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2025 Unmanaged Commercial Landings Report

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Background

Since 2018, the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) has received annual updates on unmanaged commercial landings. The goal is to monitor for signs of developing unmanaged commercial fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic. New or growing fisheries could develop in response to changing species distributions, changing markets, changes in other fisheries, or for other reasons.

Increasing landings do not necessarily indicate an ecological issue or a need for management. The information in this report can serve as a high level summary to help determine if further evaluation is needed and if consideration of potential management responses may be warranted.

Definition of "unmanaged"

In the context of this report, "unmanaged landings" refers to landings only in locations where the species is not managed at the state or federal level with a possession limit, size limit, seasonal closure, and/or limited access. For example, the white perch landings in this report are only from locations where white perch are not managed.

Appendices A and B summarize the state-level filters which are used to exclude landings in locations where each species is managed. Landings of species managed by the Mid-Atlantic, New England, and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, and highly migratory species managed by NOAA Fisheries are filtered out throughout their management units

Data

The data in this report were compiled by staff at the NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office (GARFO) Analysis and Program Support Division. Data were pulled from the Catch Accounting and Monitoring System (CAMS) on April 21, 2025. CAMS includes data from state-only permitted dealers in Maine through North Carolina, as well as all dealers and vessels with commercial permits from GARFO, regardless of the location of landings.

Only commercial landings are summarized in this report. The values in this report do not include recreational or subsistence harvest.

Unmanaged landings of non-native species are shown in Table 6. These landings are not incorporated into any other tables, figures, or summary statements in this report.

Many species in this report have multiple common names. The common names in the tables below generally reflect the common name listed in the CAMS database. Appendix B lists the scientific names and other common names for each species.

Trends in total unmanaged commercial landings

As shown in Figure 1, total unmanaged commercial landings were about 8.40 million pounds in 2024, about a 37% decrease compared to 2023. Declines in unmanaged commercial landings of many species contributed to this overall decline. Of the 185 species with unmanaged commercial landings in 2024, about half (91 species) had lower landings in 2024 compared to 2023. Blue mussels had the greatest decline in unmanaged commercial landings in 2024 in terms of absolute value (Table 1). Blue mussels were also the driver of the generally lower landings in 2019-2024 compared to 2015-2018 shown in Table 1.

Species with highest unmanaged commercial landings

The following species were in the top ten for unmanaged commercial landings each year during the most recent five years (i.e., 2020-2024; Table 2):

- Blue mussels
- Hagfish
- **Conchs/whelk**
- **Atlantic cutlassfish**
- **King whiting**
- Sugar kelp

This list is unchanged from last year's report.

Bold text in the list above indicates species with at least 10% of their unmanaged commercial landings in the most recent five years (2020-2024) occurring in Mid-Atlantic states and associated with federal permits. This includes conchs/whelk, Atlantic cutlassfish, and king whiting. Unmanaged landings that primarily occur in New England and are primarily associated with state permits are presumed to be of less interest to the Mid-Atlantic Council than landings in the Mid-Atlantic and associated with federal permits.

As shown in Table 2, unmanaged commercial landings of all three species highlighted above decreased in 2024 compared to 2023. Of these species, conchs/whelk had the highest landings in 2024, at about 1.45 million pounds. Over the most recent five years, unmanaged commercial conch/whelk landings occurred in the Mid-Atlantic and New England and were mostly associated with state permits.

Atlantic cutlassfish landings averaged 913,264 pounds per year in the most recent five years. Most of these landings occurred in North Carolina, with lesser amounts in Virginia. These landings were associated with both state and federal permits. North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries staff provided additional context on these landings, noting they have seen landings both as bycatch from ocean shrimp trawls and as a target species, primarily during winter months, using ocean gill nets.

Unmanaged commercial landings of king whiting averaged 612,585 pounds per year in the most recent five years. These landings occurred in Mid-Atlantic and New England states, with North Carolina accounting for most landings. These landings were from both state and federal permits.

