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TECHNICAL REPORT EL-84-4

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF RUBBLE WEIR JETTY CONSTRUCTION AT MURRELLS INLET SOUTH CAROLINA

VOLUME III: COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND HABITAT UTILIZATION OF FISHES AND DECAPODS ASSOCIATED WITH THE JETTIES

by

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DTIC
EL-84-4
NOV 16 1987

August 1987
Final Report

Approved For Public Release. Distribution Unlimited

Prepared for DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, DC 20314-1000

Under EIRP Work Unit 31532

Monitored by Environmental Laboratory
US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station
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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				
1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
		Technical Report EL-84-4		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION	6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable)	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION		
See reverse.		USAEWES Environmental Laboratory		
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)		7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)		
Charleston, SC 29412		PO Box 361 Vicksburg, MS 39180-0361		
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable)	9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		
US Army Corps of Engineers				
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)		10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
Washington, DC 20314-1000		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.	PROJECT NO.	TASK NO.
				WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Ecological Effects of Rubble Weir Jetty Construction at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina; Volume III: Community Structure and Habitat Utilization of Fishes and Decapods Associated with the Jetties				
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) See reverse.				
13a. TYPE OF REPORT	13b. TIME COVERED	14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day)	15. PAGE COUNT	
Final report (3 vols)	FROM TO	August 1987	164	
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.				
17. COSATI CODES		18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP		
		See reverse.		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)				
<p>Quarrystone jetties at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina, were studied over a 1-year period to: (a) identify changes in the distribution, relative abundance, and composition of fish and crab assemblages, (b) characterize the food habits of most fish species collected, and (c) identify seasonal patterns in recreational fishing activities around the jetties. Fishes were assessed using gill nets, traps, and rotenone collections and by diver surveys; crabs were sampled using traps. Fish food habits were determined through stomach content analyses, and interview-count surveys were used to identify recreational fishing activities.</p> <p>Seventy-five species of fish representing 33 families were captured or observed around the jetty rocks. Distinct seasonal differences were observed in the community composition, as well as in the overall abundance of fishes collected or observed. The jetties generally attracted fish species that are normally associated with reef structures.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued)</p>				
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT		21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS		Unclassified		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL		22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)	22c. OFFICE SYMBOL	

DD FORM 1473, 84 MAR

83 APR edition may be used until exhausted.
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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

Unclassified

PREFACE

This report describes the results of field investigations on the ecological effects of rubble weir jetty construction at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. The study was conducted by the Marine Resources Research Institute of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. Funding was provided under Work Unit 31532 of the Environmental Impact Research Program (EIRP), which is sponsored by the Office, Chief of Engineers (OCE), US Army, and assigned to the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES). Technical Monitors were Dr. John Bushman and Mr. Earl Eiker of OCE and Mr. David Mathis, Water Resources Support Center. Dr. Roger T. Saucier of the WES Environmental Laboratory (EL) was the Program Manager of the EIRP.

The report was prepared by Dr. Robert F. Van Dolah, Ms. Priscilla H. Wendt, Dr. Charles A. Wenner, Mr. Robert M. Martore, Dr. George R. Sedberry, and Mr. Charles J. Moore. The authors wish to thank Randy Beatty, Bill Roumillat, and Jack McGovern for their assistance in the fieldwork; Margaret Lentz, who typed all drafts of this report; and Karen Swanson, who prepared all figures for the report. The report was edited by Ms. Jessica S. Ruff of the WES Information Products Division.

Dr. Douglas G. Clarke served as contract monitor for this study under the general supervision of Mr. Edward J. Pullen, Chief, Coastal Ecology Group; Dr. Conrad J. Kirby, Chief, Environmental Resources Division; and Dr. John Harrison, Chief, EL.

COL Allen F. Grum, USA, was the previous Director of WES. COL Dwayne G. Lee, CE, is the present Commander and Director. Dr. Robert W. Whalin is the Technical Director.

This report should be cited as follows:

Van Dolah, R. F., et al. 1987. "Ecological Effects of Rubble Weir Jetty Construction at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina; Volume III: Community Structure and Habitat Utilization of Fishes and Decapods Associated with the Jetties," Technical Report EL-84-4, prepared by South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Charleston, S. C., for US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1980, construction was completed on a rubble jetty system designed to stabilize the entrance channel at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. The jetty rocks also provided a major new type of habitat in an area previously characterized by sandy beaches with very little hard substratum. Since the initiation of jetty construction in 1977, the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) has funded three phases of a major research project designed to evaluate the ecological effects of this jetty construction. The first two phases: (1) evaluated the influence of jetty construction on nearby intertidal and subtidal macrobenthic communities, and (2) evaluated the recruitment and community development of biota associated with the jetty rocks. Results obtained from those studies have provided a comprehensive data base on the biological changes which occurred over a five-year period following jetty construction (Hales and Calder, 1979; Knott et al., 1983, 1984; Van Dolah et al., 1984). However, the primary focus of that research was directed toward an assessment of the invertebrate and algal communities present, and only limited information was obtained on the fish assemblages attracted to the jetties.

Since their completion, the Murrells Inlet jetties have attracted a large number of sport fishermen who live or vacation in the "Grand Strand" area. These jetties are particularly attractive as a recreational fishing site because both jetty structures can be easily reached with small boats, and an asphalt walkway on the south jetty makes it available to fishermen without boats. Although Murrells Inlet has always attracted sport fishermen, it is obvious that the jetties have improved sport fishing opportunities in the area.

Studies conducted in Florida and elsewhere have shown that rock jetties and other rubble structures function well as artificial reef habitat and improve angling in nearshore areas (Hastings, 1978; Hurme, 1979; Buckley, 1982; Grant et al., 1982; Bohnsack and Sutherland, 1985; Burchmore et al., 1985; Lindquist et al., 1985). However, detailed information on the fish communities associated with rubble structures and other nearshore artificial reefs in South Carolina has been lacking, and only limited information is available on how these fishes are utilizing the jetty rocks (Van Dolah et al., 1984). Additionally, no information has been available on the utilization by sport fishermen of recreationally important species at Murrells Inlet and other rubble jetties along the South Carolina coast.

This report describes the third phase of the WES study at Murrells Inlet. Specific objectives of this study phase were to:

1. analyze the species composition and relative abundance of fishes present around the Murrells Inlet jetties and document the seasonal changes which occur in those fish assemblages,
2. assess seasonal variability in the abundance of recreationally and commercially important decapods (Menippe mercenaria and Callinectes sapidus) near the jetties,
3. determine if differences exist in the community composition and abundance of fishes and decapods on the wave-exposed versus channel side of the north jetty,
4. characterize the food habits of the recreationally important fish species and the other fishes associated with the jetty rocks and
5. evaluate seasonal differences in recreational fishing, crabbing, and shrimping near the Murrells Inlet jetties.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Murrells Inlet is located on the northeastern coast of South Carolina within an economically important tourist area known as the Grand Strand. The inlet is relatively small and supports a coastal marsh system of approximately 721 ha. Murrells Inlet is isolated from inland water bodies and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. As a result, salinities in the area are relatively high and stable. The mean tidal range at Murrells Inlet is 1.4 m (National Ocean Survey, 1986).

The beaches and nearshore sediments in the vicinity of Murrells Inlet consist primarily of medium to fine quartz sand with varying amounts of shell fragments (for additional details, see Knott et al. 1984). Shallow nearshore hard-bottom reef habitat has been identified approximately 5 km to the northeast of the jetties off Garden City (Van Dolah and Knott, 1984) and approximately 7.5 km to the southwest off Pawleys Island (Parker et al., 1979); however, no known reef habitat has been found in closer proximity to the inlet. Wave energy in the study area is moderate because waters are shallow for a considerable distance offshore.

Construction of the jetties began in October 1977, and all work was completed by May 1980. The north jetty extends approximately 1020 m into the ocean with a 411-m weir section forming the landward portion (Fig. 1). This weir is a portion of the rock jetty built to a much lower height (approximately mean low water) and designed to allow sand to pass over the weir and settle into a dredged deposition basin. The south jetty extends 1011 m seaward. This jetty has no weir and is topped with an asphalt walkway. Approximate heights of the north and south jetties range from 2.5 to 3.5 m above mean low water (MLW) except at the weir, where the height is approximately 0.7 m above MLW. Crest width of both jetties is about 6 m, and the sides slope at an angle of 45 deg (1V:1H).³ Granite armor stones of the jetties vary between 5.4×10^3 kg and 9.1×10^3 kg, and individual stone faces vary from horizontal to vertical. Much smaller stones of various sizes are present at the base of each jetty to prevent erosion around the armor stones.

Since completion of construction, there has been considerable shoaling around both jetties. At the present time, most of the south side of the south jetty is completely exposed at low tide, with only the rocks along the outermost portion submerged in 1 to 2 m of water (Figs. 1 and 2). The smaller base stones along the entire length of the channel side of this jetty are also often exposed during low-tide periods. The water is deeper around most of the north jetty except for a 200-m section on the channel side near the deposition basin which is exposed at low-tide periods (Fig. 1). Tidal scouring has kept the water depths along the channel side of the north jetty relatively deep near the seaward end (> 7 m), but the exposed side of this jetty has shoaled during the last five years, so that water depths now range from approximately 2 m near the outer portion of the weir to approximately 3 m near the seaward end at low tide.

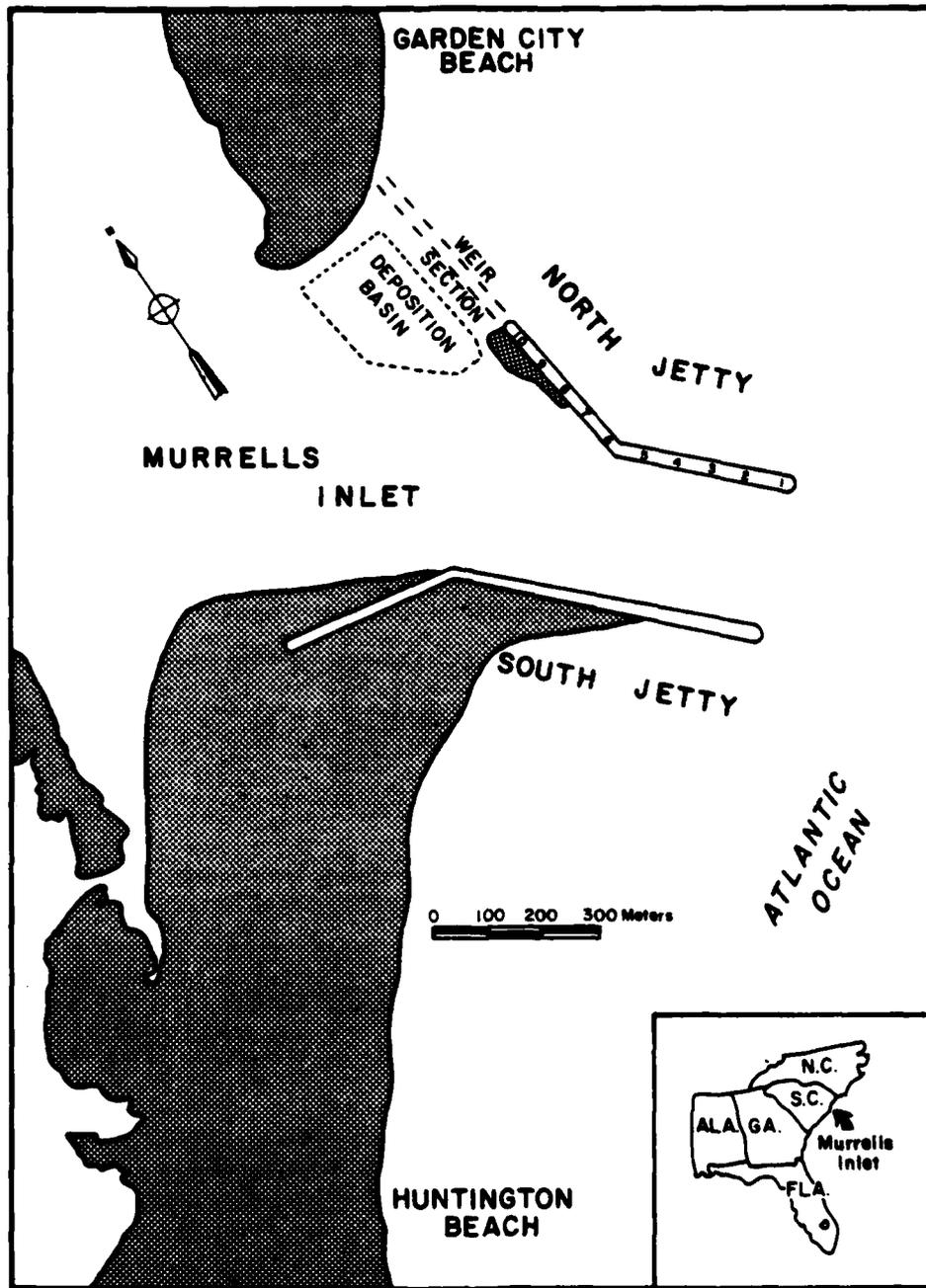


Figure 1. Map of the Murrells Inlet jetties with the locations of benchmarks (1-10) shown on the north jetty. Shaded areas represent beach exposed at low tide periods.

A



B



C



Figure 2. Photographs depicting shoals around the Murrells Inlet jetties. (A) Aerial view showing buildup of Huntington Beach. This photograph was taken near high tide. (B and C) Landward views from the end of the south jetty at low tide. Photograph (B) shows the exposed (Huntington Beach) side and photograph (C) shows the channel side. Note exposure of the smaller base rocks on both sides.

III. METHODS

Sampling was conducted around the north and south jetties at three-month intervals for a period of one year. The quarterly sampling dates were:

Spring	April 13 - April 26, 1985
Summer	August 10 - August 24, 1985
Fall	October 20 - November 2, 1985
Winter	January 11 - February 4, 1986

Both jetties were surveyed prior to initial sampling to determine which sections were suitable for gear deployment. Around the north jetty, sampling was restricted to the offshore portion of the jetty, extending from the seaward end of the weir to the seaward end of the jetty. Benchmarks were painted at 50-m intervals along this section on both sides of the jetty (Fig. 1) and were used for randomly selecting specific sites to deploy the various fishing gears. Shoals precluded sampling along the weir section of the north jetty, and a large shoal also restricted trap deployment on the channel side to the area between benchmarks 1 and 7. Because of shoaling, as discussed in Section II, only the outer portion of the south jetty could be effectively sampled for fish. No benchmarks were placed on this jetty since only three sites could be fished with appropriate separation between the fishing gear. The entire outer inlet area encompassing both jetties was surveyed for recreational fishing activities.

1. Fish Community Assessment

Gill Net Collections: Three gill nets constructed of 30.5-m lengths of 2.44-m-deep, sinking monofilament with stretched mesh sizes of 6.35 cm (2.5 in), 7.62 cm (3 in), and 10.16 cm (4 in) were set on the outside of the north and south jetties. The relative positions of the three nets were randomly selected. Each net was deployed for three 3-hr set periods during every season. The nets were spaced approximately 100 m apart to minimize competition between them. All nets were set using 40.6-cm tuna floats attached to each end of the headline and 6.8-kg mushroom anchors tied to the ends of the leadline. One end of each net was set among the submerged rocks. The boat was then backed away from the jetty at an acute angle so that the distance of the outer end of the net was approximately 23 m from the rocks.

Nets were checked about every 45 min, and fishes were removed, placed in coolers, and covered with crushed ice. At the dock, fishes were sorted to species, counted, and measured for total length (TL), standard length (SL), fork length (FL), or disc width (DW-for skates and rays). Each fish was weighed to the nearest gram, and stomachs were removed and preserved in 10 % formalin-seawater.

Trap Collections: Commercial blue crab traps were covered with 6.35-mm hex mesh netting and baited with cut herring (*Alosa* sp.). The netting retained small fishes that would have passed through the regular trap wire. Six traps were randomly placed at the base of the jetty rocks on both the inside and outside of the north and south jetties. The traps were fished for three hours. The contents of each trap were identified to species, counted, weighed to the nearest gram, and measured to the nearest millimeter (TL and SL).

Rotenone Collections: Since nets and traps failed to collect small, cryptic species such as blennies and gobies that were closely associated with the rocks, a small area on the inside of the north jetty was sampled with rotenone (benchmarks 7 and 8, Fig. 1). A single qualitative collection was made each season during low tide by placing rotenone in the small pools formed by the jetty rocks. This was mixed by the surge which flowed through the spaces between rocks. Stressed fishes which surfaced in these pools were collected by dipnets. Other fishes washed out of the rocks by the surge were caught in seine hauls along the edge of the jetty base. Fishes were immediately preserved in 10 % formalin-seawater. In the laboratory, the fishes were washed in tap water, sorted to species, counted, measured, weighed, and stored in 50 % isopropyl alcohol.

Diver Surveys: An underwater visual survey of the fish assemblages present along both sides of the north jetty was conducted by SCUBA divers using the following census technique. Four sampling areas extending from benchmarks 1 through 5 and 6 through 10 on the exposed and channel sides, respectively, were selected for the visual survey (Fig. 1). The starting point of the survey within each area was determined by swimming a random number of kicks from one end of the area. The divers then laid a survey line, marked in 1-m intervals, from the exposed rocks at the high-tide level to the bottom of the jetty. One diver then began a 5-min count, recording all fish observed along a 2-m path bisected by the line. A total of 4 min was spent looking for cryptic and demersal species among the rocks (2 min lower zone, 2 min upper zone) and 1 min looking for pelagic species in the water column (30 sec at the bottom, 30 sec at the surface). Estimates of the minimum, maximum, and average length of each species were also noted during the 5-min count, along with a notation of the observed location of each species relative to depth. Schools of fish were roughly estimated by 10's, 20's, 100's, etc. The divers then swam to the next location using a random number of kicks to conduct a second 5-min count and continued this process until 10 counts had been completed. During each count, the censusing diver's partner kept time. The number of kicks made between stops was predetermined using a random numbers table, but swimming distances were sufficient to ensure that approximately 100 m of jetty length was assessed in each of the four areas. All diver surveys using this technique were conducted at or near high tide. The choice of ten 5-min counts in each area was based on diver bottom-time constraints.

Additional dives were conducted to: (1) make qualitative behavioral observations on the different fish species, (2) capture additional fishes for food habits analysis, (3) place traps and other fishing devices in appropriate locations, and (4) make qualitative observations on the invertebrate and algal assemblages present for comparison with previous study findings (Van Dolah et al., 1984).

2. Fish Food Habits Assessment

Most fishes examined for food habits were collected from gill nets or traps or by hook-and-line fishing. Some cryptic species were taken from rotenone collections, and a few fish were captured by divers. Attempts were made to collect at least 25 specimens of each species present. Stomachs from all fish collected in the field were individually labeled, wrapped in

cheesecloth, and preserved in a 10 % formalin-seawater solution. Small fishes were preserved whole.

In the laboratory, stomach contents were identified to the lowest taxon possible and counted. For sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus) and black drum (Pogonias cromis), which have no clearly defined stomach, the contents of the anterior fourth of the digestive tract were examined. Colonial forms and fragments of animals were counted as one organism unless abundance could be estimated by counting pairs of eyes (crustaceans), otoliths (fishes), or other parts. The volume displacement of most prey taxa was measured using a graduated cylinder or estimated using a 0.5-cm² grid (Windell, 1971).

Since methods of food habits quantification are variously biased (Hynes, 1950; Pinkas et al., 1971; Windell, 1971), the relative contribution of different food items to the total diet was determined using three methods: percent frequency of occurrence (F), percent numerical abundance (N), and percent volume displacement (V).

3. Crab Assessment

Large crab species present around the jetties were sampled by deploying six sets of five standard blue crab traps (62 x 62 x 62 cm) among the rocks along each side of the north jetty. Specific fishing locations used during each set were randomly selected from among the benchmark locations on the jetty. All traps were placed near the base of the jetty. The traps were buoyed at the surface and retrieved after 12-hr soak periods. Diel differences in trap catches were evaluated by deploying the traps in three replicate sets during daylight hours and three replicate sets during night hours. Captured crabs were weighed, measured for carapace width, and tagged with a Floy tag prior to being released. Crabs captured during the spring were not tagged but were marked on the back to identify recaptures.

4. Survey of Recreational Fishing Activities

An interview-count survey was conducted to evaluate fishing activities and species harvested by sport fishermen in the vicinity of the Murrells Inlet jetties. Individuals harvesting crabs and shrimp recreationally were also surveyed. Surveys were conducted on four weekend days and four weekdays during each quarterly sampling period. Counts of recreational fishermen utilizing various parts of the jetties and the surrounding area were made four times per day (8 am, 11 am, 2 pm, 5 pm) in order to map areas of heavy fishing pressure during different tidal stages. Zones surveyed in the vicinity of the jetties are depicted in Fig. 3. Surveyors approximated the location of fishermen (stationed on boats, the beach, or the jetties), who were actively engaged in recreational fishing, crabbing, or shrimping within any of these zones.

During the remainder of each day, surveyors interviewed fishermen within the sampling area. Information gathered from anglers included their residence (county and state), number of hours fished, fishing methods, fish species sought, and the number and species of fish caught. The number of crabs and/or pounds of shrimp harvested was also recorded. With the angler's permission, fish caught were identified and measured for total length.

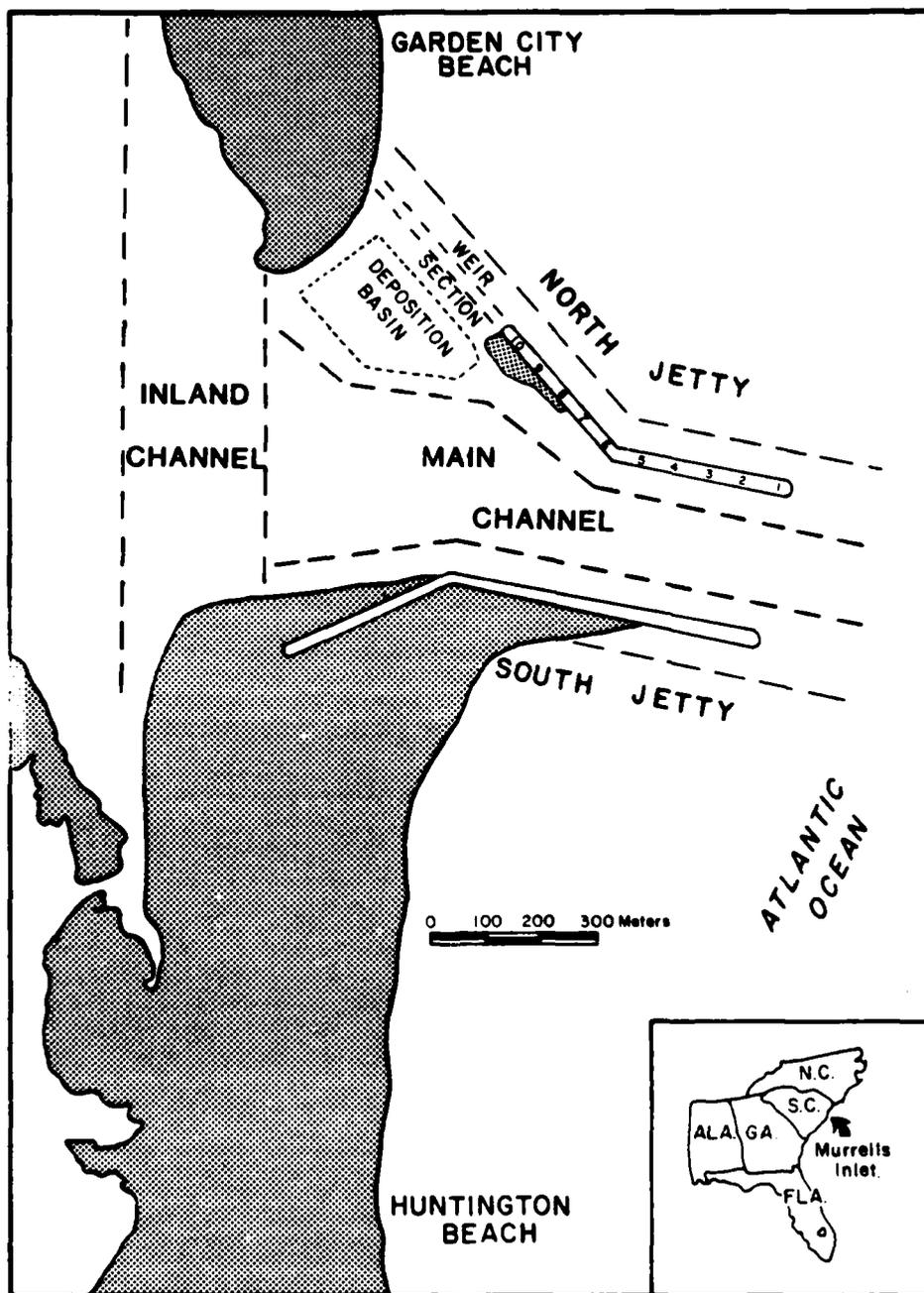


Figure 3. Map showing areas around the Murrells Inlet jetties which were surveyed for fishing activities.

5. Data Analyses

The Bray-Curtis similarity index (Bray and Curtis, 1957) and the flexible sorting algorithm, with a cluster intensity coefficient (β) of -0.025 (Lance and Williams, 1967) were used to compare 1) gill net collections, 2) diver observations and 3) food habits of fishes. Prior to calculating the similarity values, log-transformed abundances from all three gill net collections and untransformed abundances from diver observations were pooled by site and season. Only those species that occurred in two or more pooled gill net collections were included in the cluster analysis. For the food habits analysis, the Bray-Curtis index was applied to untransformed percent volume displacement data for each predator (for each season separately, and for all seasons combined). Cluster analysis was subsequently performed on the pooled volumetric data for those predators represented by at least five specimens each. Rotenone collections were compared between seasons using a percent similarity index developed by Whittaker and Fairbanks (1958). Stone crab catches were compared with respect to location on the jetty, time of set and sex ratio using one-way analyses of variance based on crab abundances subjected to a $\log(x + 1)$ transformation.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Fish Community

Gill Net Collections: The 72 gill net sets made during this study collected 1,662 fishes representing 48 species and 23 families, with a total weight of 843.5 kg (Table 1). This resulted in an overall average of 23 fishes/set with a weight of 11.7 kg. The highest catch/set values were in spring outside the south jetty for each of the three net sizes (Figs. 4-6, Table 2). These nine collections accounted for 47.7 % of the total number and 66.1 % of the total weight of fishes taken during the entire study. The most abundant species during this season were smooth dogfish (Mustelus canis), bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix), and clearnose skate (Raja eglanteria) (Table 1). Summer gill net catches were dominated by Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus maculatus), bluefish (P. saltatrix), Atlantic menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus), and spot (Leiostomus xanthurus); whereas only spot were abundant during the fall. The lowest catch rates and diversity occurred during winter when all three net types caught only 15 individuals representing six species, with a weight of 13.7 kg.

Normal cluster analysis of the pooled data (collections of all three nets for a given site and season) gave three station groups (Figure 7). The main division in the dendrogram separated the winter gill net collections on both the north and south jetties from all other collections. This separation demonstrated the dissimilarity in the species composition of the winter samples (Group 3) and those from the other seasons. Group 1 contained spring catches from both jetties, and Group 2 contained those from summer and fall.

Inverse analysis (species cluster) gave five groups containing from three to nine species each (Table 3). Group A included eight species that were rare in winter and common in collections from other seasons. Groups C and D included fishes that were primarily summer and fall species, whereas those in E were most abundant in winter. Taxa in Group B were rare in spring, summer, and fall and were absent in winter.

Trap Collections: The modified commercial blue crab traps caught 573 individuals representing ten species and ten families, with a total weight of 29.7 kg. Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia, was the numerically dominant species, however, it was taken only during the spring (Table 4). Black sea bass, Centropristis striata, contributed the greatest proportion by weight and was caught during all seasons except winter (Table 4).

There was a significant difference between seasons in the frequency of occurrence of fishes in traps ($G = 27.861$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.01$). Only three of the 24 traps fished during the winter sampling period caught fishes. Of the 24 traps in spring, 21 had fishes, whereas 19 and 13 contained fishes in summer and fall, respectively. Mean catch per trap was an order of magnitude higher in spring than in either summer or fall, and two orders of magnitude higher than in winter (Table 5). Spring samples also had a greater average weight per trap and more species. Lowest catch rates and diversity were observed during winter.

Although absent in the winter traps set, black sea bass was the most frequently collected species during other seasons, being present in 40 of the

Table 1. Seasonal species composition, numbers, and weights of fishes collected in 3-hr gill net sets outside the north and south jetties at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. Weight units are kilograms; asterisks denote trace weights.

Family	Species	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter	
		No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight
Carcharhinidae	<u>Mustelus canis</u>	467	408.7	1	0.3	---	---	---	---
	<u>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</u>	1	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sphyrnidae	<u>Sphyrna tiburo</u>	1	0.7	3	8.0	---	---	---	---
Rajidae	<u>Raja eglanteria</u>	81	53.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dasyatidae	<u>Dasyatis sabina</u>	2	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<u>Dasyatis sayi</u>	---	---	1	1.2	---	---	---	---
	<u>Gymnura micrura</u>	3	1.4	2	1.2	---	---	---	---
Myliobatidae	<u>Myliobatis fremovillei</u>	8	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<u>Rhinoptera bonasus</u>	---	---	---	---	1	1.5	---	---
Elopidae	<u>Elops saurus</u>	---	---	1	0.2	4	0.8	---	---
Clupeidae	<u>Alosa aestivalis</u>	5	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<u>Alosa mediocris</u>	3	1.8	---	---	---	---	3	1.7
	<u>Alosa sapidissima</u>	5	7.5	---	---	---	---	5	10.6
	<u>Brevoortia smithi</u>	---	---	---	---	2	1.1	---	---
	<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	1	0.4	36	5.3	4	0.8	1	0.4
	<u>Dorosoma cepedianum</u>	3	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>	---	---	12	1.4	---	---	---	---
Engraulidae	<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>	1	*	1	*	---	---	---	---
Ariidae	<u>Arius felis</u>	---	---	3	0.9	---	---	---	---
Serranidae	<u>Centropristis striata</u>	---	---	---	---	3	0.7	---	---
Pomatomidae	<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>	189	76.6	67	24.5	18	8.2	---	---
Carangidae	<u>Caranx hippos</u>	---	---	7	0.6	---	---	---	---
	<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>	1	0.1	1	0.1	---	---	---	---
	<u>Selene setipinnis</u>	---	---	---	---	2	0.2	---	---
	<u>Selene vomer</u>	---	---	3	0.4	12	2.8	---	---
	<u>Trachinotus carolinus</u>	---	---	8	1.1	---	---	---	---
	<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	---	---	1	0.5	---	---	---	---
	<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	---	---	1	0.4	7	10.0	---	---
Sparidae	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	---	---	---	---	2	0.2	---	---
	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	---	---	7	0.8	2	0.2	---	---
	<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>	---	---	18	7.7	4	2.0	---	---
Sciaenidae	<u>Cynoscion regalis</u>	7	4.3	3	1.5	4	1.9	---	---
	<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	4	0.4	27	4.2	306	57.3	3	0.5
	<u>Menticirrhus americanus</u>	1	0.8	1	0.4	3	0.8	---	---
	<u>Menticirrhus littoralis</u>	25	10.2	6	1.9	16	7.2	---	---
	<u>Microgogonias undulatus</u>	---	---	5	0.8	---	---	---	---
	<u>Pogonias cromis</u>	3	7.7	2	2.6	4	3.2	---	---
	<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>	---	---	2	0.6	7	4.5	---	---
	<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>	---	---	6	2.7	2	1.2	---	---
Ephippidae	<u>Tautoga onites</u>	2	0.5	6	3.0	4	2.6	---	---
Labridae	<u>Mugil cephalus</u>	---	---	10	3.1	1	0.8	---	---
Mugilidae	<u>Astroscopus y-graecum</u>	---	---	1	0.2	---	---	---	---
Uranoscopidae	<u>Scomberomorus cavalla</u>	---	---	1	0.1	---	---	---	---
Scombridae	<u>Scomberomorus maculatus</u>	1	1.6	136	40.4	10	4.6	---	---
	<u>Peprilus alepidotus</u>	22	3.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	---	---
Stomateidae	<u>Paralichthys lethostigma</u>	2	1.8	2	1.9	3	4.5	1	0.2
Bothidae	<u>Scophthalmus aquosus</u>	---	---	---	---	1	0.1	2	0.3
	<u>Trinectes maculatus</u>	1	0.1	1	0.1	---	---	---	---
Soleidae									
TOTAL		840	592.3	383	119.9	424	117.6	15	13.7
	Recreational Species	232	103.4	276	90.8	387	106.1	4	0.7
	Percent of Total	27.6	17.5	72.1	75.7	91.1	90.2	26.7	5.1

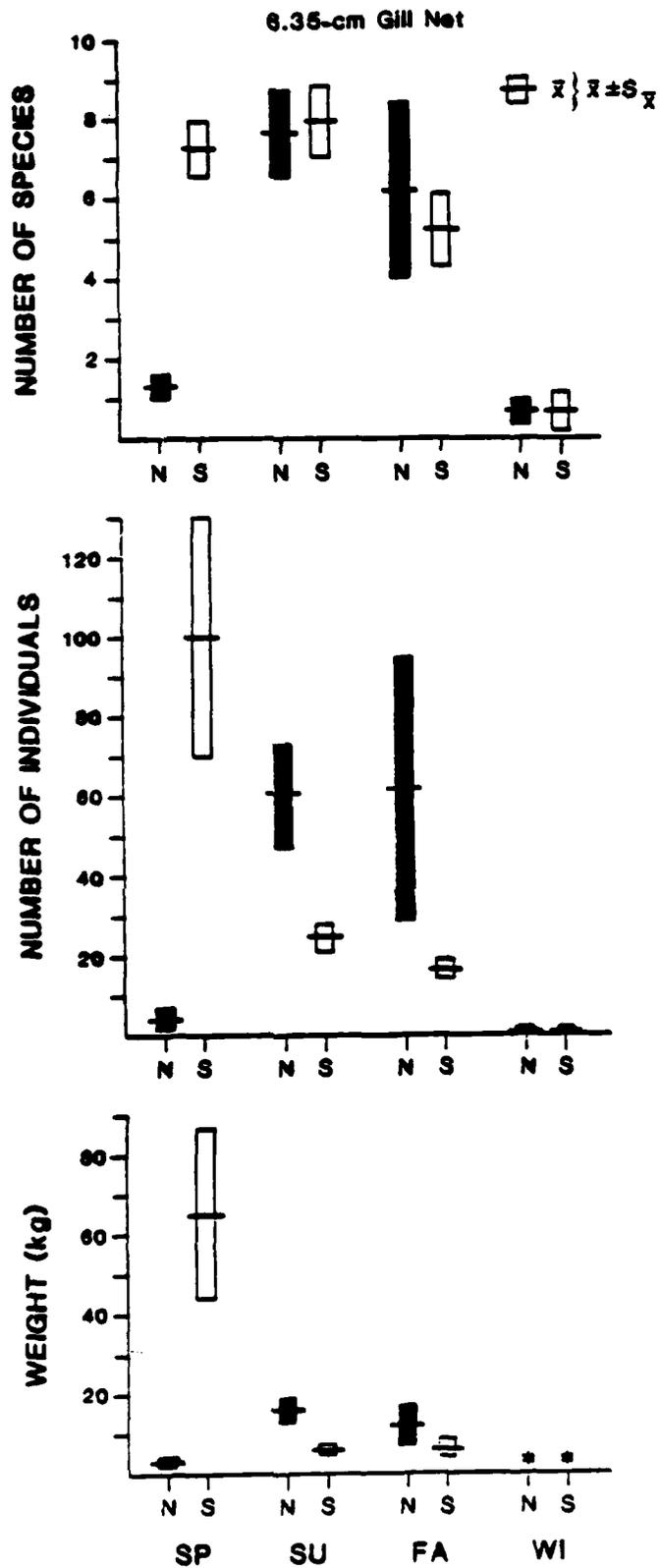


Figure 4. Number of species, individuals, and weight of fishes collected in 6.35-cm (2.5-in.) gill nets set on the outside of the north (N) and south (S) jetties at Murrells Inlet by season (SP = spring, SU = summer, FA = fall, WI = winter); * = trace weight.

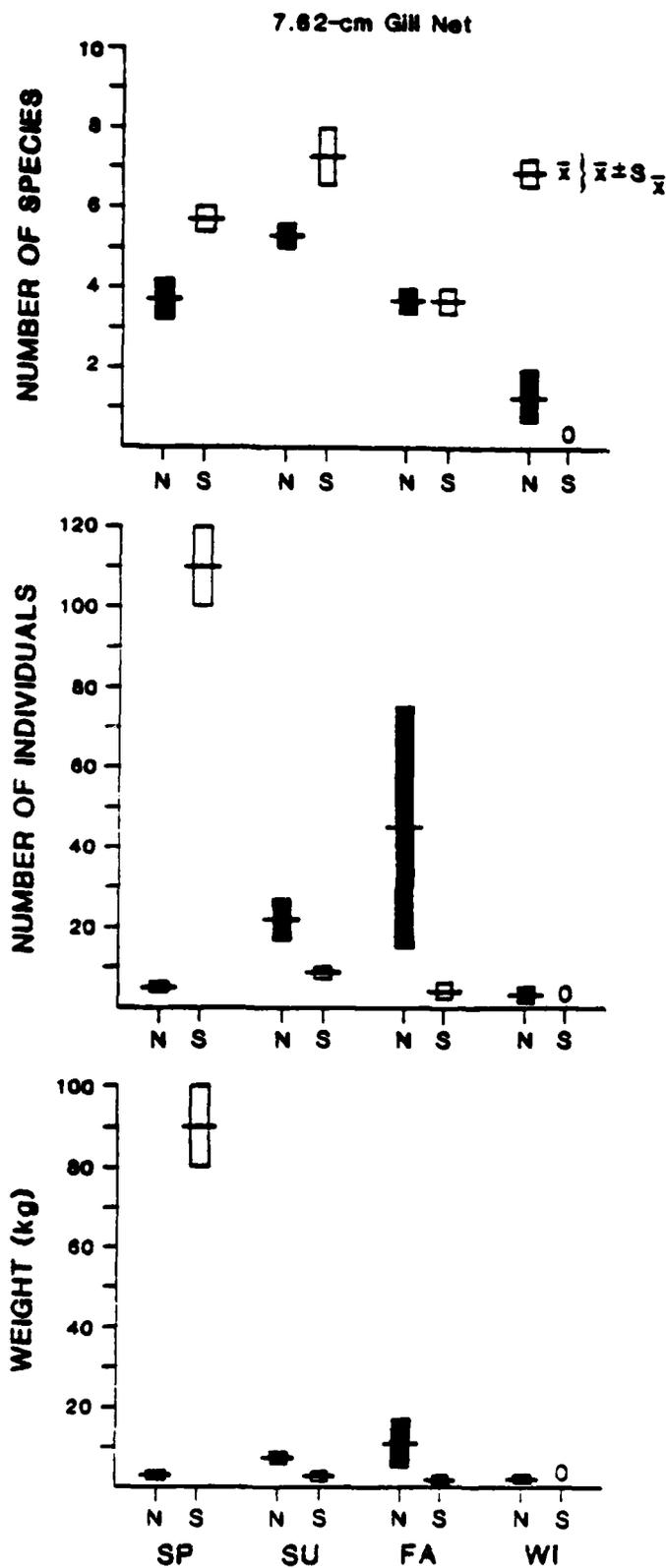


Figure 5. Number of species, individuals, and weight of fishes collected in 7.62-cm (3-in.) gill nets set on the outside of the north (N) and south (S) jetties at Murrells Inlet by season (SP = spring, SU = summer, FA = fall, WI = winter).

