LIST OF FISHES

PETROMYZONTIDAE--LAMPREYS

Chestnut lamprey, *Ichthyomyzon castaneus* Girard. Very rare; parasitic; found attached to other fish species. Very little is known about their life history.

Silver lamprey, *Ichthyomyzon unicuspis* Hubbs and Trautman. Common; most abundant lamprey in the lake. Parasitic; often seen attached to other fish. They may reach a length of 16 inches. When sexually mature the adults ascend the rivers to spawn and die soon afterward.

ACIPENSERIDAE--STURGEONS

Lake sturgeon, *Acipenser fulvescens* Rafinesque. Abundant; the only species of sturgeon found in the lake. Provides for an annual spearing fishery during February. Official registration records since 1955 show that a 168 pounder was speared in 1957.

LEPISOSTEIDAE--GARS

Longnose gar, *Lepisosteus osseus* (Linnaeus). Common; most abundant of the two species found in the lake.

Shortnose gar, *Lepisosteus platostomus* Rafinesque. Rare; first noted in the lake in September, 1963. The two species of gar are known to spawn in shallow bays and streams.

AMIIDAE--BOWFINS

Bowfin or dogfish, *Amia calva* Linnaeus. Rare; found in shallow, weedy bays.

CLUPEIDAE--HERRINGS

Gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum* (LeSueur). Very rare. One fish was recorded taken in 1959 and 13 (all at the same time, therefore constituting only one observation) in 1966 by commercial fishermen. This fish is abundant in the upper areas of the upper Fox River.

SALMONIDAE--TROUTS, WHITEFISHES AND GRAYLINGS

Cisco or lake herring, *Coregonus artedii* LeSueur. Very rare; a young cisco was taken on June 5, 1962, while shoreline seining off Neenah. This lone specimen is believed to be a migrant from Big Green Lake.
Rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri* Richardson. Rare; a few specimens are caught each year in the lake. Migrant from tributary streams of the Wolf and Fox Rivers.

Brown trout, *Salmo trutta* Linnaeus. Rare; a few brown trout are reported caught by anglers almost every year. Three brown trout were caught off Fairy Springs during August and September, 1962. These fish migrate into the lake from the trout streams of the Wolf and Fox Rivers.

Brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill). Rare; one brook trout was reported taken in trap nets in 1957 and another in 1958 by commercial fishermen. A few are taken by anglers periodically. These are migrants from trout streams entering the Wolf and Fox Rivers.

Lake trout, *Salvelinus namaycush* (Walbaum). Very rare; a 17-pound lake trout was caught in a fyke net in Little Lake Butte des Morts in 1955. Although not caught in Lake Winnebago, it did inhabit the lake for a short time as a transient from Big Green Lake.

**Hiodontidae—Mooneyes**

Mooneye, *Hiodon tergisus* LeSueur. Common; taken in all parts of the lake. Annual commercial harvest seldom exceeds 500 pounds. Anglers commonly refer to the mooneye as the cisco.

**Umbridae—Mudminnows**

Central mudminnow, *Umbra limi* (Kirtland). Rare; found in shallow weedy bays. Seldom exceeds 4 inches in length

**Esocidae—Pikes**

Northern pike, *Esox lucius* Linnaeus. Abundant; taken mainly along the shoreline and shallow bays. Spawns in shallow weedy bays and small streams. Most numerous of the two pike species found in the lake.

Muskellunge, *Esox masquinongy* Mitchell. Rare; a few specimens are taken most years. There is little to no fishing pressure on the musky so it is difficult to determine its abundance.

**Cyprinidae—Minnows and Carps**

Stoneroller, *Campostoma anomalum* (Rafinesque). Very rare. This species reaches a length of 8 inches.

Northern redbelly dace, *Chrosomus eos* Cope. Very rare; only one specimen has been observed. It was taken along the west shore in September, 1960.
Carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus. Very abundant; taken in all areas of the lake. The commercial harvest since 1948, has varied from 11 to 285 thousand pounds annually.


Golden shiner, *Notemigonus crysoleucas* (Mitchill). Common; scattered around the lake but seldom taken.


Emerald shiner (Lake emerald shiner), *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque. Very abundant; the most abundant minnow in the lake. It prefers the open water areas. Anglers refer to this minnow as the "Milwaukee shiner".

River shiner, *Notropis biennius* (Girard). Abundant; taken in all areas of the lake. The second most abundant minnow species in the lake.


Blackchin shiner, *Notropis heterodon* (Cope). Rare.

Blacknose shiner, *Notropis heteroplepis* Eigenmann and Eigenmann. Rare.

Spottail shiner, *Notropis hudsonius* (Clinton). Common; taken along the entire shoreline.

Roseyface shiner, *Notropis rubellus* (Agassiz). Common; well scattered around the lake.

Spotfin shiner, *Notropis spilopterus* (Cope). Common; well scattered around the lake and commonly taken.


Pugnose minnow, *Opsopoeodus emiliae* Hay. Very rare; five specimens were taken on June 14, 1962 while seining south of Oshkosh.

Bluntnose minnow, *Pimephales notatus* (Rafinesque). Rare.


Longnose dace, *Rhinichthys cataractae* (Valenciennes). Very rare; one specimen was observed in September, 1960.

Creek chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus* (Mitchill). Very rare; one specimen was collected on August 16, 1966 while seining along the north shore.

**CATOSTOMIDAE—SUCKERS**

Quillback (white carp), *Carpiodes cyprinus* (LeSueur). Abundant; since 1948 commercial fishermen have removed from 1 to 36 thousand pounds annually.
White sucker, *Catostomus commersoni* (Lacépède). Abundant; the most abundant sucker species in the lake. Spawns along the shoreline and in tributary streams.

