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Annotated Bibliography and Subject Index on the Shortnose Sturgeon, *Acipenser brevirostrum*

James G. Hoff

April 1979
NOAA TECHNICAL REPORTS

National Marine Fisheries Service, Special Scientific Report—Fisheries

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## INTRODUCTION

The Bibliography contains six names on the publication list, indicating a broad range of sources that are referenced within the text. Each entry is properly cited, providing the necessary information for readers to locate the original works.

## ANONYMOUS

1792. The present situation of the United States in the U.S. Army. J. serv.

This section outlines the current status of the United States' military forces, highlighting key issues and challenges faced by the nation.

## APPENDIX A


The Appendix A lists observations made at various locations throughout the Hawaiian Islands, detailing the astronomical data collected.

## APPENDIX B


This section provides an overview of the current military capabilities and strategies employed by the United States as of the publication date.

## APPENDIX C


Appendix C includes additional data and information that complement the main text, offering more in-depth analysis and insights into the current military situation.
Annotated Bibliography and Subject Index on the Shortnose Sturgeon, *Acipenser brevirostrum*

JAMES G. HOFF

ABSTRACT

A bibliography that consists of 165 references on the classification, distribution, abundance, life history, and ecology of the shortnose sturgeon, *Acipenser brevirostrum*. Brief annotations and a subject index are included for this rare and endangered species.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography consists of 165 references on the systematics, distribution, life history, and ecology of the shortnose sturgeon, *Acipenser brevirostrum* LeSueur.

Arrangement of the references is alphabetical by author's surname. With multiple authors, the entry is made only under the senior author's name. Each author's works are listed chronologically by year of publication and those published in the same year are given alphabetical sequence by title. Anonymous articles are listed by the name of the journal or the originating agency.

Brief annotations of the contents of the publications that apply to the shortnose sturgeon and its scientific name are given. This annotation is not done to make value judgments of the papers but to give clearer descriptions of the contents than can be obtained from their titles.

In the task of examining the vast number of scattered references in the ichthyological literature, I have received aid from many individuals. Thanks go to the librarians at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., and to the librarians at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. My indebtedness to those persons and institutions is great. I acknowledge the help I received from Brian Kinnear and Mike Dadswell, comembers of the shortnose sturgeon endangered species recovery team.

I wish to give special thanks to the Southeastern Massachusetts University biology students who helped throughout the preparation of this bibliography, notably Susan Faria, James Hoff, Jr., and Michael Murphy. And finally, I thank the typist, Rita Sasseville.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ALEXANDER, A. B.


ANONYMOUS.


APPY, R. G., and M. J. DADSWELL.


ATZ, J. W., and C. L. SMITH.


BAIRD, S. F.

The shortnose sturgeon was collected in 1871 at Woods Hole. A complete collection of the 121 fish species was deposited in the U.S. National Museum.

BEAN, T. H.

A single shortnose sturgeon from Gravesend Bay was brought to the aquarium on 13 May 1896. It had taken food regularly, and was living (7 December 1897). The species proved to be well adapted to aquarium life.


Range and differentiation from the common sturgeon is provided.


The shortnose sturgeon is only positively recognized in the Delaware and Gravesend Bay. In 1817, it was brought in the shad season to Philadelphia and sold from 25 to 75 cents each.


Includes an erroneous description of shortnose sturgeon spawning and feeding habits, misquoted directly from Ryder (1888).

BERG, L. S.

A taxonomic account of the shortnose sturgeon is given.


Comments on Acipenserini: Acipenser L., Upper Cretaceous (scutes) to recent; Europe, Asia, N. America.

BERTIN, L.

The article includes a synonymy of Acipenser brevoirostrum.

BIGELOW, H. B., and W. C. SCHROEDER.

A 30-inch specimen, taken at Provincetown about 1907, now in the collection at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, was the only reliable record for the Gulf of Maine. This record was omitted from "Fishes of the Gulf of Maine" (Bigelow and Welsh 1925).


A description, life history, and coastal distribution of the shortnose sturgeon. The only locality records given are from Provincetown and Waquoit, Mass.; from the Hudson River, N.Y.; from the Delaware Bay and River; and from Charleston, S.C.


A brief description and range for A. brevoirostrum.

BOWERS, G. M.

