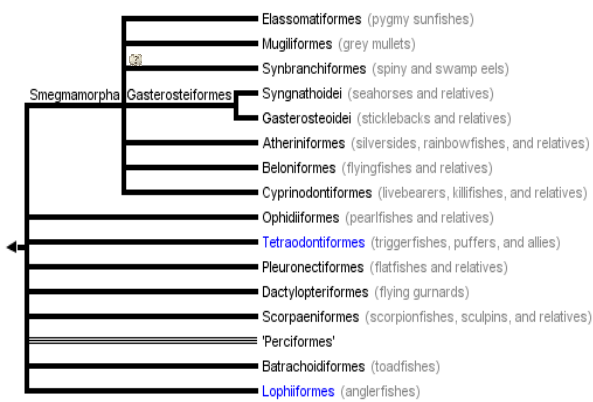


ACANTHOPTERYGII = Mugilomorpha (mullet) +
Atherinomorpha (silversides) + Percomorpha

- **Superorder Acanthopterygii**
- **Mugilomorpha**
 - **Order Mugiliformes:** Mullet
- **Atherinomorpha**
 - **Order Atheriniformes:** Silversides and rainbowfishes
 - **Order Beloniformes:** Needlefish, Halfbeaks, and Flyingfishes
 - **Order Cyprinodontiformes:** Killifishes, guppies, swordtails + ricefishes (Medaka)
- **Series Percomorpha**
 - **?Order Stephanoberciformes:** Pricklefish, whalefish
 - **?Order Bercyiformes:** Squirrelfishes, redfishes, Pineapple fishes, flashlight fishes, Roughies, Spinyfins, Fangtooths
 - **?Order Zeiformes:** Dories, Oreos, .
 - **Order Gasterosteiformes:** Pipefish and seahorses, sticklebacks
 - **Order Synbranchiformes:** Swampeels
 - **Order Scorpaeniformes:** *Scorpanfish*
 - **Order Perciformes:** Many many
 - **Order Pleuronectiformes:** Flounders and soles
 - **Order Tetraodontiformes:** Triggers and puffers etc

Acanthopterygii Phylogeny – Johnson and Wiley



Seven “Super Orders”

- 7) Superorder Acanthopterygii
- ‘Three ‘Series’
- 1) Mugilomorpha – mullets – 66 species, economically important; leap from water.??



Seven “Super Orders”

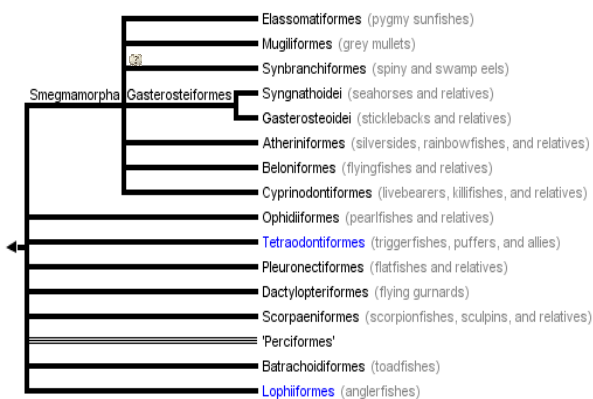
- 7) Superorder Acanthopterygii - 3 'Series'
- 2) Atherinomorpha – Surface of water.
- a) Atheriniformes - silversides, rainbow fish, 285 spp.;
- b) Beloniformes = needlefishes, flying fishes, include Medakas (ricefish *Oryzias* - used in labs; first to have sex in space); and
- c) Cyprinodontiformes = Poeciliids – mollies, guppies, swordtails; Killifish, pupfish etc. – highly salt tolerant and extreme environments; Annual aplocheilid rivulines. *Rivulus marmoratus* only self fertilizing fish; Anablepid – four eye fish. Species flock of *Orestias* in Lake Titicaca (4570 m).



Seven “Super Orders”

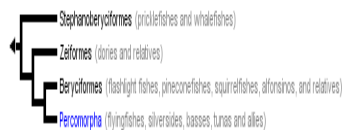
- 7) Superorder Acanthopterygii – 13,500 species in 251 families.
- 3) Percomorpha 12,000 species with anteriorly placed pelvic girdle that is connected to the pectoral girdle directly or by a ligament; pelvic fin w/ anterior spine and usually five soft rays

Acanthopterygii Phylogeny – Johnson and Wiley



Percomorpha

- Defined - Anteriorly placed pelvic girdle connected to pectoral directly or by ligament; not well defined group



Basal Orders

- Stephanoberyciformes (gibberfishes & whalefish)
- Zeiformes - dories
- Beryciformes - orange roughy & squirrelfishes, soldierfish



Percomorpha


Basal Orders

- Gasterosteiforms – dermal armor plates, small mouths; sticklebacks, sea horses, sea moths, pipefish, sea dragons, - only verts - male pregnant; trumpetfish & cornet fish.
- Synbranchiforms – Swamp Eels - palatoquadrate attaches at two points on skull = amphystylic suspension.
- Scorpaniformes – scorpionfish, rockfish and sculpins; only freshwater = sculpins