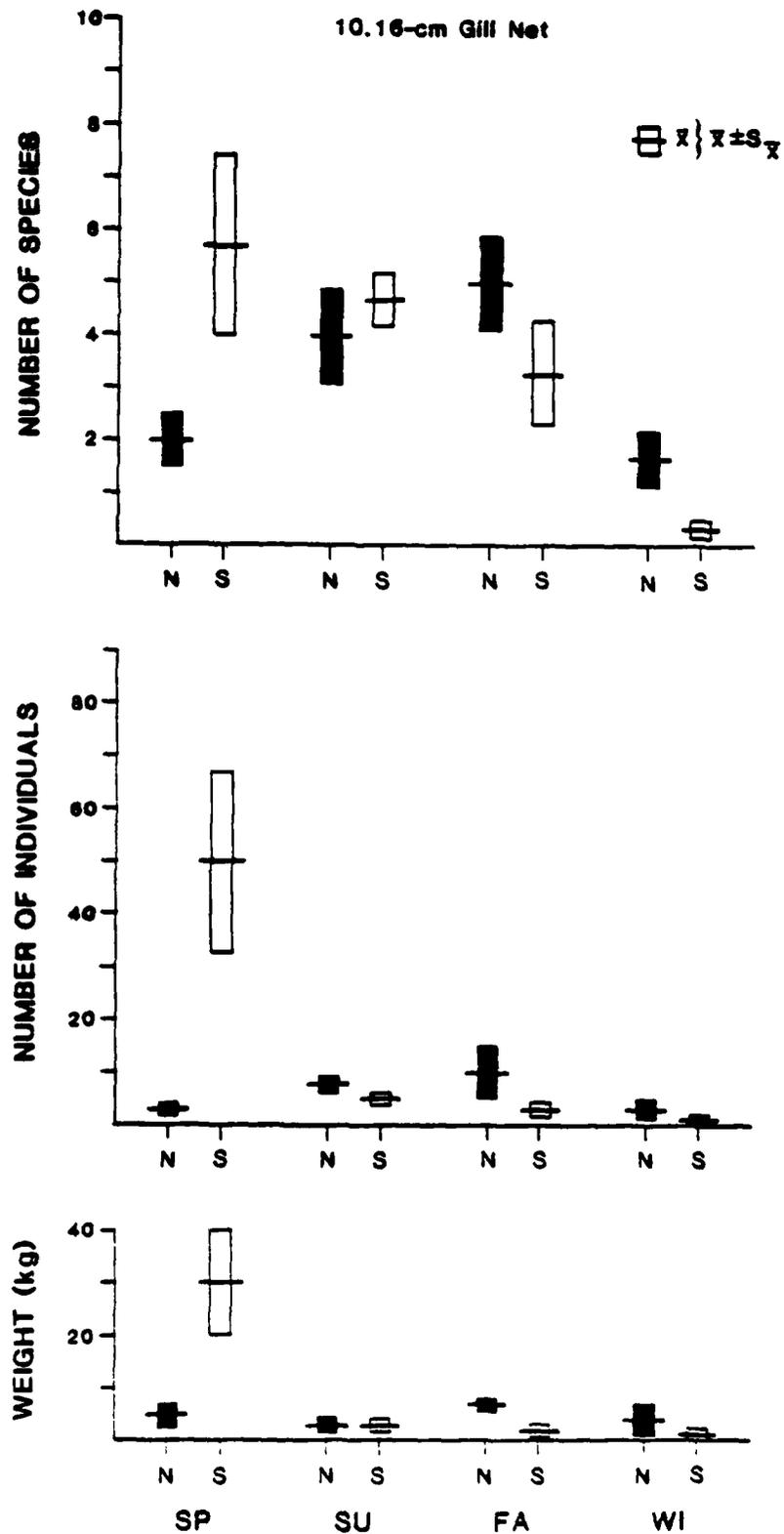


Figure 6. Number of species, individuals, and weight of fishes collected in 10.16-cm (4-in.) gill nets set on the outside of the north (N) and south (S) jetties at Murrells Inlet by season (SP = spring, SU = summer, FA = fall, WI = winter).

Table 2. Summary of seasonal catches of fishes from gill nets set for 3 hrs on the ocean side of the north and south jetties at Murrells Inlet. (CPUE = catch per unit effort = mean catch for three sets; weight units are kilograms.)

Mesh Size	Variable	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter	
		North	South	North	South	North	South	North	South
6.35 cm	total number	24	299	182	74	186	52	2	2
	total weight	9.2	199.4	49.0	18.4	36.5	17.2	0.5	0.5
	total species	2	13	12	14	13	8	2	2
	CPUE - number	8	99.7	60.7	24.7	62	17.3	0.7	0.7
	CPUE - weight	3.1	66.5	16.3	6.1	12.2	5.7	0.2	0.2
	CPUE - species	0.7	7.3	7.7	8	6.3	5.3	0.7	0.7
7.62 cm	total number	15	347	66	27	134	13	9	0
	total weight	9.4	267.5	24.0	9.8	32.4	4.9	4.4	0
	total species	7	11	10	17	9	6	3	0
	CPUE - number	5	115.7	22	9	44.7	4.3	3	0
	CPUE - weight	3.1	89.2	8.0	3.3	10.8	1.3	1.5	0
	CPUE - species	3.7	5.7	5.3	7.3	3.7	3.7	1.3	0
10.16 cm	total number	10	147	20	14	29	10	9	2
	total weight	13.7	90.6	8.3	8.7	21.0	4.9	12.3	0.2
	total species	3	11	9	12	10	9	4	1
	CPUE - number	3.3	49	6.7	4.7	9.7	3.3	3	0.7
	CPUE - weight	4.6	30.2	2.8	2.9	7.0	1.6	4.1	0.1
	CPUE - species	2	5.7	4	4.7	5	3.3	1.7	0.3

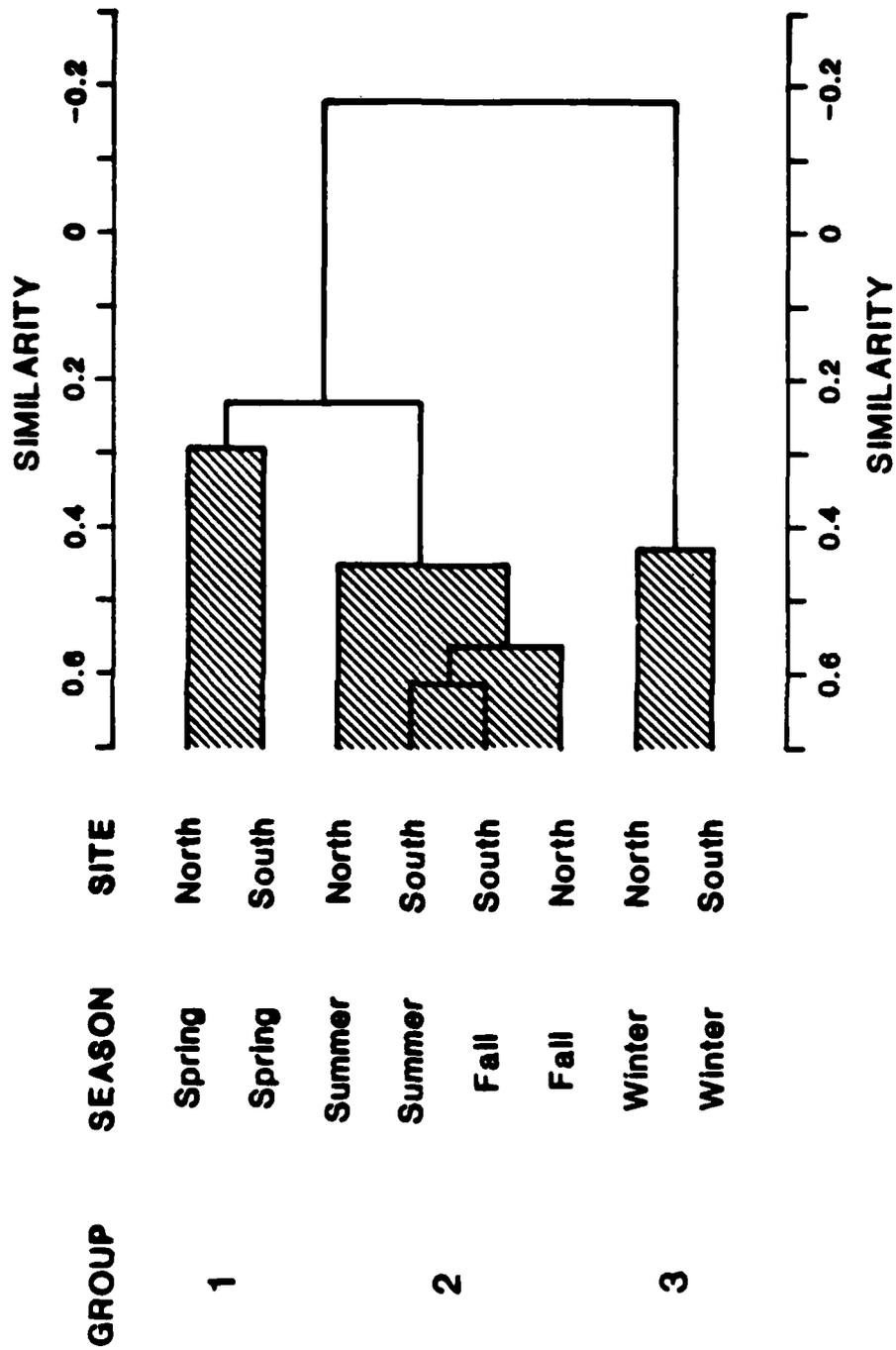


Figure 7. Dendrogram derived from normal cluster analysis of gill net collections made seasonally outside the jetties at Murrells Inlet.

Table 3. Numerical abundance of fishes in the five species groups in each of the three site groups as defined by cluster analysis.

Species Group	Species	Site Group		
		1	2	3
A	<u>P. saltatrix</u>	189	85	---
	<u>M. littoralis</u>	25	22	---
	<u>L. xanthurus</u>	4	333	3
	<u>P. lethostigma</u>	4	5	1
	<u>P. alepidotus</u>	22	3	---
	<u>G. micrura</u>	3	2	---
	<u>M. canis</u>	468	1	---
B	<u>C. chrysurus</u>	1	1	---
	<u>T. maculatus</u>	1	1	---
	<u>A. hepsetus</u>	1	1	---
	<u>S. tiburo</u>	1	3	---
C	<u>O. oglinum</u>	---	12	---
	<u>T. carolinus</u>	---	8	---
	<u>A. felis</u>	---	3	---
	<u>B. tyrannus</u>	1	40	1
	<u>S. maculatus</u>	1	146	---
	<u>L. rhomboides</u>	---	9	---
	<u>C. nebulosus</u>	---	22	---
	<u>C. faber</u>	---	8	---
D	<u>E. saurus</u>	---	5	---
	<u>S. ocellatus</u>	---	9	---
	<u>M. cephalus</u>	---	11	---
	<u>P. cromis</u>	3	6	---
	<u>T. onites</u>	2	10	---
	<u>C. regalis</u>	7	7	---
	<u>S. vomer</u>	---	15	---
	<u>A. probatocephalus</u>	---	8	---
<u>M. americanus</u>	1	4	---	
E	<u>S. aquosus</u>	---	1	3
	<u>A. mediocris</u>	3	3	10
	<u>A. sapidissima</u>	5	---	5

Table 4. Ranking of species by numerical abundance in modified commercial blue crab traps fished at the base of the jetties at Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. Twenty-four traps were set for a 3-hr duration during each season. (Weight units are kilograms.)

Family	Species	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter		Total	
		No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight
Atherinidae	<u>Menidia menidia</u>	269	1.290	---	---	---	---	---	---	269	1.290
Serranidae	<u>Centropomus striata</u>	162	8.007	47	1.970	34	2.413	---	---	243	12.390
Batrachoididae	<u>Opsanus tau</u>	5	1.813	13	6.327	1	0.284	---	---	19	8.424
Sciaenidae	<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	13	0.006	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	0.006
Sparidae	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	8	0.244	2	0.096	---	---	2	0.016	12	0.356
Congridae	<u>Conger oceanicus</u>	8	6.100	2	1.014	---	---	---	---	10	7.114
Haemulidae	<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	---	---	4	0.057	---	---	---	---	4	0.057
Gobiesocidae	<u>Gobiesox strumosus</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	0.001	1	0.001
Blenniidae	<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	---	---	---	---	1	0.006	---	---	1	0.006
Bothidae	<u>Paralichthys lethostigma</u>	1	0.064	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	0.064
TOTAL		466	17.524	68	9.464	36	2.703	3	0.017	573	29.708

Table 5. Catch rates for modified commercial blue crab traps fished at the base of the Murrells Inlet jetties by season. Twenty-four traps were fished during each period. (* = trace.)

Season	Catch Per Trap			
	Number	SE	Weight	SE
Spring	19.4	6.9	0.730	0.279
Summer	2.8	0.6	0.394	0.083
Fall	1.5	0.4	0.040	
Winter	0.1	*	0.001	*

remaining 72 trap sets (55.6 %). This species was most commonly collected during spring when overall catch rates were highest. In spring, black sea bass ranged in size from 5 to 16 cm SL (\bar{x} = 10.6 cm) (Fig. 8). Summer black sea bass averaged 10.2 cm SL (range = 5 to 17 cm), and fall samples were slightly larger (\bar{x} = 12.1 cm, range = 6 to 18 cm). All black sea bass were probably young of the year or one year old (Wenner et al., 1986).

The unmodified blue crab traps, which were set around the north jetty to assess the decapod assemblages, also captured 347 fish representing nine species (Appendix 1). During the spring, the eel Conger oceanicus dominated the catch numerically as well as in total biomass. This eel also was the most abundant species during the winter and was commonly collected during the summer and fall. All but one of the 80 C. oceanicus were captured in night sets.

The most abundant fishes captured in the crab traps during the summer were black sea bass, Centropristis striata; pinfish, Lagodon rhomboides; spottail pinfish, Diplodus holbrooki; and oyster toadfish, Opsanus tau (Appendix 1). Other fish species captured in the crab traps were represented by only one specimen. In addition, four specimens of Octopus vulgaris were captured in the fall. Differences in the composition of the catch collected by the modified sea bass traps and the blue crab traps were primarily due to differences in the trap mesh size, as well as time of deployment and duration of set.

Rotenone Collections: Rotenone poisoning resulted in the collection of 804 fishes representing 24 identifiable species and 20 families (Table 6). The four species that occurred in all seasons (Gobiosoma ginsburgi, Gobiesox strumosus, Hypleurochilus geminatus, and Hypsoblennius hentzi) accounted for 82.6 % of the total number of fishes (Appendix 2). Seaboard goby, G. ginsburgi, was most abundant (36.7 %), followed by skilletfish, G. strumosus (17.7 %); crested blenny, H. geminatus (15.0 %); and feather blenny, H. hentzi (13.2 %).

The total catch of fishes collected by rotenone poisoning during winter was approximately half that of the other seasons (which were relatively consistent), and the total number of species collected was also slightly lower during this season (Table 6). The species assemblages in rotenone collections were relatively similar among seasons (Table 6) and consisted mostly of cryptic resident species (blennies, gobies, clingfish, pipefish, and Carolina hake), transients (silversides, anchovies, gerreids, young of year spot), and species that were probably residents but only rarely collected (toadfish, sparids, haemulids).

Visual Census: Over 4400 fishes, representing at least 32 species and many temperate and tropical teleost families, were observed during the visual swimming transects along the north jetty (Table 7). The Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia, was the most abundant species observed, and large schools were found near the surface adjacent to the upper rocks on the jetty face. Atlantic silversides were never observed at the base of the jetty and were infrequent at mid-depth zones. Most M. menidia were observed in the spring, and a few were seen in the fall. None were noted in visual surveys conducted during the summer and winter (Tables 7-11). In spring, when M. menidia were most abundant, they were found on both sides of the jetty and appeared to

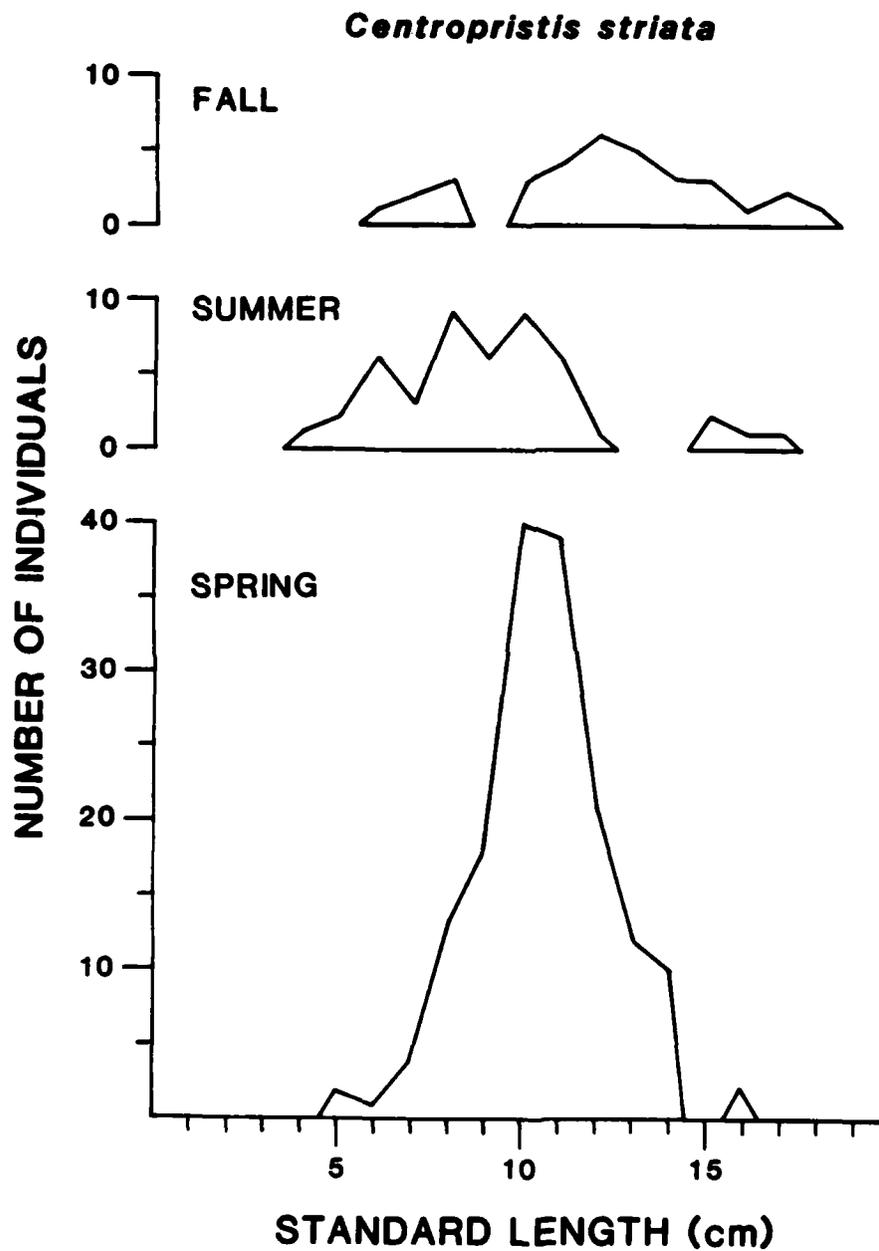


Figure 8. Sizes of black sea bass, *Centropristis striata*, collected in modified traps fished at the base of the Murrells Inlet jetties.

Table 6. Seasonal species composition and relative abundance of fishes (a) and percent similarity values between seasons (b) for rotenone samples collected on the channel side of the north jetty.

(a)

Family	Species	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Engraulide	<u>Anchoa cubana</u>	-	1	-	-
	<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>	2	-	-	-
Batrachoididae	<u>Opsanus tau</u>	-	1	-	-
Gobiesocidae	<u>Gobiesox strumosus</u>	82	24	24	12
Gadidae	<u>Urophycis earlli</u>	4	2	1	-
Exocoetidae	<u>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</u>	-	-	1	-
Cyprinodontidae	<u>Fundulus majalis</u>	6	-	-	-
Atherinidae	<u>Membras martinica</u>	-	-	2	-
	<u>Menidia menidia</u>	5	-	-	-
Syngnathidae	<u>Syngnathus fuscus</u>	3	-	1	1
Serranidae	<u>Centropristis striata</u>	1	-	-	-
Carangidae	<u>Caranx bartholomaei</u>	-	-	1	-
Gerreidae	Gerreidae	-	25	3	-
Haemulidae	<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	-	2	-	-
Sparidae	<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	2	-	-	-
	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	-	1	-	-
	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	-	-	-	4
Sciaenidae	<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	41	-	-	20
Pomacentridae	<u>Pomacentrus dorsopunicans</u>	-	-	1	-
Mugilidae	<u>Mugil cephalus</u>	-	-	-	1
Blenniidae	<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	18	55	32	16
	<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>	10	9	85	2
Gobiidae	<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>	61	84	110	40
Cynoglossidae	<u>Symphurus plagiusa</u>	1	-	-	1
Balistidae	<u>Monacanthus hispidus</u>	-	1	1	-
	number of species	13	11	12	9
	number of fishes	236	205	262	97

(b)

Season	Spring	Summer	Fall
Spring	x		
Summer	50.3	x	
Fall	48.7	68.7	x
Winter	66.7	71.3	65.1

Table 7. Abundance of fishes observed during diver transects on the north jetty at Murrells Inlet, by season.

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	
Clupeidae					
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>		195			195
Batrachoididae					
<u>Opsanus tau</u>	1	1	3	1	6
Gadidae					
<u>Urophycis earlly</u>	3				3
Gobiesocidae					
<u>Gobiesox strumosus</u>		1			1
Atherinidae					
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	2090		50		2140
Serranidae					
<u>Centropristis striata</u>	123	208	680		1011
<u>Mycteroperca microlepis</u>		1			1
Grammistidae					
<u>Rypticus maculatus</u>			1		1
Carangidae					
<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>			1		1
Lutjanidae					
<u>Lutjanus griseus</u>			8		8
Haemulidae					
<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>		22			22
Sparidae					
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	4	15	22		41
<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>		112	470		582
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	83	5	3		91
<u>Stenotomus aculeatus</u>			1		1
Sciaenidae					
<u>Bairdiella chrysoura</u>		1			1
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	107	2	3		112
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>		2			2
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>		1	2		3

(Continued)

Table 7. (Concluded)

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	
Ephippidae					
<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>		7	1		8
Chaetodontidae					
<u>Chaetodon aya</u>			1		1
<u>Chaetodon ocellatus</u>		2			2
<u>Chaetodon sedentarius</u>		1			1
Pomacentridae					
<u>Abudefduf saxatilis</u>		2	1		3
<u>Pomacentrus variabilis</u>		3	1		4
Labridae					
<u>Tautoga onitis</u>			2		2
Mugilidae					
<u>Mugil cephalus</u>		28	71		99
Blenniidae					
Blenniidae undetermined	2	7	52		61
<u>Chasmodes bosquianus</u>	2				2
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	11	7	1		19
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>		4			4
<u>Hypsoblennius sp.</u>	6				6
Bothidae					
<u>Paralichthys sp.</u>		2	2		4
Balistidae					
<u>Monacanthus hispidus</u>		4	1		5
Total	2432	633	1377	1	4443

Table 8. Abundance of fishes observed during diver transects on the north jetty at Murrells Inlet during spring, by location.

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Exposed		Channel		
	Offshore	Inshore	Offshore	Inshore	
Batrachoididae					
<u>Opsanus tau</u>		1			1
Gadidae					
<u>Urophycis earlli</u>		3			3
Atherinidae					
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	905	600	50	535	2090
Serranidae					
<u>Centropristis striata</u>	10	19	80	14	123
Sparidae					
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>			4		4
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>		25		58	83
Sciaenidae					
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>		75		32	107
Blenniidae					
Blenniidae undetermined	1			1	2
<u>Chasmodes bosquianus</u>		1	1		2
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	4	4	3		11
<u>Hypsoblennius sp.</u>		6			6
Total	924	730	138	640	2432

Table 9. Abundance of fishes observed during diver transects on the north jetty at Murrells Inlet during summer, by location.

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Exposed		Channel		
	Offshore	Inshore	Offshore	Inshore	
Clupeidae					
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	195				195
Batrachoididae					
<u>Opsanus tau</u>				1	1
Gobiesocidae					
<u>Gobiesox strumosus</u>		1			1
Serranidae					
<u>Centropristis striata</u>	24	63	82	39	208
<u>Mycteroperca microlepis</u>		1			1
Haemulidae					
<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	2	7	1	12	22
Sparidae					
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	2	2	1	10	15
<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	29	37	19	27	112
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>		1		4	5
Sciaenidae					
<u>Bairdiella chrysoura</u>				1	1
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>				2	2
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>				2	2
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>		1			1
Ephippidae					
<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>	4	2	1		7
Chaetodontidae					
<u>Chaetodon ocellatus</u>			2		2
<u>Chaetodon sedentarius</u>		1			1
Pomacentridae					
<u>Abudefduf saxatilis</u>			2		2
<u>Pomacentrus variabilis</u>		2		1	3
Mugilidae					
<u>Mugil cephalus</u>	3	21	3	1	28

(Continued)

Table 9. (Concluded)

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Outside		Channel		
	Offshore	Inshore	Offshore	Inshore	
Blenniidae					
Blenniidae undetermined	1	6			7
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	4	2	1		7
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>		3		1	4
Bothidae					
<u>Paralichthys</u> sp.	1		1		2
Balistidae					
<u>Monacanthus hispidus</u>		2		2	4
Total	265	152	113	103	633

Table 10. Abundance of fishes observed during diver transects on the north jetty at Murrells Inlet during fall, by location.

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Exposed		Channel		
	Offshore	Inshore	Offshore	Inshore	
Batrachoididae					
<u>Opsanus tau</u>			2	1	3
Atherinidae					
<u>Menidia menidia</u>		50			50
Serranidae					
<u>Centropristis striata</u>	212	175	291	2	680
Grammistidae					
<u>Rypticus maculatus</u>			1		1
Carangidae					
<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>			1		1
Lutjanidae					
<u>Lutjanus griseus</u>	4		4		8
Sparidae					
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	9	3	2	8	22
<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	135	331	2	2	470
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>			2	1	3
<u>Stenotomus aculeatus</u>				1	1
Sciaenidae					
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>			1	2	3
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>				2	2
Ephippidae					
<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>			1		1
Chaetodontidae					
<u>Chaetodon aya</u>			1		1
Pomacentridae					
<u>Abudefduf saxatilis</u>		1			1
<u>Pomacentrus variabilis</u>			1		1
Labridae					
<u>Tautoga onitis</u>		2			2

(Continued)

Table 10. (Concluded)

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Exposed		Channel		
	Offshore	Inshore	Offshore	Inshore	
Mugilidae					
<u>Mugil cephalus</u>	51		20		71
Blenniidae					
Blenniidae undetermined	8	22	20	2	52
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>				1	1
Bothidae					
<u>Paralichthys</u> sp.			1	1	2
Balistidae					
<u>Monacanthus hispidus</u>				1	1
Total	419	584	351	23	1377

Table 11. Abundance of fishes observed during diver transects on the north jetty at Murrells Inlet during winter, by location.

Species	Number of Individuals				Total
	Exposed		Channel		
	Offshore	Inshore	Offshore	Inshore	
Batrachoididae					
<u>Opsanus tau</u>		1			1
Total		1			1

school along the entire length. More were seen on the exposed side than in the channel.

Black sea bass, Centropristis striata, was the second most abundant species seen during the visual census of the jetty (Table 7). Black sea bass were common during all seasons except winter, and they were most abundant in fall, when many small juveniles were recruited to the rocks of the jetty. Unlike Atlantic silversides, most black sea bass were confined to the base of the jetty, with a few individuals noted in crevices at middle depths on the rock face. Black sea bass occurred along both the inshore (benchmarks 6-10) and offshore (benchmarks 1-5) segments of both sides of the jetty during those seasons they were present. Centropristis striata showed no clear preference for inshore or offshore depths on either side, but fish in deeper waters were generally larger.

Spottail pinfish, Diplodus holbrooki, was the third most abundant species counted on visual transects and, like M. menidia, was very seasonal in its occurrence. Spottail pinfish occurred only in the warmer months, summer and fall (Table 7) and was more abundant along the inshore portion of the jetty than along the outer portion (Tables 9-11). Spottail pinfish schooled around mid-depths and in the upper regions of the jetty face. They were common on both sides of the jetty in summer, but were abundant only on the exposed face in the fall.

Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus, was the fourth most abundant species observed; however, this species was only observed on one occasion, and may not be closely associated with the jetty structure. All specimens of Atlantic menhaden were observed in small schools from the base to the top of the offshore exposed jetty face in summer (Table 9).

Small juvenile spot, Leiostomus xanthurus, were also frequently observed on the jetty, especially in spring (Tables 7-8). All but one specimen were observed on the inshore portion of both sides of the jetty, where they hovered above the sand at the base of the jetty rocks.

Several other species of commercial and recreational importance were sighted around the jetty rocks. Schools of striped mullet (Mugil cephalus) were seen during the warmer months (Table 7), swimming along the length of the jetty adjacent to the upper rocks. A single juvenile gag (Mycteroperca microlepis) was observed on the exposed face during summer (Table 9), and several juvenile gray snapper (Lutjanus griseus) were observed along offshore portions of the jetty in the fall (Table 10). Small individuals of sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus) were seen during all seasons but winter, and most were present along the inshore portion of the jetties. Inshore specimens were generally smaller than offshore specimens. Small individuals of black drum (Pogonias cromis) and red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus) were seen infrequently on the sandy bottom next to the base of the rocks. Juvenile spadefish (Chaetodipterus faber) and tautog (Tautoga onitis) were also infrequently seen (Table 7). Juvenile pinfish (Lagodon rhomboides) were abundant in spring on the sandy bottom adjacent to the rocks on inshore portions of the jetty (Table 8).

Several other cryptic or rare species were occasionally noted (Table 7). Tropical and subtropical reef fishes such as grammistids, chaetodontids, and

pomacentrids were occasionally seen during the warmer months. The only species observed during all seasons, Opsanus tau, was only occasionally seen and its courtship and territorial calls were often heard by divers. This toadfish, like the several species of blennies that were seen (Table 7), is probably very abundant, but was only occasionally sighted because of its cryptic coloration and habits.

Abundance of all fishes was highest in spring because of the high abundance of the surface schooling species, M. menidia. Fish abundance was also high in the fall; however C. striata and D. holbrooki, two species that were more abundant on the lower half of the rock face, were the dominant species. Centropristis striata and D. holbrooki were also the dominant species in summer. A single oyster toadfish was the only fish observed on the transects completed in winter (Table 11).

Normal cluster analysis of replicate transects pooled by habitat and season resulted in groupings that indicated the seasonal nature of the fish fauna on the jetty (Fig. 9). Some exceptional transects (i.e., channel/offshore/spring and channel/inshore/fall) grouped with other seasons because of the unusually small number of fishes seen in those habitats and seasons. Inverse cluster analysis resulted in groupings of species that had similar habitat/seasonal occurrences and/or abundance patterns (Table 12). Group A consisted of species that were very rare and occurred only in the fall, whereas Group D consisted of more common species that also occurred mainly in the fall (Table 7). Groups B and E consisted of rare species that were more abundant or only observed in the warmer months, summer and fall. Group B fishes occurred mostly on inshore sites, while Group E consisted of fishes that were primarily offshore in distribution. Group C consisted of moderately abundant species with no clear habitat affinity. Hypleurochilus geminatus occurred mainly on the exposed side during the spring, and C. faber was most abundant on the exposed side in summer. Archosargus probatocephalus was most abundant in the fall and occurred in all four habitats, whereas O. chrysoptera was found only in the summer in inshore waters. Groups F and G consisted of common to abundant species. Species in Group F were very abundant, especially in summer and fall, and were found at inshore and offshore areas on both sides of the jetties. Species in Group G were also abundant, but were found almost exclusively in spring. Species in Group H included the most abundant species (M. menidia) and some of the rarest species; however, most of these species were seen primarily in spring. The exception was B. tyrannus, which was included in this group because of its similar affinity to the exposed side of the jetty. Groups I and J consisted of rare species that were almost exclusively seen in summer. Species in Group I were each represented by one specimen observed on the inshore end of the exposed side of the jetty; Group J consisted of species found at the inshore end of both sides of the jetty.

Diversity values varied but were generally low (Table 13). Highest H' diversity occurred in fall at the channel inshore area and was due to a high evenness value and a moderate number of species being present. High H' values also occurred in summer, when more species generally were observed at all sites. With the exception of winter, lowest diversity values were found in spring, when the large numbers of M. menidia that were present contributed to low evenness values.

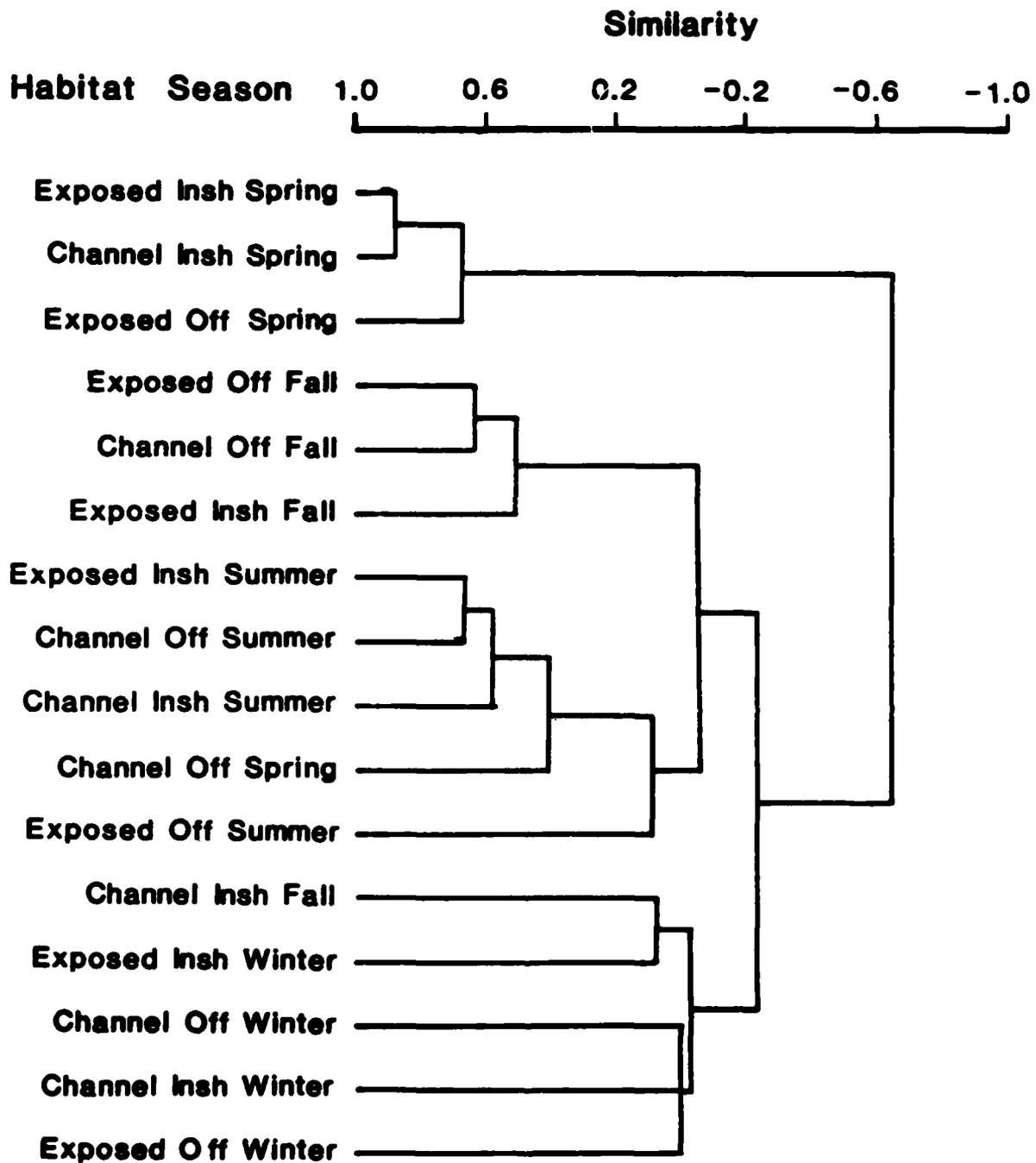


Figure 9 Normal cluster analysis of visual survey transects conducted by divers (Insh = inshore, Off = offshore).

Table 12. Species associations elucidated through inverse cluster analysis of visual fish counts.

Group A

Chaetodon aya
Chloroscombrus chrysurus
Rypticus maculatus

Group B

Sciaenops ocellatus
Stenotomus aculeatus
Opsanus tau
Paralichthys sp.

Group C

Hypleurochilus geminatus
Chaetodipterus faber
Archosargus probatocephalus
Orthopristis chrysoptera

Group D

Blenniidae undetermined
Mugil cephalus
Lutjanus griseus

Group E

Abudefduf saxatilis
Chaetodon ocellatus
Tautoga onitis

Group F

Centropristis striata
Diplodus holbrooki

Group G

Leiostomus xanthurus
Lagodon rhomboides

Group H

Hypsoblennius sp.
Chasmodes bosquianus
Menidia menidia
Urophycis earlli
Brevoortia tyrannus

Group I

Mycteroperca microlepis
Gobiesox strumosus
Chaetodon sedentarius

Group J

Pogonias chromis
Bairdiella chrysoura
Pomacentrus variabilis
Monacanthus hispidus
Hypsoblennius hentzi

Table 13. Community structure values for replicate visual transects pooled by habitat and season.

Habitat/Season	Number of Individuals	Number of Species	H-Prime Diversity	J-Prime Evenness
Exp/Off/Sp	924	6	0.18	0.07
Exp/Insh/Sp	730	7	0.98	0.35
Chan/Off/Sp	138	5	1.30	0.56
Chan/Insh/Sp	640	5	0.88	0.38
Exp/Off/Su	265	10	1.41	0.42
Exp/Insh/Su	152	16	2.57	0.64
Chan/Off/Su	113	10	1.41	0.43
Chan/Insh/Su	103	13	2.56	0.69
Exp/Off/Fa	419	6	1.69	0.65
Exp/Insh/Fa	584	7	1.55	0.55
Chan/Off/Fa	351	16	1.13	0.28
Chan/Insh/Fa	23	11	3.04	0.88
Exp/Insh/Wi	1	1	0.00	0.00

The visual transects appeared to be an adequate method of assessing non-cryptic fishes associated with the jetties. An a posteriori test of cumulative species observed versus number of counts indicated that few species were added to the list after five counts were completed. Since ten counts were made in each area, the number of counts chosen was adequate to determine species composition.

Visibility, however, may have limited the effectiveness of the technique for counting some species, especially cryptics and transitory pelagic species such as jacks and bluefish. Cryptic species abundance was probably underestimated because they could not be easily seen in dark crevices. Although visual transects were conducted when tide and sea conditions were expected to produce maximum visibility, the visibility was consistently fair to poor. Fishes could be accurately identified and counted for a distance of about 1.5 m from the observer and, therefore, many fishes may have been missed during diver counts. In spite of these limitations, diver observations provided useful information to supplement that provided by other techniques.

General Discussion: Both traps and gill nets showed the seasonal nature of the ichthyofauna near the jetties. When water temperatures reached minimum values in winter, fishes that occurred in moderate numbers during other seasons were either absent or extremely rare. Trap catches showed black sea bass to be relatively abundant in all seasons except winter when they were absent. Also during winter, gill nets caught an order of magnitude fewer species, individuals, and total weight than during any other season.

Seasonal changes in the ichthyofauna taken in rotenone collections were not as dramatic. Although the samples from January had fewer species and individuals, there was little difference in the species composition of the samples in comparison to that of other seasons. Most species taken with rotenone were fishes that, because of their small body size and cryptic habits, do not move offshore or south to avoid cold water temperatures.

Species composition and abundance of the ichthyofauna noted on diver transects differed considerably from those of collections taken by most forms of removal sampling. The most notable differences between diver observations and gill net samples were: 1) the complete absence of elasmobranch fishes, and 2) the rarity of many pelagic fishes in diver observations. Whereas gill net sets were dominated by smooth dogfish, bluefish, and clearnose skates in spring, these species were not observed on the north jetty. This was probably due to the fact that much of the gill net length was fished over a sand bottom away from the jetty, whereas diver observations were confined to the areas immediately adjacent to the rocks. Similarly, the Spanish mackerel and bluefish that dominated gill net catches in summer were not observed by divers, and although spot dominated net catches in fall, few were seen by divers. Gill net catches and diver observations both indicated a paucity of fishes in the area in winter. In addition, although the faunas sampled by the two techniques differed considerably, cluster analysis of net catches showed seasonal groupings similar to those suggested by observations in diver transects.

Modified trap catches were more similar to diver observations than gill net collections in some ways. In spring, for example, M. menidia was the

dominant species observed by divers and collected in modified traps, although some M. menidia were observed by divers in fall but not collected in traps at that time. Modified traps also caught a number of other species (e.g., Opsanus tau, Lagodon rhomboides, Orthopristis chrysoptera, etc.) that were often observed by divers but rarely caught in gill nets. These larger species (as compared to M. menidia) were also caught in the unmodified blue crab traps. The closer similarity in diver observations and traps (versus diver observations and gill nets) is probably due to the proximity of the trap sets to the jetty rocks. A notable difference between trap collections and diver observations was that traps caught larger black sea bass in fall than in other seasons, whereas divers noted a decrease in average size of black sea bass in fall. This is probably due to size selectivity of fish traps (Lagler, 1971).