Catch and market statistics for sturgeon in Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut are given. Since species are not mentioned, the shortnose sturgeon is probably included.

BOYLE, R. H.

According to the Interior Department, all recent catches of shortnose sturgeon, except for one Florida specimen, have been from the Hudson. Occasional specimens exceed the published record size in the scientific literature. In 1965 and again in 1969, a hermaphroditic specimen was caught. Information on their natural history, caviar preparation, cooking, and demand at aquariums is provided.

BREDER, C. M., Jr.

The shortnose sturgeon is included in a list of fishes inhabiting the New York harbor.
The shortnose sturgeon is briefly described with its range.

BRICE, J. J.

Experimental work indicates that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of extensive artificial propagation, although the work presents some unusual difficulties.

BUMPUS, H. C.
1898. The breeding of animals at Woods Hole during the months of June, July and August. Science 8:850-858.

Acipenser brevirostrum was occasionally taken in June, the females bearing ripe eggs.

CHUTE, W. H.

The shortnose sturgeon is one of the species held in the Shedd Aquarium.

COBB, S. N.

Both species are found in the Delaware River, but only the common sturgeon is put to commercial use. Acipenser brevirostris rarely exceeds 3 ft and therefore is not gilled. Some are taken at the shore seine fisheries and in the shad gill nets.

COLLINS, J. W., and H. M. SMITH.

The common sturgeon is included as one of the products of the fisheries of Massachusetts. Since size was not mentioned, it is possible that shortnose sturgeons were processed also.

COMMITTEE ON NAMES OF FISHES.

Acipenser brevirostrum is listed.

COMMITTEE ON RARE AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES.

Information for the shortnose sturgeon is presented on distinguishing characteristics, present distribution, former distribution, endangered status, estimated numbers, fecundity, reason for decline, protective measures already taken, measures proposed, number in captivity, and culture potential in captivity.

COPE, E. D.

Sturgeon are sold in the markets of Philadelphia and adjacent cities. Numerous fishing boats are engaged in taking them in strong nets, the catch is often very large.

CUERRIER, J. P.

The article deals with Acipenser spawning season and size at maturity.


The aging method is applicable to shortnose sturgeon.

CURRIAN, H. W., and D. T. RIES.

Ninety-five shortnose sturgeons ranging in length from 450 to 884 mm were examined. The diet of sturgeon in the lower Hudson included insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and annelids.

DADSWELL, M. J.

The shortnose sturgeon is included as a potential fisheries resource in the St. Johns River.

Information on growth, length-weight relationships, food, fecundity, population estimates, and migrations.

DAHLBERG, M.

A brief description and range of the shortnose sturgeon and a note that it is commonly caught in gill nets in the Altamaha River.

DEAN, B.

Fish size is not mentioned, some shortnose sturgeon may have been used in the experiments.


A review of the internal and external anatomy of Acipenser is given. Acipenser brevirostrum is included in the classification.

DEES, L. T.

A review of the general life history and commercial value of sturgeons along with a brief description and more specific life history of each species, including the shortnose sturgeon.

DeKAY, J. E.

The description given by LeSueur agrees with the Hudson River species. DeKay had seen it also in the markets of Norfolk, Va.

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS AND FISH AND GAME (New York).

Snails make up a large part of the food of the shortnose sturgeon in one of the ponds at the Linlithgo Hatchery.

DUMÉRIL, A.

Notes are presented on the general characters, distribution, and other points of sturgeon natural history. He adopts six subgenera, with Huso, Acipenser, and Antaccesus forming a group “Mésocentres.”


The shortnose sturgeon is described.

EDDY, S.

A brief description and range of the shortnose sturgeon is given.

EVERMANN, B. W., and B. A. BEAN.

The shortnose sturgeon is recorded from the Indian River.

EVERMANN, B. W., and W. C. KENDALL.

The occurrence of sturgeons in Florida is cited in three references: St. John’s River as Acipenser sp. (Goode 1879), Key West as Acipenser sp. (Jordan 1884), and Indian River as Acipenser brevirostris (Evermann and Bean 1896).


The occurrence of the shortnose sturgeon in the St. Lawrence is erroneously cited in two references: in the St. Lawrence and streams flowing into it (Fortin 1864) and in the St. Lawrence and lakes St. Pierre, St. Louis, and St. Froid (Montpetit 1897).

