

Update to the American Sole (Family Achiridae) Diversity in North Carolina
By the [NCFishes.com](https://ncfishes.com) Team

On May 10, 2021, we posted a blog on the American Sole (Family Achiridae) diversity in North Carolina (<https://ncfishes.com/american-sole-family-achiridae-diversity-in-north-carolina/>). Since then, we re-examined all of the material from North Carolina and South Carolina at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences and discovered that all vouchered specimens of Lined Sole, *Achirus lineatus*, from South Carolina were misidentified or were mislabeled as *Achirus lineatus*, rather than *Trinectes maculatus*.

The reported occurrence of Lined Sole, *Achirus lineatus*, from North Carolina was based upon a single collection of five specimens collected by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission from Jackeys Creek (off NC 130 [=133], [2.0] miles S Clairmont, [ca. 2.8 air miles SW center Wilmington]) in Brunswick County during their 1962 survey of the Cape Fear Basin (Map 1; Louder 1963; Starnes and Hogue 2011). The specimens were vouchered and identified at a later date by a person unknown at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM Catalogue No. 1385). However, the specimens cannot be found and have been missing for several years (Gabriela M. Hogue, pers. comm.). Even though Jackeys Creek, a tributary to the Brunswick and Cape Fear rivers, is not far from South Carolina, Lined Sole does not occur north of South Carolina (Kells and Carpenter 2011). Additionally, Lined Sole has never been encountered by North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries field staff (Fred C. Rohde, pers. comm.). There is no way to ever authenticate this record until the specimens are found, but we are very certain that the specimens were in reality misidentified Hogchokers, *Trinectes maculatus*. This update to the original corrects this error.

Along North Carolina's shore there are three families of flatfishes comprising five species having eyes on the right side of their body facing upward when lying in or atop the substrate ([NCFishes.com](https://ncfishes.com); Tracy et al. 2020; Table 1; Figure 1). Please note: Tracy et al. (2020) may be downloaded for **free** at: <https://trace.tennessee.edu/sfcproceedings/vol1/iss60/1.> The families and species can be confusing to tell apart. The key characteristics provided in Table 1 should enable one to differentiate between the three families and this document will aid you in the identification of two species in the Family Achiridae (American Soles) in North Carolina.

Table 1. The three families of right-facing flatfishes found along and off the coast of North Carolina.

Family	Common Name	Key Characteristics (adapted from Kells and Carpenter (2014); Munroe (2002a; 2002b))	No. Species
Achiridae	American Soles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preopercular margin not free, concealed by skin or represented only by a naked superficial groove. • Dorsal fin extending forward well in advance of eyes, the anterior rays concealed within a fleshy dermal envelope and difficult to see. • Lateral line essentially straight, without high arch over pectoral fin; often indistinct, but most readily seen on the eyed side, usually crossed at right angles by accessory branches (achirine lines) extending toward dorsal and anal fins; • Urinary papilla on eyed side. 	2
Poecilopsettidae	Bigeye Flounders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preopercular margin free, not covered with skin and scales. • No tentacle associated with either eye. • Pectoral and pelvic fins present. • Pelvic fins short-based, free from anal fin, and symmetrically placed on either side of midventral line. • Caudal fin with 2 black spots on distal part of outside caudal-fin rays. • Lateral line present below lower eye; well developed on eyed side with well-defined curve above pectoral fin; no supratemporal branch; lateral line rudimentary or absent on blind side. • Urinary papilla on eyed side. 	1
Pleuronectidae	Righteye Flounders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preoperculum with a free margin. • Pelvic fins symmetrical in shape and short-based. • Lateral line well developed on both sides of body. 	2

