



Department of the Environment

HM Government of Gibraltar

Marine Protection Regulations Species Identification Booklet

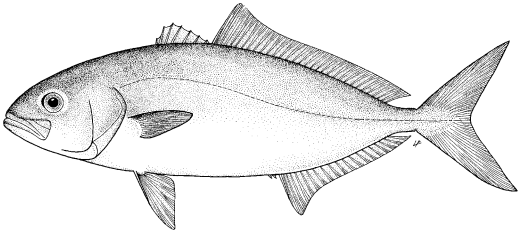
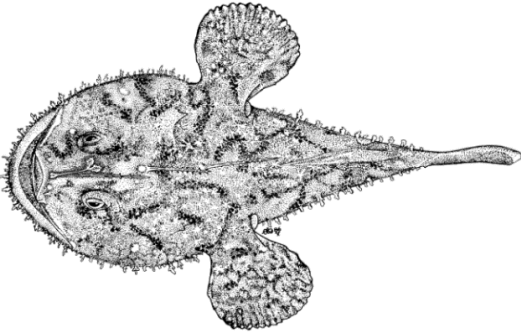
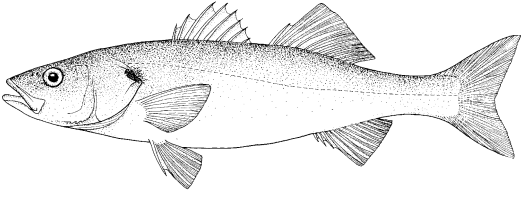
This identification booklet provides an overview of the main species listed under the Regulations together with the minimum sizes. Species marked with an asterisk (*) denote a species in need of strict protection that are subjected to additional restrictions.

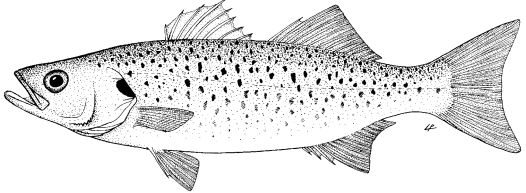
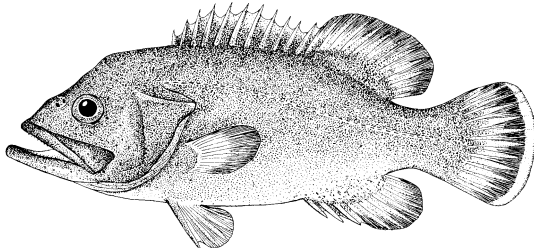
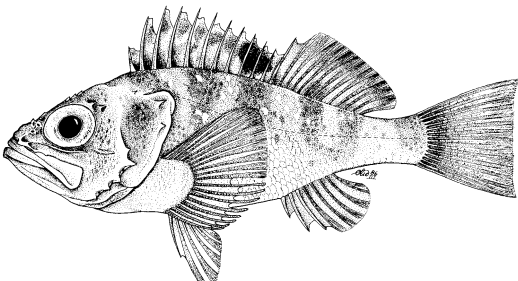
All elasmobranchs (Sharks, Rays and Skates) are protected in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. Any specimens caught must be released immediately.

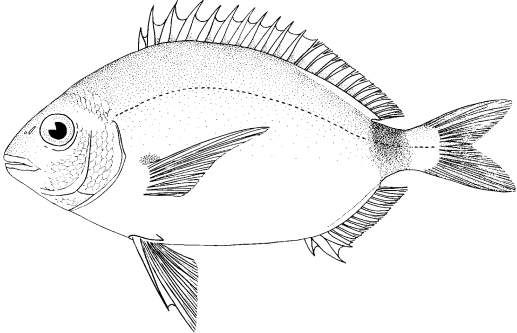
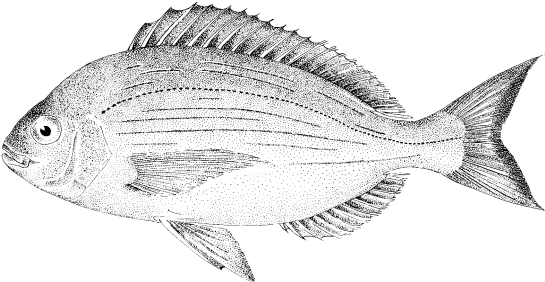
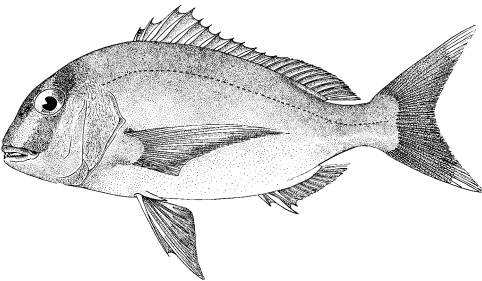
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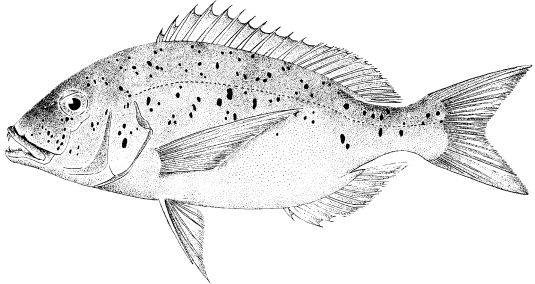
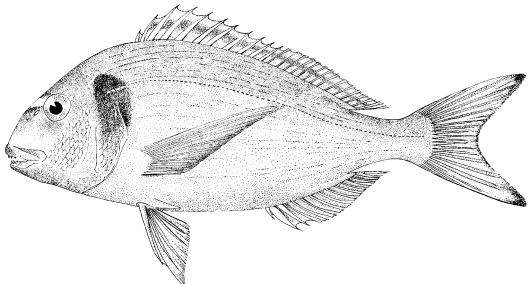
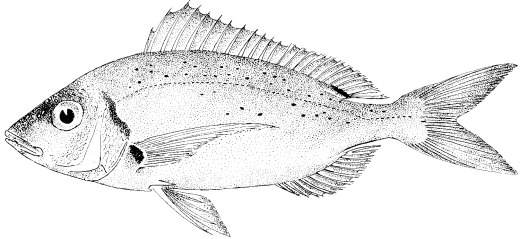
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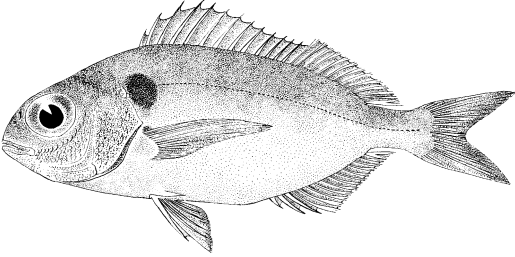
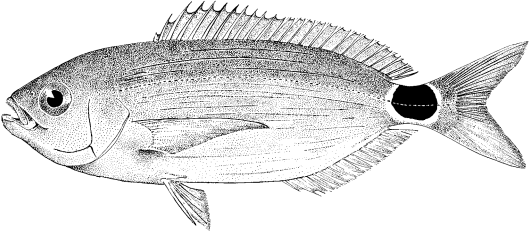
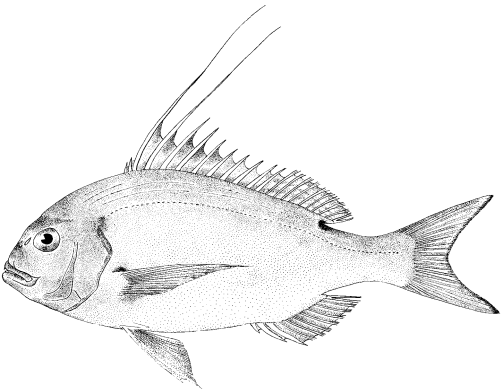
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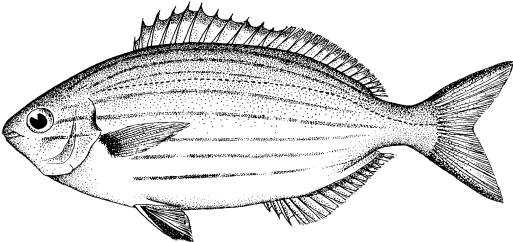
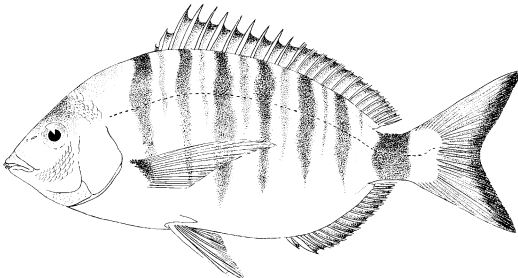
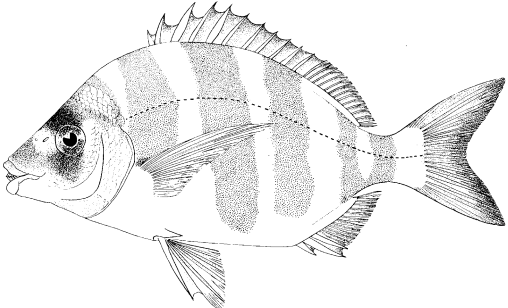
English Name	Spanish Name	Scientific Name	Min. Size (cm)	Description	
Amberjack	Pez de Limon	<i>Seriola Dumerilii</i>	32	<p>Appearance: The back is bluish purple, the sides yellowish and the underside silver. Amberjacks have a distinctive dark band on the sides of the head which angles from the front of the back fin, through the eye to the mouth. They do not have finlets and the keel at the base of the tails is slight and soft. Tail fin is moon-shaped.</p> <p>Habitat: Often near reefs or at deep off-shore holds or drop-offs. Usually in small to moderate schools but may be solitary.</p>	
Angler Fish / Monkfish	Rape	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	30	<p>Appearance: A flat fish with dark brown upper side and white belly. The body comprises a large head and short tail. The large mouth is lined with a row of inward pointing teeth. Over the mouth, from the first spine of the dorsal fin, dangles a tiny strip of lighter coloured skin which it uses as a lure.</p> <p>Habitat: Typically found on muddy bottoms and is very well camouflaged. From shallow inshore waters to 500m.</p>	
Common Seabass	Robalo/ lubina	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	36	<p>Appearance: Back is silvery, bluish or greenish. A large mouthed fish with an elongated body with a diffuse black spot on the edge of the gills.</p> <p>Habitat: On various kinds of bottoms, also in brackish waters and occasionally rivers.</p>	