Species with increasing unmanaged commercial landings

When ranked from lowest to highest unmanaged commercial landings, the following species had an increasing or stable rank order every year during 2021-2024 (Table 3):

- **Conchs/whelk**
- **Atlantic cutlassfish**
- **King whiting**
- Almaco jack

As in the previous section, bold text indicates species with at least 10% of their unmanaged commercial landings occurring in Mid-Atlantic states and associated with federal permits in the most recent five years (2020-2024).

Fewer species had increasing or stable rank order in the most recent four years compared to last year's report, which used data through 2023. Blue mussels, ribbonfishes, opah, golden redfish, pomfrets, Atlantic sheepshead, sculpins, and queen triggerfish were listed as having increasing or stable rank order during 2020-2023 in last year's report; however, they had decreasing rank order from 2023 to 2024 and therefore are not included on this list for this year's report. Conchs/whelk and king whiting are new additions to this list compared to last year's report. Atlantic cutlassfish and Almaco jack were on this in last year's report.

Changes in rank order can indicate species with noteworthy increases in landings relative to other species from one year to the next. However, species with steady but more incremental increases in landings may also be of interest. The following species had increasing landings each year from 2021-2024 (Table 4):

- **Black dogfish**
- **Red porgy**
- Almaco jack
- Greenland halibut
- **Bigeye**
- Squirrelfish family
- **Banded rudderfish**
- **Groupers (unspecified)**
- **Jolthead porgy**
- Fingered kelp

Most species on this list were not included on the comparable list in last year's report. Conversely, most species on the comparable list in last year's report are not listed here. This is because few species have sustained increases in landings for more than a few years in a row. Specifically, only almaco jack, groupers (unspecified), and fingered kelp had increases in landings each year for at least four years in a row.

Additional information on recent landings of the species listed above is shown in Table 4. Of these species, black dogfish, red porgy, bigeye, banded rudderfish, groupers (unspecified), and jolthead porgy had at least 10% of their unmanaged landings in Mid-Atlantic states and associated with federal permits. Of these highlighted species, only black dogfish and red porgy had more than 10,000 pounds of unmanaged commercial landings in at least one of the most recent 10 years (2015-2024). None of the species in Table 4 had unmanaged landings of more than 202,000 pounds in any of the most recent 10 years.

Most unmanaged commercial landings of black dogfish in recent years occurred in New England and all were associated with federal permits. Nearly all unmanaged commercial

landings of red porgy in recent years occurred in Mid-Atlantic states and most were associated with state permits.

Landings of Forage Amendment ecosystem component species

Table 5 shows landings of the Forage Amendment ecosystem component species, excluding landings in states where the species meets the definition of managed shown on page 1. The Forage Amendment designated over 50 species as ecosystem components; however, only those shown in Table 5 had records of commercial landings during 2015-2024 in CAMS.

As shown in Table 5, landings of these species have been generally low and variable. Of these species, silversides had the highest 2015-2024 average unmanaged commercial landings at 83,174 pounds per year. Over the most recent five years (2020-2025), most unmanaged commercial silverside landings occurred in Mid-Atlantic states and nearly all these landings were associated with state permits.

Almost all unmanaged commercial landings of unclassified herrings in the most recent five years occurred in New England states and were associated with federal permits.

Unmanaged commercial thread herring landings in the most recent five years occurred in the Mid-Atlantic and New England and were associated with both state and federal permits.

More than 90% of unmanaged commercial landings of round herring in the most recent five years occurred in New England states and nearly all were associated with federal permits.

The other ecosystem component species listed in Table 6 had unmanaged commercial landings that did not exceed 11,000 pounds in any of the most recent 10 years (2015-2024) and therefore are assumed to be of less concern to the Council.