FEGELY, T.
The shortnose sturgeon is on both state and federal endangered lists. A picture is included.

FORTIN, P.

The first occurrence of the shortnose sturgeon in the St. Lawrence River is recorded. Vladykov and Greeley (1963) report that this record is *A. fulvescens*.

FOWLER, H. W.

Fowler to date had not collected it from New Jersey. He reports a record from shallow water at the island by Trenton in the Delaware.


The article gives a list of the species collected with descriptions and location where found. Three examples of *A. brevirostrum* were examined.


The shortnose sturgeon is reported at Torressdale, Philadelphia County. The author also found one at Bristol, Bucks County, in May 1908.


The shortnose sturgeon is included.


The shortnose sturgeon is listed as occurring at Burlington, Cape May, Mercer, and Gloucester counties.


The shortnose sturgeon is known in the Potomac, Neuse, and St. John’s Rivers.


The shortnose sturgeon is listed with its range.

FRIED, S. M., and J. D. McCLEAVE.

Thirty-one shortnose sturgeons were caught in the summers of 1971 and 1972. Of nine fish preserved for study, six were stated to be longer than any previously documented and four exceeded the maximum total length previously postulated, but they overlooked Gorham's (1971) report of a 1,296-mm specimen. These specimens represent the second population of this species found in the Gulf of Maine.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

The shortnose sturgeon is found in the Delaware in proportion to the common sturgeon at about 5 to 1.

GILL, T.

*Acipenser brevirostrum* is included.


The shortnose sturgeon is listed with its range.

GOODE, G. B.

*Acipenser brevirostrum* is included in a list of animals of North America which are beneficial or injurious to man.

GOODE, G. B., and T. H. BEAN.

The species is represented in the museum of the Essex Institute by a stuffed skin obtained at Rockport.
The shortnose sturgeon is described along with a brief natural history. The sturgeon’s ability to leap out of the water is mentioned. Plate 243 is from a drawing from a photograph of a specimen of shortnose sturgeon collected from Woods Hole, Mass., 1871.

Sturgeon are included in a review of the river fisheries of the Atlantic States. Size and species were not mentioned and the shortnose sturgeon is probably included.

A 2.5-ft shortnose sturgeon was taken in May 1956 in the traps at Point Judith. A 28-in fish believed to be a shortnose sturgeon was taken in Narragansett Bay in 1957.

Eight specimens were collected using salmon nets.

The shortnose sturgeon is included with a locality record.

The article presents new records of specimens in the St. John system and data on length and weights. The longest specimen is recorded to this date.

The paper provides new information for a series of specimens from the St. John system on distribution, length, and weights. A taxonomic description of the Canadian population is given for the first time. Pictures are included. A new maximum size, greater than that reported by Gorham (1971), is reported.

The article includes information on length-weight relationships, spawning times, growth, and distribution in the Hudson River estuary.

A spot distribution map, illustration, and species account of shortnose sturgeon is given.

A very brief description of Acipenser brevirostrum with a comment on its commercial value.

A taxonomic description is given.

Acipenser brevirostrum is contained in the list, with its general range of distribution including the erroneous St. Lawrence record.

Harkness, W. J. K.

The author found the earstones or otoliths of the sturgeon to form growth lines. Technique for ag-
ing was employed later for the shortnose sturgeon.


*Acipenser brevirostrum*, with its range, is included in a list of the sturgeons of the world.


The shortnose sturgeon is discussed from published accounts and a specimen taken off Provincetown, Mass., now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., is described.


A ripe shortnose sturgeon of each sex was examined.


Between 1968 and 1971, eight shortnose sturgeon were caught offshore between Cape Fear, N.C., and Cape Henry, Va.


A systematic review of the sturgeon family.


Information on the sturgeon fishery of the Delaware River is given along with the sturgeon's preparation for market and the table.


Shortnose sturgeon endangered animal of Virginia.

JORDAN, D. S.


A brief description and range is given.


A brief description and range is given.


Shortnose sturgeon is included in the list.


The shortnose sturgeon is listed.

1897, 1899, 1904. A manual of the vertebrate animals of the northern United States including the district north and east of the Ozark Mountains, south of the Laurentian Hills, north of the southern boundary of Virginia, and east of the Missouri River, inclusive of marine species. 7th, 8th, 9th ed. A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago.