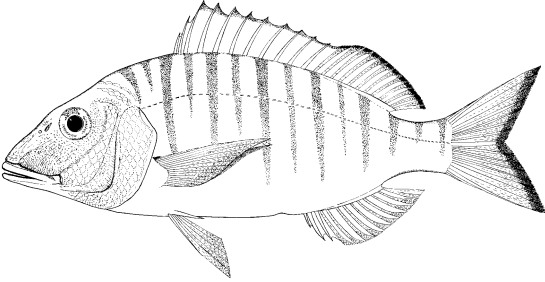
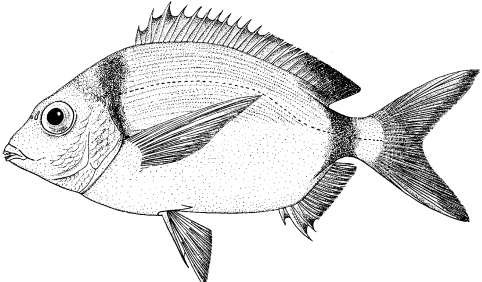
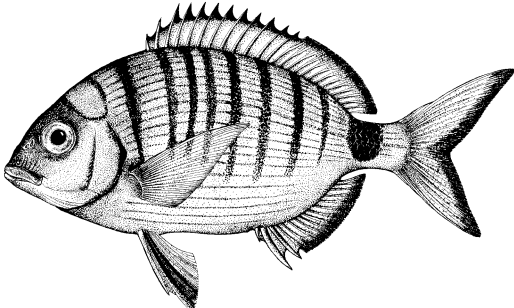
Spotted Bass	Baila	<i>Dicentrarchus punctatus</i>	30	<p>Appearance: Smaller and narrower bodied than the common seabass. Also silvery, speckled with black spots along its flanks. It has a dark patch on the edge of its gill covers.</p> <p>Habitat: On various kinds of bottoms, also in brackish waters and occasionally rivers.</p>	
Stone Bass / Wreck Fish	Cherna	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	50	<p>Appearance: Thick, robust body with a large head and a rough bony ridge across the upper side of gills. Rough scales, with pelvic fins longer than pectoral fins. Brown or bluish-grey in colour.</p> <p>Habitat: Above rocky and muddy/sandy bottoms at 40-450m.</p>	
Blue Mouth	Alcantarillo/ gallineta	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	23	<p>Appearance: A small bright coloured rockfish, mainly red with pink and white on the flanks and belly. Short bodied with large eyes. Named after the leaden blue colour of its mouth.</p> <p>Habitat: Lives at considerable depths between 200 and 1,000m.</p>	

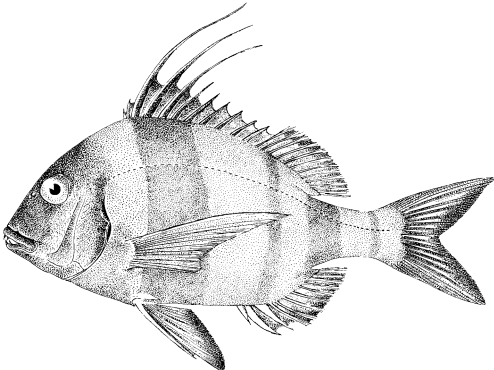
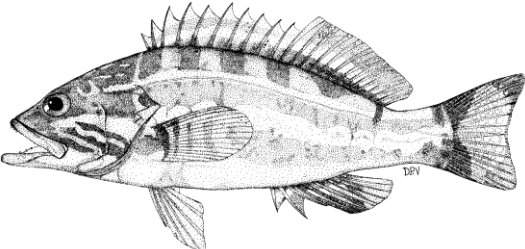
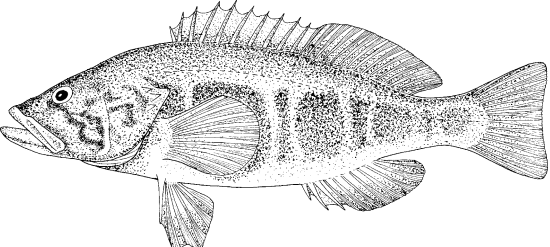
Annular Bream	Sargo amarillo	<i>Diplodus annularis</i>	18	<p>Appearance: This silvery species is more circular in shape compared to most breams, with a dark band around the tail and wide vertical, dull shading, just behind the eye from the top of the head to the gill covers.</p> <p>Habitat: This fish frequents coastal reefs and can be found in small groups near sandy bottoms or rocky reefs. This bream is rare in the Strait area and is often mistaken for White Bream.</p>	
Black Bream	Chopa	<i>Spondyliosomacantharus</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Deep oval-shaped body with a small head. Dark greyish brown or blue back with golden longitudinal lines.</p> <p>Habitat: Live in large shoals over muddy and sandy bottoms in inshore waters.</p>	
Common Sea Bream/ Couch's/ Red Porgy	Pargo	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	28	<p>Appearance: Typical bream shape with large head and steep profile. Silvery pink, head darker from mouth to nape. Caudal fin is dark pink, a dusky area often present at the pectoral axil and the tail is white tipped</p> <p>Habitat: Inshore waters on hard or sandy bottoms.</p>	

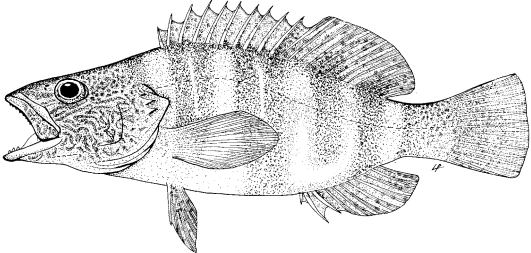
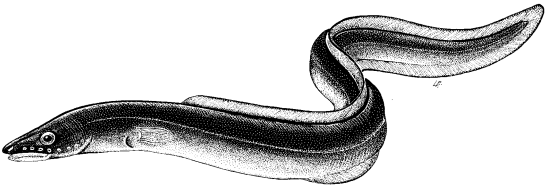
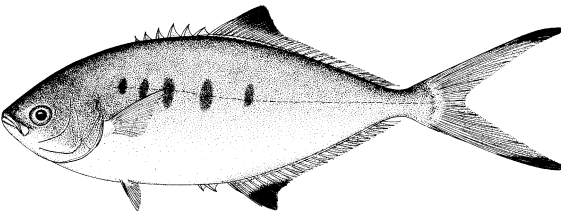
Common Dentex Bream	Denton	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	30	<p>Appearance: Young are greyish in colour, dorsally black spotted, pinkish at maturity and grey-blue in the oldest specimens, dorsal spots more or less shaded with age. It sports long curved canines from which the fish gets its name.</p> <p>Habitat: Inshore waters on rocky bottoms to 200m, more common between 15 and 50m.</p>	
Gilthead Bream	Dorada	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	32	<p>Appearance: Body oval, rather deep and compressed. Head curved. Colour silvery grey; a large black blotch at start of lateral line extending on upper margin of gill covers where it is edged below by a reddish area; a golden frontal band between eyes edged by two dark areas (not well defined in young individuals); dark longitudinal lines often present on sides of body; a dark band on dorsal fin; fork and tips of caudal fin edged with black.</p> <p>Habitat: Common throughout the Mediterranean. A coastal species, inhabiting seagrass beds, rocky and sandy bottoms as well as in the surf zone.</p>	
Pandora's Bream	Breca	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	27	<p>Appearance: Pink Bream with bluish flecks on its back and a reddish spot on pectoral base and sometimes a dark red mark at bases of last dorsal rays. Body oblong and upper profile of head straight and conical snout.</p> <p>Habitat: Inshore waters, on various bottoms (rocks, gravels, sand, mud) to 200m (Mediterranean).</p>	

