

THE FISHES OF REELFOOT LAKE¹

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and

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1. **Polyodon spatula* (Walbaum). Spoonbill Cat,² Paddlefish.
2. *Lepisosteus osseus* (Linne). Long-nosed Gar; Gar-pike. Several specimens have been found dead, floating on the surface of Upper Blue Basin.
3. **Cylindrosteus platostomus* (Rafinesque). Short-nosed Gar. Uniformly distributed, moderately abundant.
4. **Atractosteus spatula* (Lacepede). Mississippi Alligator Gar. Occasional specimens taken in commercial nets.
5. **Amia calva* Linne. Grindle; Bowfin. Uniformly distributed; abundant.
6. *Amphiodon alosoides* Rafinesque. Goldeye; Mooneye. A single specimen from Washout, south of Reelfoot Lake, was taken on hook and line. The pectoral fins were lacking.
7. *Aloso ohioensis* Evermann. Ohio Shad; Herring. Numerous specimens were observed ascending the Spillway during May, 1937.
8. **Dorosoma cepedianum* (LeSueur). Hickory Shad; Gizzard Shad. Widely distributed; abundant. Active at night near the surface of open portions of the lake.
9. **Anguilla bostoniensis* (LeSueur). American Fresh-water Eel. Not common.
10. **Megastomatobus cyprinella* (C. and V.) Gourdhead Buffalo; Redmouth buffalo fish. Least abundant of the buffalo fish.
11. **Ictiobus niger* (Agassiz). Chopper; Mongrel Buffalo. Largest of the buffalo fish; not common.
12. **Ictiobus bubalus* (Rafinesque). Rooter; Small-mouth Buffalo. Most common of the buffalo fish.³

¹The fishes of Reelfoot Lake have been studied during the summers of 1936 and 1937. Those with an asterisk are included in *The Commercial, Game and Rough Fishes of Reelfoot Lake* by C. L. Baker, 1937, *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, XII: 9-54 (1937). A specimen of each species of fishes in this list has been preserved and placed in the Reelfoot Lake Biological Station museum.

²The first common name used for each type is that name used by a majority of the fishermen of Reelfoot Lake.

³The three types of buffalo fish compose more than one-third of the commercial catch from Reelfoot Lake.

13. *Carpiodes carpio* (Rafinesque). Silver Carp. Occasional specimens taken from Bayou du Chien.
14. **Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus. German Carp. Generally abundant. Important commercially.
15. *Erimyzon sucetta oblongus* Lacepede. Chub Sucker; Mullet. This represents an intergrade between *E. sucetta* (Lacepede) of the north and *E. oblongus* (Mitchill) of wide distribution.
16. *Notemigonus chrysoleucas auratus* (Rafinesque).⁴ Shiner; Bream. Widely distributed and abundant. The young are forage fish for bass and crappie.
17. *Opsopoeodus emiliae* Hay. A small minnow; very rare. Two specimens taken from south end of lake.
18. *Scottilus atromaculatus* (Mitchill). Creek Chub; Silver Chub. A large minnow found usually in outlying basins.
19. *Phenacobius mirabilis* (Girard). Sucker-mouthed Minnow. Several specimens taken from Gladly Creek; not common.
20. *Hybognathus hayi* Jordan. Silver Minnow. Specimens from Spillway, Bluebank, and Indian Creek; rare.
21. *Pimephales promelas* (Rafinesque). Fathead Minnow. Minnow with stout body and blunt head. Indian Creek and Bayou du Chien. Rare.
22. *Campostoma anomalum pullum* (Agassiz). Stoneroller; Dough-belly. Moderately abundant in Indian and Gladly Creeks. A minnow with intestine wound around the air bladder.
23. **Ictalurus punctatus* (Rafinesque). Channel Cat; Fiddler.⁵
24. **Ameiurus natalis* (LeSueur). Yellow Polly; Yellow Cat. Not common.
25. **Ameiurus nebulosus* (LeSueur). Brown Polly; Brown Cat. Bayou du Chien and nearby basins.
26. **Ameiurus mclai* (Rafinesque). Black Polly; Black Bullhead. Widely distributed and very abundant.
27. **Opladelus olivaris* (Rafinesque). Mud Cat; Leatherhead Cat. Not common; a large catfish of commercial importance.
28. *Schilbeodes gyrinus* (Mitchill). Tadpole Cat; Madtom. Common in shallow, mud-bottomed weedy areas.
29. **Esox niger* LeSueur. Pike; Green Pike; Jack. An eastern type not common in Reelfoot Lake.
30. **Esox vermiculatus* LeSueur. Little Pickerel; Grass Pike. Abundant in weedy shallows.
31. *Umbra limi* (Kirtland). Mud Minnow. A minnow of the

⁴The types in Reelfoot are an intergrade between *N. c. auratus* and *N. c. boscii*, according to C. L. Hubbs of the University of Michigan.

