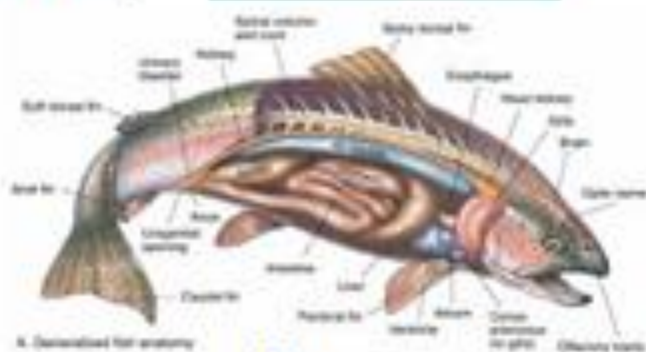




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An Introduction to Ichthyology



By

Dr. Eman Eshra

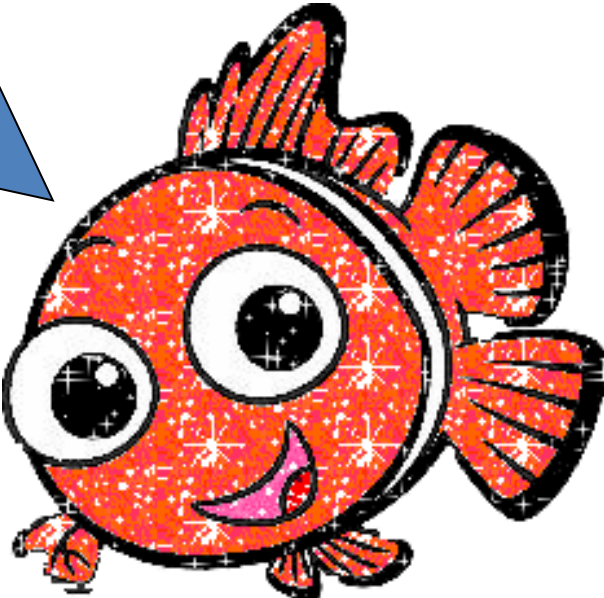


ICHTHIOLOGY =

ICHTHIO = FISH

OLOGY = SCIENCE

WHY WE STUDY ICHTHIOLOGY ?



Studying fish anatomy :

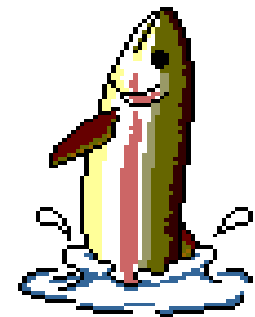
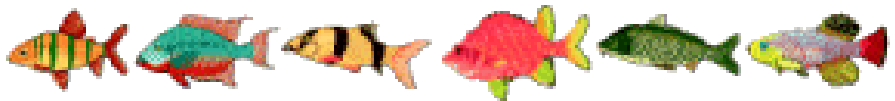
Knowledge of external anatomy helps:

- Identification of different local & international species and prevent adulteration.**
- Identification of poisonous species.**
- Medical & Economic importance of fish meat.**
- Medical importance of fish scales &how to age fish specimens.**



FISHS : Are cold blooded vertebrate its body covered with scales (most species) swim by aid of Fins and Respirate by Gills.

- 1- Chondrichthyes–Cartilaginous fishes (Chondrosts).
- 2- Osteichthyes – Bony fishes (Teleosts).



***COMMON FISHES IN
EGYPT***



1



2



3



4



5



6





Fishes of the Nile

1- Common Carp	المبروك أو الشبوط	Cyprinous carpio*
2- Nile Tilapia	البطي	Tilapia Nilotica* Oreochromis niloticus
3- Bayad	البياض	Bagrus Bayad
4- Nile perch	قشر البياض	Lates Niloticus
5- Nile catfish	القرموط	Clarias Lazera* or Clarias Garpineus
6- Shall	الشال	Synodontis shall
7- Electric catfish	الرعاد	Malapterurus electricus