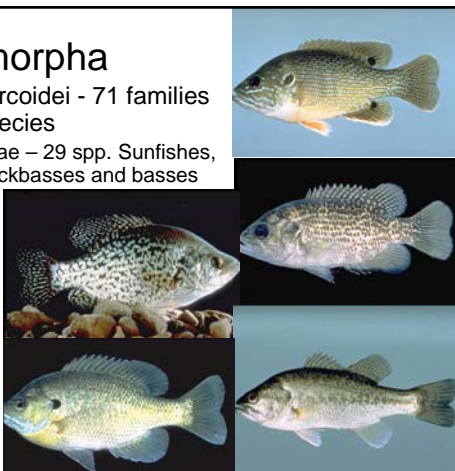
Percomorpha

- Order Perciformes – 148 families and 9300 species
- Suborder Percoidei - 71 families with 2860 species
 - Centropomids – snooks, barramundi, Nile Perch etc
 - Serranidae – sea basses, 450+ species – 3 spines on opercle; 3 subfamilies inc. mamlets, groupers, soapfish, etc. Many are hermaphrodites – start female become male = PROTOGYNY




Percomorpha

- Suborder Percoidei - 71 families with 2860 species
 - Centrarchidae – 29 spp. Sunfishes, crappies, rockbasses and basses



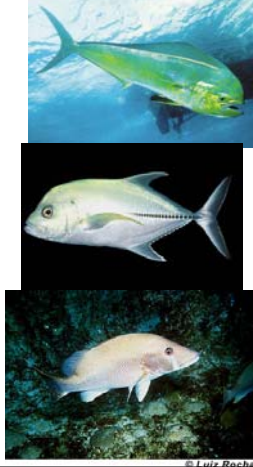
Percomorpha

- Suborder Percoidei (many families) – 71 families with 2860 species
 - Grammatidae – basslets
 - Percidae – yellow perch and walleye and darters (162+ species)
 - Cardinal fish (Apogonids) – 320+ spp. Nocturnal reef fish w/ big eyes
 - Tilefishes (Malacanthids) – marine burroughs, move shells, rocks w/ mouth
 - Nematistidae – remoras – first dorsal fin modified as sucking organ; - sometimes combined w/ next four as carangoids



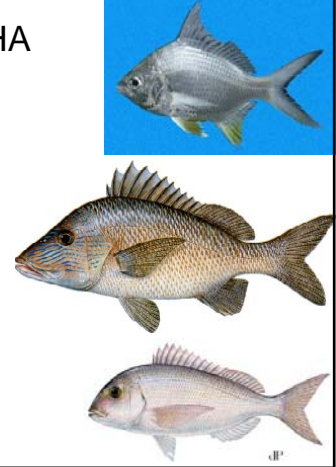
PERCOMORPHA

- Cobia – monotypic – looks like ramora but no disk often w/ manta rays
- Dolphin fishes (dorado) - - 2pp. – sexual dimorphism in skulls
- Jacks – Carangids – 140 + species of predators – good swimmers – carangiform locomotion.
- Lutjanids – snappers 125+ spp.
- Lobotid tripletails – dorsal anal and caudal fins



PERCOMORPHA

- Lobotid tripletails – dorsal anal and caudal fins
- Gerreidae – mojarras – common inshore
- Haemulidae (grunts) – coral reef – pork fish
- Sparidae (Porgies)
- Polynemid threadfins



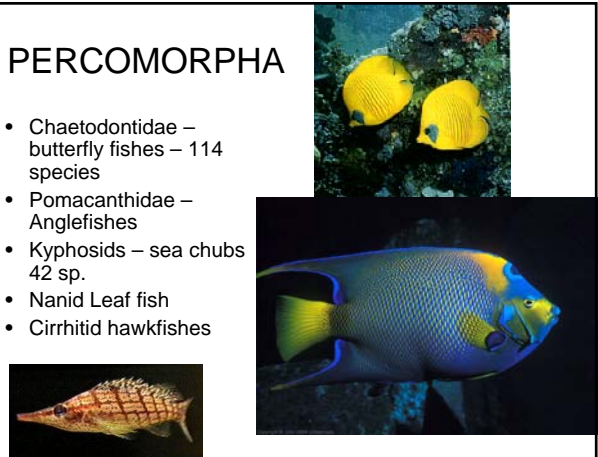
PERCOMORPHA

- Sciaenid Croakers – 270+ species - Totoaba – sound & large otoliths and extensive lateral lines.
- Mullid (goatfishes)
- Monodactylid fingerfishes
- Toxotid Archerfishes – shoot water eyes submerged



PERCOMORPHA

- Chaetodontidae – butterfly fishes – 114 species
- Pomacanthidae – Angelfishes
- Kyphosids – sea chubs 42 sp.
- Nanid Leaf fish
- Cirrhitid hawkfishes



PERCOMORPHA

- Suborder Anabantoidei – labyrinth fishes – auxiliary breathing structure – betas and gouramis
- Suborder Channoidei – snakeheads



PERCOMORPHA

- Order – Pleuronectiformes – pelagic symmetric larvae, metamorphose into adults that lie on bottom, Soles (usually right eyed), flounders, halibut (righteye flounder), tonguefishes.



PERCOMORPHA

- Order -
Tetradontiformes – triggerfish, filefishes, boxfishes, puffers, Mola Ocean Sunfishes lots of cartilage in skull, up to 1000 lbs.