Rotenone collections captured numerous specimens of cryptic species including blennies, skillettfish and gobies that were not easily quantifiable by divers.

The species composition of fishes that were closely associated with the jetties was similar to that noted in previous investigations of artificial and natural reefs in the South Atlantic Bight (Parker et al., 1979; Sedberry and Van Dolah, 1984; South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department (SCWMRD), 1984; Van Dolah et al., 1984). For example, Van Dolah et al. (1984) collected or observed 33 fish taxa on the Murrells Inlet jetties in a more limited sampling effort, and of these, 23 were also taken or observed in this study. Faunal studies of artificial reefs offshore from Murrells Inlet listed 60 taxa (Parker et al., 1979), of which 21 were collected in the current study. Of the 117 taxa taken or observed in this study and in the two studies cited above, only 15 were present in all surveys (Table 14). The differences can be attributed to location (inshore versus offshore) and collecting techniques.

The jetties at Murrells Inlet appear to attract fishes in three main ways. First, fishes that are normally associated with structure, either offshore hardbottom reefs (e.g., black sea bass, sheepshead) or inshore high salinity oyster reef habitat (e.g., blennies, gobies, clingfish, oyster toadfish) are attracted to the hard substratum of the jetties both for food and as a refuge from predators. The numerous interstitial spaces between the rocks provide abundant hiding places for fishes, and the hard substratum allows for the attachment of dense epifloral and epifaunal communities (Van Dolah et al., 1984).

Secondly, the jetties are adjacent to the inlet through which abundant food (zooplankton, etc.) is exported from the estuary by tidal currents. Several forage species such as Menidia menidia, Brevoortia tyrannus, and Opisthonema oglinum appear to capitalize on this estuarine export (see Fish Food Habits section). These, in turn, are preyed upon by various piscivorous species such as bluefish during spring and summer, and Spanish mackerel in summer.

Thirdly, the jetties appear to attract fishes during their northerly migrations in spring and southerly movements in fall. For example, the smooth dogfish, Mustelus canis, is an abundant shark in shallow waters off the Middle Atlantic coast and southern New England during late spring,

Table 14 . Fishes in faunal surveys of the Murrells Inlet jetties (Van Dolah et al., 1984; present study) and artificial reef habitat near Murrells Inlet (Parker et al., 1979). Species in the list for the present study with an * were collected during preliminary gear trials during April 1984.

Family	Species	Parker et al.	Van Dolah et al.	Present Study
Carcharhinidae	<u>Mustelus canis</u>			+
	<u>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</u>		+	+
Sphyrnidae	<u>Sphyrna tiburo</u>			+
	<u>Sphyrna lewini</u>			+
Rajidae	<u>Raja eglanteria</u>	+		+
Dasyatidae	Dasyatidae		+	
	<u>Dasyatis sp.</u>	+		
	<u>Dasyatis americana</u>			+
	<u>Dasyatis sabina</u>			+
	<u>Dasyatis sayi</u>			+
	<u>Gymnura micrura</u>			+
Myliobatidae	<u>Myliobatis freminvillei</u>			+
	<u>Rhinoptera bonasus</u>		+	+
Elopidae	<u>Elops saurus</u>			+
Congridae	<u>Conger oceanicus</u>			+
Clupeidae	<u>Alosa aestivalis</u>			+
	<u>Alosa mediocris</u>			+
	<u>Alosa sapidissima</u>			+
	<u>Brevoortia smithi</u>			+
	<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>		+	+
	<u>Dorosoma cepedianum</u>			+
	<u>Dorosoma petenense</u>		+	
	<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>	+	+	+
Engraulidae	<u>Anchoa cubana</u>			+
	<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>		+	+
Synodontidae	<u>Synodus foetens</u>	+		
Ariidae	<u>Arius felis</u>			+
	<u>Bagre marinus</u>			+
Batrachoididae	<u>Opsanus tau</u>	+	+	+
Gobiesocidae	<u>Gobiesox strumosus</u>			+
Antennariidae	Antennariidae	+		
Gadidae	<u>Urophycis earlly</u>	+		+
	<u>Urophycis floridana</u>	+		
Exocoetidae	<u>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</u>			+
Cyprinodontidae	<u>Fundulus majalis</u>			+
Atherinidae	<u>Membras martinica</u>			+
	<u>Menidia menidia</u>			+
Syngnathidae	<u>Hippocampus sp.</u>	+		
	<u>Syngnathus fuscus</u>			+

(Continued)

Table 14 . Continued:

Family	Species	Parker et al.	Van Dolah et al.	Present Study
Serranidae	<u>Centropristis philadelphica</u>	+		
	<u>Centropristis striata</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Diplectrum formosum</u>	+		
	<u>Mycteroperca microlepis</u>	+		+
	<u>Serranus subligarius</u>	+		
Grammistidae	<u>Rypticus sp.</u>	+		
	<u>Rypticus maculatus</u>			+
Pomatomidae	<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>	+	+	+
Rachycentridae	<u>Rachycentron canadum</u>	+		
Echeneidae	<u>Remora remora</u>	+		
Carangidae	<u>Caranx bartholomaei</u>			+
	<u>Caranx crysos</u>	+		
	<u>Caranx hippos</u>			+
	<u>Caranx ruber</u>	+		
	<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Decapterus sp.</u>	+		
	<u>Selene setapinnis</u>			+
	<u>Selene vomer</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Seriola dumerili</u>	+		
	<u>Seriola zonata</u>	+		
	<u>Trachinotus carolinus</u>		+	+
Lutjanidae	<u>Lutjanus campechanus</u>	+		
	<u>Lutjanus griseus</u>			+
	<u>Lutjanus synagris</u>	+		
Gerreidae	<u>Gerreidae</u>			+
Haemulidae	<u>Anisotremus virginicus</u>	+		
	<u>Haemulon aurolineatum</u>	+		
	<u>Haemulon sp.</u>	+		
	<u>Haemulon sciurus</u>		+	
Sparidae	<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Calamus sp.</u>			+
	<u>Calamus arctifrons</u>	+		
	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	+		+
	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Stenotomus sp.</u>	+		
Sciaenidae	<u>Stenotomus aculeatus</u>			+
	<u>Bairdiella chrysoura</u>			+
	<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Cynoscion regalis</u>			+
	<u>Equetus lanceolatus</u>	+		
	<u>Equetus umbrosus</u>	+		
	<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Menticirrhus americanus</u>			+

(continued)

Table 14 . (Concluded)

Family	Species	Parker et al.	Van Dolah et al.	Present Study
Sciaenidae (con't)	<u>Menticirrhus littoralis</u>	+		+
	<u>Micropogonias undulatus</u>			+
	<u>Pogonias cromis</u>	+		+
	<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>			+
Mullidae	<u>Pseudupeneus maculatus</u>	+		
Ephippidae	<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>	+	+	+
Chaetodontidae	<u>Chaetodon</u> sp.		+	
	<u>Chaetodon aya</u>			+
	<u>Chaetodon ocellatus</u>	+		+
	<u>Chaetodon sedentarius</u>			+
Pomacentridae	<u>Abudefduf saxatilis</u>			+
	<u>Pomacentrus</u> sp.		+	
	<u>Pomacentrus dorsopunicans</u>			+
	<u>Pomacentrus variabilis</u>			+
Labridae	<u>Halichoeres bivittatus</u>	+		
	<u>Tautoga onitis</u>	+	+	+
Mugilidae	<u>Mugil cephalus</u>			+
	<u>Mugil</u> sp.		+	
Sphyraenidae	<u>Sphyraena</u> sp.	+		
Uranoscopidae	<u>Astroscopus y-graecum</u>		+	+
Blenniidae	<u>Chasmodes bosquianus</u>			+
	<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>		+	+
	<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>			+
	<u>Hypsoblennius</u> sp.			+
	Blenniidae	+		+
Gobiidae	Gobiidae	+		
	<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>			+
Acanthuridae	<u>Acanthurus</u> sp.	+		
	<u>Acanthurus chirurgus</u>		+	
Trichiuridae	<u>Trichiurus lepturus</u>		+	
Scombridae	<u>Scomberomorus cavalla</u>	+	+	+
	<u>Scomberomorus maculatus</u>	+	+	+
Stromateidae	<u>Peprilus alepidotus</u>			+
Scorpaenidae	Scorpaenidae	+		
Triglidae	<u>Prionotus carolinus</u>	+		
Bothidae	<u>Paralichthys dentatus</u>	+		
	<u>Paralichthys lethostigma</u>		+	+
	<u>Scophthalmus aquosus</u>			+
Soleidae	<u>Trinectes maculatus</u>			+
Cynoglossidae	<u>Symphurus plagiosa</u>			+
Balistidae	<u>Balistis capriscus</u>	+		
	<u>Monacanthus hispidus</u>	+		+
Ostraciidae	<u>Lactophrys</u> sp.	+		
Tetraodontidae	<u>Sphoeroides maculatus</u>	+	+	
Diodontidae	<u>Chilomycterus schoepfi</u>		+	

of taxa

60

33

83

summer, and early fall. As the more northerly waters cool late in the year, the species moves south of the Virginia capes (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948). Apparently, a substantial portion of the population moves south of the North Carolina capes, and enters the coastal waters of the South Atlantic Bight. During spring, there is a northerly movement as the water warms. Our sampling showed that most of the smooth dogfish were taken in spring, and of these 468 individuals, 466 were collected in gill nets fished outside the south jetty. It appears that, during spring, this species moves north in shallow coastal waters, and when it encounters the south jetty it moves slightly offshore and north again. This route would significantly reduce the probability of catching this shark in nets fished on the north jetty.

Finally, it should be noted that although the jetty fauna is similar to offshore reef faunas, there are differences. A major difference between the jetties and offshore reefs is the much lower diversity found on the jetties than on natural reefs (Sedberry and Van Dolah, 1984). Lindquist et al. (1985) also noted a similar low number of species in visual counts on jetties off North Carolina. Lindquist et al. (1985) reported a marked decrease in number of species in colder months (they found no fishes present in December), a finding similar to that in the present study. The increase in diversity in warmer months in both studies is a result of the presence of seasonal visitors and tropical strays (chaetodontids, pomacentrids) in summer.

A second major difference between the jetties and offshore reefs is the smaller size of many species on the jetty (Buchanan, 1973; SCWMRD, 1984; Wenner et al., 1986; Sedberry, in prep.). Black sea bass, sheepshead, spadefish, and gag observed on the jetties consisted mainly of small juveniles, the adults of which occur in deeper waters, considerably farther offshore. Although many of these smaller fishes are of little value to recreational fishermen on the jetties (and some, such as black sea bass are usually of sublegal size), the jetties obviously serve as nursery areas for these fishes, where they can feed and seek shelter from predators. The near absence of economically important fishes on the jetty in winter indicates seasonal migration, probably in late fall, to offshore reefs where the water is warmer. Thus, the jetties may be important in providing recruits to offshore fishing grounds. A tagging study of an abundant and economically important species on the jetties (e.g., black sea bass) would be a valuable contribution to our understanding of juvenile migrations and recruitment of these economically important species, and would help to further evaluate the contribution of the jetties to stocks of important fishery species.

2. Fish Food Habits

Description of Species Diets: The stomach contents of 55 species of fish were examined (Appendix 3). The number of specimens varied between predators and among seasons due to differences in abundance, susceptibility to capture, and stomach fullness. Twenty-four of the 55 species were represented by fewer than five specimens each. This precluded a definitive analysis of some species' diets. Nevertheless, it is apparent from this study that many fish feed extensively on the jetty biota while others feed primarily in adjacent sand bottom habitats. Several other species are largely piscivorous, and a few feed principally on zooplankton.

The food habits of all species examined are summarized below. Food habits are compared among size classes for those species represented by at least three specimens in each of three or more size intervals. The chosen interval varied with the ultimate size of the species.

Mustelus canis - Twenty-five specimens of the smooth dogfish were analyzed from spring collections. These ranged in size from 590 to 980 mm (TL) with all except five individuals falling in the 600- to 700-mm range. Decapods were the most frequently encountered prey items, and were also dominant in number and volume (Table 15). They included several species of brachyuran and anomuran crabs, as well as some penaeid shrimps (Appendix 3.1). Stomatopods and fish ranked second and third, respectively, in percent frequency and total volume. Relatively small contributions to the diet were made by polychaetes, bivalves, and squid. One small dogfish (460 mm), collected in summer, contained only decapods and polychaete fragments in its stomach. These findings are consistent with those reported by Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) who noted that the smooth dogfish fed mostly on larger crustaceans.

Rhizoprionodon terraenovae - Menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) composed the entire stomach contents of the only sharpnose shark (595 mm TL) collected during the course of this study (Table 15; Appendix 3.2). The food of this shark is known to consist mostly of fish and crustaceans (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Sphyrna lewini - A single specimen (755 mm TL) of the scalloped hammerhead shark collected in spring contained only anchovies (Anchoa hepsetus) and spot (Leiostomus xanthurus) in its stomach (Table 15; Appendix 3.3).

Sphyrna tiburo - Six bonnethead sharks (545-924 mm TL) were analyzed from spring and summer collections (Appendix 3.4). Stomatopods constituted > 80 % of the total prey volume from spring specimens; however, fish were numerically dominant (Table 15). In summer specimens, decapods dominated the diet of S. tiburo both numerically and volumetrically (Table 16). Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) reported the presence of fish, crabs, shrimp, and other crustaceans in specimens of the bonnethead shark.

Raja eglanteria - Twenty-five clearnose skates (248-615 mm DW) were analyzed from spring collections (Appendix 3.5). Decapods and fish (especially spot) were consumed most frequently (72 and 60 % frequency of occurrence, respectively), and these taxa constituted 94 % of the total food volume among all skates examined (Table 15). Mysids were the most numerous prey items. Crustaceans and fish have been cited by others as the primary food items of clearnose skate (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928) and two congeneric species, as well (McEachran et al., 1976). In the smallest size class (200-300 mm DW), decapods made up the greatest share of total prey volume, but fish were also important (Fig. 10). In the four larger size classes (400-700 mm DW), fish (particularly juvenile spot) accounted for most of the food volume, indicating a trend toward an increasingly piscivorous habit as skates increase in size.

Dasyatis americana - Only three specimens of the southern stingray (325-585 mm DW) were collected. The diet of this species was dominated numerically by haustoriid amphipods and glycerid polychaetes; however, two

Table 15. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by predators in spring.

Predator	Prey taxa	Algae	Hydrozoa	Polychaeta	Gastropoda	Pelecypoda	Cephalopoda	Copepoda	Ostracoda	Cirripedia	Isopoda	Amphipoda	Mysidacea	Stomatopoda	Decapoda	Sipuncula	Bryozoa	Echinoidea	Ophuroidea	Pisces
<u>Mustelus canis</u>				1		<1	<1						21	61						16
<u>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</u>																				100
<u>Sphyrna lewini</u>													81							100
<u>Sphyrna tiburo</u>													5		4					15
<u>Raja eglanteria</u>				16								6	1		17					77
<u>Dasyatis americana</u>				77									1		3					74
<u>Dasyatis sabina</u>															23					77
<u>Gymura micrura</u>															23					77
<u>Myliobatis freminvillei</u>					54										46					77
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>						7		2			48	17			25					100
<u>Bagre marinus</u>											<1				52			2		45
<u>Opsanus tau</u>	<1	<1				<1														60
<u>Gobiosox strumosus</u>	<1	<1		19		<1					51				30					8
<u>Urophycis earli</u>											1				2					33
<u>Menidia menidia</u>				3		<1		6			61	<1								100
<u>Syngnathus fuscus</u>								28			60									45
<u>Centropristis striata</u>				8		<1					12	2			38			6		60
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>	1	<1	8	<1		<1		<1												8
<u>Selene setapinnis</u>																				33
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	4	5			80		97								3					100
<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	58																			3
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	1	3																		88
<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>																				100
<u>Cynoscion regalis</u>																				100
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>																				100
<u>Menticirrhus americanus</u>				3			31				53	7			5					83
<u>Menticirrhus littoralis</u>															100					
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>	1	<1				<1					1	<1			99					
<u>Tautoga onitis</u>	<1	7				78					<1				21					
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	?					66					10				22					
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>						2					81									
<u>Peprilus alepidotus</u>				12		1		1			7	48								
<u>Paralichthys dentatus</u>					17						31									
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>				2		7					80				33					

Raja eglanteria

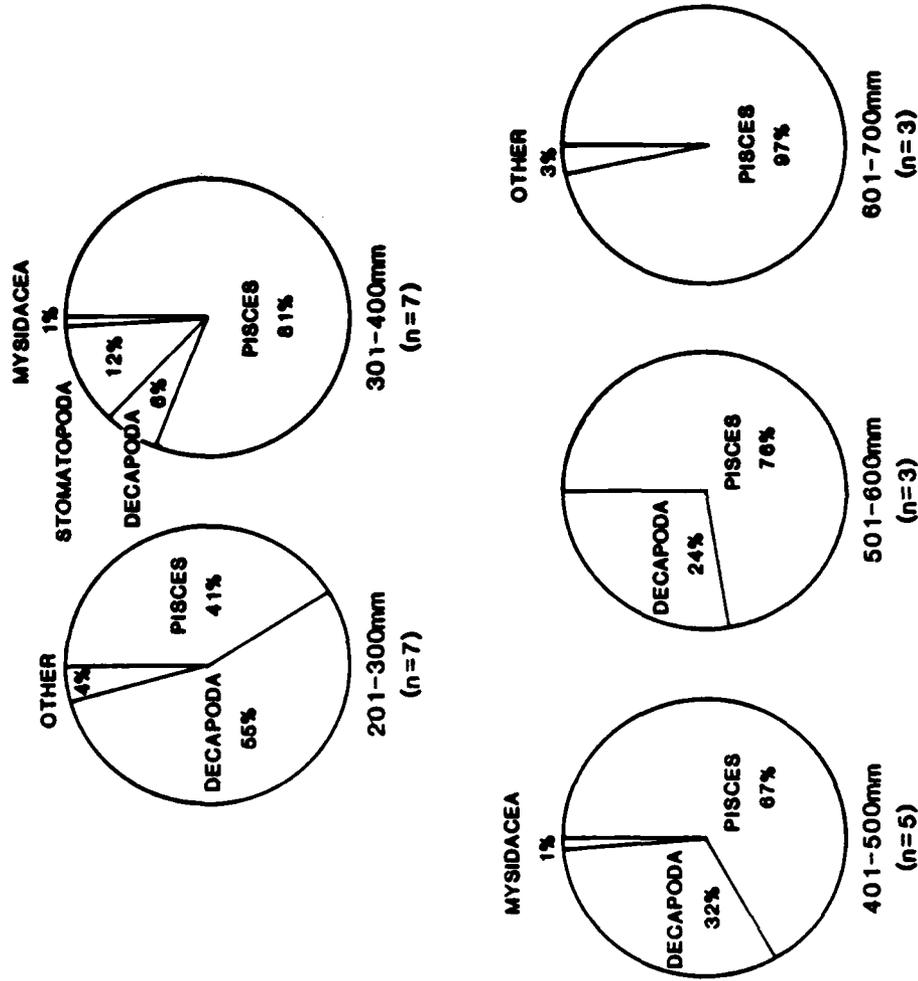


Figure 10. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by clearnose skates (*Raja eglanteria*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

Atlantic silversides (Menidia menidia) composed > 75 % of the total prey volume (Appendix 3.6; Table 15). The food of stingrays, in general, has been reported to consist primarily of benthic invertebrates (Darnell, 1958).

Dasyatis sabina - A single Atlantic stingray (304 mm DW) was collected in spring. Its diet was dominated numerically and volumetrically by glycerid polychaetes (Appendix 3.7; Table 15). The anomuran mud shrimp Callinassa atlantica also made up a substantial proportion of total prey volume. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) reported that specimens of this stingray contained fragments of crustaceans in their stomachs.

Dasyatis sayi - One individual (315 mm DW) of the bluntnose stingray was collected in summer. Its stomach contained mostly decapods, but also a few mysids (Appendix 3.8; Table 16).

Gymnura micrura - Spot accounted for > 76 % of the total prey volume in the two smooth butterfly rays (335-415 mm DW) with food in their stomachs. The caridean shrimp Ogyrides alphaerostris (Appendix 3.9) was the only other prey item encountered. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) noted that little is known of the food of this species, except that it does feed on crabs and, presumably, on other crustaceans as well.

Myliobatis fremivillei - The stomach contents of 11 bullnose rays (307-480 mm DW) consisted almost entirely of pagurid crabs and gastropod shell fragments (Table 15; Appendix 3.10). Conceivably, many of these gastropod shells harbored the hermit crabs prior to their being ingested, although the literature suggests that molluscs themselves constitute an important food source for this species (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Elops saurus - The single ladyfish examined (205 mm SL) contained one fish in its stomach, the rough silverside Membras martinica (Appendix 3.11). A variety of fishes and penaeid shrimp have been cited as principal food items for adult ladyfish (Darnell, 1958; Diener et al., 1974; Sekavec, 1974). Copepods and crab zoea are reputedly more important in the diet of younger ladyfish (Odum and Heald, 1972).

Conger oceanicus - All of the conger eels collected in this study were taken from crab traps baited with menhaden or herring, and most of their stomachs contained only bait. However, two specimens collected in summer also contained other prey items (Table 16; Appendix 3.12). These included the red cleaning shrimp (Lysmata wurdemanni) and the skilletfish (Gobiesox strumosus) both of which are commonly found on stone jetties (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Williams, 1984). Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) noted that conger eels feed chiefly on fish, but also eat other prey.

Opisthonema oglinum - The food of the three thread herrings analyzed from summer collections (156-168 mm FL) consisted primarily of nereid worms (Table 16; Appendix 3.13). Other food items included pelagic copepods, one decapod, and some larval blennies. Since the food of this species is known to consist largely of zooplankton (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Carr and Adams, 1973), it is likely that the nereid worms, which are typically benthic in habit as adults, were swarming in the water column when they were consumed.

Table 16. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by predators in summer.

Predator	Prey taxa	Algae	Foraminifera	Porifera	Hydrozoa	Anthozoa	Polychaeta	Gastropoda	Pelecypoda	Cephalopoda	Pcnogonida	Copepoda	Ostracoda	Cumacea	Cirripedia	Isopoda	Amphipoda	Mysidacea	Stomatopoda	Decapoda	Bryozoa	Ophiuroidea	Ascidacea	Pisces	
<u>Mustelus canis</u>						<1																			
<u>Sphyrna tiburo</u>																									
<u>Dasysatis sayi</u>																									
<u>Gymnura micrura</u>																									
<u>Conger oceanicus</u>																									
<u>Opisthonema oglinus</u>																									
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>																									
<u>Arius felis</u>																									
<u>Opsanus tau</u>																									
<u>Gobiosox strumosus</u>																									
<u>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</u>																									
<u>Strongylura marina</u>																									
<u>Mesbrus martinica</u>																									
<u>Centropristis striata</u>																									
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>																									
<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>																									
<u>Selene vomer</u>																									
<u>Trachinotus carolinus</u>																									
<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>																									
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>																									
<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>																									
<u>Legodon rhomboides</u>																									
<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>																									
<u>Cynoscion regalis</u>																									
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>																									
<u>Menticirrhus americanus</u>																									
<u>Menticirrhus littoralis</u>																									
<u>Microponias undulatus</u>																									
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>																									
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>																									
<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>																									
<u>Tautoga onitis</u>																									
<u>Astroscopus y-graecus</u>																									
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>																									
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>																									
<u>Scaberomorus cavalla</u>																									
<u>Scaberomorus maculatus</u>																									
<u>Sphaeroides maculatus</u>																									
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>																									

Anchoa hepsetus - Three specimens of the striped anchovy were analyzed (47-108 mm FL). In two specimens from spring collections, epifaunal amphipods were the most numerous prey items and also constituted the greatest proportion of food volume (Appendix 3.14). Mysids and decapods were equally abundant, but decapods contributed a greater share of the total prey volume (Table 15). The one striped anchovy from summer collections contained an unidentified majid crab as the only prey item. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) noted that the food of this anchovy consists almost entirely of small crustaceans.

Arius felis - Three specimens of the hardhead catfish were taken in summer collections (227-288 mm SL). Decapods and fish were found in all stomachs, but made up a relatively small portion of the total prey volume in comparison to the squid Lolliguncula brevis, which accounted for about 73 % of the total food volume (Table 16; Appendix 3.15). Decapods were the most numerous prey items, while the gooseneck barnacle Lepas pectinata ranked second in abundance. These results support other evidence that A. felis is primarily a bottom feeder, but also feeds on fish, squid, and other pelagic prey items (Darnell, 1958; Diener et al., 1974; Odum and Heald, 1972).

Bagre marinus - The one specimen of the gafftopsail catfish collected (329 mm FL) contained a single unidentifiable fish in its stomach (Appendix 3.16). Darnell (1958) reported that this fish feeds primarily on blue crabs and penaeid shrimp, although fishes and other invertebrates may also be eaten. Similar findings were reported by Odum and Heald (1972).

Opsanus tau - The stomach contents of 23 oyster toadfish (150-280 mm TL) consisted mostly of decapods, fish, barnacles, and mussels (Tables 15-17; Appendix 3.17). Rock crabs (Cancer irroratus) were particularly important in the diet of spring specimens, but were not found in specimens taken in summer or fall. This is consistent with the ecology of the rock crab which is known to move offshore in summer after it has molted (Williams, 1984). A number of other brachyuran and anomuran crabs, as well as penaeid and caridean shrimps, were also present in toadfish stomachs. Fish composed a large portion of the total food volume in spring and summer, but not in fall, when toadfish fed mostly on mussels and barnacles. The Atlantic silverside (Menidia menidia) was the most important prey item in spring specimens, while menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) and black sea bass (Centropristis striata) constituted most of the food volume in summer specimens. Although there were no consistent trends in food preference with increasing predator size, it should be noted that decapods, particularly small mud crabs (Panopeus herbstii), made up most of the prey volume among toadfish in the smallest size class, while fish were the dominant prey items in the larger size classes (Fig. 11). Rock crabs replaced mud crabs as the dominant decapod species consumed by the largest size class of toadfish. Larger toadfish also ate fewer mussels and barnacles than did smaller fish. These results support previous observations that toadfish are omnivorous bottom-feeders (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Gobiesox strumosus - Several skilletfish (15-74 mm TL) were collected during all four seasons; their stomach contents consisted primarily of jetty biota (Appendix 3.18). Amphipods dominated the diet with respect to frequency, number, and volume in spring specimens and were also numerically dominant in winter (Tables 15-18). Isopods, particularly Paradella quadripunctata, were

Table 17. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by predators in fall.

Predator	Prey taxa	Algae	Foraminifera	Porifera	Hydrozoa	Anthozoa	Polychaeta	Gastropoda	Pelecypoda	Pycnogonida	Copepoda	Ostracoda	Cumacea	Crustipedia	Isopoda	Amphipoda	Myelidacea	Decapoda	Insecta	Sipuncula	Bryozoa	Ophiuroida	Ascidiacea	Pisces
<u>Elops saurus</u>									40					40										100
<u>Opsanus tau</u>					2				4					4	54	36								100
<u>Gobiosox strumosus</u>					2				10					1	<1	1			24					2
<u>Urophycis earlli</u>															<1									100
<u>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</u>		8					<1	<1	<1						<1	5						3	6	54
<u>Strongylura marina</u>		<1			1		<1								<1									100
<u>Centropristis striata</u>																								100
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>																								35
<u>Selene vomer</u>																					<1			
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>		47			8			<1	35	<1				10		2								
<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>														3	4	93						<1		100
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>		2	<1	1	3		3		14						<1	65						<1		100
<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>																								100
<u>Cynoscion regalis</u>		<1			<1		<1	2	41							5	47			<1			<1	26
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>		5							<1															100
<u>Menticirrhus americanus</u>																								43
<u>Menticirrhus littoralis</u>		<1					<1		95					<1	<1								2	2
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>																								43
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>		24			5	16																	2	2
<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>		4																					2	2
<u>Tautoga onitis</u>					<1				7	<1													2	2
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>					49		6	<1	12	2													2	2
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>					6		<1		2														2	2
<u>Scomberomorus maculatus</u>																								100
<u>Paralichthys lethostigma</u>																								100
<u>Monacanthus hispidus</u>								1	3															100
<u>Sphaeroides maculatus</u>							4		97					<1	1	68								100
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>								36	4			8		1	10	38								100

Opsanus tau

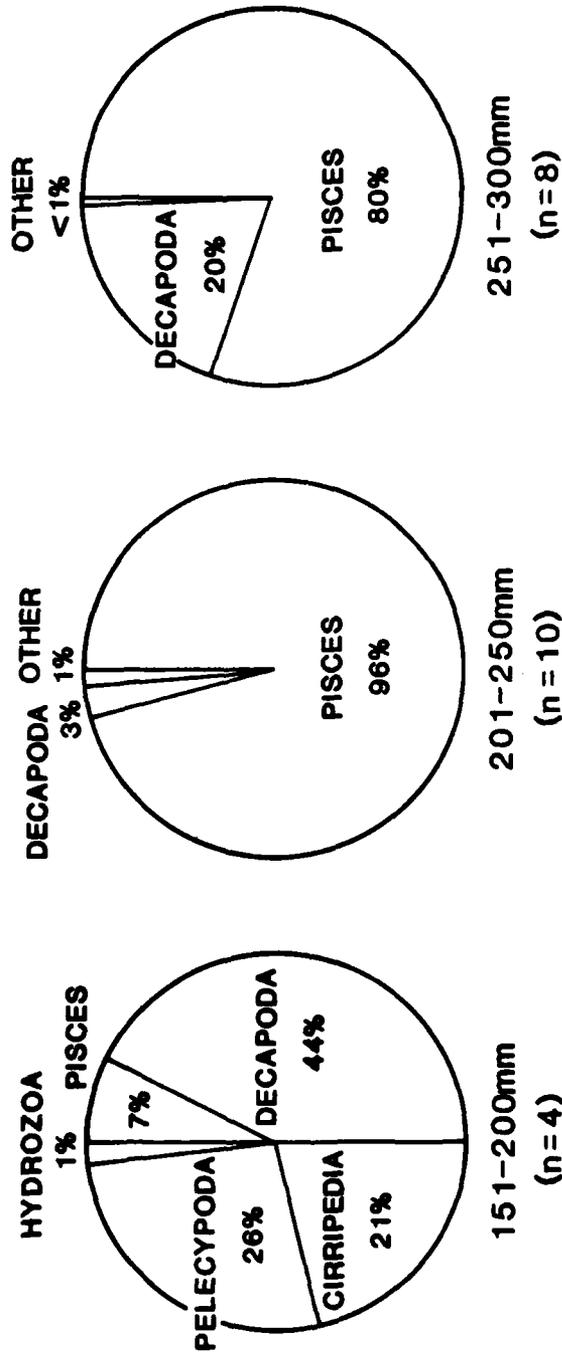


Figure 11. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by oyster toadfish (*Opsanus tau*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

Table 18. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by predators in winter.

Predator	Prey taxa	Foraminifera	Hydrozoa	Polychaeta	Gastropoda	Pelecypoda	Copepoda	Ostracoda	Cumacea	Cirripedia	Isopoda	Amphipoda	Decapoda	Bryozoa	Echinoidea	Ascidacea
<u>Gobiesox strumosus</u>			2			4			2	4	54	36				
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>				25	6						25	44				
<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>				38							9	54	8			
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>				4							13	83	1		<1	
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>	1	45		10		5	<1	<1		3	80	5				9
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>		10		10		2					20					
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>		1		19		8	7					50				

the most abundant prey items in summer and fall (Tables 16-17), and ranked second numerically in spring and winter. Isopods and amphipods have been cited as the major prey items of skilletfish by other researchers as well (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Odum and Heald, 1972). The shrimp Lysmata wurdemanni accounted for the greatest proportion of total prey volume in summer, but this species only occurred in one skilletfish stomach, while the mussel Brachidontes exustus and the isopod Paradella quadripunctata ranked second and third, respectively, in percent of total prey volume and occurred with much greater frequency. Other prey items included algae, hydroids, gastropods, ostracods, copepods, barnacles, and fish. With increasing predator size, isopods accounted for successively less of the total prey volume, while amphipods decreased slightly and then increased dramatically in percent of total prey volume (Figure 12). Molluscs, particularly pelecypods, constituted a greater proportion of the total diet in the two large size classes.

Urophycis earlly - Two of the four (160-255 mm SL) Carolina hake that were collected contained food. Xanthid and pinnixid crabs, skilletfish, and amphipods dominated the diet of this species (Tables 15, 17; Appendix 3.19). There appear to be no other published accounts of the Carolina hake's diet.

Hyporhamphus unifasciatus - Thirty-six halfbeaks (133-215 mm SL) were collected in summer and fall. The diet of summer specimens consisted primarily of copepods and caprellid amphipods, while that of fall specimens was composed mostly of pinnixid crabs and caprellid amphipods (Tables 16, 17; Appendix 3.20). Alga was found in stomachs from both seasons, while hydroids, polychaetes, and mussels were encountered in summer specimens only. There were no obvious changes in food habits with increasing predator size within the range of specimens analyzed. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) reported that the food of eight adult specimens consisted of small crustaceans, molluscs, and vegetable matter.

Strongylura marina - Twenty-six of the 55 specimens examined contained food. These ranged in size from 284-460 mm (SL). The food of Atlantic needlefish consisted principally of fish (Tables 16, 17; Appendix 3.21). Thread herring (Opisthonema oglinum) dominated the diet of summer specimens, and rough silversides (Membras martinica) were dominant in fall. Other prey items of lesser importance included anchovies, squid, polychaetes and pinnixid crabs. Other researchers have also observed that this species is almost exclusively piscivorous, particularly as an adult (Carr and Adams, 1973; Darnell, 1958; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Membras martinica - Stomach contents of the only rough silverside containing food (58 mm SL) consisted entirely of zooplankton (Table 16; Appendix 3.22). Calanoid copepods were the most abundant prey items and also composed most of the food volume. Cypris larvae and crab zoea were also present.

Menidia menidia - Twenty-five Atlantic silversides (74-90 mm SL) were examined from spring collections and all contained food. Caprellids and other epifaunal amphipods constituted most of the stomach contents, both numerically and volumetrically (Table 15; Appendix 3.23). Calanoid copepods were also abundant but contributed relatively little to the total food volume. Other prey items included juvenile spot, crab zoea, polychaetes, and bivalves. These findings support other evidence that Atlantic silversides

Gobiesox strumosus

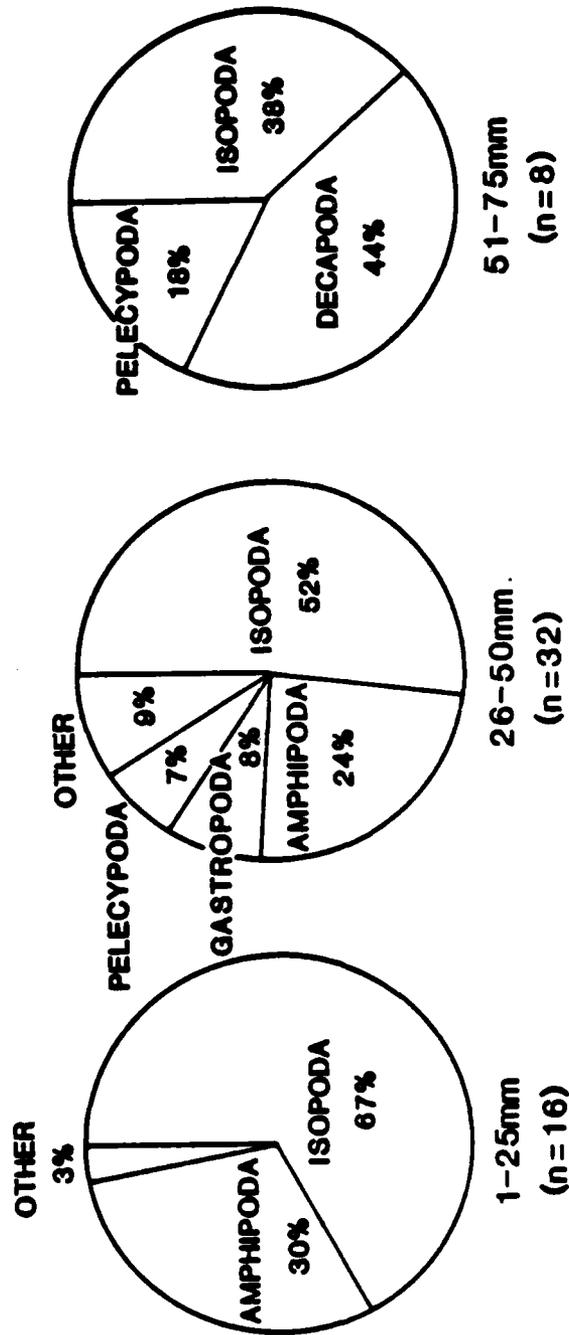


Figure 12. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by skilletfish (*Gobiesox strumosus*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

feed principally on small crustaceans, both in the benthos and in the plankton (Adams, 1976; Bengtson, 1984; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928). There were no detectable changes in food habits with increasing predator size within the range of specimens examined.

Syngnathus fuscus - The northern pipefish was represented by 26 specimens taken in spring collections. Eight of these, ranging in size from 107-140 mm (TL), contained food. Calanoid copepods and epifaunal amphipods, particularly Caprella penantis, constituted most of the prey volume (Table 15; Appendix 3.24). Bryozoans, the only other prey items consumed, accounted for a very small portion of the diet. Copepods and amphipods have been cited as the principal prey taxa for pipefish by other researchers, as well (Adams, 1976; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Centropristis striata - The food habits of 75 black sea bass (71-218 mm SL) collected during spring, summer, and fall were analyzed. These fish consumed a wide variety of prey species, consisting largely of jetty biota and fish (Appendix 3.25). Some infaunal and soft-bottom epifaunal species were also consumed. These findings support Steimle and Ogren's (1982) observation that black sea bass are "opportunistic benthic omnivores." Amphipods, especially caprellids, were the most abundant prey items in spring and fall, but accounted for relatively little of the total prey volume (Tables 15 and 17). Decapods were numerically dominant in summer (Table 16) and also made up the largest share of prey volume in spring. Fish contributed almost as much as decapods to the total food volume in spring, and accounted for most of the food volume in summer and fall. The high proportion of fish in the fall diet is partially suspect, however, since many of the black sea bass were collected in traps baited with menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus), the species which composed most of the stomach contents. Even discounting this species, however, fish accounted for about one-third of the total prey volume in all seasons. Other prey items included algae, hydroids, anemones, polychaetes, gastropods, bivalves, mysids, copepods, isopods, sipunculans, bryozoans, ophiuroids, and ascidians. In a previous study of the food habits of black sea bass collected near the Murrells Inlet jetty (Van Dolah et al., 1984), decapods and fish were also the dominant prey items (by volume); however, amphipods were much less important numerically than they were in this study.

Fish were the dominant prey items in all size classes, but were increasingly important in the diet of black sea bass with increasing predator size (Fig. 13). Decapods consistently ranked second in importance, accounting for roughly one-fifth to one-third of the total prey volume in all size classes. These results differ from those reported for black sea bass collected offshore in hard-bottom habitats (SCWMRD, 1984). In that study, amphipods composed most of the prey volume in the smallest size class (50-100 mm), and decapods were dominant in the 101- to 150-mm and the 151- to 200-mm size classes. Fish were volumetrically dominant only in black sea bass > 200 mm.

