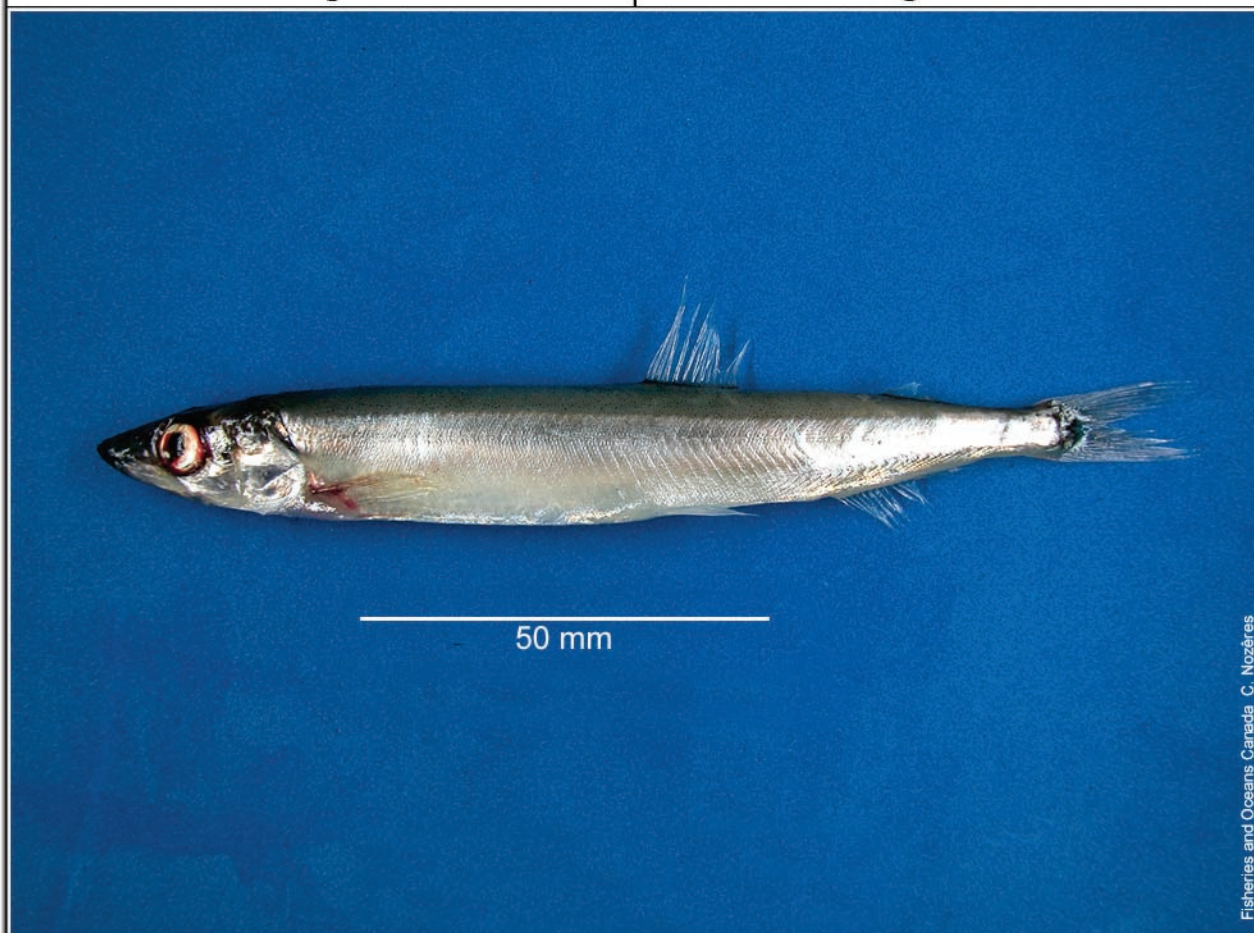
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Zoarcidae	Total mm	220 mm



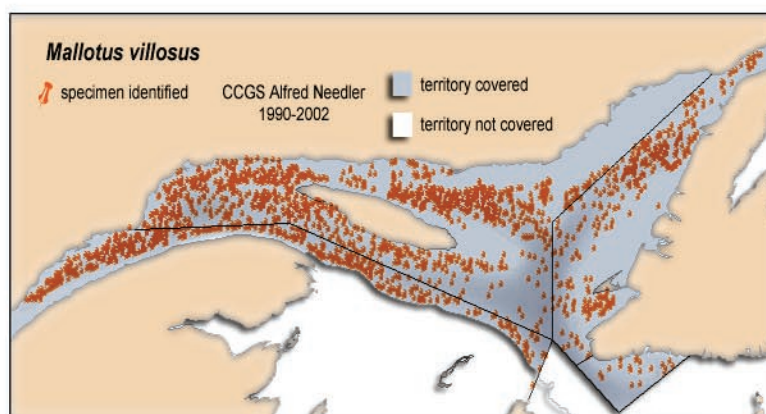
Mallotus villosus

Capelan

Capelin

**Characteristics:**

- green-olive dorsally
- flanks silver
- pointed nose

May be mistaken for:[*Clupea harengus*](#)[*Osmerus mordax*](#)[other pelagics](#)

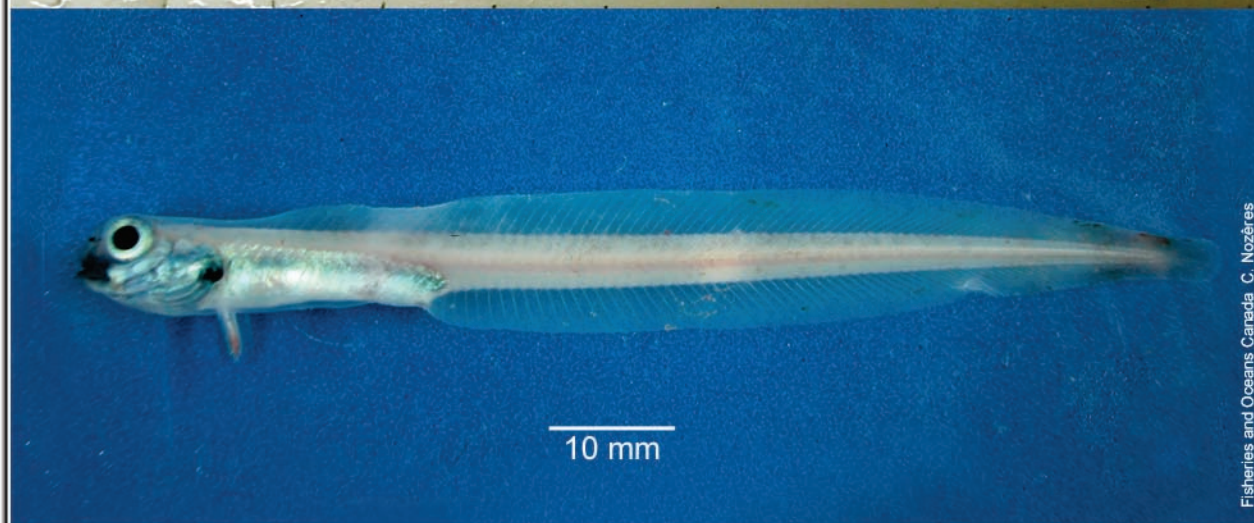
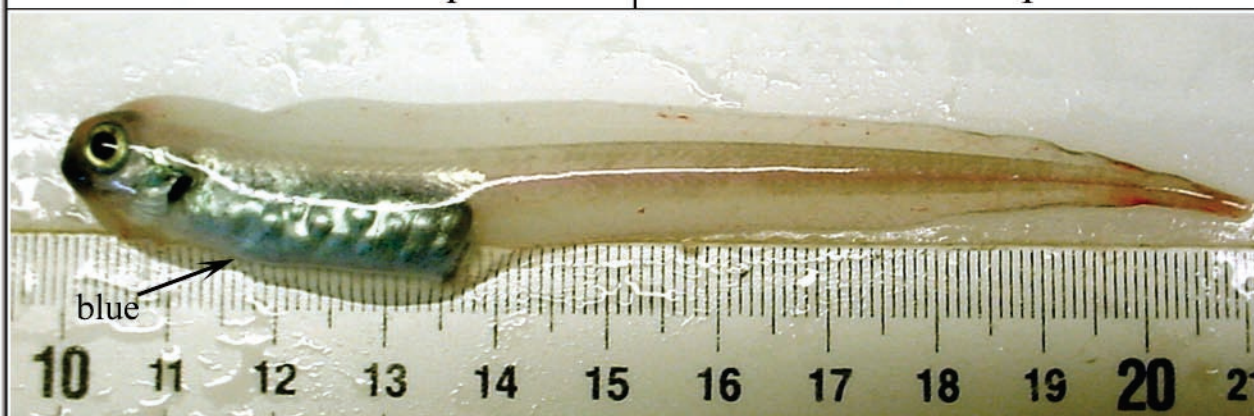
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Osmeridae	Total mm	252 mm



Melanostigma atlanticum

Molasse atlantique

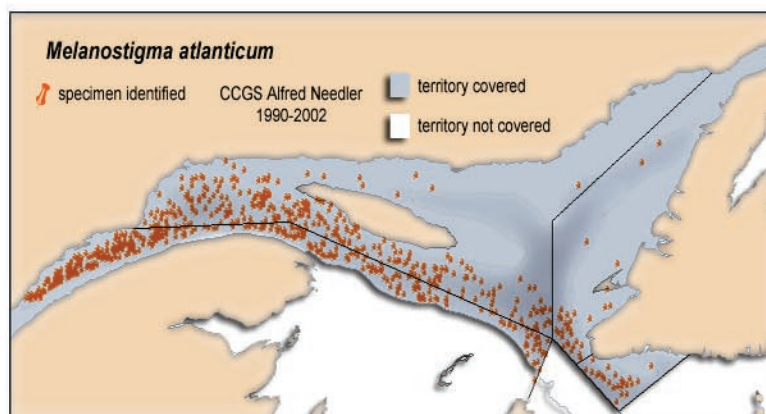
Atlantic soft-pout



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- long gelatinous body
- silver-blue ventral surface
- translucent fins
- dorsal fin from head to tail
- no pelvic fins

May be mistaken for:[Liparididae](#)

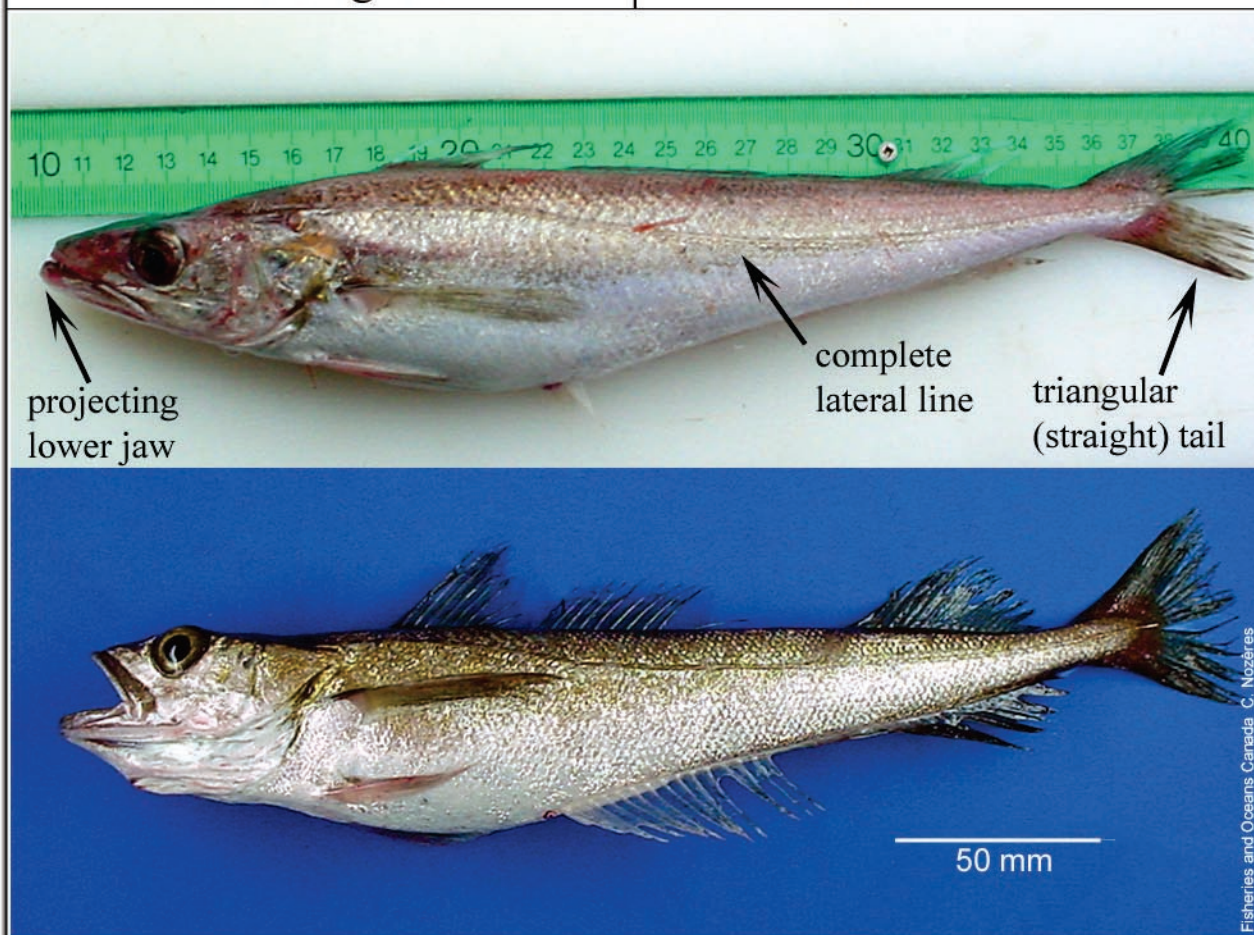
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Zoarcidae	Total mm	150 mm



Merluccius bilinearis

Merlu argenté

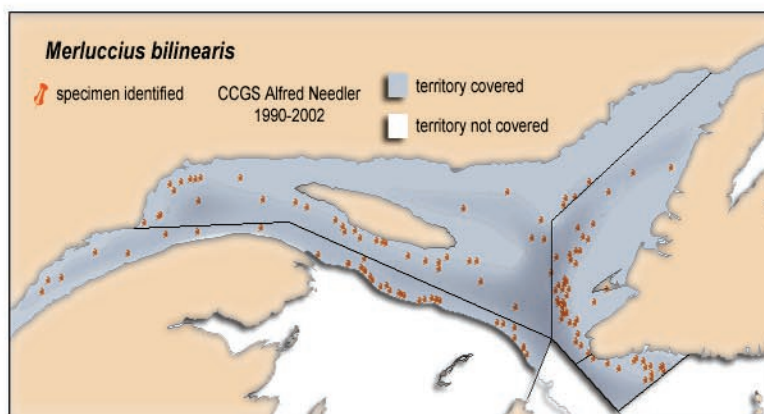
Silver hake

**Characteristics:**

- silver, with large scales
- long, pointed body
- triangular tail fin
- projecting lower jaw, without barbels

May be mistaken for:

[Gadidae](#)
[Urophycidae](#)



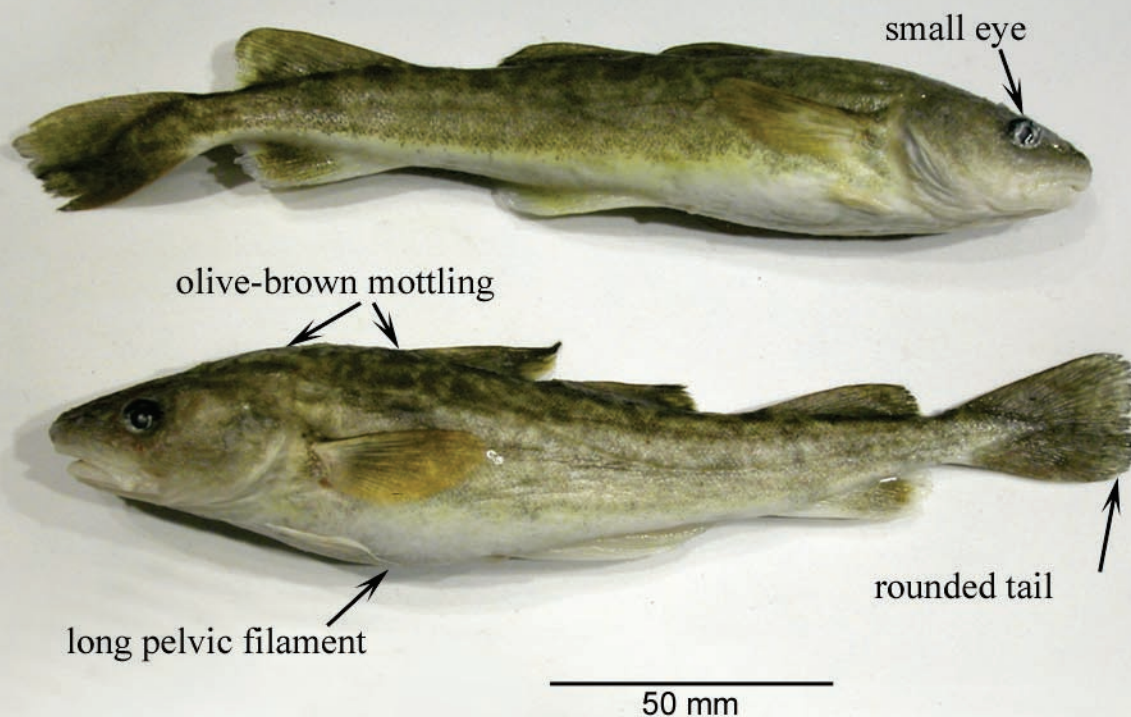
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Merlucciidae	Fork mm	410 mm



Microgadus tomcod

Poulamon atlantique

Atlantic tomcod



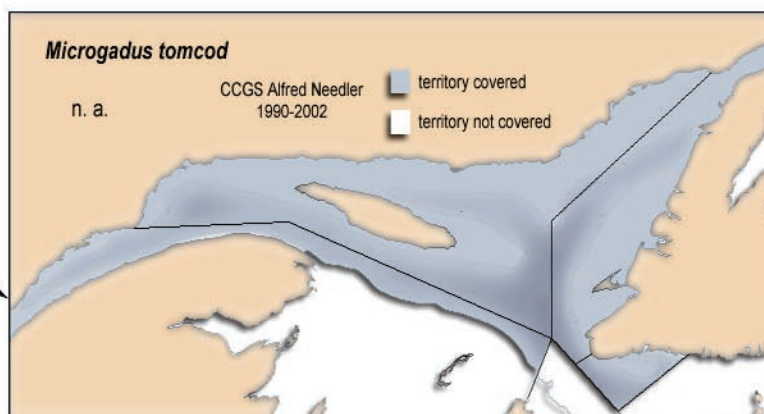
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- long second pelvic fin ray
- rounded tail
- small eyes
- species of small size, found upstream in the estuary

May be mistaken for:

[*Gadus morhua*](#)
other [Gadidae](#)



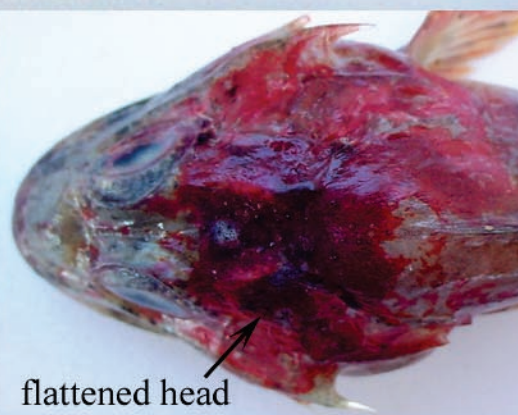
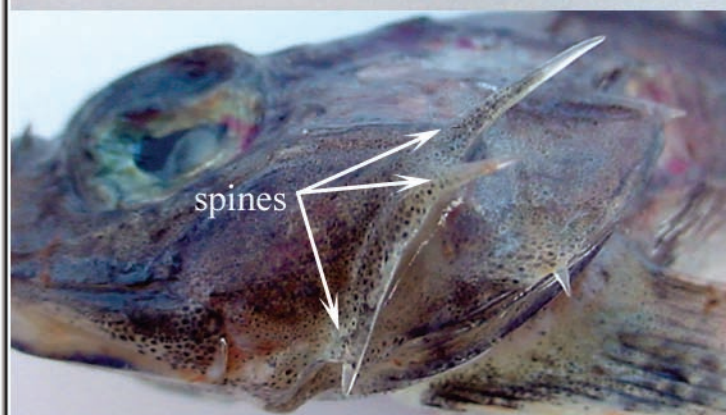
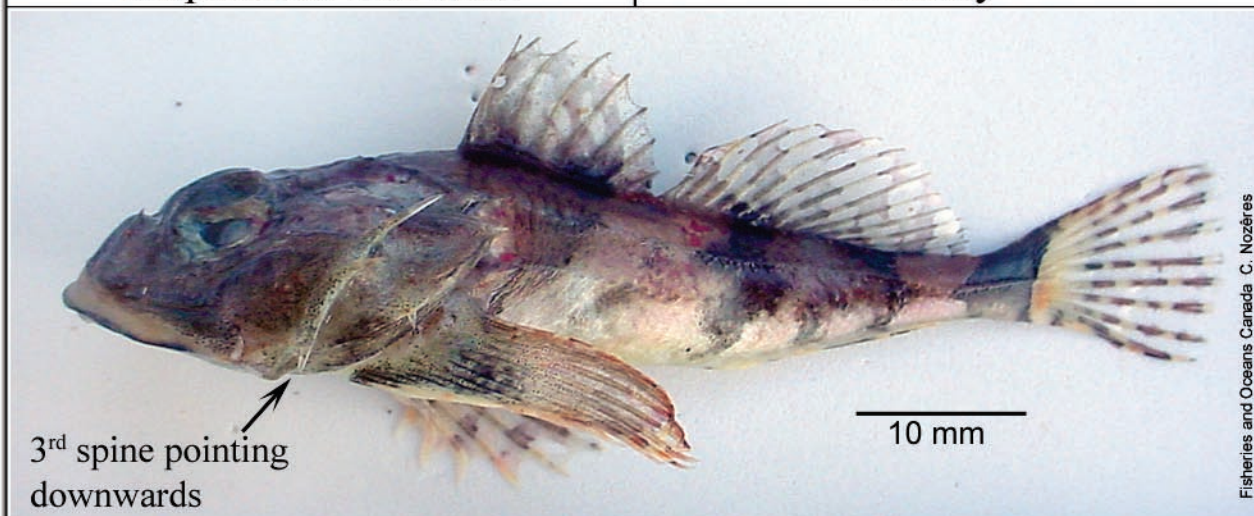
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gadidae	Total mm	423 mm



Myoxocephalus aeneus

Crapaud de mer nain

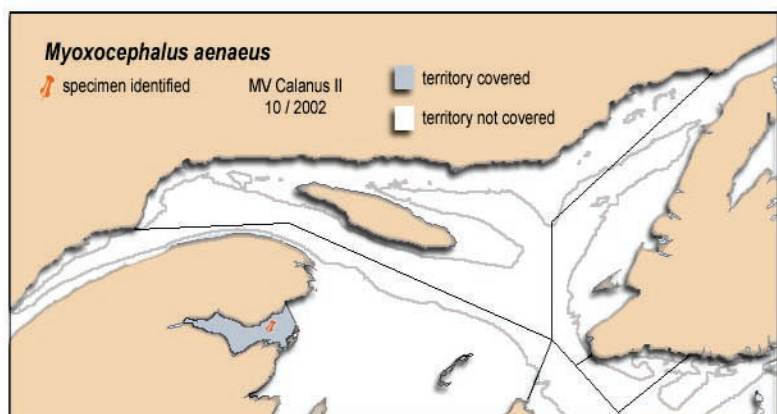
Grubby

**Characteristics:**

- variable colours and bands
- 3 preopercular spines, with one pointed downwards

May be mistaken for:

Myoxocephalus scorpiodes
[Other small Cottidae](#)



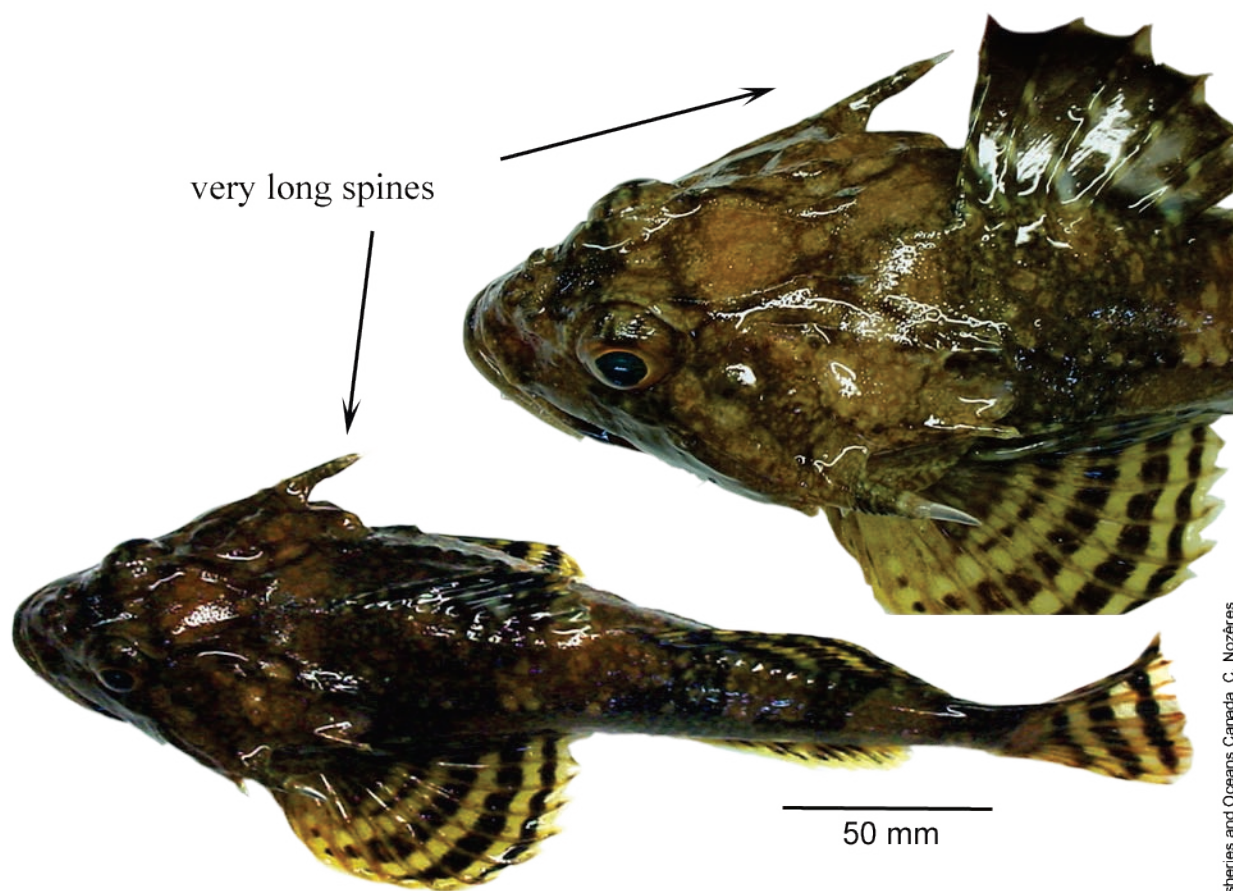
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	200 mm



Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus

Chaboisseau à dix-huit épines

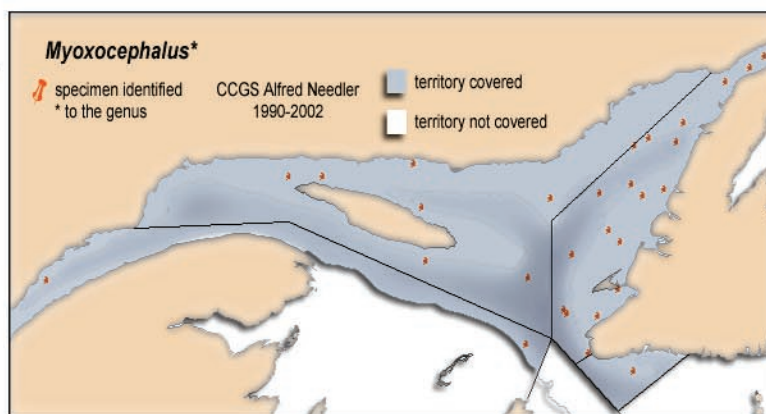
Longhorn sculpin



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- very long preopercular spines

May be mistaken for:[Myoxocephalus scorpius](#)

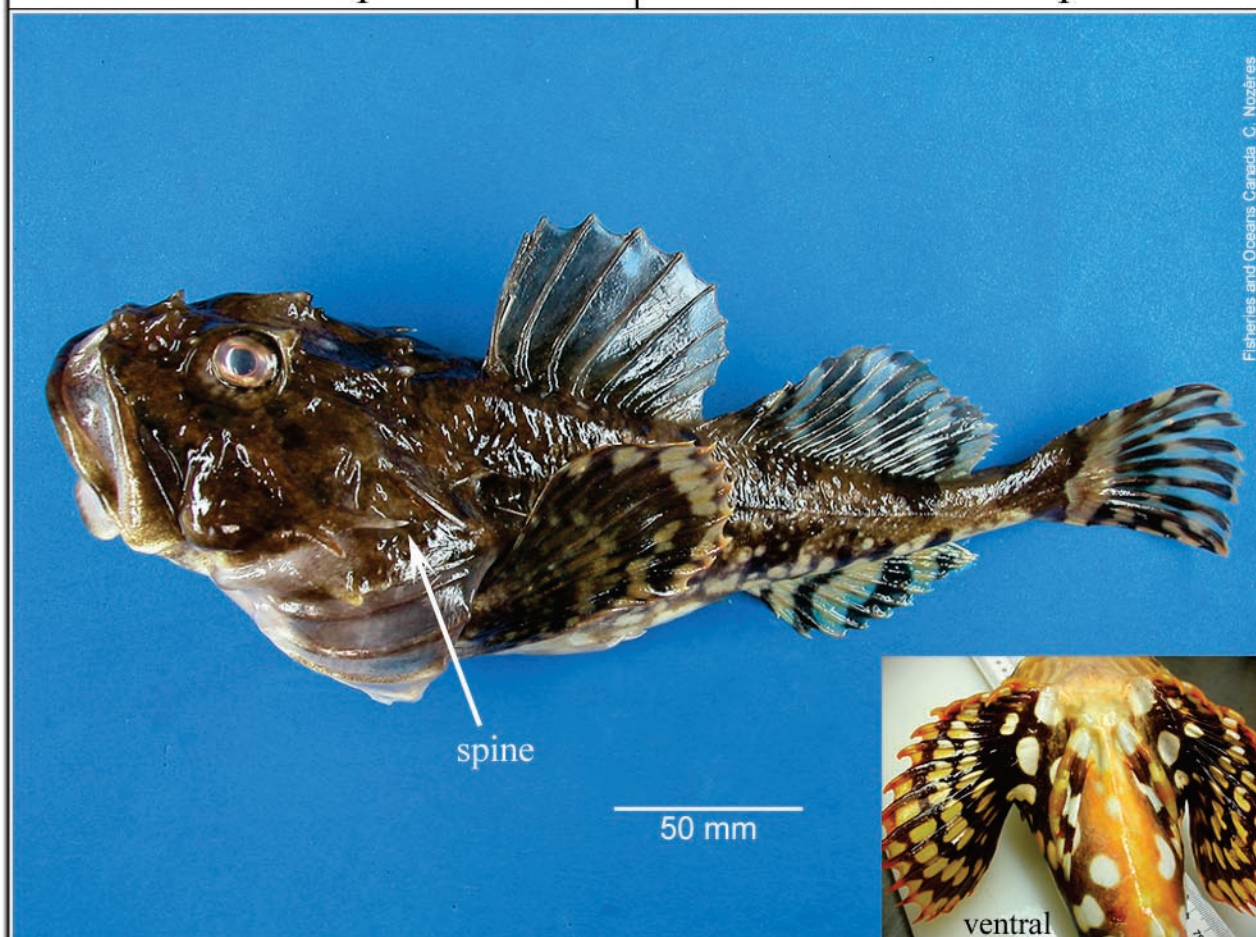
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	457 mm



Myoxocephalus scorpius

Chaboisseau à épines courtes

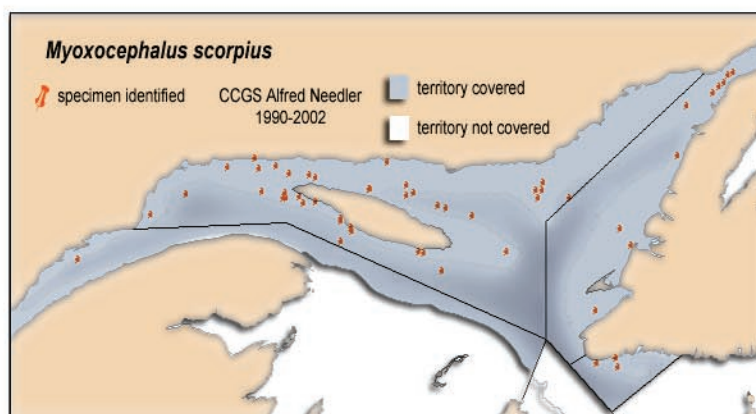
Shorthorn sculpin

**Characteristics:**

- yellow markings are common
- large mouth and head
- robust preopercular spine
- may attain large size

May be mistaken for:

M. octodecemspinus
 other large Cottidae



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	790 mm (rarely >508 mm)



<i>Myxine glutinosa</i>		
Myxine du nord	Atlantic hagfish	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no eyes • 2 barbels on each side of the mouth <p>May be mistaken for: <i><u>Petromyzon marinus</u></i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Myxinidae	Total mm	800 mm

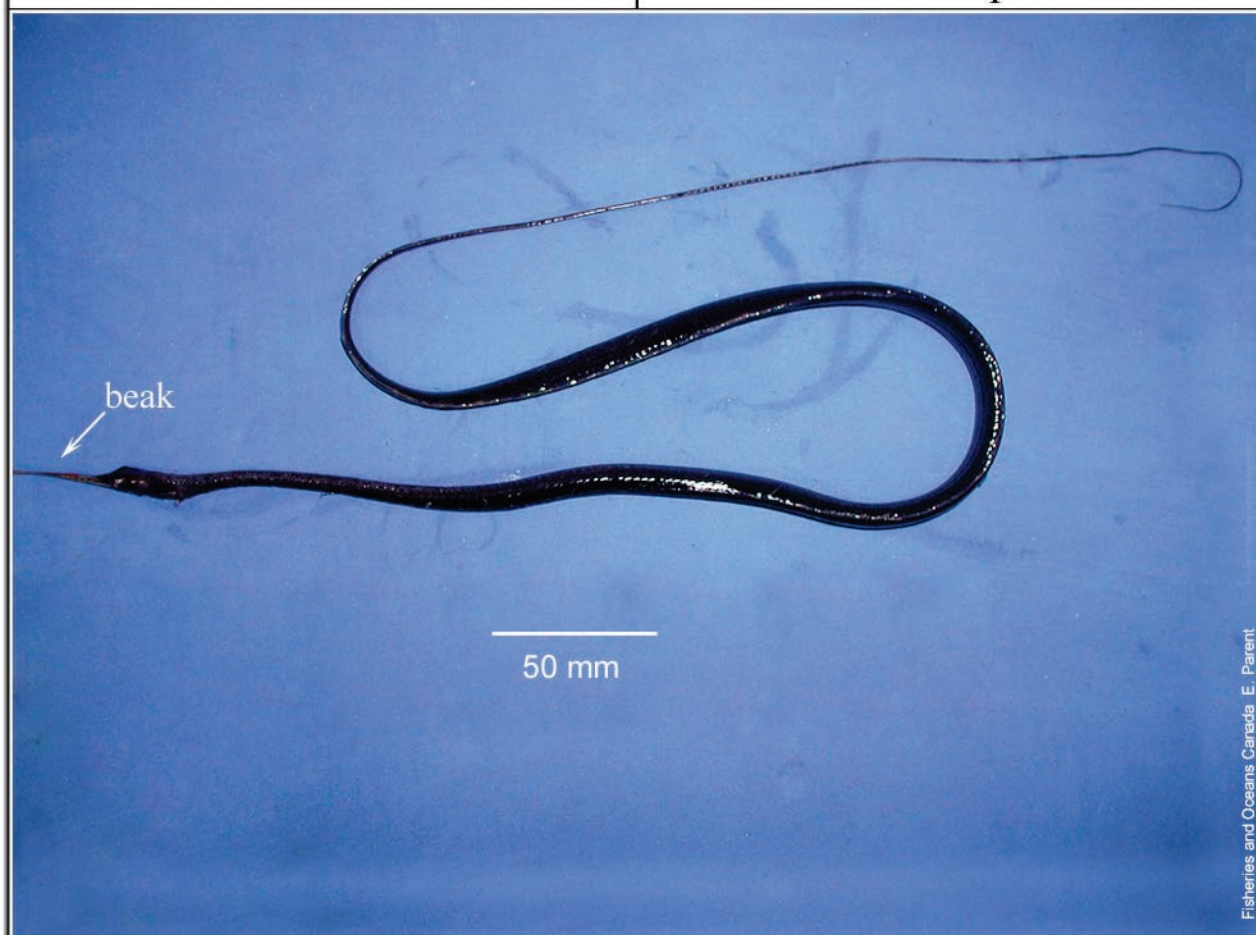
Fisheries and Oceans Canada, C. Nozères



Nemichthys scolopaceus

Avocette ruban

Slender snipe eel

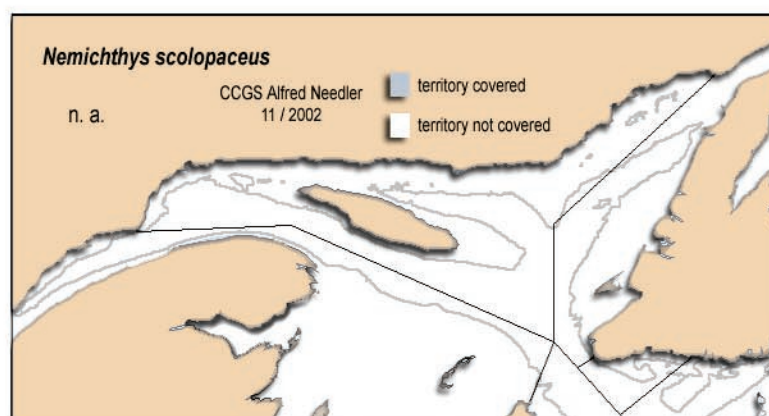


Fisheries and Oceans Canada E. Parent

Characteristics:

- jaws drawn out into a long, narrow beak
- very long, sinewy body

May be mistaken for:
other anguilliformes



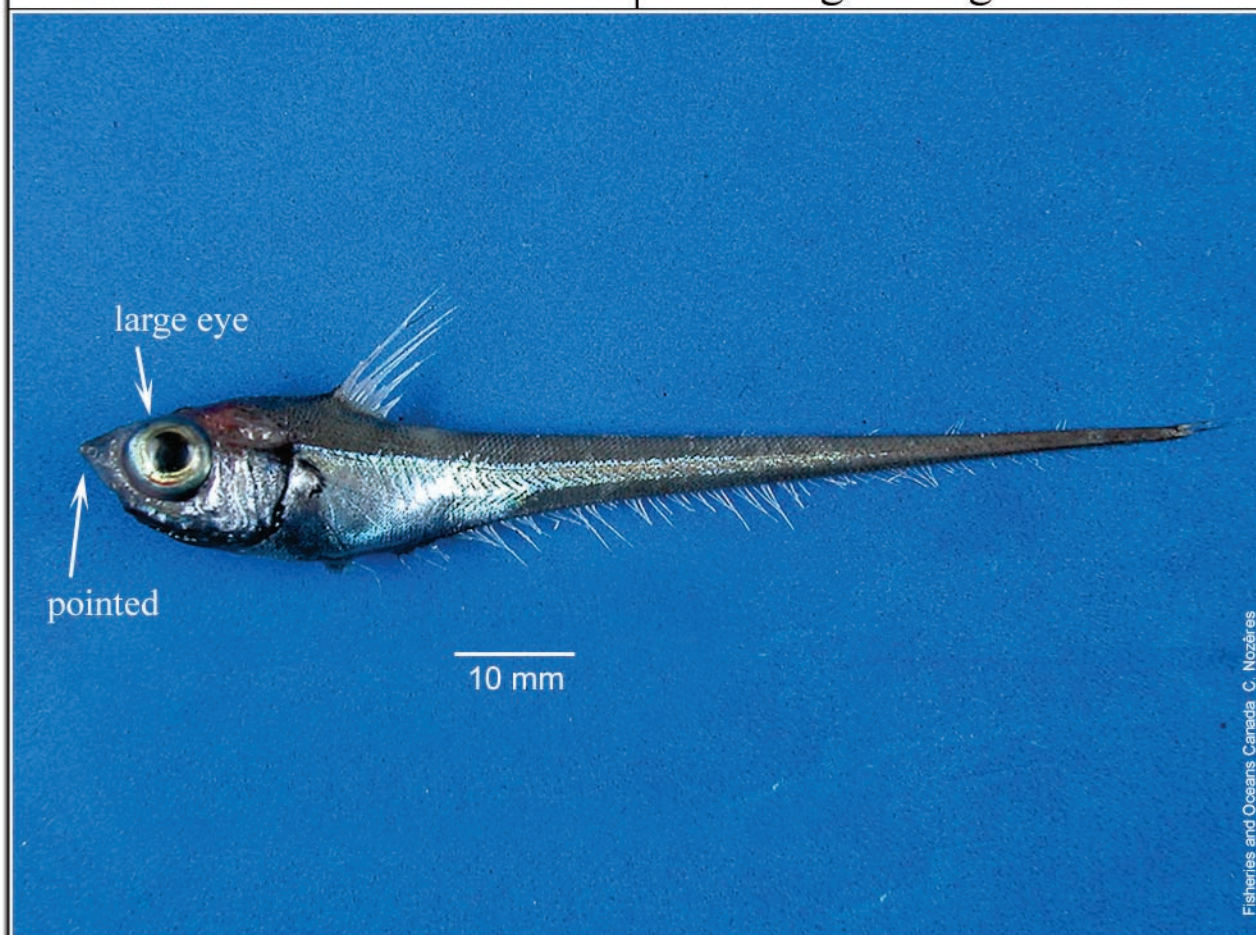
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Nemichthyidae	Total mm	1300 mm



Nezumia bairdi

Grenadier du Grand Banc

Roughnose grenadier

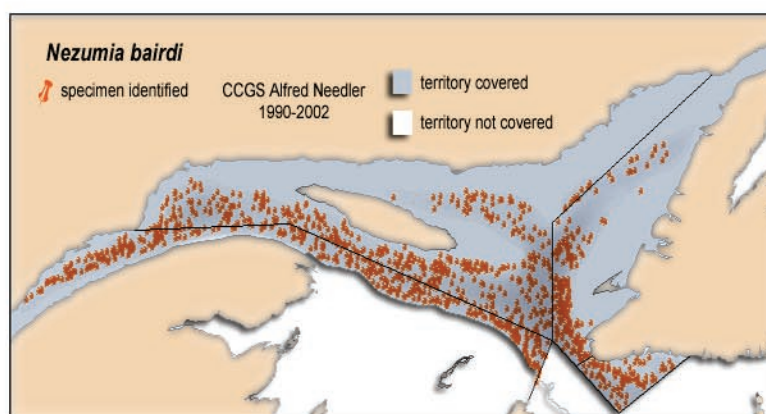


Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- relatively pointed nose
- large eyes
- anal fin longer than the second dorsal fin

May be mistaken for:
other Macrouridae



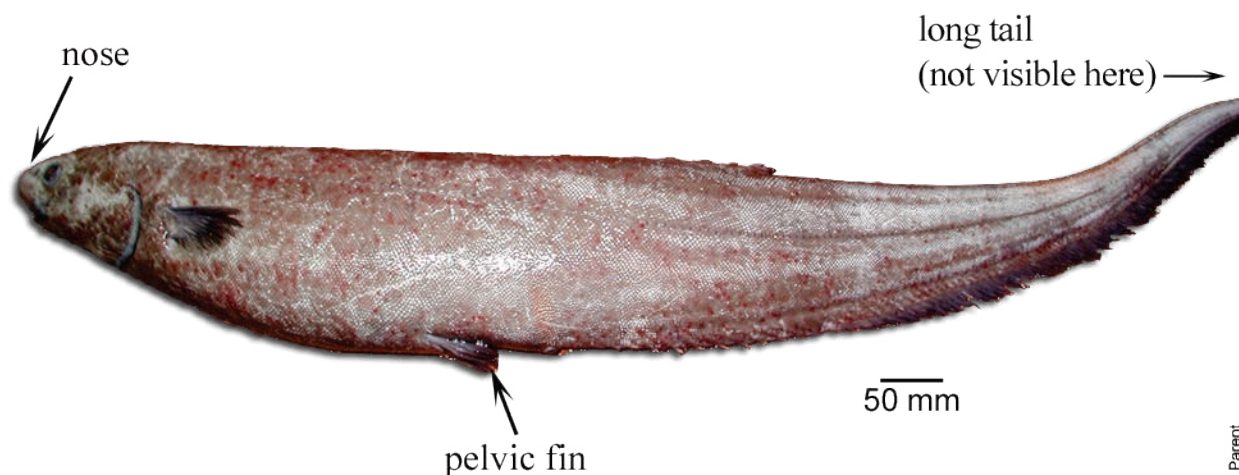
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Macrouridae	Total mm	400 mm



