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An Annotated Checklist of the Shorefishes of the Canary Islands

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ABSTRACT

The inshore canarian fish fauna includes 217 species from 67 families. Fifteen new records (including two undescribed species) and numerous rare species have been included. The number of fishes documented from the Canary Islands and nearby waters total approximately 400 species. This figure includes some 200 pelagic, deepwater, and elasmobranch species not treated in this study.

The fish fauna contains elements from the Mediterranean-Atlantic and West African areas, but does not exhibit any clear transition. Three endemic species of fishes have been confirmed. The families with the greatest diversification include: Sparidae (21 species), Scorpaenidae (11), Gobiidae (11), Blenniidae (10), Serranidae (9), Carangidae (9), Muraenidae (7), and Labridae (7).

RESUMEN

La fauna ictiológica de las aguas costeras de las Islas Canarias comprende 217 especies de 67 familias. Se incluyen quince citas nuevas (incluyen dos especies no describen) y numerosas especies raras. El número de peces de las aguas canarias se eleva aproximadamente a 400 especies. Este número incluye casi 200 especies pelágicas, de aguas profundas y elasmobranquios que no se discuten

en el presente trabajo. La fauna contiene elementos de las regiones Atlántico-Mediterránea y Oeste Africana, pero no muestra una clara transición. Tres especie endémica existe. Las familias con mayor diversificación son: Sparidae (21 especies), Scorpaenidae (11), Gobiidae (11), Blenniidae (10), Serranidae (9), Carangidae (9), Muraenidae (7), y Labridae (7).

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INTRODUCTION

This study was initiated by the first author in 1976 during a field study trip by students and faculty of Adelphi University. During the course of subsequent years it became apparent that the literature on the shorefishes of these islands was very limited and largely based upon archaic systematic literature (1830s–1930s). Numerous ongoing littoral and sublittoral ecological projects by us as well as enormous local interests by scientists and fishermen induced us to undertake the study. Our task was to couple our knowledge of the fishes collected over the years with the early and recent literature of the region. The Canary Islands are located proximal to an important fisheries region. The relatively rich Saharian Grounds off northwest Africa serve the fishing fleets of Spain and numerous other nations. The fishery resources of the region have been well explored. However, there have been recent systematic and nomenclatural changes, as well as new distributional data for many of the shorefishes. It is hoped that this paper will serve as a useful reference to the regional fisheries interests.

This list is based primarily on some 350 stations collected from 1976 to 1984 by the first two authors and numerous additional collections by the third author (a native of the Canary Islands). It represents the largest survey of canarian fishes to our knowledge. Collection sources consisted of shore and SCUBA stations to approximately 25 m. Fish market and reliable literature records have also been included. Shore collections were made off the islands of Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Lanzarote, La Palma, Gomera, Hierro, and Fuerteventura (figs. 1–5). Inshore bony fishes found at depths to approximately 200 m were of major interest. Although most pelagic species were not treated, some that are frequently caught in inshore waters were included. Elasmobranchs and most deepwater groups were generally not considered. Several references of canarian elasmobranchs are available [Bellón and Bardán, 1931; Bravo de Laguna, 1973; Quero (ed.), in press; Fischer, Bianchi, and Scott (eds.), 1981].

The fishes of the Canary Islands have received little attention since the early major works of several authors (Valenciennes, 1837–

1844; Steindachner, 1865; Vinciguerra, 1893; Jordan and Gunn, 1899). Recent works include: a reprint of Webb and Berthelot's (1835–1850) excellent plates of canarian fauna (Webb and Berthelot, 1982); crustaceans and fishes from La Palma (Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975); an unpublished checklist of nearly 400 species (Dooley and Van Tassell, 1979); clingfishes (Brito, 1982); three new records from the canaries (Brito, 1983); garden eels (Brito and Cruz, 1981); gobies (Brito and Lozano, 1980; Miller, 1984), blennies (Brito and Lozano, 1981); zoogeography (Brito and Lozano, in press); a rare macrourid (Dooley, 1979); and economic fisheries (Garcia, 1970). Fisheries are under study by personnel at the Instituto Español de Oceanografía Laboratorio de Canarias and the Universidad de la Laguna on Tenerife, and the Centro de Tecnología Pesquera on Gran Canaria.

Early surveys on the marine fishes of West Africa and vicinity are somewhat useful references for canarian fishes. However, the reader is cautioned about the numerous nomenclatural changes (Metzelaar, 1919; Roule, 1919; Chabanaud and Monod, 1927; Fowler, 1936; Bauchot, 1966a). More recently, a checklist of the fishes of the northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (CLOFNAM) (Hureau and Monod, 1973, Tortonese and Hureau, 1979), its counterpart for the eastern tropical Atlantic (CLOFETA) [Quero (ed.), in press], and a northwest African trawling survey (Lloris and Rucabado, 1979) are very useful references for the region. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has also published a series of identification sheets of the fishes with economic importance for the eastern central Atlantic (Fischer, Bianchi, and Scott (eds.), 1981).

The canaries present a great potential for biogeographic studies because they are relatively isolated, lie in approximately the same latitude, and extend westerly from 110 to 550 km off the coast of West Africa.

Biogeographically, the canaries lie within the Lusitanian Province of the Mediterranean-Atlantic Region (Ekman, 1953). The nearby Saharian Grounds of the northwest

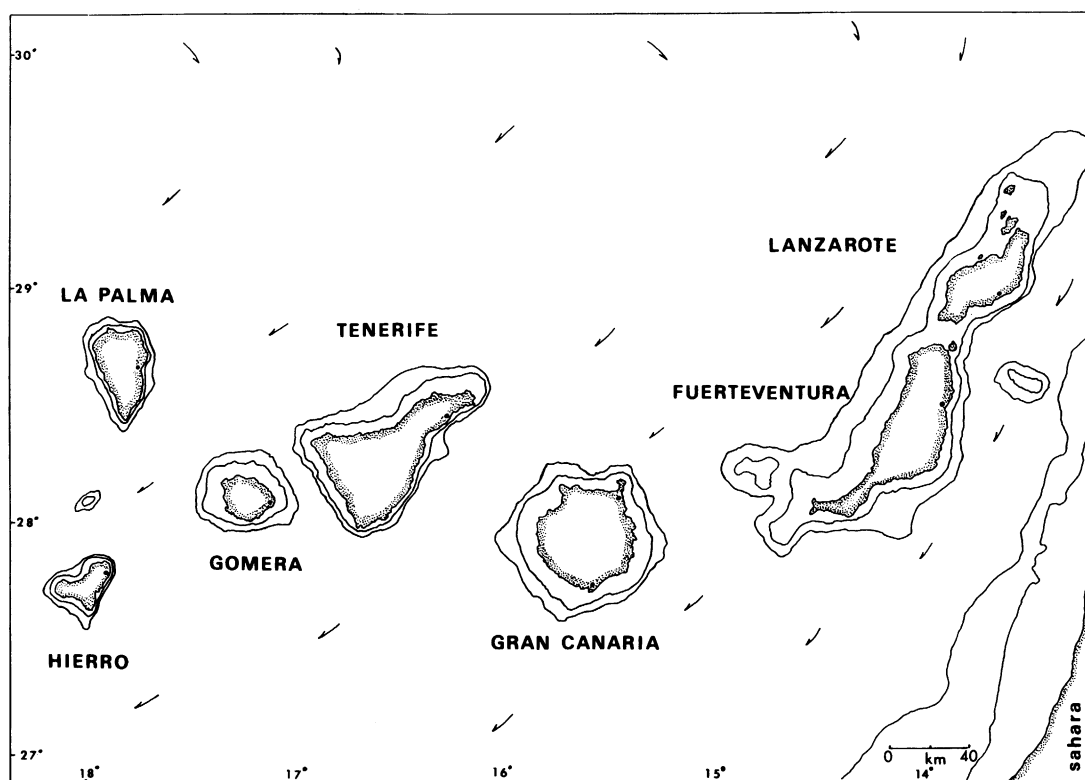


FIG. 1. Map of the Canary Islands. Arrows denote direction of surface current. The 200 m and 1000 m depth contours are also shown.

coast of Africa appear to be a transition between the Ethiopian and Palearctic fish faunas (Lloris and Rucabado, 1979). The Canary Island fish fauna, however, does not exhibit a clear distributional transition due in part to its isolation. The canaries, along with the Azores, Madeira, Salvages, and Cape Verde Islands, comprise the North Atlantic Island group known as "Macaronesia." The Canary Islands are located in the warm-temperate climatic region and have narrow-ranging sea surface temperatures varying from 18°C in winter to 22°C during the summer. These water temperatures are generally below normal for the latitude due to the cool, southerly flowing Canary Current and the cold north-west African upwelling regions.

The canarian archipelago consist of seven major islands and six smaller islands located between 27°37'N and 29°26'N and 13°19'20" and 18°10'20" W off the coast of northwest Africa (fig. 1). The canaries are surrounded

by deep (>3000 m) water. The 200 m depth contour varies from approximately 100 m from shore off the south coast of Hierro to more than 10 km off the south shore of Gran Canaria. The offshore distances to the 200 m and 1000 m contours can be seen in figures 1-5. The islands of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, located about 110 km off the coast of Africa, are microcontinental in character (Dietz and Scroll, 1970); the remaining islands are true oceanic islands. The margins of the islands are largely formed from wind and water eroded volcanic rock (rhyolite ignimbrites) according to J. S. Starmer (personal commun.). However, areas of sand, mud, and cobble are also found on some coasts.

Specimens have been deposited in the following museums: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP), American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife (UL), the

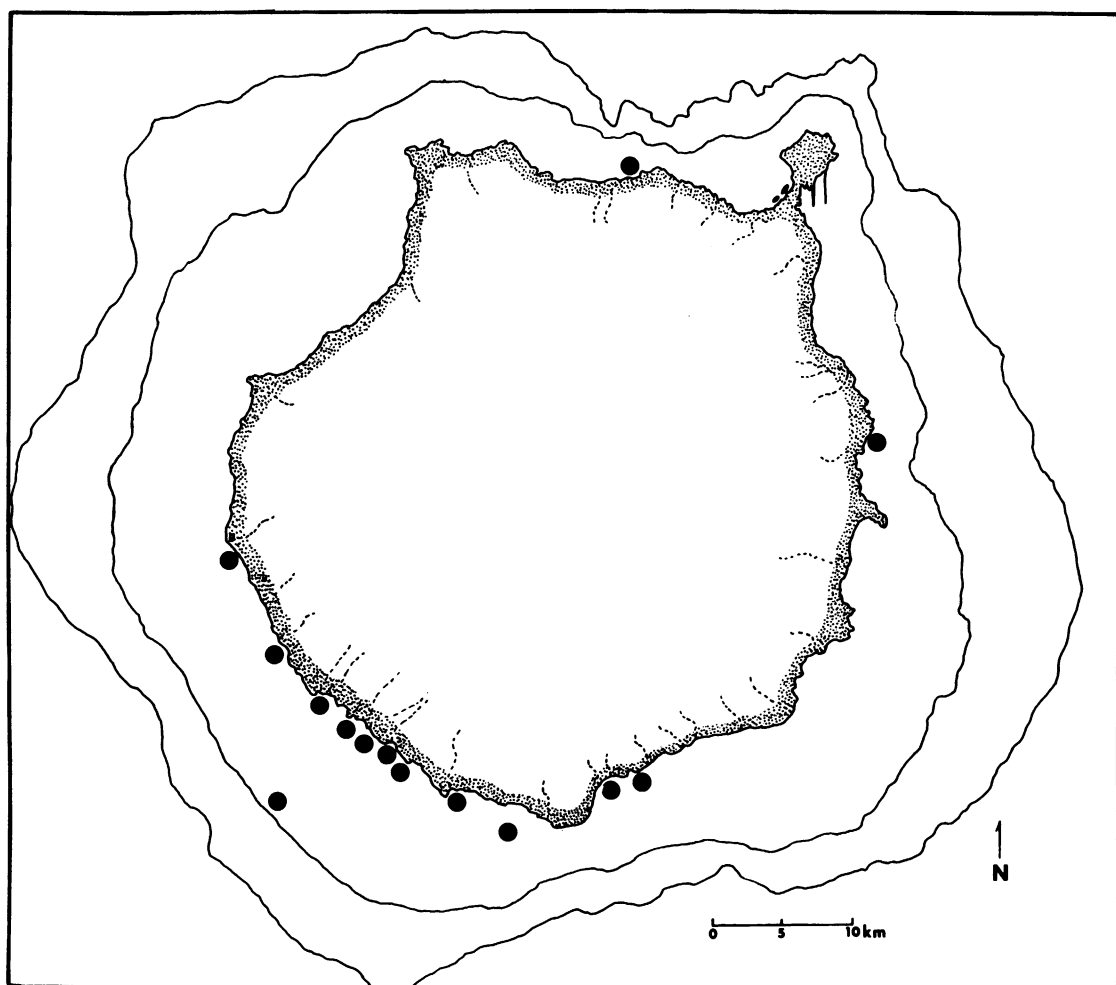


FIG. 2. Map of Gran Canaria. Dots denote major sampling areas. Dashed lines depict barrancos (dry gorges). The 200 m and 1000 m depth contours are also shown.

U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (USNM), and the University of Washington (UW). Additional abbreviations include: Canary Islands (C), Centro de Tecnología Pesquera, Gran Canaria (CTP), Fuerteventura (F), Gomera (G), Gran Canaria (GC), Hierro (H), J. K. Dooley field collection number (JKD), J. Van Tassell field number (JVT), Lanzarote (L), La Palma (LP), and Tenerife (T). An asterisk preceding a specific name denotes a new record for the canaries. UL and CTP collections include only localities. Field data include: (1) number of specimens by station or for the year and (2)

locality. Nomenclature follows the recent literature where possible [Hureau and Monod, 1973; Tortonese and Hureau, 1979; Quero (ed.), in press; Fischer, Bianchi, and Scott (eds.), 1981]. Canarian vernacular names have also been included.

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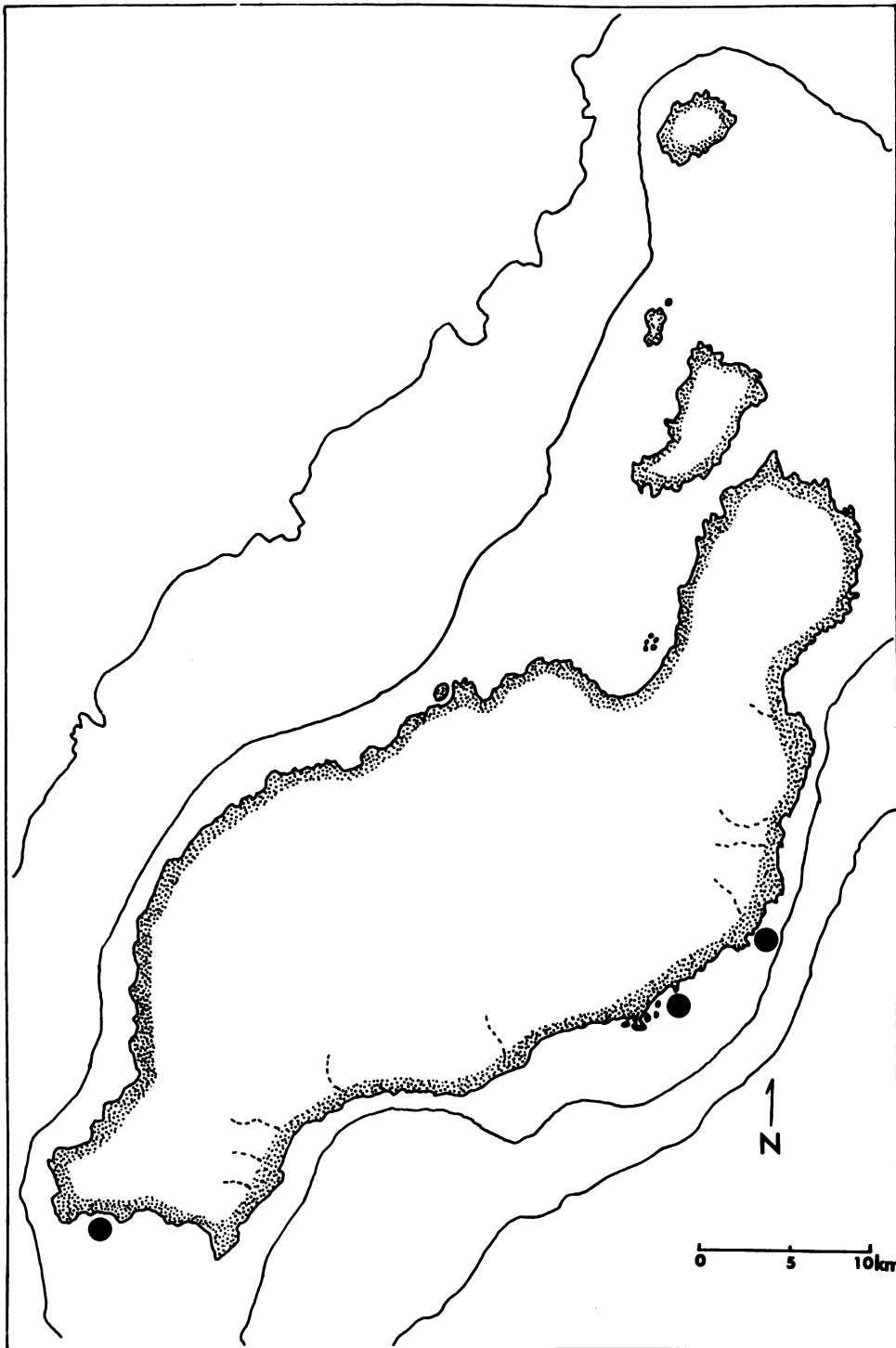


FIG. 3. Map of Lanzarote. Dots denote major sampling areas. Dashed lines depict barrancos (dry gorges). The 200 m and 1000 m depth contours are also shown.