Ecosystem and Ocean Planning Advisory Panel and Committee Review

The Council has not established a threshold level of landings which would trigger further evaluation. The Council's Ecosystems and Ocean Planning Advisory Panel and Committee did not recommend use of specific quantitative thresholds. Instead, they agreed that additional contextual information and input from the Committee, the Advisory Panel, and other stakeholders can help guide these considerations more holistically on a case-by-case basis.

A draft version of this report was sent to the Advisory Panel and Committee for their review. One advisor questioned landings shown in the draft report as conchs (Family Strombidae). Staff reached out to state partners for input on conch landings and determined that the name conch is also commonly used to refer to whelks. Based on these conversations, it is assumed that most or all conch landings in this report are mostly knobbed, channeled, or lightning whelks. Therefore, staff updated the report to combine the whelk and conch landings.

Another advisor said he used to commonly catch sea robins while recreational fishing for summer flounders in inshore waters off New Jersey. He almost always threw back the sea

robins except for the occasional use for strip baits. For the last few years, he has caught fewer sea robins than in the past. He pointed out that Table 1 shows a noteworthy decline in unmanaged commercial sea robin landings, with the 2024 value being less than 1/3 of the 2015 landings. He asked if this decline could be related to the decline in summer flounder abundance as both species seem to share habitat and forage. He questioned if these declines could be due to overfishing by commercial fishermen. Staff are not aware of any studies addressing this; however, sea robins are a top bycatch species in multiple Council-managed fisheries (e.g., commercial longfin squid fisheries and commercial and recreational fisheries for summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass, as shown in recent Fishery Information Documents). Information on catch of various sea robin species in fishery-independent surveys through 2019 is available through the Northeast Regional Marine Fish Habitat Assessment Data Explorer. Trends in survey catches vary by species.

Conclusion

The Council should consider the information in this report and determine if additional information or evaluation is needed for any species.

Council staff preliminarily suggest that none of the landings in this report suggest immediate concern. However, it may be worth continuing to monitor unmanaged commercial landings of Atlantic cutlassfish and conchs/whelk as both had at least 1 million pounds of annual unmanaged commercial landings in at least one of the most recent five years, at least half of recent landings occurred in Mid-Atlantic states, and at least 10% of recent landings were associated with federal permits.