Notacanthus chemnitzii

Tapir à grandes écailles

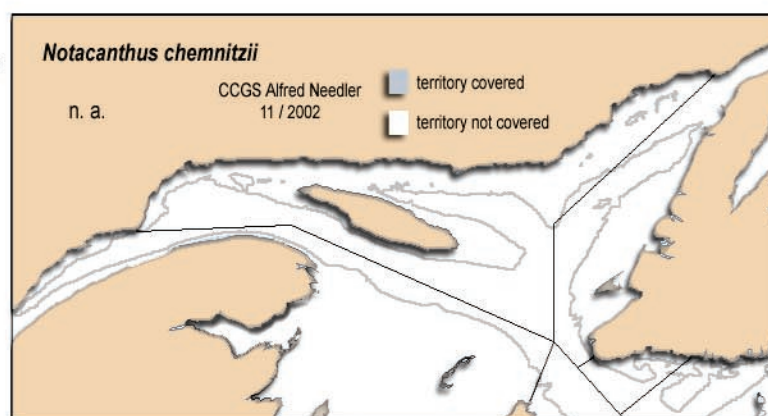
Largescale tapirfish, spiny eel



Fisheries and Oceans Canada E. Parent

Characteristics:

- nose extends past lower jaw
- short, spiny dorsal fin

May be mistaken for:[large demersals](#)

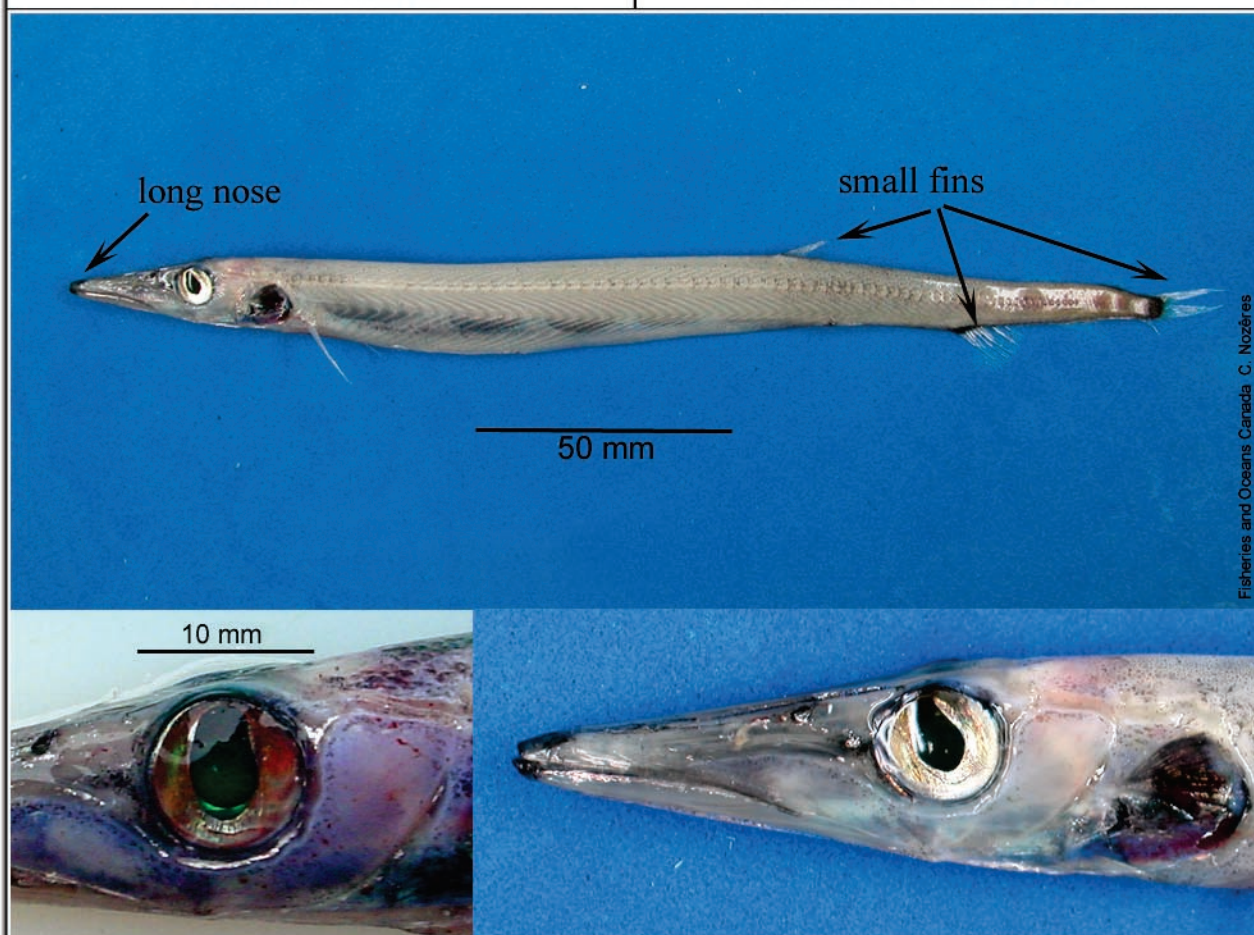
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Notacanthidae	Totale mm	1200 mm



Notolepsis rissoi krøyeri

Lussion blanc

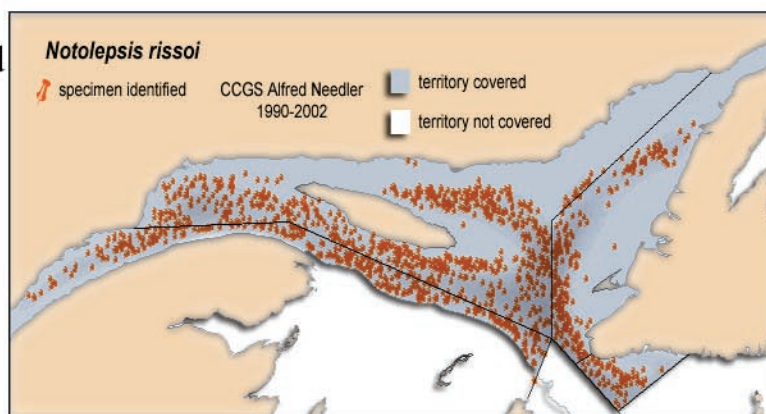
White barracudine

**Characteristics:**

- body white, long and flattened
- fragile, scale-less
- large golden eyes
- oblique green pupil
- small fins

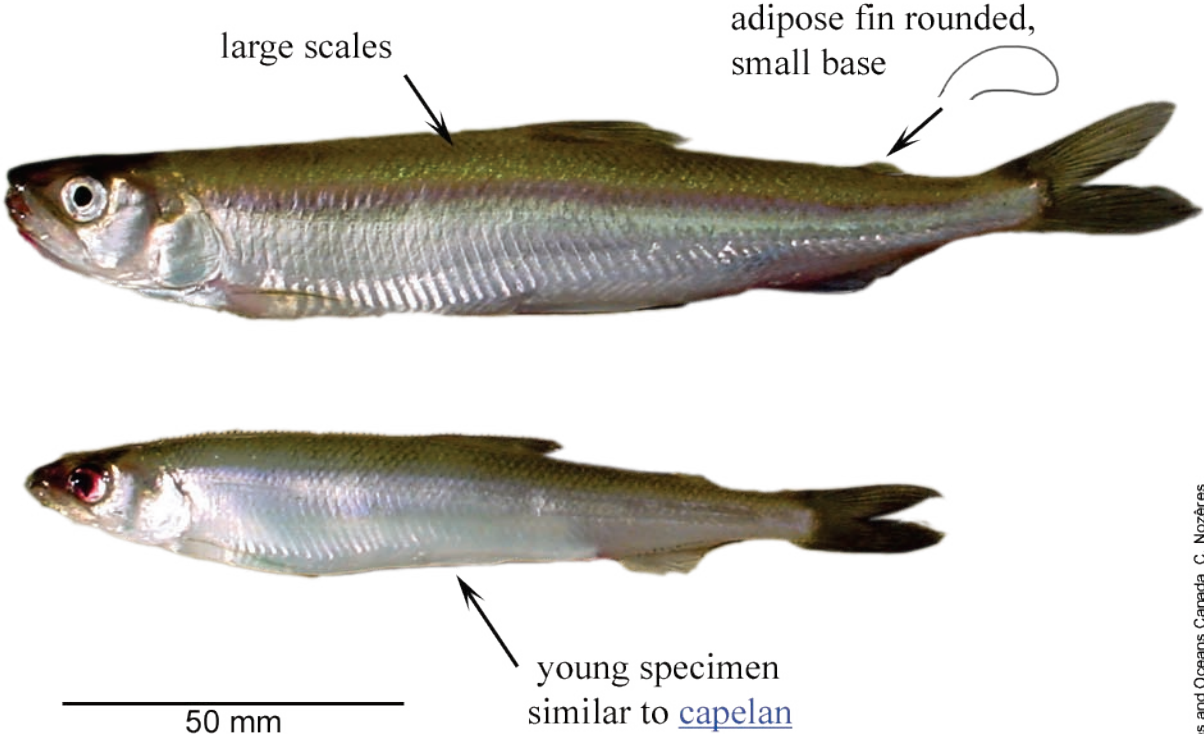
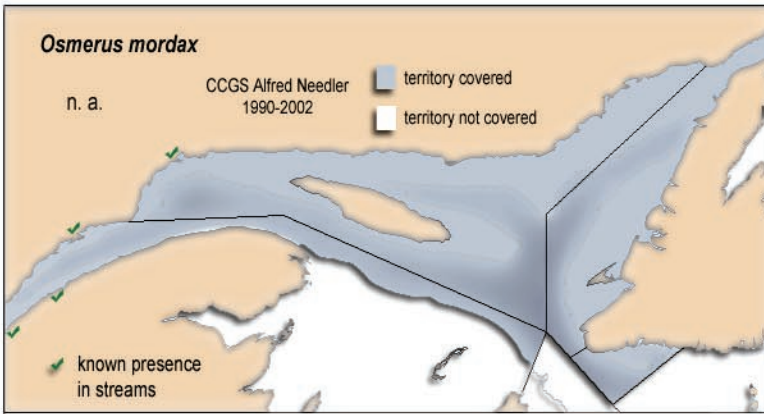
May be mistaken for:

[*Ammodytes sp.*](#)
[other pelagics](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Paralepididae	Totale mm	300 mm



<i>Osmerus mordax</i>		
Éperlan arc-en-ciel	Rainbow smelt	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large scales • large mouth and teeth • small, rounded adipose fin <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Mallotus villosus</i> other pelagics</p>		
		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Osmeridae	Totale mm	356 mm

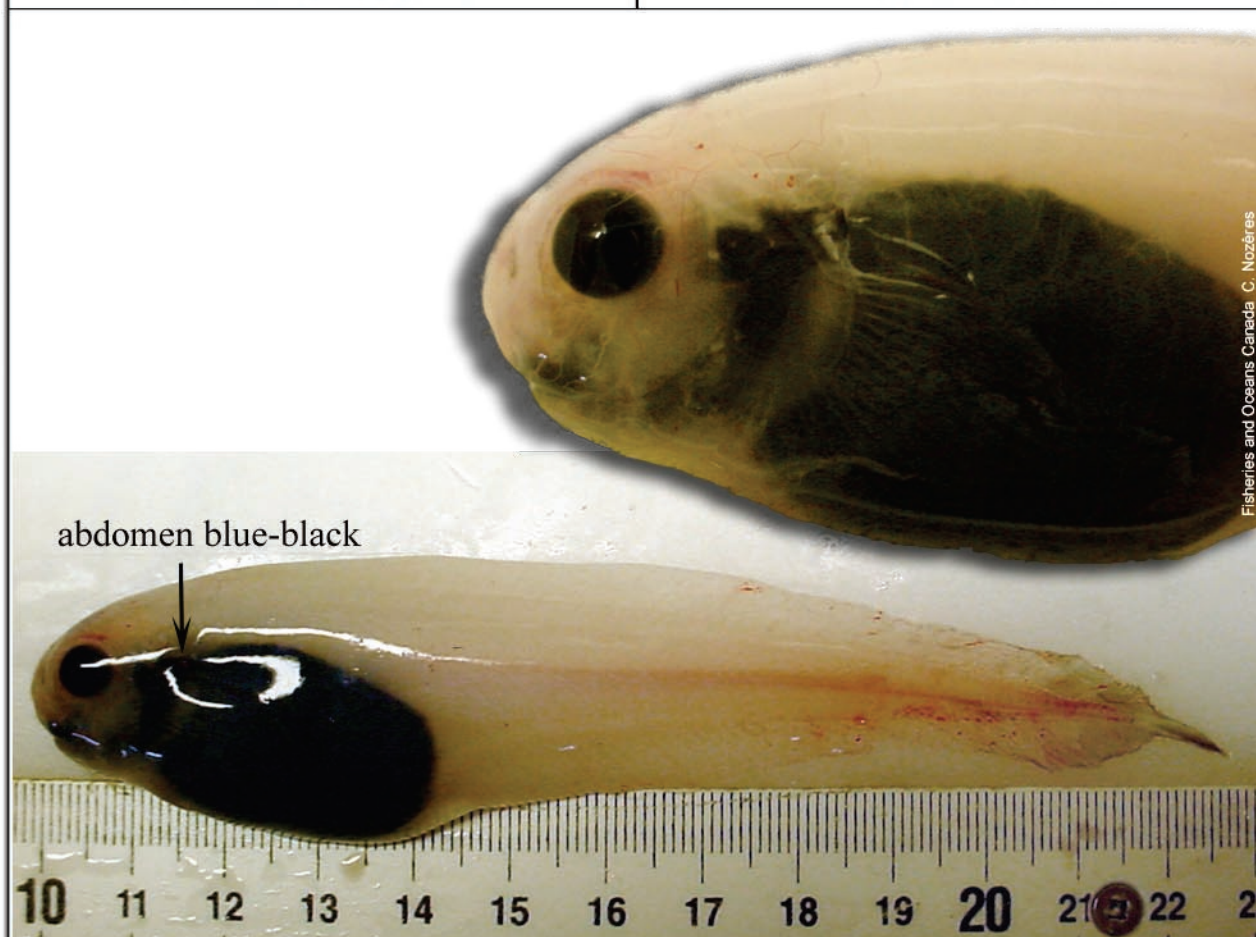
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Paraliparis calidus

Limace ardente

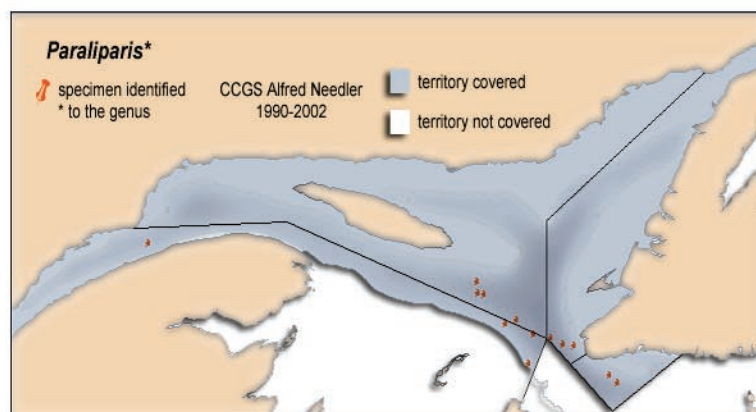
Lowfin snailfish

**Characteristics:**

- body and fins translucent
- abdomen dark blue to black
- sucker absent

May be mistaken for:

Paraliparis copei
[autres Liparididae](#)



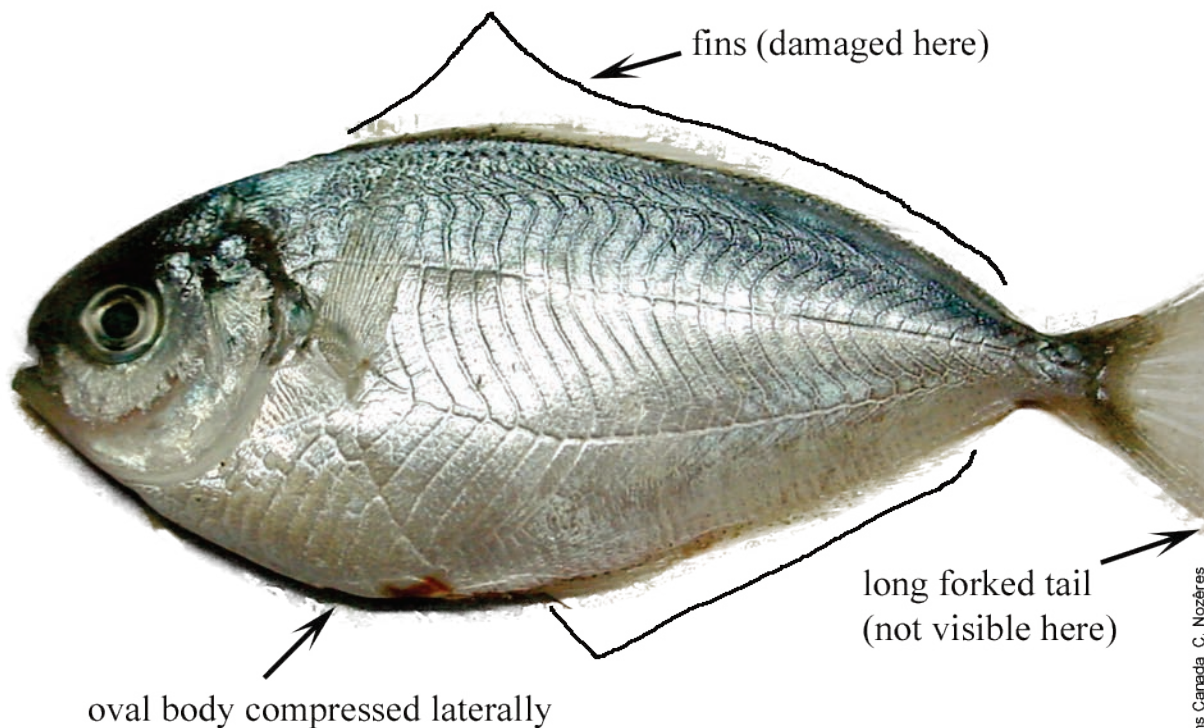
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Liparididae	Totale mm	151 mm



Peprilus triacanthus

Stromatée à fossettes

Butterfish, Dollarfish



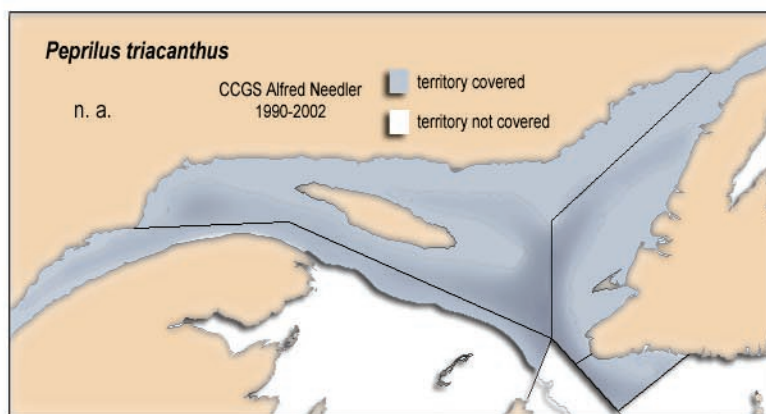
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozières

Characteristics:

- blue back, silver flanks
- oval, flattened body
- forked tail
- a southern species

May be mistaken for:

nil



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Stromateidae	Total mm	300 mm



<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>		
Lamproie marin	Sea lamprey	
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caudal fin present • eyes present • teeth in concentric rows <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Anguilla rostrata</i> <i>Myxine glutinosa</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Petromyzontidae	Totale mm	1200 mm



<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>		
Sigouine de roche	Rock gunnel	
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • colour varies • 10 to 14 dark spots along the base of the dorsal fin • small, blunt head <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Pholis fasciatus</i> <i>Stichaeus punctatus</i> other small demersals</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pholidae	Total mm	220 mm

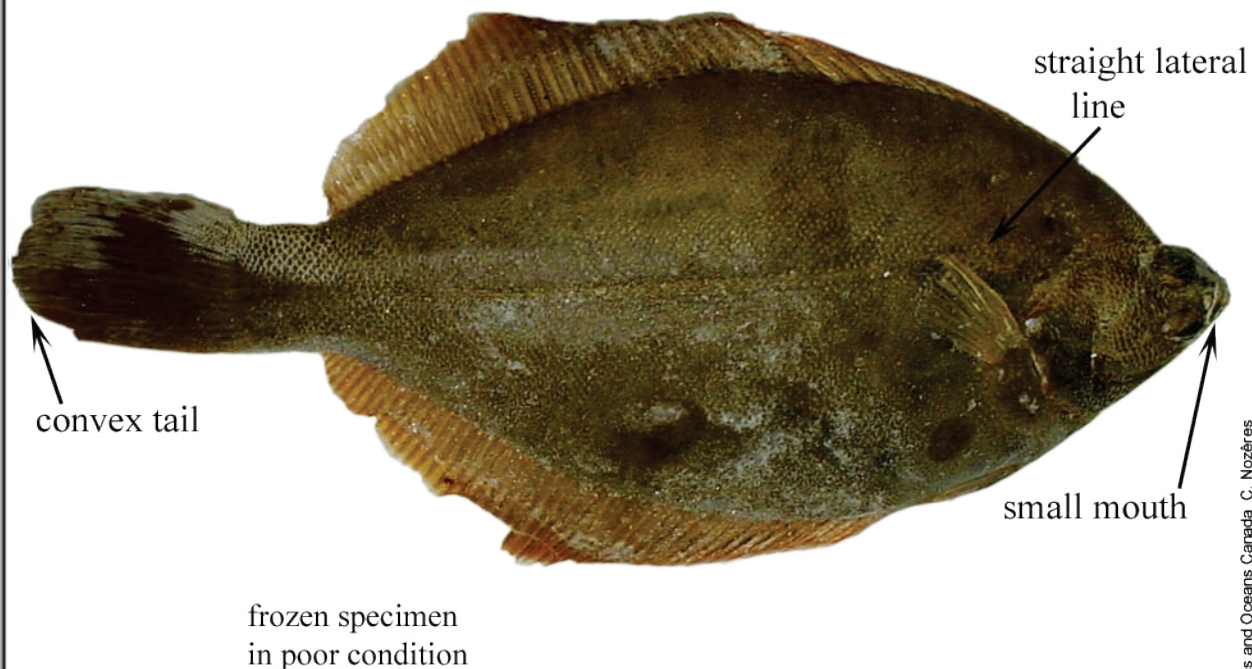
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Pleuronectes americanus

Plie rouge

Winter flounder



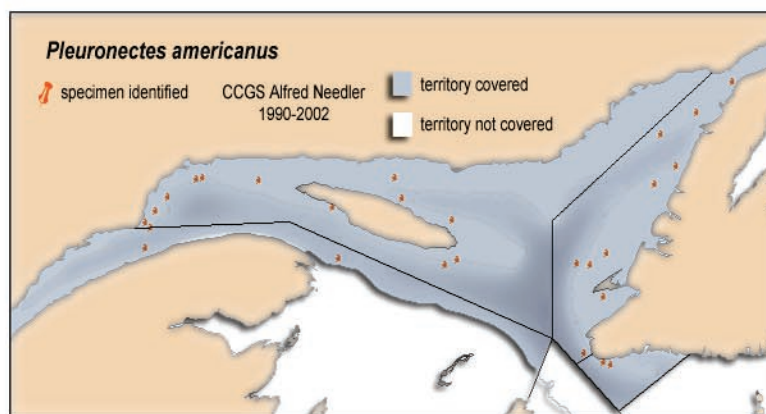
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- scales between the eyes
- small mouth
- convex tail

May be mistaken for:

[Pleuronectes putnami](#)
other Pleuronectidae



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pleuronectidae	Totale mm	640 m



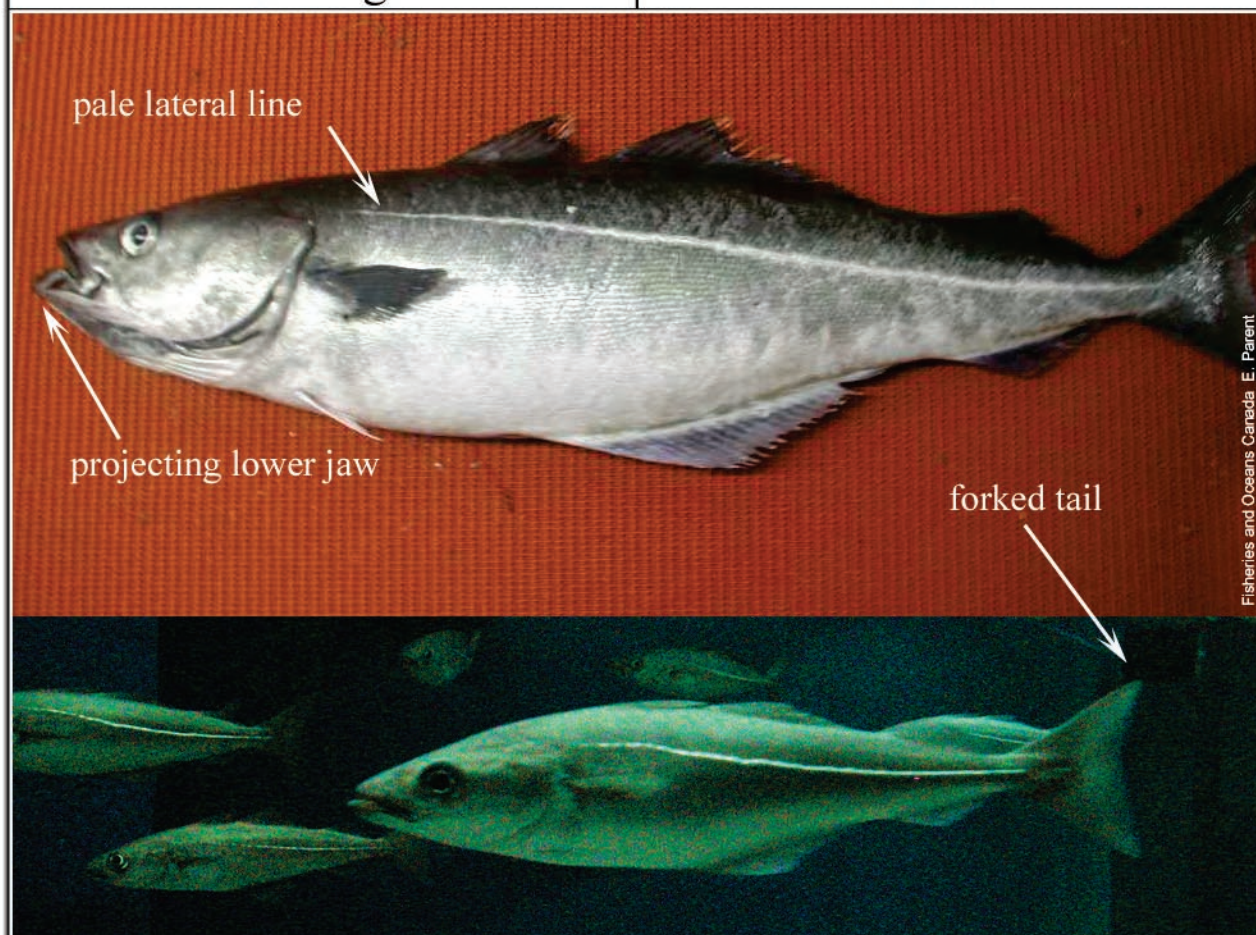
<i>Pleuronectes putnami</i>		
Plie lisse	Smooth flounder	
<p>lateral line almost straight</p> <p>small mouth</p> <p>no scales between eyes</p> <p>anal fin: 35 - 41 rays</p> <p>50 mm</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères</p>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small mouth • smooth between the eyes • estuarine species • synonym: <i>Liopsetta putnami</i> <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Pleuronectes americanus</i> other Pleuronectidae</p>	<p><i>Pleuronectes putnami</i></p> <p>n. a.</p> <p>CCGS Alfred Needler 1990-2002</p> <p>territory covered</p> <p>territory not covered</p>	
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pleuronectidae	Total mm	300 mm



Pollachius virens

Goberge

Pollock



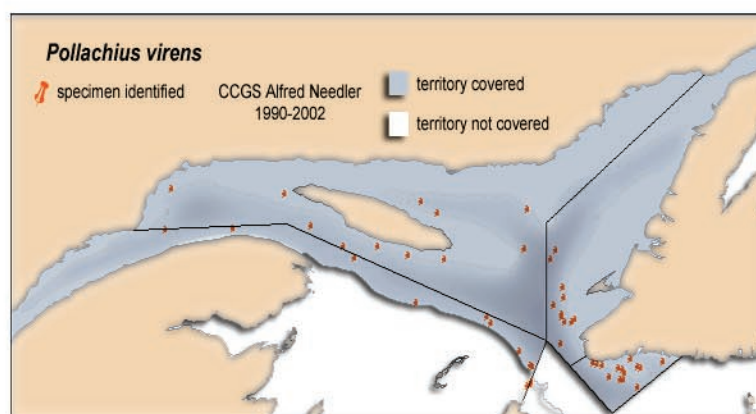
Fisheries and Oceans Canada E. Parent

Characteristics:

- silver flanks, no spots
- forked tail
- pale lateral line
- projecting lower jaw
- no barbel

May be mistaken for:

[autres Gadidae](#)
[Salmo salar](#)



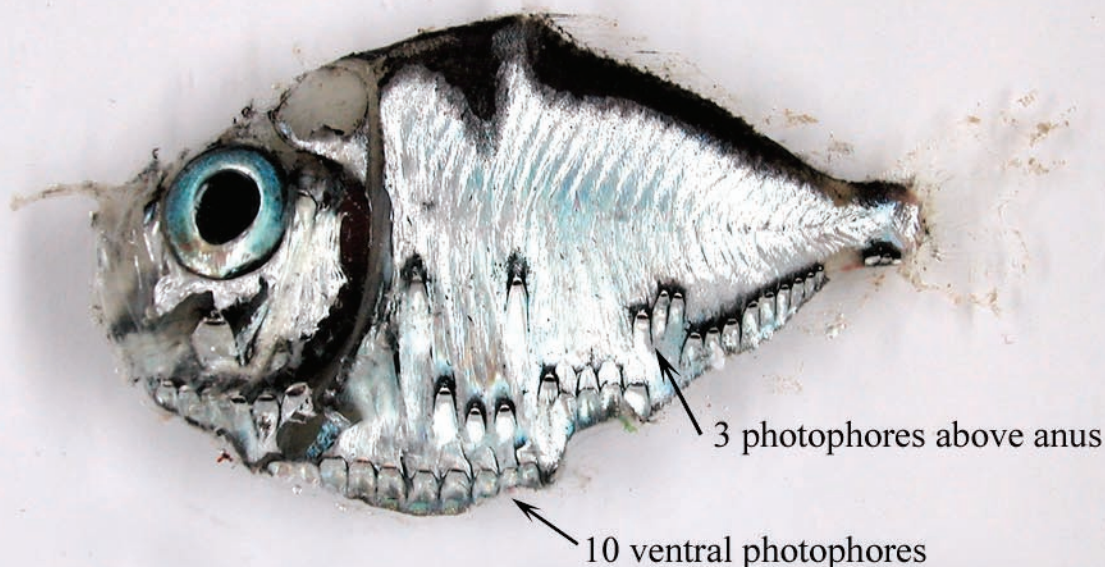
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gadidae	Total mm	1300 mm



Polyipnus asteroides

Dix-bardes à épines courtes

Shortspine tenplate



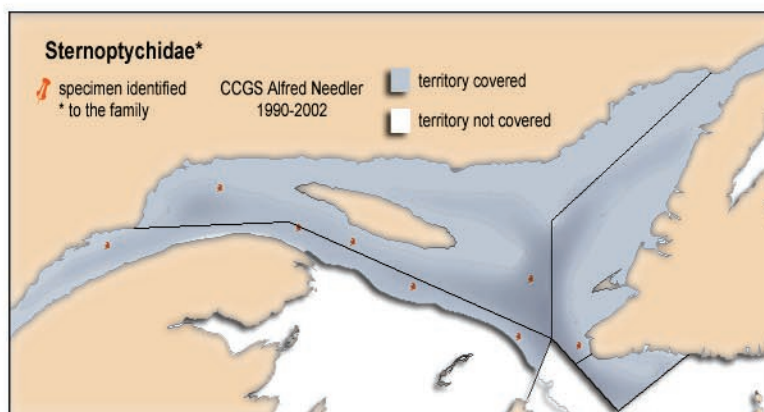
10 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- silvery skin, but fragile
- 10 ventral photophores
- 3 supra-anal photophores
- large, circular eyes

May be mistaken for:
[other Sternoptychidae](#)



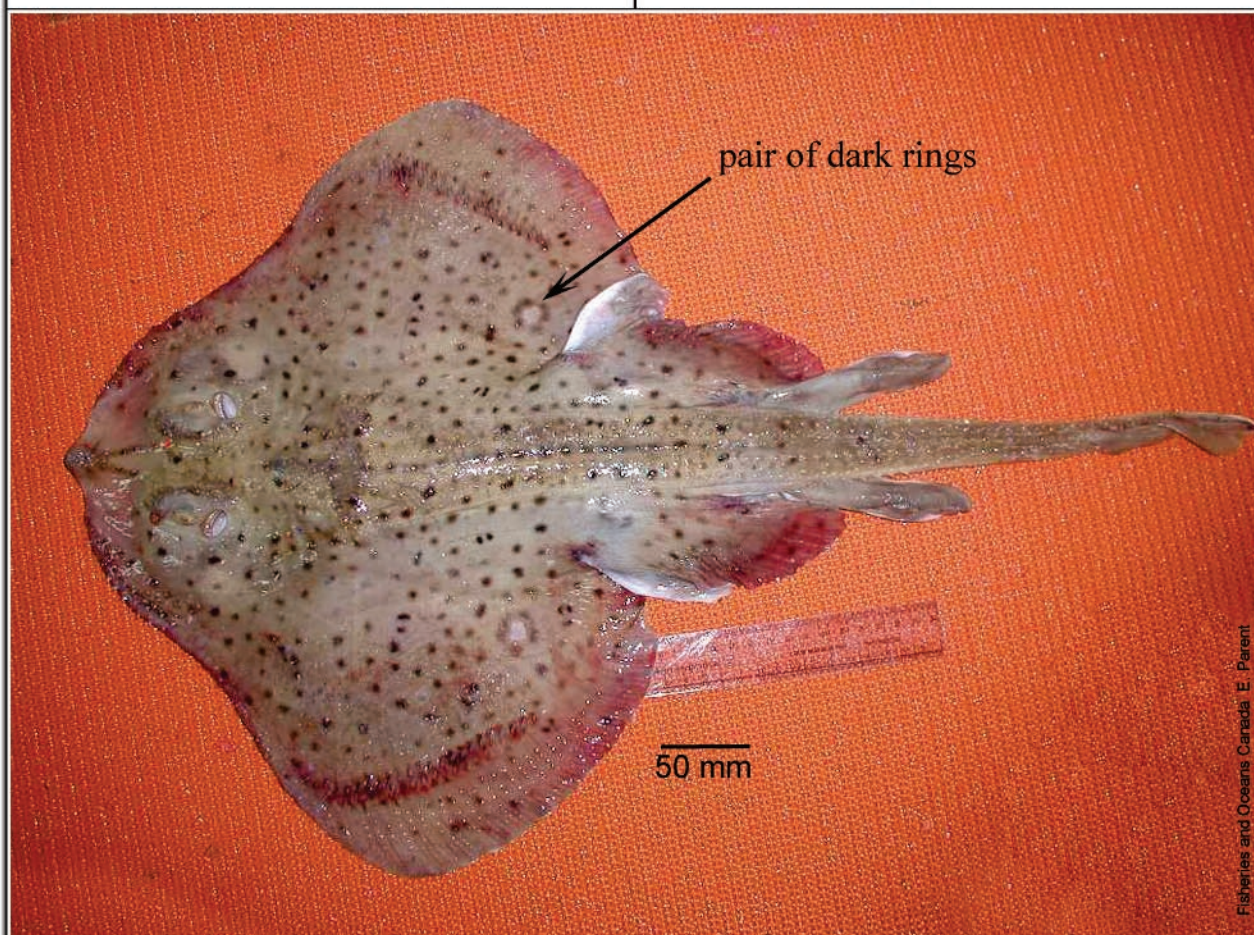
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Sternoptychidae	Total mm	81 mm



Raja ocellata

Raie tachetée

Winter skate



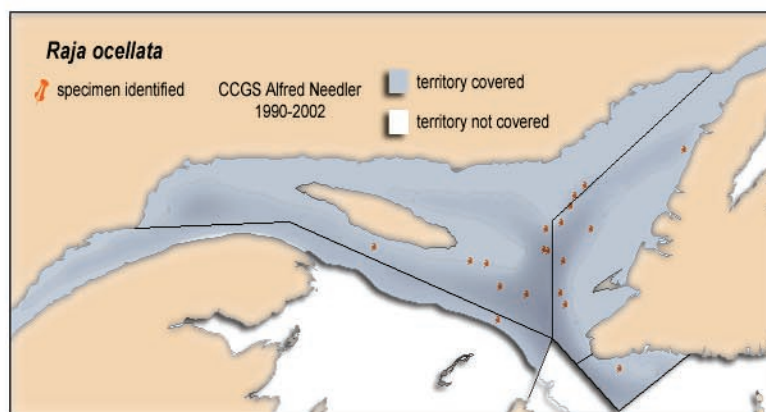
Fisheries and Oceans Canada / E. Parent

Characteristics:

- spots and ring markings
- rounded nose

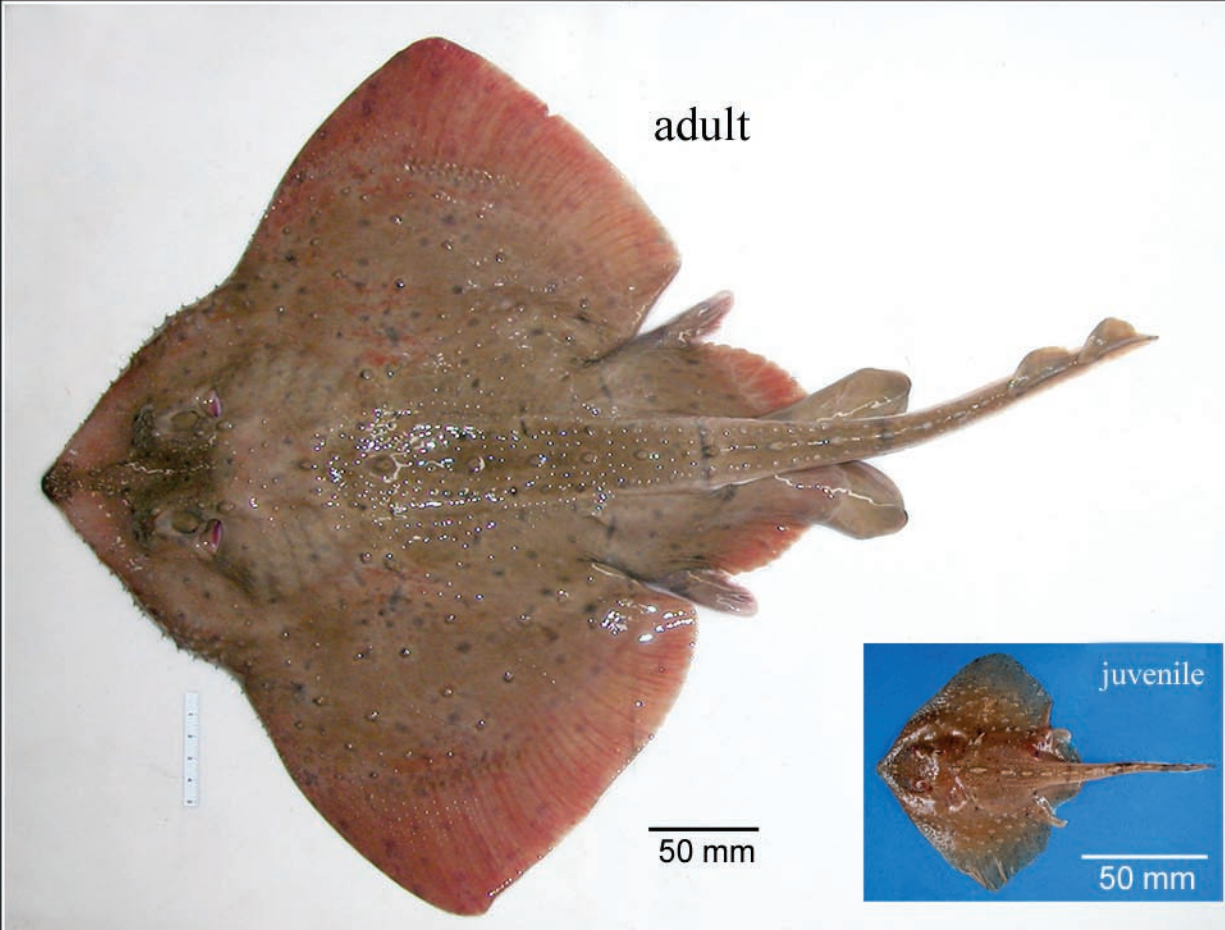
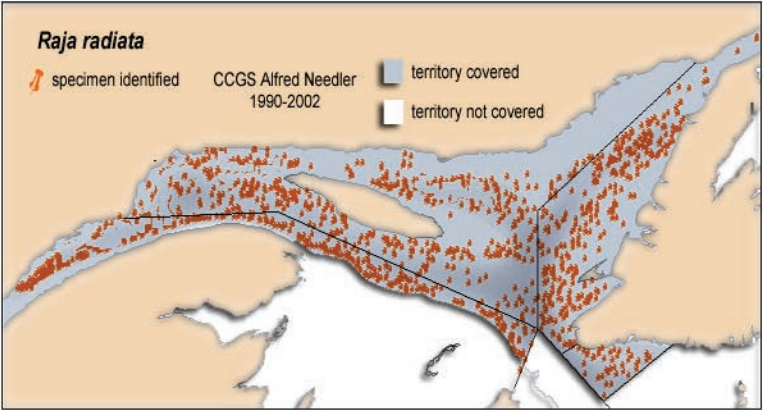
May be mistaken for:

Raja erinacea
[other Rajidae](#)



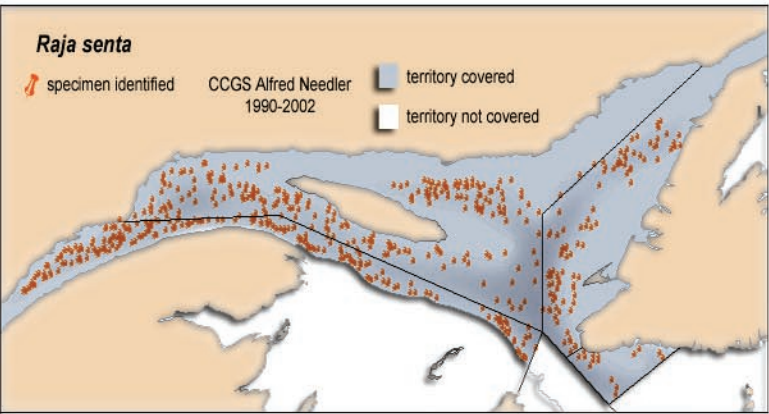


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Rajidae	Total mm	1300 mm



<i>Raja radiata</i>		
Raie épineuse	Thorny skate	
 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozières</p>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface covered in spines, very large along the median line dorsally and on the tail <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Raja senta</i> other Rajidae</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;"><i>Raja radiata</i> ● specimen identified CCGS Alfred Needler 1990-2002 territory covered territory not covered</p>	
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Rajidae	Total mm	1700 mm