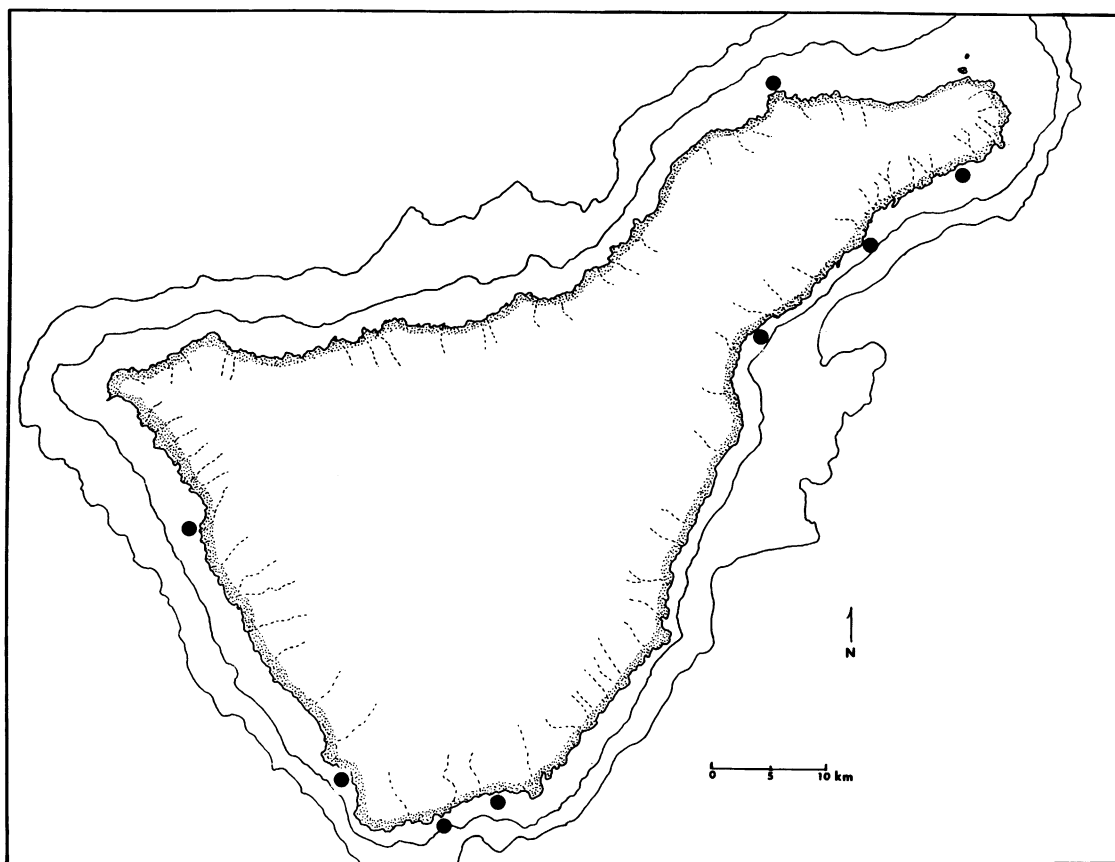


FIG. 4. Map of Tenerife. Dots denote major sampling areas. Dashed lines depict barrancos (dry gorges). The 200 m and 1000 m depth contours are also shown.

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CLUPEIDAE

Alosa alosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Alosa alosa: Whitehead, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: Presence not well documented. Whitehead (1981) lists the species from the canaries. Perhaps occurring only among

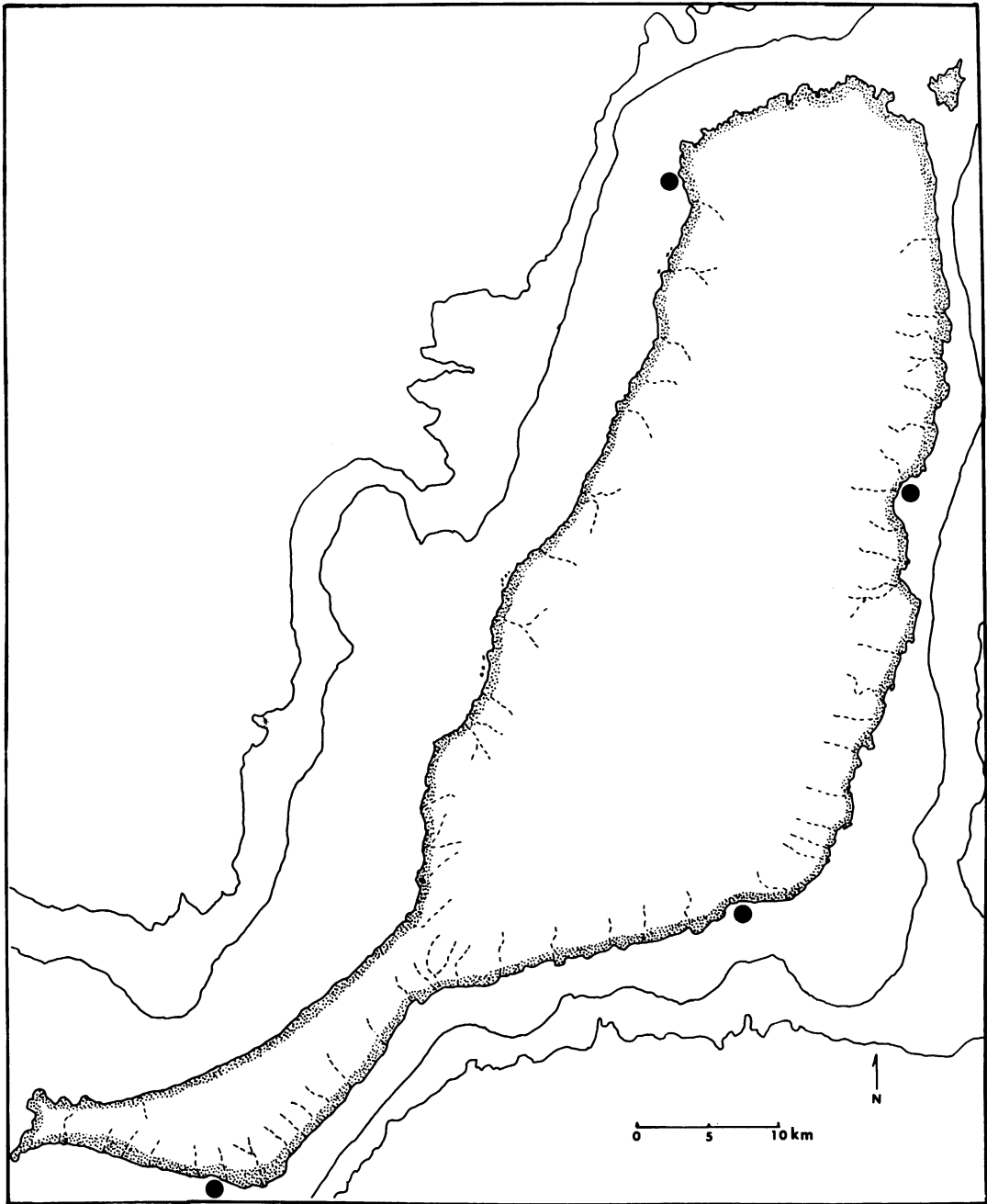


FIG. 5. Map of Fuerteventura. Dots denote major sampling areas. Dashed lines depict barrancos (dry gorges). The 200 m and 1000 m depth contours are also shown.

the easternmost islands. Distribution elsewhere includes the East Atlantic from Scandinavia to Morocco; occasionally off Cape

Blanco, western Baltic to Keil, European coast of western Mediterranean except Italy according to Svetovidov (1973).

Sardinella aurita Valenciennes, 1847
"alacha"

Sardinella maderensis: Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 331–332 (L, GC).

Sardinella aurita: Svetovidov, 1973, p. 103 (C) | Fowler, 1936, p. 163, fig. 64 (GC).

Sardinella aurita terrasae: Lozano y Rey, 1950, vol. 126, p. 14, fig. 2, pl. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Several early literature citations are the only documentations of this species. Found to depths of 150 m along continental shelves. Its distribution in the eastern Atlantic is from Gibraltar to Saldanha Bay. Also occurring in the Mediterranean and Black seas. In the western Atlantic from Cape Cod to Argentina and in the western Pacific (Svetovidov, 1973).

Sardinella maderensis (Lowe, 1839)
"sardina"

Culpea maderensis: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 483 (GC).
Clupanodon maderensis: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C).

Sardinella maderensis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 164–165 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 19 (LP) | Svetovidov, 1973, pp. 103–104 (C).

COMMENTS: This species is somewhat scarce in canarian catches. Santaella et al. (1975) have collected five specimens from La Palma that have been deposited in the Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Laboratorio de Canarias (CTP). Distribution in the eastern Atlantic from Gibraltar to Angola. Also found in the southern and eastern Mediterranean and Suez Canal (Svetovidov, 1973).

Sardina pilchardus (Walbaum, 1792)
"sardina"

Alausa pilchardus: Steindachner, 1868, p. 738 (T).

Clupea pilchardus: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 483 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 331 (GC, T).

Sardina pilchardus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 167–168, fig. 66 (GC, T) | Svetovidov, 1973, p. 102 (C) | Whitehead, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: A common species according to Whitehead (1981). Migratory, caught in shallow and pelagic waters. Occurs in the eastern Atlantic from Cape Blanco including the Canary Islands and Madeira to the southern coast of the British Isles and Doggerbank.

Also common in the western Mediterranean and Adriatic seas (Svetovidov, 1973).

**Pellonula leonensis* Regan, 1917

Pellonula leonensis: JKD 76-3 (10 spec. 49–50 mm SL) (GC).

COMMENTS: Ten small specimens caught off Gran Canaria by the senior author have been tentatively identified as *P. leonensis* and represent the only record of this species from the canaries. The closest known record occurs from Senegal (Whitehead, 1981). Specimens were deposited at AMNH.

ENGRAULIDAE

Engraulis encrasicolus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"boqueron"

Engraulis encrasicolus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 181–183, fig. 73 (T) | Svetovidov, 1973, pp. 111–112, (C) | Whitehead, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: A common West African coastal species. Whitehead's (1981) distribution map includes the canaries. Several earlier literature citations also record the species from the canaries. A pelagic species found in the eastern Atlantic from Skagerrak, Kattegat, and British Isles to Morocco. Also occurs in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Aegean, Black, and Azov seas (Svetovidov, 1973).

AULOPIDAE

Aulopus filamentosus (Bloch, 1792)
"lagarto de hondura"

Aulopus filifer: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 73 (1843), pl. 15, fig. 2 (1839) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Aulopus maculatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 74 (1843), pl. 15, fig. 3 (1839) (C).

Autopus filamentosus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 730–731 (misspelled) (T).

Aulopus filamentosus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 329 (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 336–338, fig. 158 (C) | UL (T) | Sulak, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: Numerous literature citations and specimens collected from Tenerife by the third author establish the occurrence of this outer shelf species from the canaries. Pelagic larvae and benthic adults found to 1000 m depths. Occurs elsewhere in the Mediterra-

nean and the subtropical parts of the north-eastern Atlantic (Nielsen, 1973).

SYNODONTIDAE

Synodus synodus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"lagarto"

Saurus atlanticus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 329 (GC, T).

Synodus synodus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 344–345 (C) | Nielsen, 1973, p. 161 (C) | JKD 76-3 (1 spec. 240 mm) (GC) | Sulak, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 77-13 (2 spec. 113, 116 mm) (GC) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: A relatively common benthic inshore species. Apparently wholly insular in the eastern Atlantic according to Sulak (1981). Several specimens collected by the authors from Gran Canaria and Tenerife.

Synodus saurus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"lagarto"

Saurus trivirgatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 72 (1843), pl. 15, fig. 1 (1839) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Saurus griseus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 728–729, pl. 6, fig. 2 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 619 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 329 (GC, T).

Synodus saurus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 342–344, fig. 160 (GC, T) | Nielsen, 1973, pp. 161–162 (F) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 19 (L) | JKD 1976 (2 spec. 138, 143 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (1 spec. 105 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-11 (1 spec. 170 mm) (GC) | Sulak, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | UL (G, H, LP, L, F, T).

COMMENTS: A relatively common benthic inshore species recorded from all of the islands. Unlike *S. synodus*, found both around islands and continents in the eastern Atlantic (Sulak, 1981).

ANGUILLIDAE

Anguilla anguilla (Linnaeus, 1758)
"anguila"

Anguilla canariensis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 88 (1843), pl. 20, fig. 1 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Anguilla vulgaris: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (T).

Muraena anguilla: Fowler, 1936, p. 262 (T).

Anguilla anguilla: Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973, pp. 220–222 (C) | Tesch, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Incidental occurrence of this catadromous species among the Canary Islands as flowing freshwater streams are very rare. However, numerous literature citations document the occurrence of the species. Tesch (1981) cites the species from the canaries.

MURAENIDAE

Muraena helena (Linnaeus, 1758)
"morena pintada"

Murenophis helena: Fowler, 1936, pp. 317–318, fig. 149 (C).

Muraena helena: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (L, GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C) | Metzelaar, 1919, p. 210 (C) | Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973, pp. 224–225 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 20 (LP) | JKD 79-59 (4 spec. 52–437 mm) (F) | JKD 79-71 (1 spec. 860 mm) (GC) | Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 83-8 (1 spec. 755 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A very common species found in most shallow-water rocky areas; grows to 1 m in length. A popular food fish. Occurs in the eastern Atlantic from the British Isles to Senegal, including the Madeira, Azores, and Canary Islands. Also found in the Mediterranean according to Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha (1973).

Muraena augusti (Kaup, 1856)

Muraena augusti: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 619 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C) | JKD 83-83 (1 spec. 630 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Often confused with *M. helena* but with distinctive minute light spots on the body and no light edges on the fins. Habitat is shallow-water rocky areas. Less common than *M. helena*. One large specimen (deposited in AMNH) collected off Mogan, Gran Canaria at a depth of 15 m by the authors (JKD, JVT) is the first confirmed documentation, although Böhlke (1981) reported that *M. augusti* was known from the canaries. Also known from the Azores and Madeira islands (Böhlke, 1981).

Muraena melanotis (Kaup, 1859)
"morena"

Muraena melanotis: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 189 (C) | Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: The presence of *M. melanotis* is not well documented and is based entirely upon an early record of Jordan and Gunn (1899) and a recent citation by Böhlke (1981). Found elsewhere from about 20° North to 20° South latitudes off West Africa (Mauritania to Angola) including the Cape Verde and Ascension Islands (Böhlke, 1981).

Enchelycore anatina (Lowe, 1837)

Lycodontis anatinus: Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973, p. 225 (C).

Gymnothorax anatinus: Tortonese and Hureau, 1979, p. 354 (C).

Enchelycore anatina: Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: The presence of this species is not firmly established. Several citations list the species from the canaries, Böhlke (1981) being the most recent. Apparently an insular species, also known from deeper offshore waters of the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, and St. Helena islands (Böhlke, 1981).

Lycodontis unicolor (Delaroche, 1809)
"morena negra," "murion"

Muraena unicolor: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 620 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 333 (T).

Lycodontis unicolor: Fowler, 1936, pp. 309–311, fig. 146 (C) | Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973, pp. 225–226 (C) | Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

Gymnothorax unicolor: Tortonese and Hureau, 1979, p. 354 (C).

COMMENTS: Listed by Böhlke (1981) as an eastern Atlantic insular species, including the canaries. Numerous early citations document the presence of this species in the shallow waters of the canaries. Also occurs in the Mediterranean and in the eastern Atlantic at Morocco and the Azores, Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands (Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973).

Lycodontis vicinus (Castelnau, 1855)

Lycodontis vicinus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 311–312, fig. 147 (C) | Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973, p. 226 (C) | Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 83-8 (1 spec. 680 mm) (GC).

Gymnothorax vicinus: Tortonese and Hureau, 1979, p. 354 (C).

COMMENTS: A single 680 mm specimen was collected by JKD and JVT from a 150 m depth off Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in July 1983. This is apparently a greater depth than previously recorded (40 m) according to Böhlke (1981). An insular species also known from Madeira and Cape Verde Islands (Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973).

Gymnothorax maderensis (Johnson, 1862)

Gymnothorax maderensis: Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Its presence among the canarian fauna is not well established. Böhlke (1981) cited it as a rare species occurring from deep waters off the canaries, Madeira, and coastal Benin, in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa.

CONGRIDAE

Heteroconger longissimus Gunther, 1870

Heteroconger longissimus: Gunther, 1870, vol. 8, p. 45 (L) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (L) | Fowler, 1936, p. 279 (L).

COMMENTS: A doubtful species; only historical records document its presence from the canaries. Apparently a burrowing littoral species found in sandy areas. It has a discontinuous circumtropical distribution with Madeira being the northern limit of its range (Tortonese and Hureau, 1979).

Nystatichtys halis (Böhlke, 1957)
"anguila jardinera"

Nystatichtys halis: Klauswitz, 1971, pp. 31–34 (T) | Brito and Cruz, 1981, pp. 233–237 (T) | UL (numerous specimens in collection) (G, H, T, F) | JKD 1983 (many sighted) (GC, T).

COMMENTS: The presence of the garden eel was first recorded in the canaries by Klauswitz (1971). It is well known from the western Atlantic. Recently, Brito and Cruz (1981) studied the ecological aspects of this species off Tenerife. They encountered the species in burrows in densities of up to 12 per sq m in sandy bottom. Depth ranges were from 12 to 60 m. The first two authors (JVT and JKD) have also observed this species in large aggregations in sandy-grassy areas off southern

Tenerife in 15 m and in 20 m depths east of Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria.

Conger conger (Linnaeus, 1758)
"congrío"

Leptocephalus pellucidus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 333 (T).

Conger vulgaris: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (T).

Leptocephalus conger: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 339 (C).

Conger conger: Fowler, 1936, pp. 268–269 (C) | Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973, pp. 239–240 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 20 (LP) | JKD 1983 (many sighted) (GC) | D. G. Smith, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | CTP (GC) | UL (T, G, H).

COMMENTS: A relatively common species often seen in local catches and found in fish markets. Attaining lengths of 2–3 m. Found from shallow inshore waters to 500 m according to D. G. Smith (1981). Found elsewhere in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic, south to the Canary Islands (Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973).

Ariosoma balearicum (Delaroche, 1809)

Congromuraena balearica: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (GC).

Ariosoma balearica: Fowler, 1936, pp. 273–274 (C).

COMMENT: Known only from literature records.

Gnathophis mystax (Delaroche, 1809)

Leptocephalus congri mystacis: Roule, 1919, p. 102, pl. 7, fig. 4a–b (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 271–272, fig. 126 (T).

Bathycongrus mystax: Fowler, 1936, pp. 271–272, fig. 125 (T).

Gnathophis mystax: Rucabado, Lloris, and Carrillo, 1978, pp. 145–154 (T) | D. G. Smith, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: Only literature records exist for this species. Apparently nocturnal, remains in burrow during daylight hours. Found from 40 to 800 m depths from Gibraltar to the Tropic of Cancer including Madeira and the canaries (D. G. Smith, 1981). According to Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha (1973) it oc-

curs in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic, however the southern limits are not well defined.

ECHELIDAE

**Echelus myrus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Echelus myrus: CTP (GC).

COMMENTS: Tentatively listed as a new record for the canaries. Specimens were seen in the CTP collection, but field records were not well kept. Occurs elsewhere in the eastern Atlantic from the Gulf of Gascogne to Benguela, in Angola, also in the Mediterranean (Blache, Bauchot, and Saldanha, 1973).

OPHICHTHIDAE

Myrichthys pardalis (Valenciennes, 1835)
"culebra," "serpiente de mar"

Ophisurus pardalis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 90 (1843) pl. 16, fig. 2 (1839) (L).

Ophichthys pardalis: Gunther, 1870, vol. 8, p. 82 (L) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 363 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 332 (GC, L).

Myrichthys pardalis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 295–296 (C) | Böhlke, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL: (F, T, G).

COMMENTS: Well documented from the literature. Several specimens in UL and CTP collections. Found in shallow waters with sand and rock bottom (D. G. Smith, 1981). Distribution includes the offshore islands of the canaries and Cape Verde. Also found in the Gulf of Guinea, Bay of Biafra (Böhlke, 1981).