Lake chubsucker, *Erimyzon sugeta* (Lacépède). Rare; seldom exceeds 6 inches in length.


Spotted sucker, *Minytrema melanops* (Rafinesque). Very rare; one specimen was taken in South Asylum Bay in September, 1963. More common in the Wolf and Fox Rivers.

Northern redhorse, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum* (LeSueur). Common; found in all areas of the lake. The only redhorse species present.

**ICTALURIDAE—FRESHWATER CATFISHES**

Black bullhead, *Ictalurus melas* (Rafinesque). Abundant; taken abundantly along the shoreline, bays and tributary streams in spring during the spawning period.

Yellow bullhead, *Ictalurus natalis* (LeSueur). Common; not as abundant as the brown or black bullhead but attains a greater size.

Brown bullhead, *Ictalurus nebulosus* (LeSueur). Very abundant; the most abundant bullhead in the lake. Taken during the spring spawning period in all shallow areas around the lake and in tributary streams.

Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus* (Rafinesque). Abundant; taken primarily on set lines.

Stonecat, *Noturus flavus* Rafinesque. Rare; a small slender, flatheaded catfish seldom exceeding 9 inches.

Tadpole madtom, *Noturus gyranus* (Mitchell). Rare; madtoms are small, tadpolelike catfishes seldom exceeding 3 inches.

Flathead catfish or Mississippi bullhead, *Pylodictis olivaris* (Rafinesque). Common. The largest member of the catfish family, with fish weighing over 40 pounds being taken. More numerous in the Wolf and Fox Rivers.

**CYPRINODONTIDAE—KILLIFISHES**

Banded killifish, *Fundulus diaphanus* (LeSueur). Rare; small fish rarely reaching a length of 4 inches.
GADIDAE--CODFISHES AND HAKES

Burbot or lawyer, Lota lota (Linnaeus). Abundant; widely scattered. This fish spawns during January and February at which time they are harvested commercially. Since 1948, the annual commercial harvest has varied from 4 to 43 thousand pounds.

GASTEROSTEIDAE--STICKLEBACKS

Brook stickleback, Eucalia inconstans (Kirtland). Very rare; two specimens have been reported, one in 1960 and one in 1962. This fish seldom exceeds 2 inches.

PERCOPSIDAE--TROUT-PERCHES

Trout-perch ( grounder), Percopsis omiscomaycus (Walbaum). Very abundant; at times the most abundant fish species in the lake. Seldom exceeds 6 inches. A valuable forage fish for walleyes and saugers.

SERRANIDAE--SEA BASSES

White bass, Roccus chrysops (Rafinesque). Very abundant; a cyclic fish reaching tremendous numbers at times and then decreasing to a small population. Most abundant member of this family in the lake.

Yellow bass, Roccus mississipiensis (Jordan and Eigenmann). Common; never reaches the abundance attained by the white bass. Seldom taken by anglers.

CENTRARCHIDAE--SUNFISHES

Rock bass, Ambloplites rupestris (Rafinesque). Common; seldom taken by anglers.

Pumpkinseed or common sunfish, Lepomis gibbosus (Linnaeus). Common; especially in the bays along the west shore of the lake.

Bluegill, Lepomis macrochirus Rafinesque. Abundant; especially in the bays along the west shore of the lake. Seldom harvested by the angler.

Smallmouth bass, Micropterus dolomieui Lacépède. Abundant; found especially along the north and east shores.

Largemouth bass, Micropterus salmoides (Lacépède). Common; found in weedy bays along the west shore.

White crappie, Pomoxis annularis Rafinesque. Rare.

Black crappie, Pomoxis nigromaculatus (LeSueur). Abundant; all areas of the lake. This fish is the most abundant species of the sunfish family found in the lake. There is little harvest by anglers other than during the spring spawning period when the fish move into the shallow bays and streams to spawn.
PERCIDAE—PERCHES


 Yellow perch, *Percina flavescens* (Mitchill). Very abundant; found in all areas of the lake. Next to the white bass it is the most abundant panfish in the lake.

 Logperch, *Percina caprodes* (Rafinesque). Common; taken along the shoreline especially in gravel areas.


 River darter, *Percina rhombea* (Girard). Common; taken along the shoreline of the lake.

 Sauger or sand-pike, *Stizostedion canadense* (Smith). Very abundant; contributes greatly to the winter sport fishery. Spawns entirely in the lake during late-April or early-May.

 Walleye, *Stizostedion vitreum vitreum* (Mitchill). Very abundant; the most sought-after game fish in the lake. Spawns either during April in the lake along the west shore, or in marshes adjacent to the Wolf and Fox Rivers.

 SCIAENIDAE—DRUMS

 Freshwater drum (sheepshead), *Aplodinotus grunniens* Rafinesque. Very abundant; all areas of the lake. From 1954 through 1966, commercial fishermen removed 37.1 million pounds of drum from the lake.

 CICHLIDAE—CICHLIDS

 Tilapia, *Tilapia mossambica* Peters. Very rare; this species is a native of east Africa. It has been introduced into ponds in southeastern United States. Three specimens were illegally put into Supple's Marsh during the early part of summer, 1965. In August, 1965, a 7.5 inch tilapia was caught in Supple's Marsh by an angler using worms as bait. This species cannot tolerate the cold winter water temperatures of this area.

 COTTIDAE—SCULPINS

 Mottled sculpin, *Cottus baikdi* Girard. Common; distributed along the shoreline. Seldom exceeds 2 inches in length.

 7/21/67

 ejm