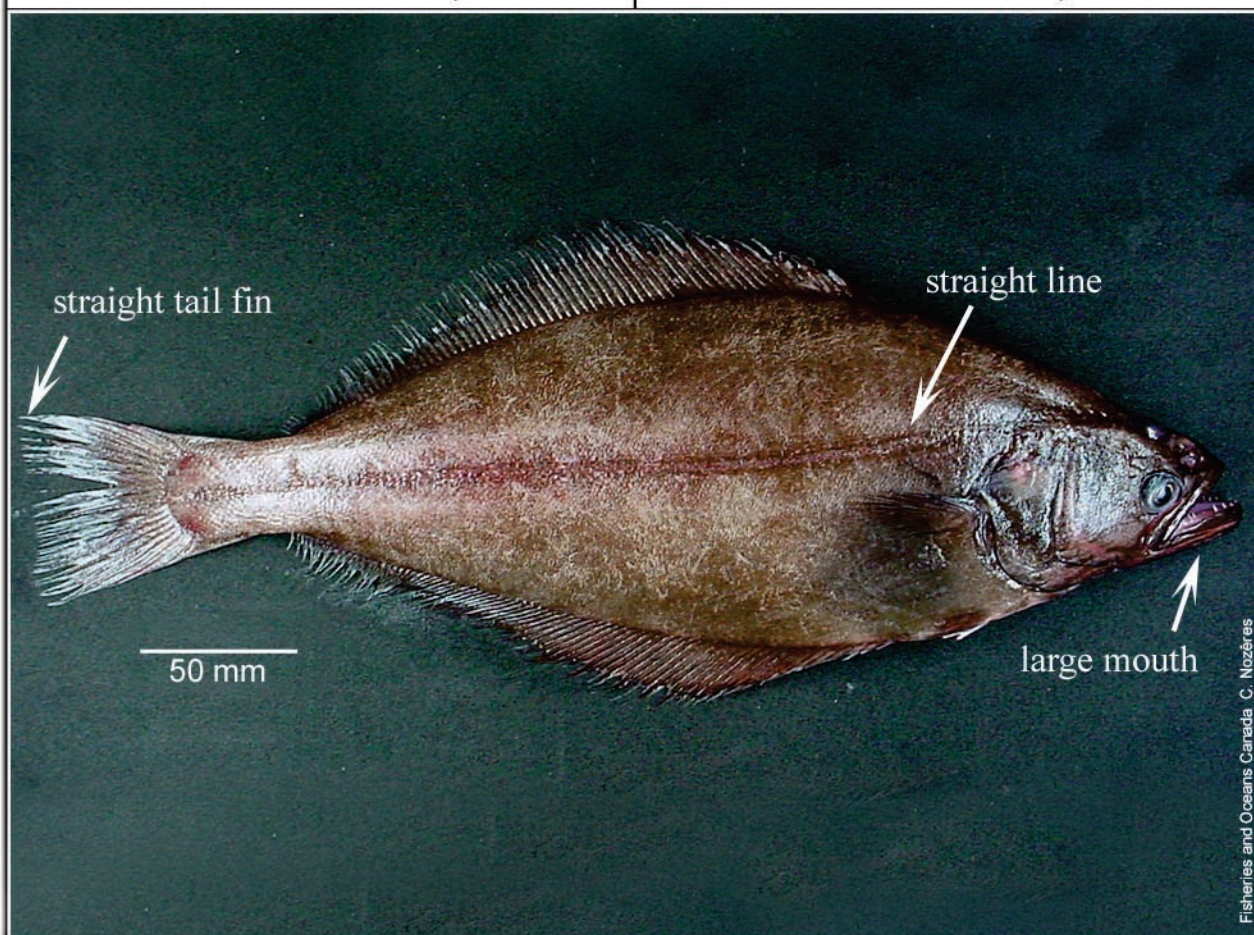
<i>Raja senta</i>		
Raie lisse	Smooth skate	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>adult</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>juvenile</p>  </div> </div>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long, narrow nose • row of spines the length of the tail, eroded in adults <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Raja spinicauda</i> <i>Raja radiata</i> autres Rajidae</p>		
		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Rajidae	Total mm	610 mm



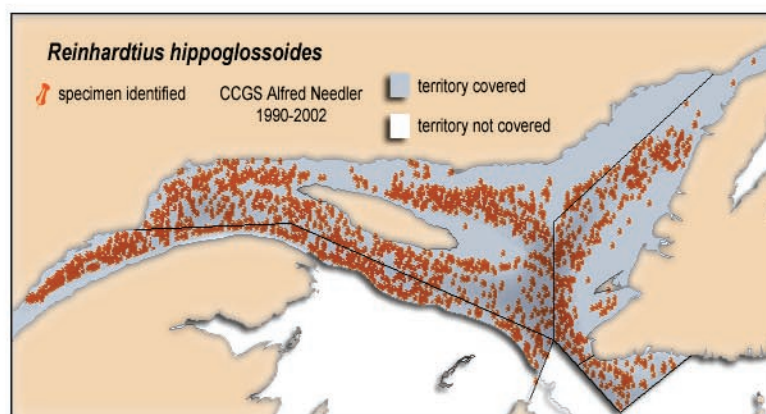
Reinhardtius hippoglossoides

Flétan du Groenland, Turbot

Greenland halibut, Turbot


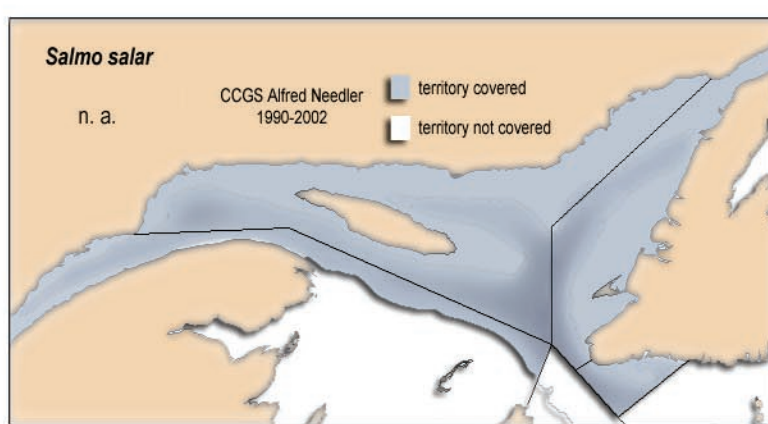
**Characteristics:**

- large mouth and teeth
- straight lateral line
- straight tail end
(convex: American plaice,
concave: Atlantic halibut)

May be mistaken for:[other Pleuronectidae](#)

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pleuronectidae	Total mm	800 mm



<i>Salmo salar</i>		
Saumon atlantique	Atlantic salmon	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blue, no yellow or brown • speckled with black • small scales • jaw does not extend past the eye, unlike with trout <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> other pelagics</p>		
		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Salmonidae	Total mm	1500 mm

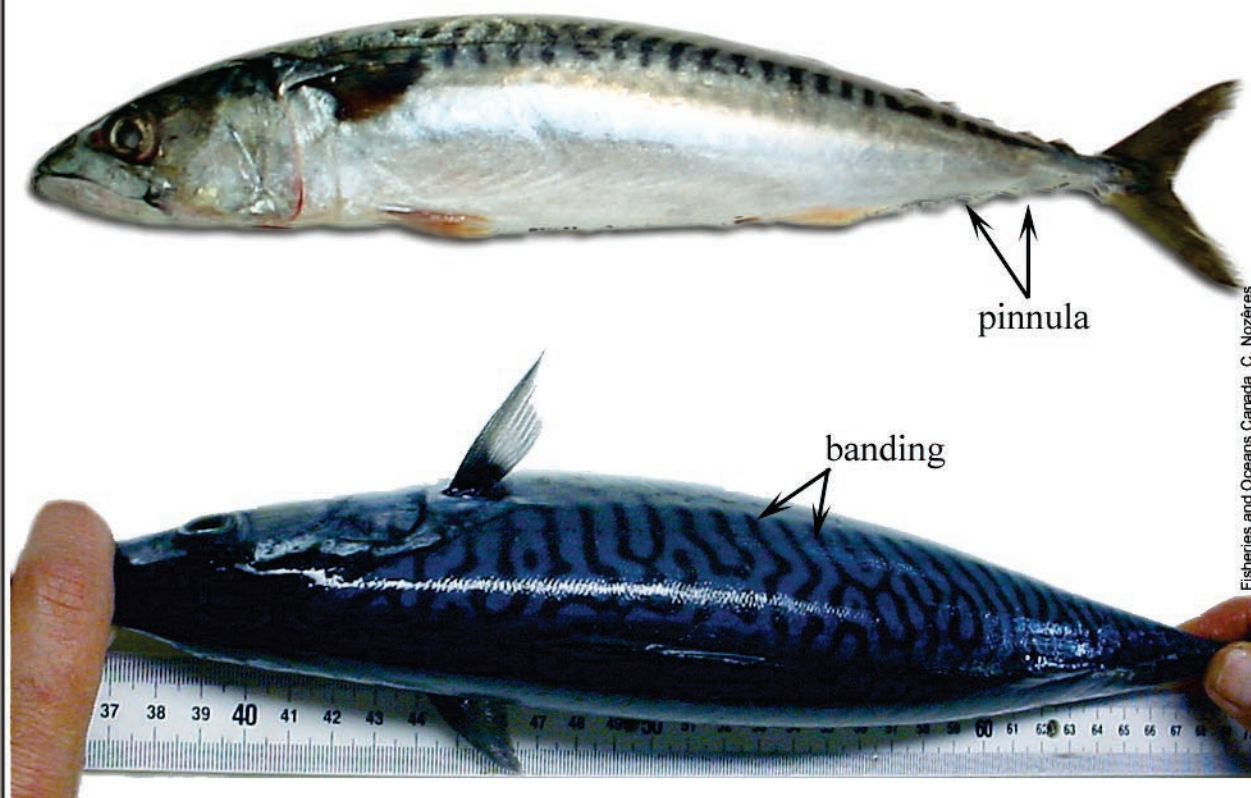
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Scomber scombrus

Maquereau bleu

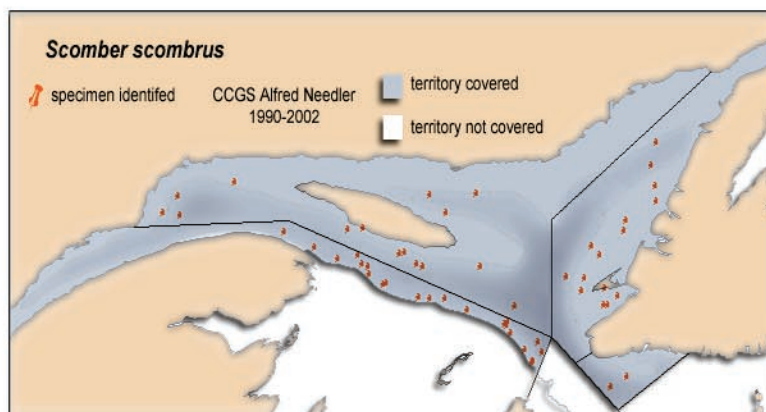
Atlantic mackerel



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- Steel-coloured, with blue-green banding dorsally
- small finlets (pinnula) along the caudal peduncle
- forked tail

May be mistaken for:[*Clupea harengus*](#)[*Scomberesox saurus*](#)

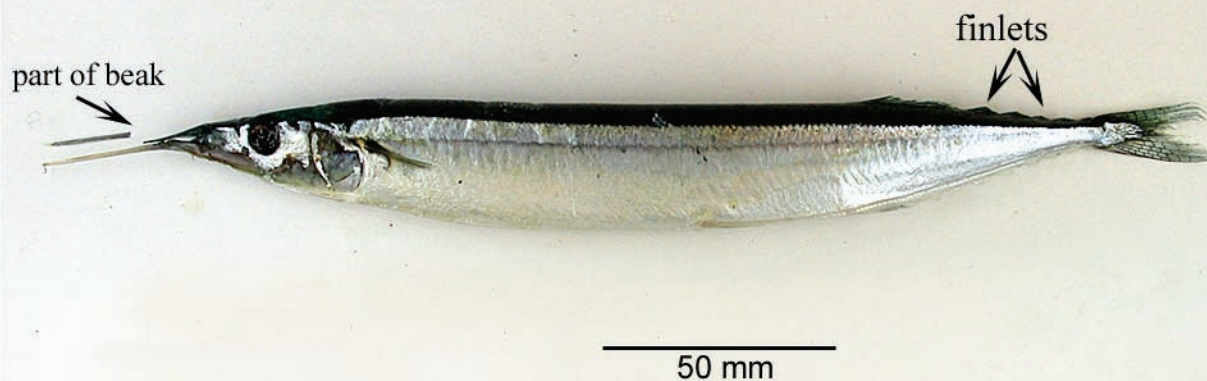
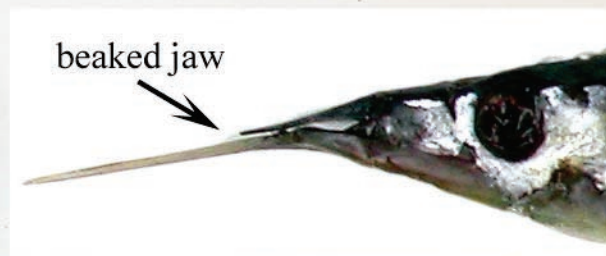
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Scombridae	Fork mm	600 mm



Scomberesox saurus

Balaou

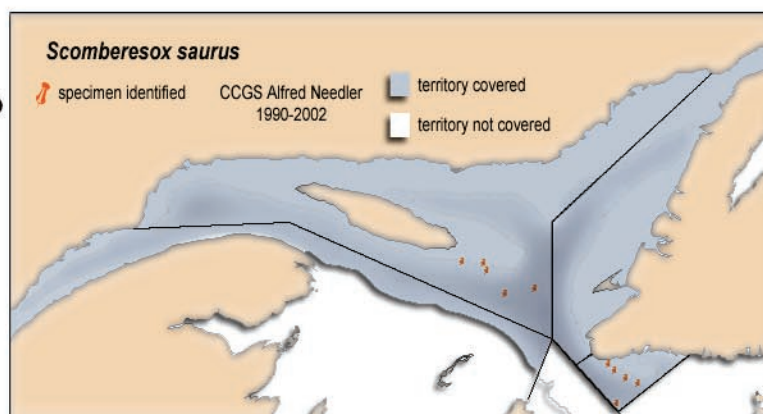
Atlantic saury



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- silver flanks, blue back
- beaked jaws, narrowing into long needle-like points
- pinnula (finlets), above and below caudal peduncle

May be mistaken for:[Scomber scombrus](#)

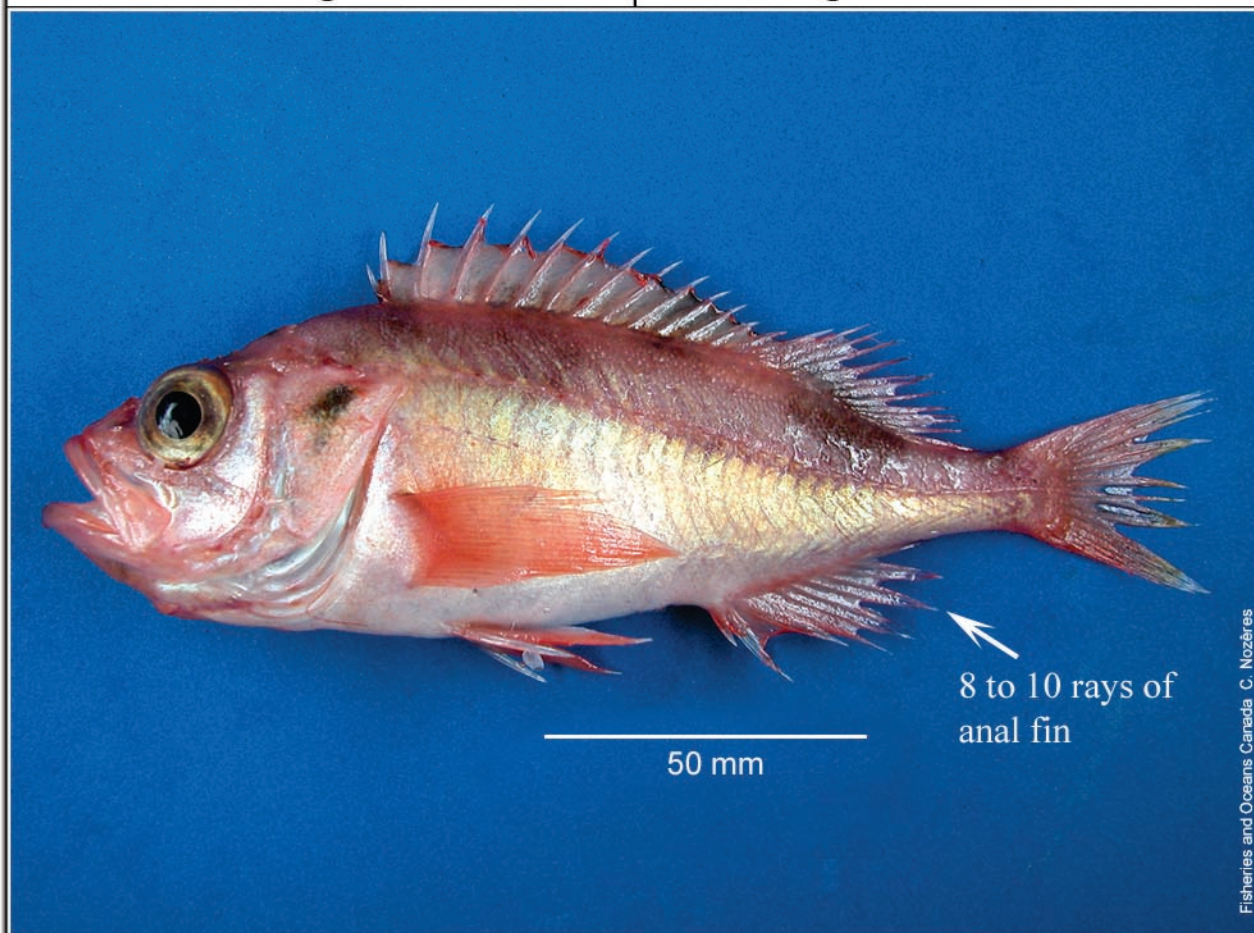
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Scomberesocidae	Total mm	500 mm



Sebastes mentella

Sébaste de profondeur

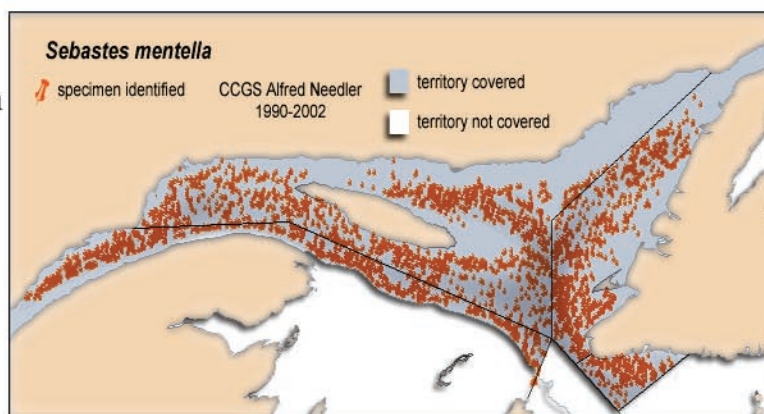
Deepwater Redfish

**Characteristics:**

- bright pink-red in colour
- 8 to 10 spiny rays of anal fin

May be mistaken for:

Sebastes fasciatus
Sebastes marinus



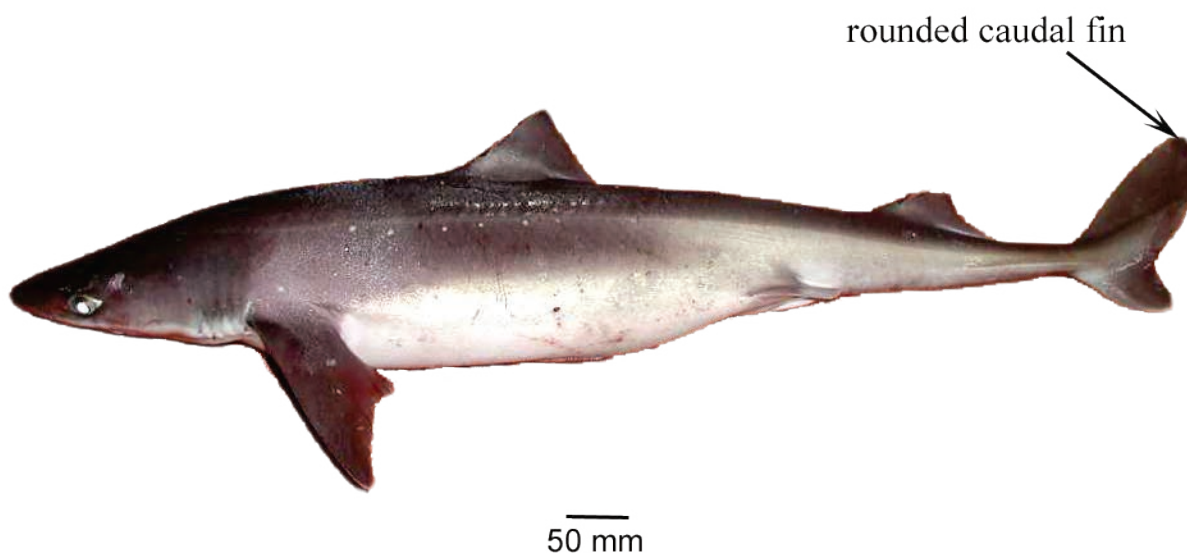
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Scorpaenidae	Total mm	550 mm



Squalus acanthias

Aiguillat commun

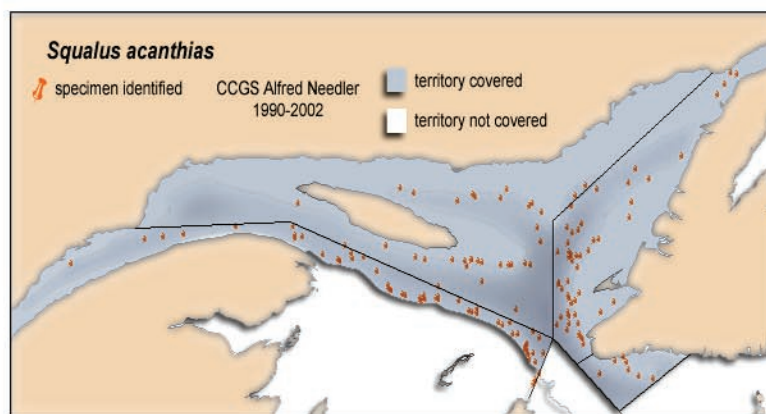
Spiny dogfish



Fisheries and Oceans Canada E. Parent

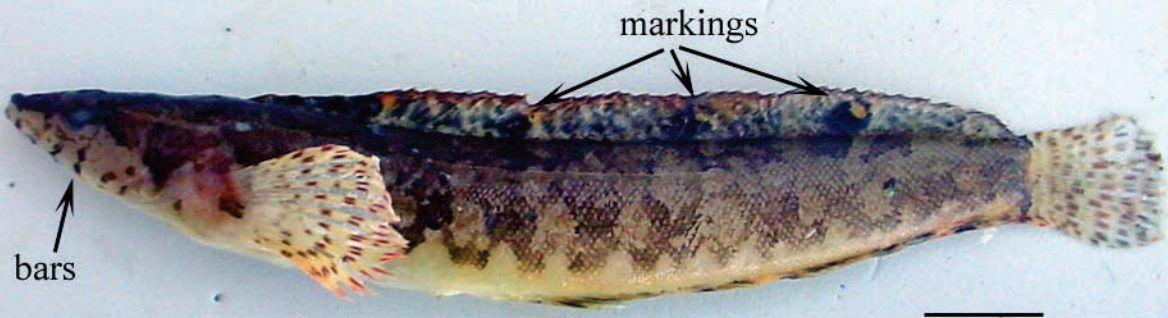

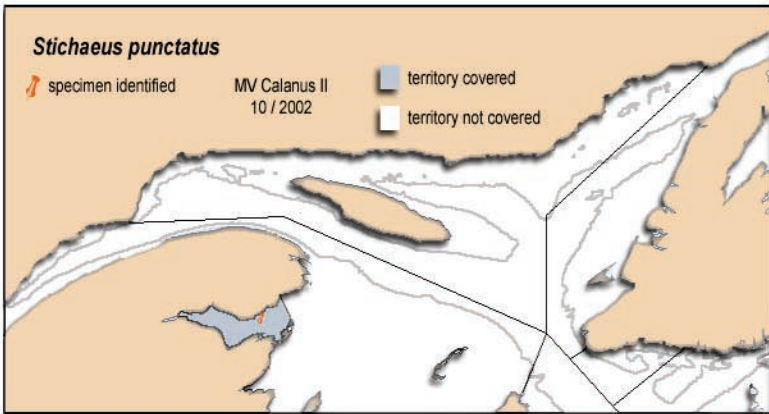
Characteristics:

- gray colour
- pointed nose
- rounded caudal fin

May be mistaken for:*Centroscyllium fabricii*

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Squalidae	Total mm	1600 mm



<i>Stichaeus punctatus</i>		
Stichée arctique	Arctic shanny	
adult specimen		
		
young specimen		
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 or more dorsal markings • bars on the cheeks • pointed mouth, lower jaw projecting <p>May be mistaken for: other small demersals</p>		
		
Family	Type de mesure	Maximum size
Stichaeidae	Total mm	220 mm

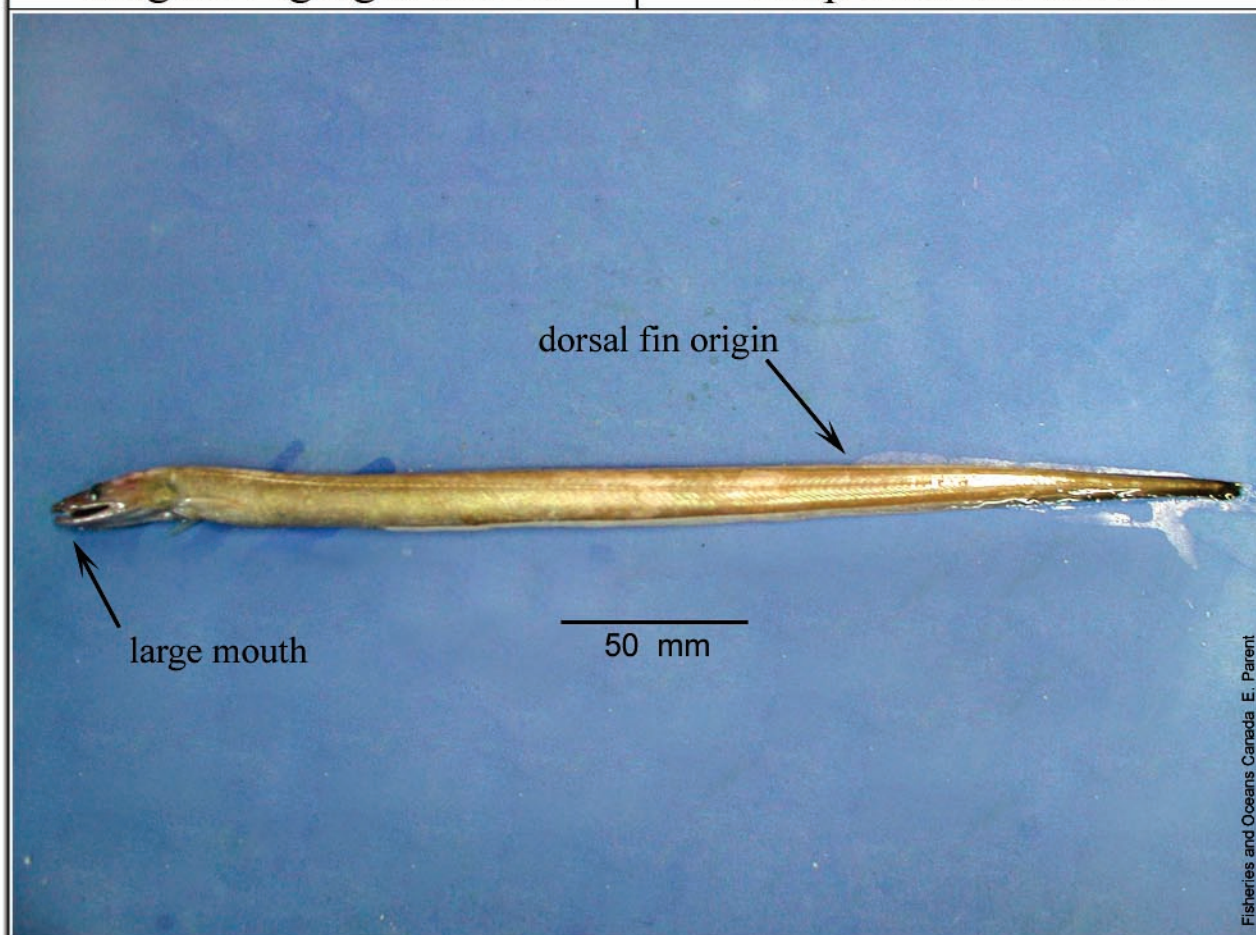
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Synphobranchus kaupi

Anguille égorgée becuée

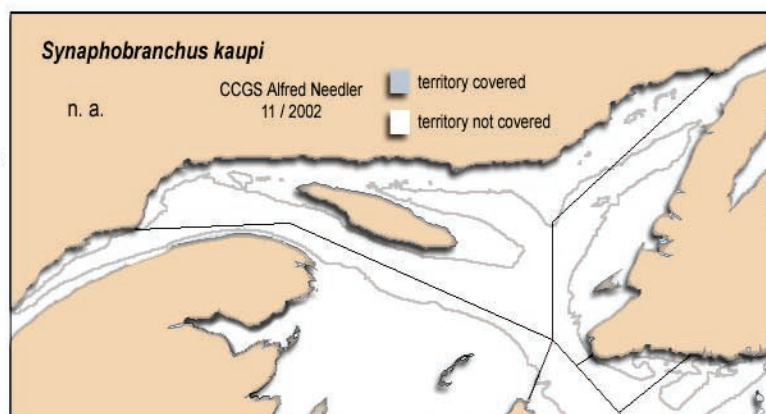
Kaup's arrowtooth eel

**Characteristics:**

- abyssal species
- mauve colour
- dorsal fin origin behind anus

May be mistaken for:

[*Anguilla rostrata*](#)
[large demersals](#)



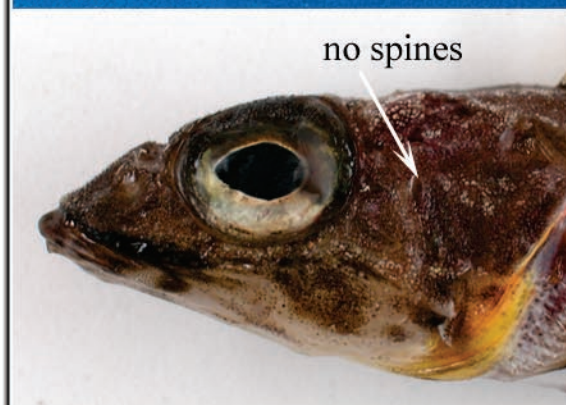
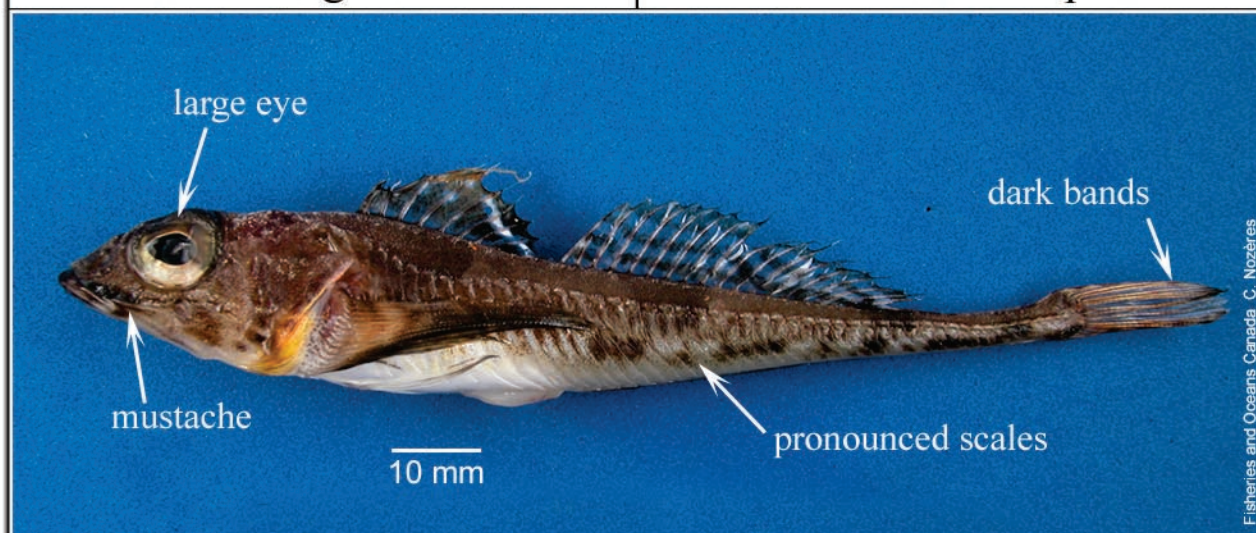
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Synphanobranchidae	Total mm	1000 mm



Triglops murrayi

Faux-trigle armé

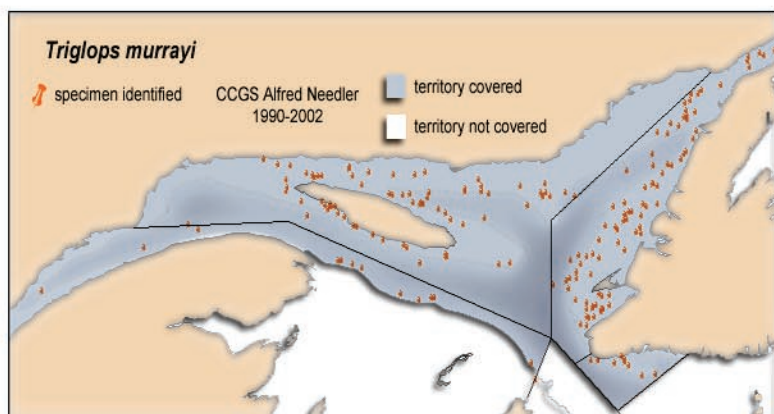
Mustache sculpin

**Characteristics:**

- no preopercular spines
- very large eyes
- bands on the tail
- dark lip (mustache)
- pronounced scales on sides

May be mistaken for:

[other small Cottidae](#)
[Agonidae](#)



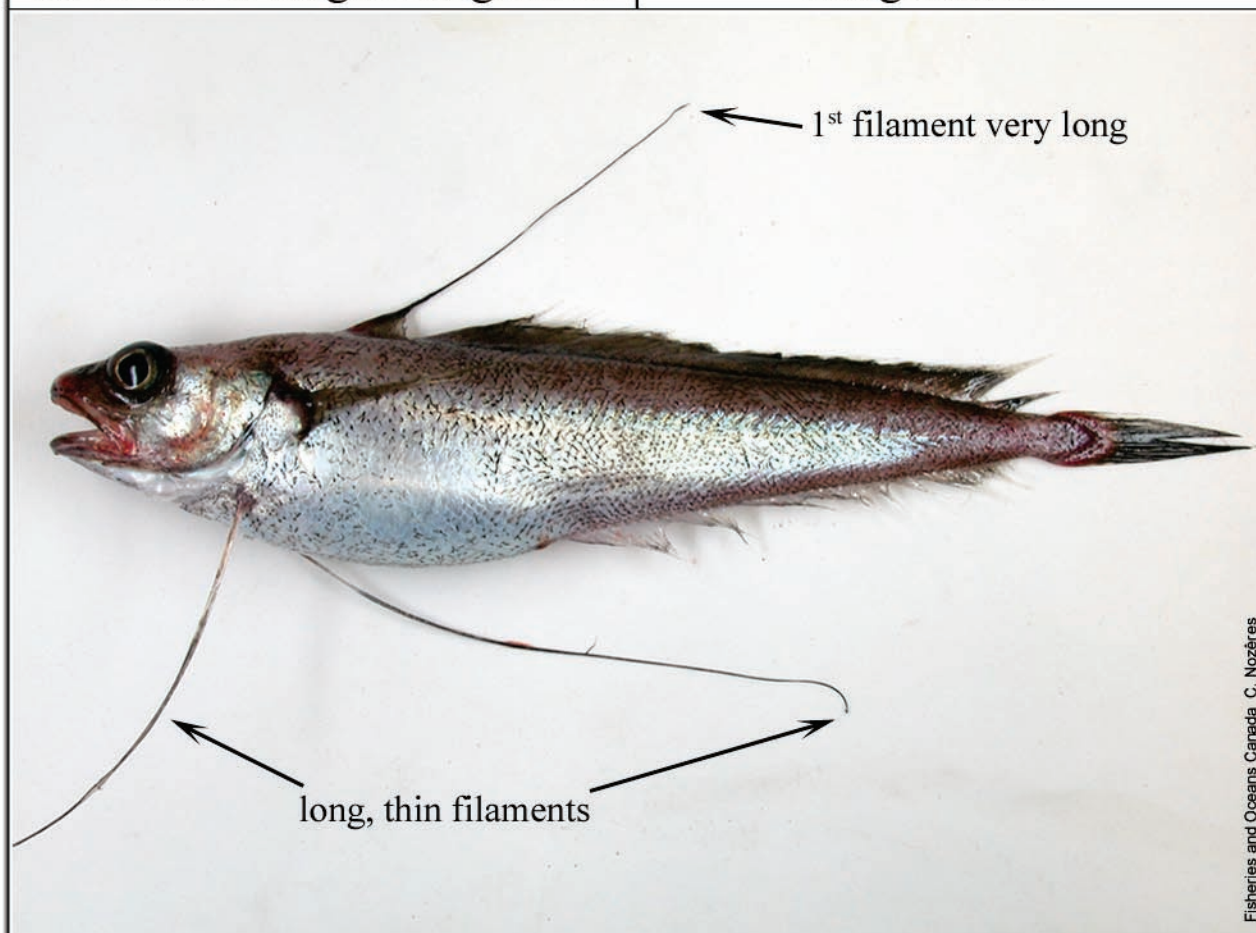
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Cottidae	Total mm	192 mm



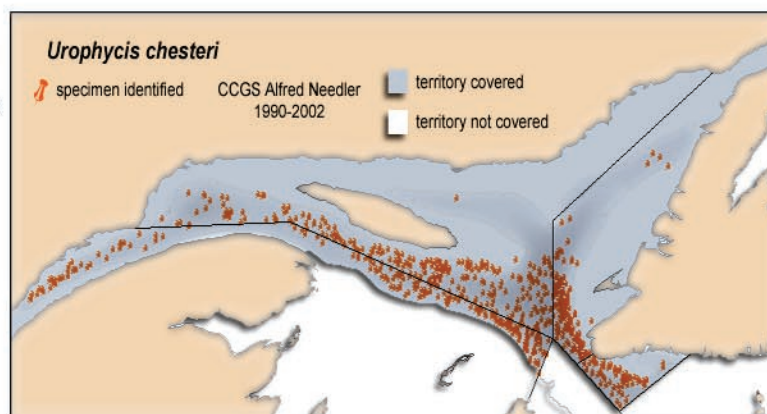
Urophycis chesteri

Merluche à longues nageoires

Longfin hake

**Characteristics:**

- olive dorsally, pale ventrally
- very long, pectoral filaments
- very long first filament of dorsal fin

May be mistaken for:[*Urophycis tenuis*](#)[*Merluccius bilinearis*](#)

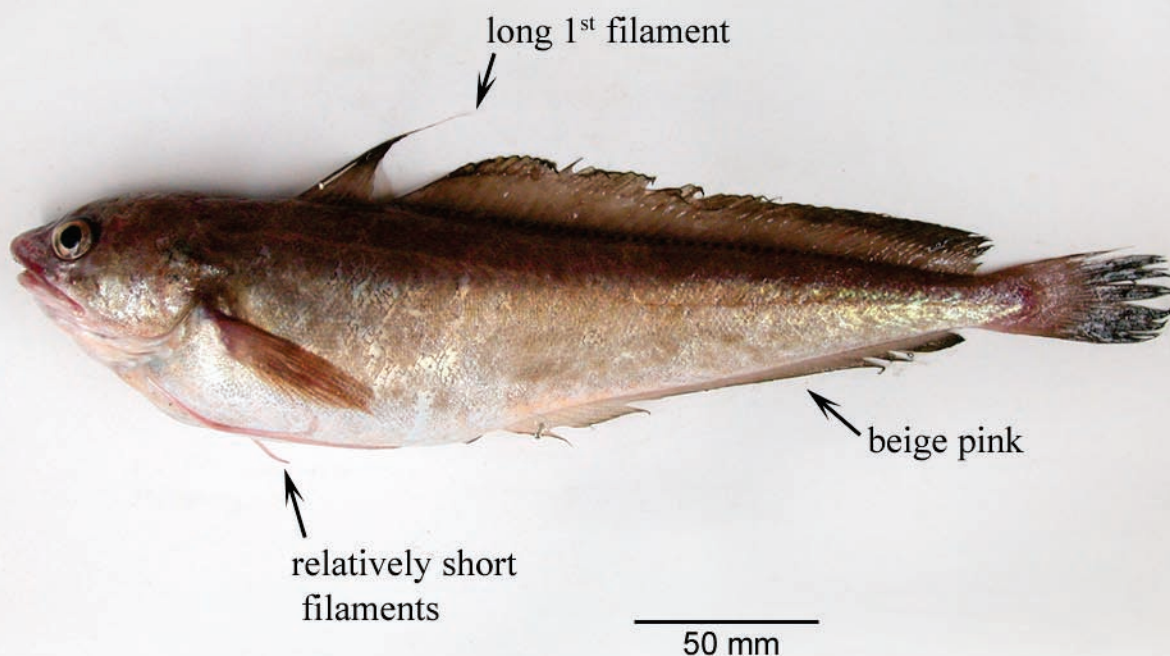
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Urophycidae	Total mm	400 mm



Urophycis tenuis

Merluche blanche

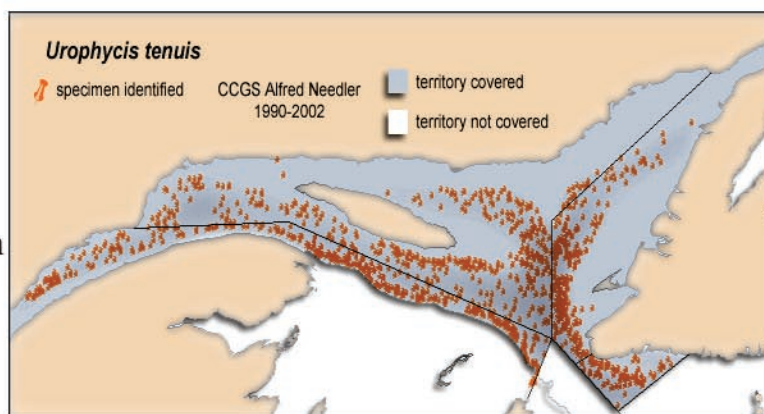
White hake



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Characteristics:

- beige pink in colour
- no barbels on the nose
- short pectoral filaments, with blunt ends
- long first filament of dorsal fin

May be mistaken for:*Urophycis chesteri*

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Urophycidae	Total mm	1330 mm



Part I: Marine fishes

Groupings

Agonidae
Demersals (small)
Demersals (large)
Cottidae (small)
Cottidae (large)
Gadidae
Merlucciidae & Urophycidae
Pelagics
Pleuronectidae
Rajidae
Gonostomidae & Myctophidae
Sternoptychidae
Cyclopteridae
Liparididae & Zoarcidae



Agonidae



Atlantic poacher
Leptagonus decagonus



Alligatorfish
Aspidophoroides monoptyerygius



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Demersals (small)



Four-line snakeblenny
Eumesogrammus praecisus



Arctic shanny
Stichaeus punctatus

50 mm



Atlantic wolffish
Anarhichas lupus



Rock gunnel
Pholis gunnellus



Pale eelpout
Lycodes pallidus



Snakeblenny
Lumpenus lampretaeformis



Daubed shanny
Lumpenus maculatus

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Demersals (large)



Atlantic wolffish
Anarhichas lupus



Ocean pout
Macrozoarces americanus



Arctic eelpout
Lycodes reticulatus



Greater eelpout
Lycodes esmarki



Wrymouth
Cryptacanthodes maculatus

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Cottidae (small)

Atlantic hookear sculpin
Artediellus atlanticus



Snowflake sculpin
Artediellus uncinatus



Grubby
Myoxocephalus aeneus



Artic staghorn sculpin
Gymnacanthus tricuspis



Moustache sculpin
Triglops murrayi



50 mm

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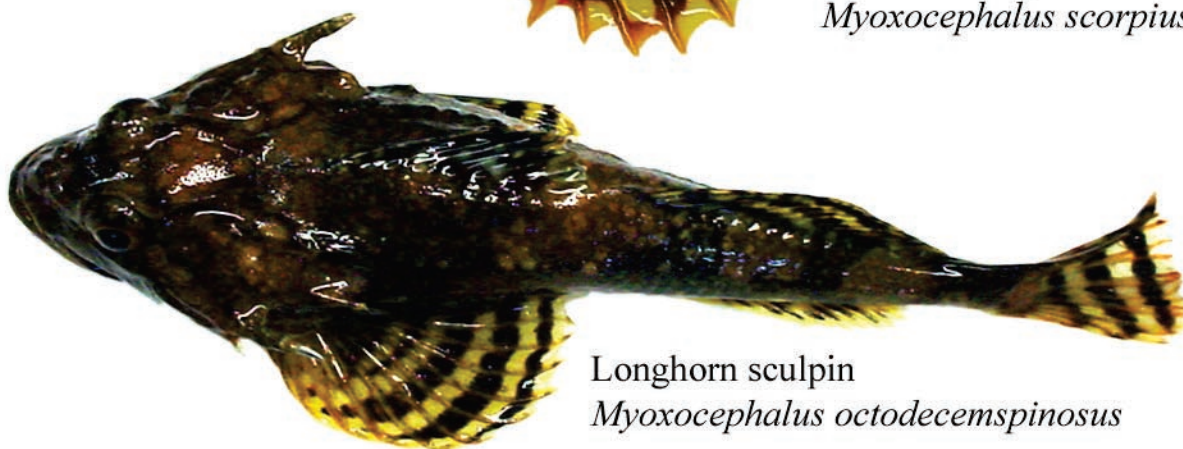
Cottidae (large)



Sea raven
Hemitripterus americanus



Shorthorn sculpin
Myoxocephalus scorpius



Longhorn sculpin
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus

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Gadidae



Arctic cod *Boreogadus saida*



Atlantic tomcod *Microgadus tomcod*



Atlantic cod *Gadus morhua*



Greenland cod *Gadus ogac*



Pollock *Pollachius virens*

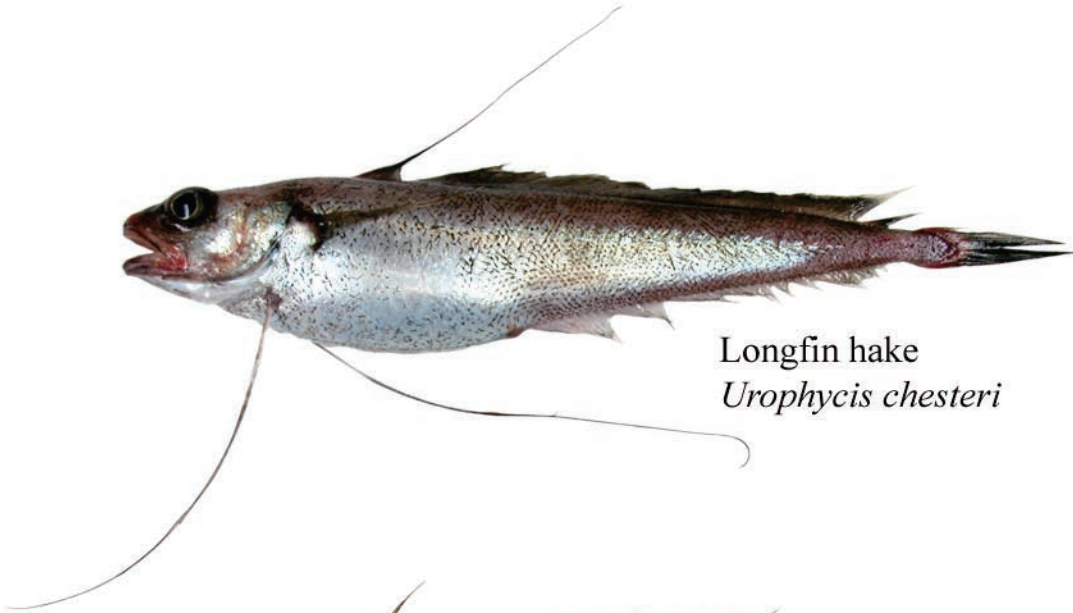
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



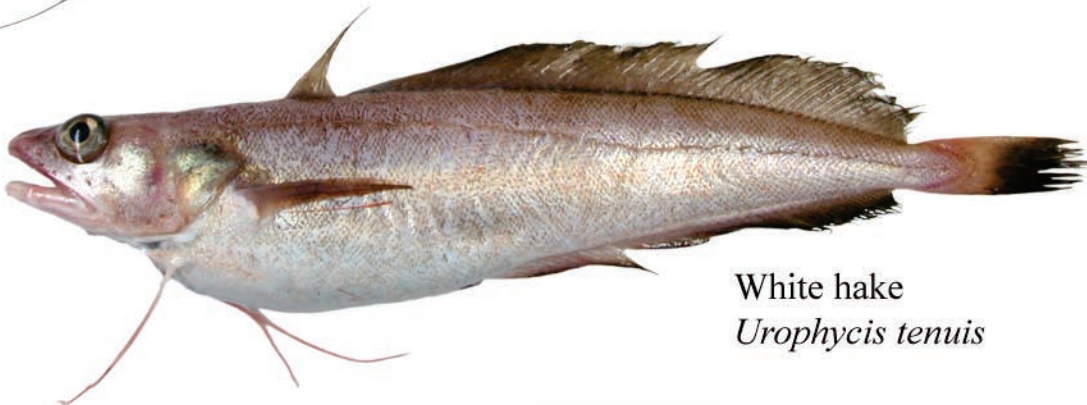
Merlucciidae and Urophycidae



Silver hake
Merluccius bilinearis



Longfin hake
Urophycis chesteri



White hake
Urophycis tenuis

50 mm

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Pelagics

Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*



Atlantic herring *Clupea harengus*



Smelt *Osmerus mordax*



Capelin *Mallotus villosus*



Sand lance *Ammodytes* sp.