Pomatomus saltatrix - Seventy-two bluefish (182-383 mm FL) were examined from spring, summer, and fall collections. These fish were almost exclusively piscivorous, regardless of season or size class (Figure 14). The Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia, ranked first numerically and volumetrically in the diet of spring specimens, and second in the diet of fall specimens

Centropristis striata

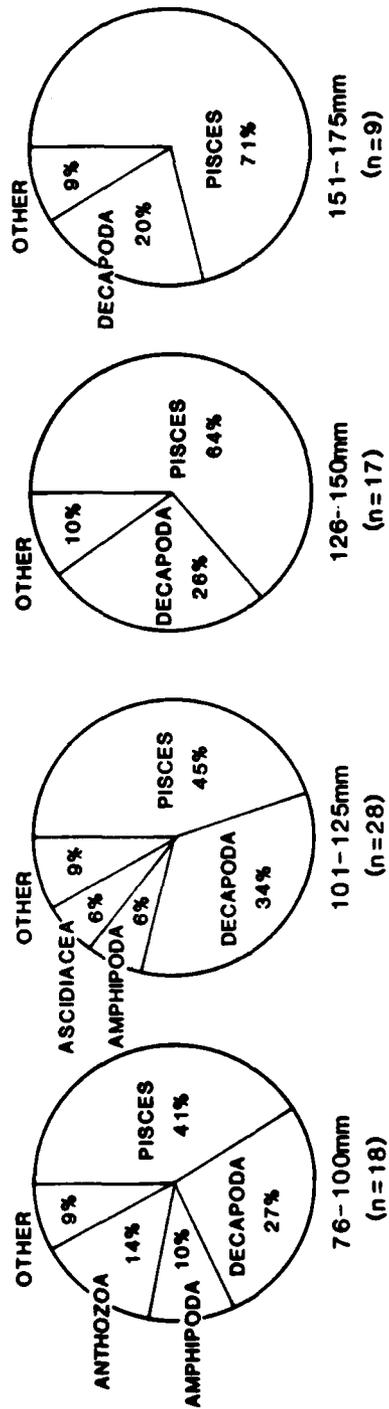


Figure 13. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by black sea bass (*Centropristis striata*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

Pomatomus saltatrix

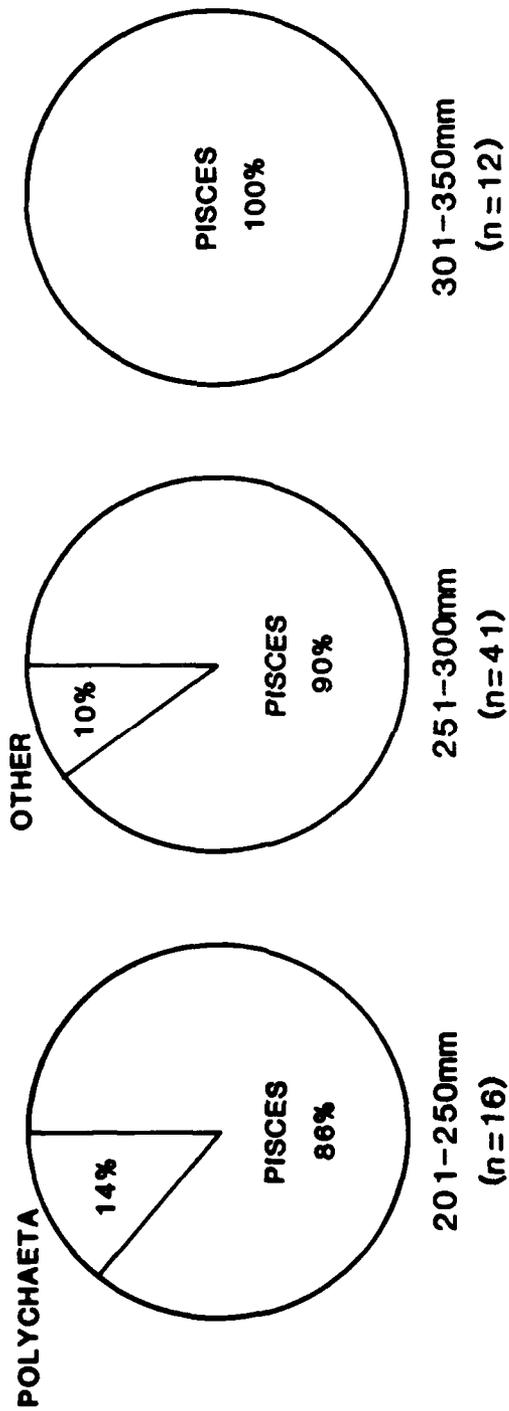


Figure 14. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

(Appendix 3.26). Menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) made up most of the prey volume in summer and fall, and ranked second by volume in spring specimens. Silversides and menhaden have been cited by other researchers as the principal prey species of bluefish (Grant, 1962; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928). Bluefish also consumed at least 10 other species of fish, including other bluefish, supporting the observation made by Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) that "the bluefish is a voracious feeder, being highly predatory on other fishes." Nereid worms were abundant in the diet of summer specimens but accounted for relatively little of the total prey volume. Negligible contributions to the diet of summer specimens were made by the stomatopod Squilla sp. and the speckled crab Arenaeus cribrarius. Although invertebrates were relatively unimportant in the diets of bluefish examined in this study, Gallaway et al. (1981) found rock shrimp and penaeid shrimp to be important in the diets of larger (450-500 mm FL) bluefish collected in the Gulf of Mexico, and Richards (1976) noted that squid were the most frequently consumed prey of bluefish collected from Long Island Sound.

Chloroscombrus chrysurus - Only two specimens of the Atlantic bumper (66 and 160 mm SL) contained food in their stomachs. None of the prey items could be identified to the species level, but the remains of polychaetes, copepods, amphipods, and decapods were recognized (Table 16; Appendix 3.27). No other published accounts of this species' food habits could be found.

Trachinotus carolinus - A single Florida pompano (166 mm FL) contained one hermit crab (Pagurus longicarpus) in its stomach (Appendix 3.28). Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) reported the presence of molluscs, crustaceans, fish, and ova of unknown origin in the stomachs of pompano.

Selene setapinnis - The only specimen (162 mm FL) of the moonfish that contained food had consumed primarily squid (Table 15; Appendix 3.29). Menhaden composed a much smaller portion of the diet. The moonfish is reported to be carnivorous, feeding principally on fish (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Selene vomer - Six specimens (107-218 mm FL) of the lookdown contained food. Striped anchovies (Anchoa hepsetus) dominated the diet of this fish in summer, accounting for 95 % of the total prey volume (Appendix 3.30). The stomach contents of specimens collected in fall were dominated by the caridean shrimp, Ogyrides sp. These results are consistent with those reported by Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) who found small crustaceans and fish in the stomachs of their six specimens.

Orthopristis chrysoptera - Pigfish were captured only in summer and their diet consisted primarily of infaunal polychaetes (Table 16; Appendix 3.31). The burrowing polychaete, Arabella iricolor, alone composed 82 % of the total prey volume in the seven specimens (56-246 mm TL) examined. Other prey items included gastropods, bivalves, isopods, amphipods, and decapods. Pigfish have been described as omnivores or carnivores feeding principally on benthic invertebrates (Adams, 1976; Carr and Adams, 1973; Darcy, 1983; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928).

Archosargus probatocephalus - Nine of the 12 sheepshead stomachs examined contained food, consisting mostly of jetty biota. Specimens from which the stomachs were taken ranged in size from 100 to 430 mm (SL). The scorched

mussel (Brachidontes exustus) was the most abundant prey item and constituted most of the food volume in the only specimen collected in spring (Appendix 3.32). The seasonally variable abundance of mussels in the sheepshead diet has also been observed by Odum and Heald (1972). Epifaunal amphipods ranked second numerically, but accounted for relatively little of the prey volume in spring. In each of the other three seasons, amphipods were numerically dominant and, in winter, they comprised the largest percentage of total prey volume (Table 18). The ascidian Eudistoma carolinense accounted for most of the prey volume in the only summer specimen collected, while algae dominated the diet, by volume, in fall. Other prey species included hydroids, polychaetes, gastropods, bivalves, pycnogonids, barnacles, isopods, decapods, bryozoans, and echinoderms. By contrast, Van Dolah et al. (1984) found that the diet of four sheepshead collected at Murrells Inlet from 1979 through 1982 consisted almost entirely of mussels or algae. The importance of sessile biota (particularly algae and mussels) in the diet of sheepshead has been documented by other researchers as well (Gallaway et al. 1981; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Lindquist et al. 1985; Overstreet and Heard, 1982; Sedberry, in prep.; Steimle and Ogren, 1982).

Little can be deduced about size-related changes in food habits, since six of the nine specimens analyzed fell within the 200- to 250-mm size range. Other researchers, however, have observed a change in the diet of sheepshead, at about 35 to 50 mm (SL), from one consisting primarily of copepods, amphipods, chironomids, mysids, and polychaetes, to a more diversified diet consisting mostly of encrusting forms, including molluscs, barnacles, and algae (Odum and Heald, 1972; Springer and Woodburn, 1960). Ogburn (1984) found that juvenile sheepshead (52-63 mm SL) were omnivorous, like the adults, but consumed significantly greater volumes of filamentous brown algae and invertebrates, and significantly less red algae than the adults. In a study of the food habits of sheepshead collected from offshore hard-bottom reefs, Sedberry (in prep.) noted that smaller sheepshead (< 350 mm SL) had a diet dominated by bryozoans, whereas larger sheepshead also fed heavily on bryozoans but, in addition, consumed more bivalves, echinoderms, and ascidians than their smaller counterparts.

Diplodus holbrooki - Five specimens of the spottail pinfish (100-195 mm SL) were analyzed from spring, summer, and fall collections. By proportion of total food volume, algae were dominant in spring, mussels (Brachidontes exustus) were dominant in summer, and amphipods (primarily Caprella penantis) were dominant in fall specimens (Tables 15-18; Appendix 3.33). Other prey items included hydroids, gastropods, barnacles, isopods, decapods, sipunculans, and bryozoans. Most of the prey species consumed were typical of the jetty biota, but some (e.g., the sipunculans and the phoxocephalid amphipod, Rhepoxynius epistomus) were probably consumed in adjacent sand bottom habits. Lindquist et al. (1985) found that, like sheepshead, spottail pinfish had a diet dominated by algae; however, the latter species generally consumed lesser amounts of encrusting organisms and greater amounts of free-living amphipods, copepods, and isopods.

No changes in diet with increasing predator size could be detected, on the basis of so few specimens; however Carr and Adams (1973) observed three major dietary trends for spottail pinfish. Small juveniles (11-25 mm SL) were primarily planktivorous, while larger juveniles (21-60 mm SL) obtained a "modest" portion of their diet by cleaning ectoparasites and scales from

other fish. Carr and Adams (1973) also found that spottail pinfish larger than 25 mm (SL) became very dependent on epiphytic algae, while animals (including sponges, copepods, shrimp, mysids, and small crabs) were of secondary importance. Darcy (1985) reviewed several other studies on the food of spottail pinfish.

Lagodon rhomboides - Pinfish ranging in size from 62 to 176 mm (SL), consumed a wide variety of prey species whose relative contributions to the diet of this predator changed with size and season (Tables 15-18; Appendix 3.34). Among the eight pinfish collected in spring, fish remains composed about 87 % of the total prey volume. In summer specimens, however, fish accounted for only 25 % of the prey volume, whereas algae made up more than 30 % and decapods accounted for almost as much (21 %) of the total diet as fish. Smaller contributions were made by amphipods, hydroids, mussels, barnacles, mysids, isopods, and bryozoans. In fall specimens, amphipods (primarily Caprella penantis and Cerapus tubularis) dominated the diet both numerically and volumetrically, while mussels (Brachidontes exustus) ranked second in importance. Epifaunal amphipods also contributed most of the prey volume in winter specimens; however infaunal polychaetes, which composed almost one-third of the diet in winter, were also important. Seasonal changes in diet have been noted by other researchers as well (Hansen, 1969; Stoner, 1980). Hansen (1969) found that pinfish collected near Pensacola, Florida, had consumed mostly vegetation (including diatoms, filamentous algae, and vascular plants) in summer and fall; whereas, crustaceans (including amphipods, copepods, crabs, cyprids, isopods, mysids, and shrimp), polychaetes, and chordates (Amphioxus and fish) were the dominant food items in winter and spring.

A comparison of food habits among different size classes (Fig. 15) indicates a decrease in the importance of fish (blennies, gobies, and menhaden), and an increase in the importance of decapods, algae, and mussels with increasing predator size. Amphipods were most important in the intermediate size class (126-150 mm SL). The diet of pinfish also appears to become more diverse with increasing size, as demonstrated by the fact that no single taxon dominated the diet of fish in the largest size class (151-175 mm SL). Ontogenetic changes in the diet of pinfish have been well documented (Adams, 1976; Carr and Adams, 1973; Darcy, 1985; Darnell, 1958, 1961; Hansen, 1969; Stoner, 1980). Our study results are most similar to those of Darnell (1958) and Stoner (1980), both of whom noted a gradual transition from a more carnivorous habit to a more herbivorous one (within the size range encompassed by fish examined in our study). Other researchers who have investigated the food habits of pinfish include Diener et al. (1974), Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928), Lindquist et al. (1985), and SCWMRD (1984).

Cynoscion nebulosus - The diet of the spotted seatrout was composed entirely of fish in spring and fall (Tables 15, 17; Appendix 3.35). Spot (Leiostomus xanthurus) accounted for 100 % of the stomach contents in the spring specimen; whereas, rough silversides (Membras martinica) and thread herring (Opisthonema oglinum) accounted for about 97 % of the diet in fall specimens. The diet of spotted seatrout collected in summer was somewhat more varied, although fish (primarily, anchovies, spot, and thread herring) still made up most of the food volume (Table 16). Decapods (specifically, the caridean shrimp Ogyrides sp.) were numerically dominant in summer specimens and accounted for > 15 % of the total prey volume. The only other

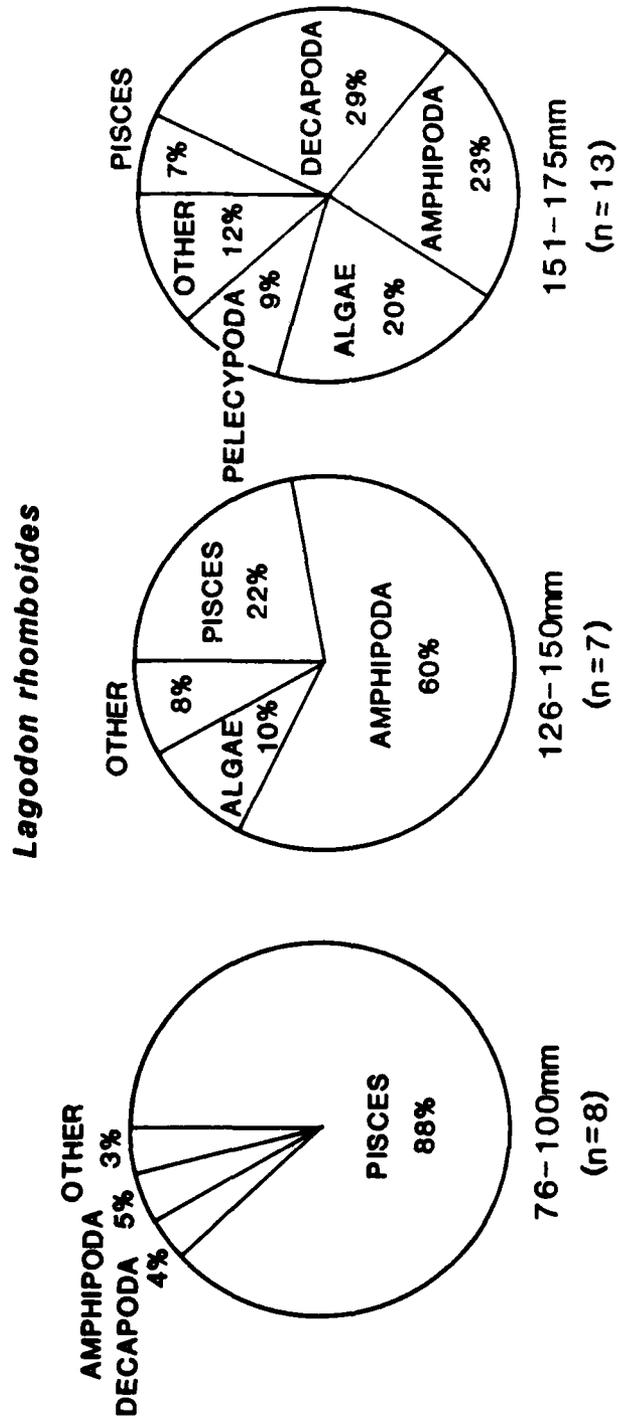


Figure 15. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by pinfish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

prey items consumed were squid. Smaller spotted seatrout (250-300 mm TL) consumed a higher percentage, by volume, of decapods (18.78 %) and squid (12.79 %) than did larger fish (300-350 mm). The comparable percentages of prey for spotted seatrout in the larger size class were 6.42 % (decapods) and 5.88 % (squid). However, larger seatrout consumed more fish, by volume (87.70 %) than did smaller ones (68.43 %). The food habits of this commercially and recreationally important fish have been studied and reviewed by numerous authors (Carr and Adams, 1973; Darnell, 1958, 1961; Mercer, 1984a; Odum and Heald, 1972; Overstreet and Heard, 1982; Pearson, 1929). Fish constituted the major food source in most of these studies, with crustaceans (usually penaeid and palaemonid shrimp) ranking second in importance. Pearson (1929), however, noted that shrimp (usually Penaeus) were more important than fish in the diet of spotted seatrout collected along the Texas coast, regardless of predator size. Other researchers have reported seasonal and size-related shifts in the relative importance of fish and crustaceans in the diet of spotted seatrout (Darnell, 1958; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Overstreet and Heard, 1982). In all of these studies, as in our study, crustaceans were more important as prey among smaller seatrout, while fish composed a greater share of the diet among larger seatrout.

Cynoscion regalis - The stomach contents of 12 weakfish (255-400 mm TL) collected during spring, summer, and fall consisted entirely of fish (Tables 15-18; Appendix 3.36). Spot (Leiostomus xanthurus) composed most of the prey volume in spring specimens while thread herring (Opisthonema oglinum) accounted for most of the prey volume in summer. The stomach contents of fall specimens were composed almost equally of anchovies (Anchoa hepsetus) and spot. Smaller weakfish (250-300 mm TL) consumed thread herring and spot in equal proportions (39 %, by volume, for each species), while the rest of their diet consisted of anchovies. Larger weakfish (> 300 mm TL) ate mostly spot (85 %, by volume), with smaller amounts of anchovies (10 %), silversides (2 %), thread herring (< 1 %), and unidentified fish remains (3 %) composing the rest of their diet. Merriner (1975) reported that the dominant food items in stomachs of weakfish collected in North Carolina waters were penaeid and mysid shrimp, anchovies, and clupeid fishes. Among the fish consumed, thread herring were most important, while anchovies and menhaden ranked second and third, respectively. Smaller weakfish fed more on mysids, and larger weakfish fed more on fishes in Merriner's (1975) study. Chao and Musick (1977) reported that fish (mostly Anchoa mitchilli) and planktonic crustaceans (primarily the mysid Neomysis americana) constituted the major portion of the diet of weakfish collected from the York River Estuary, Virginia. Neomysis americana and fish were also important in the diet of weakfish collected in estuaries between Georgetown, South Carolina and Jacksonville, Florida (Stickney et al., 1975).

Leiostomus xanthurus - Stomachs from postlarval, juvenile, and adult spot (12-208 mm SL) were examined from all four seasons. Their diet appeared to consist of prey from both jetty and sand-bottom habitats (Appendix 3.37). Amphipods accounted for > 50 % of the total prey volume in spring and fall, and > 80 % of the total prey volume in winter specimens (Tables 15, 17, and 18). Copepods (mostly pelagic forms) ranked second by volume displacement in spring specimens but were unimportant in the diet of spot during other seasons. A similar seasonal decline in the consumption of zooplankton has been reported by Currin et al. (1984). Pelecypods, primarily coquina clams

(Donax variabilis), ranked first by volume displacement in summer specimens, while decapods and mysids ranked second and third, respectively, contributing almost equal shares to the total prey volume. The mussel Brachidontes exustus composed almost half of the food volume in fall, but relatively little during other seasons. Additional prey items included algae, hydroids, polychaetes, gastropods, cumaceans, barnacles, isopods, bryozoans, ophiuroids, and ascidians. As a consequence of its diversity of prey, spot has been described as an omnivore by some researchers (Kobylnski and Sheridan, 1979) and as an opportunistic generalist by others (Currin et al. 1984).

Spot exhibited a marked change in food habits with increasing size (Fig. 16). In the smallest size class (1-25 mm), copepods accounted for almost two-thirds of the total prey volume, and amphipods constituted the other third. In the next larger size class (26-50 mm) amphipods were the dominant taxon, contributing more than two-thirds of the total prey volume, while copepods decreased drastically in importance. In the third size class (151-175 mm), amphipods were still dominant but accounted for somewhat less of the total prey volume than in the smaller size class, whereas the relative volume of pelecypods was substantially greater than it was in smaller specimens. Brachidontes exustus accounted for 23 %, and D. variabilis accounted for 12 % of the prey volume in this size class. This trend toward a greater consumption of bivalves (particularly mussels) and a smaller consumption of amphipods continued with increasing predator size (176-200 mm SL). In this size class, B. exustus accounted for 46 % while D. variabilis accounted for only 5 % of the total prey volume, suggesting an increased dependence on jetty fauna as food for adult spot.

As one of the dominant estuarine finfishes in the Southeast, spot have been included in numerous investigations and reviews of food habits (Adams, 1976; Chao and Musick, 1977; Currin et al., 1984; Darnell, 1958, 1961; Diener et al., 1974; Govoni et al., 1983, 1986; Hales and Van den Avyle, 1985; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Hodson et al., 1981; Kjelson et al., 1975; Kobylnski and Sheridan, 1979; Roelofs, 1954; Sheridan and Trimm, 1983; Smith et al., 1984; Stickney et al., 1975). It is apparent from many of these studies that the diet of spot changes both ontogenetically and with habitat. A fairly consistent trend, which was also observed in this study, is one in which larval and postlarval spot (up to 25 mm SL) feed almost exclusively on zooplankton, while juveniles and adults switch to a primarily benthic mode of feeding, consuming both infaunal and epifaunal organisms. In eelgrass communities and other marsh systems, detritus may be the dominant food for spot, especially larger ones that have changed to a bottom-feeding habit (Adams, 1976; Darnell, 1958, 1961; Chao and Musick, 1977). Aside from the current study, there have been no published reports on the diet of spot collected near rubble weir jetties.

Menticirrhus americanus - Five southern kingfish (227-278 mm SL) were analyzed from spring, summer, and fall collections (Tables 15-17; Appendix 3.38). Decapods dominated the diet of this species in all three seasons. The pinnotherid crab Pinnixa cristata composed 100 % of the stomach contents of the spring specimen. The stomach contents of the only specimen collected in summer consisted mostly of the caridean shrimp Ogyrides hayi, with lesser amounts of the stomatopod Nanosquilla sp. The mole crab (Emerita talpoida) was dominant, by volume, in fall specimens, while unidentified fish remains

Leiostomus xanthurus

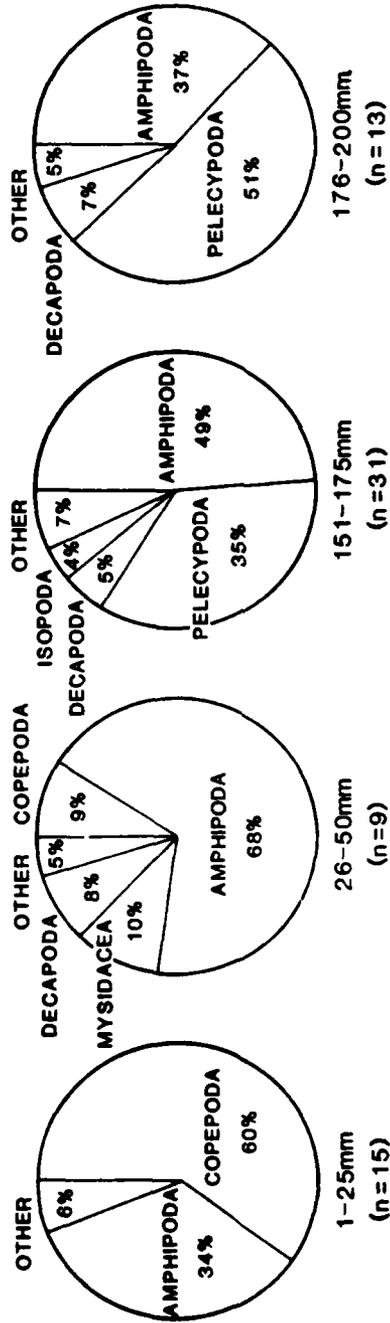


Figure 16. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class).

ranked second. Other prey included algae and mussels. These results are generally consistent with those of Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) who noted that the food of this fish, as shown by the contents of 21 stomachs, consists primarily of crustaceans and secondarily of fish. Bearden (1963) observed that species of the genus Menticirrhus are primarily bottom feeders and that crustaceans and polychaetes were the most frequent items in the diet of all sizes of M. americanus examined.

Menticirrhus littoralis - The diet of 41 gulf kingfish (239-368 mm SL), collected in spring, summer, and fall consisted almost entirely of decapods (Tables 15-17; Appendix 3.39). These included a number of brachyuran crabs, as well as penaeid and caridean shrimps. The mole crab dominated the stomach contents of spring and fall specimens, by volume displacement; whereas, summer specimens had diets composed almost equally of the caridean shrimp Ogyrides hayi and the portunid crab Ovalipes ocellatus. Haustoriid amphipods and pelecypods were abundant in the diets of spring and summer specimens, respectively; however, neither taxonomic group accounted for much of the prey volume. Other prey items included gastropods, mysids, and fish. While pelecypods did not constitute a substantial portion of the total prey volume in any one season, bivalves (particularly Donax variabilis) were important in the diet of small (201-250 mm SL) gulf kingfish (Figure 17). Larger gulf kingfish (> 250 mm SL) consumed decapods almost exclusively. Bearden (1963) found that juveniles (25-80 mm SL) had fed almost entirely on beach fleas (Orchestia sp.), while adults had eaten fish, mole crabs (Emerita sp.), and stomatopods (Squilla sp.). Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) found only crustaceans in the stomachs of specimens collected from the Chesapeake Bay.

Micropogonias undulatus - The stomach contents of four Atlantic croaker (176-267 mm SL) collected in summer consisted almost entirely of decapods (Table 16; Appendix 3.40). Penaeid shrimp made up more than half of the total food volume, and unidentified decapod remains constituted most of the remainder. Other prey items included mysids and caridean shrimp. Like spot, croaker is one of the most abundant estuarine finfishes in the Southeast (although the numbers collected in this study do not reflect this fact). Consequently, its food habits have been the subject of numerous investigations (Chao and Musick, 1977; Currin et al., 1984; Darnell, 1958, 1961; Diener et al. 1974; Govoni et al., 1983, 1986; Hansen, 1969; Kobylinski and Sheridan, 1979; Overstreet and Heard, 1978b; Pearson, 1929; Reid et al., 1956; Roelofs, 1954; Sheridan and Trimm, 1983; Stickney et al., 1975). Many of the comments concerning ontogenetic, seasonal, and regional differences in the diet of spot are relevant to croaker as well. Croaker, however, have been reported to feed less on meiofauna and more on large motile epifauna than spot (Currin et al., 1984). Other differences between the diets of these two sciaenids have been related to feeding behavior and gill raker morphology (Chao and Musick, 1977; Roelofs, 1954). Larval and postlarval croaker feed on zooplankton, while juveniles feed on small benthic invertebrates (especially polychaetes, bivalves, and amphipods), as well as small fish and organic debris (Currin et al., 1984; Darnell, 1958; Pearson, 1929). Large croaker (such as those examined in this study) feed more on larger crustaceans, especially penaeid shrimp and crabs (Hansen, 1969; Overstreet and Heard, 1978b; Pearson, 1929). Croaker have been variously described as omnivores (Kobylinski and Sheridan, 1979) or carnivores (Hansen, 1969), depending upon whether the vegetation component was viewed as important or incidental in the diet of this fish.

Menticirrhus littoralis

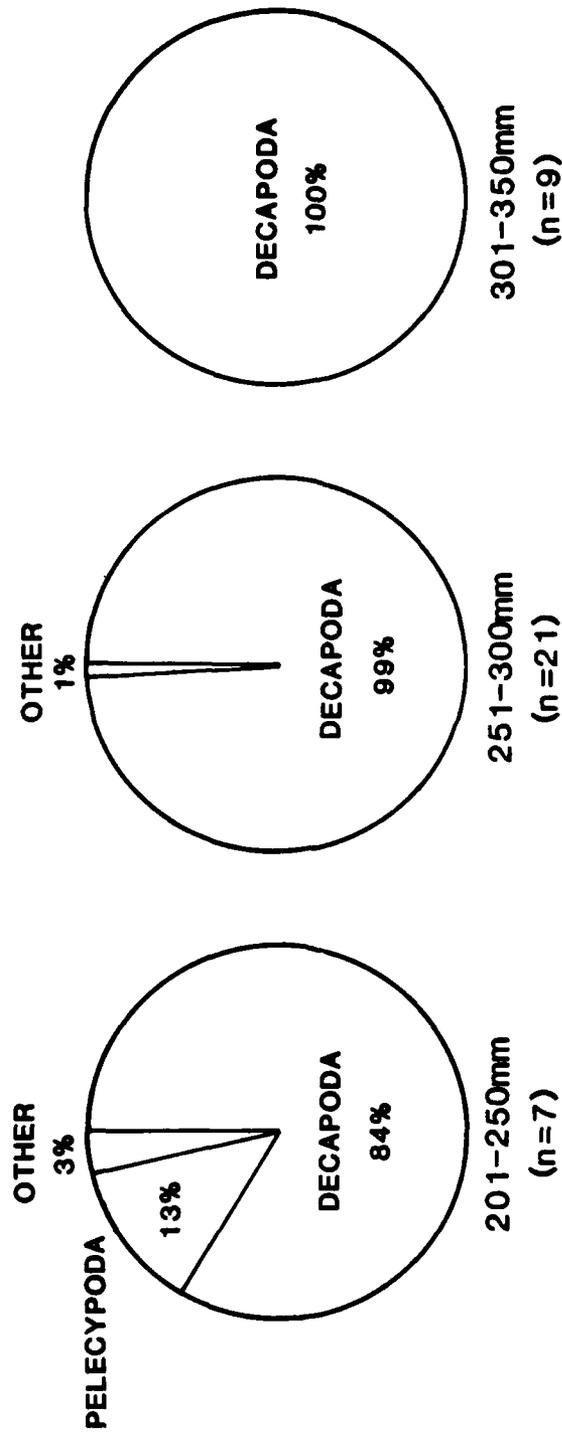


Figure 17. Percent volume displacement of major prey taxa consumed by gulf kingfish (*Menticirrhus littoralis*) of different size classes (n = number of fish in each size class, all seasons combined).

Pogonias cromis - The diet of 12 black drum (222-463 mm SL) collected during spring, summer, and fall sampling periods, consisted primarily of mussels (Appendix 3.41; Tables 15-17). Brachidontes exustus accounted for at least two-thirds of the prey volume during each of the three seasons. Decapods, especially brachyuran crabs, were important in the diet of black drum collected in spring and summer, but not in fall. Other prey items present in smaller amounts included algae, hydroids, polychaetes, gastropods, barnacles, mysids, isopods, amphipods, ascidians, and fish. Smaller black drum (300-400 mm SL) consumed more decapods (37 % by volume) and fewer mussels (62 % by volume) than larger black drum, which fed almost exclusively on mussels (98 % by volume). These results are consistent with those reported in the literature (Darnell, 1958, 1961; Diener et al., 1974; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Overstreet and Heard, 1982; Pearson, 1929). Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) noted that the black drum is a bottom-feeder relying mostly on molluscs and crustaceans, which it is able to crush before swallowing. Darnell (1958) suggested that very young drum (< 100 mm) feed on planktonic or bottom-dwelling "microcrustaceans," while individuals within the 100- to 200-mm class are largely dependent on small molluscs, crustaceans, fish, and annelids. Larger individuals (> 500 mm) were found by Darnell (1958) to subsist mostly on molluscs. Similarly, Pearson (1929) observed that smaller black drum (< 200 mm), having less powerful crushing teeth, were more apt to prey on softer food organisms (e.g., fish, worms, and small crustaceans), while medium-sized drum (210-500 mm) abandoned the softer prey for molluscs, crabs, and shrimp. The largest specimens in Pearson's (1929) study (800-990 mm) consumed mostly molluscs.

Sciaenops ocellatus - The stomach contents of five red drum (242-462 mm SL) collected in summer and fall consisted entirely of fish and decapods (Tables 16 and 17; Appendix 3.42). In summer specimens, fish (primarily anchovies) constituted most of the prey volume, although decapods were more abundant. Penaeid shrimp accounted for most of the prey volume in fall specimens and were numerically dominant, as well.

Although there were too few specimens collected in this study to draw any conclusions about size-related changes in diet, other researchers have observed such differences (Bass and Avault, 1975; Darnell, 1958; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Mercer, 1984b; Odum and Heald, 1972; Overstreet and Heard, 1978a). Bass and Avault (1975) found that red drum collected from a Louisiana salt marsh exhibited three modes of feeding as a function of body size: 1) fish < 15 mm SL consumed zooplankton; 2) fish between 15 and 75 mm SL fed on small benthic invertebrates and fish fry; and 3) fish > 75 mm SL ate larger crustaceans and fish. Crabs, shrimp, and fish were the prey most often consumed by adult specimens in all of the studies cited above; however, their relative importance in the diet of red drum appeared to change seasonally, as well as with habitat and size of the adult (Boothby and Avault, 1971; Overstreet and Heard, 1978a). Blue crabs are reputedly more important in the diet of red drum collected from inshore habitats, while penaeid shrimp are predominant in the diet of red drum collected from marine waters (Darnell, 1958). The latter situation seems to prevail among red drum collected near the jetties at Murrells Inlet, as well. Pearson (1929) observed that red drum consume both benthic and pelagic prey, suggesting that the feeding habits of this species are intermediate between the bottom-feeding black drum and the pelagic predator, the spotted seatrout.

Chaetodipterus faber - The stomach contents of eight spadefish (135-230 mm SL) collected in summer and fall consisted almost entirely of jetty biota (Tables 16 and 17; Appendix 3.43). Algae was the most frequently consumed food in summer, while amphipods (primarily the corophoid Cerapus tubularis) were the most abundant prey items. Sponge tissue composed most of the food volume in summer specimens, but was not present in either of the two stomachs examined from fall collections. In the two fall specimens, amphipods (primarily Caprella penantis) were dominant, both numerically and volumetrically, while algae ranked second, by volume. Unidentified anemones were important in the diet of both summer and fall specimens, ranking second by volume in summer and third by volume in fall. Other prey items included hydroids (which occurred frequently in both seasons), octocorals, pycnogonids, isopods, decapods, bryozoans, ophiuroids, and ascidians. These results are similar to those reported by Van Dolah et al. (1984) in that sessile biota, particularly sponges, constituted most of the food volume in spadefish collected in both studies. The importance of algae and sessile epifauna in the diet of spadefish has been documented by other researchers as well (Galloway et al., 1981). Randall and Hartman (1968) reported that 7 of 22 spadefish with food in their stomachs had eaten only sponges. Additional food items reported in the literature include pteropods, fish, pelecypods, small crustaceans, and organic debris (Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Reid et al., 1956).

Tautoga onitis - Eleven tautog collected in spring, summer, and fall (188-288 mm SL) fed mostly on jetty biota; however, there were marked seasonal differences in the proportions of the various food items consumed (Tables 15-17; Appendix 3.44). The mussel Brachidontes exustus composed almost two-thirds of the prey volume in spring, but less than one-third in summer specimens. This decline in mussel consumption continued into fall, when B. exustus accounted for < 7 % of the tautog's diet. Barnacles (Balanus improvisus) were the most important food items in summer specimens but were not consumed during any other season. Decapods (mostly xanthid crabs) ranked second in spring and third in summer, by volume displacement. Amphipods, primarily the corophoid Cerapus tubularis, were numerically and volumetrically dominant in the two fall specimens. Other prey items included algae, hydroids, polychaetes, gastropods, pycnogonids, isopods, bryozoans, and ascidians. In this study, there were no obvious dietary changes with increasing size of the tautog, within the range of specimens examined; however, Lindquist et al. (1985) found that larger tautog consumed greater quantities of mussels (B. exustus), while smaller tautog (< 120 mm SL) ate more caprellid and gammarid amphipods. Lindquist et al. (1985) concluded from their dietary analyses that tautog around rubble-mound jetties in North Carolina are dependent on reef-associated prey. In contrast to these findings, Steimle and Ogren (1982) found that, although tautog collected at artificial reef sites in the New York Bight fed extensively on reef-related faunal groups, tautogs consumed even greater quantities of nonreef fauna such as sand dollars and Cancer crabs. The authors concluded that the tautog is an "opportunistic benthic omnivore" that is not obligated for sustenance to the sessile biota on artificial reefs. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) observed that the food of tautog is varied, consisting largely of small molluscs and crustaceans, and is nearly identical to that of the sheephead. Olla et al. (1974) reported that the blue mussel, Mytilus edulis, was the principal food for tautog collected along the south shore of the Great South

Bay, Long Island, New York. The only tautog collected near the Murrells Inlet jetty by Van Dolah et al. (1984) had been feeding on isopods, amphipods, and decapods commonly found on the rocks.

Astroscopus y-graecum - One specimen of the southern stargazer (260 mm SL) was collected in summer. Its stomach contained a single red cleaning shrimp (Lyasmata wurdemanni), which constituted most of the food volume, and the remains of an unidentified fish (Appendix 3.45). Diener et al. (1974) reported the presence of fish in the stomach of one small southern stargazer (45 mm SL), while Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) found fish and isopods in four stomachs of a more northern congeneric species (Astroscopus guttatus).

Hypleurochilus geminatus - The stomach contents of 70 crested blennies (26-79 mm TL) reflected the intimate association of this species with the jetties (Appendix 3.46). The diet of specimens collected in spring consisted primarily of caprellid and gammarid amphipods (Table 15). These faunal groups composed a negligible portion of the blenny's diet in summer, when H. geminatus fed mostly on hydroids, ascidians, and bryozoans (Table 16). Hydroids were dominant in the diets of fall and winter specimens, as well (Tables 17-18). Mussels and amphipods were also important in the diet of fall specimens, while isopods were more important in winter. These results suggest a greater dependence on motile epifauna during spring, and on sessile epifauna during the other three seasons. Additional prey items included algae, polychaetes, gastropods, pelecypods (other than mussels), pycnogonids, copepods, ostracods, cumaceans, barnacles and decapods. Smaller crested blennies (25-50 mm SL) consumed greater quantities of ascidians and smaller quantities of mussels than did larger blennies (51-75 mm SL). However, fish in both size classes consumed mostly hydroids and amphipods. The dietary dependence of crested blennies on sessile and motile epifauna associated with reef-like structures has been documented by other researchers as well (Gallaway et al., 1981; Lindquist and Dillaman, 1986; SCWMRD, 1984).

Hypsoblennius hentzi - Like the crested blenny, the feather blenny fed mostly on jetty biota (Appendix 3.47). Forty-five feather blennies (19-62 mm TL) were analyzed from all four seasons (Tables 15-18). Caprellid and gammarid amphipods dominated the stomach contents (by volume displacement) of specimens collected in spring and fall. These taxa were also dominant in the stomachs of feather blennies collected from the littoral and sublittoral zones of southeastern North Carolina (Lindquist and Dillaman, 1986). Tubicolous polychaetes were the dominant prey taxa in summer, and isopods were dominant in winter. Barnacle cirri ranked second during spring, summer, and fall, accounting for about one-third of the total prey volume in each of the three seasons. Hydroids and polychaetes were the only prey items, other than isopods, consumed in winter. Ascidians, mussels, bryozoans, decapods, ostracods, and foraminiferans were also consumed in one or more seasons. Smaller feather blennies (1-25 mm TL) ate greater quantities of barnacle cirri and tubicolous polychaetes, and smaller quantities of caprellid and gammarid amphipods than did larger blennies (25-50 mm TL). Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) found that the food of this blenny consists of small crustaceans, molluscs, and ascidians.

Gobiosoma ginsburgi - The 87 seaboard gobies (12-42 mm TL) collected during all four seasons contained a wide variety of prey items from both jetty and nonjetty habitats (Appendix 3.48). Caprellid and gammarid amphipods

accounted for the greatest percentage of total prey volume in every season (Tables 15-18). The importance of amphipods in the diet of this goby appears to increase steadily from a low in summer to a high in spring. In addition to amphipods, copepods, as well as tubicolous polychaetes and mussels, were important in the diet of summer specimens. Mussels were the only prey items, other than amphipods, that composed a substantial proportion of the total prey volume in fall. Isopods and tubicolous polychaetes were secondarily important in the diet of winter specimens. Amphipods and mussels were the dominant prey for both small (1-25 mm SL) and large (26-50 mm SL) gobies; however, copepods were consumed only by fish in the smaller size class. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) noted that two specimens of the seaboard goby had fed on small crustaceans, chiefly Gammarus. Monroe and Lotspeich (1979) found that seaboard gobies collected from Rhode Island waters had eaten a variety of benthic invertebrates but fed most heavily on harpacticoid copepods.