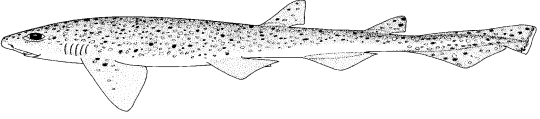
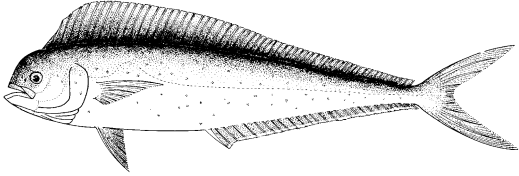

Red Bream	Voraz	<i>Pageullus bogaraveo</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Grey, more or less reddish, large eyed bream with distinctive black spot above pectoral fin. Sometimes small shaded dark area at pectoral axil. Inside of mouth orange-red. Body oblong, upper profile of head curved. Eye diameter longer than length of snout.</p> <p>Habitat: Common in western Mediterranean. Inshore waters above various bottoms (rocks, sand, mud) to 400m (Mediterranean).</p>	
Saddled Bream	Doblada	<i>Oblada melanura</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Body oblong in shape, large eyes and small mouth. A small predominantly slatey blue or grey bream with a broad black band at the base of the tail surrounded by a white ring. Fine longitudinal dark lines along rows of scales. All fins light.</p> <p>Habitat: Common throughout the Mediterranean. Lives in coastal waters over vegetated bottoms and usually close to the surface.</p>	
Sama Bream / Pink Dentex	Sama	<i>Dentex gibbosus</i>	32	<p>Appearance: Picture shown is a juvenile. Colour reddish-silver, a little black spot behind the back end of dorsal fin. Small dark areas at the pectoral axil and along the upper gill covers. Caudal fin pink with a narrow black margin. 3rd and 4th spines are small in adults which are also characterised by a hump on the head.</p> <p>Habitat: Inshore waters on rocky bottoms and sand around rocks between 20 and 220m.</p>	

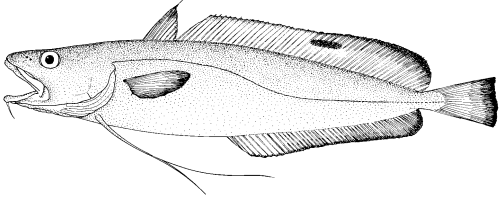
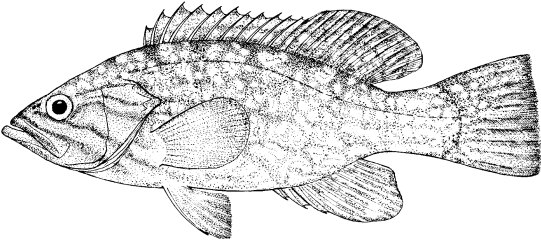
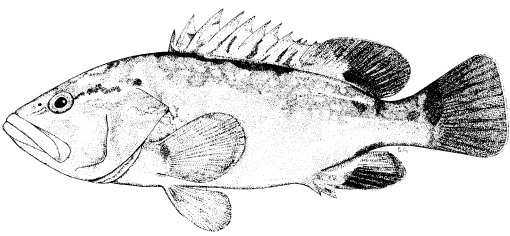
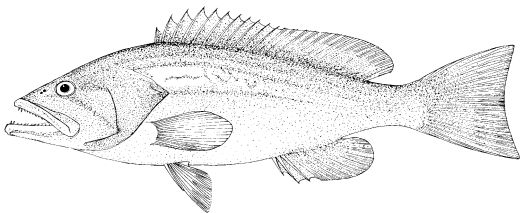
<p>Saupe Bream</p>	<p>Salema</p>	<p><i>Sarpa salpa</i></p>	<p>22</p>	<p>Appearance: Grey-bluish in colour, 10-11 fine longitudinal golden lines along rows of scales. Short head, yellow eyes and small mouth. Lateral line very dark, black spot at upper pectoral base, caudal fin dark grey, other fins light.</p> <p>Habitat: Common throughout Mediterranean in littoral wasters near rocks with algal coverage and also on sandy mud to 70m.</p>	
<p>Sheeps head Bream</p>	<p>Sula</p>	<p><i>Diplodus puntazzo</i></p>	<p>24</p>	<p>Appearance: Silvery grey in colour; with 11-13 vertical black stripes along its sides. Distinguishable from the white bream because of its smaller eyes and long pointed snout. Very dark spot at the upper base of pectoral fin. Hind caudal edge dusky, other fins greyish.</p> <p>Habitat: Very common throughout the Mediterranean. Lives over muddy and sandy bottoms near rocks to 150m.</p>	
<p>Soldier Bream</p>	<p>Sargo soldado</p>	<p><i>Diplodus cervinus cervinus</i></p>	<p>24</p>	<p>Appearance: Strikingly coloured bream with five or six vertical bands of dark brown against a cream coloured body. Snout rather conical and lips thick.</p> <p>Habitat: Inshore waters, on rocky bottoms (Atlantic 5-80m) and also muddy bottoms (Mediterranean 5-300m).</p>	

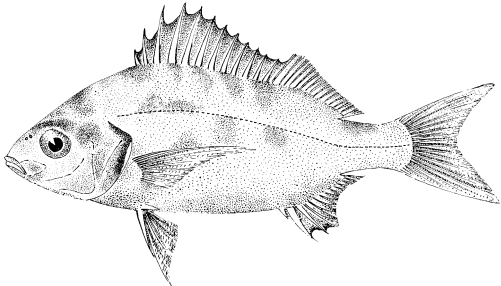
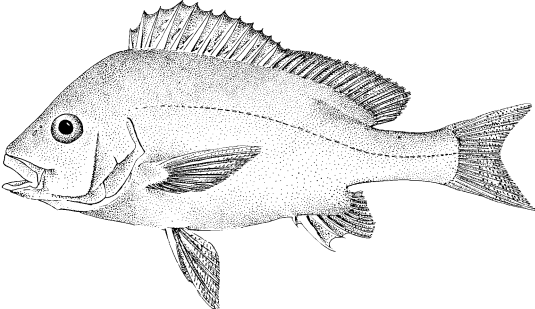
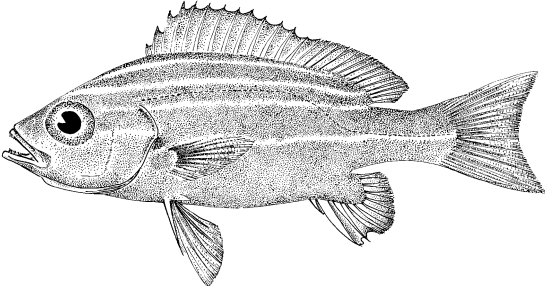
<p>Striped Bream</p>	<p>Herrera</p>	<p><i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i></p>	<p>21</p>	<p>Appearance: Low oblong body with long and pointed snout. Silvery-grey in colour with 10 or 12 black vertical bands. Darker dorsally, snout dark brown, dorsal and caudal fins generally brownish, other fins lighter.</p> <p>Habitat: Lives over sandy bottoms very close inshore.</p>	
<p>Two Banded Bream</p>	<p>Testa negra</p>	<p><i>Diplodus vulgaris</i></p>	<p>22</p>	<p>Appearance: Generally grey, brownish to greenish in colour. The most commonly recognized of the bream, it has two distinctive, vertical, black bands, one behind the eyes, the other before the tail. It has a large head and prominent eyes and numerous yellow lines run the length of its body.</p> <p>Habitat and Distribution: They live close to shore over muddy and sandy bottoms in the vicinity of rocks and harbour walls.</p>	
<p>White Bream</p>	<p>Sargo</p>	<p><i>Diplodus sargus sargus</i></p>	<p>22</p>	<p>Appearance: This species is very similar to the Annular Sea Bream for which it is often mistaken. Silvery grey in colour with a darker snout. In this fish, there is a black spot at the body side of the tail joint and there are about seven faint, dark vertical stripes down the body and a broad black band at the base of the tail.</p> <p>Habitat and Distribution: It occurs in large shoals and on littoral waters on rocky bottoms and sand close to rocks, to 50m in the Mediterranean.</p>	