BELONIDAE

Belone belone gracilis (Lowe, 1839)
"aguja"

Belone vulgaris: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 70 (1843) (C).

Belone gracilis: Steindachner, 1868, p. 734 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 330 (T).

Belone belone gracilis: Collette and Parin, 1970, p. 21 (C) | Parin, 1973, p. 259 (C).

COMMENTS: Parin (1973) and others have listed the species from the canaries. Occurs in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Aegean seas; and in the Northeast Atlantic (Parin, 1973).

**Platybelone argalus* (Lesueur, 1821)

Platybelone argalus subspecies: JKD 76-3 (8 spec. 175–360 mm deposited at USNM) (GC) | JKD 76-10 (1 spec. deposited at USNM) (GC).

COMMENTS: Possibly a new subspecies according to B. B. Collette (personal commun.). A relatively common coastal species in the canaries.

AULOSTOMATIDAE

Aulostomus strigosus Wheeler, 1955
“pez trompeta”

Aulostomus strigosus: Brito and Lozano, in press (T, H, G, LP) | JVT 1983 one sighted while diving (GC).

COMMENTS: A relatively rare species. Seen occasionally by divers. A single specimen was sighted in 10 m among rocks off Gran Canaria by JVT. The third author has seen this species on the remaining westernmost islands. Found in shallow inshore waters in 5–25 m depths. Distribution includes Madeira and other eastern Atlantic island groups (Wheeler, 1973).

SYNGNATHIDAE

Nerophis ophidion (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nerophis ophidion: Brito and Lozano, in press (T).

COMMENTS: Known by the third author from Tenerife. Found from southern Norway to northern Africa, and the Mediterranean and Black seas (Wheeler, 1973).

Hippocampus hippocampus (Linnaeus, 1758)
“caballito de mar”

Hippocampus antiquorum: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 333 (T).

Hippocampus brevirostris: Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Hippocampus hippocampus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 562–563 (T) | Wheeler, 1973, p. 278 (C) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: An uncommon species. Known from Tenerife, shallow waters. Distribution includes inshore waters of the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic from Biscay southward to the Canary Islands (Wheeler, 1973).

Hippocampus ramulosus Leach, 1814
“caballito de mar”

Hippocampus ramulosus: Fowler, 1936, p. 563 (C) | Wheeler, 1973, p. 279 (C) | UL (T) | AMNH s72-12 (1 spec. 45 mm) (T).

COMMENTS: An uncommon species. Known from Tenerife by the third author. A single specimen (s72-12) exists in AMNH collected from Tenerife by C. L. Smith in 1972. Distribution includes inshore waters of the Black, Mediterranean, Aegean, and Adriatic seas and the eastern Atlantic from the southern North Sea and Irish coast, southward to Madeira and Canary Islands (Wheeler, 1973).

Syngnathus acus Linnaeus, 1758
“aguja mula”

Syngnathus rubescens: Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Syngnathus acus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 333 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 557–558, fig. 260 (C) | UL (T) | AMNH (s72-12, s72-13) (17 spec. 115–171 mm) (T).

COMMENTS: Well documented from the literature. Eight specimens tentatively identified as *S. acus* exist in the AMNH collection from Tenerife. These were collected by C. L. Smith in 1972. Distribution includes inshore coastal waters in the eastern Atlantic from Norway south to the coast of Morocco and the Azores. Also found in the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Adriatic seas (Wheeler, 1973).

MERLUCCIDAE

Merluccius merluccius (Linnaeus, 1758)
“merluza”

Merluccius vulgaris: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 327 (GC).

Merluccius merluccius: Fowler, 1936, pp. 486–488 (GC) | JKD 79-71 (2 spec. 255, 277 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A common and prized local food fish. A benthic species found from inshore (30 m) waters to deep slope (1000 m) depths. Two specimens (255–277 mm) were purchased at a local Gran Canaria market in 1979. Distribution in the Northeast Atlantic from Lofoten Isles and Iceland to Morocco; also occurring in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Aegean, and Black seas and Skagerrak, Kattegat (Svetovidov, 1973).

GADIDAE

Gaidropsarus granti (Regan, 1903)

Gaidropsarus granti: Svetovidov, 1973, p. 318 (C).

COMMENTS: Known from the Svetovidov (1973) citation to occur only in the Canary Islands and the Azores.

Gaidropsarus guttatus (Collett, 1890)

Onos guttatus: Steindachner, 1891, pp. 360–361 (GC).

Gaidropsarus guttatus: Svetovidov, 1973, p. 319 (C) | UL (T, F).

COMMENTS: Its presence is not well documented. Only the citations of Steindachner (1891) and Svetovidov (1973) are known. A littoral species occurring only in the Azores, Canary, and Madeira islands (Svetovidov, 1973).

Phycis phycis (Linnaeus, 1766)
“brotola,” “brota”

Phycis limbatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 78 (1843) pl. 14, fig. 2 (1838) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Phycis mediterraneus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 709–710 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 327 (GC, L, T).

Urophycis mediterraneus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 347 (C).

Phycis phycis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 474–475, fig. 230 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 30 (LP) | Svetovidov, 1973, p. 314 (C) | UL (T, G, H, L, F).

COMMENTS: A moderately well known species. Most often caught by local fishermen with hook and line or occasionally by trawl in 100–200 m depths offshore. Found among all of the islands. Distribution in the northeast Atlantic from the Bay of Biscay to Morocco and south to Cape Verde; also in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas (Svetovidov, 1973).

MORIDAE

Mora moro (Risso, 1810)
“merluza,” “jediondo”

Asellus canariensis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 76 (1843) pl. 14, fig. 3 (1838) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Mora mediterranea: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 707–708 (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 327 (C).

Phycis phycis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 479–480, fig. 233 (C) | Cohen, 1973, p. 325 (C) | Cohen, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

Mora moro: UL (T, F) | JKD 1983 sighted (GC).

COMMENTS: Occasionally caught on hook and line by fishermen. A specimen was seen landed at a local Gran Canarian marina in 1983 by JKD. Many literature citations documented its presence. Caught along the slope. Distribution includes the northeast Atlantic from Iceland and the Faroes to the western Mediterranean (Cohen, 1973).

LAMPRIDIDAE

Lampris guttatus (Brunnich, 1788)

Lampris luna: Steindachner, 1868, p. 381 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 318 (T).

Lampris regius: Fowler, 1936, pp. 489–490, fig. 237 (C).

Lampris guttatus: Oelschläger, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: A relatively uncommon species. Caught offshore to depths of 200 m. Distribution includes the North Sea, eastern Atlantic, and Mediterranean Sea (Palmer, 1973).

POLYMIXIIDAE

Polymixia nobilis Lowe, 1838
“salmon de alto”

Nemobrama webbia: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 41 (1843) pl. 8 (1837) (C).

Polymixia nobilis: Steindachner, 1865, p. 399 (T) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 356 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 313–314 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 538–539, fig. 254 (T, GC) | Nielsen, 1973, p. 336 (C) | Hureau, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: Known from the canaries since shortly after its description from Madeira by Lowe (1838). A good figure can be found in Webb and Berthelot (1982). The original plate of *Nemobrama webbia* (an apparent junior synonym) published by Valenciennes in 1837 (predating Lowe's 1838 description of *P. nobilis*). However, Valenciennes description of *N. webbia* was published later in 1843. Only from Madeira, the canaries, and St. Helena according to Hureau (1981).

BERYCIDAE

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier, 1829
"palometa roja," "catalufa"

Beryx decadactylus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 13 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 399 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 605–606, pl. 1 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 313 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, p. 542 (C) | UL (T, G, H).

COMMENTS: Well documented species. Several specimens are in the collection of the third author. A benthic species that inhabits the upper slope. Also known from Madeira and Morocco.

Beryx splendens Lowe, 1838
"palometa roja," "catalufa"

Beryx splendens: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 604–606 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 313 (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 542–543, fig. 256 (C) | Maul, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | UL (T, G, H).

COMMENTS: May be easily confused with *B. decadactylus*. However, distribution may be only insular (canaries and Madeira). A benthic species that inhabits the upper slope. Several specimens in UL collection.

ZEIDAE

Zeus faber Linnaeus, 1758
"pez de San Pedro"

Zeus faber: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 59 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T) | Steindachner, 1868, pp. 364–365 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 317 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, p. 530, fig. 251 (C) | Wheeler, 1973, p. 349 (C) | Quero, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 83-62 (1 spec. 258 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Found from the Faeroe Islands to South Africa and the Indian Ocean (Quero, 1981). Coastal (20 m) to upper slope depths (400 m) (Quero, 1981). Generally common in the canaries. Appears in local markets. Photographed (JKD 83-62) from GC.

Zenopsis conchifer (Lowe, 1852)

Zenopsis conchifer: Quero, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not well documented from the canaries. Inclusion based only on citation by Quero (1981). Similar geographic and depth ranges as in *Z. faber*.

CAPROIDAE

Capros aper (Linnaeus, 1758)
"ochavo"

Capros aper: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 395–396 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 317 (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 892–894, fig. 380 (T) | Krefft, 1973, p. 353 (C) | UL (T, F).

COMMENTS: Recorded from Tenerife and Fuerteventura. Presence verified from literature citations and by the third author. Benthic rocky habitat 50–400 m depths, occasionally found in shallow inshore areas. Wide eastern Atlantic distribution (Krefft, 1973).

**Antigonia capros* Lowe, 1843

Antigonia capros: JVT 84-3 (1 spec. 136.5 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A single specimen was collected from the sportfishing boats by Horst Wegner in the fall of 1983. It was caught off the south shore of Gran Canaria in 200–300 m of water. Its distribution includes Madeira and the Azores; both sides of the Atlantic in the west from off southern Massachusetts to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata; in the east off West Africa; Indian Ocean off East Africa, India, and Australia; Pacific Ocean off Indonesia, the Philippines, and Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands (Krefft, 1973).

PERCICHTHYIDAE

Dicentrarchus punctatus (Bloch, 1792)
"baila"

Labrax punctatus: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 607–608 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 302 (GC) | UL (L, F) | Steindachner, 1891, pp. 355–356 (L, F) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 302 (GC, T).

Dicentrarchus punctatus: Fowler, 1936, p. 743 (C) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Recorded from the canaries in the literature and known by the third author from Lanzarote and Fuerteventura. A widespread species found from Gibraltar to Senegal in inshore waters. Not common in local catches.

Dicentrarchus labrax (Linnaeus, 1758)
"lubina"

Labrax lupus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, vol. 5 (1842) (C) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 355 (C).

Dicentrarchus labrax: Fowler, 1936, pp. 742–743, fig. 329 (C) | Tortonese, 1973, p. 357 (C) | UL (L, F).

COMMENTS: Inhabits inshore waters. Range and habitat similar to *D. punctatus*. Grows to about 1 m in length. Not common in local catches.

SERRANIDAE

Serranus cabrilla (Linnaeus, 1758) “cabrilla”

Serranus cabrilla: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 7 (1842) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 399 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, p. 611 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 609 (L) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 469 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 303 (GC) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 21 (LP) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (1 spec. 158 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-12 (1 spec. 155 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (5 spec. 109–142 mm) (GC, F, L) | JVT 1982 (1 spec. 142 mm) (GC) | UL (G, H, LP, T, L, F) | JKD 83-82 (1 spec. 128 mm) (GC).

Serranus (Pseudoserranus) cabrilla: Steindachner, 1891, pp. 349–350 (T).

Paracentropistis cabrilla: Fowler, 1936, pp. 768–769, fig. 338 (T, GC).

COMMENTS: A moderately common canarian inshore fish. Known from all the islands. Found from the British Isles and Mediterranean to Angola. Also known from the Red Sea. Depth range from several meters to 500 m, but commonly found from 5 to 30 m.

Serranus atricauda Gunther, 1874 “serrano imperial,” “cabrilla”

Serranus cabrilla: Gunther, 1859, p. 282 (T).

Serranus atricauda: Gunther, 1874, p. 230 (T, GC) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 351 (GC, L, F) | Tortonese, 1973, p. 355 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 21 (T, GC, LP) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 1983 (4 spec. 175–230 mm) (GC).

Paracentropistis atricauda: Fowler, 1936, pp. 769–770 (L, GC, T).

COMMENTS: Recorded from most of the islands. The canaries appear to be near the southern end of its range. Found from the Mediterranean to Mauritania, including Madeira. A somewhat larger species than *S. cabrilla* and generally found in somewhat deeper water in the canaries. Found from near

shore to about 140 m (commonly 20–50 m) depths among rock formations. One specimen was collected and many more were sighted around an offshore reef in 20 m near Maspalomas, Gran Canaria. Relatively common among sportfish and commercial catches.

Serranus hepatus (Linnaeus, 1766) “merillo”

Paracentropistis hepatus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 765–766 (C).

Serranus hepatus: Tortonese, 1973, p. 356 (C) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not a commonly seen species in the canaries. Range from the western Mediterranean to Senegal. Found from inshore to about 100 m depths. Five specimens seen landed in 1979 at the sportfishing docks at Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria may have been *S. hepatus*. Documented from literature citations.

Serranus scriba (Linnaeus, 1758) “escribano”

Serranus papilionaceus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 7 (1842) (C).

Serranus scriba var. *papilionaceus*: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 469 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 303 (GC, T).

Serranus scriba: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 609–611 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 608 (T, L) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (1 spec. 179 mm) (GC) | UL (T, H, F).

Paracentropistis scriba: Fowler, 1936, pp. 766–768 (L, GC).

COMMENTS: Occurs less commonly than *S. cabrilla* or *S. atricauda*, but more commonly than *S. hepatus*. A 179 mm specimen was purchased from a local Gran Canarian fisherman in 1976. Occurs from the Mediterranean and Black Sea to the Bay of Biscay south to probably Senegal.

Polyprion americanus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) “cherna”

Polyprion cernium: Steindachner, 1865, p. 404 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 617–618 (T) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 355 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 304 (GC, T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 304–305 (GC, T).

Polyprion americanum: Fowler, 1936, pp. 744–746, fig. 330 (T).

Polyprion americanus: Tortonese, 1973, p. 361 (C) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Documented in the canaries mainly from the literature. A large specimen (>1 m) was seen freshly caught in Ozola, Fuerteventura, 22 August 1979. A shelf and upper slope species. Found from the straits of Gibraltar to the southern end of Angola. Also found in the western Atlantic.

Mycteroperca rubra (Bloch, 1793)
“abade”

Serranus fuscus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 9 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 616–617, pl. 2, fig. 1 (T).

Serranus acutirostris: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 11 (1843) pl. 3, fig. 1 (1837) (GC) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 399 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 470 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 304 (GC).
Serranus emarginatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 10 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 399 (T).

Mycteroperca rubra: Fowler, 1936, pp. 762–764 (C) | CTP (GC) | UL (G, H, T).

COMMENTS: Found in the eastern Atlantic from the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay south to Zaire. Also found in the western Atlantic. Seen in the (CTP) collection in Gran Canaria, also known by the third author from Gomera, Hierro, and Tenerife.

Epinephelus caninus (Valenciennes, 1843)
“mero”

Serranus caninus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 10 (1843) (type description) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 404 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 304 (T).
Epinephelus caninus: Tortonese, 1973, p. 359 (C).

COMMENTS: Not a common species in the canaries. An inshore species occasionally found in deep water (300 m). Found from the southern Mediterranean to Senegal. The type description was by Valenciennes (1843) from the Canary Islands.

Epinephelus guaza (Linnaeus, 1758)
“mero”

Serranus fimbriatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 8 (1842) (C).

Serranus gigas: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 613–615

(T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 609 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 303–304 (T).

Serranus guaza: Fowler, 1936, p. 760–762, fig. 336 (C).

Epinephelus guaza: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 77–14 (3 spec. 55–100 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (20 spec. 24–350 mm) (F) | UL (G, H, LP, T).

COMMENTS: The most common canarian serranid. A large species, reaching 1500 mm in length (commonly 300–500 mm). Found from littoral depths to 200 m. Juveniles are commonly seen among the rocky shallows in the canaries. Range includes the southwestern Atlantic. Also found in the eastern Atlantic from the English Channel to South Africa, including the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, Madeira, and the Azores.

Epinephelus alexandrinus
(Valenciennes, 1828)

Epinephelus alexandrinus: Steindachner, 1898, p. 789 (C) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: An uncommon species in the canaries. Documented from Tenerife by the third author and by an early citation by Steindachner (1898). Found from the southern Mediterranean to Angola.

ANTHIIDAE

Anthias anthias (Linnaeus, 1758)
“tres colas”

Serranus anthias: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 8 (1842) (L).

Anthias sacer: Steindachner, 1865, p. 399 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 608–609 (T) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 355 (GC, T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 469 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 303 (GC, T).

Anthias anthias: UL (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 774–776 (GC, L, T) | C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | JKD 1983 (2 spec. 107, 117 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Not a common canarian inshore species. Known from Tenerife, Lanzarote, and Gran Canaria. Occasionally found in sportfish and commercial catches. Two specimens were collected by hook and line from a depth of about 200 m off Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in July 1983. Found elsewhere in the eastern Atlantic from the Mediterra-

nean, the Azores, and Madeira south to Angola.

Callanthias ruber (Rafinesque, 1810)

Callanthias ruber: C. L. Smith, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: Not well documented in the canaries. Cited in C. L. Smith (1981) and known by the third author from Tenerife. Range includes the Mediterranean and Portugal to Mauritania. Found in shallow waters to about 300 m depths.

PRIACANTHIDAE

Priacanthus arenatus Cuvier, 1829
"catalufa"

Priacanthus macrophthalmus: Vinciguerra, 1890, pp. 472–474 (GC, T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (C).

Priacanthus boops: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 12 (1843) pl. 3, fig. 2 (1837) (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 23 (LP).

Priacanthus arenatus: CTP (GC).

COMMENTS: Numerous citations from the canaries. However, confusion between this species and *P. cruentatus* is apparent. Three specimens tentatively identified as *P. cruentatus* (deposited at AMNH) has similarities of both *P. arenatus* and *P. cruentatus* as well as some unique characters. This species and *P. cruentatus* are primarily nocturnal. Records of this species exist from Madeira to South Africa and the southern Indian Ocean and tropical and subtropical Atlantic.

Priacanthus cruentatus (Lacépède, 1802)
"catalufa"

Priacanthus cruentatus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 781–783 (GC) | Starnes, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL (G, T, H, LP) | JKD 83-12 (3 spec. 195–228 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Known from nearly all the Canary Islands. Habitat as for *P. arenatus*. Range is generally sympatric with *P. arenatus* but also includes areas of the tropical Pacific. Three specimens of *P. cruentatus* were taken by JKD and JVT during the day in caves at 20 m depths. This species is generally common in commercial and sportfish catches.

APOGONIDAE

Apogon imberbis (Linnaeus, 1758)
"candil," "alfonsito," "salmonete real"

Apogon rex-mullorum: Steindachner, 1865, p. 404 (T).