Scomberomorus cavalla - One king mackerel (190 mm FL) collected in summer contained only anchovies (Anchoa hepsetus) in its stomach (Appendix 3.49). Naughton and Saloman (1981) reported that juvenile king mackerel (100-400 mm) collected near Cape Canaveral consumed mostly fish, along with small quantities of squid. Berrien and Finan (1977) cite several studies that demonstrate S. cavalla is a carnivore, feeding principally on fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

Scomberomorus maculatus - The food of 27 Spanish mackerel collected in summer and fall (253-418 mm FL) consisted entirely of fish (Tables 16 and 17; Appendix 3.50). Thread herring (Opisthonema oglinum) constituted most of the food volume in summer; whereas, silversides (Membras martinica) and anchovies (Anchoa hepsetus) were the only prey species consumed in fall. Fish (primarily engraulids and clupeids) also composed most of the food volume in stomachs of juvenile (100-400 mm SL) Spanish mackerel collected from Cape Canaveral and Galveston Bay (Naughton and Saloman, 1981). Berrien and Finan (1978) review other studies on the food habits of S. maculatus.

Peprilus alepidotus - The stomach contents of nine harvestfish (125-154 mm SL) collected in spring consisted mostly of unidentifiable flocculent debris. However, fish scales were easily recognized and composed most of the identifiable food (Appendix 3.51). The only other recognizable prey were gastropod shell fragments. Our findings are similar to those of Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) who found that the stomach contents of this fish "are always ground to a pulp"; however, occasionally fish bones and scales could be detected. Mansueti (1963) described a symbiotic association between the harvestfish and the sea nettle, Chrysaora quinquecirrha. The association is initially commensal, but becomes ectoparasitic as the fish later feeds upon its host. This relationship was observed in the Chesapeake Bay from July to October, after which the harvestfish became non-symbiotic but continued to feed through autumn as a predator on jellyfish.

Paralichthys dentatus - One summer flounder (152 mm SL) collected in spring had fed primarily on mysids (Neomysis americana) and, to a lesser extent, on the portunid crab Ovalipes ocellatus (Appendix 3.52). Similarly, Smith et al. (1984) found that small summer flounder (81-160 mm SL) collected in marsh habitats consumed substantial quantities of the mysid Neomysis americana, although fish were the major prey of summer flounder in that study. Fish

have been reported to be the primary food of summer flounder by several other authors as well (Adams, 1976; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928; Langton and Bowman, 1981). Additional prey items noted in these studies include squids, shrimps, crabs, molluscs, worms, and sand dollars.

Paralichthys lethostigma - One southern flounder (395 mm SL) collected in fall had fed on an undetermined species of kingfish (Menticirrhus sp.) (Appendix 3.53). No other prey items were found in its stomach. Darnell (1958) reported that adult southern flounder (113-380 mm) collected from Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, were "highly predaceous," having fed on a variety of small fishes and smaller quantities of crabs, shrimps, and other invertebrates. Overstreet and Heard (1982) found that fishes and penaeid shrimps constituted the major prey items of southern flounder collected from Mississippi Sound. The latter two authors present a comprehensive review of recent literature on the food habits of the southern flounder.

Monacanthus hispidus - The single planehead filefish (158 mm SL) collected in fall consumed mostly caprellid amphipods (Caprella equilibra) and smaller quantities of the ascidian Distaplia bermudensis (Table 17; Appendix 3.54). Other prey items of lesser importance included gastropods, pelecypods, and isopods. Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928) reported that seven specimens from the Chesapeake Bay had eaten mostly annelids, while several specimens from Beaufort, North Carolina, had eaten bryozoans, crustaceans, molluscs, gastropod eggs, annelids, sea urchins, and algae.

Sphoeroides maculatus - Two northern puffers (170 and 179 mm SL) were collected, one in summer and one in fall (Appendix 3.55). The summer specimen had eaten an unidentifiable crab, while the puffer collected in fall had eaten mostly mussels. Negligible quantities of barnacles and a penaeid shrimp had also been consumed in the fall. The food of this species, according to the results of Hildebrand and Schroeder (1928), consists mainly of small crustaceans (including crabs, shrimp, isopods, and amphipods), with smaller amounts of molluscs, annelids, and algae.

Comparison of Food Habits Among Fishes: Dietary similarities between fishes were generally low (< 0.20 on a scale of 0 to 1) during all four seasons. The low overlap in diets was largely a function of the wide variety of prey species available to predators in both the jetty and adjacent nonjetty habitats. Even among those predators that did feed on several of the same species, the relative proportions of those species consumed often differed substantially. In many cases, those similarity values that were high (> 0.60) were less indicative of extensive overlap in diets than they were of the presence of one or two unusual food items in the stomachs of predators that might otherwise have fed on very different prey. In such cases, predators that consumed only a few prey species were more likely to exhibit erroneously high dietary similarities with other predators that happened to consume the same one or two prey species. High interspecific similarities in diet are particularly suspect in those cases where one or both predators are represented by fewer than three specimens each (see Appendix 3 for the number of specimens analyzed for each predator). Nevertheless, there were some cases in which high similarity values were actually a reflection of significant (in an ecological sense) dietary overlap between predators. These are discussed for each season below.

Spring - In spring, several piscivorous species had highly similar diets due to their heavy consumption of juvenile spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) and anchovies (mostly *Anchoa hepsetus*) (Figure 18). These predators included scalloped hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna lewini*), smooth butterfly rays (*Gymnura micrura*), spotted seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*), and weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). Atlantic silversides (*Menidia menidia*) had a diet highly similar to that of northern pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*) in spring. Both species fed extensively on zooplankton and motile epifauna, primarily pelagic copepods and caprellid amphipods. Atlantic silversides were also highly similar to crested blennies (*Hypleurochilus geminatus*) in their consumption of tubicolous and errant polychaetes (*Hydroides dianthus* and *Nereis* sp., respectively). Sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*), black drum (*Pogonias cromis*), and tautog (*Tautoga onitis*) had highly similar diets in spring, primarily due to the large volume of mussels (*Brachidontes exustus*) ingested by each of the three species. In addition, all three fish species consumed algae, hydroids, and bryozoans (as well as caprellid and corophoid amphipods), indicating a heavy reliance on jetty biota.

Summer - Only three pairs of predator species collected in summer exhibited a high degree of interspecific similarity in food habits (Figure 19). Oyster toadfish (*Opsanus tau*) and bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) were similar by virtue of their having consumed large volumes of small menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*), which were abundant in the water column during our summer sampling period. Black sea bass (*Centropristis striata*) were also consumed by both bluefish and toadfish, but to a lesser extent than menhaden. Despite their high similarity in food habits, as measured by the Bray-Curtis index, toadfish ate many more species of invertebrates and relatively few species of fish in comparison to bluefish. Atlantic needlefish (*Strongylura marina*) and weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*) were highly similar in their almost exclusive consumption of thread herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*); whereas, lookdown (*Selene vomer*) and king mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) ate mostly anchovies (*Anchoa hepsetus*).

Bray-Curtis Similarity Between Predators

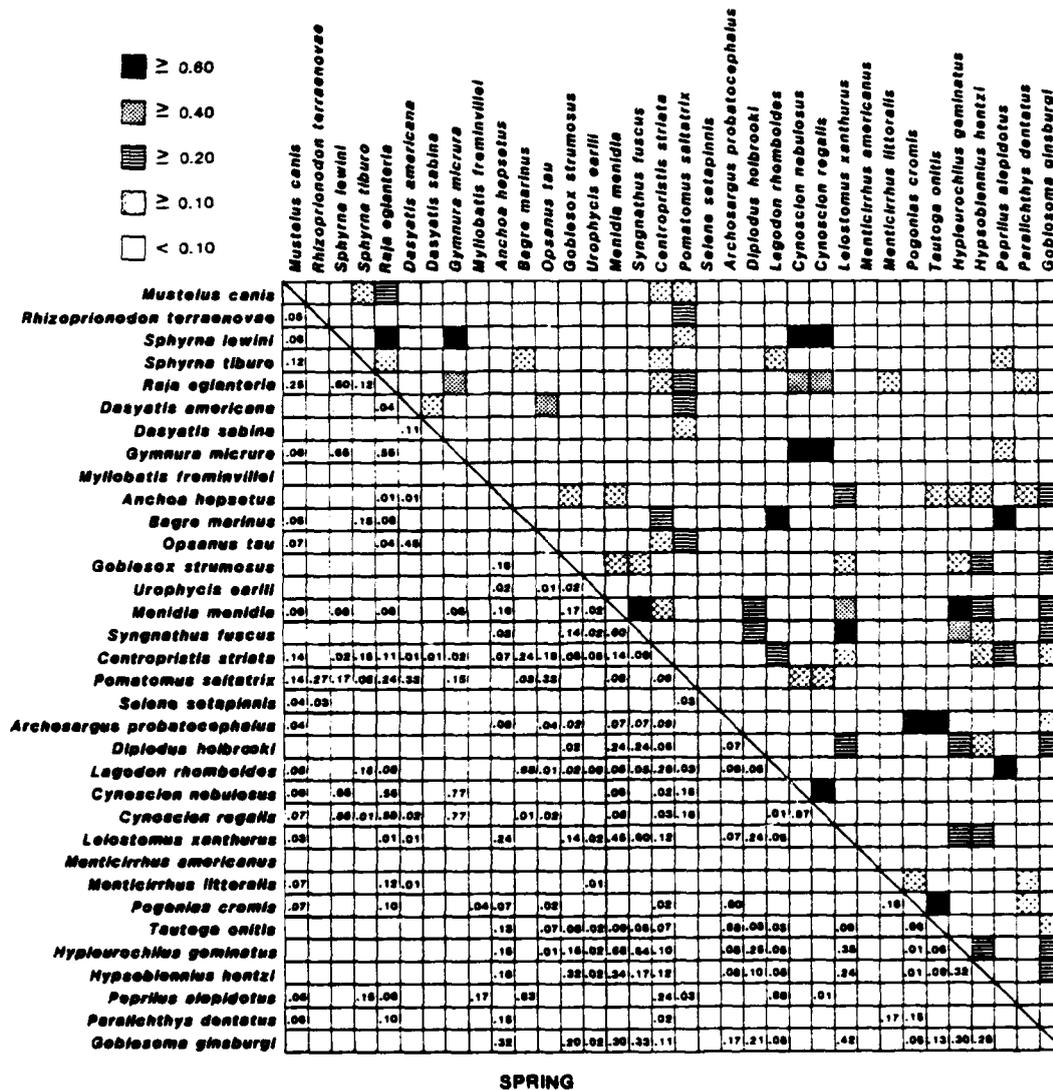


Figure 18. Bray-Curtis similarity of food habits (based on volumetric data) between predators collected in spring.

Fall - Ladyfish (Elops saurus), Atlantic needlefish (Strongylura marina) and Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus maculatus) had highly similar diets in fall that consisted mostly of rough silversides (Membras martinica) (Figure 20). Spadefish (Chaetodipterus faber) and tautog (Tautoga onitis) fed mostly on epifaunal amphipods (Caprella penantis) in fall. These two predators also consumed several other sessile and motile epifaunal species commonly found on the jetties. No other predators displayed an extensive overlap in food habits during the fall.

Winter - None of the species collected in winter exhibited a very high degree of interspecific similarity in food habits (Figure 21). Three species (skilletfish, Gobiosox strumosus; sheepshead, Archosargus probatocephalus; and feather blennies, Hypsoblennius hentzi) had somewhat similar diets that included moderate to large volumes of the isopod Paradella quadripunctata. Two other predators, spot (Leiostomus xanthurus) and seaboard gobies (Gobiosoma ginsburgi), had diets that were moderately similar with respect to the high proportion of corophoid amphipods (Jassa falcata) they contained.

The results of the normal cluster analysis show eight predator groups (Figure 22). Species in Groups A, B, and C are characterized by their highly piscivorous habits. Species in Group A (Atlantic needlefish, Strongylura marina, and Spanish mackerel, Scomberomorus maculatus) ate mostly thread herring and lesser amounts of rough silversides and striped anchovies. Species in Group B (clearnose skates, Raja eglanteria; weakfish, Cynoscion regalis; lookdown, Selene vomer; red drum, Sciaenops ocellatus; and spotted seatrout, Cynoscion nebulosus) consumed large quantities of juvenile spot and striped anchovies, as well as other fish and decapod crustaceans. Predators in Group C (toadfish, Opsanus tau; black sea bass, Centropristis striata; and bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix) fed heavily on small menhaden and, to a lesser extent, on other fishes and invertebrates. Toadfish and black sea bass were much more omnivorous than bluefish, which fed almost exclusively on fish.

Fishes in Groups D and E (with the exception of harvestfish, Peprilus alepidotus) fed mostly on crustaceans (including decapods, stomatopods and haustoriid amphipods), as well as other invertebrates typical of sand-bottom habitat. Two of the species in Group D (smooth dogfish, Mustelus canis, and bonnethead sharks, Sphyrna tiburo) ate mostly portunid crabs and stomatopods, while the other two species (southern kingfish, Menticirrhus americanus, and gulf kingfish, M. littoralis) fed mostly on mole crabs and, to a lesser extent, on stomatopods, portunid crabs and other invertebrates. Group E cannot reasonably be considered a valid group based on similarity of food habits, since the only prey items shared by the two constituent species (bullnose rays, Myliobatis freminvillei, and harvestfish, Peprilus alepidotus) were unidentified gastropod shell fragments. In fact, bullnose rays consumed an almost equal volume of hermit crabs, suggesting that gastropod shells may have been eaten coincidentally. Harvestfish, on the other hand, were characterized by stomach contents which were, for the most part, unidentifiable masses of flocculent debris. Of the stomach contents that could be identified, fish remains comprised 83% of the total volume, while gastropod shell comprised only 17%. Thus, it is likely that these two predators, in reality, feed on very different prey species. Their inclusion in the same group is probably a function of their mutual dissimilarity to other predators and, as such, represents an artifact of the sorting strategy.

Bray-Curtis Similarity Between Predators

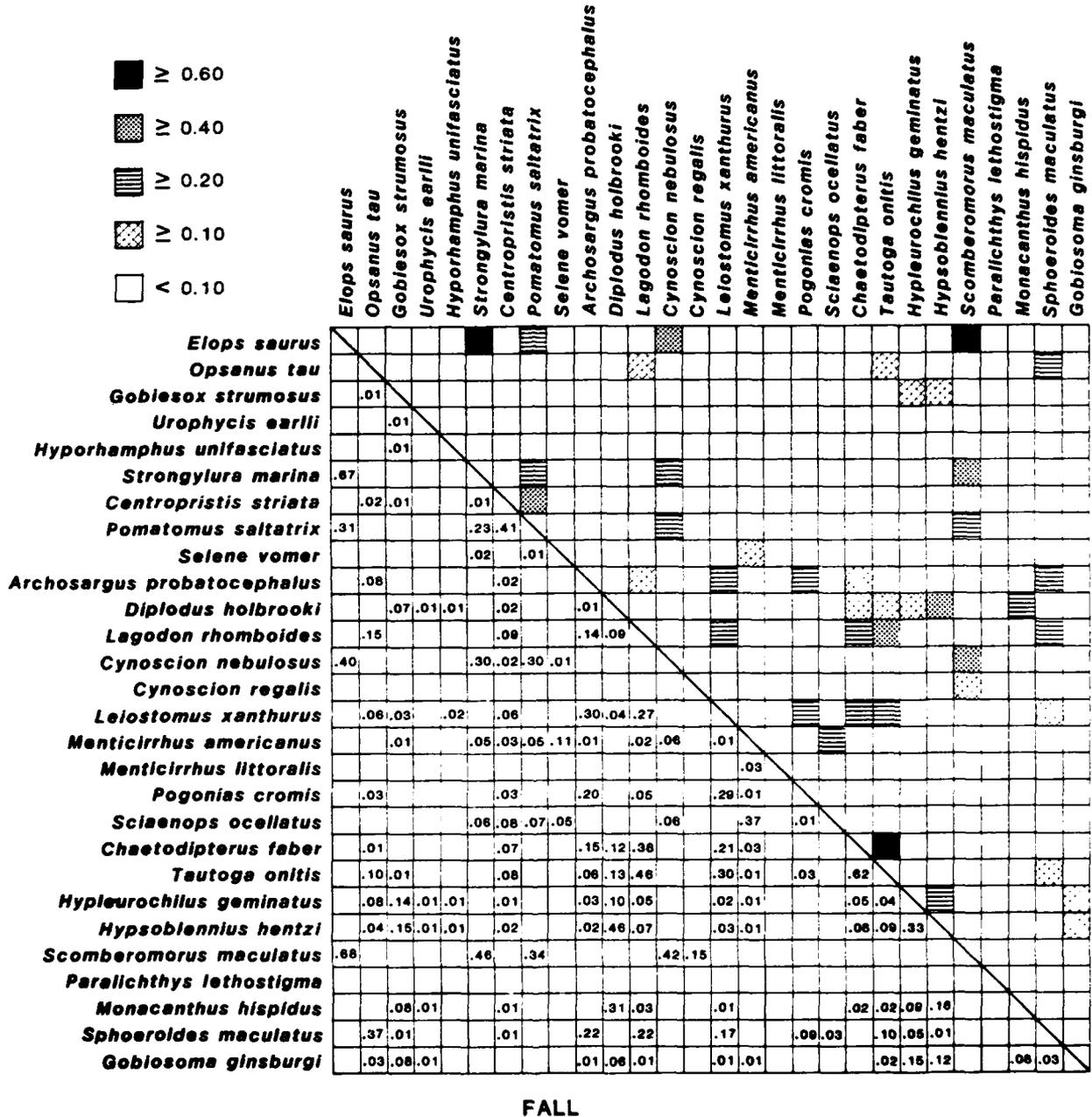


Figure 20. Bray-Curtis similarity of food habits (based on volumetric data) between predators collected in fall.

Bray-Curtis Similarity Between Predators

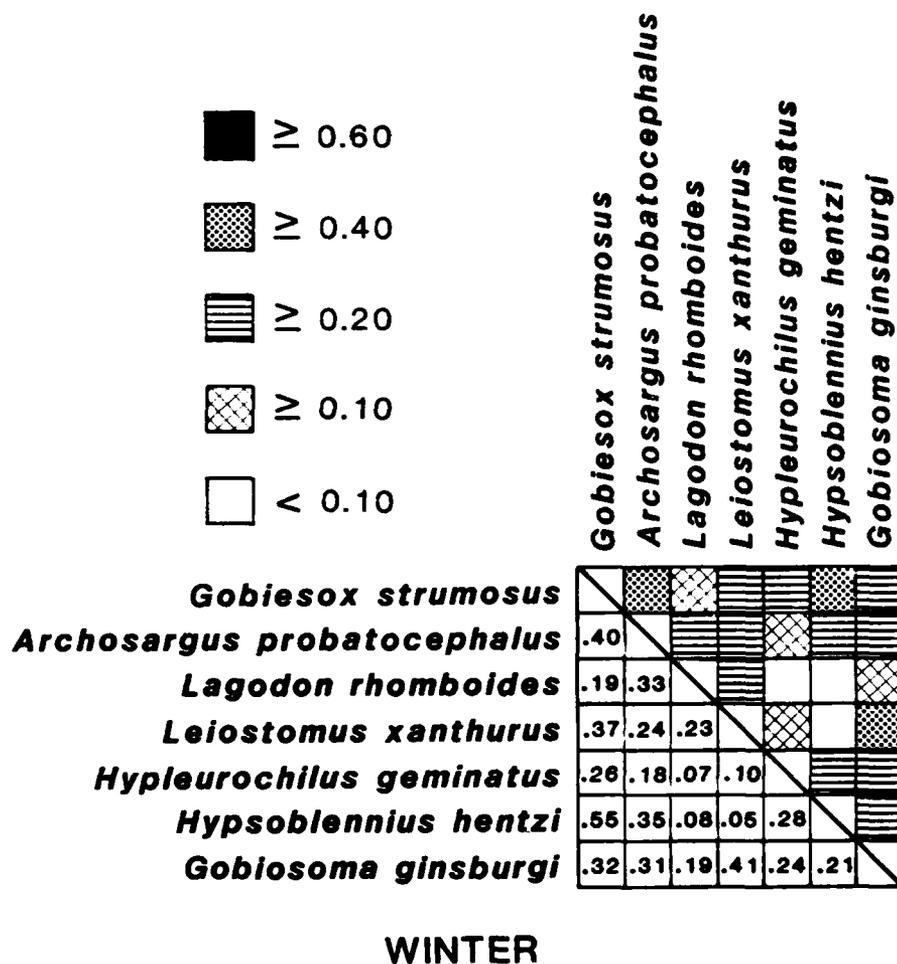


Figure 21. Bray-Curtis similarity of food habits (based on volumetric data) between predators collected in winter.

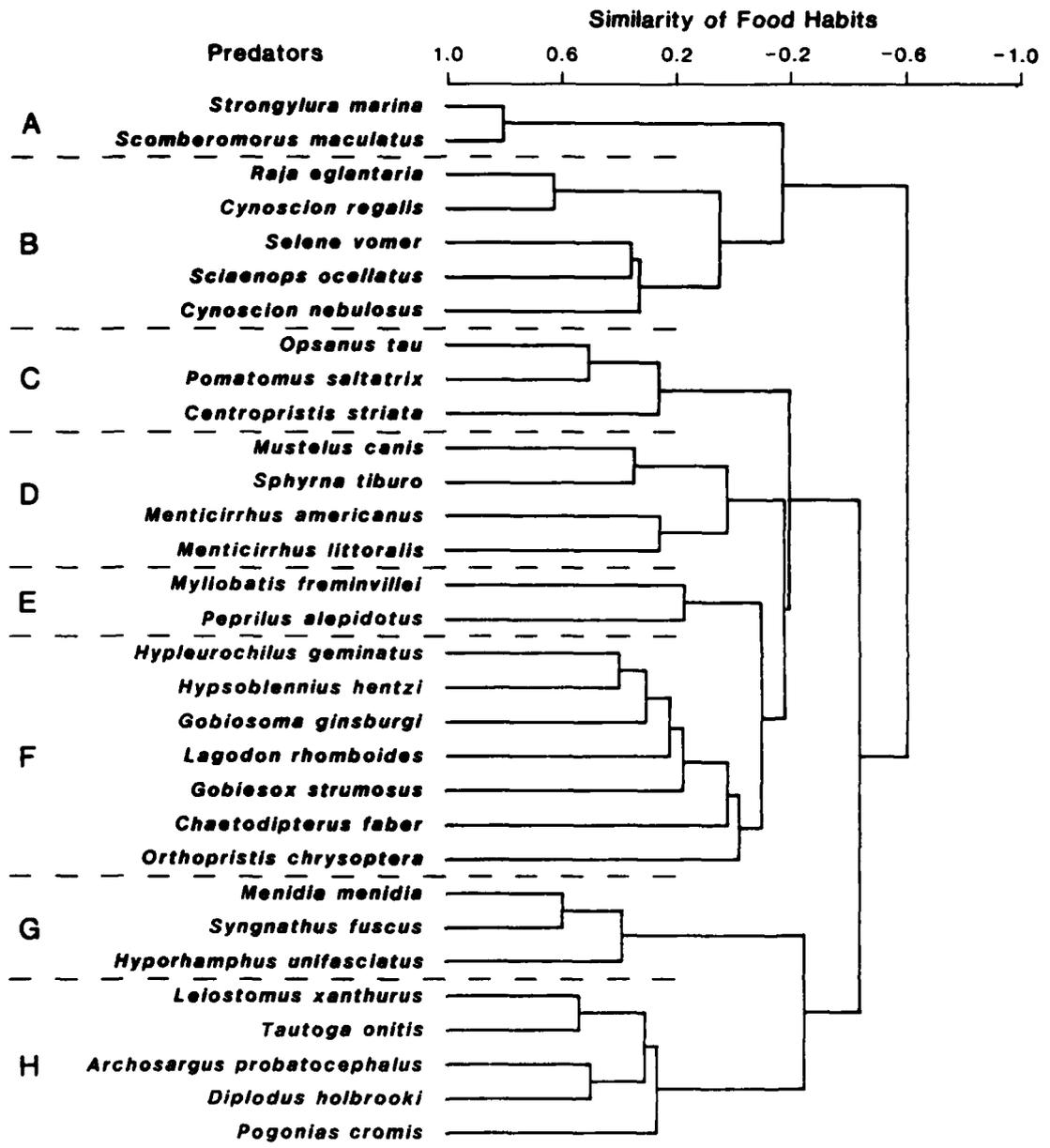


Figure 22. Numerical classification of predator species (flexible sorting, $\beta = -0.25$) based on Bray-Curtis similarity of food habits for all seasons combined.

Species in Groups F, G and H had diets that were composed primarily of jetty biota. Predators in Group F (crested blennies, Hypleurochilus geminatus; feather blennies, Hypsoblennius hentzi; seaboard gobies, Gobiosoma ginsburgi; pinfish, Lagodon rhomboides; skilletfish, Gobiesox strumosus; spadefish, Chaetodipterus faber; and pigfish, Orthopristis chrysoptera) consumed mostly motile epifauna, particularly caprellid and corophoid amphipods. These predators also ate sessile jetty biota, as well as fish and sand-bottom invertebrates, but to a lesser extent. Similarly, fishes in Group G (Atlantic silversides, Menidia menidia; northern pipefish, Syngnathus fuscus; and halfbeaks, Hyporhamphus unifasciatus) consumed large quantities of caprellid and corophoid amphipods, but a substantial portion of their diets consisted of zooplankton (copepods, decapod larvae, fish larvae, and insects) as well. Finally, species in Group H (spot, Leiostomus xanthurus; tautog, Tautoga onitis; sheepshead, Archosargus probatocephalus; spottail pinfish, Diplodus holbrooki; and black drum, Pogonias cromis) were distinguished by their heavy consumption of mussels (Brachidontes exustus); however, all of these predators fed on a wide variety of other sessile and motile jetty biota, as well as on sand-bottom fauna.

In summary, there appear to be three major trophic groups represented by the fishes near the Murrells Inlet jetties. Each group is characterized by one of three types of prey that constitutes the greatest proportion of total food volume: 1) fish, 2) sand-bottom epifauna, or 3) jetty biota (and in some cases, zooplankton). Within each of these major groups, there was considerable variation in diet among the constituent predators. Furthermore, many fishes exhibited pronounced ontogenetic and seasonal changes in food habits. Seasonal variations probably reflected parallel changes in prey abundance. With the exception of some strictly piscivorous species, very few predators were restricted to any one type of prey. Nevertheless, our results indicate that 15 of the 31 species included in the normal cluster analysis feed primarily on jetty biota during one or more seasons. Among these are spadefish, sheepshead, and black drum, all of which are popular with recreational fishermen. Additionally, many smaller fishes which fed heavily on jetty biota (including blennies, gobies, anchovies, silversides and, to some extent, spot) were major prey items for piscivorous species such as bluefish, black sea bass, spotted seatrout, weakfish, red drum, and Spanish mackerel. These predators are also favored by sport and commercial fishermen alike. Clearly, then, our study has demonstrated that numerous fishes are either directly or indirectly feeding on organisms associated with the Murrells Inlet jetties. These results confirm those of Van Dolah et al. (1984), who concluded, on the basis of more limited food habits analyses, that the jetty biota at Murrells Inlet is an important food source for several recreationally important fishes.

3. Crab Assemblages

Traps deployed for 12-hr sets around the north jetty captured a total of 349 crabs representing eight species (Appendix 4). The stone crab, Menippe mercenaria, numerically dominated the catch during the spring, summer, and fall, comprising 90 % of all crabs found in the traps during those seasons. No stone crabs were captured in the traps during winter, although they were observed among the rocks by divers. Other crab species occasionally collected around the jetties included Callinectes sapidus, Libinia spp., and Portunus spp.

There was a significant change in the seasonal abundance of stone crabs captured around the north jetty ($F_{(3,36)} = 36.76$; $P < 0.01$). Greatest catches occurred during the spring on both sides of this jetty, followed by a substantial decline in crab catches during the summer and fall (Figure 23). Statewide commercial landings of stone crab claws, which are primarily harvested from inshore bays and sounds of South Carolina, also generally show a decline during the summer and fall relative to spring landings (Wenner and Stokes, 1983; Theiling, 1984-1985). There are several possible reasons for the seasonal decrease in catch size. Some of the decline in abundance may be due to mortality from crabbing around the jetties. Commercial pots were observed being fished around the outer sections of both jetties during most sampling periods. Although only one claw can be legally harvested from stone crabs in South Carolina, Davis et al. (1978) noted considerable mortalities (28 %) among crabs that had only one claw removed using commercially accepted techniques. This mortality was primarily due to physiological stress resulting from fluid loss. The loss of a claw may also indirectly increase mortality from predation and competition.

Seasonal declines in the crab catches may also be due to normal crab movements away from the jetties. Bender (1971) noted some seasonal inshore-offshore migrations of M. mercenaria in Florida, and although Menippe migrations have not been documented in South Carolina, there is a considerable area of suitable habitat for stone crabs in slightly deeper waters off the Grand Strand (Van Dolah and Knott, 1984). The absence of stone crabs in the traps during winter is most probably due to cold water temperatures, which induces burrowing and sluggish behavior in M. mercenaria (Bender, 1971).

Stone crab catches were consistently lower on the channel side of the jetty than on the seaward side (Fig. 23), with the differences being statistically significant during August and October (Table 19). There is no obvious cause for this trend. However, commercial traps were observed more frequently in the channel area between the jetties than on the exposed sides. Food resources utilized by M. mercenaria may also have been different between the exposed side and the channel side of the north jetty.

Significantly more stone crabs were collected in the traps fished at night than in the traps fished during the day (Fig. 24, Table 19). This indicates active nocturnal foraging among the M. mercenaria inhabiting the jetty rocks. Although it is generally believed that stone crabs are nocturnal, the diurnal activities of M. mercenaria are not well understood. Powell and Gunter (1968) found no obvious difference in crab activity between night and day, and Williams (1984) cited studies which suggested that stone crab activities were greatest in the evening before dark. Our traps were generally set immediately before sunset. Therefore, most of the crabs would have entered the traps at dusk or during the night, suggesting either a crepuscular or nocturnal foraging strategy.

Female M. mercenaria dominated the catch during the spring and summer, but not during the fall (Fig. 25, Table 19). Over all seasons combined, the female:male sex ratio was 2.2:1. Caldwell (1986) and Wenner and Stokes (1983) have also documented a numerical dominance of females in estuarine habitats within South Carolina, and Bender (1971) noted that the inshore

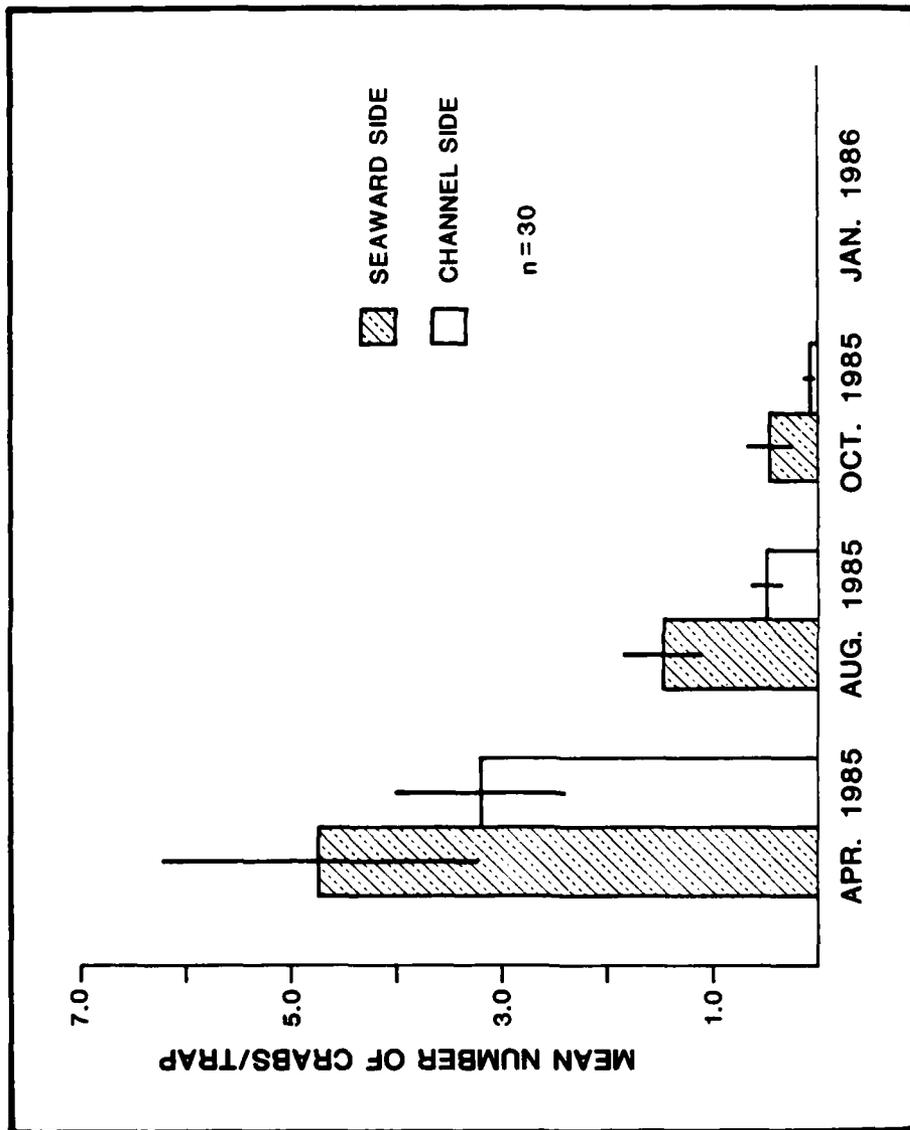


Figure 23. Average number of stonecrabs (*Menippe mercenaria*) collected in traps on the seaward and channel sides of the north jetty at Murrells Inlet. Error bars represent ± 1 standard error.

Table 19. Comparisons of *Menippe mercenaria* catches in traps deployed for 12-hr sets around the north jetty at Murrella Inlet. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests were based on log (x + 1) transformation of crab abundance in each replicate trap set.

Sampling Date	Seaward Side		Channel Side		ANOVA Results		
	No. of Crabs	No. Trap Hauls	No. of Crabs	No. Trap Hauls	F	df	P
April	142	30	97	30	0.28	1/58	>0.05
August	44	30	15	30	5.34	1/58	<0.05
October	14	30	2	30	4.33	1/58	<0.05
January	0	30	0	30	---	---	---
Sampling Date	Night Sets		Day Sets		ANOVA Results		
	No. of Crabs	No. Trap Hauls	No. of Crabs	No. Trap Hauls	F	df	P
April	190	30	49	30	7.75	1/58	<0.01
August	47	30	12	30	9.97	1/58	<0.01
October	16	30	0	30	10.41	1/58	<0.01
January	0	30	0	30	---	---	---
Sampling Date	Females		Males		ANOVA Results		
	No. of Crabs	No. Trap Hauls	No. of Crabs	No. Trap Hauls	F	df	P
April	174	60	65	60	11.34	1/118	<0.01
August	40	60	19	60	4.22	1/118	<0.05
October	3	60	13	60	2.88	1/118	>0.05
January	0	60	0	60	---	---	---

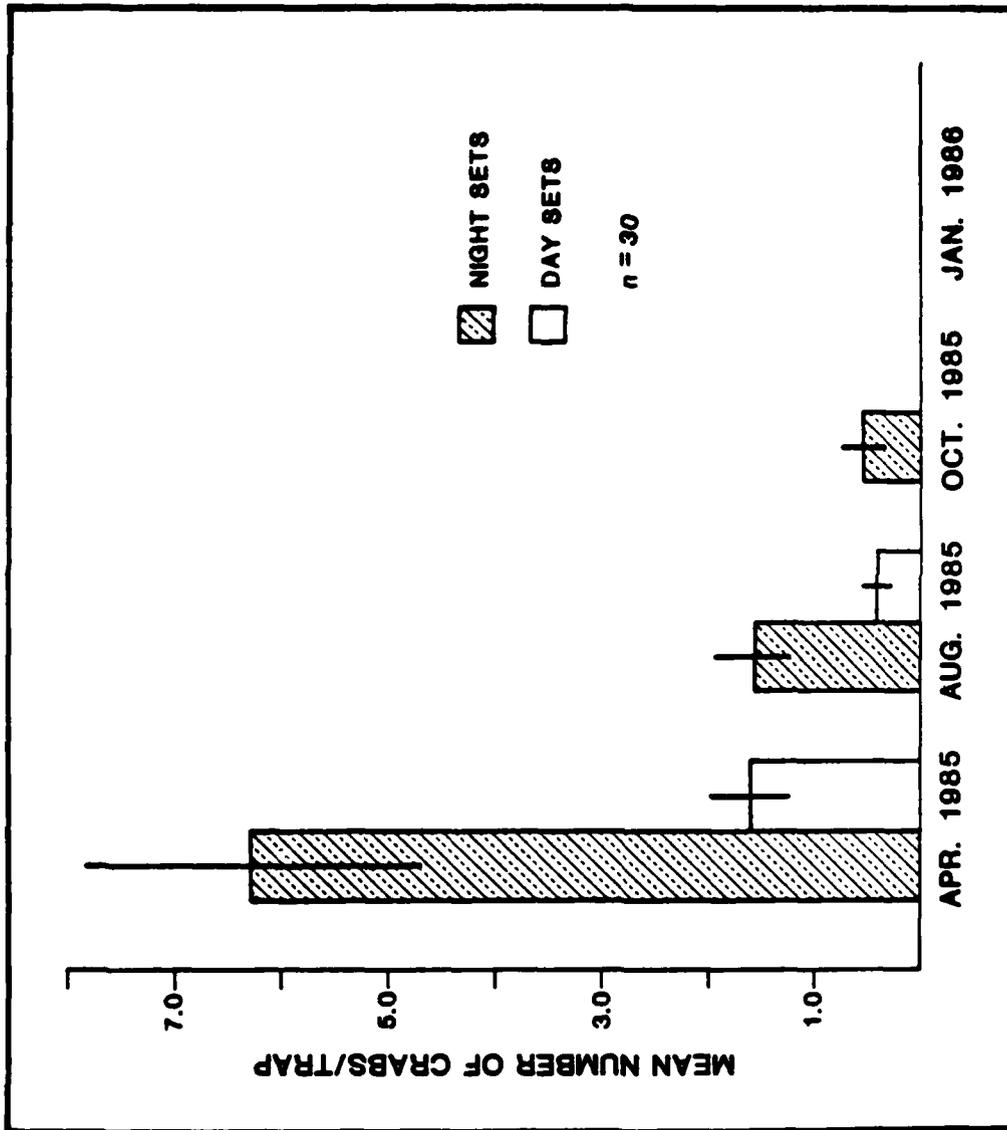


Figure 24. Average number of stonecrabs (*Menippe mercenaria*) collected in traps during night and day sets around the north jetty at Murrells Inlet. Error bars represent ± 1 standard error.