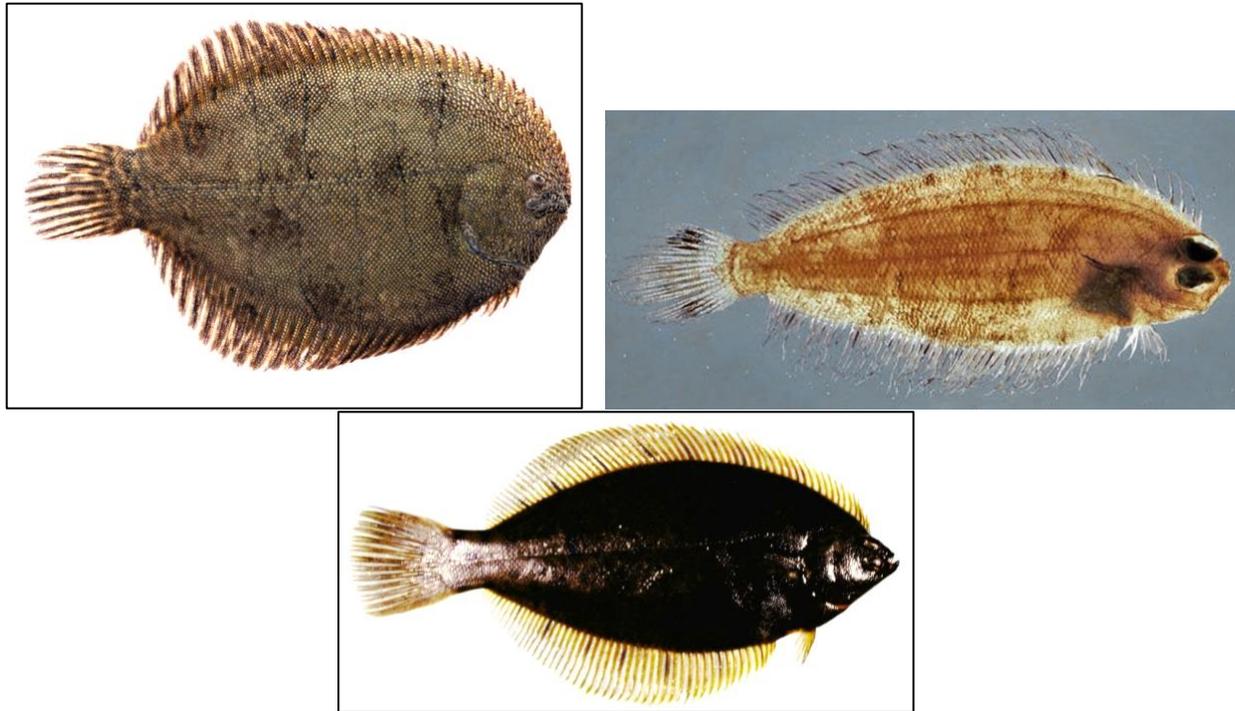


Figure 1. Examples of right-facing flatfishes found along the coast of North Carolina. From top left clockwise: Achiridae (Hogchoker, *Trinectes maculatus*), Poecilopsettidae (Deepwater Dab, *Poecilopsetta beanie*), and Pleuronectidae (Winter Flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*). Photograph of Deepwater Dab by Brandi Noble, courtesy of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's Shorefishes of the Greater Caribbean online information system, <https://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/caribbean/en/pages/random/11989>; accessed March 01, 2021).

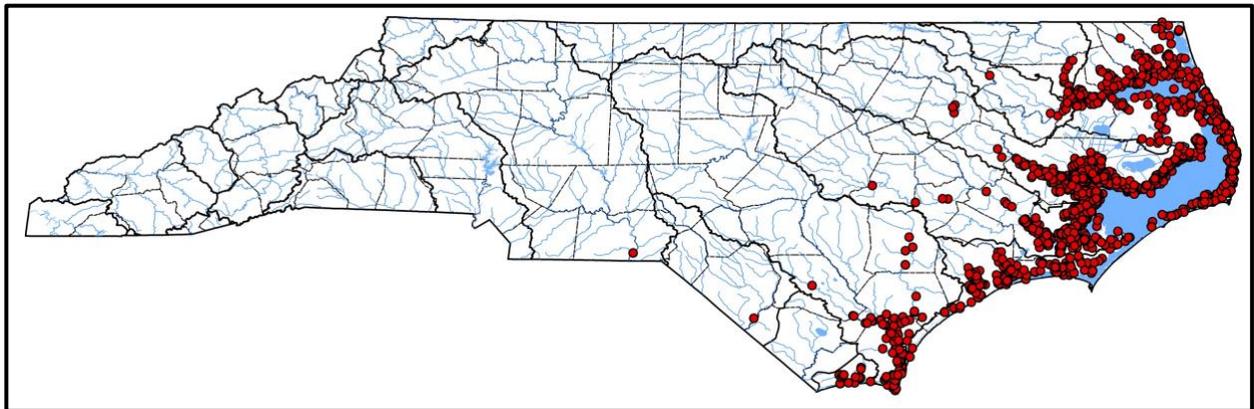
Generally, soles are small, flat, right-facing fishes (i.e., the left side of the body is on the substrate) with small, minute eyes and of little commercial or recreational value (Rohde et al. 2009). There are two species of soles reported from North Carolina waters - Naked Sole, *Gymnachirus melas*, and Hogchoker, *Trinectes maculatus*. Unlike many families of flatfishes found in North Carolina's waters, the Family Achiridae is known only by a handful of local or vernacular names such as freshwater flounder or simply, soles. However, their common names, Naked Sole, and Hogchoker, are the American Fisheries Society-accepted common names (Page et al. 2013) and each of the scientific (Latin) names actually means something (please refer to The Meanings of the Scientific Names of Soles, page 5).