Apogon imberbis: Steindachner, 1867, p. 619 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (GC, T) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 20 (LP) | JKD 76-10 (17 spec. 51–89 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (12 spec. 47–82 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (8 spec. 55–77 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (69 spec. 58–85 mm) (GC, F, L) | UL (T, G, H, LP, F).
Amia imberbe: Fowler, 1936, pp. 734–735, fig. 235 (C).

COMMENTS: An extremely abundant species in the canaries. Primarily nocturnal, found in small groups in shaded rock overhangs or in caves during the day. Several hundred specimens have been collected. Depth ranges from littoral areas to 200 m. Geographic range includes the Azores, Adriatic, Mediterranean, Madeira, and Morocco to the Gulf of Guinea.

Epigonus telescopus (Risso, 1810)
"pez diablo," "candil"

Pomatomus telescopium: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 6 (1842) pl. 1 (1837) (C) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 618–619 (T) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 365 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (T).

Epigonus telescopus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 736–737, fig. 326 (GC).

COMMENTS: A much deeper dwelling species than *Apogon imberbis*, being found from 150 m to bathypelagic depths. Mostly known from the early literature. Found throughout most of the eastern Atlantic from Norway to South Africa.

POMATOMIDAE

Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus, 1766)
"anjova," "peje rey"

Temnodon saltator: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 58 (1843) pl. 13, fig. 2 (1838) (C) | Gunther, 1860, vol. 2, p. 479 (L) | Steindachner, 1868, pp. 394–395 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 317 (L, F, T, GC).

Pomatomus saltatrix: Fowler, 1936, pp. 725–726, fig. 323 (C) | Collette, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL (T, G, F) | JKD 83-62 (1 spec. 232 mm) (GC) | JKD 83-10 (6 spec. seen landed) (GC).

COMMENTS: A near cosmopolitan species. Found from inshore waters to offshore pelagic waters. Highly migratory, movements often correlated with the availability of bait-fish. A highly sought food fish in the canaries. Numerous examples seen, one specimen (232 mm) collected from Gran Canaria.

CARANGIDAE

Pseudocaranx dentex
(Bloch and Schneider, 1801)
"jurel"

Caranx analis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 57 (1843) pl. 12 (1837) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).

Caranx dentex: Gunther, 1860, vol. 2, p. 441 (L) | Steindachner, 1868, pp. 386–388 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 479 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 316 (L, GC, T).

Caranx ascensionis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 699–701 (C).

Pseudocaranx dentex: JKD 78-11 (ANSP 142260) (2 spec. 115, 165 mm) (GC) | JKD 1983 (2 spec. 135, 175 mm) (GC) | Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: A relatively common schooling species among the Canary Islands. Several specimens have been collected. Generally considered an inshore species or associated with offshore islands (e.g., Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, Ascension, St. Helena). Also found in the western South Atlantic and western Pacific.

Campogramma glaycos (Lacépède, 1801)
"lirio"

Campogramma glaycos: Hureau and Tortonese, 1973, p. 375 (C) | Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Known from Tenerife and Gomera by the third author. A coastal schooling species. Known from the Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay, Madeira, and along northwest Africa to Senegal.

Decapterus rhonchus
(Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Decapterus rhonchus: Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Known by the third author from Tenerife and Gomera. A coastal species

(30–50 m depths), but may occur in deeper waters or pelagically. Found from the eastern Mediterranean and Spain, occasionally straying north to Great Britain south including Madeira to Senegal.

Lichia amia (Linnaeus, 1758)
"palometon," "dorado"

Hypacanthus amia: Fowler, 1936, pp. 717–718, fig. 320 (T).

Lichia amia: Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: An inshore species, not well documented in the canaries. Widespread in the eastern Atlantic from the Mediterranean to South Africa.

Trachurus trachurus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"jurel"

Trachurus linnaei: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 316 (T).
Trachurus trachurus Fowler, 1936, pp. 687–688 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 28 (LP) | UL (G, T).

COMMENTS: Primarily an inshore schooling species occasionally found in deeper offshore waters. A widespread species found on both sides of the Atlantic. In the eastern Atlantic found from the Mediterranean to Senegal. Known from Tenerife, Gomera, and La Palma and probably found on all the other islands as well.

Trachurus picturatus (Bowdich, 1825)
"jurel," "chicharro"

Caranx cuvieri: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 384–386 (T).

Trachurus cuvieri: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 316 (GC, T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C).

Trachurus picturatus: Fowler, 1936, p. 688 (C) | Hureau and Tortonese, 1973, p. 382 (C) | Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | JKD 78-11 (ANSP 142261) (8 spec. 180–235 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Generally found more offshore than *T. trachurus*. Occasionally caught in commercial and sportfish catches. Eight specimens (ANSP 142261) were caught by the senior author with hook and line in the commercial harbor in Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in 1978. *T. picturatus* has a more restricted distribution in the eastern Atlantic than *T.*

trachurus. Found from the western Mediterranean to Madeira, the canaries to Morocco. Also found in the eastern Pacific.

Trachurus mediterraneus
(Steindachner, 1863)
"chicharro," "jurel"

Caranx trachurus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 382–384 (T).

Trachurus mediterraneus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 316 (GC, T) | UL (G, T).

COMMENTS: Known by the third author from Gomera and Tenerife. A schooling species perhaps occasionally confused with the similar appearing *T. picturatus*. Also found in the Black and Marmara seas, Mediterranean Sea, possibly also occurring along the northwest African coast to Mauritania according to Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981.

Naucrates ductor (Linnaeus, 1758)
"pez piloto"

Naucrates ductor: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 316 (C) | Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 56 (1843) (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 681–682, fig. 306 (C) | Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: A circumtropical or subtropical pelagic species found in association with larger marine organisms, seaweed, or ships. Occasionally found inshore. Incidental in local catches.

Trachinotus ovatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"palometa blanca"

Lichia graycos: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 56 (1843) pl. 13, fig. 1 (1838) (C).

Lichia glaucos: Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).

Lichia glauca: Steindachner, 1868, p. 391 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 614 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 316–317 (GC, T).

Caesiomorus glaucus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 716–717, fig. 319 (GC, T).

Hypodis glaucus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C).

Trachinotus ovatus: Hureau and Tortonesi, 1973, p. 383 (C).

Trachinotus ovatus: Smith-Vaniz and Berry, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | JKD 79-71 (ANSP 142259) (1 spec.) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: A relatively common species found in local catches. Found inshore and offshore. Usually found in schools. Recorded

from most of the Canary Islands. A single specimen (ANSP 142259) was collected from Gran Canaria. Also found in the eastern Atlantic from the Mediterranean south to South Africa, including the offshore islands.

POMADASYIDAE

Pomadasys incisus (Bowdich, 1825)
"roncador"

Pristipoma ronchus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 25 (1843) pl. 7, fig. 3 (1838) (C).

Pristipoma bennetti: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 26 (1843) (C) | Roux, 1973, pp. 391–392 (C).

Pristipoma bennettii: Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 609 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 305 (GC, T).

Pristipoma benettii: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 619–621 (T).

Pomadasys incisus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 801–802 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 23 (LP) | Roux, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 79-71 (1 spec. 120 mm) (GC).

Pomadasys bennetti: Roux, 1973, pp. 391–392 (C).

COMMENTS: This species has been considered a junior synonym of *P. incisus* by some authors. Lowe (1838, p. 176) described *Pristipoma bennettii* (= *Pomadasys bennetti*) from Madeira as having the following counts: D. XII, 16; A. III, 13. He described the body coloration as having a spot at the angle of the operculum, and having no other distinguishing pigmentation. The dorsal and caudal fins were a rich olive or yellowish-brown color as the upper body. The anal fin was paler and the pectorals a brighter shade of the same color. He considered this species similar but distinct from *P. rogeri*. A single canarian specimen (JKD 79-71) examined by the first author revealed: D. XII, 15; A. III, 13. Coloration corresponds closely to Lowe's original description. *Anomalodon incisus* (= *P. incisus*) was described by Bowdich (1825, p. 237, fig. 51) from Gambia, Africa as having: D. XI, 15; A. III, 10. Roux (1981) stated that *P. incisus* has anal counts of III, 12 or 13 which distinguishes it from other eastern Atlantic species of *Pomadasys*. Roux (1973) in an earlier paper doubted that *A. incisus* and *P. bennetti* were synonyms and stated that the description of *A. incisus* was based upon an inaccurate description and figure. Another interesting priority problem exists with the description and figure of *Pristipoma ronchus*

by Valenciennes. This canarian species is apparently a synonym of *P. bennetti*. Valenciennes' description of *P. ronchus* was written in 1843 and thus presents no problem in priority with Lowe's 1841 description of *P. bennetti*. However, Valenciennes' captioned figure (pl. 7, fig. 2) of *P. ronchus* was published earlier in 1838 and does raise a question of priority (see Intern. Code Zool. Nomen. Art. 16a, VII) with *P. bennetti*. These systematic problems notwithstanding, the authors wish to consider *P. bennetti* as a valid species until the nomenclature situation is better clarified.

Pomadasys peroteti (Cuvier, 1830)

Pomadasys peroteti: Roux, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: The existence of this species in the canaries has not been firmly documented. Roux (1981) included the canaries in the distribution map. This species is widespread elsewhere in the eastern Atlantic from the Straits of Gibraltar to Angola.

Parapristipoma humile (Bowdich, 1825)
"boca de oro"

Pristipoma viridens: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 26 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 305 (C).

Parapristipoma humile: Roux, 1973, p. 393 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 24 (LP).

COMMENTS: Not a common species among the canaries. Only literature citations document this species occurrence in the Canary Islands.

Parapristipoma octolineatum
(Valenciennes, 1833)
"burrito," "boca de oro"

Diagramma octolineatum: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 621–623, pl. 3, fig. 1 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 471 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 305 (GC, T).

Parapristipoma humile: Fowler, 1936, pp. 809–810, fig. 352 (C).

Parapristipoma octolineatum: Roux, 1973, pp. 393–394 (C) | Roux, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL (T, G, H).

COMMENTS: Known by the third author from Tenerife, Gomera, and Hierro islands. Not a common species in the canaries, but

widespread in the eastern Atlantic from the western Mediterranean to Angola including the offshore islands.

Plectorhynchus mediterraneus
(Guichenot, 1850)
"burro"

Diagramma mediterraneum: Steindachner, 1891, p. 360 (GC).

Parapristipoma mediterraneum: Fowler, 1936, pp. 810–811 (C).

Plectorhynchus mediterraneus: Roux, 1973, pp. 394–395 (C).

COMMENTS: Known from the literature citations only. The presence of this species in the canaries remains tenuous, although it has been found over much of the continental shores of the eastern Atlantic from the Straits of Gibraltar to Angola.

SCIAENIDAE

Sciaena umbra Linnaeus, 1758
"corvallo"

Corvina nigra: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 23 (1843) (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 314 (C).

Johnius umbra: Fowler, 1936, pp. 883–884 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 24 (LP).

Sciaena umbra: Trewavas, 1973, pp. 396–397 (C) | Chao and Trewavas, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

Sciaena umbra auratus: JKD 1983 (1 spec. 270 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A fairly common species in the canaries. Found in depths from about 20 to 200 m. A single specimen (270 mm) was collected by hook and line from 200 m off Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in July 1983. Found elsewhere in the eastern Atlantic from the English Channel, Mediterranean, and Black seas to Mauritania.

Umbrina ronchus Valenciennes, 1843
"verrugato de fango"

Umbrina ronchus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 24 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 359 (GC) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Trewavas, 1973, pp. 400–401 | Chao and Trewavas, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Known in the canaries only from the literature. Said to be cosmopolitan in the eastern Atlantic from the western Med-

iterranean to South Africa. Some confusion exists between this species and *U. canariensis*.

Umbrina canariensis Valenciennes, 1843
"verrugato"

Umbrina canariensis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 24 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (C) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 638–640, pl. 6, fig. 1 (C) | Trewavas, 1973, p. 400 (C) | Chao and Trewavas, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

Umbrina ronchus: Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (C) | Vinciguerra, 1883, pp. 612–613 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 478 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 314 (T).

Sciaena ronchus: Fowler, 1936, p. 891 (C).

Umbrina valida: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 342 (C).

Umbrina cirrosa: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 314 (C).

Umbrina cirrhosa: Steindachner, 1891, p. 359 (GC).

Sciaena cirrosa: Fowler, 1936, pp. 889–891, fig. 379 (C).

COMMENTS: The type (MNHN A5669) was described by Valenciennes (1843) from the canaries. A good deal of confusion exists between this species and *U. ronchus* and *U. cirrosa*. This species is said to be widespread in the eastern Atlantic from Gibraltar to Angola, north to the Bay of Biscay and including the western Mediterranean. A specimen observed at CTP appears to be unlike either *U. canariensis*, *U. ronchus*, or *U. cirrosa*.

Argyrosomus regius (Asso, 1801)
"corvina"

Argyrosomus regius: Chao and Trewavas, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL (T, G, H).

COMMENTS: Found from the British Isles to the Congo, the Mediterranean, and Black Sea. The third author has observed this species from Tenerife, Gomera, and Hierro. Found generally inshore to about 200 m depths.

Atractoscion aequidens (Cuvier, 1830)
"corvinata," "prieta"

Atractoscion aequidens: Chao and Trewavas, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Not firmly documented from the canaries. The distribution map for this species in Chao and Trewavas (1981) apparently includes the Canary Islands.

MULLIDAE

Mullus surmuletus Linnaeus, 1758
"salmonete de roca"

Mullus surmuletus: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 474 (T, GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (T, GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 871–873, fig. 374 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 25 (LP) | JKD 76-3 (2 spec. 128, 135 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-50 (2 spec. 36, 55 mm) (F).

COMMENTS: A common inshore species in the canaries. Documented from most of the islands. Known from Norway (rare) to Dakar. A food fish caught by local fishermen in shallow waters, although this species has been found in depths of more than 300 m. Several specimens have been collected from Gran Canaria and Fuerteventura.

Mullus barbatus Linnaeus, 1758
"salmonete de fango"

Mullus barbatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 17 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 635–637 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 870–871 (C) | Ben-Tuvia, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Also common in local canarian catches. Distribution similar to *M. surmuletus*. Recorded from Tenerife and Gran Canaria.

SPARIDAE

Sparus auratus Linnaeus, 1758
"dorada"

Sparus aurata: Fowler, 1936, pp. 820–821, fig. 354 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 78-36 (1 spec., skeleton 340 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G) | JKD 83-23 (1 spec. 280 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A fairly common species among most of the Canary Islands. Found from the British Isles and the Azores to Senegal. Also found in the Mediterranean. Depth distribution is from shallow inshore water to at least 250 m. Numerous examples were caught with hook and line by the first author at a depth of 250 m off Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in 1978. Associated species caught

were: *Lepidopus caudatus* and *Mustelus mustelus*. A 280 mm specimen was collected (JKD 83-23) from a depth of 140 m off Gran Canaria.

Sparus auriga (Valenciennes, 1843)
"hurta," "catalineja"

- Pagrus bertheloti*: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 33 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 310 (T).
Pagrus auriga: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 34 (1843) (type description) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 475 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 310 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 826-827, pl. 357 (C).
Chrysophrys coeruleosticta: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 31 (1843) pl. 6, fig. 2 (1841) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T).
Pagrus coeruleostictus: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 476 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 311 (GC, T).
Sparus caeruleostictus: Fowler, 1936, p. 822, fig. 355 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C).
Pagrus ehrenbergii: Fowler, 1936, pp. 827-829, fig. 358 (C).
Sparus auriga: JKD 83-10 (1 spec. 115 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Not very common among the Canary Islands. Known from numerous literature citations. This species is widespread in the eastern Atlantic being found from Portugal to Angola and including the southwestern Mediterranean. Depth range is from inshore to about 250 m. The young tend to be found inshore and the adults in deeper water. A juvenile (115 mm) specimen was collected while diving at a depth of 20 m off Gran Canaria.

Sparus pagrus Linnaeus, 1758
"bocinegro"

- Pagrus vulgaris*: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 32 (1843) (C) | Gunther, 1859, p. 466 (L) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 655-658 pl. 7, figs. 1-3 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 611 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 310 (T, L).
Pagrus orphus: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 32 (1843) (C) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 475 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 310 (GC).
Pagrus pagrus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 824-826, fig. 356 (C).
Sparus pagrus pagrus: Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 79-25 (10 spec. 79-115 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: A common species recorded from most of the Canary Islands. Found from inshore to depths of 250 m. Known from England to about 20° south latitude including Madeira and the Mediterranean.

Boops boops (Linnaeus, 1758)
"boga"

- Boops canariensis*: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 36 (1843) pl. 10, fig. 1 (1838) (C).
Box vulgaris: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 35 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 651-652 (C).
Box canariensis: Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T).
Box boops: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 609 (L) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 474 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 308 (GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 342 (C).
Boops boops: Fowler, 1936, pp. 848-850, fig. 367 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, pp. 22-23 (LP) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (1 spec. 165 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (5 spec. 52-100 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP, H, L, F) | JKD 1983 (1 spec. 205 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A very common inshore fish seen among all the islands. Most abundant in shallow water but known to depths of 250 m. Extremely widespread in the eastern Atlantic from Norway to Angola. Also found among all offshore islands and in the Mediterranean.

Dentex dentex (Linnaeus, 1758)
"denton"

- Dentex vulgaris*: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 36 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 624-625, pl. 8 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 305-306 (GC, T).
Dentex dentex: Fowler, 1936, pp. 813-814 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not very common among the canaries. Only known from literature documentation. A somewhat restricted eastern Atlantic distribution. Known from England (rarely) to Cape Blanc, Africa. Also known from the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Black seas, and Madeira. Found to depths of 200 m.

Dentex gibbosus (Rafinesque, 1810)
"sama de pluma," "serruda," "pargo"

- Dentex filusus*: Valenciennes, 1837-1844, p. 37 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) |

Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 471 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 306 (C) | Fowler, 1936, p. 815 (T).

Dentex filamentosus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, pl. 6 (1841) (C).

Dentex gibbosus: Tortonese, 1973, p. 408 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (1 spec. 136 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Young are found inshore and adults in deeper offshore waters to about 200 m. A small 136 mm specimen was obtained by JKD from a local Gran Canarian fisherman in April of 1976 (JKD 76-3). Found from Portugal to Angola, including the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

Dentex macrophthalmus (Bloch, 1791)
"cachucho"

Dentex macrophthalmus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 37 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 626–628 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 306 (GC) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 818–819 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not common among the canaries. Known elsewhere from Portugal to the Cape Verde Islands including the Mediterranean. There is an apparent gap in the West African distribution between the Cape Verdes and the Congo where the distribution continues south to about Namibia (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981).

Diplodus annularis (Linnaeus, 1758)
"raspallon," "mojarra"

Sargus annularis: Gunther, 1859, p. 445 (L) | Steindachner, 1867, p. 643 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 309 (L, GC, T).

Diplodus annularis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 843–844, fig. 364 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 1976 (5 spec. 82–133 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-25 (1 spec. 115 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: A very common inshore canarian species found to depths of about 20 m. A somewhat restricted geographic distribution found in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas. Also known from the Bay of Biscay to Madeira and the canaries.