BRAKISH WATER FISHES



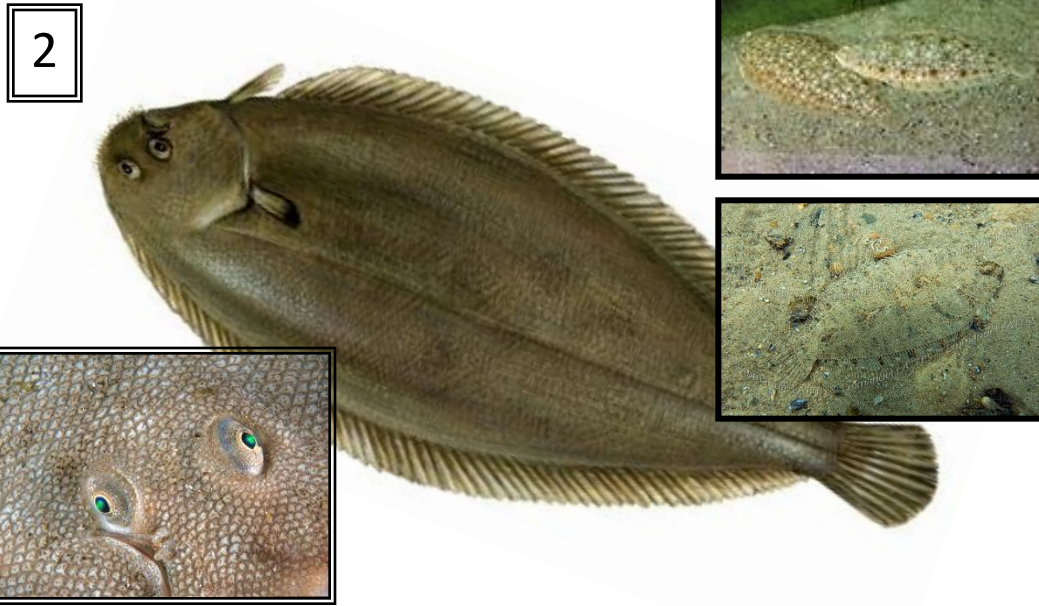
Mulletts

سمك البوري

Mugil cephalus*



Eel ثعبان السمك Anguilla vulgaris



1- Mackerel	الماكريل	Scromber scrombus*
2- FLOUNDER/ SOLE	سمك موسى	Solea solea*
4- Grouper	الوقار	Epinephelus guaza
3- Bass.	القاروص	Dicentrarchus labrax
5- Sea Bream.	الدنيس	Pargus pargus*
6- Rabbit fish or Spinefoot	بطاطا او سيجان	Siganus rivulatus



COMMON FISHS
IN The WORLD

Bony fishes	Cartilaginous fishes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1- RAINBOW TROUT.2- SALMON.3- HERRING.4- SARDINE.5- TUNA.6- TARPON.7- COD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1- SHARKS.2- RAY.3- SKATES.5- STURGEON.