A brief description and range is given.

1929. Manual of the vertebrate animals of the northeastern United States inclusive of marine

Description and range are given.

JORDAN, D. S., and B. W. EVERMANN.

The range of the shortnose sturgeon is given.


The shortnose sturgeon is described with its range. The specimen described is from South Carolina.


The range is from Texas to Cape Cod and the habits are similar to the common Atlantic.


The shortnose sturgeon is included with a brief description and distribution.

JORDAN, D. S., B. W. EVERMANN, and H. W. CLARK.

Shortnose sturgeon is included in the checklist.

JORDAN, D. S., and C. H. GILBERT.

A description and range is given.

KENDALL, W. C.

The shortnose sturgeon is recorded in New England.

KILBY, J. D., E. CRITTENDEN, and L. E. WILLIAMS.

The shortnose sturgeon was incorporated in Florida's faunal list in 1896. In recent years authors have been inclined to exclude Florida from the range of the species. However, one adult shortnose sturgeon was taken in 1949 by commercial seine from the St. John's River and donated to the University of Florida collections.

KIRSCH, P. H., and M. W. FORDICE.

A review of the American Acipenseridae, based on species belonging to the Museum of the University of Indiana.

KOSKI, R. T., E. C. KELLEY, and B. E. TURN-BOUGH.

A shortnose sturgeon measuring 932 mm in total length was caught in January 1970 in the Hudson River (from Tappan Zee Bridge to Bear Mountain Bridge).

LEACH, G. C.

A review of the attempts and drawbacks in sturgeon culture in the United States is provided. Species were not mentioned; however, this material is applicable to the shortnose sturgeon.

LEIM, A. H., and L. R. DAY.

The first authentic Canadian record is given for the shortnose sturgeon. The specimen, 69 cm long, was caught by the MV Harengus in the Long Reach, Saint John River, N.B., on 20 May 1957. Identification was made by V. D. Vladykov.

LEIM, A. H., and W. B. SCOTT.

A general description and natural history of the shortnose sturgeon is given.

LELAND, J. G., II.
The history and present situation of the sturgeon fishery of South Carolina is presented. Individual species were not mentioned; however, it is stated that there is practically no market for small sturgeon (3-12 pounders) and that these are not taken in the sturgeon nets. They do become enmeshed in shad nets and are killed by the shad fisherman. These small sturgeon may include shortnose sturgeon.

LeSUEUR, C. A.

The author gives the original description of the species, with three varieties, from specimens caught in the Delaware River.

MacCALLUM, G. A.

Three individuals of the trematode Nitzschia superba were found on the gills of a male and female shortnose sturgeon from the New York Aquarium on 22 September 1915.

MAGNIN, E.

A distribution of the Acipenseridae is presented.


Magnin presents data on the age, length, and biology of 10 specimens from the St. John River near Fredericton, N.B.


A growth comparison of three eastern North American species is presented.

MASSMANN, W. H.

The shortnose sturgeon is on the checklist.

McCAllister, D. E.

Shortnose sturgeon is included in the list.


At this time, shortnose sturgeon is known only in the lower St. John River, N.B., from the mouth to Gagetown. Increasing pollution and a hydroelectric dam may be of significance in their survival.


Listed shortnose sturgeon as rare with moderate population in St. John River, N.B. Unanswered questions on its spawning and population trends.

McCleave, J. D., and S. M. Fried.

Three unusual specimens were captured: one with only one barbel, one with forked barbels, and one bilaterally blind. The blind specimen appeared to be in good condition and it is noted that blind, dark, healthy shortnose sturgeon have also been observed.


The daily summer movements of 15 shortnose sturgeon in Montsweag Bay were studied by ultrasonic telemetry.

McLanE, W. M.

Both common and shortnose sturgeon are reported to be extremely rare on the Atlantic coast of Florida.

Meehan, W. E.
Chapter 5 is entitled *The Sturgeon Fisheries of the Delaware*.


The shortnose sturgeon used in the experiment were from the Delaware River. The experiment showed that shortnose sturgeon can be carried from year to year in ponds 200 or more feet long and proportionately wide and deep, and their eggs can be taken safely in sufficient number to warrant fish cultural work.

METH, F. F.