White barracudine *Notolepsis rissoi kroeyeri*



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Pleuronectidae



Atlantic halibut
Hippoglossus hippoglossus

Large-mouthed

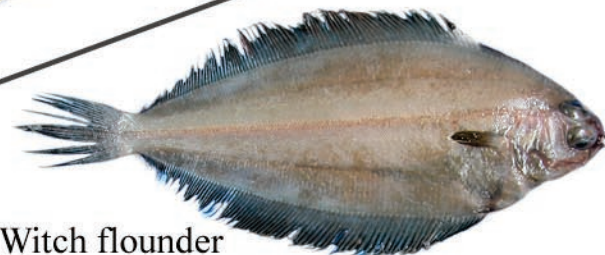


Greenland halibut
Reinhardtius hippoglossoides



American plaice
Hippoglossoides platessoides

Small-mouthed



Witch flounder
Glyptocephalus cynoglossus



Smooth flounder
Pleuronectes putnami

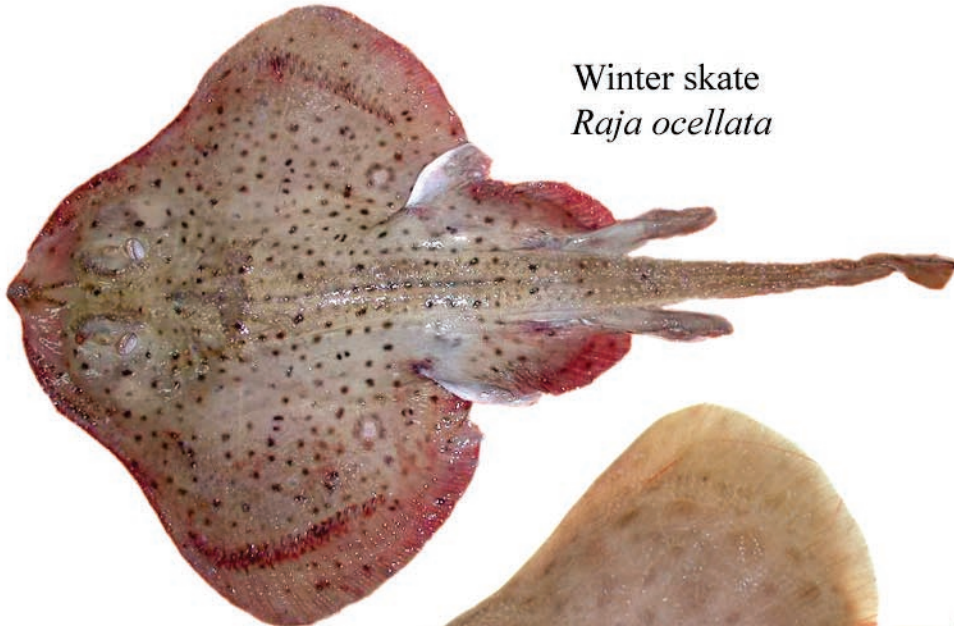


Winter flounder
Pleuronectes americanus

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Rajidae



Winter skate
Raja ocellata



Smooth skate
Raja senta



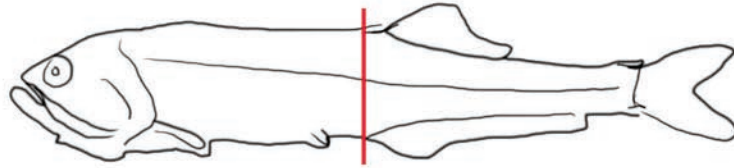
Spiny skate
Raja radiata

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Gonostomatidae and Myctophidae

Gonostomatidae

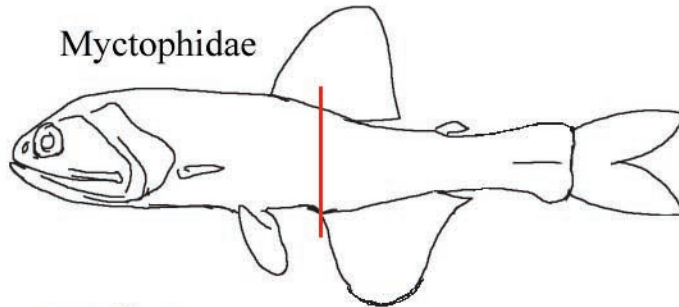


10 mm

Cyclothone microdon

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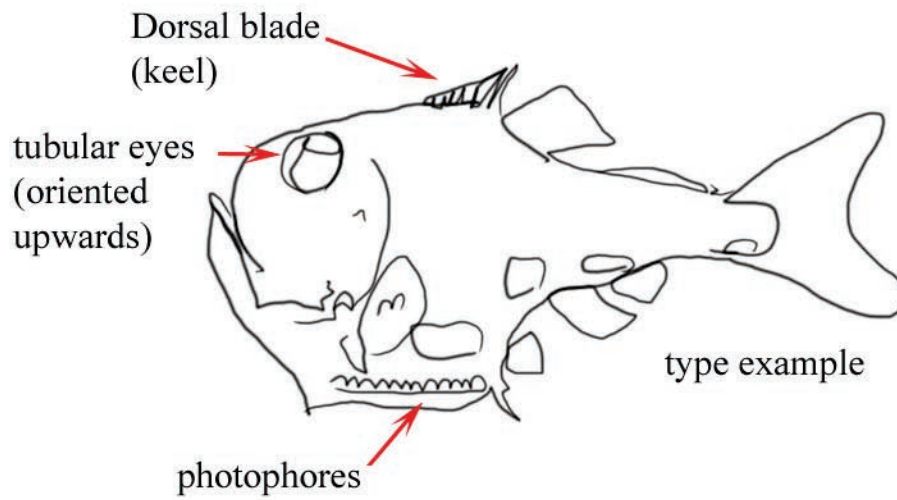
Myctophidae



10 mm

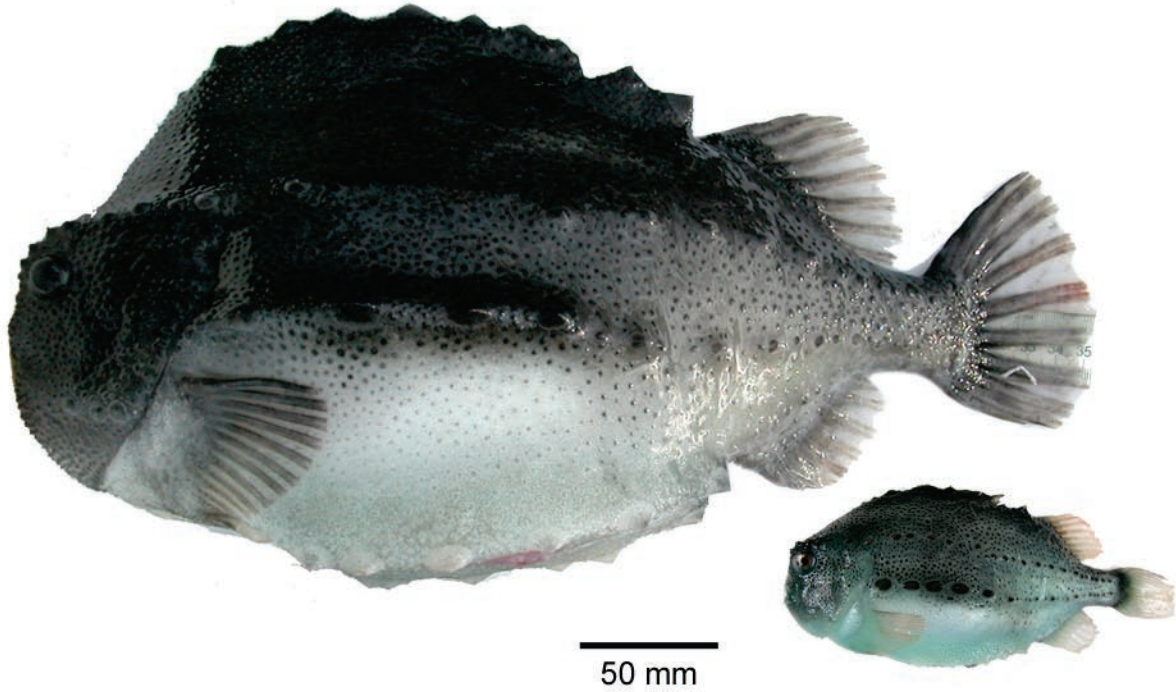
Lampanyctus macdonaldi*Lampadena speculigera*

Sternoptychidae

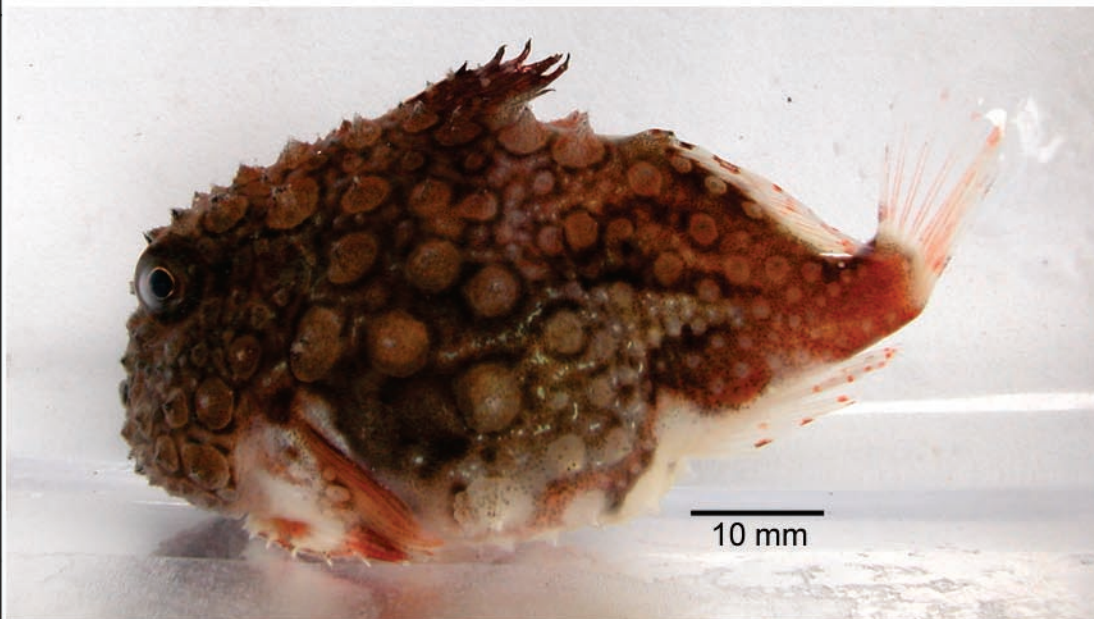


Cyclopteridae

Lumpfish *Cyclopterus lumpus*



Spiny lumpsucker *Eumicrotremus spinosus*



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Liparididae et Zoarcidae

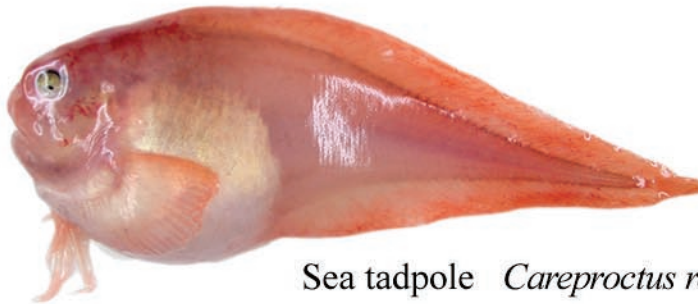
Liparididae



Variegated snailfish *Liparis gibbus*



Gelatinous snailfish *Liparis fabricii*



Sea tadpole *Careproctus reinhardti*



Lowfin snailfish *Paraliparis calidus*

Zoarcidae



Atlantic softpout *Melanostigma atlanticum*

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Part II: Marine invertebrates

Name index

Acanthephyra to Plesiopenaeus
Pontophilus to Themisto



Name index: Marine invertebrates

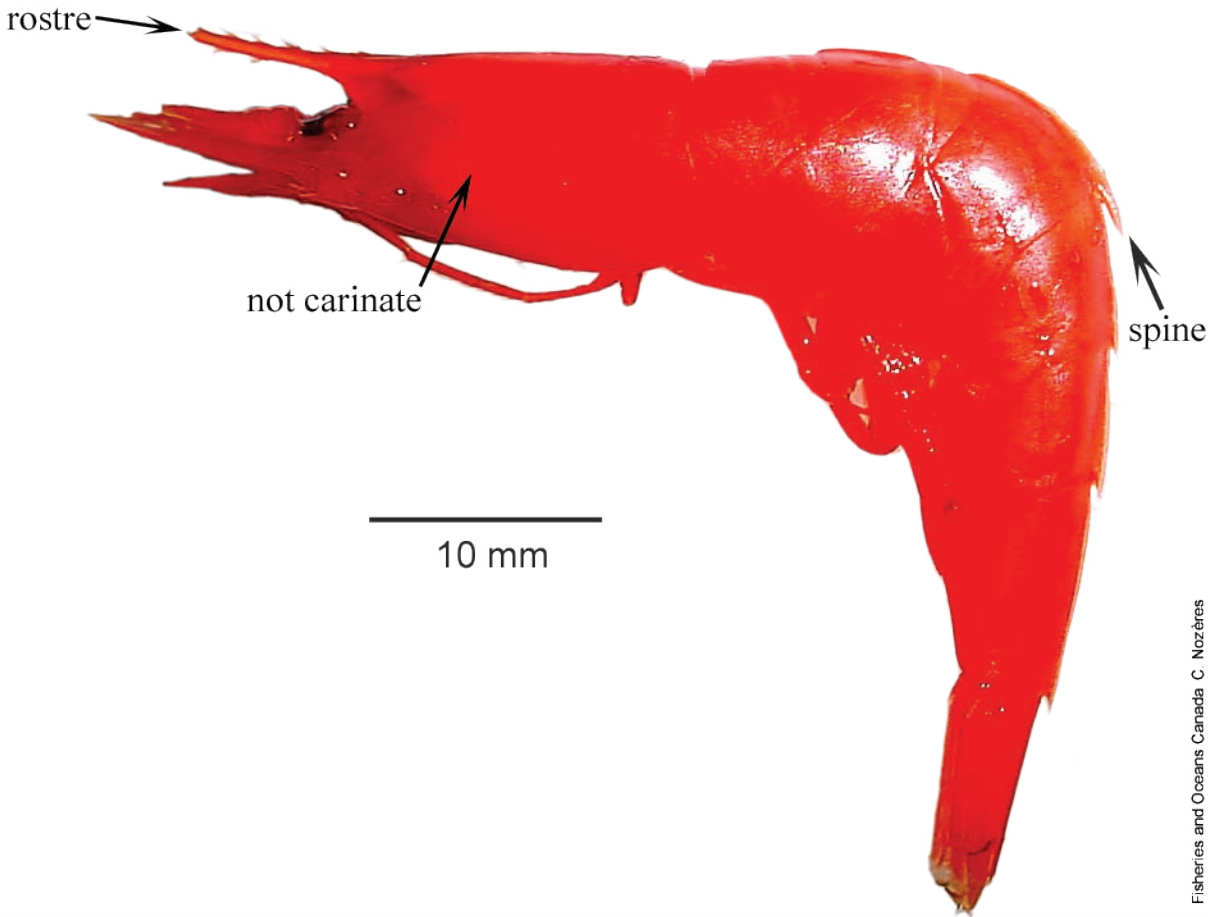
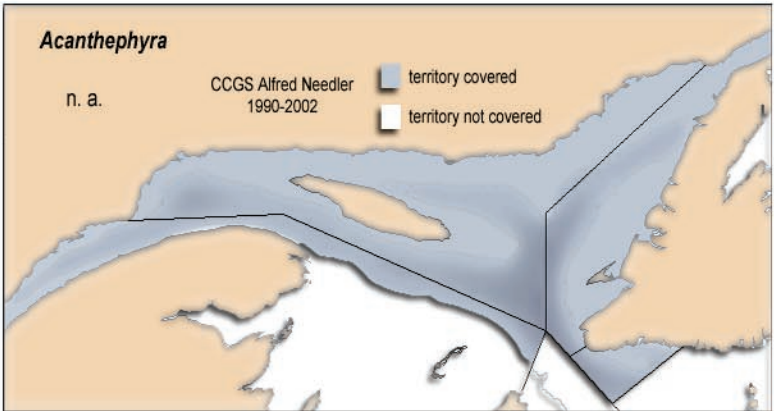
Latin name	French name	English name
<i>Acanthephyra</i> sp.	Opophoride	Opophorid
<i>Argis dentata</i>	Crevette verte	Argid
<i>Bathypolypus arcticus</i>	Poulpe boréale	Northern Atlantic octopus
<i>Boltenia ovifera</i>	Patate de mer	Sea potato
<i>Boreomysis</i> sp.	Boreomyside	Boremysid
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	Bourgot, Buccin	Waved whelk
<i>Cancer irroratus</i>	Crabe commun	Rock crab
<i>Caprella septrionalis</i>	Caprelle	Caprellid
<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i>	Crabe de neige	Snow crab
<i>Chlamys islandica</i>	Pétoncle d'Islande	Icelandic scallop
<i>Crangon septemspinosa</i>	Crevette grise de sable	Grey sand shrimp
<i>Crossaster papposus</i>	Soleil de mer épineux	Spiny sun star
<i>Eualus gaimardi</i>	Eualidé	Eualid
<i>Eualus macilentus</i>	Eualidé	Eualid
<i>Gammarellus homari</i>	Gammare	Gammarid
<i>Gnathophausia ingens</i>	Myside géant rouge	Giant deep-sea mysid
<i>Gorgoncephalus arcticus</i>	Gorgoncéphale	Northern basket star
<i>Halocynthia pyriformis</i>	Pêche de mer, Tunicate	Sea peach, Tunicate
<i>Hippaster phyrgiana</i>	Étoile de coussin	Spiny cushion star
<i>Hyas araneus</i>	Crabe lyre (araigné)	Toad crab
<i>Hyas coarctatus</i>	Crabe lyre (arctique)	Arctic lyre crab
<i>Illex illecebrosus</i>	Encornet rouge boréale	Northern shortfin squid
<i>Lebbeus groenlandicus</i>	Bouc du Groenland	Greenland lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus polaris</i>	Bouc	Polar lebbeid
<i>Littorea littorina</i>	Bigorneau	Periwinkle
<i>Lithodes maja</i>	Crabe épineux du nord	Spiny crab
<i>Meganyctiphanes norvegica</i>	Euphausiacé	Euphausid, Krill
<i>Munidopsis curvirostrata</i>	Crabe galatheide	Galatheid crab
<i>Nymphon</i> sp.	Pycnogide	Sea spider
<i>Ophiopholils aculeata</i>	Ophiure pâquerette	Daisy brittlestar
<i>Pagurus</i> sp.	Bernard l'hermite	Hermit crab
<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	Crevette nordique	Northern shrimp
<i>Pandalus montagui</i>	Crevette ésope	Striped shrimp
<i>Pandalus propinquus</i>	Pandalide	Pandalid
<i>Pasiphaea multidentata</i>	Sivade rose	Glass shrimp
<i>Pasiphaea tarda</i>	Pasiphaeide	Pasiphaeid
<i>Placopecten magellanicus</i>	Pétoncle géant	Atlantic deep-sea scallop
<i>Plesiopeneaus edwardsianus</i>	Gambon écarlat	Giant scarlet prawn



Name index: Marine invertebrates (cont'd)

Latin name	French name	English name
<i>Pontophilus norvegica</i>	Crevette de Norvège	Norwegian shrimp
<i>Rhacotropis aculeatus</i>	Eusiride, amphipode	Eusirid, amphipod
<i>Sabinea sarsi</i>	Crevette de Sars	Sars shrimp
<i>Sabinea septemcarinata</i>	Crevette à sept-lignes	Sevenlined shrimp
<i>Sclerocrangon boreas</i>	Crevette de roche (ciselée)	Sculptured shrimp
<i>Semirossia tenera</i>	Sépiole calamarette	Lesser bobtail squid
<i>Sergestes robustus</i>	Sergestidé écarlate	Scarlet sergestid
<i>Spirontocaris lillejeborgi</i>	Bouc épineux	Friendly blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris spinosus</i>	Bouc perroquet	Parrot shrimp
<i>Staurophoria mertensia</i>	Méduse à croix blanche	Whitecross jellyfish
<i>Stereomastis sculpta</i>	Polychelidé	Polychelid
<i>Syscensus infelix</i>	Isopode	Isopod
<i>Themisto libellula</i>	Hyperiid, amphipode	Hyperiid, amphipod
<i>Thysanoessa</i> sp.	Euphausiacé	Euphausid, Krill



<i>Acantheephyra</i> sp.		
Oplophoridé	Oplophoridid	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • colour scarlet red • abdominal spine present • rostrum with spines dorsally and ventrally • no lateral carina (crests) on the cephalothorax <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Sergestes robustus</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Oplophoridae	Cephalothorax mm	n. a.

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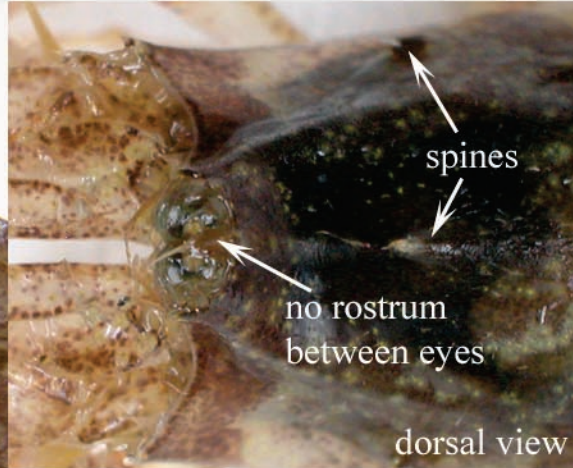
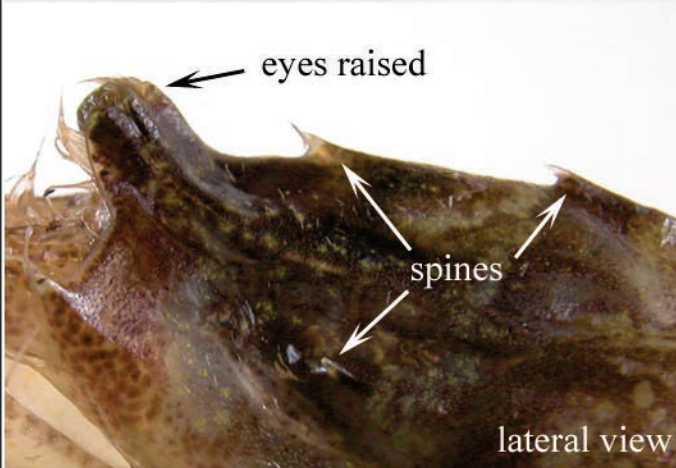
Argis dentata

Crevette verte

Arctic argid



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

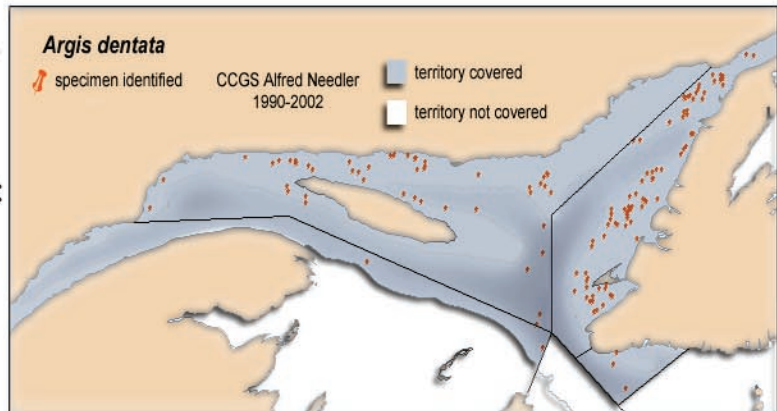


Characteristics:

- gray-brown to red
- elevated eyes close together
- no rostrum
- 4 spines on the cephalothorax:
1 each side, 2 on the median

May be mistaken for:

Crangon septemspinosa
Sclerocrangon boreas



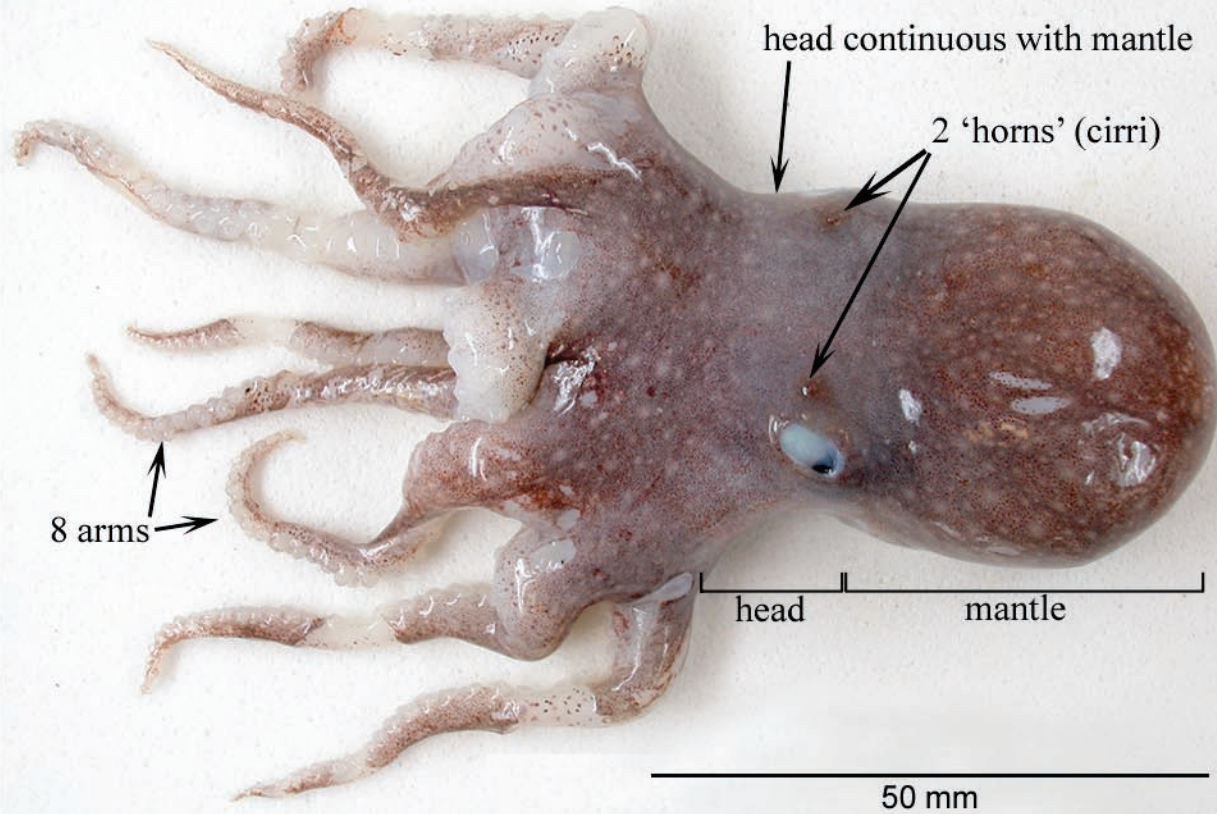
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Crangonidae	Cephalothorax mm	31 mm



Bathypolypus arcticus

Poulpe boréal

Northern Atlantic octopus



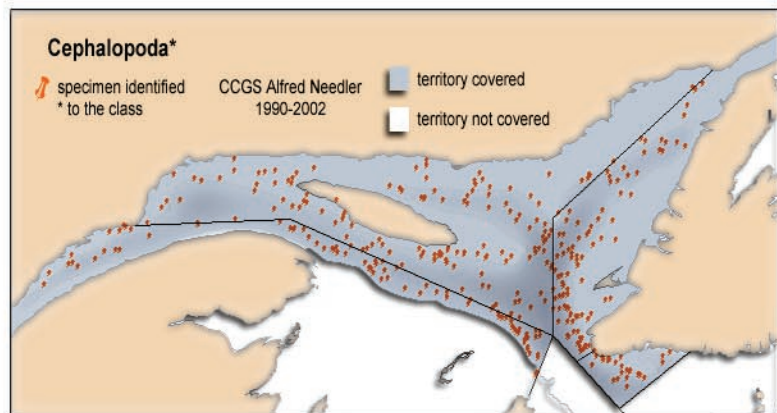
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Characteristics:

- colour pinkish-brown
- surface may be warty
- 8 arms of equal shape
- mantle covers the head
- 2 small fleshy horns (cirri) above the eyes

May be mistaken for:

Semirossia tenera



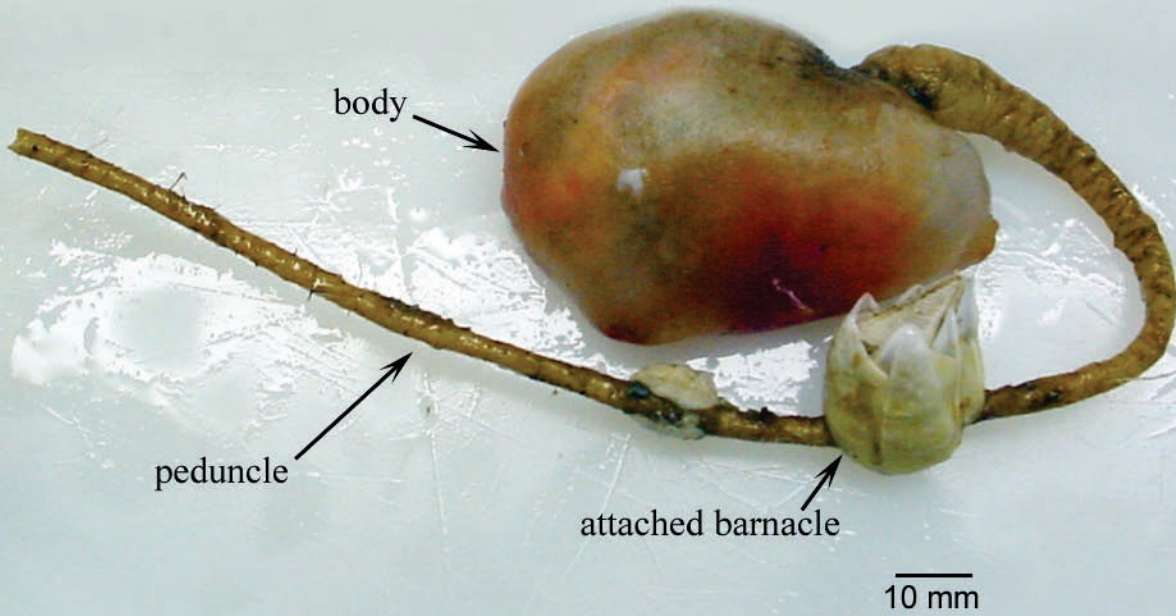
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Octopodidae	Mantle mm	100 mm (rarely > 60 mm)



Boltenia ovifera

Patate de mer

Sea potato, Stalked tunicate



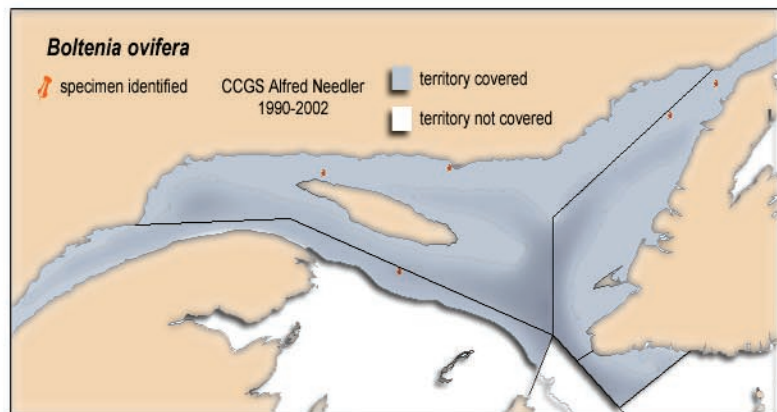
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- colour brown to orange
- oblong body
- long peduncle (stalk)
- may have epiphytes or others attached

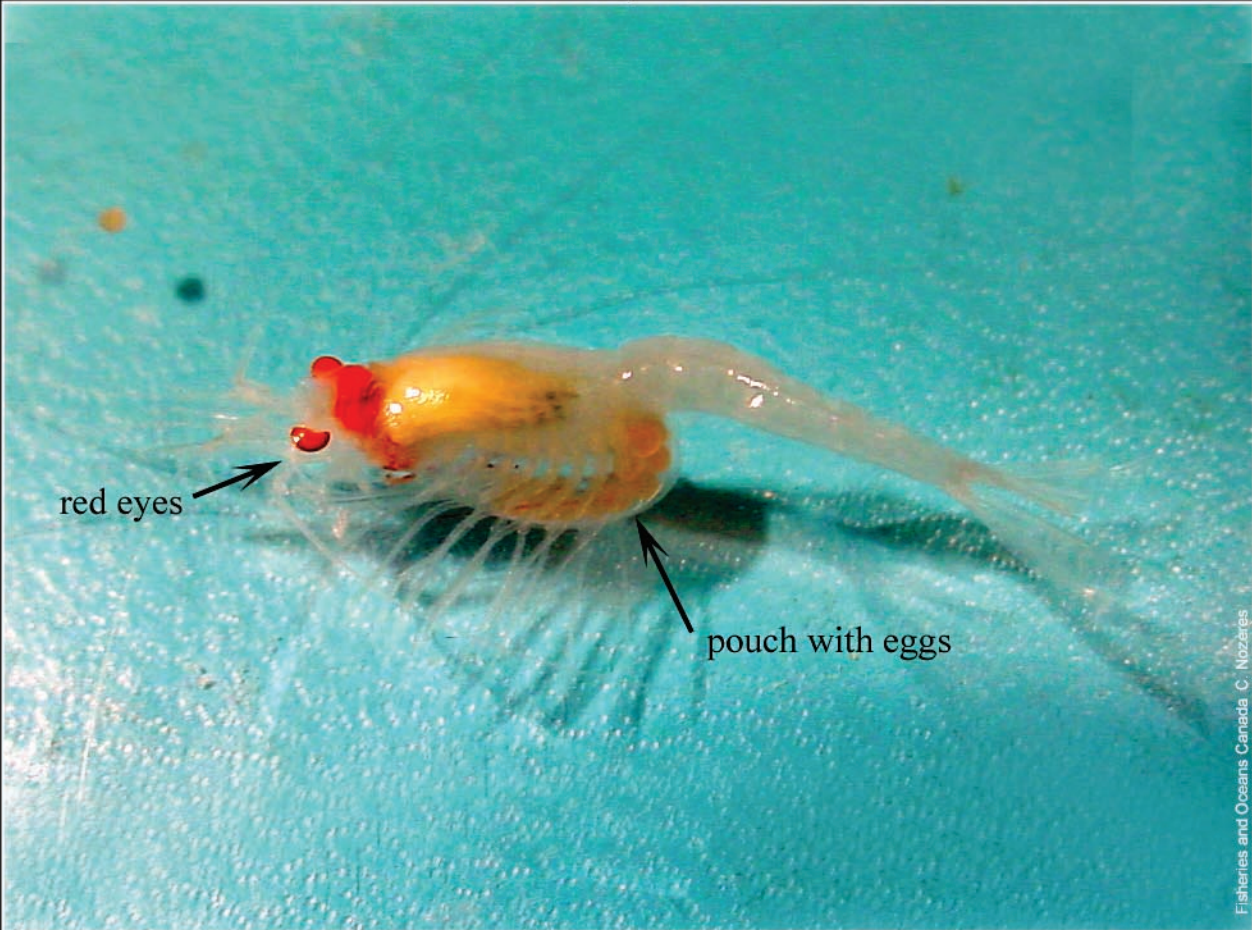
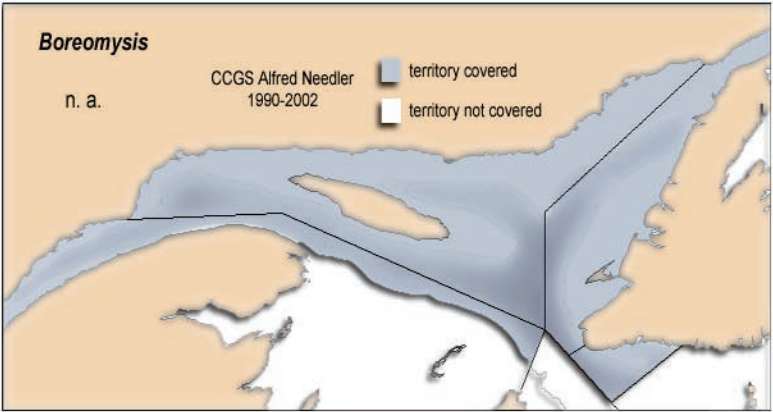
May be mistaken for:

Halocynthia pyriformis



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pyuridae	Body diameter mm	80 mm



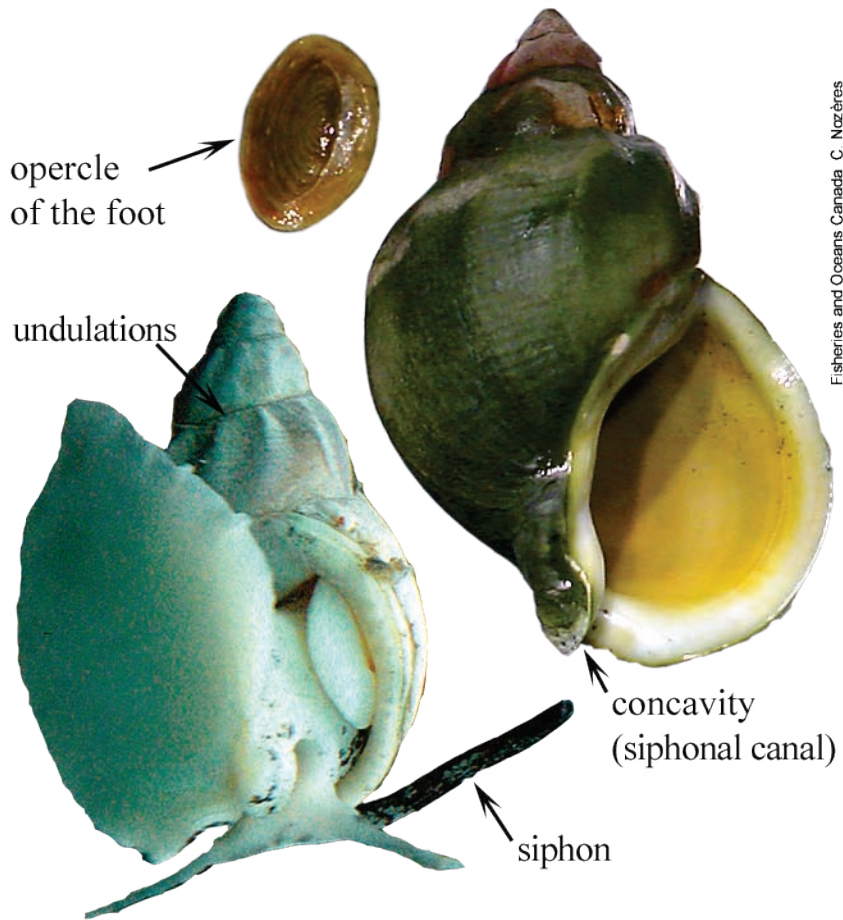
<i>Boreomysis</i> sp.		
Myside	Mysid	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • red eyes • abdominal pouch with eggs (females only) <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Mysis mixta</i> (black eyes) krill (gills visible)</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Mysidae	Cephalothorax mm	7 mm



Buccinum undatum

Buccin, Bourgot

Waved whelk



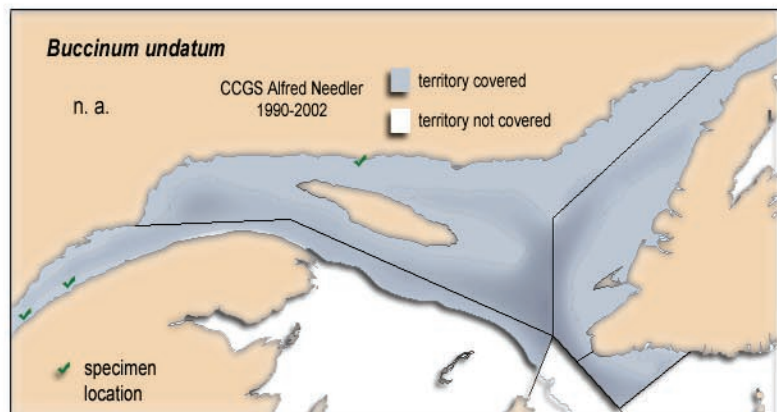
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Characteristics:

- waved ribs on shell (lateral undulations)
- shell mouth with a concavity for siphon

May be confused with:

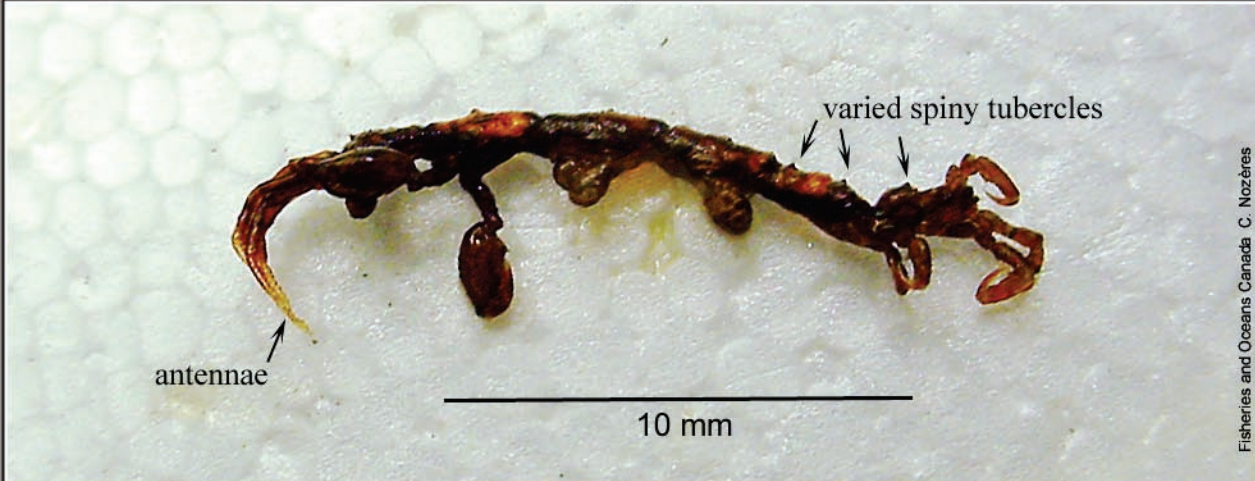
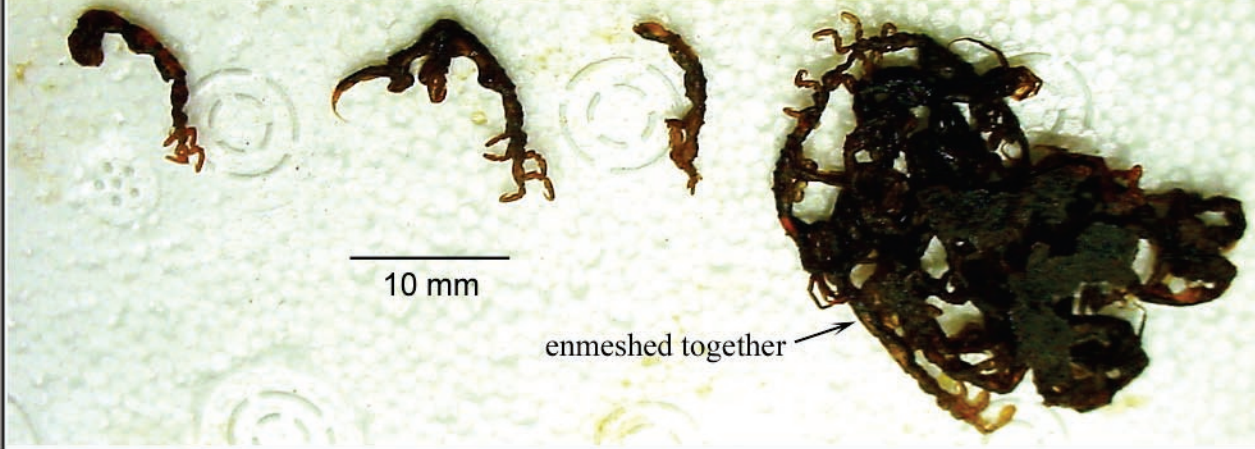
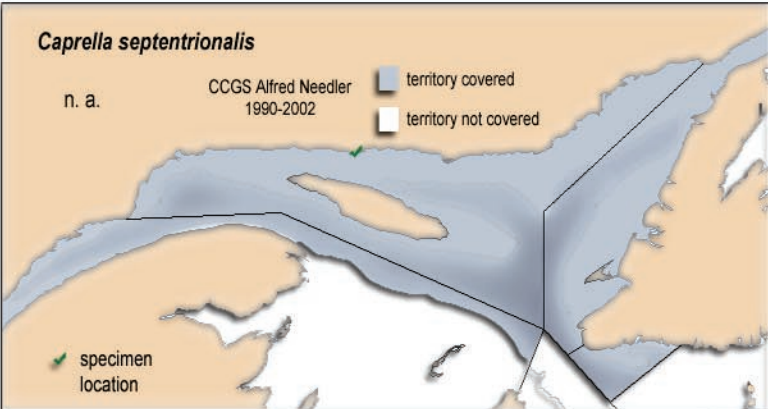
Buccinum totteni
Littorina littorea



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Buccinidae	Shell length mm	102 mm

<i>Cancer irroratus</i>		
Crabe commun	Rock crab	
<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères</p>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carapace wider than long • perimeter smoothed, less indented than <i>C. borealis</i> • coastal species <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Cancer borealis</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Canceridae	Carapace width mm	133 mm



<i>Caprella septentrionalis</i>		
Caprelle	Skeleton shrimp	
		
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • filamentous body • spiny protuberances, variable in form and number • 2nd antennae at least long as 1st antennae peduncle <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Caprella linearis</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Caprellidae	Total mm	54 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Chionoecetes opilio

Crabe de neige

Snow crab



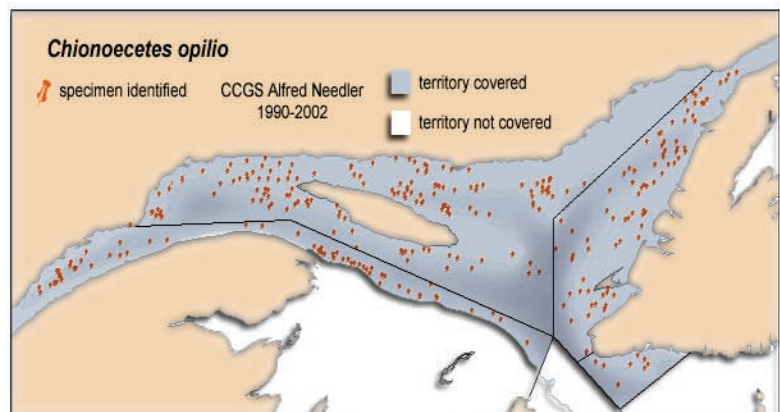
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- oval carapace
- robust legs
- short rostrum, less pointed than *Hyas* sp.

May be mistaken for:

Hyas araneus
Hyas coarctatus



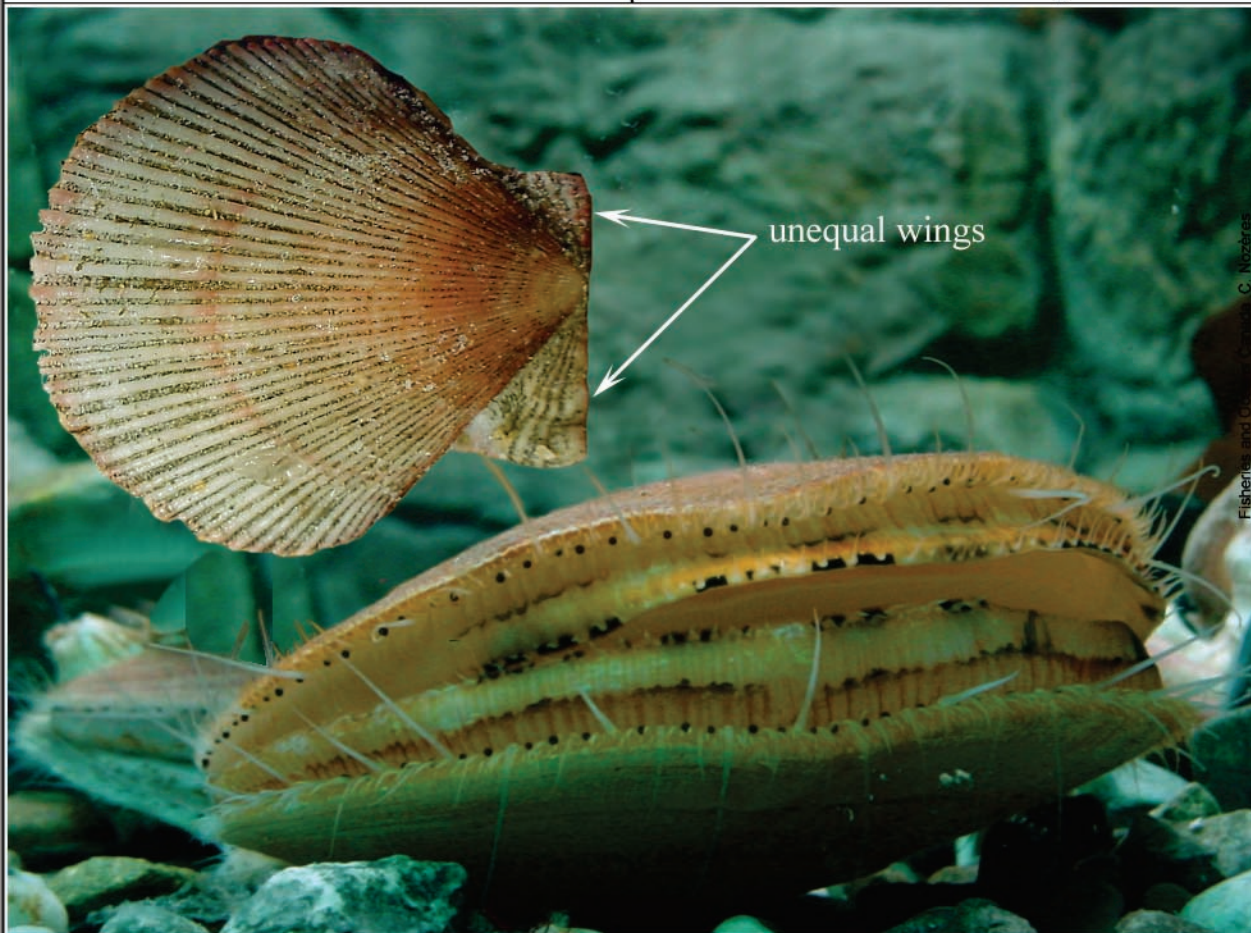
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Majidae	Carapace width mm	105 mm



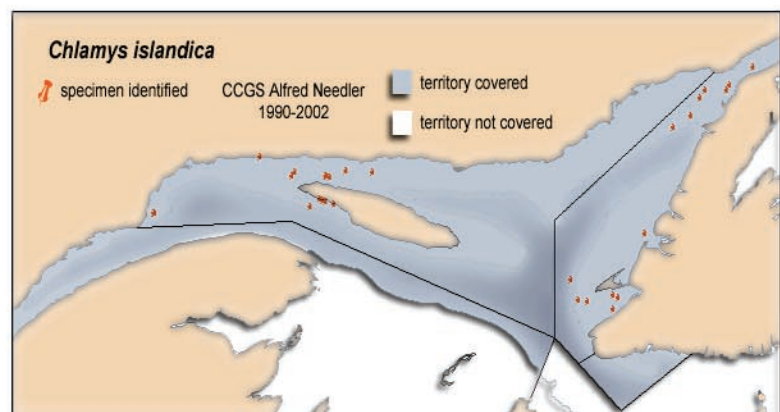
Chlamys islandica

Pétoncle d'Islande

Icelandic scallop

**Characteristics:**

- shell pink to orange
- radial ridges in relief
- wings unequal in size
- active bivalve (swimmer)

May be mistaken for:*Placopecten magellanicus*

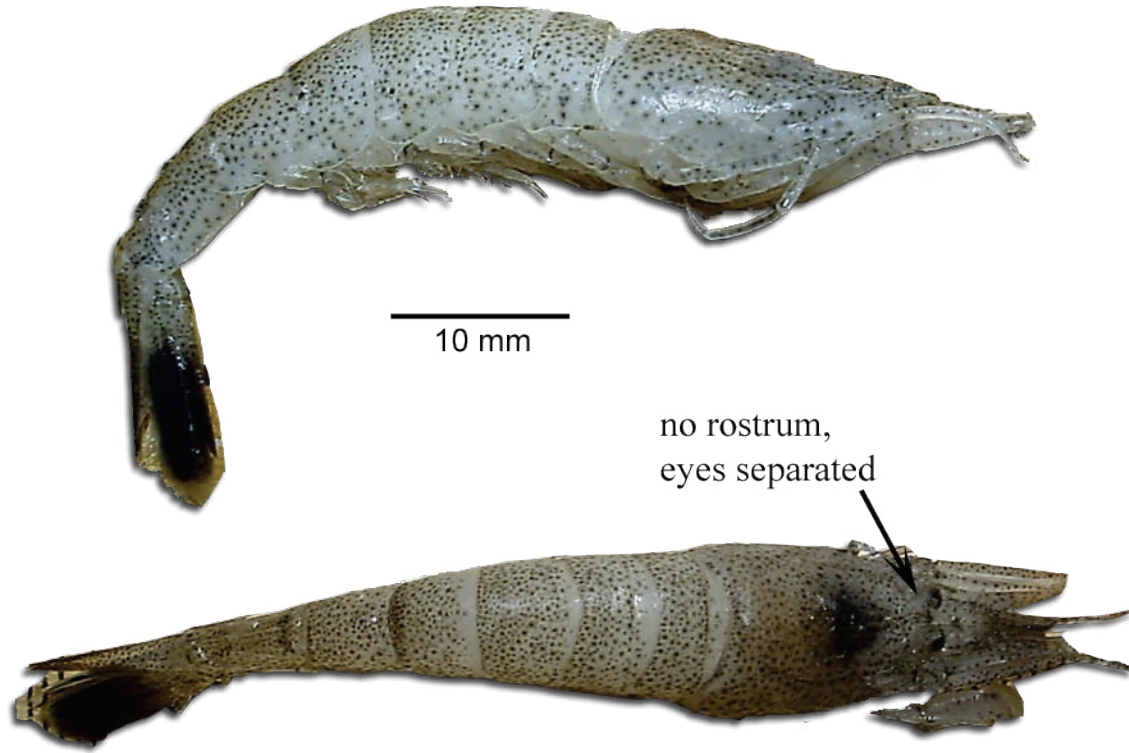
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pectinidae	Shell height mm	102 mm



Crangon septemspinosa

Crevette grise de sable

Grey sand shrimp



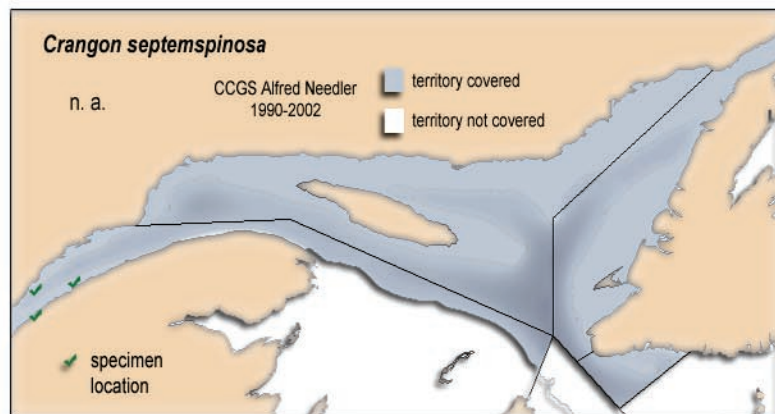
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- colour gray-green
- eyes not close together
- no rostrum
- estuarine species

May be mistaken for:

Pontophilus norvegica
Argis dentata



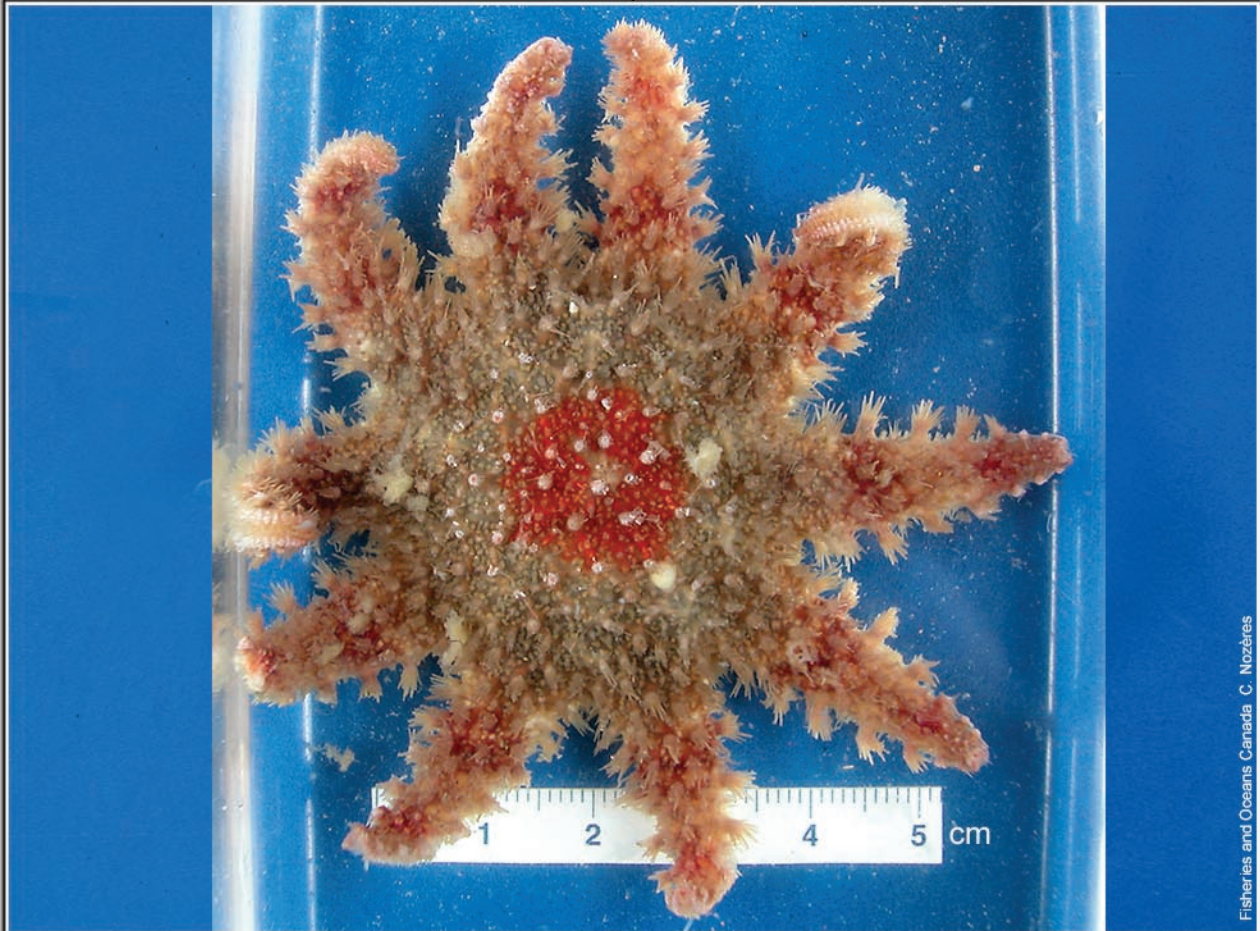
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Crangonidae	Cephalothorax mm	12 mm



Crossaster papposus

Soleil de mer épineux

Spiny sun star

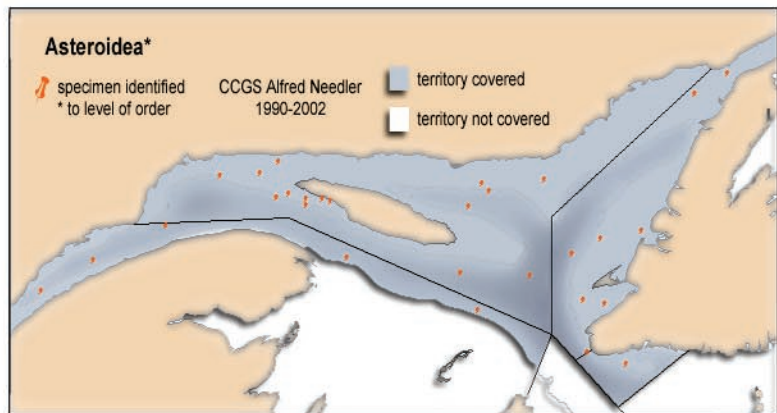


Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- colour bright red to beige
- surface covered with numerous small spines
- variable number of arms (8 to 14)

May be mistaken for:
other Asteroidea



Family	Type de mesure	Maximum size
Solasteridae	Disc mm	400 mm



<i>Eualus gaimardi</i>		
Eualidé	Eualid	
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rostrum curved and pointed • no supraorbital spine • spines on the cephalothorax before the rostrum <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Lebbeus polaris</i> <i>Spirontocaris lilljeborgi</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hippolytidae	Cephalothorax mm	14 mm

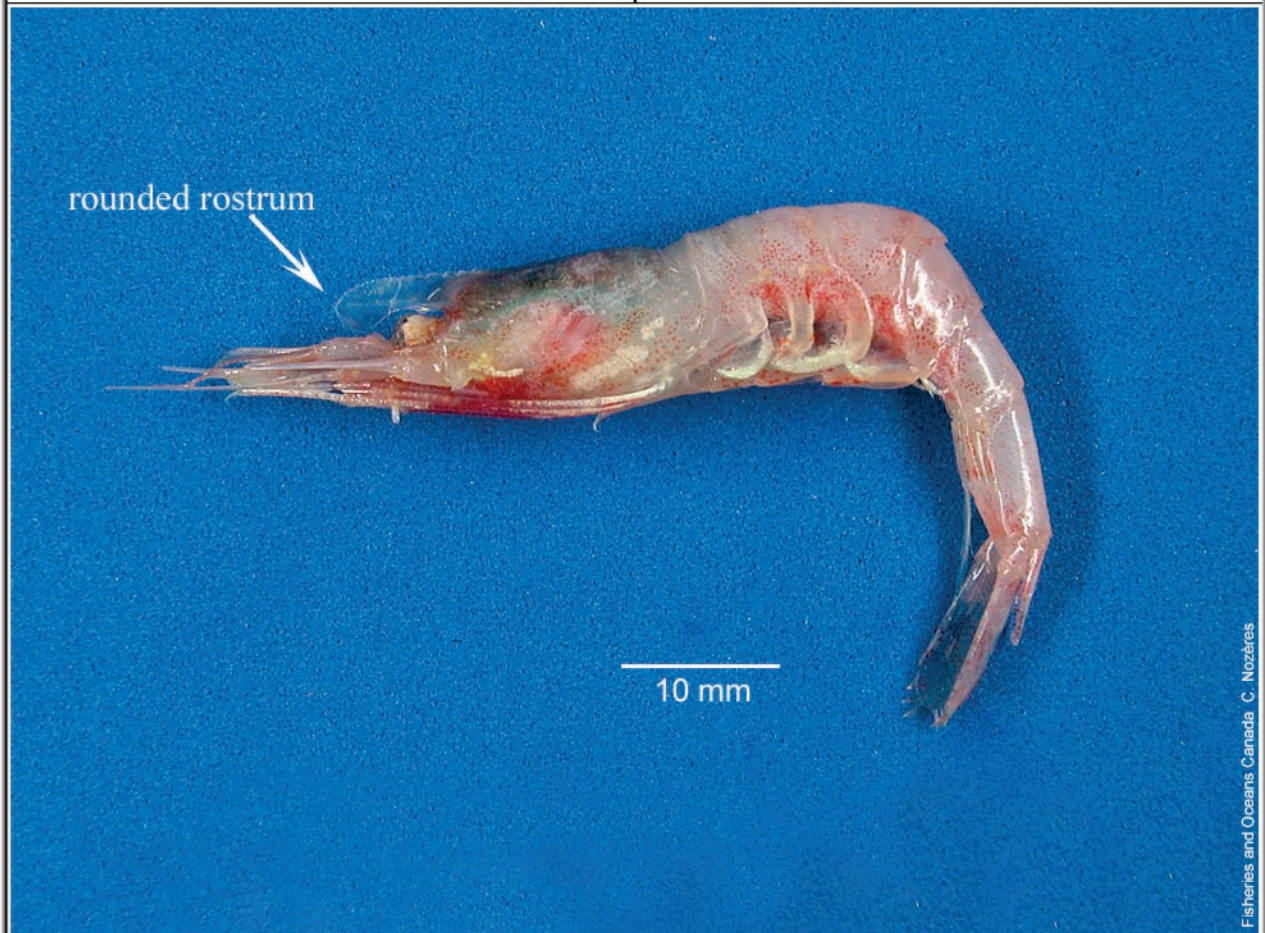
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Eualus macilentus

Eualidé

Eualid



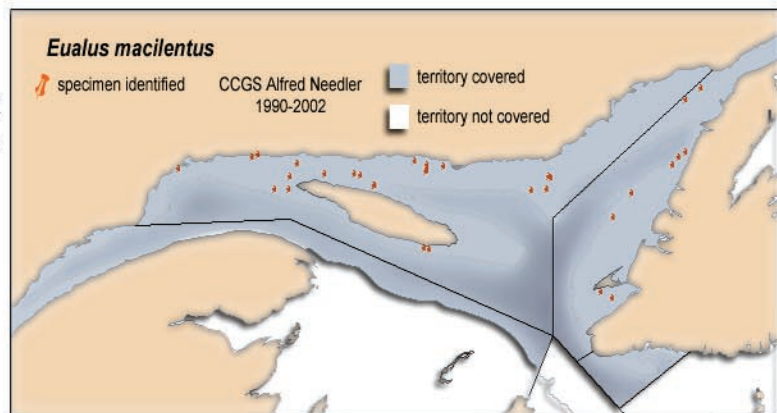
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- no supraorbital spine
- rounded, transparent rostrum with teeth like a saw dorsally

May be mistaken for:

- [*Eualus gaimardi*](#)
- [*Spirontocaris lilljeborgi*](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hippolytidae	Cephalothorax mm	16 mm

Gammarellus homari

Gammare

Gammarid



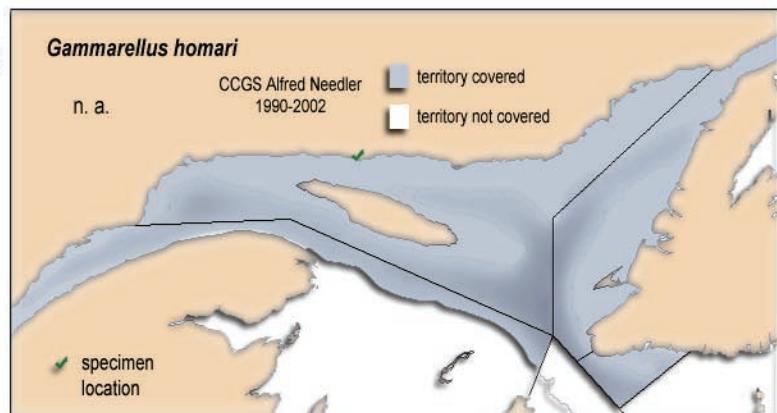
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- dorsal carina (rugged spines)
- ovoid in form, not as compressed laterally
- coastal species

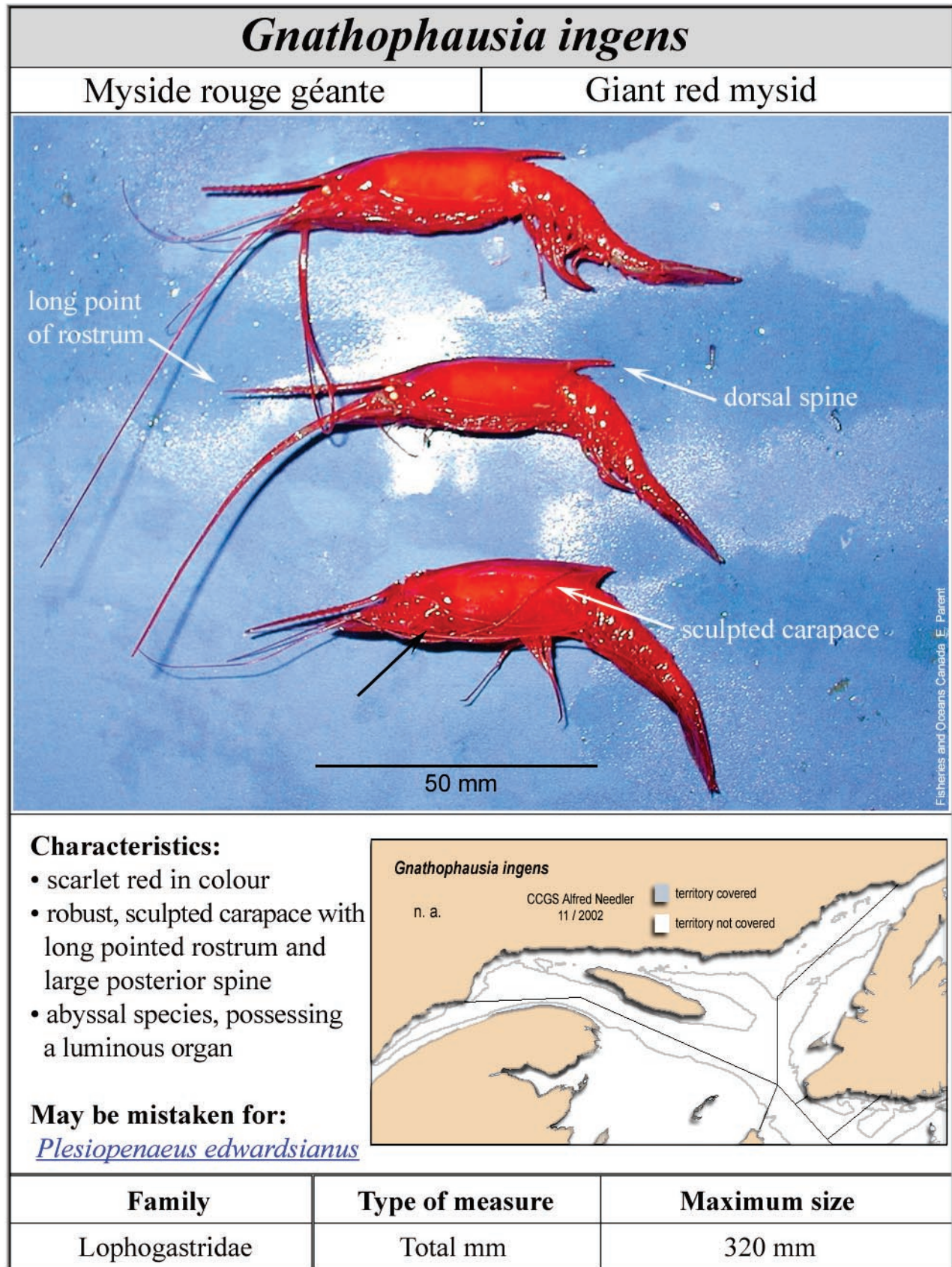
May be mistaken for:

- Gammaracanthus relictus*
- Gammarus dubeni*
- Rhachotrophis aculeata*



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gammaridae	Total mm	38 mm

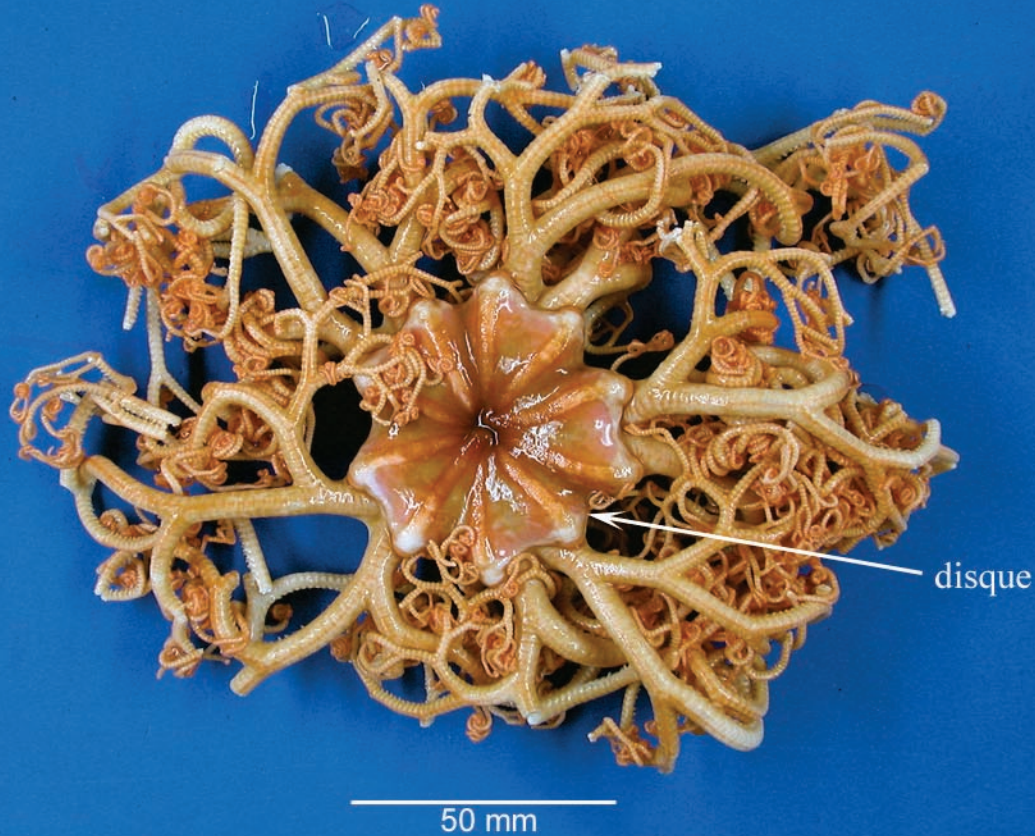




Gorgonocephalus arcticus

Gorgonocéphale

Northern basket star

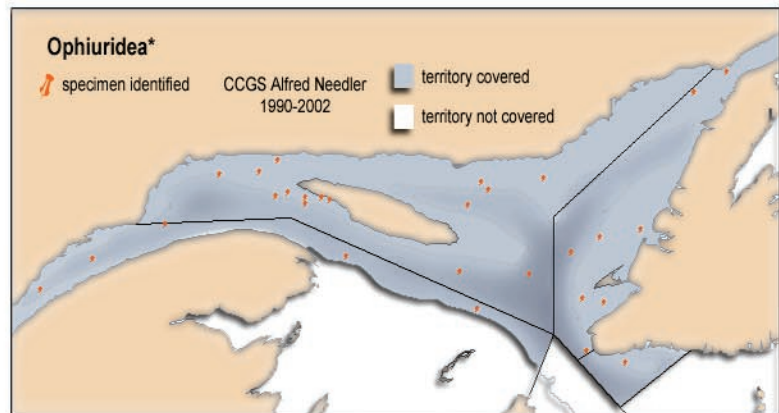


Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- colour pale, yellowish
- 5 arms branching out into numerous coiled filaments

May be confused with:
Gorgonocephalus eucnemis



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Gorgonocephalidae	Disc mm	102 mm

Halocynthia pyriformis

Pêche de mer

Sea Peach



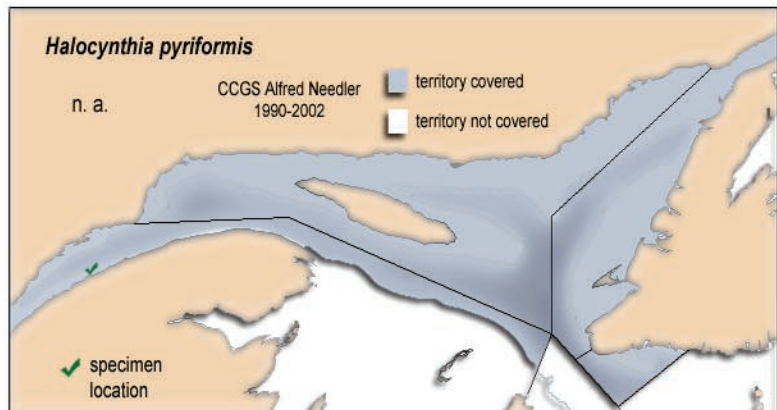
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- orange colour
- velvety surface
- 2 siphons (closed here)

May be mistaken for:

Boltenia ovifera



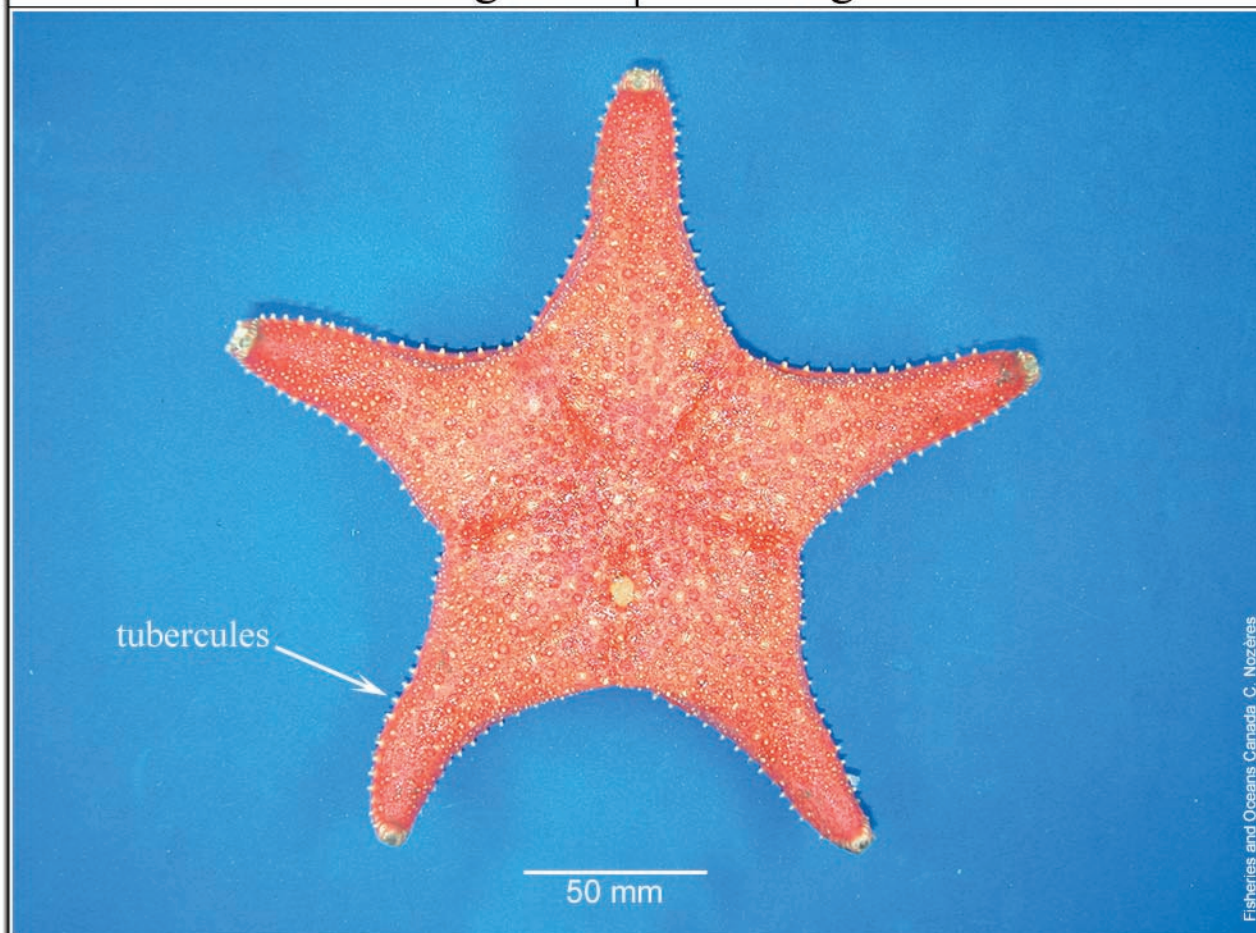
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pyuridae	Diameter mm	80 mm



Hippasteria phrygiana

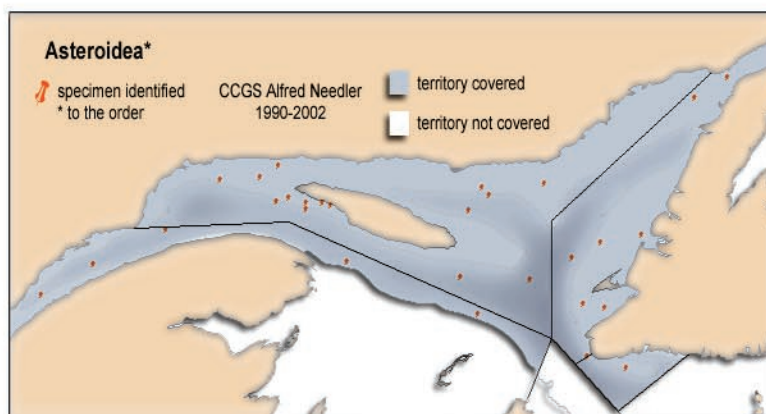
Étoile de coussin rigide

Rigid cushion star

**Characteristics:**

- red colour
- white tubercles
- 5 short arms

May be confused with:
other Asteroidea

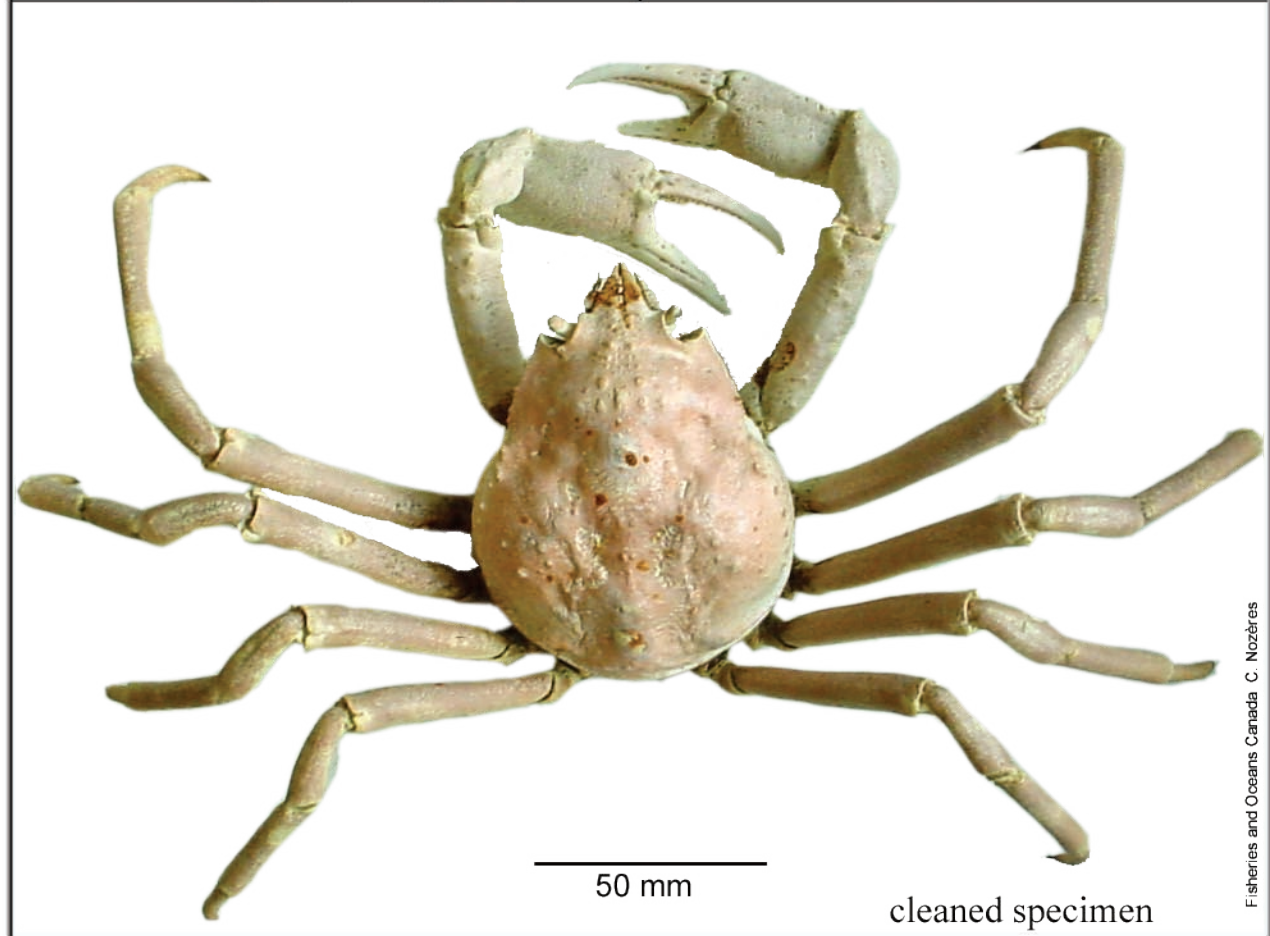


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Goniasteridae	Disc mm	200 mm