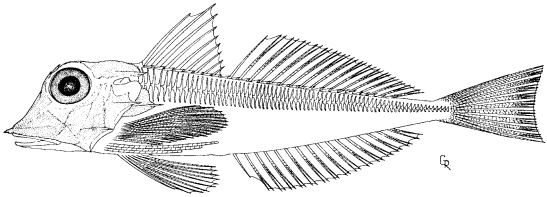
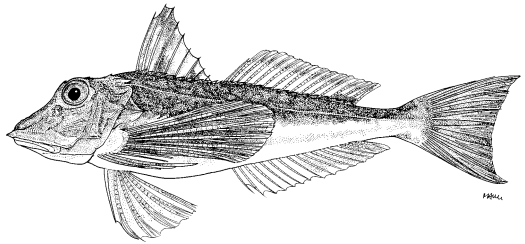
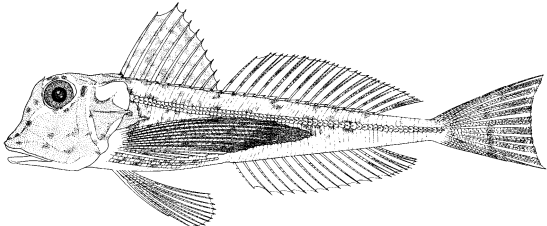
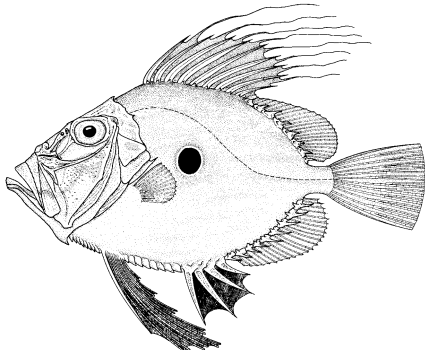
Hurta Bream / Red banded Seabream	Hurta	<i>Pagrus auriga</i>	40	<p>Appearance: Silvery pink in colour with 4 or 5 dark red transverse bands alternating wide and narrow. Head dark from mouth to nape. Back edge of gills black, dorsal pink, pelvics wine red.</p> <p>Habitat: Inshore waters on hard bottoms to 170m.</p>	
Comber	Serrano	<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	19	<p>Appearance: Large mouthed serranid. Yellowish-grey or reddish in colour. Small fish with 7-9 brown vertical bands on upper side and a few yellow or orange longitudinal lines on sides of head.</p> <p>Habitat: Lives in rocky areas inshore and in sea grass meadows.</p>	
Black Tailed Bomber	Serrana	<i>Serranus atricauda</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Elongated body. Brownish in colour, with a series of darker, large patches along its sides. Blue dots and dark edge on median fins.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling to about 90m, on hard bottoms.</p>	

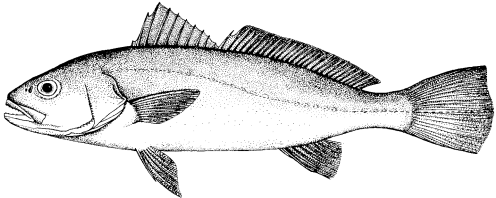

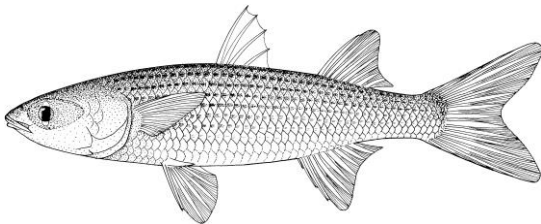
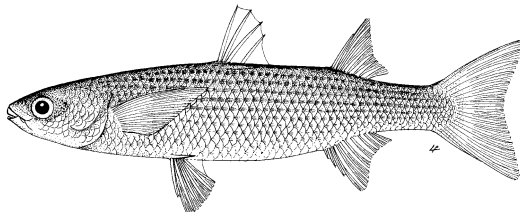
Painted Comber	Vaquilla	<i>Serranus scriba</i>	21	<p>Appearance: During the day, it usually has a blue spot on the belly, which becomes even more pronounced at night. Grey, purplish or reddish in colour, with 5-7 dark brown vertical bands along its sides. On its head it has many blue and red blotches. Vertical fins with red dots.</p> <p>Habitat: Coastal, bottom dwelling to about 150m, on rocks and flowering beds.</p>	
Conger Eel	Safio	<i>Conger conger</i>	120	<p>Appearance: Colour varies but is usually grey or bluish black with a white belly. Snake-like body. Snout slightly prominent.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling on rocky or sandy bottoms up to 100m.</p>	
Derbio/ Pompano	Palometa	<i>Trachinotus ovatus</i>	24	<p>Appearance: A small deep-bodied, flat sided fish with a forked tail. Dark green along the top and silvery below with 3-5 dark vertically elongated blotches on its sides. Tips of caudal fin black.</p> <p>Habitat: Usually occur in schools in the surf zone and clear water along sandy beaches.</p>	

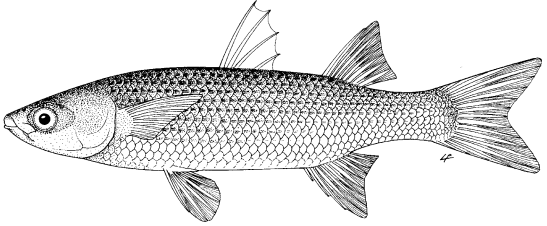
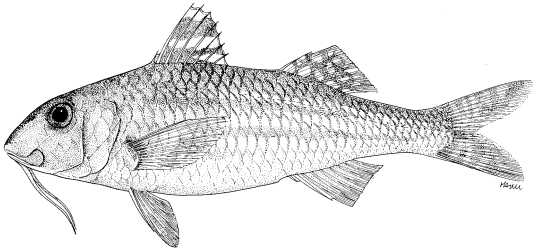
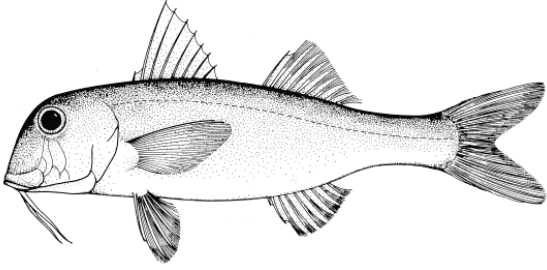
*Lesser Spotted Dogfish / Rough Hound	*Pintarroja	<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	NO CATCH ALLOWED / PROTECTED	<p>Appearance: One of the smaller sharks. Upper body sandy or brown, covered by numerous small dark spots.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling over gravelly, sandy and muddy bottoms to about 400m in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>All elasmobranchs (Sharks, Rays and Skates) are protected in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. Any specimens caught must be released immediately.</p>	
Dolphin Fish / Mahi Mahi	Dorado	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	32	<p>Appearance: A streamlined deep bodied and laterally flattened fish. The body tapers evenly towards the forked tail and has a very long single dorsal fin running the whole of its length. Its colour ranges from dark metallic bluish black to yellowish sides speckled with dark spots and golden blotches. The blunt forehead is a feature of the fully grown adult.</p> <p>Habitat: Inhabits open water but also approaches the coastline.</p>	
Garfish	Aguja	<i>Belone Belone</i>	32	<p>Appearance: Long eel like fish with beaked snouts. The colour is predominantly blue grey on the back with a silvery belly.</p> <p>Habitat: Surface dwelling in coastal waters.</p>	

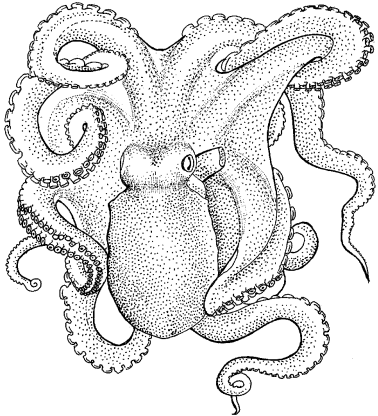
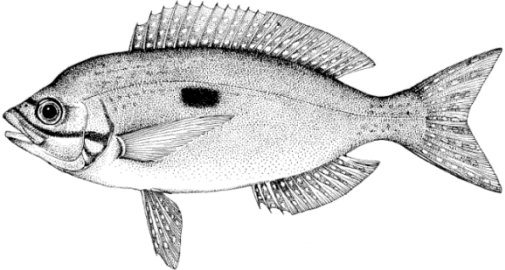
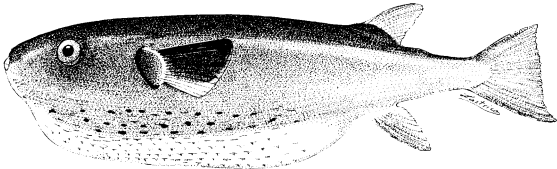
Greater Forkbeard	Molla Bretola	<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	25	<p>Appearance: A round fish with a barbel below its chin. Main characteristic is its very long and thin trailing pelvic fins. Brownish or grey in colour, with a black edge along its dorsal, anal and caudal fins.</p> <p>Habitat: Lives over muddy bottoms and over rocks at depth of 100m to 200m.</p>	
Comb Grouper	*Verdosa	<i>Mycteroperca rubra</i>	40	<p>Appearance: Long bodied. Reddish-brown in colour, with irregular wavy darker lines and white blotches.</p> <p>Habitat: Rocky and sandy bottoms at 15-200m.</p>	
Dusky Grouper	*Mero	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	40	<p>Appearance: Robust body with a big mouth. Reddish-brown in colour, with scattered lighter or white irregular areas and spots. One long dorsal fin, rounded tail and caudal fin has a distinct white margin.</p> <p>Habitat: Mostly on rocky bottoms, for a preference for rocky areas that have cracks and caves, from the coast to 300m.</p>	
Pointed Nose Grouper / Golden	*Abadejo	<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	40	<p>Appearance: Body long and rather narrow. Grey-brown in colour with large specimens having a large golden blotch on side.</p> <p>Habitat: Rocky and muddy bottoms to around 300m.</p>	