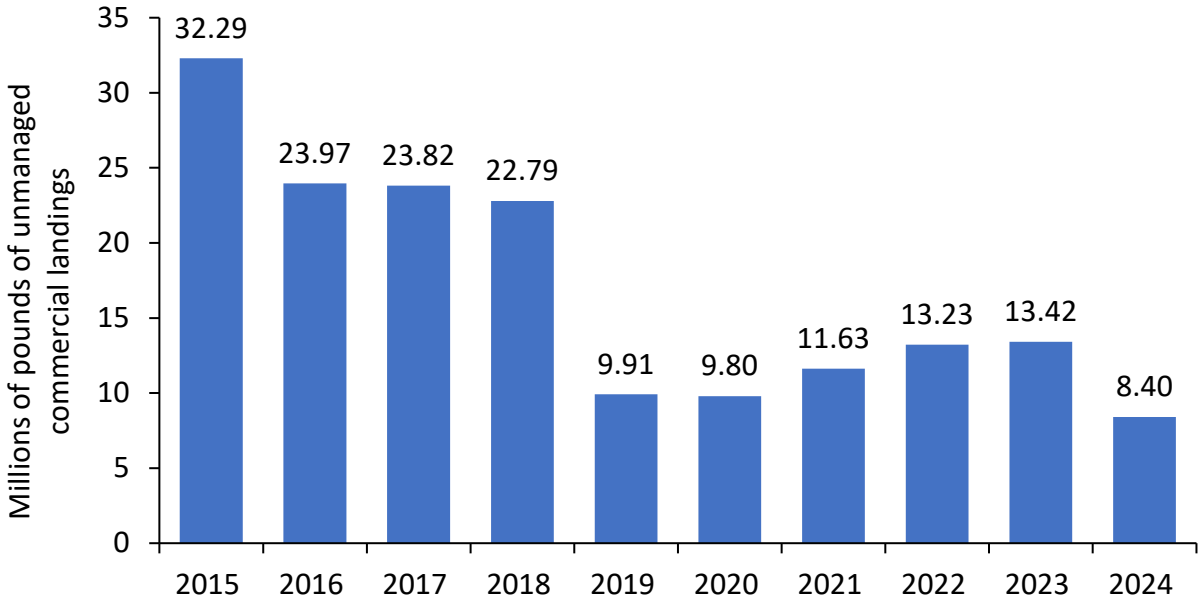

Figure 1: Total unmanaged commercial landings, 2015-2024.

Table 1: Top 30 species unmanaged commercial landings, 2015-2024 (continued on next page)

Values are in pounds. Cells marked with a 'C' are confidential. Averages do not include confidential data. See Appendix B for scientific names and other common names.

Common name and ITIS code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015-2024 avg
Blue mussel 079454	15,342,427	11,578,836	10,480,326	5,642,701	879,771	1,486,785	C	5,276,183	4,085,520	404,567	**6,130,791**
Rockweed 011329	C	C	6,166,155	9,228,619	C	C	0	C	0	0	**3,078,955**
Hagfish 159753	2,204,603	1,871,110	1,558,255	C	C	2,248,887	1,321,527	C	C	C	**1,840,876**
Conchs/whelk 072554 & 074069	2,618,565	767,900	1,414,008	2,538,640	2,005,094	1,344,594	1,823,847	1,777,846	1,983,224	1,450,615	**1,772,433**
King whiting 169273	580,549	612,732	842,137	343,628	525,846	450,222	513,045	660,081	768,344	671,232	**596,782**
Atl. cutlassfish 172385	183,313	61,042	50,840	158,763	287,906	514,418	1,152,581	1,057,953	951,543	889,825	**530,818**
Unclassified crab 098276	163,609	106,262	304,579	703,303	925,424	403,624	125,273	360	37,493	16,497	**278,642**
Dealfish/ ribbonfish 166342	138,277	39,315	25,992	C	159,984	225,264	63,015	279,338	798,968	205,514	**215,074**
Dolphinfish family 168790	482,946	496,515	317,102	198,672	356,600	84,757	72,387	56,666	49,638	34,452	**214,974**
Little tuna/tunny 172402	213,080	222,427	280,387	232,619	252,852	260,400	119,494	154,795	109,721	107,489	**195,326**
John dory 166284	208,669	214,657	250,585	125,261	104,400	64,189	73,821	57,517	98,878	77,633	**127,561**
Sugar kelp 011222	0	C	101,571	99,301	256,646	C	C	C	C	C	**114,380**
Ribbonfish family 166339	36,411	15,366	11,591	C	49,228	38,855	38,199	73,515	532,954	84,097	**97,802**
White perch 167678	102,220	119,324	72,259	96,088	114,188	76,395	61,560	77,745	121,346	57,445	**89,857**
Blood arc clam 079342	113,323	104,888	212,303	98,894	128,054	97,976	48,079	24,034	25,933	36,053	**88,954**

