SHEET 1: TECHNICAL TERMS AND SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

WAHOO - (Acanthocybium)

1. WAH - Wahoo (Acanthocybium solandri)

Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean

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**MACKERELS – (Scomberomorus)**

### 1. MAW- West African Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus tritor)
*Geographical distribution: East Atlantic coast (from the Canary Islands to Angola)*

- Front part of the 1st dorsal (black colour)
- Two dorsal fins with narrow space
- Snout much shorter than the rest of the head
- Back part of the jaw-bone exposed
- Lateral line progressively drops after the 2nd dorsal fin

### 2. KGM- King mackerel (Scomberomorus cavalla)
*Geographical distribution: West Atlantic coast (from the United States to Brazil)*

- Front part of the 1st dorsal (black colour)
- Two dorsal fins with narrow space
- 2nd dorsal fin followed by 9 spines
- No colour on the 1st dorsal
- Back part of the jaw-bone exposed
- Lateral line with a sharp drop at the level of the 2nd dorsal fin
- Silvery side with no marks

### 3. SSM- Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus maculatus)
*Geographical distribution: West Atlantic (North of Belize)*

- Black area on the first part of the first dorsal fin
- Two dorsal fins with narrow space
- Second anal fin followed by 7 to 9 spines (in general 8 spines)
- Back part of the jaw-bone exposed
- Silvery sides with approximately three rows of rounded or elliptical dark spots

### 4. CER- Cero mackerel (Scomberomorus regalis)
*Geographical distribution: West Atlantic*

- Front part of the 1st dorsal fin of 16 to 18 spines
- 2nd dorsal fin of 16 to 19 spines followed by 7 to 9 finlets
- Snout much shorter than the rest of the head
- Back part of the jaw-bone exposed
- Lateral line progressively drops until the caudal fin
- Grey side with a discontinous line in the middle

### 5. BRS- Serra Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus brasiliensis)
*Geographical distribution: West Atlantic (South of Belize)*

- Front part of the 1st dorsal (black colour)
- 1st dorsal fin of 16 to 18 spines
- 2nd dorsal fin of 16 to 19 spines followed by 7 to 9 finlets
- Snout much shorter than the rest of the head
- Lateral line progressively curving to the lower area, towards the caudal peduncle
- Pelvic fin relatively short
- Pectoral fins without scales except towards the lower area
1. LTA- Little tunny
   *(Euthynnus alletteratus)*
   *Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean*

2. FRI- Frigate tuna
   *(Auxis thazard)*
   *Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean*

3. BLT- Bullet tuna *(Auxis rochei)*
   *Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean*

4. BON- Atlantic bonito
   *(Sarda sarda)*
   *Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean*

5. SKJ- Skipjack
   *(Katsuwonus pelamis)*
   *Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean*

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**Juveniles of large tunas can be mis-identified as small tunas – please pay attention to descriptions of juveniles of large tuna in the next sheet**
1. YFT- Yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) - Juvenile
   Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean

   - Pectoral fins reach the beginning of the 2nd dorsal fin
   - Rounded extremities in pectoral fins
   - Slender body particularly near the caudal fin
   - Lines slightly curved, regularly spaced out, separated by marks forming lines throughout practically the entire body

2. BET- Bigeye (Thunnus obesus) - Juvenile
   Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean

   - Pectoral fins exceeding the beginning of the 2nd dorsal fin
   - Pointed extremity of pectoral fins
   - Potbellied body
   - Practically straight lines, irregularly spaced out, with some irregular marks, especially on the lower part of the body

3. ALB- Albacore (Thunnus alalunga) - Juvenile
   Geographical distribution: Entire Atlantic Ocean

   - First dorsal fin slightly higher than the second
   - Back part of the caudal fin white or transparent
   - Pectoral fins greatly extend past the second dorsal fin and the anal fin

4. BFT- Bluefin (Thunnus thynnus thynnus) - Juvenile
   Geographical distribution: North Atlantic

   - 1st dorsal fin including 12 to 14 spines
   - 2nd dorsal fin is higher than the first
   - Semi-transparent caudal keel (adults - black)
   - Sides and flanks are silvery white with transparent transversal lines alternating with transparent dotted lines

5. BLF- Blackfin tuna (Thunnus atlanticus) - Adult
   Geographical distribution: West Atlantic

   - Large eyes
   - Oblique mouth and parasnasal jaw start at the vertical of the centre of the eye
   - Slightly long pectoral fins, above the beginning of the dorsal fin

6. BOP- Plain bonito (Orcynopsis unicorn) - Adult
   Geographical distribution: East Atlantic

   - Short 1st dorsal fin, tall and bony spines (12 to 14 spines)
   - Short head with pointed snout
   - Very large mouth with upper jaw reaching the back edge of the eye
   - Pronounced and slightly winding lateral line
   - Anal fin followed by 5 to 8 finlets
   - Short pectoral fin with 21 to 23 rays