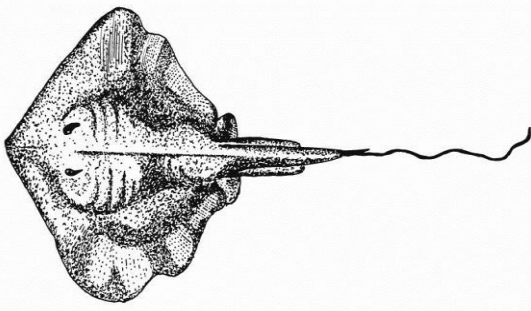
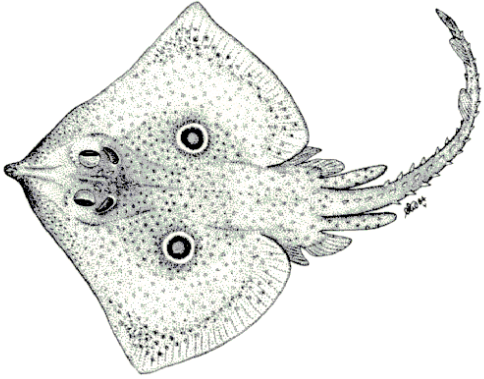
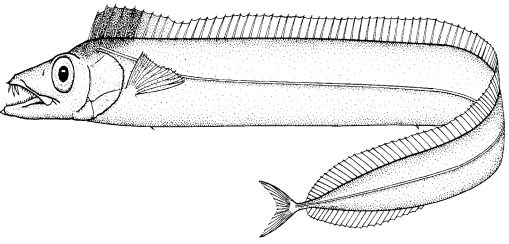
Grunt	Besugo Roncador	<i>Pomadasys incisus</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Mouth small, slightly oblique. Back brown in colour with a silvery belly. Dark blotch near the gills.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy and rocky bottoms, from shallow water to 50m.</p>	
Rubber Lipped Grunt	Borriquette	<i>Plectorhinchus mediterraneus</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Mouth small, slightly oblique. Greyish-violet in colour with a silvery belly.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy and muddy bottoms in depths of 10-150m.</p>	
Stripped Grunt	Javali	<i>Parapristipoma octolineatum</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Large eyes and mouth. Colour violet-brown or greyish with 4 pale blue longitudinal stripes on back and sides beginning on head.</p> <p>Habitat: Shallow waters from the shoreline to about 50m on sand or rocky bottoms.</p>	

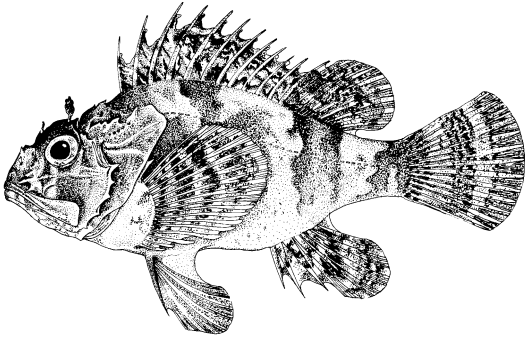
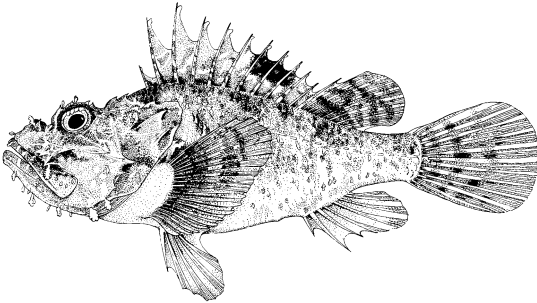
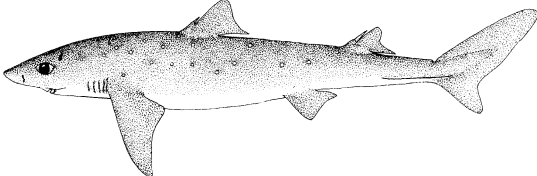
Red Gurnard	Rubio Rojo	<i>Chelidonichthys cuculus</i>	20	<p>Appearance: Strange looking, tough scaled fish. Large head. Bright red in colour on upper body, lower body pale. Pelvic fins are pink, pectoral and dorsal fins are yellowish, anal fin has a milky white base.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling on mud, sand, gravel, crags and rocks between 30-250m.</p>	
Tub Gurnard	Rubio	<i>Chelidonichthys Lucerna</i>	20	<p>Appearance: Strange looking, tough scaled fish. Large head. Pink or reddish-brown in colour, sometimes mottled on back, golden to white ventrally. Outer face of pectoral fins pinkish-violet or blue, spotted with white or green, and light blue or red on margins. Finger-like pectoral fins used for crawling along the sea bottom.</p> <p>Habitat: Sand, muddy sand or gravel bottoms from approximately 20 to 300m.</p>	
Streaked Gurnard	Rubio	<i>Trigloporus lastoviza</i>	20	<p>Appearance: Strange looking, tough scaled fish. Large head. Dorsal is red, pale ventral with dark spots or blotches on head and back. Pectoral fins are greyish with large dark blue spots. Finger-like pectoral fins used for crawling along the sea bottom.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on rough rocky grounds or sand and muddy sand near rocks from the shoreline to approximately 150m depth.</p>	
John Dory	Gallo	<i>Zeus faber</i>	25	<p>Appearance: A tall, laterally compressed fish. A large head with big eyes and a wide mouth. It's dorsal and pelvic fins are elongated, the former ending in trailing filaments. Golden green-grey or silvery bronze in colour, with a prominent large yellow-edged black spot in the centre of the body. Membranes of spinous anal and pelvic fins black.</p> <p>Habitat: Near bottom or in mid-water, from close inshore down to 400m or more, mostly at 50-150m.</p>	

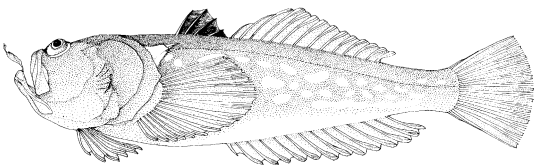
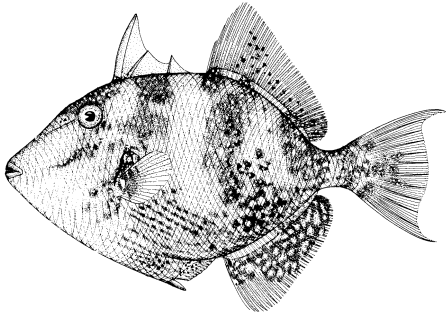
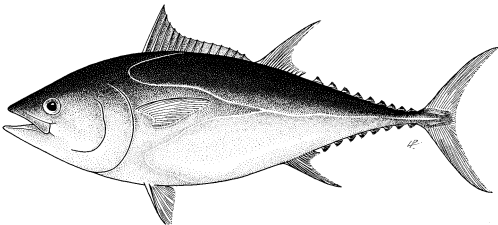
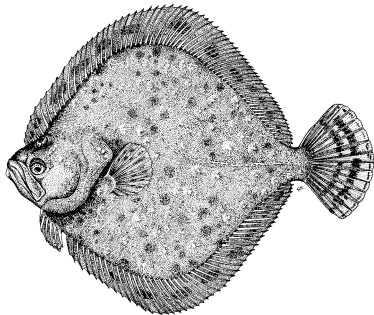
Meagre	*Corvina	<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	50	<p>Appearance: Elongated body with a large mouth. Brownish in colour with silver and golden reflections. Darker on back with a silvery belly. Fins are greyish.</p> <p>Habitat: Wide ranging and found along the water column, inshore and shelf waters from approximately 15 to 200m.</p>	
Mediterranean Barracuda	Espeton	<i>Sphyaena sphyraena</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Long, sleek, pike-like and sharply toothed with the lower jaw jutting out in front. Body is dark above and silvery below, with no prominent cross-bars.</p> <p>Habitat: Live in the water column of coastal, ocean and lake waters.</p>	
Flat Head Mullet	Lisa	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	35	<p>Appearance: Broad head. Along their backs they are blue/green, flanks and belly pale or silvery. Scales on back and flanks usually streaked to form longitudinal stripes.</p> <p>Habitat: Usually inshore, live in the water column of coastal, ocean and lake waters but not on or near the bottom of the sea or the lake.</p>	
Golden Grey Mullet	Lisa	<i>Liza aurata</i>	35	<p>Appearance: Broad head. Back is blue/grey with flanks and belly pale or silvery, with a golden blotch on the gills.</p> <p>Habitat: Usually inshore, live in the water column of coastal and ocean waters but not on or near the bottom of the sea and rarely moves into freshwater.</p>	