Common name and ITIS code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015-2024 avg
Bay scallop 079737	0	C	C	C	68,775	257,249	C	19,512	C	C	**86,384**
Silversides 165984, 165994, 630579	82,536	152,490	61,108	45,124	81,853	88,233	83,817	99,085	80,545	56,946	**83,174**
Hard clams 081495	117,853	180,655	159,961	57,390	23,238	41,186	108,939	44,067	48,682	40,272	**82,224**
Harvestfish 172566	165,112	115,110	68,791	98,258	74,044	78,428	55,560	35,133	41,311	36,626	**76,837**
Arctic surf clam 080983	C	C	C	C	12,486	0	447,121	0	0	0	**76,601**
Sea robins 166972	106,766	201,656	147,521	80,071	76,718	32,399	20,121	25,791	25,902	16,221	**73,317**
Atl. rock crab 098679	379,784	62,346	45,223	46,860	11,398	13,916	14,409	15,942	24,947	20,221	**63,505**
Sea cucumber 158140	C	0	0	C	439,460	0	0	0	0	C	**62,780**
Cusk 164740	83,463	59,364	57,460	50,103	44,208	51,433	69,542	57,303	52,585	73,234	**59,870**
Northern puffer 173290	91,430	103,185	101,063	70,710	89,452	36,789	14,769	12,443	21,217	42,102	**58,316**
Conger eel 161326	50,464	54,864	61,714	94,831	55,755	57,665	45,039	63,395	59,204	36,421	**57,935**
Harvestfish genus 172564	71,981	94,763	104,203	31,791	25,161	24,488	20,302	37,217	32,137	22,257	**46,430**
Atlantic bonito 172409	70,770	48,655	54,954	42,805	64,327	61,058	23,476	13,694	39,190	38,292	**45,722**
Royal red shrimp 095966	87,623	34,949	50,435	38,421	C	0	0	0	C	95,845	**38,409**
Mantis shrimps 099140	1,048	12,463	8,562	13,575	37,650	57,889	45,281	29,131	81,475	94,788	**38,186**
Unclassified herrings 161700	C	49,567	C	53,235	1,947	95,999	838	2,097	97,683	468	**37,729**

Table 2: Species in the top 10 unmanaged commercial landings each year, 2020-2024

Values are in pounds. Cells marked with a 'C' are confidential. Averages do not include confidential data. See Appendix B for scientific names and other common names.

Common Name and ITIS code	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020-2024 Avg	Notes
Blue mussel 079454	1,486,785	C	5,276,183	4,085,520	404,567	**2,813,264**	All unmanaged landings in Massachusetts, mostly from state permits.
Hagfish 159753	2,248,887	1,321,527	C	C	C	**1,785,207**	Almost all unmanaged landings in New England states. All from federal permits.
Conchs/whelk 072554 & 074069	1,344,594	1,823,847	1,777,846	1,983,224	1,450,615	**1,676,025**	Unmanaged landings in Mid-Atlantic and New England, mostly from state permits.
Atl. cutlassfish 172385	514,418	1,152,581	1,057,953	951,543	889,825	**913,264**	Nearly all unmanaged landings in North Carolina and Virginia. Landings from both state and federal permits.
King whiting 169273	450,222	513,045	660,081	768,344	671,232	**612,585**	Unmanaged landings in Mid-Atlantic and New England states, with most occurring in North Carolina. Landings from both state and federal permits.
Sugar Kelp 011222	C	C	C	C	C	**C**	All unmanaged landings are from state permits in New England.

Table 3: Species with stable or increasing rank of unmanaged commercial landings every year during 2020-2024

Values are in pounds. Cells marked with a 'C' are confidential. Averages do not include confidential data. Values in parentheses are the rank order in each year. Ranks for confidential data are not shown. See Appendix B for scientific names and other common names.

Common Name and ITIS code	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020-2024 avg	Notes
Conchs/whelk 072554 & 074069	1,344,594 *(5)*	1,823,847 *(2)*	1,777,846 *(2)*	1,983,224 *(2)*	1,450,615 *(1)*	**1,676,025**	See notes in Table 2.
Atl. cutlassfish 172385	514,418 *(5)*	1,152,581 *(4)*	1,057,953 *(4)*	951,543 *(4)*	889,825 *(4)*	**913,264**	See notes in Table 2.
King whiting 169273	450,222 *(6)*	513,045 *(6)*	660,081 *(6)*	768,344 *(6)*	671,232 *(5)*	**612,585**	See notes in Table 2.
Almaco jack 168691	C	C	C	197 *(116)*	19,925 *(41)*	**10,061**	Nearly all unmanaged landings from South Carolina. Nearly all state permits.