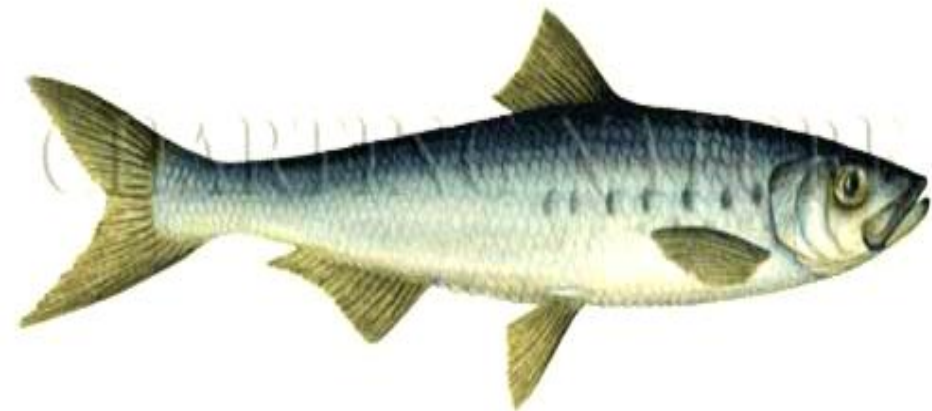




SALMON

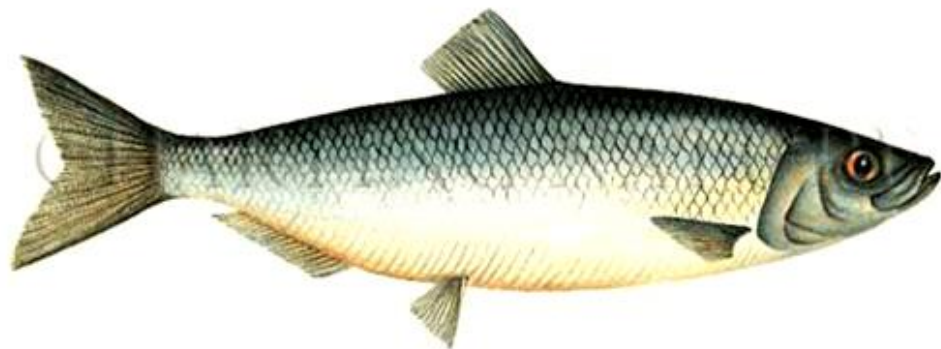


SALMON



Pacific Sardine
Sardinops sagax

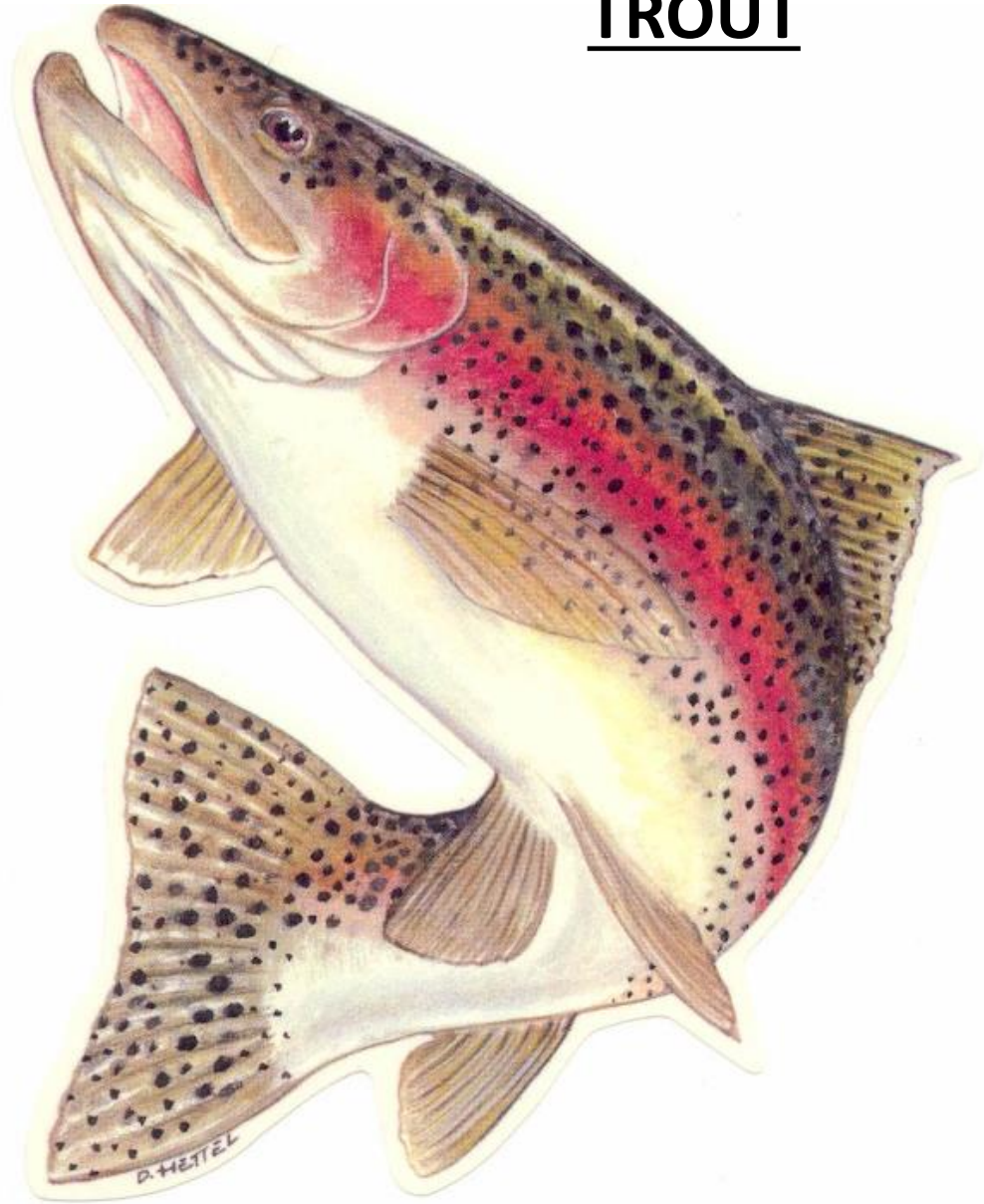
© ROLAND GUESAT



Pacific Herring
Clupea harengus pallasii

© ROLAND GUESAT

TROUT





TUNA



Tarpon



COD

*CIADUS MORHUA.
Dor-Kabefana.
Lis-Morue.
The Cod-Fish.*



Anchovy



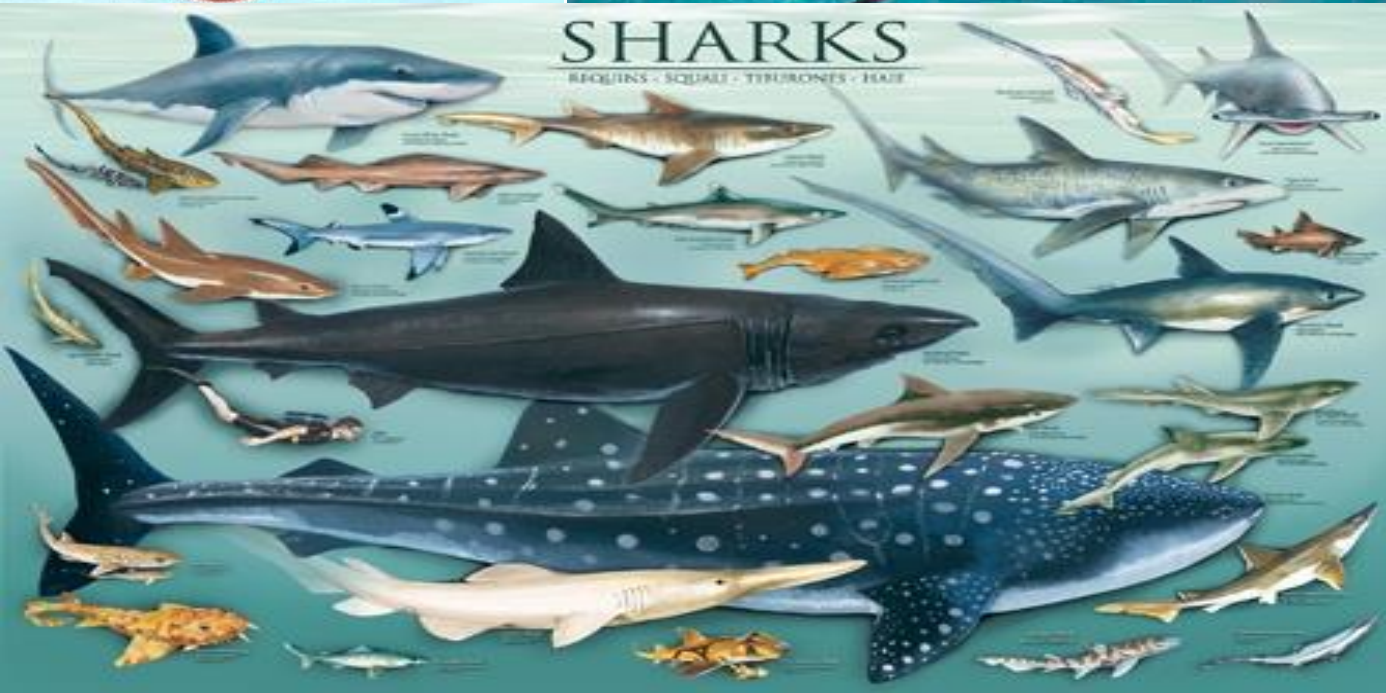
Fish market: Tuna, Japan



SKATE



RAY FISH



CARTILAGENOUS FISHS

- 1- Sharks.
- 2- Ray fish.
- 3- Skates.



STURGEONS (CAVIAR FISH)



Red muscle fibers

- 1- **NARROW**
- 2- **Color due to fat + Myoglobin.**
- 3- **Aerobic**
تحتاج للأكسجين ومدد دموي عالي
- 4- **Contracts weakly but continuously.**
- 5- **Superficial Trunci muscle in tuna, mackerel, herring and shark.**



White muscle fibers

- 1- **BROAD**
- 2- **Not contain fat or Myoglobin.**
- 3- **Anaerobic**
لا تحتاج للأكسجين ومدد دموي قليل