Hyas araneus

Crabe lyre (araignée)	Toad crab
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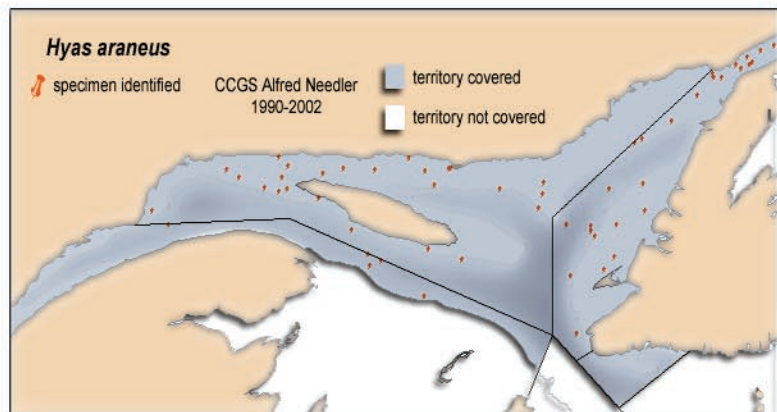
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- thin limbs
- triangular carapace, longer than wide
- narrow rostrum

May be mistaken for:

[Hyas coarctatus](#)
[Chionoecetes opilio](#)

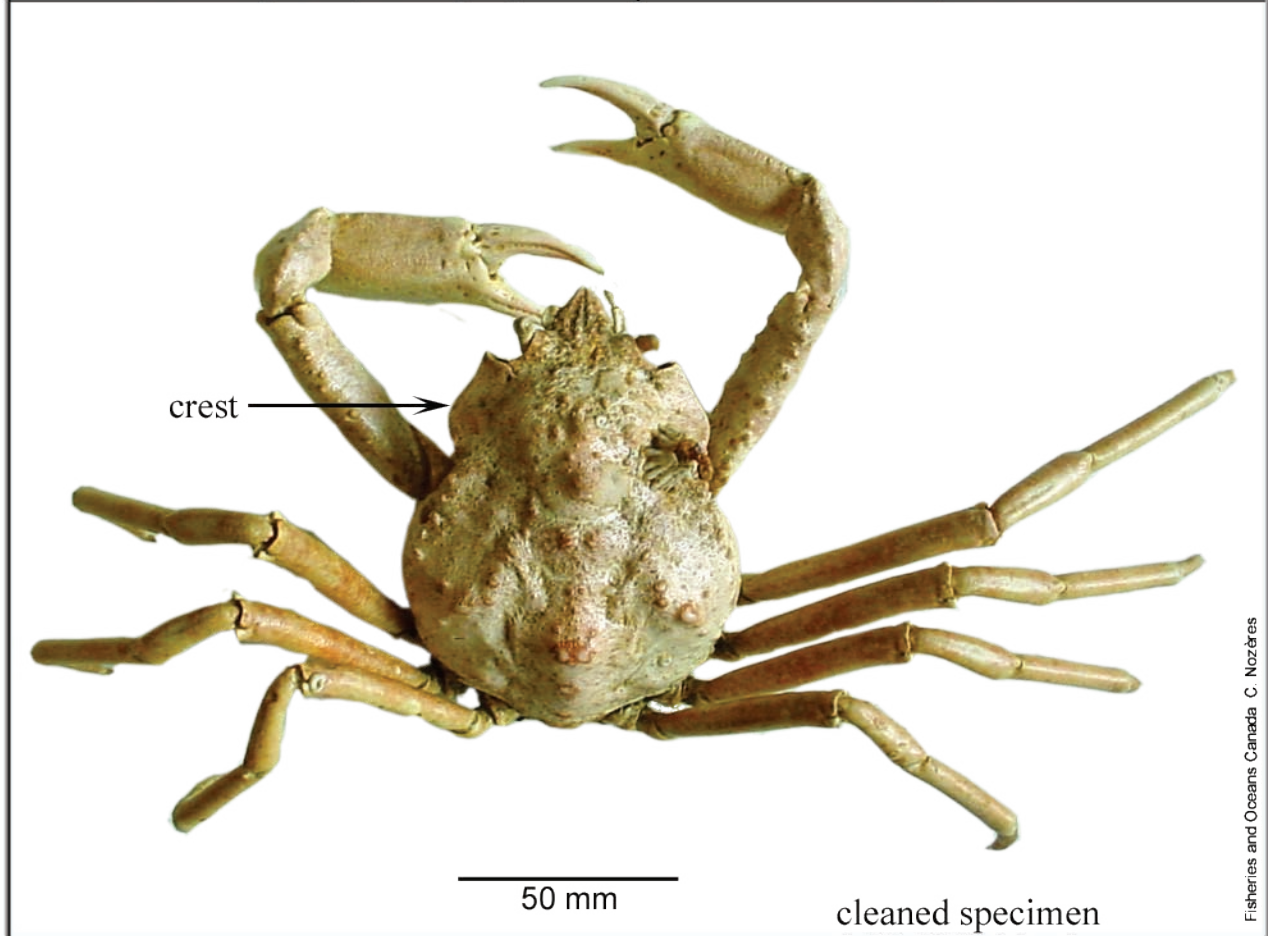


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Majidae	Carapace width mm	75 mm



Hyas coarctatus

Crabe lyre (arctique)	Arctic lyre crab
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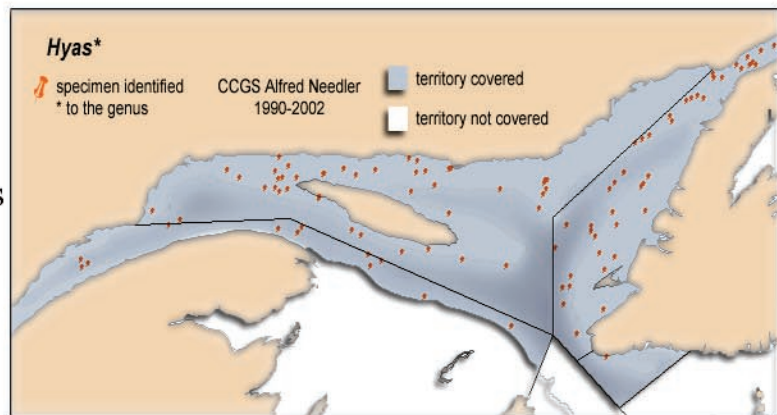
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- thin limbs
- lyrate carapace, longer than it is wide
- enlarged postorbital margins (thick crest behind eyes)


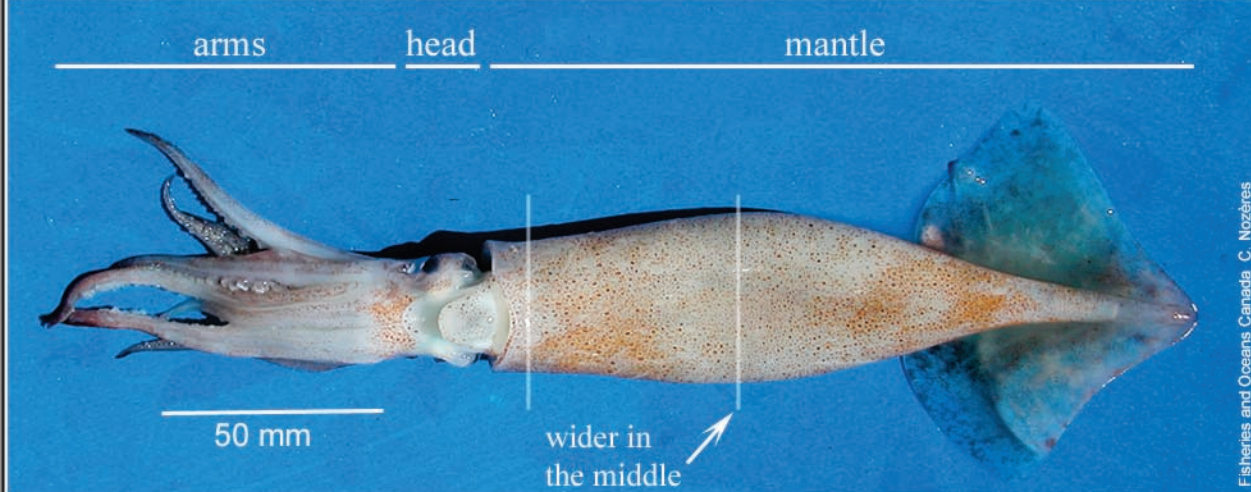
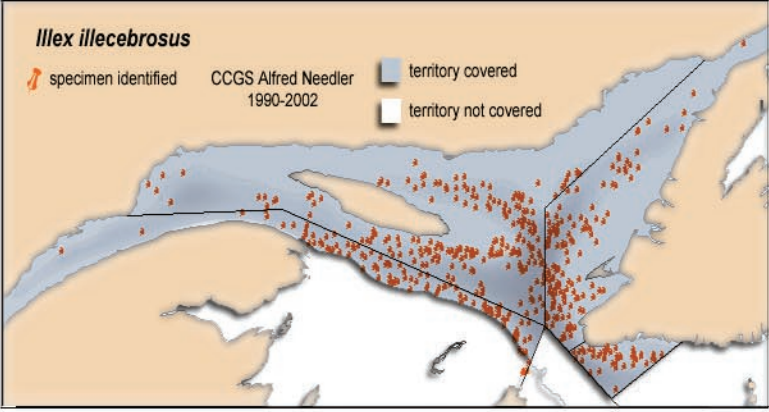
May be mistaken for:

[Hyas araneus](#)
[Chionoecetes opilio](#)

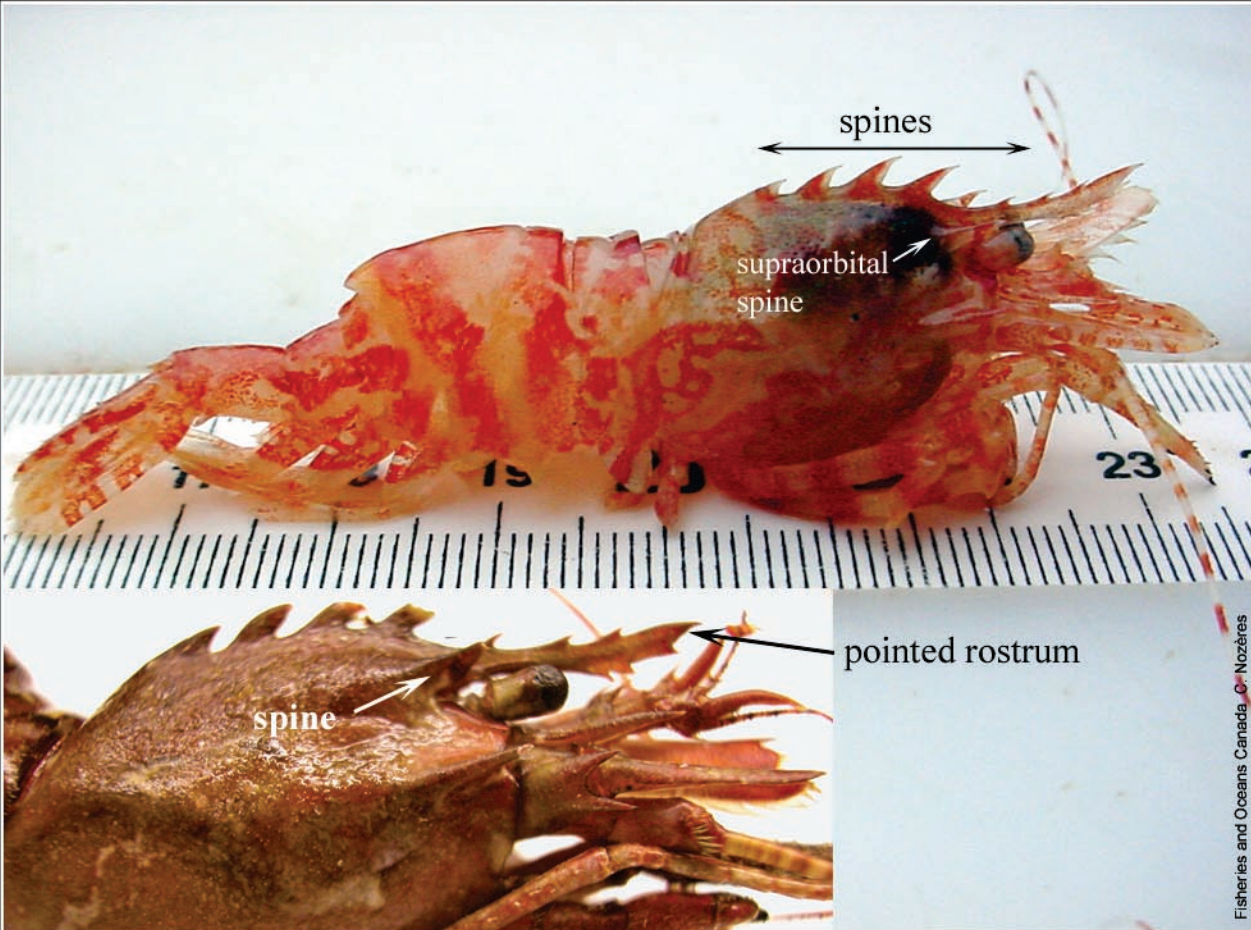
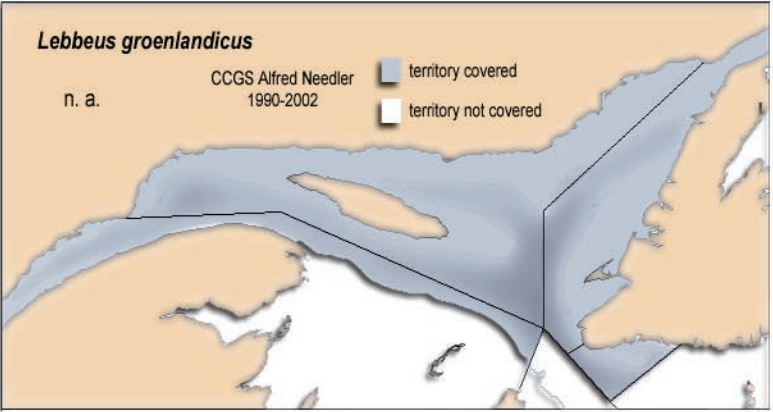


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Majidae	Carapace width mm	87 mm

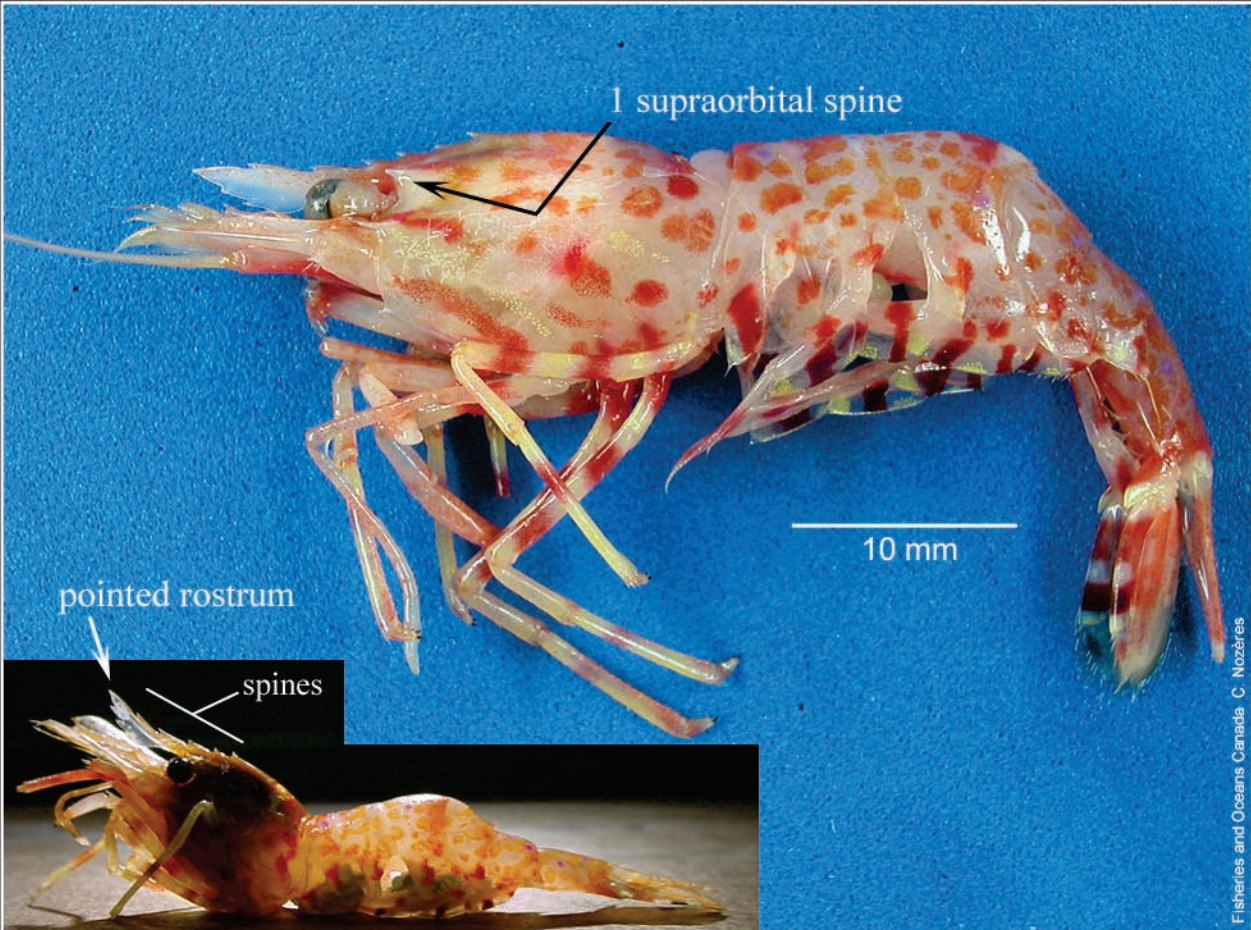
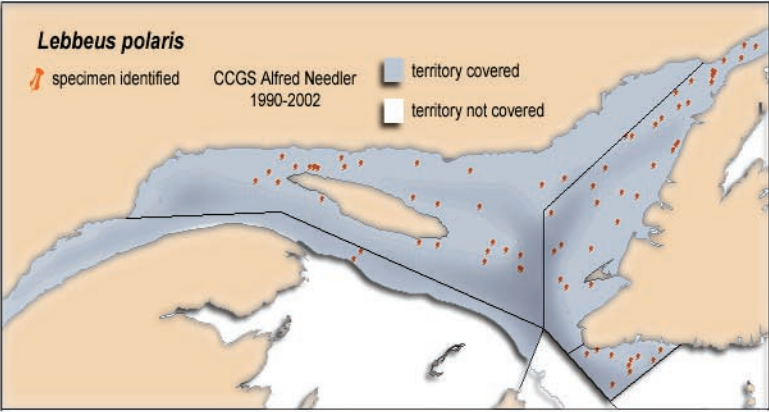


<i>Illex illecebrosus</i>		
Encornet rouge nordique	Northern shortfin squid	
		
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fins about 1/3 mantle length • mantle wider in the middle than at the head end • enters the Gulf in summer <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Gonatus</i> sp. <i>Loligo</i> sp.</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Ommastrephidae	Mantle mm	310 mm



<i>Lebbeus groenlandicus</i>		
Bouc du Groenland	Greenland lebbeid	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bright red and yellow • narrow, pointed rostrum • 1 supraorbital spine • spines along cephalothorax and rostrum • no abdominal spine <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Spirontocaris spinus</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hippolytidae	Cephalothorax mm	28 mm



<i>Lebbeus polaris</i>		
Bouc	Polar lebbeid	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spotted red and orange • 1 supraorbital spine • flattened, robust rostrum • small spines along rostrum and anterior 1/2 of carapace <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <p><i>Eualus gaimardi</i></p> <p><i>Spirontocaris lilljeborgi</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hippolytidae	Cephalothorax mm	20 mm


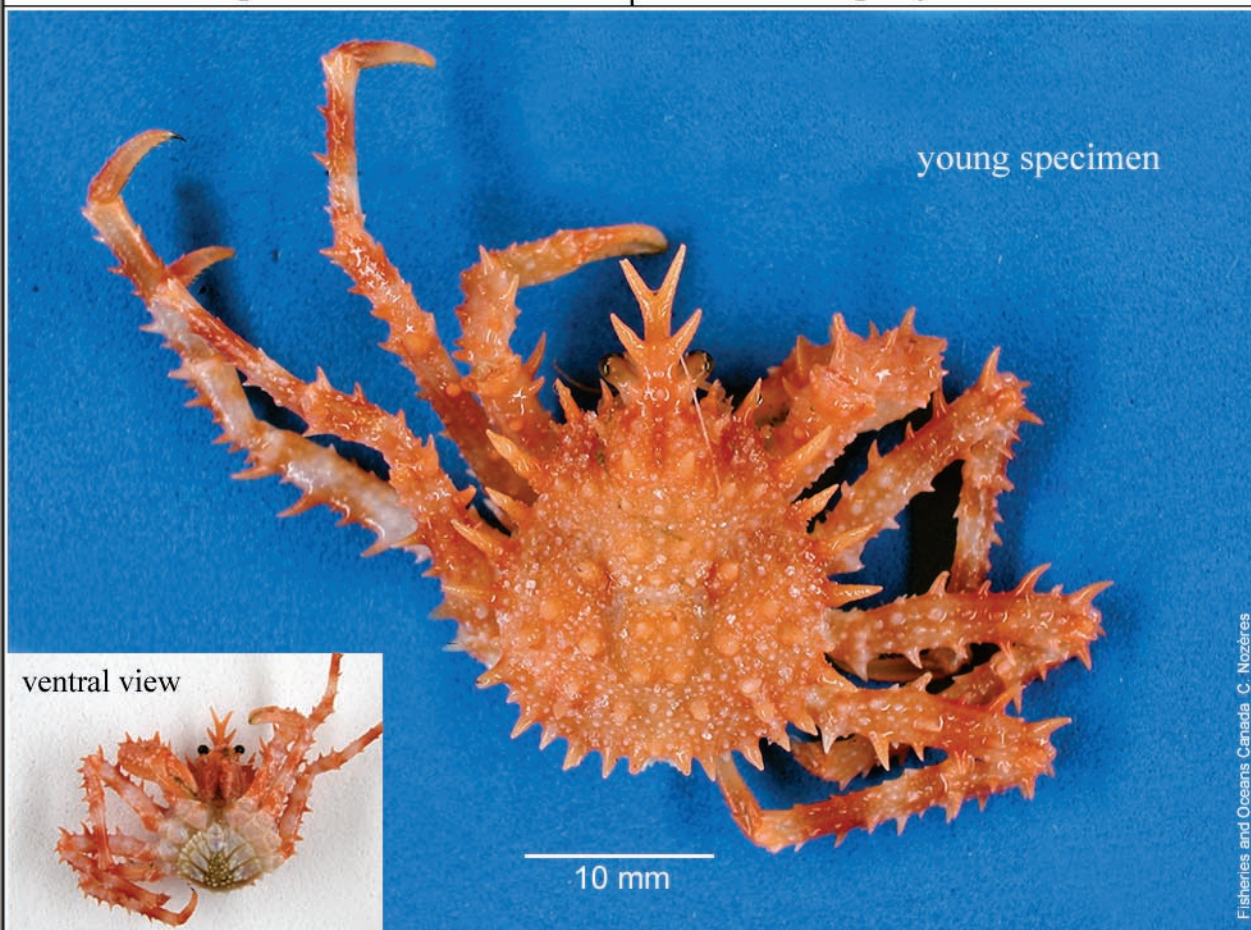
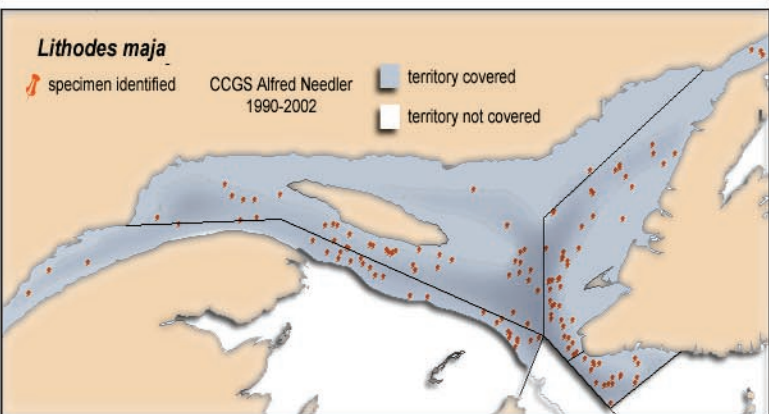
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<i>Littorina littorea</i>		
Bigorneau	Common periwinkle	
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shell mouth with perimeter as a simple ellipse, without a concavity <p>May be mistaken for: other Littorinidae <i>Buccinum undatum</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Littorinidae	Shell length mm	40 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



<i>Lithodes maja</i>		
Crabe épineux du nord	Spiny crab	
young specimen		
 <p>ventral view</p>	 <p>10 mm</p>	
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large spines covering carapace and legs • 4 legs <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <p><i>Chionoecetes opilio</i></p> <p><i>Hyas araneus</i></p>	 <p><i>Lithodes maja</i></p> <p>specimen identified CCGS Alfred Needler 1990-2002</p> <p>territory covered territory not covered</p>	
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Majidae	Carapace width mm	120 mm

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Meganyctiphanes norvegica

Euphausiacé

Krill



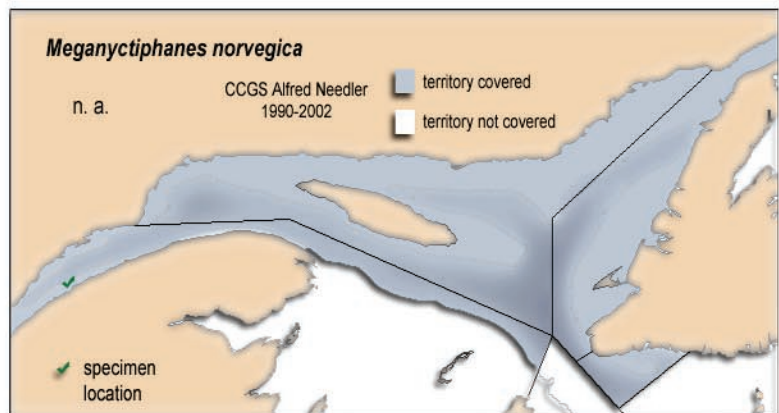
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Characteristics:

- short rostrum, not exceeding the eyes

May be mistaken for:

Thysanoessa raschi



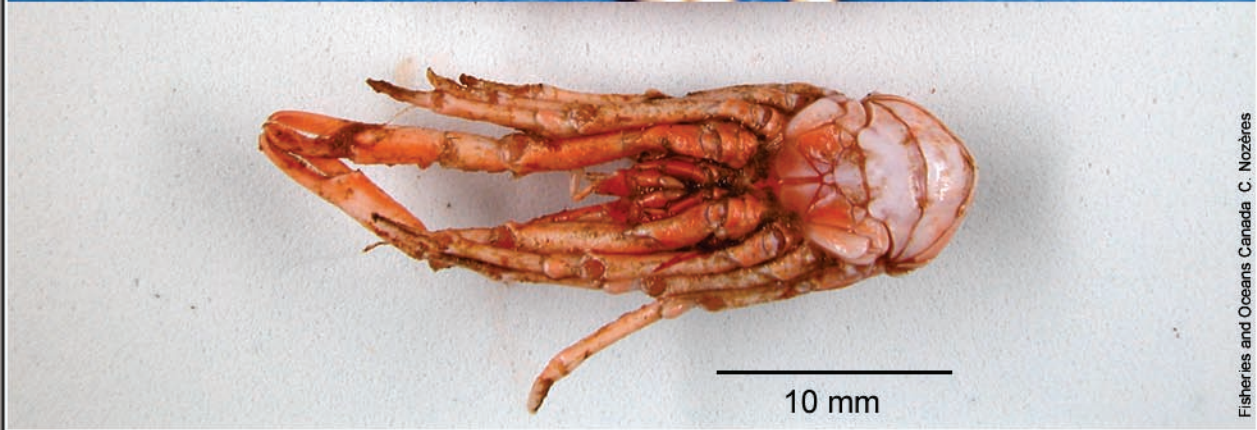
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Euphausiaceae	Cephalothorax mm	n. a.



Munidopsis curvirostra

Galatheide crabe

Galatheid crab



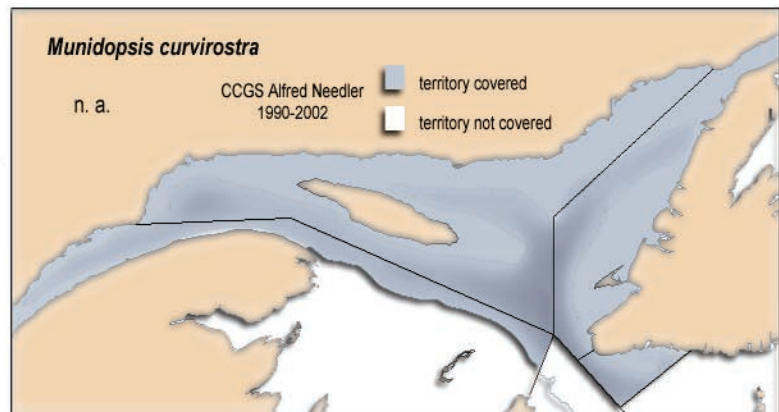
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- orange eyes
- robust rostrum in form of a long spine, curved upwards

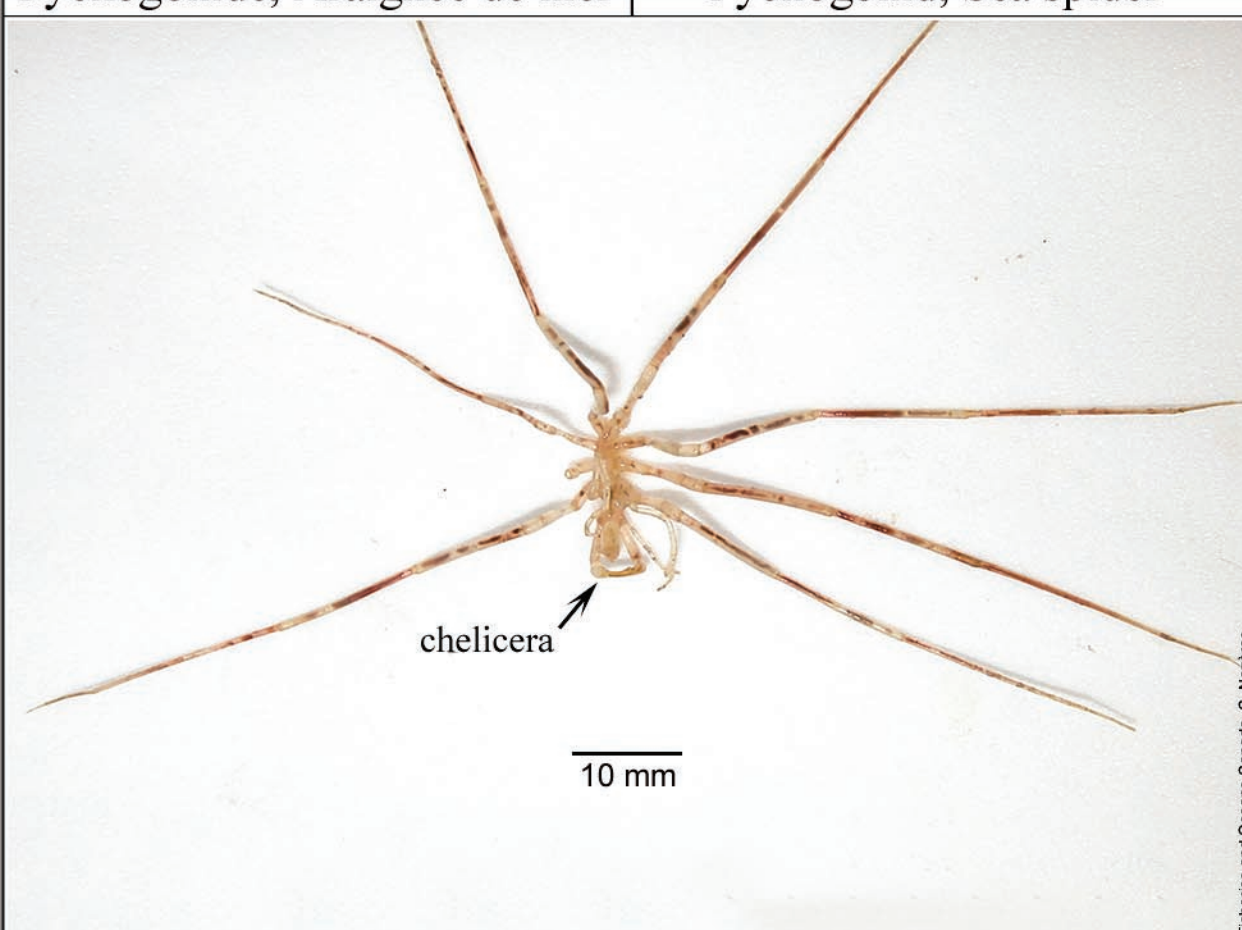
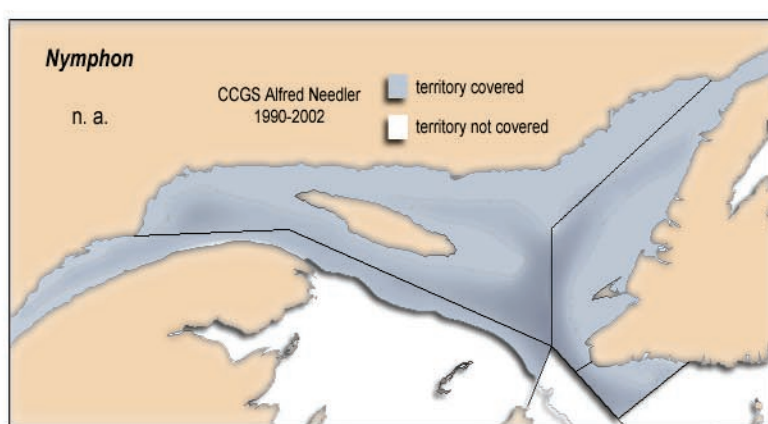
May be mistaken for:

Stereomastis sculpta



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Galatheidae	Carapace width mm	15 mm



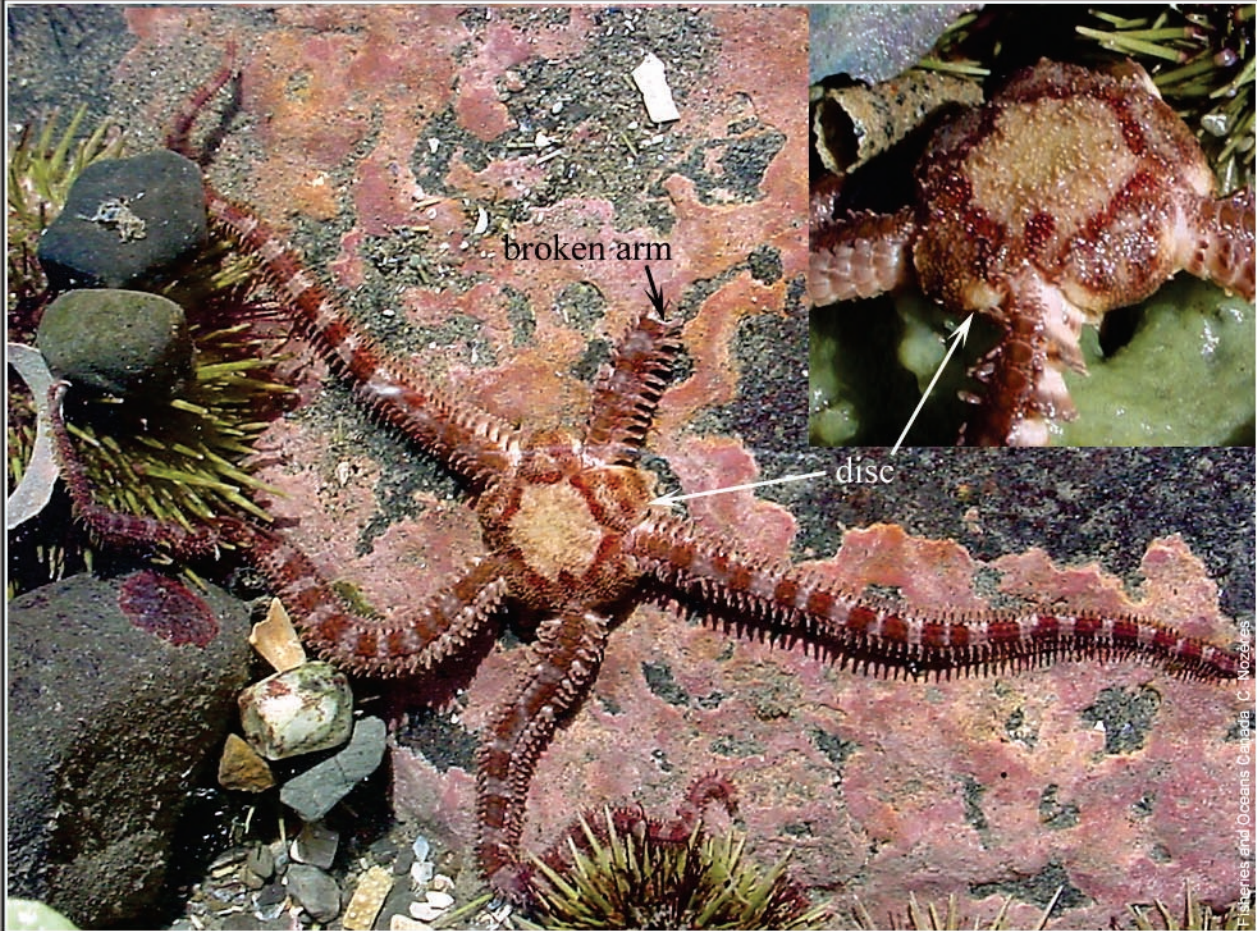
<i>Nymphon</i> sp.		
Pycnogonidé, Araignée de mer	Pycnogonid, Sea spider	
 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères</p>		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 very thin, long legs • pair of long chelicera • body very reduced <p>May be mistaken for: other Nymphonidae</p>	 <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;"> <i>Nymphon</i> n. a. CCGS Alfred Needler 1990-2002 territory covered territory not covered </p>	
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Nymphonidae	n. a.	n. a.



Ophiopholis aculeata

Ophiure pâquerette

Daisy brittle star

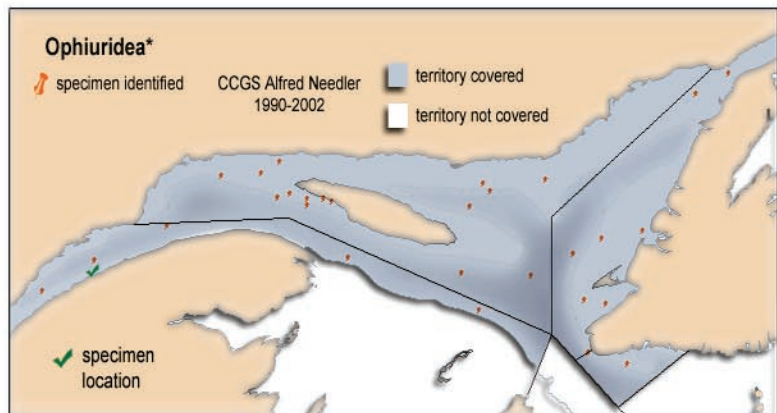


Characteristics:

- variable in colour, mottled
- 5 very long, fragile arms
- may be found nearshore


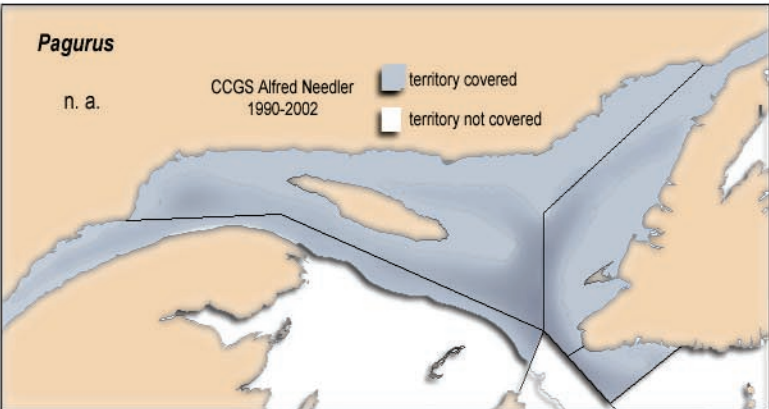
May be mistaken for:

Ophiura sarsi

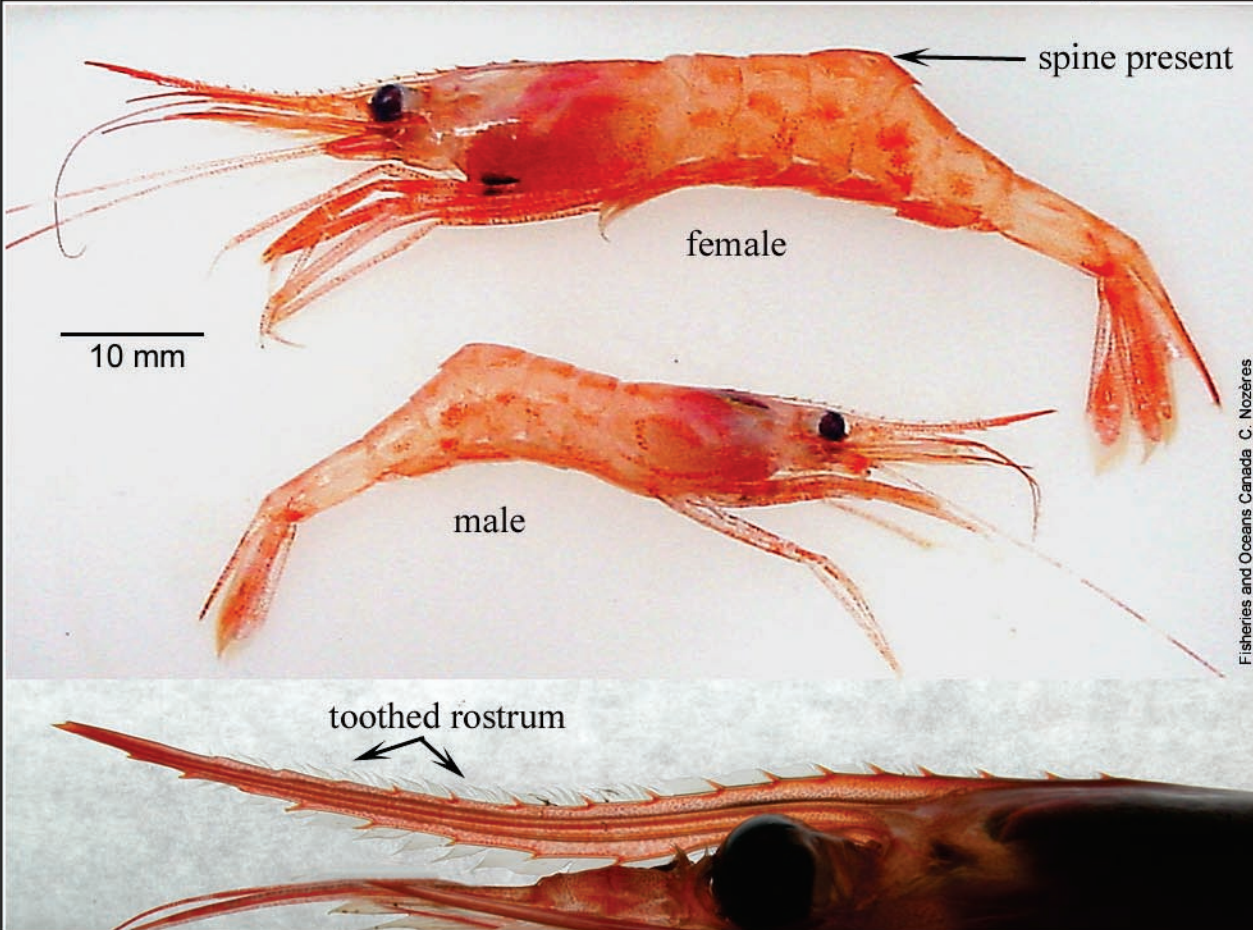
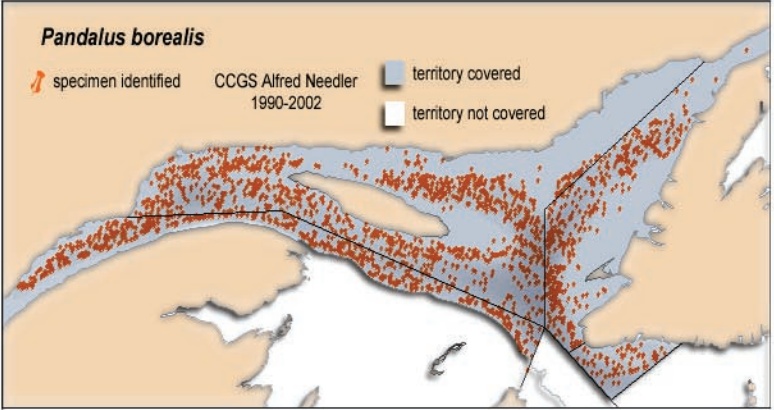


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Ophiactidae	Disc mm	19 mm



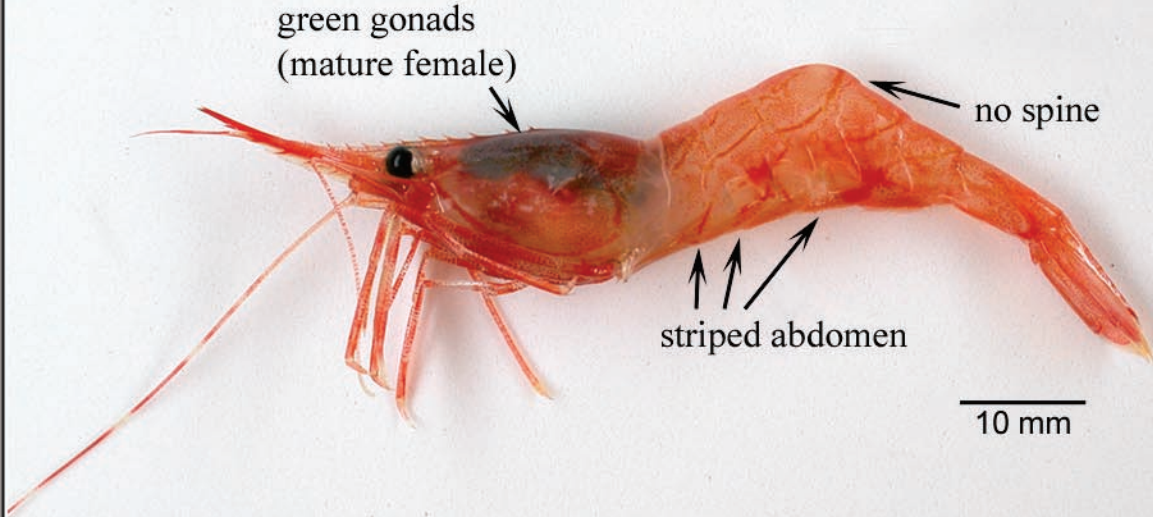
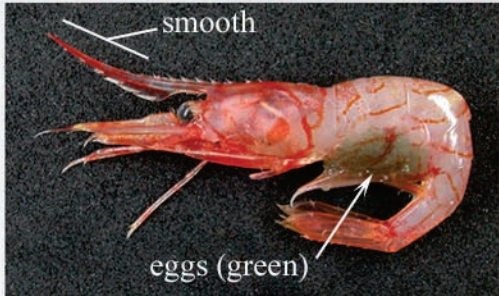
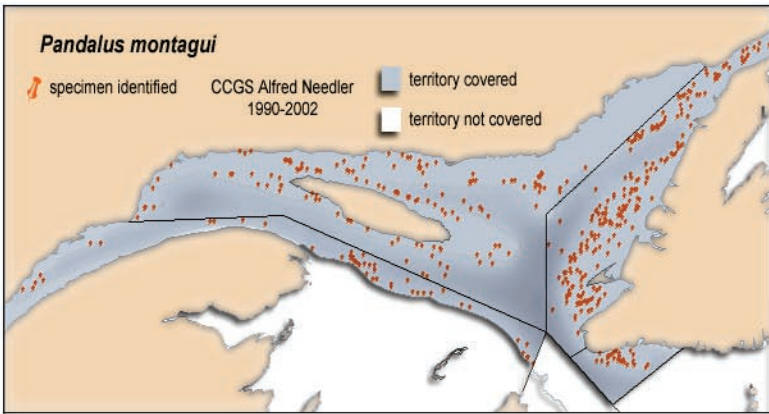
<i>Pagurus</i> sp.		
Bernard l'hermite	Hermit crab	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asymmetrical abdomen • uses a gasteropod shell <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Buccinum undatum</i> <i>Polinices</i> sp.</p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Paguridae	n. a.	n. a.