Diplodus cervinus cervinus (Lowe, 1838)
"sargo briao," "sargo breado"

Sargus fasciatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 29

(1843) pl. 9, fig. 2 (1839) (C) | Gunther, 1859, p. 448 (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 645–647 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, pp. 610–611 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 474 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 309 (T, GC, L).

Sargus cervinus: Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 29 (1843) (C).

Diplodus trifasciatus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 837–838, fig. 362 (C).

Diplodus cervinus cervinus: Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | UL (T, G, H, LP) | JKD 83-12 (3 spec. 178–258 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A relatively common species among the canaries. Mostly found in rocky areas. Numerous examples were sighted and three specimens were collected by the first two authors while diving in a rocky offshore reef at a depth of 20 m off Gran Canaria in July 1983. Known elsewhere from the Mediterranean and Madeira to Cape Verde but apparently absent from the Cape Verde Islands according to Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel (1981). A disjunct distribution between Senegal to Angola. Found again from Angola to South Africa.

Diplodus sargus cadenati
de la Paz, Bauchot, and Daget, 1974
"sargo"

Sargus rondeletii: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 28 (1843) (C) | Gunther, 1859, p. 440 (L, T) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, p. 644 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 610 (L) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 309 (GC, L, T).

Sargus vetula: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 29 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 309 (C).

Diplodus sargus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 839–840 (C).

Diplodus sargus cadenati: Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-2 (4 spec. 16–44 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (20 spec. 33–192 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (5 spec. 32–44 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (9 spec. 15–84 mm) (F).

COMMENTS: This species is found in the shallow canarian waters in depths to 150 m. Numerous specimens have been collected from Gran Canaria and Fuerteventura. This subspecies is found from Gibraltar to Cape Verde, including Madeira. Not found in the Cape Verde Islands (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981). Numerous endemic subspecies are found along the coast of West Africa.

from Angola to South Africa and the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Cape Verde (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981).

Diplodus vulgaris
(Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)
"mojarra," "seifia"

Sargus salviani: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 28 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1867, p. 400 (T).

Sargus vulgaris: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 642–643 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 610 (L, T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 308–309 (L, GC, T).

Diplodus vulgaris: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 841–842 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (2 spec. 121, 168 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-84 (9 spec. 61–79 mm) (GC) | JKD 83-83 (1 spec. 166 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, H, LP, L, F).

COMMENTS: A very common inshore canarian fish. Known to depths of 160 m, but more common in 10–30 m depths. Caught in seines, traps, and by hook and line by local fishermen. Found from the Mediterranean and Adriatic and from the Bay of Biscay to Cape Verde including Madeira and Cape Verde Islands. An apparent disjunction occurs from Cape Verde to Angola where it is again found to South Africa.

Diplodus puntazzo (Cetti, 1777)
"sargo picudo," "morruda"

Sargus puntazzo: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 647–648 (T).

Charax puntazzo: Gunther, 1859, p. 453 (L) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 309–310 (L, T).

Puntazzo puntazzo: Fowler, 1936, pp. 844–845, fig. 365 (L, GC).

Diplodus puntazzo: Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: A relatively common canarian fish. Known to depths of 150 m, but more commonly in less than 40 m. Found from the Black, Adriatic, and Mediterranean seas, and Bay of Biscay south to Sierra Leone. Also found in the Cape Verde Islands, but not from Madeira (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981). Also known disjunctly from South Africa.

Diplodus bellottii (Steindachner, 1882)

Diplodus bellottii Fowler, 1936, pp. 842–843, fig. 363 (C).

COMMENTS: The presence of this species in canarian waters is doubtful. It has been cited only by Fowler (1936). Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel (1981) declared this species absent from the Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verde islands.

Lithognathus mormyrus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"herrera"

Pagellus mormyrus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 35 (1843) (C) | Gunther, 1859, p. 481 (L) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 666–668 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 312 (L, T, GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 342 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 835–836 (C).

Lithognathus mormyrus: Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 177 (T) (misspelled).

Lithognathus mormyrus: Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (2 spec. 60, 88 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: This species is relatively common in local canarian catches. Two specimens were collected from a Gran Canarian beach seine in 1976. Found from shallow water to 150 m depth. Known from most of the islands. A widespread distribution includes: Mediterranean, Red, Adriatic, and Black seas; the Indian Ocean; and the Bay of Biscay to the Cape of Good Hope including offshore islands.

Pagellus erythrinus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"breca"

Pagellus canariensis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 35 (1843) (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 311 (C).

Pagellus erythrinus: Gunther, 1859, p. 473 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 660–662 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 478 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 311 (GC) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 830–832, fig. 359 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, pp. 21–22 (LP) | JKD 78-62 (2 spec. 95, 110 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: A relatively common canarian species. Found in local fish markets. Recorded from shallow waters to depths of 200 m. Also known from Norway to Cape Verde including Madeira. Recorded from the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas.

Pagellus bogaraveo (Brünnich, 1768)
"besugo"

Pagellus centrodontus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 34 (1843) pl. 7, fig. 3 (1838) (C) | Steindachner,

1865, p. 401 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 663–666 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 311 (L, GC, T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 342 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 832–834, fig. 360 (C).

Pagellus bogaraveo: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 311 (GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 342 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 834–835, fig. 361 (C) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not abundant in canarian waters. Young are generally found in shallow water while the adults inhabit deeper upper slope depths. Recorded elsewhere to depths of 700 m (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981). A good literature exists for the canaries. Geographic distribution includes: Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, eastern Atlantic from Norway and Orkney Islands to Cape Blanc, Africa. Also found from the Azores and Madeira Islands.

Pagellus acarne (Risso, 1826)
“aligote”

Pagellus acarne: Gunther, 1859, p. 480 (L) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 662–663 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 311 (GC) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 829–830 (L, GC, T) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 22 (LP) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (327 spec. 28–74 mm) (GC) | UL (G, T).

COMMENTS: A common canarian shorefish. Juveniles abundant inshore, adults found offshore. A large series of over 300 juveniles (28–74 mm) were collected by JKD with a seine from Gran Canaria in April of 1976. Known elsewhere to depths of 500 m (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981). Usually seen in local fish markets. Known occasionally from Denmark, and commonly from Gibraltar to Senegal, also including the Azores, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.

Pagellus bellottii Steindachner, 1882

Pagellus bellottii: Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: A doubtful canarian species. The only known citation for this species in the canaries is from Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel (1981). Widespread elsewhere in the eastern Atlantic from Gibraltar to Senegal.

Oblada melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)
“galana”

Oblada melanura: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 653–655 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 610 (L) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 474 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 308 (L, GC, T).

Oblada melanura: UL (T, G) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 852–853 (T, L, GC) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Found occasionally in shallow water local catches. Inhabits depths to about 30 m. Recorded from most of the Canary Islands. Distributed in the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Adriatic; also found from the Bay of Biscay to Angola including Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Sarpa salpa (Linnaeus, 1758)
“salema”

Box salpa: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 36 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 652–653 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 308 (GC, L, T).

Sarpa salpa: Fowler, 1936, pp. 850–852, fig. 368 (L, GC, T) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 76-3 (6 spec. 102–127 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, H, L, F).

COMMENTS: A very common inshore fish, caught in nets and traps. Six specimens were purchased from a local fisherman in April of 1976. Caught to depths of about 20 m. Found in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas, also occurring from the Bay of Biscay to Cape Verde, including the offshore islands. An apparent hiatus in the distribution exists from Cape Verde to the Congo where it is found to South Africa (Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981).

Spondyliosoma cantharus (Linnaeus, 1758)
“chopa”

Cantharus vulgaris: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 38 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T).

Cantharus lineatus: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 649–651 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 474 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 308 (GC).

Spondyliosoma cantharus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 342 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 853–855, fig. 369 (GC, T) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 22 (LP) | Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | CTP (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Well known among most of

the islands. Young are found inshore. Adults are caught in deeper water (to about 300 m according to Bauchot, Hureau, and Miguel, 1981). Found in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas. Exists from Norway to Angola in the eastern Atlantic, including the off-shore islands.

CENTRACANTHIDAE

Centracanthus cirrus Rafinesque, 1810

Smaris insidiator: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 634–635 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 307 (T).
Centracanthus cirrus: Fowler, 1936, p. 863, fig. 371 (C) | Heemstra, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | Tortonese, Sertorio, and Bauchot, 1973, p. 417 (C).

COMMENTS: Not common in local catches. Several literature citations document its presence among the islands. Depth distribution ranges from 100 to 200 m. Found in the Mediterranean and from Portugal to southern Morocco, including the Azores and Madeira (Heemstra, 1981).

Spicara maena (Linnaeus, 1758)
 “chucla”

Maena zebra: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 306 (GC).
Merolepis zebra: Fowler, 1936, p. 862 (C).
Merolepis maena: Fowler, 1936, p. 861 (T).
Spicara maena maena: Tortonese, Sertorio, and Bauchot, 1973, pp. 417–418 (C).
Spicara maena: Heemstra, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: Presence determined from literature citations. Known from depths of 100–200 m. Distribution includes the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas, and from Portugal to southern Morocco. Also found in the Azores (Tortonese, Sertorio, and Bauchot, 1973).

Spicara melanurus (Valenciennes, 1830)

Centracanthus melanurus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 864–865, fig. 372 (C) | Heemstra, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: Not well known. Few documentations exist. Found on the shelf in the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal. Southern extent of its range not well defined because of the confusion with its southern West African geminate species *S. nigricauda* according to Heemstra (1981).

Spicara smaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

Spicara smaris: Heemstra, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: Only one documentation of this species is known (Heemstra, 1981). Found elsewhere in the Mediterranean, Black and Adriatic seas and from Portugal to Morocco. Depths to about 200 m have been recorded.

EMMELICHTHYIDAE

Erythrocles monodi Poll and Cadenat, 1954

Erythrocles monodi: Heemstra, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: Presence in the canaries doubtful. Cited only by Heemstra (1981) in the text, but he did not include the canaries in his distribution map of the species. He did include the Cape Verde Islands on his map but did not include them in the text. Appears to be a more southern eastern Atlantic species, being found from Mauritania to Angola.

KYPHOSIDAE

Kyphosus sectatrix (Linnaeus, 1758)
 “chopa amarilla”

Pimelepterus boscii: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, pl. 19 (1842) (C) | Gunther, 1859, p. 497 (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 312 (C).
Pimelepterus incisor: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 47 (1843) (C).
Kyphosus sectatrix: Fowler, 1936, pp. 858–859 (C) | CTP (GC) | UL (T, H, G).

COMMENTS: Often confused with its geminate species *K. incisor*. Not common, but does appear occasionally in local catches. A wide ranging species found throughout much of the North and South Atlantic and Mediterranean. Young are often associated with pelagic sargassum (Dooley, 1972).

POMACENTRIDAE

Chromis limbatus (Valenciennes, 1833)
 “fula blanca”

Heliases limbatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, pl. 7, fig. 1 (1838) (C).
Heliases marginatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 27 (1843) (C).
Heliases marginatus: Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).
Heliastes chromis: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 688–

689 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 481 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 325 (T).

Chromis chromis: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 343 (C) | Monod, 1973, pp. 424–425 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 26 (LP) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 950–956, 1310 (T).

Chromis limbatus: Woods, 1977, pp. 331–345 (C) | Emery, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 76-10 (3 spec. 81–91 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (8 spec. 36–88 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (6 spec. 55–74 mm) (GC) | JKD 1983 (1 spec. 74 mm) (GC) | UL (T, LP, H, G, F).

COMMENTS: A very common species in the canaries, appearing in large schools particularly where rocks or other shelter is nearby. Easily confused with other species of *Chromis*. Woods (1977) discussed the systematics of the eastern Atlantic *Chromis*. Geographic distribution is not well defined due to the systematic confusion.

Abudefduf luridus (Cuvier, 1830)
"fula negra"

Glyphidodon lividus: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 617 (L).
Glyphidodon luridus: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 480 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 324 (GC).

Abudefduf luridus: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 343 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 954–956 (C) | Ahmad, 1970, pp. 311–316 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 26 (LP) | JKD 76-10 (11 spec. 18–89 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (1 spec. 67 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (14 spec. 23–73 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (19 spec. 29–80 mm) | JKD 1979 (2 spec. 70, 101 mm) (L) | JKD 1979 (12 spec. 39–104 mm) (F) | UL (T, G, LP, H, L, F).

COMMENTS: This species does not belong in the genus *Abudefduf* according to D. Hensley, personal commun. Its proper placement awaits revision. A very common inshore canarian fish, however generally not quite as abundant as *C. limbatus*. Found in the same habitat as *C. limbatus*. Known from all of the islands. Numerous specimens have been collected from GC, T, L, and F by the authors.

LABRIDAE

Labrus bergylla Ascanius, 1767
"maragota," "vaqueta"

Labrus nubilus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 62 (1843) (C).

Labrus reticulatus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 325 (GC).

Labrus bergylla: Fowler, 1936, pp. 964–965, fig. 398 (C).

COMMENTS: Numerous literature citations list this species as occurring in the canaries. It is often confused with *Centrolabrus trutta*, so its occurrence is not well defined. Hermaphroditism and changes in color pattern further complicate identification. Generally shallow water to 50 m depths. Found from Norway to Morocco, also in the Azores and Madeira.

Acantholabrus palloni (Risso, 1810)

Acantholabrus palloni: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 699–700 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 325 (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 962–964, fig. 397 (C) | Bauchot and Quignard, 1973, pp. 429–430 (C) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: Often confused with *Centrolabrus trutta*. A deeper dwelling species than *C. trutta* known from 60 to 250 m depths. Seen in Tenerife by the third author. Known from Norway to Cape Lopez in the eastern Atlantic, including the Azores, and Madeira islands. Also found in the western Mediterranean and Adriatic according to Bauchot and Quignard (1973).

Centrolabrus trutta (Lowe, 1833)
"romero"

Acantholabrus viridis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, pl. 17, fig. 4 (1838) (C).

Acantholabrus romeritus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 64 (1843) (C).

Acantholabrus romerus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 64 (1843) (L) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).

Centrolabrus trutta: Vinciguerra, 1883, pp. 617–618 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 481 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 325 (L, GC, T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 343 (C) | Fowler, 1936, p. 961 (C) | Bauchot and Quignard, 1973, p. 430–431 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T) | JKD 76-3 (3 spec. 110–117 mm) | JKD 77-12 (6 spec. 53–81 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (5 spec. 43–60 mm) (T) | JKD 79-26 (1 spec. 51 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (3 spec. 53–106 mm) (F) | JKD 79-70 (1 spec. 131 mm) (L) | UL (T, G, H, F, L).

COMMENTS: A very common inshore species often found in large schools. Found among rocks and grass beds. Numerous specimens have been collected by the authors from

all the islands except La Palma, where they probably occur as well. A wide variety of color patterns is common. Known elsewhere only from the Azores and Madeira.

Coris julis (Linnaeus, 1758)
"carajo del rey"

Julis vulgaris: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 65 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).

Julis speciosa: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 65 (1843) (C).

Coris giofredi: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 326 (GC).

Coris julis: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 701–702 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 482 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 326 (GC, L, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 975–977, fig. 402 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 27 (LP) | Gomon, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | JKD 76-3 (1 spec. 159 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-26 (2 spec. 27, 28 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-65 (1 spec. 69 mm) (L) | JKD 79-59 (1 spec. 87 mm) (F) | UL (G, T, H) | JKD 1983 (1 spec. 28 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Well known in the canaries, but not very numerous in the shallow waters. Found to depths of 120 m elsewhere (Gomon, 1981). Five specimens have been collected (juveniles and adults) by the first two authors from L, F, and GC, known from G, T, and H by the third author. Known from Cape Lopez and Madeira to the Gulf of Guinea (Gomon, 1981). Also found in the Mediterranean, but not found in the Cape Verde, St. Helena, and Ascension islands (Gomon, 1981).

Bodianus scrofa (Valenciennes, 1839)
"peje perro"

Labrus scrofa: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 63 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).

Trochocopus scrofa: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 481 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 326 (GC, T).

Diastodon scrofa: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 343 (C).

Pseudolepidaplois pfaffi: Bauchot and Blanc, 1961, p. 54, fig. 4 (T).

Pseudolepidaplois scrofa: Bauchot and Quignard, 1973, p. 434 (C) | CTP (GC).

Bodianus scrofa: Gomon, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | UL (H, F, T).

COMMENTS: Not very common, but known from numerous literature citations and by the third author from most of the islands. Not

found in shallow waters, known from 20 to 100 m depths. Its distribution elsewhere is somewhat restricted. Cited from the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde islands and along the coast of West Africa proximal to the Cape Verde Islands (Gomon, 1981).

Thalassoma pavo (Linnaeus, 1758)
"peje verde"

Julis pavo: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 66 (1843) pl. 17, fig. 1 (1838) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T) | Steindachner, 1868, pp. 700–701 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 482 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 326 (GC, L, T).

Thalassoma unimaculatum: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 343 (C).

Thalassoma pavo: Fowler, 1936, pp. 978–980, fig. 403 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 27 (LP) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T) | JKD 1976 (25 spec. 30–97 mm) (GC) | JKD 1977 (95 spec. 26–101 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (47 spec. 30–111 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (24 spec. 24–92 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-50 (9 spec. 14–74 mm) (F) | JKD 79-53 (7 spec. 22–81 mm) (F) | JKD 1979 (21 spec. 45–124 mm) (L) | UL (T, G, H, LP, L, F).

COMMENTS: An extremely common species in the canaries. Occurring in schools of hundreds of individuals in the rocky inshore areas. Known elsewhere from depths of 1–150 m (Bauchot and Quignard, 1973). Found in the Mediterranean Sea and from Portugal to south of Cape Lopez, including the Azores and Madeira Islands (Bauchot and Quignard, 1973).

Xyrichthys novacula (Linnaeus, 1758)
"pez peine," "vaca"

Xyrichthys novacula: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 67 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T) | Steindachner, 1868, p. 700 (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 981–983, fig. 404 (C) | Bauchot and Quignard, 1973, pp. 442–443 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, pp. 27–28 (LP) | Gomon, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 177 sighted (T) | JVT 82-277 (1 spec. 124 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G) | JKD 1983 (1 spec. 92 mm) (GC).

Novacula cultrata: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 618 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 326 (L, T).

COMMENTS: Generally a common inshore species. Often found in locally high numbers over sandy-grassy bottom. Individuals hover

near the bottom and dive into the sandy substrate when alarmed. Most often observed by us (JKD and JVT) in depths of 10 m off GC and 15 m off Tenerife and often associated with garden eels. Distribution includes the Mediterranean and Gibraltar south to the Gulf of Guinea (Gomon, 1981). Also found in the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, and St. Helena islands (Bauchot and Quignard, 1973). Also found in the western Atlantic from North Carolina to Brazil.

SCARIDAE

Sparisoma cretense (Linnaeus, 1758) "vieja"

Scarus canariensis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, pl. 17, fig. 2 (1838) (syntypes MNHN A8221, A8222, A8223) (C).

Scarus rubiginosus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, pp. 68–69 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T).

Scarus cretensis: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 702–703 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 326–327 (L, GC, T).

