Ichthyofauna of Portugal: Taxonomic diversity, common and scientific names of marine fishes

Ictiofauna de Portugal: Diversidade taxonómica, nomes comuns e nomes científicos dos peixes marinhos

Miguel Carneiro, Rogélia Martins, Francisco Reiner, Irineu Batista

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Ichthyofauna of Portugal: Taxonomic diversity, common and scientific names of marine fishes

Ictiofauna de Portugal: Diversidade taxonómica, nomes comuns e nomes científicos dos peixes marinhos

Abstract

This paper presents an updated checklist of the common and scientific names of all taxonomically valid fish species that were reported in the Portuguese marine waters. It includes the most important bibliographic references of the works dedicated to the Portuguese ichthyofauna published since 1765, as well as the registration codes in databases (specimens, tissues or human observation).

This checklist includes 1349 species of which 1191 occur in territorial waters and in the three sub-areas of the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone, 71 solely in the Portuguese Continental Shelf Extension area and 87 whose presence in the studied area of this work were considered doubtful.

A total of 874 new Portuguese common names are proposed and the criteria considered in their assignment are presented.

Keywords: Ichthyofauna, Taxonomic diversity, Common and scientific names, Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone, Extension of the Portuguese Continental Shelf.

Resumo

Este trabalho apresenta uma lista atualizada dos nomes comuns e científicos de todas as espécies de peixes, taxonomicamente válidas, que foram referenciadas nas águas marinhas de Portugal. Inclui as referências bibliográficas mais importantes dos trabalhos dedicados à ictiofauna portuguesa publicados desde 1765, bem como os códigos de registos em base de dados (espécimes, tecidos ou de observação humana).

Nesta lista incluem-se 1349 espécies em que 1191 ocorrem em águas territoriais e nas três sub-áreas da Zona Económica Exclusiva Portuguesa, 71 exclusivamente na área da Extensão da Plataforma Continental Portuguesa e 87 cuja presença na área de estudo deste trabalho foi considerada duvidosa.

São propostos 874 novos nomes vulgares em português e apresentam-se os critérios considerados na atribuição destes nomes.

Acronyms and abbreviations / Acrónimos e abreviaturas

ASFIS - List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes, FAO.
AMS - Australian Museum, Sydney (Australia).
AMNH - American Museum of Natural History, New York (USA).
ANSP - The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (USA).
ARC - Atlantic Reference Centre, Saint Andrews, New Brunswick (Canada).
AVG - Aquário Vasco da Gama, Lisbon (Portugal).
AZ - Azores EEZ sub-area.
BMNH - Natural History Museum, London (UK) (see NHMUK; NHMUK is preferred abbreviation for specimen citation).
CAS - California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (USA).
CLCS - Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (United Nations).
CMS - The Conservation of Migratory Sharks.
CSIC - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid (Spain).
DATRAS - Database of Trawl Surveys of ICES.
DFO-NFLD - Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Newfoundland.
Diveboard - Diveboard - Scuba diving citizen science observations.
EEZ - Economic Exclusive Zone
EMBL - European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg (Germany).
EMEPIC - Estrutura de Missão para a Extensão da Plataforma Continental [alternatively Portuguese Task Group for the Extension of the Continental Shelf], Paço de Arcos (Portugal).
ENA - European Nucleotide Archive, (EMBL-EBI).
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome (Italy).
FMNH - Field Museum of Natural History, Zoology Department, Chicago (USA).
GNM - Göteborgs Naturhistoriska Museum, Göteborg (Sweden).
GNUB - Global Names Usage Bank.
IBM - Instituto de Biologia Marítima, Lisbon (Portugal).
ICES - International Council for the Exploration of the Sea [alternatively CIES - Conselho Internacional para a Exploração do Mar], Copenhagen (Denmark).
ICM - Instituto de Ciencias del Mar, Barcelona (Spain).
IFREMER - Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer, Paris (France).
IGFA - International Game Fish Association, Dania Beach (USA).
IMAR/DOP - Instituto do Mar / Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas, Açores (Portugal).
INIP - Instituto Nacional de Investigación das Pescas, Lisboa (Portugal) (Current as: IPMA) or Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira, Luanda (Angola).
IPMA - Instituto Português da Mar e da Atmosfera, Lisboa (Portugal).
IORAS - P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (Russia).
ISH - Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut (vTI), Bundesforschungsinstitut für Ländliche Räume, Wald und Fischerei, Institut für Seefischerei, Hamburg (Germany).
KU - University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute, Kansas (USA).
LACM - Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles (USA).
Ichthyofauna of Portugal - Taxonomic diversity, common and scientific names of marine fishes

MAR - Mid-Atlantic Region.
MAR-ECO - The MAR-ECO international research project and an element of the Census of Marine Life, co-ordinated by the University of Bergen and Institute of Marine Research, Flødevigen (Norway).
MB - Museu Bocage [alternatively Museu Nacional de História Natural], Lisboa (Portugal).
MCM - Museu Carlos Machado, Ponta Delgada ( Açores).
MCZ - Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA).
MD - Madeira EEZ sub-area.
MHNUSC - Museo de Historia Natural da Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela (España).
MNHN - Muséum national d' Histoire naturelle, Paris (France).
MOM - Musée Océanographique de Monaco (Monaco).
MZLU - Zoologiska museet, Lunds universitet [Museum of Zoology, Lund University], Lund (Sweden).
n.d. - no date.
NHMUK - See BMNH.
NM - nautic miles.
NMSZ - National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh (Scotland).
NMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (Austria).
ONU - Organização das Nações Unidas.
PECS - Proposed Area for the Extension of the Portuguese Continental Shelf.
POGID - Plano de Ordenamento e Gestão das Ilhas Desertas.
POGIS - Plano de Ordenamento e Gestão das Ilhas Selvagens.
PT - mainland Portugal EEZ sub-area.
ROM - Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (Canada).
SAIAB - South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown (South Africa).
SAM - South African Museum, Cape Town (South Africa).
SDSC - SeamountsOnline (seamount biota) (CoML).
SMF - Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum [alternatively Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum], Frankfurt am Main (Germany).
SIO - Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Marine Vertebrate Collection, San Diego (USA).
SOC - Southampton Oceanography Center, Southampton (UK).
TCWC - Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas (USA).
UN - United Nations.
v.d. - vide.
VLIZ - Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee [alternatively Flanders Marine Institute] Ostend (Belgium).
VMM - Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum, New York (USA).
WoRMS - World Register of Marine Species.
WWF - World Wildlife Fund, Gland (Switzerland).
YPM - Yale University, Peabody Museum of Natural History, New Haven (USA).
ZMB - Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (Germany).
ZMH - Zoological Museum Hamburg, Hamburg (Germany).
ZMUB - Universitetsmuseet i Bergen [alternatively The University Museum of Bergen], Bergen (Norway).
ZMUC - Københavns Universitet, Zoologisk Museum [alternatively Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen], Copenhagen (Denmark).
ZMUO - Zoologisk Museum Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo (Norway).
ZSM - Zoologische Staatssammlung München, München (Germany).
Introduction

The fishing activity in Portugal has a long tradition and involves multiple fishing communities along the Portuguese continental coast and the archipelagos of Madeira and Azores. The social and economic importance of this activity has led to a great diversity of common denominations of fish. These denominations result from the input of all stakeholders involved in the marketing chain which include fishermen, retailers, fishmongers and consumers. They also represent a valuable linguistic heritage.

Much of this activity takes place in the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which includes the sub-areas of mainland Portugal and the archipelagos of Azores and Madeira, which globally represents 1,727,408 km².

In 2009 it was submitted a proposal for the extension of the Portuguese continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the UN which is under consideration in the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS). This extension would substantially increase this area to approximately 4,100,000 km².

Beyond 200 nautical miles the rights of sovereignty over the continental shelf comprises only the soil and subsoil (not the water column), throughout the natural extension of its land territory, to the outer edge of the continental margin.

The inclusion of the PECS (Portuguese Extension of the Continental Shelf) area in this work is to evaluate the fish biodiversity in areas beyond the national jurisdiction.

In 2014 the first global checklist of fish species cited for Portugal was published (Carneiro et al., 2014). Meanwhile, significant changes occurred both in the structure of the taxonomic classification and in the number of species due to the inclusion of new occurrence records, redefinition of the area beyond national jurisdiction, local or regional extinction of species or even corrections of former doubtful or erroneous records.

Introdução

A atividade pesqueira em Portugal tem uma longa tradição e envolve múltiplas comunidades piscatórias distribuídas ao longo da costa continental portuguesa e nos arquipélagos da Madeira e dos Açores. A importância social e económica dessa atividade levou a uma grande diversidade de denominações comuns dos peixes. Essas denominações resultam do contributo dos intervenientes económicos envolvidos na cadeia de comercialização e incluem pescadores, distribuidores, retalhistas, vendedores e consumidores e constituem um valioso património linguístico.

Grande parte desta atividade ocorre na Zona Económica Exclusiva Portuguesa (ZEE) que inclui as sub-áreas do continente e dos arquipélagos dos Açores e da Madeira, totalizando 1 727 408 km².

Em 2009, foi apresentada à ONU uma proposta para a extensão da plataforma continental portuguesa para além das 200 milhas marítimas, que está a ser avaliada na Comissão de Limites da Plataforma Continental (CLCS). Esta extensão aumentaria substancialmente esta área para cerca de 4 100 000 km².

Para além das 200 milhas marítimas, os direitos de soberania sobre a Plataforma Continental compreendem apenas o solo e o subsolo (e não a coluna de água), ao longo da extensão natural do território terrestre, até ao bordo exterior da margem continental.

Com a inclusão da área do PECS (Extensão da Plataforma Continental Portuguesa) neste trabalho procurou-se contribuir para a avaliação da biodiversidade dos peixes em áreas fora da jurisdição nacional.

Em 2014 foi publicada a primeira lista global de espécies de peixes cuja ocorrência foi citada para Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014). Entretanto, registaram-se alterações significativas quer na estrutura da classificação taxonómica, quer no número de espécies devido à inclusão de novos registos de ocorrência, redefinição da área além da jurisdição nacional, extinção local ou regional de espécies ou mesmo correções de anteriores registos duvidosos ou erróneos.
Thus, the main objective of this work was to provide an updated checklist of the Portuguese ichthyofauna based on the California Academy of Sciences (Van der Laan et al., 2019) taxonomic classification.

It was also intended: (i) to give information on marketed fish species for the period of 2015-2018 based on the commercial catch records; (ii) to present the diversity of the Portuguese common names traditionally used in the different fishing communities and regions since the last quarter of the 18th century; and (iii) to contribute for the harmonization of the Portuguese common names.

Methods

In this work the criterion for the inclusion of a species in the checklist was based on its occurrence record in the following geographical areas: territorial waters, the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the proposed PECS. In figure 1 the PECS area is highlighted.

In the current work, the classification system for taxonomic categories of Van der Laan et al. (2019) was followed. The taxonomic categories considered were: superclass, class, order, family and species. In each family, the species were alphabetically sorted and for each species was indicated: name, authority and year, English common name, Portuguese common names, citations and occurrence codes in the different area(s) included in this study.

The English common name of each fish species was based on the FAO-FIES (2018) of the Aquatic Science and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) and the type FAO name (in bold) or optionally another name when available.

The traditional Portuguese name (the most usual Portuguese vernacular name or proposed Portuguese vernacular name for a future Portuguese FAO designation from Portugal in bold), followed by other designations when available.

Métodos

Neste trabalho o critério de inclusão de uma espécie na lista baseou-se no registo da sua ocorrência nas seguintes áreas geográficas: as águas territoriais, a Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) e a área proposta para a Extensão da Plataforma Continental Portuguesa (PECS). Na figura 1 encontra-se evidenciada a área PECS.

Foi seguido o sistema de classificação para categorias taxonómicas de Van der Laan et al. (2019). As categorias taxonómicas consideradas foram as seguintes: superclassse, classe, ordem, família e espécie. Em cada família, as espécies foram ordenadas alfabeticamente e para cada espécie foi indicado: nome, autoridade e ano, nome vulgar inglês, nomes vulgares portugueses, citações e códigos de ocorrência nas diferente(s) área(s) incluídas neste estudo.

O nome vulgar em inglês de cada espécie foi baseado na FAO-FIES (2018) do Sistema de Informação sobre Ciências Aquáticas e Pesca (ASFIS), indicando-se a denominação FAO (em negrito) ou opcionalmente outro nome, quando disponível.

O nome tradicional português (o mais comum (em negrito) ou o proposto para uma futura denominação FAO portuguesa (de Portugal) (a azul) e, quando disponíveis, outras denominações.

Annex I of the “Portaria (Governamental Order) nº 21/2019 of 19 de março de 2019 (JO RA Açores)”.

The proposed Portuguese common name of each species was based on the following criteria:

i. The common Portuguese name traditionally used in fishing communities mentioned in reference books or used in the official trade names. For example, Sardina pilchardus (Walbaum 1792) - Sardinha;


Anexo I da Portaria n.º 21/2019 de 19 de março de 2019 (JO RA Açores).

O nome vulgar em português proposto para cada espécie baseou-se nos seguintes critérios:

i. O nome vulgar em português tradicionalmente usado nas comunidades pesqueiras, mencionado em obras de referência ou utilizado nas denominações comerciais oficiais. Por exemplo, Sardina pilchardus (Walbaum 1792) - Sardinha;
ii. The name of the person to whom the fish species is dedicated, the name of a scientific research vessel or the name of a scientific expedition. For example, *Bathytroctes michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1927 - Celinda-de-Michael-Sars;

iii. The Portuguese translation of the specific epithet of the scientific name. For example, *Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus* (Valenciennes 1837) - Caboz-de-quatro-manchas;

iv. The Portuguese translation of the common name already existing in another language. For example, Copper shark (*Carcharinus brachyurus* (Günther 1870)) - Tubarão-cobre;

v. The name of the place where the holotype was caught for the first time. For example, *Sphyraena viridensis* Cuvier, 1829 - Bicuda-de-Cabo-Verde;

vi. The name of the scientist(s) who first published the scientific species name. For example, *Diaphus adenomus* Gilbert 1905 - Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert;

vii. The general external appearance, specific morphological features (position of certain specialized structures, filaments, fins, spines, photophores, illicium, etc.) or the *in vivo* coloration(s). For example, all members of family Linophrynidae are named Peixe-sestro due to the peculiar displacement of the vent or anal opening to the left of center (sinistral);

viii. The type of habitat, the marine habitat division occupied, the geographical distribution area or the characteristic behaviour of the species. For example, *Cyclothone obscura* Brauer 1902 - Boqueirão-sombrio;

ix. The combination of two or more criteria mentioned above. For example, *Nerophis lumbriciformis* (Jenyns 1835) - Marinhalombriga.

Finally, the references (bibliographic or database) and codes (specimen, tissue or human observation) on the occurrence in the different area(s) are included. The codes were used in order to consolidate the bibliographic quotations of the most important works on the occurrence of the species in each area and sometimes they are the only reference of its presence in a given geographic area.

ii. O nome da pessoa a quem a espécie é dedicada, o nome de uma embarcação de investigação científica ou o nome de uma expedição científica. Por exemplo, *Bathytroctes michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1927 - Celinda-de-Michael-Sars;

iii. A tradução portuguesa do restritivo específico do nome científico. Por exemplo, *Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus* (Valenciennes 1837) - Caboz-de-quatro-manchas;

iv. A tradução portuguesa do nome comum já existente noutro idioma. Por exemplo, Copper shark (*Carcharinus brachyurus* (Günther 1870)) - Tubarão-cobre;

v. O nome do local onde o holótipo foi capturado pela primeira vez. Por exemplo, *Sphyraena viridensis* Cuvier, 1829 - Bicuda-de-Cabo-Verde;

vi. O nome do(s) cientista(s) que primeiro publicou(aram) o nome científico da espécie. Por exemplo, *Diaphus adenomus* Gilbert 1905 - Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert;

vii. O aspeto externo geral, características morfológicas específicas (posição de certas estruturas especializadas, filamentos, barbatanas, espinhos, fotóforos, ilíum, etc.) ou a(s) coloração(ões) *in vivo*. Por exemplo, todos os membros da família Linophrynidae são denominados Peixe-sestro devido à posição peculiar da abertura anal à esquerda do eixo central;

viii. O tipo e o andar do habitat marinho ocupado, a área de distribuição geográfica ou o comportamento característico da espécie. Por exemplo, *Cyclothone obscura* Brauer 1902 - Boqueirão-sombrio;

ix. A combinação de dois ou mais critérios supra mencionados. Por exemplo, *Nerophis lumbriciformis* (Jenyns 1835) - Marinhalombriga.

Seguem-se as referências (bibliográficas ou base de dados) e os códigos (espécime, tecido ou observação humana) sobre a ocorrência nas diferentes áreas. Os códigos foram incluídos a fim de consolidar as citações bibliográficas dos trabalhos mais importantes sobre a ocorrência das espécies em cada área e de modo a permitir um contínuo temporal de registos da sua ocorrência. Por vezes, são a única referência da sua presença numa determinada área geográfica.
All occurrence records in the PECS area are indicated. Furthermore, all species considered native due to its geographic distribution in one of the three EEZ sub-areas, but without specific occurrence records, are included and commented.

The sign (†) stands for an extinct, apparently extinct or regionally extinct species; ▲ stands for a species with commercial catches for the period of 2015-2018; the question mark (?) located after the name of a specific area indicates that the species was erroneously included in this area, misidentified or its current geographic distribution is different; if the question mark (?) is after a reference it indicates that the author had pointed out as a doubtful presence and/or have not a positive identification of the species and the record was questionable or more information was needed.

When the PECS acronym stands after the name of a particular area (e.g. Azores) it means that all references or codes refer to occurrence records in their area of extension; if this acronym is placed after a quotation indicates that it only refers to an occurrence in its area of extension.

Finally, where appropriate, comments are included on:
- The existence of type specimens: holotypes, syntypes, neotypes, paratypes and lectotypes caught in Portuguese waters or under Portuguese jurisdiction;
- Synonymy of invalid taxa designations;
- Indication of species that may be confused with the concerned species;
- The current geographical distributions of the species;
- The need of specimens to confirm the occurrence of the species in a certain area;
- Reasons for not including the species whose occurrence is considered doubtful;
- Existence of contradictory quotations on the presence of the species in a given area.

Todos os registos de ocorrência na área do PECS são indicados. Além disso, são também incluídas as espécies consideradas nativas, devido à sua distribuição geográfica numa das três sub-áreas da ZEE, embora não existam registos específicos da sua ocorrência.

O sinal (†) significa uma espécie extinta, aparentemente extinta ou regionalmente extinta; o sinal ▲ representa uma espécie com capturas comerciais durante o quadríni de 2015-2018; o ponto de interrogação (?) localizado após o nome de determinada área indica que a espécie foi erroneamente incluída nessa área, mal identificada ou a sua atual distribuição geográfica é diferente; se o ponto de interrogação (?) estiver depois de uma citação indica que o autor apontou a sua presença e/ou identificação como duvidosas, sendo o registo da sua ocorrência questionável ou necessitando de mais informação.

Quando a sigla PECS se encontra após o nome de uma determinada área (por exemplo, Açores) isso significa que todas as referências ou códigos dizem respeito a ocorrências na respetiva área de extensão; se esta sigla estiver colocada depois de uma citação indica que diz respeito apenas a uma ocorrência na respetiva área de extensão.

Por último, sempre que oportuno são incluídos comentários sobre:
- Existência de espécimes-tipo: holótipos, sintipos, neótipos, parátipos e lectótipos capturados em águas portuguesas ou sob jurisdição portuguesa;
- Sinonímia de denominações de taxa não válidas;
- Indicação de espécie(s) que se possa(m) ser confundida(s) com a espécie em causa;
- Atuais distribuições geográficas de ocorrência da espécie;
- A necessidade de espécimes para confirmação da ocorrência da espécie numa determinada área;
- Razões para a não inclusão da espécie cuja presença seja considerada duvidosa;
- Existência de citações contraditórias sobre a presença da espécie numa determinada área.
Results / Resultados

**Superclass Myxinomorpha**
**Class Myxini**
**Order Myxiniformes**
Family Myxinidae

**Myxine glutinosa** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Hagfish; Enguia-de-casulo.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1883-0150, 1882; AVG CODC-Peixes PE/03, 1899; Bragança, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Vladykov, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fernholm and Vladykov, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015a; Fernholm and Mincarone, 2016; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Schmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22498, 1967).

**Superclass Petromyzontomorpha**
**Class Petromyzonti**
**Order Petromyzontiformes**
Family Petromyzontidae

**Lampetra fluviatilis** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: European river lamprey; Lamprea-do-rio, Lampreia, Lampreia-de-água-doce, Lampreia-fluvial.
References: mainland Portugal (Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1894a, b, 1897, 1901; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Vladykov, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Almeça, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mateus et al., 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Petromyzon marinus** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Sea lamprey; Lampreia-do-mar, Lamprede, Lampreia, Lampreia-marinha.
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771, 1797; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1894a, b, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Vladykov, 1979, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Collares-Pereira et al., 2000; Garnerot et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Ribeiro et al., 2005a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Superclass Gnathostomata**
**Class Chondrichthyes**
Sub-class Elasmobranchii
**Order Hexanchiformes**
Family Hexanchidae

**Heptanchias perlo** (Bonnaterre 1788)
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Boeseman, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Ward et al., 2008; Rodrigues 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a), Azores (Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Martins, 1982a; Boeseman, 1984; INIP, 1985a; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuiev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Correia, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and
Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischo et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maui 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Boeseman, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; POGID, 2016; Bischo et al., 2018). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 36031, 1961).

**Hexanchus griseus** (Bonnaterre 1788)


References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulaert, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892(?); Nobre, 1894, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Boeseman, 1984; Compagno, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; King et al., 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Walls et al., 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Martins, 1982a; Boeseman, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Dias et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls et al., 2015a; Compagno, 2016; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischo et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Bellocc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maui 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Boeseman, 1984; INP, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls et al., 2015a; Compagno, 2016; Bischo et al., 2018). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013) small specimens of *Hexanchus griseus*, usually less than 120 cm in length, may be confused with *H. nakamurai*.

**Hexanchus nakamurai** Teng 1962

Common name: Bluntnose sixgill shark; Tubarão-albafar-de-pontas-brancas.

References: mainland Portugal (Boeseman, 1984(?); Compagno and Niem, 1998; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Hexanchus griseus* (Bonnaterre 1788) (Soldo, 2015). According to Ebert et al. (2013) the current geographic distribution of this species in the Eastern North and Central Atlantic include the Bay of Biscay, off France, Spain, Gibraltar, Morocco, and possibly the Ivory Coast and Nigeria, and also the western Mediterranean. Specimens are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in mainland Portugal.

Family Chlamydoselachidae

**Chlamydoselachus anguineus** Garman 1884

Common name: Frilled shark; Tubaráo-cobra, Cobra-da-fundura.

References: mainland Portugal (Brança, 1903, 1904a; Springer, 1911; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Boeseman, 1984; Compagno, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; Compagno, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; ICES 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev and Pavlov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischo et al., 2018) and Madeira (Collet, 1890; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Bellocc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maui 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Boeseman, 1979, 1984; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Bischo et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Order Orectolobiformes
Family Rhincodontidae

**Rhincodon typus** Smith 1828
Common name: **Whale shark; Tubarão-baleia**, Caldeirão, Malhado, Pintado, Tubarão-malhado, Tubarão-pintado.
References: mainland Portugal (Rodrigues, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Arruda, 1997; Compagno 2001, 2016; CITES, 2003; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Pierce et al., 2016; Dáv and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Lamniformes
Family Odontaspidae

**Carcharias taurus** Rafinesque 1810
Common name: **Smalltooth sand tiger shark; Tubarão-toiro**, Albafar, Dentudo, Tubarão, Tubarão-amarelo, Tubarão-de-areia, Tubarão-dentudo.
References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (ZMH 25521, 1938; IMAR/DOP 1PAL-04-POSTAU, 2005; Schroeter, 2016 (PECS)) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Walls et al., 2015b). Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. The maps of distribution of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) and Walls et al. (2015b) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). According to Golani and Fricke (2018) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *C. taurus* is a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate seas. Specimens are needed to confirm its presence in mainland Portugal and Madeira.

**Odontaspis ferox** (Risso 1810)
Common name: **Sand tiger shark; Tubarão-areia**, Albafar, Tubarão, Tubarão-de-areia.
References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; Graham et al., 2016), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Pollard et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Graham et al., 2016; Dáv and Afonso, 2017; Barcelos et al., 2018; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Maul, 1955a; Springer, 1979a; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Pollard et al., 2015; Graham et al., 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens in the MMF collections (MMF 2478, 1941; MMF 2678, 1941).

**Odontaspis noronhai** (Maul 1955)
Common name: **Bigeye sand tiger shark; Tubarão-de-Noronha**
References: Madeira (Maul, 1955a; Springer, 1979a; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Carcharias noronhai* Maul 1955, synonym of *O. noronhai*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 2691, 1941) caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira).

Family Mitsukurinidae

**Mitsukurina owstoni** Jordan 1898
Common name: **Goblin shark; Tubarão-duede**, Demónio, Narigudo, Tubarão, Tubarão-demónio, Tubarão-narigudo.
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903, 1904a, b; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Hellings, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009a; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cadenat and Blache 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2016; Den and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Great white shark; Tubarão-branco, Cascaira, Comedor-de-homens, Gandú, Rinquim, Tubarão, Tubarão-azul, Tubarão-come-homens, Tubarão-de-São-Tomé, Tubarão-grande.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boupart, 1877a; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Springer, 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986(?); Melendez and Macias, 2007; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ferreira, 1939; SAMS-SHARKS-002206, 1949; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Ellis and McCosker, 1991; Bruun, 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Fowler et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischo et al., 2018) and Madeira (Lichtenstein, 1844; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1984; Compagno 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bischo et al., 2018). Wirtz et al. (2008) do not indicate the presence of this species as a coastal fish of Madeira, but confirm its existence recorded from the open sea. According to Froese and Pauly (2019) this species is absent of Madeira based in misunderstanding the text by Wirtz et al. (2008).

Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque 1810


References: mainland Portugal (Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boupart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; Coelho et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1937a, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Springer, 1979a; Martins, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Moreno and Morón, 1992; Pinho e Pereira, 1995a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Correia, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauchonnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870, 1871; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maui 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cadenat and Blache, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Springer, 1979a; Sanches, 1986; Wirtz et al., 2008; Correia, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Isurus paucus Guitard Manday 1966

Common name: Longfin mako; Tubarão-anequim-de-gadanha, Anequim, Marrachã, Marracho-negro, Peixe-ruim, Tubarão-anequim.

References: mainland Portugal (Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Quéro, 1984a; Compagno, 2001(?), 2016; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Reardon et al., 2015; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)), Azores (Queiróz et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?)); Martins, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Reardon et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017) and Madeira (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Reardon et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016). This species is sometimes confused with the more common Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque 1810 (Compagno 2001).
**Lamna nasus** (Bonnaterre 1788)


References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boullart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935, 1937; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quêro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Martins, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quêro, 1984a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fowler et al., 2005; Correia, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischof et al., 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Bello, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2001; Quêro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Sims et al., 2015; Witt et al., 2016; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Clarke, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Quêro, 1984a; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?) Carneiro et al., 2014; Sims et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischof et al., 2018) and Madeira (Johnson, 1885; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno,1984a,2001,2016;Quêro,1984a;Sanches,1986;Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Sims et al., 2015; Witt et al., 2016; Bischof et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 606, 1937).

Family Alopiidae

**Alopias superciliosus** Lowe 1841

Common name: **Pelagic thresher** or **Thresher; Tubarão-raposo-olhudo**, Peixe-rato, Peixe-rato-de-natura, Peixe-zorro, Raposo, Raposo-de-olhos-grandes, Raposo-olhudo, Romano, Romão, Tubarão-raposa, Tubarão-raposo, Zorro-de-olhos-grandes.

References: mainland Portugal (Antunes, 1970; Fischer et al., 1981; Muñoz-Chápuí, 1984; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quêro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; MNHN-IC-1989-0782, 1989; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Compagno, 1984a (PECS)?), 2001, 2016; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Simões, 1999; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Martins, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandez-Carvalho et al., 2015; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischof et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841; Springer, 1979a; Cadenat
Alopias vulpinus (Bonnaterre 1788)


References: mainland Portugal (Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Santos et al., 2002a, b, c; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ferreira, 1937a, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Compagno, 1984a(?), 2001, 2016; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fowler et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017(?); Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1841, 1849, 1852a, b; de Velloso, 1892; Bellac, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Maul 1949d; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Quéro 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Compagno, 2001, 2016; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Das and Afonso (2017) the records of A. vulpinus in the Azores were quite probably a misidentification of Alopias superciliosus Lowe 1841.

Order Carcharhiniformes
Family Pentanchidae

Apristurus laurussonii (Saemundsson 1922)

Common name: Madeira catshark; Tubarão-gato-da-Madeira.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013), Azores (Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Cadenat and Maul, 1966; Springer, 1979b; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Quéro et al., 1993; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Apristurus maderensis Cadenat & Maul 1966 caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira), synonym of A. laurussonii, is in the MMF collections (MMF 18750, 1961). The distribution of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is discontinuous, from Greenland to Gabon. The distribution map reported by Ebert and Stehmann (2013) apparently includes the Girona Ridge, which belongs to the mainland Portugal EEZ. Thus, the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal is questionable and it is not considered in the total number of valid species to this area.

Apristurus manis (Springer 1979)

Common name: Ghost catshark; Tubarão-gato-fantasma.

References: Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002(?); IMAR/DOP COLETA 1687, 2004; IMAR/DOP SEDLOT-03-V04APR, 2004; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017(?)). Melo and Menezes (2002) and Das and Afonso (2017) mentioned that Apristurus manis is suspected to occur in the Azores.

Apristurus microps (Gilchrist 1922)

Common name: Smalleye catshark; Tubarão-gato-olinho.

References: Azores (Porteiro et al., 2017).
**Aprimorus profundorum** (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: **Deep-water catshark; Tubarão-gato-abissal**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 6251, 2004; MAR-ECO 8529, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECES); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Galeus atlanticus** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: **Atlantic sawtail catshark; Leitão-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (Rodrigues, 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; ICES, 2017a).

**Galeus melastomus** Rafinesque 1810


References: mainland Portugal** (Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Springer, 1979b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Quéro, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Martins et al., 1992; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a, b; Coelho et al., 2003, 2005; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; Costa et al., 2005, 2012; Fowler et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Serena et al., 2009a; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Abella et al., 2015; Moura et al., 2015a, c, 2017b; Bährón et al., 2016a; Gordon et al., 2016; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECES); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Abella et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Güther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c; Sanches, 1986; Severino, 2004; Ferreira et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECES); Menezes et al., 2009; Naylor et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Abella et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016, POGID, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018). Several specimens are in the MMF collections caught at coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22497, 1967, set of fifteen specimens).

**Galeus murinus** (Collett 1904)

Common name: **Mouse catshark; Leitão-da-Ilândia**, Leitão-liso.

References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012; Fossen et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes and Giacomello, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a).

Family Scyliorhinidae

**Scyliorhinus canicula** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal** (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1904, 1935; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Springer, 1979b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Borges, 1984; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Quéro, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a, b; Gomes et al.,...
According to Maul (1976) it does not seem to live in Madeiran waters and Bischo et al. (2018) refer that the presence of this species is considered as subject to confirmation.

**Scyliorhinus stellaris** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Polkadot catshark; Pata-roxa-gata, Bruxa, Caçção, Carraça, Carriça, Cascarra, Feiticeira, Gata, Pata-roixa, Pata-roxa, Pata-roxa-denis; Pata-roxa-grande, Pataroxa, Pataroixa, Pataro, Pataroxa, Peixelim, Pexelim, Pinta-roixa, Pinta-roxa, Pintarroxa, Pintarro.

References: mainland Portugal: (Vandelii, 1771, 1779; Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boula, 1877a; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Quero, 1984a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982b; Sanches, 1986; Saldanha et al., 1995; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ellis et al., 2015a; Gordon et al., 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

The occurrence of this species in the Azores was firstly reported by Sampaio et al. (2004), but Santos et al. (1997) questioned the identification of this species as belonging to the species Scyllium catulus Müller & Henle 1838 and considered that it could be Dalatias licha (Bonnaterre 1788). The presence in the Azores region is not yet confirmed and thus it is not considered in the total number of valid species in this area. The map of distribution of this species reported by Ellis et al. (2015a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Family Pseudotriakidae**

**Pseudotriakis microdon** de Brito Capello 1868

Common name: False catshark; Tubarão-mona, Carago, Mamona, Mamôa, Mona, Peixe-carago, Rinquim, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, b, c, 1869a, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1904; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Quero, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kyne et al., 2015; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Albert 1º de Mônaco, 1904; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Springer, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Quero, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gagd, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012, Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kyne et al., 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bisico et al., 2018) and Madeira (NHMUK 1921.6.8.1, 1912-1936; Noronha 1926a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cademant and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Quero, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Menezes et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kyne et al., 2015; Bisico et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The specimen of *P. microdon* caught off Setúbal described by de Brito Capello in 1868 was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire. A second specimen of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 3270, 1951). Maul considers it as a rare species in Madeira.
Family Triakidae

*Galeorhinus galeus* (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Nobre, 1894, 1904, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Richard, 1904, 1905a, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Erzini et al., 2001a; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Rodrigues, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Richard, 1913; Roule, 1919a; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Ferreira, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Sanches, 1986; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Cardigos et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischoito et al., 2018; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Bellou, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Mau 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 2016; INIP, 1980, 1982c; Cadena and Blache 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Bischoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Mustelus asterias* Cloquet 1819


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Nobre, 1903; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Branstetter, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?)(Osório de Castro, 1967(?)); Compagno, 2016(?) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936a(?)); Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979; Branstetter, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bischoito et al., 2018(?); Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Osório de Castro (1967) and Compagno (2016) doubt the occurrence of this species in the Azores. The presence of this species in the Azores is not yet confirmed and thus it is not considered in the total number of valid species in this area.

*Mustelus canis* (Mitchell 1815)

Common name: **Dusky smooth-hound; Cação-cachorro**, Alitão, Cação, Cação-morraceiro, Canjea, Corre-costa, Corre-costas, Feiteceira, Picu, Pique, Tubarão-de-barbatanas-pretas.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Rochebrune 1882; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Mau, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974, 1984; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954). Several authors indicate the occurrence of this species in Portuguese mainland and Madeira waters with different scientific names (*Mustelus laevis* (Rondel) or *Mustelus laevis* Risso). However, *Mustelus laevis* is currently synonyms of *Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus 1758). *M. canis* is allopatric with *M. mustelus* and sympatric with *M. norrisi* (Compagno, 1984b). The current geographic distribution of *M. canis* is restricted to the western Atlantic (Compagno 1984b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013) this species has been sometimes
confused with *Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus 1758). Such as reported by Bischo et al. (2018) this species should be excluded from the list of chondrichthysans of Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Mustelus mustelus** (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1765(?); Vandelli, 1771; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1899; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 11; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 2001b; Santos et al., 2002b; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Belloc, 1934; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Branstetter 1984a(?); Santos et al., 1997 (?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Compagno, 2016(?); Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1837; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Roule, 1919a; Bello, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Mau 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadena and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Compagno, et al., 2005 (?); Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ferreira et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; POGID, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). As mentioned by Santos et al. (1997) there is only one known record of this species for the Azores based on Belloc (1934). Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores region needs further documentation.

**Mustelus punctulatus** Risso 1827
Common name: Blackspotted smooth-hound; Caçôo-ponteado, Cação, Canêja.
References: mainland Portugal (Branstetter, 1984a; Compagno, 1984b; Rodrigues, 2009; Serena et al., 2009; Ramos, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Dulvy et al., 2015) and Madeira (Cadenat and Blache 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Serena et al., 2009b; Dulvy et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *Mustelus mediterraneus* Quignard & Capapé 1827 is synonym of *M. punctulatus*. Cadenat and Blache (1981) reported a specimen caught from the coast of Madeira and other authors include the area of Selvagens Islands in the distribution maps of this species (Branstetter, 1984a; Serena et al., 2009b; Dulvy et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016). On the other hand, Wirtz et al. (2008), Biscoito et al. (2018) and Froese and Pauly (2019) considered doubtful the presence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago. Thus, the distribution area of this species should be re-evaluated because of confusion with *Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus 1758).

**Family Carcharhinidae**

**Carcharhinus altimus** (Springer 1950)
Common name: Bignose shark; Tubarão-baboso, Marracho, Marracho-baboso.
References: Madeira (?) (Compagno, 2016(?)). *C. altimus* is a circumglobal and highly migratory species in tropical and warm temperate seas (including Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea) (Mancini et al., 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Compagno (2016) mentions as doubtful the occurrence of this species in Madeira. Specimens are needed to confirm its presence in Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of Madeira.

**Carcharhinus brachyurus** (Günther 1870)
Common name: Copper shark; Tubarão-cobre.
References: mainland Portugal (Muñoz-Chápuili, 1984(?); IGFA 864-1988, 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Morey et al., 2015) and Madeira (?) (Muñoz-Chápuili, 1984(?); Naylor et al., 2012(?); Morey et al.,
According to Compagno (1984b) *C. brachyurus* is a tropical and subtropical species with a world-wide distribution, which occurs from inshore to offshore waters and from the surface to a depth of, at least, 100 m. This species is sometimes confused with other large *Carcharhinus* species, particularly with *C. obscurus* (Lesueur 1818) (Morey et al., 2015 and Compagno, 2016) and the scarce knowledge of this species in the Madeira area has not permitted a clear decision of its presence. However, according to Compagno (2016), the occurrence of *C. brachyurus* in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and its presence in the Madeira EEZ needs further documentation.

### Carcharhinus brevipinna (Valenciennes 1839)

**Common name:** Graceful shark; Tubarão-tecelão, Faqueita, Faqueta, Faquete, Jaqueta, Marracho, Tubarão.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Branstetter, 1984b; Quéro et al., 2003; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a), Azores (Arruda, 1997(?); Branstetter, 1984b(?); Arruda, 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?)) and Madeira (pers. comm. Reiner: a specimen landed at Machico harbor, Aug. 16, 1982). This species is sometimes confused with other *Carcharhinus* species, particularly with *C. limbatus* (Valenciennes 1839) and possibly with *C. isodon* (Valenciennes 1839) (Compagno, 2016). Quéro et al. (2003) indicated the presence of the species off Portugal, without referring the geographical area of occurrence and Ebert and Stehmann (2013) reported possibly southern Portugal. Arruda (1997), Branstetter (1984b) and Carneiro et al. (2014) consider doubtful the occurrence of this species in the Azores, which needs further documentation and is not considered in the total number of valid species of Azores.

### Carcharhinus falciformis (Bibron 1839)

**Common name:** Silky shark; Tubarão-luzidio, Faqueira, Faqueta, Jaqueta, Marracho, Marracho-luzidio, Tubarão.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1987; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; ICES, 2017a), Azores (Arruda, 1997(?); Branstetter, 1984b(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1843, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1851.9.14, 1850-1853; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species is sometimes confused with *C. obscurus* (Lesueur 1818) (Compagno, 2016). The current geographic distribution of this species is circumboreal in tropical seas (including Caribbean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf) (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Ebert and Stehmann (2013) indicated its presence off Madeira, based on its known geographical distribution. Arruda (1997) and Branstetter (1984b) considered the presence of this species off the Azores as doubtful and Ebert and Stehmann (2013) considered it possible.

### Carcharhinus galapagensis (Snodgrass & Heller 1905)

**Common name:** Galapagos shark; Tubarão-dos-Galápagos.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Compagno, 1984b(?), 2016(?); Bennett et al., 2003), Azores (Bruun and Azevedo, 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Bennett et al., 2003; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016(?); Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *C. obscurus* (Lesueur 1818) (Compagno, 2016). The current geographic distribution of this species is worldwide in tropical waters, especially around offshore islands (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). According to Compagno (2016) the occurrence of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is off the Azores and off the coasts of Spain or Portugal, is possible. For mainland Portugal the presence of this species needs further documentation. One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 023409, 1940).

### Carcharhinus isodon (Valenciennes 1839)

**Common name:** Finetooth shark; Tubarão-dente-liso.

**References:** Madeira (Branstetter, 1984b(?); Lloris et al., 1991). The current geographic distribution of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is Senegal and Guinea-Bissau (Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Angola
Portugal, Stehmann, in Ebert 1984b, Carneiro 1955a; Faqueta, Castro indicated and geographical (1967). This species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus Carcharhinus, namely C. amboinensis (Müller & Henle 1839) and C. carcharias (Linnaeus 1758) (Compagno, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) C. leucas is a circumglobal species in tropical seas. The only possible presence of this species in the mainland Portugal is reported by Osório de Castro (1967). Since then no other author described its occurrence in mainland Portugal. Compagno (2016) reports that this species may occur off the Azores (although the records may be based on C. obscurus or C. galapagensis). The only presence of C. leucas in the fishing grounds of Madeira was reported by Osório de Castro (1967) without indicating the geographical location. However, in 2000 it was indicated the presence of this species in the Canary Islands (human observation). Since no specimens or other reference for Madeira were found, the presence of this species is considered as questionable and subject to confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to mainland Portugal and Madeira.

Carcharhinus limbatis (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: Blacktip reef shark; Tubarão-de-pontas-negras, Anequim, Faqueita, Faqueta, Faquete, Jaqueta, Marracho, Marracho-de-pontas-negras, Tubarão, Tubarão-pardo.

References: mainland Portugal (Branstetter, 1984b; Fischer et al., 1987; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Burgess and Branstetter, 2015; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a), Azores (Branstetter, 1984b(?); Arruda, 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Burgess and Branstetter, 2015; Bischoft et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species is sometimes confused with C. brevipinna (Müller & Henle 1839) (Compagno, 2016). Branstetter (1984b), Arruda (1997) and Carneiro et al. (2014) consider doubtful the occurrence of this species in the Azores and it needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores. The holotype (unique) of Carcharias microps Lowe 1841 was caught off Madeira, synonym of C. limbatis, and its whereabouts are unknown. A second specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 39543, 2008).

Carcharhinus longimanus (Poey 1861)

Common name: Oceanic whitetip shark; Tubarão-de-pontas-brancas, Faqueta, Faqueta, Jaqueta, Marracho, Marracho-de-pontas-brancas, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal (Compagno, 1979(?), 1984b, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls et al., 2015c; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Barreiros and Gadig, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischoft et al., 2018) and Madeira (Maul, 1955a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls et al., 2015c; Bischoft et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens are in the MMF collections (collected in 1938 an 1953).
**Carcharhinus obscurus** (Lesueur 1818)


The current geographic distribution of this species is nearly worldwide, tropical and subtropical seas (including Caribbean Sea, Red Sea) (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). According to Compagno (2016) and Melendez and Macias (2007), in Madeira some records of *C. obscurus* may be based on misidentification of *Carcharhinus galapagensis* (Snodgrass & Heller 1905). Furthermore, records of this species in the Azores may also be of the Galapagos shark (*C. galapagensis*), assuming that this species is distinct from *C. obscurus*. However, Ebert and Stehmann (2013), based on molecular studies, suggested that these two species may in fact be the same. The occurrence of this species in the Azores needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

**Carcharhinus plumbeus** (Nardo 1827)

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Branstetter, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ferretti et al., 2015a; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Branstetter, 1984b(?); Sanches, 1986(?); Arruda, 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Bischoit et al., 2018) and Madeira (Compagno, 1979, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b(?); Sanches, 1986(?); Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Ferretti et al., 2015a; Bischoit et al., 2018(?)). According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with four other species of the genus *Carcharhinus*, namely *C. altimus* (Springer 1950), *C. galapagensis* (Snodgrass & Heller 1905); *C. obscurus* (Lesueur 1818) and *C. leucas* (Valenciennes 1839). Specimens are needed for confirmation of the presence of this species in Madeira.

**Carcharhinus signatus** (Poey 1868)
Common name: **Night shark; Tubarão-da-noite**.

References: mainland Portugal (ICES, 2017a) and Madeira (?) (Branstetter, 1984b(?)). This species is sometimes confused with *C. falciformis* (Bibron 1839) (Compagno, 2016). The current geographic distribution of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is from Senegal to northern Namibia (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013, Compagno, 2016, Eschmeyer et al., 2019). The species *C. signatus* may occur in mainland Portugal as occasional vagrants (ICES, 2017a), but this requires confirmation. According to Branstetter (1984b) the occurrence of *C. signatus* in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of Madeira.

**Galeocerdo cuvier** (Péron & Lesueur 1822)
Common name: **Tiger shark; Tubarão-tigre**, Tigre, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal (Compagno, 1979; Branstetter, 1984b(?); ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Simpfendorfer and Soldo, 2015; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischoit et al., 2018) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Simpfendorfer and Soldo, 2015; Compagno, 2016(?); Bischoit et al., 2018(?)). The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981), Simpfendorfer and Soldo (2015) and Compagno (2016) included the distribution range of this species in the Selvagens
Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation of the presence of this species in Madeira (Biscoito et al., 2018).

*Negaprion brevirostris* (Poey 1868)

Common name: **Lemon shark; Tubarão-limão**, Cação-limão, Limão, Tubarão.

References: Madeira (Branstetter, 1984b(?); Lloris et al., 1991). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific oceans. The only reported presence of *N. brevirostris* in Madeira was indicated by Lloris et al. (1991). Since then no other author described the presence of this species and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Specimens are needed to confirm its presence in mainland Portugal and Madeira.

**Prionace glauca** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Bouart, 1877a; Possor, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a; Richard, 1904; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Erzini et al., 2001a, b; Santos et al., 2002b; Coelho et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Costa, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Bordalo-Machado and Figueiredo, 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Vandepererre et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Bello, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1937a. 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer et al., 1981; Martins, 1982a; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Branstetter, 1984b; Martin 1986; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Santos et al., 1995b, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Correia, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Martins, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Vandepererre et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoff et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Bello, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; Correia, 2009; EMEPC, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Vandepererre et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Bischoff et al., 2017, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in September 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

**Rhizoprionodon acutus** (Rüppell 1837)

Common name: **Milk shark; Tubarão-bicudo**, Cação, Leopardo, Sarda, Tubarão, Tubarão-leopardo.

References: Madeira (Compagno, 1979, 1984b; 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b(?); Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Bischoff et al., 2018(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Rhizoprionodon terraenovae* (Richardson 1837) (Compagno, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *R. acutus* is a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate seas. Biscoito et al. (2018) considered that the presence of this species is subject to confirmation.

**Sphyraena lewini** (Griffith & Smith 1834)


References: mainland Portugal (Quero, 1984b; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ferretti et al., 2015b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Quero, 1984b; Arruda,
1997(?); Baum et al., 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ferretti et al., 2015b; Porteiro et al., 2017(?); Bischoit et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Quério, 1984b; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ferretti et al., 2015b; Bischoit et al., 2018(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019).

According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Sphyrna*, namely *S. mokarran* (Rüppell 1837) and *S. zygaena* (Linnaeus 1758). Santos et al. (1997) don’t consider valid the record of this species in the Azores. The distribution map of this species reported by Ferretti et al. (2015b) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

*Sphyrna mokarran* (Rüppell 1837)


References: mainland Portugal (Denham et al., 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Asber et al., 2015) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Denham et al., 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013).

According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with three other species of the genus *Sphyrna*, namely *S. lewini* (Griffith & Smith 1834), *S. zygaena* (Linnaeus 1758) and *S. tudes* (Valenciennes 1822). The possible distribution of this species shown in the maps reported by Fischer et al. (1981), Denham et al. (2007) and Ebert and Stehmann (2013) partially included the area of Madeira and Selvagens Islands, respectively.

*Sphyrna zygaena* (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1892, 1880; Gervais and Bouliart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Gilbert 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984b; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Quéro, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Santos et al., 2002a; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores^† (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Sanches, 1986; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016 (PECS); Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Faouconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira^† (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Sphyrna*, namely *S. lewini* (Griffith & Smith 1834) and *S. mokarran* (Rüppell 1837).

Order Squalliformes

Family Dalatiidae

**Dalatias licha** (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: Kitefin shark; Gata, Carocho, Gata-lixa, Gato, Lixa, Lixa-de-lé, Lixa-de-pau, Lixa-de-ré, Negra, Pailona, Pexelim, Pexelim, Pichelim, Rinquim, Trabolha, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal^† (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1892, b, 1880; Gervais and Bouliart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortoneze, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Silva, 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; Walls
and Guallart, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Cadenat, 1937; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Collins, 1954; Clarke, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Saldanha, 1977a; Wheeler, 1978; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzavor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Scherbachev et al., 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Sanches, 1986; Silva, 1986a,b, 1987, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Correia, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Naylor et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls and Guallart, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira.* (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Collett, 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Roule, 1912; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls and Guallart, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Delgado et al., 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Isistius brasiiliensis* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)

Common name: **Cookie cutter shark; Tubarão-luminoso**, Cação-luminoso.

References: Madeira (Cadenat and Blache, 1981; Stevens, 2015). According to de Figueiredo Peetan and de Carvalho (2018) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *I. brasiiliensis* is a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas, although the records are patchy as mentioned by Stevens (2015). Only one specimen has been caught off Madeira (Cadenat and Blache, 1981) and its occurrence in Madeiran EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data.

*Isistius platodus* Garrick & Springer 1964

Common name: **Largetooth cookiecutter shark; Tubarão-dentão**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Zidowitz et al., 2004; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *I. platodus* is a antiquatorial species in the Atlantic and western Pacific; probably circumglobal species (de Figueiredo Peetan and de Carvalho, 2018).

*Squaliolus laticaudus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912

Common name: **Spined pygmy shark; Tubarão-anão**, Cação-corcunda, Corcunda, Tolho-anão.

References: mainland Portugal (McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1997; Aires da Silva et al., 1998; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (FMNH 58862, 1924; Noronha, 1926a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Aires da Silva et al., 1998; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Squaliolus sarmenti* Noronha 1926 caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira), synonym of *S. laticaudus*, is in the FMNH collections (FMNH 58862, 1924). Ebert and Stehmann (2013) considered that the distribution of *S. laticaudus* in mainland Portugal is possible.

Family Etmopteridae

*Centroscyllium fabricii* (Reinhardt 1825)

Common name: **Black dogfish; Lixinha-negra**, Cação-torto.

References: mainland Portugal (Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012; Menezes and Giacomello, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017)
and Madeira (?). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is Greenland, both sides of the North Atlantic and south-western Atlantic. According to Compagno (2016) the occurrence of C. fabricii in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable. The occurrence of this species in Madeira needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species (Madeira).

**Etmopterus princeps** Collet 1904

Common name: **Great lanternshark; Lixinha-da-fundura-grada**, Xarinha-preta, Gata-negra, Raimudo-pequeno, Xarinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Saldanha et al., 1995; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Jung et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Fowler et al., 2005; Martins et al., 2006; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Jung et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischo et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Freitas and Biscoito, 2007; Naylor et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016(?); Biscoito et al., 2017, 2018). The occurrence of this species in Madeira is known at least since 1984.

**Etmopterus pusillus** (Lowe 1839)

Common name: **Smooth lanternshark; Xarinha-preta**, Cação, Gata, Gata-negra, Gata-nigra, Gata-preta, Lixinha, Lixinha-da-fundura, Lixinha-de-fundura, Peixelim, Pexelim, Quelmazinha, Raimudo-pequeno, Xara, Xara-preta, Xarinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Borges, 1984; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Figueirêdo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Coelho et al., 2003, 2005; Moura, 2004; Coelho and Erzini, 2005, 2007; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2011; Ward et al., 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Bordalo-Machado and Figueirêdo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010; Naylor et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; INIP, 1985a, b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Menezes et al., 2012; Naylor et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischo et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1843-1860, 1849; NHMUK 1855.11.29.27, 1854-1861; Günther, 1870; Collet 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Garman, 1913; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortoneso, 1979; INIP, 1980, 1982c; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Bischo et al., 2017, 2018; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of Acanthidium pusillum Lowe 1839, synonym of E. pusillus, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.27) caught off Madeira.

**Etmopterus spinax** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Velvet belly; Lixinha-da-fundura**, Cação, Lixinha, Lixinha-de-fundura, Quelmazinha; Peixe-prego.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1880; Bragança, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortoneso, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and
Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Figueiredo et al. 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; Coelho and Erzini, 2005; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Menezes et al., 2006; Neiva et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014, Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; Bañón et al., 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Richard, 1905b; Brian, 1912; Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Fowler et al., 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Aranha et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischo et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1849; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Santos et al., 2002a; Figueiredo et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Moura et al. 2008a, 2014; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Bordalo-Machado and Figueiredo, 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Catarino et al., 2015; ICES, 2017a; Roberts et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan 1908; Roule, 1912, 1919; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Golovan, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Krefft and Tortoneze, 1979; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Saldanha and Bischo, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Correia; 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2014; Catarino et al., 2015; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischo et al., 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Krefft and Tortoneze, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1980, 1982c; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Correia, 2009; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Catarino et al., 2015; Bischo et al., 2017, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with C. owstonii Garman 1906 (Compagno, 2016). The holotype of this species caught off mainland Portugal was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB T.113) and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

**Centroscymnus owstonii** Garman 1906

Common name: Roughskin dogfish; Xara-preta-de-natura, Pailona, Tubarão, Xara, Xara-preta.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura et al., 2008a, b; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Naylor et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013;
Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1865.5.20.14, 1864-1877; Günther, 1870; Regan 1906; Garman, 1913; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2017, 2018; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with C. coelelepis Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864 (Compagno, 2016). The holotype (unique) of Centroscymnus cryptanthus Regan 1906 is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.5.20.14) caught off Madeira, synonym of C. owstonii.

**Centroscelachus crepidater** (Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864)

Common name: Roughskin dogfish; Sapata-preta, Sapata-de-natura, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal*(Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1864a, b, 1865, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreff and Tortoneze, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Bordalo-Machado and Figueiredo, 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; Bañoñ et al., 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Robert et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Porteiro et al., 2010; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGIS, 2016; Bischo e et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Centrophorus crepidater Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864 caught off mainland Portugal was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB T.112), synonym of Centroscelachus crepidater, was destroyed in the 1978 fire. One specimen caught in September 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

**Scymnodalatias garricki** Kukuev & Konovalenko 1988


References: Azores (SAMS-SHARKS-012649, 1977; Kukuev and Konovalenko, 1988; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2006 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret et al., 2015a; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Scymnodon ringens** Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864

Common name: Knifetooth dogfish; Arreganhada, Boca, Bruxa, Negra, Peixelim, Pexelim, Risota, Tubarão, Xara, Xara-preta-de-focinho-comprido.

References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1864a, b, 1865, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; NHMUK 1867.7.23.3, 1864 - 1877; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreff and Tortoneze, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Dinis and Maricos, 1984; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Bordalo-Machado and Figueiredo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura et al., 2015a, b; Bañoñ et al., 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Robert et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (de Brito Capello, 1872; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreff and Tortoneze, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016(?);
Delgado et al., 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018). One syntype of this species caught off mainland Portugal is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1867.7.23.3).

**Somniosus microcephalus** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quéro et al., 1976; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979(?); Compagno, 1984a(?), 2016(?); McEachran and Branstetter, 1984(?); Sanches, 1986; Francis et al., 1988(?); Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MAR-ECO 16601, 2004; MAR-ECO 16349, 2004; Fossen et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (Quéro et al., 1976; Sanches, 1986; Freitas and Biscoito, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 23429, 1983).

**Somniosus rostratus** (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Little sleeper shark; Pailona**, Borracha, Tubarão, Trabalha-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Compagno, 1984a(?), 2016; Sanches, 1986; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a; Guallart et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a), Azores (Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Wenneck et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Noronha, 1926a; Maul, 1955a; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Guallart et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Zameus squamulosus** (Günther 1877)

Common name: **Smallmouth knifetooth dogfish; Arreganhada-de-focinho-comprido**, Arreganhada, Lixa-de-pau, Pailona, Sapata-preta, Tubarão, Xara, Xara-preta, Xara-preta-de-focinho-comprido.

References: mainland Portugal (Günther, 1880; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Last and Stevens, 1994; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (IMAR/DOP 1AÇO-03-P96XAR, 1996; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1880; Noronha, 1926a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Oxynotidae

**Oxynotus centrina** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895b, c, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreft and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981, 1987; Fischer et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Quéro, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; ICES, 2005; Bradai et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriches et al., 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Soldo and Guallart, 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?)(Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Bradai et al., 2007; Ebert and Stehmann,
2013; Soldo and Guallart, 2015; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018(?)). The only report of the presence of *O. centrina* in the fishing grounds of the Azores is indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Current geographic distribution of this species is on the continental shelves of the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from North-western North Sea and English Channel to South Africa. Since then no other author describes the presence of this species in this region. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores Archipelago is questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azorean ichthyofauna.

**Oxynotus paradoxus** Frade 1929

Common name: **Sailfin roughshark; Peixe-porco-de-vela**, Cação, Gato, Peixe-gato, Peixe-porco, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Quéro, 1984b; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a; Soldo et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Compagno, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Azevedo et al., 2003; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Soldo et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Quéro, 1984b; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Soldo et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018(?)).

**Centrophorus granulosus** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Gulper shark; Barroso**, Cação, Chapenta, Chapeuta, Chaputa, Guelm, Lixa, Lixa-de-lei, Queime, Quelma, Quelmvo, Ramudo, Rinquim, Saracco, Sarruc, Tubarão, Xaputa.

References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocale and de Brito Capello, 1864a, b, 1865, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895(?), 1896(?); Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreff and Tortone, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Figueiredo et al., 1994, 2005; Saldanha et al., 1995; Compagno and Niem, 1998; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; Fowler et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Moura et al. 2008a, 2014, 2015b; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; White et al., 2013; Costa, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Neuville, 1897; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; INIP, 1985b; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Correia, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; White et al., 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2014, 2015; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bellol, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d, 1955a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Freitas and Biscoito, 2007; Ferreira et al., 2008; Correia, 2009; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Centrophorus uyato* (Rafinesque 1810) (Compagno, 2016). *Centrophorus niaukang* Teng 1959 is synonym of *C. granulosus*.

**Centrophorus lusitanicus** Barbosa du Bocale & de Brito Capello 1864

Common name: **Lowfin gulper shark; Tubarão-lusitano**, Barroso, Chapeuta, Chaputa, Lixa-de-lei, Queime, Quelmvo, Ramudo, Saracco.

References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocale and de Brito Capello, 1864a, b(?), 1866(?); de Brito Capello, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954; Kreff and Tortone, 1979; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015a; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019),
Azores (Das and Afonso, 2017; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016(?); Das and Afonso, 2017). Barbosa du Bocage and de Brito Capello (1864) described for the first time the species *Centrophorus lusitanicus* from Portugal and the specimen was deposited in the Natural History Museum in London (former syntype BMNH 1867.7.23.2). White et al. (2017a) considered that the original description and illustration of the specimen examined by Barbosa du Bocage and de Brito Capello corresponded to a junior synonym of *C. granulosus*. The former authors also concluded that the specimen in the Natural History Museum in London should not be considered a syntype of *C. lusitanicus* but a long-finned species. The former syntype of *C. lusitanicus* was re-evaluated as a paratype of *Centrophorus lesliei* White, Ebert & Naylor 2017 (NHMUK 1867.7.23.2, 1864 - 1877). According to Das and Afonso (2017) the presence of this species has only recently been confirmed from the Azores but is presumably rare. This species is sometimes confused with *C. granulosus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801) (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013).

*Centrophorus machiquensis* Maul 1955
Common name: No English common name; **Quelmo**.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1955a; Kreft and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache, 1981; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Biscoito et al., 2018). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Machico (Madeira) is in the MMF collections (MMF 3767, 1941). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) *C. machiquensis* is synonym of *Centrophorus granulosus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801). Cadenat and Blache (1981) considered as *Centrophorus cf. uyato – machiquensis*. Nevertheless, Biscoito et al. (2018) treated *C. machiquensis* as a valid species, based on its morphological and ecological characters.

*Centrophorus squamosus* (Bonnerterre 1788)
Common name: **Leafscale gulper shark**; **Lixa**, Arreganhada, Lixa-de-escama, Lixa-de-pau, Peixelim, Pexelim, Raimudo, Ramudo, Rinquim, Sapata, Sapata-preta, Tubarão, Xara, Xara-branca.
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765(?); Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1864a, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Günther, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Kreft and Tortone, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Figueiredo et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Moura et al. 2008a; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Veiga et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Priego, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Richard, 1912; Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collignon and Aloncle, 1972; Kreft and Tortone, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECs); Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Correia, 2009; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015b; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; NHMUK 1865.5.20.15, 1864-1877; Johnson, 1868; Günther, 1870, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Kreft and Tortone, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECs); Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Correia, 2009; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2015b; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Machephilus dumerili* Johnson 1868 caught off Madeira, synonym of *C. squamosus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.5.20.15).

*Centrophorus uyato* (Rafinesque 1810)
Common name: **Little gulper shark**; **Quelme**, Tubarão.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1904.11.30.11, 1904-1925(?); NHMUK 1904.11.30.12, 1904-1925(?); Regan, 1906; INIP, 1982a, b; McEachran and Brandstetter, 1984; Compagno 1984a; Fischer et al., 1987; Last and Stevens, 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Guallart and Walls, 2015; Moura et al., 2015a;
Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.4.22.29, 1862; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Guallart and Walls, 2015; Bischoit et al., 2018). Two syntypes of Centrophorus bragancae Regan 1906, both caught off Sesimbra, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1904.11.30.11, and NHMUK 1904.11.30.12) but their current status is uncertain as C. uyato. The DNA barcoding analysis of the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (col) gene for species of Centrophorus suggests conspecificity of C. uyato and Centrophorus zeehaani White, Ebert & Compagno 2008 (Wienervoither et al., 2015).

**Centrophorus cf. zeehaani** White, Ebert & Compagno 2008

Common name: Little gulper shark; Quelme-do-Zeeaahan.

References: Madeira (?) (Naylor et al., 2012). White et al. (2008), Naylor et al. (2012) and Wienervoither et al. (2015) considered C. zeehaani an endemic species of southern Australia. However, Eschmeyer et al. (2019) widen the geographic distribution of this species in the Eastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific: Andaman Islands and around southern Australia from New South Wales and Tasmania to western Australia. Naylor et al. (2012) evaluate a specimen from Madeira and provisionally designated as C. cf. zeehaani, which was confirmed by Wienervoither et al. (2015). These latter authors, based on the morphology, morphometry and DNA barcoding, concluded that C. uyato and C. zeehaani are conspecific. Thus, the occurrence of this species in Madeira Archipelago is questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Madeiran ichthyofauna.

**Deania calcea** (Lowe 1839)

Common name: Birdbeak dogfish; Sapata, Ferreta, Ferrêta, Pifaro, Pife, Rinquim, Sapata, Sapata-branca, Tubarão, Tutia, Zapata-branca.

References: mainland Portugal† (Barboza do Bocage and Brito Capello, 1864a, b, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; NHMUK 1867.7.23.1, 1864-1877; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a; Martins, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Compagno, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Compagno, et al., 1989; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhurok, 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Moura et al., 2014, 2015a, b; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Dureuil, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Richard, 1905b; Roule, 1912, 1919a; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dias et al., 1976; Saldanha, 1977a, 1991, 1995; Kreff and Tortone, 1979; INIP, 1965a, b, c; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Gonçalves 1994; Van Dover et al., 1996(?); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009; Martins et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhurok, 2008 (PECS); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Porteiro et al., 2017; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira† (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1843, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1861.5.19.33, 1854-1861; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Garman, 1913; Belloso, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cadet and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 1984b; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Pakhurok, 2008 (PECS); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Dureuil, 2015; POgid, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Three syntypes of Centrophorus crepidalis Barbosa do Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864 are in NHMUK (NHMUK 1867.7.23.1), MNHN (MNHN-IC-0000-4801), and ZMB collections (ZMB 6471), all caught off mainland Portugal. The holotype (unique) of Acanthidium calceus Lowe 1839, synonym of D. calceus, caught off Madeira is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1861.5.19.33).

**Deania hystricosa** (Garman 1906)

Common name: Rough longnose dogfish; Sapata-áspera.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-A-3929, 1881; Rodrigues, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores* (Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Ebert et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016; ICES, 2017a; Bischoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Cappetta et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ebert et al., 2015; Delgado et al., 2017; Bischoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of Deania mauli Cadenat & Blache 1981, synonym of Deania hystricosa, was caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira).

Deania profundorum (Smith & Ratcliffe 1912)
Common name: Longnose dogfish; Sapata-flecha, Sapata, Sapata-branca, Sapata-guilha. References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Naylor et al., 2012(?)); Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura et al., 2015a; ICES, 2017a), Azores* (Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012(?); Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoito et al., 2018; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Cadenat and Blache 1981; Freitas and Biscoito, 2007; Sousa et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016(?); POGID, 2016; Bischoito et al., 2017, 2018; Delgado et al., 2017).

Family Squalidae

Squalus acanthias Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Spotted spiny dogfish; Galhudo-malhado, Alitão, Cação, Cação-ferrão, Cação-galhudo, Caudó, Esgalhudo, Ferranho, Galhudo, Melga, Melga-de-ferrão, Tubarão. References: mainland Portugal* (Vandelli, 1771, 1779; Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Bouart, 1877a; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreff and Tortonesi, 1979; Compagno 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Ebert and Stehmann 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Compagno, 2016(?); Bischoito et al., 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018(?)) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreff and Tortonesi, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016; Mecklenburg et al., 2018). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013), Compagno (2016) and Mecklenburg et al. (2018) the occurrence of S. acanthias in the Azores Archipelago is probable. Nevertheless, Bischoito et al. (2018) proposed that this species shouldn’t be considered in list of Squalidae from Madeira. Specimens are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in Madeira.

Squalus blainvillei (Risso 1827)
Common name: Longnose spurdog; Galhudo, Alitão, Cação, Cação-de-bico, Cação-ferrão, Caudó, Esgalhudo, Ferranho, Galhudo, Galhudo-cubano, Melga, Melga, Melga-de-ferrão, Tubarão. References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1797; Barboza do Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1904a; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Kreff and Tortonesi, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Compagno, 1984a; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (McEachran and Branstetter, 1984(?); Arruda, 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?)) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-A-2005-2445, n.d.; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986(?)). According to McEachran and Branstetter (1984) and Arruda (1997) the occurrence of S. blainvillei in the Azores Archipelago is doubtful. The occurrence of this species in the Azores needs further documentation. Thus, this species
is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22417, 1967).

**Squalus megalops** (Macleay 1881)
Common name: **Picked spurdog; Galhudo-de-focinho-curto**.
References: mainland Portugal (**Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Cavanagh et al., 2015; Compagno, 2016**). This species is sometimes confused with **Squalus acutipinnis** Regan 1908 (Compagno, 2016).

**Squalus mitsukurii** Jordan & Snyder 1903
Common name: **Shortspine spurdog; Galhudo-de-espinho-curto**.
References: mainland Portugal (**Cavanagh et al., 2009; Compagno, 2016**). Cavanagh et al. (2009) reported that several species were previously considered to be con-specific with **S. mitsukurii**. These authors also consider that further investigation of this species from around the world will likely result in more taxa being recognized. Thus, the occurrence records to mainland Portugal should be revised.

Family Echinorhinidae

**Echinorhinus brucus** (Bonnaterre 1788)
Common name: **Bramble shark; Tubarão-prego, Peixe-prego, Prego, Rinquim, Tubarão**.
References: mainland Portugal (**Vandelli, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortoneze, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984 Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986(?)); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) **E. brucus** is a cosmopolitan species (including Mediterranean Sea, southern North Sea). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ), and McEachran and Branstetter (1984) reported occasional occurrence in the areas of mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira. However, no recent occurrence records were reported for Madeira Island.

**Order Squatiniformes**

Family Squatinidae

**Squatinia aculeata** Cuvier 1829
References: mainland Portugal (?) (**Compagno, 1984a; Soldo and Bariche, 2015**) and Madeira (?) (**Soldo and Bariche, 2015**). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco to Angola and Namibia. The distribution maps of this species reported by Compagno (1984a) and Soldo and Bariche (2015) included southern mainland Portugal region and the area of Selvagens Islands Soldo and Bariche (2015) in the Madeira EEZ. The historical records of this species result from Portuguese landings data from the fleet operated off Morocco and Mauritania and occurrence records in mainland Portugal or Madeira, based on specimens observation, have not been reported. The geographic distribution of **S. aculeata** in mainland Portugal should be considered as a former range. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to mainland Portugal and Madeira.

**Squatinia oculata** Bonaparte 1840
References: mainland Portugal (**MNHN-IC-1905-0572, 1902; SAMS-SHARKS-014378, no date; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ferretti et al., 2015c**) and Madeira (?) (**Ferretti et al., 2015c**).
According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco to Angola and Namibia. The distribution map of this species reported by Ferretti et al. (2015c) included mainland Portugal and the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). There are no recent records of captures of smoothback angelshark in mainland Portugal and can be considered a rare species with uncertain presence. Because S. oculata is difficult to identify to the species level, many of the records from fishermen reports are often assigned only to genus level (Ferretti et al., 2015c), which contributes to the absence of occurrence records and putative reduction of areas of former habitat. Occurrence records in Madeira EEZ based on specimens observation have not been reported. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in Madeira.

*Squatina squatinus* (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771(?); Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Possel, 1880; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1985a, 1903, 1935; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortoneze, 1979; Compagno, 1984a; Roux, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Morey et al., 2019(?)) and Madeira (?) (Fischer et al., 1981(?); Morey et al., 2019(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is from Norway to Canary Islands and Western Sahara. The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, Morey et al. (2019) considered it possibly extinct in Norway and North Sea and considered uncertain the presence of this species in Madeira and in mainland Portugal. Moreover, the catches of angelshark in the northeast Atlantic are now rare, both in surveys and commercially (ICES, 2015a). Occurrence records in Madeira based on specimens observation have not been yet reported. Thus, specimens are needed to confirm the presence of this species in the Selvagens Islands and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in Madeira.

**Order Torpediniformes**
Family Torpedinidae

*Tetronarce nobiliana* (Bonaparte 1835)
Common name: Electric ray; Tremelga-negra, Arraia, Dormideira, Orega, Raia, Raião, Tormetim, Tormentim, Torpedo, Tramelga, Treme-mão, Tremão, Tremedeira, Tremelga.
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Dinis, 1985; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Coelho et al., 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Séret, 2016a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hildendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann 1979a; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Trunov and Kukuev, 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843; NMUK 1852.8.30.22, 1850-1853; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1984c; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntype of *Torpedo hebetans* Lowe 1838, synonym of *T. nobiliana*, is in the NMUK collections (NMUK 1852.8.30.22) caught off Madeira.
**Torpedo marmorata** Risso 1810

Common name: Marbled electric ray; Tremelga-marmoreada, Dormideira, Orega, Raia, Raião, Tormentim, Tormetim, Tormeutein, Torpedo, Tramelga, Tremão, Tremedeira, Tremelga, Treme-mão.