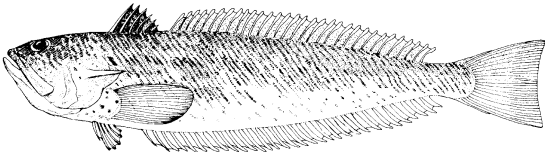
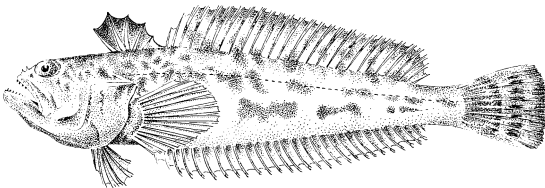
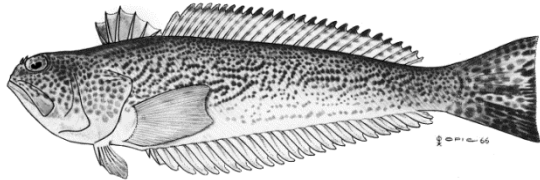
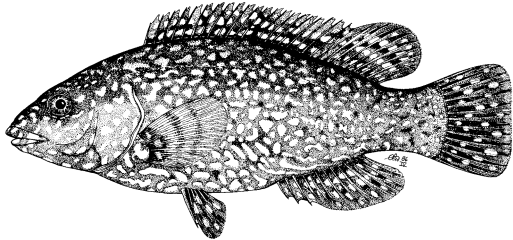
Thick Lipped Mullet	Lisa	<i>Chezon labrosus</i>	35	<p>Appearance: Broad head. Deep upper lip. Back is grey/blue, flanks and belly pale or silvery, with dark longitudinal stripes along scale rows.</p> <p>Habitat: Usually inshore, live in the water column of coastal and ocean waters but not on or near the bottom of the sea.</p>	
Red Mullet	Salmonete de roca	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Short bodied and large-headed fish with big eyes and plough shaped snouts. Pair of long barbels under the lower jaw. Reddish, with brown edges on the sides with three lengthwise yellow bands. The first dorsal fin is yellowish with dark markings mainly on the upper part of the fin membrane.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling on rough, muddy and sandy bottoms.</p>	
Striped red mullet	Salmonete de fango	<i>Mullus barbatus barbatus</i>	21	<p>Appearance: Almost vertical snout. Bands are almost absent despite its name.</p> <p>Habitat: Muddy and sandy bottoms inshore.</p>	

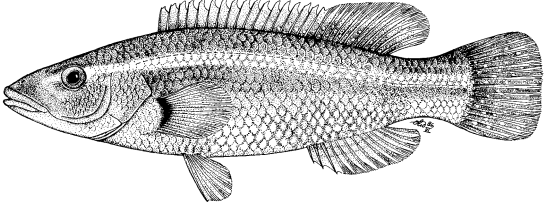
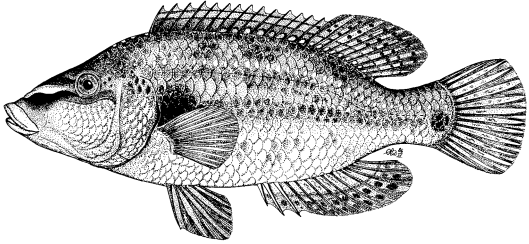
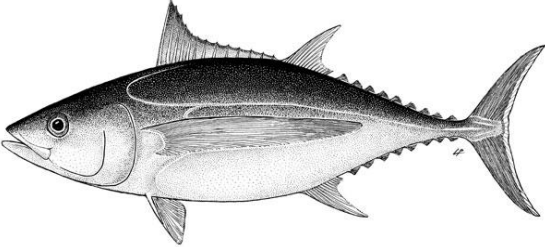
Common Octopus	Pulpo	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	1.5kg	<p>Appearance: Domed body surrounded by eight long tentacles bearing a double row of powerful suckers. Octopus' have large eyes and a hard beak, with its mouth at the centre point of the arms. Body colours vary, but browns and red predominate. The skin is smooth and has special pigment cells that make it possible for the octopus to blend in with its surroundings.</p> <p>Habitat: Inhabits many diverse regions of the ocean, including coral reefs, pelagic waters, and the ocean floor.</p>	
Picarel	Lunar de Cristo	<i>Spicara maena</i>	19	<p>Appearance: A distinctive small fish. Is silvery in colour with a turquoise top to its flanks and has a distinctive dark blotch midway down its lateral line.</p> <p>Habitat: Sea grass, rocks and mud down to about 100m.</p>	
Puffer Fish	Pez Globo	<i>Lagocephalus lagocephalus</i>	20	<p>Appearance: Bluish grey above and white below.</p> <p>Habitat: Pelagic, not far from coasts.</p>	

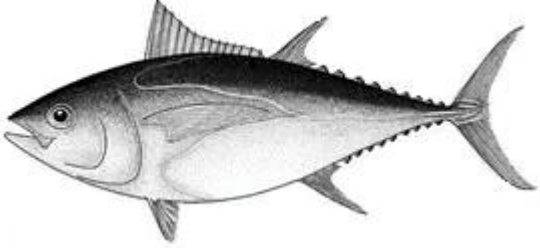
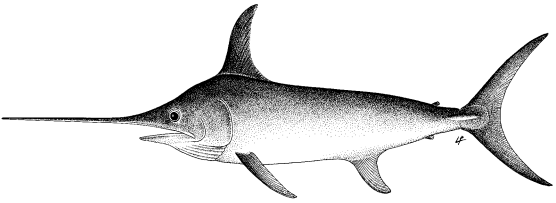
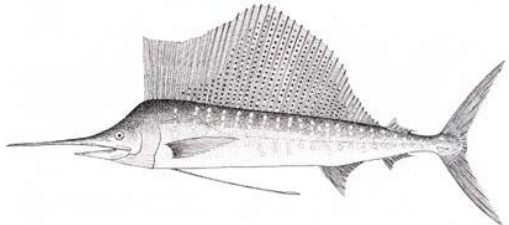
Thornback Ray	Raya de clavos	<i>Raja clavata</i>	NO CATCH ALLOWED / PROTECTED	<p>Appearance: A common species that gets its name from a number of hook-like scales on its back. Blotchy brown in colour and can reach up to 90-100cm in length.</p> <p>Habitat: Prefers sandy/muddy bottoms. Feeds on all kinds of bottom animals with a preference for crustaceans. Generally found in 1-300m depth.</p> <p>All elasmobranchs (Sharks, Rays and Skates) are protected in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. Any specimens caught must be released immediately.</p>	
Brown Ray	Raya de espejos	<i>Raja miraletus</i>	NO CATCH ALLOWED / PROTECTED	<p>Appearance: Smaller than the thornback (max. length 60cm) and apart from the lighter sandy colour has a darker spot on its back at the centre of each wing flap.</p> <p>Habitat: Prefers sandy/muddy bottoms. Feeds on all kinds of bottom animals with a preference for crustaceans. Generally found in 1-300m depth.</p> <p>All elasmobranchs (Sharks, Rays and Skates) are protected in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. Any specimens caught must be released immediately.</p>	
Scabbard Fish	Pez Sable	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	52	<p>Appearance: Very long bodied fish, bright silver in colour with large eyes and wide mouth. The small tail is deeply forked.</p> <p>Habitat: Live throughout the water column, frequents deep waters.</p>	

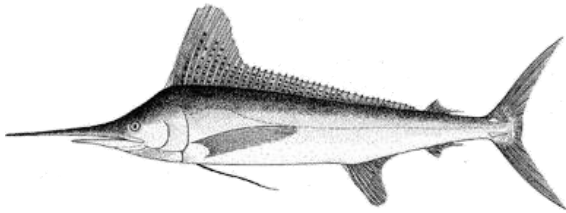
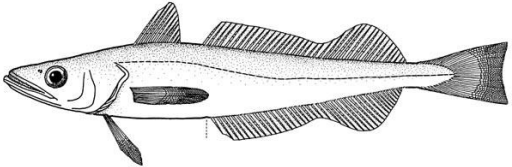
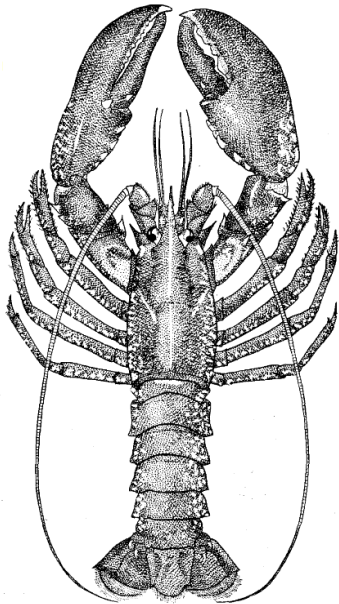
Scorpion Fish	Rascasio	<i>Scorpaena porcus</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Large head, short brown rock fish marbled with darker bands and patches. Some of the dorsal spines are poisonous. Three vertical bands on caudal fin.</p> <p>Habitat: Lives in rocky and weedy areas in inshore waters.</p>	
Greater Scorpion Fish	Capon	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Large headed rock fish. Colour variable from brick red to light pink with dark mottling or blotches, fins blotched with brown. Black spot on dorsal fin.</p> <p>Habitat: Rocky, sandy or muddy bottoms from 20 to 200m.</p>	
*Spurdog	*Mielga	<i>Squalus acanthias (L.)</i>	NO CATCH ALLOWED / PROTECTED	<p>Appearance: Crescent shaped mouth, sharp teeth, long body, powerful tail and triangular dorsal fins. Colour gray above, white below, usually with conspicuous white spots present on sides of body.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling on soft bottoms from 10m to approximately 200m, rarely to 950m.</p> <p>All elasmobranchs (Sharks, Rays and Skates) are protected in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. Any specimens caught must be released immediately.</p>	