Scarus cretense: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 343 (C) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 482 (GC).

Sparisoma cretense: Fowler, 1936, pp. 984–986, fig. 405 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 28 (LP) | Randall, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 77-13 (1 spec. 80 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (4 spec. 146–205 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (13 spec. 40–164 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (2 spec. 30, 41 mm) (F) | JKD 1983 (3 spec. 110–565 mm) (GC).

Sparisoma (Euscarus) cretense: Monod, 1973, pp. 444–445 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T) | UL (T, LP, G, H, L, F).

COMMENTS: A very common species among the islands. A highly prized food fish, often found in large schools. Known from the Mediterranean to Senegal including Madeira and the Azores (Randall, 1981). Mariculture experiments are ongoing at CTP in Gran Canaria.

TRACHINIDAE

Trachinus draco Linnaeus, 1758 "arana"

Trachinus draco: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 15 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 696–697 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 319 (L, T, G, GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 346 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 1025–

1027, fig. 422 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, pp. 28–29 (LP) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T) | Roux, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | JKD 83–82 (2 spec. 122, 171 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: The various species of *Trachinus* are somewhat similar in appearance so that some confusion may exist. *T. draco* a well known inshore species in the canaries. Found in soft substrata aras from 10 m to 200 m. Two specimens were collected by JKD and JVT from a sand-grassy bottom at a depth of 10 m near Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria. This species occurs from Norway to Morocco including the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas and Madeira (Roux, 1981).

Trachinus radiatus Cuvier, 1829 "arana"

Trachinus radiatus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 15 (1843) (L) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 319–320 (L, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 1027–1028 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 29 (LP) | Roux, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Known only from literature records. Found on soft bottom from 30 to 150 m depths (Roux, 1981). Generally, a deeper dwelling species than most of the other weever fishes. Found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas and from Portugal south to the Gulf of Guinea or possibly to Angola (Roux, 1981).

Trachinus araneus Cuvier, 1829 "arana"

Trachinus araneus: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 698–700 (T).

COMMENTS: The occurrence of this species in the canaries is tenuous because only a single record exists (Steindachner, 1867). It was possibly confused with *T. radiatus*. This species appears to be generally coastal. It is known from the Mediterranean Sea and from southern Portugal to Angola. However, there is a possibility that the species is found off the eastern islands of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura that are only 110 km off the coast of West Africa.

Trachinus pellegrini Cadenat, 1937

Trachinus pellegrini: Roux, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: As above, the existence of this species in the canaries is based upon a single known literature citation (Roux, 1981). The canaries appear to be the northern extreme of its range. It is known elsewhere from Senegal to Nigeria, including the Cape Verde Islands (Roux, 1981). Found to depths of 150 m.

Trachinus vipera Cuvier, 1829
"salvariego," "arana"

Trachinus vipera: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 697–698 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 320 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, p. 1028 (C) | Roux, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not well known in the canaries. The canaries appear to be at the southern limit of its range. Found in the Azores and from Norway and the Mediterranean to Morocco (Roux, 1981). Found in shallow coastal depths over soft substrata.

URANOSCOPIDAE

Uranoscopus scaber Linnaeus, 1758
"rata"

Uranoscopus bufo: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 16 (1843) (L) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).
Uranoscopus scaber: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 695–696 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 319 (L, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 1033–1034, fig. 425 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 29 (LP) | JKD 1978 (2 spec. 215, 305 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Not common in the canaries. Two specimens were found floating in Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in August 1978 by JVT. Known from four of the islands. Found from depths of 15 m to nearly 400 m. Distribution includes the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Black seas. Also found from Portugal to Morocco.

GEMPYLIDAE

Prometheichthys prometheus (Cuvier, 1832)
"conejo"

Gempylus prometheus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 52 (1843) pl. 11 (1837) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 401 (T).
Thyristes prometheus: Steindachner, 1891, pp. 356–358 (GC, T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 315 (GC).
Prometheichthys prometheus: Jordan and Gunn,

1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 635–636 (C) | Parin and Bekker, 1973, pp. 459–460 (C) | Nakamura, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | UL (T, H, G) | JKD 1983 (3 spec. 370–430 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A common species in the canaries. A deep dwelling fish often caught by sportfishermen. Found in depths of 100 to 800 m. Three specimens were caught off Gran Canaria at a depth of 200 m by sportfishermen (JKD 83-32). Known widely from temperate to tropical waters of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, western Indian, and central Pacific oceans.

Gempylus serpens Cuvier, 1829

Gempylus serpens: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 315 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 636–637 (C).

COMMENTS: Not well documented in canarian waters. Known elsewhere from epipelagic and mesopelagic tropical to temperate waters of all oceans.

Nesiarchus nasutus Johnson, 1862
"pez espada," "picudo"

Nesiarchus nasutus: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 705–707, pl. 9, figs. 1–2 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 315 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 633–634, fig. 286 (C) | Parin and Bekker, 1973, p. 459 (C).

COMMENTS: Several citations document the existence of this species in the canaries. It is found in depths of 200–800 m throughout most of the eastern Atlantic from Ireland to the canaries (Parin and Bekker, 1973). Also in the western Atlantic from Canada to Bermuda.

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum (Smith, 1849)
"escolar chino"

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum: Nakamura, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | UL (H).

COMMENTS: Not well documented in the canaries. Known from Hierro by the third author. Caught along the edge and upper continental slope depths. Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical oceans (Parin and Bekker, 1973).

Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco, 1829
"escolar"

Ruvettus temminckii: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 52 (1843) pl. 2 (1840) (C).

Ruvettus pretiosus: Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 704–705 (T) | Steindachner, 1891, p. 359 (GC, L, F) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 632–633, fig. 285 (C) | Nakamura, 1981, vol. 2 (C) | UL (T, G).

Thyrstites pretiosus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 315 (GC, T).

COMMENTS: A well known species, but not taken in high numbers by canarian sportfishermen. Taken in benthic-pelagic and outer continental shelf waters from 200 to 800 m (Nakamura, 1981). A worldwide distribution.

TRICHIURIDAE

Trichiurus lepturus Linnaeus, 1758

Trichiurus lepturus: Nakamura, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: A relatively undocumented canarian species. Only Nakamura (1981) includes the canaries in his distribution map for this species. A wide-ranging species in the eastern Atlantic and found in most other tropical and subtropical seas. Found from shallow inshore waters to slope depths of at least 350 m.

Benthodesmus elongatus simonyi
(Steindachner, 1891)

Aphanopus simonyi: Steindachner, 1891, pp. 356–358 (T) | Fowler, 1936, p. 639 (C).

Benthodesmus elongatus simonyi: Parin and Bekker, 1973, p. 463 (C).

COMMENTS: Several citations document the presence of this species in the canarian waters. Generally an outer shelf to upper slope species (Parin and Bekker, 1973). Found in the western and eastern Atlantic. Other subspecies in other ocean basins.

Lepidopus caudatus (Euphrasen, 1788)
“pez sable”

Lepidopus caudatus: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 703–704, pl. 6, fig. 2 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 315 (GC, T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 639–640, fig. 289 (C) | Parin and Bekker, 1973, p. 464 (C) | Nakamura, 1981, vol. 4 (C) | UL (T) | JKD 78-36 (1 spec. 1210 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A relatively common offshore

canarian species. Formerly (prior to 1983) this species was caught by GC sportfishermen in high numbers off the south shore of GC. However, the species has become rare in catches from these same waters. Several large specimens were caught by JKD in 1978 off GC at a depth of 250 m along with *Sparus auratus* and *Mustelus mustelus*. A widely distributed species caught in depths of 100–400 m in the eastern Atlantic disjunctly from Scotland to Morocco then again from the Gulf of Guinea to South Africa (Parin and Pekker, 1973). Also found off Australia and New Zealand.

SCOMBRIDAE

Scomber japonicus Houttuyn, 1780
“caballa”

Scomber colias: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 353–356 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 479 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 318 (T, GC) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 341 (C).

Scomber japonicus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 612–614, fig. 276 (C) | Collette, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 76-3 (11 spec. 160–182 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (6 spec. 130–150 mm) (GC).

Scomber (Pneumatophorus) japonicus: Postel, 1973, p. 466 (C) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: Seasonally a very abundant species in canarian catches. Numerous specimens have been collected by JKD and JVT. Large schools are often seen near shore and in offshore waters. A nearly cosmopolitan species found in most temperate and subtropical pelagic and coastal world seas (Collette, 1981).

Scomber scombrus Linnaeus, 1758
“caballa”

Scomber scombrus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 351–353 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 318 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 611–612 (C) | Collette, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: A more cold-temperate species than *S. japonicus*. The canaries are near the southern eastern Atlantic limit of its range (Collette, 1981). A North Atlantic species found from the North Sea to Cabo Bojador (26° north) (Collette, 1981). Also known in the western Atlantic from Labrador to North Carolina.

Scomberomorus tritor (Cuvier, 1831)
"carite pintado"

Scomberomorus maculatus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 628–630 (C).

Scomberomorus tritor: Collette, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: A well known but not very common canarian species. Caught from in-shore waters to offshore pelagic waters. Rare in the Mediterranean. Mainly known from Dakar to Angola (Collette, 1981). Another species exists in the western Atlantic according to Collette (1981).

GOBIIDAE
"cabosos"

Gobius niger Linnaeus, 1758

Gobius niger: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 346 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, pp. 171–180 (T) | JKD 79-8 (1 spec. 75 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-50 (44 spec. 29–46 mm) (F).

COMMENTS: Not commonly found in the Canary Islands. Adults inhabit benthic areas to depths of 50–75 m. Juveniles have been collected in large tidepools on Fuerteventura by the first two authors. Distribution in the eastern Atlantic from Baltic Sea and Trondheim to Morocco, south to Cape Blanco, also in the Mediterranean and Black seas (Miller, 1973).

Gobius gasteveni Miller, 1974

Gobius gasteveni: Miller, 1984, pp. 9–12.

COMMENTS: According to P. J. Miller, he has identified three specimens that were taken from Las Palmas and La Luz, Gran Canaria dredged from 110 to 270 m from the 1930 Dana Expedition. This constitutes the first record for the canaries.

Gobius paganellus Linnaeus, 1758

Gobius paganellus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 413–416 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 321 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, pp. 171–180 (T) | JKD 76-10 (1 spec. 58 mm) (GC) | JKD 1977 (19 spec. 44–80 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (2 spec. 17, 57 mm) (T) | JKD 1978 (4 spec. 28–37 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (58 spec. 11–59 mm) (F) | JKD 1979 (35 spec. 20–79 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (18 spec. 25–73 mm) (L) | JVT 82-218 (1 spec. 42 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP).

Bathygobius paganellus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1003–1004 (C).

COMMENTS: A common inhabitant of tidepools and subtidal areas. Generally found in tidepools which support large growths of macro-algae. Found in the eastern Atlantic from western Scotland to Morocco, south to Dakar, Senegal. Also occurs in the Mediterranean and Black seas (Miller, 1973).

Gobius auratus Risso, 1810

Gobius auratus: Castillo and Brito, 1982, pp. 391–396 (GC).

COMMENTS: Rare in the canaries. Known only from Castillo and Brito (1982) on Gran Canaria. Found in association with loose rock formations subtidally to depths of 15 m on Gran Canaria. Commonly found in the Mediterranean; known elsewhere only from Madeira by Fowler (1936) (Miller, 1973).

**Gobius fallax* Sarato, 1889

Gobius fallax JKD 83-90 (3 spec. 3.3–3.35 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: This is the first record for this species in the Canary Islands. It was collected by JVT in 1983 from a depth of 14 m off the south shore of Gran Canaria near the town of Argineguin. The habitat consists of piles of loose rocks 10–50 cm in diameter. Known elsewhere from the northwestern Mediterranean and northern parts of the Adriatic Sea (Bath, 1971).

Mauligobius maderensis (Valenciennes, 1837)

Gobius maderensis: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 321 (GC) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, pp. 171–180 (T) | JKD 1977 (19 spec. 18–80 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (26 spec. 20–82 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (30 spec. 13–81 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (6 spec. 19–82 mm) (T) | JKD 1979 (47 spec. 18–89 mm) (F) | JKD 1979 (32 spec. 10–83 mm) (L) | JVT 1982 (15 spec. 11–82 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP).

COMMENTS: Commonly occurring in the Canary Islands. Inhabits tidepools and subtidal areas. Found commonly in tidepools with large quantities of macro-algae. Apparently endemic to Madeira and the Canary Islands (Miller, 1984).

**Mauligobius* sp.

Mauligobius sp.: JKD 1979 (7 spec. 52–93 mm) (F).

COMMENTS: A species that closely resembles *M. maderensis* but differs slightly in cephalic papillary pattern. Known only from seven specimens collected by the first two authors on Fuerteventura.

**Chromogobius* sp.

Chromogobius sp.: JKD 83-89 (1 spec. 44 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A new undescribed species possibly belonging to the genus *Chromogobius*. Collected from a rock crevice at a depth of 15 m near Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria by JVT in 1983. Deposited at AMNH no. 51700.

Thorogobius ephippiatus (Lowe, 1839)

Thorogobius ephippiatus: Brito and Lozano, in press (T, F).

COMMENTS: Not commonly found in the Canary Islands. Known only by the third author to occur on Tenerife and Fuerteventura. Found in subtidal areas in or near crevices associated with vertical rock faces, in depths to 40 m. Occurs in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic from the British Isles south to the Canary Islands (Miller, 1975).

Vanneaugobius pruvoti (Fage, 1907)

Vanneaugobius pruvoti: Miller, ms in preparation.

COMMENTS: P. J. Miller has identified three specimens taken in the 1930 *Dana* Expedition from Las Palmas, Gran Canaria as *V. pruvoti*. This is a new record for the canaries. The depth of the dredge sample was 110–270 m.

**Vanneaugobius* sp.

Vanneaugobius sp.: JKD 83-91 (3 spec. 27.1–32.1 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: This is the first record for this species in the Canary Islands. Collected by JVT from under boulders on sandy areas near Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria at a depth of 15–30 m. This represents a new species of *Van-*

neaugobius according to P. J. Miller (personal commun.).

BLENNIIDAE

“barrigudas,” “vacas”

Scartella cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Scartella cristata: Bath, 1977, p. 212 (L) | JKD 76-5 (2 spec. 68–75 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (1 spec. 56 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (12 spec. 33–91 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (4 spec. 18–48 mm) (GC) | JVT 1982 (8 spec. 21–48 mm) | UL (T, F) | JKD 1983 (36 spec. 41–82 mm) (GC).

Blennius cristatus: Brito and Lozano, 1981:9–10 (T).

COMMENTS: A relatively common species that inhabits tidepools and subtidal areas to depths of 35 m. Not found in tidepools containing algae from the genus *Codium* (BrITO and Lozano, 1981). Distribution elsewhere in the Mediterranean south of 39° north latitude and in the eastern Atlantic south to the tropical West African region (Bath, 1973).

**Salaria pavo* (Risso, 1810)

Salaria pavo: JKD 79-24 (1 spec. 72 mm) (GC) | JVT 1982 (1 spec. 39 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: This is the first record for this species in the Canary Islands. Only two specimens were collected from tidepools: an adult male from the north shore of Gran Canaria by JKD and JVT in 1979 and a juvenile from the south shore of Gran Canaria by JVT in 1982. Known elsewhere in all parts of the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Suez Canal. In the eastern Atlantic from Morocco north into Europe to the mouth of the Loire (Bath, 1973).

Paralipophrys trigloides (Valenciennes, 1836)

Blennius trigloides: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 321 (GC) | Fowler, 1936, p. 1048 (C) | Bath, 1977, p. 201 (GC) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, p. 10 (GC, T).

Paralipophrys trigloides: Wirtz, 1980, pp. 92–93 (T) | JKD 1976 (5 spec. 22–62 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (16 spec. 17–91 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-32 (5 spec. 60–74 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-19 (1 spec. 76 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G) | JKD 1983 (12 spec. 44–87 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A relatively uncommon species in the canaries. It is found in shallow waters

with rocky substrata and in large tidepools. Occurs in association with red and brown algae (Brito and Lozano, 1981). Found elsewhere in the Mediterranean and in the Sea of Marmora, along the coasts of the Iberian Peninsula and France to the mouth of the Gironde and Madeira Islands (Bath, 1973).

Parablennius parvicornis
(Valenciennes, 1836)

Blennius sanguinolentus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 668–669 (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 321 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 1040–1041 (C).

Blennius canariensis: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, pp. 346–347 (C).

Blennius parvicornis: Bath, 1973, p. 522 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, pp. 10–11 (G, T, F).

Pictiblennius parvicornis: Bath, 1977, p. 206 (L) | JKD 1976 (13 spec. 49–109 mm) (GC) | JKD 1977 (73 spec. 41–123 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (269 spec. 14–117 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (2 spec. 23, 27 mm) (T) | JKD 1979 (257 spec. 20–100 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (30 spec. 21–100 mm) (L) | JKD 1979 (24 spec. 22–107 mm) (F) | JVT 1982 (26 spec. 22–91 mm) (GC) | UL (G, LP, T, L, F).

Parablennius parvicornis: Zander, 1979, pp. 469–474 (C) | Bath, 1982, pp. 211–224.

COMMENTS: A very common species inhabiting tidepools and subtidal rocky areas to depths of 30 m; more common in shallow areas. Found elsewhere along the eastern Atlantic coast from Morocco to the Congo and from the Madeira and Canary islands (Bath, 1973).

**Parablennius tentacularis* (Brünich, 1768)

Parablennius tentacularis: JKD 77-13 (2 spec. 45, 51 mm cleared and stained) (GC).

COMMENTS: This is the first record for this species in the Canary Islands. Only two specimens were collected from a tidepool on the south shore of Gran Canaria by the first two authors in 1977. Found elsewhere in all parts of the Mediterranean with the exception of the coasts of Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Egypt. In the eastern Atlantic along the coasts of Portugal, Spain, and Morocco (Bath, 1973).

Parablennius pilicornis (Cuvier, 1829)

Parablennius pilicornis: JKD 79-26 (1 spec. 76 mm) (GC).

Blennius pilicornis: Brito, 1983, pp. 17–26 (T, F).

COMMENTS: Very rare. Known only from two specimens collected. The first in 1979 on Gran Canaria by the first two authors and the second in 1981 by the third author, on Fuerteventura. Known to inhabit rocky subtidal areas in depths of 1–3 m. It has a disjunct distribution. The northern range occurs in the eastern Atlantic from northern Spain south to the Canary Islands and the eastern Mediterranean. The southern range from southern Angola to northern Namibia and from the Cape of Good Hope toward Port Shepstone. Also known to occur in the western Atlantic at Rio de Janeiro.

Coryphoblennius galerita (Linnaeus, 1758)

Blennius galerita: Steindachner, 1868, p. 672 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 321 (T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 1045–1046, fig. 432 (T, G).