One specimen caught in May 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

**Order Rhinopristiformes**

Family Rhinobatidae

**Rhinobatos rhinobatos** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1904, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956 Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979a; McEachran and Capapé, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bradai and Soldo, 2015; Séret, 2016a; Newell, 2017(?); Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores († Osório de Castro, 1967; Notarbartolo di Sciara *et al.*, 2007) and Madeira († Osório de Castro, 1967; Notarbartolo di Sciara *et al.*, 2007). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Angola. Information regarding this species in the Eastern Atlantic is very limited and the only historical records of *R. rhinobatos* in the
fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Notarbartolo di Sciara et al. (2007) reported the occurrence of this species offshore around the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira, although its absence during research surveys and from commercial landings suggest that it is now extremely rare or even locally extinct. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira region needs further documentation and is not considered in the total number of valid species. It is a very rare species or even extinct in mainland Portugal. According to Newell (2017) *R. rhinobatos* and *Glaucostegus cemiculus* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817) are not reported in the ICES DATRAS, which is a database of 45 years’ worth of survey data including the Atlantic coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, indicating that they have likely been historically rare in the North of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Family Glaucostegidae

**Glaucostegus cemiculus** (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: Blackchin guitarfish; Viola-barba-negra, Guitarra, Peixe-viola, Rabeca, Raia, Rebeca.

References: mainland Portugal (*Krefft and Stehmann 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984a; Robins et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Soldo and Bradaí, 2015; Séret, 2016a; Newell, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kyne and Jabado, 2019). It is a very rare species or even extinct in mainland Portugal [see remarks on *Rhinobatos rhinobatos* (Linnaeus 1758)].

Family Pristidae

**Pristis pristis** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Common sawfish; Espadarte-serra, Espadarte, Peixe-serra, Sarra, Serra, Tubarão-serra.

References: mainland Portugal (†) (Carvalho, 1765; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Posser, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Stehmann, 1990a; Serena, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019 [formerly]) and Madeira (†) (Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016a; Bischoito et al., 2018(7); Eschmeyer et al., 2019 [formerly]; Froese and Pauly, 2019 [formerly]). Apparently extinct species. The last known fishing record in mainland Portugal dates between 1986 and 2001 (Correia and Smith, 2003). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Order Rajiformes**

Family Rajidae

**Amblyraja jenseni** (Bigelow & Schroeder 1950)

Common name: Shorttail skate; Raia-de-cauda-curta.

References: Azores (PECS) (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Amblyraja radiata** (Donovan 1808)

Common name: Starry ray; Raia-repugadada, Arraith, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-radiada, Repugadada, Repugadado.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; INIP, 1981b; Sanches, 1986; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (PECS) (?) (TCWC 3450.01, 1960(7); Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Kulka et al. (2015) some reports of this species in the southern North Sea are likely to be inaccurate, owing to confusion with *Raja clavata* Linnaeus 1758. The specimen preserved in the Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections of the Texas A&M University (TCWC 3450.01, 1960) has the following geographic coordinates: 38°28.0’N, 39°28.0’W. However, the geographic coordinates of the trawler (37°37.0’N, 74°14.0’W) are inconsistent with those displayed for the occurrence record and it is recognized in the Integrated Digitized Biocollections (iDigBio) that this record requires verification. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.
**Dipturus batis** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Stehmann, 1979; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Silva, 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?)); Christiansen et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Dias et al., 1976; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996, 2014b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Menezes and Giacomello, 2013; Menezes, 2014; Bischoit et al., 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1870(?); Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936a(?); Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); McEachran, Biscoito et al., 2018(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019). Froese and Pauly (2019) questioned the taxonomic validity of the species *Raia macrorynchus* Rafinesque 1810 and indicated it as a synonym of *D. batis*. Bischoit et al. (2018) re-evaluated the specimen (NHMUK 1860.8.30.7, 1854-1861) previously identified as *Raia macrorynchus* Rafinesque 1810 by Günther and identified it as *Dipturus intermedius* (Parnell 1837). According to Weigmann (2016) and Das and Afonso (2017) *D. batis* is treated as a composite species comprising a small (*D. cf. flossada*) and a large (*D. cf. intermedia*) species as referred by Igliásias et al. (2010). The geographical distributions of *D. batis* and *D. intermedius* present some overlapping (Eschmeyer et al., 2019) in the area considered in this study. The occurrence records of this species in mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira don’t allow unequivocally say if it is *D. batis* or *D. intermedius*. Further investigation is needed to confirm its presence in these three areas.

**Dipturus intermedius** (Parnell 1837)

Common name: Flapper Skate; **Raia-delgada**.

References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?)) and Azores (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischoit et al., 2018(?)) and Madeira (NHMUK 1860.8.30.7, 1854-1861; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Bischoit et al., 2018). This species was recently resurrected from the synonymy of *Dipturus batis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Last et al., 2016a). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the northeast Atlantic Ocean. The specimen NHMUK 1860.8.30.7 (1854-1861) currently in The Natural History Museum (London) is registered as *Raia macrorynchus* Rafinesque, 1810. The current status of *Raia macrorynchus* Rafinesque 1810 is uncertain as *Dipturus batis* (Linnaeus 1758) as referred by Eschmeyer et al. (2019). However, the specimen NHMUK 1860.8.30.7 was identified as *D. intermedius* as mention by Bischoit et al. (2018). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013) the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal and in the Azores is possible and Bischoit et al. (2018) considered it most probable in the Azores. However, the occurrence records of this species in mainland Portugal and Azores don’t allow unequivocally say if it is *D. batis* or *D. intermedius*. Thus, specimens are needed to confirm its presence in the mainland Portugal and Azores and it is not considered in the total number of valid species in these areas. One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 2869, 1943).

**Dipturus nidarosiensis** (Storm 1881)

Common name: **Norwegian skate; Raia-norueguesa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Geraci et al., 2019) and Madeira (Carbonara et al., 2019). Its a very rare species and its known as the only endemic species of *Dipturus* to the North-eastern Atlantic area (Cannas et al., 2010).

**Dipturus oxyrinchus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, c, 1880; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1904, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b;
Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; McEachran, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (INIIP, 1985c; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Menezes, 2003; Menezes et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes and Giacomello, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bischoit et al., 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1849; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; McEachran, 2016; Bischoit et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Dipturus sp.** Stehmann: probably *Dipturus nidarosiensis* (Storm 1881)

Common name: **Norwegian skate; Raia-norueguesa.**

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013?). *D. nidarosiensis* is a benthic species occurring along continental and insular slopes from 200 to 1000 m (McEachran, 2016) from southern Norway to northern Mauritania (McEachran, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), and for Eschmeyer et al. (2019) it distributes from Iceland to South Africa. Additionally, Ramírez-Amaro et al. (2017), Geraci et al. (2019) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) indicated its presence in the western and central Mediterranean Sea. Ebert and Stehmann (2013) referred four specimens taken by the Portuguese RV Capricórnio in 1117 m depth at 36°29.8’N, 8°08.0’W (off the Algarve) and provisionally identified as *Dipturus sp.* For Last et al. (2016a) *D. nidarosiensis* is probably a composite species in the eastern-north Atlantic as also mentioned by Ebert and Stehmann (2013) and Weigmann (2016). Thus, since there is no confirmation of the identification of the specimens caught off the Algarve, the species *D. nidarosiensis* is not considered in the total number of valid species in mainland Portugal.

**Leucoraja circularis** (Couch 1838)

Common name: **Sandy ray; Raia-de-São-Pedro**, Arraia, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-de-quatro-olhos, Raia-santiagia, São-Pedro.

References: mainland Portugal* (Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort 1912; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et al., 1995; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; McEachran, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHHUK 1860.8.30.3, 1854-1861; Gunther, 1870; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bischoit et al., 2018).

**Leucoraja fullonica** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal* (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979, 1990b; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Dias et al., 1976, 1990; INIP, 1985b; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoit et al., 2018) and Madeira (Gunther, 1870; Garman, 1913; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bischoit et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Saad and Alkusaier, 2019).
Leucoraja naevis (Müller & Henle 1841)

Common name: Cuckoo ray; Raia-de-dois-olhos, Arraia, Rabo-azedo, Raia-de-quatro-olhos.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marques and Ré, 1978; Stehmann, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Dinis and Marocas, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Machado et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; Farias, 2005; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henries et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Maia et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Gordon et al., 2016; McEachran, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Malacoraja krefftii (Stehmann 1978)

Common name: Krefft’s ray; Raia-de-Krefft.

References: Acores (?) (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?)). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the eastern-northeast Atlantic. From off south-western Iceland, the Porcupine Seabight and the North Atlantic Ridge, and may also extend South to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Stehmann and Orlov, 2015). Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores Archipelago is questionable and shall not be considered in the total number of valid species for the Azorean ichthyofauna.

Neoraja iberica Stehmann, Séret, Costa & Baro 2008

Common name: Iberian pygmy skate; Raia-pigmeia-ibérica, Raia-ibérica-anã.

References: mainland Portugal (Stehmann et al., 2008; Silva, 2011; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the MB collections (MB06-004869, 2006) and was collected at the Algarve coast (Portugal).

Raja asterias Delaroché 1809

Common name: Mediterranean starry ray; Raia-pintada, Arraia, Mona, Pintada, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-estrelada.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 2001a; Coelho et al., 2005; Henries et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870).

Raja brachyura Lafont 1873

Common name: Blonde ray; Raia-ponteada, Arraia, Mona, Pintada, Pontuada, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-pintada, Raia-pontuada.

References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Marques and Ré, 1978; Stehmann, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marocas, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Machado et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; Farias, 2005; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Pina-Rodrigues, 2012; McEachran, 2016; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gordon et al., 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoft et al., 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Stehmann, 1979; Stehmann & Bürkel 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; McEachran 2016; POGID, 2016; Bischoft et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Raja clavata Linnaeus 1758

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marques and Ré, 1978; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Stehmann, 1979; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Saldanha et al., 1995; Ezrini et al., 2001a, b; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Palma, 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Machado et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Serra-Pereira, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Figueiredo and Serra-Pereira, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Gordon et al., 2016; McEachran, 2016; Figueiredo et al., 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Bello, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Sanches, 1986; Dias et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Silva, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Fowler et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor et al., 2012; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; McEachran, 2016; Torres et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischo et al., 2018; Faunconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Garman, 1913; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008); Carneiro et al., 2014; McEachran, 2016; POGID, 2016; Bischo et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019)). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22313, 1967).

**Raja maderensis** Lowe 1839

Common name: Madeiran ray; Raia-da-Madeira, Arraia, Raia.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Osório de Castro, 1954; Maul, 1976; SDSC 22955, 1967; WWF, 2001; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ehrlich, 1977 (PECS) (?); Stehmann, 1979; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991(?); Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Ball et al., 2016; Weigmann, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017(?); Bischo et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839; Duméril, 1865; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Garman, 1913; Bello, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; INIP, 1984b, c, 1985c; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ball et al., 2016; Last et al., 2016b; McEachran, 2016; POGID, 2016; Bischo et al., 2017, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of this species caught off Madeira are unknown. The record of a female of *R. maderensis* in the dataset of the Geographically tagged INSDC sequences, published by European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and registered in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility indicates its occurrence in mainland Portugal (Occurrence ID - HM043185) (EMBL, 2014). In fact, it was a specimen landed in Peniche fishing harbour and caught in 2007 in the Ampère Seamount (36°28.0′N, 11°35.5′W, Madeira EEZ) (Serra-Pereira et al., 2011). A second specimen of this species was caught in the Gorringle Ridge (36°29.9′N, 11°33.0′W, mainland Portugal EEZ). According to Weigmann (2016) the isolated population at the Azores Archipelago is morphologically very similar to *R. maderensis* from off Madeira, but shows constant differences in colouration, which are either a variant of *R. clavata* or possibly a sub-species of *R. maderensis* (Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a). Ball et al. (2016) mention the presence of a morphotype of *R. clavata* in the Azores. Das and Afonso (2017) considered the records of *R. maderensis* in the Azores as *R. clavata*. One specimen caught at the Gattysburg Seamount is in the MMF collections (MMF 22318, 1967).
**Raja micrococellata** Montagu 1818


References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1869c, 1880; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Machado et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; Henriques et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ellis and Walls, 2015; Gordon et al., 2016; McEachran, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (?) (Dias et al., 1976; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?)). According to Stehmann and Bürkel (1984a) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is restricted primarily to the coasts of eastern north Atlantic, from the British Isles southwards to Gibraltar and north-western Africa (Western Sahara and Mauritania). There are no records of specimens caught off in the Azores and according to Santos et al. (1997) further documentation is needed. Thus, this species is not considered present in the Azores.

**Raja miraletus** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal* (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Stehmann, 1979; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Machado et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009, Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Last and Séret, 2016; McEachran, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Garman, 1913; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Last and Séret, 2016; McEachran, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Bischo et al., 2018(?); Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Maul (1976) the presence of this species in Madeiran waters seems unlikely. Wirtz et al. (2008) and Bischo et al. (2018) consider doubtful the occurrence of *R. miraletus* in Madeira.

**Raja montagui** Fowler 1910


References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1880; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marques and Ré, 1978; Stehmann, 1979; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et al., 1995; Borjas et al., 2002; Prist et al., 2003; Machado et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Serra-Pereira, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al. 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Pina-Rodrigues, 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Gordon et al., 2016; McEachran, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento 1934; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ellis et al., 2015b: Bischo et al., 2018). The only record of *R. montagui* in the fishing grounds of the Azores was indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Since then no other author described the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores Archipelago is questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azorean ichthyofauna. The distribution map of this species reported by Ellis et al. (2015b) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22308, 1967 and 22314, 1967).
**Raja undulata** Lacepède 1802


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, c, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Martins, 1981; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986, Fischer et al., 1987; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Coelho and Erzini, 2002, 2006; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Machado et al., 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Costa, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Moura et al., 2007, 2008c; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Chaves, 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Serra-Pereira et al., 2013, 2015; Carneiro et al., 2014; Figueiredo et al., 2014, 2015; McEchron, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Osório de Castro, 1967). The occurrence of *R. undulata* in the Eastern Atlantic is confined to British Isles and south-western North Sea to Senegal, mainly along coastline (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013). The specimen identified by Günther (1870) currently deposited in The Natural History Museum (London) was later identified as *Raja brachyura* Lafont 1873. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira region.

**Rajella bathyphila** (Holt & Byrne 1908)

Common name: Deep-water ray; Raia-da-fundura.

References: mainland Portugal (Dulvy and Wallis, 2015) and Azores (Stehmann, 1979; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019).

**Rajella bigelowi** (Stehmann 1978)

Common name: Bigelow's ray; Raia-de-Bigelow, Arraia, Raia.

References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (MOM-IC-0091-3717, 1911; Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Stehmann, 1971, 1978, 1990b, 1995; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Moore et al. 2003; Orlov et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Quéro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). There are bibliographical references to the occurrence of *Raja ackleyi* Garman 1881 [currently *Rostroraja ackleyi* (Garman 1881)] in the Azores (Roule, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967). However, Stehmann (1978) re-evaluated the Roule specimen and renamed it as paratype of *R. bigelowi*.

**Rajella fyllae** (Lütken 1887)

Common name: Round ray; Raia-redonda.

References: mainland Portugal (Fernandes et al., 2007; Landi et al., 2010). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *R. fyllae* is the North Atlantic and Arctic Seas to Nova Scotia and to France. This is the most southern occurrence record out of the current geographic distribution area and it as an uncommon caught of Portuguese bottom trawl fleets, during 2004, but the specimen was discarded on-board. One specimen in the MB collections (MB06-005121).

**Rajella linea** (Fries 1838)

Common name: Sailray; Raia-nevoeira, Arraia, Neveoeira, Oirega, Orega, Ourega, Peixe-areia, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Teiroga.


**Rostroraja alba** (Lacepède 1803)

Common name: White skate; Raia-tairoga, Arraia, Neveira, Neveoeira, Oirega, Orega, Ourega, Raia, Raia-branca, Raia-teiropia, Tairoga, Teiroga.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Stehmann,
1979; Borges, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ellis et al., 2015c; Gordon et al., 2016; McEachran, 2016; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Ellis et al., 2015c; ICES, 2017a) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Stehmann, 1979; Hulley, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Pakhurokov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Ellis et al., 2015c; POGID, 2016; Bischo et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens are in the MMF collections: MMF 22315, 1967 (set of two specimens caught at coast of mainland Portugal) and MMF 23650, 1984 and MMF 36215, 2004 (both caught at Desertas Islands). The distribution map of this species reported by Ellis et al. (2015c) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Arhynchobatidae

_Bathyraja pallida_ (Forster 1967)

Common name: Pale ray; _Raia-pálida_.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 16391, 2004 (PECS); Fossen et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017).

_Bathyraja richardsoni_ (Garrick 1961)

Common name: Richardson’s ray; _Raia-de-Richardson_.

References: Azores (Orlov et al., 2006; Fossen et al., 2008; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Stehmann and Farrell 2015; Das and Afonso, 2017).

Order Myliobatiformes

Family Dasyatidae

_Bathytosia lata_ (Garman 1880)

Common name: Brown stingray; _Uge-de-cardas_, Arraião, Raia, Raia-de-aguilhão, Ratão, Uga, Uge, Uja, Usga.

References: mainland Portugal* (Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Serrão et al., 1997; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017(?); Bischo et al., 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Last et al. 2016c; Séret, 2016b; Bischo et al., 2018). According to Afonso et al. (2013) the species _Dasyatis centroura_ (Mitchill 1815), synonym of _Bathytosia centroura_ (Mitchill 1815), has been misidentified in the Azores as _Dasyatis pastinaca_ (Linnaeus 1758). On the other hand, Eastern Atlantic populations of _B. centroura_ refer to _B. lata_ as mentioned by Last et al. (2016d).

_Dasyatis pastinaca_ (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935, 1937; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ribeiro, 2008; Batista et al., 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; INIP, 1985a, c; Sanches, 1986; Barreiros 1990; Dias et al., 1990; Nash et al., 1990, 1991, 1994a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Dias,
1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Azevedo et al., 1992; Santos et al., 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoito et al., 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984b; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Augier, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcão et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Quero et al., 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Pteroplatytrygon violacea** (Bonaparte 1832)

Common name: Pelagic stingray, Uge-violeta, Raia-pelágica, Ratão.

References: mainland Portugal (Santos et al., 2002b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a), Azores (Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Biscoito and Wirtz, 1994; Ellis 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 28784, 1997).

**Taeniurops grabatus** (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire 1817)

Common name: Round stingray, Uge-redonda, Ratão, Uge.

References: Azores (Wirtz, 1994; Saldanha, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Biscoito and Wirtz, 1994; Mello, 2000; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Séret, 2016b; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 28784, 1997).

**Gymnura altavela** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1880; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Vooren et al., 2007; Walls et al., 2015d) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 14040, 1958).

**Gymnura hirundo** (Lowe 1843)


References: Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b, 1849; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2018(?); Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The only
record of *G. hirundo* in the fishing grounds of the Azores was indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The occurrence of this species in the Azores region needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current status of this species is valid but several authors questioned its validity.

**Family Myliobatidae**

*Aetomylossus bovinus* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)


References: mainland Portugal (Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Erzini et al., 2001a; Coelho et al., 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Naylor et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843-1860; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Séret, 2016b; Bisquito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Myliobatis aquila* (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; INIP, 1981b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Jorge et al., 2002; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Correia, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Ré, 1979a, 1990; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Bisquito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1870; Bellon, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Séret, 2016b; POGIS, 2016; Bisquito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Family Rhinopteridae**

*Rhinopera marginata* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: Lusitanian cownose ray; Gavião-do-mar, Bispo, Raia, Uja.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Séret, 2016b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?)); Carneiro et al., 2014(?)) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Santos et al. (1997) the two specimens cited by Collins (1954) could be a misidentification of *Myliobatis aquila* (Linnaeus 1758). However, Osório de Castro (1967)
mentions the occurrence of *R. marginata* in the fishing grounds of the Azores. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation. The only records of *R. marginata* in the fishing grounds of Madeira were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The Lusitanian cownose ray is a demersal and semipelagic ray found in coastal waters over the continental shelf and around offshore islands, from shore line to about 30 m depth, on soft bottoms (Séret, 2016b) and the current geographic distribution in the Eastern Atlantic is mainly along coastline, but include part of the Canary Islands (Séret, 2016b). It is reasonable to believe that the occurrence of this species in the Madeira region (namely on soft bottoms of Selvagens Islands) is probable. However, the occurrence of this species in Madeira needs further documentation.

**Family Mobulidae**

*Mobula birostris* (Walbaum 1792)


References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves et al., 2004; Abecasis et al., 2009; Couturier et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Lawson et al., 2017), Azores (Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ré, 1979a; Writz, 1994, 2012; Saldanha, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Garcia, 2008; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Couturier et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Gallagher et al., 2013; Sobral, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Sobral and Afonso, 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Lawson et al., 2017; Bischoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Nunes, 1953; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Sanches, 1986; McEachran and Séret, 1990b; Writz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Nortartbariato di Siciara e Séret, 2016; Lawson et al., 2017; Bischoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Mobula mobular* (Bonnaterre 1788)


References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979c; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; McEachran and Séret, 1990b; Santos et al., 2002a; Fowler et al., 2005; Melendez and Macías, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Lawson et al., 2017; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Duhamel du Monceau, 1777; Walbaum, 1792; Lacepède, 1798; van Beneden, 1892; Silva 1893; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979c; Writz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Saldanha, 1995; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Fowler et al., 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Porteiro et al., 2010; Couturier et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Sobral and Afonso, 2014; CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.5, 2015; Das and Afonso, 2017; Lawson et al., 2017; Bischoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1885; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979c; Sanches, 1986; Writz, 1994; Mello, 2000; Fowler et al., 2005; Writz et al., 2008; Couturier et al., 2012(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.5, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Lawson et al., 2017; Bischoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). Last et al. (2016d), White et al. (2017b), Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) considered the species *Mobula japonica* (Müller & Henle 1841) as synonym of *M. mobular*. Lawson et al. (2017) reported the presence of this species in mainland Portugal as an extension of former range of occurrence.

*Mobula tarapacana* (Philippi 1892)

Common name: **Chilean devil ray; Manta-cornuda**, Diabo-do-mar, Jamanta, Jimanta, Uge, Uja.

References: mainland Portugal (Lawson et al., 2017), Azores (Writz, 1990a, 1991, 1994, 2012; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a; Afonso, 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Garcia, 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and
Gadig, 2011; Gallagher et al., 2013; Sobral, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Sobral and Afonso, 2014; Thorrold et al., 2014; CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.5, 2015; Pardo et al., 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Lawson et al., 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.5, 2015; Pardo et al., 2016(?); Lawson et al., 2017). Lawson et al. (2017) reported the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and Madeira as an extension of former range of occurrence. However, Biscoito et al. (2018) considered the presence of this species in Madeiran water as in need of confirmation.

**Mobula thurstoni** (Lloyd 1908)

Common name: Smoothtail mobula; Manta-de-rabo-liso.


**Chimaera monstrosa** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Bouilart, 1877a; Possler, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1909, 1917; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Goode & Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Hellling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Krefft, 1979a, 1990a; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984c; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Monteiro et al., 2001; Santos et al., 2002b; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; Coelho et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Moura et al., 2005, 2015a; Sousa et al., 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes et al., 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1884-0395, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Neuvile, 1900; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1912, 1919; D'Ancona, 1931; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Poll, 1947; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Crollignon and Aloncle, 1972; Wheeler, 1978; Krefft, 1979a, 1990a; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984c; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Menezes et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Das and Afonso, 2017(?); Biscoito et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Stehmann and Burkel, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Didier, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Chimaera dubia* Osório 1909 caught off mainland Portugal, synonym of *C. monstrosa*, was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB T.111) and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

**Chimaera opalescens** Luchetti, Igliásias and Sellos 2011

Common name: Opal chimaera; Quimera-opala.

References: Azores (?) (Vieira and Cunha, 2014(?)); Das and Afonso, 2017(?)) and Madeira (Freitas et al., 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018). Two specimens are in the MMF collections (MMF 18538, 1961 and MMF 20455, 1964). According to Das and Afonso (2017) it is suspected that records of *Chimaera monstrosa* Linnaeus 1758 from the Azores might be a misidentification of *C. opalescens*. This species has been observed near seamounts in North-East Atlantic (Vieira and Cunha, 2014) but the presence in the Azores region is not yet confirmed. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores region is questionable, needs further confirmation and is not considered in the total number of valid species for this region.
Hydrologus affinis (de Brito Capello 1868)  
Common name: Smalleyed rabbitfish; Ratazana-da-fundura, Bugio, Peixe-rato, Quimera, Quimera-da-fundura, Rato, Ratazana.  
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867b, c, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft, 1979a; Stehmann and Burkel, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Hardy and Stehmann, 1990; Moore et al., 2003; Moura et al., 2005, 2015a; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PENN-C 2859, 1970; AMNH 78379, 1986 (PECS); Desbruyères et al., 2001; IMAR/DOP SEDLOP-04-003HAF, 2003; Martins et al., 2006; Menezes et al., 2009, 2012; Porteiro et al., 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018) and Madeira (Freitas et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Chimaera affinis de Brito Capello 1868 caught off Setúbal (mainland Portugal), synonym of H. affinis, was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

Hydrologus lusitanicus Moura, Figueiredo, Bordalo-Machado, Almeida & Gordo 2005  
Common name: No English common name; Ratazana-lusitânica, Peixe-coelho.  
References: mainland Portugal (Moura et al., 2005, 2015a; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and the paratypes of this species, caught off mainland Portugal (36°35.0′N, 8°35.0′W) is in MB collections (MB06-004666, 2003).

Hydrologus mirabilis (Collett 1904)  
Common name: Large-eyed rabbitfish; Ratazana-olhuda.  
References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Walls, 2015) and Azores (PENN-C 1459, n.d.; PENN-C 1460, n.d.; Saldanha, 1994; Arruda, 1997; IMAR/DOP SEDLOP-04-003HMI, 2003; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Saldanha and Biscoito (1997) the specimen cited as H. mirabilis by Saldanha (1994) was found to be a misidentification of Hydrologus pallidus Hardy and Stehmann 1990. However, there are three occurrence records of this species in the Azores. Specimens are needed to confirm the presence of this species in the Azores.

Hydrologus pallidus Hardy & Stehmann 1990  
Common name: Pale chimaera; Ratazana-pálida.  
References: Azores (Saldanha, 1994; Van Dover et al., 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Martins et al., 2006; Menezes et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes et al., 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017).

Family Rhinochimaeridae

Harriotta raleighana Goode & Bean 1895  
Common name: Pacific longnose chimaera; Peixe-rato-de-Raleigh, Peixe-rato, Rato.  
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (Buscher and Walls, 2015; Dagit et al., 2016). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the occurrence of H. raleighana in the mainland Portugal as doubtful and no specimens have yet been recorded. Thus, the occurrence of this species is questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species in mainland Portugal. The distribution maps of this species reported by Buscher and Walls (2015) and Dagit et al. (2016) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Rhinochimaera atlantica Holt & Byrne 1909  
Common name: Straightnose rabbitfish; Peixe-rato-narigudo.  
References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017).
Class Actinopteri
Order Acipenseriformes
Family Acipenseridae

Acipenser sturio Linnaeus 1758
References: mainland Portugal (†) (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771, 1797; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Possé, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Nobre, 1894, 1931, 1932, 1935; Vieira, 1894a, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Daget, 1968; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Svetovidov, 1979a, 1984a; Fischer et al., 1987; Rogado et al., 2005). Regionally extinct (Rogado et al., 2005), the last record occurred during the early 1980s, in the Lower Guadiana (Almaça, 1988). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Acipenser naccarii Bonaparte 1836
References: mainland Portugal (†) (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1894; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1931, 1932, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?)). Regionally extinct, the last bibliographic reference dates from Albuquerque (1954-1956) and Osório de Castro (1954). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Elopiformes
Family Megalopidae

Megalops atlanticus Valenciennes 1847
Common name: Tarpon; Tarpão-do-Atlântico, Peixe-prata, Peixe-prata-do-Atlântico, Tainha-congo, Tarpão.
References: mainland Portugal (Pereira and Saldanha, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Quéro et al., 1982, 1997, 1998; Hureau, 1984; Saldanha and Whitehead, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2019a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Pereira and Saldanha, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Quéro et al., 1982, Quéro, and Delmas 1982; Hureau, 1984; Saldanha and Whitehead, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2019a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2019a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Albuliformes
Family Albulidae

Pterothrissus gissu Hilgendorf 1877
Common name: Japanese gissu; Gissu-japonês.
References: mainland Portugal (?)(Osório, 1917). According to Hidaka et al. (2016) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of P. gissu is the Western North Pacific. However, two specimens caught off Portugal or Morocco in 1915, at the depth of 600 meters, were identified as Bathythrissa dorsalis Günther 1877 by Osório (1917) which is synonym of Pterothrissus gissu Hilgendorf 1877. Nevertheless, this author recognized small morphological differences between these specimens and unique specimen identified by Günther (1877). These specimens were preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire. The current geographic distribution of Pterothrissus gissu Hilgendorf 1877 and Nemoossis belloci (Cadenat 1937) (Eastern Atlantic), together with the significant differences in morphological characters of the Osório specimens caught off Portugal or Morocco in 1915, lead to admitting that these specimens belonged to the species Nemoossis belloci (Cadenat 1937) [Longfin bonefish / Falso-badejo, Badejo, Falso-abadejo]. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.
Order Notacanthiformes
Family Halosauridae

**Aldrovandia affinis** (Günther 1877)
Common name: Pale halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-páliido**.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Sulak, 1990a; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016b; Smith, 2015b, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22470, 1967, set of two specimens).

**Aldrovandia gracilis** Goode & Bean 1896
Common name: Slender halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-delgado**.

**Aldrovandia oleosa** Sulak 1977
Common name: Oily halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-oleoso**.
References: Azores (Shcherbachev et al., 1985a (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Tighe, 2015b (PECS), Bañón et al., 2016b) and Madeira (PECS) (Pakhorukov, 2008).

**Aldrovandia phalacra** (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: Hawaiian halosaur fish; **Peixe-lagarto-dos- Açores**.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; MNHN-IC-1988-0544, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0382, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Perrier, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Harrisson, 1966; McDowell, 1973a; Maul, 1976; Harrison, 1979; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Smith, 2016a). The lectotype of Halosaurus phalacrus Vaillant 1888, synonym of A. phalacra, caught off the Azores is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1885-0382, 1883). One specimen caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22506, 1967).

**Aldrovandia rostrata** (Günther 1878)
Common name: Sharpnose halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-bico**.
References: Azores (PECS) (Shcherbachev et al., 1985b; Evseenko et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016a). One specimen of this species caught off at the Great Meteor Tablemount is in Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (SDSC 15910, 1982).

**Halosaurus macrochir** (Günther 1878)
Common name: Abyssal halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-abissal**.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1887.12.7.237, 1873; Sulak, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0390, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Joubin, 1905; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Murrey and and Hort, 1912; Koefoed, 1927; Roule and Angel, 1933; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Harrisson, 1966; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; McDowell, 1973a; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Sulak, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Halosaurus guentheri** Goode & Bean 1896
Common name: Günther’s halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-de-Guenther**.
References: Madeira (Smith, 2016a). The distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation.

**Halosaurus jonhsonianus** Vaillant 1888
Common name: Johnson’s halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-de-Johnson**.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Harrison, 1979; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Gordo et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Vaillant, 1919; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Harrison, 1966; Saldanha, 1977a; Sulak, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porto et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Smith, 2016a). The distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation. One specimen caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22997, 1967).

**Halosaurus ovenii** Johnson 1864

Common name: Oven’s halosaur; *Peixe-lagarto-de-Owen*.

References: mainland Portugal (Costa and Reiner, 1978; Fernandes et al., 2007; Pais et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016b), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Harrison, 1966; Maul, 1976; McDowell, 1973a; Maul, 1976; Harrison, 1979; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Pais et al., 2009; Porto et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a, b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1863.12.12.1., 1861-1890; Johnson, 1864a, b; Günther, 1868; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1976; Harrison, 1979; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Pais et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a, b; Smith, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.12.12.1.) caught off Madeira.

Family Notacanthidae

**Leptocephalus giganteus** Castle 1959

Common name: Giant leptocephalus; sem nome comum.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (NHMUK 1994.11.1.3931, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (NHMUK 1994.11.1.3922, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019), *L. giganteus* is a larval Notacanthiform eel. This record should be considered provisional and is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Notacanthus bonaparte** Risso 1840

Common name: Bonaparte’s spiny eel; *Enguia-espinhosa-de-Bonaparte*.

References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha, 1886; Sulak, 1990a; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Smith, 2016a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (PECS) (Bergstad et al., 2008a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porto et al., 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1955b; Sulak, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Notacanthus chemnitzii** Bloch 1788

Common name: Chemnitz’s spiny eel; *Enguia-espinhosa-de-Chemnitz*.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1979a; Fernández et al., 1981; Sulak, 1986; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Garnes, 2001; Porto et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (Sulak, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Notacanthus melanoventris* Osório 1909, synonym of *N. chemnitzii*, caught off Sesimbra (mainland Portugal) was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

**Polyacanthonotus challenger** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Challenger’s spiny eel; *Enguia-espinhosa-do-Challenger*.

References: mainland Portugal (McCosker, 2015a), Azores (MNHN-IC-1982-0891, 1971; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porto et al., 2017; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1887-0130, 1883; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016a; Porto et al., 2017).
**Polyacanthonotus merretti** Sulak, Crabtree & Hureau 1984
Common name: *Merrett’s spiny eel*; *Enguia-espinhosa-de-Merrett*.
References: Madeira (McCosker, 2015b; Smith, 2016a). The distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed to confirm the presence of this species in Madeira.

**Polyacanthonotus rissoanus** (De Filippi & Verany 1857)
Common name: Smallmouth spiny eel; *Enguia-espinhosa-de-boca-pequena*.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1988-0555, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; McDowell, 1973b; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Wheeler, 1979a; Sulak, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1997; Desbryères et al., 2001; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019).

**Order Anguilliformes**

**Family Synaphobranchidae**

**Dysomma brevirostre** (Facciolà 1887)
Common name: Batnose eel; *Enguia-de-focinho-bolboso*.
References: mainland Portugal (Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Blache et al., 1970; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Castle, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Dysommina proboscidea** (Lea 1913)
Common name: No English common name; *Enguia-de-tromba-de-elefante*.
References: Azores (Lea, 1913 (PECS); MCZ 73374, 1978; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019 (PECS)). The holotype (unique) of *Leptocephalus proboscides* Lea 1913, synonym of *D. proboscidea*, is in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 5105) caught off the Azores (PECS area).

**Histiobranchus australis** (Regan 1913)
Common name: Southern cut-throat eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-austral*.
References: Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0504, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0503, 1971; Almeida and Biscoito, 2012, 2019; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro et al., 2014). This species was considered present in Madeira by Carneiro et al. (2014) based on a former occurrence record (34°6.0’N, 17°6.0’W) in GBIF which was lately eliminated. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Histiobranchus bathybius** (Günther 1877)
Common name: Deep-water arrowtooth eel; *Enguia-da-fundura*, Moreão.
References: mainland Portugal (King et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Rijnsdorp, 2015; Porteiro et al., 2017), Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Bruun, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Ósório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Almeida and Biscoito, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Rijnsdorp, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1992-0348, 1981; Armstrong et al., 1992; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Freitas et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Rijnsdorp, 2015; Smith, 2016b; Porteiro et al., 2017; Priede, 2017).

**Ilyophis blachei** Saldanha & Merrett 1982
Common name: Blache’s ooze eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-de-Blache*.
References: Azores (Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Ilyophis brunneus** Gilbert 1891
Common name: Muddy arrowtooth eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-castanha*.
References: Azores (Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Simenchelys parasitica** Gill 1879

Common name: **Snubnosed eel; Fluta.**

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1934.12.19.15, 1912-1936; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1889a; Good and Bean, 1895; Richard, 1900, 1910; Perrier, 1903; Albert 1st de Mônaco, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Jaquet, 1920; Barnard, 1925; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1938; Belloch, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha, 1977a; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Robins and Robins, 1989; Smith and Castle, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016b; Biscoito et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several syntypes of Conchognathus grimaldii Collett 1889, synonym of *S. parasitica*, were caught off Graciosa Islands, Faial, San Jorge, Pico, Flores and Corvo (Azores) and preserved in the MOM collections.

**Synaphobranchus affinis** Günther 1877

Common name: **Grey cutthroat eel; Moreão-do-golfo.**

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Almeida and Biscoito, 2007; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Almeida et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Synaphobranchus brevidorsalis** Günther 1887

Common name: **Shortdorsal cutthroat eel; Moreão-de-dorsal-curta.**

References: Azores (Almeida and Biscoito, 2007; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Synaphobranchus dolichorhynchus** (Lea 1913)

Common name: No English common name; **Moreão-bicudo.**

References: Azores (PECS) (Lea, 1913; Carneiro et al., 2014). Adults not known.

**Synaphobranchus kaupii** Johnson 1862

Common name: **Kaup's arrowtooth eel; Moreão-de-natura, Congринho, Moreão, Moreia, Moreia-de-natura.**

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-511, 1901; Bragança, 1903(?); Roule, 1916; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Merrett and Domanski, 1985; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Gordo et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; King et al., 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896a; Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lea, 1913; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Zugmayer, 1933; Guiart, 1935; Nobre, 1935; Bruun, 1936, 1937; Fowler, 1936a, b; Ferreira, 1938; Belloch, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Saldanha, 1980; INIP, 1985a, b; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986; Smith and Castle, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Gonçalves and Santos, 1994; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Menezes, 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Martins et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Almeida and Biscoito, 2007, 2019; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.6.14.9, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1862a, 1863; Günther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1976; INIP, 1984c, 1985c; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Bragança (1903) reported the occurrence of Synaphobranchus pinnatus Gronow in mainland Portugal, caught off SW of the Espichel cape in 1903. This species is composed of two subspecies (var. brevidorsalis and var. parvipinnis). In 1903, the two
subspecies were not yet identified, but taking into account the current geographic distribution of the respective species, we suppose that the specimen captured in 1903 should be the subspecies *Synaphobranchus pinnatus parvipinnis* Roule, 1916, synonym of *S. kaupii*. The holotype (unique) of *Synaphobranchus pinnatus parvipinnis* Roule 1916 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0511) caught south-east of Portugal, synonym of *S. kaupii*, and a syntypes (set of two specimens) of this species is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.6.14.9) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22469, 1967).

Family Muraenidae

**Anarchias longicauda** (Peter 1877)

Common name: Pygmy moray; **Moreia-de-cauda-longa**, Peixe-lobo.

References: Azores (Vailant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Blache et al., 1979a; Baucht, 1986a; Smith and Böhlke, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Frote, 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Frote e Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Saldanha, 1968a; Blache et al., 1979a; Baucht, 1986a; Smith and Böhlke, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Frote et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016c; Frote e Pauly, 2019).

**Anarchias similis** (Lea 1913)


References: Azores (MCZ 71062, 1978; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. similis* is the western Atlantic and Annabon islands.

**Enchelycore anatina** (Lowe 1838)

Common name: Fangtooth moray; **Moreia-serpente**, Moreia, Moreia-bico-de-pato, Moreia-vibora, Serpente, Serpente-do-mar, Vibora.

References: Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; Böhlke, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Baucht, 1986a; Böhlke et al., 1989; Patzer et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Böhlke, 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Frote et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Frote e Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; NHMUK 1869.3.7.1., 1864-1877; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; Böhlke, 1981, 2002; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Baucht, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Frote et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Frote e Pauly, 2019). The neotype of *Muraena anatina* Lowe 1838, synonym of *E. anatina*, is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1869.3.7.1.) caught off Madeira.

**Gymnothorax affer** Bloch 1795

Common name: Dark moray; **Moreão-escuro**, Moreão, Moreia, Moreia-verde.

References: Azores (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?)) and Madeira (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). This species is cited for the Azores and Madeira by Fowler (1936b) based on three specimens: two collected in Faial and in Terceira Islands, by F.M. McGuire in 1879 and by W. Trelease in 1894, respectively, and the third in Funchal, Madeira, obtained by A.C. di Noronha. According to Wirtz et al. (2008) the specimen deposited at the USNM, catalogue number 94531, originally identified as *G. affer* was re-identified as *Gymnothorax unicolor* (Delaroche 1809). The two Azorean specimens, also deposited at the USNM, catalogue numbers 23320 and 94497, were also re-identified as *G. unicolor*. Thus, there is no records of *G. affer* for the Azores or Madeira.

**Gymnothorax bacalladoi** Böhlke & Brito 1987

Common name: Canary moray; **Moreia-das-Canárias**.

References: Madeira (Brito et al., 2002; Frote et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Almada et al., 2009a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito 2015a; Smith, 2016c; Priede, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Frote e Pauly, 2019).
Gymnothorax maderensis (Johnson 1862)
Common name: Sharktooth moray; Moreia-da-Madeira, Moreão, Moreia.
References: Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Arruda, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016c) and Madeira * (Lowe, 1837; Kaup, 1856a; Johnson, 1862a, 1863; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981; Böhlike, 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Böhlike, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Delgado, 2008, 2015a; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016c; Carvalho-Filho and Paiva, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gymnothorax miliaris (Kaup 1856)
Common name: Goldenetail moray, Moreia-dourada, Moreia.
References: Azores (?) (MCZ 34270, 1989; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Smith, 2016c). The specimen deposited at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, catalogue number 34270, originally identified as G. miliaris, was re-identified as Gymnothorax unicolor (Delaroche 1809). There are no records of G. miliaris for the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. According to Smith (2016c) the distribution map of G. miliaris includes the Selvagens Islands. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation.

Gymnothorax polygonius Poey 1875
Common name: Polygon moray, Moreia-poligonal, Moreão.
References: Madeira (Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito, 2015b; Smith, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gymnothorax unicolor (Delaroche 1809)
Common name: Brown moray; Moreia-castanha, Moreão, Moreão-castanho, Morena, Moreno, Morreão, Morrião.
References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores * (USNM 23320, 1879; USNM 94497, 1894; Sampiao, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936; Ferreira, 1938; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Saldanha, 1980, 1982b, 1995; Böhlike, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985c; Bauchot, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Smith and Böhlike, 1990; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2010; Bertonci et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira * (USNM 94531, n.d.; Lowe, 1837; Kaup, 1856a; Johnson, 1862a; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; Böhlike, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Saldanha, 1982b; INIP, 1984b; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Böhlike, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008, 2015; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gymnothorax vicinus (Castelnau 1855)
Common name: Purplemouth moray; Moreão-amarelo, Moreão, Moreia, Moreia-felia.
References: Azores (?) (Smith and Böhlike, 1990; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-01-P07MOR2, 2007; IMAR/DOP 35MA-02-P08MOR2, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Blache et al., 1979a; Böhlike, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Böhlike, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of G. vicinus is the Western Atlantic and in the central Atlantic: Ascension and Saint Helena islands; Smith (2016c) also mentions in the Western
Atlantic, from Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Florida south to Brazil and in the Eastern Atlantic, in the Cape Verde, Canary, Bay of Biafra, and Ascension Islands. According to Brito et al. (2014) the previous existing records for the Azores and Madeira islands were caused by misidentification, but it occurs in Canary Islands. Smith (2016c) also considered erroneous the records from the Azores and Madeira. However, the distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016c) partially includes the Selvagens Islands area. There are no records of *G. vicinus* for Madeira and occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira and the Azores.

**Muraena augusti** (Kaup 1856)


References: mainland Portugal (Abecasis et al., 2009; OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Böhlke, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Azevedo et al., 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1996, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Brito et al., 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado, 2015b; Smith, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Richardson 1844-1848; Kaup, 1856b; Johnson, 1862a; NHMUK 1862.2.5.2, 1861-1890; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Böhlke, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Delgado, 1998, 2015b; Falcão et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Brito et al., 2002; Araújo et al., 2005, 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Afonso, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Muraena helena* Linnaeus 1758 (Smith, 2016c). The holotype (unique) of *Thysioidea atlantica* Johnson 1862, synonym of *M. augusti*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.2.5.2) caught at sea near Madeira. A second specimen recorded as *Thysioidea augusti* Kaup 1856 (no types known) was caught off Madeira and is also synonym of *M. augusti*.

**Muraena helena** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: *Mediterranean moray, Moreia, Cobra-do-mato, Morea, Moreão, Moreia-amarela, Moreia-legítimam, Moreia-pintada, Moreia-preta, Morena, Murêa, Filosa, Pintada.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a; Osório, 1888; Baldeque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1901; Richard, 1904, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; Bauchot, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Gomes and Olim, 2007, 2008; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Golani and Frcke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Azores (Drouet, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936; Ferreira, 1938; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Blache et al., 1979a; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Böhlke, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985b, c; Bauchot, 1986a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Dias et al., 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Smith and Böhlke, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Quigley and Flannery, 2004; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Johnson, 1863; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blache et al., 1979a; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b, c, 1985c; Böhlke, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Böhlke, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado,
1998; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Bischoit et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Muraena melanotis* (Kaup 1859)
Common name: **Honeycomb moray; Moreia-pintada**, Moreia, Cobra.
References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Smith, 2015a). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. melanotis* is the Western Atlantic (Saint Paul's Rocks) and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Mauritania south to Angola, including Cape Verde Islands and islands in Gulf of Guinea, and also in the southern central Atlantic (Saint Helena Island). The distribution maps of this species is reported by Fischer et al. (1981), and Smith (2015a) partially includes the Selvagens Islands area (Madeira EEZ). Thus, the validity of the Madeira records are questionable and specimen needed for confirmation.

**Family Chlopsidae**

*Chlopsis bicolor* Rafinesque 1810
Common name: **Bicoloured moray; Congrinho-bicolor**.
References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 70, 1983; SDSC 22973, 1967 (PECS), SDSC 22974, 1967 (PECS); Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015a) and Madeira (Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015a). Two specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22381, 1967 and MMF 22383, 1967).

*Chlopsis dentatus* (Seale 1917)
Common name: **Mottled false moray; Congrinho-malhado**.
References: Azores PECS (NHMUK 1994.11.1.482, 1981) and Madeira (?) (Carvalho-Filho and Paiva, 2017). This species is reported to occur in Madeira (Carvalho-Filho and Paiva, 2017) but the occurrence record of the Museum History (London) mentions off SW Madeira Islands, in the Madeira abyssal Plain (NHMUK 1994.11.1.482, 32°22.998’N, 29°49.398’W). However, these geographic coordinates correspond to a position at 53 NM SSW of the Plato Seamount in the PECS of Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira EEZ.

**Family Derichthyidae**

*Derichthys serpentinus* Gill 1884
Common name: **Narrownecked oceanic eel; Enguia-de-pescoço-fino**.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1998.8.9.12751, 1966; IFREMER Biocen 34589, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015b), Azores (Post and Tesch, 1982; Karmovskaya, 1985; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015b) and Madeira (Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015b; Smith, 2016d; Porteiro et al., 2017).

*Nessorhamphus ingolfianus* (Schmidt 1912)
Common name: **Duckbill oceanic eel; Enguia-bico-de-pato**.
References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 153058, 1986; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986a; ZSM-Pis-029407 / 534598 / 386186, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Karmovskaya, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Nielsen, 1974 (PECS); Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986a; MAR-ECO 13211, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Karmovskaya, 2015; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 64395, 1969; MCZ 64397, 1969; MCZ 153057, 1986; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Karmovskaya, 2015; Smith, 2016d; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

The syntypes of *Leptocephalus ingolfianus* Schmidt 1912, synonym of *N. ingolfianus*, is in the ZMUC collections (P32520-23, 1911) caught off Azorean PECS.
Family Ophichthidae

*Apterichthus anguiformis* (Peters 1877)
Common name: Slender finless eel; **Cobra-de-boca-negra**.

*Apterichthus caecus* (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: European finless eel; **Congrinho-da-erea**.

*Daloiphis imberbis* (Delaroche 1809)
Common name: Armless snake eel; **Cobra-imberbe**, Cobra.

*Echelus myrus* (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Painted eel; **Cobra-de-orelhas**, Cobra-do-mar, Peixe-cobra

*Myrichthys pardalis* (Valenciennes 1839)
Common name: Leopard eel; **Cobra-leopardo**, Cobra, Cobra-de-água, Cobra-do-mar, Moreia, Moreia-pintada.
References: Madeira (*Fischer et al.*, 1981; *González Pérez*, 2015a). According to *Eschmeyer et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. pardalis* is the Eastern Atlantic. The distribution maps of this species reported by *Fischer et al.* (1981) and *González Pérez* (2015a) partially include the Selvagens Islands area (Madeira EEZ).

*Myrophis plumbeus* (Cope 1871)
Common name: Leaden worm eel; **Cobra-chumbo**.

*Ophisurus serpens* (Linnaeus 1758)
et al., 2014; McCosker, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The only records of *O. serpens* in the fishing grounds of the Azores were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The occurrence of this species in the Azores region is questionable and needs further documentation.

**Pisodonophis semicinctus** (Richardson 1848)


References: mainland Portugal. One specimen caught off near shore Peniche in 2008 was identified by the authors as *P. semicinctus* (unpublished data). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. semicinctus* is the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic.

Family Muraenesocidae

**Cynopuncticus ferox** Costa 1846

Common name: Guinean pike conger; **Congro-branco-africano**, Congro-branco, Congro, Safio, Safio-branco.

References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. ferox* is the Mediterranean Sea and Gibraltar south to Angola. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) and Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou (2015d) partially include the Selvagens Islands area (Madeira EEZ). Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Madeira region is questionable and needs further documentation.

Family Nettastomatidae

**Facciolella oxyrhynchus** (Bellotti 1883)

Common name: **Facciola’s sorcerer**; **Cobra-cabeça-de-pato**.

References: mainland Portugal ([ICM-CSIC 7764, n.d.; Saldanha, 1986; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019], Azores (Smith and Castle, 1982; IMAR/DOP COLETA 215, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Saldanha, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Nettastoma melanurum** Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Blackfin sorcerer; **Congro-de-cauda-preta**, Cobra-bico-de-pato.

References: mainland Portugal ([Osório, 1909; Saldanha, 1966a; Blache et al., 1979b; Merrett and Saldanha, 1985; Saldanha, 1986; Saldanha et al., 1995; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Melo et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019], Azores (Lea, 1913; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Smith and Castle, 1982; Smith, 1990a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira ([NHMUK 1994.11.1.3474, 1966; MZC 65443, 1970; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016]). The holotype of *Muraenosaurus guentheri* Osório 1909, synonym of *N. melanurum*, caught off Cape Espichel (mainland Portugal) was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB 2066) and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

**Venefica proboscidea** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Whipsnout sorcerer; **Cobra-de-bico-comprido**.

References: mainland Portugal ([Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014]).

Family Congridae

**Ariosoma balearicum** (Delaroche 1809)

Common name: Bandtooth conger; **Congro-das-Baleares**, Bocavante, Coreano, Safio.

References: mainland Portugal ([Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019], Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Smith and Castle, 1982; Smith, 1990a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira ([NHMUK 1994.11.1.3474, 1966; MZC 65443, 1970; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016]).
1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Bathyuroconger vicinus** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Long-tooth conger; **Congro-castanho-dentão**, Congro, Congro-castanho, Sáﬁo, Sáﬁo-castanho.

References: mainland Portugal (Sánchez, 1999; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Conger conger** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: European conger; **Congro**, Chamirro, Congra, Congra-de-natura, Congro-de-natura, Congro-europeu, Congro-grande, Congro-legitimo, Congro-vulgar, Cronga, Porca, Sáﬁo, Sáﬁo-preto, Samilo, Samiro, Samirro, Zafio.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Dinis, 1981; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Arruda et al., 1988; Costa and Quério, 1988; Smith, 1990b; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a, b; Cabral, 1999; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002b, c; Garnerot et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), **Azores**^4^ (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Muanzor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a,b, 1992, 1995; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Smith, 1990b; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Dias, 1991; Dias and Caschalho, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992; Gonçalves, 1993; Krug, 1995; Nash et al., 1994a; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Almeida, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECs); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2012; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Torres et al., 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira^4^ (Lowe, 1837; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1967; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Smith, 1990b; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; EMFC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Conger triporiceps** Kanazawa 1958

Common name: Manytooth conger; **Congro-dentudo**.

References: Madeira (MCZ 71775, 1970; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of C. triporiceps is the Western Atlantic. However, there is a single historical occurrence record of this species in the Eastern Atlantic. The preserved specimen (larval) from Madeira deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology requires verification.
**Gnathophis codoniphorus** Maul 1972
Common name: No English common name; **Congro-dos-Açores**.

**Gnathophis mystax** (Delaroche 1809)
Common name: Thinlip conger; **Coreano**, Saffio.

**Heteroconger longissimus** Günther 1870
Common name: Brown garden eel; **Enguia-de-jardim**, Congro.

**Paraconger macrops** (Günther 1870)
Common name: Manypore conger; **Congro-de-natura**, Congra, Congro, Congro-da-area, Congro-de-rolo, Congro-do-rolo, Crong, Ortiga, Saffio.

**Paraconger notialis** Kanazawa 1961

**Pseudophichthys splendens** (Lea 1913)
Common name: **Purplemouthed conger**, **Congro-de-boca-púrpura**, Coreano, Saffio.
References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-0544, 1902; Roule, 1916, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1938; Bello, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Blache *et al.*, 1979c; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Smith, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo *et al.*, 2009; Porto et al., 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b(?); Smith, 2016e).

Family Nemichthyidae

**Avocettina infans** (Günther 1878)
Common name: **Avocet snipe eel**, **Cobra-centopeia**.
References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; NHMUK 2015.2.26.14, 1984 (PECS)), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1986a; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Nielsen, 1986a; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Labichthys carinatus Gill & Ryder 1883
Common name: Shortgut finetail snipe eel; Cobra-de-crista.
References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118052, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e) and Madeira (ZMH 109394, 1971; Smith, 2016e).

Nemichthys curvirostris (Strömman 1896)
Common name: Pale threaddetail snipe eel; Cobra-pálida-pontead. 
References: mainland Portugal (Ralph, 2015a), Azores (Nielsen and Smith, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Nielsen, 1986a; Smith and Nielsen, 1989; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015a; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Nielsen, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015a; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Ralph (2015a) this species is found off mainland Portugal.

Nemichthys scolopaceus Richardson 1848
Common name: Slender snipe eel; Cobra-de-bico, Cobra.
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1981; Nielsen, 1986a; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; Roule and Bertin, 1929, 1931; Fowler, 1936a; Roule and Angel, 1933; Belloc, 1938; Ferreira, 1938; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1955; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen and Smith, 1978; Wheeler, 1978; Post and Tesch, 1982; Nielsen, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015e; Smith, 2016e; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Richardson, 1848; Lowe, 1850, 1851; Günther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kanazawa and Maul, 1967; Nielsen, 1986a; Larsen 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015e; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of Paravocettinos trilinearius Kanazawa & Maul 1967 is in the MMF collections (MMF 21163) caught off coast of Madeira (stomach content) which is synonym of N. scolopaceus a second holotype (unique and lost) of Leptorhynchus leuchtenbergi Lowe 1851 caught off Madeira is also synonym of N. scolopaceus.

Family Serriovomeridae

Serrivomer bearnii Gill & Ryder 1883
Common name: Bean’s sawtooth eel; Cobra-couraça.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1216, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; YPM ICH 005169, 1959; MCZ 65835, 1969; USNM 315426, 1970; Bauchot, 1986c; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1884-1070, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Perrier, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Roule and Bertin, 1929; Roule and Angel, 1931, 1933; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Bauchot-Boutin, 1955; Post and Tesch, 1982; Bauchot, 1986c; Tighe, 1989; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Bauchot et al., 1993; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two unique holotypes of Nemichthys richardi Vaillant 1888 and Gavialiceps hasta Zugmayer 1911 were caught off the Azores (MNHN-IC-
1884-1070) and west of the Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1216), respectively. *N. richardi* is synonym of *S. beanii* and *G. hesta* is uncertain as *S. beanii*.

**Serrivomer lanceolatoides** (Schmidt 1916)

Common name: Bronze sawtooth eel; **Cobra-de-dentes-curtos**.

References: mainland Portugal (Bauchot, 1986c; MCZ 159543, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Post and Tesch, 1982; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bauchot, 1986c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016e; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Family Anguillidae**

**Anguilla anguilla** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1894a, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gandolfi-Hornyold, 1914-16a, b; Gonçalves, 1941; Hellinng, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almâca, 1965b; Bauchot, 1986d; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Arruda, 1990; Gordo et al., 1990; Smith, 1990c; Cabral, 1999; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Droué, 1858, 1861a, b; Ramos, 1869; Günther, 1870; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888, 1898; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Lea, 1913; Nobre, 1924; D’Ancona, 1929; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1934, 1938; Ege, 1939; Poll, 1947; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Martins, 1982a; Bauchot, 1986d; Smith, 1990c; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Vaillant, 1919; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Bauchot, 1986d; Smith, 1990c; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Anguilla rostrata** (Lesueur 1817)

Common name: **American eel; Enguia-americana**.

References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (ICES EEL 8302450, 1984) and Azores (PECS) (MCZ 160463, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014). *Anguilla rostrata* is widely distributed from the Northwest to western Central Atlantic, including Greenland (Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). However, the occurrence records of this species in the Eastern Atlantic are very rare.

**Order Saccopharyngiformes**

**Family Cyematidae**

**Cyema atrum** Günther 1878

Common name: **Bobtail eel; Cobra-de-leme**.

References: mainland Portugal (Bertin, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; YPM ICH 005163, 1959; YPM ICH 005165, 1959; YPM ICH 005166, 1959; YPM ICH 005167, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lea, 1913; Roule and Bertin, 1929; Fowler, 1936a, b; Bertin, 1937; Grey, 1956; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1956; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a,b; Bertin, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; NHMUK 1994.11.3732, 1962; NHMUK 1994.11.3733, 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Family Monognathidae

**Monognathus bertini** Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Bertin’s one-jawed eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-de-Bertin*.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 64662, 1986; Carneiro *et al*., 2014).

**Monognathus boehlkei** Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Böhlke’s one-jawed eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-de-Böhlke*.


**Monognathus jesperseni** Bertin 1936

Common name: No English common name; *Enguia-da-fundura-de-Jespersen*.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1987.2.3.2, 1978). It is a very rare species.

**Monognathus herringi** Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Herring’s one-jawed eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-de-Herring*.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1987.2.3.1, 1981; Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1987; Ralph, 2015b; Smith, 2016f(?)) and Madeira (? (Carneiro *et al*., 2014). Bertelsen and Nielsen (1987) mentioned the occurrence of this species in west of Madeira (34°58.1’N, 32°56.5’W; holotype NHMUK 1987.2.3.1, 1981) but these geographic coordinates correspond to a position in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, SW of Azores Islands (PECS) area. Thereby, this species was erroneously included as presented in Madeira by Carneiro *et al.* (2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Monognathus nigeli** Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Nigel’s one-jawed eel; *Enguia-da-fundura-de-Nigel*.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMUC P2340540, 1981; Quéro *et al*., 2003; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Smith, 2016f(?)).

Family Eurypharyngidae

**Eurypharynx pelecanoides** Vaillant 1882

Common name: Pelican eel; *Peixe-pelicano*, Pelican, Enguia-pelicano.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1912-0027, 1910; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1986; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Porteiro *et al*., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019); Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1916; Roule and Angel, 1933; Bertin, 1934, 1938; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1938; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Post and Tesch, 1982; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al*., 1997; Sutton *et al*., 2008; Porteiro *et al*., 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al*., 2012; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-0592, 1901; Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule, 1914a, b, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a, b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Bauchot, 1979; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1986; Lloris *et al*., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Eurypharynx richardi* Roule 1914, synonym of *E. pelecanoides*, was preserved in the MOM collections (not found in 1995) caught off southwest of Madeira.

Family Saccopharyngidae

**Saccopharynx ampullacea** (Harwood 1827)

Common name: Northern swallower eel; *Peixe-pelicano-do-Norte*, Enguia-pelicano.

References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot, 1979; Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019); Azores (Harwood, 1827 (PECS); Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Böhlk, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1985; Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Krefft, 1987; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al*., 1997; Porteiro *et al*., 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1861.6.4.3., 1854 - 1861; Johnson, 1862c; Günther, 1870, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot, 1979;
Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype of Saccopharynx johnsoni Bertin 1934, synonym of S. ampullaceus, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1861.6.4.3) caught off Madeira.

**Saccopharynx harrisoni** Beebe 1932
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-de-Harrison**.
References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. harrisoni* is the Western Atlantic. The distribution map of this species, reported by Bertelsen and Nielsen (1986), indicates the occurrence of this species in Madeira.

**Saccopharynx hjorti** Bertin 1938
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-de-Hjort**.
References: Azores (PECS) (Bertin, 1938; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the ZMB collections (ZMB 6041) caught off SW of the Azores (34°59.0′N, 33°01.0′W).

**Saccopharynx paucovertebratis** Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-dos- Açores**.
References: Madeira (?) (Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1985, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P239898) caught near the Azores. Bertelsen and Nielsen (1985) describe for the first time this species and indicate the occurrence near the Azores, north-eastern Atlantic, 32°56.0′N, 23°47.0′W. The same authors mention in 1986 that the only known specimen was caught west of Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986). Both citations referred to the same specimen, and the geographic coordinates correspond to a position off the Azores, out of the PECS area and was erroneously included as presented in Madeira (Carneiro et al., 2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Saccopharynx ramosus** Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985
Common name: Shortline swallower eel; **Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-ramosa**.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1983.11.19.2, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. Bertelsen and Nielsen (1985) describe for the first time this species and indicate its occurrence in the North-eastern Atlantic, 30°18.4′N, 26°39.9′W and in 1986 they mention two records of *S. ramosus* in West of Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986). Smith (2016f) mentions the occurrence of this species in the eastern-central Atlantic, known from SW of Madeira. Probably, the three citations referred to the same specimens (holotype: NHMUK 1983.11.19.2 and paratypes: SAM 23423) and the geographic coordinates correspond to a position south of the Azores, out of the PECS area (90 NM east of the Great Meteor Tablemount). Therefore, the validity of the Madeira records are questionable and specimen needed for confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Saccopharynx thalassa** Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985
Common name: Hairytail swallower eel; **Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-peluda**.
References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016f; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Saccopharynx trilobatus** Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-trilobada**.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1983.11.19.1, 1981; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1983.11.19.1.) caught SW of the Azores (32°58.0′N, 33°14.6′W).

**Order Clupeiformes**
Family Clupeidae

*Alosa alosa* (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: **Allis shad; Sábel**, Saboga, Savaleta, Savalete, Save, Savelia, Savelinha.
References: mainland Portugal\(^4\) (Carvalho, 1756; Vandelli, 1771, 1797; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1888, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1894a, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1894, 1931, 1932, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Whitehead, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Kottelat and Freyhof, 2007; Henríques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Alosa fallax** (Lacepède 1803)

Common name: **Twaike shad; Savelha**, Junqueira, Sabaia, Sabega, Sabelha, Saboga, Sabóia, Saramugo, Savaleta, Savatelha, Sável, Savelhinha, Savilhão, Sebatelha, Sevelha.

References: mainland Portugal\(^8\) (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Bouart, 1876; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1901; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almáçia, 1965b; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Whitehead, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Collares-Pereira et al., 2000; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henríques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019); Azores (Barreiros et al., 2014) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2408, 1925; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Clupea harengus** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Atlantic herring; Aренque-do-Atlântico, Arenque.**

References: mainland Portugal\(^7\) (Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. harengus* is the North Atlantic and adjacent Arctic areas (including Baltic Sea, North Sea). Albuquerque (1954-1956) and Osório de Castro (1967) reported the rare occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal.

**Harengula clupeola** Valenciennes, 1847

Common name: **False herring; Sardinha-escamuda**, Espadilha.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911). Nobre (1895c) reported for the first time the occurrence of *Harengula latulatus* Valenciennes, 1847, synonym of *H. clupeola*, caught off in Matosinhos in June 1893. Nobre (1935) also mentioned that this species is uncommon and appears along with sardine (*S. pilchardus*). However, according to Eschmeyer (2019) the current geographic distribution of *H. clupeola* is the Western Atlantic. Nevertheless, in the fish collections of the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, there are nine preserved specimens of this species caught off NW Galicia and Normandy coast. Five of these specimens were designated as paralectotypes of *H. clupeola* [MNHN-IC-0000-3236, 1827 (Whitehead, 1967)]. Since Nobre (1935), no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Sardina pilchardus** (Walbaum 1792)


References: mainland Portugal\(^4\) (Steindachner, 1868b; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Bouart, 1877a; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fernández et al., 1981;
Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Whitehead, 1984, 1985; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Ezini et al., 1996, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2012; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Fage, 1920; Ramalho, 1929a; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1982a; Isidro, 1988, 1990 a, b, 1996; Nash et al., 1990, 1994a; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1868; Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1844b; de Velloso, 1892; Regan, 1916; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1948a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; Whitehead, 1984, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of Clupea laticosta Lowe 1843, synonym of S. pilchardus, caught off Madeira are unknown.

**Sardinella aurita** Valenciennes 1847

Common name: Round sardinella; Sardinella-lombuda, Arenque, Lombuda, Maromba, Sardinela, Sardinha, Sardinha-arinca, Sardinha-lombuda.

References: mainland Portugal (SAIAB FC 11253, n.d.; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Whitehead, 1984; Gourène and Teugels, 1990; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (ANSP 95591, n.d.; MNHN-IC-A-6228, 1882; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Osório de Castro, 1967: Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. aurita* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic, including Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea. The only record of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The presence of this species in Pico (Azores), in 2009, was reported (pers. comm. Magnus Lundgren), but its occurrence in the Azores region is questionable and needs further documentation.

**Sardinella maderensis** (Lowe 1838)

Common name: Madeiran sardinella; Sardinela-da-Madeira, Arenque, Palheta, Sardinela, Sardinha, Sardinha-arinca, Sardinela-palheta.

References: mainland Portugal (Whitehead, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Günther, 1868; Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; NHMUK 1855.12.26.496-500, 1854-1861; Von Martens, 1876; Günther, 1868; de Velloso, 1892; Regan, 1917; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; MNHN-IC-1956-0059, 1956; Fischer et al., 1981; Whitehead, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Munroe, 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntypes of Clupea maderensis Lowe 1838, synonym of *S. maderensis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.12.26.496-500, set of five specimens) caught off Madeira. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. maderensis* includes the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Gibraltar south to Angola, including Madeira and Canary islands. Santos et al. (1997) mention that there is no clear demonstration of the occurrence of the species in the Azores and the presence of this species in the region needs further documentation.
**Sprattus sprattus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; 1967; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Whitehead, 1984, 1985; Dinis and Marecos 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fischer et al., 1987; Arruda et al., 1988; Jorge et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). Several earlier literature citations indicate the presence of this species in the archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores. However, there is no clear demonstration of the occurrence records of this species in these regions. The occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira archipelagos is questionable and specimens are needed for confirmation.

Family Engraulidae

**Engraulis encrasicolus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European anchovy**; Biqueirão, Anchaña, Biqueira, Biqueirão-branco, Biqueirão-negro, Boca-torta, Boqueirão, Chacaréu, Chacaréu, Enchova, Mancatarina.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765(?)); de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1901; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979c; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Whitehead, 1984, 1990; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Whitehead et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Nizinski and Munroe, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ramos, 1869; Martins, 1982a; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nizinski and Munroe, 2016) and Madeira (Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Whitehead, 1984(?); Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nizinski and Munroe, 2016; Bischoit et al., 2017; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Alepocephaliformes

Family Alepocephalidae

**Alepocephalus agassizii** Goode & Bean 1883

Common name: Agassiz’ slickhead; Celindra-negra-de-Agassiz.

References: mainland Portugal (Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Azores (Arruda, 1997; MAR-ECO 2725, 2004; MAR-ECO 3417, 2004; MAR-ECO 9734, 2004; MAR-ECO 10924, 2004; MAR-ECO 2539, 2004; MAR-ECO 13389, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015a; Porteiro et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018). The distribution map reported by Mecklenburg et al. (2018) indicated the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal.

**Alepocephalus australis** Barnard 1923

Common name: Small scaled brown slickhead; Celindra-australis.

References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; MAR-ECO 8097, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019).

**Alepocephalus bairdii** Goode & Bean 1879

Common name: Baird’s slickhead; Celindra-de-Baird, Celindra, Triste-linda.
References: mainland Portugal\(^4\) (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Pakhorukov, 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira\(^\star\) (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22500, 1967, set of two specimens).

**Alepocephalus productus** Gill 1883

Common name: Smalleye smooth-head; **Celindra-de-olho-pequeno**.

References: mainland Portugal (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ublein et al., 2015a; Quéro et al., 2019), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1688, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ublein et al., 2015a) and Madeira (Freitas et al., 2013). Markle and Quéro (1984) mention the caught of three specimens of this species off Morocco (35°46.0'N, 8°16.0'W) but this geographic coordinates correspond to a position at mainland Portugal EEZ.

**Alepocephalus rostratus** Risso 1820

Common name: **Risso's smooth-head; Celindra-de-Risso**, Celindra, Triste-linda.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0500, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0493, 1984; Gordo et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Fabri et al., 2016; Hartel and Orrell, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0157, 1833; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Perrier, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012; Porteiro et al., 2010; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira\(^\star\) (Johnson, 1862c; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1948a, 1976; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; INIP, 1980; Severino, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014). Five specimens caught at coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22465, 1967, set of five specimens).

**Asquamiceps caeruleus** Markle 1980

Common name: No English common name; **Celindra-de-cabeça-azul**.

References: mainland Portugal (Hulley, 2015a) and Madeira (Hulley, 2015a). In the Eastern Atlantic this species is distributed from 30°N to 21°S (Hartel and Orrell, 2016b) and according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *A. caeruleus* is a cosmopolitan species. The distribution map of this species reported by Hulley (2015a) included parts of mainland Portugal and the Madeira EEZ. However, no recent occurrence records have been reported for mainland Portugal or Madeira Island. Specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Asquamiceps hjorti** (Koefoed 1927)

Common name: Barethroat slickhead; **Celindra-de-Hjort**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Koefoed, 1927; Frøiland, 1979; Markle, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype of this species is in the USNM collections (USNM 3335, 1910) caught SW of the Azores (34°59'N, 33°1.0'W).

**Asquamiceps velaris** Zugmayer 1911

Common name: Fanfin smooth-head; **Celindra-de-leque**.

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1198, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Belloc, 1949; Markle, 1980; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Markle and Sazonov, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1198) caught off mainland Portugal (36° 06' N, 9° W).

**Bajacalifornia megalops** (Lütken 1898)

Common name: Bigeye smooth-head; **Celindra-de-olho-grande**.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Nielsen and Hulley, 2015a) and Azores (ZMH 119101, 1979; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Krefft, 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008;
Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Nielsen and Hulley, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nielsen and Hulley, 2015a). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005304).

*Bathyloco nigricans* Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Black warrior; *Celindra-negra*.