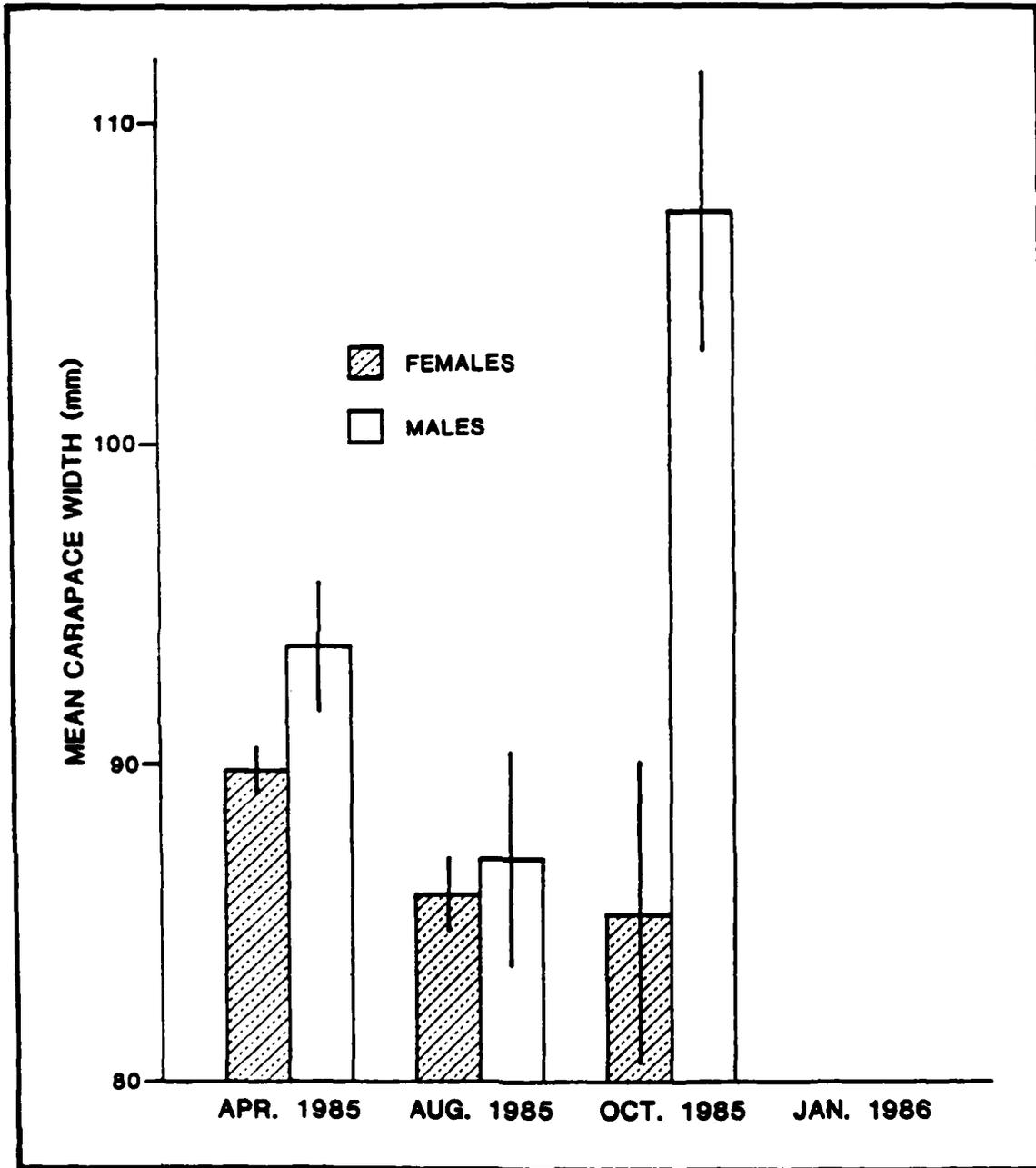


Figure 25. Mean number of male and female stone crabs, *Menippe mercenaria* collected in traps set around the north jetty at Murrells Inlet. Error bars represent ± 1 standard error.

resident populations of stone crabs in Florida were composed primarily of females. During all three seasons, the male population at Murrells Inlet had a larger mean carapace width, with the greatest difference in mean size noted during October. The size frequency distributions of males and females captured during each season are shown in Fig. 26. All of the *M. mercenaria* captured in the traps were adults based on Caldwell's (1986) estimated size at sexual maturity for this species (55 mm). Juvenile stone crabs were observed among the rocks at Murrells Inlet by divers, but these crabs were not effectively sampled by the traps, which had a mesh size of 37 mm.

Based on the stone crab catches in this study, it is unlikely that the Murrells Inlet jetties can support more than an incidental stone crab fishery and, to our knowledge, no crabbers were fishing solely around the jetty rocks. Our observations also indicated that recreational crabbing was rare (see the following section).

4. Recreational Fishing Activities

Recreational fishing activities were similar during all seasons. Fishing pressure was consistently greatest around the north jetty, with an average of 40 % of all boats occurring around this jetty each season (Table 20). The largest number of boats was located at or near the seaward point of the north jetty (Fig. 27). The south jetty averaged 13 % of the boats during all seasons except summer, when the percentage increased. As the region around the north jetty became overcrowded during the summer months, additional boats fished off the south jetty. Approximately 12 % of the total number of boats counted each season was located in the channel between the jetties, or in the area around the weir section and its deposition basin. The channel inland from the jetties averaged over 20 % of the boats each season except summer, when the number of boats fell to under 15 % of the total.

Bank-fishing was restricted to the south jetty, as the weir made the north jetty inaccessible by land. Shoaling along the outside of the south jetty made much of this area unfishable; thus, the majority of bank-fishing occurred along the channel side of the jetty seaward of the bend or on the exposed side of the jetty near the seaward end. Each season some anglers fished off Garden City Beach into the weir and deposition basin. This area is located in a privately owned section of Garden City and, therefore, is not widely utilized by fishermen.

The average number of boats and bank-fishermen occurring daily and seasonally in the area can be estimated based on counts made in the census. Because boats and anglers enter and leave the region randomly or change locations throughout the day, actual numbers are difficult to obtain without keeping track of each individual boat or angler throughout the day. Daily averages were, therefore, based on the maximum number of anglers counted at any one time during a day and, as such, represent only the minimum number present during that day. A rough estimate of the total number of boats and bank-fishermen utilizing the Murrells Inlet jetties during each season was determined ($2 \times$ average weekend observations + $5 \times$ average weekday observations \times 13 weeks per season). As expected in a resort area, the greatest number of boats and bank-fishermen were present during the summer, with successively lower numbers observed during the fall, spring, and winter, respectively (Table 21). Although the annual estimated usage of 4100 boats

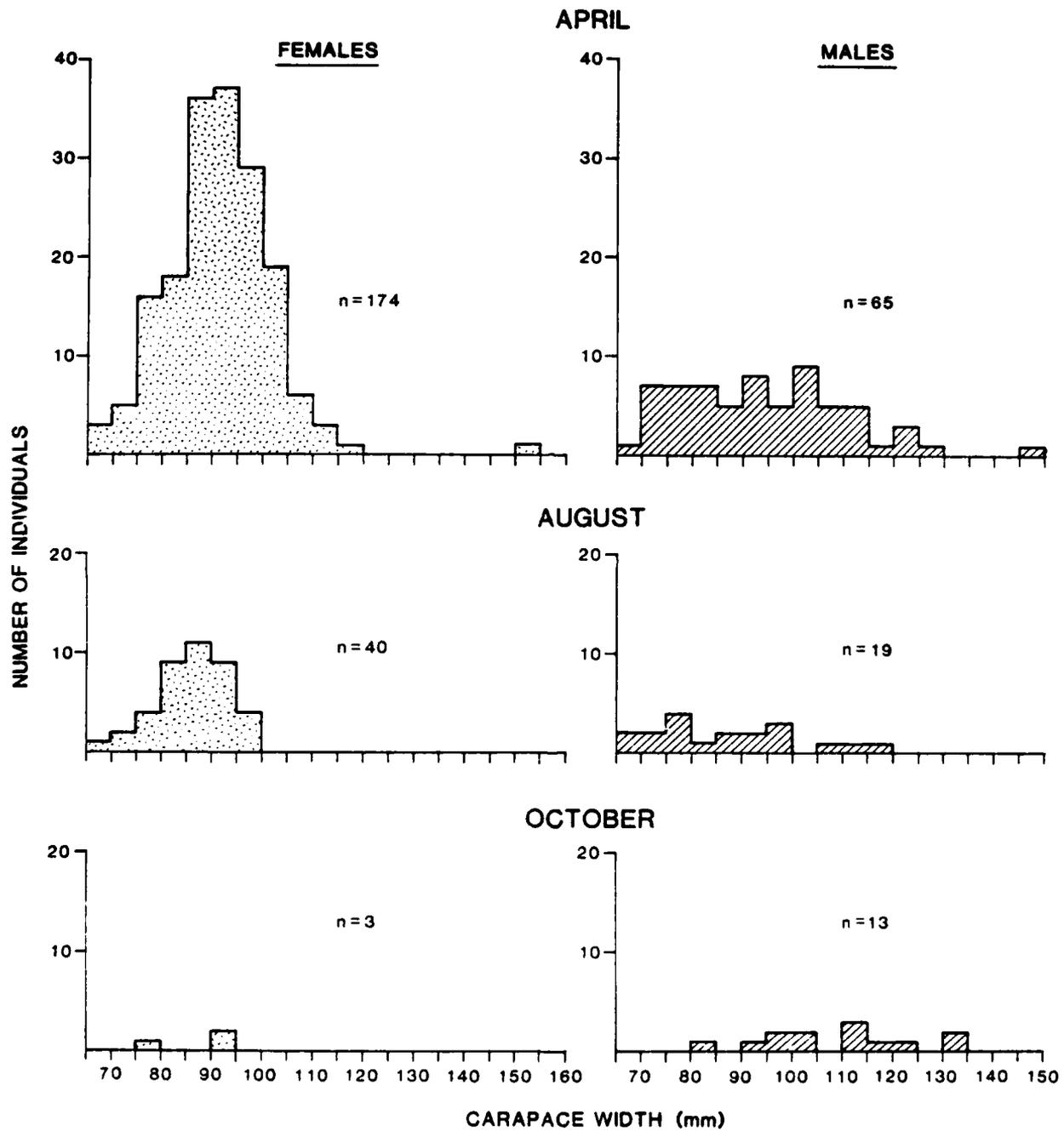


Figure 26. Size frequency distributions of male and female stone crabs (*Menippe mercenaria*) captured in traps near the north jetty at Murrells Inlet.

Table 20. Number and percentage of boats occurring in various locations around the Murrells Inlet jetties during each seasonal sampling period.

	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North jetty	105	41.3	125	42.4	82	35.6	6	46.1	318	40.1
South jetty	25	9.8	63	21.4	32	13.9	2	15.4	122	15.4
Main channel	32	12.6	26	8.8	36	15.6	1	7.7	95	12.0
Weir/deposition basin	36	14.2	38	12.9	24	10.4	1	7.7	99	12.5
Inland channel	56	22.0	43	14.6	56	24.3	3	23.1	158	19.9
Total	<u>254</u>		<u>295</u>		<u>230</u>		<u>13</u>		<u>792</u>	

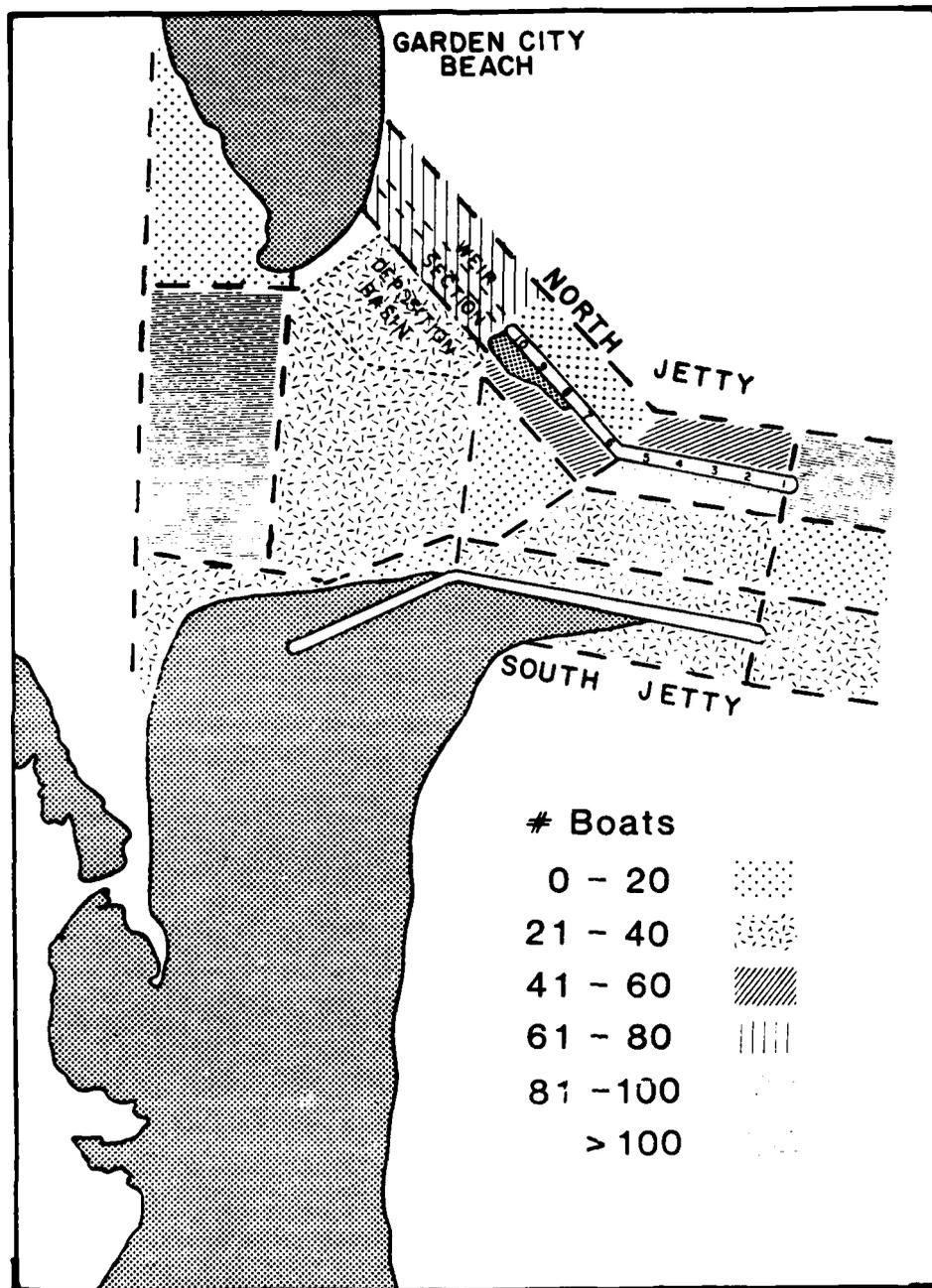
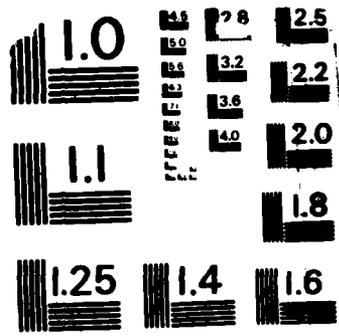


Figure 27. Map showing recreational fishing pressure in each survey zone around the Murrells Inlet jetties. Boat densities represent totals from all seasons combined.

Table 21. Average number of boats and bank-fishermen (B/F) occurring daily on weekdays and weekend days for each season. Number of interviews conducted appears in parentheses.

	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Fall</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	B/F	B/F	B/F	B/F	B/F
Weekdays	7/6 (40)	16/14 (65)	13/11 (52)	2/1 (8)	10/8 (165)
Weekends	22/24 (121)	22/21 (77)	18/21 (82)	1/4 (15)	16/18 (295)
Total *	1027/1014 (161)	1612/1456 (142)	1313/1261 (134)	156/169 (23)	4108/3900 (460)

* Total numbers of boats and bank-fishermen for each season are extrapolated based on average numbers per day, 5 weekdays and 2 weekend days per week, and 13 weeks per season.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

and 3900 bank-fishermen includes many fishermen who were counted more than once because they fished on consecutive survey days, it is clear that the jetties serve as a valuable resource for recreational fishing activities.

During the four survey periods, 460 interviews were conducted with anglers around the Murrells Inlet jetties. The percentage of interviews conducted on weekdays and on weekend days varied seasonally depending on the number of anglers present (Table 21). Most interviews took place on weekend days during every season; however, in summer, the percentage of interviews conducted on weekdays was nearly as great. This was due to an increased number of vacationers remaining in the area throughout an entire week during the summer months. Over the entire one-year survey period, 36 % of all interviews were conducted on weekdays and 64 % on weekend days (Table 21). The total number of interviewed parties in the area decreased steadily from a high of 161 in spring to a low of 23 in winter.

Interviewed anglers sought a total of 14 fish species (Table 22). Red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus) was the most frequently sought fish throughout the survey, being specified by 42 % of all fishing parties. Other popular species were flounder (Paralichthys sp.), 28 %; spot (Leiostomus xanthurus), 8 %; bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix), 4 %; king mackerel (Scomberomorus cavalla), 4 %; and sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus), 4 %. There was little seasonal variation in the species sought by anglers, except for spot and king mackerel, which were more popular in the fall than in other seasons. Spot fishing often increases in many coastal areas in late fall as these fish migrate from bays and sounds offshore to spawn (Hildebrand and Cable, 1930). King mackerel move inshore in the fall to feed on estuarine fishes such as mullet (Mugil sp.), which move offshore at this time. Fall is generally the only season in which king mackerel are available to inshore fishermen (in South Carolina) and, consequently, the only season in which they were sought or caught by anglers in the Murrells Inlet area.

A total of 818 fish representing 23 species were caught by anglers interviewed during the survey (Table 23). The greatest number of fish and the greatest number of species were caught during summer. Overall, black sea bass, Centropristis striata, was the most frequently caught fish, with large numbers captured during every season but winter. The smooth dogfish, Mustelus canis, was the second most frequently captured fish; however, its occurrence in the area was highly seasonal. Ninety-four percent of the smooth dogfish were caught in spring when they are known to migrate north along the coast (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953). Gill net collections confirmed that these fish were abundant only during spring (see Section IV.1). Other fishes frequently collected were bluefish, red drum, flounder, and spot (Table 23). Each of these species was caught during at least three seasons, while all species sought by recreational anglers were collected by fishermen during at least one season.

There was often a relationship between where anglers fished and what species they sought. Similarly, there was a relationship between where an angler fished and which species were actually caught. Table 24 lists the regions around the jetties where fish species were sought and caught by recreational anglers.

Table 22 . Total number and percentage of interviewed anglers seeking various fish species around the Murrells Inlet jetties during each sampling period.

Species	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Red drum (<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>)	47	40.5	51	42.5	48	42.9	4	36.4	150	41.8
Flounder (<u>Paralichthys</u> sp.)	53	45.7	38	31.7	11	9.8	---	---	102	28.4
Spot (<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>)	8	6.9	3	2.5	19	17.0	---	---	30	8.4
Bluefish (<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>)	4	3.4	4	3.3	5	4.5	---	---	13	3.6
King mackerel (<u>Scomberomorus cavalla</u>)	---	---	---	---	13	11.6	---	---	13	3.6
Sheepshead (<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>)	---	---	9	7.5	3	2.7	1	9.1	13	3.6
Spotted seatrout (<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>)	---	---	3	2.5	3	2.7	5	45.4	11	3.1
Black drum (<u>Pogonias cromis</u>)	1	0.8	4	3.3	2	1.8	1	9.1	8	2.2
Croaker (<u>Micropogonias undulatus</u>)	1	0.8	1	0.8	3	2.7	---	---	5	1.4
Spanish mackerel (<u>Scomberomorus maculatus</u>)	---	---	4	3.3	---	---	---	---	4	1.1
Kingfish (whiting) (<u>Menticirrhus</u> sp.)	---	---	1	0.8	3	2.7	---	---	4	1.1
Black sea bass (<u>Centropristis striata</u>)	---	---	1	0.8	2	1.8	---	---	3	0.8
Shark (any species)	2	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	0.6
Florida pompano (<u>Trachinotus carolinus</u>)	---	---	1	0.8	---	---	---	---	1	0.3
Total	116		120		112		11		359	

Table 23 . Total number and percentage of fishes caught by interviewed anglers around the Murrells Inlet jetties during each seasonal sampling period.

Species	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black sea bass (<u>Centropristis striata</u>)	50	16.5	39	10.6	35	24.1	---	---	124	15.2
Smooth dogfish (<u>Mustelus canis</u>)	109	36.0	7	1.9	---	---	---	---	116	14.2
Bluefish (<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>)	34	11.2	56	15.2	17	11.7	---	---	107	13.1
Red drum (<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>)	23	7.6	50	13.6	20	13.8	1	100.	94	11.5
Flounder (<u>Paralichthys</u> sp.)	23	7.6	40	10.8	3	2.1	---	---	66	8.1
Spot (<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>)	24	7.9	12	3.3	23	15.9	---	---	59	7.2
Pinfish (<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>)	---	---	33	8.9	13	9.0	---	---	46	5.6
Florida pompano (<u>Trachinotus carolinus</u>)	---	---	40	10.8	4	2.8	---	---	44	5.4
Skate (several species)	34	11.2	5	1.4	---	---	---	---	39	4.8
Sheepshead (<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>)	---	---	32	8.7	---	---	---	---	32	3.9
Croaker (<u>Micropogonias undulatus</u>)	---	---	25	6.8	2	1.8	---	---	27	3.3
Kingfish (whiting) (<u>Menticirrhus</u> sp.)	4	1.3	6	1.6	8	5.5	---	---	18	2.2
Tautog (<u>Tautoga onitis</u>)	1	0.3	---	---	12	8.3	---	---	13	1.6
Spanish mackerel (<u>Scomberomorus maculatus</u>)	---	---	8	2.2	---	---	---	---	8	1.0
Black drum (<u>Pogonias cromis</u>)	1	0.3	5	1.4	1	0.7	---	---	7	0.9
King mackerel (<u>Scomberomorus cavalla</u>)	---	---	---	---	4	2.8	---	---	4	0.5
Sea catfish (<u>Arius felis</u>)	---	---	4	1.1	---	---	---	---	4	0.5
Spotted seatrout (<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>)	---	---	2	0.5	---	---	---	---	2	0.2
Creville jack (<u>Caranx hippos</u>)	---	---	2	0.5	---	---	---	---	2	0.2
Porgy (<u>Calamus</u> sp.)	---	---	1	0.3	1	0.7	---	---	2	0.2
Pigfish (<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>)	---	---	1	0.3	1	0.7	---	---	2	0.2
Spadefish (<u>Chaetodipterus faber</u>)	---	---	1	0.3	---	---	---	---	1	0.1
Ladyfish (<u>Elops saurus</u>)	---	---	---	---	1	0.7	---	---	1	0.1
Total caught	303		369		145		1		818	

Table 24. Number of fishing parties fishing for (sought-s) various species and the number of each species caught (c) by anglers in the various sampling zones at Murrells Inlet, all seasons combined.

	North jetty		South jetty		Main channel		Weir/Depos. basin		Inland channel	
	s	c	s	c	s	c	s	c	s	c
Red drum	88	37	34	12	6	1	17	44	5	--
Flounder	28	15	17	8	15	12	23	22	19	9
Spot	4	1	2	5	4	2	3	12	17	39
Bluefish	4	36	4	10	1	24	4	27	--	10
King mackerel	--	--	7	3	6	1	--	--	--	--
Sheepshead	6	28	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spotted seatrout	3	--	2	2	1	--	2	--	3	--
Black drum	4	2	2	3	1	--	1	1	--	1
Croaker	1	1	--	3	--	7	2	13	2	3
Spanish mackerel	2	8	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Kingfish (whiting)	1	--	--	11	--	1	2	6	1	--
Black sea bass	--	45	3	56	--	11	--	10	--	2
Shark (dogfish)	--	25	1	82	1	1	--	8	--	--
Florida pompano	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	44	--	--
Total	141	198	80	199	35	60	56	187	47	64

The most frequently sought fish, red drum, was caught almost exclusively around the rubble jetty structures. This species was primarily fished for around the north jetty, where it was caught most frequently in the weir/deposition basin area (Table 24). Similar trends were also noted for flounder and bluefish, which were commonly caught in the main channel as well. The deeper waters associated with these areas may have attracted these fishes. Spot, which is primarily an inshore species, was fished for and caught in the inland portion of the channel. The two most frequently caught fishes, black sea bass and smooth dogfish, showed definite affinities for jetty structures, with very few caught elsewhere.

Overall, the total number of fishes collected by recreational fishermen was nearly equal in all areas associated with rubble jetty structures, and the catches were much greater than those in nonjetty areas.

Recreational shrimping and crabbing proved to be almost nonexistent around the Murrells Inlet jetties. Throughout the survey, no interviewed parties indicated that they had been or intended to do any shrimping in the area. In the spring, 2 of the 161 interviewed parties were engaged in crabbing with hand lines and drop nets, but recreational crabbing was not observed during other seasons.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Fishes and crabs associated with a jetty system at Murrells Inlet were sampled over a one-year period to: (a) identify changes in the distribution, relative abundance, and community composition of species present during each season; (b) characterize the food habits of most fish species collected; and (c) identify seasonal trends in recreational fishing around the jetties.
2. The Murrells Inlet jetty system was constructed between 1977 and 1980 and consists of two rubble structures, each approximately 1000 m long. The jetties are located at the entrance of an inlet situated in the southern portion of the Grand Strand, an economically important tourist area in South Carolina.
3. All sampling was conducted at quarterly intervals from April 1985 to February 1986. Fish communities were assessed by using replicate sets of gill nets (three mesh sizes), traps, rotenone collections, and by performing diver surveys. Food habits of most fish species collected were determined through stomach content analyses. Decapods were sampled using replicate sets of crab traps. Interview-count surveys were conducted at various times on weekends and weekdays during each season to identify areas of recreational fishing activity and species sought, as well as the species and number of fishes caught.
4. Gill net, trap, and rotenone sampling around the jetties resulted in the collection of 75 species of fish representing 53 families. Greatest catches were obtained in spring and smallest catches in winter. Gill net and trap collections, as well as diver observations, showed distinct seasonal differences in the community composition of fishes around the jetties; however, the species composition and abundance of fishes observed by divers was markedly different from that of fishes collected in gill nets and traps. Seasonal differences were not as apparent in rotenone collections. The species composition of fishes found around the jetties was similar to that of fishes associated with other shallow-water artificial and natural reef structures in the South Atlantic Bight. In general, the Murrells Inlet jetties appear to: (a) attract species that are normally associated with reef structures, (b) attract species that are commonly found around estuarine inlets, and (c) attract species which seasonally migrate along the coast. The Murrells Inlet jetties also serve as nursery habitat for a variety of fish species commonly found in deeper offshore waters.
5. Although small sample sizes precluded a definitive analysis of some species' diets, the results of our food habits study suggested the existence of three major trophic groups among the fishes collected near the Murrells Inlet jetties: (a) fish that are mostly piscivorous, (b) fish that feed primarily on sand-bottom epifauna, and (c) fish that feed principally on jetty biota and, in some cases, zooplankton. Among the recreationally important fishes, spadefish, sheephead, and black drum fed primarily on jetty biota, while bluefish, black sea bass, spotted seatrout, weakfish, red drum, and Spanish mackerel consumed mostly smaller fishes (e.g. blennies, gobies, silversides, anchovies, and, to

some extent, spot) all of which fed heavily on jetty biota. Seasonal and ontogenetic variations in food habits were exhibited by a number of fishes.

6. Eight species of crabs were captured in the blue crab traps set around the north jetty. The stone crab, Menippe mercenaria, was numerically dominant, comprising 90 % of the total catch. Stone crab catches were greatest in spring and declined in all subsequent seasons. None were caught in winter. Stone crab catches were consistently lower on the channel versus exposed side of the jetty, and significantly more crabs were caught at night than during the day. The overall sex ratio of the stone crab catch was 2.2:1 (females to males), but males had a greater mean carapace width. Based on the size of catches in this study, it is unlikely that the Murrells Inlet jetties can support more than an incidental stone crab fishery.

7. Considerable recreational fishing activity was observed in the vicinity of the Murrells Inlet jetties, especially around the north jetty. Bank fishing was restricted to the south jetty, which has a walkway along the top. Most fishing activity was observed on weekend days versus weekdays, although this difference was not as great during summer. Interviewed anglers primarily sought red drum, flounder, spot, bluefish, king mackerel, and sheepshead. There was little seasonal difference in the species sought by anglers, except for spot and king mackerel. Of the 23 species collected by anglers who were interviewed during the one-year survey period, black sea bass and smooth dogfish were the species most frequently captured. The greatest number of fish and the greatest number of species were caught during summer, and overall catches were much greater around the jetty structures than in nonjetty areas.

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Appendix 1. Seasonal species composition, numbers (n), and lengths in millimeters of fishes taken in gill net collections on the outside of the north and south jetties at Murrells Inlet.

Season Family	Species	Spring		Summer		Fall		Winter	
		n	XL range TL	n	XL range TL	n	XL range TL	n	XL range TL
Carcharhinidae	<i>Mustelus canis</i>	468	648 574-1062	1	460	---	---	---	---
	<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>	1	630	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>	1	567	3	877	842-924	---	---	---
	<i>Raja eglanteria</i>	81	429 219-614	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rajidae	<i>Dasyatis sabina*</i>	2	295 287-304	2	395	375-415	---	---	---
	<i>Dasyatis savi*</i>	---	---	1	315	---	---	---	---
Dasyatidae	<i>Gymnura micrura*</i>	3	372 335-422	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<i>Myliobatis fremerwillei*</i>	8	359 307-389	---	---	---	---	---	---
Myliobatidae	<i>Rhinoptera bonasus*</i>	---	---	---	---	---	1	478	---
Elopiidae	<i>Elops saurus**</i>	---	---	1	298	286-307	---	---	---
	<i>Alopius aestivalis**</i>	5	250 238-257	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clupeidae	<i>Alosa mediocrius**</i>	3	380 352-394	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<i>Alosa sapidissima**</i>	5	418 366-480	---	---	---	---	---	---
Engraulidae	<i>Brevoortia smithi**</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	<i>Brevoortia tyrannus**</i>	1	305	36	199	180-250	2	289	283-294
Ariidae	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum**</i>	3	325 318-329	---	---	---	4	218	189-240
	<i>Opisthonema oglinum**</i>	---	---	12	177	168-190	---	---	---
Serranidae	<i>Anchoa hepsetus**</i>	1	110	1	55	---	---	---	---
	<i>Arius felis**</i>	---	---	3	267	245-307	---	---	---
Pomatomidae	<i>Centropristis striata</i>	---	---	---	---	---	3	224	208-239
	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix**</i>	188	314 228-433	64	294	215-385	18	306	159-422
Carangidae	<i>Caranx hippos**</i>	---	---	7	156	148-163	---	---	---
	<i>Chloroscombrus chrysurus**</i>	1	168	1	172	---	---	---	---
Haemulidae	<i>Selene vomer**</i>	6	181 169-190	6	181	169-190	2	181	178-185
	<i>Orthopristis chrysoptera**</i>	1	565	1	287	---	12	181	142-241
Sparidae	<i>Archosargus probatocephalus**</i>	---	---	1	252	---	---	---	---
	<i>Diplodus holbrooki**</i>	---	---	---	---	---	7	349	242-490
Scaenidae	<i>Lagodon rhomboides**</i>	---	---	7	182	162-195	2	139	135-143
	<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>	7	357 270-482	18	351	309-396	2	157	153-162
Ephippidae	<i>Cynoscion regalis</i>	---	---	3	372	305-405	4	389	378-412
	<i>Leiostomus xanthurus</i>	4	194 160-215	27	215	195-243	306	232	192-272
Labridae	<i>Menticirrhus americanus</i>	1	285	1	332	---	3	294	277-308
	<i>Menticirrhus littoralis</i>	25	338 287-425	6	310	291-393	16	337	276-442
Mugilidae	<i>Microgogonias undulatus</i>	---	---	5	234	209-257	---	---	---
	<i>Pogonias cromis</i>	3	538 482-573	3	460	370-514	3	363	275-526
Uranoscopidae	<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	---	---	1	294	---	7	398	372-442
	<i>Chaetodipterus faber</i>	---	---	3	194	161-242	2	195	190-200
Scombridae	<i>Tautoga onites</i>	2	228 226-230	3	285	249-310	4	309	275-347
	<i>Mugil cephalus**</i>	---	---	10	280	257-337	1	390	---
Stromateidae	<i>Astroscopus y-graecum</i>	---	---	1	320	---	---	---	---
	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla**</i>	---	---	1	198	---	---	---	---
Bothidae	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus**</i>	1	565	136	306	226-458	2	335	305-366
	<i>Peprilus alepidotus**</i>	22	160 135-194	1	149	---	2	100	98-102
Soleidae	<i>Paralichthys lethostigma</i>	4	341 271-430	2	438	379-497	3	493	437-571
	<i>Scophthalmus aquosus</i>	---	---	---	---	---	1	212	---
	<i>Trinectes maculatus</i>	1	164	1	170	---	---	---	3 208 188-233

Notes: X = mean length; * following species = disc width; ** following species = fork length; all other = total length.

Appendix 2. Seasonal species composition, numbers (n), and total lengths (TL) in millimeters of fishes taken in rotenone collections on the inside of the north jetty at Murrells Inlet.

Season Family	Species	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
		n	XTL	range TL	n	XTL	range TL	n	XTL	range TL	n	XTL	range TL
Engraulidae	<u>Anchoa cubana</u>	---	---	---	1 *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	<u>A. hepsetus</u>	2	113	109-118	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Batrachoididae	<u>Opsanus tau</u>	---	---	---	1	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gobiocidae	<u>Gobiosox strumosus</u>	82	53	36-73	24	35	15-73	24	42	23-76	12	48	27-79
Gadiidae	<u>Urophycis earlii</u>	4	129	114-145	2	266	266-267	1	295	---	---	---	
Exocoetidae	<u>Hyporhamphus unifasciatus</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	148	---	---	---	
Cyprinodontidae	<u>Fundulus majalis</u>	6	57	50-80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Atherinidae	<u>Membras martinica</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	48	40-56	---	---	
	<u>Menidia menidia</u>	5	93	86-104	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Syngnathidae	<u>Syngnathus fuscus</u>	3	109	98-128	---	---	---	1	118	---	1	131	
Serranidae	<u>Centropomus striate</u>	1	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Carangidae	<u>Caranx bartholomaei</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	67	---	---	---	
Haemulidae	<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	---	---	---	2	129	128-130	---	---	---	---	---	
Sparidae	<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	2	106	97-115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	---	---	---	1	122	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Sciaenidae	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	16	15-16
	<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	41	28	17-39	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	19	16-21
Mugilidae	<u>Mugil cephalus</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	28	---	---	
Bleenniidae	<u>Hypoleurochilus geminatus</u>	18	59	37-83	55	48	17-96	32	42	26-72	16	53	37-73
	<u>Hypsoblennius bentzi</u>	10	42	26-50	9	22	14-32	85	36	16-74	2	35	34-37
Gobiidae	<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>	61	36	27-47	84	17	11-27	110	25	18-31	40	30	20-49
Cynoglossidae	<u>Symphurus plagiusa</u>	1	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	26	---
Momacanthidae	<u>Momacanthus hispidus</u>	---	---	---	1	27	---	1	58	---	---	---	

Notes: XTL = mean total length. * = specimen damaged; Getreidae not included.

Appendix 3: Percent frequency (F), number (N) and volume (V) of food items consumed by fishes collected near the Murrells Inlet jetties in spring, summer, fall, and winter.

3.1 Mustelus canis

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	M	V	F	M	V	F	M	V	F	M	V
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Diopatra cupres</u>	4.0	1.1	1.1									
Undetermined				100.0	20.0	0.1						
Total Polychaeta	4.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	20.0	0.1						
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Anadara sp.</u>	4.0	1.1	<0.1									
Cephalopoda												
<u>Lolliguncula brevis</u>	4.0	1.1	1.1									
Crustacea												
Stomatopoda												
<u>Mantodius grayi</u>	4.0	1.1	0.4									
<u>Squilla empusa</u>	24.0	6.4	4.2									
<u>Squilla neglecta</u>	20.0	5.4	16.3									
Total Stomatopoda	48.0	12.8	20.9									
Decapoda												
<u>Albana parvii</u>	16.0	5.4	2.2									
<u>Callinectes sp.</u>				100.0	40.0	8.8						
<u>Cancer irroratus</u>	32.0	12.9	6.7									
<u>Emerita talpoides</u>	4.0	2.2	0.4									
<u>Lepidopa websteri</u>	8.0	3.2	0.7									
<u>Libinia sp.</u>	8.0	2.2	3.0									
<u>Libinia emarginata</u>	8.0	2.2	4.4									
<u>Notantia undetermined</u>				100.0	20.0	2.6						
<u>Ovalipes sp.</u>				100.0	20.0	88.4						
<u>Ovalipes ocellatus</u>	32.0	10.8	5.6									
<u>Ovalipes stephensoni</u>	16.0	5.4	21.0									
<u>Pagurus pollicaris</u>	8.0	2.2	0.2									
<u>Pagurus setiferus</u>	4.0	1.1	0.6									
<u>Portunidae undetermined</u>	8.0	2.2	2.7									
<u>Portunus gibbesii</u>	40.0	16.1	12.1									
<u>Portunus spinimanus</u>	4.0	1.1	0.3									
<u>Trechypanopus constrictus</u>	12.0	3.2	0.9									
<u>Zanthidea undetermined</u>	4.0	1.1	0.3									
Total Decapoda	96.0	71.3	61.1	100.0	80.0	99.8						
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	20.0	7.5	4.9									
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	4.0	1.1	6.0									
undetermined	20.0	5.4	4.8									
Total Pisces	44.0	14.0	15.7									
Number of stomachs examined:	25			1								
Examined stomachs with food:	25			1								

3.2 Hisopriocodon terraenovae

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Fisces												
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0									
Number of stomachs examined:	2											
Examined stomachs with food:	1											

3.3 Sphyrapicus lawini

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Fisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>	100.0	50.0	64.6									
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	100.0	50.0	35.4									
Total Fisces	100.0	100.0	100.0									
Number of stomachs examined:	1											
Examined stomachs with food:	1											

3.4 Sphyrapicus tiburo

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Stomatopoda												
<u>Squilla ampusa</u>	33.3	12.5	81.2									
<u>Squilla neglecta</u>				33.3	11.1	4.6						
Total Stomatopoda	33.3	12.5	81.2	33.3	11.1	4.6						
Decapoda												
<u>Cancer irroratus</u>				33.3	11.1	8.1						
<u>Libinia sp.</u>	33.3	12.5	4.2									
<u>Ovalipes ocellatus</u>				33.3	22.2	42.2						
<u>Portunus gibbesii</u>				33.3	33.3	15.9						
<u>Portunus sayi</u>				33.3	22.2	29.2						
Total Decapoda	33.3	12.5	4.2	100.0	88.8	95.4						
Chordata												
Fisces												
Unidentified	66.7	75.0	14.6									
Number of stomachs examined:	3			3								
Examined stomachs with food:	3			3								

3.5 Raja eglanteria

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Mysidacea												
<u>Bowmaniella</u> sp.	12.0	5.4	0.3									
<u>Myxidopsis bigelowi</u>	4.0	0.7	<0.1									
<u>Neomysis americana</u>	36.0	50.3	0.5									
Undetermined	8.0	2.7	<0.1									
Total Mysidacea	48.0	59.1	0.8									
Stomatopoda												
<u>Squilla</u> <u>empusa</u>	4.0	0.7	3.9									
Undetermined	8.0	1.4	1.0									
Total Stomatopoda	12.0	2.0	4.9									
Decapoda												
<u>Albunea</u> <u>parettii</u>	4.0	0.7	3.2									
<u>Ogyrides</u> <u>hayi</u>	4.0	0.7	<0.1									
<u>Ovalipes</u> <u>ocellatus</u>	56.0	14.3	9.8									
<u>Periclimenes</u> <u>longicaudatus</u>	16.0	2.7	0.1									
<u>Pinnixa</u> sp.	8.0	2.0	0.2									
<u>Pinnixa</u> <u>crispata</u>	8.0	1.4	0.1									
<u>Portunus</u> <u>gibbesii</u>	4.0	0.7	0.7									
Fortunidae undetermined	4.0	0.7	0.4									
<u>Trachypanopeus</u> <u>constrictus</u>	12.0	2.7	2.2									
Xanthidae undetermined	4.0	0.7	<0.1									
Undetermined	4.0	0.7	0.2									
Total Decapoda	72.0	27.2	16.8									
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa</u> <u> hepsetus</u>	4.0	0.7	4.6									
<u>Leiostomus</u> <u>xanthurus</u>	20.0	3.4	54.9									
<u>Menidia</u> <u>menidia</u>	24.0	4.8	4.0									
<u>Micropogonias</u> <u>undulatus</u>	4.0	0.7	5.5									
<u>Monacanthus</u> <u>hispidus</u>	4.0	0.7	0.5									
Undetermined	8.0	1.4	7.8									
Total Pisces	60.0	11.6	77.4									
Number of stomachs examined:	25											
Examined stomachs with food:	25											

3.6 Dasyatis americana

<u>Prey</u>	<u>Spring</u>			<u>Summer</u>			<u>Fall</u>			<u>Winter</u>		
	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Glycera dibranchiata</u>	33.3	25.9	11.3									
<u>Omphis eremita</u>	33.3	3.7	4.8									
Total Polychaeta	33.3	29.6	16.1									
Crustacea												
Mysidacea												
<u>Boumaniella sp.</u>	33.3	3.7	0.6									
Amphipoda												
<u>Acanthoaustrorius millsii</u>	33.3	3.7	<0.1									
<u>Ampelisca sp.</u>	33.3	7.4	3.8									
<u>Prochaustorius deichmannae</u>	33.3	37.0	2.0									
<u>Rhepocynius epistomus</u>	33.3	3.7	<0.1									
Total Amphipoda	66.7	51.8	5.9									
Decapoda												
<u>Cancer irroratus</u>	33.3	3.7	<0.1									
<u>Ogyrides hayi</u>	33.3	3.7	2.9									
Total Decapoda	66.7	7.4	2.9									
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	33.3	7.4	74.3									
Number of stomachs examined:	3											
Examined stomachs with food:	3											