- 4- **Contracts rapidly and strongly but for short time.**
- 5- **Trunk and tail muscles of teleosts.**



Astaxanthin استازانثين = Red carotene

Is found in Salmon, Trout, Crustaceans

It provides the red color of salmon meat and cooked shellfish.



Tuna Meat = Mixture of red and white muscle fibers.

From anatomical point of view, why salmon meat consider of high meat quality?



A close-up photograph of fish scales, showing their overlapping, diamond-shaped structure. The scales are primarily light grey or blue-grey with a fine, porous texture. The spaces between the scales and the edges of the scales themselves are tinged with a golden-brown or yellowish hue, likely due to the presence of keratin or other organic materials. The overall appearance is highly textured and repetitive.

External anatomy of fish

1- FISH BODY PARTS.

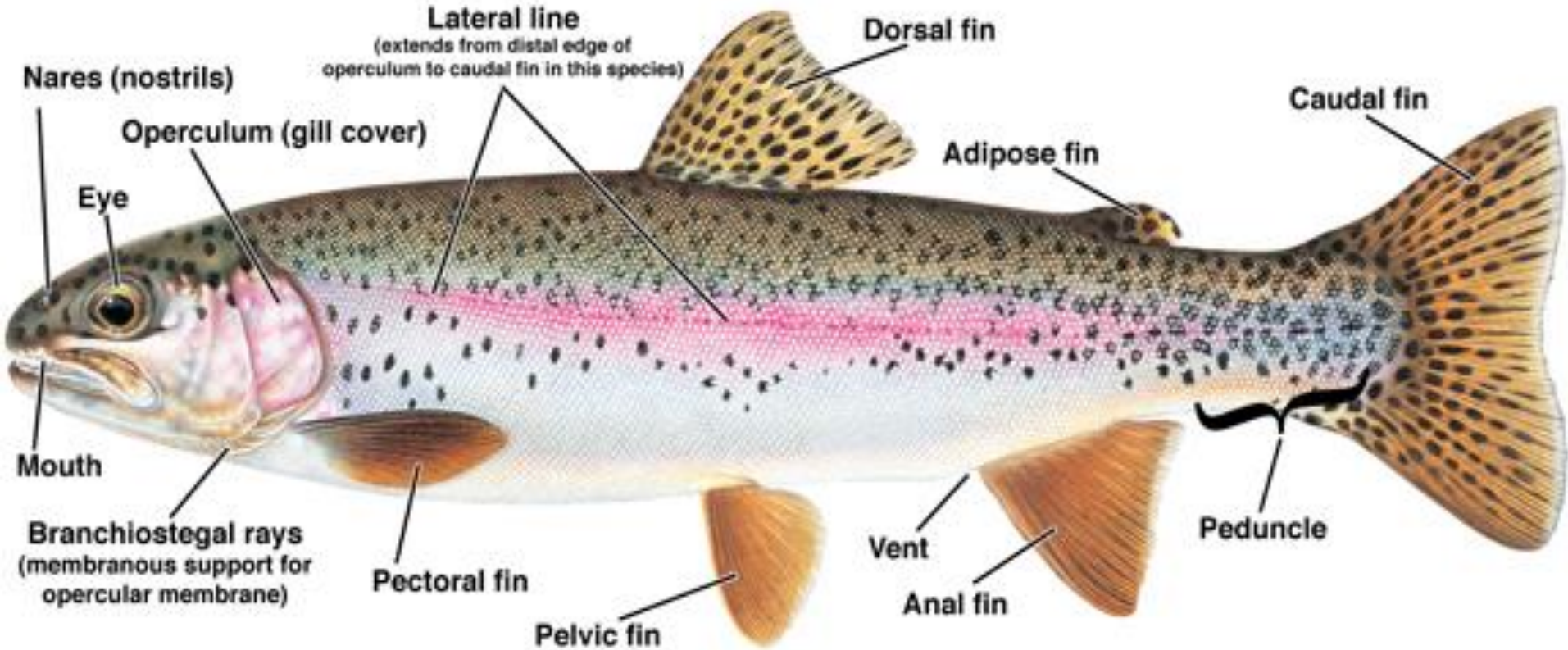
2-Body shape types.