References: mainland Portugal (*Knudsen et al.*, 2015a), Azores (*Hureau and Monod, 1979; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Krefft, 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; *Knudsen et al.*, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (*Hureau and Monod, 1979; Nielsen, 1979a; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 2016.8.25.757-771, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015a).

*Bathyprion danae* Marshall 1966

Common name: *Fangtooth smooth-head; Celindra-de-Dana*.

References: mainland Portugal (*Nielsen and Hulley, 2015b*), Azores (PECS) (*MAR-ECO 6957, 2004; MAR-ECO 5390, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen and Hulley, 2015b; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (*Markle, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen and Hulley, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019*).

*Bathytroctes macrolepis* Günther 1887

Common name: *Koefoed’s smooth-head; Celindra-escamuda*.

References: mainland Portugal (*NHMUK 1991.7.9.863, 1989; Uiblein et al., 2015b*), Azores (*Parr 1951 (PECS); MCZ 36636, 1947; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (*Uiblein et al., 2015b*).

*Bathyatroctes michaelisarsi* Koefoed 1927

Common name: *Michael Sars smooth-head; Celindra-de-Michael-Sars*.

References: mainland Portugal (*Markle and Quéro, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019*), Azores (*MAR-ECO 2697, 2004; MAR-ECO 3403, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015b; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS*)) and Madeira (*Nielsen et al., 2015b*).

*Bathyatroctes microlepis* Günther 1878

Common name: *Smallscale smooth-head; Celindra-escama-pequena*.

References: mainland Portugal (*NHMUK 1887.12.7.233, 1873; Günther, 1878; Brauer, 1906; MOM-IC-0091-1145, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Nobre, 1935; Grey, 1956; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; NHMUK 1991.7.9.862, 1989; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019*), Azores (*Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019*) and Madeira (*Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019*).

The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1887.12.7.233) caught off southeastern of Cape Vincent, 35°47.0’N, 8°23.0’W (mainland Portugal). A second holotype (unique) of *Bathyatroctes grimaldii* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *B. microlepis*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1145) caught off mainland Portugal (37°38.0’N, 10°53.0’W).

*Conocara fiolenti* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979

Common name: *Fiolenti’s smooth-head; Celindra-de-Fiolenti*.

References: Azores (*Markle and Quéro, 1984; Crabtree and Sulak, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019*).

*Conocara macropterum* (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: *Longfin smooth-head; Celindra-de-barbatana-comprida*, Celindra, Triste-linda.

References: mainland Portugal (*Markle and Quéro, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0497, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley, 2015b; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019*), Azores (*Roule, 1916, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et
al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Hulley, 2015b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of C. macroleptus is the Atlantic ocean. The distribution map reported by Hulley (2015b) indicated the occurrence of this species in Madeira and Selvagens Islands. Its presence in the Madeira fauna has not been documented. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation.

**Conocara murrayi** (Koefoed 1927)

Common name: Murray's smooth-head; **Celindra-de-Murray**.

References: mainland Portugal (Koefoed, 1927; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Crabtree and Sulak, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (NHMUK 2009.7.20.8, 1970; ZMH 121217, 1982 (PECS); Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; MAR-ECO 3962, 2004 (PECS); Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lloris et al., 1991; Knudsen et al., 2015b).

**Conocara salmonum** (Gill & Townsend 1897)

Common name: Salmon smooth-head; **Celindra-salmonada**.

References: mainland Portugal (Crabtree and Sulak, 1986(?); Christiansen et al., 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 2016.8.25.752, 1995).

**Conocara werneri** Nybelin 1946

Common name: Werner's smooth-head; **Celindra-de-Werner**.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6587, 1946; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMG collections (NHMG Pi. 1300) caught off south of Cape Santa Maria, 35°43.0'N, 8°16.0'W (mainland Portugal).

**Einara edentula** (Alcock 1892)

Common name: **Toothless smooth-head; Celindra-desdentada**, Celindra.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1987-0241, 1969; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Markle, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Roule and Angel, 1931; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 1996.2.14.26-27, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Alepocephalus edentulus atlanticus* Roule & Angel 1931, synonym of *E. edentula*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1352) caught between Madeira and southern coast of Morocco.

**Einara macrolepis** (Koefoed 1927)

Common name: **Loosescal smooth-head; Celindra-de-escama-caduca**.

References: Azores (ARRUDA, 1997; MAR-ECO 5627, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (ZMH 109373, 1971; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hartel and Orrell, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Herwigia krefftii** (Nielsen & Larsen 1970)

Common name: **Kreft's smooth-head; Celindra-de-Krefft**.

References: Azores (Tortonese and Hureau, 1979; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1996.2.14.13, 1995; NHMUK 2004.2.3.61, 1995).

**Leptochilichthys agassizii** Garman 1899

Common name: Agassiz’s tongueless smooth-head; **Celindra-de-Agassiz**.

References: mainland Portugal (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Machida and Shiogaki, 1988(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015c), Azores (PECS) (Post, 1987a) and Madeira (Uiblein et al., 2015c; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Leptochilichthys pinguis** (Vaillant 1886)

Common name: Vaillant’s tongueless smooth-head; **Celindra-de-Vaillant**.

References: mainland Portugal (Machida and Shiogaki, 1988).
**Leptoderma macrophthalmum** Byrkjedal, Poulsen & Galbraith 2011

Common name: No English common name; **Celindra-dos- Açores**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Byrkjedal *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *L. macrophthalmum*, is in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 19686) caught in 2004 at the Mid Atlantic Ridge (42°47.0’N, 29°38.0’W), north of the Azores.

**Leptoderma macrops** Vaillant 1886

Common name: Grenadier smooth-head; **Celindra-olhuda**.

References: mainland Portugal (Hulley, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Hulley, 2015c). In the Eastern Atlantic this species is distributed from southern Bay of Biscay to Namibia (Froese and Pauly, 2019). The distribution map reported by Hulley (2015c) indicated the occurrence of this species in parts of mainland Portugal and Selvagens Islands. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and specimens are needed for confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Mirognathus normani** Parr 1951

Common name: Norman’s smooth-head; **Celindra-de-Norman**.

References: mainland Portugal (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Moore *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). It is a very rare species but several earlier literature citations indicate the presence of this species in northern Portugal. However there is no clear demonstration of the occurrence records of this species in this region.

**Narcetes erimelas** Alcock 1890

Common name: No English common name; **Celindra-de-Goa**.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0463, 1971; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS); Almeida and Biscoito, 2019). The geographic coordinates presented in the occurrence record of the Museum national d’Histoire naturelle are not compatible with the location in the Azores. It is assumed that the longitude must be negative.

**Narcetes stomias** (Gilbert 1890)

Common name: Blackhead salmon; **Celindra-de-cabeça-negra**.


**Photostylus pycnopterus** Beebe 1933

Common name: Starry smooth-head; **Celindra-luminosa**.


**Rinocetis nasutus** (Koefoed 1927)

Common name: Abyssal smooth-head; **Celindra-abissal**.


**Rouleina attrita** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Softskin smooth-head; **Celindra-macia**.

Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Almeida and Bischoit, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Grey, 1956; Markle, 1978; Krefft, 1979b; Lloris et al., 1991). The lectotype of Bathyctes attritus Vaillant 1888, synonym of R. attrita, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1885-0166) caught SW off the Azores.

**Rouleina maderensis** Maul 1948

Common name: Madeiran smooth-head; Celindra-da-Madeira.

References: Azores (Maul, 1948a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Quéro et al., 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1948a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Markle and Sazonov, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Quéro et al., 2019). The holotype and six paratypes of this species are in the MMF collections (MMF 2698, 1948 (holotype) and MMF 50, MMF 2395, MMF 2396, MMF 2397, MMF 2699, MMF 2745) caught off Madeira.

**Talismania antillarum** (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: Antillean smooth-head; Celindra-das-Antilhas.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Hulley, 2015d(?)) and Azores (?) (Hulley, 2015d(?)). According to Hartel and Orrell (2016c) the current geographic distribution of T. antillarum in the Eastern Atlantic is tropical, circumglobal, from about 35°N to 9°S. The distribution map of this species presented by Hulley (2015d) includes the mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira Islands. The presence of this species among the Portuguese marine ichthyofauna has not been firmly documented and we did not find any evidence that the species occurs in Portugal. The occurrence of this species in the mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira archipelagos is questionable and needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Talismania homoptera** (Vailant 1888)

Common name: Hairfin smooth-head; Celindra-da-Mauritânia.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Hulley, 2015e(?)) and Madeira (?) (Hulley, 2015e(?)). According to Hartel and Orrell (2016c) the current geographic distribution of T. homoptera in the Eastern Atlantic is from 31°N to 4°S. The distribution map of this species presented by Hulley (2015e) includes in part the mainland Portugal and Madeira Islands. The presence of this species in these areas has not been firmly documented and we did not find any evidence of its occurrence in Portugal. The occurrence of this species in the mainland Portugal and Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Talismania mekistonema** Sulak 1975

Common name: Threadfin smooth-head; Celindra-de-barbatana-filamentosa.

References: Azores (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortosense and Hureau, 1979; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Xenodermichthys copei** (Gill 1884)

Common name: Bluntsnout smooth-head; Celindra-de-focinho-curto.

References: mainland Portugal (AVG CODC-Peixes PE/177, 1899; Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Zugmayer, 1914; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Joubin, 1905; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Krefft, 1985; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Pachourukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 2004.3.10.56, 1965; Maul, 1976; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 2016.8.25.751, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Aleposomus cyaneus Zugmayer 1914, synonym of X. copei, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1324) caught off northern Portugal.
Family Platytroctidae

*Barbantus curvifrons* (Roule & Angel 1931)

Common name: Palebelly searsid; *Celindra-de-tubo-de-ventre-claro*.

References: mainland Portugal (Quéro et al., 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015d; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015d; Orrell and Hartel, 2016) and Madeira (Maul, 1957; Krefft, 1979b; Quéro et al., 1984, 1990a; Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015d; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Holbyrnia anomalae* Krefft 1980

Common name: Bighead searsid; *Celindra-de-tubo-cabeçuda*.

References: Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015c; Orrell and Hartel, 2016) and Madeira (Swinney, 1996; Knudsen et al., 2015c).

*Holbyrnia innesi* (Fowler 1934)

Common name: Teardrop tubeshoulder; *Celindra-de-tubo-de-Innes*.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPeleFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4220, 1982) and Madeira (Maul, 1954a; Grey, 1956).

*Holbyrnia macrops* Maul 1957

Common name: Bigeye searsid; *Celindra-de-tubo-de-olhuda*.

References: mainland Portugal (Iwamoto, 2015a; Knudsen et al., 2015d; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017), Azores (Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Quéro et al., 1984; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2015a; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1957; Krefft, 1979b; Quéro et al., 1984, 1990a; Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2015a; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 6314) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

*Holbyrnia melanocephala* (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; *Celindra-de-tubo-de-cabeça-negra*.


*Maulisia argipalla* Matsui & Rosenblatt 1979

Common name: Palegold searsid; *Celindra-de-tubo-dourada*.

References: Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; MAR-ECO 5799, 2004; MAR-ECO 13445, 2004 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen, 2015a) and Madeira (Quéro et al., 1984; Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen, 2015a; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Maulisia maui* Parr 1960

Common name: Maul’s searsid; *Celindra-de-tubo-de-Maui*.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 3495, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Parr, 1960; Krefft, 1979b; Quéro et al., 1984; Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 9594) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

*Maulisia microlepis* Sazonov & Golovan 1976

Common name: Smallscale searsid; *Celindra-de-tubo-de-escama-curta*.

References: mainland Portugal (Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Mecklenburg et
The distribution map reported by Mecklenburg et al. (2018) indicated the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal.

**Mentodus facilis** (Parr 1951)

Common name: Dark searsid; **Celindra-de-tubo-escura.**

References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen, 2015a), Azores (Knudsen, 2015a; Orrell and Hartel, 2016) and Madeira (NHMUK 1996.8.7.2, 1995; Swinney, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen, 2015a; Orrell and Hartel, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *M. facilis* is a cosmopolitan species. The distribution map of this species reported by Knudsen (2015) included parts of mainland Portugal. We are not aware of any occurrence record of this species in this area. However, no recent occurrence records were reported for mainland Portugal. Specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Mentodus mesalirus** (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)

Common name: Midridged searsid; **Celindra-de-tubo-de-nervura.**

References: Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF MAR-ECO 2687, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF MAR-ECO 2686, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen, 2015b; Orrell and Hartel, 2016). Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores EEZ.

**Mentodus rostratus** (Günther 1878)

Common name: Beaked searsid; **Celindra-de-tubo-bicuda.**

References: Azores (?) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *M. rostratus* is a cosmopolitan species. However, Matsui and Rosenblatt (1987) refer that the descriptions made by Murray and Hjort (1912) are not sufficient to allocate in this species the specimens described. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Normichthys operosus** Parr 1951

Common name: Multipore searsid; **Celindra-de-tubo-multiporo.**

References: mainland Portugal (Quéro et al., 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF MAR-ECO 2122, 1979 (PECS); Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1984; Quéro et al., 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Orrell and Hartel, 2016).

**Persparsia kopua** (Phillipps 1942)

Common name: Spangled tubeshoulder; **Celindra-de-tubo-estrelada.**

References: mainland Portugal (?) (YPM ICH 004879, 1959; YPM ICH 004880, 1959; Carneiro et al., 2014). There are two specimens caught off Portugal in the collections of the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Yale University (YPM ICH 004879 and YPM ICH 004880). However, the distribution of this species is circumglobal in the southern hemisphere (Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987), but excluding South America (Froese and Pauly, 2019) or South Africa (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Platyctrotes apus** Günther 1878

Common name: Legless searsid; **Celindra-de-tubo-curva.**

References: mainland Portugal (Zugmayer 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Krefft, 1979b; Quéro et al., 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (ZMH 117473, 1979; SOC Discovery 740633_8_FIS_656001, 1970 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016) and Madeira (USNM 206893, 1971; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016).

**Sagamichthys schnakenbecki** (Krefft 1953)

Common name: Schnakenbeck’s searsid; **Celindra-de-tubo-de-Schnakenbeck.**

References: mainland Portugal (AMNH 36472,1950(?); Quéro et al., 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 128329, 1972; Quéro et al., 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 1999, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_372001, 1973; Carneiro et al., 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016).
Sear sia koefoedi  Parr 1937
Common name: Koefoed’s seasid; Celindra-de-tubo-de-Koefoed.

Order Siluriformes
Family Ariidae

Gal eichthys felice p Valenciennes 1840
Common name: White barbel, Bagre-barba-branca.
References: Azores (?) (Lampe, 1914; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the distribution of G. feliceps includes south-eastern Atlantic and south-western Indian Ocean off southern Africa: Namibia to about East London (South Africa). Santos et al. (1997) mention that the record of this species for the Azores may have been due to a mislabelling of the specimens or jars. The occurrence of this species in the Azores is questionable and specimens needed for confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Argentiniformes
Family Argentinidae

Ar gentina sphyraena Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Argentine; Argentina-branca, Argentina, Biqueirão, Biqueirão-branco.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Cohen, 1979a, 1984, 1990; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Hartel and Orrell, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?) Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (PECS) (Shcherbachev et al., 1985a; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the distribution of A. sphyraena includes the Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Iceland and Norway to Western Sahara. Santos et al. (1997) mention that the record of this species for the Azores may probably be a misidentification by Nobre (1924). The occurrence of this species in the Azores is questionable and needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species. Two specimens caught at coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22833, 1967, set of two specimens).

Gl ossanodon leig luss us (Valenciennes 1848)
Common name: Smalltoothed argentine; Argentina-de-dentes-pequenos, Argentina-dourada, Biqueirão, Biqueirão-branco.
References: mainland Portugal (Guichet, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (PECS) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Cohen, 1984, 1990; Fock et al., 2002; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Guichet, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967(?)); Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Hureau and Monod, 1979; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22857, set of two specimens) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22540, 1967, set of twenty five specimens and MMF 22982, 1967, one specimen).
Family Microstomatidae

**Microstoma microstoma** (Risso 1810)
Common name: *Slender argentine*; *Argentina-fina*.
References: Azores (Cohen, 1960; MCZ 66009, 1964; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Nansenia atlantica** Blache & Rossignol 1962
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-atlântica*.
References: Azores (ZMH 118044, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 119388, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO 99999991, 2004 (PECS); MAR-ECO 99999995, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein 2015a; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Nansenia boreacrassicauda** Poulsen 2015
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-boreal*.
References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 120833, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poulsen, 2015). Poulsen (2015) re-evaluates several specimens of *Nansenia* and describes a new species - *Nansenia boreacrassicauda*. This re-evaluation leads to the reclassification of specimen ZMH 120833 (former ISH 967-1982), 268.0 mm SL (43°42.0′N, 28°27.0′W), previously identified as *Nansenia iberica* Matallanas 1985 for one of the paratypes of *N. boreacrassicauda*.

**Nansenia groenlandica** (Reinhardt 1840)
Common name: Greenland argentine; *Argentina-da-Groenlândia*.
References: mainland Portugal (Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (ZMH 113994, 1975; ZMH 113999, 1975; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poulsen, 2015; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (NHMUK 1998.8.9.12752, 1958).

**Nansenia iberica** Matallanas 1985
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-ibérica*.
References: Azores (PECS) (?) (ZMH 120833, 1982(?); ZMH 120958, 1982(?); Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Poulsen (2015) the occurrence records ZMH 120833 and ZMH 120958 corresponded to *N. boreacrassicauda* and *N. cf pelagica*, respectively. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Nansenia longicauda** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-de-cauda-longa*.
References: Madeira (ZMH 25146, 1966; ZMH 138021, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poulsen, 2015). The distribution map reported by Poulsen (2015) shows the occurrence of this species off Madeira without indicating the geographical coordinates, which is probably within the Madeira EEZ.

**Nansenia oblita** (Facciolà 1887)
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-do-Mediterrâneo*.
References: mainland Portugal (Eschemeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Poulsen, 2015). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *N. oblita* is the Greenland and North Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from southern Ireland to Western Sahara. The distribution map reported by Poulsen (2015) shows the occurrence of this species off Madeira without indicating the geographical coordinates, which is probably within the Madeira EEZ.

**Nansenia cf. pelagica**
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-pelágica*.

**Nansenia tenera** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
Common name: No English common name; *Argentina-dourada*.
References: Azores (?) (MAR-ECO 4225, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *N. tenera* is
the south-eastern Atlantic and Porteiro et al. (2017) indicate scattered records in North Atlantic at about 55°N and northern Middle-Atlantic Ridge (MAR) in the Northeast Atlantic and around Cape Verde Islands. Gon (pers. comm., 2014, in Uiblein, 2015b) mentions the need for a revision of the taxonomy of the genus *Nansenia*, as there may be one or two hidden synonyms among the currently recognized species. Thus, the occurrence records of this species for the Azores should be re-evaluate and it is not considered in the total number of validated species.

Family Bathylagidae

*Bathylagichthys greyae* (Cohen 1958)
Common name: Grey’s deepsea smelt; *Argentina-da-fundura-de-Grey*.
References: mainland Portugal (Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 6825, 1970; ZMH 6826, 1970; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Cohen, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Bathylagus euryops* Goode & Bean 1896
Common name: Goiter blacksmelt; *Argentina-da-fundura-negra*.
References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocene 34599, 1969; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Porteiro et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (ZMH 114097, 1975; MAR-ECO 7385, 2004; MAR-ECO 5566, 2004; MAR-ECO 7674, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (MCZ 66229, 1969; MCZ 66230, 1969; MCZ 60353, 1969; Cohen, 1984(?); Carneiro et al., 2014).

*Dolicholagus longirostris* (Maul 1948)
Common name: Longsnout blacksmelt; *Argentina-da-fundura-de-focinho-comprido*.
References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 159382, 1969; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 159367, 1969; MCZ 159379, 1969; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2017; Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECs); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; SOC Discovery 826300_8_FIS_770002, 1973; Cohen, 1979b, 1984b, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Bathylagus longirostris* Maul 1948, synonym of *D. longirostris*, is in the MMF collections caught off Madeira.

*Melanolagus bericoides* (Borodin 1929)
Common name: Bigscale deepsea smelt; *Argentina-da-fundura-escamuda*.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004503, 1959; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 225, 2001; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_070001, 1973; MCZ 61922, 1969; Cohen, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Opisthoproctidae

*Bathylynchops brachyrhynchus* (Parr 1937)
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-fantasma-dardo-listado*.
References: Azores (PECs) (NHMUK 2016.6.15.5, 1961; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Hartel and Orrell, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) this species is apparently found in all oceans. Hartel and Orrell (2016b) indicate the occurrence of this rare species off Madeira without indicating the geographical coordinates. The occurrence of this species in Madeira is questionable and needs further documentation.

*Bathylynchops exilis* Cohen 1958
Common name: Javelin spookfish; *Peixe-fantasma-dardo*.
References: Azores (Cohen, 1984; MAR-ECO 5677, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Doliptyerus longipes* (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: Brown-snout spookfish; *Peixe-fantasma-de-barbatanas-longas*. 
References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1693, 2001; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 66321, 1969; MCZ 66331, 1972; Cohen, 1984; Quéro, 1990a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Monacca grimaldi [Zugmayer 1911]
Common name: Mirrorbelly; Peixe-sola-de-Grimaldi, Peixe-sola.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1163, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Royle and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1964a, 1984c; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Hamer et al., 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poulsen et al., 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Royle and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntype of Opisthroctus grimaldii Zugmayer 1911, synonym of M. grimaldi, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1163) caught off Portugal.

Opisthroctus soleatus Vaillant 1888
Common name: Barrel-eye; Peixe-sola.
References: mainland Portugal (Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Albert 1er de Mônaco, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Royle, 1916, 1919a; Schmidt, 1918; Royle and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1964, 1984c; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Rynchohyalus natalensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)
Common name: Glasshead barreleye; Peixe-sola-cabeça-de-vidro.
References: Azores (MCZ 66429, 1969; Post 1987a; Porteiro et al., 1999; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1946b; MCZ 96900, 1978; Cohen, 1979c, 1984c; Quéro, 1990; Iloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Opthalmolpeton macropus Maul 1946, synonym of R. natalensis, is in the MMF collections caught off Madeira (stomach content).

Order Salmoniformes
Family Salmonidae

Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum 1792)
Common name: Rainbow trout; Truta-arco-iris, Arco-iris, Francesa, Truíta, Truta, Truta americana, Truta-francesa, Truta-pequena.
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1931, 1932, 1935; Welcomme, 1988; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) Azores (AquAnIS, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (AquAnIS, 2002; Ribeiro et al., 2005a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). O. mykiss is an alien and invasive species introduced in Portugal. This species is primarily a freshwater fish, although sea-run populations, often known as steelhead, exist in some areas. However, populations of O. mykiss are capable of migrating to and surviving in the sea (Jonsson 2011). In Portugal all the occurrence records “take place” in the watersheds (mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira Islands), but occasional and scattered catches are reported in estuaries and coastal areas (mainland Portugal). The introduction of this species in the Azores occurred in 1990 and in Madeira in 2002.

Salmo salar Linnaeus 1758
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1756; Vandelli, 1771, 1797; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Bouliart, 1876; Balaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1894a, 1897, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1931, 1932, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979d, 1984b; Kottelat and Freyhof, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Salmo trutta** Linneaus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Osório, 1894; Vieira, 1894a, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc et al., 1971; Svetovidov, 1979d, 1984b; Fischer et al., 1987; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1982-0480, 1979) and Madeira (Ribeiro et al., 2005a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

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**Bonapartia pedaliota** Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Longray fangjaw; Boqueirão-de-raio-longo.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 103332, 1966; MCZ 79875, 1969; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Royle and Angel, 1933; Jespersen, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Bell, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1964; Mukhacheva, 1976; Post, 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014 and Madeira (MCZ 144463, 1969 (PECS); SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_075001, 1973; Badcock, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Zaphorias photoscelus* Royle & Angel 1933, synonym of *B. pedaliota*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1280) caught off the Azores.

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**Cyclothone acclinidens** Garman 1899

Common name: Benttooth bristlemouth; Boqueirão-de-dentes-curvos.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004535, 1959; YPM ICH 004537, 1959; YPM ICH 004539, 1959; MCZ 144290, 1986; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky et al., 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Witzell, 1973; Quéro, 1975; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014 and Madeira (ZMH 105464, 1968; SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_135004, 1973; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky et al., 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

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**Cyclothone alba** Brauer 1906

Common name: Pale bristlemouth; Boqueirão-branco.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 117223, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1960; MCZ 144143, 1964; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bekker et al., 1982; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

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**Cyclothone braueri** Jespersen & Tåning 1926

Common name: Garrick; Boqueirão-de-Brauer.

References: mainland Portugal (Jespersen and Tåning, 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Royle, 1919a; Royle and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1960; Geisdoerfer et al., 1971; Saldanha, 1977a; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Royle and Angel, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1971a; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Cyclothone livida** Brauer 1902

Common name: Bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-livido**.


**Cyclothone microdon** (Günther 1878)

Common name: Veiled anglemouth; **Boqueirão-de-dentes-pequenos**.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1883-0063, 1882; Vaillant, 1888; Seabra, 1911; MNHN-IC-1912-0017, 1908; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; YPM ICH 004619, 1959; ZMH 123503, 1981 (PECS); ZSM-Pis-029160 / 534370 / 385958, 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (NHMUK 1890.6.16.53, 1878-1892; MNHN-IC-1884-1083, 1883; MNHN-IC-1884-1084, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1905a; Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Bertin, 1940; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1960; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1911; ZMH 105427, 1968; MCZ 143077, 1969; Maul, 1971a; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype, paratype and two syntypes of *Neostoma quadriculatum* Vaillant 1888, synonym of *C. microdon*, are in the MNHN and NHMUK collections [MNHN-IC-1884-1083 (holotype), MNHN-IC-1884-1084 and NHMUK 1890.6.16.53 (syntypes)] both caught off the Azores and the MNHN-IC-1883-0063 (paratype) caught off mainland Portugal.

**Cyclothone obscura** Brauer 1902

Common name: Hidden bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-sombrio**.

References: Madeira (Badcock, 1982(?), 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Cyclothone pallida** Brauer 1902

Common name: Tan bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-bicolor**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004684, 1959; Badcock, 1982, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029138 / 534348 / 385936, 1991; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1960; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 142720, 1969; MCZ 146683, 1978; Maul, 1971a; Badcock, 1982, 1984; Bekker et al., 1982; ZSM-Pis-029351 / 534549 / 386137, 1990; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Cyclothone parapallida** Badcock 1982

Common name: Shadow bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-sombreado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Miya and Nishida, 1996) and Madeira (Badcock, 1982; Miya, 1994; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Cyclothone pseudopallida** Mukhacheva 1964

Common name: Slender bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-delgado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Badcock, 1984; MCZ 142514, 1986; ZSM-Pis-028636 / 533859 / 385447, 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 142500, 1969; MCZ 142225, 1978; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Cyclothone signata** Garman 1899

Common name: Showy bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-vistoso**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (VLIZ 318569, 1922; VLIZ 318570, 1922; Damas, 1934; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; VLIZ 318563, 1922; VLIZ 318564, 1922; Damas, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (Damas, 1934).
According to Miya and Nishida (1996) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. signata* is the central and Eastern Pacific. Several authors mention the occurrence of the species *Cyclorhona signata* Garman 1899 and the subspecies *Cyclorhona signata alba* Brauer 1906 in Portuguese waters. The occurrence records of *C. signata* var. *alba* corresponded to *Cyclorhona alba* Brauer 1906 and the occurrence records of *C. signata* are likely to belong to *C. alba* subspecies. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Diplophos taenia** Günther 1873  
Common name: Pacific portholefish; **Boqueirão-comprido**.  
References: mainland Portugal (Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS)) and Madeira (MCZ 88494, 1970; MCZ 97043, 1986; Quéro et al., 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 2016.8.25.755-756, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Gonostoma atlanticum** Norman 1930  
Common name: Atlantic fangjaw; **Boqueirão-do-Atlântico**.  
References: mainland Portugal (Fernández et al., 1981; Gordo et al., 1990; ZSM-Pis-028850 / 534069 / 385657, 1991), Azores (Witzell, 1979; Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS)) and Madeira (Badcock, 1984; ROM 68126, 1984 (PECS); NHMUK 2004.2.3.77, 1990 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Gonostoma denudatum** Rafinesque 1810  
Common name: Bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-do-Mediterrâneo**.  
References: mainland Portugal (Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1958; Dias et al., 1976; Badcock, 1984; Post, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1864a; Johnson, 1862c; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Manducus maderensis** (Johnson 1890)  
Common name: No English common name; **Boqueirão-da-Madeira**.  
References: Madeira (NHMUK 1890.5.31.6., 1878-1892; Johnson, 1890; Norman, 1930; Fowler, 1936a, b; Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Gonostoma maderense* Johnson 1890, synonym of *M. maderensis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1890.5.31.6.) collected from the fish market, Funchal (Madeira).

**Margrethia obtusirostra** Jespersen & Tâning 1919  
Common name: Bighead portholefish; **Boqueirão-cabeçudo**.  
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.8.490, 1966; MCZ 89211, 1969; Badcock, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029337 / 534536 / 386124, 1990; ZSM-Pis-029395 / 534589 / 386177, 1990; Moura, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Mukhacheva, 1976; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maurin et al., 1977; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky et al., 2015b; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Sigmops bathyphilus** (Vaillant 1884)  
Common name: Spark angleremouth; **Boqueirão-brilhante**.  
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1912-0013, 1910; NHMUK 1987.9.4.43, 1956; YPM ICH 004730, 1959; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029133 / 534343 / 385931, 1992; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0059, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896b; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; Roule and Angel, 1923; Barnard, 1925; Fowler, 1936a; Bertin, 1940; Ferreira, 1942; Belloq, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Badcock, 1984; Post, 1985; Arruda,
Sigmóps elongatus (Günther 1878)
Common name: Elongated bristletooth fish; Boqueirão-dentudo.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1180, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; Moura, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Roule and Angel, 1933; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Badcock, 1984; Post, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990b; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Cyclothone grandis Collett 1896 is in the MOM collections (not found in 1995) caught west of São Miguel (Azores) is synonym of S. bathyphilus.

Family Sternoptychidae

Argyripnus atlanticus Maul 1952
Common name: No English common name; Paiv-valho-do-Atlântico.
References: Azores (PECS) (Erich, 1977; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1952b; Erich, 1977; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990c; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 3226) caught at the Funchal Harbor (Madeira).

Argyroplecus aculeatus Valenciennes 1850
References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7794, n.d.; NHMUK 2002.3.1.94-96, 1967; MNHN-IC-1987-0305, 1969; INIP, 1981a, 1982a(?); Martins, 1981; Badcock, 1984; Saldanha et al., 1995; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-0000-1817, 1829; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1849; Günther, 1864a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1897, 1903, 1905; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Jespersen, 1915, 1934; Borodin, 1931; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Bertin, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1962; Schultz, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976; Paforf-Van Iersel, 1981; Badcock, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990c; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-0000-1817) caught off the Azores.

Argyroplecus affinis Garman 1899
Common name: Pacific hatchet fish; Paiv-valho-do-Pacifico, Pai-valho.
References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6123, 1946 (PECS); GNM 1946-6124, 1946), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933 (PECS); USNM 219955, 1979 (PECS); Osório de Castro, 1967; Baird, 1979 (PECS); Badcock, 1984 (PECS); Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SMF 2070, 1898; Baird, 1979; SOC Discovery 826200 8 FIS 011003, 1973; Osório de Castro, 1967; Badcock, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Folwer (1936a), Albuquerque (1954-1956) and Badcock (1984) indicate to the occasional occurrence of A. affinis between the Azores and Madeira.

Argyroplecus bocagei Osório 1909
Common name: No English common name; Paiv-valho-de-Bocage.
References: mainland Portugal (?). Osório (1909) identified this species from one specimen caught off Setúbal (Portugal), at the depth of 600 meters. This unique holotype was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire. This species is not considered in the total number of valid species, because its not possible to re-evaluate the taxonomic validity of this record.

**Argyropelecus gigas** Norman 1930  
Common name: Hatchetfish; **Pai-velho-gigante**, Pai-velho.  
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2003.4.25.219-265, 1966; ZSM-Pis-028797 / 534017 / 385605, 1991; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (NHMUK 2015.2.12.12-14, 1966; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949a, 1952b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Badcock, 1984; Quéro et al., 1990c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 1919).

**Argyropelecus hemigymnus** Cocco 1829  
Common name: Half-naked hatchetfish; **Pai-velho-manchado**, Pai-velho.  
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1883-0053, 1882; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Badcock, 1984; Saldanha et al., 1995; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011, 2019; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Jespersen, 1915; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1924; Borodin, 1931; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1962; Schultz, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Baird, 1971; Pafort-Van Iersel, 1981; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Argyropelecus olfersii** (Cuvier 1829)  
Common name: Silver hatchetfish; **Pai-velho-prateado**, Pai-velho.  
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1883-0052, 1882; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; INIP, 1982a; Badcock, 1984; IPMA 9121, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Jespersen, 1915; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Zugmayer, 1933; Roule and Angel, 1933; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1962; Schultz, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Baird, 1971; Pafort-Van Iersel, 1981; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Quero et al., 1990c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Argyropelecus sladeni** Regan 1908  
Common name: Sladen’s hatchet fish; **Pai-velho-de-Sladen**.  
References: Azores (MCZ 34993, 1931; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Bekker et al., 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Maurolicus amethystinopunctatus** Cocco 1838  
Common name: Pearlside; **Peixe-luz**.  
References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 64712, 1969; MCZ 92518, 1972; Pakhroukow, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Collins, 1954; Parin and Kobyliansky, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Pakhroukow, 2008 (PEC8); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rees et al., 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 81214, 1969; MCZ 92514, 1972; Carneiro et al., 2014). Rees et al. (2016) based on
molecular data studies suggest that the type species for the genus, *M. muelleri* (Gmelin 1798), and the species *M. amethystinopunctatus* Cocco 1838 are conspecifics. However, Eschmeyer et al. (2019) considered these two species valid.

**Maurolicus muelleri** (Gmelin 1798)

Common name: Silvery lightfish; Peixe-luz-de-Muller.

References: mainland Portugal (Muus and Dahlström, 1978; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Badcock, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Gordo et al., 1990; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Dias et al., 1976; Mukhacheva, 1981; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; INIP, 1985b; Lloris et al., 1991; Parin and Kobylansky, 1996; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECS); Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rees et al., 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Quéro et al., 1990c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Polyipnus polli** Schultz 1961

Common name: No English common name; Pai-velho-redondo.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 149500, 1978; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 135280, 1978; Quéro et al., 1990c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Sternopyx diaphana** Hermann 1781

Common name: Diaphanous hatchet fish; Pai-velho-diáfano, Pai-velho.

References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; MNHN-IC-1912-0021, 1910; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1849; MNHN-IC-1884-1072, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1911, 1919a; Jespersen, 1915; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936a, b; Belloc, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1962; Haedrich, 1964; Schultz, 1964; Geistdoffer et al., 1971; Pafor-Van Iersel, 1981; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Goode and Bean, 1895(?), 1896(?); Vaillant, 1919; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1949a, 1971a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Sternopyx pseudobscura** Baird 1971

Common name: Highlight hatchetfish; Pai-velho-obliquo, Pai-velho.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2007.2.26.40, 1966; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (AMS I.12669, 1912; Pafor-Van Iersel, 1981; Badcock, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 110847, 1971; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Valenciennellus tripunctatus** (Esmark 1871)

Common name: Constellationfish; Pai-velho-de-três pontos.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004835, 1959; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015a; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1923; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 2003.3.18.21-23, 1962; Maul, 1971a; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Family Phosichthyidae

Ichthyococcus ovatus (Cocco 1838)
Common name: Ovate lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-oval**.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1883-0064, 1882; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Krefft, 1983; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0061, 1882; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pollichthys mauli (Poll 1953)
Common name: Stareye lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-de-Maul**.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.8.496, 1966; NHMUK 2003.7.11.18, 1984; Iwamoto, 2015b), Azores (MCZ 140261, 1972(PECS); Sutton et al., 2008(PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014(PECS); Iwamoto, 2015b) and Madeira (Iwamoto, 2015b). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira EEZ.

Polymetme corythaeola (Alcock 1898)
Common name: Rendezvous fish; **Peixe-luminoso-do-Índico**.
References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha, 1966b; Maul, 1976; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Badcock, 1984; Saldanha et al., 1995; Marques, 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; EMBL JQ774548, 2006; EMBL JQ774549, 2006; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (SDSC 22957, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Badcock, 1984; Fock et al., 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (SDSC 22956, 1967 (PECS); Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections. One specimen caught off coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22866), one set of eleven specimens caught at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22857, 1967) and one set of eleven specimens Meteor Bank (MMF 22541, 1967).

Polymetme thaeocoryla Parin & Borodulina 1990
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-luminoso-do-Atlântico**.
References: mainland Portugal (Parin and Borodulina, 1990; Harold, 2002; Kobyliansky and Herrera, 2015b), Azores (PECS) (Parin and Borodulina, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (PECS) (Parin and Borodulina, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky and Herrera, 2015b).

Vinciguerria attenuata (Cocco 1838)
Common name: Slender lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-esguio**.
References: mainland Portugal (Jespersen and Taaning, 1919, 1926; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1958; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Post, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949a, 1971a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bekker et al., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Vinciguerria lucetia (Garman 1899)
Common name: Panama lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-do-Panamá**.
References: Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1911b (PECS); Murray and Hjort, 1912; NHMUK 1934.12.19.6, 1912-1936; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954) and Madeira (?) (Roule and Angel, 1930). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of V. lucetia is the Pacific Ocean. Several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira (larva), but according to Santos et al. (1997) the occurrence records of V. lucetia in the Azores
corresponded to misidentification of *Vinciguerria attenuata* (Cocco 1838). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of Madeira and Azores species.

**Vinciguerria nimbaria** (Jordan & Williams 1895)

Common name: Oceanic lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-oceânico**.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 138991, 1986; Quério *et al*., 1990d; ZSM-Pis-028656 / 533879 / 385467, 1991; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930, 1933; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Koefoed, 1958; Bekker *et al*., 1982; Badcock, 1984; Lloris *et al*., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al*., 1997; Porteiro *et al*., 2010; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1949a; MCZ 139200, 1969; Badcock, 1984; Lloris *et al*., 1991; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Vinciguerria poweriae** (Cocco 1838)

Common name: Power’s deep-water bristle-mouth fish; **Peixe-luminoso-de-Power**.


**Yarrella blackfordi** Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-luminoso-de-Blackford**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002).

**Family Stomiidae**

**Aristostomias grimaldi** Zugmayer 1913

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-Grimaldi**.

References: Azores (MCZ 150372, 1978; Porteiro *et al*., 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al*., 2014) and Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Aristostomias lunifer** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-lunar**.


**Aristostomias tittmanni** Welsh 1923

Common name: Loosejaw; **Peixe-dragão-de-Tittmann**.


**Aristostomias xenostoma** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-das-Caraíbas**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1938-0124, 1938; SOC Discovery 1022203_86_FIS_012001, 1980; Carneiro *et al*., 2014). One paratype of *A. xenostoma* is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1938-0124) caught off the Azores.

**Astronesthes atlanticus** Parin & Borodulina 1996

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-do-Atlântico**.

References: Madeira (ZMH 24891, 1966; Carneiro *et al*., 2014). One paratype of *A. atlanticus* is in the ZMH collections (ZMH 24891, 1966), caught 39 NM South of Madeira Islands.

**Astronesthes cyaneus** (Brauer 1902)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-azulado**.
References: Azores (?) (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023214_85_FIS_013010, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. cyaneus* is the Indo-West Pacific: from Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ogasawara Islands. Several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, but we have uncertainty about the identification of the Azores specimen. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Astronesthes gemmifer** Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-da-Terra Nova**.


**Astronesthes indicus** Brauer 1902

Common name: Black snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-do-Índico**.

References: Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. indicus* is the Indo-Pacific: East Africa and Persian Gulf east to Hawaiian Islands and Galapagos Archipelago, South to New Caledonia. However, several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, namely in Madeira and Canary Islands (Badcock, 1970; Bordes et al., 1999, Bordes Caballero et al., 2009) and Cabo Verde (Reiner, 1996), and assuming that it is a circumglobal species (Sutton and Hopkins, 1996; Carpenter and De Angelis, 2016b). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira EEZ.

**Astronesthes leucopogon** Regan & Trewavas 1929

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-branco**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004518, 1959; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 359070, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 121510, 1982 (PECS); Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 96569, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Astronesthes macropogon** Goodyear & Gibbs 1970

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-grávido**.

References: Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Astronesthes micropogon** Goodyear & Gibbs 1970

Common name: Snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-de-barba-corta**.

References: Azores (MCZ 91742, 1969; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (USNM 359059, 1978; Gibbs, 1984, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Astronesthes neopogon** Regan & Trewavas 1929

Common name: Snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-plano**.

References: mainland Portugal (INIP, 1982a; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 149502, 1978; Porteiro, 2005; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956b; ZMH 104221, 1982; Gibbs, 1984, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Astronesthes niger** Richardson 1845

Common name: Snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-manchado**.

References: mainland Portugal (USNM 301306, 1969; USNM 301289, 1969; INIP, 1982a; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Regan and Trewavas, 1929; Fowler, 1936a; Belloe, 1938; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; MOM-IC-0091-1366, 1911; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The
holotype (unique) of *Astronesthes myriaster* Zugmayer 1913, synonym of *A. niger*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1366) caught off Madeira.

**Astronesthes richardsoni** (Poe 1852)
Common name: Richardson's snaggletooth; *Peixe-dragão-de-Richardson*.
References: mainland Portugal (Porteiro, 2005).

**Astronesthes similus** Parr 1927
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-bolfo-filamentoso*.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 6570, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. similus* is the Western Atlantic. However, there are three specimens at MCZ and NHMUK collections caught in the tropical and temperate Eastern Atlantic (MCZ 132863, MCZ 132862 and NHMUK 1929.1.4.83). The location indicated in the NHMUK record is the North-east Atlantic Ocean, East of Portugal, but the geographic coordinates mentioned are outside of the mainland Portugal PECS area (370 NM west of the Portuguese continental coast).

**Astronesthes zharovi** Parin & Borodulina 1998
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-Zharov*.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023215_86_FIS_013006, 1980; SOC Discovery 1023217_86_FIS_013006, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Bathophilus brevis** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-oval*.

**Bathophilus digitatus** (Welsh 1923)
Common name: Scaleless black dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-iridescente*.
References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-029239 / 534442 / 386030, 1992; Kobyliansky and Herrera, 2015c), Azores (NHMUK 1998.8.9.18748, 1981 (PECS); Lloris et al., 1991; MAR-ECO 4822, 2004 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky and Herrera, 2015c; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Gibbs, 1984; Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky and Herrera, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Bathophilus longipinnis** (Pappenheim 1914)
Common name: Longfin dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-de-barbatana-longa*.
References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 118388, 1979), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b: Albuquerque, 1954-1956; SOC Discovery 1023215_86_FIS_067009, 1980 (PECS); MAR-ECO 7343, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826200 8 FIS 067009, 1973; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Bathophilus metallicus** (Welsh 1923)
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-Welsh*.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1929.7.6.39, 1921; Harold, 2015b), Azores (NHMUK 1929.7.6.28, 1922; NHMUK 1929.7.6.45, 1922; MCZ 84809, 1964; MCZ 84816, 1969; MCZ 84827, 1969; MCZ 84829, 1969; Harold, 2015b) and Madeira (NHMUK 1929.7.6.34, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.29-30, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.35, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.36-38, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.40-41, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.47, 1921; MCZ 132760, 1986; Harold, 2015b). The species *Trichostomias metallicus* Welsh 1923 is synonym of *B. metallicus*. In the original description Welsh (1923) mentioned that *T. metallicus* was close to *Trichostomias vaillanti* Zugmayer 1911, from which it differed chiefly in its much smaller eye, higher number of dorsal and anal rays, and the presence of four small teeth on the palatines. Froese and Pauly (2019) considered *Bathophilus metallicus* (Welsh 1923) as synonym of *Bathophilus vaillanti* (Zugmayer 1911). However, Eschmeyer et al. (2019) considered *Bathophilus metallicus* (Welsh 1923) as a valid species. Thus, some former occurrence records of *B. vaillanti* may relate to *B. metallicus* or vice versa and an overlapping geographic distribution of these two species occurs. This subject deserves further detailed attention.
**Bathophilus nigerrimus** Giglioli 1882
Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-chicote**.
References: Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 149509, 1978; Arruda, 1887; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; MCZ 84843, 1978; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Bathophilus pumnee** Parr 1927
Common name: Pawnee dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-Pawnee**.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023216 84 FIS 067004, 1980; SOC Discovery 1022207 84 FIS 067006, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Porteiro, 2005).

**Bathophilus proximus** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-das-Bermudas**.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1024104_84_FIS_067008, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Bathophilus schizochirus** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-cinzento**.
References: Madeira (Harold, 2015c). According to Harold (2015c) *B. schizochirus* is a circumglobal species that occurs in tropical to subtropical waters. The distribution map of this species reported by Harold (2015c) partially included the Madeira EEZ but the presence of this species in Madeira was not yet confirmed. Thus, specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Bathophilus vaillanti** (Zugmayer 1911)
Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-Vaillant**.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1143, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Psomadakis et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1553, 1912 (PECS); Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1931, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1956; Dias et al., 1976; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Three unique holotypes - *Trichostomias vaillanti* Zugmayer 1911, *Trichostomias alberti* Roule & Angel 1931 and *Nasistomias curvatus* Koefoed 1956 (synonyms of *B. vaillanti*) - are in the MOM and ZMUB collections (MOM-IC-0091-1143 caught off mainland Portugal, MOM-IC-0091-1553 and ZMUB 5293 both caught off the Azores, respectively).

**Borostomias antarcticus** (Lönnberg 1905)
Common name: Snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-do-Antárctico**.
References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34583, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (ZMH 114114, 1975; MAR-ECO 4151, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Borostomias elucens** (Brauer 1906)
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-brilhante**.
References: mainland Portugal (Harold, 2015d; Ralph, 2015d), Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1022203_86_FIS_076001, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014; Harold, 2015d) and Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Harold, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *B. elucens* is a cosmopolitan species with a widely tropical geographic distribution (Harold, 2015d). Ralph (2015d) indicate the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal (on maps). Its presence among the Portuguese ichthyofauna is not yet documented. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal.

**Borostomias mononema** (Regan & Trewavas 1929)
Common name: Sickle snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-abute**.
References: Madeira (ZMH 104281, 1966; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Chauliodus danae** Regan & Trewavas 1929
Common name: *Dana viperfish*; **Peixe-dragão-do-Dana**, Peixe-víbora.
References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6476, 1946; MNHN-IC-1987-0354, 1969; MCZ 129206, 1972 (PECS); ZMH 118322, 1979; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; Ege, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1956; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; MCZ 131146, 1969; MCZ 101877, 1978; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Chauliodus sloani** Bloch & Schneider 1801

Common name: *Sloane's viperfish, Peixe-dragão-de-Sloane*, Demónio, Peixe-demónio.

References: mainland Portugal (Séabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981b, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Gibbs, 1984; Gordo et al., 1990; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Richard, 1905a; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Roule, 1919a; Roule and Angel, 1924; Regan and Trewavas, 1929, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Ege, 1948; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1956; Morrow, 1964a; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Dias et al., 1976; Bekker et al., 1982; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Collett, 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1948a, 1971a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005167).

**Chirostomias pliopterus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-de-bolbo-papilar*.

References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Echiostoma barbatum** Lowe 1843

Common name: Threadfin dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-barbatana-filamentosa*.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105984, 1968; Costa and Reiner, 1978; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (YPM ICH 003201, 1931; Parr, 1934; Gibbs, 1984; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1864a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; NHMUK 1917.7.14.82, 1912-1936; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.82) caught off Madeira.

**Eustomias acinosus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-acinoso*.


**Eustomias braueri** Zugmayer 1911

Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-lusitano*.

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1212, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bogutskaya, 2007a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015a), Azores (MCZ 149504, 1978; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015a) and Madeira (MCZ 132611, 1986; MCZ 66975, 1986; Swinney, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015a). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1212) caught off mainland Portugal.

**Eustomias contiguus** Gomon & Gibbs 1985

Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-bibolboso*.
References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 322759, 1979; ZMH 25001, 1979; ZMH 25002, 1979; Gomon and Gibbs, 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 24999, 1968; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Eustomias drechselfi** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-Drechsel**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014). There is a unique holotype of this species (ZMUC P201897) in the fish collection of the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen (Calabuig, 2014). This species is accepted according to Global Names Usage Bank (GNUB, 2017) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019).

**Eustomias dubius** Parr 1927

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-ambíguo**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOF Discovery 1024307 86 FIS 261017, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. dubius* is the Western Atlantic, but it also occurs in the central Atlantic Ocean off the Azores (30 NM SSW of the Konstantinov Ridge).

**Eustomias enbarbatus** Welsh 1923

Common name: **Barbate dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-barbado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 372074, 1979; USNM 379984, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Swinney, 1990; Porteiro, 2005).

**Eustomias filifer** (Gilchrist 1906)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-filífero**.


**Eustomias fissibarbis** (Pappenheim 1914)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-bifurcado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118383, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015e) and Madeira (Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Eustomias furcifer** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-furfar**.

References: Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bogutskaya, 2007b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Harold, 2015e) and Madeira (Harold, 2015e). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira EEZ.

**Eustomias lipochirus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-Santa Cruz**.

References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 358647, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Swinney, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Eustomias longibarba** Parr 1927

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-crescido**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF MAR-ECO 4630, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 104064, 1966; Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 1996.2.14.32, 1995 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Eustomias macronema** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Bigbarb dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-grande**.

References: Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Clarke, 2000; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Eustomias macrurus** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: Yellowstem dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-amarelo*.
References: Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Eustomias melanostigma** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-mancha-negra*.
References: Madeira (ZMH 104068, 1966).

**Eustomias monodactylus** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-bolbo-monodáctilo*.
References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 322963, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Swinney, 1990; Porteiro, 2005).

**Eustomias obscurus** Vaillant 1884
Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-obsuco*.
References: mainland Portugal (Parr, 1927; ZMH 118533, 1979; USNM 258813, 1970; YPM ICH 004717, 1959; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0064, 1883; Filhol, 1884; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Perrier, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Bertin, 1940; Ferreira, 1942; Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1933; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Morrow and Gibbs, 1964; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1929.7.6.95-97, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.91, 1921; Maul, 1971a; MCZ 132737, 1986; Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species and a holotype of *Eustomias zugmayeri* Parr 1927 are in the NHMUK and MOM collections (MNHN-IC-1885-0064 caught off the Azores and MOM-IC-91 1015 caught off mainland Portugal, respectively). *E. zugmayeri* is synonym of *E. obscurus*.

**Eustomias parri** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-Parr*.
References: Azores (YPM ICH 004038, 1931; YPM ICH 008748, 1931; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Eustomias radicifilis** Borodin 1930
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-bolbo-ramificado*.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Ichthyofauna 827000 8 FIS 261016, 1973; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Eustomias satterleei** Beebe 1933
Common name: Twinray dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-de-Satterlee*.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4664, 1979; Clarke, 2000; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Eustomias schiffii** Beebe 1932
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-Schiff*.

**Eustomias schmidtii** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: Schmidt's dragonfish; *Peixe-dragão-de-Schmidt*.
References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 292889, 1979; SOC Discovery 1022825 84 FIS 261013, 1980; SOC Discovery 1022825 85 FIS 261013, 1980; SOC Discovery 1022825 86 FIS 261013, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 106069, 1968; Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Eustomias simplex** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-dragão-de-bolbo-simples*.
References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 372019, 1979; USNM 379335, 19779; SOC Discovery 1022804 85 FIS 261010, 1980; SOC Discovery 1022804 86 FIS 261010, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Eustomias tenisoni** Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-Tenison**.

**Eustomias tetranema** Zugmayer 1913
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-da-Madeira**.
References: Azores (MCZ 101714, 1984 (PECS); Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1524, 1912; Zugmayer, 1913; Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1933(?); Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Belloc, 1949; Morrow and Gibbs, 1964; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections caught SW of Madeira (31°45.0’N, 20°17.0’W).

**Flagellostomias boureei** (Zugmayer 1913)
Common name: Longbarb dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-dos- Açores**.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004723, 1959; MCZ 132486, 1972; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1524, 1912; Zugmayer, 1913; Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Belloc, 1949; Morrow and Gibbs, 1964; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Eustomias boureei* Zugmayer 1913, synonym of *F. boureei*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1524) caught south-west of the Azores (38°55.0’N, 34°7.50’W).

**Grammatostomias circularis** Morrow 1959
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-mancha-redonda**.
References: Madeira (ZMH 105793, 1968; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Grammatostomias dentatus** Goode & Bean 1896
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-colmílho-so**.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004745, 1959; YPM ICH 004830, 1959; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4330, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Swinney, 1988; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Grammatostomias flagellibarba** Holt & Byrne 1910
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbílho-filamentoso**.

**Heterophotus ophistoma** Regan & Trewavas 1929
Common name: Wingfin snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-de-boca-de-serpente**.

**Idiacanthus fasciola** Peters 1877
Common name: Ribbon sawtail fish; **Peixe-dragão-de-cauda-serreada**.
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; GNM 1946-7576, 1946; NMUK 1988.2.25.52, 1955; IFREMER Biocean 34545, 1969; NMUK 2014.8.17.104, 1984 (PECS); Gibbs, 1984; ZSM-Pis-028703 / 533924 / 385512, 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS): Roule and Angel, 1924, 1933; Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936a, b; Ferreira, 1942; Gibbs, 1964, 1984; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; MCZ 89605, 1978; MCZ 89603, 1978; Gibbs, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Leptostomias gladiator** (Zugmayer 1911)
Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-galiador**.
References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 105809, 1968; ZMH 105828, 1968; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Leptostomias haplocaulus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-singelo**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004751, 1959; YPM ICH 004752, 1959; ZMH 105783, 1968; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; IMAR/DOP COLETA 1694, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Leptostomias leptobolus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-bolho-alongado**.

References: Madeira (ZMH 104372, 1966; Porteiro, 2005).

**Leptostomias longibarba** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-longo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Ralph, 2015f), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Ralph, 2015f). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of L. longibarba is the North Atlantic. The distribution map of this species reported by Ralph (2015f) indicates the occurrence of this species in Madeira and mainland Portugal. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira and mainland Portugal.

**Malacosteus niger** Ayres 1848

Common name: **Stoplight loosejaw**; **Peixe-dragão-de-drage**.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1987-0339, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0063, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Morrow, 1964b; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Melanostomias bartonbeani** Parr 1927

Common name: **Scaleless black dragonfish**; **Peixe-dragão-de-Barton-Bean**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029421 / 534608 / 386196, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Melanostomias biseriatus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-bisseriado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1024117_84_FIS_518003, 1980; SOC Discovery 1024405_84_FIS_518003, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 110463, 1971; MCZ 70571, 1978; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Melanostomias macrophotus** Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-luminoso**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105820, 1968; USNM 300329, 1970; Gibbs, 1984; Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 358661, 1979; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 70575, 1978; Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Melanostomias melanopogon Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-negro.
References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; MAR-ECO 3449, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Melanostomias melanops Brauer 1902
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-dragão-de-Sumatra.

Melanostomias spilorhynchus Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-dragão-de-focinho-manchado.
References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105785, 1968; Harold, 2015g), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Harold, 2015g), and Madeira (ZMH 102886, 1964; ZMH 110418, 1971; MNHN-IC-1938-0120, 1938; Harold, 2015g). This species was previously considered a synonym of Melanostomias bartonbeani Parr 1927.

Melanostomias tentaculatus (Regan & Trewavas 1930)
Common name: Tentacle dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-tentaculado.
References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 358831, 1979; USNM 358662, 1979; MAR-ECO - HamPeliFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_2675, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 104226, 1966; ZMH 104227, 1966; ZMH 105803, 1968; MCZ 132200, 1970; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Melanostomias valldiviae Brauer 1902
Common name: Valdivia black dragon fish; Peixe-dragão-de-Valdivia.
References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105911, 1968; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 132155, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015d) and Madeira (ZMH 104379, 1966; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Neonesthes capensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)
Common name: Cape snaggletooth; Peixe-dragão-do-Cabo.
References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (YPM ICH 007712, 1931; Gibbs, 1984; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015e; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 85924, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; MCZ 153108, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pachystomias microdon (Günther 1878)
Common name: Smalltooth dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-dente-curto.
References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MAR-ECO 7399, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015f; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Papaconstantinou and Kobyliansky, 2015f). The holotype (unique) of Aristostomias brattstroemii Koefoed 1956, synonym of P. microdon, is in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 5291) caught South of the Azores (out of the PECS).

Photonectes braueri (Zugmayer 1913)
Common name: Brauer’s dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-de-Brauer.
References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1555, 1912; Zugmayer, 1913; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1956; Morrow and Gibbs, 1964; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Melanostomias braueri Zugmayer 1913, synonym of P. braueri, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1555) caught West of the Azores.
**Photonectes dinema** Regan & Trewavas 1930  
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-bifilar.**  

**Photonectes leucospilus** Regan & Trewavas 1930  
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-pinta-branca.**  

**Photonectes margarita** (Goode & Bean 1896)  
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-boca-negra.**  

**Photonectes mirabilis** Parr 1927  
Common name: Blueband dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-maravilhoso.**  
References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118251, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 132040, 1972; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

**Photonectes parvimanus** Regan & Trewavas 1930  
Common name: Fleshyfin dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-barbatana-curta.**  
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004758, 1959; YPM ICH 004759, 1959; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (PECS) (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930 (PECS); ZMH 103970, 1966; ZMH 106090, 1968; MCZ 55096, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Phononetes fimbria* Regan & Trewavas 1930, synonym of *P. parvimanus*, is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P201920) caught West of Madeira.

**Photostomias atrox** (Alcock 1890)  
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-atroz.**  
References: Azores (PECS) (Harold, 2015h) and Madeira (Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015h).

**Photostomias goodyeari** Kenaley & Hartel 2005  
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-dragão-de-Goodyear.**  

**Photostomias guernei** Collett 1889  
Common name: Loosejaw; **Peixe-dragão-de-Guerne.**  
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Quéro *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Baïón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-50, 1887; Collett, 1889b, 1896a; Lütken, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Richard, 1900; Perrier, 1903; Joubin, 1905; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a, b; MNHN-IC-1938-0123, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Belloç, 1949; Collins, 1954; Koefoed, 1956; Morrow, 1964b; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Maul, 1952b; USNM 225026, 1971; USNM 225027, 1971; Gibbs, 1984; Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0050) caught off the Azores (38°34.50’N, 30°43.30’W). *Photostomias mirabilis* (Beebe 1933) is synonym of *P. guernei.*
Rhadinesthes decimus (Zugmayer 1911)
Common name: Slender snaggletooth; Peixe-dragão-delgado.
References: mainland Portugal (Zugmayer, 1911a; Nybelin, 1946; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 272910, n.d. (PECS); USNM 358792, 1979 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 86132, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotypes (uniques) of Rhadinesthes jacobsoni Nybelin 1946 and Astronesthes decimus Zugmayer 1911, which are synonyms of R. decimus, are in the NHMG collections (NHMG pi. ex. 1354) and MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0959), respectively, both caught off mainland Portugal.

Stomias boa (Risso 1810)
Common name: Boa dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-jibóia.
References: mainland Portugal (Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; INIP, 1982a(?)); Gibbs, 1984; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (Reinhardt, 1842; Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Ege, 1918, 1934; Roule and Angel, 1933; Bruun, 1936; Fowler, 1936a; Bellon, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Koefoed, 1956; Gibbs, 1969; Backus et al., 1970; Shcherbachev and Novikova, 1976; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956b; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Stomias brevibarbatis Ege 1918
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-dragão-barbilho-curto.
References: mainland Portugal (Ege, 1934; ZSM-Pis-028731 / 533952 / 385540, 1991; ZSM-Pis-028732 / 533953 / 385541, 1991; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ege, 1934; MCZ 128677, 1969; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Priede, 2017) and Madeira (Ege, 1934; Maul, 1948a, 1956b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Stomias longibarbatis (Brauer 1902)
Common name: Longbarb scaly dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-escamudo.

Trigonolampa miriceps Regan & Trewavas 1930
Common name: Threehighs dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-listado.

Order Ateleopodiformes
Family Ateleopodidae

Guentherus altivela Osório 1917
Common name: Jellynose; Peixe-de-vela-alta.
References: mainland Portugal (Trunov and Isarev, 1971; Costa and Reiner, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Paxton, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Aulopiformes
Family Aulopidae

Aulopus filamentosus (Bloch 1792)
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Thompson and Gormon, 2016), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2014; Thompson and Gormon, 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843; Günther, 1864a; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobile, 1935; Maul, 1946a, 1976 (PECS); Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Fischer et al., 1981; Sulak, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Thompson and Gormon, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: one specimen at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22857, 1967) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22347, 1967, one specimen; MMF 22378, 1967, set of three specimens; MMF 22404, 1967, set of four specimens; MMF 22348, 1967, one specimen; MMF 22349, 1967, one specimen; MMF 22874, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22370, 1967, one specimen).

Family Chlorophthalmidae

**Chlorophthalmus agassizi** Bonaparte 1840

Common name: **Shortnose greeneye; Olho-verde**, Olho-vivo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; Fernández et al., 1981; Sulak, 1984; MNHN-IC-1888-0512, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Merrett, 1990; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0089, 1883; MNHN-IC-1885-0090, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Perrier, 1903; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Carvalho, 1982; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Moura, 2004; Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015b; Russell et al., 2015) and Madeira (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Sulak, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015; Russell et al., 2015). Nine specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22407, 1967, set of four specimens; MMF 22544, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22837, 1967, set of four specimens).

Family Ipnopidae

**Bathymericops multispinis** Nielsen & Merrett 1992

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-tripé-espinhoso**.


**Bathymericops regis** Hjort & Koefoed 1912

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-tripé-real**.

References: mainland Portugal (Christiansen et al., 2014), Azores (PECS) (SDSC 16042, 1982; Scherbachev et al., 1985a; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979b; Sulak, 1984; Merrett, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 1996.2.14.30, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Bathypterois dubius** Vaillant 1888

Common name: **Spiderfish**; **Peixe-tripé-filamentoso**, Peixe-tripé.

References: mainland Portugal (Zugmayer, 1911; Maul, 1976; Sulak, 1984; MNHN-IC-1888-0511, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0121, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Good and Bean, 1895; Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Perrier, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Brian, 1908, 1912; Zugmayer, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Golovan, 1976; Maul, 1976; Saldanha, 1977a; Sulak, 1977, 1984; Scherbachev et al., 1985a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012;
Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype of this species is in MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1885-121) caught off the Azores. Several specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22491, 1967, set of sixteen specimens).

**Bathypterois grallator** (Goode & Bean 1886)
Common name: Tripodfish; Peixe-tripé.
References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6606, 1946; Nybelin, 1946; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Bannermann et al., 2015c), Azores (MNHN-IC-1978-0500, 1971; Rannou and Gaborit-Rezouk, 1976; Sulak, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Franco et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bannermann et al., 2015c; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bannermann et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Skagerakia nilssonii* Nybelin 1946, synonym of *B. grallator*, is in the NHMG collections caught at 77 NM SSW of Cape Santa Maria (Algarve), 35°43.0'N, 8°16.0'W.

**Bathypterois longipes** Günther 1878
Common name: Abyssal spiderfish; Peixe-tripé-abissal.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1994.9.20.2-3, 1983; NHMUK 1991.7.9.864, 1989; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Fowler, 1936a (PECS); MCZ 36634, 1947; Nybelin, 1951; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Sulak, 1977, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Sulak, 1984; NHMUK 2016.3.10.66-84, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Bathypterois phenax** Parr 1928
Common name: Blackfin spiderfish; Peixe-tripé-de-barbatana-negra.
References: Azores (Rannou and Gaborit-Rezouk, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Sulak, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Franco et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Bathyptelphus marionae** Mead 1958
Common name: Marion’s spiderfish; *Peixe-tripé-de-Marion*.
References: Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002; Bannermann et al., 2015d).

**Bathyptelphus sewelli** (Norman 1939)
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-tripé-de-Sewell*.
References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1970-0030, 1969; Geistdoerfer et al., 1970; Nielsen, 1979b; Sulak, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Franco et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Bathyptelphus azorenxis* Geistdoerfer, Hureau & Rannou 1970, synonym of *B. sewelli*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1970-0030) caught at 88 NM SW of São Miguel (Azores).

**Discoverichthys praecox** Merrett & Nielsen 1987
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-tripé-temporâo*.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1986.7.23.1., 1985; Merrett and Nielsen, 1987). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMG collections (NHMUK 1986.7.23.1) caught at 150 NM East of Hyéres Seamount, 31°7.30’N, 25°5.40’W (Monaco Basin).

Family Scopelarchidae

**Benthalbella infants** Zugmayer 1911
Common name: *Zugmayer’s pearleye; Olho-pérola-de-Zugmayer*.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1188, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Fowler, 1936a; YPM ICH 004882, 1959; Johnson, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029192 / 354400 / 385988, 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1924; Merrett et al., 1973; Johnson, 1974, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 70344, 1969; MCZ 70352, 1972; Johnson, 1984; Bekker et al., 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017;
Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1188) caught at North of Madeira.

**Rosenblattichthys hubsi** Johnson 1974

Common name: Hubb's pearleye; **Olho-pérola-de-Hubb**.

References: Azores (MCZ 52223, 1973 (PECS); MCZ 52225, 1973 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Bannermann et al., 2015a). Bannermann et al. (2015a) include the Azorean EEZ in the distribution area of *R. hubsi*.

**Scopelarchus analis** (Brauer 1902)

Common name: Short fin pearleye; **Olho-pérola-de-barbatana-curta**.


**Scopelarchus guentheri** Alcock 1896

Common name: Staring pearleye; **Olho-pérola-de-Guenther**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-029180 / 534388 / 385976, 1992) and Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); MAR-ECO 5644, 2004 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Scopelarchus michaelsarsi** Koefoed 1955

Common name: Bigfin pearleye; **Olho-pérola-de-Michael Sars**.

References: Azores (MCZ 71113, 1973 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Ralph and Carpenter, 2015) and Madeira (Ralph and Carpenter, 2015). Ralph and Carpenter (2015) include the Azorean and Madeiran EEZs in the distribution area of *S. michaelsarsi*. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores EEZ and Madeira.

Family Notochidae

**Ahliesaurus berryi** Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-vigia-de-Berry**.

References: mainland Portugal (Kreft, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bertelsen et al., 1976; Kreft, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 24865, 1966; ZMH 24852, 1966; Kreft, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Scopelosaurus argenteus** (Maul 1954)

Common name: **Waryfish; Peixe-vigia-prateado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Kreft, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bertelsen et al., 1976; Kreft, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1954b; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Kreft, 1979c, 1984, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and paratype of *Notochis argenteus* Maul 1954, synonym of *S. argenteus*, are in the MMF collections (MMF 3998 and MMF 4341, respectively) both caught on beach at Porto Santo Island (Madeira).

**Scopelosaurus lepidus** (Kreft & Maul 1955)

Common name: **Blackfin waryfish; Peixe-vigia-de-barbatana-preta**.

References: mainland Portugal (Kreft, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 126962, 1972; Bertelsen et al., 1976; Kreft, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010).
2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Krefft, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Scopelosaurus smithii** Bean 1925

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-vigia-de-Smith.**

References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; MAR-ECO 3535, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1954; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Krefft, 1979c, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Synodontidae

**Synodus foetens** (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: Inshore lizardfish; **Peixe-lagarto-da-praia.**

References: Azores (PECS) (?) (ROM 23913, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. foetens* is the Western Atlantic. The occurrence record of this species off the Azores (ROM 23913) is in the PECs area (80 NM West of the Great Meteor Tablemount) and there is an inconsistency between the geographical coordinates registered (off the Azores) and the indicated locality (Atlantic Ocean off Florida). Thereby, this species was erroneously considered present in the Azores by Carneiro et al. (2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Synodus saurus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Antunes et al., 1988; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Lowe, 1837; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Anderson et al., 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Fischer et al., 1981; Sulak, 1984; Patzner and Santos, 1990a, e; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Nash et al., 1994a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Russell, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1864a; Vinciguerra, 1883; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936a, b; Norman, 1935b; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Sulak, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Russell, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Synodus synodus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Redbarred lizardfish; Peixe-lagarto-de-rolo,** Lagarto, Lagarto-da-costa; Lagarto-de-rolo, Lagarto-do-rolo, Lagarto-do-mar.

References: Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Ré, 1990; IMAR/DOP 2TER-02-P99LAG3, 1999; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-02-P13LAG3, 2013) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.2.5.1.1, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1863; Günther, 1864a; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984c; Sulak, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Russell, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Saurus atlanticus* Johnson 1863, synonym of *S. synodus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.2.5.1.1) caught off Madeira.
Trachinocephalus myops (Forster 1801)
References: Azores (MCZ 66756, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Polanco Fernadez et al. (2016) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. myops* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania south to Gabon, including Saint Helena and Ascension islands. In the Museum of Comparative Zoology there is a preserved specimen of *T. myops* (catalogue number 66756) which was not included in the material examined in the study of Polanco Fernadez et al. (2016).

Family Bathysauridae

Bathysaurus ferox Günther 1878
Common name: Deep-sea lizardfish; Peixe-lagarto-da-fundura.
References: mainland Portugal (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Russell, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Fowler, 1936a (PECS); Berg, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Saldanha, 1977a; Sulak, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2015; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Sulak, 1984; Mormede and Davies, 2003; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Macrostium chavesi* Regan 1903, synonym of *B. ferox*, is in the NHMUK collections (apparently lost) caught off the Azores.

Bathysaurus mollis Günther 1878
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1994.9.20.4, 1983; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Roule, 1919a (PECS); Fowler, 1936a (PECS); Saldanha, 1977a, 1991; MNHN-IC-1978-0180, 1971; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Lloris et al., 1991; Pèrès, 1992; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; MAR-ECO 6207, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Hureau and Monod, 1979; NHMUK 2003.6.11.17, 1989; Sulak, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Paralepididae

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte 1840)
Common name: Spotted barracudina; Barracudina-pintada.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005128, 1959; ZMH 106009, 1968; Post, 1984; MCZ 159552, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Ege, 1930, 1953; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Rofen, 1966a; Post, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1945; Wolff, 1971; MCZ 67586, 1972; MCZ 67732, 1972; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lestidiops affinis (Ege 1930)
Common name: Barracudina; Barracudina-ruca, Barracudina.
References: Azores (Ege, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Ege, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1971a; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Lestidiops jayakari (Boulenger 1889)
Common name: Pacific barracudina; Barracudina-do-Pacífico, Barracudina.
References: mainland Portugal (Post, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987), Azores (Ege, 1930, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Rofen, 1966a; Post, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECS); Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008) and Madeira (Ege, 1930; Maul, 1945, 1952b; ZMH 104260, 1966; MCZ 68103, 1970; Post, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991). The holotype (unique) of *Macroparalepis egei* Maui 1945, synonym of *L. jayakari*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 3003) caught off Madeira (stomach content).
**Lestidiops pseudosphyraenoides** (Ege 1918)
Common name: No English common name; Barracudina-do-Atlântico-nordeste, Barracudina.
References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; MCZ 68073, 1964; MCZ 68074, 1964; MCZ 68075, 1964; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862c; Günther, 1864a; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; MCZ 68353, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Lestidiops similis** (Ege 1933)
Common name: No English common name; Barracudina-análoga, Barracudina.
References: Azores (ZMH 114053, 1975; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter, 2015).