3.7 Dasyatis sabina

<u>Prey</u>	<u>Spring</u>			<u>Summer</u>			<u>Fall</u>			<u>Winter</u>		
	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>
<u>Annelida</u>												
<u>Polychaeta</u>												
<u>Glycera americana</u>	100.0	8.3	17.4									
<u>Glycera dibranchiata</u>	100.0	66.7	36.7									
<u>Murphyss sanguinea</u>	100.0	8.3	13.8									
Terebellidae undertermined	100.0	8.3	9.2									
Total Polychaeta	100.0	91.6	77.1									
<u>Crustacea</u>												
<u>Decapoda</u>												
<u>Callinassa atlantica</u>	100.0	8.3	22.9									
Number of stomachs examined:	2											
Examined stomachs with food:	1											

3.8 Dasyatis sayi

<u>Prey</u>	<u>Spring</u>			<u>Summer</u>			<u>Fall</u>			<u>Winter</u>		
	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>
<u>Crustacea</u>												
<u>Mysidacea</u>												
<u>Bowmaniella sp.</u>				100.0	4.8	0.3						
<u>Decapoda</u>												
<u>Ogyrides sp.</u>				100.0	95.2	99.7						
Number of stomachs examined:				1								
Examined stomachs with food:				1								

3.9 Gymnura micrura

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
<u>Ogyrides alphaerostris</u>	100.0	50.0	23.1									
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	100.0	50.0	76.9	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Number of stomachs examined:	5			2								
Examined stomachs with food:	1			1								

3.10 Myliobatis freminvillei

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Gastropoda undetermined	90.9	46.4	54.2									
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
Ceridea undetermined	9.1	0.4	<0.1									
<u>Paguristes hummi</u>	27.3	4.6	5.5									
<u>Pagurus hendersoni</u>	81.8	38.8	23.8									
<u>Pagurus longicarpus</u>	45.4	8.0	13.9									
<u>Pagurus pollicaris</u>	18.2	1.7	2.7									
Total Decapoda	100.0	53.6	45.8									
Number of stomachs examined:	12											
Examined stomachs with food:	11											

3.11 Elops saurus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Membres martinica</u>							100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of stomachs examined:				1			4					
Examined stomachs with food:				0			1					

3.12 Conger oceanicus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
Brachyura				50.0	25.0	37.5						
<u>Lyssata wurdemanni</u>				50.0	25.0	11.7						
Total Decapoda				50.0	50.0	49.2						
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Gobiosoma strumosus</u>				50.0	25.0	37.5						
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>				50.0	25.0	13.3						
Total Pisces				50.0	50.0	50.8						
Number of stomachs examined:				2								
Examined stomachs with food:				2								

3.13 Opisthonema oglinum

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Nereis succinea</u>				66.7	76.5	96.4						
Crustacea												
Copepoda				33.3	16.8	<0.1						
Decapoda												
<u>Acetes americana</u>				33.3	2.5	0.2						
Chordata												
Pisces												
Blenniidae (larvae)				33.3	4.2	3.3						
Number of stomachs examined:				4								
Examined stomachs with food:				3								

3.14 Anchoa hepsetus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	50.0	9.5	7.4									

Anchoa hepsetus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Ostracoda	50.0	6.3	2.5									
Amphipoda												
<u>Coprella</u> sp.	50.0	4.8	2.5									
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	100.0	20.6	14.8									
<u>Gammaropsis</u> sp.	50.0	19.0	18.5									
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	100.0	14.3	12.3									
Total Amphipoda	100.0	58.7	48.1									
Mysidacea												
<u>Bowmaniella</u> sp.	50.0	3.2	2.5									
<u>Neomysis americana</u>	50.0	9.5	14.8									
Total Mysidacea	50.0	12.7	17.3									
Decapoda												
Majidae undetermined				100.0	100.0	100.0						
<u>Ogyrides</u> sp.	50.0	12.7	24.7									
Number of stomachs examined:	3			1								
Examined stomachs with food:	2			1								

3.15 Arius felis

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Cephalopoda												
<u>Lolliguncula brevis</u>				66.7	10.0	72.7						
Crustacea												
Cirripedia												
<u>Lepas pectinata</u>				33.3	32.5	0.2						
Stomatopoda												
<u>Nannosquilla</u> sp.				33.3	7.5	9.5						
Decapoda												
<u>Latreutes parvulus</u>				33.3	2.5	0.1						
<u>Lysmata wurdemanni</u>				33.3	7.5	1.4						
<u>Ogyrides</u> sp.				100.0	20.0	1.2						
<u>Pagurus</u> sp.				33.3	2.5	0.2						
<u>Pinnixa</u> sp.				33.3	2.5	0.1						
Fortunidae undetermined				33.3	2.5	0.3						
<u>Fortunus gibbesii</u>				33.3	2.5	0.2						
Undetermined				33.3	2.5	0.7						
Total Decapoda				100.0	42.5	4.0						
Chordata												
Pisces												

Arius felis - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>				33.3	2.5	12.2						
<u>Hypleurochilus geminatus</u>				33.3	2.5	0.3						
Undetermined				33.3	2.5	1.0						
Total Pisces				100.0	7.5	13.4						
Number of stomachs examined:	3											
Examined stomachs with food:	3											

3.16 Bagre marinus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Pisces												
Undetermined	100.0	100.0	100.0									
Number of stomachs examined:	1											
Examined stomachs with food:	1											

3.17 Opsanus tau

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
<u>Cladophora laetiverens</u>	16.7	2.8	<0.1	6.7	2.0	<0.1						
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>	33.3	5.5	0.1									
Total Algae	33.3	8.3	0.1	6.7	2.0	<0.1						
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
Hydroidea undetermined	16.7	2.8	0.1	6.7	2.0	<0.1						
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>							50.0	3.2	1.6			
<u>Sertularia distans</u>	33.3	5.5	<0.1									
<u>Thyrocyphus marginatus</u>	16.7	2.8	<0.1									
Total Hydrozoa	33.3	11.1	0.2	6.7	2.0	<0.1	50.0	3.2	1.6			
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
Serpulidae undetermined				6.7	2.0	<0.1						
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	33.3	13.9	0.2	6.7	6.0	0.1	100.0	58.1	40.4			

Opaeus tau - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	M	V	F	M	V	F	M	V	F	M	V
<u>Tellina sp.</u>				6.7	2.0	<0.1						
Undetermined				6.7	2.0	<0.1						
Total Polycyopa	33.3	13.9	0.2	6.7	10.0	0.1	100.0	58.1	40.4			
Crustacea												
Cirripedia												
<u>Balanus venustus</u>	16.7	2.8	<0.1				50.0	35.5	40.2			
Amphipoda												
<u>Corophium sp.</u>	16.7	2.8	<0.1									
Decapoda												
<u>Cancer irrotatus</u>	66.7	19.4	42.6									
<u>Cronius ruber</u>							50.0	3.2	17.7			
<u>Heterocrypta granulata</u>				33.3	4.0	0.1						
<u>Homopanopeus angustifrons</u>				6.7	2.0	0.1						
<u>Libinia dubia</u>	33.3	5.5	0.9									
<u>Lymanea wurdemannii</u>	16.7	2.8	2.7	13.3	4.0	0.5						
<u>Neopanope sayi</u>				26.7	16.0	0.9						
<u>Pagurus longicarpus</u>				13.3	12.0	0.4						
<u>Panopeus herbstii</u>	16.7	5.5	5.4	13.3	6.0	1.6						
Penaeidae undetermined				6.7	2.0	0.5						
<u>Petrolisthes galathinus</u>				6.7	2.0	0.7						
Xanthidae undetermined				6.7	2.0	0.1						
Undetermined				6.7	2.0	0.5						
Total Decapoda	83.3	33.3	51.6	53.3	52.0	5.5	50.0	3.2	17.7			
Bryozoa												
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	16.7	2.8	<0.1									
<u>Crisis sp.</u>	33.3	5.5	0.2									
<u>Membranipora arborescens</u>				6.7	2.0	<0.1						
<u>Schizoporella floridana</u>	16.7	2.8	0.2									
Total Bryozoa	33.3	11.1	0.4	6.7	2.0	<0.1						
Echinodermata												
Echinoides												
<u>Arbacia punctulata</u>	16.7	2.8	2.2									
Chordata												
Pisces												
Bleenniidae undetermined				6.7	2.0	0.2						
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>				53.3	22.0	64.2						
<u>Centropristis striata</u>				6.7	2.0	27.0						
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>	16.7	2.8	0.5									
<u>Bypleurochilus geminatus</u>				13.3	4.0	2.9						
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	16.7	8.3	44.7									
Undetermined	16.7	2.8	<0.1									
Total Pisces	50.0	13.9	45.1	66.7	30.0	94.3						
Number of stomachs examined:	9			18			2					
Examined stomachs with food:	6			15			2					

3.18 Gobiosoma strumobus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Algae C	11.1	1.1	18.5									
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Dynamena quadridentata</u>	11.1	1.1	0.4							11.1	1.5	1.8
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>										11.1	1.5	1.8
Total Hydrozoa	11.1	1.1	0.4							11.1	1.5	1.8
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>	33.3	3.2	18.5									
<u>Pyramidellidae</u> undetermined	11.1	1.1	0.7									
Total Gastropoda	33.3	4.3	19.2									
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	11.1	1.1	0.4	15.0	3.9	25.1	5.5	0.6	2.0	11.1	3.0	3.6
Crustacea												
Ostracoda	11.1	2.1	0.4									
Copepoda	11.1	16.0	0.4	5.0	7.9	0.5						
Cirripedia	33.3	13.8	5.7				5.5	0.6	0.5	11.1	3.0	3.6
Cumacea										22.2	6.0	1.8
Isopoda												
<u>Edotea montosa</u>	11.1	1.1	0.4									
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>	11.1	1.1	5.3									
<u>Paracerceis caudata</u>				5.0	1.3	2.4						
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>	22.2	10.6	11.3	80.0	80.3	22.2	88.9	88.6	89.3	66.7	34.3	53.6
<u>Sphaeroma quadridentatum</u>	11.1	2.1	2.3				16.7	1.9	3.0			
Total Isopoda	55.5	14.9	19.2	80.0	81.6	24.6	88.9	90.5	92.3	66.7	34.3	53.6
Amphipoda												
<u>Ampithoe valida</u>	11.1	1.1	3.0									
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>	11.1	1.1	0.7									
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	33.3	3.2	1.5	5.0	1.3	0.2	5.5	0.6	0.5	11.1	1.5	0.9
<u>Corophium acherusicum</u>	22.2	4.2	1.1							44.4	10.4	14.3
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>	22.2	2.1	1.1									
<u>Corophium</u> sp.				5.0	1.3	0.2						
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	11.1	1.1	0.7							11.1	1.5	0.9
<u>Gammaropsis</u> sp.	11.1	2.1	6.8									
<u>Gammarus mucronatus</u>	22.2	2.1	1.1									
<u>Gammarus</u> sp.										22.2	6.0	3.6
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	66.7	10.6	7.5				27.8	4.4	2.0	33.3	13.4	9.8
<u>Melita appendiculata</u>	11.1	1.1	2.3				16.7	1.9	2.2			
<u>Parhyale hawaiiensis</u>	11.1	5.3	18.9									
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>	11.1	1.1	0.4							22.2	19.4	6.2
undetermined	33.3	8.5	5.7	5.0	1.3	0.2	11.1	1.3	0.5			
Total Amphipoda	100.0	43.6	50.9	15.0	3.9	0.7	55.5	8.2	5.2	66.7	52.2	35.7
Decapoda												
<u>Lysmata wurdemanni</u>				5.0	1.3	43.1						
Bryozoa												

Gobiosox strumosus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	11.1	1.1	2.3									
<u>Crisis sp.</u>	11.1	1.1	0.7									
Total Bryozoa	11.1	2.1	3.0									
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>				5.0	1.3	6.0						
Number of stomachs examined:	11			24			24			13		
Examined stomachs with food:	9			20			18			9		

3.19 Urophycis earlii

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Tellina sp.</u>							100.0	25.0	9.6			
Crustacea												
Isopoda												
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>							100.0	8.3	0.3			
Amphipoda												
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>	100.0	55.5	1.5									
Decapoda												
<u>Eurypanopeus depressus</u>	100.0	5.0	32.8									
<u>Panopeus herbstii</u>							100.0	33.3	75.0			
<u>Pinnixa chaetopterana</u>	100.0	10.0	2.7									
<u>Pinnixa floridana</u>	100.0	20.0	3.3									
<u>Sicyonia laevigata</u>							100.0	25.0	12.9			
Total Decapoda	100.0	35.0	38.8				100.0	58.3	87.9			
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Gobiosox strumosus</u>	100.0	5.0	53.7									
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>	100.0	5.0	6.0				100.0	8.3	2.1			
Total Pisces	100.0	10.0	59.7				100.0	8.3	2.1			
Number of stomachs examined:	1			2			1					
Examined stomachs with food:	1			0			1					

3.20 Hyporhamphus unifasciatus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Algae A				8.3	<0.1	1.3				8.3	2.9	1.1
<u>Cladophora lesteriens</u>				12.5	0.1	2.8				8.3	2.9	2.3
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>				12.5	0.1	1.3				8.3	2.9	0.7
<u>Porphyra leucosticta</u>				8.3	<0.1	6.9						
Undetermined				4.2	<0.1	0.5				16.7	5.7	4.1
Total Algae				25.0	0.3	12.8				33.3	14.3	8.2
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>				4.2	<0.1	<0.1						
<u>Sertularia distans</u>				4.2	<0.1	0.1						
Undetermined				8.3	<0.1	0.1						
Total Hydrozoa				16.7	0.1	0.2						
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Nereis succinea</u>				4.2	<0.1	<0.1						
Serpulidae undetermined				4.2	<0.1	<0.1						
Undetermined				8.3	<0.1	0.4						
Total Polychaeta				16.7	0.1	0.6						
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>				8.3	0.1	0.4						
Undetermined				4.2	16.2	1.2						
Total Pelecypoda				12.5	16.2	1.6						
Crustacea												
Copepoda				33.3	72.2	26.5						
Cirripedia				41.7	4.7	11.6			8.3	17.1	0.7	
Isopoda												
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>				4.2	0.7	2.4						
Undetermined									8.3	2.9	0.2	
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella penantis</u>				33.3	4.2	31.4						
<u>Caprella sp.</u>									8.3	28.6	1.1	
<u>Corophium sp.</u>				4.2	0.2	0.3						
<u>Jaana falcata</u>				8.3	0.3	0.3						
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>				12.5	0.2	0.2						
Undetermined				16.7	0.3	0.4						
Total Amphipoda				37.5	5.2	32.6			8.3	28.6	1.1	
Stomatopoda												
Undetermined				4.2	<0.1	0.1						

Hyporhamphus unifasciatus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Decapoda												
<u>Emerita talpoida</u> (zoae)				12.5	1.0	8.6						
<u>Pinnixa chaetoptera</u>							25.0	17.1	64.8			
Undetermined zoae				4.2	<0.1	<0.1						
Undetermined				4.2	<0.1	2.9	16.7	5.7	0.9			
Total Decapoda				20.8	1.0	11.6	41.7	22.8	65.7			
Insecta												
Undetermined							41.7	14.3	24.1			
Number of stomachs examined:				25			24					
Examined stomachs with food:				24			12					

3.21 Strongylura marina

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Mareis succinea</u>				7.1	10.5	0.4						
Mollusca												
Cephalopoda												
<u>Lolliguncula brevis</u>				7.1	5.3	2.8						
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
<u>Pinnixa</u> sp.							8.3	5.5	0.1			
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>				7.1	10.5	5.2						
<u>Anchoa mitchilli</u>				14.3	15.8	5.9						
<u>Anchoa</u> sp.							16.7	27.8	34.2			
<u>Membras martinica</u>							58.3	44.4	61.8			
<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>				57.1	47.4	84.5						
Undetermined				14.3	10.5	1.1	33.3	22.2	3.9			
Total Pisces				92.9	84.2	96.7	100.0	94.4	99.9			
Number of stomachs examined:				26			29					
Examined stomachs with food:				14			12					

3.22 Membras martinica

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Copepoda				100.0	84.8	70.0						
Cirripedia												
Cypris larvae				100.0	12.1	20.0						
Decapoda												
Undetermined zoea				100.0	3.0	10.0						
Number of stomachs examined:				1			25					
Examined stomachs with food:				1			0					

3.23 Menidia menidia

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	8.0	0.5	0.7									
<u>Nereis sp.</u>	8.0	0.7	2.1									
Total Polychaeta	16.0	1.2	2.8									
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Musculus lateralis</u>	4.0	0.2	0.3									
Crustacea												
Copepoda	36.0	39.6	6.0									
Cirripedia	4.0	0.2	0.3									
Mysidacea	4.0	0.2	0.2									
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>	36.0	8.5	13.8									
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	80.0	31.5	50.2									
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>	8.0	0.5	1.1									
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>	40.0	7.8	6.5									
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	32.0	8.5	9.0									
Total Amphipoda	88.0	56.9	80.6									
Decapoda												
<u>Euceramus praelongus</u> (zoea)	4.0	1.2	1.8									
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	8.0	0.5	7.9									
Number of stomachs examined:				25								
Examined stomachs with food:				25								

3.24 Syngnathus fuscus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Copepoda	87.5	49.3	27.7									
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>	25.0	2.9	3.1									
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	50.0	23.2	47.7									
<u>Corophium sp.</u>	12.5	1.4	1.5									
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>	12.5	1.4	1.5									
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	12.5	1.4	1.5									
Undetermined	75.0	17.4	13.8									
Total Amphipoda	100.0	47.8	69.2									
Bryzoa												
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	25.0	2.9	3.1									
Number of stomachs examined:	26											
Examined stomachs with food:	8											

3.25 Centropristis striata

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>	4.0	0.1	0.3				4.0	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>	4.0	0.1	0.3	4.0	1.7	<0.1	20.0	0.7	0.1			
Total Algae	4.0	0.2	0.6	4.0	1.7	<0.1	24.0	0.8	0.2			
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Sertularia distans</u>	12.0	0.2	<0.1				4.0	0.1	1.3			
Undetermined	4.0	0.1	<0.1	8.0	3.3	0.1						
Total Hydrozoa	16.0	0.3	<0.1	8.0	3.3	0.1	4.0	0.1	1.3			
Anthozoa												
Actinaria undetermined				4.0	1.7	5.8						
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Arabella tricolor</u>							4.0	0.4	0.1			
<u>Hydroides crucigera</u>	4.0	0.1	0.3									
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	4.0	0.2	0.6									
Terebellidae undetermined	8.0	0.2	1.1									
Undetermined	20.0	0.6	5.7	4.0	1.7	<0.1						
Total Polychaeta	36.0	1.0	7.7	4.0	1.7	<0.1	4.0	0.4	0.1			
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												

Centropristis striata - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Astyris lunata</u>							4.0	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Turbonilla interrupta</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
Undetermined				4.0	1.7	<0.1						
Total Gastropoda	4.0	0.1	<0.1	4.0	1.7	<0.1	4.0	0.1	<0.1			
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	8.0	0.2	<0.1	4.0	1.7	<0.1	4.0	0.3	0.2			
<u>Musculus lateralis</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
Undetermined				4.0	1.7	<0.1						
Total Pelecypoda	12.0	0.2	<0.1	8.0	3.3	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.2			
Crustacea												
Copepoda	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
Myidacea												
<u>Neomysis americana</u>	8.0	9.2	1.8									
Undetermined				4.0	1.7	<0.1						
Isopoda												
<u>Erichthonella filiformis</u>							8.0	0.4	<0.1			
<u>Paracercis caudata</u>	8.0	0.2	0.2	8.0	3.3	<0.1						
Amphipoda												
Ampithoidae undetermined	4.0	0.2	<0.1									
<u>Atylus sp.</u>							8.0	0.9	<0.1			
<u>Bates catharinensis</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>	40.0	6.9	1.5				16.0	8.8	0.7			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	76.0	24.7	5.0				20.0	48.2	3.6			
<u>Caprella sp.</u>	4.0	5.3	0.1									
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>							32.0	10.6	0.4			
<u>Corophium acherusicum</u>	4.0	0.8	0.1									
<u>Corophium sp.</u>	8.0	0.2	<0.1									
<u>Elasmopus levis</u>	4.0	0.2	<0.1									
<u>Elasmopus sp.</u>	4.0	0.3	<0.1									
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	48.0	7.6	0.6				20.0	11.0	0.5			
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>	60.0	26.9	3.9				8.0	0.5	<0.1			
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	36.0	6.0	0.4				8.0	2.0	0.1			
<u>Lembos smithi</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1	4.0	1.7	<0.1						
<u>Leucothoe spinicarpa</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
<u>Lysianopsis alba</u>	12.0	0.4	0.1									
<u>Melita appendiculata</u>	8.0	0.5	0.1				4.0	0.4	<0.1			
<u>Photis sp.</u>	4.0	0.3	<0.1									
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>	8.0	0.2	<0.1				4.0	5.1	0.1			
<u>Unicicola dissimilis</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
<u>Unicicola sp.</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
Undetermined	8.0	0.3	<0.1									
Total Amphipoda	96.0	81.2	12.1	4.0	1.7	<0.1	48.0	87.6	5.5			
Decapoda												
<u>Acetes americanus</u>				8.0	10.0	0.1						
<u>Brachyura undetermined</u>							4.0	0.3	0.7			
<u>Cancer irroratus</u>	32.0	0.9	15.8									
<u>Cronius ruber</u>							12.0	0.4	0.8			

Centropristis striata - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Eurypanopeus depressus</u>	4.0	0.2	1.8	4.0	3.3	0.8						
<u>Heterocrypta granulata</u>				8.0	3.3	0.5	8.0	0.4	0.3			
<u>Neopanopeus angustifrons</u>	8.0	0.2	1.8				16.0	0.5	1.1			
<u>Lyamata wurdemanni</u>	41.0	0.1	1.8	8.0	5.0	2.4	8.0	0.3	3.0			
<u>Neopippe mercenaria</u>							8.0	0.3	2.0			
<u>Metantia undetermined</u>							4.0	0.1	2.8			
<u>Neopanope sayi</u>	12.0	0.3	4.4	20.0	8.3	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.4			
<u>Panopeus herbstii</u>				4.0	1.7	5.5						
<u>Felis mutica</u>				4.0	1.7	0.1						
<u>Penaeidae undetermined</u>	4.0	0.1	1.1									
<u>Penaeus sp.</u>	4.0	0.1	6.9				24.0	0.8	7.7			
<u>Pariclimenes longicaudatus</u>	4.0	0.1	0.2									
<u>Petrolisthes galanthinus</u>				4.0	1.7	3.6						
<u>Pilumnus sp.</u>	4.0	0.1	0.7									
<u>Pinnixa floridana</u>	28.0	1.3	1.9									
<u>Pinnixa sp.</u>	12.0	0.3	0.3									
<u>Fortunidae undetermined</u>							4.0	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Rhithropanopeus harrisi</u>							4.0	0.1	0.2			
<u>Xanthidae undetermined</u>	4.0	0.1	0.7				8.0	0.3	0.2			
<u>Undetermined</u>	4.0	0.1	1.2	4.0	1.7	4.1						
Total Decapoda	76.0	3.7	38.5	60.0	36.1	21.2	64.0	3.7	29.2			
Sipuncula	12.0	0.2	0.4									
Bryozoa												
<u>Averrillia setigera</u>				4.0	1.7	<0.1						
<u>Anguinella palmata</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	12.0	0.2	<0.1									
<u>Bugula turrita</u>	4.0	0.1	<0.1									
<u>Crisis sp.</u>	12.0	0.2	<0.1									
Total Bryozoa	20.0	0.6	<0.1	4.0	1.7	<0.1						
Echinodermata												
Ophiuroidea												
<u>Amphiodia pulchella</u>	4.0	0.5	<0.1	4.0	1.7	<0.1						
<u>Ophiothrix angulata</u>	36.0	1.1	5.6	28.0	13.3	3.0	36.0	1.3	2.7			
Total Ophiuroidea	36.0	1.6	5.6	28.0	14.7	3.0	36.0	1.3	2.7			
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Diataplia bermudensis</u>							28.0	2.4	6.3			
Pisces												
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>				32.0	13.3	33.9	12.0	0.4	27.1			
<u>Centropristis striata</u>	4.0	0.1	2.0	4.0	1.7	3.9						
<u>Gobiosoma strumosus</u>							12.0	0.8	11.5			
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>				4.0	1.7	<0.1	12.0	0.5	0.8			

Centropristis striata - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Hyppleurochilus geminatus</u>	8.0	0.2	4.4				4.0	0.3	3.1			
<u>Hypsoblennius hentzi</u>							4.0	0.1	0.9			
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	4.0	0.6	2.0									
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	4.0	0.1	0.5									
<u>Mugil cephalus</u>				4.0	1.7	4.3						
Undetermined	24.0	0.5	23.9	24.0	10.0	27.6	16.0	0.7	10.9			
Total Pisces	44.0	1.4	32.9	68.0	27.9	69.7	56.0	2.8	54.4			
Number of stomachs examined:	25			25			25					
Examined stomachs with food:	25			25			25					

3.26 Pomatomus saltatrix

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Nereis succinea</u>				12.0	86.8	7.7						
Crustacea												
Stomatopoda												
<u>Squilla sp.</u>				4.0	0.5	<0.1						
Decapoda												
<u>Arenaeus cribrarius</u>				4.0	0.5	6.2						
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>	5.0	3.2	1.7									
<u>Anchoa mitchilli</u>	2.5	1.6	0.8									
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	27.5	17.5	27.2	48.0	6.8	65.0	28.6	28.6	57.2			
<u>Centropristis striata</u>				8.0	1.0	4.2						
<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>				4.0	0.5	1.1						
Clupeidae				4.0	0.5	1.3						
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	37.5	23.8	19.3									
<u>Membras martinica</u>	7.5	4.8	15.0				28.6	28.6	23.2			
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	10.0	42.9	32.6									
<u>Micropogonias undulatus</u>				4.0	0.5	6.9						
<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>				20.0	2.4	5.5						
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>							14.3	14.3	12.0			
<u>Urophycis eschlii</u>				4.0	0.5	2.0						
Undetermined	10.0	6.3	3.3				28.6	28.6	7.5			
Total Pisces	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	12.2	86.1	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of stomachs examined:	40			25			18					
Examined stomachs with food:	40			25			7					

3.27 Chloroscombrus chrysurus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Annalida												
Polychaeta undetermined				50.0	33.3	33.3						
Crustacea												
Copepoda undetermined				50.0	33.3	16.7						
Amphipoda undetermined				50.0	33.3	16.7						
Decapoda undetermined				50.0	33.3	33.3						
Number of stomachs examined:	1			2								
Examined stomachs with food:	0			2								

3.28 Trachinotus carolinus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
<u>Pagurus longicarpus</u>				100.0	100.0	100.0						
Number of stomachs examined:	1			8								
Examined stomachs with food:	0			1								

3.29 Selene setapinnis

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Cephalopoda												
<u>Lolliguncula brevis</u>	100.0	50.0	96.8									
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	100.0	50.0	3.2									
Number of stomachs examined:	1						2					
Examined stomachs with food:	1						0					

3.30 Selene vomer

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Mysidacea												
<u>Bowmaniella</u> sp.				33.3	12.5	0.6						
Decapoda												
<u>Ogyrides</u> sp.							66.7	66.7	64.5			
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>				33.3	50.0	95.0						
Blenniidae undetermined(larvae)				66.7	37.5	4.4						
Undetermined							33.3	33.3	35.5			
Total Pisces				100.0	87.5	99.4	33.3	33.3	35.5			
Number of stomachs examined:				3			5					
Examined stomachs with food:				3			3					

3.31 Orthopristis chrysoptera

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Undetermined				14.3	2.3	0.3						
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Arabella iricolor</u>				42.9	34.9	82.0						
<u>Diopatra</u> sp.				14.3	2.3	0.7						
Capitellidae undetermined				28.6	18.6	1.3						
<u>Piromis eruca</u>				14.3	2.3	0.7						
Terebellidae undetermined				14.3	2.3	0.1						
Total Polychaeta				57.1	60.4	84.9						
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>				14.3	2.3	0.1						
Undetermined				28.6	4.6	2.0						
Total Gastropoda				42.9	7.0	2.1						
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>				42.9	16.3	4.2						
Crustacea												
Isopoda												
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>				14.3	7.0	0.4						
Amphipoda												
<u>Parhyale hawaiiensis</u>				14.3	2.3	0.2						

Orthopristis chrysoptera - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Stenothoe</u> sp.				14.3	2.3	<0.1						
Total Amphipoda				14.3	4.6	0.3						
Decapoda												
<u>Lymanea wurdemanni</u>				14.3	2.3	7.8						
Number of stomachs examined:				7								
Examined stomachs with food:				7								

3.32 Archosargus prohatocephalus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
<u>Cladophora laetiverens</u>	100.0	0.6	4.1									
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>				100.0	12.5	21.6	33.3	0.4	35.7			
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>							33.3	0.4	7.3			
<u>Ulva</u> sp.							33.3	0.4	4.3			
Total Algae	100.0	0.6	4.1	100.0	12.5	21.6	50.0	1.3	47.3			
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Clevidae</u> undetermined	100.0	0.6	5.5				16.7	0.2	0.3			
<u>Dynamena cornicina</u>							66.7	0.8	5.5			
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>				100.0	12.5	1.3						
<u>Sertularia distans</u>							33.3	0.4	0.7			
<u>Stomolophus meleagris</u>							16.7	0.2	2.0			
Total Hydrozoa	100.0	0.6	5.5	100.0	12.5	1.3	66.7	1.7	8.5			
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Sabellaria vulgaris</u>										100.0	20.0	25.0
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>							16.7	0.2	<0.1	100.0	20.0	6.2
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	100.0	69.9	79.6	100.0	12.5	0.2	66.7	31.9	34.8			
Chelicerata												
Pycnogonida												
<u>Tanystylum tubirostrum</u>							16.7	0.2	<0.1			
Crustacea												
Cirripedia												
<u>Chthamalus fragilis</u>							33.3	20.2	9.8			
Isopoda												

Archosargus probatocephalus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>	100.0	1.3	<0.1									
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>										100.0	20.0	25.0
Amphipoda												
<u>Ampithoe valida</u>							16.7	0.2	<0.1			
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>				100.0	12.5	0.2	16.7	0.8	<0.1			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	100.0	20.3	6.9				66.7	4.2	0.2	100.0	20.0	37.5
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>	100.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	12.5	0.2	50.0	22.1	0.9			
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>							16.7	3.8	0.1	100.0	20.0	6.2
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	100.0	5.9	0.2				66.7	13.1	0.4			
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>							16.7	0.2	<0.1			
Total Amphipoda	100.0	26.8	7.3	100.0	25.0	0.4	83.3	44.5	1.6	100.0	40.0	43.7
Decapoda												
<u>Cancer irroratus</u>	100.0	0.6	3.5									
Xanthidae undetermined				100.0	12.5	10.8						
Bryozoa												
<u>Membranipora arborescens</u>							16.7	0.2	<0.1			
Echinodermata												
Ophiuroidea undetermined				100.0	12.5	0.6						
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Eudistoma carolinense</u>				100.0	12.5	64.9						
Number of stomachs examined:	1			1			9			1		
Examined stomachs with food:	1			1			6			1		

3.33 Diplodus holbrooki

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Algae A	100.0	16.7	15.0									
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>				50.0	0.8	26.8						
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>				50.0	0.8	0.2						
<u>Porphyra leucosticta</u>	100.0	16.7	43.1									
Total Algae	100.0	33.3	58.1	100.0	1.7	26.0						
Protozoa												
Foraminifera				50.0	1.7	<0.1						
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Dynamena quadridentata</u>				50.0	0.8	0.2						
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>				100.0	1.7	0.5						
Total Hydrozoa				100.0	2.5	0.7						

Diplodus holbrocki - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>				50.0	0.8	1.7						
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>				50.0	46.1	36.6						
Crustacea												
Cirripedia				50.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	2.2	2.7			
Isopoda												
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>							100.0	3.1	4.0			
Sphaeromatidae undetermined				50.0	0.8	3.7						
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>							50.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	13.8	17.7
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	100.0	50.0	23.9				100.0	42.0	53.6			
<u>Coropus tubularis</u>				50.0	2.6	0.5						
<u>Corophium tuberculatum</u>				50.0	2.6	0.2						
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>				50.0	1.7	0.2						
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>				50.0	2.6	0.2						
<u>Jassa falcata</u>							100.0	13.8	11.4			
<u>Lembo websteri</u>				50.0	26.5	1.2						
<u>Rhepomyxus epistomus</u>							50.0	3.6	1.5			
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>							100.0	21.4	9.1			
<u>Stenothoe sp.</u>				50.0	0.8	0.1						
Total Amphipoda	100.0	50.0	23.9	100.0	38.5	2.7	100.0	94.6	93.3			
Decapoda												
<u>Lysmata wurdemanni</u>				50.0	2.6	26.8						
Sipuncula	100.0	16.7	18.0									
Bryozoa												
<u>Bugula turrita</u>				50.0	0.8	1.7						
Number of stomachs examined:	1			2			2					
Examined stomachs with food:	1			2			2					

3.34 Lagodon rhomboides

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Algae A				25.0	0.4	0.6	22.2	<0.1	0.1			
<u>Cladophora laetivirens</u>				41.7	0.6	6.7	11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Cladophora sp.</u>	12.5	2.3	0.6									
<u>Galidium crinale</u>				8.3	0.1	0.6						

Lagodon rhomboides - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>				33.3	0.5	3.7	22.2	<0.1	0.5			
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>				25.0	0.4	0.6	33.3	0.1	1.2			
<u>Porphyra leucosticta</u>				25.0	0.4	17.3						
<u>Ulva</u> sp.	12.5	2.3	0.2	8.3	0.1	1.2						
Undetermined							11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Algae	25.0	4.5	0.8	58.3	2.5	30.6	66.7	0.2	1.9			
Protozoa												
Foraminifera							11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
Porifera												
Undetermined							11.1	<0.1	1.0			
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
Clavidae undetermined	12.5	2.3	3.0									
<u>Dynamena cornicina</u>							22.2	<0.1	0.6			
<u>Dynamena quadridentata</u>							11.1	<0.1	0.5			
<u>Eudendrium</u> sp.							11.1	<0.1	0.3			
<u>Hebella scandens</u>							11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Obelia dichotoma</u>				25.0	0.4	0.3	22.2	<0.1	0.3			
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>				25.0	0.4	2.4	22.2	<0.1	0.5			
Plumulariidae undetermined				8.3	0.1	<0.1						
<u>Sertularia distans</u>							66.7	0.1	0.7			
Sertulariidae undetermined				8.3	0.1	<0.1						
<u>Thyroscyphus marginatus</u>				8.3	0.1	<0.1				11.1	<0.1	<0.1
Undetermined										11.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Hydrozoa	12.5	2.3	3.0	41.7	1.1	2.8	77.8	0.3	3.1			
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
Ampharetidae undetermined							11.1	<0.1	0.6			
Arabellidae undetermined										50.0	10.0	30.8
<u>Marphysa sanguinea</u>							11.1	<0.1	2.1			
<u>Sabellaria vulgaris</u>										50.0	10.0	7.7
<u>Schistomeringos rudolphi</u>							11.1	<0.1	0.2			
Total Polychaeta							11.1	0.1	2.9	100.0	20.0	38.5
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>				25.0	6.4	1.8	100.0	6.0	13.6			
Crustacea												
Copepoda	12.5	2.3	<0.1									
Cirripedia												
Lepadidae undetermined				8.3	5.1	1.8						
Undetermined				25.0	0.5	<0.1						
Total Cirripedia				33.3	5.6	1.9						
Mysidacea												
<u>Bowmanniella</u> sp.				8.3	0.4	0.2						
Undetermined				8.3	0.2	<0.1						
Total Mysidacea				16.7	0.6	0.3						

Lagodon rhomboides - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Isopoda												
<u>Ancinus depressus</u>				8.3	0.1	0.1						
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>							33.3	0.1	0.2			
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>				8.3	3.1	0.6	33.3	1.0	1.1			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	37.5	68.2	4.5	8.3	15.3	4.8	88.9	18.7	24.0	50.0	10.0	19.2
<u>Caprellidae undetermined</u>				16.7	4.0	0.2						
<u>Coropium tubularis</u>				8.3	0.2	<0.1	44.4	54.1	31.3	50.0	10.0	3.8
<u>Corophium acherusicum</u>				8.3	0.7	0.1						
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>				8.3	6.5	0.8	44.4	0.5	0.3			
<u>Corophium sp.</u>							11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>				8.3	0.5	0.1	55.5	3.1	1.6	100.0	20.0	11.5
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>										50.0	20.0	15.4
<u>Jassa falcata</u>				25.0	37.8	3.6	100.0	14.3	6.4	50.0	10.0	3.8
<u>Lembo websteri</u>							11.1	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>				8.3	6.4	0.6	66.7	1.2	0.4			
<u>Undetermined</u>							11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Amphipoda	37.5	68.2	4.5	25.0	74.6	10.7	100.0	93.1	65.2	100.0	70.0	53.8
Decapoda												
<u>Acetes americana</u>				8.3	6.5	2.7						
<u>Brachyura undetermined</u>	25.0	4.5	4.0									
<u>Callinassa bifornis</u>							11.1	<0.1	11.9			
<u>Matantia undetermined</u>				33.3	0.5	15.6						
<u>Oxyridae sp.</u>										50.0	10.0	7.7
<u>Ovalipes ocellatus</u>				8.3	0.1	0.9						
<u>Paguridae undetermined</u>				8.3	0.1	1.2						
<u>Pinnixa cristata</u>				8.3	0.1	0.6						
<u>Reptantia undetermined</u>				8.3	0.5	<0.1						
<u>Xanthidae megalopa</u>				8.3	0.1	<0.1						
Total Decapoda	25.0	4.5	4.0	50.0	8.0	21.0	11.1	<0.1	11.9	50.0	10.0	7.7
Bryozoa												
<u>Bugula neritina</u>				8.3	0.1	<0.1						
<u>Crisia sp.</u>				8.3	0.1	<0.1	33.3	0.1	0.2			
<u>Membranipora sp.</u>				8.3	0.1	<0.1						
Total Bryozoa				8.3	0.4	0.1	33.3	0.1	0.2			
Echinodermata												
<u>Ophiuroidea</u>												
<u>Ophiothrix angulata</u>							11.1	<0.1	<0.1			
Chordata												
<u>Ascidacea</u>												
<u>Didemnum candidum</u>				8.3	0.1	6.0						

Lagodon rhomboides - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Pisces												
<u>Blenniidae undetermined</u>				8.3	0.1	4.2						
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>				16.7	0.2	16.7						
<u>Gobiosoma ginsburgi</u>	12.5	4.5	19.8									
Undetermined	75.0	13.6	67.9	16.7	0.2	3.9						
Total Pisces	87.5	18.2	87.6	41.7	0.6	24.7						
Number of stomachs examined:	8			14			9			2		
Examined stomachs with food:	8			12			9			2		

3.35 Cynoscion nebulosus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Cephalopoda												
<u>Lolliguncula brevis</u>				35.3	3.1	11.1						
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
<u>Alpheus sp.</u>				5.9	0.4	0.6						
<u>Ogyrides sp.</u>				70.6	73.8	14.6						
Total Decapoda				76.5	74.2	15.2						
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>				64.7	13.1	36.9						
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.6	6.9	18.8						
<u>Membras martinica</u>							33.3	66.7	57.5			
<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>				5.9	1.9	16.7	33.3	16.7	39.1			
Undetermined				11.8	0.8	1.3	33.3	16.7	3.4			
Total Pisces	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.7	73.7	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of stomachs examined:	2			18			4					
Examined stomachs with food:	1			17			3					

3.36 Cynoscion regalis

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>							75.0	80.0	44.7			
<u>Leiostomus xanthurus</u>	60.0	30.0	97.1				25.0	20.0	55.3			
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	20.0	10.0	2.2									
<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>				66.7	75.0	90.4						
Undetermined	40.0	60.0	0.7	33.3	25.0	9.6						
Total Pisces	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of stomachs examined:	8			3			4					
Examined stomachs with food:	5			3			4					

3.37 Leiostomus xanthurus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Algae C							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Algae							8.7	<0.1	<0.1			
Cnidaria												
Hydrosoa												
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>							13.0	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Sertularia distans</u>							8.7	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Hydrosoa							17.4	<0.1	0.1			
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	5.5	0.2	1.4									
<u>Nereis sp.</u>				10.5	0.4	3.2						
<u>Nereis succinea</u>							8.7	0.1	0.2			
Undetermined	5.5	0.3	1.4									
Total Polychaeta	5.5	0.5	2.7	10.5	0.4	3.2	8.7	0.1	0.2			
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>				15.8	1.4	1.7	21.7	0.4	1.6			
<u>Epitoniium angulatum</u>							8.7	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Gastropoda				15.8	1.4	1.7	26.1	0.4	1.6			
Pelecypoda												
<u>Anomia simplex</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>				15.8	1.0	1.4	60.9	34.4	40.0	22.2	2.0	1.2
<u>Donax variabilis</u>				52.6	36.4	50.3	30.4	0.3	1.4	22.2	4.5	5.8
<u>Tellina sp.</u>				36.8	1.9	0.7						
<u>Trachycardium muricatum</u>				10.5	0.4	0.1						