3- LATERAL LINE.

4- SCALES.

5- Fins.

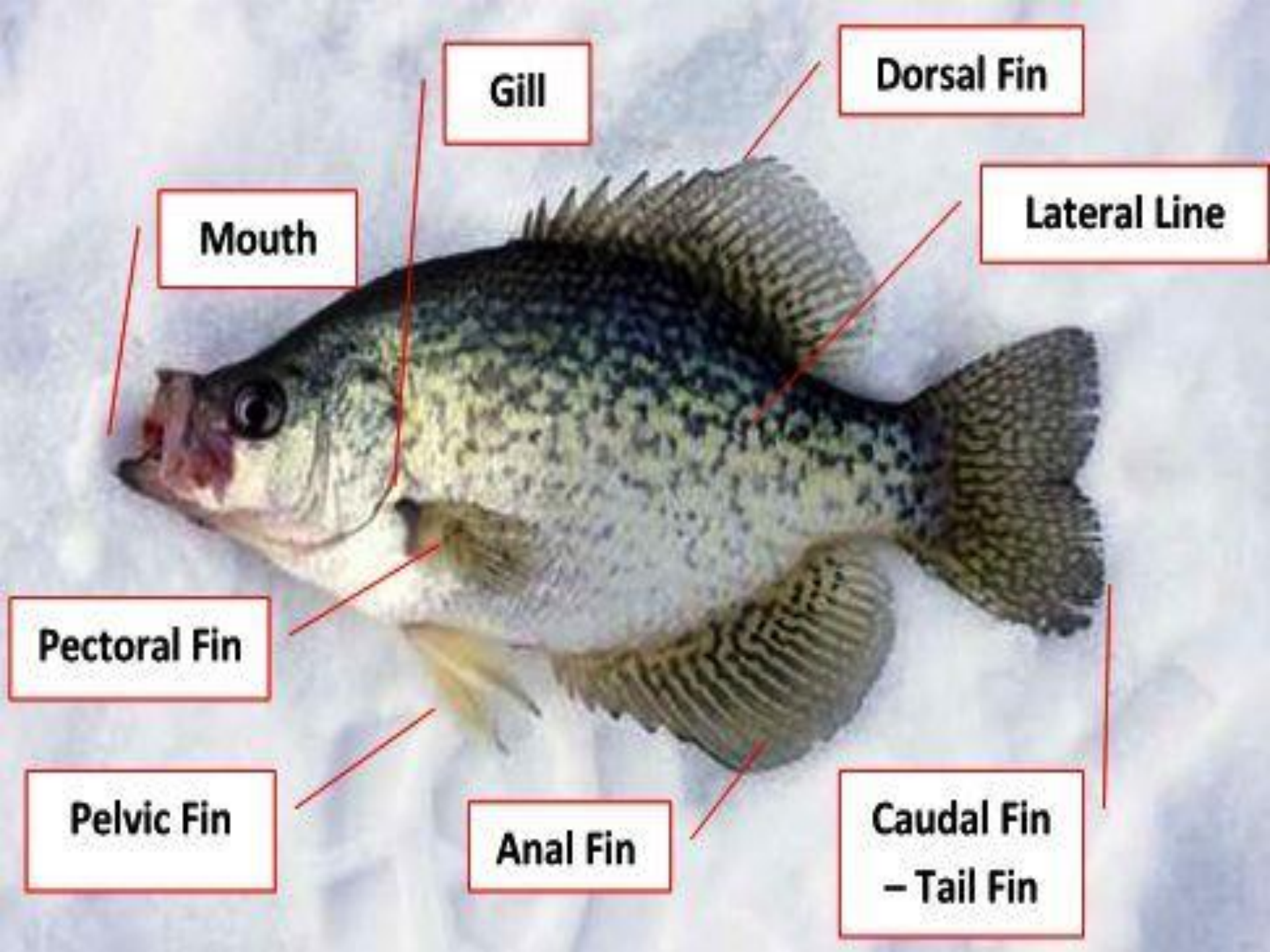
DORSAL



← ANTERIOR

VENTRAL

POSTERIOR →



Mouth

Gill

Dorsal Fin

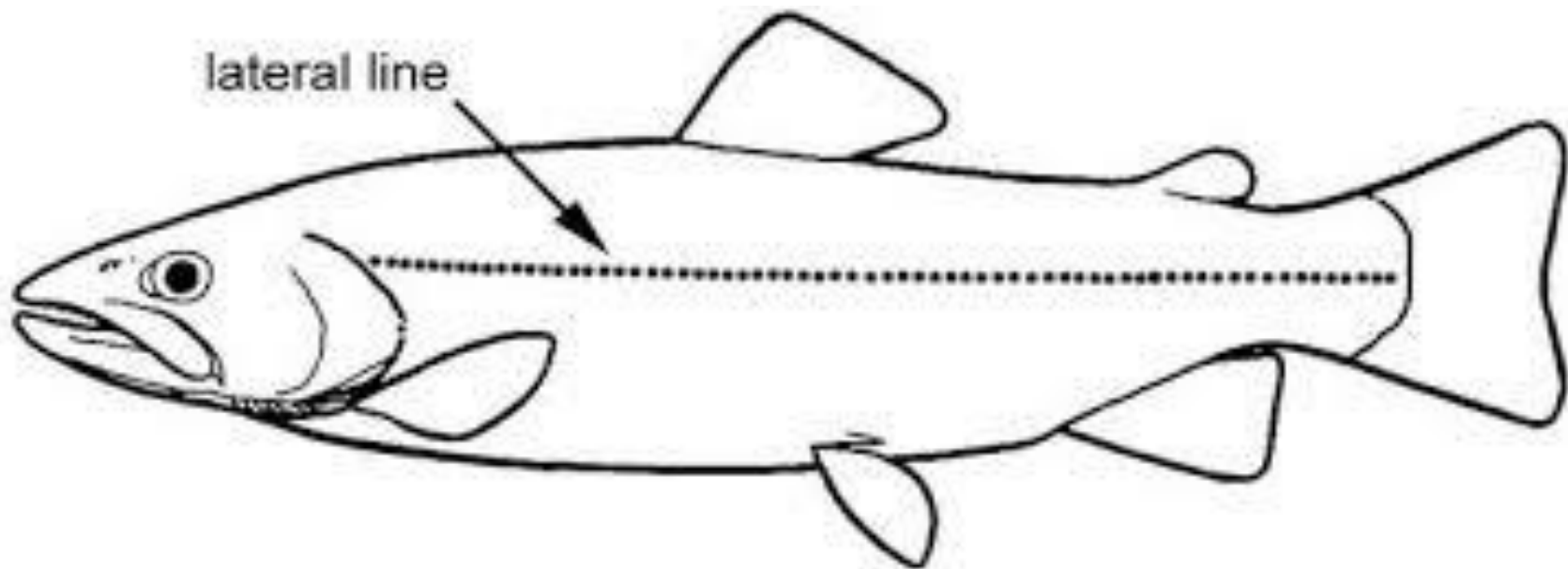
Lateral Line

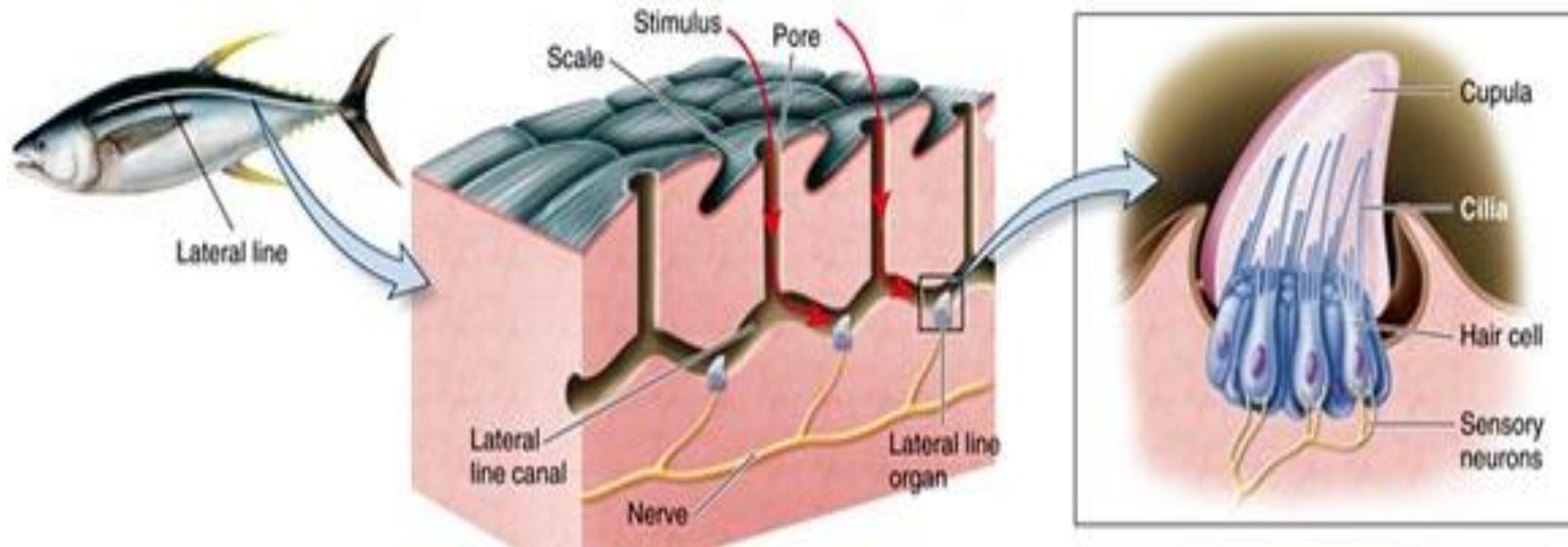
Pectoral Fin

Pelvic Fin

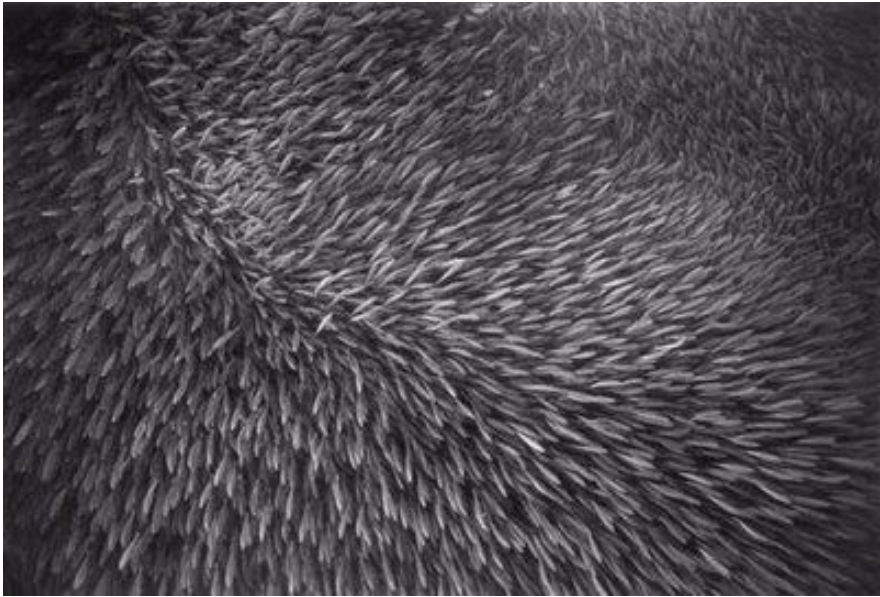
Anal Fin

**Caudal Fin
- Tail Fin**

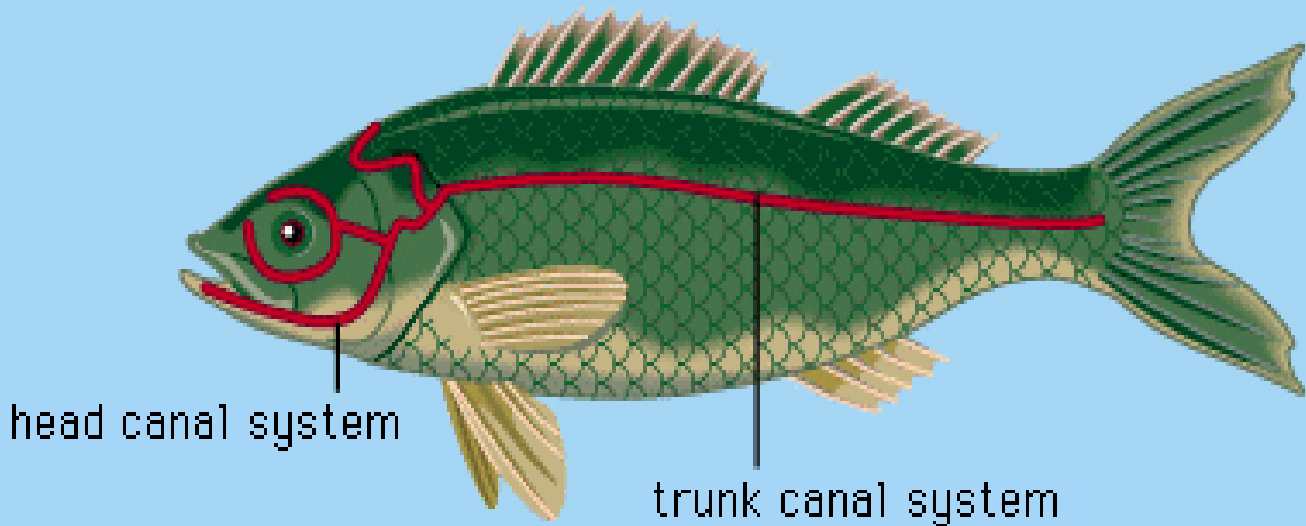