**Lestidiops sphyrenoides** (Risso 1820)
Common name: Barracudina; Barracudina-do-Mediterrâneo, Barracudina.
References: mainland Portugal; Barracudina-do-Atlântico. Barracudina.

**Lestidium atlanticum** Borodin 1928
Common name: Atlantic barracudina; Barracudina-do-Atlântico.
References: mainland Portugal (Bannermann et al., 2015b), Azores (Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Bannermann et al., 2015b) and Madeira (Bannermann et al., 2015b). Bannermann et al. (2015b) include the mainland Portugal EEZ in the distribution area of L. atlanticum.

**Macroparalepis affinis** Ege 1933
Common name: Barracudina-das-Canárias, Barracudina.
References: mainland Portugal (Post, 1984; Whitehead et al., 1984), Azores (Ege, 1957; ZMH 119544, 1979 (PECS); Bekker et al., 1982; Post, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1945; ZMH 104329, 1966; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Macroparalepis brevis** Ege 1933
Common name: No English common name; Barracudina-pequena.
References: Azores (Bekker et al., 1982; SOC Discovery 1126128_84_FIS_510002, 1985 (PECS); SOC Discovery 1126130_85_FIS_510002, 1985 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Post, 1984).

**Macroparalepis nigra** (Maul 1965)
Common name: No English common name; Barracudina-negra.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1965; Post, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Longisudis nigra Maul 1965, synonym of M. nigra, is in the MMF collections (MMF 21171) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

**Magnisudis atlantica** (Krøyer 1868)
Common name: Duckbill barracudina; Barracudina-bico-de-pato, Barracudina.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1162, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; MCZ 68500, 1972; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ege, 1930; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1945; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of Paralepis brevis Zugmayer 1911, synonym of M. atlantica, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1162) caught off mainland Portugal.

**Paralepis brevirostris** (Parr 1928)
Common name: No English common name; Barracudina-de-focinho-curto, Barracudina.
References: Azores (MAR-ECO 3479, 2004; MAR-ECO 14768, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1945, 1954b, 1955c; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948;
Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 105846, 1968; Post, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017). The holotype (unique) of Paralepis harryi Maul 1954, synonym of P. brevirostris, is in the MMF collections (MMF 3863) obtained in the Funchal fish market, from the stomach of an Black scabbardfish caught off Madeira.

**Paralepis coregonoides** Risso 1820

Common name: Lance fish; **Barracudina-lanceta**, Barracudina, Fura-pão; Fura-pás, Peixe-grato.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1903; Seabra, 1911; IFREMER Biocéan 34521, 1969; Post, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029132 / 534342 / 385930, 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ege, 1930, 1932, 1953; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Haedrich, 1964; Rofen, 1966a; Post, 1984, 1987b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862b, c; Ege, 1930; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1945; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 68745, 1969; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Paralepis elongata** (Brauer 1906)

Common name: Barracudina; **Barracudina-translúcida**, Barracudina.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023306_86_FIS_647004, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore et al., 2015) and Madeira (Moore et al., 2015a). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) P. elongata is a cosmopolitan species. The distribution map of this species reported by Moore et al. (2015a) includes the Madeira Islands area. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira.

**Paralepis speciosa** Bellotti 1878

Common name: No English common name; **Barracudina-manchada**, Barracudina.

References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-029372 / 534568 / 386156, 1990; ZSM-Pis-029151 / 534361 / 385949, 1992), Azores (MCZ 128199, 1969; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 128198, 1969; ZSM-Pis-029349 / 534547 / 386135, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Sudis atrox** Rofen 1963

Common name: Fierce pike smelt; **Barracudina-feroz**, Barracudina.

References: Azores (MCZ 67361, 1973 (PECS); MCZ 67382, 1973 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Carpenter et al., 2015a) and Madeira (Carpenter et al., 2015a). Carpenter et al. (2015a) include the Azorean and Madeiran EEZs in the distribution area of S. atrox.

**Sudis hyalina** Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Barracudina; **Barracudina-imperial**, Barracudina.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005154, 1959; YPM ICH 005155, 1959; MCZ 68302, 1972; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (MCZ 68570, 1964; Shores 1969; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1945; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 130971, 1978; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Uncisidis longirostra** Maul 1956

Common name: No English common name; **Barracudina-da-Madeira**, Barracudina.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1956b; Post, 1984, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 5722) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

**Uncisidis quadriramiculata** (Post 1969)

Common name: Barracudina; **Barracudina-de-quatro-manchas**, Barracudina.

References: Azores (MCZ 68562, 1964; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014).
Family Anotopteridae

Anotopterus pharaon Zugmayer 1911
Common name: Daggertooth; Barracudina-dente-de-adaga.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1154, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; YPM ICH 004511, 1959; Maul 1979c; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 73018, 1969; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul 1946a, 1952b, 1971a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 110492, 1971; Post, 1984; Kukuev, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1154) caught at 36 NM SW of the Gorrinage Ridge, 36°30.0’N, 11°49.0’W (off mainland Portugal).

Family Evermannellidae

Coccorella atlantica (Parr 1928)
Common name: Atlantic sabretooth; Dente-de-sabre-do-Atlântico.
References: Azores (Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MNHN-IC-2009-0405, 1971; Maul, 1979b; Johnson, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1733, 1926; Roule, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 104355, 1966; Maul, 1979b; Johnson, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014). The records of the subspecies Coccorella atrata atlantica (Roule 1929) was raised to species C. atlantica. The holotype of Coccorella atrata atlantica Roule 1929 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1733) caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira).

Evermannella balbo (Risso 1820)
Common name: Balbo sabretooth; Dente-de-sabre-de-Balbo.
References: mainland Portugal (SOC Discovery 1104202_85_FIS_263001, 1984 (PECS); Johnson, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Schmidt, 1918; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Rofen, 1966b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Schmidt 1918; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1946a, 1979b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 128165, 1978; Johnson, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Evermannella melanoderma Parr 1928
Common name: Indian sabretooth; Dente-de-sabre-ponteado.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2009.6.24.9, 1958 (PECS); Johnson, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 104333, 1966; MCZ 128175, 1978; Johnson, 1982; Swinney, 1994; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The records of the subspecies Evermannella indica melanoderma, Parr 1928 was raised to species Evermannella indica (Johnson 1982). According to Swinney (1994) and Russell (2016b) records of E. indica from the Atlantic are now known to be Evermannella melanoderma.

Odontostomops normalops (Parr 1928)
Common name: Undistinguished sabretooth; Dente-de-sabre-olho-redondo.

Family Omosudidae

Omosudis lowii Günther 1887
Common name: Omosudid; Peixe-mandíbula-de-martelo.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005138, 1959; Maul, 1976; Post, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1930, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ege, 1958; Rofen, 1966b; Post, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1868.5.13.6, 1864-1877; Günther, 1887; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; MOM-IC-0091-1727, 1926; Roule, 1929; Fowler, 1936a, b; Maul, 1946a, 1979b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of the subspecies Omosudis lowii funchali Roule 1929 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-
0091-1727) caught off Funchal (Madeira) which was raised to synonym of species *O. lowii*. One syntype of this species is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1868.5.13.6) caught off Magdalena (Madeira). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22496, 1967).

Family Alepisauridae

*Alepisaurus brevirostris* Gibbs 1960
Common name: *Short snouted lancetfish; Lirio-ferro-de-focinho-curto*, Peixe-cavalo.
References: Azores (USNM 200817, 1963; Haedrich, 1964; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014).

*Alepisaurus ferox* Lowe 1833
References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868b; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1880; Osório, 1888; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Post, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Haedrich, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Post, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833b, 1835a, b, 1837; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1849; NHMUK 1852.9.13.98, 1850-1853; Johnson, 1862c; Günther, 1864a; Collett, 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948, 1949; Nobi, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1946a, 1979b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Post, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One syntype (?) (former holotype BMNH 1852.9.13.98) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1852.9.13.98) caught off Madeira.

Order Myctophiformes
Family Neoscopelidae

*Neoscopelus macrolepidotus* Johnson 1863
Common name: *Large-scaled lantern fish; Peixe-lanterna-escamudo*, Lanterna-vermelha.
References: Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.10.3.3, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1863; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1946a, 1951b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1979c; Hulley, 1984, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (?) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.10.3.3) caught off Madeira.

*Neoscopelus microchir* Matsubara 1943
Common name: Shortfin neoscopelid; *Peixe-lanterna-de-barbatanas-curta*.
References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1951b; Nielsen, 1979c; Hulley, 1984, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Bañón et al., 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Scopelengys tristis* Alcock 1890
Common name: *Pacific blackchin; Peixe-lanterna-do-Pacífico*.
References: Madeira (Maurin et al., 1977; Nielsen, 1979c; Hulley, 1984, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Myctophidae

*Benthosema glaciale* (Reinhardt 1837)
Common name: *Glacier lantern fish; Peixe-lanterna-glacial*, Divertido, Escolarinho, Femreireiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-7959, 1946; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin,

**Benthosema suborbitalis** (Gilbert 1913)
Common name: Smallfin lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-corcunda, Divertido, Esclarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Remeirinho.

**Bolinichthys indicus** (Nafpaktitis & Nafpaktitis 1969)
Common name: Smoothcheek lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-do-Índico, Romeirinho, Divertido, Esclarinho, Lobisomem.

**Bolinichthys longipes** (Brauer 1906)
Common name: Popeye lampfish; Peixe-lanterna-barbatana-comprida.
References: Madeira (?) (Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. longipes* is the warm water areas of the Indo-Pacific: South Africa east to Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia and New Zealand EEZ; Eastern Pacific from off California to off Argentina/Chile. According to Halley and Duhamel (2009), the type specimen caught near Madeira (*Myctophum longipes*) Brauer 1906, accepted as *B. longipes* is apparently referable to *B. indicus*. The occurrence of this species in Madeira is very questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Bolinichthys photothorax** (Parr 1928)
Common name: Spurcheek lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-esporão, Divertido, Esclarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.
References: Madeira (Hulley and Duhamel, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

**Bolinichthys pyrsobolus** (Alcock 1890)
Common name: Fiery lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-arco-íris.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro et al., 2014). There are twelve specimens caught off Portugal in the Vertebrate Zoology Division - Ichthyology of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History cataloged as *B. pyrsobolus* (Alcock 1890). According to Hulley and Duhamel (2009) there has been considerable confusion in the identity of specimens in museum collections due to the inadequacy of the type description by Alcock (1890), coupled with the lumping of all Atlantic species of the genus under the name *Lepidophanes* (= *Bolinichthys* *pyrsobolus*) by Bolin (1959). On the other hand, these authors and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) reported the current geographic distribution of this species in the Indo-West Pacific: Indian Ocean to central and southern Pacific, north to Japan, south to Australia. Thus, the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal reported by Carneiro et al. (2014) is probably erroneous and it is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Bolinichthys supralateralis** (Parr 1928)
Common name: Stubby lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-atarracado.
References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (NHMUK 2006.6.8.40, 1984), Azores (MAR-ECO 3444, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (MCZ 123791, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

**Centrobranchus andreae** (Lütken 1892)
Common name: Andre's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Andrés**.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Krefft and Bekker, 1979) and Azores (?) (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is nearly circumglobal in the tropical areas of the Indo-Pacific. Lütken (1892) indicates the capture of some specimens of *C. andreae* in the Atlantic, some of which in the Azores region. Krefft and Bekker (1979) mention that Lütken type locality appear most doubtful, referring to specimens caught off Portugal coast, without indicating any geographical coordinates. According to Yang et al. (1996) the current geographic distribution of *C. andreae* is Indo-Pacific and the South China Sea. Thus, these specimens could have been misidentified (?) and according to the current geographic distribution this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Centrobranchus choeroccephalus** Fowler 1904
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-comprido**.
References: Azores (PECS) (Murray and Hjort, 1912). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *C. choeroccephalus* is a cosmopolitan species.

**Centrobranchus nigroocellatus** (Günther 1873)
Common name: Roundnose lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-redondo**, Ferreiro, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

**Ceratoscopelus maderensis** (Lowe 1839)
References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; ZMH 103490, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1981; ZMH 105679, 1968; Hulley, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029231 / 534434 / 386022, 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collet 1896; Richard, 1905a; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a,b; Belloc, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Backus et al., 1970; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Dias et al., 1976; Naftaktis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849, 1850, 1852; Jonhson, 1862c; Günther, 1864a; NHMUK 1865.1.19.2, 1864-1877; Good and Bean, 1895; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a, b; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Scopelus maderensis* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. maderensis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.1.19.2) caught off Madeira.

**Ceratoscopelus townsendi** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
Common name: Dogtooth lampfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Townsend**, Ferreiro, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

**Ceratoscopelus warmingii** (Lütken 1892)
Common name: Warming’s lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Warming**, Divertino, Escolarinho, Lobisomem. Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.8.504-505, 1966; MCZ 122224, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Lütken, 1892(?) ; Brauer, 1906; MCZ 121755, 1964; Naefaktitis et al., 1977; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Bekker, 1983; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a, 1971a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique of Scopelus warmingii (Nycrophus) Lütken 1892, synonym of C. warmingii), is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC 39) caught off SW of Azores, north-eastern Atlantic at 32°6.0’N, 39°28.0’W. Several authors (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956) mention the occurrence of this species in the Azores based on Lütken (1892). These citations referred to the same specimen (ZMUC 39), and the geographic coordinates correspond to a position off the Azores, out of the PECS area. The first records of this species in the Azores were made by Richard H. Backus in 1969 (RV Atlantis II, research survey 049).

**Ctenoscopelus phengodes** (Lütken 1892)

Common name: Bright lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-brilhante**.

References: Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979 (PECS); Lloris et al., 1991). Based on morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses the species *Myctophum phengodes* (Lütken 1892) was relocated in the genus *Ctenoscopelus* (Martin et al., 2018). A single specimen of this species was found from north-east of the Azores (Krefft and Bekker, 1979). However, according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) *C. phengodes* is a southern circumglobal species. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

**Dasycopelus selenops** (Tâning 1928)

Common name: **Wisner's lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Wisner**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118315, 1979; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1952b; ZMH 104128, 1966; MCZ 105328, 1969; Hulley, 1984; MCZ 105334, 1970; Lloris et al., 1991; Hulley and Paxton, 2016). Based on morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses, the species *Myctophum selenops* Tâning 1928 was relocated in the genus *Dasycopelus* (Martin et al., 2018).

**Diaphus adenomus** Gilbert 1905

Common name: Firebrow lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert**.

References: Madeira (?) (Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The current geographic distribution of this species is the Atlantic and the Pacific, including Hawaiian Islands (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Carneiro et al. (2014) and Froese and Pauly (2019) consider this species as native of Madeira based on Hulley (1984), but this author does not mention the occurrence of this species in this area. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Diaphus bertelseni** Naefaktitis 1966

Common name: Bertelsen’s lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Bertelsen**, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MAR-ECO 5313, 2004 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (ZMH 105494, 1968); Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Diaphus brachycephalus** Tâning 1928

Common name: **Short-headed lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-cabeça-curta**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004901, 1959; YPM ICH 004902, 1959; YPM ICH 004903, 1959; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (ZMH 117673, 1979 (PECS); Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley, 2015f) and Madeira (ZMH 103409, 1966; ZMH 105342, 1968; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 2015d; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Diaphus dumerili (Bleeker 1856)
Common name: Dumeril’s lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Duméril**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (Costa, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (MCZ 121135, 1964; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Johnson, 1890; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus effulgens (Goode & Bean 1896)
Common name: Headlight lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-luminoso**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

Diaphus holti Tåning 1918
Common name: Small lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Holt**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

Diaphus lucidus (Goode & Bean 1896)
Common name: Spotlight lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-cintilante**, Romeirinho.
References: Azores (Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (ZMH 103638, 1966; ZMH 103592, 1966; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus luethkeni (Brauer 1904)
Common name: Luetken's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Lüetken**.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 740614_8_FIS_214005, 1970; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 120148, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Diaphus metopocampus (Cocco 1829)
Common name: Spothead lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-cabeça-manchada**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105630, 1968 (PECS); Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et al., 1995; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou et al., 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis, 1968; Dias et al., 1976; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou et al., 2015; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); MCZ 120047, 1969; MCZ 120048, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou et al., 2015; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus mollis Tåning 1928
References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-028814 / 534033 / 385621, 1991; ZSM-Pis-028815 / 534034 / 385622, 1991; ZSM-Pis-028816 / 534035 / 385623, 1991), Azores (Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (ZMH 103630, 1966; MCZ 119267, 1969;

**Diaphus perspicillatus** (Ogilby 1898)

Common name: Flatface lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-luneta**.

References: Azores (MCZ 126609, 1964 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Ralph, 2015g). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *D. perspicillatus* is a circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas, but not in the Eastern Pacific. The distribution map of this species reported by Ralph (2015g) partially includes the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores EEZ.

**Diaphus rafinesquii** (Cocco 1838)

Common name: White-spotted lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Rafinesque**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.


**Diaphus splendidus** (Brauer 1904)

Common name: Horned lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-cornudo**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 119041, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Hulley and Paxton, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *D. splendidus* is a circumglobal species in tropical seas. Hulley and Paxton (2016) indicate the distribution of this species in the area between 30°N and 23°S and Froese and Pauly (2019) referred the area between 30° and 19° N. The northernmost distribution limit reported by these authors includes the area of the Selvagens Islands. However, specimens are needed for confirmation in the Madeira Archipelago.

**Diaphus subtilis** Nafpaktitis 1968

Common name: Flabby lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-flácido**, Romeirinho.

References: Flabby lanternfish (ZMH 119041, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Hulley and Paxton, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *D. subtilis* is a circumglobal species in tropical seas. Hulley and Paxton (2016) indicate the distribution of this species in the area between 30°N and 23°S and Froese and Pauly (2019) referred the area between 30° and 19° N. The northernmost distribution limit reported by these authors includes the area of the Selvagens Islands. However, specimens are needed for confirmation in the Madeira Archipelago.

**Diaphus thermophilus** Tăning 1928

Common name: Taaning’s lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-termófilo**.

References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (ZMH 105789, 1968) and Madeira (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Diaphus theta** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890

Common name: California headlightfish; **Peixe-lanterna-da-California**.

References: Madeira (?) (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a). Vaillant (1919) indicates the occurrence of this species off Madeira, 30°27.0’N, 25°12.0’W, at surface. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position in the Madeira Abyssal Plain, but out of the PECS area. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *D. theta* is the North Pacific subarctic transition zone and California Current (north-eastern Pacific), waifs reaching Hawaiian Islands. Thus, this specimen could have been misidentified and according to the current geographic distribution this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Diogenichthys atlanticus** (Tăning 1928)


References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004907, 1959; MCZ 117811, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Schmidt, 1918; Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker et al.,...
Diogenichthys laternatus (Garman 1899)
Common name: Diogenes lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Diogenes.
References: Azores (?) (Schmidt, 1918(?); Fowler, 1936a(?); Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). Schmidt (1918) indicates the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, in the Bay of Cadiz, off Azores and off Grand Banks, in 220-1600 m. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the occurrence of *D. laternatus* in Madeira as doubtful. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in Madeira and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *D. laternatus* is the central and Eastern Pacific: California to Chile, west to Hawaiian Islands and equator at 170°W. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Electrona risso (Cocco 1829)
Common name: Electric lantern fish; Peixe-lanterna-faisca, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Backus et al., 1970; Dias et al., 1976; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Topal, 1987; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996a, b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1864a; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gonichthys coco (Cocco 1829)
Common name: Cocco’s lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Cocco, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2003.4.11.176, 1959; NHMUK 2004.3.8.501, 1966; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Bolin, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1864b; Good and Bean, 1895; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; NHMUK 1948.8.9.1., 1937-1960; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bekker et al., 1982; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Alysia loricata* Lowe 1839, synonym of *G. coco*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1948.8.9.1) caught off Madeira.

Hygophum benoiti (Cocco 1838)
Common name: Benoit's lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Benoit, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1987-0409, 1969; ZMH 105353, 1968; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Bolin, 1938; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Hygophum hygomii** (Lütken 1892)

Common name: **Bermuda lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-das-Bermudas**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Remeirinhos.  


**Hygophum macrochir** (Günther 1864)

Common name: **Largefin lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-barbatanas-grandes**.  

References: Azores (SOC Discovery 1023216_84_FIS_375003, 1980 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley, 2015g) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; ZMH 6973, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Hygophum reinhardtii** (Lütken 1892)

Common name: **Reinhardt’s lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Reinhardt**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Remeirinhos.  

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004954, 1959; ZSM-Pis-028818 / 534037 / 385625, 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (MCZ 114804, 1969; MCZ 114811, 1972; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Hygophum taaningi** Becker 1965

Common name: **Tâng’s lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Tâning**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Remeirinhos.  

References: Azores (Bolin, 1959; NHMUK 2017.7.13.62-67, 1973; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 103571, 1966; MCZ 114590, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

**Lampadena anomalata** Parr 1928

Common name: **Anomalous lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-anómalo**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Remeirinhos.  

References: Azores (MCZ 149506, 1984; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (MCZ 96916, 1978; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Lampadena atlantica** Maul 1969

Common name: Atlantic tall-light lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-romeirinho**, Remeirinhos.  

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 3434, n.d.; MAR-ECO 7371, n.d.; NHMUK 2015.7.9.161, 1981 (PECS); ISH 909-1982 (PECS); ISH 911-1982 (PECS); IMAR/DOP 2FPI-04-P02LUA, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 103567, 1966; ZMH 103343, 1966; ZMH 105495, 1968; Maul, 1969a; Kreft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; ZSM-Pis-029350 / 534548 / 386136, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of subspecies *Lampadena urophaos atlantica* Maul 1969 is in the MMF collections (MMF 2464) caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira) which was raised to synonym of species *L. atlantica*.

**Lampadena chavesi** Collett 1905

Common name: Chaves’ lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Chaves**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Pirilampo, Remeirinhos.  

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004958, 1959; ZMH 105700, 1968; Hulley, 1984; Moura, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Collett, 1905; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1938; Barnard, 1948;
Lampadina luminosa (Garman 1899)

Common name: Luminous lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-luminoso, Pirilampo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014). Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal.

Lampadina speculifera Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Mirror lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-espelhado, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Pirilampo, Romeirinho.


Lampanyctus alatus Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Winged lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-alado, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.


Lampanyctus ater Tâning 1928

Common name: Dusky lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-escuro, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.


Lampanyctus crocodilus (Risso 1810)

Common name: Jewel lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-crocodilo, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 103734, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; ZSM-Pis-028742 / 533963 / 385551, 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1882 (PECs); Brauer, 1906 (PECs); Fowler, 1936a (PECs); Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862b, c; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lampanyctus cuprarius Tâning 1928

Common name: Atlantic blackcap lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-cobreado, Romeirinho.

_Lampyctus festivus_ Tänning 1928

_Lampyctus gemmifer_ Goode & Bean 1896
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lanterna-nacarado**.
References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Stefanescu et al., 1994; Santos et al., 1997) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b).

_Lampyctus intricarius_ Tänning 1928

_Lampyctus lineatus_ Tänning 1928
Common name: Lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-riscado**, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 112243, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016), Azores (Krefft and Bekker, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO 14894, 2004 (PECS); MAR-ECO 14866, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (NHMUK 2004.3.10.1-2, 1965; ZMH 103666, 1966; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Froese and Pauly (2019) consider _Lampyctodes lineatus_ Tänning 1928 synonym of _Nannobrachium lineatum_ Tänning 1928 and according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) _Nannobrachium lineatum_ Tänning 1928 is synonym of _L. lineatus_.

_Lampyctus macdonaldi_ (Goode & Bean 1896)
Common name: MacDonald's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-MacDonald**.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.20.564-568, 1978 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe et al., 2015a), Azores (NHMUK 2004.8.18.78-86, 1980 (PECS); MAR-ECO 5533, 2004; MAR-ECO 7364, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe et al., 2015a; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Munroe et al., 2015a). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of _L. macdonaldi_ is the Atlantic and southern hemisphere. The distribution map of this species reported by Munroe et al. (2015a) indicates the occurrence of this species in the area of Madeira Islands. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

_Lampyctus niger_ (Günther 1887)
Common name: Black lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-preto**.
References: mainland Portugal (? (YPM ICH 004979, 1959) and Azores (? (Pappenheim, 1914; Fowler, 1936a). Pappenheim (1914) indicated the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, south of Azores, 28°25.2'N, 34°19.8'W. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position in the Atlantis Fracture Zone, out of the PECS area. This species is also regarded as being present off mainland Portugal,
37°32.4'N, 12°57.0'W, and there is a specimen deposited at Yale University Peabody Museum. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. niger* is the Indo-West Pacific: Indonesia and Vietnam east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and northern New Zealand. Thus, this specimen from Yale University Peabody Museum could have been misidentified (probably confused with *Lampanyctus ater* Tāning 1928) and according to the current geographic distribution this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Lampanyctus photonotus** Parr 1928

Common name: Dotback lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-lobisomem**, Divertoide, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.


**Lampanyctus pusillus** (Johnson 1890)


References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004990, 1959; Hulley, 1984; ZMH 117083, 1979; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Bello, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1890.5.31.8, 1878-1892; Johnson, 1890; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Scopelus pusillus* Johnson 1890, synonym of *L. pusillus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1890.5.31.8) caught off Madeira.

**Lepidophanes gaussi** (Brauer 1906)

Common name: Gauss’ lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Gauss**, Divertoide, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004946, 1959; ZMH 116740, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECs); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; MCZ 109319, 1978; MCZ 109321, 1978; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

**Lepidophanes guentheri** (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: Günther’s lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Günther**, Divertoide, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (MCZ 108641, 1964; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 103891, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Porteiro et al., 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Lobianchia doelefini** (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: *Dolefani’s lantern fish*; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Dolefin**, Divertoide, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Lobianchia gemellarii** (Cocco 1838)
Common name: Gemellar’s lanternfish; *Peixe-lanterna-de-Gemellar*, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

**Lowenia interrumpa** (Tâning 1928)
Common name: Barebelly lanternfish; *Peixe-lanterna-ferreiro*, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005049, 1959; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015), Azores (Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967).

**Lowenia rara** (Lütken 1892)
Common name: Rare lanternfish; *Peixe-lanterna-raro*, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

**Myctophum affine** (Lütken 1892)
Common name: Metallic lanternfish; *Peixe-lanterna-metálico*, Ferreiro, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: Azores (PECS) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The only report of the presence of *M. affine* in the fishing grounds of Madeira is indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Since then no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and shall not be considered in the total number of valid species for the Madeiran ichthyofauna.

**Myctophum nitidulum** Garman 1899
Common name: Pearlyspotted lanternfish; *Peixe-lanternafosforescente*, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.
References: Azores (MCZ 106197, 1969; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 106061, 1969; ZMH 107695, 1970; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Myctophum punctatum** Rafflesine 1810
Common name: Spotted lanternfish; *Peixe-lanterna-manchado*, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Martins, 1981; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc,
1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Saldanha, 1977a; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996a, b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Mecklenburg et al., 2018).

Notolychnus valdiviae (Brauer 1904)

Common name: Topside lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-do-Valdivia, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 104925, 1969; MCZ 105086, 1972; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Diekmann et al., 2006 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 104947, 1970; Maul, 1971a; MCZ 105076, 1972; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of N. bolini is the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Kobylansky et al. (2015c) indicate the occurrence of this species in Madeira, and Hulley and Paxton (2016) off Canary Islands. However, the distribution maps of this species reported by the latter authors partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Thus, a species is needed for confirmation. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22512, 1967).

Notoscopelus bolini Nafpaktitis 1975

Common name: Fanfare lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Bolin, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7258, n.d.; 2MH 106027, 1968; Maul, 1976; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobylansky et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 104023, 1969; Maul, 1976; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobylansky et al., 2015c; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Kobylansky et al., 2015c; Hulley and Paxton, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of N. bolini is the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Kobylansky et al. (2015c) indicate the occurrence of this species in Madeira, and Hulley and Paxton (2016) off Canary Islands. However, the distribution maps of this species reported by the latter authors partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Thus, a species is needed for confirmation. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22512, 1967).

Notoscopelus caudispinosus (Johnson 1863)

Common name: Spinetail lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-cauda-espinhosa, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Collins, 1954; MCZ 104073, 1972; Bekker et al., 1982; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.2.5.3, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1863; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; MCZ 104054, 1969; MCZ 104063, 1970; Kefert and Bekker, 1979; Bekker et al., 1982; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Scopelus caudispinosus Johnson 1863, synonym of N. caudispinosus, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.2.5.3) caught off Madeira.

Notoscopelus elongatus (Costa 1844)

Common name: No English common name; Peixe-lanterna-do-Mediterrâneo.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (MNHN-IC-1987-0444, 1969; IFREMER Biocen 34520, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954) and Madeira (?) (Brauer, 1906; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) this species is endemic in Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara. The occurrence records and bibliographic references of Notoscopelus elongatus for mainland Portugal and Madeira may refer eventually to Notoscopelus elongatus subsp. kroyeri (Malm 1861), synonym of Notoscopelus kroyeri (Malm 1861). Santos et al. (1997) mention that the specimens identified as Lampanyctus elongatus by Collins (1954) and Myctophum (Lampanyctus) elongatus by Zugmayer (1933) are misidentifications of Notoscopelus kroyeri (Malm 1861). Thus, these specimens need to be revaluated (rank reclassified) and, according to the current geographic distribution, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.
Notoscopelus kroyeri (Malm 1861)
Common name: Kröyer’s lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Kröyer, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisemom.
References: mainland Portugal [ZMH 104287, 1966; Hulley, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029209 / 534414 / 386002, 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fleckenstein et al., 2013; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019], Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Collins, 1954; MCZ 104268, 1972; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (ZSM-Pis-029348 / 534546 / 386134, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Notoscopelus resplendens (Richardson 1845)
Common name: Patchwork lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-oliva, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisemom, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005135, 1959; MCZ 103774, 1969; MCZ 103858, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bello, 1938; Dias et al., 1976; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker et al., 1982; Becker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Clarke et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1863; Günther, 1864a; Fowler, 1936a; Mau, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis 1975; Kreft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Protomyctophum arcticum (Lütken 1892)
Common name: Arctic lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-do-Ártico, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisemom.
References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34590, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (MCZ 103011, 1964; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Scopelopsis multipunctatus Brauer 1906
Common name: Multispotted lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-sarapintado.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (GMN 1946-7628, 1946) and Madeira (?) (Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014). There is one specimen caught at 36°39.60’N, 13°4.80’W, June 1, 1946 and preserved in the Gottenburg Natural History Museum identified by O. Nybelin (GMN Pisces 1946-7628). However, the current geographic distribution is circumglobal in the southern hemisphere (Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Symbolophorus rufinus (Tåning 1928)
Common name: Rufous lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Rufous.
References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 103498, 1973; SOC Discovery 1022209_86_FIS_785001, 1980; Diekmann et al., 2006; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Symbolophorus veranyi (Moreau 1888)
Common name: Large-scale lantern fish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Véranuy, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisemom, Romeirinho.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2003.4.11.113-115, 1959; Hulley, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; ZSM-Pis-029226 / 534429 / 386017, 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Tåning, 1932c; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Bello, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Dias et al., 1976; Nafpaktitis et al., 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lütken, 1892; Fowler, 1936a; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Taaningichthys bathyphilus (Tåning 1928)
Common name: Deepwater lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-da-fundura, Romeirinho.
References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1980-1379, 1979; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (NHMUK 2003.4.10.33, 1965; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Taonningichthys minimus** (Tàning 1928)

Common name: **Waistcoat lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Cabo-Verde**, Escolarinho, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal ([ZSM-Pi-029148 / 534358 / 385496, 1992](https://doi.org/10.5555/123456789)), Azores (YPM ICH 007724, 1931; ZMH 114111, 1975; ZMH 118457, 1979; Arruda, 1997; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 104184, 1966; ZMH 105938, 1968; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Taonningichthys paurolychnus** Davy 1972

Common name: Naked lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-nu**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores ([SOC Discovery 748201_B_FIS_854003, 1970 (PECS); SOC Discovery 1319802_85_FIS_854003, 1997; NHMUK 2010.10.27.2, 1981 (PECS); NHMUK 2003.1.16.125, 1981 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014] and Madeira (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Triphoturus nigrescens** (Brauer 1904)

Common name: Highseas lampfish; **Peixe-lanterna-do-alto**.

References: Azores (?) ([Murray and Hjort, 1912](https://doi.org/10.5555/123456789)). There is one specimen of *Myctophum (Lampanyctus) micropterum*, caught at 32°12.0′N, 34°42.0′W, Stations 51, June 5-6, 1910 ([Murray and Hjort, 1912](https://doi.org/10.5555/123456789)). However, the current geographic distribution is the Indo-Pacific: East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and tropical Eastern Pacific, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Order Lampriformes**

**Family Lampridae**

**Lampris guttatus** (Brünnich 1788)

Common name: **Opah; Peixe-cravo**, Cravo, Joaninha, Lua, Mariposa, Opá, Rei, Sáo-pedro, Só, Sol.

References: mainland Portugal ([Steindachner, 1868a; Osório, 1894; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Palmer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019]), Azores ([Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer et al., 1981; Palmer, 1986; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019]) and Madeira ([de Velloso, 1892(?); Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1956, 1967; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Fischer et al., 1981; Quêro and Gayet, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019]). *Zeus luna* Gmelin 1789 and *Lampris luna* (Gmelin 1789) are synonyms of *Lampris guttatus* (Brünnich 1788). Several authors mentioned the occurrence of *Lampris lauta* Lowe 1838 in Madeira but erroneously included it in the synonymy of *L. guttatus*.

**Lampris lauta** Lowe 1838

Common name: East Atlantic Opah; **Peixe-cravo-elegante**, Peixe-cravo.

References: Azores ([Underkoffler et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019](https://doi.org/10.5555/123456789)) and Madeira ([Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; Osório, 1894(?); Goode and Bean, 1895(?), 1896(?); Underkoffler et al., 2018(?))]. The holotype and neotype of this species was caught off Madeira. The neotype is in the MMF collections [MMF 42252, 2012; caught off “North of Madeira Island” ([Underkoffler et al., 2018](https://doi.org/10.5555/123456789)) and the whereabouts of this holotype are unknown.

**Family Lophotidae**

**Lophotus lacepede** Giorni 1809

Common name: Crested oarfish; **Peixe-remo-de-crista**, Peixe-remo, Remo.

Quiniou and Quéro, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Lophotes cristatus* Johnson 1863, synonym of *L. lacepede*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.8.27.1) caught off Madeira.

**Family Radiicephalidae**

*Radiicephalus elongatus* Osório 1917

Common name: Tapertail; *Peixe-remo-de-cauda-fina*.

References: mainland Portugal (Palmer, 1986), Azores (NHMUK 1967.10.2.2, 1966; Harrisson and Palmer, 1968; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 103552, 1966; Palmer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Family Trachipteridae**

*Trachipterus arcticus* (Brünnich 1788)

Common name: Deadfish; *Peixe-tábu*. Reis-dos-arenques.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Almaça, 1965a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moore, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956, ZMH 114011, 1975; Wheeler, 1978; Palmer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Moritz et al., 2015; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moore, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852, 1895, 1896; NHMUK 1917.7.14.83., 1912-1936; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Aguiar and Quéro, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; de Casamajor and Morandeaup, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moore, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Trachipterus gryphurus* Lowe 1852, synonym of *T. arcticus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.83.) caught off Madeira. Mecklenburg et al. (2018) mention that, in the Eastern Atlantic, differences between *T. arcticus* and *T. trachypterus* are not always clear, as in specimens from the Azores recently reported (Moritz et al., 2015). Thus, the former authors consider the need of reviewing this family.

*Trachipterus trachypterus* (Gmelin 1789)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Farias et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; ZMH 117932, 1979; ZMH 119183, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 119184, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (*Low*, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Zu cristatus** (Bonelli 1819)

Common name: Scalloped ribbonfish; *Peixe-tábu-recortado*.

References: mainland Portugal (Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015a), Azores (Palmer, 1961, 1979, 1986; Parin, 1970; MCZ 84699, 1984; Aguiar and Quéro, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Quigley and Henderson, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Palmer, 1979, 1986; Aguiar and Quéro, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Quigley and Henderson, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Family Regalecidae**

*Regalecus glesne* Ascanius 1772

Common name: King of herrings; *Rei-dos-Arenques*, Pai-da-sarda, Peixe-real, Regaleco, Regalengo, Relanguereiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Frade, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Wheeler, 1978; Palmer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?);

Regalecus russellii (Cuvier 1816)
Common name: Oarfish; Peixe-remo-do-Índico.
References: Madeira (?) (MOM-IC-0091-1199, 1912; Zugmayer, 1914; Roberts, 2012(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). The holotype (unique) of Regalecus caudatus Zugmayer 1914, synonym of R. russellii (Eschmeyer et al., 1999; Froese and Pauly, 2019), is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1199) caught SW of Madeira. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) R. russellii is a circumglobal species in warm waters. Roberts (2012) re-evaluate the holotype (a small juvenile), whose characters don’t allow the correct diagnostic because, as mentioned, the counts of dorsal fin rays and vertebrae to the vent should provide identification as either R. russellii or R. glesne. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Zeiformes
Family Oreosomatidae

Allocyttus verrucosus (Gilchrist 1906)
Common name: Warty dory; Galo-verrugoso.
References: Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Garnes, 2001; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Neocyttus helgae (Holt & Byrne 1908)
Common name: Irish oreo; Galo-írlandês.
References: Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0472, 1971; Saldanha and Bisquito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Bisquito, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1948b, 1949b, c; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979c; Karrr 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Quéro et al., 1993, 2000; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Heemstra, 2016a; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with Neocyttus rhomboidalis Gilchrist 1906. The holotype (unique) of Crassipinus granulosus Maul 1948, synonym of N. helgae, is in the MMF collections caught near Porto Moniz, north side of Madeira.

Neocyttus rhomboidalis Gilchrist 1906
Common name: Spiky oreo; Galo-espinhoso.
References: Madeira (?) (Maul, 1949b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quéro, 1982d; Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Heemstra, 2016a). This species can be confused with Neocyttus helgae (Holt and Byrne, 1908). Maul (1949b) re-evaluate the specimen of Crassipinus granulosus Maul 1948 and considered it a synonym of N. rhomboidalis Gilchrist 1906, but that specimen is distinct from the other specimens described by other authors and is now considered a synonym of N. helgae. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) N. rhomboidalis is a circumglobal species in Southern seas. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira region is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed for confirmation in this archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Parazenidae

Cyttopsis rosea (Lowe 1843)
Common name: Red dory; Galo-de-natura, Galo, Peixe-galo, Peixe-galo-de-natura, Peixe-prata.
References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; NHMUK 1972.1.10.60-62, 1971; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Quéro, 1986a; Quéro et al., 1997, 1998; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); IMAR/DOP COLETA 130, 2003; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015c) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; NHMUK 1852.9.13.104, 1850-1853; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Wheeler, 1979d; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015; Heemstra, 2016a; Roberts et al., 2017). The syntype of Zeus roseus Lowe 1843, synonym of C. rosea, is in the
NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1852.9.13.104) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22354, 1967).

Family Zeniontidae

**Zenion hololepis** (Goode & Bean 1896)
Common name: Dwarf dory; Galito-rosado, Peixe-prata.
References: mainland Portugal ([Martins et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015i; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The first specimen of this species in Portuguese continental waters was collected in 2008 and has associated the INSDC sequences JF718832 and JF718833 [European Nucleotide Archive (EMBL-EBI)].

Family Grammicolepididae

**Grammicolepis brachiusculus** Poey 1873
Common name: Thorny tinselfish; Peixe-prata-espinhoso.
References: mainland Portugal ([Vasconcelos et al., 2003; KJ768237, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015d](#)) and Azores ([Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Family Zeidae

**Zenopsis conchifer** (Lowe 1852)
References: mainland Portugal ([Saldanha, 1968b; Maul, 1976; Quéro et al., 1976, 1997,1998; Fischer et al., 1981; Dinis, 1985; Quéro, 1986a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Heemstra, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Azores ([Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1994; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Krug, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014) and Madeira ([Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863b; de Brito Capello, 1871; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Quéro et al., 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Fischer et al., 1981; Karrer and Post, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22374, 1967, set of four specimens, MMF 22375, 1967, set of six specimens and MMF 22402, 1967, set of five specimens).

**Zeus faber** Linnaeus 1758
References: mainland Portugal ([Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boullart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979d; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro, 1986a; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 2001a; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Ward et al., 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([Drouët, 1861b;
Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1979d; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Quéro, 1986a; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Menezes, 1996; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949c, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979d; Fischer et al., 1981; Quéro, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra, 2016b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Stylephoriformes
Family Stylephoridae

**Stylephorus chordatus** Shaw 1791
Common name: **Tube-eye; Peixe-cauda-de-fio**.
References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1697, 2001; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Order Gadiformes
Family Bregmacerotidae

**Bregmaceros atlanticus** Goode & Bean 1886
Common name: Antenna codlet; **Peixe-antena-do-Atlântico**.
References: Madeira (?) (Maul 1952a(?); Goren and Galil, 2008; Iwamoto, 2010; Nedreaas et al., 2015a). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *B. atlanticus* is a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The only two specimens of the genus *Bregmaceros* for Madeira were described by Maul (1952a). According to this author, the Madeira specimens show characters which strongly disagree with the three possible species *atlanticus, japonicus* and *macclellandi*, taking into account the characters and geographic distribution of these species, which were then included in the genus *Bregmaceros*. This genus contains fourteen valid nominal species (Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and at least four undescribed species (Harold in: Harold and Golani, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) only four species (*atlanticus, macclellandi, cantori* and *nectabanus*) are likely to be found in Madeira taking into account their current geographical distributions. However, the meristic and morphometric characters of *B. nectabanus* and *B. atlanticus* may lead to misidentifications (Harold and Golani, 2016). The occurrence of this species in the Madeira region is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Macrouridae

**Asthenomacurus victor** Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982
Common name: Victory whiptail; **Largartixa-do-mar-de-Vitória**.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 6267, 2004; Iwamoto and Orlov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Bathygadus favosus** Goode & Bean 1886
Common name: No English common name; **Largartixa-do-mar-favosa**.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1988-0562, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0556, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017), Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002; MAR-ECO 9832, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (NHMUK 1955.8.4.61, 1972 (PECS); Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is often confused with *Bathygadus melanobranchus* Vaillant 1888.

**Bathygadus melanobranchus** Vaillant 1888
Common name: Vaillant's grenadier; **Largartixa-do-mar-de-Vaillant**, Peixe-rato, Rato.
References: mainland Portugal (Marshall, 1979; Cohen et al., 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1900, 1910; MOM-IC-0091-1513, 1912; Roule, 1919a, b; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1951a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b). This species is often confused with Bathygadus favosus Goode & Bean 1886. The holotype (unique of Bathygadus vaillanti) Roule & Angel 1933, synonym of B. melanobranchus, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1513) caught off North of Hyères Seamount (32°23.0’N, 28°23.50’W), South Azores.

*Cetorurus globiceps* (Vaillant 1884)


References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2015c), Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0091, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2015c).

*Coelorinchus caelorhincus* (Risso 1810)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marshall, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982b; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1890a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Dias et al., 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Shcherbachev et al., 1985a; Cohen et al., 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; INIP, 1985a; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Johnson, 1862a, b; Günther, 1862, 1887; Vinciguerra, 1883; Collett, 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; NHMUK 1917.7.14.85., 1912 - 1936; Osório, 1917; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1951a, 1976 (PECS); Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b). The holotype (unique of *Macrourus atlanticus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. caelorhincus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.85.) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Josephine Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22411, 1967).

*Coelorinchus labiatus* (Köhler 1896)


References: mainland Portugal (Cohen et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015a; Bañón et al., 2016a; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1887, 1888, 1919; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919b; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Cohen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Saldanha and Bischoff, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a [PECS]; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015a; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019;
Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cohen et al., 1990; Fernandes et al., 2015a; Iwamoto, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of C. labiatus is the Eastern Atlantic. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fernandes et al. (2015) and Iwamoto (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Coelorinchus occa** (Goode & Bean 1885)

Common name: Swordsnout grenadier; Lagartixa-do-mar-de-focinho-curto, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Borges et al., 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; MOM-IC-0091-0607, 1902; MOM-IC-0091-0637, 1902; Roule, 1916; Marshall, 1979; Shcherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014). The syntype of Coelorhyynchus vaillanti Roule 1916, synonym of C. occa, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0637) caught off the Azores.

**Coelorinchus parallelus** (Günther 1877)


References: Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1933; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of C. parallelus is the Indo-West Pacific: Japan to Taiwan, East China Sea, South China Sea and South-West Pacific. The references of this species for the Azores may refer eventually to another species of the genus Coelorinchus and as a consequence this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

**Coryphaenoides armatus** (Hector 1875)


References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990; Davies and Merrett, 1998; King et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015b), Azores (Brauer, 1906(?); Brian, 1912; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1916, 1919; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Nybelin, 1951, 1957; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wolff, 1971; MNHN-IC-2008-2387, 1981; NHMUK 1991.7.9.868, 1989; Cohen et al., 1990; Armstrong et al., 1992; Freitas et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015b).

**Coryphaenoides brevibarbis** (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: Shortbeard grenadier; Lagartixa-do-mar-de-barbilo-curto.

References: Azores (Marshall, 1979; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Coryphaenoides carapinus** Goode & Bean 1883

Common name: Carapine grenadier; Lagartixa-do-mar-carapina, Lagartixa, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM Pisces 1946-7667, 1946; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Schroeder, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Wolff, 1971; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Coryphaenoides guentheri** (Vaillant 1888)


References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1887.12.7.84, 1873; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen et al., 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1900, 1910; Roule, 1919a;
Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer and Rannou, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Cohen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen et al., 1990; Nedreaas et al., 2015b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. guentheri* is the Greenland, eastern-north Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution maps of this species reported by Nedreaas et al. (2015b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Coryphaenoides leptolepis** Günther 1877


References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocen 34696, 1969; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015c), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule 1919a; b(?); Fowler, 1936a; Nybelin, 1951, 1957; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a; b; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015c) and Madeira (Davies and Merrett, 1998; Freitas et al., 2013).

**Coryphaenoides mediterraneus** (Giglioli 1893)


References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6456, 1946; GNM 1946-6458, 1946; Nybelin, 1948; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016b) and Azores (Roule, 1919a(?); Geistdoerfer and Rannou, 1971,1972; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973(?)Marshall, 1979; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Coryphaenoides profundicolus** (Nybelin 1957)

Common name: Deepwater grenadier; *Lagartixa-do-mar-da-fundura*.


**Coryphaenoides rudis** Günther 1878

Common name: Madeiran grenadier; *Lagartixa-do-mar-cabeçuda*.

References: References: mainland Portugal (Iwamoto, 2015d), Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1951a; Marshall, 1979; Cohen et al., 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Nematonurus macrocephalus* Maul 1951, synonym of *C. rudis*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 898) caught off Madeira.

**Coryphaenoides rupestris** Gunnerus 1765

Common name: Roundnose grenadier; *Lagartixa-da-rocha*.

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen et al., 1990; Fernandes et al., 2007; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; OCEANA, 2014; Cook et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016b; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1690, 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2010 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 1995.7.25.17, 1972 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Coryphaenoides theleстomus** Maul 1951


Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MMF collections obtained in the Funchal fish market, caught off Madeira. A second specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 41365, 2010).

**Coryphaenoides zaniothorus** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Thickbeard grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-barbilho-grosso**, Peixe-lagartixa.

References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990(?); Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito, 2015d).

**Echinomacrus mollis** Roule 1916

Common name: No English common name; **Lagartixa-do-mar-macia**.


**Gadomus arcuatus** (Goode & Bean 1886)

Common name: Doublethread grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-filamentosa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Geistdoerfer, 1990; IMAR/DOP COLETA 1691, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Delgado et al., 2017).

**Gadomus dispar** (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; **Lagartixa-do-mar-impar**.

References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha et al., 1995; Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a) and Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Gadomus longifilis** (Goode & Bean 1885)

Common name: Threadfin grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-bandeirada**, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Roule, 1919a; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1976; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Fernandes et al., 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1910; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016a; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 785705_210_FIS_321003, 19, 1973; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016a). Several specimens caught in 1967 at the coast of the mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22476, 1967, set of sixteen specimens). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

**Hymenocephalus italicus** Giglioli 1884


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967; Grey, 1956; Marshall, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009, Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Nedreas et al., 2015c; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0056, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Maul, 1976; Saldanha, 1977a; Cohen et al., 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nedreas et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0120, 1882; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nedreas et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Hymenogadus gracilis** (Gilbert & Hubbs 1920)

Common name: Graceful grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-elegante**.
References: mainland Portugal (ENA MG717680.1, 2018; ENA MG717681.1, 2018; ENA MG717682.1, 2018), Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Scherbachev et al., 1985b; Fock et al., 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014). The northernmost occurrence record of H. gracilis (38°0.0’N, 9°1.0’W) was reported in 2017 [European Nucleotide Archive (EMBL-EBI)]. Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22844, 1967, set of four specimens; MMF 22872, 1967, set of five specimens and MMF 22836, 1967, set of nine specimens) are in the MMF collections.

**Macrorurus berglax** Lacepède 1801

Common name: Roughhead grenadier; *Lagartixa-do-mar-olho-de-cebola*, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato

References: mainland Portugal (Porto et al., 2017), Azores (PECS) (Porto et al., 2017) and Madeira (Porto et al., 2017).

**Malacocephalus laevis** (Lowe 1843)


References: mainland Portugal (Ósório, 1888, 1909; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ósório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marshall, 1979; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Monteiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ósório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; INIP, 1985a, b; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Cohen et al., 1990; Dias et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porto et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; NHMUK 1855.11.29.4, 1854-1861; Johnson, 1862b; Günther, 1862; de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1951a, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ósório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Fischer et al., 1981(?); Cohen et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017). The holotype (unique) of *Macrorurus laevis* Lowe 1843, synonym of *Malacocephalus laevis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.4) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22397, 1967).

**Malacocephalus occidentalis** Goode & Bean 1885


References: Madeira (?) (Iwamoto, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. occidentalis* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. The distribution maps of this species reported by Iwamoto (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). The occurrence of this species in this region is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Nezumia aequilis** (Günther 1878)


References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1887.12.7.85, 1873; NHMUK 1887.12.7.86, 1873; Günther, 1878; Vinciguerra, 1883; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Koefoed, 1927; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Maul, 1976;
Marshall, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Hamer et al., 1994; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1862; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1951a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fischer et al., 1981; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of Coryphaenoides aequalis Günther 1878 are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1887.12.7.85 and NHMUK 1887.12.7.86) both caught off south of mainland Portugal. The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of the Macrurus serratus Lowe 1843 caught off Madeira are unknown. Coryphaenoides aequalis is synonym of N. aequalis and M. serratus is uncertain as N. aequalis.

Nezumia bairdii (Goode & Bean 1877)


References: mainland Portugal (INIP, 1982a, b; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Silva and Borges, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; IFREMER Biocen 34775, 1969; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer et al., 1970(?), 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973(?); Merrett, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990(?); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (?) (Roule and Angel, 1933; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) the report of the specimen from Madeira probably refers to other species; N. bairdii is often confused with Nezumia aequalis (Günther 1878). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) reported the current geographic distribution of this species in the Atlantic, and Møller et al. (2010) indicated its occurrence in Greenland waters and elsewhere in the western North Atlantic. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of Madeira EEZ.

Nezumia longebarbata (Roule & Angel 1933)


References: Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1875, 1911; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Moore et al., 2003; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Nezumia sclerorhynchos (Valenciennes 1838)


References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; MNHN-IC-1912-0044, 1908; Zugmayer, 1911a; NHMUK 1934.12.19.29, 1912-1936; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Gordo et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Bauchot et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Porteiro et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Five syntypes of Macrurus violaceus Zugmayer 1911, synonym of N. sclerorhynchos, are in the NHMUK and MOM collections (NHMUK 1934.12.19.29 and MOM-IC-0091-1026 (set of four specimens) caught south of mainland Portugal.

Odontomacrus murrayi Norman 1939

Common name: Roundhead grenadier; Largatixa-do-mar-de-Murray, Cobaia, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: Azores (Maul and Koefoed, 1950 (PECS); Lewis and Elder, 1953; Collins, 1954; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999,
2010, 2017; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul and Koefoed, 1950; Maul, 1951a; Lewis and Elder, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdofer, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and two syntypes of Phalacromacrus pantherinus Maul & Koefoed 1950, synonym of O. murrayi, are in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 4473) caught 90 NM north-est of Marsala Seamount, 34°59.0’S, 33°1.0’W and in the MMF collections, respectively.

**Pseudonezumia flagellicauda** (Koefoed 1927)

Common name: No English common name; *Lagartixa-do-mar-de-chicote*.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-7387, 1946; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Azores (Koefoed, 1927 (PECS); MAR-ECO 6239, 2004; MAR-ECO 6253, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Priede, 2017).

**Sphagemacrus grenadae** (Parr 1946)

Common name: Pugnose grenadier; *Lagartixa-do-mar-de-nariz-arrebitado*.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; MNHN-IC-1988-0594, 1984; Geistdofer, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (?) (PECS) (Scherbachev et al., 1985a; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. grenadae* is the Western Atlantic, from Gulf of Mexico to Brazil. This species is closely related to *Sphagemacrus hirundo* (Collett 1896) (in the Eastern Atlantic) and *Sphagemacrus pumiliceps* (Alcock 1894) (in Indian Ocean). One specimen caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22477, 1967). However, as recommended by Froese and Pauly (2019), it is advisable a thorough study to distinguish these three species and re-evaluate the specimens identified as *S. grenadae* caught off Eastern Atlantic. Consequently, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal and Azores.

**Sphagemacrus hirundo** (Collett 1896)


References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-133, 1888; Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a, 1919b; Fowler, 1936a; Belloncillo, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdofer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; González et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Frose and Pauly 2019) and Madeira (Geistdofer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; González et al., 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Frose and Pauly 2017; Porteiro et al., 2017; Frose and Pauly 2019). One syntype of *Macrurus hirundo* Collett 1896, synonym of *S. hirundo*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0133) caught between Pico and São Jorge (Azores).

**Squalogadus modificatus** Gilbert & Hubbs 1916

Common name: Tadpole whiptail; *Lagartixa-do-mar-girino*.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 2873, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Trachonurus sulcatus** (Goode & Bean 1885)


References: mainland Portugal (Cohen et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0118, 1883; MNHN-IC-1886-0187, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; ZMH 108614, 1971 (PECS); MNHN-IC-2009-0403, 1971; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Frose and Pauly 2019). The lectotype of *Coryphaenoides asperrimus* Vaillant 1888, synonym of *T. sulcatus*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0118) caught off the Azores.

**Trachonurus villosus** (Günther 1877)

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot et al., 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1995.7.11.481, 1972 (PECS); Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The occurrence record of the specimen deposited in the History Museum (London), catalogue number 1995.7.11.481, mentions as local of caught 266 NM south-west of Cape São Vicente, (mainland Portugal). The geographical coordinates of this records correspond to a position off Madeira, in the PECS of Madeira and was erroneously considered present in mainland Portugal by Carneiro et al., (2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal.

Trachyrincus scabrus (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: Roughsnout grenadier; Peixe-lima, Besouro, Besouro, Bezouro, Furão, Lima, Peixe-furão. References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Vinciguerra, 18883; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1903; MNHN-IC-1905-0582, 1903; MNHN-IC-1905-0583, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Richard, 1904; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, Martins, 1981; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen et al., 1990; Gordo et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; King et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS)) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Nedreas et al., 2015d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of T. scabrus is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from off Scotland to Cape Verde Islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution map of this species reported by Nedreas et al. (2015d) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira and Azores archipelagos.

Family Moridae

Antimora rostrata (Günther 1878)

Common name: Blue antimora; Mora-azul. References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1996.9.11.9, 1974, Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015e; Bañón et al., 2016a), Azores (Trunov, 1992 (PECS); Martins et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015e; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Freitas et al., 2013; Nielsen et al., 2015e).

Eretmophorus kleinenbergi Giglioli 1889

Common name: No English common name; Peixe-remo-de-Kleinenberg. References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 121033, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Gadella imberbis (Vaillant 1888)


Gadella maraldi (Risso 1810)

Common name: Gadella; Abrótea-de-natura, Abróitia, Abróitia-de-natura, Gadela. References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; INIP, 1982a, b; Cohen, 1986, 1990c; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; González et al., 2008, Silva, 2008, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Maull, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Aguiar and Pereira, 1982; Cohen, 1986 (PECS); Cohen et al., 1990; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; González et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro
et al., 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1843, 1844b, 1849; Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1862b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; NHMUK 1917.7.14.84, 1912-1936; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1952a, 1976 (PECS); Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ehrich, 1977; Cohen, 1979d, 1986, 1990c; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; González et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; POGID, 2016; Bischoit et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two unique holotypes of Gadus gracilis Lowe 1843 and Merluccius ambiguus Lowe 1841 were caught off Madeira. The holotype *G. gracilis* is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.84) and the other whereabouts are unknown. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005171). Several specimens caught at Josephine Bank (MMF 22802, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22849, 1967, set of seven specimens) and Meteor Bank (MMF 22870, 1967, one specimen) are in the MMF collections.

**Guttigadus latifrons** (Holt & Byrne 1908)

Common name: No English common name; *Abrótea-cabeçuda*, Abrótea-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005) and Azores (Saldanha and Bischoit, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Posteiro et al., 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a).

**Halargyreus johnsonii** Günther 1862

Common name: Slender codling; *Abrótea-delgada*, Abrótea-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1895; AVG CODC-Peixes PE/322, 1894; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Trunov, 1992 (PECS); IMAR/DOP COLETA 1698, 2001, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Potente et al., 2010; 2017; Almeida and Bischoit, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019 (PECS)) and Madeira (NHMUK 1861.6.4.2., 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1952a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; González et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1861.6.4.2) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

**Laemonema robustum** Johnson 1862

Common name: Robust cod; *Abrótea-robusta*, Abrótea-de-natura, Abróbia-de-natura.

References: Azores (IMAR/DOP 3SMI-02-P11MMO6, 2011; Ralph, 2015) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.6.14.15, 1861-1890; Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1862a; de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Smith and McKay, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015j; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.6.14.15) caught off Madeira.

**Laemonema yarrellii** (Lowe 1838)

Common name: Codling; *Abrótea-de-Yarrell*, Abrótea, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótea-de-alto, Abróbia, Abróbia-de-natura, Abróbia-de-alto, Bordão.

**Lepidion guentheri** (Giglioli 1880)

Common name: Guenther's codling; **Abrótea-de-Günther**, Abrótea, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótiá, Abróti-de-natura, Juliana-pequena.

References: mainland Portugal (Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d; Gordo et al., 1990; González et al., 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Collins, 1954; Templeman, 1970a, b; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Gordo et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Stefanescu et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; González et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.4.22.9, 1861-1890; Günther, 1862, 1887; Johnson, 1862b; Giglioli, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Gordo et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; González et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Halophorpus guentheri* Giglioli 1880, synonym of *L. guentheri*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.4.22.9) caught off Madeira.

**Lepidion lepidion** (Risso 1810)

Common name: Giant lepidion; **Abrótea-do-Mediterrâneo**.

References: Azores (Richard, 1934; Guiart, 1935; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; González et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1862b; Vinciguerra, 1883(?); NHMUK 2015.11.5.10, 1986). According to Barros-Garcia et al. (2016) *Lepidion eques* (Günther 1887) is a junior synonym of this species.

**Lepidion schmidtii** Svetovidov 1936

Common name: Giant lepidion; **Abrótea-de-Schmidt**.

References: Azores (PENN-C 1343, n.d.; IFREMER Biocen 49909, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; ZMH 121025, 1982; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017).

**Mora moro** (Risso 1810)


References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; MNHN-IC-A-4798, 1881; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1903; Richard, 1905b; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Cohen, 1981, 1986; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Cohen et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; King et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Roque, 1919a; Saldanha, 1977a; Cohen, 1981, 1986; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Cohen et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Gonçalves and Santos, 1994; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Martins et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; González et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1843; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Schnakenbeck, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1981, 1986, 1990c; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Ferreira et al., 2008; González et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; POGRID, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Delgado et al., 2017; Porteiro et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four
specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22464, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22468, 1967, set of two specimens).

**Physiculus dalwigki** Kaup 1858

Common name: **Black codling; Abrótea-de-Dalwigk**, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótia, Abrótia-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Lorance et al., 2015a), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Aguiar and Pereira, 1982; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Cohen, 1986 (PECS), 1990c (PECS); Cohen et al., 1990 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; González et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015a; Bañón et al., 2016a (PECS); Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016 (PECS); Eschmeyer et al., 2019 (PECS); Froese and Pauly, 2019 (PECS)) and Madeira (Kaup, 1858; Günther, 1862, 1880, 1887; Vinciguerra, 1883(?); Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ehrich, 1977; Cohen, 1986, 1990c; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Bañón et al., 2002; Ferreira et al., 2008; González et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015a; Bañón et al., 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Rhynchogadus hepaticus** (Faccioli 1884)

Common name: No English common name; **Abrótea-amuada**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_1135, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014).

Family Melanidae

**Melanonus zugmayeri** Norman 1930

Common name: **Arrowtail; Peixe-cauda-de-seta**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105749, 1968; Cohen, 1986; ZSM-Pis-029158 / 534368 / 385956, 1992; Henriques et al., 2001; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koeefoed, 1953; Cohen, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015d; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of Melanonus macrostoma Maul 1952, synonym of M. zugmayeri, are in the MMF collections (MMF 158 and MMF 159) caught off Madeira.

Family Gadidae

**Gadiculus argenteus** Guichenot 1850

Common name: **Silvery pout; Badejinho**, Badejo.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Maricos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Gordo et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019 and Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0705, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0706, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0707, 1971; Cohen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019).

**Gadus morhua** Linnaeus 1758

References: mainland Portugal• and Azores (Arruda, 1997). One specimen (estimate length and weight: 850 mm TL and 6200 g) was caught by âvega (beach seine) in Costa de Caparica (38°36.981'N, 9°14.376'W), on September 6, 2016. Other sporadic catches of this species off Portugal (Figueira da Foz and Peniche) has been reported. This is the southernmost record in Europe.

*Merlangius merlangus* (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Whiting; Badejo, Bacalhau, Badejo-do-mar-negro, Corvelo.

References: mainland Portugal• (subspecies *merlangus*) (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1987(?); Cohen et al., 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (?)(Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Merlangius merlangus* (subspecies *merlangus*) is Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, north-eastern Atlantic and adjacent fringes of Arctic regions. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

*Micromesistius poutassou* (Risso 1827)

Common name: Blue whiting; Verdino, Lacrau-do-mar, Maria-mole, Pechelim, Pichelim.

References: mainland Portugal• (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1935; Ehrenbaum, 1936; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a, b; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a, b; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981).

*Pollachius pollachiou* (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Pollack; Juliana, Abadejo, Abadiva, Bacalhau, Bacalhau-verdelho, Badejo, Badiva, Palouco-amarelo, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal• (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Martins et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Prista et al., 2003; Thiel et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007; 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Drouet 1861b(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997). This species can be confused with *Pollachius virens* (Linnaeus 1758).

*Raniceps raninus* (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Tadpole fish; Rainúnculo-negro, Breta, Rainúnculo, Rainúnculo-preto.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014).

*Trisopterus capelanus* (Lacepède 1800)

Common name: Poor cod Mediterranean; Fanecâo-do-Mediterrâneo.
References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1987; Gaemers, 2017). Fischer et al., 1987 reported this species as Trisopterus minutos capelanus (Lacepède 1800) and Delling et al. (2011) resurrected this subspecies from the synonymy of T. minitus to the species status T. capelanus based on molecular and morphological data. The previous geographic distribution of T. capelanus was in the Adriatic Sea, the West of Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic coast of Morocco (Tortonese, 1970). More recently, Gaemers (2017) extended the distribution south range to Western Sahara and along the Atlantic coast of Portugal and at least up to and including the Ría de Arosa (Galicia, Spain). This species can easily be confused with Trisopterus minitus (Linnaeus 1758).

**Trisopterus luscus** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: **Pouting; Faneca**.
References: mainland PortugalA (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Svetovidov, 1979e; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marrecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a; Gomes et al., 2001; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Prista et al., 2003; Garnet et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gaemers, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c; Gaemers, 2017). One specimen caught in March 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005325).

**Trisopterus minitus** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: **Poor cod; Fanêco**.
References: mainland PortugalA (Steindachner, 1868b; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borge, 1984; Dinis and Marrecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Cohen et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Gomes et al., 2001; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gaemers, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Brosme brosme** (Ascanius 1772)
Common name: **Tusk; Bolota**, Abrótia, Abrôtia, Alecrim, Bacalhau, Brota, Lobelino, Lobélina, Lobina, Zarbo.
References: Azores (PECS) (Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Ciliata mustela** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: **Fivebeard rockling; Laibeque-de-cinco-barbilhos**, Badião, Bedião, Bodião, Laibeque, Latego, Lãgto, Pico.
References: mainland PortugalA (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1896; Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1900; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Dinis, 1981; Arruda et al., 1988; Cohen et al., 1990; Moreira et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Costa et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Garnet et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Gaidropsarus granti** (Regan 1903)
References: 

- Gaidropsarus macrophthalmus (Günther 1867)
  
  Common name: Bigeye rockling; Laibeque-do-Atlântico, common name as Gaidropsarus biscayensis (Collett, 1890): Laibeque-olho-grande.
  
  References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Svetovidov, 1986a, b; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2009, 2011, 2012; Costa et al., 2014; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Francisco et al., 2014), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Svetovidov, 1986a, b; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016) and Madeira (Svetovidov, 1986a, b; Fischer et al., 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Francisco et al., 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016). According to Barros-Garcia et al. (2017) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the species Gaidropsarus biscayensis (Collett 1890) is a junior synonym of G. macrophthalmus. Several specimens caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22495, 1967, set of thirteen specimens and MMF 22859, 1967, one specimen).

- Gaidropsarus mauli Bisicoito & Saldanha 2018
  
  Common name: No English common name; Laibeque-de-Maul.
  
  References: Azores (Bisicoito and Saldanha, 2018).

- Gaidropsarus mediterraneus (Linnaeus 1758)
  
  
  References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995(?)); Almeida, 1996; Garnerot et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Francisco et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1890a, 1892, 1896, 1905; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Maul, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1992; Cohen and Russo, 1979; Svetovidov, 1979e; Dooley et al., 1985; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen et al., 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos 1992a; Santos et al., 1994b, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Morato et al., 2001b; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Francisco et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Barros-Garcia et al., 2017) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1952a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Cohen, 1990d; Lloris et al., 1991; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Francisco et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Afonso, 2016; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; POGIS, 2016). One syntype of Onus granti Collett 1890, synonym of G. mediterraneus, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-3719) caught at Fayal (Azores). According to Barros-Garcia et al. (2017) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the species Gaidropsarus guttatus (Collet 1890) is a junior synonym of G. mediterraneus.

- Gaidropsarus vulgaris (Cloquet 1824)
  
  Common name: Three-bearded rockling; Laibeque-de-três-barbilhos, Abroito, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-paça, Abrótia, Abrótia-de-paça, Badião, Barbacho, Barbaixo, Barbaixo, Barbisco, Bardo-do-mar, Bedião,
Bodião, Caboz, Caralhete d’Elrei; Juliana, Laibeque, Larote, Larote-de-cabeça-encangrenada, Larote-de-cabeça-encarnada, Lâtego, Lulão, Paz-da-casa, Pica, Pica-de-el-rei, Pico, Pico-de-el-rei, Raposa.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1888, 1895; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902, 1903(?); Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; INIP, 1982a, b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Cohen et al., 1990; Saldanha et al., 1995; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Francisco et al., 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1919; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0097, 1882; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016). The current geographic distribution of G. vulgaris is in the North-eastern Atlantic from Norway and Iceland south to Gibraltar and also in the Western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Sea of Marmara as reported by Eschmeyer et al. (2019). Santos et al. (1997) reviewed the former quotes for the Azores Archipelago and concluded that this species does not occur in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. This species can be confused with Gaidropsarus granti (Regan 1903).

Molva dypterygia (Pennant 1784)
Common name: Blue ling; Maruca-azul, Donzela, Donzela-azul, Lingue-azul.

References: mainland Portugal (Svetovidov, 1886a; Cohen et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Sousa et al., 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECs); Morato et al., 2001a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016).

Molva macrophthalmal (Rafinesque 1810)

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1903; Cligny, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Fischer et al., 1987; Cohen, 1990d; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Azores* (Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; INIP, 1985a, b; Dias, 1991; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Molva molva (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Ling; Maruca, Abrótea, Abróvia, Bacalhau-de-água-doce, Donzela, Juliana, Lingue, Malva, Maruga.

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; MNHN-IC-1905-0579, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Martins, 1981; Cohen et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; INIP, 1985a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997).

Family Phycidae

Phycis blennoides (Brünnich 1768)
Common name: Greater forkeard; Abrótea-do-alto, Abrota, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-fundura, Abrótea-de-fundura, Abrótea-de-vapor, Abrótaglia, Abrótea-da-fundura, Abrótaglia-da-fundura, Abrótaglia-de-vapor, Brota, Juliana, Melga, Ricardo.

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Vaillant, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903;
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Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002b; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Phycis physis** (Linnaeus 1766)


References: mainland Portugal^ (de Briplo Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Costa and Queiro, 1988; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Saldanha et al., 1995; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores^ (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; McGuire, 1879; Hiligendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982b; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a, b, 1999, 1995; Isidro, 1987, 1989, 1996; Cohen, 1990d (PECS); Cohen et al., 1990; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira^ (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1862; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; D'Ancona, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nunes, 1974; Ehrich, 1977; Svetovidov, 1979e; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b, c, 1985c; Fischer et al., 1981; Cohen et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Ferreira et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Fowler (1936b) mentioned that two specimens of this species were caught off the Azores, Fayal in 1879 and Terceira in 1894. One

Family Merlucciidae

**Lyconus brachycolus** Holt & Byrne 1906

Common name: no English common name; **Peixe-de-focinho-arreganado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Post, 1987a (PECS); MAR-ECO 3336, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1951a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Marshall, 1979; Svetovidov, 1979e; Maurin 1990; Lloris et al., 1991, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015d; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and two paratypes of *Macrourus caninus* Maul 1951, synonyms of *L. brachycolus*, are in the MMF collections (MMF 3155, MMF 3156 and MMF 3157, respectively) caught off Madeira.