⁵*Ictalurus anguilla*, described as a separate species and called the "eel" or "willow cat" is in reality the male of *I. punctatus* the "channel cat."

- Great Lakes region fairly common in Upper Blue Basin and Bayou du Chien. A good aquarium fish.
32. *Zygonectes notatus* (Rafinesque). Top Minnow. Found nearly everywhere, but not common. A flat-headed minnow found at the surface of the water. It has a large white spot in the middle of the head.
 33. *Zygonectes chrysotus* (Holbrook). Top Minnow. Widespread in *Ceratophyllum* and *Cabomba* beds. White below eye; 5 to 11 wide vertical bars on side of male; females with longitudinal greenish lines.
 34. *Zygonectes dispar* Agassiz. Top Minnow. Abundant, usually with *Z. chrysotus*. Black patch under eye.
 35. *Gambusia patruelis* (Baird and Girard). Mosquito Fish; Top Minnow. Abundant in all shallow waters. Feeds on mosquito larvae.
 36. *Aphredoderus sayanus* (Gilliams). Pirate Perch. Widespread in sluggish waters but not abundant.
 37. *Menidia audens* Hay. Silverside. Abundant, especially in sandy shoals in south part of lake.
 38. *Labidestes sicculus* (Cope). Brook Silverside.⁶ Not common.
 39. *Microperca proelialis* Hay. Darter. A small, slender bottom fish moderately common in Bayou du Chien and muddy shallows of the lake.
 40. **Huro salmoides* (Lacepede). Large-mouth Black Bass. Common.
 41. **Lethogrammus symmetricus* (Forbes). Small Sunfish. Widespread, but not common.
 42. **Apomatis cyanellus* (Rafinesque). Green Sunfish. Not Common.
 43. **Sclerotis punctatus miniatus* (Jordan). Scarlet or Red Sunfish. Not common.
 44. *Allotis humilis* (Girard). Orange-spotted Sunfish. Fairly common at south end of Reelfoot Lake and in Washout.
 45. **Xenotis megalotis* (Rafinesque). Long-eared Sunfish. Abundant in Bayou du Chien.
 46. **Helioperca macrochira* (Rafinesque). Blue-gill Sunfish; Bream. Abundant in all areas.
 47. **Eupomotis gibbosus* (Linne). Pumpkin Seed Sunfish; Bream. Widespread and abundant.

⁶A small minnow "characterized by an annual life-cycle, breeding but once at the age of one year, then dying and leaving the young-of-the-year as the only link over the winter connecting the generation of one year with that of the next" (C. L. Hubbs, 1921. An Ecological Study of the Life-History of the Fresh-water Atherine Fish, *Labidestes sicculus*, *Ecology*, Vol. II, No. 4).

48. **Eupomotis microlophus* (Gunther). Red-eared Sunfish; Bream. Widespread and abundant.
 49. **Chaenobryttus gulosus* (C. and V.) Goggle-eye; Bream. Widespread and abundant especially in sluggish waters.
 50. *Centrarchus macropterus* (Lacepede). Round Sunfish; Flier. Fairly common; abundant in outlying basins.
 51. **Pomoxis annularis* Rafinesque. White Crappie; Crappie. Abundant at south end of Reelfoot Lake; rare at north.
 52. **Pomoxis sparoides* (Lacepede). Crappie; Calico Bass. Abundant at north end of lake; rare at south end.
 53. *Elassoma zonatum* Jordan. Pigmy Sunfish. The smallest of all Reelfoot fishes. Fairly common in Bayou du Chien.
 54. **Lepibema chrysops* (Rafinesque). Rock Bass; White Bass. Taken occasionally by commercial fishermen in nets.
 55. **Chrysoperca interrupta* (Gill). Yellow Bass; Jacks; Striped Bass. Abundant and widely distributed.
 56. **Aplodinotus grunniens* Rafinesque. Drum. Abundant; taken in large numbers by commercial fishermen.
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SOME NOTES ON THE CARNIVOROUS PLANTS FOUND IN THE UNITED STATES

The first part of this interesting article deals with the Pitcher Plant. It is published on pages 21-22 in the new trade publication, *Biology Briefs*, March number, Denoyer-Geppert Company, 5235 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This monthly publication promises to be very valuable to teachers of science. It will be sent free to our members if they will just write and ask for this privilege. Another interesting article in this same number of this publication is on "The Banana—A Plant That Has Built a Civilization."