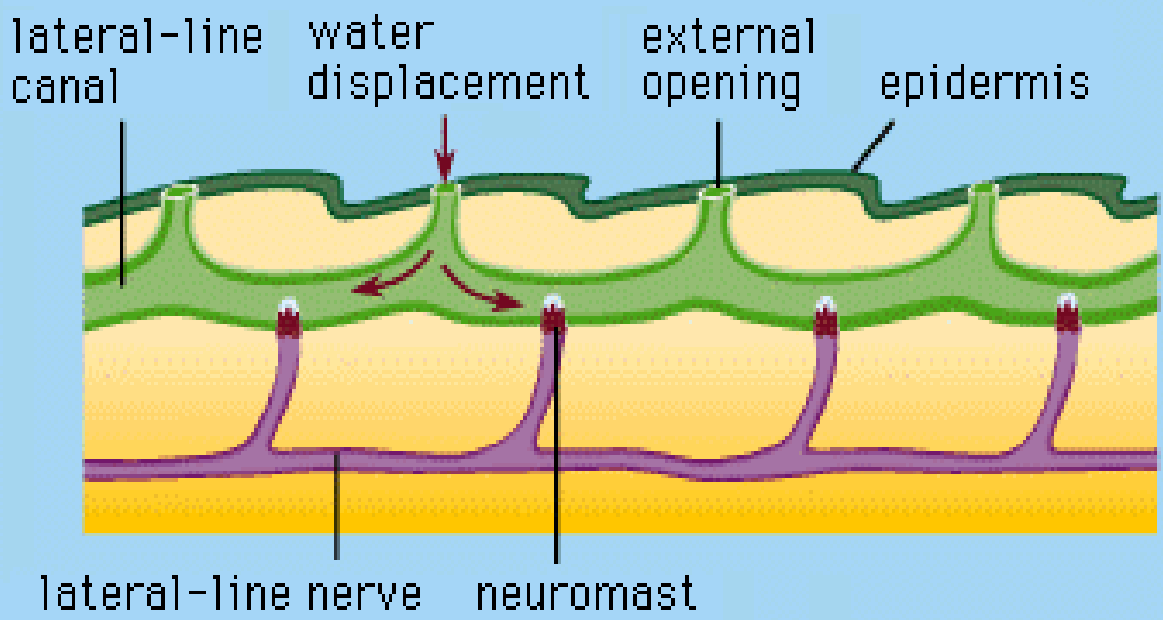
- The **lateral line** is a **sense organ** in **fish**,
- It used to **detect movement** and **vibration** in the surrounding water also called **long Distance Touch Sensation** or **Remote Sense of Touch**.
- Lateral lines are usually visible as faint lines running lengthwise down each side, from the vicinity of the **Gill cover** to the base of the tail.