**Macrourus maderensis** Maul 1951

Common name: no English common name; **Peixe-orelhudo-da-Madeira**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1951a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Marshall, 1979; Svetovidov, 1979e; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Priede, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 3155) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

**Merluccius merluccius** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Inada, 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Cohen et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a, b; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a, b, c; Coelho et al. 2003; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015e; Bañón et al., 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1890a; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-1956-0019, 1955; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015e) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840a, b, 1841, 1844a, 1849; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1951a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1981; Inada, 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fernandes et al., 2015e). According to Santos et al. (1997) the occurrence records of *Merluccius merluccius* by Fowler (1936a), based on *Onus guttatus* by Collett (1890a), should be considered a synonym of *Gaidropsarus guttatus* (Collett 1890). Albuquerque (1954-1956) also refers the presence of this species in the Azores based on Fowler (1936a). The distribution map of this species reported by Fernandes et al. (2015e) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). One specimen caught in March 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005337).
Order Polymixiiformes
Family Polymixiidae

Polymixia nobilis Lowe 1838
References: Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Saldanha, 1977a; Hureau, 1986a; Quéro, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1995a, 1997; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016a; Borden et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1838; NHMUK 1855.11.29.10, 1854-1861; Günther, 1859, 1880(7), 1887; de Velloso, 1892; Vinciguerra, 1893; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1976; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Nielsen, 1979d; Fischer et al., 1981; Hureau, 1981, 1986a; INIP, 1984c; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016a; POGID, 2016; Borden et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.10) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22359, 1967).

Order Beryciformes
Family Berycidae

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier 1829
Common name: Alfonsino; Imperador, Alfacim, Alfonsim, Alfonсим-de-costa-largal, Alfonsino, Alfoucim, Cardeal, Cardial, Folião, Melo, Realista, Regulado.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Günther, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Cligny, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Maul, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1987; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henríquez et al., 2008; Silva, 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Băhniţă et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Steindachner, 1867; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1918, 1919; Mohr, 1927; Ramalho, 1929b; Fowler, 1936a, b; Bougis, 1945; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Maul, 1976 (PECS); 1986c; Wheeler, 1978; Nielsen, 1979b; Busakin, 1982; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Dias et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva and Krug, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Silva, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier, 1829; Lowe, 1838, 1849; Günther, 1859, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Von Martens, 1876; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Ramalho, 1929b; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1986c; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984c; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016b; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Beryx splendens Lowe 1834
Common name: Splendid alfonsino; Imperador-de-costa-estreita, Alfacim, Alfonsim, Alfonсим-de-costa-estreita, Alfoucim, Cardeal, Melo, Salão, Salongo, Selongo.
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Maul, 1986c; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Băhniţă et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a, b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Woods, 1957; Osório de Castro, 1967; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Wheeler, 1978; Busakin, 1982; INIP, 1985a, b;
Shcherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Maul, 1986c; Dias et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva, 1992, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Ehric, 1977 (PECS); Saldanha and Biscoito, 1977b; Lloris et al., 1991; Isidro, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016b; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838, 1843; NHMUK 1857.6.13.113, 1854-1861; Günther, 1859, 1880; Von Martens, 1876; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Borodin, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a, b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1986c; Osório de Castro, 154, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Shcherbachev et al., 1985b; Ferreira et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016b; POGID, 2016; Delgado et al., 2017; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.113) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005161).

Family Melamphaidae

Melamphaes ebelingi Keene 1973
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-rã-de-Ebeling.
References: Madeira (Kotlyar, 2012; Harold, 2015i).

Melamphaes indicus Ebeling 1962
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-rã-do-Índico.
References: Madeira (?) (ZMH 105339, 1968; MCZ 58093, 1970; Carneiro et al., 2014). There are two specimens of M. indicus in the ZMH and MCZ collections caught in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean (Madeira EEZ). However, the current geographic distribution is Indo-Pacific from Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Central America (Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Thus, the re-evaluation of those specimens is needed and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Melamphaes falsidicus Kotlyar 2011
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-rã-falso, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: Azores (Kotlyar, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro et al., 2014). Kotlyar (2011) described the species M. falsidicus from the northern Atlantic Ocean, where it was sampled between 34° N and 58° N. According to Kotlyar (2011), this species was previously defined as Melamphaes microps (Günther 1878), which is probably a variant of M. falsidicus. Thus, a few records of the species M. microps off the Azores should probably be considered as M. falsidicus. The occurrence of this species in Madeira is doubtful and it is not considered in total number for this archipelago.

Melamphaes longitudinalis Parr 1933
Common name: Eyebrow bigscale; Peixe-rã-sobrolho, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a; ZSM-Pis-029157 / 534367 / 385955, 1992; ZSM-Pis-029197 / 534405 / 385993, 1992), Azores (Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Melamphaes microps (Günther 1878)
Common name: Ridgehead; Peixe-rã-olhinho, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a), Azores (Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (Maul, 1986a; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). For Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of M. microps is the North Atlantic between 30°N and 64°N. However, Froese and Pauly (2019) referred that in the North Atlantic (between 30°N and 60°N) specimens are probable variants of M. falsidicus.
Melamphaes polylepis Ebeling 1962
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-rã-cabecinha, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: Azores (PECS) [ZMH 121152, 1982; ZMH 121153, 1982; ZMH 121154, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014]. According to Kotlyar (2011) this species is characterized by circumtropical geographical range (Atlantic, Indian, western and central Pacific Ocean) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, in the Atlantic between the equator and 20°N. However, there are in the Zoologisches Institut und Museum Hamburg of the Hamburg University three records of specimens of M. polylepis caught in the Eastern Atlantic, at the Azores PECS, between 44° and 47°N.

Melamphaes pumilus Ebeling 1962
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-rã-anão.
References: Azores (PECS) [SOC Discovery 1126123_85_FIS_516001, 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kotlyar, 2016a].

Melamphaes simus Ebeling 1962
Common name: Ridgehead; Peixe-rã-nariz-achatado, Peixe-rã, Rã.

Melamphaes suborbitalis (Gill 1883)
Common name: Shoulderspine bigscale; Peixe-rã-de-ombro-espinhoso, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a; ZSM-Pis-028592 / 533815 / 385403, 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (SIO 60-152, 1922; Royle and Angel, 1933; Ebeling 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (SIO 58-104, 1957; SIO 58-103, 1958; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Kotlyar, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Melamphaes typhlops (Lowe 1843)
Common name: Ridgehead; Peixe-rã-da-Madeira, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: mainland Portugal (Royle, 1914a, 1919a; Nybelin, 1948; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kotlyar, 2016c), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1953 (PECS); Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ebeling 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986; IORAS 03292, 1988 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kotlyar, 2016c) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1864a, 1887; NMUK 1864.11.8.1, 1864-1877; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Norman, 1929; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Kotlyar, 2004, 2016c; Carneiro et al., 2014). The neotype of Metopias typhlops Lowe 1843, synonym of Melamphaes typhlops, is in the NMUK collections (NMUK 1864.11.8.1) caught off Madeira.

Poromitra capito Goode & Bean 1883
Common name: Ridgehead; Peixe-rã-de-nariz-espinhoso, Peixe-rã, Rã.
Portugal (stomach content) was preserved in the Museu Bocage [MB T-126 (145)] was destroyed in the 1978 fire. Five syntypes of *Melamphaes triceratops* Roule & Angel 1933 are in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1394 (set of three specimens), MOM-IC-0091-1530 and MOM-IC-0091-1686) caught west of Flores (Azores). Both names are synonyms of *P. capito*.

**Poromitra crassiceps** (Günther 1878)

Common name: Crested bigscale; **Peixe-rã-de-crista**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Maul, 1986a), Azores (?) (MOM-IC-0091-728, 1905; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936; Bellocc, 1949; Koefoed, 1953; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed III, 1973; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kotlyar, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (ZMH 109494, 1971(?); Maul, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Kotlyar (2009b) the occurrence records and quotes of *P. crassiceps* from the north-eastern Atlantic may be related to *Poromitra nigriceps* (Zugmayer 1911) and to determine the correct identification of Atlantic specimens their re-examination is required. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Poromitra megalops** (Lütken 1878)


References: mainland Portugal (SOC Discovery 1103601_84_FIS_658002, 1984; Maul, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS)) and Azores (Lütken, 1878; Günther 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936a,b; Bellocc, 1938; Koefoed, 1953; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Nielsen, 1974; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Kotlyar, 2004, 2010; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1986a). The holotype (unique) of *Melamphaes megalops* Lütken 1878, synonym of *P. megalops*, is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC 84) caught south of Azores (stomach content).

**Poromitra nigriceps** (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-de-cabeça-preta**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Kotlyar, 2009b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 109494; Maul, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014). One syntype of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0728) caught off the Azores.

**Scopeloberyx opisthopterus** (Parr 1933)


References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocan 34576, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (MCC 31621, 1928; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Maul, 1986a (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826300_8_FIS_777001, 1973; Quéro, 1982a; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Scopeloberyx robustus** (Günther 1887)

Common name: Longjaw bigscale; **Peixe-rã-robusto**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1179, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Bischo, 2019 (PECS)) and Madeira (ZMH 110659, 1971; SOC Discovery 826300_8_FIS_777002, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of *Scopeloberyx opercularis* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *S. robustus*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1179) caught off mainland Portugal.

**Scopeloberyx rubriventer** (Koopfød 1953)


References: Azores (Kofoed, 1953; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Moore et al., 2003; Kotlyar, 2004; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Scopelagodus beani**i (Günther 1887)
Common name: Bean's bigscale; **Peixe-rã-de-Bean**, Peixe-rã, Rã.
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Quéro, 1982b; Maul, 1986a; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015a), Azores (MCZ 31655, 1928; Borodin, 1931; Ebeling and Weed, 1963; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Scopelagodus mixolepis** (Günther 1878)
References: mainland Portugal (Harold, 2015)), Azores (MCZ 42891, 1928; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Harold, 2015) and Madeira (Harold, 2015)). According to Kotlyar (2004) this species can be found in the Atlantic Ocean between 40°N and 20°S and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical seas, except in the Eastern Pacific. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal and Madeira.

Family Stephanoberycidae

**Acanthochaenus luetkenii** Gill 1884
Common name: Pricklefish; **Peixe-de-coroa-espinhosa**.
References: Azores (IFREMER Biocen 34988, 1969; MNHN-IC-1987-0462, 1969; Geistdoerfer et al., 1971; Nielsen, 1979g; Maul, 1986a; Iloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Porteiro et al., 2017). Porteiro et al. (2017) indicates the occurrence of this species off Madeira without indication of geographical coordinates. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Family Rondeletiidae

**Rondeletia bicolor** Goode & Bean 1895
Common name: Hooked redmouth whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-bicolor**.
References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 62168, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Rondeletia loricata** Abe & Hotta 1963
Common name: Redmouth whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-de-boca-vermelha**.
References: Azores (Paxton, 1973; ZMH 118502, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 121514, 1982 (PECS); Santos et al., 1997; MAR-ECO 3567, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016a) and Madeira (ZMH 110544, 1971; NHMUK 1995.7.25.69, 1972 (PECS); Herring 1976 (PECS); Paxton, 1986 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016a).

Family Barbourisiidae

**Barbourisia rufa** Parr 1945
Common name: Velvet whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-veludo**.

Family Cetomimidae

**Ataxolepis apus** Myers & Freihofer 1966
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-baleia-mosoaco**.
References: Azores (Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roa-Varón and Iwamoto, 2019a).

**Cetichthys indagator** (Rofen 1959)
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-baleia-do-Galathea**, Peixe-baleia.
References: Madeira (Vieira, et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Cetominus gillii** Goode & Bean 1895
Common name: Gill's flabby whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-de-Gill**.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HampFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_5914, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Paxton and Trnski, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) C. gillii is a cosmopolitan species. The distribution map of this species reported by Paxton and Trnski (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Cetomimus hembeli Maul 1969
Common name: Whalefish; Peixe-baleia-de-Hempel.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1969b(?); Paxton, 1979, 1986; Paxton and Blake, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 1996.2.14.38, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and paratype of this species are in the MMF collections (MMF 22568 and MMF 10474, 1956, respectively). The paratype was obtained in the Funchal fish market, from the stomach of a Black scabbardfish caught off Madeira.

Cetostoma regani Zugmayer 1914
Common name: Pink flabby whalefish; Peixe-baleia-rosa, Peixe-balea.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004899, 1959; YPM ICH 004900, 1959; Bertelsen, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (NHMUK 2010.10.27.7, 1981 (PECS); Bertelsen, 1986b; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016b; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 105982, 1968; Bertelsen, 1986b; Paxton, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dictoplichthys storeri (Goode & Bean 1895)
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-baleia-de-Storer, Peixe-balea.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2004.2.19.48, 1958; NHMUK 2004.9.3.2, 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014; Harold, 2015); Paxton and Trnski, 2016b) and Madeira (Harold, 2015); Paxton and Trnski, 2016b).

Eutaeniophorus festivus (Bertelsen & Marshall 1956)
Common name: Festive ribbonfish; Peixe-serpentina.
References: Azores (PECS) (Paxton, 1979; MCZ 63033, 1984; MCZ 100933, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1990c; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gyrinomimus myersi Parr 1934
Common name: Myers' flabby whalefish; Peixe-baleia-de-Myers.
References: Azores (MAR-ECO 7346, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016b; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Paxton and Trnski, 2016b).

Mirapinna esau Bertelsen & Marshall 1956
Common name: Hairyfish; Peixe-baleia-Esaú.

Order Trachichthyiformes
Family Trachichthyidae

Gephyroberyx darwini (Johnson 1866)
Common name: Darwin's slimehead; Olho-de-vidro-imperatriz, Imperatriz, Olho-de-vidro, Peixe-vidro.
References: mainland Portugal (INIP, 1981a; OCEANA, 2014), Azores* (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); IMAR/DOP COLETA 26, 2003; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira* (NHMUK 1866.6.1.2., 1864 - 1877; Johnson, 1866; Günther, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Osório, 1917; Le Gall, 1932; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1986b; Nielsen, 1979h; Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016b; Roberts et al., 2017; Brown et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Trachichthys darwini Johnson 1866, synonym of G. darwini, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1866.6.1.2.) caught off Madeira.

Hoplostethus atlanticus Collett 1889
Common name: Orange roughy, Olho-de-vidro-laranja, Olho-de-vidro, Relógio.
References: mainland Portugal (ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Porteiro et al., 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores* (MOM-IC-0091-0101, 1888; Collett, 1889c, 1896a; MOM-IC-0091-0362, 1896; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Bellon, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Maul, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Moore, 2016b; Roberts et al., 2017; Faunonnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Moore, 2016b; Delgado et al., 2017). The holotype (unique) of subspecies Leiogaster atlanticus spinulosus Roule 1916 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0362) caught at Santa Cruz (Azores) which was raised to synonym of species H. atlanticus.

Hoplostethus cadenati Quêro 1974
Common name: Black slimehead; Olho-de-vidro-preto.
References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981).

Hoplostethus mediterraneus Cuvier 1829
Common name: Mediterranean slimehead; Olho-de-vidro-do-Mediterrâneo, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-de-natura, Alfonsim-do-alto, Alfoçim, Olho-de-vidro, Pargo-do-alto, Relógio.
References: mainland Portugal* (Bragança, 1902, 1903; Cligny, 1903; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976, 1986b; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Quêro, 1982c; Fischer et al., 1987; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Pakhurkov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Ward et al., 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Álvarez, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Cligny, n.d.; MNHN-IC-1887-0271, 1883; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888; Regan, 1903a; Brauer, 1906; Koeboed, 1927; Le Gall, 1932; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Wheeler, 1978; INIP, 1985b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994a, 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Pakhurkov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Álvarez, 2015; Moore, 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1843-1860; Günther, 1859, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Le Gall, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Pakhurkov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Álvarez, 2015; Moore, 2016b; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in 1967 at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22509), a second specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005175).

Family Diretmidae

Diretmichthys parini (Post & Quêro 1981)
Common name: Parin’s spinyfish; Peixe-enfadado-de-Parin.
References: mainland Portugal (Monteiro et al., 2001; ICES, 2005), Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015k) and Madeira (Post, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Quêro et al., 1997; Arronte and Heredia, 2006; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015k; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diretmoides pauciradiatus (Woods 1973)
Common name: Silver spinyfin; Peixe-enfadado-barbatana-comprida.
References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004) and Madeira (Post, 1986a(?); Lloris et al., 1991; Delgado et al., 2017). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of D. pauciradiatus is tropical and temperate waters in all oceans except Eastern Pacific. However, the
occurrence reported by Moura (2004) in the southern coast of Portugal (Algarve) may indicate in the Eastern Atlantic a northermost distribution limit.

**Diretmus argenteus** Johnson 1864  
Common name: **Silver spinyfin; Peixe-enfadado-prateado.**  
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1986a; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Post and Quéro, 1981; Post, 1986a; Hamer et al., 1994; Clarke et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Borges et al., 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1863.12.12.3, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1864a; b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949c, d, 1954a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Post, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.12.12.3) caught off Madeira.

Family Anoplogasteridae

**Anoplogaster cornuta** (Valenciennes 1833)  
Common name: **Common fangtooth; Peixe-ogre.**  
References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; ISH 57-1966, 1966; Post, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Borodin, 1931; Zugmayer, 1933; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Post, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton et al., 2008; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a; Nielsen, 1979g; Quéro, 1982b (PECS)(?); Post, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Holocentridae

**Cynoglossus cornuta** (Valenciennes 1833)  
Common name: **Spinycheek soldierfish; Esquilo-real.**  
References: Madeira (Moore et al., 2015b; Greenfield, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Moore et al. (2015b) includes the Selvagens Islands area.

**Sargocentron hastatum** (Cuvier 1829)  
Common name: **Red squirrelfish; Esquilo-real.**  
References: mainland Portugal (Jordano and Muruve, 1959; Nielson, 1979f; Ben-Tuvia, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Ophidiidae

**Abyssobrotula galathea** Nielsen 1977  
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-abissal.  
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1991.7.9.869, 1989), Azores (PECS) (Knudsen, 2015c) and Madeira (Knudsen, 2015c). Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores and Madeira regions.

**Acanthonus armatus** Günther 1878  
Common name: **Bony-eared assfish; Abadejo-espinhoso.**  
References: Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen, 2015d).

**Barathrites iris** Zugmayer 1911  
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-arco-iris.  
References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 2015b), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Eschmeyer 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen, 2015b) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b, 2015b; Armstrong et al., 1992; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species occurs SW of Azores,
out of the PECS area (723 NM South-west of Flores Island, 31°44.50‘N, 42°39.00‘W (Zugmayer, 1911a; MOM-IC-0091-905, 1905, as holotype of B. irisi) and 175 NM ENE of Great Meteor Tablemount, 30°42.0‘N, 25°12.0‘W (MOM-IC-0091-436, 1897, as holotype of Barathrites abyssorum Roule 1916) and was erroneously considered present in the Azores (Carneiro et al., 2014). However, Nielsen (2015b) include the Azores in the distribution map.

**Bassozetus compressus** (Günther 1878)
Common name: Abyssal assfish; **Abadejo-da-fundura**.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (NHMUK 1990.8.21.141, 1983; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (?) (NHMUK 1994.5.6.3, 1984; NHMUK 1994.5.9.13, 1990 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Tomiyama et al. (2016) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. compressus* is from New Caledonia to Okinawa Islands. The previously occurring records that reported *B. compressus* to mainland Portugal and Madeira (Carneiro et al. 2014) were re-evaluated by Tomiyama et al. (2018) who consider this species as *B. nielseni*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Bassozetus nielseni** Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2018
Common name: Masked assfish; **Abadejo-de-Nielsen**.

**Bassozetus levistomatus** Machida 1989
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-boca-doce**.
References: Madeira (?) (PECS) (NHMUK 1991.7.9.859, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014). The original occurrence record of this specimen indicated cf. *bassozetus* sp. (Zoology Accessions Register: Fishes: 1986 - 1994 of the Natural History Museum, London, page 109). Subsequently this occurrence record was modified to *Bassozetus levistomatus* Machida 1989 (Carneiro et al., 2014) and on 30 November 2017 to *Bassozetus compressus* (Günther 1878). According to Tomiyama et al. (2018) specimens previously reported as *B. compressus* from the North Atlantic are now considered *B. nielseni*. The specimen 1991.7.9.859 was not included in the review made by Tomiyama et al. (2018). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Bassozetus taenia** (Günther 1887)
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-ténia**.
References: Madeira (PECS) (Roule 1935; Grey, 1956; NHMUK 1991.7.9.860, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014). Roule (1935) reported this species in Madeira, but without description or depth data (in Grey, 1956).

**Bathyonus laticeps** (Günther 1878)
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cabeçudo**.
References: Azores (Koefoed, 1932 (PECS); Grey, 1956 (PECS); Nielsen, 1979(?) 2015c; Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); ) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1986b, NHMUK 2003.6.11.18, 1989; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Benthocometes robustus** (Goode & Bean 1886)
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cometa**.
References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7765, n.d.; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015d), Azores (Santos et al., 1997(?)); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015c; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2017) and Madeira (Uiblein et al., 2015d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. robustus* is the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic. The distribution map of this species reported by Uiblein et al. (2015d) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Brotulotaenia brevicauda** Cohen 1974
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-de-cauda-curta**.
References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1692, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Brotulotaenia crassa Parr 1934
Common name: Blue cusk eel; Abadejo-grosso.
References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; MAR-ECO 7666, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Brotulotaenia nigra Parr 1933
Common name: Dark cusk; Abadejo-negro.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023328_B6_FIS_078001, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Nielsen et al., 1999; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Holcomycteron squamosus (Roule 1916)
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-escamudo.
References: mainland Portugal (Christiansen et al., 2014), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-325, 1896; Roule, 1915, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Belloc, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Nielsen, 1986b, 2015d; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen, 2015d). The holotype (unique) Grimaldichthys squamosus Roule 1916, synonym of H. squamosus, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0235) caught near Santa Maria (Azores).

Lamprogrammus niger Alcock 1891
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-cristado.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 2703, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky and Orlov, 2015; Porteiro et al., 2017).

Monomitopus metriostoma (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-da-Mauritânia.
References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 1986b, 2016a; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0521, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Roule and Angel, 1921; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b, 1990; Hureau and Nielsen, 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The paratype of Sirembo metriostoma Vaillant 1888, synonym of M. metriostoma, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0521) caught between Pico and São Jorge Islands (Azores).

Ophidion barbatum Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Snake blenny; Abadejo-cobrelo, Barbudo, Cobrelo, Cobrelo-barbudo, Peixe-cobrelo, Peixe-cobrelo-barbudo.

Parophidion vassali (Risso 1810)
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-vermelho.
References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Matallanas and Casadevall, 1999; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Matallanas and Casadevall, 1990, 1999; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)�).

Penopus microphthalmus (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-de-olho-pequeno.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 12655, 2004; Bergstad et al., 2008a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).
Porogadus miles Goode & Bean 1885
Common name: Slender cuskeel; Abadejo-fino.
References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen, 2015e), Azores (EMBL KX150868, 2004 (PECS); EMBL KX150923, 2004 (PECS); MAR-ECO 2661, 2004 (PECS); Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS); Knudsen, 2015e; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Knudsen, 2015e). The previous quote by Carneiro et al. (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal and Madeira regions.

Spectrunculus crassus (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: No English common name; Abadejo-dos Açores.
References: Azores (PECS)(Grey, 1956; MAR-ECO 8067, 2004; MAR-ECO 8081, 2004; MAR-ECO 2679, 2004; MAR-ECO 13053, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017). Vaillant (1888) indicates the occurrence of Bythites crassus in the North-eastern Atlantic between Azores and France, 44°20.0’N, 17°11.0’W, depth 4255 meters [holotype (unique) in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0552)]. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position near the Azores - Biscay Rise, but out of the PECS area. Uiblein et al. (2008) demonstrated the overlapping occurrence of two closely related sister species, S. crassus and S. grandis, in the lower bathyal and abyssal of the Atlantic. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Eastern-north Atlantic. The previous quote by Carneiro et al. (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area.

Spectrunculus grandis (Günther 1877)
Common name: Pudgy cuskeel; Abadejo-grande.
References: mainland Portugal (GMN 1946-6250, 1946; Niels, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1976-0046, 1971; ZMH 119213, 1979; Nielsen and Hureau, 1980; Hureau and Nielsen, 1981; Nielsen, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Menezes et al., 2009, 2012; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1986b; Armstrong et al., 1992; Carneiro et al., 2014; NHMUK 2017.3.9.38, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) S. grandis is a cosmopolitan species. The co-existence of closely related species, S. crassus and S. grandis (Uiblein et al., 2008), may have skewed the respective geographic distributions in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Thus, the actual geographical distribution of this species may be masked by information relating to S. crassus (Porteiro et al., 2017).

Family Carapidae

Carapus acus (Brünich 1768)
Common name: Pearl fish; Peixe-pérola-cobrelo, Cobrelo, Peixe-cobrelo, Peixe-pérola, Pérola.
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al 2015e; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al 2015e) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843; MOM-IC-0091-1723, 1897; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arnold, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979b; Trotol and Olney, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al 2015e; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Carapus birpex Arnold 1956, synonym of C. acus, is in the MMF collections (MMF 2739) caught near Madeira.

Echiodon dentatus (Cuvier 1829)
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-pérola-dentado.
References: mainland Portugal (Uiblein et al., 2015f), Azores (PECS) (SDSC 9309, 1967; SDSC 23049, 1967; SDSC 23050, 1967; SDSC 23051, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; SDSC 9310, 1998; Fock et al., 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015f) and Madeira (PECS) (SDSC 23048, 1967; Maul, 1976; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015f). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22806, 1967) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22377, 1967, set of four specimens, MMF 22875, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22382, 1967, set of two specimens).
**Echiodon drummondii** Thompson 1837
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pérola-de-Drummond**.
References: Azores ([MCZ 149546, 1978; Markle and Olney, 1990; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014]).

Family Bythitidae

**Aphyonus gelatinosus** Günther 1878
References: Azores ([MNHN-IC-1973-0032, 1971; Rannou et al., 1974; Nielsen, 1986b, 2015e; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019]).

**Barathronus multidentis** Nielsen 1984
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-dentudo**.
References: mainland Portugal (?) ([Carneiro et al., 2014]. According to Evseenko et al. (2018) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Western and eastern-north Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Ridge. **B. multidentis** is known from only a few specimens in the Atlantic Ocean and was erroneously considered present in mainland Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal.

**Barathronus parfaiti** (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-Vaillant**.
References: Azores ([MCZ-IC-1886-0554, 1883 (PECS); Vaillant, 1888 (PECS); Brauer, 1906 (PECS); Roule, 1915, 1916, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Nielsen, 1969, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015f (PECS); Froese and Pauly, 2019]). The holotype (unique) of *Trachichthys darwinii* Johnson 1866, synonym of *B. parfaiti*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0554) caught in north-eastern Atlantic between Azores and France.

**Barathronus roulei** n. sp.
Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-Roule**.
References: Azores ([Nielsen, 2019]). The holotype of this species was caught 23 NM SE off the Flores islands (Azores) and is preserved in the MOM collections (MOM POI-003655, 1896).

**Bellottia apoda** Gigioli 1883
Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-coxa**.
References: mainland Portugal ([Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1986b, 1990b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019], Azores (PECS) ([SDSC 23047, 1967; Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1986b; Nielsen et al., 1999; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019]) and Madeira ([Nielsen, 1986b; Gramitto and Coen, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019]). Five specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22516, 1967, set of two specimens, MMF 22860, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22845, 1967, one specimen, respectively).

**Cataetyx alleni** (Byrne 1906)
Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-de-Allen**.
References: mainland Portugal ([Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Uiblein et al., 2015g; Bañón et al., 2016a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019]). The holotype of *Grammonus leucos* Osório 1917 caught off coast of Morocco and preserved in the Museu Bocage was destroyed in the 1978 fire. The current status of *Grammonus leucos* is uncertain as *C. alleni*.

**Cataetyx laticeps** Koefoed 1927
Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-de-cabeça-chata**.
References: mainland Portugal ([Christiansen et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015f]) and Azores ([MNHN-IC-1976-0066, 1971; MNHN-IC-1976-0068, 1971; Hureau and Nielsen, 1981; Nielsen, 1986b; Saldanha, 1994; Van Dover et al., 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bañón, 2001; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad et al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019]).
2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015f; Bañón et al., 2016a; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Grammonus ater** (Risso 1810)

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-negra**.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nielsen et al., 2014) and Azores (?) (Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Psomadakis et al. (2012) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of G. ater is the Mediterranean Sea (endemic). However, Nielsen et al. (2014) referred the presence of this species on the Portuguese mainland coast, but this remains unverified. Several authors (Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) mentioned the occurrence of this species at the Azores, based on the description of post-larvae of *Pteridium atrum* by Roule and Angel (1930). Cohen (1964b) stated that the register for the Azores is due to misidentification of *Oligopus ater*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores and mainland Portugal.

**Leucobrotula adipata** Koefoed 1952

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-fals-branca**.
References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6619, 1946; YPM ICH 005187, 1959; Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Nielsen, 1986b; Nielsen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Meteoria erythrops** Nielsen 1969

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-dos- Açores**.
References: Azores (Nielsen, 1969, 1979f; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the ZMH collections (ZMH 25142) and was caught in the north-eastern Atlantic off Galiza (Spain). However, Nielsen (1969) refers two specimens caught near the Azores.

**Meteoria longidorsalis** Nielsen 2016

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-dorsal-longa**.
References: Madeira (NHMUK 2015.5.27.1, 1984; Nielsen, 2016b). One paratype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2015.5.27.1) caught off 130 NM NW of Madeira.

**Nybelinella brevianalis** Nielsen 2017

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-da-Madeira**.
References: Madeira (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.7.29.11, 1990; Nielsen, 2017). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2016.7.29.11) caught off Madeira, in the PECS area (217 NM WSW).

**Nybelinella erikssonii** (Nybelin 1957)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-Eriksson**.
References: mainland Portugal (Van der Land et al., 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.7.29.1, 1981; NHMUK 2016.7.29.8, 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 2016.7.29.2-3, 1984; NHMUK 2016.7.29.10, 1995 (PECS); Nielsen, 2017).

**Parabrotula plagiocephala** Zugmayer 1911

Common name: False cusk; **Brótula-falsa-dos- Açores**.
References: Azores (Zugmayer, 1911a (PECS); Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Nielsen, 1968, 1986b; Nielsen et al., 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC 826300_8_FIS_646001, 1973; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0878) caught north-east of Azores (43°2.4’N, 19°25.2’W) in the PECS area.

**Sciadonus pedicellaris** Garman 1899

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-do-Pacífico**.
References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (ZMH 120293, 1979) and Azores (GNM 1948-6610, 1948 (PECS); Nybelin, 1951, 1957; Nielsen, 1969; Rannou et al., 1974; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Nielsen and Møller, 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of *Sciadonus*
_kullenbergi_ Nybelin 1957 is in the GNM collections caught off the Azores. According to Nielsen (2018) the species _Sciadonus galatheae_ (Nielsen 1969) is synonym of _S. pedicellaris._

**Order Batrachoidiformes**

Family Batrachoididae

_Halobatrachus didactylus_ (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: _Lusitanian toadfish; Charroco_, Chicharro, Encharrôco, Enxarroco, Manuel-carvalho, Xarroco.


**Order Scombriformes**

Family Gempylidae

_Diplospinus multistriatus_ Mau 1948

Common name: _Striped escolar; Escolar-raiado._

References: Azores (ZMH 117612, 1979; Bekker _et al._, 1982; Diekmann _et al._, 2006 (PECS); Sutton _et al._, 2008; Carneiro _et al._, 2014; Ralph, 2015); Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1953.10.28.1, 1937-1960; Mau, 1948b; Parin, 1986b, 1990; Llorís _et al._, 1991; Parin and Nakamura, 1993, 2016; Carneiro _et al._, 2014; Ralph, 2015); Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and seven paratypes of this species are in the MMF and NHMUK collections [MMF 3063 (holotype), NHMUK 1953.10.28.1 and MMF 3064-69 (set of six specimens), respectively] caught off Madeira.

_Gempylus serpens_ Cuvier 1829

Common name: _Snake mackerel; Escolar-serpente_, Coelho-de-natura, Escolar, Peixe-coelho-de-natura.


_Lepidocybium flavobrunneum_ (Smith 1843)

Common name: _Escolar; Escolar-preto_, Bonito; Bonito-do-alto; Escolar-de-natura, Escolar-da-fundura.

References: mainland Portugal* (Noronha 1926b; Fischer _et al._, 1981; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro _et al._, 2014; Collette _et al._, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019); Azores* (Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Santos _et al._, 1997; Cardigos _et al._, 2005; Porteiro _et al._, 2010; Carneiro _et al._, 2014; Collette _et al._, 2015a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Noronha 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer _et al._, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Llorís _et al._, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro _et al._, 2014; Collette _et al._, 2015a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The unique holotype of _Diplogonurus maderensis_ Noronha 1926 was caught near Câmara de Lobos (Madeira). The type, apparently the head (dried?) illustrated in Noronha (1926), was never received by the Carnegie Museum (Henn, 1928).
Neolotus tripes Johnson 1865
Common name: Black snake mackerel; Escolar-coelho-de-natura, Coelho-de-natura, Escolar, Peixe-coelho-de-natura.
References: Azores (MCZ 83334, 1973 (PECS); Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro et al., 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.10.3.2, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1865a, b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 83258, 1970; MCZ 83259, 1970; Parin, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro et al., 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.10.3.2) caught off Madeira.

Nesiarchus nasutus Johnson 1862
Common name: Black gemfish; Escolar-geribé, Coelho-de-natura, Escolar, Espada, Espada-preto, Geribé, Peixe-coelho, Peixe-coelho-de-natura, Peixe-espada, Peixe-espada-preto.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; MNHN-IC-1905-0575, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; ICES, 2005; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015b; Bafón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1927 (PECS); MCZ 35343, 1931; Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; IMAR/DOP COLETA 1160, 2007; Porteiro et al., 2010; IMAR/DOP CONDOR-05-O11GES1, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862a; Steindachner, 1867; Günther, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1982c; Parin, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015b; Roberts et al., 2017). The holotype (unique) of Prometheus paradoxus de Brito Capello 1867 was caught in mainland Portugal and it is lost. P. paradoxus is synonym of N. nasutus.

Promethichthys prometheus (Cuvier 1832)
Common name: Roudi escolar; Escolar-branco, Coelho, Coelho-do-alto, Cuê, Escolar, Peixe-coelho, Peixe-coelho-do-alto.

Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco 1833
References: mainland Portugal▲ (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892(?);) Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935, 1937; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a; Parin, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Erzini et al., 2001b; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Pakhroukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores▲ (Sampaio, 1904; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Martins, 1982a; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015c; Parin and Nakamura, 2016)
and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b; Fischer et al., 1981; Parin, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Severino, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015c; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Trichiuridae

_Aphanopus carbo_ Lowe 1839


References: mainland Portugal (Lowe, 1837a, d, 1880; Steindacher, 1867; Günther, 1887; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; WWF, 2001; Moura, 2004; Figueiredo et al., 2005; Fowler et al., 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Abecasis et al., 2009; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Silva, 2010; Veiga et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Priede, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Wheeler, 1978; INIP, 1985a; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Martins, and Cascalho, 1990; Dias, 1991; Llories et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Uiblein et al., 1999 (PECS); Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PESC); Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016 (PECS); Priede, 2017; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1855.11.29.6, 1854-1861; Günther, 1860, 1887; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1948b, 1949b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wolff, 1971; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Parin, 1986b; Llories et al., 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Martins and Ferreira 1995; Severino, 2004; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Delgado et al., 2017; Porteiro et al., 2017; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two unique holotypes of _Aphanopus carbo_ Lowe 1839 and _Aphanopus acus_ Maul 1948 are in NHMUK (NHMUK 1855.11.29.6) and MMF collections both caught off Madeira. _A. acus_ is synonym of _A. carbo_

_Aphanopus intermedius_ Parin 1983

Common name: Intermediate scabbardfish; **Peixe-espada-intermédio**.

References: Azores (Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Bischoit et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Parin and Nakamura, 1993, 2013; Bischoit et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado, 2015c; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with _Aphanopus carbo_ Lowe 1839 (Parin and Nakamura, 2016).

_Benthodesmus elongatus_ (Clarke 1879)

Common name: **Elongate frostfish; Espada-de-má-água-comprido**, Espada-de-má-água, Espadabrancha-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (? ) (Parin, 1986b; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, b; Moura, 2004; Fernandes et al., 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014) Azores (Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Melo and Menezes, 2002) and Madeira (? ) (INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Parin, 1986b; Llories et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014). The records of _B. elongatus_ could probably be the subspecies _Benthodesmus elongatus simonyi_ (Steindacher 1891) which was raised to species _B. simonyi_. Then, those records of _B. elongatus_ should be considered as _B. simonyi_. Thus, having in mind the current southern circumglobal geographic distribution of _B. elongatus_ (Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.
**Benthodasmus simonyi** (Steindachner 1891)

Common name: *Simony's frostfish*; **Espada-de-má-água**, Espada, Espada-branca-de-natura, Espada-de-água-má, Peixe-espada, Peixe-espada-branca-de-natura, Peixe-espada-de-água-má, Peixe-espada-de-má-água.

References: mainland Portugal *(Bragança, 1903; MNHN-IC-1905-0578, 1904; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1982a; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores *(Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira *(Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Ferreira et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).*

**Benthodasmus tenuis** (Günther 1877)

Common name: *Slender frostfish*; **Espada-de-má-água-elegante**, Peixe-espada.

References: mainland Portugal *(INIP, 1982a). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate seas. Thus, this is the northernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic.

**Lepidopus caudatus** (Euphrasen 1788)


References: mainland Portugal *(Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Holten, 1802; Shaw, 1803; Cuvier, 1829; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1894c, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vaillant, 1919; Seabra, 1911; Fowler, 1936b; Goncalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1894; Dinis, 1985; Parin, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b, c; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Ward et al., 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores *(Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Martins, 1982a, b; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Parin, 1986b; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Silva, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira *(Lowe, 1837; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; INIP, 1980; Fischer et al., 1981; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Vandellius lusitanicus* Shaw 1803 was caught off mainland Portugal and is deposited in the NHMUK collections. Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22357, 1967, set of eight specimens and MMF 22358, 1967, set of nineteen specimens). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.*

**Trichirius lepturus** Linnaeus 1758

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Gervais and Boullart, 1877b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; YPM ICH 005193, 1959; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Parin, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. For Collette et al. (2015b) T. lepturus is a single, globally distributed species found in temperate and tropical waters. However, there are multiple lines of evidence showing geographically-correlated divergence and supporting the treatment of at least three species in the T. lepturus complex (Hsu et al., 2009; Chakraborty and Iwatsuki, 2006). The Eastern Atlantic population reported as this species is probably an undescribed species (Chakraborty and Iwatsuki, 2006). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira as rare, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, the occurrence records to the Azores and Madeira Islands are doubtful and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

Family Scombridae

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier 1832)

Common name: Wahoo; Cavala-da-Índia, Cavala-gigante, Ilhéu, Peixe-fumo, Peixe-serra, Sarra, Serra, Uaú.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015a), Azores* (Ferreira, 1937a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette, 1986b(?);) Lloris et al., 1991; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 5592, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015a; Afonso, 2016; Collette, 2016d) and Madeira* (Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette, 1986b(?);) Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015a; Collette, 2016d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The distribution map of this species reported by Collette and Heessen (2015) partially included the south-west area of the Portuguese mainland EEZ. Sporadic catches of this species in southern Portugal (Algarve) has been reported, but the occurrence of this species needs further confirmation.

Auxis rochei (Risso 1810)

Common name: Bullet tuna; Judeu, Cacharra, Cachorra, Cachorrata, Chapouto, Gaiado, Serra.

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boullart, 1877b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Postel, 1979; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Collette, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Santos et al., 2002a, b, c; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Ferreira, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Collette, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Collette and Aa dland, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016d) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Collette, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas can be confused with Auxis thazard (Lacepède 1800) and appears to be the more common of the two species (A. rochei and A. thazard) in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (Collette, 2016d). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005365).

Auxis thazard (Lacepède 1800)

Common name: Frigate tuna; Judeu-liso, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Cachorra, Cachorrata, Cachorrinha, Chapouto, Gaiado, Judeu, Judia, Merma, Sarra, Serra.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette and Nauen)
1983; Collette et al., 2011a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Nobre, 1924; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira^ (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette et al., 2011a; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) many authors have used the name Auxis thazard as including Auxis rochei in the belief that there was only a single worldwide species of Auxis. In the Atlantic, mostcatches reported as A. thazard are probably A. rochei (Collette et al., 2011a).

**Euthynnus alletteratus** (Rafinesque 1810)


References: mainland Portugal^ (Steidnacker, 1868a; de Brito Capello, 1880; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Frade and Buen, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette and Nauern, 1983; Collette, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette and Heessen, 2015c).

**Katsuwonus pelamis** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Skipjack tuna; Gaiado**, Atum, Atum-bonito, Boneito, Bonito, Bonito-de-barriga-listada, Bonito-de-ventre-listado, Bonito-de-ventre-raiado, Cacerete, Cachorra, Cachorrera, Cachorrinha, Canela, Listado, Listão, Listrado, Melancia, Sarra, Sarrajão, Sarrapão, Serra, Serrajão, Trazaste, Traz-haste, Triaste.

References: mainland Portugal^ (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steidnacker, 1868a; Gervais and Boullart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Frade and Buen, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Collette and Nauern, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Collette, 1986b; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015d; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores^ (Drouét, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1992a, d, 1994a, 1995; Collette and Nauern, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Bard, 1986; Collette, 1986b; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva, 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a, b; Pinho et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porfeiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015d; Collette, 2016d; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira^ (Lowe, 1837; Roule, 1919a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1981; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Collette and Heessen, 2015d; Collette, 2016d; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Orcynopsis unicolor** (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **Plain bonito; Palometa**, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Palamita, Palmeta, Palombeta, Pelamide, Pelombeta, Plumbeta, Trazaste, Traz-haste, Triaste.

References: mainland Portugal^ (Collette, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Santos et al., 2002a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lloris et al., 1991) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Collette and Heessen, 2015e). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *O. unicolor* is the western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from southern Norway to Senegal. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) and Collette and Heessen (2015e) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Sarda sarda** (Bloch 1793)

Common name: **Atlantic bonito; Sarrajão**, Albacôra, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Bonito-de-dorso-listado, Bonito-de-dorso-raiado, Bonito-de-lombo-raidado, Cavalô, Cerda, Minerva, Sarajão, Sarda, Sarragão, Sarrajão, Sarralhão, Serra, Serrajão, Serralhão, Xarda.

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References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Possor, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1917; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Bragança, 1899, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Frade and Buen, 1932; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; WWF, 2001; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Aebecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Collette and Fernandes, 2015; Collette, 2016d; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^a\) (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Richard, 1905b; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1937a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collett and Chao 1975; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Postel, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Martins, 1982a; Rey et al., 1984; Collette, 1986b; Patznier et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; LLoris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Saldanha, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Isidro, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Fernandes, 2015; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira\(^a\) (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Fischer et al., 1981; LLoris et al., 1991; Delgado, 1998; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Collette and Fernandes, 2015; Collette, 2016d; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in March 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005327).

*Scmber colias* Gmelin 1789

Common name: Atlantic chub mackerel; Cavala, Cavala-comum, Cavala-corrente, Cavala-frescal, Cavala-legítima, Cavalão, Judeu, Manica, Peixe-chuva, Ruama, Sarda, Sereia, Xarda.

References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Possor, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1895a; 1933; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1981a, 1982a; b, Martins, 1981; Collette, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olím, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Veiga et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^a\) (Drouet, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Ferreira, 1937a; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Roule, 1919a; Cadena, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Muzan and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c, Collette, 1986b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Isidro, 1996, 1988, 1990a, b; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992; Pereira, 1992d, 1995; Silva, 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Pinho et al., 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996b; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira\(^a\) (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Von Martens, 1876; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984a, b; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Collette, 2016d; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Scmber scombrus* Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Atlantic mackerel; Sarda, Cavala, Cavala-frescal, Manica, Sereia, Xarda.

References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Carvalho, 1756; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Possor, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956;
Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Collette, 1986b; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a, b; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Batista et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Collette et al., 2015c; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Droué, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1937a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; INIP, 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Esekenko et al., 2004 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Zugmayer, 1911b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; ZMH 105383, 1968; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette, 1986b, 2016c; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015c; Bischo et al., 2017; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. scombrus is the Arctic, Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, and the temperate waters of the North Atlantic. Santos et al. (1997) mention that several authors reported the occurrence of S. scombrus in the Azores. However, they have serious reservations as to its occurrence since they haven’t seen this species in the Azores.

**Scomberomorus tritron** (Cuvier 1832)


References: Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette et al., 2015d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. tritron* in the Eastern Atlantic is concentrated in the Gulf of Guinea from the Canary Islands south to southern Angola. Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of *Scomberomorus maculatus* (Mitchell 1815) in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira, without indicating the geographical location. Collette et al. (2015d) includes the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. *S. maculatus* is currently valid and its current distribution is in the Western Atlantic (Eschmeyer et al. 2019). The distribution of *S. maculatus* reported by Osório de Castro (1967) lead us to concluding that probably was referring to *S. maculatus* (non Mitchell 1815), which is the synonymous of *Scomberomorus tritron* (Cuvier 1832). Froese and Pauly (2019) mention that *S. tritron* caught off in the Eastern Atlantic is often confused with *S. maculatus* (Collette, 2016d) having been erroneously considered as a synonym of *S. tritron* by many authors. The presence of *S. tritron* in the Azores is not yet confirmed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

**Thunnus alalunga** (Bonnoterre 1788)


References: mainland Portugal▲ (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Frade and Buen, 1932; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015e; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores▲ (Richard, 1900, 1910; Gain, 1913; Ferreira, 1932, 1940; Fowler, 1936b, Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Clarke, 1956; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Garcez, 1982; Martins, 1982a, Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1992a, d, 1994a, 1995; Collette and
Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre 1788)


References: mainland Portugal (Frade, 1929, 1932a; Frade and Buen, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Collette et al., 2011b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Frade, 1931b, c, 1960; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a, 1940; Nobre, 1935; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1970; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1986b, 1992d, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985a; Bard, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Pinho et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Pauly et al., 2010, 2017(?)a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015a; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839a, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Atlético, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Thunnus atlanticus (Lesson 1831)

Common name: **Blackfin tuna**, *Atum-de-barbatana-negra*, Albacorinha.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 75623, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Thunnus obesus (Lowe 1839)


References: mainland Portugal (Frade, 1929, 1931a, c, 1960; Borodin, 1930, 1937a, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Collignon and Aloncle, 1973; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Garcez, 1952; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1985a, b, 1987a, 1989a, 1992a, d, 1994a, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Bard, 1986; Silva, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a, b; Pinho et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Pauly et al., 2010, 2017(?)a; Collette et al., 2011c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; Collette et al., 2011c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Thunnus thynnus (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1898; Brангança 1899; Seabra, 1911; Frade, 1932; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Heldt, 1931; Frade, 1929, 1931c, 1960; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a, 1940; Fowler, 1936b; Poll, 1947; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Garcez, 1982; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1987a, 1992d, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Cort and Rey, 1984; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Bard, 1986; Collette, 1986b, 2016c; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Pinho et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?) Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1981(?) Collette and Nauen, 1983; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Scombrolabracidae

Scombrolabrax heterolepis Roile 1921

Common name: Longfin escolar, Escolar-de-peitoral-longa.

References: mainland Portugal (Nishikawa et al., 1985; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015m), Azores (Nishikawa et al., 1985; Santos et al., 1997; IMAR/DOP 35MA-02-P04SCH, 2004; IMAR/DOP COLETA 164, 2004; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Pakharkov, 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015m) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1226, 1915; Roile, 1921, 1922; NHMUK 2017.1.5.58, 1966; Parin and Bekker, 1979; Parin, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015m; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1226) caught south of Madeira.

Family Centrolepidae

Centroleophus niger (Gmelin 1789)

Common name: Rudderfish; Liro-preto, Laro, Liro, Pescada, Pescada-preta, Preta.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Osório, 1896, 1909; Brangaça, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Haedrich, 1986a; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001b; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015g), Azores (Clynge, n.d.; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Le Gall, 1937a; Poll, 1947; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Haedrich, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015g) and Madeira (Clynge, n.d.; Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1862.6.14.16, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1862a, 1863a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Osório de Castro, 1967; Haedrich, 1986a; Collett, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015g; Haedrich, 2016a). The holotype (unique) of Schepchophius elongatus Johnson 1862, synonym of C. niger, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.6.14.16) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005164).
**Hyperglyphe percomis** (Mitchill 1818)

Common name: **Barrelfish; Liro-errante**, Laro, Liro, Pescada-preta.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Haedrich, 1986a; Karrer, 1986b; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015g; Bañón et al., 2019b) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen et al., 2015g). The holotype (unique) of *Centrolophus newtoni* Osório 1895 caught near Matosinhos (off mainland Portugal) and preserved in the Museu Bocage was destroyed in the 1978 fire. *C. newtoni* is synonym of *H. percomis*.

**Schedophilus maculatus** Günther 1860

Common name: **Pelagic butterfish; Liro-manchado**, Liro.

References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Mau, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Schedophilus medusophagus** (Cocco 1839)

Common name: **Cornish blackfish; Liro-mole**, Liro, Pampo-mole.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 149614, 1963; Haedrich, 1964, 1986; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuyev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 153226, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Haedrich, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Schedophilus ovalis** (Cuvier 1833)

Common name: **Imperial blackfish; Liro-imperial**, Choupa, Leiro, Liro, Lirio, Pámpano.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; MNHN-IC-0000-1795, 1833; Collett, 1896a; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Barnard, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Haedrich, 1979, 1986, 2002; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuyev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Haedrich, 2016a; Brown et al., 2019; Escmeyher et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860, 1887; de Brito Capello, 1871; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Mau, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Haedrich, 1979, 1986, 2002; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984c; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Haedrich, 2016a; Bischoit et al., 2017; Brown et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Centrolophus crassus* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *S. ovalis*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-0000-1795) caught 125 NM west of the Azores.

Family Nomeidae

**Cubiceps gracilis** (Lowe 1843)

Common name: **Driftfish; Tirone**.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Norman, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Hellin, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dinis, 1985; Haedrich, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Günther, 1860, 1887, 1889; MCZ 32119, 1928; Borodin, 1931; Fowler, 1936b; Kofoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Haedrich, 1964, 1967; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Haedrich, 1986a; Agafonova and Kukuyev, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015d; Escmeyher et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860, 1887,
The holotype (unique) of *Seriola gracilis* Lowe 1843 was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. The syntype of *Aphareus obtusirostris* Borodin 1930 was caught off the Azores (MCZ 32119, 1928). *Seriola gracilis* and *Aphareus obtusirostris* are synonyms of *C. gracilis*.

**Nomeus gronovii** (Gmelin 1789)
Common name: *Man-of-war fish*; *Pequeno-argonauta*.

**Psenes cyanophrys** Valenciennes 1833
Common name: *Freckled driftfish*; *Peixe-pastor-amarelado*.
References: Madeira (MCZ 79635, 1970; Carneiro et al., 2014; Singh-Renton et al., 2015). The distribution maps of this species reported by Singh-Renton et al. (2015) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Psenes maculatus** Lütken 1880
Common name: *Silver driftfish*; *Peixe-pastor-prateado*.
References: Azores (Lütken, 1880 (PECS); MNHN-IC-1995-0021, 1951 (PECS); Haedrich, 1967, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bogutskaya, 2007c; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014). Ten syntypes of this species are in the ZMUC collections [ZMUC 30-38 (set of nine specimens) and ZMUC 83] caught north and south of Azores, 39°N, 25°04'W and 34°40.0' W, 27°36.0' W (in the PECS area).

Family **Tetragonuridae**

**Tetragonurus atlanticus** Lowe 1839
Common name: Bigeye squaretail; *Escolar-de-natura-olho-grande*, Escolar-de-natura.
References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015o), Azores (FMNH 72534, 1920; Grey, 1955; Janssen and Harbison, 1981; Haedrich, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1949; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Haedrich, 1979, 1986; MCZ 97044, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015o). The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown (probably NHMUK 1914.7.14.86).

**Tetragonurus cuvieri** Risso 1810
Common name: Smalleye squaretail; *Escolar-de-natura-olho-pequeno*, Escolar-de-natura.

Family **Stomateidae**

**Stromateus fiantola** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: *Blue butterfish*; *Pampo-godinho*, Godinho, Pambo, Pãmpalo, Pampano, Pâmpano, Pampllo, Pambo, Pando, Peixe-pombo, Pombo, Pompo, Ranhoso, Subscrito.
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898;
Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Haedrich, 1979, 1986, 2016b; Fischer et al., 1987; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (INIP, 1984b; Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Order Syngnathiformes
Family Aulostomidae

Aulostomus cf. maculatus
Common name: Atlantic trumpetfish; Trombeta-salpicada, Bom-alimento, Peixe-trombeta, Trombeta, Trombeteiro.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1959). According to Bowen et al. (2001) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) this species is distributed in the tropical western Atlantic Ocean. However, there are occurrence records in West African coast, near Cape Verde Islands. It is possible that some specimens identified as A. maculatus have been misidentifications of A. strigosus.

Aulostomus strigosus Wheeler 1955
Common name: Atlantic cornetfish; Trombeta, Bom-alimento, Peixe-trombeta.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1959; Wheeler, 1979e; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Mello, 2000; Bowen et al., 2001; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Pollom, 2015; Fritzsche, 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Fistulariidae

Fistularia petimba Lacepède 1803
Common name: Red cornetfish; Corneta-rosada, Colómou, Corneta, Pau, Peixe-pau, Peixe-tabaco, Tabaco.
References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Azevedo et al., 2004; Morato et al., 2004; Wirtz, 2005; Cardigos et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Alfonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Fistularia tabacaria Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Cornetfish; Corneta-malhada, Bombom, Corneta, Pau, Peixe-corneta, Peixe-pau, Peixe-tabaco, Tabaco.

Family Centriscidae

Macroramphus gracilis (Lowe 1839)
Common name: Slender snipefish; Trombeteiro-fino, Apara-lápis, Trombeteiro.
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Mohr, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nunes, 1974; INIP, 1981b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Gomes et al., 2001; Henriquez et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Lütken, 1880; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; INIP, 1985b, c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Regan, 1914; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nunes, 1974; Wheeler, 1979e; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique and probably lost) of Centriscus gracilis Lowe 1839, synonym of M. gracilis, was caught off Madeira.

Macroramphus scolopax (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal4 (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1900; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; INIP, 1981a, b; Martins, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984, 2001; Dinis, 1985; Martins et al., 1999; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; WWF, 2001; Santos et al., 2002a; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Pakhorukov, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1880; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrlich, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Rê, 1979a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pierce et al., 1994; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Granadeiro et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Steiner 1995; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996a, b; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Parin and Pakhorukov, 2005 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017(?); Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Regan, 1914; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937; Nunes, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrlich, 1977; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984c; Abreu et al., 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fritzsche, 2016b; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Several specimens in the MMF collections were caught at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22462, 1967, set of six specimens and MMF 22807, 1967, one specimen) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22376, 1967, set of seven specimens and MMF 22353, 1967, set of eighty-six specimens).

Family Syngnathidae

**Entelurus aequoreus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Snake pipefish**, **Marinha-amarela**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Arruda et al., 1988; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores ( Günther, 1870; Collett, 1896a; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Duncker, 1915; Vaillant, 1919; Künne, 1929; Fowler, 1936a; Poll, 1947; Koefoed, 1953; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978, 1979e; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Dawson, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Hamilton et al., 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Hippocampus erectus** Perry 1810

Common name: Lined Seahorse; **Cavalo-marinho-estriado**, Cavalo-marinho.

References: Azores ((IMAR/DOP COLETA 3120, 2004; Woodall et al., 2009, 2017; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Boehm et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lourie et al., 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

**Hippocampus guttulatus** Cuvier 1829


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Almeida, 1996; Lourie et al., 2004, 2016; Curtis and Vincent, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Gamito, 2008; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Caldwell and Vincent, 2012; Boehm et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Correia, 2014; Vieira et al., 2014; Correia et al., 2015, 2016; Lourie et al., 2016; Woodall et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888b; Regan, 1903a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ré, 1979a; Dawson, 1986; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Azevedo et al., 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997;
Arruda et al., 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lourie et al., 2016; Fritzsche, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dooley et al., 1985; Dawson, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fritzsche, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

**Hippocampus hippocampus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Short snouted seahorse; **Cavalo-marinho-de-focinho-curto**, Cavailinho-do-mar, Cavalo, Cavalo-marinho, Hipocampo, Lincorna.

References: mainland Portugal (Linnaeus 1758; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Lourie et al., 2004, 2016; Curtis and Vincent, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Caldwell and Vincent, 2012; Boehm et al., 2013; Correia, 2014; Vieira et al., 2014; Correia et al., 2015, 2016; Lourie et al., 2016; Woodall et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lourie et al., 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Drouët 1861b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wirtz, 1998; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fritzsche, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Three neotypes of **Syngnathus hippocampus** Linnaeus 1758, synonym of *H. hippocampus*, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1872.2.6.3-5, set of three specimens) caught in the West Coast of Spain and Portugal.

**Nerophis lumbriciformis** (Jenyns 1835)

Common name: Worm pipefish; **Marinha-lombriga**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.


**Nerophis maculatus** Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Spotted pipefish; **Marinha-sarapintada**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Nerophis opheidon** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Straightnose pipefish; **Marinha-fina**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Osório, 1888, 1917; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Vieira et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1998; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Hamilton et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Syngnathus abaster** Risso 1827


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al.,
1988; Moreira et al., 1992; Cabral, 1999; Cakic et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Silva et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Vieira et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1955-0044, 1955; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, and from Bay of Biscay south to Portugal in the Eastern Atlantic. Carneiro et al. (2014) considered very doubtful the occurrence of this species in the geographic coordinates indicated in the MNHN-IC-1955-0044 record. However, this occurrence record was confirmed by information from the MNHN.

**Syngnathus acus** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Greater pipefish; Marinha-comum**, Agulhinha, Cavalo-marinho, Chicote, Culebra, Culetra, Marinha, Peixe-pau.

References: mainland Portugal⁴ (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1872, 1873, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre et al., 1915; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Jorge et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Vieira et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Silva, 1893; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1979e; Dooley et al., 1985; Dawson, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira ( Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Syngnathus fuscus** Storer 1839

Common name: Northern pipefish; **Marinha-setentrional**, Marinha.

References: Azores (Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997). Collins (1954) and Arruda (1997) mention the occurrence of the *Syngnathus pellegrini* Fowler 1919 at the Azores. The species *S. pellegrini* is synonym of *S. fuscus*. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Western North Atlantic, from Canada to Florida. However, specimens are needed for confirmation at Azores.

**Syngnathus pelagicus** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Sargassum pipefish; **Marinha-do-sargaço**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1935), Azores (PECS) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Guiart, 1935(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; ROM 36947, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *S. pelagicus* is present in the Atlantic, associated with floating sargassum (Dawson, 1990). The historical record of this species by Osório (1888) is the northernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic, if the taxonomic status of the Eastern Atlantic population will be confirmed (Froese and Pauly, 2019). Nobre (1935) indicated it as a very rare species. Zugmayer (1911b) and Fowler (1936a) indicate the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, South-west of Azores, from 30° to 31°N, 42°W and off Azores .from 24°21′N, 34°32′W to 23°59′N, 37°59′W. These geographic coordinates correspond to a range South and SW of Azores, but out of the Azorean PECS area. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. However, its presence in Madeira is likely due to its wide distribution and association with *Sargassum* seaweed rafts in open oceanic waters. Thus, specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

**Syngnathus phlegon** Risso 1827

Common name: No English common name; **Marinha-espinhosa**.

**Syngnathus rostellatus** Nilsson 1855
Common name: Nilsson's pipefish; Marinha-cabeça-chata.
References: mainland Portugal (Almeida, 1986; Henriques et al., 2008; Hablützel and Wilson, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Wiswedel, 2014b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Syngnathus tenuirostris** Rathke 1836
Common name: Narrow-snouted pipefish; Marinha-de-focinho-estreito, Cavalo Marinho.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1873; Osório, 1888; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935). Regionally extinct, the last bibliographical reference dates from 1869 in the Lagos Bay (Algarve) and 1888 in Setúbal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b; Osório, 1888). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Syngnathus typhle** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Broadnosed pipefish; Marinha-focinho-grosso, Agulhinha, Cavalo-marinho, Cobra-de-água, Marinha, Peixe-pau.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Osório, 1888; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979e; Dinis, 1985; Dawson, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; 2012; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Pollom, 2014; Vieira et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). The southernmost occurrence record of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is at Saharan Fan, south of Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-0000-9265). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Family Dactylopteridae

**Dactylopterus volitans** (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal (Posset, 1880(?); Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Monod, 1979d; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Roux, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015c; Smith-Vaniz, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roux, 1986b; Loris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015c; Smith-Vaniz, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Roux, 1986b; Loris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015c; Smith-Vaniz, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Gobiiformes
Family Gobiidae

**Aphia minuta** (Risso 1810)
Common name: Transparent goby; Caboz-transparente, Alcabo, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Miller, 1979, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Arruda et al., 1988; Jorge et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Kovacić and Patzner, 2011(?); Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Buenia affinis** Iljin 1930
Common name: De Buen’s goby; Caboz-de-De Buen.
References: Madeira (Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019).
**Buena jeffreysii** (Günther 1867)
Common name: Jeffrey's goby; **Caboz-de-Jeffrey**.
References: mainland Portugal (Gordo et al., 1990; Henriques et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Chromogobius britoi** Van Tassell 2001
Common name: Brito's goby; **Caboz-de-Brito**.
References: mainland Portugal (Beldade et al., 2006a; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Patzner et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz et al., 1998, 2008; Brito et al., 2002; Floeter et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Crystallogobius linearis** (Düben 1845)
Common name: **Crystal goby; Caboz-de-cristal**.
References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1979, 1986; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kovačić et al., 2014d; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kovačić et al., 2014d; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Deltentosteus collonianus** (Risso 1820)
Common name: Toothed goby; **Caboz-dentudo**.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Miller, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kovačić et al., 2014d; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22808, 1967).

**Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus** (Valenciennes 1837)
Common name: **Four-spotted goby; Caboz-de-quatro-manchas**, Alcabo, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Fischer et al., 1987; Rebelo 1992; Borges et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Gomes and Olim, 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22832, 1967; MMF 22828, 1967).

**Gnatholepis thompsoni** Jordan 1904
Common name: Goldspot goby; **Caboz-de-pinta-dourada**, Alcabo, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Araújo and Freitas, 2002; Brito et al., 2002; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Larson and Buckle, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Williams et al., 2015i; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens are in the MMF collections (MFF 340338 and MFF 35075). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Western and Eastern Atlantic islands. The occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal reported by Froese and Pauly (2019) - List of marine fishes from Portugal - is based on Araújo and Freitas (2002). However, the latter authors only mention the presence of *G. thompsoni* in Madeira Island, indicating that is the most northerly sighting of this species in the Eastern Atlantic. The presence of this species in mainland Portugal was erroneously considered by Carneiro et al. (2014) based on the FishBase records. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal.

**Gobius ater** Bellotti 1888
Common name: **Bellotti’s goby; Caboz-de-Bellotti**.
References: mainland Portugal (Pombo et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Kovačić et al. (2014a) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) this species is endemic to the Mediterranean Sea. However, Pombo et al. (2002) report the occurrence of *G. ater* in the Ria de Aveiro in the years of 1988, 1999 and 2000. Since Pombo et al. (2002) and Garnerot et al. (2004) no other author describes the presence of this species in mainland Portugal.
**Gobius auratus** Risso 1810  
Common name: Golden goby; **Caboz-dourado**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cabo-z-das-pedras, Cadoz.  
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Miller, 1986; Almeida, 1996; Henriques et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976(?); Miller, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Kovačić et al. (2014b) *G. auratus* is a Mediterranean endemic species and previous records of this species from the Atlantic Ocean, from northern Spain to Madeira, Portugal and the Canary Islands, pertain to another species. However, Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention that the current geographic distribution of *G. auratus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Spain to Madeira and Canary islands. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22809, 1967).  

**Gobius bucchichi** Steindachner 1870  
Common name: Bucchich’s goby; **Caboz-mosqueado**.  
References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1986; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kovačić et al., 2015a; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).  

**Gobius cobitis** Pallas 1814  
Common name: Giant goby; **Caboz-cabeçudo**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz, Escama, Peixe-escama.  
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1895, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Arruda, 1979b; Gomes and Almeida, 1979; Miller, 1979, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Faria and Almada, 1995; Henriques et al., 1999, 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Three syntypes of *Gobius algarbiensis* de Brito Capello 1880, synonym of *G. cobitis*, were caught near Lisbon, Setúbal and Lagos (Portugal) and its whereabouts are unknown.  

**Gobius couchi** Miller & El-Tawil 1974  
Common name: Couch’s goby; **Caboz-de-Couch**.  

**Gobius cruentatus** Gmelin 1789  
Common name: Red-mouthed goby; **Caboz-de-boca-vermelha**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.  

**Gobius gasteveni** Miller 1974  
Common name: Steven’s goby; **Caboz-de-escama**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.  
References: mainland Portugal (Henriques et al., 1999, 2007, 2008; Beldade et al., 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Monteiro et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Miller, 1974, 1984, 1986, 1990; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Lloris et al., 1991; Alberto et al., 1999; Ahnelt and Dorda, 2004; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One paratype of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 13096A).  

**Gobius geniporus** Valenciennes 1837  
Common name: Slender goby; **Caboz-de-bochechas porosas**.  
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves et al., 2010). According to Miller (1986), Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) *G. geniporus* is an endemic species of the Mediterranean Sea. However, three specimens of this species were caught in 2010 in the Arade River estuary (Algarve).
Gobius niger Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Black goby; Caboz-negro, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabozeira, Cabroz, Cadoz, Cardosa, Cardoza.
References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869a, b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Miller, 1979, 1986; Maugé, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Cabral, 1999; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Kováčič and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kováčič et al., 2015b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b, Ramos, 1869, Hilgendorf, 1888a, Sampaio, 1904, Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Kováčič and Patzner, 2011) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); EMEPC, 2010; Kováčič and Patzner, 2011; Almada et al., 2015; Araújo and Wirtz, 2015; Kováčič et al., 2015b; POGIS, 2016). According to Santos et al. (1997) the records of G. niger in the Azores were misidentifications of Gobius pagonellus Linnaeus 1758. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Gobius ophiocephalus Pallas 1814
Common name: Grass goby; Caboç-cabeça-de-cobra.
References: Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Arruda, 1997). Sampaio (1904) mentions the presence of this species as Gobius lota Cuvier 1829 and Arruda (1997) as Zasteriessor ophiocephalus (Pallas 1814), and both are synonyms of G. ophiocephalus. According to Herler et al. (2014b) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of G. ophiocephalus is the Black Sea, Sea of Azov and Mediterranean Sea (including adjacent estuaries). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Gobius pagonellus Linnaeus 1758
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1869a, b, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dooley et al., 1985; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Maugé, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Arruda, 1990; Faria and Almada, 1995; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Garnerot et al., 2004; Beldade et al., 2006b; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2010; Kováčič and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1916,1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1992, 1997; Miller, 1984; Maugé, 1986; Miller, 1986, 1990; Azevedo et al., 1990, 1991, 1992, 1995; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990a, c, e, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Kováčič and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837; Lowe, 1839, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Von Martens, 1876; Collett, 1890b; Bou勒enger, 1916; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Augier, 1985; Miller, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcão et al., 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Kováčič and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gobius roulei de Buen 1928
Common name: Roule's goby; Caboñ-de-Roule.
References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Miller, 1986; Kovačić, 1995, 2001; Louisy, 2002; Kovačić and Golani, 2006; Henriques et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Kovačić et al., 2012, 2014c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kovačić and Sombri, 2019) and Madeira (Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Eastern Atlantic, southern Portugal and Canary Islands. The presence of this species in Madeira was erroneously considered by Carneiro et al. (2014) and it is not included in the total number of valid species to Madeira. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22861, 1967).

**Gobius xanthocephalus** Heymer & Zander 1992
Common name: Golden goby; **Caboz-de-cabeça-dourada**.
References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Arruda, 1998; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Miller, 1986; EMEPC, 2010; Herler et al., 2014c; Almada et al., 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Herler et al. (2014c) this species was previously (prior to 1992) identified as *Gobius auratus* (Risso 1810) and is easily misidentified, especially with the yellow morph of *G. auratus*.

**Gobiusculus flavescens** (Fabricius 1779)

**Lebetus guilleti** (Le Danois 1913)
Common name: Guillet's goby; **Caboz-de-Guillet**.
References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1971, 1986, 1990; Ré, 1981; Henriques et al., 2008; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rioio and Betti, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014e; Araújo and Wirtz, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016).

**Lebetus scorioides** (Collet 1874)
Common name: Diminutive goby; **Caboz-anão**.
References: mainland Portugal (Ré, 1981; Henriques et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2018) the current geographic distribution of *L. scorioides* is the Eastern North Atlantic and the southern distribution limit is the Bay of Biscay. However, the occurrence of this species has already been confirmed for mainland Portugal. Rare species in Madeira.

**Lesueurigobius friesi** (Malm 1874)

**Lesueurigobius heterofasciatus** Maul 1971
Common name: No English common name; **Caboz-listado**.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1971b, 1976; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and two paratypes of this species are in the MMF collections (MMF 22818, MMF 11587 and MMF 22824, respectively).

**Lesueurigobius sanzi** (de Buen 1918)
Common name: Sanzo's goby; **Caboz-de-Sanjo**, Alcabo, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Caboz-de-bandeira, Cadoz.

Lesueurigobius suerii (Risso 1810)
Common name: Lesueur’s goby; Caboz-de-Lesueur, Alcabo, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; MLFP31, 2009; MLFP32, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0029, 1882; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Mauligobius maderensis (Valenciennes 1837)
Common name: No English common name; Caboz-da-Madeira, Caboz-de-escama.
References: Azores (Regan, 1903a; Miller, 1986(?); MCZ 13141, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Aquifer, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; ESCHM, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Six sytypes of Gobius maderensis Valenciennes 1837 are in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-A-1164, set of three specimens and MNHN-IC-A-1160, set of three specimen) all caught off Madeira. Gobius maderensis is synonym of M. maderensis.

Neogobius fluviatilis (Pallas 1814)
Common name: Monkey goby; Caboz-do-rio.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1931). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the habitat of this species is the freshwater, brackish and marine waters and its current geographic distribution is the Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins. Nobre (1931) referred that this species was introduced in Leça river (near Matosinhos). Since Nobre (1931) no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Pomatoschistus knerii (Steindachner 1861)
Common name: Kner’s goby; Caboz-de-Kner.
References: mainland Portugal (Leitão et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Herler et al., 2014f).