Shortnose sturgeon recorded for the Saint John River.


Shortnose sturgeon recorded for the Saint John River.


The paper includes a general account of the shortnose sturgeon.

MIGDALSKI, E. C., and G. S. FICHTER.

Its range and differentiation from the common sturgeon are given.

MILLER, R. R.

Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania list shortnose sturgeon as being an endangered species.

MONTPETIT, A. N.

The shortnose sturgeon is erroneously reported as occurring in the St. Lawrence and lacs St. Pierre, St. Louis, and St. Froid.

NEW YORK MARKET INDEX AND JOURNAL.

It is reported that 70,633 pounds of sturgeon were sold between March 1878 and March 1879 and 68,858 pounds between March 1879 and March 1880. Species and size were not mentioned; therefore, shortnose sturgeon may be included in the sale.

NICHOLS, J. T.

A small sturgeon, *Acipenser brevirostris*, that reaches a length of 2 ft occurs in the New York City area.

NICHOLS, J. T., and C. B. BREDER, JR.

The shortnose sturgeon is briefly described with its distribution.

OFFICE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

This is a revision of Resource Publication 34 (1966) (see Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species (1966)).

PERLMUTTER, A.

A short description of the color, distribution, size, general information, and economic importance of the shortnose sturgeon is provided.

PRATT, H. S.

A brief description of the species is given.

PROVANCHER, L’ABBÉ.

Fortin’s erroneous record of the shortnose sturgeon in the St. Lawrence River is cited.

The shortnose sturgeon is described.

2. HARDON, E.

The range is given for the shortnose sturgeon.

3. RYDER, R. A.

This is the first diagnosis of the species since LeSueur's original description in 1817. From specimens caught in the Delaware River, the author gives distinctive characters by which the species might be recognized. He also notes that the species is always small, confirmed by the fact that sexual maturity is reached much earlier than in the common form.

4. SCHAEFER, R. H.

One shortnose sturgeon was caught off Fire Island, N.Y., in 1962.

5. SCHRENKELSEN, R.

A general account of the shortnose sturgeon is presented.


These are unconfirmed reports of the shortnose sturgeon from offshore; once sporadically known from Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and other North Carolina waters, but today it is believed extirpated.

7. SCHWARTZ, F. J., and G. W. LINK, JR.

The shortnose sturgeon is believed extinct in North Carolina.

8. SCOTT, W. B.

Distribution in Canada for the shortnose sturgeon and variation from the common sturgeon is provided.

9. SCOTT, W. B., and E. J. CROSSMAN.

The only shortnose sturgeon caught in Canada up to this date is Vladykov's catch in 1957 in the St. John River.


A more detailed description and natural history than Leim and Scott (1966) is given. It is noted that the largest shortnose sturgeon on record was a 1,006-mm female from the Connecticut River.

10. SCOTT, W. B., and M. G. SCOTT.

The shortnose sturgeon is included in the list and a key to the family Acipenseridae is provided.

11. SLASTENENKO, E. P.

A general account of the shortnose sturgeon.

12. SMITH, H. M.

Size is not reported; therefore, shortnose sturgeon may have been caught. The sturgeon fishery is noted as having the most noticeable decline in the river fisheries of the South Atlantic States during the past decade. A decrease of 80% in the yield of sturgeon during the past 10 yr is reported.

Only the common sturgeon is cited. However, in its discussion it is mentioned that small fish called “moose” are sold whole; the name appears to be a corruption of “mammoose” which is current in Delaware Bay, and is applied to young fish that are too small to dress and are usually sold whole. These small sturgeon may be the shortnose species.


The common sturgeon is included in a list of the important fishes of the middle Atlantic states. However, the species is broken into three groups: sturgeon, mammoose—Delaware River, and moose (young)—New Jersey. The latter two groups most likely include the shortnose sturgeon.


The shortnose sturgeon is found in company with the common sturgeon but is less numerous than the latter. It is taken in traps.


Actual records of its occurrence in North Carolina are rare.


A review of the overfishing of the sturgeon, which is applicable to the shortnose sturgeon.


Some sturgeon with large roe are caught as late as September, but a large portion of such fish are of the smaller species (A. brevirostrum), locally called “bottlenose.”

SMITH, H. M., and B. A. BEAN.