- The receptors in the lateral line are **neuromasts**, each of which is composed of a group of hair cells. The hairs are surrounded by a protruding jelly-like **cupola**, typically 0.1-0.2 mm long. The hair cells and cupolas of **the neuromasts are usually at the bottom of a visible pit or groove (superficial or free) or embedded in lateral line canal (Deep)**.



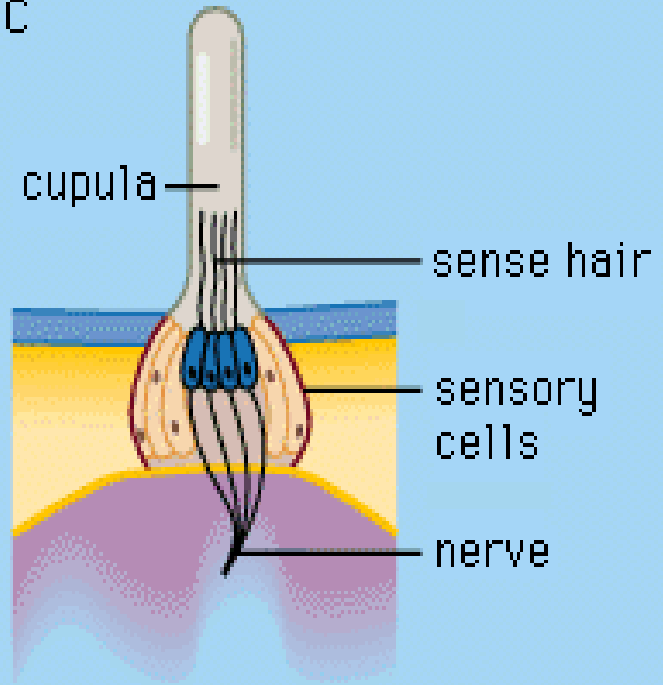
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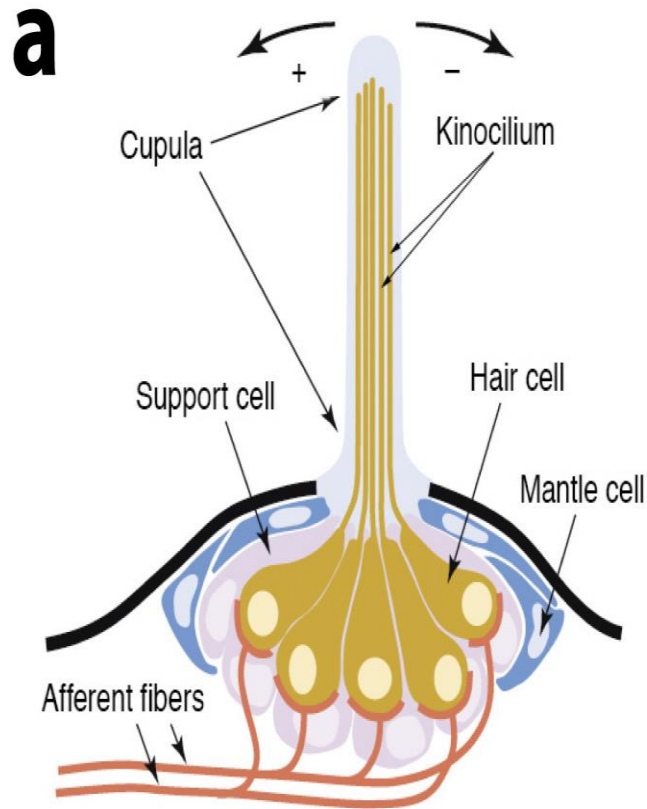


B



C





The ordinary lateral-line organs have been implicated in schooling behavior, predator avoidance, feeding, and social communication in adult teleost fishes (Sand, 1981; Bleckmann, 1986).