Table 4: Species with increasing unmanaged commercial landings every year during 2021-2024

Values are in pounds. Cells marked with a 'C' are confidential. Averages do not include confidential data. Percentages represent the change from the prior year. Percentages are not shown when the prior year's landings are zero or confidential. See Appendix B for scientific names and other common names.

Common Name and ITIS code	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020-2024 avg	Notes
Black dogfish 160703	0	0	C	131,475	C	**43,825**	Most unmanaged landings from New England states. All from federal permits.
Red porgy 169207	3,863	2,785 *(-28%)*	5,999 *(+115%)*	25,534 *(+326%)*	40,555 *(+59%)*	**15,747**	Nearly all unmanaged landings from Mid-Atlantic states and federal permits.
Almaco jack 168691	C	C	C	197	19,925 *(+10,014%)*	**10,061**	Nearly all unmanaged landings from South Carolina. Nearly all state permits.
Bigeye 168178	C	C	43	249 *(+479%)*	5,085 *(+1,942%)*	**1,792**	Almost 90% of landings in the Mid-Atlantic. About 72% state permits.
Squirrelfish family 166170	531 *(-7%)*	208 *(-61%)*	500 *(+140%)*	545 *(+9%)*	1,112 *(+104%)*	**579**	All unmanaged landings in North and South Carolina. More than 90% from state permits.
Banded rudderfish 168693	0	0	C	C	2,186	**729**	Unmanaged landings in Mid and South Atlantic states, most from state permits.
Groupers (unspecified) 167674	0	C	C	C	191	**96**	Very low unmanaged landings in Mid-Atlantic and New England states. All from federal permits.
Jolthead porgy 169197	0	0	C	C	C	**C**	All unmanaged landings in Mid-Atlantic states from both state and federal permits.
Greenland halibut 172930	C	0	C	C	C	**C**	Very low unmanaged landings, mostly associated with federal permits.
Fingered kelp 011228	0	C	C	C	C	**C**	Nearly all unmanaged landings from New England states, all from state permits.

Table 5: MAFMC ecosystem component species annual commercial landings, 2015-2024

Values are in pounds. Cells marked with a 'C' are confidential. Averages do not include confidential data. See Appendix B for scientific names and other common names.

Common Name and ITIS code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015-2024 avg
Silversides 165984, 165994, 630579	82,536	152,490	61,108	45,124	81,853	88,233	83,817	99,085	80,545	56,946	**83,174**
Unclassified herrings 161700	C	49,567	C	53,235	1,947	95,999	838	2,097	97,683	468	**37,729**
Atl. thread herring 161748	C	C	30,482	11,515	13,432	C	C	C	0	C	**13,857**
Round herring 161743	0	0	C	C	70	844	41,894	8,808	C	C	**8,603**
Loliginidae squids 082369	868	10,940	8,111	C	1,393	2,131	2,011	2,403	4,543	C	**4,050**
Bay anchovy 161839	C	926	C	C	C	C	223	C	C	C	**575**
Herring smelt 162057	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Squids 082367	0	0	C	0	C	C	C	C	C	C	**0**
Sand lances 171671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	C	**0**

Table 6: Unmanaged commercial landings of non-native species

Values are in pounds. Cells marked with a 'C' are confidential. Averages do not include confidential data. See Appendix B for scientific names and other common names.

Common Name and ITIS code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015-2024 avg
Blue catfish 163997	3,692,594	4,123,824	5,199,117	5,093,143	5,120,580	4,778,063	6,909,340	7,694,383	8,178,278	7,689,622	**5,847,894**
Green crab 098734	26,977	23,911	14,964	52,663	64,917	132,675	173,717	149,737	175,411	194,955	**100,993**
Lionfish 166882 & 166883	C	C	C	C	0	0	0	666	114	230	**168**
Japanese shore crab 099034	0	0	0	C	0	C	0	0	0	0	**C**
European flat oyster 079885	0	C	C	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	**C**