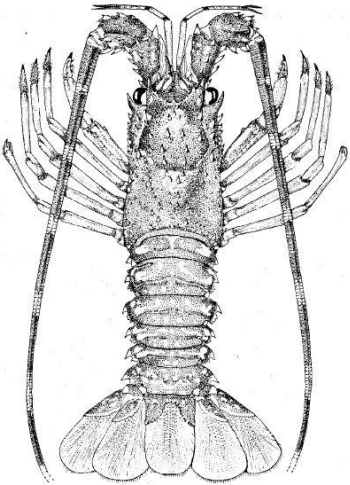
Stargazer	Rata	<i>Uranoscopus scaber</i>	20	<p>Appearance: Small eyes on top of its head, upward pointing mouth. The first dorsal fin is short and almost black. Back and sides are greyish-brown in colour, speckled with spots, belly is yellowish-white.</p> <p>Habitat: Bottom dwelling on sandy or muddy bottoms, burrowing in the sediment.</p>	
Trigger Fish	Pez Escopeta	<i>Ballistes capricus</i>	28	<p>Appearance: A tall and laterally compressed fish, with a small round mouth and eyes. Slate grey in colour. Three faint irregular broad dark bars on body; a narrow pale transverse band on chin; small light blue spots on upper half of body.</p> <p>Habitat: Inhabits bays, harbours, lagoons, and seaward reefs.</p>	
*Bluefin Tuna	*Atun Rojo	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	40kg	<p>Appearance: Large species, deepest near middle of first dorsal fin base. Second dorsal fin higher than first dorsal; pectoral fins are very short, never reaching the interspace between the dorsal fins. Lower sides and belly silvery white with colourless transverse lines alternated with rows of colourless dots; first dorsal fin yellow or bluish; the second reddish-brown; anal fin and finlets dusky yellow edged with black.</p> <p>Habitat: Usually oceanic but seasonally coming close to shore.</p>	
Turbot	Rodaballo	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	30	<p>Appearance: A flat fish, body almost circular and rather thick. The top side is coloured brown or light yellow, mottled with specks of darker colour and white spots. The underside is creamy white.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy and stony bottoms down to about 70m.</p>	

Greater Weaver	Araña	<i>Trachinus draco</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Upper parts are greenish-brown in colour with darker points on its head. Sides yellowish-white, crossed with alternating blue and yellow lines. Eyes on top of head with an upward pointing mouth.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy, muddy or gravelly bottoms, from a few metres to about 150m.</p>	
Spotted Weaver	Araña	<i>Trachinus araneus</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Light brown/ yellow in colour. Flanks are streaked with darker diagonal lines and blotches merging onto a cream white belly. Eyes on top of head with an upward pointing mouth. The first dorsal fin is short and almost black and is armed with poison spines. At the edge of each gill cover there is another poison spine.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy, muddy or gravelly bottoms, from a few metres to about 150m.</p>	
Starry Weaver	Araña	<i>Trachinus radiatus</i>	22	<p>Appearance: Yellowish-brown in colour with many black blotches along its sides. Caudal fin with some spots and dark edge.</p> <p>Habitat: Sandy, muddy or gravelly bottoms, from a few metres to about 150m.</p>	
Ballan Wrasse	Bodion tordo	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	24	<p>Appearance: Large bodied, broad head. Very variable colours and patterns. Body, head and fins often brown-reddish or reddish with numerous small light white spots. Some specimens are greenish, also with white spots or with irregular large vertical dark stripes; some with a large lateral white stripe.</p> <p>Habitat: Close to shore, around rocks, offshore reefs and seaweed.</p>	

Green Wrasse	Bodion verde	<i>Labrus viridis</i>	24	<p>Appearance: Rather elongated body, with a pointed snout. Rather large mouth. Body is habitually green, belly is paler, yellowish-greyish or silvered, often with a large longitudinal white stripe from snout to tail.</p> <p>Habitat: Close to shore, around rocks and seaweed.</p>	
Painted Wrasse	Bodion pintado	<i>Symphodus tinca</i>	24	<p>Appearance: Small dark spot at base of caudal fin and a dark blotch just above pectoral fin. Many darker spots on body forming 3 or 4 indistinct longitudinal stripes. Females and juveniles, grey-greenish or brownish, fading to silvery colour on belly. Males, more brightly coloured, pale green, green-bluish or green-yellowish with longitudinal rows of red spots, upper part of head dark blue. Fins marked, with blue, green, red and yellow.</p> <p>Habitat: Close to shore, near rocks, mainly in eel-grass beds (1-50m).</p>	
Albacore*	Albacora*	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	15kg	<p>Appearance: A faint lateral iridescent blue band runs along sides in live fish; first dorsal fin deep yellow, second dorsal and anal fins light yellow, anal finlets dark; posterior margin of caudal fin white.</p> <p>Habitat: Oceanic.</p>	

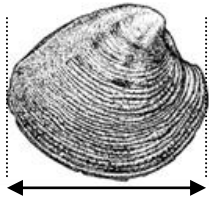
Big-eye tuna*	Patudo*	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	40kg	<p>Appearance: Lower sides and belly whitish. A lateral iridescent blue band also runs along sides in live fish; first dorsal fin deep yellow, second dorsal and anal fins light yellow, finlets bright yellow edged with black.</p> <p>Habitat: Oceanic.</p>	
Sword Fish*	Pez Espada*	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	90cm (excluding 'sword')	<p>Appearance: Body elongate and cylindrical. Upper jaw prolonged into a long bill, large eyes. Two widely separate dorsal fins in adults (continuous in immature specimens), the first much larger than the second. Back and sides of body blackish-brown, gradually fading to light-brown on ventral side; fin membrane of first dorsal fin dark blackish brown; other fins brown or blackish-brown.</p> <p>Habitat: Oceanic.</p>	
Atlantic Sailfish*	Aguja voladora*	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	90cm (excluding 'sword')	<p>Appearance: Can grow over 300cm in length. Characteristic 'sail' makes it more distinguishable from other billfishes. Rare.</p> <p>Habitat: Oceanic</p>	

Atlantic White Marlin*	Marlin*	<i>Kajikia albidus</i>	90cm (excluding 'sword')	<p>Appearance: Body is dark blue above and silvery white below, with brown spots on the sides of the white portion. First dorsal fin, which runs almost the length of the body, is dark blue with many black spots, although these may fade towards the back of the fin. Can also grow up to 300cm.</p> <p>Habitat: Oceanic</p>	
European Hake*	Merluza*	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	25cm	<p>Appearance: Body long and rather slender compared with other hake species. Colour: steel grey on back, lighter on sides and silvery white on belly. Recorded up to 140 cm in length (15kg weight).</p> <p>Habitat: Usually found between 70 and 370 m depth. It lives close to the bottom during day-time, but moves off- bottom at night.</p>	
European Lobster*	Bogavante*	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	30cm (total length)	<p>Appearance: Has two characteristic big pincers, one being broader than the other. Dark blue in colour. Usually found hidden in crevices. Maximum total body length about 60 cm (weight 5 or 6 kg), large size specimens usually 23 to 50 cm.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on hard substrates such as rock or hard mud. Territorial and nocturnal.</p>	

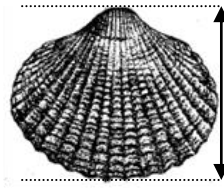
Spiny lobster*	Langosta*	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	25cm (total length)	<p>Appearance: Colour is usually orange dorsally with darker spines and white underneath but brown, sandy and purple morphs may also be found. Possesses two long antennae and small hook-like claws.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on hard substrates such as rock or hard mud. Nocturnal.</p>	
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Shellfish

