















Fish Mouth Guide

Type	Habitat	Description	Diet/feeding behavior
 Terminal	Mid-water feeders	Mouth is positioned in the middle or center of the head. Both jaws are the same length. This is the most common type of mouth.	Chase their food or feed on what is ahead of them. They might feed on the move, grabbing bits of food that they pass as they swim.
 Superior	Surface feeders	Scoop-like mouth designed to feed on prey above the fish or on the water's surface. The lower jaw is longer than the upper jaw.	Possibly plankton/insects on the surface or a predator of small surface fish.
 Inferior/subterminal	Bottom feeders	Under-slung mouth located just below the head of the fish. The mouth is turned downward. These fish might possess barbells.	Adapted for scavenging or grazing on algae.
 Elongated	Bottom or surface feeders	Long and thin mouth.	Adapted for getting food from small crevices or holes, in the sand or at the surface.

Fish Dorsal Guide

Trigger dorsal	Single dorsal	Split dorsal	Trailing dorsal
			

Fish Caudal Fish Guide

Type	Purpose
 <p>Lunate or crescentic caudal</p>	Continuous long distance swimming.
 <p>Forked caudal</p>	Used for rapid swimming.
 <p>Truncate caudal</p>	Aids in turning quickly.
 <p>Rounded caudal</p>	Used for slow swimming, accelerating and maneuvering.
 <p>Continuous vertical caudal</p>	The dorsal and caudal fins are connected.
 <p>Emarginate caudal</p>	Some fish have a double emarginate, like the great barracuda.