

Fundulus notatus

Blackstripe Topminnow

Dorsal rays 7-9 and 29-36 scales in lateral series. Both sexes have a horizontal lateral stripe along the side. This stripe is solid in adult females and juveniles with relatively straight edges. The stripe is sometimes broken into a series of numerous vertical bars or blotches on adult males giving it jagged edges. Adult males also have enlarged dorsal and anal fins that come to a point at the rear edge.



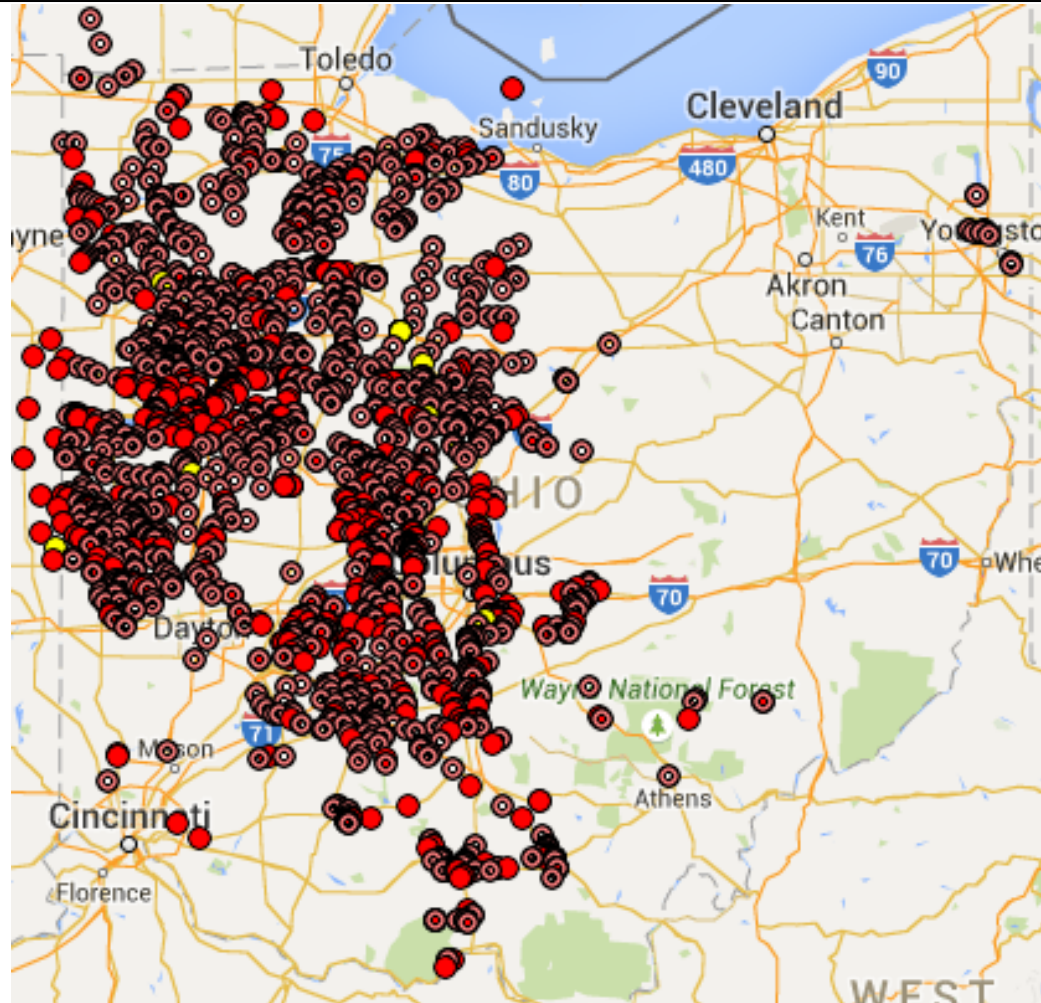
Photos by: Brian Zimmerman

Fundulus notatus

Blackstripe Topminnow

Ohio Status: Non-game

Ohio Distribution: Common in western half of Ohio. Introduced in the Mahoning River basin in NE Ohio.



Fundulus diaphanus menona

Western Banded Killifish

Dorsal rays 12-13 and fewer than 42 scales in lateral series. Vertical bars are less numerous, broader, and less regular in shape than those of eastern banded killifish. Usually 8 or fewer such vertical bars from dorsal origin forward. Bars near tail often fused into horizontal stripe, particularly on females. Breeding males have a black spot on the rear portion of the dorsal fin.



Photos by: Brian Zimmerman

Fundulus diaphanus diaphanus

Eastern Banded Killifish

Dorsal rays 13-14 and more than 42 scales in lateral series. Vertical bars are more numerous, narrower, and more regular in shape than those of western banded killifish. These bars are very thin lines on females. Usually more than 9 such vertical bars from dorsal origin forward. Bars near tail discretely separate and not fused into horizontal stripe. Breeding males do not have a black spot on rear portion of the dorsal fin.