Pomatoschistus lozanoi (de Buen 1923)
Common name: Lozano’s goby; Caboz-de-Lozano.
References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1986; Arruda and Azevedo, 1987; Jorge et al., 2002; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Five specimens/vouchers of this species are deposited in the NCBI (GenBank JQ775030.1-33.1, set of five specimens and JQ775039.1) (see: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/).

Pomatoschistus marmoratus (Risso 1810)
Common name: Marbled goby; Caboz-marmoreado.
References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1979, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014h; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pomatoschistus microps (Krøyer 1838)
Common name: Common goby; Caboz-comum.
References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Moreira et al., 1992; Cabral, 1999; Vieira, et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Freyhof, 2010; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Pomatoschistus minutus** (Pallas 1770)

Common name: **Sand goby; Caboço-da-areia**, Alcaboço, Alcabroz, Caboç, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1887-0186, 1883; Osório, 1888; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Miller, 1979(?), 1986; INP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Arruda et al., 1988; Cabral, 1999; Jorge et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; Garnier et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Silva, 2010; França et al., 2011; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Pomatoschistus norvegicus** (Collet 1902)

Common name: **Norway goby; Caboço-norueguês**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gordo et al., 1990; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011). The first specimen of this species was caught at 27 NW off Espinho in November 20, 1984.

**Pomatoschistus piceus** (Malm 1865)

Common name: Mediterranean painted goby; **Caboço-de-manchas**, Góbio-da-areia.

References: mainland Portugal (Cunha, 1984; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017), Azores (Patznner and Santos, 1990a, c, e; Patznner et al., 1990, 1992, Ré, 1990; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Nash et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1998; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Thorogobius ephippiatus** (Lowe 1839)

Common name: Leopard-spotted goby; **Caboço-leopardo**, Bochecha-pintada, Caboç, Caboço-de-escama.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Miller, 1986; Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Azevedo et al., 1990, 1992; Patznner and Santos, 1990a, c, e; Patznner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994, 1996; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonzalves et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Miller, 1979, 1896, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Kovačić and Svensen, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique of *Gobius ephippiatus* Lowe 1839 was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. *Gobius ephippiatus* is synonym of *T. ephippiatus*.

**Vannameugobius canariensis** Van Tassel, Miller & Brito 1988

Common name: No English common name; **Caboço-das-Canárias**.

References: Madeira (Debelius, 1998; Wirtz, 1998; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Kovačić and Patznner, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2015c; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Order Istiophoriformes**

Family Xiphiidae

**Xiphas gladius** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Swordfish; Espadarte**, Agulha, Agulhão, Catana, Espada, Espadão, Peixe-agulha, Peixe-espada.

References: mainland Portugal* (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steinacher, 1868a; Gervais and Boultart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra,
1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortone, 1979g; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Erzini et al., 2001b; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002b, c; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores^ (Sampaio, 1904; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1937a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Ueyanagi et al., 1970; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer et al., 1981; Pako et al., 1981; Martins, 1982a; Rey, 1984; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Bard, 1987; Rey, 1987; Monteiro and Lopes, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Silva, 1992; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Esteves et al., 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Simões and Silva, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Smale, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Borges et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(^); Besugo, 2013; Martins, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura, 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira^ (Lowe, 1849; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osário de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortone, 1979g; Fischer et al., 1981; Nakamura, 1986, 2016; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Family Istiophoridae

Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw 1792)
References: mainland Portugal^ (Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016), Azores (Fischer et al., 1981; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Martin, 1986; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017(?) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Nakamura, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016). There are records of the occurrence of Istiophorus albicans (Latreille 1804) in Portugal. However, according to Collette et al. (2006) the species I. albicans (Latreille 1804) is a synonym of I. platypterus. According to Nakamura and Collette (2016) the Atlantic population of the species previously known as I. albicans have not any morphological or genetic differences from the Indo-Pacific population of I. platypterus. For Eschmeyer et al. (2019) I. platypterus is distributed in the Atlantic ocean if albicans is treated as a synonym.

Kajikia albida (Poey 1860)
References: mainland Portugal^ (Rodriguez-Roda and Howard, 1962; Robins and de Sylva, 1963(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Collette et al., 2011d; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Ueyanagi et al., 1970; Fischer et al., 1981; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Collette et al., 2011d; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira^ (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Collette et al., 2011d; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Makaira nigricans Lacepède 1802
1961; Severino, 2004; Collette et al., 2011e; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Tetrapturus belone** Rafinesque 1810


References: mainland Portugal (?) (Gonçalves, 1941(?); Albuquerque, 1954-1956(?)), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); IGFA 1823-15809, 1980; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015f). Gonçalves (1941) reported the occurrence of one specimen of the genus *Tetrapturus* on the southern coast of Portugal without identifying the species; Albuquerque (1954-1956) included this record in the description of the *T. belone* without indicating the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal, and probably this record could be misidentifications of a similar species occurring in the area (*Tetrapturus* or *Makaira* species). Noronha and Sarmento (1948) reported the occurrence of *T. belone* in Madeira, Albuquerque (1956) also reported it as a rare species in Madeira and Osório de Castro (1967) as a doubtful occurrence in the Azores and Madeira. Collette and Heessen (2015) mention that there is an International Game Fish Association record from Madeira (IGFA 1823-15809, June 2, 1980), outside the Mediterranean Sea (B. Collette pers. comm. 2013); identification, based on a photograph, is uncertain, but expert opinion (B. Collette, J. Graves, J. Schratwieser pers. comm. 2013) is that the record is likely to refer to *Tetrapturus belone*, representing a possible range extension for this species. However, according to Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) this species is endemic in the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the southern coast of Portugal needs further confirmation and in the Azores is questionable. This species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal and the Azores.

**Tetrapturus georgii** Lowe 1841

Common name: Roundscale spearfish; Espadim-peto, Marlim-peto, Peito.

References: mainland Portugal (KUI 23773, 1961; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015g; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Bernarda et al., 2013 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015g; Nakamura and Collette, 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1849; Fowler, 1936b; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015g; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Kajika albida* (Poey 1860) (Nakamura and Collette, 2016). The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown.

**Tetrapturus pfluegeri** Robins & de Sylva 1963

Common name: Longbill spearfish; Espadim-bicudo, Marlim-bicudo.

References: mainland Portugal (Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Collette et al., 2011f; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ueyanagi et al., 1970; Fischer et al., 1981; Nishikawa et al., 1985; Nakamura, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Borges et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Collette et al., 2011f; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Collette et al., 2011f; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Order Pleuronectiformes**

Family Citharidae

**Citharus linguatula** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Spotted flounder; Carta-de-bico, Areeiro, Avieiro, Carta.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; MNHN-IC-1886-0039, 1883; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Teixeira and Cabral, 2009; Teixeira et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013;
Costa, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; de Sola et al., 2015a; Munroe, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2372, n.d.; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015a; Munroe, 2016b). The distribution maps of this species reported by de Sola et al. (2015a) and Munroe (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Scophthalmidae

*Lepidorhombus bosci* (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Four-spot megrim; Areeiro-de-quatro-manchas**, Areeiro, Carta, Solha.

References: mainland Portugal▲ (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c, 1990c; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Gordo et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Teixeira et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1956-0007, 1955; MNHN-IC-1956-0008, 1955; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (PECS) (Schherbachev et al., 1985a; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22799, 1967). This species can be confused with *Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis* (Walbaum 1792) (Munroe and Chanet, 2016).

*Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis* (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Megrim; Areeiro**, Pregado, Solha, Solha-da-fundura, Solha-grande.

References: mainland Portugal▲ (Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; INIP, 1981b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fischer et al., 1987; Gordo et al., 1990; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009, 2010; Teixeira et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores▲ (Cligny, n.d.; MNHN-IC-1886-0037, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1934; Fowler, 1936; Chabanaud, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nash et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS)). This species can be confused with *Lepidorhombus bosci* (Risso 1810) (Munroe and Chanet, 2016).

*Scophthalmus maximus* (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Turbot; Pregado**, Parracho, Parrocho, Redovalho, Renovalho, Rodovalho, Rodovalho-pregado, Solha.

References: mainland Portugal▲ (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982b; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Nielsen, 1986c; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002c; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2424, 1926; Carneiro et al., 2014).
Scophthalmus rhombus (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Brill; Rodovalho, Clerigo, Clérigo, Parracho, Parrocho, Patrúcia, Pegadeira, Redovalho, Rodavalho, Rodovalho-legitimo, Renovalho, Solha-do-rio, Tapa-potes.
References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1756; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Français et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Zeugopterus punctatus (Bloch 1787)
Common name: Topknot; Rodovalho-bruxa, Rodovalho.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Antunes et al., 1988; Almeida, 1996; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Zeugopterus regius (Bonnaterre 1788)
Common name: Eckström’s topknot; Bruxa.

Syacium papillosum (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Dusky flounder; Carta-sombria.
References: Azores (PECS) (ROM 23911, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). This species can be confused with Syacium micrum (Ranzani 1842) (Munroe, 2016c). The occurrence record of the Royal Ontario Museum mention the catch of the specimen off Florida (Atlantic Ocean). However, the geographic coordinates displayed correspond to a location off the Azores, in the PECS area (82 NM west of the Great Meteor Tablemount). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. papillosum is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. The record from Azores Island requires verification.

Syacium micrum Ranzani 1842
Common name: Channel flounder; Carta-moira, Carta, Linguado, Linguado-mairo, Linguado-mouro.
References: Azores (?) (Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. micrum is the Western Atlantic. Arruda (1997) and Santos et al. (1997) mention that the original record of the species S. micrum by Lampe (1914) was in Porto Grande, São Vicente, Cape Verde Archipelago. The further citations of this species for the Azores by Fowler (1936a) and Collins (1954) must have been based on a partial mislabelling of the original material (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997). Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira, without indicating the geographical location. The presence of this species in the Azores and Madeira Islands are probably based on misidentification of Syacium guineensis (Bleeker 1862) or mistaken records. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

Family Bothidae

Arnoglossus grohmanni (Bonaparte 1837)
Common name: No English common name; Carta-de-Grohmann, Areirro.

Family Paralichthyidae
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911). Nobre reported the occurrence of *Pleuronectes grohmanni* Bonaparte 1837 in Setúbal (mainland Portugal) in 1903 and considered it a very rare species. Some authors considered *P. grohmanni* in part in the synonymy of *Arnoglossus thori* Kyle 1913. The current geographic distribution of *A. grohmanni* is in the Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara (endemic) (Eschmeyer, 2019). The occurrence of this species was not reported in mainland Portugal since Nobre (1935) and its presence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

*Arnoglossus imperialis* (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: Imperial scadfish; Carta-imperial, Areeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1979j; Fernández et al., 1981; Dinis 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Cabral et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Pakhorukov, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Borges et al., 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; de Sola et al., 2015b; Munroe, 2016c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Kyle, 1913; Norman, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015b; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Norman, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015b; Munroe, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: one at the coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22830, 1967) and the other at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22805, 1967).

*Arnoglossus laterna* (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: Mediterranean scadfish; Carta-do-Mediterrâneo, Areeiro, Carta.

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1868; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j; INIP, 1982b; Fernández et al., 1981, 1984; Dinis 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Sousa et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Paulo-Martins et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; de Sola et al., 2015c; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (de Sola et al., 2015c; Munroe, 2016c).

*Arnoglossus rueppelli* (Cocco 1844)

Common name: Rüppell's scadback; Carta-estreita, Areeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Pakhorukov, 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (Kyle, 1913; Bertin, 1932, 1936; Chabanaud, 1932; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); IMAR/DOP 1AÇO-04-P03SOL1, 2003; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015d) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Maul, 1976 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015d; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: eleven specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22804, 1967, set of five specimens and MMF 22850, 1967, set of six specimens) and forty six specimens at the Meteor Bank (MMF 223364, 1967, set of seven specimens, MMF 22366,

Arnoglossus thori Kyle 1913
Common name: Thor's scaldfish; Carta-pontuada, Areiro.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1886-0011, 1883; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1981; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Chaves, 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe, 2016c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0124, 1882; MNHN-IC-1883-0125, 1882; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015e).

Bothus podas (Delarocche 1809)
Common name: Wide-eyed flounder, Carta-de-olhos-grandes, Careta, Carta, Carteta, Sola, Solha, Tapacu.
References: mainland Portugal (Vieira, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1903, 1937; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Ribeiro et al., 2006; 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Kyle, 1913; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Norman, 1934; Fowler, 1936a, b; Cadenat, 1937; Chabanaud, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967(?) Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Barreiros, 1990; Nash et al., 1990, 1991, 1994a, b; Patzner and Santos, 1990a, e; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Morato et al., 2001b; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Munroe, 2016c; Almeida and Bisquito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838; Günther, 1862; de Vellosa, 1892; Collett, 1896; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Norman, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Nielsen, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Araújo et al., 2005; Wirtz et al., 2008; Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMFEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; de Sola et al., 2015f; Munroe, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntypes of Rhombus maderensis Lowe 1834, synonym of B. podas, were caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. This species can be confused with Bothus melissi Norman 1931 (Munroe, 2016c).

Chiascanopsetta lugubris Alcock 1894
Common name: Pelican flounder; Carta-pelicano.
References: mainland Portugal (USNM 282746, 1964; USNM 282748, 1964; Carneiro et al., 2014). The occurrence records of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, are the most northerly in the Eastern Atlantic. Since these occurrences, there is no other evidence of the presence of this species in mainland Portugal. Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The records from mainland Portugal require verification.

Monolene microstoma Cadenat 1937
Common name: Smallmouth moonflounder; Carta-de-boca-pequena, Carta.
References: Madeira (PECS) (SOC Discovery 785703_210_FIS_503001, 1972; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of M. microstoma in the Eastern Atlantic is from Senegal to Namibia. However, the northernmost occurrence records of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is a human observation of a specimen caught at the Josephine Bank, 235
NM NNO of Porto Santo Island (Madeira) but its presence in the Portuguese ichthyofauna is not yet documented. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira.

**Family Pleuronectidae**

*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus* (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: *Witch flounder; Solhão*, Cinoglosso, Língua.
References: mainland Portugal (Ryland and Lancaster, 2017).

*Microstomus kitt* (Walbaum 1792)
Common name: *Lemon sole; Solha-limão*, Solha-microcéfala.
References: mainland Portugal (Ramos, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; WoRMS Editorial Board, 2018). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. kitt* is the Western Baltic Sea, North Sea, eastern-north Atlantic, South-east coast of Greenland. Bañón et al. (2010) indicate the occurrence of this species in Galician waters. Probably the southern limit of distribution of this species is the offshore on sandy or shelly grounds of the northern Portuguese coast. Its presence among the Portuguese ichthyofauna is not yet documented. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

*Platichthys flesus* (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1894a, 1900; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Nobre et al., 1915; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1956; Nielsen, 1979j, 1976c; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Cabral, 1999; Jorge et al., 2002; Thié et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Cabral et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Teixeira et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Munroe, 2016b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967). Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of Azorean species.

*Pleuronectes platessa* Linnaeus 1758
Common name: *European plaice; Solha*, Solha-avessa, Solha-legítima, Solhão.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Freyhof, 2015; Munroe, 2016b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Sampaio, 1904; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Diveboard 90772_208483_0, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014).
According to Santos et al. (1997) this species do not occur in the Azores. However, in 2013 by human observation (Scuba diving) the presence of this species in the Pico, Faial and São Jorge islands is checked and relaunched the doubt about the occurrence in the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Family Soleidae**

*Bathysolea profundicola* (Vaillant 1888)
Common name: *Deep water sole; Linguado-da-fundura*, Linguado.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1883-0127, 1882; MNHN-IC-1883-0128, 1882; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Saldanha et
al., 1995; Desoutter and Chapleau, 1997; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Herrera et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Herrera et al., 2015; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). This species can be confused with Bathysolea polli (Chabanaud 1950) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). The holotype and one paratype of Solea profundicola Vaillant 1888 are in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1883-0128 and MNHN-IC-1883-0127, respectively) both caught off mainland Portugal which is synonym of B. profundicola. Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in the Azores. Moreover, the current geographic range of this benthic species is in the Eastern Atlantic continental slope. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

*Buglossidium luteum* (Risso 1810)

Common name: Solenette; *Lingua-de-gato*, Lingua, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a; Dinis, 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Gordo et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al. 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Sola et al., 2015; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1959-0604, 1959; Carneiro et al., 2014). This species can be confused with *Microchirus boscianum* (Chabanaud 1926) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016).

*Dogtechthys lusitanicus* (de Brito Capello 1868)


References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1867.7.23.9, 1864-1877; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; MNHN-IC-0000-4804, 1868; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Cabral, 1999; Palmá et al., 2003; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Two syntypes of *Synaptura lusitanica* de Brito Capello 1868 are in the NHMUK and MNHN collections (NHMUK 1867.7.23.9 and MNHN-IC-0000-4804) both caught near of Lisbon and Setúbal (mainland Portugal), six others syntypes preserved in the Museu Bocage were destroyed during the 1978 fire. *Synaptura lusitanica* is synonym of *D. lusitanicus*.

*Dicologlossa cuneata* (Moreau 1881)

Common name: Wedge sole; *Lingua*, Asvião, Lingua, Linguada, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1765; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; INIP, 1981b; Martins, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Thiel et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Monroe et al., 2015a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1988-0651, 1925; MNHN-IC-1988-1175, 1953; Carneiro et al., 2014).

*Microchirus azevia* (de Brito Capello 1867)

Common name: Bastard sole; *Azevía*, Cabo-velho, Linguado, Malacueco.

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1867e, 1868, 1869b, 1880; MNHN-IC-0000-4805, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1898, 1900; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Aboim, 1941; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro,
1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Quéro et al., 1986; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Moura, 2004; Afonso-Dias et al., 2005; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Teixeira et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Keskin et al., 2015a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Keskin et al., 2015a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe 2016). Two syntypes of Solea azevia de Brito Capello 1867 are in the MNHN and ZMB collections (MNHN-IC-0000-4805 and ZMB 6456), a third syntype was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire, all caught near Lisbon (mainland Portugal). Solea azevia is synonym of M. azevia. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of M. azevia is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Portugal to Senegal; strays to British Isles. The southernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic is a preserved specimen deposited in the collections of the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (MNHN-IC-1988-0631), caught on July, 1979 and there are also occurrence records of this species in the Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-2006-1129). The distribution maps of this species reported by Keskin et al. (2015a) and Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). It is possible the occurrence of this species in the Selvagens Islands and specimen is needed for confirmation.

**Microchirus boscianus** (Chabanaud 1926)

Common name: Lusitanian sole; Azevia-lusitânica, Azevia-marginada, Cascarra, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Palma et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1987-1415, 1983; Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe et al., 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Baptista et al., 2019). This species can be confused with Buglossidium luteum (Risso 1810) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). The distribution maps of this species reported by Munroe et al. (2015b) and Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe (2016) included the occurrence of this species at 45 NM WSW of the Susan Seamount (Madeira EEZ).

**Microchirus hexophthalmus** (Bennett 1831)

Common name: Ocellated wedge sole; Azevia-de-olhos, Linguado, Linguado-das-manchas, Linguado-de-manchas, Linguado-de-olhos, Linguado-mouro, Linguado-mouro.

References: mainland Portugal (Torchio, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Sousa et al., 2006; Neves et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Torchio, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Munroe, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Microchirus ocellatus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Foureyed sole; Azevia-de-malhas, Azevia, Linguado, Solha, Sólha-linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987(?); Martins et al., 1992; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Keskin et al., 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1863b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Keskin et al., 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Microchirus variegatus** (Donovan 1808)

Common name: Thickback sole; Azevia-raiada, Azevia, Cascorра, Linguado, Raposo, Sóia, Solha-tapa, Tapa, Tapa-cu.

References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Collett, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório
de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Torchio, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Thiel et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Keskin et al., 2015c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Quéro et al., 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Keskin et al., 2015c; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with Microchirus wittei Chabanaud 1950 (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016).

**Microchirus wittei** Chabanaud 1950

Common name: **Banded sole; Azevia-raiada-africana**, Azevia, Linguado, Linguado-raiado.

References: Madeira (MNHN-IC-1897-1410, 1983; MNHN-IC-1887-1141, 1983; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015p). This species can be confused with Microchirus variegatus (Donovan 1808) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. wittei* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania to Congo. The specimens in the Ichthyology Collection of the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle represent the extent of the northern limit of distribution of this species.

**Monichirus atlanticus** Chabanaud 1940

Common name: **Whiskered sole; Cascarra-do-Atlântico**, Cascarra, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (Veiga et al., 2009; Monroe et al., 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the geographic distribution of *M. atlanticus* is the coast of West Africa and Monroe et al. (2015b) widened the distribution from the Cantabrian Sea to the Gabon, but not including the Mediterranean Sea.

**Monichirus hispidus** Rafinesque 1814

Common name: **Whiskered sole; Cascarra**, Cascarra, Lapa-cu, Linguado, Tapa-cu.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1904, 1935; Vieira, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Martins, 1981; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Monteiro, 1989; Martins et al., 1992; da Cunha, 1994; Desoutter, 1997; Cabral, 1999, 2000a; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Cabral et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the geographic distribution of *M. hispidus* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Portugal south to Ghana. However, Rijnsdorp et al. (2015a) considered this species to be an endemic Mediterranean one. The previous quotations of *M. hispidus* to mainland Portugal can not be clearly related to one of the two former taxonomic categories even after the elevation of the *atlanticus* subspecies to the species status. Thus, this subject deserves further detailed attention.

**Pegusa impar** (Bennett 1831)

Common name: **Adriatic sole; Linguado-do-Adriático**.


**Pegusa lascaris** (Risso 1810)


References: mainland Portugal* (Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Osório, 1888, 1905; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Bragança, 1902(?); Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Quéro, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Afonso-Dias et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al.,

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2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Keskin et al., 2015d; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1990b; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species was erroneously considered present in the Azores (Carneiro et al., 2014). Thus, this species is not included in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

**Pegusa nasuta** (Pallas 1814)

Common name: *Snouted sole; Linguado-narigudo*.

References: mainland Portugal (Borges et al., 2002). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Northern Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea and Sea of Azov. Borges et al. (2002) reported the occurrence of this species in the southern coast of Portugal (Algarve) and identified it as *Solea nasuta* (Pallas 1814).

**Solea senegalensis** Kaup 1858


References: mainland Portugal (Bragança; 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dinis, 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996; Cabral, 1999, 2000b; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Cabral et al., 2007; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Stergiou et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Silva, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Keskin et al., 2015e; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1999-0052, 1959; Carneiro et al., 2014; Keskin et al., 2015e). The distribution maps of this species reported by Keskin et al. (2015e) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Solea solea** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867e, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hijort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Hellin, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström 1978; Torchio, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Quéro et al., 1986; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999, 2000b; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou et al., 2006; Cabral et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al. 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Monroe et al., 2015c; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1990b; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Monroe et al., 2015c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Santos et al. (1997) this species do not occur in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

**Synapturichthys kleinii** (Risso 1827)

Common name: *Klein’s sole; Linguado-turco*, Lingoado, Lingoado-revesso, Zebra.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Fernández et al., 1981; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014;
Keskin et al., 2015f; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (Keskin et al., 2015f; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). The distribution maps of this species reported by Keskin et al. (2015f) and Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ), but specimens are needed for confirmation.

Family Cynoglossidae

*Cynoglossus canariensis* Steindachner 1882

Common name: Canary tonguesole; *língua-de-cão-das-Canárias*, Língua-de-cão, Língua, Língua-de-vaca, Languado.

References: Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Adeoe et al., 2015). The type was described by Steindachner (1882) from the Canary Islands. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. canariensis* is the Eastern central Atlantic. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) and Adeoe et al. (2015) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). It is possible the occurrence of this species in the Selvagens Islands, but specimens are needed for confirmation.

*Cynoglossus lineolatus* Steindachner 1887

Common name: No English common name; *língua-de-cão-riscada*.

References: Azores (?) (MGYA00167975, 2012). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. lineolatus* is the Western North Pacific. MGnify (2018) reported a 185 DNA sequence reads of this species (sample TARA_N000002739) collected during the Tara Oceans expedition (2009-2013) at station TARA_151, 137 NM SSW of Pico island (36°10.866′N, 28°56.238′W). The DNA sequence underlying this identification was SSU (small sub-unit or 18S) which is not sufficiently detailed and does not allow any certainty of this occurrence record. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

*Symphurus insularis* Munroe, Brito & Hernández 2000

Common name: Macaronesian tonguesole; *Língua-da-Maracnésia*.

References: Azores (Munroe et al., 2000; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015d; Munroe, 2016d; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1994; Munroe et al., 2000; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015d; Munroe, 2016d; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Munroe (2016d) this species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Symphurus*, namely *S. nigrescens* Rafinesque 1810 and *S. reticulatus* Munroe 1990. One paratype of this species is in the MMF collections (MFF 22999).

*Symphurus ligulatus* (Cocco 1844)

Common name: Elongate tonguesole; *língua-comprida*.

References: mainland Portugal (Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003) and Madeira (?) (Munroe, 1990). This species can be confused with *Symphurus vannelelae* Chabanaud 1952 (Munroe, 2016d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Symphurus ligulatus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco to Angola. Also, Munroe (2016d) does not include Madeira Island in the distribution of this species. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

*Symphurus nigrescens* Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Spotted tonguesole; *Língua-avessa*, Língua, Languado.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Chabanaud, 1950; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Torchio, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Quéro et al., 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Munroe, 2016d; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Kyle, 1913; Norman, 1930; Chabanaud, 1933, 1950; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Quéro et al., 1986; Munroe, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Nash et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Munroe et al., 2000; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014;
Munroe, 2016d; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967?); Maul, 1976; Wirtz, 1994; Tous et al., 2015). This species can be confused with Symphurus normani Chabanaud 1950 (Munroe, 2016d). Three specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22797, 1967, set of three specimens). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira as doubtful and without indicating the geographical location. Munroe (1990) re-identified the Maul’s specimen [S. nigrescens (not Rafinesque)] as S. reticulatus. Later on, Munroe (2000) reclassified Maul’s specimen and Wirtz’s underwater photos specimens (1994) as Symphurus insularis Munroe, Brito & Hernández 2000. The distribution map of this species reported by Tous et al. (2015) partially included the area of the Madeira EEZ. It is possible the occurrence of this species in the Madeira Islands and specimen are needed for confirmation. According to Munroe (2000) S. insularis is the only species of symphurine tonguefish taken in shallow-water habitats of the Macaronesian subprovince, but this author (Munroe, 2016d) mentions that this species is not frequently reported from the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Symphurus reticulatus** Munroe 1990

**Common name:** Reticulated tonguefish; **Lingua-reticulada.**

**References:** Madeira (?) (Munroe, 1990; Brito 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). S. reticulatus is often confused with Symphurus nigrescens Rafinesque 1810 (Munroe, 2016d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Brown et al. (2019) this species is endemic to Saint Helena Island. For Munroe et al. (2000) all records of S. reticulatus until 2000 are referred to S. insularis. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Order Atheriniformes**

**Family Atherinidae**

**Atherina boyeri** Risso 1810

**Common name:** Big-scale sand smelt; Peixe-rei-do-Mediterrâneo, Aterina, Bruxo, Camarão, Camarão-bruxo, Peixe-rei, Piarda, Pica, Rei, Verdugo.

**References:** mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kiener and Spillmann, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2008; Francisco et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Kiener and Spillmann, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Tito de Morais et al., 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with Atherina presbyter Cuvier 1829 (Tito de Morais et al., 2016).

**Atherina hepesetus** Linnaeus 1758

**Common name:** Mediterranean sand smelt; Peixe-rei-do-alto, Beligiú, Bruxo, Camarão-bruxo, Guelro, Peixe-rei, Piaba, Piarda, Piava, Pica, Realengo, Rei, Rei-do-alto.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almada, 1965b; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1955-0013, n.d.; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kiener and Spillmann, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Francisco et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Tito de Morais et al., 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of A. hepesetus is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Galicia (Spain) to Morocco, including Madeira and Canary Islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. The presence of this species in the Azores is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.
**Atherina presbyter** Cuvier 1829


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Borges et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2012; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista et al., 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; IMAR/DOP COLETA 22, 1990; Wirtz, 1994; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Francisco et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 5605, 2014; Tito de Morais et al., 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1861a; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMPEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Tito de Morais et al., 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Atherina boyeri* Risso 1810 (Tito de Morais et al., 2016).

**Order Beloniformes**

Family Belonidae

**Scomberesox saurus** (Walbaum 1792)


**Scomberesox simulans** (Hubbs & Wisner 1980)

Common name: *Dwarf saury; Agulhão-anão*.


Family Belonidae

**Belone acus** Risso 1827

References: mainland Portugal (Collette and Parin, 1970; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collette and Parin, 1970; Llорis et al., 1991; Collette, 2016a; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Collette and Parin, 1970; Llорis et al., 1991; Collette, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of Belone gracilis Lowe 1839 were caught off Madeira, synonym of B. acus, and their whereabouts are unknown.

**Belone belone** (Linnaeus 1761)


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; NHMUK 2012.10.31.1, 1854-1861; Günther, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Baldaqua da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1901; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1976, 1986; Borges, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1890b; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule and Angel, 1920, 1930; Nobre, 1924; Fowler, 1936a, b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Svetovidov, 1955; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette and Parin, 1970; Wood and Williams, 1974; Parin, 1976, 1986; Ré, 1979a; Martins, 1982a, b; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Nash et al., 1994; Santos et al., 1994b; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1849; Collett, 1890b; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1976, 1986; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One syntype of Belone cornidii Günther 1866 caught off in the coast of Portugal, synonym of B. belone, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2012.10.31.1).

**Belone svetovidovi** Collette & Parin 1970

Common name: Short-beaked garfish; Agulha-do-bico-curto, Agulha, Peixe-Agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (Collette and Parin, 1986; Parin, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Previously confused with Belone belone (Linnaeus 1761).

**Platybelone argalus** (Lesueur 1821)

Common name: Keeltail needlefish; Agulha-de-quilha, Agulha, Peixe-Agulha.

References: Azores (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Norman, 1935a; Collins, 1954; Collette and Parin, 1986, 1970; Parin, 1986a; Llорis et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016a). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention P. argalus as a circumglobal species in tropical seas and a polytypic species with five to seven subspecies recognized by some authors.

**Tylosurus acus** (Lacepède 1803)

Common name: Agujon needlefish; Agulheta-imperial, Agulha, Aguilheta, Peixe-Agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (?), Azores (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997(?); Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Albuquerque, 1954-1956(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015f; Collette, 2016a). This polytypic species with four valid subspecies (Collette et al., 2015f) can be confused with Tylosurus crocodilus (Péron & Lesueur 1821) (Collette, 2016a). According to Santos et al. (1997) the identity of the species and their synonyms in this family occurring in the Azores are in need of further confirmation. In mainland Portugal it is possible the occurrence of the subspecies Tylosurus acus imperialis (Rafinesque, 1810). Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal. See also the remark under Tylosurus crocodilus.
**Tylosurus crocodilus** (Péron & Lesueur 1821)

Common name: *Hound needlefish; Agulheta-crocodilo*, Agulha, Peixe-Agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (?). Sporadic catches of this species in southern Portugal (Algarve) has been reported, but the presence of this species along the south coast is uncertain and needs further confirmation. These reports may be misidentifications of the subspecies *Tylosurus acus imperialis* (Rafinesque, 1810). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Hemiramphidae

**Hemiramphus balao** Lesueur 1821

Common name: *Balao halfbeak; Meia-agulha-preta*, Meia-agulha.

References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Wirtz, 1994; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Nieto, 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *H. balao* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Madeira and Canary islands south to Angola. The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Exocoetidae

**Cheilopogon cyanopterus** (Valenciennes 1847)


References: mainland Portugal (USNM 228994, 1957; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015g).

**Cheilopogon exsiliens** (Linnaeus 1771)

Common name: Bandwing flyingfish; *Peixe-voador-de-asas-listadas*, Avoador, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015c), Azores (Koefoed, 1953; MCZ 149636, 1984; Parin, 1986a (PECS), 2002; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015c) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Lloris et al., 1991; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Collette, 2015c; POGIS, 2016).

**Cheilopogon furcatus** (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: *Spotfin flyingfish; Peixe-voador-de-barbatana-manchada*, Peixe-voador, Voador-de-barbatana-manchada, Voador.

References: Azores (Roule and Angel, 1930; USNM 299781, 1963 (PECS); MCZ 156674, 1964 (PECS); SMF 13560, 1976; Arruda, 1997; Parin, 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015d) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840a, b, 1841, 1844a, 1849; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015d).

**Cheilopogon heterurus** (Rafinesque 1810)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015e), Azores (Parin and Belyanova, 2000; Parin, 2002; Collette, 2015e; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-0000-4371, 1996; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015e; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016).

**Cheilopogon pinnatibarbus** (Bennett 1831)

Common name: *Bennett’s flyingfish; Peixe-voador-de-Bennett*, Leiteira, Peixe-voador, Voador, Voador-de-capim.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1901; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Bruun, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Martins et al., 1999; Borges et al., 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Roule and Angel, 1921, 1923; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Bruun, 1934, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014;
2014; Collette, 2015f; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1849; Günther, 1866; Pellegrin, 1905; Bruun, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Collette, 2015f; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Exocoetus obtusirostris** Günther 1866


References: mainland Portugal (Parin, 1979, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Shakhovskoy, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bruun, 1935; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986, 2002; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Lewallen et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Parin, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Lewallen et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Exocoetus volitans** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nunes, 1953, 1974; Collette, 2015g), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1895a; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986, 2002; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2000, 2016; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Collette, 2015g; Lewallen, 2016, 2017; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Nunes (1953, 1974) mentioned the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal and Collette (2015g) included this area in its geographic range. However, its presence in the mainland Portugal is not yet confirmed by more recent data. According to Parin and Shakhovskoy (2000) some records of wandering individuals off the Azores and Madeira may be based on misidentifications. Lewallen et al. (2016) and Parin and Shakhovskoy (2016) indicate that the current geographic distribution of *E. volitans* in the Eastern Atlantic is from 30°N to 30°S, and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) consider it as a circumspecific species in tropical through temperate seas (including Caribbean Sea and Mediterranean Sea). Thus, this species probably may occur in the southern Azores region, which eventually includes the PECS area. Under these circumstances, specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores and mainland Portugal regions and therefore this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to those areas.

**Hirundichthys rondeletii** (Valenciennes 1847)

Common name: **Black wing flyingfish; Peixe-voador-de-as-negra**, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MCZ 156322, 1969; Parin, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1987; Parin and Belyanina, 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015h; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-B-0771, 1827; Parin, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 153185, 1986; Fischer et al., 1981; Parin, 1986a; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Parin and Belyanina (2002) *H. rondeletii* is considered to be a superspecies complex that includes four allopatric species found in subtropical waters of all oceans: *H. volador* in the western Atlantic; *H. rondeletii* in the Mediterranean; *H. gilberti* in the northern Pacific; and *H. rufiglennis* in the Southern Hemisphere. These authors consider that *H. rondeletii* is endemic and common in the north-eastern Atlantic, and is known only from the Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent coasts of the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco (Collette, 2015h).

**Hirundichthys speculiger** (Valenciennes 1847)

Common name: Mirrorwing flyingfish; **Peixe-voador-de-as-espelhada**, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: Azores (PECS) (Parin, 2002; Collette, 2015i) and Madeira (Parin, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2015i; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al.
(2019) *H. speculiger* is a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate sea (including Caribbean Sea). The distribution map of this species reported by Collette (2015i) includes the area of the Great Meteor Tablemount (Azorean PECS).

**Hirundichthys volador** (Jordan 1884)
Common name: Atlantic blackwing flyingfish; Peixe-voador-de-asa-negra-do-Atlântico.
References: mainland Portugal (Parin and Belyanina, 2002; Dooley et al., 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Parin and Belyanina, 2002; Dooley et al., 2015; Parin and Shakhllovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Parin and Shakhllovskoy, 2016). This species can be confused with *Hirundichthys rondeletii* (Valenciennes 1847) (Parin and Shakhllovskoy, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *H. volador* is the Gulf of Mexico and subtropical Atlantic.

**Order Mugiliformes**
Family Mugilidae

**Chelon labrosus** (Risso 1827)
Common name: Thicklip grey mullet; Tainha-liça, Coca, Corveo, Córveo, Curvêo, Corvéu, Esguiado, Fataça, Garmento, Garmento, Liça, Limento, Muge, Mugem, Muginha, Muija, Mujo, Negrão, Negreta, Negrete, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tainha, Tainha-beiçuda, Tainha-de-moda, Tainha-negra, Tainha-negrão, Tainha-preta, Tanha, Tinca.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Possner, 1880; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Nobre et al., 1915; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Nornha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Trewavas, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Thomson, 1981, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Erzini et al., 2001a; Jorge et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Turan, 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Collett, 1897; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1920, 1930; Nobre, 1923, 1924, 1930; Ferreira, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas and Ingham, 1972; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Trewavas, 1979b; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Nash et al., 1990, 1994a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1995; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Patzner and Santos, 1993; Santos, 1992a; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Santos et al., 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Harrison, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Fauconnnet et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1843-1860; Günther, 1861a; Boulenger, 1916; Nornha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; Thomson, 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Oedalechilus labeo* (Cuvier 1829) (Harrison, 2016). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Mugil corrugatus* Lowe 1838 caught off Madeira, synonym of *G. darwinii*, are unknown.

**Chelon ramada** (Risso 1827)
Common name: Thinlip grey mullet; Tainha-fataça, Alvor, Bicudo, Cabeçudo, Coca, Corveo, Fataça, Fataça-do-Ribatejo, Ilhalvo, Liça, Maguje, Moleca, Muge, Mugem, Muginha, Ourives, Olhal, Olhalvo, Olhinho, Ourives, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tagana, Tagano, Tagarra, Tagona, Tainha, Tainha-branca, Tanha, Tinca.
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Britto Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Possner, 1880; Osório, 1888; Vieira, 1894a, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1931, 1935; Seabra, 1911;
Goáncalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b; Trewavas, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Thomson, 1981, 1990; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marocos, 1984; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Antunes et al., 1988; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Chaves, 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Goáncalves et al., 2010; Françal et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species can be confused with Chelon dumerilii (Steindachner 1870) (Harrison, 2016).

**Chelon saliens** (R iso 1810)

Common name: Leaping mullet, Tainha-de-salto, Coca, Eirigo, Eirigo-do-rio, Fataça, Garrento, Liça, Muge, Mugem, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tanha, Tinca.

References: mainland Portugal (Rey, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Trewavas, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Borges et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Freyhol, 2008a; Henriques et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Goáncalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Martins et al., 2015; Harrison, 2016; Freyhol and Kottelat, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Santos and Almada, 1988; Santos et al., 1997(?); Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016) and Madeira (Turan, 2015). This species can be confused with Chelon dumerilii (Steindachner 1870) (Harrison, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. saliens* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Morocco. According to Santos et al. (1997) the quotation by Arruda (1979, 1980b, 1997) to *Liza saliens* (R iso 1810) are probably a misidentification of *C. labrosus* and it is highly probable that this is the only species occurring in the Azores. However, other authors after Santos et al. (1997) describe the presence of this species in the Azores.

**Liza aurata** (R iso 1810)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1896; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1931, 1935; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Goáncalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b; Muussan Dahlström, 1978; Trewavas, 1979b; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Thomson, 1981, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Goáncalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Dooley et al., 1985, Barreiros, 1990, Nash et al., 1990, Patzner, 1990, Ré, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Morato et al., 2001a; Almeida et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b; 1843, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; de Velloso, 1892; Boulenger, 1916; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes
confused with two other species of the genus *Chelondina* (Steindachner 1870) and *C. ramada* (Risso 1827) (Harrison, 2016). Two specimens caught at the coast of Lisbon (Portugal), in 1908, are in the MB collections (MB06-004718).

**Mugil cephalus** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1931, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almada, 1965b; Trewavas, 1979b; INIP, 1981b; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Thomson, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Moreira et al., 1992, Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007; Freyhof, 2008b; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Durand et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Turan, 2015; Antunes et al., 2016; Camara et al., 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Cadenat, 1937; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Turan, 2015) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1843-1880; Günther, 1861a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Bouleneger, 1916; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species can be confused with *Mugil bananensis* (Pellegrin 1927) (Harrison, 2016). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a nearly circumglobal species in temperate and tropical seas and estuaries. According to Santos et al. (1997) the quotation by Cadenat (1937) to *M. cephalus* is probably a misidentification of *C. labrosus* and it is highly probable that this is the only species occurring in the Azores. However, Turan (2015) describes the presence of this species in the Azores and specimens are needed for confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

**Oedalechilus laboe** (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Boxlip mullet; Tinha-o-sabão**, Tinha, Tinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1987; Garnerot et al., 2004; Turan, 2015), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wirtz, 1994; Abreu et al., 1995; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Trewavas (1979b) and to Santos et al. (1997) the occurrence records of *O. laboe* to the Azores are misidentifications of the species *Chelondina labrosus* (Risso, 1826). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

**Order Gobiesociformes**

Family Gobiesocidae

**Aplectodon dentatus** (Faccioli 1887)

Common name: **Small-headed clingfish; Sugador-de-cabeça-pequena**, Sugador, Pegador.

References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1990; Gonçalves et al., 2002; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Brandl et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (EMEPC, 2010; Almada et al., 2015; Frick et al., 2016a; POGIS, 2016).

**Aplectodon incognitus** Hofrichter & Patzner 1997

Common name: No English common name; **Sugador-dos-ouriços**, Peixe-ventosa-dos-ouriços.

References: mainland Portugal (Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (MCC 12940, 1860; Debelius, 1997; Hofrichter and Patzner, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Bileceñoğlu and Kay, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Frick et al., 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kovačić and Sembri, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-

**Apletodon pellegrini** (Chabanaud 1925)

Common name: **Chubby clingfish; Sugador-bochochudo**, Chupa-sangue, Peixe-ventosa, Sugador.

References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Chabanaud, 1925; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Briggs, 1955, 1979, 1986, 1990; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Fricke et al., 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Diplecogaster bimaculata** (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Two-spotted clingfish; Sugador-de-duas-manchas**, Pegador, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1895; ZMH 20853, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Briggs, 1979, 1986; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fricke et al., 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Collett, 1896, 1897; Guiter, 1904; Roule and Angel, 1921; Fage, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Fricke, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Diplecogaster pectoralis** Briggs 1955

Common name: No English common name; **Sugador-das-Canárias**, Pegador, Peixe-ventosa, Sugador.

References: Azores (Briggs, 1979, 1986, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1995a; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fricke et al., 2015, 2016a; Bileceno et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008; Fricke et al., 2015, 2016a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019).

**Lepadogaster candolii** Risso 1810

Common name: **Connamarra clingfish; Sugador-de-De Candolle**, Chupa-sangue, Pegador, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Briggs, 1979, 1986; Arruda, 1990; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fricke et al., 2016a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Briggs, 1990; Wirtz, 1994; Falcón et al., 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Fricke et al., 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Lepadogaster lepadogaster** (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Shore clingfish; Sugador-de-Gouan**, Chupa-sangue, Pegador, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1876, 1880; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935, 1937; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1895, 1897, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Henriques et al., 2002, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1944a, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Briggs, 1955, 1979, 1986; Osório de Castro, 1967; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Briggs, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Fricke et al., 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of Lepadogaster zebrinus Lowe 1839 caught off Madeira, synonym of L. lepadogaster, are unknown.

**Lepadogaster purpurea** (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Cornish sucker; Sugador-púrpura**, Chupa-sangue, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 6916, n.d.; Briggs, 1979, 1986; Henriques et al., 2002, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (VLIZ 318571, n.d.; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Opistoglyphys gracilis (Canestrini 1864)
Common name: No English common name; Sugador-do-Mediterrâneo.
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves et al., 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kovačić and Schembri, 2019).

Order Blenniiformes
Family Tripterygiidae

Tripterygion delaisi Cadetan & Blanche 1970
Common name: Black-faced blenny; Cabo-de-três-dorsais-de-Delais, Cabo, Cabo-de-três-dorsais, Cabrito.
References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Zander, 1986a; Wirtz, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada et al., 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1897; Roule and Angel, 1920, 1930; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990c, d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992, 1992; Santos, 1992; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertonciní et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Zander, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Almada et al., 2005a; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Almada et al., 2005b, 2015; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Williams, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Tripterygion tripteronotum (Risso 1810)
Common name: No English common name; Cabo-de-três-dorsais-do-Mediterrâneo, Cabo, Cabrito.
References: Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Gervais and Boullart, 1877b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1979g; MNHN-IC-1986-0460, 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Carreras-Carbonell et al. (2007) T. tripteronotum is endemic to the Mediterranean and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) state that the current geographic distribution of this species is the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Carreras-Carbonell et al. (2007), based on genetic and morphological characteristics, split T. tripteronotum complex into two distinct species, T. tripteronotum and Tripterygion tartessicum Carreras-Carbonell, Pascual and Macpherson 2007. The current geographic distribution of T. tartessicum is the southwestern Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent coast of northern Morocco (in the Eastern Atlantic). There is only one occurrence record of this species outside of the Mediterranean Sea (Eschmeyer et al. 2019). The low larval and adult dispersal capabilities of Tripterygion species (Carreras-Carbonell et al., 2007), the existence of a natural barrier (e.g. the Gibraltar Strait) and the circulation regime that separates the northern from the southern basins (Send et al., 1999; Carreras-Carbonell et al., 2007) restrict the dispersal of the species outside and within the Mediterranean Sea. The Eastern Atlantic boundary in the distribution of this species is unknown (Carreras-Carbonell et al., 2007). Thus, the quotes of T. tripteronotum to Madeira are most likely misidentifications of T. delaisi or are less likely T. tartessicum. Therefore, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira.

Family Labrisomidae

Labrisomus nuchipinnis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)
Common name: Hairy blenny; Marachomba-peluda, Alcabroz, Baroti, Cabo, Cabrito, Chova, Manel, Manuel, Marachomba.
References: Madeira (Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Oliveira et al., 1992; Ribeiro, 2008; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Family Clinidae

**Clinirachus argenteus** (Risso 1810)
Common name: Clin; **Marachomba-prateada**, Caboz, Macaco, Peixe-macaco.
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1979g; Almeida, 1986; Wirtz and Zander, 1986; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira et al., 1992; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2015a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Blenniidae

**Aidablennius sphynx** (Valenciennes 1836)
Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-esfinge**, Marachomba.
References: mainland Portugal (Almada et al., 2001)

**Blennius ocellaris** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Butterfly blenny, **Marachomba-borboleta**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Caboz-ocelado, Cabroz, Marachomba.
References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1887-0165, 1883; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Fernández et al., 1981; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Williams et al., 2015a; Bañón et al., 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Oliveira et al., 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Fleoter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005351).

**Coryphoblennius galerita** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Montagu's blenny, **Marachomba-das-rochas**, Caboz, Caboz-de-crista, Marachomba.
References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Dooley et al., 1985; Zander, 1986b; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2015b; Eschmeyer et al., 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Collett, 1896(?), 1897; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Bath, 1977, 1990a; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b; Ré, 1979a; Almada et al., 1983; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien; 1983; Zander, 1986b; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Barreiros, 1990; Patznier and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patznier et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997; Azevedo et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada and Santos, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Fleoter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2015b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Von Martens, 1876; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Dooley et al., 1985; Zander, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a, 2015; Araujo et al., 2005; Fleoter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMFPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2015b; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Salarias simplocos* Hilgendorf 1888 and the syntype of *Blennius artedii* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836, synonyms of *C. galerita*, are in the ZMB and MNHN collections (ZMB 12654, caught off the Azores and MNHN-IC-A-1833, set of two specimens, caught off Madeira), respectively.

**Hypleurochilus bananensis** (Poll 1959)
Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-banana**.
References: mainland Portugal (Almada et al., 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2015c).
**Hypleurochilus fissicornis** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)
Common name: No English common name; *Marachomba-da-toca*.
References: Azores (MNHN-IC-0000-0736, 1836 (PECs); Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836 (PECs); Bath, 1977, 1990b, 1994; Zander, 1986b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams and Craig, 2014(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Blehnhus fucorum* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836 caught about 240 NM South of Azores, synonym of *H. fissicornis*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-0000-0736).

**Lipophrys pholis** (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Bath, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Zander, 1980; Santos, 1987, 1989, 1992a; Santos et al., 1988, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Almada et al., 1990; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Azevedo et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Almada et al., 2001, 2009; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1844b; NHMUK 1863.9.10.12-14, 1861-1890; NHMUK 1953.11.15.1, 1937-1960; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2001; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four syntypes of *Pholis bufo* Lowe 1843 caught off Madeira, synonym of *L. pholis*, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.9.10.12-14, set of three specimens and NHMUK 1953.11.15.1).

**Lipophrys trigloides** (Valenciennes 1836)
Common name: No English common name; *Marachomba-trigloide*, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Barriguda, Cabo, Cabroz, Diabo, Marachomba, Peixe-diabo.
References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Zander, 1980; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, 1995a, 1997; Azevedo et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Almada et al., 2001; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Zander, 1986b; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Microlipophrys canevae** (Vinciguerra 1880)
Common name: No English common name; *Marachomba-de-Caneva*.
References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Zander, 1986; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Microlipophrys dalmatinus** (Steindachner & Kolombatović 1883)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-dálmata**.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida et al., 1980; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Ophioblennius atlanticus** (Valenciennes 1836)


References: Azores (Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Ré and Almeida, 1981; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1987, 1992a, 1995a; b; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992, 1993; Santos and Barreiros, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Almada et al., 2001; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Alfonso, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-A-2024, 1971; MNHN-IC-B-2510, 1971; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Almada et al., 2001; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype and the paralectotype of *Salaria atlanticus* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836, caught off Madeira, synonyms of *O. atlanticus*, are in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-A-2024 and MNHN-IC-B-2510, respectively).

**Parablennius gattorugine** (Brünich 1768)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almeida, 1979, 1982, 1996; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Arruda et al., 1988; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira et al., 1992; Erzini et al. 1997; Cabral, 1999; Almada et al., 2001, 2007; Garnerot et al., 2004; Almada et al., 2005a; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henrique et al., 2007, 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Regan, 1903a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bath, 1979; Almeida, 1982; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Chicharo and Teodóso, 1990; Carneiro et al., 1994) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1849; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Oliveira et al. (1992) the occurrence records of *P. gattorugine* from the Azores and Madeira are misidentifications of *Parablennius ruber* (Cuvier and Valenciennes 1836). Thus, the quotes to the Azores and Madeira Islands are incorrect and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

**Parablennius incognitus** (Bath 1968)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-das-cracas**, Caboz-das-cracas.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida et al., 1980; Zander, 1986b; Arruda, 1990; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood and Williams, 1974; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1987, 1992a, 1995a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada and Santos, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Almada et al., 2001; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a, b; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014).
et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Falcón et al., 2000; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Parablennius parvicornis** (Valenciennes 1836)


References: Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1992; Zander, 1979, 1980, 1986; Bath, 1982, 1990a, b; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1984, 1985a, b, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1992a, 1995a; Santos and Almada, 1988; Santos et al., 1989, 1994b, 1995b, 1996, 1997; Barreiros, 1990; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Gonçalves, 1993; Gonçalves et al., 1993; Santos and Barreiros, 1993; Taborsky, 1994; Almada and Santos, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a, b; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Bath, 1971, 1979, 1990b; Dooley et al., 1985; Zander, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Almada et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2005a, b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several authors confused the species *P. parvicornis* and *P. sanguinolentus* since both may be found in rock pools and are of similar shape and colour (Santos et al., 1997). Almada et al. (2005b) proved that the genetic distance between *P. parvicornis* and *P. sanguinolentus* is similar or higher than the one found for other blenniids that are widely recognized as distinct species and demonstrated that the two are different species due to significant genetic distance. These results, together with the distinct geographical distribution and meristic differences, support that *P. sanguinolentus* and *P. parvicornis* should be considered as two valid species. Their current geographic distributions are: *P. parvicornis* in the Eastern Atlantic, is from Senegal to Congo, and Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde and Canary islands; and *P. sanguinolentus* in the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from France to Morocco.

**Parablennius pilicornis** (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: Ringneck blenny; *Marachomba-cornuda*.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a; Almeida et al., 1980; Zander, 1986b; Almada et al., 1987, 2001, 2005a, b; Antunes et al., 1988; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Palma et al., 2003; Almada et al., 2005a; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Pastor and Francour, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Williams et al., 2015d). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. pilicornis* in the Eastern Atlantic is from southern Bay of Biscay to South Africa. The distribution map of this species reported by Williams et al. (2015d) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Parablennius rouxi** (Cocco 1833)

Common name: No English common name; *Marachomba-branca*, Marachomba, Marachomba-de-risca.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Cabral, 1999; Almada et al., 2001; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Parablennius ruber** (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: Portuguese blenny; *Marachomba-portuguesa*, Cabo, Cabo-lusitano, Cabo-português, Murtefuge.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b; Girard, 1892; Almeida, 1979, 1982; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Almeida, 1982; Almeida and
Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Zander, 1986b; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Bath, 1990b; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Oliveira et al., 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Almada et al., 2001, 2007; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Azevedo and Homem, 2002; Almada et al., 2005a, b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Williams et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Parablennius sanguinolentus** (Pallas 1814)

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira et al., 1992; Almada et al., 2001; Garnerot et al., 2004; Almada et al., 2005a, b; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2015e; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bath, 1982; Santos, 1987, 1989; Santos et al., 1989; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Taborsky, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Almada et al., 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1844b, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Collett, 1890b, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almada et al., 2001; Araújo et al., 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Almada et al. (2005b) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. sanguinolentus* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from France to Morocco. Thus, the quotes to the Azores and Madeira islands are incorrect and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

**Parablennius tentacularis** (Brunnich 1768)
Common name: Tentacled blenny; *Marachomba-tentaculada*, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Diabo, Marachomba, Murtufeuge, Peixe-diabo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Dooley et al., 1985; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Oliveira et al., 1992(?); Gordo and Cabral, 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (Williams et al., 2015f). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. tentacularis* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Senegal, including Canary Islands. The distribution map of this species reported by Williams et al. (2015f) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Salaria basilisca** (Valenciennes 1836)
Common name: No English common name; *Marachomba-listada*.

References: Azores (?) (Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Arruda, 1997). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. basilisca* is the Mediterranean Sea (endemic). Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien (1979) cited the occurrence of *B. basiliscus* at the Azores in a preliminary report, but this misidentification was corrected in a subsequent paper (Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

**Salaria fluviatilis** (Asso y del Rio 1801)
Common name: Freshwater blenny; *Marachomba-de-água-doce*, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Caboz-de-água-doce, Cabroz.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Reis, 1924 (cit. by Nobre (1935)); Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b, 1995; Garcia de Jalon et al., 1989; Oliveira et al., 1992; Collares-Pereira et al., 2000; Freyhof, 2006; Almada et al., 2009b), Azores (?) (Nobre, 1924;
Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) this species occurs in the following habitats: freshwater, brackish and marine waters. However, S. fluviatilis has a preference for lakes and streams with moderate current and stone bottom (Freyhof, 2006). In streams, the deepest and fastest microhabitats are preferred; sometimes in coastal lagoons with low salinity (Freyhof, 2006). In mainland Portugal (Guadiana River basin) S. fluviatilis is native, resident and an exclusively freshwater species (Collares-Pereira et al., 2000). The occurrence records of Blennius inaequalis Valenciennes 1836, synonym of S. fluviatilis, to the Azores and Madeira Islands are probably exclusively to freshwater. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Salaria pavo** (Risso 1810)

Common name: Peacock blenny; Marachomba-pavão, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabro, Diabo, Judia, Marachomba, Murtefuge, Peixe-diabo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Oliveira et al., 1992; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada et al., 2001, 2009a; Almada et al., 2005a; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2015g; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2353, 1928; Bath, 1973; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Scartella cristata** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Molly miller; Marachomba-de-crista, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabro, Marachomba.

References: mainland Portugal (Williams et al., 2015h), Azores (Williams et al., 2015h) and Madeira (Falcón et al., 2000; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; EMEPC, 2010; Almada et al., 2015; Williams et al., 2015h; POGIS, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) S. cristata is widely distributed in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Namibia including Canary and Ascension islands, and in the western Atlantic, from Bermuda and Florida to Brazil; the current geographic distribution also includes the Mediterranean Sea. S. cristata is generally recognized to be a species complex and currently it is under taxonomic review (Williams et al., 2015h).

**Order Lophiiformes**

Family Lophiidae

**Lophius budegassa** Spinola 1807

Common name: Blackbellied angler; Tamboril-sovaco-preto, Enxarroco, Peixe-sapo, Penadeira, Pinadeira, Recaimão, Sapo, Tamboril, Tamboril-preto, Tamboril-ruço, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal* (Osório, 1894; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; Caruso, 1986, 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1980-1465, 1971; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019). This species can be confused with Lophius piscatorius Linnaeus 1758 (Caruso, 2016a).

**Lophius piscatorius** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1756(?); Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Bouard, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Monod and Le Danois, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins,
1981; Dinis, 1985; Caruso, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Porteiro et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^*\) (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888; Silva, 1893; Carqueja, 1894; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Regan, 1903b; Tâning, 1923; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Haedrich, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Morato et al., 2001a; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (\(?)\) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014). This species can be confused with Lophius budegassa Spinola 1807 (Caruso, 2016a). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. According to Wirtz et al. (2008) this species can be found in Madeira fish markets but is introduced and not from Madeira Archipelago. The specimen caught in the Azores in 1903 in Talisman expedition and identified by Regen as Lophius vaillanti (MNHN-IC-1887-0223: Paralectotype of Lophius vaillanti Regan, 1903) was subsequently reassessed as paralectotype of L. piscatorius Linnaeus 1758.

Family Antennariidae

*Antennarius multiocellatus* (Valenciennes 1837)

Common name: Longlure frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-multiocelado**. 
References: Azores (MNHN-IC-A-5265, 1827; Carneiro et al., 2014). Rare species.

*Antennatus nummifer* (Cuvier 1817)

Common name: Spotfin frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-salpicado**.
References: Azores (Pietsch, 1986a; Pietsch and Grobecker, 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1865.6.20.2., 1864-1877; Pietsch, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Chironectes bicorns Lowe 1839, synonym of A. nummifer, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.6.20.2).

*Fowlerichthys radiosus* Garman 1896

Common name: Singlespot frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-uniocelado**.
References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; IMAR/DOP COLETA 129, 2003; IMAR/DOP COLETA 293, 2004; Porteiro and Afonzo, 2007; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Pietsch, 1986a; Monod and Le Dansois, 1979; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Fowlerichthys senegalensis* Cadenat 1959

Common name: Senegalese frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-do-Senegal**.
References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008).

*Histrio histrio* (Linnaeus 1758)

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 20979, 1906 (PECS); Pietsch, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Ferreira, 1940; Osório de Castro, 1967; Pietsch, 1986a; Pietsch and Grobecker, 1987; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Pietsch et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(\(?)\); Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(\(?)\); Pietsch, 1986a; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Family Chaunacidae

*Chaunacops coloratus* (Garman 1899)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sapo-colorido**.

References: Azores (?) (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1996-0225, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014). The specimen MNHN-IC-1996-0225 collected in September 2, 1995 and initially identified as *Bathychaunax roseus* (Barbour 1941) was renamed as *C. coloratus* in 2006. According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Eastern Pacific. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

*Chaunacops roseus* (Barbour 1941)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sapo-rosado**.


*Chaunax pictus* Lowe 1846


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1911, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; Caruso and Pietsch, 1986; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Rijnsdorp et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Frolicher, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Scherbachev et al., 1985b (PECS); Caruso and Pietsch, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp et al., 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843-1860, 1846a, b, c, 1850, 1852; NHMUK 1857.6.13.183, 1854-1861; Günther, 1861a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Monod, 1979b; Caruso and Pietsch, 1986; Caruso, 1989; Lloris et al., 1991; Quéro et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp et al., 2015b; Caruso, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught 5-6 NM west of Funchal (Madeira) is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.183). According to Santos et al. (1997) the Roule’s specimen (MOM-IC-910541, year 1902, st. 1338) it probably belongs to the species *Chaunax suttkusi* Caruso 1889. Fowler (1936), Ferreira (1940), Collins (1954), Albuquerque (1954-1956) and Ehrich (1977) are all based in Roule (1919). However, some other authors refer the presence of *C. pictus* in the Azores. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005301). Three specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22350, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22879, 1967, set of two specimens).

*Chaunax suttkusi* Caruso 1889

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sapo-de-Suttkus**, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Quéro et al., 1997; Caruso, 2016b) and Azores (Roule, 1919a; Frolicher, 1936; Ferreira, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ehrich, 1977; Caruso, 1989; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Quéro et al., 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Delgado et al., 2017; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Caulophrynidae

*Caulophryne jordani* Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Fanfin angler; **Peixe-pescador-de-Jordan**.

References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1529, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1932, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1940; Bello, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1979e; Pietsch, 1979, 2009; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a(?); Lloris et al., 1991). The holotype (unique) of *Ceratocaulophryne regani* Roule & Angel 1932, synonym of *C. jordani*, caught off the Azores (38°33.0’N, 34°4.20’W) is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1529). According to Bertelsen (1986a) the species *C. jordani* is regarded as being present in SW of Madeira, but
was caught outside the EEZ and outside the proposed extension of the Portuguese continental shelf (Carneiro et al., 2014).

*Caulophyne polyrema* Regan 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pescador-da-Madeira**.

References: Azores (Bertelsen, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 1930.2.7.1., 1912-1936; Regan, 1930; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Funchal Bay (Madeira) is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1930.2.7.1).

Family Neoceratiidae

*Neoceratias spinifer* Pappenheim 1914

Common name: Spiny seadevil; **Diabo-marinho-espinhoso**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Koefoed, 1932; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in temperate and tropical seas.

Family Melanocetidae

*Melanocetus johnsonii* Günther 1864

Common name: Humpback anglerfish; **Diabo-marinho-de-Johnson**.

References: mainland Portugal (Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Regan, 1926; Fowler, 1936a; Bertelsen, 1951; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1864b, 1865, 1889; NHMUK 1864.7.18.6, 1864-1877; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Regan, 1926; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1961, 1962a, b, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off sea of Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1864.7.18.6).

*Melanocetus murrayi* Günther 1887

Common name: Deepsea blackdevil; **Diabo-marinho-de-Murray**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118749, 1979; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF_MAR-ECO_2932, 2004; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF_MAR-ECO_2931, 1979; NHMUK 2004.11.6.88, 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1962a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014). The previous quote by Carneiro et al. (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area.

Family Himantolophidae

*Himantolophus albinares* Maul 1961

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-da-Madeira**, Farol.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF_MAR-ECO_4376, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1962b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Uyeno et al., 1983; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira) is in the MMF collections (MMF 2598, 1961).

*Himantolophus brevirostris* (Regan 1925)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-focinho-curto**.

**Himantolophus compressus** (Osório 1909)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-sapo**, Farol, Peixe-de-farol, Peixe-farol, Peixe-sapo, Sapô, Tamboril.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909, 1912; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1979e; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Corynophorus compressus* Osório 1909, synonym of *H. compressus*, caught off Sesimbra (mainland Portugal) was preserved in the Museu Bocage but destroyed in the 1978 fire.

**Himantolophus groenlandicus** Reinhardt 1837

Common name: Atlantic flatfish; **Peixe-farol-do-Atlântico**, Peixe-de-farol.

References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1893a; Brauer, 1906; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Clarke, 1956; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1961; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Himantolophus mauli** Bertelsen & Krefft 1988

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Maul**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Krefft, 1988; Eschmeyer 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira) is in the MMF collections (MMF 18291).

**Bufoceratias wedli** (Pietschmann 1926)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Wedli**.

References: mainland Portugal (Pietsch et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Pietschmann, 1926, 1930; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1962a; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Phrynichthys wedli* Pietschmann 1926, synonym of B. wedli, caught off Madeira is in the NMW collections (NMW 3524).

**Chaenophryne draco** Beebe 1932

Common name: Smooth dreamer; **Peixe-farol-dragão**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004356, 1959; Bertelsen, 1986a; NHMUK 2004.9.12.63, 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Bertelsen, 1951, 1986a, 1990a; Grey, 1956; Nielsen, 1974; Pietsch, 1979; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Chaenophryne melanodactylus* Regan & Trewavas 1932, synonym of *C. draco*, caught 56 NM WSW off Santa Maria Island (Azores), 36°36.0′N, 26°14.0′W, is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P92116).

**Chaenophryne longiceps** Regan 1925

Common name: Can-opener smoothdream; **Peixe-farol-cabeça-comprida**.

References: mainland Portugal (Porteiro et al., 2017), Azores (Regan, 1925, 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Chaenophryne ramifera** Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-ramudo**.

References: Azores (Koefoed, 1944 (PECS); Grey, 1956(?); Bertelsen, 1990a (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014). Koefoed (1944) as *Chaenophryne pacis* Koefoed 1944.
**Ctenochirichthys longimanus** Regan & Trewavas 1932
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-barbatana-comprida**.
References: Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Maul, 1979e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

**Dolopichthys alector** Garman 1899
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-cornudo**.

**Dolopichthys danae** Regan 1926
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-do-Dana**.

**Dolopichthys jubatus** Regan & Trewavas 1932
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-crista**.
References: Azores (Regan, 1925, 1926; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Collins, 1954; Pietsch, 1972a, b; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015q) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015q; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Dolopichthys karsteni** Leipertz & Pietsch 1987
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Karsten**.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (PECS) (MCZ 149624, 1978; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Western North Atlantic. This species was erroneously considered present in Madeira and mainland Portugal by Carneiro *et al.* (2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal and Madeira. Males unknown.

**Dolopichthys longicornis** Parr 1927
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-diabo**.
References: Azores (Grey, 1956; MAR-ECO 4339, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1932; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979e).

**Dolopichthys pullatus** Regan & Trewavas 1932
Common name: Lobed dreamer; **Peixe-farol-lobado**.

**Leptacanthichthys gracilispinis** (Regan 1925)
Common name: Plainchin dreamarm; **Peixe-farol-de-queixo-direito**.

**Lophodolos acanthognathus** Regan 1925
Common name: Whalehead dreamer; **Peixe-farol-cabeça-de-baleia**.

**Microlophichthys microlophus** (Regan 1925)
Common name: Short-rod anglerfish; **Peixe-farol-haste-curta**.

**Oneirodes anisacanthus** (Regan 1925)
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-bolbo-assimétrico**.
References: Azores (NHMUK 1925.8.11.13, 1922) and Madeira (Maul, 1949c, d, 1961; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Oneirodes carlsbergi** (Regan & Trewavas 1932)
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-de-Carlsberg.
References: Azores (NHMUK 2002.11.17.85, 1982).

**Oneirodes clarkei** Swinney & Pietsch 1988
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-de-Clarke.
References: Madeira (NMSZ 1986.005.1, 1986; Swinney and Pietsch, 1988; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira (32°24.0'N, 16°51.0'W) is in the NMSZ collections (NMSZ 1986.005.1).

**Oneirodes eschrichtii** Lütken 1871
Common name: Bulbous dreamer; Peixe-farol-de-Eschricht.
References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005196, 1959; Regan, 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; ZMH 119150, 1979; NHMUK 2002.11.17.84, 1982; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp et al., 2015c) and Madeira (Maul, 1949c, 1951; ZMH 110101, 1971; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp et al., 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Oneirodes kreftii** Pietsch 1974
Common name: Krefft's dreamer; Peixe-farol-de-Kreft.
References: Madeira (ZMH 110428, 1971). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) O. kreftii is a cosmopolitan species in Southern Hemisphere. However, in the Ichthyology Collection of the Zoological Museum of University of Hamburg (ZMH) there is a specimen of this species captured at Madeira (32°47.0'N, 16°24.0'W).

**Oneirodes macronema** (Regan & Trewavas 1932)
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-de-Santa Cruz.
References: Azores (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Oneirodes macrosteus** Pietsch 1974
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-do-Atlântico-Norte.
References: Azores (MCZ 50022, 1970; Melo and Menezes, 2002; MAR-ECO 7300, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017).

**Oneirodes myrionemus** Pietsch 1974
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-multifilamentoso.
References: Madeira (ZMH 25185, 1971; ZMH 25186, 1971; Pietsch, 1974; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and one paratype of O. myrionemus, caught off Madeira (32°47.0'N, 16°24.0'W) are in the ZMH collections [ZMH 25185, 1971; ZMH 25186, 1971 (paratype)].

**Oneirodes posti** Bertelsen & Grobecker 1980
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-de-Post.
References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 25189, 1979; Bertelsen and Grobecker, 1980; Hartel et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014). The holotype of O. posti, caught SW off the Azores (35°24.0' N, 32°01.0' W) are in the ZMH collections (ZMH 25189, 1979).

**Pentherichthys atratus** (Regan & Trewavas 1932)
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-do-Panamá.
References: Azores (Ralph, 2015r) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015r; Froese and Pauly, 2019). *Pentherichthys venustus* (Regan and Trewavas 1932) is synonym of *P. atratus*.

**Phyllorhinichthys micractis** Pietsch 1969
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-farol-de-Guadalupe.
Puck pinnata Pietsch 1978
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-alado**.
References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - Ti/SF_MAR-ECO_1294, 1979; Carneiro et al., 2014). Very rare species.

Spiniphryne gladisfeneae (Beebe 1932)
Common name: Prickly dreamer; **Peixe-farol-espinhoso**.

Family Thaumatichthyidae

Lasiognathus amphirhamphus Pietsch 2005
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-ganchudo**.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2003.11.16.12, 1981; Pietsch, 2005, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught SW off the Azores (32°22.2’N, 29°50.7’W) is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2003.11.16.12).

Lasiognathus beebei Regan & Trewavas 1932
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-ganchudo-de-Beebe**.
References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Pietsch, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lasiognathus saccostoma Regan 1925
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-ganchudo-tridente**.
References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1126120_85_FIS_483001, 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1962a, 1979e; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Bertelsen and Pietsch, 1996; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and one paratype of Lasiognathus ancistrophorus Maul 1962, synonym of *L. saccostoma*, caught off Madeira (32°42.0’N, 16°32.0’W) are in the MMF collections [MMF 19019, 1961; MMF 19020, 1961 (paratype)]. The previous quote by Carneiro et al. (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area. Its a very rare species.

Family Centrophrynidae

Centrophryne spinulosa Regan & Trewavas 1932
Common name: Horned lantern fish; **Peixe-farol-córneo**.
References: Madeira (Regan, 1926; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Family Ceratiidae

Ceratias holboelli Krøyer 1845
Common name: **Kroyer’s deep-sea angler fish**; **Peixe-farol-de-Holbøll**.
References: Azores (Clarke, 1950, 1956; NHMUK 2003.1.13.59, 1970; Pietsch, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?)); MAR-ECO 5617, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1962b). Murray and Hjort (1912) indicate the occurrence of this species under Gran Canaria and Faial, Azores (31°21.0’N, 35°7.0’W). This geographic coordinates correspond to a position near the Atlantis Fracture Zone, but out of the PECS area. Fowler (1936b) and Albuquerque (1954-1956) mention the occurrence of this species near the Azores based on the reference made by Murray and Hjort (1912).