Shortnose sturgeon are found in this area but are not as abundant as the common sturgeon and have undergone the same decrease in recent years. It is probably not recognized by fishermen as a different species.

STORER, D. H.

A brief description of the shortnose sturgeon is presented.

SUMNER, F. B., R. C. OSBURN, and L. J. COLE.

The common sturgeon is listed, however the shortnose sturgeon is included in its references. When listing parasites of the common sturgeon, it is noted that the spiny-headed worm, Echinorhynchus attenuatus, is listed for the shortnose sturgeon.

SYRYABINA, E. S.

This is a monograph on the helminth fauna of acipenserid fish of the world based on data from the literature and on the author’s examination of his own collection of eight fish from waters of the U.S.S.R. The 22 species of Acipenseridae known are parasitized by 95 helminth species, 27 of which are specific to this group.

TAUBERT, B. D., and R. J. REID.

Spawning site and larvae description are identified in the Connecticut River.

TOWER, W. S.

A history of the sturgeon fishery and the extermination of the sturgeon is provided. Species are not mentioned.

TOWNSEND, C. H.
1901a. Statistics of the fisheries of the middle

Catch and market statistics for sturgeon in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are given. Species are not mentioned.


Catch and market statistics for sturgeon in Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut are given. Since species are not mentioned, the shortnose sturgeon is probably included.


The shortnose sturgeon is briefly described along with its occurrence in Rhode Island.


Additional occurrence of shortnose sturgeon is recorded in the St. John River, N.B.


A general account of the shortnose sturgeon is given.


The shortnose sturgeon inhabits the Potomac River. This individual, represented by a few strips of skin is USNM #26273. It was collected 19 March 1876.


Shortnose sturgeon are included on the list.


The shortnose sturgeon is included in a detailed account of gill rakers for three western Atlantic sturgeon species.


A description and natural history of the shortnose sturgeon, based on a total of 109 specimens, is given. An extensive bibliography is included.


A brief description and range is given.


The shortnose sturgeon is briefly described along with its natural history.


The brains of three Acipenser species (A. oxyrhynchus, A. rubicundus, and one undetermined) were compared with the brains of other genera. Since size was not indicated, A. brevirostrum could have been the undetermined species.


Shortnose sturgeon are said to be abundant in the North, New, and Neuse Rivers.
SUBJECT INDEX

Age and growth
Cuerrier 1951
Dadswell 1976
Gorham and McAllister 1974
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Bigelow and Schroeder 1953
Blair et al. 1957
Breder 1938, 1948
Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species 1966
Dahlberg 1975
Dees 1961
DeKay 1842
Duméril 1867, 1870
Eddy 1957
Fowler 1910
Goode and a Staff of Associates 1884
Gorham and McAllister 1974
Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia 1973
Gunther 1870
Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928
Jordan 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884, 1897, 1899, 1904, 1929
Jordan and Evermann 1896b, 1937
Jordan and Gilbert 1882
Leim and Scott 1966
LeSueur 1818
Migdalski and Fichter 1976
Nichols and Breder 1927
Office of Endangered Species and International Activities 1973
Perlmutter 1961
Pratt 1935
Richardson 1836
Ryder 1888
Scott 1954, 1967
Scott and Crossman 1973
Storer 1846
Tracy 1906
Vladykov and Greeley 1963
Walden 1964
Whitworth et al. 1968

District of Columbia
Smith and Bean 1899

Endangered status
Anonymous 1975
Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species
1966
Fegely 1977
Fried and McCleave 1973
Gorham 1971
Gorham and McAllister 1974
Miller 1972
Office of Endangered Species and International Activities 1973
Smith 1914
Tower 1908
U.S. Congress 1973

Florida
Boyle 1969
Evermann and Kendall 1900
Fowler 1945
Kilby et al. 1959
McLane 1955

Food (ingested by shortnose sturgeon)
Currian and Ries 1937
Dadswell 1976
Division of Lands and Forests and Fish and Game 1913

Georgia
Dahlgren 1975

Habits
Bean 1904
Goode and a Staff of Associates 1884
Jordan and Evermann 1904
Ryder 1888

Larvae
Taubert and Reid 1978

Length-weight relationship
Gorham 1971
Gorham and McAllister 1974
Greeley 1937
Magnin 1963