Photos by: Brian Zimmerman



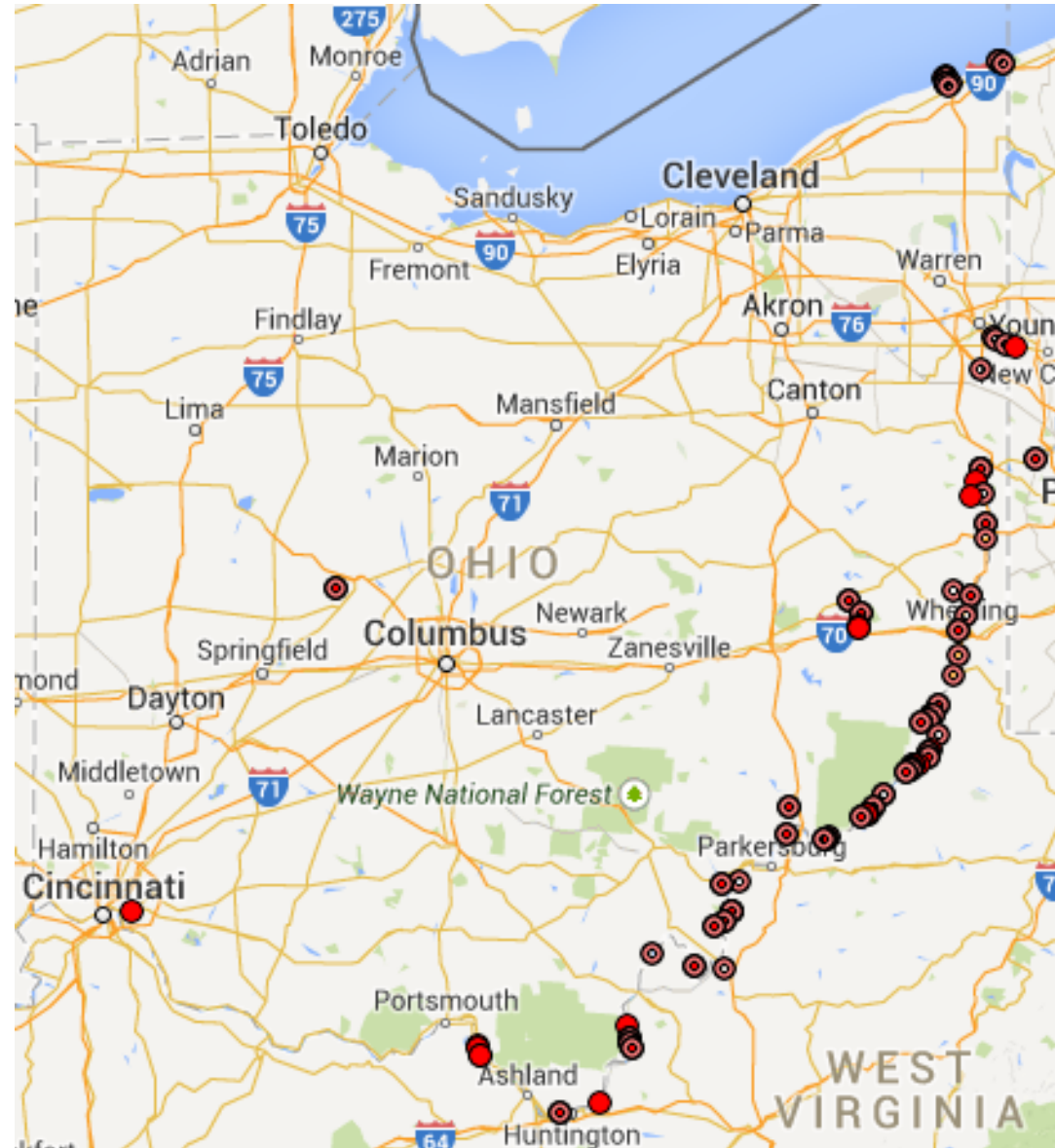
Fundulus diaphanus diaphanus

Eastern Banded Killifish

Ohio Status: Introduced

Ohio Distribution:

First introduced in the Beaver River basin of western PA in 1938. From there they have spread throughout the upper Ohio River. Also present in Piedmont Reservoir in eastern OH. Additionally found in Conneaut and Ashtabula harbors of Lake Erie. A single specimen also found in upper Big Darby Creek, apparently not established there.



Gambusia affinis

Western Mosquito Fish



Female



Male

Natural Range: Western Mosquitofish native from Mobile basin westward along the gulf coast to northern Mexico. Eastern Mosquitofish native from Mobile basin eastward throughout Florida and up the Atlantic coast to southern New Jersey. Both species widely introduced where they have often had very detrimental effects on native species of *Gambusia* and other ecologically similar species.

Identification: Rather plain looking small mostly grey fish. Have a large dark tear drop marking under eye and small random black specks across sides and on fins. No dark lateral bands stripes or other markings on sides. Male smaller than female but size difference not as drastic as Least Killifish. The two species are distinguished by differences in the gonopodium of males and different averages of rays in the dorsal fin and anal fin of females. Melanistic males occur in *G. holbrooki* in central and south Florida.



Female (pregnant)

Ohio Status: Introduced

Gambusia affinis

Western Mosquito Fish

Ohio Distribution: First introduced by H. A. Crandell of the Toledo Sanitary District in 1947. Both Eastern and Western Mosquitofish were initially stocked but only the Western survived and persisted after the first winter. Since then the Western Mosquitofish has been stocked in many places in Ohio and is now well established and continues to be stocked.