Appendix A: Changes in management across the years summarized in this report

- **2024**
  - No changes.
- **2023**
  - Start of longnose gar management in Maryland (gar filtered out in Maryland for 2023 on).
  - Start of striped mullet management in North Carolina (striped mullet filtered out in North Carolina from 2023 on).
- **2022**
  - Start of tidewater silverside, Atlantic silverside, sand lance, bay anchovy, channeled whelk, and knobbed whelk management in Connecticut (these species filtered out in Connecticut for 2022 on).
  - Start of penaeid shrimp management in Maryland (penaeid shrimp filtered out in Maryland for 2022 on).
- **2021**
  - Start of cobia and sand lance management in Rhode Island (cobia and sand lance filtered out in Rhode Island for 2021 on).
  - Start of penaeid shrimp management in Virginia. The regulations do not apply to the whole state; therefore, VMRC staff provides the amount of managed landings to subtract from the total.
- **2020**
  - Start of sand lance management in Massachusetts (sand lance filtered out in Massachusetts from May 1, 2020 on).
- **2019 and earlier**
  - Changes in management during these years are not reflected in the report. States were first asked to provide input on state management in 2020. Therefore, current measures which were implemented prior to 2020 are applied to all years in this report.

Appendix B: Common and scientific names of species in this report, as well as states with management measures for commercial harvest.

The common name, species code, and scientific names listed in the first three columns in the table below are based on the information included in the CAMS database. Sources for the other common names listed below include *A Field Guide to Coastal Fishes from Maine to Texas* (Val Kells and Kent Carpenter, the Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011), *Peterson Field Guides: Atlantic Seashore* (Kenneth L. Gosner, Houghton Mifflin, 1978), input from Council members, Advisory Panel members, public comments, and other sources. The information in the state filters column is based on input provided by staff with the states of Maine through North Carolina each year.

Note that some species groupings below contain both managed and unmanaged species (e.g., dolphinfish family, loliginidae squids). When commercial landings are reported based on these groupings, it is not possible to distinguish landings of managed species from unmanaged species. However, it is presumed that most of these landings are of unmanaged species.

Common name used in this report	ITIS code	Scientific name	Other common names	States filtered out
Almaco jack	168691	*Seriola rivoliana*	-	NC
Arctic surf clam	080983	*Mactromeris polynyma*	Stimpson's surf clam	None
Atl. rock crab	098679	*Cancer irroratus*	-	MA, ME, NH, RI
Atl. thread herring	161748	*Opisthonema oglinum*	Threadfin herring	None
Atlantic bonito	172409	*Sarda sarda*	-	None
Atlantic cutlassfish	172385	*Trichiurus lepturus*	-	None
Banded rudderfish	168693	*Seriola zonata*	-	NC
Bay anchovy	161839	*Anchoa mitchilli*	-	CT
Bay scallop	079737	*Argopecten irradians*	-	CT, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, RI, VA
Bigeye	168178	*Priacanthus arenatus*	-	None
Black dogfish	160703	*Centroscyllium fabricii*	-	None
Blood arc clam	079342	*Anadara ovalis*	-	None
Blue catfish	163997	*Ictalurus furcatus*	-	None
Blue mussels	079454	*Mytilus edulis*	-	CT, ME, NJ, NY, RI,

Common name used in this report	ITIS code	Scientific name	Other common names	States filtered out
Conchs/whelk	072554 & 074069	Family Strombidae & Family Melongenidae	Family Strombidae includes true conchs. Family Melongenidae could include: • *Busycon canaliculatum* – Channeled whelk • *B. carica* – Knobbed whelk • *B. sinistrum*– Lightning whelk It is likely that most landings in this report are of knobbed, channeled, and lightning whelks. These species are sometimes referred to as conchs. It is assumed that few, if any, landings in this report are true conchs.	NJ
Conger eel	161326	*Conger oceanicus*	-	None
Cusk	164740	*Brosme brosme*	-	ME
Dealfish/ribbonfish	166342	*Trachipterus arcticus*	-	None
Dolphinfish family	168790	Family Coryphaena	Most landings in this report are likely of pompano dolphinfish (*Coryphaena equiselis*)	None
European flat oyster	079885	*Ostrea edulis*	-	ME
Fingered kelp	011228	*Laminaria digitata*	Oarweed	None
Green crab	098734	*Carcinus maenas*	-	CT, MA, ME
Greenland halibut	172930	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	-	ME
Groupers (unspecified)	167674	Family Serranidae	-	NC, MD
Hagfish	159753	Family Myxinidae	-	None