Axis measurement

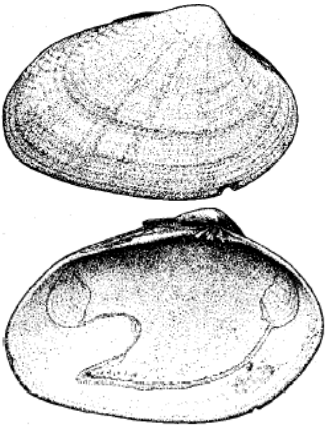
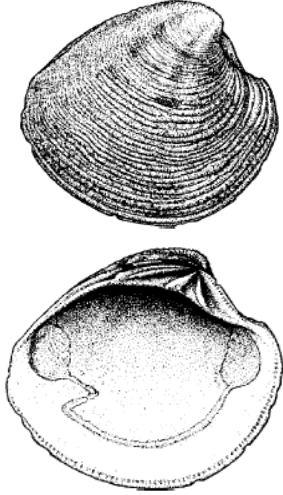
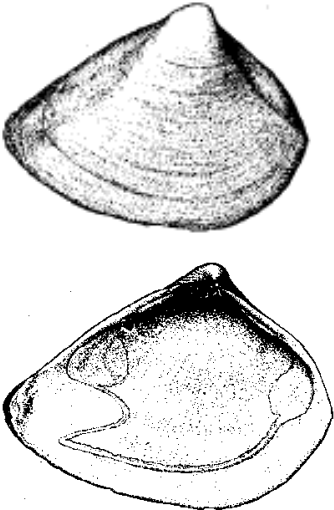
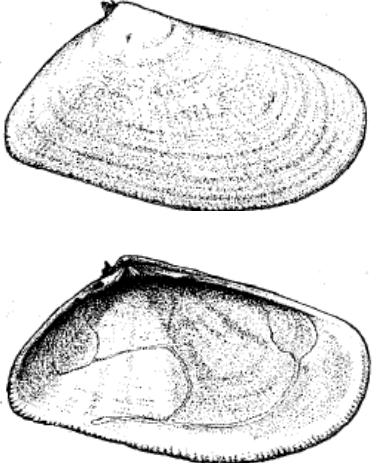


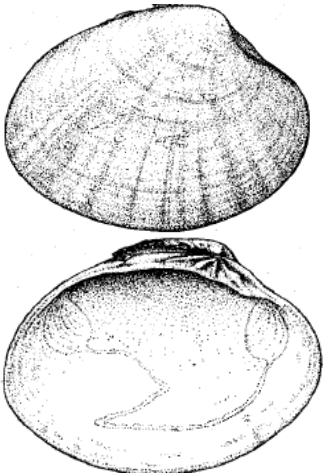
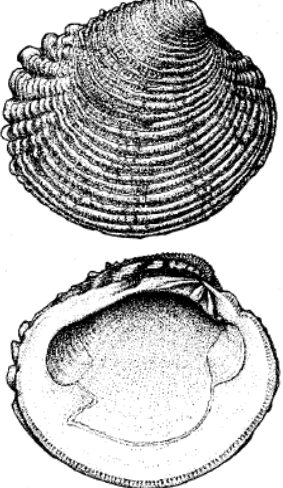
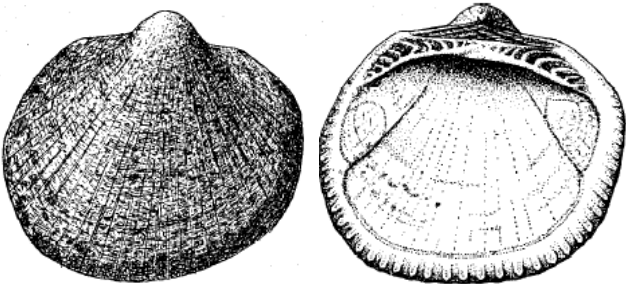
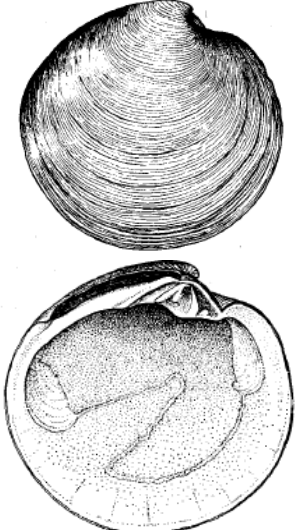
Anteroposterior axis (AP)

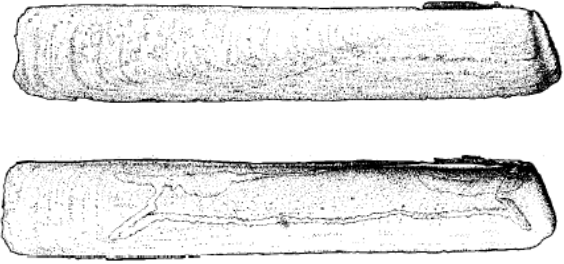
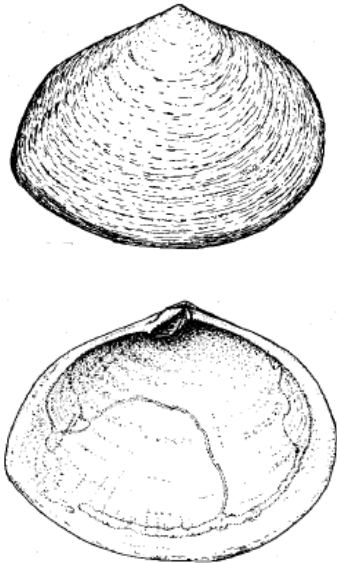
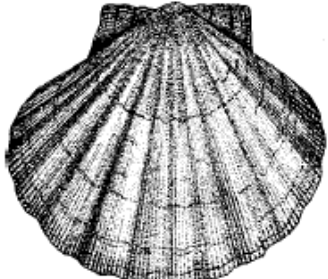
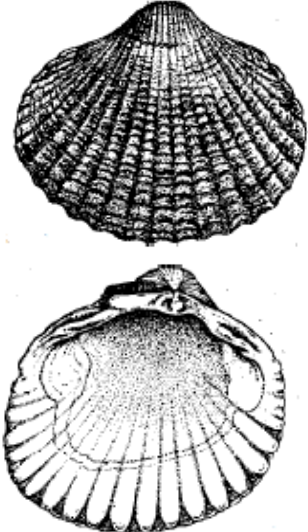


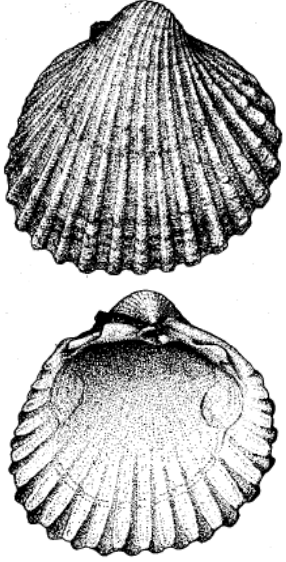
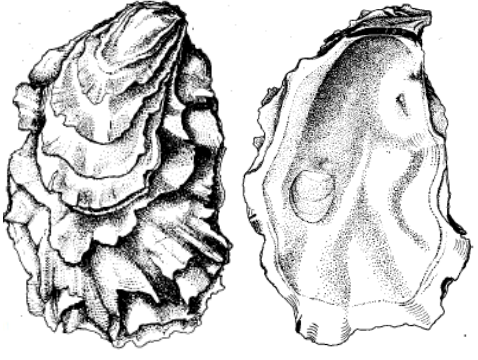
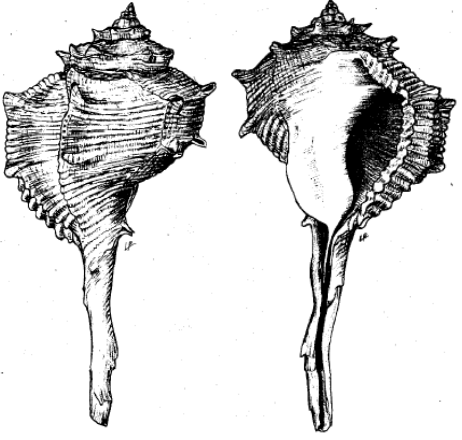
Dorsoventral axis (DV)

Common English Name	Common Local Spanish Name	Scientific Name	Min Sizes (mm)	Axis measurement	Image
Grooved carpet shell	Almeja fina	<i>Venerupis decussata</i>	40	AP	
Pullet carpet shell	Almeja babosa	<i>Venerupis corrugata</i>	38	AP	
-	Almeja chocha	<i>Politapes vergineus</i>	35	AP	

Golden carpet shell	Pirulo	<i>Politapes aureus</i>	35	AP	
-	Chirla	<i>Chamelea gallina</i>	25	AP	
Surf clam	Clica	<i>Spisula solida</i>	30	AP	
Donax	Coquina	<i>Donax trunculus</i>	25	AP	

Smooth clam	Concha fina	<i>Callista chione</i>	60	AP	
Warty Venus	Almejon, Bolo	<i>Venus verrucosa</i>	50	AP	
-	Almeja tonta	<i>Glycimeris nummaria</i>	50	AP	
-	Medallon	<i>Dosinia exoleta</i>	40	AP	

Razor clam	Longueiron, Navaja	<i>Solen marginatus</i>	75	AP	
Peppery furrow shell	Coquina de fango	<i>Scrobicularia plana</i>	35	AP	
Great scallop or king scallop	Peregrina	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	100	AP	
Common Cockle	Berberecho	<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	24	DV	

Rough cockle	Corruco	<i>Acanthocardia tuberculata</i>	45	DV	
Portuguese oyster	Ostion	<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>	60	DV	
Purple dye murex	Canaula	<i>Bolinus brandaris</i>	70	-	
-	Busano	<i>Hexaplex trunculus</i>	60	-	