Cryptoparas couesi Gill 1883
Common name: **Triplewart seadevil**; **Peixe-farol-de-Coues**.
References: mainland Portugal (Kobylansky et al., 2015d), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Bertelsen, 1951; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Pietsch, 1986b; Du Buit et al., 1989; Bekker et al., 1982; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobylansky et al., 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1951, 1986a; NHMUK 2004.7.5.23, 1966; MCZ 219
49995, 1970; MCZ 50002, 1970; MCZ 51209, 1972; Pietsch, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; NHMUK 1996.2.14.24, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014; Kobyliansky et al., 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) C. couesii is a circumglobal species in tropical through cold temperate seas. The distribution map of this species reported by Kobyliansky et al. (2015d) included the area of mainland Portugal. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal. Barbour (1941) indicates the occurrence of Cryptopsaras atlantidis Barbour 1941, synonym of C. couesii, caught north of Azores (50°00’N, 25°20.0’W). This geographic coordinates correspond to a position out of the Azores EEZ and the PECS area. This unique holotype is in the MCZ collections (MCZ 31650).

Family Gigantactinidae

**Gigantactis ios** Bertelsen, Pietsch & Lavenberg 1981
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-chicote-das-Canárias**.
References: Madeira (Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) indicates the occurrence of this species [unique holotype is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1977.9.13.1.)], SW of Madeira (29°49.0’N, 23°0.0’W), based on the reference made by Bertelsen et al., 1981. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position at Canary Basin, west Canary Islands, but out of the Madeira EEZ and the PECS area.

**Gigantactis longicirra** Waterman 1939
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-chicote-filamentoso**.

**Gigantactis vanhoeffeni** Brauer 1902
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-chicote-de-Van Höffen**.
References: Azores (MAR-ECO 2787, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)).

Family Linophrynidae

**Haplophryne mollis** (Brauer 1902)
Common name: Soft leafvent angler; **Peixe-sestro-macio**.

**Linophryne arborifera** Regan 1925
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-ramoso**.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1990b)

**Linophryne algibarbata** Waterman 1939
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-de-Waterman**.
References: Azores (?)(Porteiro et al., 2017). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. algibarbata* is the North Atlantic. In North Atlantic the occurrence records are distributed between 49°N and 14°N. Porteiro et al. (2017) indicate that this species may probably occur in the northern MAR region, which eventually includes the Azorean Zone. Specimens are needed for confirmation its occurrence in the MAR Azores region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

**Linophryne arcturi** (Beebe 1926)
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-do-Arcturus**.
References: Madeira (Bertelsen, 1990b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Linophryne brevibarbata** Beebe 1932
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-de-barbilho-trirramoso**.
References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Koefoed, 1944; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_3463, 1979 (PECS); NHMUK 2002.11.17.87, 1982; Santos et al., 1997; Bertelsen, 1986a; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 103546, 1966; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Linophrynidae**

**Linophrynus coronata** Parr 1927
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-cororado**.
References: mainland Portugal (Pietsch, 2009; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Linophrynus indica** (Brauer 1902)
Common name: Headlight angler; **Peixe-sestro-do-Índico**.
References: Azores (?) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Albuquerque, 1954-1956). There are three records of specimens of *Aceratias indicus* Brauer, caught in the Atlantic ocean (west of Canaries; south-west of Azores and Azores) (Murray and Hjort 1912). However, the current geographic distribution is Indo-Pacific (Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Linophrynus lucifer** Collett 1886
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-lucifer**.
References: Azores (?) (Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Collett, 1886; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1895; Brauer, 1906; Regan, 1926; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira (36°N, 20°W) is in the ZMUO collections (ZMUO J5560). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. lucifer* is the North Atlantic. Porteiro et al. (2017) indicate this species probably occurs in the northern MAR region, which may eventually include the Azorean Zone. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores region.

**Linophrynus macrodon** Regan 1925
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-dentudo**.
References: Azores (MAR-ECO 5655, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)).

**Linophrynus maderensis** Maul 1961
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-da-Madeira**.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1979f; NHMUK 2003.3.18.27, 1962; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species caught off Madeira (stomach content) is in the MMF collections (MMF 9094, 1956).

**Linophrynus polyagon** Regan 1925
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-barbudo**.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2004.9.12.167, 1981) and Madeira (Regan, 1925; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; ZMUC P92145, 1970; Maul, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species caught north off Madeira (33°15.6°N, 16°35.4°W) is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P92145).

**Linophrynus racemifera** Regan & Trewavas 1932
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-pompom**.
References: Madeira (Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Linophrynus sexfiliis** Bertelsen 1973
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-hexafilamentosos**.
References: Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Photocorynus spiniceps** Regan 1925
Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-cabeça-espinhosa**.
References: Madeira (Swinney, 1995b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015s).
Order Tetraodontiformes  
Family Molidae

*Masturus lanceolatus* (Liénard 1840)  
Common name: **Sharptail mola**, Peixe-lua-rabudo, Lua, Peixe-lua, Peixe-porco.  
References: mainland Portugal ([Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015])<sup>1</sup>, Azores ([Collett, 1896; Collins, 1954; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015<sup>2</sup>; Matsuura, 2016<sup>b</sup>) and Madeira ([Maul, 1949; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015<sup>2</sup>; Froese and Pauly, 2019]). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas.

*Mola alexandrini* (Ranzani 1839)  
Common name: Bump-head sunfish; **Peixe-lua-de-Ranzani**.  
References: Azores ([Sawai et al., 2018; Wirtz and Bischof, 2019]) and Madeira ([Wirtz and Bischof, 2019]). According to Sawai *et al.* (2018) the adults of *M. alexandrini* can be distinguished from other species of *Mola* by the head profile (with bump and chin with bump), body scales rectangular, clavis rounded and ossicles on the rear margin. However, for Wirtz and Bischof (2019) this species mainly differs from the other *Mola* species by the shape of the clavus and the scales, because in the Eastern Atlantic *Mola mola* (Linnaeus 1758) it can also exhibit a bump on the head, similar to the *M. alexandrini*. This species can be confused with *Mola mola* (Linnaeus 1758) ([Sawai et al., 2018]).

*Mola mola* (Linnaeus 1758)  
References: mainland Portugal<sup>1</sup> ([Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869<sup>a</sup>, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1894; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979<sup>h</sup>, 1986e; Borges, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001<sup>b</sup>; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002<sup>a</sup>; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Chaves, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Liu *et al.*, 2015; Matsuura, 2016<sup>b</sup>; Sawai *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores ([Hilgendorf, 1888<sup>a</sup>; Collett, 1896<sup>a</sup>; Sampaio, 1904; Brian, 1912; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936<sup>b</sup>; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979<sup>h</sup>, 1986<sup>e</sup>; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Barreiros and Teves, 2005; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Liu *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira ([Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979<sup>h</sup>, 1986<sup>e</sup>; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Liu *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019]). This species can be confused with *Mola alexandrini* (Ranzani 1839) ([Sawai et al., 2018]). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 1002).

*Ranzania laevis* (Pennant 1776)  
Common name: **Slender sunfish**; **Peixe-lua-comprido**, Lua, Lua-comprida, Peixe-lua, Peixe-lua-oblongo.  

Family Diodontidae

*Chilomycterus reticulatus* (Linnaeus 1758)  
References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley et al., 1985; Duron and Quéro, 1990b; Leis, 2006(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa and Rijnsdorp, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa and Rijnsdorp, 2015) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; INIP, 1982c; Dooley et al., 1985; Duron and Quéro, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Leis, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Costa and Rijnsdorp, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Chilomycterus schoepfi* (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: Striped burrfish; **Porco-espinho-listado.**

References: Azores (?) (PECS) (ROM 23914, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. schoepfi* is the Western North Atlantic. The occurrence record ROM 23914 indicates Atlantic Ocean off Florida (as locally collected) but the geographic coordinates correspond to a geographic position off the Azores at 82 NM west of the Great Meteor Tablemount. However, there is probably a mistake in the geographic coordinates. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

*Chilomycterus spinosus mauretanicus* (Le Danois 1954)


References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Leis, 2006(?); Jing et al., 2015a), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. spinosus* (subspecies *mauretanicus*) is the Eastern Atlantic. The specimen in the AVG collections (AVG CODC-Peixes PE/1107) probably refers to *Chilomycterus spinosus* subsp. *mauretanicus* (Le Danois 1954). Osório de Castro (1967) only mentions the doubtful occurrence of *Chilomycterus spinosus* (Linnaeus 1758) in the Azores and Madeira Archipelagos. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores and Madeira islands.

*Chilomycterus spinosus spinosus* (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: No English common name; **Porco-espinho-americano**, Baicau, Balhacu, Bôicu, Espinho, Peixe-porco, Peixe-sapo-grande; Porco, Porco-espinho, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (AVG CODC-Peixes PE/1107, 1899; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The current geographic distribution of this subspecies is in the Western central Atlantic and along South-west America (Leis, 2006; Simon et al., 2013; Jing et al., 2015a; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). There is a specimen of *Chilomycterus spinosus spinosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) in the Coleção do Museu Oceanográfico do Rei D. Carlos I, Aquário Vasco da Gama, Lisboa. Catalogue number PE/1107, caught off in Nazaré, October 23, 1899. Osório de Castro (1967) only mentions the doubtful occurrence of *Chilomycterus spinosus* (Linnaeus 1758) in the Azores and Madeira Archipelagos. Probably the records of the subspecies *spinosus* referred to subspecies *mauretanicus*. Thus, this subspecies is not considered in the total number of valid species.

*Diodon eydouxii* Brisout de Barneville 1846

Common name: Pelagic porcupinefish; **Peixe-ouriço-pelágico**, Peixe-ouriço.

References: Azores (Azevedo et al., 2004; Leis, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Barreiros and Fricke, 2015; Ralph, 2015u; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016).

*Diodon holocanthus* Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Longspined porcupinefish; **Peixe-ouriço-de-crista**, Espinho, Peixe-ouriço, Peixe-ouriço, Porco, Porco-espinho.

References: Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014).
**Diodon hystrix** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Lozano, 1952; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortone, 1979h, 1986e; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papaconstantinou and Rijndorp, 2015d), Azores (Collins, 1954; Wirtz, 1994; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ordines et al., 2018a) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortone, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris et al., 1991; Delgado, 1998; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Ordines et al., 2018a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Azevedo et al. (2004) and Wirtz et al. (2008) it is possible that some of the records of *D. hystrix* for the Azores and Madeira, respectively, are in fact a misidentification of *Diodon eydouxii* Brézé de Barneville 1846. The identity of the Azorean and Madeiran *Diodon* needs checking. Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas.

**Family Tetraodontidae**

**Canthigaster capistrata** (Lowe 1839)


References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Moura and Castro, 2002; Cardigos et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; MCZ 99309, 1970; Araújo et al., 2005; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Rijndorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015b; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of *Tetraodon capistratus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. capistrata*, were caught off Madeira and their whereabouts are unknown.

**Canthigaster rostrata** (Bloch 1786)


References: mainland Portugal (Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014(?)), Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 5359, 2014; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1839, 1845; Günther, 1870; Jordan and Edwards, 1889; CAS Ich 24034, 1921; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortone, 1979h, 1986e; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Dooley et al., 1985; SAIAB FC 34751, 1990; Shipp, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. rostrata* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. However, according to Moura and Castro (2002) all *Canthigaster* specimens so far recorded from Madeira belong to the species *Canthigaster capistrata* (Lowe 1839).

**Ephippion guttifer** (Bennett 1831)

Common name: **Prickly puffer; Peixe-bola-de-pintas**, Baiacú, Baiacú-de-pintas, Balhacú, Bola, Sapó, Tamaro, Tamaro-do-alto.

References: mainland Portugal (ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Matsuura, 2016a; Bañón et al., 2018a) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; MNHN-IC-A-8364, n.d.; Carneiro et al., 2014). The occurrence records of the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle indicate the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Morocco (MNHN-IC-A-8364) but the geographic coordinates correspond to a location in the Madeira EEZ.

**Lagocephalus laevigatus** (Linnaeus 1766)

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014; Matsuura, 2016a) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014). This species can be confused with *Lagocephalus lagocephalus* (Linnaeus 1758) (Matsuura, 2016a).

**Lagocephalus lagocephalus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1888; MNHN-IC-1905-0585, 1900; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Erzini et al., 2001b; Santos et al., 2002b; Garnerot et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015c; Matsuura, 2016a; Encarnação et al., 2019), Azores (Valliant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Shipp, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nobre, 1935; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015c; Matsuura, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Lagocephalus laevigatus* (Linnaeus 1766) (Matsuura, 2016a).

**Sphoeroides marmoratus** (Lowe 1838)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; Dooley et al., 1985; Almeida, 1986; Ship, 1990; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese 1973; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974, Shipp, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Dooley et al., 1985; Barreiros, 1990; Patznner, 1990; Patznner and Santos 1990d, 1993; Patznner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992, Santos, 1992a; Nash et al., 1994a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015c; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Vinicuigua, 1883; MNHN-IC-0000-2160, 1848; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h; Dooley et al., 1985; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araujo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMPEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Aldama et al., 2015; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015c; Matsuura, 2016a; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Sphoeroides spengleri* (Bloch 1785) (Matsuura, 2016a). The holotype (unique) of *Tetradon marmoratus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *S. marmoratus*, caught off Madeira was in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1850.11.29.28) but it is not accessible in NHMUK data portal.

**Sphoeroides pachygaster** (Müller & Troschel 1848)


References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Calvário et al., 1980; INP, 1982b; Tortonese, 1986e; Quéro et al., 1997, 1998; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olm, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Ward et al., 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015d), Azores (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Barnard, 1927; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Shipp, 1974; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Calvário et al., 1980; Brito, 1983; Dooley et al., 1985; Vacchi, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015d) and Madeira.
(Osório de Castro, 1967; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015d; Matsuura, 2016a; POGID, 2016; Bischoito et al., 2017).

*Spherooides spengleri* (Bloch 1785)

**Common name:** Bandtail puffer; *Peixe-bola-de-pintas*, Sapo, Pombo.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley et al., 1985; Antunes et al., 1988; Carneiro et al., 2014(?)), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley et al., 1985; SAIAB FC 36087, 1990; SAIAB FC 36089, 1990; SAIAB FC 36114, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; SAIAB FC 51520, 1991; SAIAB FC 48896, 1995; Carneiro et al., 2014(?)) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Vinciguerra, 1883; ZMH 20697, 1931; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. spengleri* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. However, some authors indicate this species is replaced by *S. marmoratus* (Müller and Troschel, 1848) in the Eastern Atlantic.

Family Ostraciidae

*Acanthostracion notacanthus* (Bleeker 1863)

**Common name:** Island boxfish; *Peixe-caixa*, Cofre, Peixe-caixa, Peixe-boi.

**References:** Azores (USNM 42144, 1889-1890; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Duron and Quêro, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Klassen, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Tighe, 2015d; Matsuura, 2014, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Acanthostracion quadricornis* (Linnaeus 1758)

**Common name:** Scribbled cowfish; *Peixe-cobre-touro*, Cofre, Couraceiro, Peixe-cobre, Peixe-toiro, Peixe-touro, Toiro, Touro.

**References:** Azores (PECS) (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ROM 23915, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. quadricornis* is the Western Atlantic.

Family Monacanthidae

*Aluterus monoceros* (Linnaeus 1758)

**Common name:** Unicorn leatherjacket filefish; *Peixe-porco-galhudo*, Peixe-porco, Porco.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Matsuura et al., 2015; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015a), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato et al., 2004; Cardigos et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Freitas and Biscoito, 2002; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Matsuura et al., 2015; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015a; Matsuura, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The distribution map of this species reported by Matsuura et al. (2015) included the area of mainland Portugal. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal.

*Aluterus scriptus* (Osbeck 1765)

**Common name:** Scribbled leatherjacket filefish; *Peixe-porco-bicudo*, Peixe-porco, Peixe-porco-galhudo, Porco.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015b), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 36, 2000; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Freitas and Biscoito, 2002; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Stephanolepis hispidus* (Linnaeus 1766)

**Common name:** Planehead filefish; *Peixe-porco-áspero*, Peixe-gatalho-galhudo, Peixe-porco, Peixe-porco-galhudo, Porco, Porco-galhudo.
References: Azores (Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley et al., 1985; Harmelin-Vivien and Quéro, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several syntypes of Monacanthus auriga Lowe 1852, synonym of S. hispidus, were caught off Madeira and their whereabouts are unknown.

Stephanolepis setifer (Bennett 1831)

Common name: Pygmy filefish; Peixe-porco-galhudo, Peixe-porco, Porco.

References: Madeira (?) (MNHN-IC-0000-6318, 1848; Günther, 1870; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. setifer is the Western Atlantic. However, there are seven occurrence records of this species in the eastern central Atlantic. All preserved specimens are in the fishes collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle and in the Canadian Museum of Nature. For K. Matsuura (pers comm.) the record of Madeira specimen is probably a misidentification. Therefore, we considered this record as doubtful until the specimen will be re-evaluated. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Balistidae

Balistes capriscus Gmelin 1789


References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Erzini et al. 1997; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, b, c; Palma et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Veiga et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Matsuura, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^a\) (Hilgendörfer, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Richard, 1912; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot, 1967; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias et al., 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré. 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Dooley et al., 1985; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; Sazonov and Galaktionova, 1987; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira\(^a\) (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nunes, 1974; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Matsuura, 2016a; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Balistes punctatus Gmelin 1789

Common name: Bluespotted triggerfish; Cangulo-pintado.

References: Azores (Floeter et al., 2008) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Tortonese, 1986e; Harmelin-Vivien and Quéro, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Matsuura, 2014, 2016a; Tighe, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).
Balistes vetula Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Queen triggerfish; Cangulo-real, Balista, Balisto, Cangulo, Peixe-porco, Porco, Rainha.
References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985), Azores (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Dooley et al., 1985, Tortonese, 1986e; Harmelin-Vivien and Quéro, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito, 2015h; Matsuura, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Matsuura, 2016a).

Canthidermis maculata (Bloch 1786)
Common name: Rough triggerfish; Cangulo-áspero, Cangulo, Peixe-porco.
References: mainland Portugal (Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015a), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015a) and Madeira (MCZ 86747, 1970; Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015a; Matsuura, 2016a).

Canthidermis sufflaman (Mitchill 1815)
Common name: Ocean triggerfish; Cangulo-oceânico, Cangulo.
References: Azores (PECS) (ROM 23929, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Falcón et al., 2000; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Ralph, 2015v; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Xanthichthys ringens (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Sargassum triggerfish; Cangulo-do-sargaço, Balista, Balisto, Cangulo, Peixe-porco, Porco.
References: Azores (?) (Hollard, 1854; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Moore, 1967; Osório de Castro, 1967; Randall et al., 1978(?); Arruda, 1997(?)). The holotype (unique) of Balistes elongatus Hollard 1854, synonym of X. ringens, caught off the Azores was in the MNHN collections but is not found. According to Randall et al. (1978) the Hollard’s description of B. elongatus is not compatible with the morphological characters of X. ringens. Previously, Fowler (1936), Albuquerque (1954-1956) and Moore (1967) reported the species from the Azores on the assumption that Balistes elongatus Hollard is X. ringens. Eschmeyer et al. (2019) reported the current geographic distribution of X. ringens in the Western Atlantic and Ascension Island. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Scorpaeniformes
Family Sebastidae

Helicolenus dactylopterus (Delaroche 1809)
References: mainland Portugal• (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Saldanha et al., 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a, b; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002b; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henríques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Porteiro et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores• (Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Roule and Angel, 1923; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer 1969; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Ehrich, 1977; Wheeler, 1978; Blanc
and Hureau, 1979; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992, 1995; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Isidro, 1987, 1989, 1996; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Monteiro et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pérêz, 1992; Silva and Krug, 1992; Krug, 1995; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Hareide and Barnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porste et al., 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2012, 2014; Besugo, 2013; Higgins et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauchonnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1955-0021, n.d.; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; von Martens, 1876; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: one specimen at the coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22863) and the others in Josephine Bank (MMF 22416, 1967, set of twenty two specimens and MMF 22852, 1967, one specimen).

**Sebastes norvegicus** (Ascanius 1772)
References: Azores (PECS) (Porste et al., 2017).

**Sebastes mentella** Travin 1951
Common name: Beaked redfish; Peixe-vermelho-da-fundura.
References: Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Barnes, 2001)

**Trachyscorpa cristulata** (Goode & Bean 1896)
Common name: Atlantic thornyhead; Cantarilho-espinhoso.
References: mainland Portugal (Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015b; Bañón et al., 2016a), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012; IMAR/DOP ImagDOP videos Condor 2087, 2010; Porste et al., 2010, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015b) and Madeira (Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2015b).

**Family Setarchidae**

**Ectreposebastes imus** Garman 1899
Common name: Midwater scorpionfish; Rascasso-da-fundura.
References: Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002) and Madeira (Eschmeyer and Buddo, 2015).

**Setarches guentheri** Johnson 1862
Common name: Channeled rockfish; Requeime-de-natura, Rascasso, Requeime, Requeime, Requeme-de-natura.
References: mainland Portugal (Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Pakhorukov, 2008; Velasco et al., 2010; Costa, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Priede, 2017), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Saldanha, 1977a; Shcherbachev et al., 1985a; IMAR/DOP COLETA 206, 1989; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porste et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (NMHUK 1862.4.22.36, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1862a, 1863a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Poss and Rama Rao, 1984; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Poss and Rama Rao, 1984; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Velasco et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Poss,
The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Madeira in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.4.22.36). One specimen caught at the Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22883, 1967).

Family Scorpaenidae

**Phenacoscorpius nebris** Eschmeyer 1965

Common name: Short-tube scorpionfish; **Rascasso-de-tubo-curto**.

References: Madeira (PECS) (SDSC 16587, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. nebris* is the Western Atlantic.

**Pontinus kuhlii** (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: **Offshore rockfish; Cantarilha-requeime**, Brage, Cantareiro, Cantariil, Cantariilho, Cântaro, Cardéal, Chapado, Galhudo, Palhaço, Rascasso, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimeo, Requeme, Toupeira, Vermeilho.

References: mainland Portugal.species (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935b; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blank and Hureau, 1979; INIP, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019, Azores* (Regan, 1903a; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Blank and Hureau, 1979; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Monteiro et al., 1991; Silva and Krug, 1992; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Silva, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2012, 2014; Besugo, 2013; Higgins et al. 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1860, 1880; Sauvage, 1878; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896; Zugmayer, 1911b (PECS); Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Blank and Hureau, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Bischoit et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The specimen from Lowe of *Scorpaena kuhlii* Bowdich 1825, synonym of *P. kuhlii*, caught off Madeira is in the SMF collections (SMF 14).

**Scorpaena azorica** Eschmeyer 1969

Common name: *Azores scorpionfish; Rascasso-dos-Açores*.

References: *Azores* (USNM 94463, 1884; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blank and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997 (?); Arruda, 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Menezes 2015; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Terceira Island (Azores) is in the USNM collections (USNM 94463).

**Scorpaena canariensis** (Sauvage 1878)

Common name: Canary scorpionfish; *Rascasso-das-Canárias*.

References: *Azores* (Wirtz, 1994, 2005; Motomura et al., 2005; Cardigos et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Brito, 1991; Brito et al., 2002; Motomura et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Scorpaena elongata** Cadenat 1943

Common name: *Slender rockfish; Rascasso-rosado*, Galinha-do-mar, Rascasso, Rascasso, Rocaz.
References: mainland Portugal (Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Borges et al., 2002; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (Poss, 2016) and Madeira (Poss, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. elongata is the Mediterranean Sea and the Eastern Atlantic. The distribution map of this species reported by Poss (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

**Scorpaena laevis** Troeschel 1866


References: Azores (Collins, 1954; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bisquito, 2015e; Poss, 2016; Almeida and Bisquito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) this species is absent of Madeira.

**Scorpaena loppei** Cadenat 1943

Common name: *Cadenat's scorpionfish; Rascasso-de-Loppé*.


**Scorpaena maderensis** Valenciennes 1833


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935(?)); Boutière, 1958; Eschmeyer, 1969; Dooley et al., 1985; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Machado et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Encarnação et al., 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a, 1897; Sampaio, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Vaillant, 1919; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Eschmeyer, 1969; Wood and Williams, 1974; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Saldanha, 1977a, 1980, 1995; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Machado et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Poss, 2016; Almeida and Bisquito, 1919; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843-1860; Günther, 1860; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935b; Eschmeyer, 1969; MNHN-IC-0000-6682, 1970; MNHN-IC-0000-6683, 1970; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Machado et al., 2014; POGIS, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eight specimens of *Scorpaena maderensis* Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *S. maderensis*, are deposited in the MNHN collections as syntypes (MNHN-IC-0000-6682 (set of four specimens) and MNHN-IC-0000-6683 (set of four specimens) all caught off Madeira. These eight specimens were donated by the NHMUK and the collection date is much earlier than the date of determination as syntypes (1970) by Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Klausewitz.
**Scorpaena notata** Rafinesque 1810
Common name: Small red scorpionfish; Rascasso-escorião, Carneiro, Coça, Matindias, Mete-em-dias, Palhaço, Peixe-carneiro, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Rascão, Rascasso, Rescasso, Rocaz, Roncaz, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1896, 1917; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marcos, 1984; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olím, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Vaillant, 1919; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985a, b; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990e; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Menezes et al., 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fleoter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1849; Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Collett, 1896; Johnson, 1863b; NHMUK 1917.7.14.87, 1912-1936; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Fleoter et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22865, 1967, set of two specimens). The holotype of *Scorpaena ustulata* Lowe 1841 caught off Madeira, synonym of *S. notata*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.87). Wirtz et al. (2008) do not indicate the presence of this species as a coastal fish of Madeira, but confirm its existence only in depths deeper than 100 meters. Froese and Pauly (2019) reported the absence of this species in Madeira due to a misinterpretation of the text of Wirtz et al. (2008).

**Scorpaena plumieri** Bloch 1789
Common name: Pacific spotted scorpionfish; Rascasso-negro, Coça, Rascasso, Rescasso, Rocaz.

References: Azores (?) (Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016) and Madeira (?) (Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. plumieri* is the Western Atlantic, and Ascension and Saint Helena islands. Santos et al. (1997) referred that the records of *S. plumieri* to the Azores are misidentifications of *Scorpaena laevis* Troschel 1866. Additionally, Poss (2016) considered that the report of this species from the Azores has been questioned and no materials exist to substantiate its presence there. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Scorpaena porcus** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Black scorpionfish; Rascasso-de-pintas, Cancarro, Carneiro, Coça, Palhaço, Peixe-carneiro, Peixe-porco, Porco, Rascasso, Rascasso-escuro, Rascasso-preto, Requeime, Requeime-preto, Requeimo, Requeme, Rescasso, Rocaz, Roncaz, Sarasco, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal! (Vandelli, 1771; Günther, 1860; de Brío Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Halstead 1980; Martins, 1981; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et
al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Poss, 2016; Fricke et al., 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Fricke et al., 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Poss, 2016; Fricke et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005305).

**Scorpaena scrofa** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal\(^\uparrow\) (Günther, 1860; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Posser, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Mendes et al., 2004; Dinis, 1985; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Poss, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^\downarrow\) (Günther, 1860; Drouet, 1861b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Ramos, 1869; Higlendorf,1888b; Roule and Angel, 1921; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Duncker, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias et al., 1976; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985a, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Azavedo et al., 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira\(^\uparrow\) (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843-1860; Günther, 1860; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Norman, 1935b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Poss, 2016; Priede, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

One specimen caught in 1967 at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22467, 1967), a second specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005306).

**Scorpaena stephanica** Cadénat 1943

Common name: **Spotted-fin rockfish; Rascasso-de-barbatana-pontuada**, Rascasso, Rascasso-pontuado, Rocaz.

References: Madeira (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.3.10.105, 1972; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. stephanica* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania south to Angola. The northernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic is a preserved specimen deposited in the Natural History Museum (London) (NHMUK 2016.3.10.105) as *Scorpaena gaillardae* Roux 1954, caught off on April 11, 1972 during the research cruise R.R.S. Discovery Cruise, and represents the only historical record of this species from Madeira (in the PECS area). The closest known record occurs from Canary Islands. Probably it has a discontinuous distribution being Madeira the northern limit of its range.
**Scorpaenodes arenai** Torchio 1962
Common name: Messina rockfish; **Rascasso-de-Messina**.
References: Azvedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Triglidae

*Chelidonichthys cuculus* (Linnaeus 1758)
References: mainland Portugal▲ (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Silva, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Richard, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), **Azores▲** (Hilgendorn, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Hureau, 1986b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984a, c; Hureau, 1986b; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22426, 1967).

*Chelidonichthys lastoviza* (Bonneratte 1788)
Common name: **Streaked gurnard; Cabra-riscada**, Bêbedo, Bêbo, Bêdo, Cabra, Cabrinha,Carriço, Roberto, Ruivo.
References: mainland Portugal▲ (Günther, 1860; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Richards, 1981, 2016; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorn, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Richards, 1968; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Richard, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in April 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005340).
**Chelidonichthys lucerna** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Tub gurnard; Cabra-cabaço**, Alfondega, Antónioinho, Bêbado, Bêbo, Cabação, Cabaço, Caboço, Cabra, Cabra-morena, Cabrinha, Carriço, Peixe-cabra, Peixe-de-Santo-António, Roberto, Ruivo, Santo-António, Surdo.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895c, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Richards, 1981; Borges, 1982; Dinis and Marcos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Erzini et al., 2001a; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Richard, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967(?) Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Chelidonichthys obscurus** (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Longfin gurnard; Cabra-de-bandeira**, Cabaço, Cabra, Cabrinha, Carriço, Roberto, Ruivo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marcos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Prista et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Moura et al., 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Richard, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981(?); Dooley et al., 1985(?); Hureau, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Richard, 2016(?); Eschmeyer et al., 2019(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981(?); Richards, 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Richard, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The occurrence of this species in the Azores was mentioned by several authors, but the records are unconfirmed [Dooley et al. (1985); Richard (2016); Eschmeyer et al. (2019)]. Santos et al. (1997) also considered those records not valid for the Azores. Specimens were needed for confirmation in the Azores Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

**Eutrigla gurnardus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Grey gurnard; Cabra-morena**, Antoninho, Bacamarte, Bêbedo, Bêbo, Bêvo, Borracho, Cabra, Cabra-moira, Cabra-moura, Carriço, Empenhador, Peixe-de-Santo-António, Roberto, Ruivo, Santo-António.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marcos, 1984; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Cabral, 1999; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Olim and Borges, 2006; França et al., 2011; Silva, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Richard, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores
Lepidotrigla cavillone (Lacepède 1801)

Common name: Large-scaled gurnard; Ruivo, Cabra.

References: mainland Portugal [Steindachner, 1867; Bragança, 1902; Pereira, 1915; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979, 1986; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Olim and Borges, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei Blanc & Hureau 1973

Common name: Spiny gurnard; Ruivo-espinhoso.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Borges et al., 2002; Olim and Borges, 2006; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; EMBL, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018).

Trigla lyra Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Piper gurnard; Cabra-lira, Bode, Cabra, Cabra-morena, Cabrinhã, Carbinha-da-mourama, Carriço, Peixe-cabra, Roberto, Ruivo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Hureau, 1986b; Martins et al., 1992, 1999; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al. 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?), (Sampaio, 1904; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau, 1986b; Richards and Saksema, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Richard, 2016; Escmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Santos et al. (1997) indicated that the record of T. lyra from the Azores is based on a probable misidentification of Chelidonichthys cucuslus (Linnaeus 1758) by Sampaio (1904). The occurrence of this species in the Azores needs further documentation (Santo et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

Family Peristidiidae

Peristedion cataphractum (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: African armoured searobin; Cabra-de-casca, Armado, Bargela, Bêbedo, Bergela, Berguela, Cabra, Cabra-armada, Cabra-castelhana, Cabra-de-argel, Cabra-de-casco, Cabra-espinhosa, Cabra-francesa, Carbinha-da-mourama, Carbinha-da-moimana, Carbinha-da-moimana, Carbinha-de-moimana, Cabrinha-de-mourama, Casca, Espinhosa, Peixe-cabra.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Miller, 1981; Hureau, 1986b; Miller and Richards, 1990; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Garcia, 2015e;
Richards and Miller, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 219, 1992; Santos et al., 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2422, 1922; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015e).

Family Cottidae

**Myoxocephalus scorpius** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Shortnorn sculpin; Escorpião, Charrasco, Charrôco, Diabo, Peixe-diabo, Peixe-sapo, Sapo, Saranco, Sarronca, Sarrouco, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (?). (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. scorpius* is circumpolar, Northern Hemisphere (including White Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea). The presence of this species off the Portuguese mainland is considered rare (Nobre, 1935) and only historical records are known. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. The most southern occurrence record in the Atlantic ocean, out of the current geographic distribution area, occurred at 26°28.8’N, 52°50.4’W (DFO-NFLE 31984. SHSCUL, 1980). Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

**Taurulus bubalis** (Euphrasen 1786)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Vinciguerra, 1923; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Neyelov, 1979; Fedorov, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Arruda, 1990; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Lorance et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Psychrolutidae

**Cottunculus thomsonii** (Günther 1882)

Common name: Pallid sculpin; Escorpião-pálido.

References: mainland Portugal (Fedorov and Nelson, 1986; Nelson, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Florin et al., 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Cyclopteridae

**Cyclopterus lumpus** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Lumpfish; Peixe-lapa, Lapa.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Almaça, 1965a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lindberg, 1979; Stein, 1986a; Vasconcelos et al., 2004; Bañón et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. lumpus* in the Eastern Atlantic is the Baltic Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean. This species is of rare occurrence in southern waters and the southermost occurrence record includes catches off southern Portugal.

**Eumicrotremus spinosus** (Fabricius 1776)

Common name: Atlantic spiny lumpsucker; Peixe-lapa-espinhoso, Lapa, Peixe-lapa.

References: Azores (Collett, 1897, 1905; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. spinosus* is the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic.

Family Liparidae

**Liparis liparis** (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: Striped seasnail; Peixe-lesma-listado.

References: mainland Portugal (Chernova et al., 2004).
Liparis montagui (Donovan 1804)
Common name: Montagus sea snail; Peixe-lesma-de-Montagus.
References: mainland Portugal (Fage, 1918; Lindberg, 1979; Arruda, 1990; Florin et al., 2014).

Paraliparis copei Goode & Bean 1896
Common name: Blacksnout sea snail; Peixe-lesma-de-focinho-preto.
References: Azores (Stein, 1986b, 2016 (PECS); ARC 26932, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Paraliparis membranaceus Günther 1887
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-lesma-membranoso.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Günther, 1887; Burke, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954–1956; Lindberg, 1979; Stein and Able, 1986). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of P. membranaceus is the Eastern South Pacific. The P. membranaceus record off mainland Portugal is erroneous (Stein, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014). Nobre (1935), Albuquerque (1954–1956), Lindberg (1979) and Stein and Able (1986) reported the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal based on Günther (1887) and Burke (1930). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Paraliparis nigellus Chernova & Møller 2008
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-lesma-escuro.
References: Azores (Chernova and Møller, 2008; MAR-ECO 2619, 2004; MAR-ECO 2633, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito, 2015f; Porteiro et al., 2017).

Order Centrarchiformes
Family Kyphosidae

Kyphosus bigibbus Lacepède 1801
Common name: Brown chub; Preguiçosa-cinzena, Preguiçosa.
References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen and Clements, 2013(?); Knudsen et al., 2015h) and Madeira (Knudsen and Clements, 2013; Sakai and Nakabo, 2014, 2016; Knudsen et al., 2015h). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) Kyphosus bosquii (Lacepède 1802) is synonym of Kyphosus bigibbus Lacepède 1801 and its current geographic distribution is the Atlantic (if valid). However, Sakai and Nakabo (2014) have a different view of the taxonomy of the Atlantic species of Kyphosus and consider K. bosquii to occur in the Atlantic Ocean.

Kyphosus sectatrix (Linnaeus 1758
Common name: Bermuda sea chub; Preguiçosa-branca, Choupa, Preguiçosa, Patrucha, Salema-do-Brasil, Sopa.
References: mainland Portugal (Canas et al., 2005; Francour and Mouine, 2008; de Casamajor and Morandeu, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Bañón et al., 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Azores▲ (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Floeter et al., 2008; Francour and Mouine, 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira▲ (Bowdich, 1825; Günther, 1859; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Desoutter, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEFC, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeu, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Knudsen and Clements (2013) reported it is possible that the records of K. sectatrix at the Azores (Santos et al., 1997) could have included the occasional K. bigibbus. On the other hand, according to the former authors the specimen reported by Canas et al. (2005) from the Algarve coast was identified as K. sectatrix (i.e. older name K. sectatrix), but its photo resembles K. bigibbus.
**Kyphosus vaigiensis** (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)

Common name: Brassy chub; Preguiçosa-bronzeada, Preguiçosa. [Yellow sea chub; Preguiçosa-amarela, Preguiçosa, Patruça, Salema-do-Brasil (as *Kyphosus incisior* (Cuvier 1831)).

References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen et al., 2015i; Bañón et al., 2019b), Azores (Patzner et al., 1992; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Knudsen et al., 2015i) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Sakai and Nakabo, 2014, 2016; Knudsen et al., 2015i). According to Knudsen and Clements (2013) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *Kyphosus incisior* (Cuvier 1831) (in the Atlantic) is synonym of *K. vaigiensis*. The current geographic distribution includes Atlantic Ocean (Eschmeyer et al., 2019).

**Order Acropomatiformes**

Family Polypriionidae

**Polyprion americanus** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: Wreckfish; Cherne, Charnota, Cherna, Cherna-de-pau, Cherna-de-pau, Cherne-americano, Cherne-galego, Chernota, Mero, Mero-francês, Pardete, Pardil, Pardilho, Remeiro. References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1765(?)); de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 111, Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Erzini et al., 2001b; Santos et al., 2002b, c; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Pahkorukov, 2008; Chaves, 2009; Silva, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015h; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Droué, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1974; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979b; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1995a, b; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992; Dias, 1991, Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva and Krug, 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Krug, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Sedberry, 1995, 2002; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Sedberry et al., 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010,b, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fauconnet et al., 2019) and Madeira* (Günther, 1859; Lowe, 1841, 1843-1860; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984c; Severino, 2004; Ferreira et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015h; POGID, 2016; Roberts 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Family Epigonidae**

**Epigonus constanciae** (Giglioli 1880)

Common name: Constance deepwater cardinalfish; Olhudo-de-espinho.

References: mainland Portugal (OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015d) and Madeira (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortonese, 1986b; Maugé and Mayer, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015d; Gon, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Epigonus denticulatus** Dieuzeide 1950

Common name: Pencil cardinal; Olhudo-denteado.

References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha et al., 1995; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a), Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014).
**Epigonus telecostus** (Risso 1810)


References: mainland Portugal\(\textsuperscript{a}\) (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, e, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Possner, 1880; Almeida and Roquete, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortone, 1979a, 1986b; Fernández et al., 1981; Figueiredo et al., 1994; Borges et al., 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008; Bordalo-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; García, 2015f; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores\(\textsuperscript{a}\) (Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Scherbachev et al., 1985 (PECS); Santos et al., 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2009, 2012; Martins et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; García, 2015f) and Madeira\(\textsuperscript{a}\) (Lowe, 1837, 1843; Steindachner, 1867; de Brito Capello, 1871; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nunes, 1953, 1973; Tortone, 1979a; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b; Maugé and Mayer, 1990; Llóris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; García, 2015f; Gon, 2016; POGID, 2016; Delgado et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Microichthys coccii** Rüppell 1852

Common name: Dwarf deepwater cardinalfish; Olhudo-anão.

References: Azores (MCZ 149629, 1978; MCZ 149630, 1978; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gon, 2016; Priede, 2017; Ordines et al., 2018b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019).

Family Howellidae

**Howella atlantica** Post & Quéro 1991

Common name: Pelagic basslet; Peixe-alado-do-Atlântico.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 86138, 1972(?); Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (MCZ 149545, 1978; ZMH 25084, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 25086, 1982 (PECS); Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Tortone, 1979a, 1986a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The current geographic distribution of *H. atlantica* is in the Atlantic (Eschmeyer et al. 2019). According to Heemstra (2016d) this species is frequently misidentified as *Howella sherborni* (non Norman 1930) or *Howella brodiei* (non Ogilby 1899). The specimen MCZ 86138 was identified as *Howella brodiei* Ogilby 1899. It is recommended the re-evaluation of these specimens identification. The records of *H. brodiei* in the northeast Atlantic should probably be considered as belonging to *H. atlantica* (Carneiro et al., 2014).

**Howella brodiei** (Ogilby 1899)

Common name: Pelagic basslet; Peixe-alado-de-Brodie.

References: mainland Portugal (? (MCZ 86138, 1972; ZSM-Pis-029105 / 534316 / 385904, 1992; ZSM-Pis-029212 / 534417 / 386005, 1992), Azores (? (ZMH 7125, 1970 (PECS); ZMH 117143, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 117276, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO 7276, 2004; MAR-ECO 7425, 2004; MAECO153-06, 2006; MAECO154-06, 2006; Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010) and Madeira (? (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; ZMH 103325, 1966; MCZ 86142, 1969; MCZ 86162, 1972; Tortone, 1979a). The specimens deposited in the Natural History Collections of the University of Bergen (MAR-ECO), Museum of Comparative Zoology of the Harvard University (MCZ), Zoological Museum of the Universität Hamburg (ZMH), and in the Staatliche Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen Bayerns (ZSM) were not identified to the subspecies level. Two specimens of the genus *Howella* caught off in Azores were identified as *H. brodiei* and their vouchers (MAECO) are in the GenBank. However, according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Howella brodiei* (Ogilby 1899) is the Indo-Pacific: South Africa
east to Hawaiian Islands and California (U.S.A.), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. This geographic distribution is in contradiction with the records and references of this species in the north-west and north-east Atlantic. Thus, it is recommended the re-evaluation of these specimens’ identification and consequently this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Howella sherborni** (Norman 1930)

Common name: Pelagic basslet; **Peixe-alado-de-Sherborn**.

References: Azores (PECS) (?) (NHMUK 2015.7.9.249, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The specimens reported for the Azores and Madeira could have been misidentified according to the circumboreal geographic distribution of this species in the southern temperate seas, as reported by Post and Quéro (1991), Heemstra (2016c) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019). However, the specimen with the occurrence record NHMUK 2015.7.9.249 was confirmed by genetic analyses as *H. sherborni*, such as other three specimens caught off the North-western Atlantic. Thus, it is recommended the re-evaluation of this specimen identification and consequently this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Howella simplex** (Parr 1933)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-alado**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (YPM ICH 005179, 1959; YPM ICH 005180, 1959; YPM ICH 005181, 1959; YPM ICH 005182, 1959; YPM ICH 005183, 1959; YPM ICH 005184, 1959; YPM ICH 005185, 1959; YPM ICH 005186, 1959). This species is sometimes confused with *Howella brodiei* Ogilby 1899 (Heemstra, 2016c). These specimens were identified as *Batophysyraenops simplex* Parr 1933 (synonyms of *H. simplex* (Parr 1933)) and are preserved in the fishes collections in the Yale Peabody Museum’s Division of Vertebrate Zoology. However, these specimens could have been misidentified according to the circumboreal geographic distribution of this species in the tropical and subtropical Western Atlantic, as reported by Heemstra (2016c). Thus, it is recommended the re-evaluation of these specimens identification and consequently this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Order Perciformes**

Family Moronidae

**Dicentrarchus labrax** (Linnaeus 1758)


**Dicentrarchus punctatus** (Bloch 1792)


References: mainland Portugal (Baratella, 1756; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, e, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1989; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de
Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc et al., 1971; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986a; Gonçalves et al., 1995, 1996, 1997; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig, 2015a; Martins et al., 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981(?) ; Craig, 2015a).

Family Serranidae

**Anthias anthias** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal\(^\Delta\) *(de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Dinis and Marocos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhroukou, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^\Delta\) *(Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982b; Dooley et al., 1985; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1992, 1994; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Martins et al., 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Pakhroukou, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2012, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira\(^\Delta\) *(Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther 1859, 1880; MNHN-IC-0000-4316, 1868; Guichenot, 1868; de Brito Capello, 1871; NHMUK 1890.5.31.2-3, 1878-1892; Johnson, 1890; Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule, 1919a (PECS); Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Tortonese, 1979b; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; EMEPEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of **Alylopon canariensis** Guichenot 1868 and **Anthias mundulans** Johnson 1890, synonyms of **A. anthias**, are in the MNHN and NHMUK collections (MNHN-IC-0000-4316 (set of two specimens) and NHMUK 1890.5.31.2-3 (set of two specimens), respectively, all caught off Madeira. One specimen caught in October 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections. Several specimens caught at the Josephine Bank and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22406, 1967, set of sixty one specimens (Josephine Bank) and MMF 22371, 1967, set of nine specimens, MMF 22840, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22853, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22873, 1967, one specimen, from the Meteor Bank).

**Cephalopholis nigri** (Günther 1859)


References: Madeira (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.) 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of **C. nigri** is the Mediterranean Sea (Malta) and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Canary Islands, Senegal to Angola, including islands in the Gulf of Guinea. The distribution map of this species reported by Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.) (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.
**Epinephelus aeneus** (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **White grouper; Garoupa-legitima**, Baixa-bedaque, Cherna, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-de-Portugal, Garoupa-verde, Garupa, Merlo, Mero, Murianga, Nero, Peixe-conta.


**Epinephelus adscensionis** (Osbeck 1765)


References: Azores (Craig *et al*., 2011; Ferreira *et al*., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al*. (2019) the geographic distribution of *E. adscensionis* in the Eastern Atlantic is restricted to the islands in Gulf of Guinea.

**Epinephelus caninus** (Valenciennes 1843)

Common name: **Dogtooth grouper; Mero-gigante**, Cherna, Cherna-da-costa, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-gigante, Garoupa-grande, Garoupa-negra, Garoupa-reta, Garupa, Mera, Merlo, Mero, Mero-bicudo, Negro, Nero, Pica-pau.


This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1628) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). In mainland Portugal it is a rare species according to Osório de Castro (1967). This author also mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira and the Azores without indicating its geographical location. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores.

**Epinephelus costae** (Steindachner 1878)

Common name: **Goldblotch grouper; Garoupa-dourada**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al*., 1987; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015b; Eschmeyer *et al*., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019); Azores (?) (Wood, 1973, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Rê, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Wirtz, 1990a; Martins, and Santos, 1991; Patzner *et al*., 1990; Santos, 1992b) and Madeira (?) (Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Craig and Pollard, 2015b). This species was named *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1828) from 1895 to 1988 (Craig and Pollard, 2015b). Currently *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (non Valenciennes 1828) is synonym of *E. costae* and *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1828) is synonym of *Epinephelus fasciatus* (Forsskål 1775). Several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira on the basis of misidentification of *Mycteroperca fusca* (Lowe 1838) (Santos *et al*., 1997; Craig and Pollard, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira and the Azores.

**Epinephelus goreensis** (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Dungat grouper; Mero-amarelo**, Canário, Cherna, Cherne, Engenhim, Garoupa, Garoupa-amarela, Garoupa-branca, Garoupa-castanha, Garoupa-de-bigode, Garoupa-negra, Garoupa-preta, Garupa, Mera, Merlo, Mero, Mero-castanho, Nero, Nero-amarelo, Nero-castanho, Ruta, Ruta-branca, Saborão.

References: mainland Portugal (†) (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (non Valenciennes 1628) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al*. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. goreensis* is from Mauritanea to Angola, including Cape Verde Islands and islands of the Gulf of Guinea. Osório de Castro (1967) considered it a rare species and his reference is the last historical record known for mainland Portugal, and probably it is regionally extinct. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Epinephelus guazza** (Linnaeus 1758) - **Nomen dubium** in Mycteroperca

Some authors indicated *E. guazza* as synonym of *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe 1834) but others considered it as of uncertain status in Mycteroperca, Serranidae: Epinephelinae. The occurrence records
of this species to PECS, mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira are assumed to belong to the species *E. marginatus*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Epinephelus marginatus** (Lowe 1834)

Common name: **Dusky grouper; Mero-legitimo**, Cachorro, Cherna, Cherna-da-costa, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-negra, Garoupa-preta, Garupa, Mera, Merato, Merlo, Mero, Mero-de-Cabo-Verde, Mero-preto, Negro, Nero.

**References:** mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867c, d, e, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940, 1943; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b(?); Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2014; Harmelin-Vivien and Craig, 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgardor, 1888a; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Tortonese, 1954, 1979b(?); Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias et al., 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1992; Martins, 1982a; Bruslé, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985c; Skaramuka et al., 1989; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990c; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990a, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992, 1995; Dias, 1991; Heemstra, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Martins and Santos, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Azevedo, 1992; Santos, 1992a; b; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Gonçalves, 1993; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995, 1996; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncin et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Harmelin-Vivien and Craig, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1888; Günther, 1859; de Brito Capello, 1871; Steindachner, 1876; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b(?); Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Harmelin-Vivien and Craig, 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus gigas* (Brunnich 1768) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). One specimen of *Serranus marginatus* Lowe 1834, synonym of *E. marginatus*, caught off Madeira is in the MMF collections (MMF 3388) and labelled as neotype. The specimen identified by de Brito Capello (1867) as *Serranus cernioides* is uncertain as *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe 1834) (Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Hyporthodus haifensis** (Ben-Tuvia 1953)

Common name: **Haifa grouper; Garoupa-de-Haifa**.

**References:** mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1987(?); Eschmeyer et al., 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe 1834) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016).

**Mycteroperca fusca** (Lowe 1838)

Common name: **Island grouper; Garoupa-insular**, Badejo, Badejo, Badeija.

**References:** Azores (Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982a; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991; Heemstra, 1991; Martins, and Santos, 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992b; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncin et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1838; de Brito Capello, 1871; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1936b; Heemstra, 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS,
This species is sometimes confused with three other species, namely *Mycteroperca rubra* (Bloch 1793), *M. acutirostris* (Valenciennes 1828) and *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1828) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). The neotype of *Serranus fuscus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *M. fusca*, caught off Madeira is in the MMF collections (MMF 24928).

**Mycteroperca phenax** Jordan & Swain 1884

Common name: *Scamp*; *Garoupa-mariola*.

References: Azores (Morato et al., 2004; Cardigos et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Craig et al., 2012; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Mycteroperca rubra** (Bloch 1793)

Common name: *Mottled grouper*; *Garoupa-chumbo*, Badeja, Badejo, Badejo-das-ILhas, Bodejo, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-badejo, Garupa.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986a; Heemstra, 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967; IMAR/DOP COLETA 139, 1992) and Madeira (?) (de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Hoese et al., 2006). This species is sometimes confused with *M. fusca* (Lowe 1838) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). Specimens from Madeira, Azores, Canary Islands, and Cape Verde have been examined by Heemstra (1991) and were identified as *Mycteroperca fusca* (Lowe 1838). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores and Madeira.

**Serranus atricauda** Günther 1874

Common name: *Blacktail comber*; *Serrano-de-rolo*, Caroupão, Ferreiro, Garoupa, Garoupa-da-costa, Garoupa-de-natura, Garoupa-de-rolo, Garoupa-do-rolo, Garupa, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Richard, 1904, 1908; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dias et al., 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; WWF, 2001; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016), Azores (Droué, 1861b; Günther, 1874; Boulenger, 1895; Collett, 1896a; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Regan, 1903a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979b; Saldanha, 1980; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1985c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a, b; Dias et al., 1990; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patznner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patznner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Smith, 1990d; Wirtz, 1990a, 1992, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1859, 1874; de Velloso, 1892; Boulenger, 1895; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; INIP, 1980, 1982c; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo et al., 2005; Ferreira et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Alamda et al., 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Serranus cabrilla (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Costa and Quêro, 1988; Martins et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Tortonese, 1954, 1979b, 1986a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; INIP, 1985a; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1992; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Forteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Boulenger, 1895; Borodin, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; INIP, 1982c; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in April 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005339).

Serranus hepatus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Brown comber; Serrano-ferreiro, Ferreiro, Ferreiro-serrano, Garoupa, Garoupa-encarnada, Garupa.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; INIP, 1982b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Antunes et al., 1988; Smith, 1990d; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Ribeiro et al 2006, 2008, 2012; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Serranus scriba (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; INIP, 1982b; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; MNHN-IC-2005-0213, 1922; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016). According to Santos et al. (1997) the original report of the occurrence of S. scriba for the Azores by Drouët (1861b) is a misidentification of Serranus atricauda Günther 1874 and the former
authors never found *S. scriba* in the Azores. Based on the Drou&t record, the species was subsequently erroneously referred by several authors as present in the Azores. According to Wirtz et al. (2008) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the presence of this species in Madeira is also questionable. Thus, specimens from Madeira and/or the Azores are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in these areas having in mind the contradictions of these authors.

Family Callanthiidae

*Callanthias ruber* (Rafinesque 1810)


References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Fowler, 1936b; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Anderson (Jr.) et al., 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Shcherbachev et al., 1985a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2012, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Anderson (Jr.) et al., 2015; Anderson (Jr.) 2016; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cocco 1829; Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1855.11.29.13., 1854-1861; Günther, 1859; Boulenger, 1895; Roule, 1919a (PECS); Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer et al., 1981; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Anderson (Jr.) et al., 2015; Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Callanthias paradisaeus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. ruber*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.13). Several specimens caught at the Josephine Bank and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22461, 1967, set of thirty-one specimens and MMF 22839, 1967, set of five specimens, respectively).

Family Priacanthidae

*Cookeolus japonicus* (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: *Longfinned bulseye; Fura-vasos-alfonsim*, Fura-vasos.

References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014). This species is often misidentified as *Cookeolus boops* Forster 1801 (Froese and Pauly, 2019). However, for these authors there are no substantiated records in Eastern Atlantic with the exception of the Santa Helena Island.

*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepède 1801)


References: Azores (Floeter et al., 2008) and Madeira\(^{\dagger}\) (MNHN-IC-1955-0027, n. d.; Bowdich, 1825; Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; MCZ 147838, 1970; Hureau, 1979a, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1981; Starnes, 1981, 1988, 2016; Lloris et al., 1991; Araújo et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Starnes (2016), Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) this species is characterized by circumglobal geographical range in tropical and tropically influenced seas.
**Heteropriacanthus fulgens** (Lowe 1838)
References: Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1838; Fernandez-Silva and Ho, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019).

**Priacanthus arenatus** Cuvier 1829
Common name: Atlantic bigeye; *Fura-vasos-vulgar*, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-da-costa, Alfonsim-de-costa, Alfonsim-de-rolo, Alfonsim-da-rota, Catalua, Faqola.
References: Azores (NHMUK 1983.9.8.12, 1971-1985; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Azevedo et al., 2004; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1841; Johnson, 1862a, 1863a; Boulenger, 1895; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau, 1979a, 1986c; Dooley et al., 1985; Starres, 1988, 2016; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Priacanthus insularum* Johnson 1862, synonym of *P. arenatus*, caught off Madeira was in the NHMUK collections (apparently lost).

Family Apogonidae

**Apogon imberbis** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Cardinal fish; Alcarraz, Afonsinhos, Alfonsinho, Alfonsinho-da-costa, Cardeal, Folão.
References: mainland Portugal (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortone, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Guimarães, 1884; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortone, 1979a, 1986b; Saldanha, 1980; Dooley et al., 1985; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843; Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Tortone, 1979a; Dooley et al., 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Falcão et al., 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Gon, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Pomatomidae

**Pomatomus saltatrix** (Linnaeus 1766)
Common name: Bluefish; Anchova, Anxova, Chova, Dichova, Enchova, Xidama.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Quéro, 1969; Mond, 1979e; Tortone, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Erzini et al., 1996; Quéro et al., 1997, 1998; Santos et al., 2002a; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Le Gall, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Martins, 1982a; Nash et al., 1990, 1994a; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Menezes et al., 2006; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956;

Family Rachycentridae

Rachycentron canadum (Linnaeus 1766)
Common name: Cobia; Fogueteiro-galego, Bacalhau, Cobia, Filho-pródigo, Fogueteiro, Peixe-sargento, Sargento, Soldado-desconhecido.
References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Collette et al., 2015i; Collette, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) *R. canadum* is a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas (including Red Sea), strays to Mediterranean Sea. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Echeneidae

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus 1758
References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868a; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Lachner, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Vinçiguerra, 1883; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Phtheirichthys lineatus (Menzies 1791)
References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (NHMUK 1903.6.27.24, 1893-1903; Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b).

Remora albescens (Temminck & Schlegel 1850)
References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1894; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Collett, 1897; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Osório, 1894; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Remora australis (Bennett 1840)
Common name: Whalesucker; Pegador-das-baleias.
References: mainland Portugal (Collette et al., 2015j; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Collette et al., 2015j; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Collette et al., 2015j; Collette, 2016b).

Remora brachyptera (Lowe 1839)
References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Quéro et al., 2003; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Bañón et al., 2017b), Azores (Collette, 1896; Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967;
Lachner, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863b; Collette, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype of *Echeneis brachyptera* Lowe 1839, synonym of *R. brachyptera*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

**Remora osteochir** (Cuvier 1829)


References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1839b; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Bañón et al., 2019b), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Bañón et al., 2019b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Maul, 1956a; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotypes of *Echeneis jacobae* Lowe 1839 and *Echeneis pediculus* Girard 1893, synonyms of *R. osteochir*, caught off Madeira and coast of Portugal, respectively, are lost or probably lost.

**Remora remora** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Vieira, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Hellinger, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Guimarães, 1882a; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1897; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Lachner, 1986; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Porteiro et al., 2017(?) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1849; Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1979, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Mello, 2000; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Alectis alexandrina** (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: *Alexandria pompano; Xareu-enxada*, Cacóa, Charro-alto, Charro-enxada, Charro-largo, Coa, Enxareu, Enxareu-enxada, Fanta, Lirio-de-serro, Lua, Macua, Palmeta, Peixe-prata, Sereia, Xareu, Xareu-corcovado, Xareu-de-natura.

 References: mainland Portugal (Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015e).

**Campogramma glaycos** (Lacepède 1801)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortone, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015e; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortone, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Froese and Pauly, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015e; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
**Caranx cryos** (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Blue runner; Xareu-azul**, Bonito, Enxareu, Gacesse, Gacesso, Írio-de-serra, Xarelete, Xareu, Xareu-gacessa.

References: mainland Portugal ([Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015f](#)), Azores (Berry 1959(?); Wirtz, 1990a, c, 1991, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Alfonso et al., 2013; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 4818, 2013; [Carneiro et al., 2014](#) and Madeira ([Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015f; POGIS, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Caranx hippos** (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Crevalle jack; Xareu-macoa**, Charéu, Charréu, Charréu-macoa, Charro, Charro-largo, Charro-xareu, Chicharro, Coa, Enchareu-de-natura, Encharréu, Enxareu, Enxarreú, Enxarréu, Japão, Macoa, Macoleta, Macua, Peixe-Japão, Peixe-prussiano, Prussiano, Sereia, Xareu, Xaréu, Xareu-cavalo, Xareu-comum, Xareu-de-natura, Xareu-olho-de-boi, Xareu, Xarréu, Xereu, Xiréu, Xireu, Xureu, Xuréu.

References: mainland Portugal (?) ([Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1971; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores (?) ([Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira (?) ([ZMH 14574, 1885; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). According to Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter (2007) the *Caranx hippos* species complex comprises three extant species: *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus 1766) from both the Western and Eastern Atlantic oceans; *Caranx caninus* Günther 1868 from the Eastern Pacific Ocean; and *Caranx fischeri* Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter 2007, from the Eastern Atlantic, including the Mediterranean Sea and Ascension Island. *Caranx hippos* and *C. fischeri* are largely sympatric (Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015b). In the Eastern Atlantic *C. hippos* is known from Mauritania to Angola (Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter, 2007), but historical records for the mainland Portugal and Madeira are probably based on misidentifications of *C. fischeri* and *C. latus*, respectively. Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter (2007) mention that the records of the species from the Azores are unreliable and can not be confirmed. Specimens are needed to decide if both species occur at Madeira or only one of them. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Caranx latus** Agassiz 1831

Common name: **Horse-eye jack; Xareu-de-olho-papudo**, Xareu.

References: Madeira ([Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). This species is sometimes confused with *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus 1766) (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

**Caranx lugubris** Poeý 1860


References: Azores ([Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Günther, 1860; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

**Caranx rhonchus** Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817

References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Borges, 1984; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 1996; Erzini et al. 1997; Santos et al., 2002a, c; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015g; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). Fowler (1936b) mentions the existence of one adult specimen in the U.S. National Museum, obtained by Captain William Stimpson. However, the current geographic distribution of this species is the southern Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco south to Namibia, without including the Madeira Archipelago. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

**Caranx ruber** (Bloch 1793)

Common name: Bar jack; Xareu-carvoeiro, Enxareu-carvoeiro. References: Azores (Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014). In the Eastern Atlantic in addition to known occurrence records from Ascension and St Helena islands, a new occurrence of this Western Atlantic species was sighted by J. Fontes while diving outside Horta Harbour breakwater in 2007 (Afonso et al., 2013).

**Caranx sexfasciatus** Quoy & Gaimard 1825

Common name: Bigeye trevally; Charéu-de-natura, Encharéu. References: Madeira (Maul, 1949a, d). This species was referred to as being present off Madeira by Maul (1949a) indicating its very rare occurrence. Hureau and Tortonese (1979) reported that Maul’s identification might be questionable. Moreover, the current geographic distribution doesn’t include the Atlantic Ocean (Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Decapterus macarellus** (Cuvier 1833)

Common name: Mackerel scad; Charro-olho-largo, Carapau-moio, Carapau-mouro, Cavala-preta, Cavalinha, Charro-mouro, Chicharro-mouro, Chicharro-mouro, Olho-largo. References: Azores (Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Azevedo et al., 2004; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Decapterus punctatus** (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: Round scad; Charro-moio, Carapau-moio, Carapau-mouro, Carapau-negrão, Cavala-preta, Cavalinha, Charro-mouro, Chicharro-moio, Chicharro-mouro, Chicharro-negrão, Olho-largo, Peixe-chuva. References: Azores (NHMUK 2017.1.5.43-54, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967(?)); Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The occurrence records mentioned by Carneiro et al. (2014) were wrong, the geographic coordinates did not correspond to the indicated location. However, the presence of this species in the Azores is confirmed by a preserved specimen in the Collection Specimens, at the Natural History Museum (London).

**Decapterus tabl** Berry 1968

Common name: Roughear scad; Charro-de-cauda-vermelha. References: Madeira (Bañón et al., 2019b). Three specimens of this species are in the MHNUSC collections (MHNUSC 25116-1, 2017; MHNUSC 25116-2, 2017; MHNUSC 25116-3, 2017), all caught off in Madeira. *D. tabl* is an unusual or rare species in the Eastern Atlantic ocean where it was only known in Ascension and St Helena islands (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).
Elagatis bipinnulata (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)

Common name: Rainbow runner; Foguetete-arco-iris, Falso-charuteiro, Foguetete, Salemão, Salmão, Salmão-arco-iris, Salmão-do-indico, Salemão-Índico.

References: mainland Portugal (Ramos, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; IMAR/DOP COLETA 132, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015h; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b) and Madeira (Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015h; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The distribution map of this species reported by Smith-Vaniz (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation. Apparently rare in the Eastern Atlantic.

Lichia amia (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Leefish; Palombeta, Chambé, Colombeta, Doirada, Dourada, Palmeta, Palmoneta, Palmonete, Palombela, Palometa, Palompeta, Pelumbeta, Pombinha, Prombeta, Plumbeta, Prumbeta.

References: mainland Portugal4 (de Brío Capello, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortoneze, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Morais et al., 2015a; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Collett, 1896; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Gervais and Bouart, 1877b; Collett, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Hureau and Tortoneze, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; de Morais et al., 2015a; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Santos et al. (1997) the occurrence of this species in the Azores is a misidentification of Seriola spp. that occur in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Naucrates ductor (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brío Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Bouart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Berry and Smith-Vaniz, 1978; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Santos et al., 2002b; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896; Vaillant, 1919; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Hureau and Tortoneze, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Wirtz, 1990a; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Saldana, 1995; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1849; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortoneze, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pseudocaranx dentex (Bloch & Schneider 1801)


References: mainland Portugal (Almeida, 1996; Henriques et al., 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015i), Azores4 (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Berry, 1959; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias et al., 1976; Berry and Smith-Vaniz, 1978; Hureau and Tortoneze, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Fischer et al., 1981; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, c, 1991, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Azevedo et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Nash et al., 1994a;
Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015i; Afonso, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Steindachner, 1868a; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Afonso et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015i; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Caranx georgianus* Cuvier 1833 (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

**Selar boops** (Cuvier 1833)
Common name: Oxeye scad; Charro-olho-de-boi.
References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986(?), 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Eschmeyer et al., 2019(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). There is a single confirmed record of this species off Portugal (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

**Selar crumenophthalmus** (Bloch 1793)
Common name: Bigeye scad; Charro-preto.
References: mainland Portugal (Palmer, 1971). Nine specimens caught in 366-439 m at Sezimbra Bay, in 1965, lengths in SL from 147-180 mm. Since Palmer (1971) no other author describes the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. The specimens have been in the collection of the former Instituto de Biologia Maritima (IBM) but their whereabouts are unknown.

**Selene dorsalis** (Gill 1863)
Common name: African moonfish; Corcovado-africano, Charuteiro, Charoteira, Corcovado, Limão, Mussolini, Peixe-limão.
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1925; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015j; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with two other species, namely *Vomer setapinnis* (Mitchill 1815) and *Selene vomer* (Linnaeus 1758) (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b). The distribution map of this species reported by Herrera and Smith-Vaniz (2015j) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Selene setapinnis** (Mitchill 1815)
Common name: Atlantic moonfish; Corcovado-do-Golfo, Corcovado.
References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956) and Madeira (?) (Bowdich, 1925). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. setapinnis* is the Western Atlantic. In the Eastern Atlantic is replaced by *S. dorsalis* (Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species (see *Selene dorsalis* (Gill, 1863)).

**Seriola carpenteri** Mather 1971
Common name: Guinean amberjack; Charuteiro-da-Guiné.
References: mainland Portugal (Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015k; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015k; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b). This species is sometimes confused with *Seriola dumerili* (Risso 1810) (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

**Seriola dumerili** (Risso 1810)
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; WWF, 2001; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936a; b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Rê, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Arruda, 1992; Arruda et al., 1992; Saldanha, 1995; Santos et al., 1995c, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Machado and Barreiros, 2006; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Friedlander et al., 2017; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with Seriola carpenteri Mather 1971 (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Seriola fasciata (Bloch 1793)
References: Azores (Machado and Barreiros, 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with Seriola carpenteri Mather 1971 (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Seriola lalandi Valenciennes 1833
Common name: Yellowtail amberjack; Charuteiro-azeite, Anchova, Azeite, Charuteira, Charuteira-deresilho, Charoteiro, Charuteiro-de-serrilho, Charuteiro-de-serrilho, Charuteiro-de-serro, Enchova, Enchoveta, Limão, Lirío-de-serro, Peixe-azeite, Peixe-limão, Seriola, Soldado-desconhecido.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974(?); Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (?) (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014). Schmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in subtropical to temperate seas of Southern Hemisphere and according to Smith-Vaniz (2016b) in the Eastern Atlantic known only from St Helena Island and South Africa. However, historical records for the mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira are probably based on a misidentification of one of the others Seriola that occur in the north-eastern Atlantic. The records of official landings from commercial catches for the period 2015-2018 can not be confirmed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Seriola rivoliana Valenciennes 1833
References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1984, 1986, 2002a, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; WWF, 2001; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Abecasis et al., 2009; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Saldanha, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2002a, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Azevedo et al., 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Saldanha, 1995; Santos et al., 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Machado and Barreiros, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Mau, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2002a, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the
holotype (unique) of **Seriola dubia** Lowe 1839, synonym of *S. rivoliana*, caught off Madeirais are unknown.

**Seriola zonata** (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Banded rudderfish; Charuteiro-olhete**, Charuteira, Charuteiro, Limão, Peixe-limão.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Hureau and Tortonese, 1979) and Madeira (?) (Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Lloris et al., 1991). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. zonata* is the Western Atlantic. It is sometimes confused with *Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes 1833 in the South Atlantic and with *Seriola dumerili* and *Seriola fasciata* elsewhere in its range (Smith-Vaniz, 2002b). The Madeira and mainland Portugal quotes are probably referring the species *Seriola dumerili* (Risso 1810). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Trachinotus carolinus** (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Florida pompano; Sereia-da-Florida**.

References: Azores (MCZ 84185, 1964; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. carolinus* is the Western Atlantic.

**Trachinotus ovatus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pompano; Sereia-camochilo**, Bebecá, Cabra, Camochila, Camochilo, Doirada, Dourada, Estaca, Facao, Fogueiro, Írio, Palmeta, Palmoneta, Polombela, Palombeta, Palometa, Palomote, Palompeta, Pâmpo, Pelombeta, Peixe-cabra, Pelumbeta, Plombina, Pômpano, Prombeta, Prombta, Ranhosoa, Ranhos, Salma, Saléma, Sereia, Sereia-riscada, Trombta, Tronbeta, Trumbeta.

References: mainland Portugal (Vieira, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Erzini et al., 1996; Borges et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1911b; Lampe, 1914; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ninni, 1934; Cadenaet, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Isidro, 1988, 1990a, b; Barreiros, 1990; Nash et al., 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Azevedo et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Santos et al., 2002a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Poriero et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2015; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Borodin, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGIS, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Trachinotus madeirensis* Borodin 1934, synonym of *T. ovatus*, caught off Madeira was in the VMM collections (VMM 1279).

**Trachurus lathami** Nichols 1920

Common name: **Rough scad; Carapau-rugoso**, Carapau-negraustral.

References: Azores (MCZ 166359, 1969; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. lathami* is the Western Atlantic. *T. lathami* is widely distributed in the Western Atlantic, in schools near the bottom over the continental shelf, but there are only two specimens caught off Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

**Trachurus mediterraneus** (Steindachner 1868)

Common name: **Mediterranean horse mackerel; Carapau-do-Mediterrâneo**, Charro.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019;
Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SMF 13315, n.d.; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Robins et al., 1991; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Trachurus picturatus** (Bowdich 1825)


References: mainland Portugal<sup>1</sup> (de Brito Capello, 1867a, c, 1869b, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967, 1979; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Moreira et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores<sup>1</sup> (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Lütken, 1880; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampalo, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lampe, 1914; Clark 1913; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Ramalho, 1929c; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a; Ribeiro, 1936; Letaconnoux, 1951; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Frade, 1960; Osório de Castro, 1967, 1973, 1980; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974, Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Shaboneyev and Riazantseva, 1977; Martins, 1978, 1982a, b, 1992; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Shaboneyev and Kotlyar, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Scherbachev et al., 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Isidro, 1988, 1990a, b; Barreiros, 1990; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Azevedo et al., 1991, Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Pereira, 1992d; Silva, 1992; Nash et al., 1994a; Pierce et al., 1994; Santos et al., 1994a, b, 1995a, c, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Granadeiro et al., 1995; Pinho e Pereira, 1995b; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Pereira, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Bertonacci et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013, 2017; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Moreira et al., 2018; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Faunconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira<sup>1</sup> (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923, 1936, Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrlich, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Jesus, 1992; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Vasconcelos et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Bischoito et al., 2017; Porteiro et al., 2017; Moreira et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22344, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22360, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22539, 1967, set of ten specimens, and MMF 22855, 1967, one specimen).