Naked Sole is less commonly encountered than Hogchoker (Maps 1 and 2). [Note: see Supplemental Maps 1-3, page 6, showing North Carolina's 100 counties, 21 river basins, and 4 physiographic regions.] Soles typically occupy sandy and muddy substrates and sandbars from shallow wadeable freshwater streams (Hogchoker) to 600 ft deep (Naked Sole) (Kells and Carpenter 2011). Our two species of soles reach only about 200 to 230 mm (8 to 9 inches) in length. Neither of the species are state or federally-listed as imperiled nor is their harvesting (take) regulated.

Hogchoker is found in all basins along the coast from the Virginia state line to the South Carolina state line, except for the Waccamaw basin (Map 2; Tracy et al. 2020). Hogchoker, as young, may seasonally ascend coastal rivers into fresh water as far upstream as the Fall Zone as a normal part of its life cycle. It has been found as far inland as Rockingham (more than 200 miles upstream from Winyah Bay and the Atlantic Ocean in South Carolina) in the Yadkin, near Elizabethtown in the Cape Fear basin, near Raleigh in the Neuse basin, near Tarboro in the Tar basin, and near Scotland Neck in the Roanoke basin (Map 2; Tracy et al. 2020).



Map 1. Distribution of Naked Sole, *Gymnachirus melas*. Map based upon vouchered specimens at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences; accessed 02/28/2021. Note: several locations are beyond “North Carolina” waters (> 13.8 miles = 22.2 km, and 12 nautical miles).



Map 2. Distribution of Hogchoker, *Trinectes maculatus*. Map originally appeared in Tracy et al. (2020).

The identification of soles is relatively straight-forward. Key characteristics for their proper identification include color patterns, presence or absence of scales, the number of pectoral fin rays on the eyed and blind sides, and the presence or absence of an interbranchial septum foramen (please refer to the Identification Key to the Freshwater and Marine Soles (Family Achiridae) in North Carolina).

If you have troubles with your identifications, just send us (<https://ncfishes.com/contact/>) an e-mail and include as many quality digital photographs as you can along with all the pertinent locality descriptors so that we will know from where the fish came.

Identification Key to the Freshwater and Marine Soles (Family Achiridae) in North Carolina

(Please refer to NCFishes.com for pictures and identifying characteristics all species)
(Identification Key and Illustrations adapted from Munroe (2002a))

- 1a. Body covered with scales, skin not very loose. Eyed side of adults without prominent crossbands (crossbands if present, faint and narrow) (Figure 1)Hogchoker, *Trinectes maculatus*
- 1b. Head, body and fins lacking scales, and covered with very loose skin. Eyed side of adults usually with prominent dark, relatively wide, crossbands (Figure 2)Naked Sole, *Gymnachirus melas*



Figure 1. Hogchoker.



Figure 2. Naked Sole. Photograph by Don Flescher, courtesy of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's Shorefishes of the Greater Caribbean online information system, <https://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/caribbean/en/pages/random/3098>, accessed February 03, 2021.

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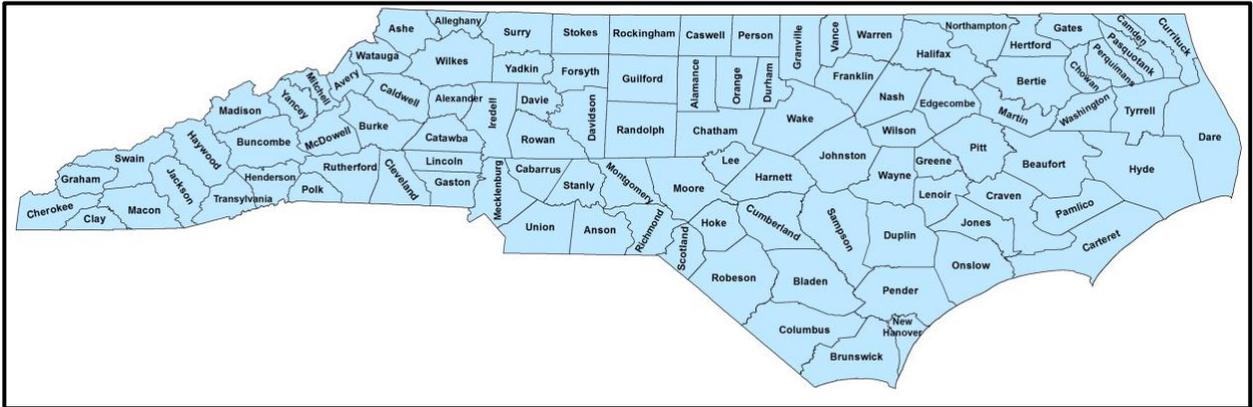
The Meanings of the Scientific Names of American Soles