<i>Pandalus borealis</i>		
Crevette nordique	Northern shrimp	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abdominal median spine • rostrum with small spines • smaller specimens are males that later become females <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Pandalus montagui</i> <i>Pandalus propinquus</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pandalidae	Cephalothorax mm	35 mm

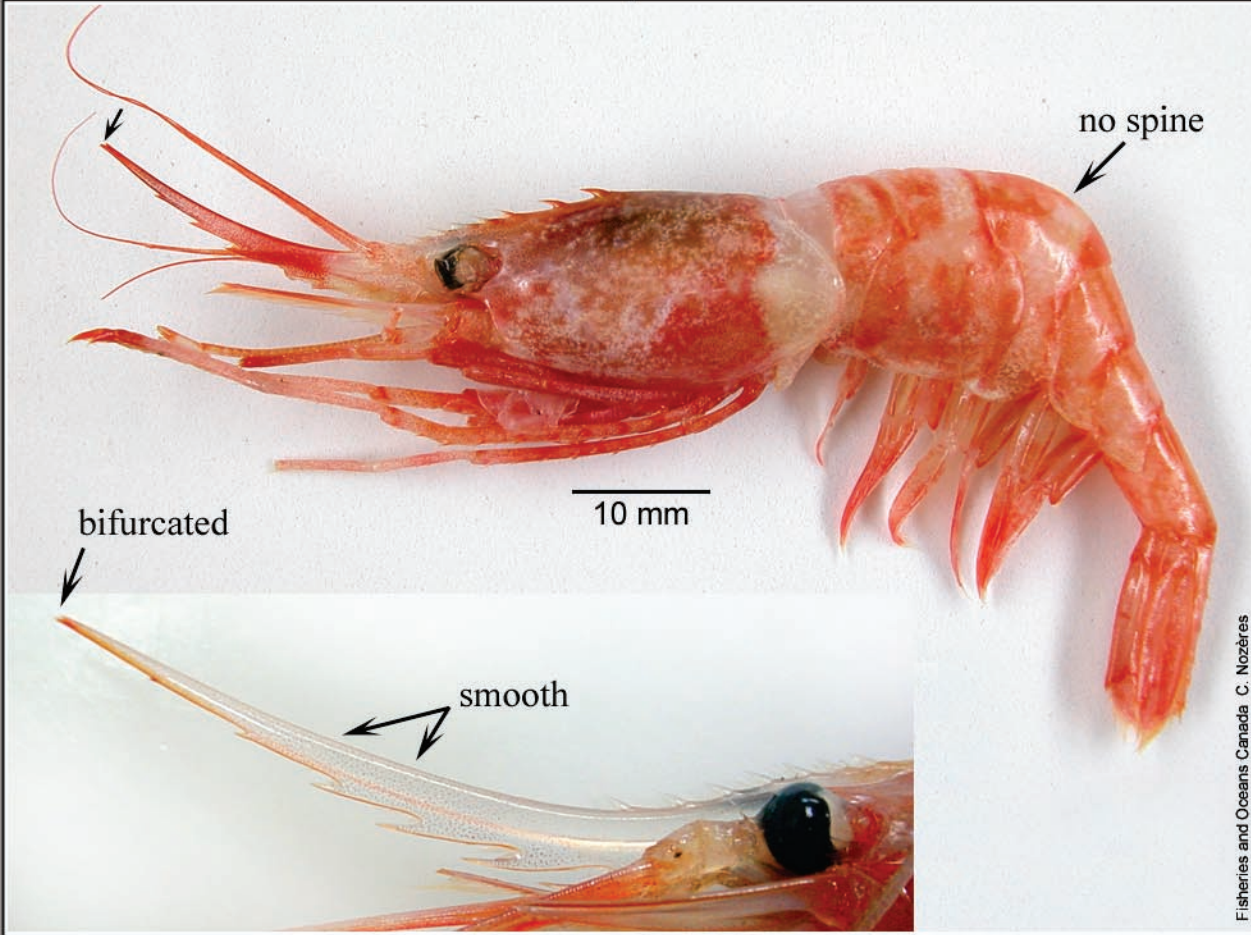
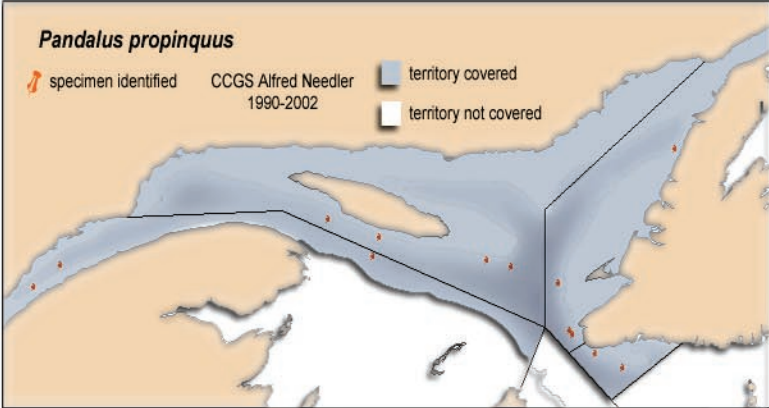
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<i>Pandalus montagui</i>		
Crevette ésope	Striped pink shrimp	
		
		
<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • striped body • no abdominal spine • no spines on the anterior end of the rostrum <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <p><i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p><i>Pandalus propinquus</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pandalidae	Cephalothorax mm	29 mm

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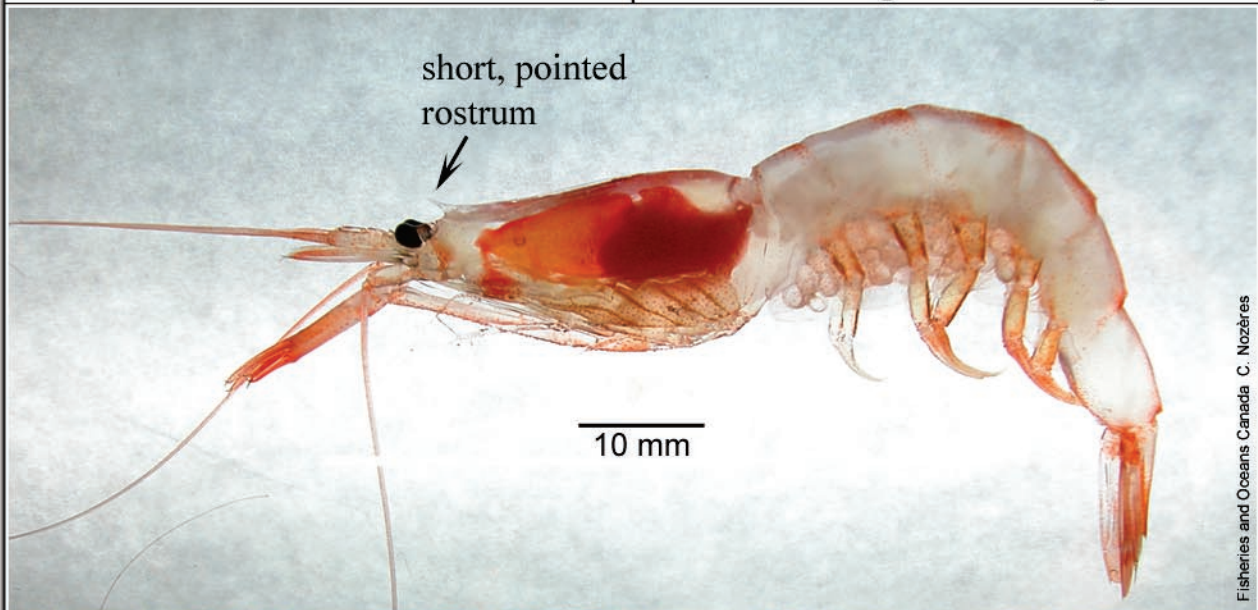
<i>Pandalus propinquus</i>		
n. d.	n. a.	
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rostrum more curved and bifurcated than <i>P. montagui</i> • no abdominal spine • no striping <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <p><i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p><i>Pandalus montagui</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pandalidae	Cephalothorax mm	20 mm



Pasiphaea multidentata

Sivade rose

Pink glass shrimp

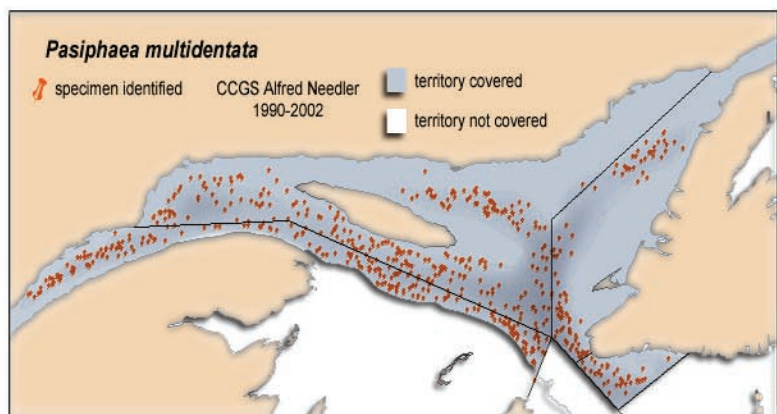


Characteristics:

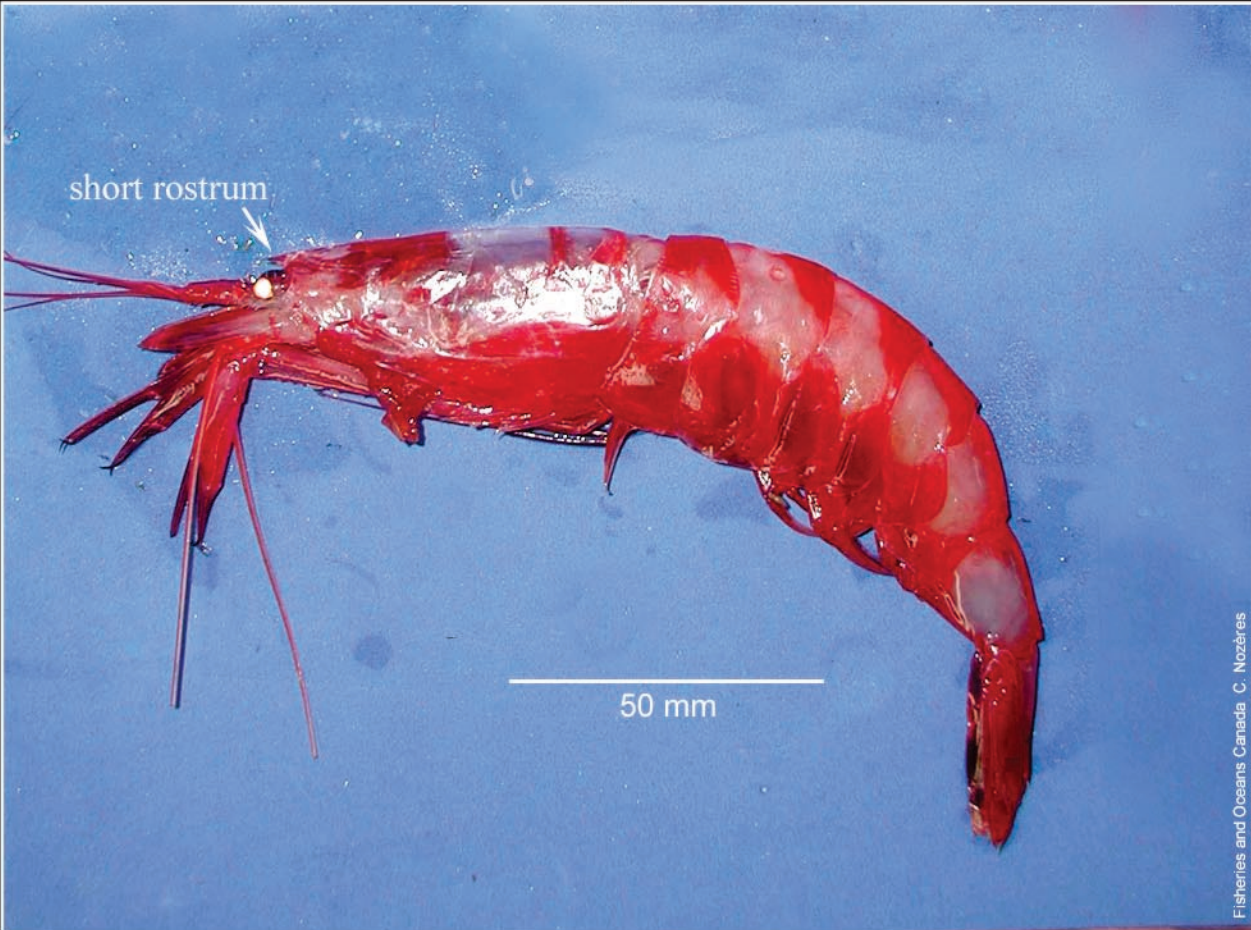
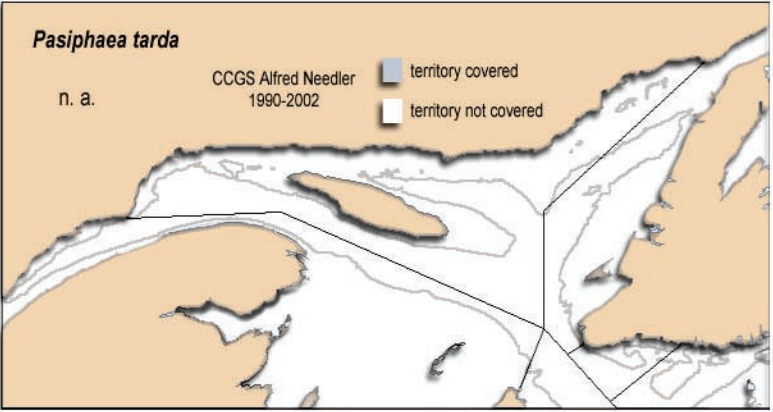
- translucent white to pink-red
- short rostrum ending in a spine pointing upwards
- carina (spine) on each side of the cephalothorax

May be mistaken for:

Sergestes robustus



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pasiphaeidae	Cephalothorax mm	30 mm

<i>Pasiphaea tarda</i>		
n. d.		n. a.
		
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • red and white in colour • laterally-compressed body • very short rostrum ending in a small spine, curved downwards <p>May be mistaken for:</p> <p><i>Pasiphaea multidentata</i></p> <p><i>Plesiopenaeus</i> sp.</p> <p><i>Sergia robustus</i></p>		
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pasiphaeidae	Cephalothorax mm	35 mm

Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères



Placopecten magellanicus

Pétoncle géant

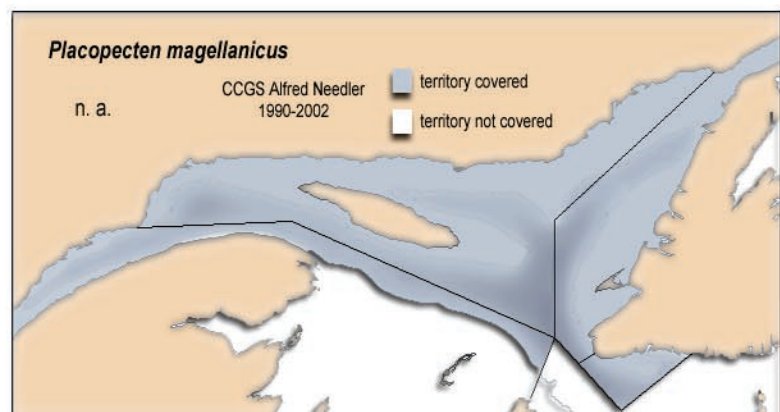
Atlantic deep sea scallop



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- pink to gray-green dorsally
- shell lined with fine rays
- small, equal wings

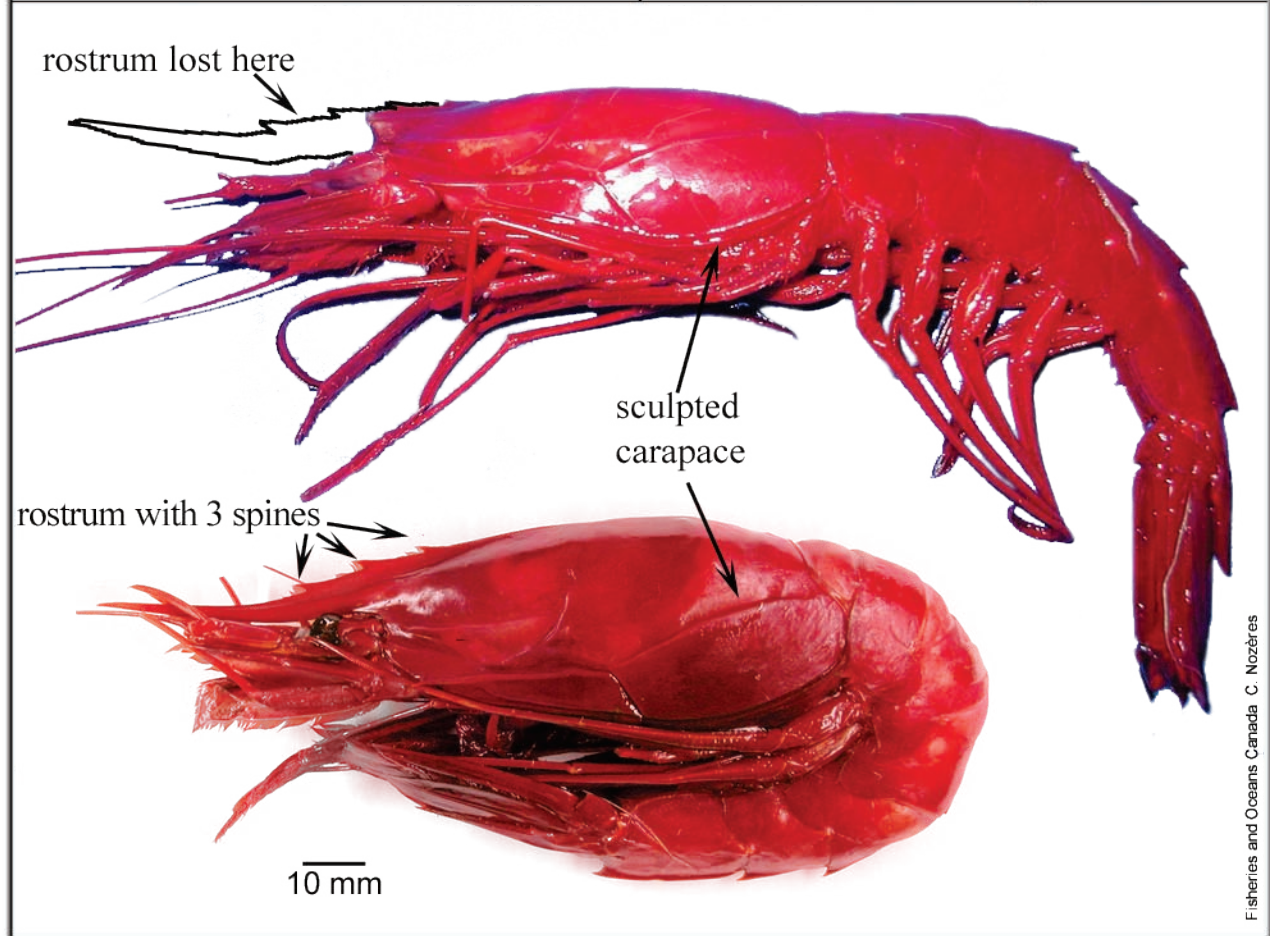
May be mistaken for:*Chlamys islandica*

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Pectinidae	Shell height mm	200 mm



Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus

Gambon écarlate	Giant scarlet prawn
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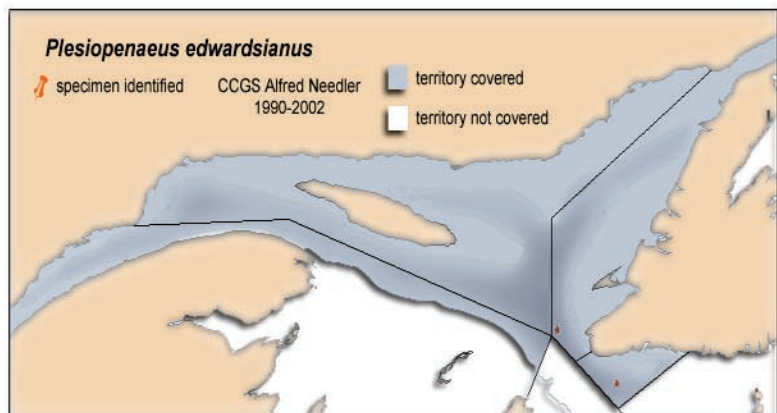


Characteristics:

- scarlet red in colour
- rostrum with 3 spines
- sculpted carapace
- large, abyssal species

May be mistaken for:

Aristeomorpha foliacea
Sergia robustus

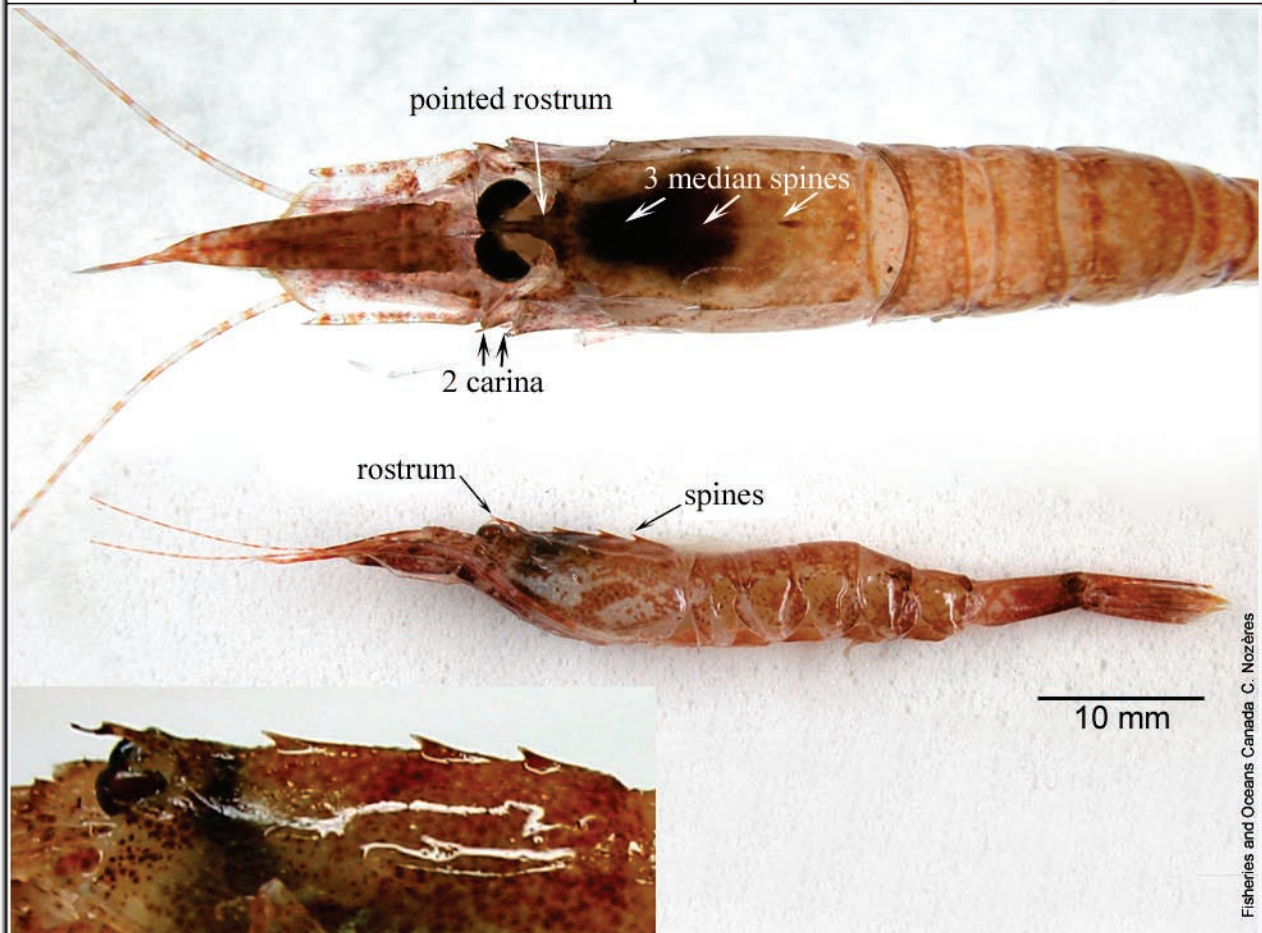


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Penaeidae	Cephalothorax mm	104 mm

Pontophilus norvegicus

Crevette de Norvège

Norwegian shrimp



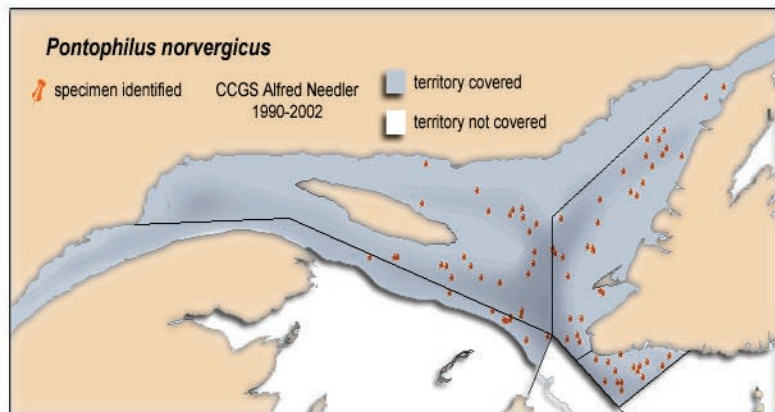
Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- reddish brown
- small, pointed rostrum
- 3 median spines
- 2 lateral spines

May be mistaken for:

Crangon septemspinosa

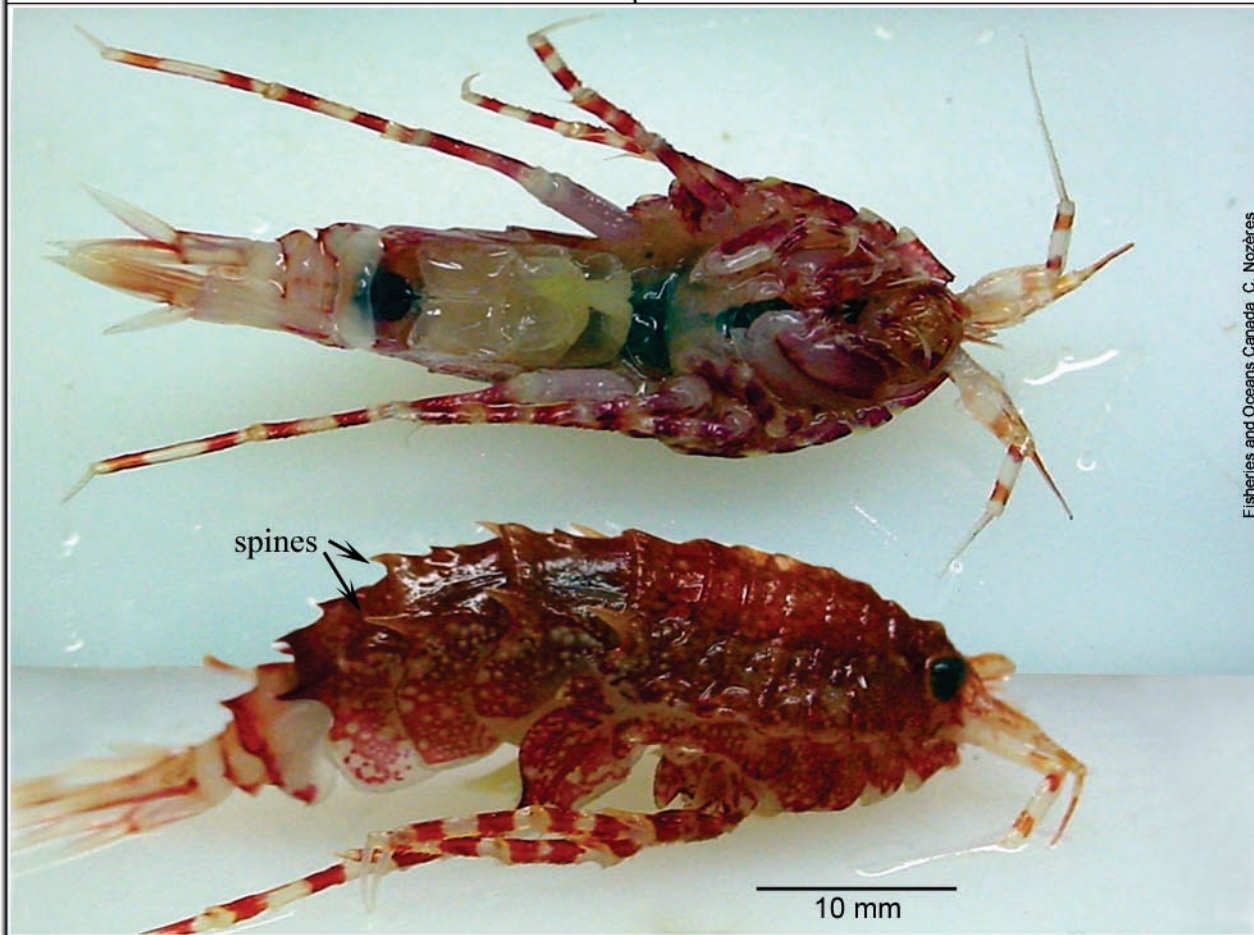


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Crangonidae	Cephalothorax mm	19 mm

Rhachotropis aculeata

Eusiridé

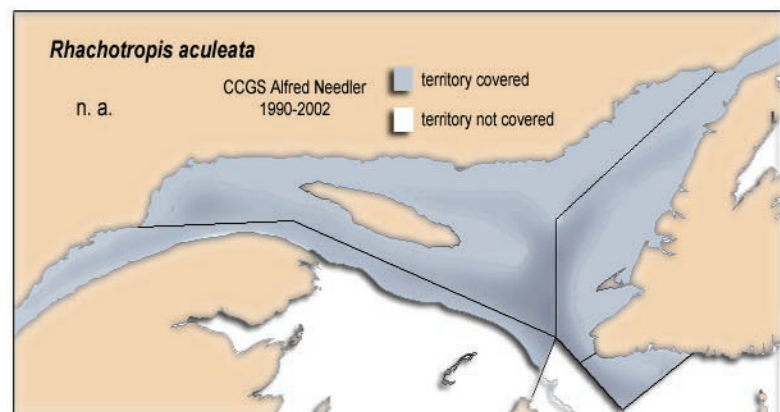
Eusirid



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Characteristics:

- spiny carina dorsally
- body less flattened than other amphipods
- pelagic species

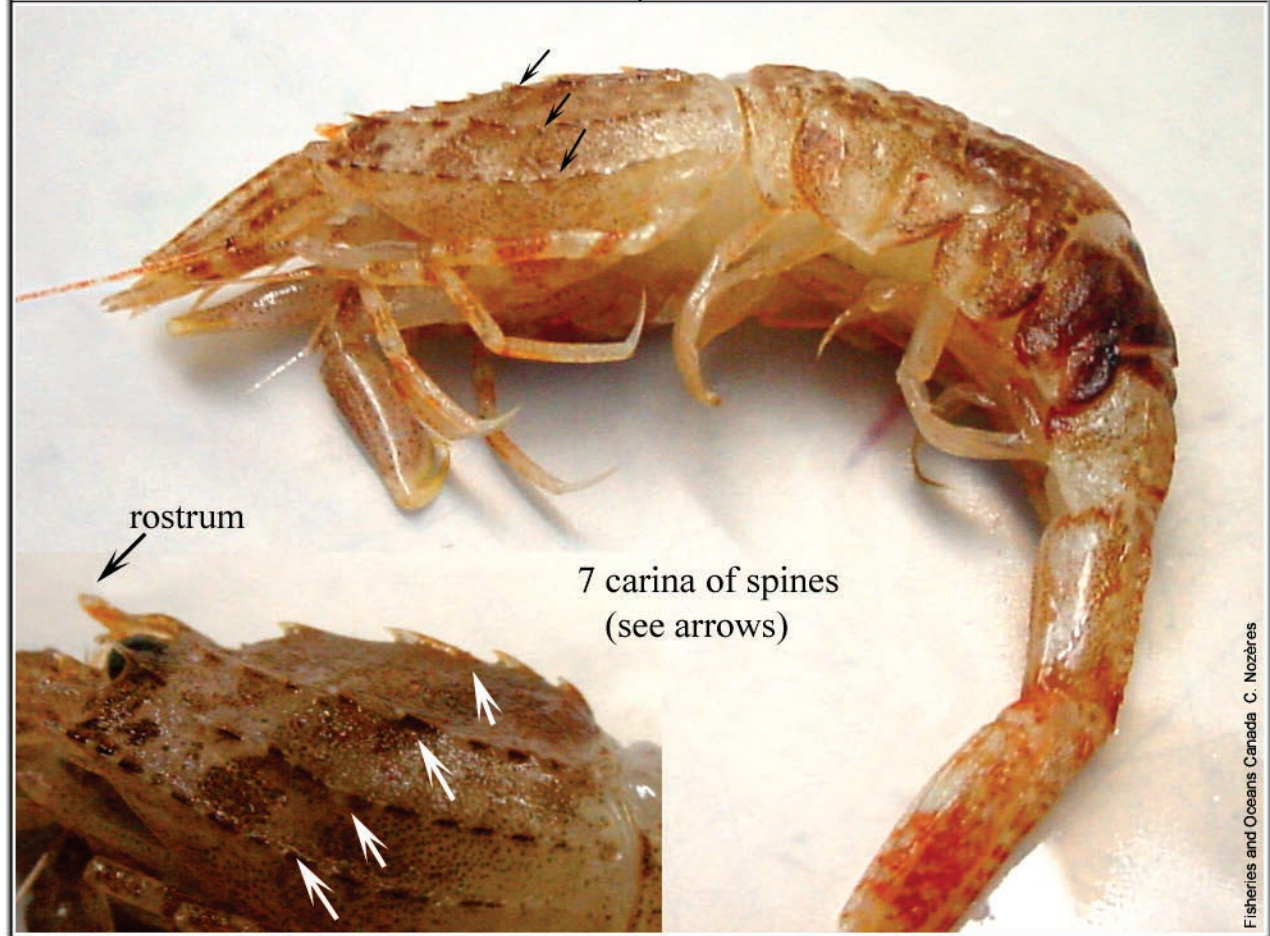
May be mistaken for:*Gammarellus homari*

Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Eusiridae	Total mm	31 mm



Sabinea sarsi

Crevette de Sars	Sars shrimp
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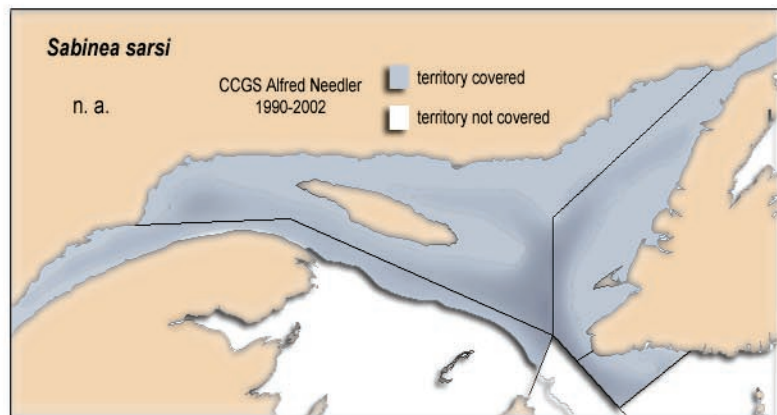
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Characteristics:

- pale, rugged surface
- 7 spiny carina: 1 median, 3 on each side of carapace
- rostrum more pointed than *Sabinea septemcarinata*

May be mistaken for:

Pontophilus norvegica
Sabinea septemcarinata



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Crangonidae	Cephalothorax mm	20 mm



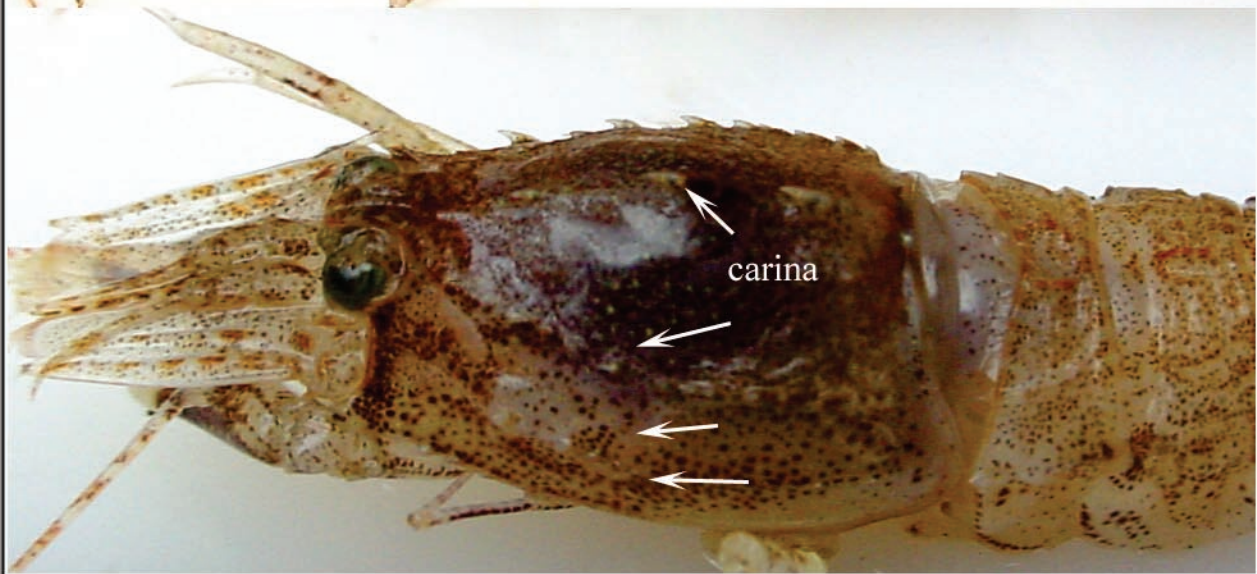
Sabinea septemcarinata

Crevette à sept-lignes

Sevenline shrimp



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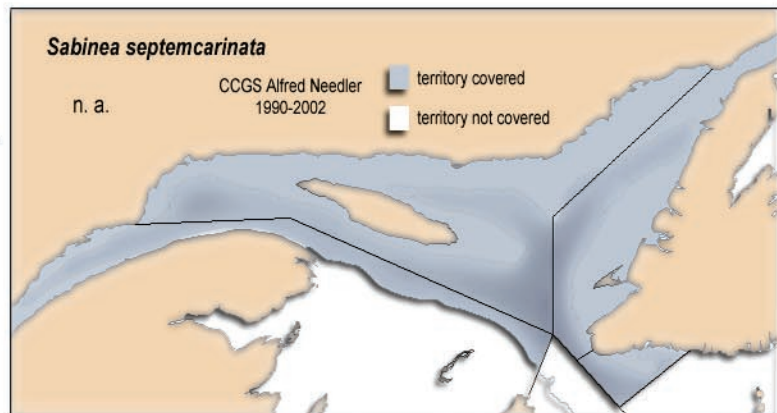


Characteristics:

- 7 carina along the carapace
- small, short rostrum
- surface darker, with smaller spines than *Sabinea sarsi*

May be mistaken for:

- [*Sabinea sarsi*](#)
- [*Pontophilus norvegica*](#)



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Crangonidae	Cephalothorax	20 mm

Sclerocrangon boreas

Crevette de roche (ciselée)

Sculptured shrimp

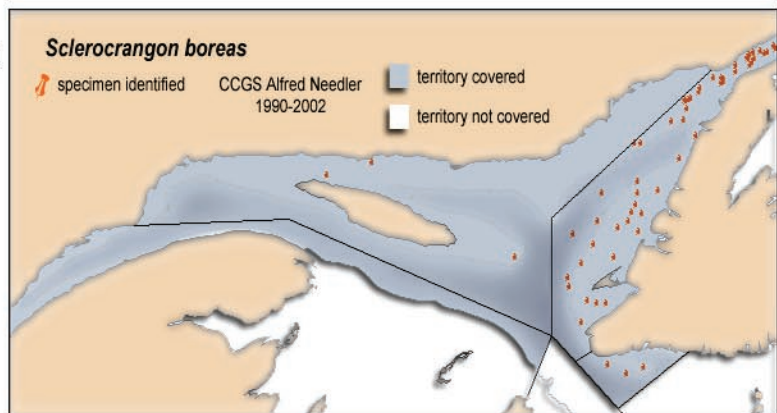


Characteristics:

- gray brown to pink, mottled
- rugged, hairy surface
- short, spatulate rostrum
- 3 median spines
- carinate abdomen