Common name used in this report	ITIS code	Scientific name	Other common names	States filtered out
Hard clams	081495	Genus *Mercenaria*	Could include: • *M. mercenaria* – quahog, hard clam, round clam • *M. campechiensis* – southern quahog	None at the genus level
Harvestfish	172566	*Peprilus paru*	-	None
Harvestfish genus	172564	Genus Peprilus	Could include, but is not limited to: • *Peprilus paru* - harvest fish • *P. crenulatus*	None
Herring smelt	162057	Family Argentinidae	Argentines	None
Japanese shore crab	099034	Genus *Hemigrapsus*	Asian shore crab	CT
John dory	166284	*Zenopsis conchifera*	Buckler dory	None
Jolthead porgy	169197	*Calamus bajonado*	-	NC
King whiting	169273	Genus *Menticirrhus*	Could include: • *M. saxatilis* - Northern kingfish, northern kingcroaker • *M. americanus* - Southern kingfish/southern king croaker, Carolina whiting, sea mullet, whiting • *M. littoralis* - Gulf kingfish, Gulf kingcroaker, Gulf whiting, sea mullet	None
Lionfish	166882 & 166883	Genus *Pterois* (166882) and species *P. volitans* (166883)	Red lionfish	None
Little tuna/tunny	172402	*Euthynnus alletteratus*	False albacore, albie	None
Loliginidae squids	082369	Family Loliginidae	-	None

Common name used in this report	ITIS code	Scientific name	Other common names	States filtered out
Mantis shrimps	099140	Stomatopoda	-	None
Northern puffer	173290	*Sphoeroides maculatus*	-	None
Red porgy	169207	*Pagrus pagrus*	-	NC
Ribbonfish family	166339	Family Trachipteridae	-	None
Rockweed	011329	Family Fucaceae	Could include knotted wrack (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) and six species in the *Fucus* genus (rockweeds).	ME
Round herring	161743	*Etrumeus teres*	-	None
Royal red shrimp	095966	*Pleoticus robustus*	-	None
Sand lances	171671	Genus *Ammodytes*	Includes American sand lance (*A. americanus*) and northern sand lance (*A. dubius*)	CT, MA, ME, RI
Sea cucumber	158140	Class Holothuroidea	-	ME
Sea robins	166972	Family Triglidae	Could include at least 13 different species	ME
Silversides	165984, 165994, 630579	Family Atherinidae (165984), family Atherinopsidae (630579), and species *Menidia menidia* (165994)	Could include rough silverside (*Membras martinica*), inland silverside (*Menidia beryllina*), and Atlantic silverside (*Menidia menidia*)	CT
Squids	082367	Order Teuthoidea	-	None

Common name used in this report	ITIS code	Scientific name	Other common names	States filtered out
Squirrelfish family	166170	Family Holocentridae	Could include spinycheek soldierfish (*Corniger spinosus*), squirrelfish (*Holocentrus adscensionis*), longspine squirrelfish (*H. rufus*), blackbar soldierfish (*Myripristis jacobus),* bigeye soldierfish (*Ostichthys trachypoma*), and deepwater squirrelfish (*Sargocentron bullisi*).	None
Sugar kelp	011222	*Laminaria saccharina*	-	CT
Unclassified crab	098276	Infraorder Brachyura	-	None
Unclassified herrings	161700	Family Clupeinae	-	None
White perch	167678	*Morone Americana*	-	CT, DE, MD