Adopted from the ETYFish Project by Christopher Scharpf and Kenneth J. Lazara
(<https://etyfish.org/carangiformes3/>, accessed February 05, 2021)

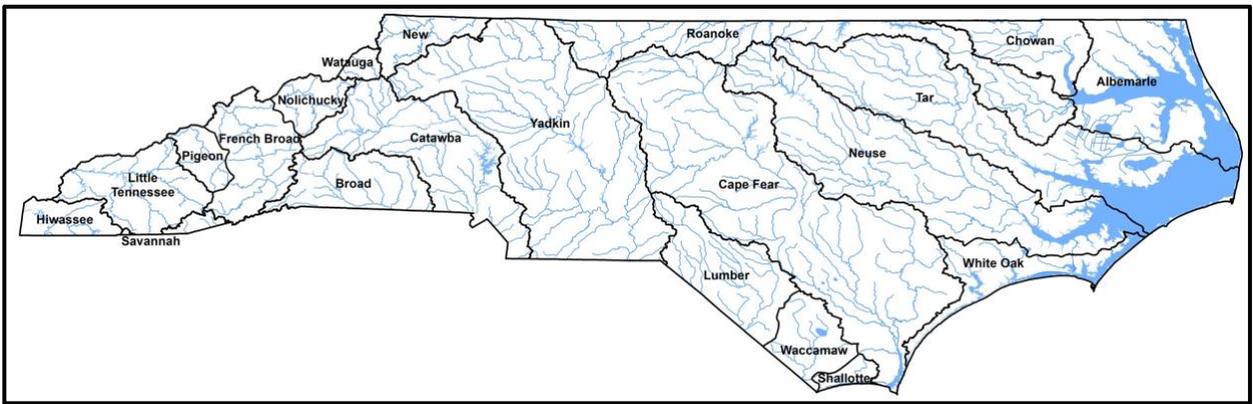
Family ACHIRIDAE Rafinesque 1815, American Soles

- i. ***Gymnachirus* Kaup 1858** - *gymnos*, bare or naked, related and/or similar to *Achirus* but lacking scales on body
 - a. ***Gymnachirus melas* Nichols 1916** - black, referring to “uniform inky black” color in spirits (tips of caudal rays whitish)
- ii. ***Trinectes* Rafinesque 1832** - *tri-*, three; *nectes*, swimmer, referring to “only three fins, dorsal, anal and caudal” of *T. scabra* (= *maculatus*) [rudimentary pectoral fin sometimes present on eyed side of body]
 - a. ***Trinectes maculatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)** - spotted, referring to black spots on both sides of body (usually fainter and sometimes absent on blind side)

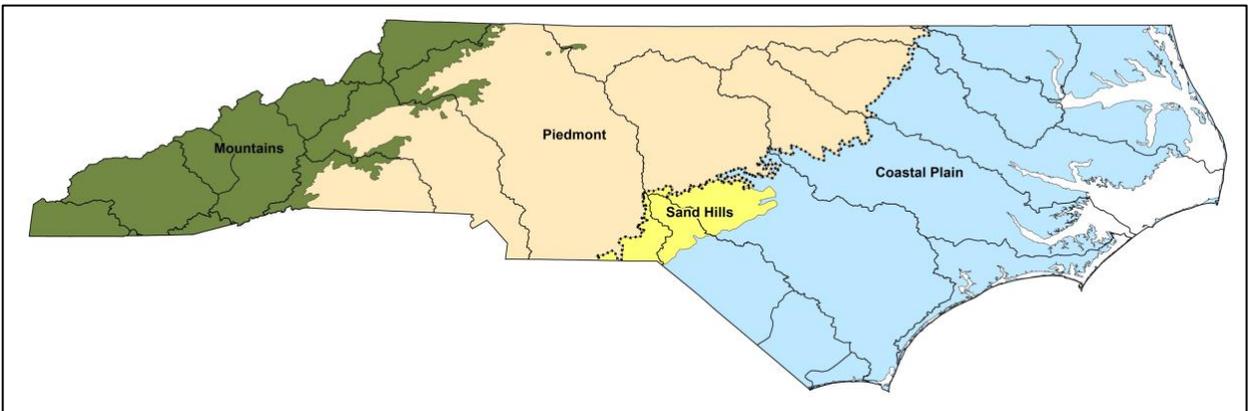
Supplemental Maps



Map No. 1. North Carolina's 100 counties. Map originally appeared in Tracy et al. (2020).



Map No. 2. North Carolina's 21 river basins. Map originally appeared in Tracy et al. (2020).



Map No. 3. North Carolina's four physiographic regions. Map originally appeared in Tracy et al. (2020).