Leiostomus xanthurus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Undetermined							8.7	<0.1	0.1			
Total Pelecypoda				63.2	39.8	52.5	87.0	34.7	41.5	33.3	6.6	7.0
Crustacea												
Copepoda	50.0	93.6	31.5	15.8	3.2	0.1				66.7	1.8	0.4
Cumacea				15.8	1.0	0.1						
Cirripedia												
<u>Lepas pectinata</u>				15.8	1.5	3.3						
Mysidacea												
<u>Downsiella</u> sp.	16.7	0.7	6.2	63.2	26.8	15.2						
<u>Metamysidopsis swifti</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Mysidopsis bigelowi</u>				5.3	1.5	0.1						
<u>Neomysis americana</u>				5.3	0.1	0.1						
Undetermined	5.5	0.1	0.7				4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Mysidacea	22.2	0.8	6.8	63.2	28.1	15.3	8.7	<0.1	<0.1			
Isopoda												
<u>Ancinus depressus</u>				10.5	0.3	0.1	8.7	<0.1	0.3			
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>				5.3	0.4	0.2	17.4	0.5	1.8	11.1	0.9	4.1
<u>Paracercaris caudata</u>				5.3	0.4	0.2						
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>							13.0	5.9	3.0	11.1	2.5	4.8
<u>Sphaeroma quadridentatum</u>							4.4	<0.1	0.1			
Undetermined							13.0	<0.1	0.1			
Total Isopoda				15.8	1.1	0.5	47.8	6.4	5.2	11.1	3.4	8.9
Amphipoda												
<u>Acanthohaustorius millsi</u>							4.4	0.1	0.2			
<u>Atylus</u> sp.				21.0	1.1	0.3						
<u>Bathyporeia parkeri</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>				5.3	0.4	0.1	21.7	0.6	0.5			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	44.4	1.9	27.4				39.1	25.0	23.2	11.1	15.7	17.3
<u>Caprella</u> sp.							4.4	0.1	<0.1			
Caprellidae undetermined							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Coropus tubularis</u>	5.5	0.1	0.7	15.8	1.5	0.6	13.0	0.3	0.1	11.1	0.2	0.2
Corophiidae undetermined	5.5	0.1	1.4									
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>	5.5	0.2	1.4				13.0	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Elaeopus levis</u>							13.0	0.2	0.3			
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	11.1	0.4	3.4				26.1	1.0	0.7	11.1	3.4	1.6
<u>Eudevenopus honduranus</u>				5.3	0.4	0.1						
<u>Gammaropsis</u> sp.	22.2	1.3	14.4	21.0	2.4	0.4	8.7	0.1	0.1			
Haustoriidae undetermined				31.6	4.4	2.0						
Hyperiididae undetermined	5.5	0.2	1.4									
<u>Jessea falcata</u>	16.7	0.4	3.4				34.8	19.4	11.9	11.1	49.4	54.6
<u>Lembo</u> smithi							4.4	0.1	0.1			
<u>Lembo websteri</u>							17.4	0.2	0.2	11.1	0.2	0.1
<u>Malta appendiculata</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1	11.1	1.4	3.3
<u>Neohaustorius schaitzi</u>							13.0	2.8	3.0			
<u>Parahaustorius longimerus</u>				21.0	6.0	3.2	13.0	0.1	3.6	11.1	0.4	0.6
<u>Parhyale hawaiiensis</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Protohaustorius deichmannae</u>				10.5	1.5	0.3	17.4	0.4	0.5			

Leiostomus xanthurus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Rhepomyxius epistomus</u>				15.8	1.9	0.3						
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>							30.4	7.5	2.7	11.1	16.9	5.8
<u>Sunomphoe</u> sp.				5.3	0.1	<0.1						
Undetermined							4.4	<0.1	<0.1	11.1	0.2	0.1
Total Amphipoda	83.3	4.7	53.4	78.9	20.3	7.4	73.9	58.0	47.0	44.4	87.9	83.5
Decapoda												
<u>Brachyura</u> undetermined				5.3	0.1	4.1						
<u>Dissodactylus</u> <u>pellitae</u>				5.3	0.1	0.1						
<u>Emerita</u> <u>talpoida</u>				15.8	0.4	1.3	8.7	<0.1	0.3			
<u>Eurypanopeus</u> <u>depressus</u>							4.4	<0.1	0.3			
<u>Grapsidae</u> undetermined							4.4	<0.1	0.2			
<u>Heterocrypta</u> <u>granulata</u>				5.3	0.3	0.1						
<u>Libinia</u> <u>dubia</u> <u>megalope</u>				5.3	0.3	0.1						
<u>Libinia</u> sp.				5.3	0.1	0.9						
<u>Ogyrides</u> <u>hayi</u>				10.5	0.6	0.9						
<u>Ogyrides</u> sp.				10.5	0.6	7.7						
<u>Faguridae</u> undetermined				5.3	0.1	<0.1						
<u>Fagurus</u> sp.				5.3	0.3	0.1						
<u>Finnixa</u> <u>chaetoptera</u>							13.0	0.1	1.9			
<u>Finnixa</u> <u>cristata</u>							8.7	0.1	1.2			
<u>Finnixa</u> sp.				10.5	0.3	0.2						
<u>Fortunidae</u> undetermined	5.5	0.1	4.1									
<u>Fortunus</u> sp.							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Kanthidae</u> undetermined							4.4	<0.1	0.5			
Undetermined zoea	11.1	0.3	1.4									
Total Decapoda	16.7	0.4	5.5	63.2	3.2	15.8	43.5	0.3	4.3			
Sipuncula												
							4.4	<0.1	0.1			
Bryozoa												
<u>Aeverrillia</u> <u>setigera</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Bugula</u> <u>meritina</u>							8.7	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Crisis</u> sp.							8.7	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Membranipora</u> sp.							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
Total Bryozoa							21.7	0.1	0.1			
Echinodermata												
<u>Ophiuroidea</u>												
<u>Ophiothrix</u> <u>angulata</u>										11.1	0.2	0.2
Chordata												
<u>Ascidiacea</u>												
<u>Eudistoma</u> <u>carolinense</u>							4.4	<0.1	<0.1			
Number of stomachs examined:	20			26			25			23		
Examined stomachs with food:	18			19			23			9		

3.38 Menticirrhus americanus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>							33.3	11.1	4.8			
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>							33.3	11.1	0.4			
Crustacea												
Stomatopoda												
<u>Mannosquilla</u> sp.				100.0	5.6	37.5						
Decapoda												
<u>Emerita talpoides</u>							33.3	11.1	38.5			
<u>Ogyrides hayi</u>				100.0	94.4	62.5						
<u>Pinnixa cristata</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0									
<u>Portunus gibbesii</u>							33.3	33.3	19.2			
Undetermined							33.3	11.1	7.7			
Total Decapoda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	62.5	66.7	66.7	68.8			
Chordata												
Pisces												
Undetermined							33.3	11.1	25.9			
Number of stomachs examined:	1			1			3					
Examined stomachs with food:	1			1			3					

3.39 Menticirrhus littoralis

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Odostomia laevigata</u>	4.3	0.9	<0.1									
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	4.3	2.8	0.1	33.3	2.7	0.2						
<u>Donax variabilis</u>				50.0	21.6	7.4						
Total Pelecypoda	4.3	2.8	0.1	83.3	24.3	7.6						
Crustacea												
Mysidacea												
<u>Bowmaniella</u> sp.				66.7	9.5	1.8						
<u>Neomysis americana</u>	4.3	0.9	<0.1									
Amphipoda												
<u>Lembos websteri</u>	4.3	0.9	<0.1									
<u>Parahaustorius longimerus</u>	13.0	26.8	0.6	16.7	2.7	0.1	9.1	13.5	0.1			
<u>Protochaustorius deichmannae</u>	8.7	3.7	<0.1									

Menticirrhus littoralis - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Total Amphipoda	17.4	31.8	0.6	16.7	2.7	0.1	9.1	13.5	0.1			
Decapoda												
<u>Callinectes major</u>	4.3	2.8	11.3									
<u>Emerita talpoida</u>	52.2	14.8	54.2				90.1	81.1	99.8			
<u>Ogyrides hayi</u>	13.0	3.7	0.6	100.0	58.1	44.2						
<u>Ogyrides sp.</u>							9.1	2.7	<0.1			
<u>Ovalipes ocellatus</u>	21.7	20.4	17.3	16.7	1.3	42.2						
<u>Ovalipes sp.</u>	21.7	10.2	11.6									
<u>Finnixa chaetoptera</u>	8.7	6.5	0.6									
<u>Finnixa cristata</u>	4.3	1.8	0.1	33.3	4.0	4.1						
<u>Portunus sp.</u>							9.1	2.7	0.1			
<u>Trachypanæus constrictus</u>	4.3	0.9	3.4									
Total Decapoda	95.6	61.7	99.2	100.0	63.5	90.5	100.0	86.5	99.9			
Chordata												
Pisces												
Undetermined	4.3	1.8	<0.1									
Number of stomachs examined:	30			6			16					
Examined stomachs with food:	23			6			11					

3.40 Microgogonias undulatus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Mysidacea												
<u>Scudaniella sp.</u>				25.0	42.8	0.1						
Decapoda												
<u>Ogyrides sp.</u>				25.0	14.3	1.7						
<u>Panæus sp.</u>				50.0	28.6	54.8						
Undetermined				25.0	14.3	43.3						
Total Decapoda				100.0	57.2	99.9						
Number of stomachs examined:				7								
Examined stomachs with food:				4								

3.41 Pogonias cromis

<u>Prey</u>	<u>Spring</u>			<u>Summer</u>			<u>Fall</u>			<u>Winter</u>		
	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>
Algae												
Algae A	33.3	0.1	<0.1									
Algae C	16.7	0.1	<0.1									
Algae D	16.7	0.1	<0.1									
Algae E	16.7	0.1	0.2									
<u>Cladophora leetiverens</u>							33.3	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>	16.7	0.1	0.2									
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>	33.3	0.1	0.3				33.3	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Porphyra leucosticta</u>	16.7	0.1	<0.1									
Total Algae	66.7	0.6	0.8				66.7	0.1	<0.1			
Cnidaria												
Hydrosas undetermined	16.7	0.1	<0.1									
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Arabella iricolor</u>							33.3	0.1	0.1			
<u>Nereis sp.</u>	33.3	0.3	<0.1									
Undetermined	16.7	0.1	0.1									
Total Polychaeta	50.0	0.4	0.1				33.3	0.1	0.1			
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Antyris lunata</u>	16.7	0.1	<0.1	66.7	5.3	0.2	33.3	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Epitonium sp.</u>				33.3	1.2	0.1						
Pelecypoda												
<u>Abra segusalis</u>				33.3	2.9	0.8						
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	100.0	94.8	77.9	66.7	40.8	66.4	100.0	98.2	94.5			
<u>Chione cancellata</u>				33.3	5.3	2.4						
<u>Chione grus</u>							33.3	0.1	0.1			
<u>Donax variabilis</u>				66.7	14.2	5.0	33.3	0.3	0.4			
<u>Mulinia lateralis</u>				33.3	1.8	0.7						
<u>Nucula proxima</u>				33.3	1.8	0.8						
<u>Tellina alternata</u>	16.7	0.1	<0.1				33.3	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Trachycardium muricatum</u>							33.3	0.1	<0.1			
Total Pelecypoda	100.0	94.9	77.9	100.0	68.1	76.2	100.0	98.7	95.1			
Crustacea												
Cirripedia				33.3	0.6	<0.1	33.3	0.1	<0.1			
Mysidacea												
<u>Bowmaniella sp.</u>				66.7	2.4	0.3						
Isopoda												
<u>Ancinus depressus</u>				33.3	1.2	0.7	33.3	0.4	0.2			
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>				33.3	0.6	0.1						
Total Isopoda				66.7	1.8	0.8	33.3	0.4	0.2			
Amphipoda												
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	16.7	0.1	<0.1									
Undetermined	16.7	0.1	<0.1									

Pogonias cromis - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Total Amphipoda	33.3	0.2	<0.1									
Decapoda												
<u>Cancer irroratus</u>	16.7	0.3	1.8									
<u>Emerita</u> sp.				66.7	1.8	1.5						
<u>Heterocrypta granulata</u>				100.0	7.7	7.4						
<u>Mezopanepeus angustifrons</u>							33.3	0.1	0.4			
<u>Neopanope sayi</u>				33.3	1.8	4.2						
<u>Ogyrides</u> sp.				33.3	0.6	0.6						
<u>Ovalipes ocellatus</u>	50.0	2.8	15.4									
<u>Pagurus longicarpus</u>	16.7	0.7	3.9	100.0	4.1	3.0						
<u>Portunus gibbesii</u>				66.7	4.1	5.2	33.3	0.3	0.3			
<u>Trachypneaus constrictus</u>				33.3	1.2	0.2						
Xanthidae undetermined	16.7	0.1	0.1				33.3	0.1	1.7			
Total Decapoda	66.7	3.9	21.1	100.0	21.3	22.2	66.7	0.4	2.4			
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Distaplia bermudensis</u>							33.3	0.1	2.0			
Pisces undetermined				33.3	0.6	0.2						
Number of stomachs examined:	8			3			3					
Examined stomachs with food:	6			3			3					

3.42 Sciaenops ocellatus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
<u>Emerita talpoida</u>				33.3	12.5	16.7						
<u>Ogyrides hayi</u>				33.3	37.5	2.8						
<u>Panopeus</u> sp.				33.3	12.5	13.9	50.0	50.0	47.6			
<u>Portunus gibbesii</u>							50.0	25.0	9.5			
Total Decapoda				66.7	62.5	33.3	50.0	75.0	57.1			
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>				33.3	25.0	46.3						
Clupeidae undetermined				33.3	12.5	20.4						
Undetermined							50.0	25.0	42.9			
Total Pisces				66.7	37.5	66.7	50.0	25.0	42.9			
Number of stomachs examined:				5			4					
Examined stomachs with food:				3			2					

3.43 Chaetodipterus faber

<u>Prey</u>	<u>Spring</u>			<u>Summer</u>			<u>Fall</u>			<u>Winter</u>		
	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>
Algae												
<u>Cladophora laetivirens</u>				16.7	0.2	0.1						
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>				66.7	0.9	6.4	50.0	0.1	5.6			
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>				83.3	1.2	0.9	50.0	0.1	18.9			
<u>Ulva sp.</u>				16.7	0.2	0.2						
Total Algae				100.0	2.5	7.5	50.0	0.1	24.5			
Porifera												
Undetermined				50.0	0.7	70.0						
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Eudendrium sp.</u>				16.7	0.2	<0.1						
<u>Halocordyle disticha</u>				50.0	0.7	1.7						
<u>Obelia dichotoma</u>				16.7	0.2	0.5						
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>							50.0	0.1	4.8			
<u>Sertularia distans</u>				66.7	0.9	0.1						
Undetermined							50.0	0.1	<0.1			
Total Hydrozoa				83.3	2.1	2.3	100.0	0.1	4.8			
Anthozoa												
Actinaria undetermined				33.3	5.8	12.2	50.0	2.4	15.9			
Octocorallia undetermined				16.7	0.2	3.0						
Total Anthozoa				50.0	6.0	15.2	50.0	2.4	15.9			
Chelicerata												
Pycnogonida												
<u>Anoplodactylus insignis</u>				16.7	0.2	0.1						
Crustacea												
Isopoda												
<u>Paracerceis caudata</u>				16.7	1.4	0.1						
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>				16.7	3.2	0.1	50.0	0.3	0.4			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>				33.3	9.7	0.5	50.0	78.7	45.5			
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>				50.0	66.4	1.1						
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>				33.3	0.5	<0.1						
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>				16.7	0.2	<0.1						
<u>Jassa falcata</u>				33.3	1.6	<0.1	50.0	16.1	6.3			
<u>Malita appendiculata</u>				33.3	1.6	0.2						
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>				50.0	0.9	<0.1	50.0	2.1	0.4			
Total Amphipoda				83.3	84.3	1.9	50.0	97.2	52.7			
Decapoda												
Natantia undetermined				16.7	0.2	0.1						
Bryozoa												
<u>Anguinella palmata</u>				16.7	0.2	<0.1						
<u>Bugula neritina</u>				33.3	0.5	0.7						
<u>Schizoporella errata</u>				16.7	0.2	<0.1						
Total Bryozoa				50.0	0.9	0.7						

Chaetodipterus faber - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Echinodermata												
<u>Ophiuroidea undetermined</u>				33.3	0.5	0.2						
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Didemnum candidum</u>				16.7	0.2	<0.1						
<u>Diastipia bermudensis</u>				33.3	0.5	0.4						
<u>Eudistoma carolinense</u>				33.3	0.5	1.4	50.0	0.1	2.1			
Total Ascidiacea				50.0	1.2	1.8	50.0	0.1	2.1			
Number of stomachs examined:				6			2					
Examined stomachs with food:				6			2					

3.44 Tautoga onitis

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
<u>Celidium crinale</u>	25.0	0.5	0.1									
<u>Gracilaria foliifera</u>							50.0	<0.1	2.8			
<u>Hypnea musciformis</u>				20.0	0.7	0.5	50.0	<0.1	0.7			
Undetermined							50.0	<0.1	0.1			
Total Algae	25.0	0.5	0.1	20.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.2	3.6			
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>							50.0	<0.1	0.1			
<u>Sertularia distans</u>							50.0	<0.1	0.1			
<u>Dynamena quadridentata</u>				20.0	0.7	0.4						
Total Hydrozoa				20.0	0.7	0.4	50.0	0.1	0.1			
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	25.0	0.5	0.2									
<u>Nereis succinea</u>				20.0	0.7	2.4						
<u>Nereis sp.</u>	50.0	1.1	0.4									
Total Polychaeta	50.0	1.6	0.6									
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>							100.0	0.2	0.3			
<u>Polinices duplicatus</u>	25.0	1.1	0.1									
Undetermined	50.0	1.1	0.2									
Total Gastropoda	75.0	2.2	0.3				100.0	0.2	0.3			
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	75.0	43.8	65.6	60.0	38.8	29.1	100.0	3.2	6.9			
<u>Donax variabilis</u>							50.0	<0.1	<0.1			

Tautoga onitis - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Musculus lateralis</u>	25.0	0.5	0.1									
Total Pelecypoda	100.0	44.3	65.7	60.0	38.8	29.1	100.0	3.2	6.9			
Chelicerata												
Pycnogonida												
<u>Tanystylum orbiculare</u>							50.0	<0.1	0.1			
Crustacea												
Cirripedia												
<u>Balanus improvisus</u>				20.0	49.0	37.7						
Isopoda												
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>							100.0	0.1	0.6			
<u>Paracerceis caudata</u>							50.0	<0.1	0.1			
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>				20.0	1.4	0.3						
Total Isopoda				20.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	0.2	0.7			
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>							50.0	0.3	0.4			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	75.0	10.3	2.6				100.0	80.1	66.9			
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>	25.0	1.1	0.4									
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>							50.0	0.1	<0.1			
<u>Corophium sp.</u>				20.0	0.7	0.1						
<u>Elasmopus levis</u>	25.0	3.2	0.3				50.0	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	50.0	3.2	0.4				50.0	<0.1	<0.1			
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>	75.0	25.9	5.0									
<u>Jassa falcata</u>							100.0	13.8	10.6			
<u>Lembo smithi</u>	25.0	1.1	0.2									
<u>Melita dentata</u>	25.0	1.1	0.2									
<u>Parhyale hawaiiensis</u>				40.0	2.0	0.2						
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>							100.0	1.4	0.6			
<u>Sunampithoe sp.</u>	25.0	0.5	0.8									
Total Amphipoda	100.0	46.5	9.9	40.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	95.8	78.6			
Decapoda												
<u>Hexapanopeus angustifrons</u>				40.0	3.4	14.0						
<u>Libinia dubia</u>	25.0	1.1	6.0									
<u>Panopeus herbstii</u>	25.0	1.6	16.1	20.0	0.7	4.4						
<u>Reptantia undetermined</u>							50.0	<0.1	0.6			
<u>Xanthidae undetermined</u>							50.0	0.1	5.6			
Total Decapoda	50.0	2.7	22.1	60.0	4.1	18.4	100.0	0.2	6.1			
Bryozoa												
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	25.0	0.5	0.4									
<u>Bugula turrata</u>	25.0	0.5	0.4									
<u>Crisia sp.</u>	25.0	0.5	0.2									
<u>Membranipora tenuis</u>	25.0	0.5	0.1									
<u>Thalamoporella gothica</u>				60.0	2.0	10.9	50.0	<0.1	1.5			
Total Bryozoa	25.0	2.2	1.1	60.0	2.0	10.9	50.0	<0.1	1.5			

Tautoga onitis - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Eudistoma carolinense</u>							50.0	<0.1	2.0			
Number of stomachs examined:	4			6			4					
Examined stomachs with food:	4			5			2					

3.45 Astroscopus y-graecum

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Decapoda												
<u>Lyngote vurdemanni</u>				100.0	50.0	89.5						
Chordata												
Pisces												
Undetermined				100.0	50.0	10.5						
Number of stomachs examined:				1								
Examined stomachs with food:				1								

3.46 Hypleurochilus geminatus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Algae												
Algae A	30.0	0.6	0.9									
<u>Hyssus muciformis</u>	10.0	0.2	2.4									
Total Algae	30.0	0.8	3.3									
Protozoa												
Foraminifera										14.3	2.9	1.1
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Clytia fragilis</u>				48.0	8.0	5.3						
<u>Clytia sp.</u>				8.0	1.3	0.3						
<u>Dynamena cornicina</u>				4.0	0.7	0.1						
<u>Eudendrium sp.</u>				4.0	0.7	0.2	8.0	0.8	14.6			
<u>Molochium dysommotrum</u>				4.0	0.7	1.0						
<u>Molochium tenellum</u>				20.0	3.4	4.1						
<u>Obelia dichotoma</u>				16.0	2.7	5.1						

Nypleurochilus geminatus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>	40.0	0.8	6.4				56.0	5.5	22.9	78.6	15.9	45.0
<u>Sertularia distans</u>	20.0	0.4	0.2	8.0	1.3	1.9	4.0	0.4	2.6			
Undetermined medusae							32.0	10.9	8.5			
Undetermined				24.0	4.0	28.7						
Total Hydrosae	40.0	1.2	6.6	80.0	22.8	47.6	76.0	17.6	48.6	78.6	15.9	45.0
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Arabella iricolor</u>							4.0	0.4	1.0			
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	30.0	1.6	1.8	4.0	0.7	0.1	12.0	1.6	5.3			
<u>Nereis sp.</u>	10.0	0.2	0.6									
<u>Sabellaria vulgaris</u>	30.0	1.2	2.1	8.0	1.3	0.5				14.3	5.8	4.4
Total Polychaeta	50.0	3.0	4.5	12.0	2.0	0.6	12.0	1.9	6.3	14.3	5.8	4.4
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Astyris lunata</u>							4.0	0.4	0.2			
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	20.0	0.4	0.6	56.0	32.2	8.3	52.0	16.0	12.4	14.3	2.9	4.9
<u>Donax variabilis</u>	10.0	0.4	0.1									
<u>Musculus lateralis</u>	10.0	0.4	1.5									
<u>Petricola pholadiformis</u>										7.1	1.4	0.5
Total Pelecypoda	30.0	1.2	2.2	56.0	32.2	8.3	52.0	16.0	12.4	21.4	4.3	5.5
Chelicerata												
Pycnogonida												
<u>Anoplodactylus insignis</u>							4.0	0.4	2.2			
Crustacea												
Copepoda												
	10.0	0.2	0.1							28.6	14.5	2.2
Ostracoda												
										7.1	1.4	0.5
Cumacea												
							4.0	0.4	0.2			
Cirripedia												
Cypris larvae							12.0	1.2	0.5			
Undetermined	20.0	1.2	0.9				16.0	26.6	6.3	14.3	4.3	3.3
Isopoda												
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>							8.0	0.8	0.3			
<u>Jaeropsis coralicola</u>				8.0	1.3	0.2						
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>				4.0	15.4	4.4	20.0	11.3	8.0	28.6	21.7	13.2
<u>Sphaeroma quadridentatum</u>				4.0	1.3	2.2						
Undetermined							4.0	0.4	0.3			
Total Isopoda				12.0	18.1	6.9	32.0	12.5	8.7	28.6	21.7	13.2
Amphipoda												
<u>Ampithoe valida</u>	10.0	0.2	0.1									
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>	50.0	2.8	2.3				8.0	1.9	1.9	7.1	1.4	1.1
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	80.0	62.2	56.1									
<u>Corophium acherusicum</u>	10.0	0.2	0.1									
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>	10.0	0.2	0.1							7.1	1.4	0.5
<u>Corophium sp.</u>				4.0	0.7	0.1						

Hypleurochilus geminatus - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	20.0	1.2	0.6				36.0	16.0	8.4			
<u>Cammaropsis</u> sp.	30.0	2.2	1.5				4.0	0.4	0.2			
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	90.0	18.2	17.9	8.0	1.3	0.1	12.0	2.3	1.3	14.3	2.9	2.7
<u>Lebos websteri</u>	10.0	0.8	0.5									
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>	70.0	3.6	2.2							7.1	1.4	0.5
Undetermined				8.0	1.3	0.1						
Total Amphipoda	90.0	91.6	81.4	16.0	3.4	0.3	48.0	20.7	11.8	28.6	7.2	4.9
Decapoda												
<u>Reptantis undetermined</u>										7.1	1.4	1.1
Bryozoa												
<u>Aeverillia setigera</u>				8.0	1.3	1.4						
<u>Anguinella palmata</u>	10.0	0.2	0.2	12.0	2.0	3.9						
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	10.0	0.2	0.4	12.0	2.0	0.4				28.6	5.8	5.5
<u>Crisis</u> sp.	20.0	0.4	0.2	24.0	4.0	5.6				35.7	7.2	3.8
<u>Thalamoporella gothica</u>							4.0	0.4	0.6			
Total Bryozoa	30.0	0.8	0.8	28.0	9.4	11.4	4.0	0.4	0.6	64.3	13.0	9.3
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Didemnum condidum</u>				32.0	5.4	6.9						
<u>Distaplia bermudensis</u>							8.0	1.9	2.2	7.1	7.2	9.3
<u>Eudistoma carolinense</u>				40.0	6.7	17.3						
Total Ascidiacea				56.0	12.1	24.3	8.0	1.9	2.2	7.1	7.2	9.3
Number of stomachs examined:	10			25			25			16		
Examined stomachs with food:	10			25			25			14		

3.47 Hypsoblennius hentzi

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Protozoa												
Foraminifera							4.0	0.2	0.1			
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Clytia cylindrica</u>				12.5	2.9	3.0						
<u>Dynamena cornicina</u>							4.0	0.2	0.5			
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>							16.0	0.9	4.8	50.0	16.7	10.0
<u>Sertularia distans</u>							4.0	0.2	0.6			
Undetermined				12.5	2.9	3.0						
Total Hydrozoa				25.0	5.7	5.9	20.0	1.4	5.9	50.0	16.7	10.0
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	50.0	12.4	7.0	12.5	2.9	11.8	4.0	0.2	0.4			

Hypsoblennius hentzi - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Mareis succinea</u>	10.0	0.7	1.4	12.5	2.9	2.2						
<u>Sabellaria vulgaris</u>	50.0	3.6	3.5	37.5	11.4	37.8				50.0	16.7	10.0
Undetermined				12.5	2.9	0.7						
Total Polychaeta	70.0	16.8	12.5	62.5	20.0	52.6	4.0	0.2	0.4	50.0	16.7	10.0
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	10.0	0.7	0.7				24.0	2.7	2.3			
Undetermined												
Crustacea												
Ostracoda												
	10.0	1.5	0.7									
Cirripedia												
Cypris larvae												
Undetermined	70.0	28.5	30.6	25.0	57.1	37.0	4.0	0.2	0.1	68.0	48.8	36.4
Isopoda												
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>	10.0	0.7	0.7				8.0	0.5	0.9			
<u>Paracerceis caudata</u>				25.0	8.6	2.2						
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>	20.0	2.9	6.2				40.0	3.9	8.8	50.0	66.7	80.0
Total Isopoda	20.0	3.6	6.9	25.0	8.6	2.2	40.0	4.4	9.7	50.0	66.7	80.0
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>	30.0	9.5	8.3				32.0	4.4	5.0			
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	30.0	6.6	10.4				48.0	19.9	23.6			
Caprellidae undetermined				12.5	2.9	0.7						
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>							20.0	1.4	1.1			
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>	20.0	8.0	7.6									
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	30.0	2.2	2.1				36.0	5.3	4.7			
<u>Gammaropsis</u> sp.	40.0	5.1	5.5				12.0	0.9	0.6			
<u>Jassa felcata</u>	70.0	10.2	9.0				28.0	5.0	3.9			
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>	30.0	6.6	4.9				28.0	2.3	1.5			
Undetermined				12.5	2.9	0.7						
Total Amphipoda	90.0	48.2	47.9	12.5	5.7	1.5	72.0	39.2	40.5			
Decapoda												
Xanthidae undetermined												
							4.0	0.2	0.2			
Bryozoa												
<u>Bugula neritina</u>	100.0	0.7	0.7				20.0	1.1	1.9			
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Distaplia bermudensis</u>							12.0	1.4	2.4			
Number of stomachs examined:	10			9			25			2		
Examined stomachs with food:	10			8			25			2		

3.48 Gobiosoma ginsburgi

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	M	V	F	M	V	F	M	V	F	M	V
Protozoa												
Foraminifera				4.0	1.1	1.5						
Cnidaria												
Hydrozoa												
<u>Obelia geniculata</u>										4.0	1.2	1.3
Annelida												
Polychaeta												
<u>Hydroides dianthus</u>	8.3	2.7	2.3				4.0	0.9	1.9			
<u>Sabellaria vulgaris</u>				16.0	7.5	13.2	4.0	0.9	1.9	28.0	8.2	18.7
Undetermined				4.0	1.1	2.9						
Total Polychaeta	8.3	2.7	2.3	20.0	8.5	16.2	8.0	1.7	3.9	28.0	8.2	18.7
Mollusca												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>	8.3	2.7	4.5	16.0	6.4	7.3	48.0	31.3	31.1	4.0	1.2	2.7
<u>Diplodonta punctata</u>							4.0	1.7	1.9			
<u>Donax variabilis</u>							4.0	0.9	1.0			
<u>Musculus lateralis</u>										4.0	1.2	1.3
<u>Petricola pholadiformis</u>							8.0	2.6	1.9			
Undetermined	8.3	2.7	2.3	16.0	5.4	7.3						
Total Pelecypoda	16.7	5.4	6.8	32.0	11.7	14.7	48.0	36.5	35.9	8.0	2.3	3.9
Crustacea												
Copepoda				24.0	50.5	23.5	16.0	5.2	3.9	16.0	29.4	6.7
Ostracoda				8.0	3.2	2.9	24.0	17.4	7.8			
Cirripedia												
Cypris larvae				4.0	1.1	1.5						
Undetermined							4.0	0.9	1.0			
Isopoda												
<u>Erichsonella filiformis</u>				4.0	1.1	1.5	16.0	3.5	3.9	28.0	9.4	9.3
Idoteidae undetermined										4.0	1.2	1.3
<u>Paracerceis caudata</u>				4.0	1.1	1.5						
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>							16.0	5.2	5.8	20.0	5.9	9.3
Undetermined				8.0	3.2	4.4						
Total Isopoda				16.0	5.3	7.3	28.0	8.7	9.7	40.0	16.5	19.7
Amphipoda												
<u>Ampithoe valida</u>							4.0	0.9	2.9			
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>				4.0	1.1	1.5	4.0	0.9	1.0	8.0	7.1	2.7
<u>Caprella penantis</u>	25.0	16.2	20.4				4.0	5.2	7.8			
<u>Coropus tubularis</u>							4.0	1.7	2.9	4.0	1.2	1.3
<u>Corophium scherusicum</u>				4.0	1.1	2.9						
<u>Corophium lacustre</u>				4.0	1.1	2.9	4.0	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	1.3
<u>Corophium sp.</u>	8.3	5.4	2.3	8.0	2.1	2.9						
<u>Elasmopus levis</u>							4.0	0.9	1.0			
<u>Erichthonius brasiliensis</u>	25.0	8.1	6.8				16.0	6.9	5.8	8.0	2.3	2.7
<u>Gammaropsis sp.</u>				4.0	1.1	2.9				4.0	1.2	4.0
<u>Gammarus sp.</u>	25.0	21.6	29.5							8.0	3.5	4.0

Gobiosoma ginsburgi - continued:

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
<u>Jassa falcata</u>	8.3	2.7	2.3	4.0	1.1	2.9	8.0	2.6	2.9	44.0	15.3	21.3
<u>Lambs websteri</u>							32.0	7.8	10.7	4.0	1.2	1.3
<u>Lysianopsis alba</u>	8.3	2.7	2.3				4.0	0.9	1.0			
<u>Melita appendiculata</u>	16.7	8.1	4.5	4.0	2.1	2.9	4.0	0.9	1.0	20.0	5.9	8.0
<u>Microdeutopus sp.</u>	8.3	2.7	2.3									
<u>Paracaprilla tenuis</u>	8.3	2.7	2.3									
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>	8.3	8.1	6.8							12.0	3.5	4.0
Undetermined	25.0	10.8	9.1	8.0	5.4	5.9						
Total Amphipoda	100.0	89.2	88.6	28.0	14.9	25.0	60.0	29.6	37.8	76.0	42.3	50.0
Decapoda												
<u>Fontonia domestica</u>				4.0	1.1	1.5						
<u>Reptantia megalope</u>				4.0	1.1	1.5						
<u>Reptantia undetermined</u>				4.0	1.1	2.9						
Total Decapoda				12.0	3.2	5.9						
Undetermined Crustacea				4.0	1.1	1.5						
Bryozoa												
<u>Anguinella palmata</u>	8.3	2.7	2.3									
Number of stomachs examined:	22			25			25			25		
Examined stomachs with food:	12			25			25			25		

3.49 Scomberomorus cavalla

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>				100.0	100.0	100.0						
Number of stomachs examined:				1								
Examined stomachs with food:				1								

3.50 Scomberomorus maculatus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Anchoa hepsetus</u>				4.0	3.3	2.5	50.0	33.3	35.6			
<u>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</u>				8.0	10.0	3.8						
<u>Membran martinica</u>							50.0	66.7	64.4			
<u>Opisthonema oglinum</u>				92.0	86.7	93.7						
Total Pisces				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of stomachs examined:	1			25			2					
Examined stomachs with food:	0			25			2					

3.51 Peprilus alepidotus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Gastropoda undetermined	11.1	10.0	16.7									
Chordata												
Pisces undetermined	100.0	90.0	83.3									
Number of stomachs examined:	28			1			2					
Examined stomachs with food:	9			0			0					

3.52 Paralichthys dentatus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Crustacea												
Myidacea												
<u>Nemysis americana</u>	10.0	98.2	66.7									
Decapoda												
<u>Ovalipes ocellatus</u>	100.0	1.8	33.3									
Number of stomachs examined:	1											
Examined stomachs with food:	1											

3.53 Paralichthys lethostigma

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Chordata												
Pisces												
<u>Menticirrhus</u> sp.							100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of stomachs examined:	3			2			3			1		
Examined stomachs with food:	0			0			1			0		

3.54 Monacanthus hispidus

Prey	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V	F	N	V
Mollusca												
Gastropoda												
<u>Epitonium</u> sp.							100.0	1.0	0.7			
Pelecypoda												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>							100.0	1.9	1.4			
<u>Tellina</u> sp.							100.0	1.0	2.0			
Total Pelecypoda							100.0	2.9	3.4			
Crustacea												
Isopoda												
<u>Paradella quadripunctata</u>							100.0	1.9	1.0			
Amphipoda												
<u>Caprella equilibra</u>							100.0	50.0	52.2			
<u>Cerapus tubularis</u>							100.0	1.9	1.0			
<u>Jassa falcata</u>							100.0	7.8	2.7			
<u>Melita appendiculata</u>							100.0	11.7	4.1			
<u>Stenothoe georgiana</u>							100.0	21.6	7.5			
Total Amphipoda							100.0	93.1	67.6			
Chordata												
Ascidiacea												
<u>Distaplia bermudensis</u>							100.0	1.0	27.3			
Number of stomachs examined:							1					
Examined stomachs with food:							1					

3.55 Sphoeroides maculatus

<u>Prey</u>	<u>Spring</u>			<u>Summer</u>			<u>Fall</u>			<u>Winter</u>		
	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>V</u>
<u>Mollusca</u>												
<u>Pelecypoda</u>												
<u>Brachidontes exustus</u>							100.0	95.1	96.8			
<u>Crustacea</u>												
<u>Cirripedia</u>							100.0	3.3	0.2			
<u>Decapoda</u>												
<u>Pennaeus sp.</u>							100.0	1.6	3.0			
<u>Reptantia undetermined</u>				100.0	100.0	100.0						
Number of stomachs examined:				1			1					
Examined stomachs with food:				1			1					

Appendix 4. Number and weight (kg) of species captured in blue crab traps around the north jetty rocks. Each set represents 15 traps set for 12-hr periods.

SEASON	SPECIES	CHANNEL SIDE		EXPOSED SIDE		TOTALS	
		Day Set No. Weight	Night Set No. Weight	Day Set No. Weight	Night Set No. Weight	No.	Weight
Spring	<u>Menippe mercenaria</u>	19 5.25	78 17.93	30 7.24	112 33.35	239	83.77
"	<u>Conger oceanicus</u>	1 1.55	14 9.51*		5 4.77	20	15.83*
"	<u>Opsanus tau</u>		3 1.35*	2 0.45*		5	1.80*
"	<u>Centropristis striata</u>	2 0.90		2 0.35		4	1.25
"	<u>Libinia emarginata</u>	2 0.02				2	0.02
"	<u>Portunus spinimanus</u>	2 0.10				2	0.10
"	<u>Portunus sp.</u>		1 0.15		1 0.10	2	0.25
"	<u>Libinia dubia</u>	1 0.02				1	0.02
"	<u>Callinectes sapidus</u>	1 0.25				1	0.25
"	<u>Tautoga onitis</u>	1 0.18				1	0.18
"	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	1 0.74				1	0.74
Summer	<u>Centropristis striata</u>	7 1.14	7 0.70	25 8.05	27 5.75	66	15.64
"	<u>Menippe mercenaria</u>	4 0.88	11 2.35	8 1.60	36 8.30	59	13.13
"	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	23 1.94	7 0.60	13 1.12	2 0.20	45	3.86
"	<u>Opsanus tau</u>	6 1.35	13 9.35	3 0.90	7 2.60	29	14.20
"	<u>Conger oceanicus</u>		3 3.20		4 4.60	7	7.80
"	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	1 0.02	6 0.07			7	0.09
"	<u>Pagurus sp.</u>		2 ----			2	----
"	<u>Libinia dubia</u>	1 ----				1	----
"	<u>Portunus gibbesii</u>	1 ----				1	----
Fall	<u>Opsanus tau</u>	5 1.7	20 9.25	3 1.8	16 8.60	44	21.35
"	<u>Diplodus holbrooki</u>	5 0.45	3 0.30	21 1.55	2 0.15	31	2.45
"	<u>Conger oceanicus</u>		20 24.00		7 8.30	27	32.30
"	<u>Centropristis striata</u>	20 3.33	4 1.55			24	4.88
"	<u>Menippe merceneria</u>		2 0.20*		14 5.95	16	6.15*
"	<u>Lagodon rhomboides</u>	5 0.70		1 0.15		6	0.85
"	<u>Octopus vulgaris</u>	2 2.70		1 2.20	1 0.50	4	5.40
"	<u>Orthopristis chrysoptera</u>	1 0.15				1	0.15
Winter	<u>Conger oceanicus</u>		19 23.40		7 7.50	26	30.90
"	<u>Callinectes sapidus</u>		18 2.85			18	2.85
"	<u>Libinia sp.</u>		1 0.10		3 0.25*	4	0.35
"	<u>Cancer irroratus</u>		1 0.03			1	0.03
"	<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	1 0.25				1	0.25
"	<u>Hippocampus erectus</u>	1 <.01				1	<.01
"	<u>Opsanus tau</u>				1 0.45	1	0.45

* subtotal only - one or more specimens not weighed
 -- weight not taken

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