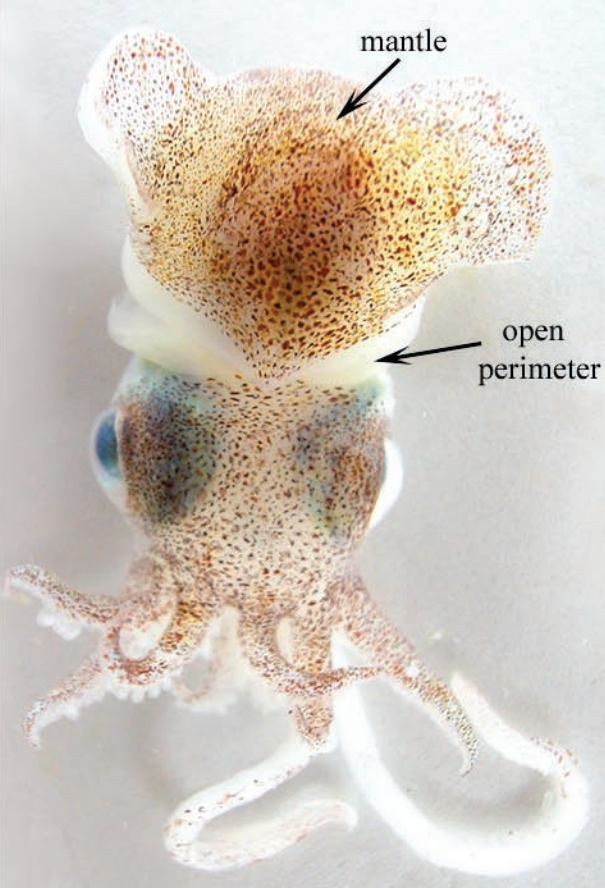
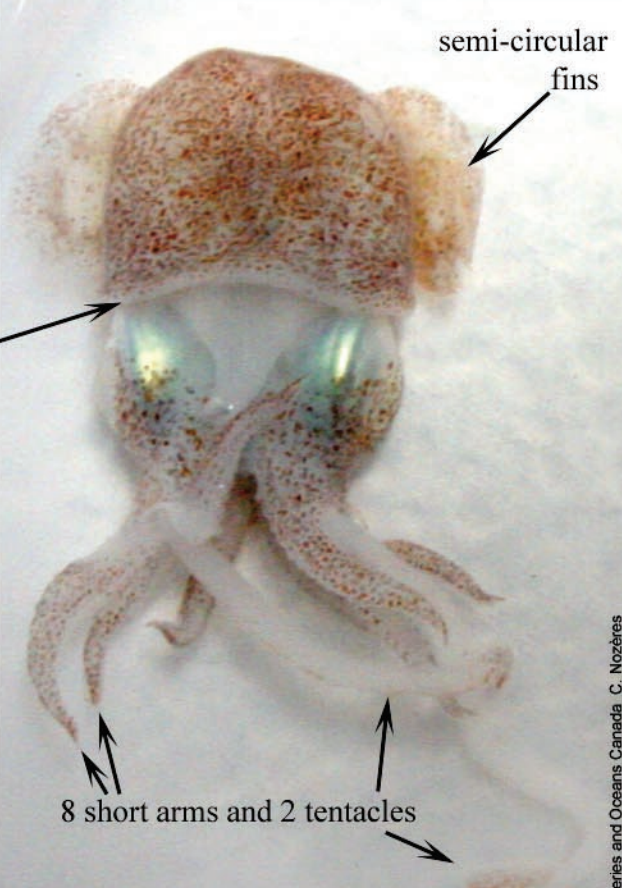
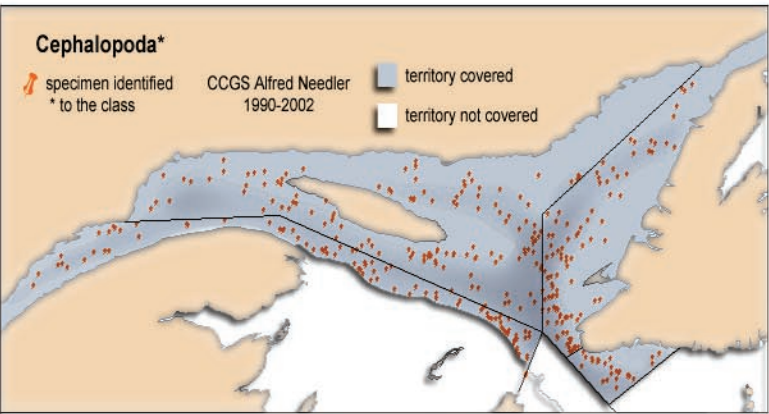
May be mistaken for:

Argis dentata



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Crangonidae	Céphalothorax mm	35 mm



<i>Semirossia tenera</i>		
Sépiole calamarette	Lesser bobtail squid	
 <p style="text-align: center;">mantle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">open perimeter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 mm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">dorsal view</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">semi-circular fins</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8 short arms and 2 tentacles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ventral view</p>	
<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mottled chestnut-brown • 8 short arms and 2 tentacles • mantle as wide as it is long • perimeter open all round, (not fused with the head) <p>May be mistaken for: <i>Bathypolypus arcticus</i> other Cephalopoda</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Cephalopoda* specimen identified * to the class CCGS Alfred Needler 1990-2002 territory covered territory not covered</p>	
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Sepiolidae	Mantle mm	50 mm

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Sergia robustus

Sergistidé écarlate

Scarlet sergestid

short, robust
rostrum →

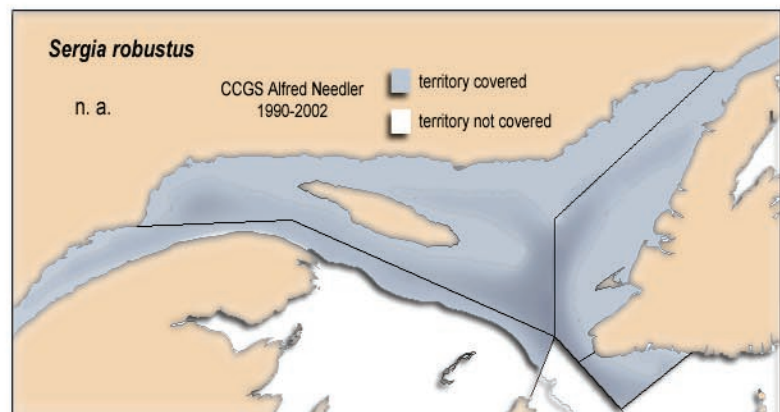


10 mm

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Characteristics:

- scarlet red in colour
- body laterally-compressed
- no chelae (pincers)
- short rostrum, ending in a strong, upward point

May be mistaken for:[*Acanthephyra tarda*](#)[*Pasiphaea tarda*](#)*Sergestes arcticus*

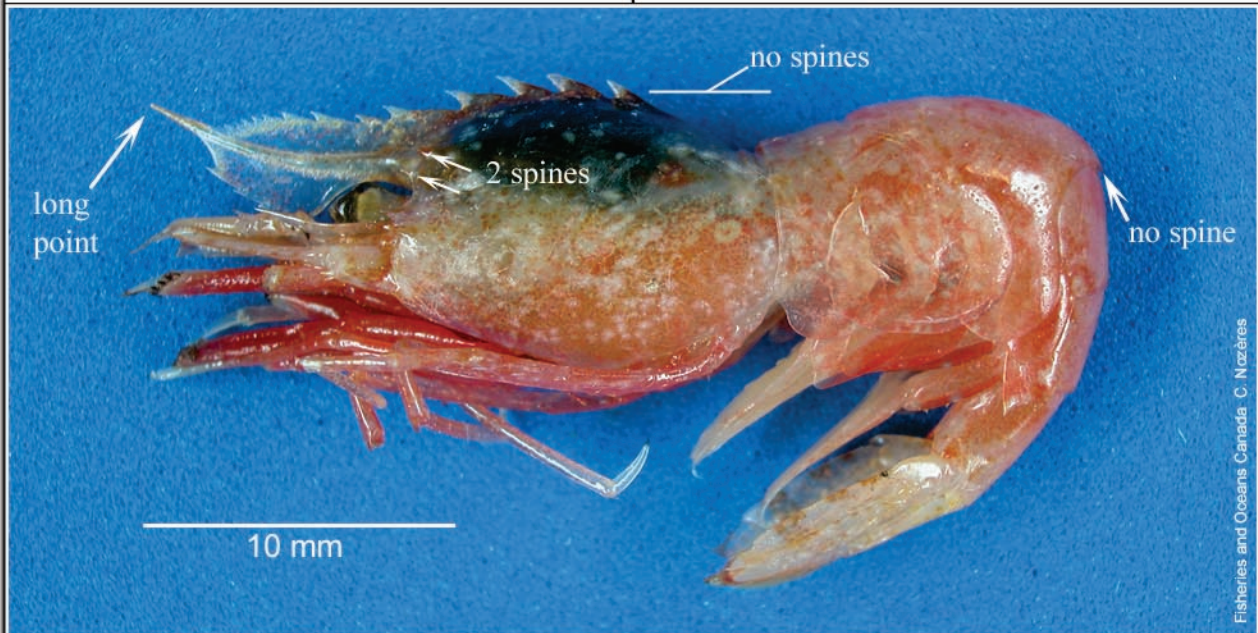
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Sergestidae	Cephalothorax mm	15 mm



Spirontocaris lilljeborgi

Bouc épineux

Friendly blade shrimp



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozères

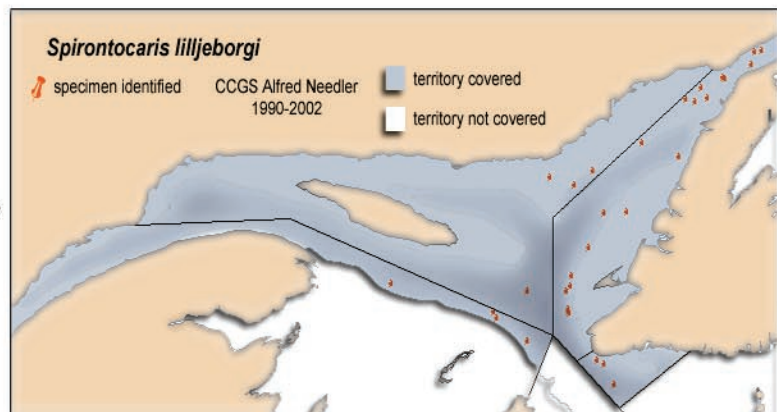


Characteristics:

- 2 supraorbital spines
- spines on anterior half of the cephalothorax
- rostrum transparent and flat, ending in a long point

May be mistaken for:

Spirontocaris spinus
Eualus macilentus



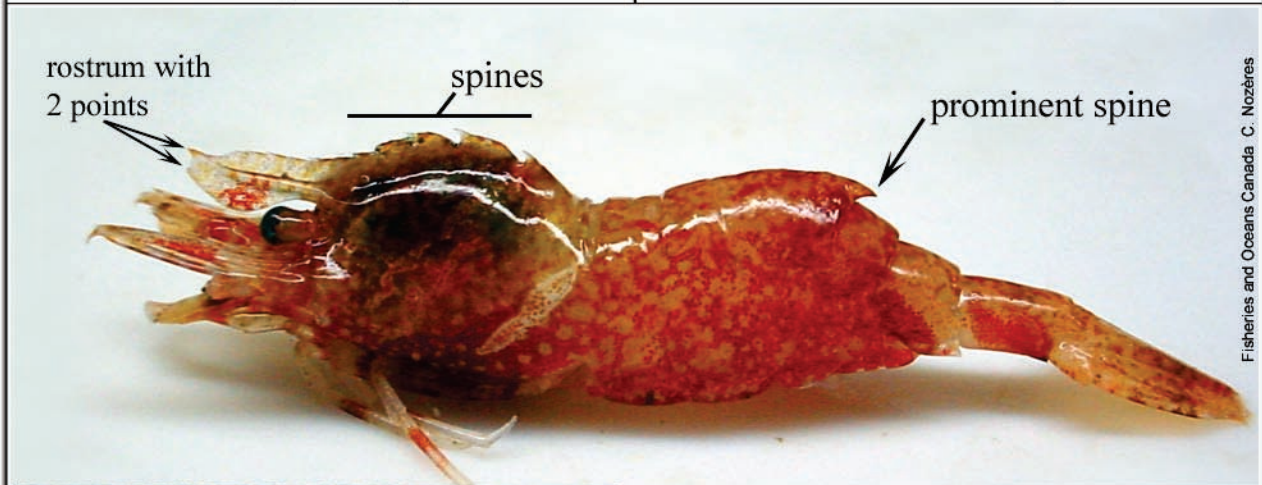
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hippolytidae	Cephalothorax mm	17 mm



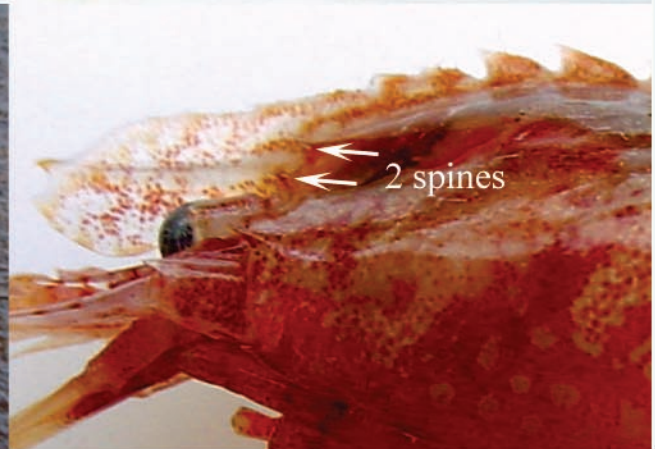
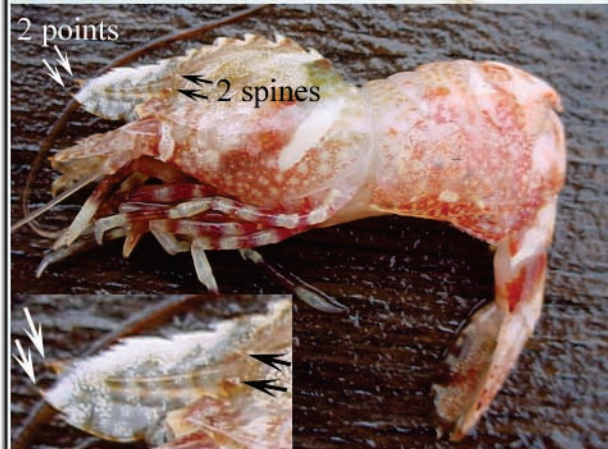
Spirontocaris spinus

Bouc perroquet

Parrot shrimp



Fisheries and Oceans Canada C. Nozières

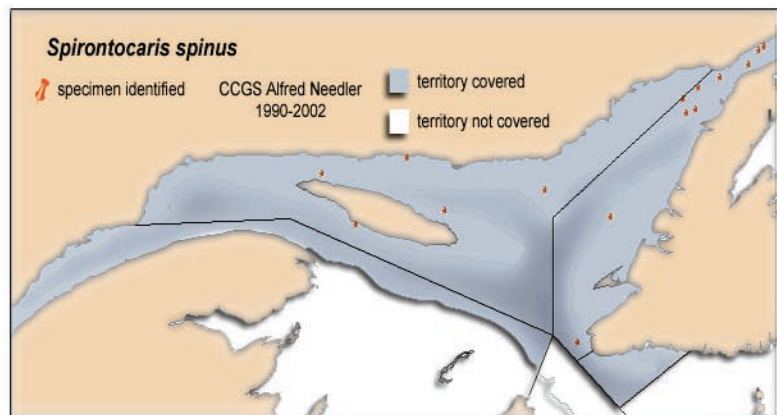


Characteristics:

- rostrum ending in 2 points
- spines along the length of the cephalothorax
- 2 supraorbital spines
- abdominal median spine

May be mistaken for:

[Lebbeus groenlandicus](#)
[Spirontocaris lilljeborgi](#)

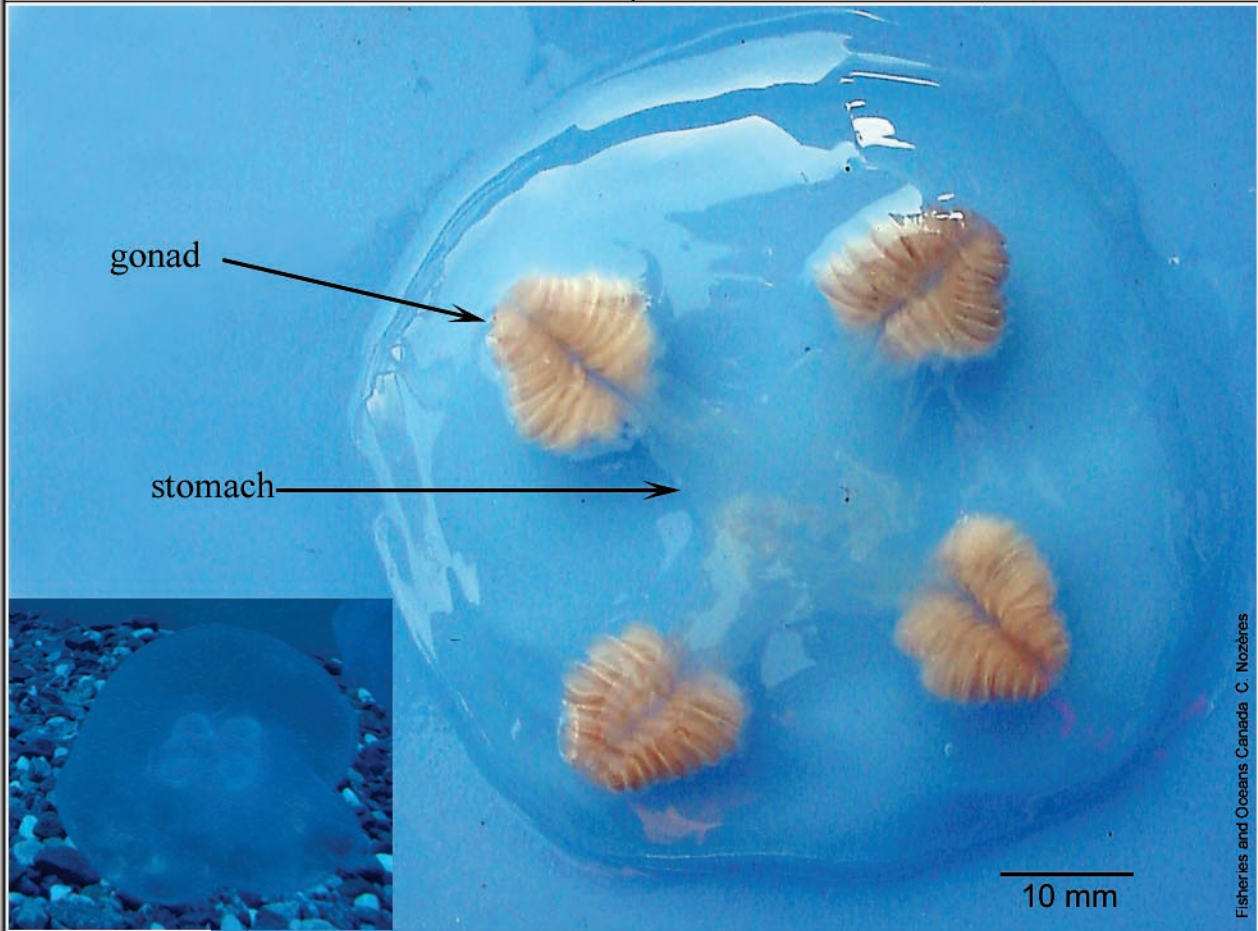


Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Hippolytidae	Cephalothorax mm	17 mm

Staurophora mertensi

Méduse à croix blanche

Whitecross jellyfish

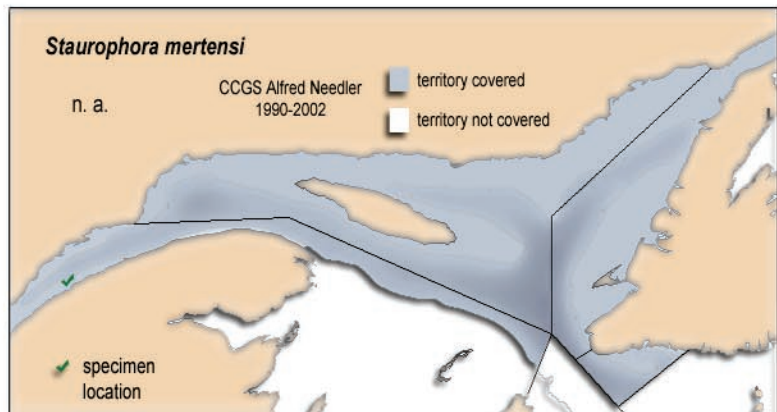


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Characteristics:

- transparent body
- 4 gonads in form of a cross with the stomach

May be mistaken for:
other jellyfishes



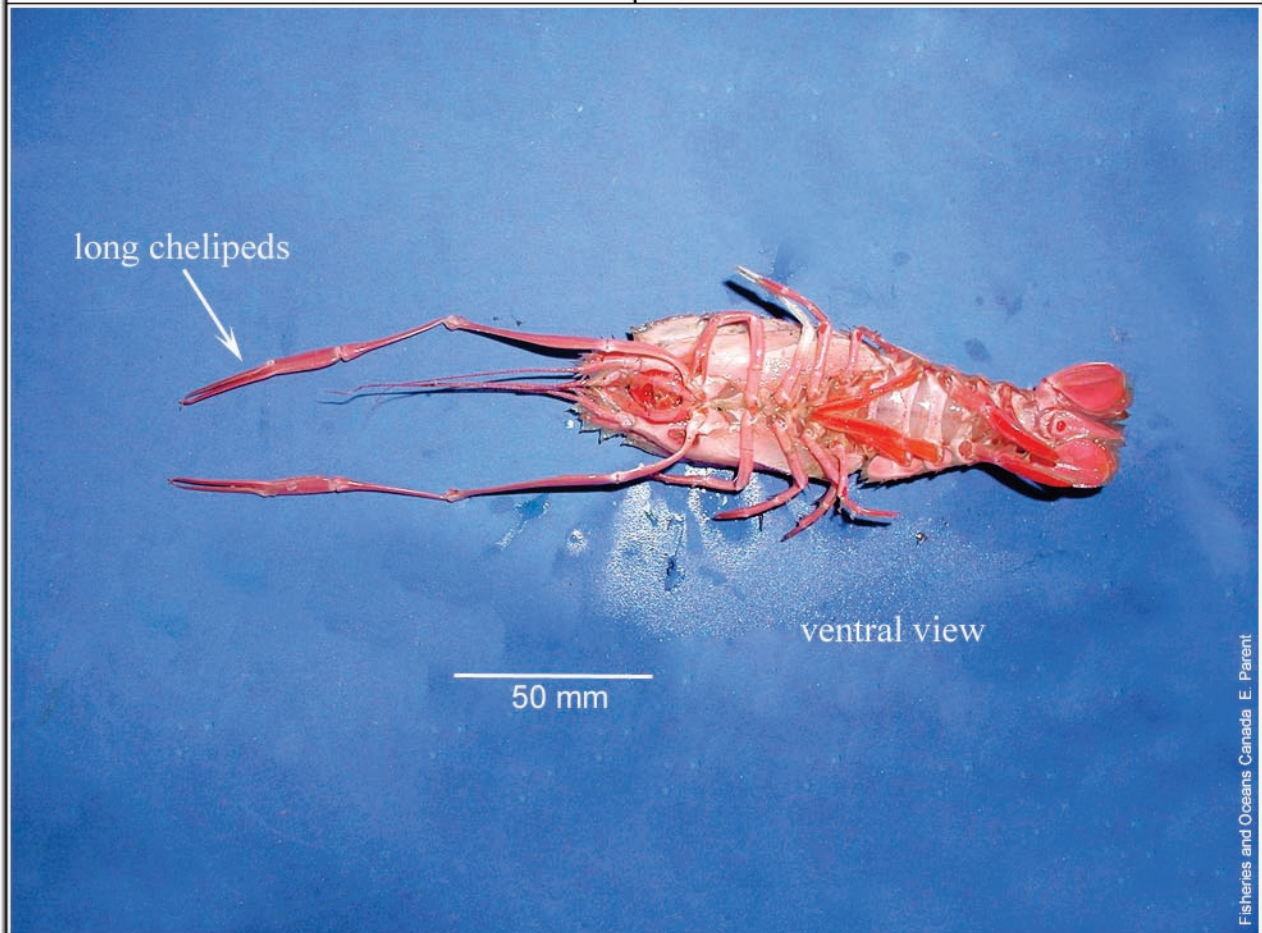
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Laodiceidae	Diameter mm	300 mm



Stereomastis sculpta

n. d.

n. a.

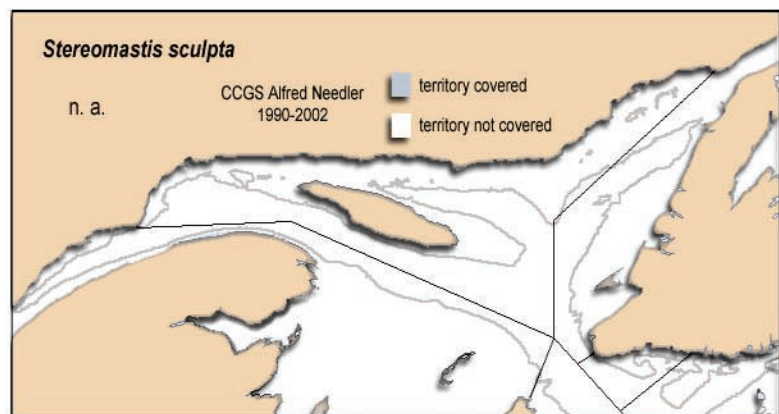


Characteristics:

- sculpted carapace
- long chelipeds
- abyssal species

May be mistaken for:

Munidopsis curvirostra



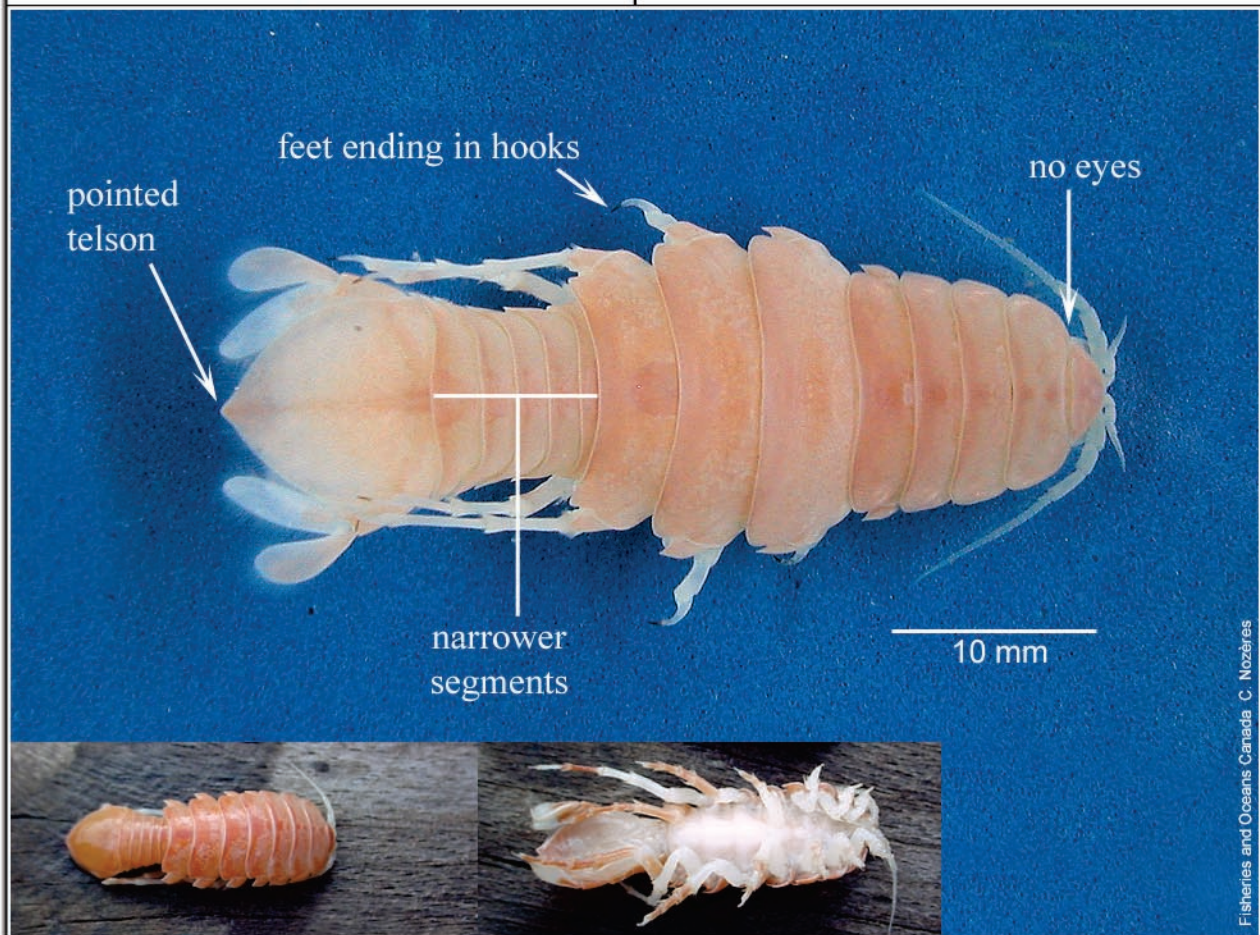
Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Polychelidae	Cephalothorax mm	70 mm



Syscenus infelix

Isopode

Isopod



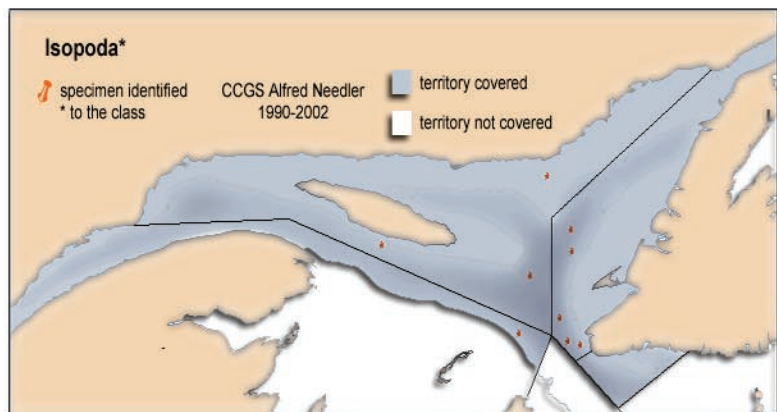
Fisheries and Oceans Canada. C. Nozères

Characteristics:

- pink, pale in colour
- blind species, of large size
- narrow posterior section
- occasional parasite on the head of *Nezumia* sp.

May be mistaken for:

Idotea balthica
other Idoteidae



Family	Type of measure	Maximum size
Aegidae	Total mm	45 mm



Part II: Marine invertebrates

Groupings

Krill & Zooplankton

Crabs (large)

Gasteropoda

Cephalopoda



Krill and other zooplankton

Mysid
Mysis mixta



Euphausiid
Thysanoessa raschi



Boreomysid
Boreomysis artica



10 mm

Hyperiid
Themisto libellula



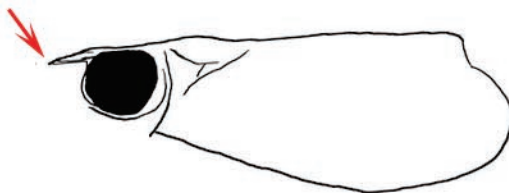
Eualid
Eualus macilentus



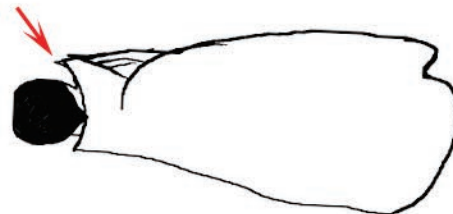
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Krill (euphausids): comparing carapaces

Thysanoessa raschi



Meganyctiphanes norvegica

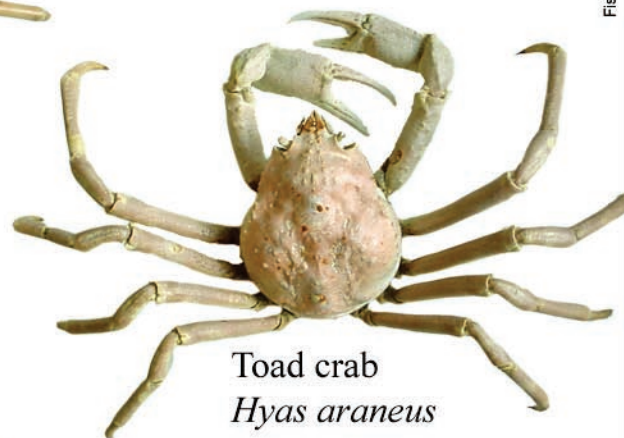


Crabs* (large)



Arctic lyre crab
Hyas coarctatus

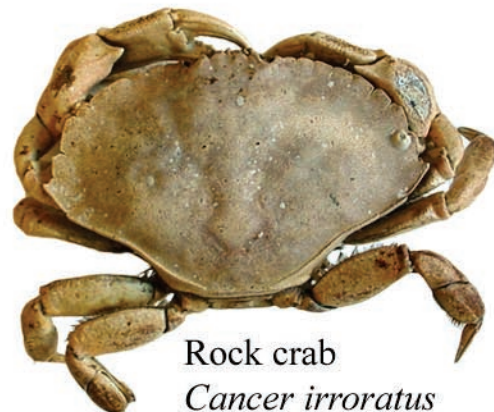
Snow crab
Chionoecetes opilio



Toad crab
Hyas araneus



Spiny crab
Lithodes maja



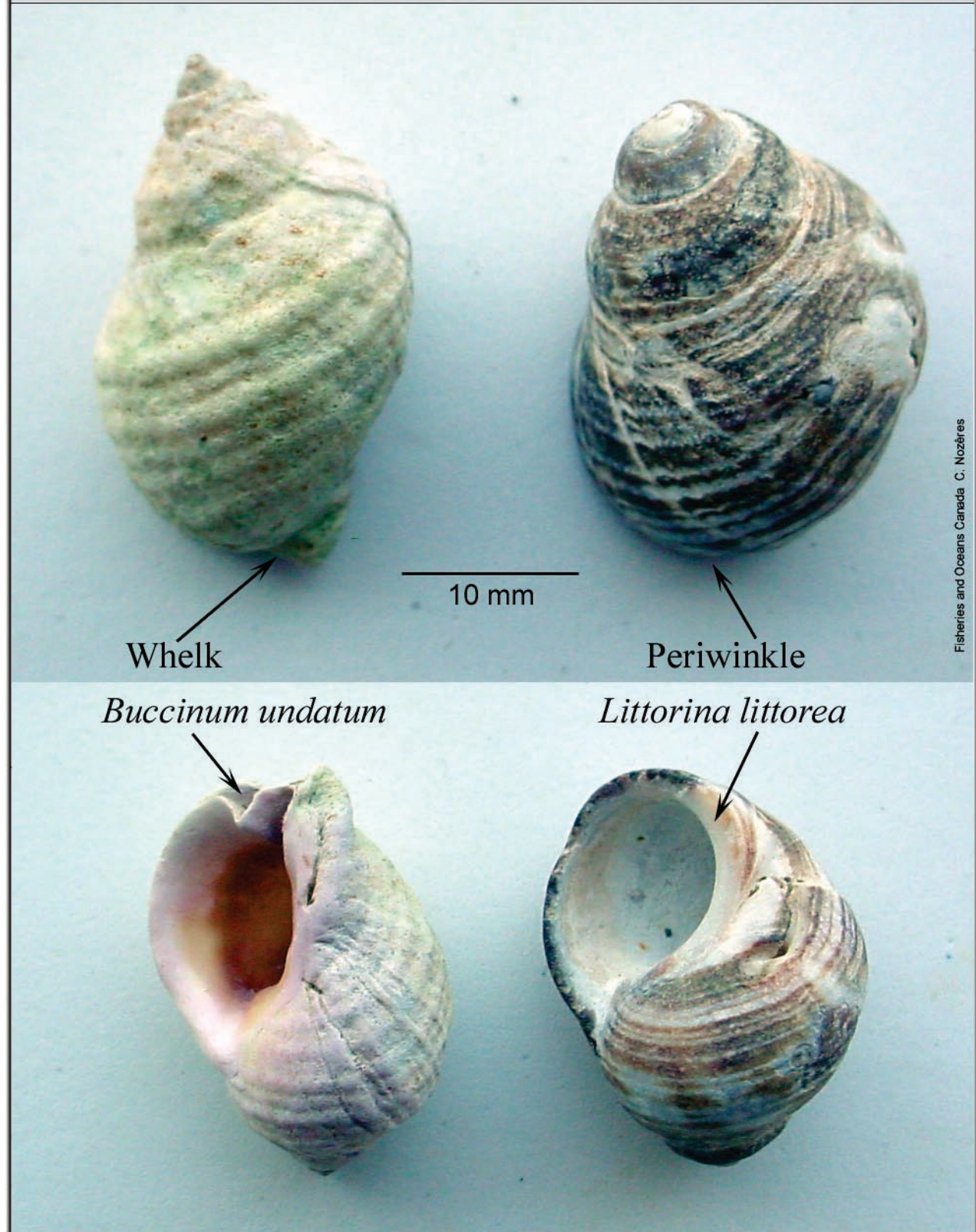
Rock crab
Cancer irroratus

*cleaned specimens

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Gasteropoda



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Cephalopoda

Northern shortfin squid
Illex illecebrosus



Bobtail squid
Semiossia tenera



Northern Atlantic octopus
Bathypolypus arcticus



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Appendix A: St. Lawrence fish species list (bold = species in guide)

<p><i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> <i>Alosa sapidissima</i> <i>Ammodytes americanus</i> <i>Ammodytes dubius</i> <i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i> <i>Anarhichas lupus</i> <i>Anarhichas minor</i> <i>Argentina silus</i> <i>Artediellus atlanticus</i> <i>Artediellus uncinatus</i> <i>Aspidophoroides monopterygius</i> <i>Aspidophoroides olriki</i> <i>Boreogadus saida</i> <i>Brosme brosme</i> <i>Careproctus longipinnis</i> <i>Careproctus reinhardti</i> <i>Centroscyllum fabricii</i> <i>Ceratias holboelli</i> <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> <i>Chauliodus sloani</i> <i>Clupea harengus</i> <i>Coelorhynchus carminatus</i> <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i> <i>Cottunculus microps</i> <i>Cottunculus thompsoni</i> <i>Cryptacanthodes maculatus</i> <i>Cryptopsaras couesi</i> <i>Cyclopteropsis macalpini</i> <i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i> <i>Cyclothone microdon</i> <i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i> <i>Eumesogrammus praecisus</i> <i>Eumicrotremus derjugini</i> <i>Eumicrotremus spinosus</i> <i>Gadus morhua</i> <i>Gadus ogac</i> <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> <i>Gaidropsarus argentatus</i> <i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i> <i>Gymnocanthus tricuspis</i> <i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i> <i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i> <i>Hemitripterus americanus</i></p>	<p><i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> <i>Icelus spatula</i> <i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i> <i>Lampadena speculigera</i> <i>Lampanyctus macdonaldi</i> <i>Leptagonus decagonus</i> <i>Liparis atlanticus</i> <i>Liparis fabricii</i> <i>Liparis gibbus</i> <i>Liparis tunicatus</i> <i>Lophius americanus</i> <i>Lumpenus fabricii</i> <i>Lumpenus lumpretaeformis</i> <i>Lumpenus maculatus</i> <i>Lycenchelys kolthoffi</i> <i>Lycenchelys paxillus</i> <i>Lycenchelys verrilli</i> <i>Lycodes atlanticus</i> <i>Lycodes atratus</i> <i>Lycodes esmarki</i> <i>Lycodes lavalaei</i> <i>Lycodes pallidus</i> <i>Lycodes reticulatus</i> <i>Lycodes vahli</i> <i>Macrozoarces americanus</i> <i>Mallotus villosus</i> <i>Manta birostris</i> <i>Maurolicus muelleri</i> <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> <i>Melanostigma atlanticum</i> <i>Menidia menidia</i> <i>Merluccius bilinearis</i> <i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> <i>Myoxocephalus aenaeus</i> <i>Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus</i> <i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i> <i>Myoxocephalus scorpioides</i> <i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i> <i>Myxine glutinosa</i> <i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i> <i>Nezumia bairdi</i> <i>Notacanthus nasus</i> <i>Notolepis rissoi krøyeri</i></p>	<p><i>Osmerus mordax</i> <i>Paralepis atlantica</i> <i>Paralepis coregonoides</i> <i>Paraliparis calidus</i> <i>Paraliparis copei</i> <i>Parasudis truculentus</i> <i>Peprilus triacanthus</i> <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> <i>Pholis gunnellus</i> <i>Pollachius virens</i> <i>Polyipnus asteroides</i> <i>Pleuronectes americanus</i> <i>Pleuronectes putnami</i> <i>Pungitius pungitius</i> <i>Raja erinacea</i> <i>Raja fyllae</i> <i>Raja jenseni</i> <i>Raja laevis</i> <i>Raja mollis</i> <i>Raja ocellata</i> <i>Raja radiata</i> <i>Raja senta</i> <i>Raja spinicauda</i> <i>Reinhardtius</i> <i>hippoglossoides</i> <i>Salmo salar</i> <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> <i>Scomber scombrus</i> <i>Scomberesox saurus</i> <i>Scophthalmus aquosus</i> <i>Sebastes mentella</i> <i>Sivomer beani</i> <i>Somniosus microcephalus</i> <i>Squalus acanthias</i> <i>Stichaeus punctatus</i> <i>Synaphobranchus kaupi</i> <i>Tautogolabrus adspersus</i> <i>Trachyrhynchus murrayi</i> <i>Triglops murrayi</i> <i>Triglops nybelini</i> <i>Ulvaria subbifurcata</i> <i>Urophycis chesteri</i> <i>Urophycis tenuis</i></p>
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Appendix B: Glossary

Abyssal

Species associated with sea bottoms of great depths (>4000 m).

Adipose fin

Small rounded fin located dorsally before the caudal peduncle and tail fin.

Amphipod

Small crustacean with a laterally-compressed body.

Anadromous

Fish that migrate from marine to freshwater to spawn.

Anal fin

Located between the pelvic and tail fin.

Barbels

Short, fleshy filaments on the lower jaw or nose of some fish species (Gadidae).

Bathypelagic

Species associated with the water column below all surface light (400-1000 m).

Canal, siphonal

Outer groove on gastropod shells from which the siphon protrudes.

Carinate

With a crest or ridge, such as a line on the carapace.

Caudal fin

Tail fin.

Cephalothorax

Anterior part of crustacean body, comprising the fused head and thorax and covered by a carapace.

Chelicerae

Mouthparts, as found in spiders.

Chelipeds

Limbs with pincers in crustaceans.

Cirri

Fleshy protuberances located above the eyes in the Northern octopus.



Appendix B: Glossary (cont'd)

Demersal

Species found near or on the sea bottom.

Dorsal fin

Fin along the back, behind the head.

Dorsal blade

Keel or blade-like, triangular structure located anterior to the dorsal fin.

Isopod

Crustacean lacking a carapace and with a dorso-ventrally compressed bodyform.

Lateral line

Sensory organ of fishes, which consists of a canal running along the side of the body.

Fork length

Measure from the anteriormost end of the head to the end of the middle ray of the tail fin.

Mantle

Flesh in form of a cylinder or a sack that envelopes the body of cephalopods.

Ocellus

Spot or marking in form of a ring.

Opercle

Calcareous plate used to covering the shell mouth of gasteropod molluscs; protective plate covering the gills in fishes.

Pectoral fin

Pair of fins behind the gills.

Peduncle

Narrow part of fish body between the anal and caudal fin; support stalk in invertebrates.

Pelagic

Species associated with the water column from 0 to 200 m depth.

Pelvic fin

Pair of belly fins, usually between the pectoral and anal fins.

Photophore

Organ that produces or distributes bioluminescence.



Appendix B: Glossary (cont'd)

Pinnula

Series of small finlets posterior of the anal and dorsal fins.

Preopercular spines

Spines on the gill covers, particularly characteristic in sculpins.

Rostrum

Narrow, dorso-anterior projection of the carapace, characteristic of crustaceans.

Siphon

Extensible, fleshy tube in Gasteropoda that serves for respiration or feeding.

Supraorbital spines

Spines just above the eye in crustaceans.

Tentacles

Pair of elongated arms in squid and sepiolids, usually with suckers only at the ends.

Total length

Measure from the most anterior end of the head to the end of the longest rays of the caudal fin.



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Biodiversity Portrait of the St. Lawrence

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Biosis: Index to Organism Names

<http://www.biosis.org/triton/indexfm.htm>

CephBase

<http://www.cephbase.utmb.edu>

Crustacea.net

<http://www.crustacea.net>

Dictionary of Ichthyology—Brian Coad

<http://www.purehrottle.com/briancoad/A.htm>

Diving Bay of Fundy

<http://www.unbsj.ca/sase/biology/macdonald-lab/fundydive.html>

Diving St. Lawrence—Christian Poirier

<http://www.plongeetech.com/index.html>

FishBase

<http://www.fishbase.org>

Global Biodiversity Information Facility

<http://www.gbif.org>

marinelife-explorer.com

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Pilot Census of Marine Life in the Gulf of Maine

<http://www.usm.maine.edu/gulfomaine-census>

Sea Around Us Project

<http://saup.fisheries.ubc.ca>

The Tree of Life project

<http://www.tolweb.org/tree/phlyogeny.html>



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