Coryphoblennius galerita: Bauchot, 1966b, p. 80 (GC) | Bath, 1977, pp. 182–183 (GC, L) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, pp. 8–9 (T, G) | JKD 1976 (7 spec. 31–48 mm) (GC) | JKD 1977 (18 spec. 13–67 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (170 spec. 19–73 mm) (GC) | JKD 78–87 (2 spec. 22, 46 mm) (T) | JKD 1979 (147 spec. 12–64 mm) (GC) | JVT 1982 (82 spec. 19–64 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: A very common blennioid inhabiting the littoral zone tidepools. Never recorded subtidally. Found elsewhere in all parts of the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and in the Black Sea. In the eastern Atlantic the coast of western England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco; the Madeira and Canary Islands (Bath, 1973).

Pictiblennius incognitus (Bath, 1968)

Blennius incognitus: Bath, 1977, p. 205 (L) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, pp. 11–12 (T).

COMMENTS: A rare blennioid recorded from Lanzarote and Tenerife only. Found in tidepools and subtidally on rocky walls covered with algae. Known elsewhere in the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and in the Black Sea (Bath, 1973).

Ophioblennius atlanticus atlanticus
(Valenciennes, 1836)

Blennophis webbiai: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 61 (1843) pl. 20, fig. 3a, b, c (F) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 321–322 (F).

Ophioblennius webbiai: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1052–1053, fig. 434 (C).

Ophioblennius atlanticus atlanticus: Springer, 1962, pp. 426–437 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, pp. 12–14 (T) | Ré and Almeida, in press (C) | JKD 1976 (7 spec. 41–112 mm) (GC) | JKD 1977 (30 spec. 47–103 mm) (GC) | JKD 1978 (9 spec. 99–139 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-37 (2 spec. 103, 125 mm) (T) | JKD 1979 (3 spec. 112–142 mm) (GC) | JVT 1982 (5 spec. 45–57 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: A common blennioid found subtidally to depths of 12 m and upon occasion in larger tidepools. Occurs in the eastern Atlantic along the west coast of Africa and adjacent islands to the eastern coast of Brazil (Springer, 1962).

**Lipophrys pholis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Lipophrys pholis: JKD 79-57 (1 spec. 87 mm) (F) | JKD 79-58 (2 spec. 50, 80 mm) (F).

COMMENTS: This is the first record of this species in the Canary Islands. Known only from three specimens collected by the first two authors from tidepools on Fuerteventura in 1979. Known elsewhere along the eastern Atlantic coast of Europe and on the coast of England, Ireland, and southern Norway. In the south it has been reported from Morocco and Madeira (Bath, 1973).

TRIPTERYGIIDAE

Tripterygion delaisi Cadenat and Blache, 1970

Tripterygion tripteronotus: Wheeler, 1973, p. 531 (C).

Tripterygion xanthosoma: Zander and Heymer, 1976, pp. 55–56 reference not seen (T) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, p. 14 (T).

Tripterygion delaisi: Wirtz, 1980, pp. 83–89 (T) | JKD 1976 (2 spec. 42, 58 mm) (GC) | JKD 77-13 (2 spec. 23, 43 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-26 (1 spec. 33 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (35 spec. 24–48 mm) (F) | JKD 1979 (10 spec. 25–45 mm) (L) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: The only eastern Atlantic species. The systematic confusion regarding this species has been clarified by Wirtz (1980). This species is a relatively common littoral and sublittoral (to 40 m, according to Wirtz, in press) canarian species. Numerous specimens have been collected by us from most of the Canary Islands. Found in the eastern Atlantic from the Gulf of Gascogne, France

to Senegal. The two other species in the genus occur either only in the Mediterranean (*T. tripteronotus*) or Mediterranean, Aegean, Adriatic, and Black seas (*T. melanurus*) (Wirtz, 1980).

CLINIDAE

Labrisomus nuchipinnis
(Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)
“pez diablo”

Clinus canariensis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 60 (1843) pl. 17, fig. 3 (1838) type description (C).

Clinus nuchipinnis: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 616 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 322 (L, GC, T, LP).
Labrisomus nuchipinnis: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 346 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 1037–1039, fig. 427 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1981, pp. 14–15 (T) | JKD 76-10 (1 spec. 120 mm) (GC) | JKD 1983 (1 spec. 93 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: A well known, but relatively uncommon littoral to sublittoral species (to at least 10 m according to Wirtz, in press). Only two specimens were collected by JKD and JVT from Gran Canaria during 1976–1983. Known from most of the islands. This species is found in the western Atlantic from Bermuda and Florida south to Brazil and in the eastern Atlantic from Madeira and Senegal, West Africa to the Congo (Brito and Lozano, 1981).

CARAPIDAE

Carapus acus (Brünich, 1768)

Fierasfer acus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 328 (L).

Carapus imberbis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1074–1075 (C).

COMMENTS: Not well documented in the canaries. Found in the body cavity of holothurians. Known from the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Adriatic seas. Also West Africa to Morocco (Tortones and Hureau, 1979). Several specimens of holothurians examined from Gran Canaria contained no specimens of *C. acus*.

CENTROLOPHIDAE

Schedophilus ovalis (Cuvier, 1833)
“pampano”

Crius berthelotii: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 45 (1843) pl. 9 (1839) (C).

Centrolophus ovalis: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 317 (C).
Mupus ovalis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 669–670, fig. 302 (C).

Schedophilus ovalis: Haedrich, 1973, p. 561 (C).

COMMENTS: Several citations document this species from the canaries. Found pelagically associated with medusae. Also along the edge of the continental shelf and near oceanic islands (Haedrich, 1973). Distribution includes Bermuda and the Mediterranean, the Azores, and Madeira (Haedrich, 1973). The canaries seem to be near the southern limit of its eastern Atlantic range.

CEPOLIDAE

Cepola macrophthalma (Linnaeus, 1758)
 “pez cinta”

Cepola macrophthalma: Brito and Lozano, in press (T).

COMMENTS: Known only from a recent work by the third author (Bruto and Lozano, in press) from Tenerife. Found on the continental shelf to 200 m. Occurs from the Orkney Islands to near Senegal (15° north latitude) including the Mediterranean Sea (Quero, 1981).

SPHYRAENIDAE

“espetones,” “picudas,” “vicudas”

Sphyræna viridensis Cuvier, 1831

Sphyræna viridensis: Tortonese, 1973, p. 566 (C) | de Sylva, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Few records document this species in the canaries, de Sylva (1981) being the most recent. Confused with *S. sphyræna* so distribution information is unreliable. Known only from the canaries and Cape Verde Islands in the eastern Atlantic (de Sylva, 1981). Said to also occur in the eastern Mediterranean and Senegal according to Tortonese (1973).

Sphyræna sphyræna (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sphyræna vulgaris: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 701–702 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 480 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 322 (L, GC, T).

Sphyræna sphyræna: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 574–576 (C) | de Sylva, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Found occasionally in local

catches and markets. A specimen was photographed in Gran Canaria in 1976 by JKD. A widespread species in the eastern Atlantic, being found from the Bay of Biscay to Mossamedes, Angola, including Madeira, and the Azores. Also found in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas (Tortonese, 1973; de Sylva, 1981). Found from pelagic to 100 m depths.

MUGILIDAE

“lisas”

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus, 1758

“cabezote”

Mugil cephalus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 323 (GC) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 584–586 (C) | Thomson, 1981, vol. 3 (C).

COMMENTS: Known from the literature only. Distribution in the Atlantic from the Bay of Biscay to West Africa. Also found in the Mediterranean and Black seas, Nile delta-lakes and Bitter Lakes of Suez Canal zone, and all warm seas throughout the world (Trewavas, 1973).

Chelon labrosus (Risso, 1810)

Mugil chelo: Steindachner, 1865, p. 402 (T) | Steindachner, 1868, pp. 683–685 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 323 (L, GC, T).

Mugil provensalis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 594–595 (C).
Chelon labrosus: Trewavas, 1973, pp. 569–570 (C) | Thomson, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | JKD 1979 (9 spec. 30–40 mm) (L) | JKD 1978 (98 spec. 30–40 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Occasionally found in tide-pools on Gran Canaria and Lanzarote by the first two authors. Distribution includes the Atlantic coast from the British Isles to Senegal, including Madeira, Azores, and Canary Islands. Found elsewhere throughout the Mediterranean (Trewavas, 1973).

Liza aurata (Risso, 1810)

Mugil auratus: Steindachner, 1868, p. 682 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 323 (L, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 589–590, fig. 269 (C).

Liza aurata: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C) | Thomson, 1981, vol. 3 (C) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Distribution in the Atlantic from southern Norway and Sweden, southern England to Morocco, Madeira, the Azores (Trewavas, 1973).

Oedalechilus labeo (Cuvier, 1829)
"lebranco"

Mugil labeo: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 323 (L, T).
Oedalechilus labeo: Trewavas, 1973, pp. 573–574 (C).

COMMENTS: The distribution includes the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coast of Morocco (Trewavas, 1973). Occurrence in the Canary Islands is questioned by Trewavas (1973).

HOLOCENTRIDAE

**Holocentrus* sp.: UL specimen
photographed from Las Palmas Museum

COMMENTS: A questionable record. An unidentified stuffed specimen of *Holocentrus* was photographed by A. Brito from the Las Palmas Museum, apparently collected locally. No other records of holocentrids are known from the canaries.

ATHERINIDAE

"gueldes," "pejines"

Atherina hepsetus Linnaeus, 1758

Atherina hepsetus: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 676–677 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 322 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 580–581 (C).

COMMENTS: Known in the canaries only from literature citations. Elsewhere found from Spain to Morocco and Madeira, also including the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas.

Atherina boyeri Risso, 1810

Atherina boyeri: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 340 (C).

COMMENTS: Presence not well established. Only a single early citation exists (possibly a misidentification). Known from the Mediterranean and Black seas. Also from Spain and Portugal (rarely England) to Morocco.

**Atherina lopeziana*
Rossignol and Blanche, 1961

Atherina lopeziana: JKD 79-50 (48 spec. 22–43 mm) (F) | UL (T).

COMMENTS: A new record for the islands. A large series was collected by JKD and JVT from Fuerteventura. Also known by A. Brito

from Tenerife. Formerly known from the Bay of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, and the islands of Fernando Po and Anno-Bon.

Atherina presbyter Cuvier, 1829
"longoron"

Atherina presbyter: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 677–678 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 322–323 (T).

COMMENTS: Known in the area only from two citations. Elsewhere found from the Straits of Gibraltar and Mediterranean, and Morocco to Kattegat.

SCORPAENIDAE

Scorpaena porcus Linnaeus, 1758
"rascacio," "roscacios," "rocas"

Scorpaena porcus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 20 (1843) (T) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 676–677 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 611 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 478 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 313 (L, T) | Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 83–85, fig. 9a (T) | JKD 1979 (5 spec. 49–154 mm) (L) | JKD 1979 (4 spec. 55–105 mm) (F) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: A relatively common canarian scorpaenid. Specimens have been collected from Lanzarote and Fuerteventura by the first two authors. Known by the third author from Tenerife, Gomera, La Palma, and Hierro. This species is often found in littoral to shallow sublittoral depths, but may be found to 800 m depths (Blanc and Hureau, 1973). Also found in the Azores, Mediterranean and Black seas, and from the British Isles to Morocco (Blanc and Hureau, 1873) or Senegal (Eschmeyer, 1969).

Scorpaena maderensis Valenciennes, 1833
"rascacio," "roscacios," "rocas"

Sebastes maderensis: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 673–675 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1883, pp. 611–612 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 312 (T).

Scorpaena rubellio: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, pp. 344–345 (C).

Helicolenus madurensis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 917–918, 360 (C).

Scorpaena maderensis: Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 76–78, fig. 10c (C) | Blanc and Hureau, 1973, pp. 580–581 (C) | JKD 1977 (20 spec. 50–97 mm) (GC) | JKD 1976 (9 spec. 69–127 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-44 (4 spec. 46–77 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (6 spec. 36–80 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (14

spec. 45–135 mm) (L) | JKD 1979 (3 spec. 42–92 mm) (F) | JVT 1982 (2 spec. 33, 47 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: The most common canarian scorpaenid. Found in large numbers in most rocky littoral and sublittoral areas. Numerous specimens have been collected from most of the islands. Found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic (Tortonese and Hureau, 1979) and rarely from Portugal to Morocco. Also found in the Azores, Madeira, Salvage, and Cape Verde Islands (Eschmeyer, 1969).

Scorpaena scrofa Linnaeus, 1758
“rascacio,” “roscacios,” “rocas,” “cantarero”

Scorpaena scrofa: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 20 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 677–679 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 313 (GC, T) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 922, 1307, 1360 (GC, T) | Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 69–71, fig. 9b, c (C) | Blanc and Hureau, 1973, pp. 581–582 (C) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 25 (LP) | UL (G, T).

COMMENTS: Known by the third author from Gomera and Tenerife. Found from littoral depths to 500 m (Blanc and Hureau, 1973). Known from the Mediterranean and in the eastern Atlantic from the British Isles to Senegal (Blanc and Hureau, 1973). Also found off the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands (Eschmeyer, 1969).

Scorpaena notata Rafinesque 1810
“rascacio,” “roscacios,” “rocas”

Scorpaena notata: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, pp. 345–346 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 920–922, fig. 387 (C) | Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 81–83 (C) | UL (G, T, H, LP).

Scorpaena teneriffea: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 345 (type description, Canary Islands).

COMMENTS: Known by the third author from Gomera, Tenerife, Hierro, and La Palma. Depths of 30–700 m have been recorded for the species (Blanc and Hureau, 1973). Occurs in the Mediterranean and from the Bay of Biscay to Senegal (Blanc and Hureau, 1973), including the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands (Eschmeyer, 1969).

Scorpaena canariensis (Sauvage, 1878)

Sebastes (Sebastichthys) canariensis: Sauvage, 1878, p. 117, pl. 1, figs. 1–2 (type description,

Canary Islands) | Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 78–79 (C).

COMMENTS: Known only from the type specimen. Endemic to the canaries (Eschmeyer, 1969).

Helicolenus dactylopterus dactylopterus
(Delaroche, 1809)
“boca negra”

Sebastes imperialis: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 21 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T).
Sebastes dactylopterus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 312 (L, T).

Helicolenus dactylopterus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 916–917, fig. 386 (C) | Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 93–99 (C).

Helicolenus dactylopterus dactylopterus: Blanc and Hureau, 1973, p. 582 (C).

COMMENTS: Not well known in the canaries. Four populations of the subspecies exist according to Eschmeyer (1969): (1) Northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean, (2) Gulf of Guinea, (3) South Africa, and (4) the western Atlantic coast of the U.S., Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. Found from upper slope depths to 960 m (Blanc and Hureau, 1973).

Pontinus kuhlii (Bowdich, 1825)
“obispo”

Sebastes filifer: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 21 (1843) pl. 2, fig. 2 (1840) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T).

Sebastes kuhlii: Gunther, 1860, pp. 102–104 (C) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 671–673 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 312 (GC, T).

Pontinus kuhlii: Fowler, 1936, pp. 928, 1360 (C) | Eschmeyer, 1969, pp. 35–38 (C) | Blanc and Hureau, 1973, p. 583 (C).

COMMENTS: Well documented in the canaries. Found from 100 to 460 m depths according to Blanc and Hureau (1973). Distribution in the eastern Atlantic extends from the Bay of Biscay to Senegal (Blanc and Hureau, 1973). Also found in the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands and rarely the Mediterranean (Eschmeyer, 1969).

**Pontinus accraensis* Norman, 1935

Pontinus accraensis: JKD 1983 (3 spec. 170–190 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Two specimens taken by hook and line from off Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria

at a depth of 200 m (JKD 83-13) closely resemble this species and have been tentatively identified as *P. accraensis*. This appears to represent a new record for the canaries and an extension of the range. Known from Mauritania to Angola according to Eschmeyer (1969).

TRIGLIDAE

Chelidonichthys (Aspitrigla) obscura
(Linnaeus, 1764)
"arete," "bejel"

Trigla lucerna: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 19 (1843) (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 943–944 (C).

Trigla obscura: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 689–690 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 320 (C).

Aspitrigla obscura: Blanc and Hureau, 1973, p. 588 (C) | CTP (GC).

COMMENTS: Specimens seen in the CTP collection on Gran Canaria. Well documented in the literature as being found in the canaries. Found in the Mediterranean and from the British Isles to Morocco, including the Azores and Madeira (Blanc and Hureau, 1973). Found from the British Isles to Cape Blanc, Mauritania, and Madeira according to Richards (1981). He states that the presence in the Azores and the canaries is unconfirmed. Found from shallow water to 170 m (Richards, 1981).

Chelidonichthys lucerna (Linnaeus, 1758)
"bejel"

Trigla lucerna: Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Blanc and Hureau, 1973, pp. 586–587 (C).

Trigla hirundo: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 683–685 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 320 (T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 347 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 939–940, 1309 (T).

COMMENTS: Several references cite the presence of this species in the canaries. Known from Norway to Cape Blanc, and Mauritania including the Mediterranean and Black seas (Richards, 1981). Found from 20 to 200 m depths.

Chelidonichthys (Eutrigla) gurnardus
(Linnaeus, 1758)
"borracho"

Trigla gurnardus: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 685–687 (C).

COMMENTS: Only a single early citation is known (Steindachner, 1867). This is possibly a misidentification as Richards (1968) stated the known range as northern Norway to the Mediterranean and Black seas. He stated it had not been reported south of Gibraltar.

Chelidonichthys (Trigloporus) lastoviza
(Bonnaterre, 1788)
"rubio"

Trigla lineata: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 19 (1843) (L, T, GC) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 400 (T) | Steindachner, 1867, pp. 681–682 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 480 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 320 (GC, T, L) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 347 (C).

Trigla lastoviza: Fowler, 1936, pp. 940–942, fig. 392 (T, GC) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 25 (LP).

Trigloporus lastoviza: Blanc and Hureau, 1973, p. 590 (C) | JKD 79-71 (1 spec. 275 mm) (GC) | CTP (GC).

COMMENTS: Well documented in the canaries. A single specimen was purchased in 1979 at a Las Palmas fish market, but its canarian origin cannot be definitely confirmed. However, several photographs taken in 1979 of the catch of local fishermen reveal numerous examples of what appears to be this species. It is apparently common (at least off Gran Canaria) in the canaries. Richards (1981) listed the range as Norway to the Cape of Good Hope and up to Mozambique, also including the Mediterranean and Madeira. He did not mention the canaries. This species has been also listed from the Azores (Richards, 1968). Found from shore to 150 m depths (Richards, 1981).

DACTYLOPTERIDAE

Dactylopterus volitans (Linnaeus, 1758)
"pez volador," "chicharra"

Dactylopterus volitans: Steindachner, 1867, pp. 693–694, fig. 3, pl. 2 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 320 (T) | Smith-Vaniz, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

Dactylopterus vulgaris: Steindachner, 1867, p. 694, fig. 3, pl. 2 (C).

Cephalacanthus spinarella: Steindachner, 1867, p. 694, fig. 2, pl. 2 (C).

Cephalacanthus volitans: Fowler, 1936, pp. 945–947, fig. 394 (C).