Maine (State and Gulf of)
Alexander 1905
Bigelow and Schroeder 1936, 1953
Bowers 1907
Fried and McCleave 1973
McCleave and Fried 1974
McCleave et al. 1977
Townsend 1901b

Maryland
Fowler 1945
Miller 1972
Townsend 1901a
Truitt et al. 1929
Uhler and Lugger 1876

Massachusetts
Alexander 1905
Baird 1873
Bigelow and Schroeder 1936, 1953
Bowers 1907
Bumpus 1898
Collins and Smith 1892
Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928
Jerome et al. 1968
Miller 1972
Smith 1897
Storer 1846
Taubert and Reid 1978
Townsend 1901b

Movement and migrations
Dadswell 1976
McCleave et al. 1977

Museum (specimens)
Baird 1873
Bigelow and Schroeder 1936
Goode and Bean 1879
Günther 1870
Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928
Kilby et al. 1959
Kirsch and Forde 1889

Natural history
Bigelow and Schroeder 1953
Boyle 1969
Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species 1966
Cuerrier 1947
Dees 1961
Duméril 1867
Goode and a Staff of Associates 1884
Leim and Scott 1966
Scott and Crossman 1973
Vladykov and Greeley 1963
Whitworth et al. 1968

New Brunswick (Saint John River)
Dadswell 1976
Gorham 1965a, 1965b, 1971
Gorham and McAllister 1974
Leim and Day 1959
Magnin 1963
McAllister 1970
Meth 1973
Scott and Crossman 1959
Trites 1960

New England
Alexander 1905
Bowers 1907
Collins and Smith 1892
Kendall 1908
Nichols and Breder 1927
New Hampshire
Alexander 1905

New Jersey
Fowler 1905, 1919, 1920, 1952
Geological Survey of New Jersey 1890
Hoff 1965
Miller 1972
Smith 1892
Townsend 1901a

New York
Bean 1897, 1902, 1904
Bigelow and Schroeder 1953
Boyle 1969
Breder 1938
Currian and Ries 1937
DeKay 1842
Greeley 1937
Koski et al. 1971
Miller 1972

North America (Atlantic Coast)
Gill 1862, 1873
Jordan 1887
Jordan and Evermann 1896a, 1896b
Jordan and Gilbert 1882
Jordan et al. 1930
Schrenkelsen 1938

North Carolina
Fowler 1945
Holland and Yelverton 1973
Jordan 1886
Schwartz and Link 1976
Schwartz et al. 1975
Smith 1907
Yarrow 1877

Parasites
Appy and Dadswell 1978
MacCallum 1921
Sumner et al. 1911
Syryabina 1974

Pennsylvania
Bean 1902
Cope 1883
Fegely 1977
Fowler 1912, 1919
Meehan 1896
Miller 1972
Townsend 1901a

Range or distribution
Bean 1901, 1902
Bigelow and Schroeder 1953
Blair et al. 1957
Breder 1938, 1948
Committee on Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species 1966
Dahlberg 1975
Dumeril 1867
Eddy 1957
Fowler 1952

Gill 1873
Gorham and McAllister 1974
Greeley 1937
Halkett 1913
Harkness and Dymond 1961
Jordan 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884, 1897, 1899, 1904, 1929
Jordan and Evermann 1896a, 1896b, 1904, 1937
Jordan and Gilbert 1882
Magnin 1959
Migda1ski and Fichter 1976
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Office of Endangered Species and International Activities 1973
Perlmutter 1961
Rostlund 1952
Scott 1954, 1967
Sumner et al. 1911
Walden 1964

Record size
Boyle 1969
Fried and McCleave 1973
Koski et al. 1971
Scott and Crossman 1973

Records
Gordon 1960
Tracy 1906

Saint Lawrence
Evermann and Kendall 1902
Fortin 1864
Halkett 1913
Montpetit 1897
Provancher 1876

South Carolina
Bigelow and Schroeder 1953
Jordan and Evermann 1896b
Leland 1968

Systematics
Berg 1904, 1940
Bertin 1939
Committee on Names of Fishes 1970
Dean 1895
DeKay 1842
Dumeril 1867
Gorham and McAllister 1974
Kirsch and Fordice 1889

Virginia
DeKay 1842
Fowler 1919
Holland and Yelverton 1973
Townsend 1901a