COMMENTS: Several literature citations document the presence of this species in the

canaries. No specimens have been collected by the authors. This species is known to occur from Portugal to Angola, including the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic offshore islands. It is also widespread in the western Atlantic from Massachusetts to Argentina (Smith-Vaniz, 1981). Found on mud-sand bottom at 10–80 m depths (Monod, 1973).

BOTHIDAE

Bothas podas maderensis (Lowe, 1834)
“tapaculos”

Rhombeus serratus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 84 (1843) pl. 18 (1839) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Bothas podas: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 717–718 (T) | Santaella, Bravo de Laguna, and Santos, 1975, p. 30 (LP).

Rhomboidichthys podas: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 328 (L, T).

Platophrys podas: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 347 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 506–508, fig. 24 (C).

Bothas podas maderensis: Nielsen, 1973, p. 620 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 177 sighted (T) | JKD 78-62 (4 spec. 73–100 mm) (GC) | JVT 82-278 (2 spec. 94–102 mm) (GC) | JKD 1983 (3 spec. 114–120 mm) (GC) | UL (T, G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: A well known species from all of the Canary Islands. Appears commonly in local catches. Numerous specimens were collected by JKD and JVT off Gran Canaria. Three specimens were collected on sandy bottom in depths of 11–20 m. Sighted as shallow as 5 m off Gran Canaria. Possibly occurring to depths of 200 m (Gutherz and Quero, 1981). This subspecies is known only from Madeira and the canaries. *B. podas africanus* occurs off West Africa from Cape Blanc to Angola; *B. podas podas* occurs in the Mediterranean (Gutherz and Quero, 1981).

Arnoglossus thori Kyle, 1913

Arnoglossus thori: Nielsen, 1961, pp. 102–127 (GC).

COMMENTS: Not well documented in the canaries. Appearing only in Nielsen (1961). Listed as occurring from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape Blanc, Mauritania (Gutherz and Quero, 1981).

SOLIDAE

Synapturichthys kleinii (Risso, 1826)

Solea kleinii: Perez and Cruz, 1982, pp. 397–409 (GC).

COMMENTS: The first record of this rare species has recently been cited in the canaries (Perez and Cruz, 1982). Known from the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, also from northwest Africa to South Africa (Torchio, 1973).

Solea vulgaris vulgaris Quensel, 1806
“lenguado”

Solea vulgaris: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 720–721 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 328 (GC, T).

Solea vulgaris vulgaris: Torchio, 1973, p. 628 (C).

COMMENTS: Several literature citations document the presence of this species in the canaries. Depths of from a few meters to 150 m have been recorded. Recorded from the Mediterranean (except from Tunisia to Egypt) and parts of the Adriatic and Ionian and Black seas. Also found from Scandinavia to Senegal (Torchio, 1973).

Pegusa lascaris (Risso, 1810)
“lenguado”

Solea scribea: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 84 (1843) pl. 18 (1839) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Solea lascaris: Steindachner, 1868, pp. 725–726 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 329 (GC, T) | Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 347 (C) | Fowler, 1936, pp. 517–518, fig. 246 (C) | Torchio, 1973, pp. 629–630 (C) | UL (T, G).

COMMENTS: Relatively common in the canaries. Found from 5 to 300 m depths. Distribution is from the British Isles and Atlantic coast of Europe to the Cape of Good Hope (Quero, 1981).

Dicologlossa hexophthalma
(Bennett, 1831)

Dicologlossa hexophthalma: Torchio, 1973, p. 632 (C).

COMMENTS: Presence in the canaries not confirmed. Inclusion herein based only on Torchio (1973) citation. Found elsewhere

from Portugal to Angola, also Madeira (Torchio, 1973).

Microchirus ocellatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
"soldado"

Solea oculata: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 84 (1843) pl. 18, fig. 2 (1839) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Solea ocellata: Steindachner, 1868, p. 724 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, pp. 328–329 (T).

Quenselia ocellata: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 347 (C).

Echinosolea oculata: Chabanaud and Monod, 1927, p. 10 (T).

Monochirus ocellatus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 520–521, fig. 247 (C).

Microchirus ocellatus: Torchio, 1973, p. 633 (C) | CTP (GC).

COMMENTS: Relatively common in the canaries. No specimen collected by us, but specimens seen and photographed at CTP in Gran Canaria by JKD. Known from soft bottom to depths of 300 m (Torchio, 1973). Found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, also from southwest Iberian peninsula to Mauritania, including Madeira and Annobon Islands (Torchio, 1973).

Microchirus theophila (Risso, 1810)

Solea vulgaris var. *azevia*: Steindachner, 1868, p. 720, pl. 5 (T).

Solea theophila: Fowler, 1936, pp. 512–513, fig. 243 (C).

Microchirus azevia: Torchio, 1973, p. 633 (C) | Perez and Cruz, 1982, pp. 397–409 (GC).

Microchirus theophila: JKD 79-71 (2 spec. 237, 238 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Relatively common in local catches and markets. Two specimens purchased in 1979 at a Las Palmas, Gran Canaria market cannot be positively confirmed as caught locally. Numerous citations confirm the species as occurring in the canaries. Found on soft bottom between 40 and 340 m depths (Quero, 1981). Occurs from western Mediterranean and Gibraltar to Senegal and northward to the British Isles (Quero, 1981).

CYNOGLOSSIDAE

Cynoglossus canariensis Steindachner, 1882a

Cynoglossus canariensis: Steindachner, 1882b, p.

13, pl. 2, fig. 2 (C) | Fowler, 1936, p. 526, fig. 249 (C) | JKD 79-71 (2 spec. 350, 355 mm) (C) | Menon, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: The type was described by Steindachner (1882b) from the Canary Islands. Specimens are common in local markets. Two specimens were purchased from a Las Palmas, Gran Canaria market but cannot be positively confirmed as being caught locally. Found in depths of 15–300 m (Menon, 1981). Distribution includes Senegal to Angola (Menon, 1981).

MONACANTHIDAE

Monacanthus hispidus (Linnaeus, 1766)
"gallo," "pez cochino"

Monacanthus filamentosus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 95 (1843) pl. 16, fig. 1 (1839) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Monacanthus gallinula: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 95 (1843) (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 (T).

Monacanthus setifer: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 334 (L, GC, T) | Gunther, 1870, p. 239 (L).

Monacanthus hispidus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1095–1097, fig. 459 (T, L) | JKD 76-34 (4 spec. 64–105 mm) (GC) | CTP (GC) | UL (G, LP, H).

COMMENTS: A relatively common canarian shorefish. Collected and photographed from Gran Canaria by JKD. Known from Gomera, La Palma, and Hierro by the third author. Adults are found inshore, young known elsewhere from offshore. This is a widely distributed species, being found from Madeira to Angola in the eastern Atlantic and from Georges Bank to Brazil in the western Atlantic (Berry and Vogeles, 1961). A sibling species, *M. setifer*, in the western Atlantic, although cited, has not been confirmed as occurring in the eastern Atlantic. The young of *M. hispidus* are closely associated with the pelagic sargassum community in the western Atlantic (Dooley, 1972).

Aluterus scriptus Osbeck, 1765

Aluterus laevis: Richardson, 1844, p. 131, pl. 61, fig. 3 (C).

Alutera scripta: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1098–1099 (C).

Aluterus scriptus: Brito and Lozano, in press (GC) | UL (F).

COMMENTS: A rare, but well documented canarian species. Found in shallow water. Cool water temperatures may account for the paucity of this circumtropical species. The young of this species have also been found among the pelagic sargassum community in the western Atlantic (Dooley, 1972).

BALISTIDAE

Balistes capriscus Gmelin, 1788 "gallo"

Balistes capriscus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 94 (1843) (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 333 (C) | Winterbottom and Tyler, 1981, vol. 1 (C) | CTP (GC).

Balistes caprinus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 94 (1843), pl. 16, fig. 3 (1839) (C) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 333 (C).

Balistes carolinensis: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1084–1086, fig. 454 (C) | UL (G, T).

COMMENTS: A relatively common canarian species. Numerous examples were seen and photographed from local catches by JKD. It occurs in the western Atlantic from Nova Scotia to Argentina (Moore, 1967). In the eastern Atlantic it has been found from the British Isles to Angola, including the Mediterranean, Black, and Adriatic seas and the Azores and Madeira (Tortonese, 1973). Also reported in the Cape Verde Islands (Winterbottom and Tyler, 1981). Recorded in depths between 10 and 100 m (Tortonese, 1973). As with several other monacanthids and balistids, the young and subadults have been found associated with pelagic sargassum (Dooley, 1972).

Balistes vetula Linnaeus, 1758

Balistes vetula: Winterbottom and Tyler, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: Not confirmed as a canarian species. Reported only by Winterbottom and Tyler (1981). Range includes the Indian Ocean, western Pacific, and western Atlantic from Massachusetts to Brazil (Moore, 1967). In the eastern Atlantic it is found from England to South Africa, including Madeira, Cape Verde, and Ascension islands (Winterbottom and Tyler, 1981), and the Azores (Tortonese, 1973).

Balistes punctatus Gmelin, 1788

Balistes punctatus: Winterbottom and Tyler, 1981, vol. 1 (C).

COMMENTS: The presence of this species has not been confirmed. It was listed by Winterbottom and Tyler (1981) from the canaries. The range includes Madeira and extends south of the canaries along West Africa to Mosamedes, Angola (Winterbottom and Tyler, 1981). Apparently the species is uncommon (Tortonese, 1973).

TETRAODONTIDAE

Sphoeroides spengleri (Bloch, 1782) "tamboril"

Tetrodon marmoratus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 94 (1843) pl. 20, fig. 2 (C) | Steindachner, 1865, p. 404 (T).

Tetrodon spengleri: Vinciguerra, 1890, p. 483 (GC) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 334 (L, GC, T).

Sphoeroides spengleri: Jordan and Gunn, 1899, p. 344 (C) | JKD 78-11 (1 spec. 59 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-59 (1 spec. 88 mm) (F) | UL (LP, G, H) | JKD 83-79 (1 spec. 133 mm) (GC).

Sphoeroides spengleri: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1110–1111, fig. 465 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T).

COMMENTS: A relatively well known canarian species, although not found in high numbers. Only three specimens were collected by JKD and JVT during the course of this study. Known also from La Palma, Gomera, and Hierro by the third author. Our specimens were collected in shallow water 3–5 m. Recorded in depths of 20–80 m (Tortonese, 1973). Found in the western Atlantic from New England to Brazil. Recorded in the eastern Atlantic from Portugal to Angola including the Azores and Madeira (Tortonese, 1973).

Sphoeroides cutaneus (Gunther, 1870) "tamboril de profundidad"

Sphoeroides cutaneus: Brito, 1983, pp. 17–26 (T) | UL (T, H) | JKD 1983 (2 spec. 278, 305 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A relatively recent addition to the canarian fauna. Brito (1983) gave the first account for the canaries, recording a speci-

men captured at 90 m off Tenerife. Subsequently, the first two authors recovered two more specimens in 1983 from 150 to 300 m depths off Gran Canaria. Apparently caught occasionally by sportfishermen off Gran Canaria. Previously known from 20 to 200 m (Tortonese, 1973). Ranges from the Azores and St. Helena islands to Senegal (Brito, 1983). Also from Japan and Hawaii (Tortonese, 1973).

Ephippion guttifer (Bennett, 1831)
"tamboril de tierra"

Ephippion guttifer: Shipp, 1981, vol. 4 (C).

COMMENTS: Not definitely confirmed in the canaries. Shipp (1981) included the canaries in his species distribution map. Recorded elsewhere in depths of 10–100 m. Found from the Bay of Biscay to Angola, also Algeria (Tortonese, 1973).

Canthigaster rostrata (Bloch, 1786)
"tamboril"

Tetrodon rostratus: Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 334 (GC).
Canthigaster rostratus: Fowler, 1936, p. 1115 (C) | Brito and Lozano, 1980, p. 178 (T).
Canthigaster rostrata: JKD 1978 (4 spec. 44–56 mm) (GC) | JKD 76-10 (1 spec. 49 mm) (GC) | JKD 1979 (6 spec. 28–47 mm) (GC) | JVT 82-274 (1 spec. 48 mm) (GC) | CTP (GC) | UL (LP, G, H) | JKD 1983 (4 spec. 34–39 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A relatively common shallow water species. Numerous specimens have been collected from most of the canaries. Recorded from Madeira to Angola. Also in the western Atlantic from Bermuda, West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico (Tortonese, 1973).

DIODONTIDAE

Chilomycterus atringa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Chilomycterus atringa: Brito and Lozano, in press (T, LP).

COMMENTS: The first record for this species is by Brito and Lozano (in press). Known by them from Tenerife and La Palma. Recorded from Portugal to Angola, including Madeira. Also found in the western Atlantic from Bermuda and the West Indies (Tortonese, 1973).

GOBIESOCIDAE

"pegalos," "chupasangre"

Apletodon pellegrini (Chabanaud, 1925)

Lepadogaster bimaculatus: Steindachner, 1868, p. 686 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 324 (T).
Lepadogaster pellegrini: Fowler, 1936, p. 1079 (fig. 452 (C)).

Apletodon pellegrini: Briggs, 1955, pp. 27–28 (C) | Briggs, 1973, p. 651 (C) | Brito, 1982, pp. 193–206 (C).

COMMENTS: Recorded by Briggs (1955) and Brito (1982). Also found from Dakar, Senegal to Port Elizabeth, South Africa including Cape Verde, Annobon, and Madeira islands (Briggs, 1955, 1973). An uncommon littoral species (Briggs, 1973).

Diplecogaster bimaculata pectoralis
Briggs, 1955

Diplecogaster bimaculata pectoralis: Briggs, 1955, pp. 30–31, fig. 83 (GC) | Brito, 1982, pp. 193–206 (C).

COMMENTS: Recorded by Briggs (1955, 1973) and Brito (1982). Occurs along the outer shelf among the algae *Hildebrandtia* (Briggs, 1973). Also found in the Azores and Cape Verde Islands (Briggs, 1973).

Diplecogaster ctenocrypta Briggs, 1955

Diplecogaster ctenocrypta: Briggs, 1955, pp. 29, 32, fig. 85 (GC).

COMMENTS: Known from the holotype taken at 180 m off Gran Canaria along with the algae *Hildenbrandtia* (Briggs, 1955).

Lepadogaster lepadogaster purpurea
(Bonnaterre, 1788)

Lepadogaster webbianus: Valenciennes, 1837–1844, p. 85 (1843) (C).

Lepadogaster webbianus: Steindachner, 1865, p. 403 misspelled (T).

Lepadogaster gouanii: Steindachner, 1868, p. 686 (T).

Lepadogaster lepadogaster: Fowler, 1936, p. 1080 (C).

Lepadogaster lepadogaster purpurea: Briggs, 1955, pp. 36–37 (C) | Brito, 1982, pp. 193–206 (T) | JKD 77-12 (1 spec. 30 mm) (GC) | JKD 78-33 (1 spec. 48 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-19 (2

spec. 28, 32 mm) (GC) | JKD 79-51 (6 spec. 20–38 mm) (F) | JKD 1979 (3 spec. 27–48 mm) (L) | JVT 82-218 (1 spec. 22 mm) (GC) | UL (LP).

COMMENTS: A very common canarian clingfish. Found under or attached to rocks in littoral/infralittoral areas. Numerous specimens have been collected from Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote by JKD and JVT. Canarian clingfishes have been studied by the third author from La Palma and Tenerife (Brito, 1982). Range from the Shetland Islands and Mediterranean west of Cap Roux south to Dakar (Briggs, 1973). The other subspecies *L. l. lepadogaster* is restricted to the eastern/central Mediterranean (Briggs, 1973).

Lepadogaster zebrina Lowe, 1839

Lepadogaster zebrina: Brito, 1982, pp. 193–206 (T) | UL (LP).

COMMENTS: A relatively uncommon species. Reported as a new record for the canaries by Brito (1982). Five specimens were collected along with *L. lepadogaster purpura* from tidepools on Tenerife. *L. zebrina* was formerly considered by Briggs (1955, 1973) as being endemic to Madeira.

Lepadogaster candollei Risso, 1810

Lepadogaster candollei: Brito, 1982, pp. 193–206 (T) | JKD 79-44 (2 spec. 19–25 mm) (GC) | UL (LP, G).

COMMENTS: Two specimens were collected by JKD and JVT in a tidepool near Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in 1979. Recently, Brito (1982) recorded *L. candollei* as a new canarian record from seven specimens collected off Punta del Hidalgo and El Medaño, Tenerife. This species is typically infralittoral to 15 m depths (Brito, 1982). It ranges from the British Isles to the Salvage Islands (Briggs, 1973) and canaries (Brito, 1982). Also found in the Black and Mediterranean seas (Briggs, 1973).

BATRACHOIDIDAE

Halaobatrachus didactylus (Schneider, 1801)
“sapo”

Batrachus didactylus: Vinciguerra, 1883, p. 616 (T) | Vinciguerra, 1893, p. 320 (T).

Batrachoides didactylus: Fowler, 1936, pp. 1076–1077 (C).

COMMENTS: Known only from several old literature citations. Its presence is not firmly established. It is known from Portugal to the Gulf of Guinea. More commonly from Cape Blanco to Ghana (Monod, 1973), and the Mediterranean. Depths range from 20 to 40 m (Monod, 1973).

LOPHIIDAE

“rapes”

**Lophioides kemp* (Norman, 1935)

Lophius kemp: JKD 79-71 (2 spec. 210, 225 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: Two specimens purchased in 1979 by JKD and JVT in a local fish market in Las Palmas, Gran Canaria constitute the first record for the species in the canaries. However, some caution should be taken, as nearby coastal African species are sometimes found in local markets. Nevertheless, our record should be considered a considerable extension of the former range from off West Africa of (20° north to 5° south latitude) (Caruso, 1981). Depth ranges from 50 to 400 m are known (Caruso, 1981).

Lophiodes budegassa Spinola, 1807

Lophius budegassa: Caruso, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: Its presence not established. Shown on Caruso's (1981) distribution map. Known from the Mediterranean, and north to the British Isles and south to Mauritania (Caruso, 1981). Depths are from shore to 500 m (Caruso, 1981).

Lophius vaillanti Regan, 1903

Lophius vaillanti: Caruso, 1981, vol. 2 (C).

COMMENTS: As with the previous species, it is recorded herein based solely on its appearance within Caruso's (1981) distribution map for the species. The canaries appear to be at the northern limit for the species. It is found south to 5° south latitude including the Cape Verde Islands (Caruso, 1981). Found along the edge of the shelf (200 m) to 800 m depths (Caruso, 1981).

ANTENNARIIDAE

Antennarius nummifer (Cuvier, 1817)

Antennarius nummifer: UL (4 spec. 42–50 mm)
(T) | JVT 1983 (1 spec. 68 mm) (GC).

COMMENTS: A single specimen collected from Las Palmas, Gran Canaria by the Danish Java–South African Expedition of 1929–1930 constituted the only record for the species in the canaries according to T. W. Pietsch (personal commun.). It is now known from four specimens (Univ. Wash. 20991) collected by the third author from near Santa Cruz, Tenerife and by one specimen (AMNH 32395) collected from Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria in 15 m by the second author.

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