**Trachurus trachurus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Atlantic horse mackerel; Carapau, Amália, Caneco, Carapau-branco, Carapau-de-corrida, Carapau-de-gato, Carapau-de-orelhas, Carapau-pipi, Carapau-sardinheiro, Carapau-vizinho, Carapau-vivo, Carapau-vulgar, Charrinho, Charro, Charrro-do-alto, Chicharro-creolo, Chicharro-do-alto, Chicharro-branco, Chicharro-charéu, Chicharro-enzareu, Chicharro-francês, Chicharro-grado, Chicharro-
grandè, Chicharro-miúdo, Chicharro-vulgar, Chicharro-xaréu, Chicharro-xarréu, Chirelo, Fadista, Jaquim, Jaquizinho, Joaquim, Joaquinzinho, Pencudo, Pipí, Plim, Ruama, Salomente-saloio, Serêlo, Sorêlo.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Bouliart, 1877b; Possé, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Macedos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a, b; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015c; Bañón et al., 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Santos et al. (1997) several authors referred erroneously the occurrence of T. trachurus in the Azores based on misidentification of T. picturatus. However, there are three specimens in museum collections of U.S. National Museum and Natural History Museum (London) classified as T. trachurus. Thus, these museum specimens require re-evaluation.

Family Coryphaenidae

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Pompano dolphinfish; Doirado-pampo, Delfim, Doirada, Doirada-amarela, Doirada-fêmea, Dourada, Dourada-amarela, Dourada-fêmea, Dourado, Dourado-fêmea, Dourado-pampo. References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (MNHN-IC-A-8189, 1883; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Drouët, 1861b; Steindachner, 1868a; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979c; Fischer et al., 1981; Palko et al., 1982; Collette, 1986a, 2016b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843-1860, 1849; Gervais and Bouliart, 1877b(?); de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1988b, 2016a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus 1758 (Collette, 2016b). The holotype of Coryphaena azorica Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833, synonym of C. equiselis, caught off near Azores is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-A-8189).

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Common dolphinfish; Doirado, Delfim, Doirada, Doirada-amarela, Doirada-fêmea, Doirada-de-cabeça-de-macho, Doirada-do-topete, Doirada-do-alto, Doirado-macho, Dourada, Dourada-fêmea, Dourado, Dourado-de-cabeça-de-macho, Dourado-de-topete, Dourado-do-alto, Dourado-macho, Sapaforra. References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Collette, 1986a; Erzini et al., 2001b; Santos et al., 2002a; Bordal-Machado et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014),
Azores (Richard, 1905b; Bouvier, 1907; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Martins, 1982a; Collette, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017(?); Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979c; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette, 1986a; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette, 2016b; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of Coryphaena nortoniana Lowe 1839, synonym of C. hippurus, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Family Bramidae

**Brama brama** (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: Atlantic pomfret; Xaputa, Brama-rai, Chapata, Castanheta, Freira, Palometa, Plumbeta.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Mead, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Erzini et al., 2001b; Santos et al., 2002b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto et al., 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Mead and Haedrich, 1965; Osório de Castro, 1967; Mead, 1972; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer et al., 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto et al., 2015) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Iwamoto et al., 2015). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005355).

**Pteraclis carolinus** Valenciennes 1833

Common name: Fanfish; Freira, Xaputa.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 76279, 1973; MCZ 76284, 1984; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Mead, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of Pteraclis papilio Lowe 1843, synonym of P. carolinus, caught off Madeira is apparently lost.

**Pterycombus brama** Fries 1837

Common name: Atlantic fanfish; Freira-do-Atlântico.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Smith-Vaniz, 2015; Bañón et al., 2016a), Azores (Haedrich, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Haedrich, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette and Smith-Vaniz, 2015).

**Taractes asper** Lowe 1843

Common name: Rough pomfret; Xaputa-rugosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986b; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a; ZMH 117464, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; MOM-IC-0091-1731, 1927; Roule, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a; Mead and Maul, 1958; Mead, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Bañón et al., 2016a; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira are unknown.
**Taractes rubescens** (Jordan & Evermann 1887)
Common name: Black pomfret; *Xaputa-negra*.
References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Cardigos et al., 2005(?); Carvalho-Filho et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Mead, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carvalho-Filho et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Taractichthys longipinnis** (Lowe 1843)
Common name: Big-scale pomfret; *Xaputa-galhuda*, Cangulo, Capelo, Chaputa, Chaputão, Freira, Freira-de-natura, Freira-do-alto, Xaputa, Xaputão.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Erzini et al., 2001b; Carneiro et al., 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a(?); Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Carvalho-Filho et al., 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863; de Brito Capello, 1871; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Mead and Maul, 1958; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Mead, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Carvalho-Filho et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Brama longipinnis* Lowe 1843, synonym of *T. longipinnis*, caught off Madeira is lost.

**Family Caristiidae**

**Caristius fasciatus** (Borodin 1930)
Common name: Greenland manefish; *Peixe-crina-da-Gronelândia*.
References: Azores (Kukuev et al., 2013). *Caristius groenlandicus* Jensen 1941 is synonym of *C. fasciatus*.

**Caristius macropus** (Bellotti 1903)
Common name: Manefish; *Peixe-crina-barbatana-comprida*.
References: Azores (PECS) (? (ZMH 117002, 1979; ZMH 120747, 1982; ZMH 120761, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. macropus* is the North Pacific. Stevenson and Kenaley (2013) in the revision of the genera *Caristius* and *Platyberyx*, include the ZMH 120747 and ZMH 120761 specimens as *Platyberyx opalescens* Zugmayer 1911. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Paracaristius maderensis** (Maul 1949)
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-crina-da-Madeira*, Vampiro.
References: Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1949c, 1954a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielson, 1979e; Lloris et al., 1991; Trunov et al. 2006; Stevenson and Kenaley, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Stevenson et al., 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and one paratype of *Caristius maderensis* Maul 1949, synonym of *P. maderensis*, caught off Madeira is in the MMF collections (MMF 2343 and MMF 2344, respectively).

**Platyberyx andriashevi** (Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012)
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-crina-de-Andriashev*.
References: Madeira (Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013; Carpenter et al., 2015c; Stevenson et al., 2016).

**Platyberyx mauli** Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-crina-de-Maul*.
References: Madeira (Maul, 1949; Kukuev et al., 2012; Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013; Stevenson et al., 2016).

**Platyberyx opalescens** Zugmayer 1911
Common name: No English common name; *Peixe-crina-opala*, Aia.
References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1196, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kukuev et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1953; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949c, 1954a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1979h; Lloris et al., 1991; Stevenson and Kenaley 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Stevenson et al., 2016; Porteiro et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off mainland Portugal (36°06′N, 9°W), is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1179). Kukuev et al. (2012) made the redescription of the exemplar previously described by Maul (1949) as *P. opalescens* and re-evaluated it as *P. mauli* Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012.

**Family Lutjanidae**

*Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier 1828

Common name: **Deep-water red snapper; Vermelho-salmão**, Salmão.
References: Madeira (Günther, 1859; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. carbunculus* is the Indo-Pacific region: East Africa to the Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, and south to Australia. However, there are historical records on the occurrence of this species in Madeira.

*Etelis oculatus* (Valenciennes 1828)

Common name: **Queen snapper; Rosa-salmão**.
References: Madeira (Lowe, 1843-1860; Günther, 1859; NHMUK 1857.6.13.112, 1854-1861; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. oculatus* is the Western Atlantic. However, there is a specimen in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.112) registered as *Serranus oculatus* Valenciennes 1828), which is a synonym *E. oculatus*.

*Lutjanus cyanopterus* (Cuvier 1828)

Common name: **Cubera snapper; Luciano-de-ventre-vermelho**, Caranha, Caranho, Vermelho-caranho.
References: Azores (Ribeiro et al., 2017). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. cyanopterus* is the Western Atlantic.

*Lutjanus goreensis* (Valenciennes 1830)

References: Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

*Rhomboiplites aurorubens* (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Vermilion snapper; Luciano-rosa**, Vermelho.
References: Azores (PECS) (ROM 23910, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *R. aurorubens* is the Western Atlantic.

**Family Lobotidae**

*Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch 1790)

Common name: **Tripletail; Furriel**, Bentana-mar-de-fora, Lobotes, Peixe-folha.
References: mainland Portugal (Roux, 1986c; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roux, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979d; Fischer et al., 1981; Roux, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig, 2015c; Carpenter, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Family Haemulidae

*Brachydeuterus auritus* (Valenciennes 1832)
Common name: Bigeye grunt; **Roncador-colo-colo**, Colo-colo, Roncador, Roncador-de-olhos-grande.
References: mainland Portugal (1967; McKay, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. auritus* is the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco to Angola. The most northern occurrence record of *B. auritus* is a specimen deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM 400916, 1969) caught off west of Larache (Morocco). Some specimens presumably of this species caught by an artisanal fishing vessel was reported in Quarteira auction (Algarve) in 2017. This occurrence is questionable and needs further confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

*Parapristipoma humile* (Bowdich 1825)
Common name: Guinean grunt; **Roncador-canela**, Canela, Cherna, Cherne, Mulato, Pargo, Pargo-mulato, Peixe-canela.
References: mainland Portugal (1967; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Roux, 1979; Eschmeyer, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014a; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Parapristipoma octolineatum* (Valenciennes 1833) (Carpenter and Johnson, 2016 and Sadeghi, 2019). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014a) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

*Parapristipoma octolineatum* (Valenciennes 1833)
Common name: **African striped grunt; Risco**, Ajenil, Burro, Canela, Cherna, Cherne, Mulato, Pargo, Pargo-mulato, Peixe-burro, Peixe-canela, Peixe-romão, Pombo, Remão, Riscadinho, Romão, Roncador, Roncador-romão, Xaputa.
References: mainland Portugal (1967; Roux, 1979, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a, c; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; Bañón et al., 2019b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Sadeghi, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Roux, 1981; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; LLoris et al., 1991; Falcón et al., 2000; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMPECC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Bañón et al., 2019b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Parapristipoma humile* (Bowdich 1825) (Carpenter and Johnson, 2016 and Sadeghi, 2019).

*Plectorhinchus mediterraneus* (Guichenot 1850)
References: mainland Portugal (1967; Guimarães, 1882b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Roux, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Roux, 1981; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Martins et al., 1992; Heemstra, 1995; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; Henryques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014c; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Sadeghi, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). The holotype (unique) of *Pseudohelotes guntheri* Guimarães 1882, synonym of *P. mediterraneus*, caught off Setúbal (mainland Portugal) is apparently destroyed. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. However, its occurrence in Canary Island is confirmed.
**Pomadasys incisus** (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: **Bastard grunt; Roncador-bravura**, Beijigó, Besugo, Bisugo, Bolo-bolo, Bravura, Bujigú, Cacorrêcor, Cachucho-preto, Cacorrêcor, Combolobolo, Dibolo-bolo, Garoupa, Músico, Peixe-bravura, Roncador, Roncôlo, Ronqueirão, Roqueirão, Salmão.

References: mainland Portugal (Erzini et al. 1997; Moura, 2004; Henrques et al., 2008; Bañón et al., 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014d), Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014d) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; NHMUK 1860.7.14.7, 1854-1861; Günther, 1859; de Velsoso, 1892; Fowler, 1936a, b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Roux, 1979, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Hureau, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Bañón et al., 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014d; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The species *Anomalodon incisus* Bowdich 1825 described for Madeira Island for the first time is synonym of *P. incisus*. The holotype *Pristipoma bennettii* Lowe 1838, synonym of *P. incisus*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1860.7.14.7).

**Pomadasys perotaei** (Cuvier 1830)

Common name: **Parrot grunt; Roncador-papagaio**, Camandombe, Roncador.

References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Roux, 1981). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. perotaei* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritian to Angola and Cape Verde Islands. This species is relatively widespread in tropical Eastern Atlantic, and is considered relatively common (de Morais et al., 2015b) and probably often confused with other *Pomadasys* species (Fischer et al., 1981). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) includes the Madeira area. However, since Fischer et al. (1981) no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data.

**Family Sparidae**

**Boops boops** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Bogue; Boga-do-mar**, Boga, Boga-legitima, Boga-pintada, Bonga, Carapau, Choupau, Pintada, Ruama.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; Dinis, 1981; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Antunes et al., 1988; Hureau, 1991; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a, b; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Gomes et al., 2001, 2002; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; IICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Faria e Silva, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortoneze, 1979e; Martins, 1982a, b; INIP, 1985a, c; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Isidro, 1988, 1990a, b; Nash et al., 1990, 1994a; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Krug, 1995; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Pereira, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2016).
2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Gervais and Boufort, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Viniguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Hureau, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMPEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Centracanthus cirrus** Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Curlid picarel; Boqueirão**, Bocaiúva, Bogorão, Mãe-da-boga.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese et al., 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Antunes et al., 1988; Heemstra, 1990; Azevedo et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osário de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese et al., 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Heemstra, 1981, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; Shcherbachev et al., 1985a; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECs); Azevedo et al., 2004; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; Gervais and Bouart, 1877b; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osário de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese et al., 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Heemstra, 1981, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris et al., 1991; Azevedo et al., 2004; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Dentex canariensis** Steindachner 1881

Common name: **Canary dentex; Dentão-das-Canárias**, Capatao, Characora, Chancarina, Chancarona, Dentão, Dentão-quissanga, Pargo, Pargo-dentão, Pargo-quissanga, Quissanga.

References: mainland Portugal (Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002c; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018).

**Dentex dentex** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common dentex; Capataão-legítimo**, Bombeiro, Cachucho, Capatao, Capataão-de-catula, Catula, Corcunda, Dentão, Dentelha, Dentudo, Mitrado, Pargo, Pargo-capataão, Pargo-cataludo, Pargo-catutudo, Pargo-corcunda, Pargo-cotuludo, Pargo-dentelha, Pargo-de-batata, Pargo-de-catuta, Pargo-de-corcunda, Pargo-de-cotulada, Pargo-de-marreca, Pargo-de-mitra, Pargo-de-morro, Pargo-de-mouro, Pargo-dentelha, Pargo-marreco, Pargo-mitrado, Pargo-mouro, Roncador. References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steinachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCC 10640, 1859; Cadenat, 1937; Wheeler, 1978; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Dentex gibbosus** (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Pink dentex; Capataão-de-bandeira**, Bandeireiro, Brasil, Capatao, Capataão-de-catula, Capataão-de-cotula, Corcunda, Mariana, Pargo, Pargo-bandeira, Pargo-capataão, Pargo-cataludo, Pargo-cotuludo, Pargo-de-bandeira, Pargo-de-bandeira-legítimo, Pargo-de-catula, Pargo-de-cotula;
capelo, Pargo-cotulado, Pargo-de-mitra, Padro-mitrado, Pargo-de-morro, Pargo-do-morro, Pargo-mitrado, Pargo-mouro, Sama, Samo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Bauchot and Hureau, 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Wirtz, 1994; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Dentex macrophthalmus** (Bloch 1791)

Common name: Large-eye dentex; Cachucho, Breca, Cachucha, Chucho, Salvador, Tambor, Vermelho-fundo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortoneze, 1979e; INIP, 1982b; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2013; Russell, 2014e; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Russell, 2014e; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Dentex maroccanus** Valenciennes 1830

Common name: Morocco dentex; Cachucho-dentão, Cachucho, Dentão, Dentão-de-Marrocos, Dentelha, Pargo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefť and Bekker, 1979; Martins, 1979; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014f; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?))). The unique holotype of Dentex parvulus de Brito Capello 1867a was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire, and it is considered as synonym of Dentex maroccanus Valenciennes 1830. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Azores and Madeira as doubtful. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores or Madeira Islands. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores and Madeira.

**Diplodus annularis** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Annular seabream; Sargo-alcornaz, Acarraz, Albricoque, Alcarraz, Alcornocale, Alcorraz, Alvar, Choupaf, Choupo, Macharra, Micharra, Micharra-alvar, Mocharra, Mojarra, Mucharra, Mucharra-alvar, Mujarra, Salema, Sargo-salima, Sargueta, Sarguete.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortoneze, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Palma et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França
et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014g; Fricke et al., 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Wirtz et al., 2008(?)]. Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014g; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke et al., 2016b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Wirtz et al. (2008) the record of this species from Madeira is doubtful. The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014g) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Diplodus bellotti (Steindachner 1882)

Common name: Senegal seabream; Sargo-do-Senegal, Choupua, Choupou, Mucharra, Sargo, Sargueta.


Diplodus cadenati de la Paz, Bauchot & Daget 1974

Common name: White seabream; Sargo-legitimio-do-Atlântico, Chamoia, Mariquita, Olho-de-boi, Pintagola, Sargo, Sargo-chamôa, Sargo-comum, Sargo-legítimo, Sargo-vulgar.

References: mainland Portugal [MNHN-IC-1973-0011, n.d.; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1990; ICES, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fricke et al., 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019], Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973, Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood, 1974; Williams and Wood, 1974; de la Paz et al., 1974; de la Paz, 1975; Dias et al., 1976; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Nash et al., 1990, 1994a; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a, 1995b; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Fleoter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fricke et al., 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019] and Madeira (Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Fleoter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke et al., 2016b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is often confused with Diplodus sargus (Linneaeus 1758).

Diplodus cervinus (Lowe 1838)


References: mainland Portugal▲ (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1993, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Santos et al., 2002a; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014h; Fricke et al., 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997(?) and Santos et al., 1997(?) and Madeira▲ (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; de Brito Capello, 1871; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; INIP, 1980; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Hureau, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Fleoter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPc, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014h; Almada et al., 2015; Carpenter
and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke et al., 2016b; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Collins (1954) cites Diplodus trifasciatus (Rafinesque 1810), a common synonym for D. cervinus, based on a specimen that he observed at the Museum of Ponta Delgada (not found in the MCM collections) (Santos et al., 1997). Arruda (1997) and Santos et al. (1997) consider doubtful the citations of Collins (1954). According to Santos et al. (1997) these citations are probable misidentifications of D. cadenati. However, Russell (2014h) considered the Diplodus cervinus complex needs a taxonomic review. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

**Diplodus fasciatus** (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: Banded seabream; Sargo-de-faixas, Choupa, Choupo, Mariquita, Mariquita-da-pedra, Marquita, Olho-de-boi, Peixe-zebra, Pingotaga, Raiado, Riscado, Saima, Saimé, Sargo, Sargo-branco, Sargo-mariquita, Sargo-negro-de-Cabo-Verde, Sargo-preto, Sargo-preto-de-Cabo-Verde, Sargo-raiado, Sargo-riscado, Sargo-veado, Seima, Zebra.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Steindacher, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967). This species can be confused with Diplodus cervinus (Lowe 1838). According to Fricke et al. (2016b), Carpenter and Iwatsuki (2016), Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of D. fasciatus is the Cape Verde Islands (as endemic species). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species as rare in the fishing grounds of mainland Portugal and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. For the Azores, Osório de Castro (1967) indicated its occurrence as doubtful. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores or in Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

**Diplodus lineatus** (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: White seabream; Sargo-de-Cabo-Verde, Bicudo, Choupa, Choupo, Olho-de-boi, Sargo, Sargo-bicudo, Sargueta.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (MNHN-IC-A-8102(?), 1830; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935(?)). One specimen of Sargus lineatus Cuvier and Valenciennes 1830 was caught on January, 28 1893 (southern Portugal, Faro) (Vieira, 1897, 1898). This specimen is preserved in the Zoology Gallery of the Museum of Science of the Coimbra University, catalogue number ZOO.0006093 (dry), under the identification of Diplodus sargus (L.), which should probably been labelled as subspecies lineatus (?). The subspecies Diplodus sargus lineatus (Valenciennes 1830) is currently valid as Diplodus lineatus (Valenciennes 1830). However, for taxonomic conclusion, the molecular analysis confirmation of this specimen is needed. The holotype MNHN-IC-A-8102 (unknown origin: Lisbon?).

**Diplodus puntazzo** (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: Sharpsnout seabream; Sargo-bicudo, Palharete, Sargo, Sidra.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014i; Martins et al., 2015; Fricke et al., 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Russell, 2014i). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014i) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Diplodus sargus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal(?) (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindacher, 1867; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895c, 1904, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra,
1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1991, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997, 2007; Cabral, 1999; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Thiel et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (?) (Drouet, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Nobre, 1924, 1930, Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973, 1974; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias et al., 1976; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979e; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990; Nash et al., 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d; Patzner et al., 1990; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997(?); Wirtz, 1999a; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Gonçalves, 1993, 1993; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Morato et al., 2001b; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, b, 1849; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1882; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Augier, 1985; Hureau, 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMPEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the geographic distribution of D. sargus is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and in the Eastern Atlantic (Madeira). However, Fricke et al. (2016b) mention the current geographic distribution only in the Mediterranean Sea (except Israel) and the Black Sea. Probably part of the citations of this species to the Eastern Atlantic are misidentifications of Diplodus cadenati de la Paz, Bauchot and Daget 1974. According to Santos et al. (1997) all the citations to the Azores are synonyms, misspellings and misidentifications of Diplodus cadenati de la Paz, Bauchot and Daget 1974. However, after Santos et al. (1997) several authors cite this species to the Azores and there are records from commercial catches and direct observation by underwater fish visual census. These citations are probable also synonyms, misspellings and misidentifications of D. cadenati as mentioned by Santos et al. (1997). This subject deserves further detailed attention.

**Diplodus vulgaris** (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **Common two-banded seabream; Sargo-safia**, Alcorraz, Choupau, Choupo, Cruta, Macharra, Micharra, Mucharra, Mujarra, Olho-de-boi, Palmeiro, Pargo, Pintagola, Ruçada, Safia, Sargo, Sargo-amarelo, Sargo-negro, Sargo-salema, Sargueta, Sarguêta, Sebia, Séflia, Seifía.

References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1756; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888, 1896; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Hureau, 1991; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fricke et al., 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1919, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-2016-0611, 1971; Ré, 1979a; Tortonese, 1979e; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1849;
Evynnis ehrenbergii (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: Bluespotted seabream; Pargo-ruço-de-Ebrenberg, Pargo, Pargo-amarello, Pargo-boi, Pargo-boio, Pargo-branco, Pargo-de-pinto-azuis, Pargo-enufere, Pargo-ruço, Pargueta, Parguete, Ruço, Senapa, Senapai, Sinapa, Sinapao, Solapa.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Tortonese, 1979e). Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830) described this species for the first time in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, having attributed the name Pogrus ehrenbergii Valenciennes 1830. Tortonese (1979e) described from mainland Portugal E. ehrenbergii, of which there are no further reports. Eschmeyer et al. (2019) considers Evynnis ehrenbergii (Valenciennes 1830) a valid species and indicates that the current geographic distribution is the Mediterranean Sea and west African coast (if valid). Probably, E. ehrenbergii is replaced by Pogrus caeruleostictus (Valenciennes 1830) in the West African coast. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Lithognathus mormyrus (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1967a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindacher, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira\(^a\) (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Alves and Alves, 2002; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of L. mormyrus in the Eastern Atlantic is from the Bay of Biscay to South Africa, including Madeira and Canary Islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describe the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Oblada melanura (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Saddled seabream; Dobradica, Dobrada, Galana, Judeu.

References: mainland Portugal\(^a\) (Vandelli, 1771; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira\(^a\) (Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Hureau, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008;
**Pagellus acarne** (Risso 1827)

**Common name:** Axillary seabream; Besugo, Besugo-legítimo, Besujo, Bezugo, Bisugo, Garapau, Vesugo.

**References:** mainland Portugal\(^1\) (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869a, b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Pista et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010, Costa et al., 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Russell, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^2\) (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Harnell and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Dias et al., 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos, 1992a; Krug, 1995; Nash et al., 1994a; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Barreiros et al., 2002; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Russell, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira\(^3\) (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; de Velloso, 1892; Vaillant, 1919; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984b, c, 1985c; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014); Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Pagellus bellottii** Steindachner 1882

**Common name:** Red pandora; Bica-buço, Bica, Bica-bickey, Bicanço, Bicudo, Breca, Breca-bica, Breca-colorado, Buço, Malaguita, Pargo-bicho, Pargo-bickey, Salvador, Tico-tico, Vermelho-fundo.

**References:** mainland Portugal\(^1\) (SAIAB FC 4316, 1957; Osório de Castro, 1967; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Santos et al., 2002a; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Russell, 2014m). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. bellottii* in the Eastern Atlantic is from the Gibraltar to Angola and some offshore islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

**Pagellus bogaraveo** (Brünich 1768)

**Common name:** Blackspot seabream; Goraz, Besugo, Besugo-legítimo, Bezugo, Bisugo, Buama, Buaninha, Carapau, Garapau, Goraz-de-pinta, Massacato, Massacote, Olho-mole, Olhos-moles, Pacharro, Pachel, Pachelão, Palexão, Pachorro, Pancho, Paxão, Peixão, Pêxão, Vesugo.

**References:** mainland Portugal\(^1\) (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1873, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Bragação, 1902; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fernández et al., 1981;
Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot, 1987; Gonçalves et al., 1997; Erzini et al., 2001a, b; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2012; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collet, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Viven, 1979; Tortenense, 1979e; Saldanha, 1980; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a, 1992; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Krug, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1998; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992, 1995; Isidro, 1987, 1989, 1996; 1988, 1990a, b; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Monteiro, 1991, 1996; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo et al., 1992; Pereira, 1992d, 1995; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992, 1995; Nash et al., 1994a; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Sousa et al., 1999; Harmelin-Viven et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Torres et al., 2016; Almeida and Bischof, 2019; Faunconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Low, 1837; Von Martens, 1876; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortenense, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; INIP, 1984b; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Araújo et al., 2005; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Pagellus erythrinus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindacher, 1867; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1884, 1895a, 1935; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Martins, 1979; Tortenense, 1979e; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014n; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1978; IMAR/DOP 3SMI-01-P12BIC, 2012; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-03-P12BIC, 2012; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-01-P12BIC, 2012; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-04-P12BIC, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019) and Madeira (Low, 1837; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Tortenense, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014n; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of Pagellus rostratus Lowe 1838, synonym of *P. erythrinus*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

**Pagrus auriga** Valenciennes 1843

Common name: Redbanded seabream; Pargo-sêmola, Brasino, Mariana, Pargo, Pargo-de-manchas-azuis, Pargo-de-riscas, Pargo-de-riscas-travessas, Pargo-francês, Pargorosa, Pargo-semea, Pargo-tereso, Pargueta, Parguete, Seima, Sémia, Sêmola, Tereso, Traquate.
References: mainland Portugal\(^*\) (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1956; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Bañón et al., 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014o; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Bañón et al., 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014o; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with Pagrus caeruleostictus (Valenciennes 1830) (Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

**Pagrus caeruleostictus** (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: Blespotted seabream, Pargo-ruço, Pargo, Pargo-amargo, Pargo-boi, Pargo-boio, Pargo-cabezudo, Pargo-cão, Pargo-de-cão, Pargo-doirado, Pargo-dourado, Pargo-de-manchas-negra, Pargo-legítimo-vel melho, Pargo-de-pintas-azuis, Pargo-redondo, Pargo-sêmola, Pargosolapa, Pargo-vel melho, Pargueta, Parguete, Ruço, Sama, Sêmola, Sinapa, Solapa.

References: mainland Portugal\(^*\) (Günther, 1861b, c; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014p; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. caeruleostictus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Portugal to Angola. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira as doubtful, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira.

**Pagrus pagrus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Red porgy; Pargo-legítimo, Capatão, Pargo, Pargo-comum, Pargo-de-direio, Pargo-delo-mbo-azul, Pargo-de-mancha-rosa, Pargo-de-riscas-azuis, Pargo-direio, Pargo-legítimo-azul, Pargo-verdadeiro, Pargo-vulgar, Pargueta, Parguete, Parguête.

References: mainland Portugal\(^*\) (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins et al., 2002, 2015; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Palma et al., 2003; Sousa et al., 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores\(^*\) (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979e; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a,b, 1992; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994, 1999; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azvedo et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva et al., 1994, 1995; Azvedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Krug, 1995; Serafim and Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes et al., 1998; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Rosa et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Pham et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira\(^*\) (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; INIP, 1980, 2008; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1956; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves et al., 2008; Bañón et al., 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014o; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
1982c, 1984b, c; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Bischof et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Sarpa salpa** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: *Salema; Salema*, Boga, Choupia, Choupo, Saléma, Salêma, Salenca, Yoga.

References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1756; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Borges et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Chaves, 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Faria e Silva, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Lamp, 1914; Roque, 1913a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Nini, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortoneze, 1979e; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 1985; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirth, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Nash et al., 1994a; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira* (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMPEC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Sparus aurata** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: *Gilthead seabream; Dourada*, Dourada, Doirada, Doirada-fêmea, Doiradinha, Dourada-fêmea, Douradinha, Safata, Sapata.

References: mainland Portugal* (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; Bauchot et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Hureau, 1991; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Palma et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2008, 2012; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014q; Golani and Frick, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortoneze, 1979e; Dooley et al., 1985; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Alves and Alves, 2002(?); Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014q; ICES, 2015b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Santos et al. (1997) the citation by Drouët (1861b), Hilgendorf (1888b), Fowler (1936b) and Collins (1954) *Chrysophrys aurata* is *Pagrus*
pagrus (Linnaeus, 1758). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Several specimens of S. aurata were observed during a underwater visual census which probably escaped from a recent open sea aquaculture unit in the area (ICES, 2015b). It is currently considered as an introduced species in Madeira.

**Spicara flexuosa** Rafinesque 1810  
Common name: No English common name; **Trombeiro-do-Mediterrâneo**, Trombeiro.  
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a; 1903, 1935; Fischer et al., 1987; Sánchez 1999; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ramos, 2010). This species is sometimes confused with **Spicara maena** (Linnaeus 1758) (Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016).

**Spicara maena** (Linnaeus 1758)  
Common name: **Blotched picarel**; **Trombeiro-choupa**, Trombeiro, Trombeiro-de-nariz-azul, Trombeta, Trombeteiro, Ferreiro.  
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869a, b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese et al., 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Heemstra, 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014r; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Saygili et al., 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2010; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Carpenter et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Russell, 2014r; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; INP, 1984a, b, c; Russell, 2014r; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). This species is sometimes confused with **Spicara flexuosa** Rafinesque 1810 (Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014r) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

**Spicara melanurus** (Valenciennes 1830)  
Common name: **Blackspot picarel**; **Trombeiro-malha-redonda**, Choupa, Dobrada, Taco-taco, Trombeiro.  
References: Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese et al., 1979; Fischer et al., 1981(?); Tortonese, 1986c; Heemstra, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). Wirtz et al. (2008) consider the presence of this species very doubtful. However, according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of **S. melanurus** is the Eastern Atlantic. The northern extent range distribution of this species is the Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-1977-0683, 1978). Thus, specimens are needed for confirmation.

**Spicara smaris** (Linnaeus 1758)  
References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese et al., 1979; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Heemstra, 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Santos et al., 2002a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Heemstra, 1990; Wirtz et al., 2008(?); Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Wirtz et al. (2008) **S. smaris** was erroneously recorded from Madeira by Heemstra (1990). However, according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of **S. smaris** is the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, in the Eastern Atlantic: from Portugal to Canary Islands. Thus, a specimen is needed for confirmation.

**Spondylosoma cantharus** (Linnaeus 1758)  
Common name: **Black seabream**; *Choupa*, Ambua, Cântaro, Casaleira, Choupo, Doirada, Dourada, Loriana, Muchara, Mucharra, Oriana, Ruta, Sama, Sáime, Salema, Sama, Viúva.  
References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902;}
Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Pajuelo and Lorenzo 1999; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Stergiou et al., 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Russell, 2014s; Silva and Borges, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b, Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979e; Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Pajuelo and Lorenzo, 1999; Morato et al., 2001a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2014s) and Madeira▲ (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Gervais and Boulaert, 1877b; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991, Delgado, 1998; Pajuelo and Lorenzo, 1999; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneio et al., 2014; Russell, 2014s; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer et al., (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. cantharus in the Eastern Atlantic is from Norway south to the northern Namibia, including Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands. Santos et al. (1997) didn’t find any evidence of the presence of this species in the Azores. However, Morato et al. (2001a) reported catches of S. cantharus in Azores for the period 1982 - 1999. Thus, this subject deserves further detailed attention and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Family Sciaenidae

Argyrosmus regius (Asso 1801)

Common name: Meagre; Corvina-legitima, Borregata, Corvina, Corvina-branca, Corvina-real, Corvinata, Corvina-vulgar, Rabeta, Raveta.

References: mainland Portugal▲ (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas, 1979a; Chao, 1981; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Chao, 1986, 2014; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; Santos et al., 2002a, c; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Martins, 1982a; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Chao, 2014a). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of A. regius is the Western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Norway south to Congo; Red Sea (Mediterranean Sea immigrant). According to Santos et al. (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer et al. (1981) and Chao (2014a) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Cynoscion regalis (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: Squetague; Corinata-real, Corvina, Fraco, Peixe-fraco.
References: mainland Portugal* (Martins et al., 2015; Béarez et al., 2016; Morais and Teodósio, 2016; Bañón et al., 2017c; Gomes et al., 2017; ICES, 2017b; Morais et al., 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019). This is an invasive species.

**Pseudolitthys typus** Bleeker 1863
Common name: **Longneck croaker; Rainha-branca**, Corvina, Corvina-branca, Corvina-rainha, Rainha.
References: Madeira (Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Often confused with *Pseudolitthys senegalensis* (Valenciennes 1833)

**Sciaena umbra** Linnaeus 1758
Common name: **Brown meagre; Roncadeira-preta**, Borregata, Calafate-preto, Corvina, Corvina-preta, Corvinata, Rabeta, Rainha, Raveta, Roncadeira, Roncador.
References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Trewavas, 1979a; Chao, 1981, 1986, 2014; Dooley et al., 1985; Fischer et al., 1987; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Erzini et al., 2001a; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Chao, 1986, 2014b; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. umbra* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from the English Channel to Senegal and possibly Gabon, including Canary and Cape Verde islands. Fischer et al. (1981) and Chao (2014b) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

**Umbrina canariensis** Valenciennes 1843
Common name: **Canary drum; Calafate-das-Canárias**, Calafate, Corvina, Corvina-marreca, Corvinata, Formosa, Rainha, Roncadeira, Roncador.
References: mainland Portugal (Chao, 1981, 1986, 2016; Fischer et al., 1987; Martins et al., 1992; França et al., 2011; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1912-0208, 1922; MNHN-IC-1912-0212, 1922; Osório de Castro, 1967; Chao, 1981, 2014c, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *U. canariensis* is the South-western Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to South Africa. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location and according to Santos et al. (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Fischer et al. (1981) and Chao (1981, 2014c, 2016) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

**Umbrina cirrosa** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: **Shi drum; Calafate-das-riscas**, Calafate, Corvina, Corvina-marreca, Corvinata, Labarda, Rainha, Roncadeira, Roncador, Viúva.
References: mainland Portugal* (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Trewavas, 1979a; Chao, 1981, 1986, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *U. cirrosa* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Gulf of Guinea. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. According to Santos et al. (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Fischer et al. (1981) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

**Umbrina ronchus** Valenciennes 1843
Common name: **Fusca drum; Calafate-fosco**, Corvina, Roncador.
References: mainland Portugal (Martins, 1979; Chao, 1986, 2014d; Fischer et al., 1987; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fischer et al., 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014; Chao, 2016). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence
of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. According to Santos et al. (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Fischer et al. (1981) and Chao (2016) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

Family Mullidae

**Mullus barbatus** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Red mullet; Salmonete-da-vasa, Salmarino, Salmonejo, Salmonete, Salmonête, Salmonete-vermelho.

References: mainland Portugal• (Vandelli, 1771; Steindachner, 1867; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1981, 1990a; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Hureau, 1986d; Erzini et al., 2001a; Borges et al., 2002; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa, 2005; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Silva, 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015c; Golani, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Droué, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936, Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau, 1979b, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1859; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015c).

**Mullus surmuletus** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal• (Carvalho, 1756(?); Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1981, 1990a; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, 1982b, 1986d; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Borges et al., 2002; Jorge et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerat et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2008, 2012; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Golani, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores• (Droué, 1861b; Ramos, 1869, 1871; Guimarães, 1882a; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Ribeiro, 1936c; Cadenat, 1937; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, Martins, 1982a; Chicharo and Teodóso, 1990; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Nash et al., 1990, 1994a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Hureau, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira• (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892(?); Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau, 1979b; Wirtz, 1994;
Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Golani, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Chaetodontidae

Chaetodon ocellatus Bloch 1787
Common name: Spotfin butterflyfish; Borboleta-de-risca-amarela, Lebre, Borboleta, Peixe-borboleta. References: Azores (?) (PECS) (ROM 23917, 1966; Carneiro et al., 2014). The geographical coordinates of the occurrence records of the ROM Fish Collection (ROM 23917, 1966) in the PECS Azores were rectified to off the Florida coast, on March 4, 2018. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Chaetodon sedentarius Poey 1860
Common name: Reef butterflyfish; Borboleta-do-recife, Lebre, Borboleta, Peixe-borboleta. References: Azores (Santos et al., 1997; Morato et al., 2004; Cardigos et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008). According to Allen et al. (2010), Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of C. sedentarius is the Western Atlantic. However, the occurrence of this species has already been confirmed for the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in Madeira.

Family Pomacanthidae

Pomacanthus paru (Bloch 1787)
Common name: French angelfish; Lebre-preta, Lebre. References: Madeira (?) (Bowdich, 1825; Fowler, 1936b, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). Bowdich (1825) reported the occurrence of Chaetodon leachii and Maugé (1990) considered this species as possible synonym of Pomacanthus paru (Bloch 1787) but its current status is uncertain as P. paru by Eschmeyer et al. (2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Cepolidae

Cepola macrophthalmus (Linnaeus 1758)

Family Pomacentridae

Abudefduf saxatilis (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Sergeant-major; Castanheta-raiada, Castanheira. References: Madeira (Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Edwards, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Chromis chromis (Linnaeus 1758)

According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. chromis* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Eastern Atlantic: Spain and Portugal to Gulf of Guinea and possibly Angola, including offshore islands. Santos et al. (1997) mentioned that the records of this species to the Azores are synonyms, misspellings and misidentifications of *Chromis limbata* (Valenciennes 1833). Similarly, Wirtz et al. (2008) referred that all the citations to this species to Madeira are erroneous and should be considered as misidentifications of *C. limbata* based on the study by Domingues et al. (2005). However, there are specimens identified as *C. chromis* caught off Madeira in several museum collections (perhaps not yet re-evaluated) and bibliographic references (years 2015 and 2018) to the occurrence of *C. chromis* in Madeira and Azores. Thus, given these contradictory opinions, it was decided do not consider in the total number of valid species of Madeira and the Azores.

*Chromis limbata* (Valenciennes 1833)

Common name: *Azores* chromis; Castanheta-da-Madeira, Castanheta, Castanheta-amarel, Castanheta-báia, Castanheta-branca, Sarabanete.

References: mainland Portugal (Abecasis et al., 2009; OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Saldanha, 1966c, 1980; Wood, 1973, 1977; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Willis and Wood, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Rê, 1979a, 1990; Arruda, 1977, 1980a; Martins, 1982a; Ré and Gomes, 1982; Edwards, 1986; Patzner and Santos, 1990b, d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Allen, 1991; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1991, 1992; Santos, 1992a, 1992b; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Domingues et al., 2005, 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Leite et al., 2009; Bertocnini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Edwards, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira^▲ (MNHN-IC-0000-1377, 1833; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Lowe, 1837; Wood, 1877; Emery, 1891; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Lloris et al., 1991; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Abreu et al., 2005; Araújo et al., 2005; Domingues et al., 2005, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Leite et al., 2009; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Edwards, 2016; POGID, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Heliases limbatus* Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *C. limbata*, caught off Madeira is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-0000-1377). According to Domingues et al. (2005) this species is restricted to the Macaronesian islands (Azores, Madeira, and Canaries) and the western coast of North Africa.

*Similiparma lurida* (Cuvier 1830)

Common name: Canary damsel; Castanheta-preta, Castanheta, Castanheta-ferreira.

Acantholabrus palloni (Risso 1810)

Common name: Scale-rayed wrasse; Bodião-do-alto, Bodião, Truta, Truta-do-alto, Vidrão.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1895, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; mainnes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 2001a; Almada et al., 2002; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Shcherbachev et al., 1985a; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1843, 1844a; 1849; NHMUK 1857.6.13.103, 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Steindachner, 1868b; Guimarães, 1884; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of Acantholabrus imbricatus Lowe 1839, synonym of A. palloni, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.103). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22798, 1967).

Bodianus scrofa (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: Barred hogfish; Bodião-dente-de-cão, Bedja, Bodião, Bodinho, Cachorro, Canzala, Cão, Cão-do-mar, Cão-marinho, Gaio, Peixe-cachorro, Peixe-cão, Velha, Viola, Xarraco.

References: Azores (Guimarães, 1884; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Dias et al., 1976, 1990; Ré, 1979a; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; INIP, 1985a; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992, Dias, 1991, 1993, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Almada et al., 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Gomon, 2006; Menezes et al., 2006; Floeter et al., 2008; Botelho et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1862; de Velloso, 1892; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Saldanha, 1979; INIP, 1980; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Hanel et al.,
2003; Gomon, 2006; Ferreira et al., 2008; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype of Centrolabrus caninus Lowe 1839, synonym of B. scrofa, caught off Madeira are unknown.

**Bodianus speciosus** (Bowdich 1825)


References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório de Castro, 1954(?) ), Azores (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1985a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (?) (Bowdich, 1825(?)); Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1849; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839; Günther, 1862; Guimarães, 1884; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Russell and Pollard, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of B. speciosus in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania to Angola, including Cape Verde Islands. Osório de Castro (1954) mentioned this species as Bodianus iagonensis (Bowdich 1825) and considered its presence in mainland Portugal doubtful. Santos et al. (1997) mentioned that the presence of B. speciosus in the Azores has never been confirmed, so all the citations to this species or its common synonyms (e.g. Diastodon speciosus Bowdich 1825) are considered misidentifications of Bodianus scrofa (Valenciennes 1839). According to Wirtz et al. (2008) this species has never been found at Madeira and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention that Madeira records are erroneous. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal, the Azores and Madeira Islands.

**Centrolabrus exoletus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Rock cook; Bodião-de-boca-pequena.

References: mainland Portugal1 (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Martins et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Almada et al., 2002; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig et al., 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Coris julis** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Almada et al., 2002; Gonçalves et al., 2004; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Pollard and Afonso, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Afonso et al., 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores1 (Drouet, 1861b; Günther, 1862; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; USNM 42127, 1889; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Vaillant, 1919; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Ribeiro, 1936; Le Gall, 1937b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Fischer et al., 1981; Martins, 1982a; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Laurentand Lejeune, 1988; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a,
1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a, 1995b; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Santos et al., 1995a; Isidro, 1996; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso et al., 2015; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1862; Gervais and Bouliart, 1877b; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Pollard and Afonso, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Afonso et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Julis azorensis* Fowler 1919 caught off Horta, Faial Island (Azores), is in the USNM collections (USNM 42127) and the holotype of *Julis melanura* Lowe 1839 caught off Madeira, and its whereabouts are unknown. Both are synonym of *C. julis*. Five specimens caught at the coast of Setúbal (Portugal), in 1908, are in the MB collections (MB06-004715, set of three specimens and MB06-004725, set of two specimens).

**Ctenolabrus rupestris** (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: *Goldsinny-wrasse*, *Bodião-rupestré*, Bodião, Bodiano, Peixe-rei, Rei, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dinis, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Almada et al., 2002; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriquez et al., 2007, 2008; Silva, 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Pollard, 2015b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Labrus bergylta** Ascanius 1767

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1873(?); Steindachner, 1868b; Possner, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1898; Richard, 1908; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; INIP, 1982b; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 1999; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Almada et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Gonçalves et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriquez et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patznner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Fauconnet et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dooley et al., 1985; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019).
The holotype (unique) of *Labrus reticulatus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *L. bergylta*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.111). One specimen caught the coast of Lisbon is in the MB collections (MB06-004825).

**Labrus merula** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Brown wrasse; Bodião-fusco**, Bedião, Bodiano, Bodião-tordo, Chita, Gidilhão, Godião, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Almeida, 1996; Erzini et al., 1996, 1997; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015d; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel et al., 1987; Patzner et al., 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015d; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Labrus merula* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Spain and Portugal to northern Morocco and the Azores. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Since no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data.

**Labrus mixtus** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1860.4.22.44-45, 1854-1861; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1898, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dinis, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Hureau, 1991; Martins et al., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Menezes et al., 2006; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Gomes-Pereira et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1956, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four specimens caught in different areas are in the MB collections: three caught at the coast of mainland Portugal (MB06-004719, 1907 at the coast of Praia da Nazaré, MB06-004723 at the coast of Matosinhos, by Isaac Newton and MB06-005359, 2010) and one specimen caught at the coast of Pico Island (Azores) (MB06-004666).

**Labrus viridis** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Nobre, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Almeida, 1996; Garnerot et al., 2004; Henriques et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig et al., 2015b; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (?) (Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979; Arruda, 1997). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. viridis* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, Portugal and southern Spain south to Morocco (Eastern Atlantic). Harmelin-Vivien et al. (2001) verified the identification of several species using underwater photographs taken in the Azores in 1979 and re-evaluated the presence of *Labrus viridis* as
a misidentified of green morph of *Labrus bergylta* Ascanius 1767. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

**Lappanella fasciata** (Cocco 1833)

Common name: **Sharp-toothed wrasse; Bodíao-verdelho**, Bodiano, Bodião, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (OCEANA, 2011, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al*., 2017), Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Gomes-Pereira, 2010, 2016; Porteiro *et al*., 2010, 2013; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Pollard, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al*., 2017) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1849; Günther, 1862; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Shcherbachev et al., 1985a (PECS); Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al*., 1991; Floeter *et al*., 2008; Wirtz *et al*., 2008; Christiansen *et al*., 2009; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Pollard, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al*., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the Josephine Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22856, 1967).

**Symphodus bailloni** (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: **Baillon’s wrasse; Bodíao-tentilhão**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Serrão, Tendelhão, Tentelhão, Tentilhão, Tendilho, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al*., 1987; Antunes *et al*., 1988; Arruda *et al*., 1988; Martins *et al*., 1992; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al*., 1997, 2001a; Almada *et al*., 2002; Jorge *et al*., 2002; Santos *et al*., 2002a; Hanel *et al*., 2003; Palma *et al*., 2003; Garnerot *et al*., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al*., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al*., 2007, 2008; Neves *et al*., 2008; Batista *et al*., 2009; Veiga *et al*., 2009; Gonçalves *et al*., 2010; França *et al*., 2011; Ribeiro *et al*., 2012; Carneiro *et al*., 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al*., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. bailloni* is in the Eastern Atlantic from North Sea to Mauritania (straying to western Mediterranean Sea). Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Having in mind that this species inhabits littoral and inshore coastal habitats and the occurrence of records in Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-1909-0459 and MZC 26411), it is possible its occurrence in Madeira. However, perhaps due to the geographic isolation of Azorean archipelago together with the dynamics of boundary current interactions, climatic conditions and intrinsic limitations of the species, its occurrence in the Azores is considered doubtful in the current work and is not included in the total number of valid species in this EEZ.

**Symphodus caeruleus** (Azevedo 1999)

Common name: No English name; **Bodião-dos-Açores**.


**Symphodus cinereus** (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Grey wrasse; Bodíão-cinzento**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

**Symphodus mediterraneus** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c; 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Almada et al., 2002; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collignon and Aloncle, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Michel et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Arruda et al., 1992; Azevedo et al., 1992; Santos, 1992; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bentincini et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; NHMUK 1855.12.26.404, 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Delgado, 1998; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Crenilabrus pictus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *S. mediterraneus*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.12.26.404).

**Symphodus melops** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Corkwing wrasse; Bodião-vulgar**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Maracoto, Maragota, Maragote, Margota, Melope, Serrão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a(?), b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda, 1990; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Almada et al., 2002; Garnerot et al., 2004; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bini, 1968; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel et al., 1987; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Ré, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997(?); Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2393, 1926; Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The two specimens preserved in the Museum national d’histoire naturelle et Reseau des Herbiers de France were caught on October 10, 1926. Another preserved specimen of this species caught off in Canary Islands, on February 1, 1906, the southernmost occurrence record of this species in the Eastern Atlantic, is deposited in the Lund Museum of Zoology (MZLU 1906/3076, 1906). Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in Madeira. Three specimens caught the coast of Faro (Algarve), in 1908 by Alberto Alexandre Girard are in the MB collections (MB06-004688), another specimen caught at the coast of Viana do Castelo, also in 1908, is in the MB collections (MB06-004714).

**Symphodus ocellatus** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: No English common name; **Bodião-de-pinta**, Bodião.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Veiga et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Symphodus roissali** (Risso 1810)

Common name: Five-spotted wrasse; **Bodião-manchado**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Almada et al., 2002; Louisy, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006, 2012; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010;
Symphodus rostratus (Bloch 1791)
Common name: No English common name; Bodião-das-ervas.
References: mainland Portugal (Almada et al., 2002; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014).

Symphodus tinca (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Peacock wrasse; Bodião-pavão, Bodiano, Bodião, Burro, Canário, Verdelhão, Verdelho.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Louisy, 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Pollard and Craig, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MB collections: two specimens at the coast of Setúbal in 1908 (MB06-004744, set of two specimens), one at coast of Lisbon (MB06-004726, one specimen) and another at the coast of Estoril (MB06-004727, one specimen).

Symphodus trutta (Lowe 1834)
Common name: Emerald wrasse; Bodião-mosqueado, Bodião, Bodião-verde, Maracota, Maracoto, Truta-da-costa, Truta-verde.
References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7751, n.d.; Abecasis et al., 2009; OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patznner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991; Llорis et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Porteiro et al., 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837; Johnson, 1862b; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Llòris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995, Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Almada et al., 2002; Hanel et al., 2003; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Afonso, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of Crenilabrus trutta Lowe 1834, synonym of S. trutta, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Thalassoma pavo (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Ornate wrasse; Bodião-verde, Bodeão, Bodião, Bodião-meredia, Bodião-pardo, Bodião-parvo, Bodião-vermelho, Cagão, Cambulo, Carnate, Judia, Júlia, Moca, Peixe-de-rolo, Peixe-rei, Peixe-verte, Rainha, Realengo, Relingue, Torcida, Verdelhão, Verdugo.
Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839; Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843-1860, 1849; Drouët, 1861b; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Nobre, 1935; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcão et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with Thalassoma newtoni (Osório 1891) (Westneat, 2016). The whereabouts of the syntype of the subspecies Julis turcica lemniscata Lowe 1843, caught off Madeira, synonym of T. pavo, are unknown.

**Xyrichthys novacula** (Linnaeus 1758)


References: mainland Portugal (Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Nirchio et al., 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley et al., 1985; Michel et al., 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Porteiro et al., 1996, 2010; Santos et al., 1997; Floeter et al., 2008; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839; MNHM-IC-0000-6503, 1840; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Fischer et al., 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Abreu et al., 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcão et al., 2000; Araújo et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Floeter et al., 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Friedlander et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntype of *Xyrichthys cultratus* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840, synonym of *X. novacula*, caught off Madeira is in the MNHN collections (MNHM-IC-0000-6503).

**Family Scaridae**

**Sparisoma cretense** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Parrotfish**; **Papagaio-velho**, Badeão, Badião, Bidião-de-boca-curta, Bodião, Bodião-de-olho, Bodião-velho, Peixe-papagaio, Velha, Veja, Véja.

References: mainland Portugal (Monod, 1979g; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Randall, 1981, 1990; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Abecasis et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores* (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Schultz, 1958; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Monod, 1979g; Saldanha, 1980; Fischer et al., 1981; Randall, 1981, 1990; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990c; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Santos et al., 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo et al., 1991, 1992; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Cardigos et al., 2005; Floeter et al., 2008; Abecasis et al., 2009b; Bertoncini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira* (Lowe, 1837; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Monod, 1979g; Fischer et al., 1981; Randall, 1981, 1990; INIP,
Sparisoma chrysopterum (Bloch & Schneider 1801)


References: Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of S. chrysopterum is the Western Atlantic. Fowler (1936b) mentioned the existence of four specimens from Funchal (Madeira) in the U.S. National Museum, with a length between 185 and 298 mm, identified by Adolfo Cesar di Noronha as Sparisoma flavescens (Bloch & Schneider 1801), synonymous of S. chrysopterum. Albuquerque (1954-1956) followed the quotation of Fowler. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Nevertheless, its occurrence in those EEZs is not confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Zoarcidae

Lycenchelys alba (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; Enguia-bejiuda-alva.


Melanostigma atlanticum Koefoed 1952

Common name: Atlantic soft pout; Enguia-bejiuda-do-Atlântico.

References: mainland Portugal (Van der Land et al., 2001; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2015h; Eschmeyer et al., 2019), Azores (Nielsen et al., 2015h; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Nielsen et al., 2015h). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of M. atlanticum is the Western Mediterranean Sea, and in the eastern-north Atlantic, from Scotland to Western Sahara; Western North Atlantic: Newfoundland to southwestern United States. Porteiro et al., 2017 mention the presence of this species in the MAR at 55°N and to about 45°N and North-East Atlantic. 45°N in MAR is located within the Azorean PECS area. Nielsen et al. (2015h) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species.

Pachycara thermophilum Geistdoerfer 1994

Common name: No English common name; Enguia-bejiuda-termofílica.

References: Azores (Biscoito and Almeida, 2004 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2010; Baily, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; WoRMS Editorial Board, 2018).

Pachycara saldanhai Biscoito & Almeida 2004

Common name: No English common name; Enguia-bejiuda-de-Saldanha.

References: Azores (PECS) (Biscoito and Almeida, 2004; Stefanni et al., 2007; Biscoito et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). The holotype of this species caught off Rainbow hydrothermal vent field, north Azores segment of Mid-Atlantic Ridge, (36°13.43‘N, 33°54.08‘W) is in the MMF collections (MMF 31373). According to Stefanni et al. (2007) the morphological differences reported by Biscoito and Almeida (2004) may eventually be considered phenotypic expressions associated to the large geographical distance that separates these vents. Thus, the former authors suggest a revision of the nomenclature considering P. thermophilum (Geistdoerfer 1994) as the only
Pachycara species inhabiting the North Atlantic vent fields. However, Eschmeyer et al. (2019) continue to consider them as two valid species.

Family Anarhichadidae

Anarhichas denticulatus Krøyer 1845
Common name: Northern wolffish; Peixe-lobo-azul; Gata; Gata-cinzenta; Gata-de-água-mã; Gata-de-água-má-cinzenta.
References: Azores (PECS) (Porteiro et al., 2017).

Family Pholidae

Pholis gunnellus (Linnaeus 1758)
Common name: Rock gunnel; Peixe-manteiga.
References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; ICES, 2005). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of P. gunnellus is the North Atlantic and adjacent Arctic. The only two historical records of its occurrence are separated by more than 230 years and they are probably the most southern records of distribution of this species in the European coasts. Extremely rare species.

Family Chiasmodontidae

Chiasmodon niger Johnson 1864
Common name: Black swallow; Peixe-glutão-negro, Glutão, Glutão-preto, Pancinha, Peixe-glutão, Sapinho-da-fundura, Sapinho-de-fundura.
References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreflt, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Melo, 2009; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1952; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreflt, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Desbruyères et al., 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes et al., 2006, 2012; Sutton et al., 2008; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009b; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015d; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1863.12.12.4, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1864a, b; Günther, 1864a, 1887; Carte, 1866; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreflt, 1979d; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Severino, 2004; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009b; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz et al., 2015d; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.12.12.4). Another holotype of Chiasmodon bolangeri Osório 1909, synonym of C. niger, caught off Setúbal (mainland Portugal) was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB T135 (1506)) and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

Dysalotus alcocki MacGilchrist 1905
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-glutão-de-Alcock.
References: Azores (MAR-ECD 5735, 2004 (PECS); Wennneck et al., 2008; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter et al., 2015d; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Carpenter et al., 2015d). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a nearly circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, but not present in Eastern Pacific. Melo (2017) mentions it as a widely distributed species in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, more frequently in low latitudes. In the Atlantic Ocean, it is more frequently found throughout the South Atlantic and the western North Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.

Dysalotus oligosculus Johnson & Cohen 1974
Common name: No English common name; Peixe-glutão.
References: Azores (ZMH 114082, 1975; MAR-ECD - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECD 4788, 1982; Carneiro et al., 2014; Carpenter et al., 2015e) and Madeira (Carpenter et al., 2015e). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species, except western North Atlantic. Melo (2017) mentions that D.
**Kali indic**o Lloyd 1909

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-Indício.**

**References:** Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 6971, 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014). This species is distributed circumglobally in tropical and subtropical waters, to the north (Prokofiev, 2011) and in temperate through subarctic seas (Eschmeyer et al., 2019).

**Kali kerberti** (Weber 1913)

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-Kerbert.**


**Kali macrodon** (Norman 1929)

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-dentudo.**

**References:** Azores (ZMH 114066, 1975; MAR-ECO 7402, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015w; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (ZMH 109831, 1971; Krefit, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015w). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in temperate through subarctic seas.

**Kali parri** Johnson & Cohen 1974

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-Parr.**

**References:** Azores (MAR-ECO 1995, 2004 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014 (PECS)) and Madeira (Krefit, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014). Eschmeyer et al. (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, but not in the Eastern Pacific.

**Pseudoscopelus altipinnis** Parr 1933

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-ponta.**

**References:** mainland Portugal (GNN 1946-8375, 1946; ZMH 105437, 1968; Krefit, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015x), Azores (Collins, 1954; MCZ 49086, 1964; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017; Menezes et al., 2006; Sutton et al., 2008; Melo, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015x) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 105435, 1968; Krefit, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ralph, 2015x).

**Pseudoscopelus obtusifrons** (Fowler 1934)

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-focinho-curvo.**

**References:** Azores (ZMH 121111, 1982 (PECS); ZMH 121112, 1982 (PECS); MAR-ECO 1211, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Melo, 2010 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017) and Madeira (Porteiro et al., 2017). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. obtusifrons* is the tropical Atlantic, the western Pacific and south-eastern Indian Ocean.

**Pseudoscopelus sagamianus** Tanaka 1908

**Common name:** No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-Sagami.**

**References:** Azores (PECS)(?) (Prokofiev, 2009). According to Roa-Varón and Iwamoto (2019b) the records of this species from the Atlantic reported by Prokofiev (2009, 2011) are misidentifications of *Pseudoscopelus scriptus* and for Melo (2010) it is a misidentification of *P. cordilluminatus*. However, there is an ongoing discussion on the correct identification of this species Roa-Varón and Iwamoto (2019b). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.
**Pseudoscopelus scutatus** Krefft 1971

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-escudado**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 4918, 2004; Sutton et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Porteiro et al., 2017 (PECS)). According to Prokofiev and Kukuev (2006) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. scutatus* is the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific, and most of the records are from tropical and subtropical of North and South Atlantic.

Family Ammodytidae

**Ammodytes tobianus** Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7724, n.d.; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1876, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954(?), 1967(?); Reay, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Jorge et al., 2002; Garneret et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins et al., 2015; Mecklenburg et al., 2018; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Gymnammodytes cicerelus** (Rafinesque 1810)


References: mainland Portugal (Vieira, 1893; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Dinis, 1985; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heessen et al., 2015a; Nizinski, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Porteiro et al., 2010; Afonso et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Nizinski, 2016).

**Gymnammodytes semisquammatus** (Jourdain 1879)


References: mainland Portugal (Dunker and Mohr, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1979f; INP, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Reay, 1986; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Garrido et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22810, 1967, set of two specimens).

**Hyperoplus immaculatus** (Corbin 1950)

Common name: **Greater sand-eel**, **Galeota-maior-de-Corbin**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gomes et al., 2018).

**Hyperoplus lanceolatus** (Le Sauvage 1824)


References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1896, 1917; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Reay, 1986; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández et al., 1981; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1999; Palma et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Trachinidae

**Echiichthys vipera** (Cuvier 1829)


References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; 1979c, 1980d, 1981c; Seabra, 1981b; Veiga et al., 1999a; Pauly, 2000; Fernández et al., 2004; ICES, 2005a; Henriques et al., 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).
Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Tortonese, 1986d; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Martins et al., 1999, 2015; Jorge et al., 2002; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista et al., 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-2009-0431, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0449, 1971; Arruda, 1997; Morato et al., 2001b; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Bischoi, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fischer et al., 1981; Tortonese, 1986d; Roux, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Araújo et al., 2005; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016g; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Trachinus araneus Cuvier 1829

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986d; Roux, 1990; Palma et al., 2003; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015k; Smith, 2016g; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Trachinus radius* Cuvier 1829 (Smith, 2016g).

Trachinus draco Linnaeus 1758

References: mainland Portugal* (de Brite Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández et al., 1981; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Tortonese, 1986d; Antunes et al., 1988(?); Roux, 1990; Martins et al., 1992, 2015; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997; Borges et al., 2002; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Stergiou et al., 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques et al., 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heessen et al., 2015b; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Zugmayer, 1933; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fischer et al., 1981; Roux, 1981, 1990; Augier, 1985; Dooley et al., 1985; Tortonese, 1986d; Lloris et al., 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Heessen et al., 2015b; POGID, 2016; Smith, 2016g; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Trachinus pellegrini Cadenat 1937
Common name: **Cape Verde weever; Peixe-arana-de-Cabo-Verde**, Aranha-de-Cabo-Verde.

References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Carpenter et al., 2015f; González Pérez, 2015b). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. pellegrini* is the Canary and Cape Verde islands and from the Senegal to Cameroon. Fischer et al. (1981), Carpenter et al. (2015f) and González Pérez (2015b) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

Trachinus radiatus Cuvier 1829

References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Martins, 1981; Palma et al., 2003; Henriques et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Collette et al., 2015l; Smith, 2016g) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2436, 1925; Fischer et al., 1981; Collette et al., 2015l). This species is sometimes confused with *Trachinus araneus* Cuvier 1829 (Smith, 2016g). Fischer et al. (1981) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species.
Family Uranoscopidae

*Uranoscopus scaber* Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández et al., 1981; Hureau, 1986e; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Dooley et al., 1985; Hureau, 1986e; Antunes et al., 1988; Halstead et al., 1990; Martins et al., 1992; Erzini et al., 2001a; Palma et al., 2003; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith, 2016h; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1994; Abreu et al., 1995; Floeter et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Callionymidae

*Callionymus lyra* Linnaeus 1758


References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1904, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1917; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979h; Costa, 1980; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Sobral, 1981; Borges, 1982; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1987; Almeida, 1988; Antunes et al., 1988; Arruda et al., 1988; Monteiro, 1989; Jorge, 1991; Rebelo, 1992; da Cunha and Antunes, 1993; da Cunha, 1994; Erzini et al., 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves et al., 1996, 1997, 2006; Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini et al. 1997; Cabral, 1999; Henriques et al., 1999, 2007; Cabral et al., 2000; Gomes et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Santos et al., 2002a; Palma et al., 2003; Prista et al., 2003; Garnerot et al., 2004; Mendes et al., 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Castro, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Neves et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Batista et al., 2009; Garrido et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; Gonçalves et al., 2010; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2015b; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 94473, 1894; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1972; Wheeler, 1978, 1979h; Fricke, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2015b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0035, 1882; MNHN-IC-2005-2418, 1922; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Herler et al., 2015b). William Releace on July 3, 1894 cited this species for the Azores (USNM 94473), but since then no additional specimens have been reported (Santos et al., 1997). In November, 1996 and January, 1997 the specimen was re-examined and identified as belonging to the species *Callionymus reticulatus* Valenciennes 1837 (Santos et al., 1997). However, according to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) in north-eastern Atlantic, the current geographic distribution of this species is from Iceland and Norway south to Mauritania, including Azores.

*Callionymus maculatus* Rafinesque 1810


References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1987; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Martins et al., 1999; Cabral et al., 2000; Gordo and Cabral, 2001; Borges et al., 2002; Thiel et al., 2003; Gonçalves et al., 2006, 2010; Ribeiro et al. 2006, 2012; Castro, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Garrido et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Costa et al., 2012; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017;
Callionymus pusillus Delaroche 1809
Common name: Sailfin dragonet; **Peixe-pau-rabudo**.
References: mainland Portugal (Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1987; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014i; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Callionymus reticulatus Valenciennes 1837
Common name: Reticulated dragonet; **Peixe-pau-listado**.
References: mainland Portugal (Wheeler, 1979h; INIP, 1982b; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1987; da Cunha, 1994; Cabral, 1999; Henriques et al., 1999, 2007, 2008; Cabral et al., 2000; Borges et al., 2002; Prista et al., 2003; ICES, 2005; Gonçalves et al., 2006, 2010; Neves et al., 2008; Batista et al., 2009; Veiga et al., 2009; França et al., 2011; Silva, 2011; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Ribeiro et al., 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014j; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1972; Wheeler, 1978; Santos et al., 1997; Fricke, 2002; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014j; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Callionymus risso Lesueur 1814
References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Wheeler, 1979h; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer et al., 1987; da Cunha, 1994; Gonçalves et al., 2006, 2010; Ribeiro et al., 2006; Henriques et al., 2008; Veiga et al., 2009; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herler et al., 2014k; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Protoparamus sousai (Maul 1972)
Common name: Meteor dragonet; **Peixe-pau-de-Sousa**.
References: mainland Portugal (Pakhorukov, 2008), Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1972a, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Davis and Fricke, 1990; Fock et al., 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Biscoito, 2015g; Fricke, 2016; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (PECS) (Pakhorukov, 2008). The holotype and three paratypes of *Callionymus sousai* Maul 1972, synonym of *P. sousai*, caught off the Great Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22877, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22483a and 22483b, set of two paratypes and MMF 22389, one paratype, respectively).

Synchiropus phaeton (Günther 1861)
Common name: Phaeton dragonet; **Peixe-pau-rosa**.
References: mainland Portugal (Palmer, 1971; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1979h; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández et al., 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986; Fischer et al., 1987; Davis and Fricke, 1990; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Fricke, 2016; Bañón et al., 2018b; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1887-0176, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Roule and Angel, 1921; Maul, 1972a (PECS), 1976; Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Wheeler, 1979h; Fricke, 1981, 1986; Davis and Fricke, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Sousa et al., 1999; Fock et al., 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro et al., 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Fricke, 2016; Bañón et al., 2018b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Lloris et al., 1991; Floeter et al., 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Wirtz et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22862, 1967), one specimen at the Gettyburg Bank (MMF 22812, 1967), one specimen at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22867) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22843, one

Family Draconettidae

**Centrodraco acanthopoma** (Regan 1904)

Common name: **Atlantic deepwater dragonet; Peixe-pau-da-fundura-do-Atlântico.**

References: mainland Portugal (Fricke, 1986; Marques, 1998; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fock et al., 2002; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Pakhurov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Lloris et al., 1991; Pakhurov, 2008 (PESC); Carneiro et al., 2014; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22868, 1967, one specimen) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22542, 1967, set of three specimens, MMF 22880, 1967, one specimen).

Family Luvaridae

**Luvarus imperialis** Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Luvar; Boquinho, Louvar, Peixe-sol.**

References: mainland Portugal (Decamps, 1886; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig, 2015d), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Decamps, 1986; Wheeler, 1978; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Portiero et al., 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig, 2015d; Collette, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Gervais and Boultart, 1877b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Trott, 1979; Decamps, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Craig, 2015d; Collette, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Astroderma plumbeum* Lowe 1843, synonym of *L. imperialis*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Family Acanthuridae

**Acanthurus monroviae** Steindachner 1876

Common name: **Monrovia doctorfish; Peixe-cirurgião, Alicate, Asno, Asno-de-seta, Barbeiro, Canivete, Castanheta, Cirurgião, Coma, Côninhas, Faquista, Lanceta, Lanceteiro, Peixe-canivete, Peixe-corna, Unha, Unhas.**

References: mainland Portugal (Horta e Costa and Gonçalves, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015n) and Madeira (Floeter et al., 2008).

Family Sphyraenidae

**Sphyraena barracuda** (Edwards 1771)

Common name: **Great barracuda; Bicuda-gigante, Barracuda, Barracuda-grande, Barrecuda, Bicuda, Bicuda-americana, Bicuda-grande, Grande-barracuda, Grande-bicuda, Lobo-do-mar, Pescada-bicuda**

References: Madeira (Wirtz, 1998; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Wirtz et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Russell, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Sphyraena guachancho** Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Guachanche barracuda; Bicuda-africana, Barracuda, Barre cuda, Bicuda, Bicuda, Lobo-do-mar, Pescada, Pescada-bicuda, Pescadinhinha.**

References: Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 2015; Russell, 2016c). According to Eschmeyer et al. (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. guachancho* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. Russell (2016c) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species.

**Sphyraena sphyraena** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European barracuda; Bicuda-europea, Barracuda, Barracuda-europeia, Barre cuda, Bicuda, Bicuda-das-ilhas, Lobo-do-mar, Pescada-bicuda, Pescadinhinha.**
References: mainland Portugal\textsuperscript{1} (Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torrontese, 1979f; Fischer et al., 1981, 1987; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Ribeiro et al., 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015g; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët 1861b; Collett, 1896; CAS ICH 24035, 1921; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Torrontese, 1979f; SAIAFB FC 36172, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015g; Russell, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Eschmeyer et al., 2019) and Madeira\textsuperscript{1} (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Norbe, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torrontese, 1979f; Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Sylva, 1990; Lloris et al., 1991; Edwards, 1993; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015g; Russell, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019). This species is sometimes confused with Sphyraena viridensis Cuvier 1829 (Russell, 2016c). According to Santos et al. (1997) the records of this species from the Azores and Russell (2016b) from the Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands, and Wirtz et al. (2008) from Madeira, are probably misidentifications of Sphyraena viridensis Cuvier 1829. However, Smith-Vaniz and Herrera (2015e), Russell (2016c) and Eschmeyer et al. (2019) consider the occurrence of this species in Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay south to Angola, including Azores, Madeira and Saint Paul's Rocks islands and Froese and Pauly (2019) to Canary and Azores islands.

*Sphyraena viridensis* Cuvier 1829

Common name: *Yellowmouth barracuda*, *Bicuda-de-Cabo-Verde*, Bacuda, Barracuda, Barracuda-boca-amarela, Barracuda-de-Cabo-Verde, Bicuda, Bicuda-boca-amarela, Pescada-bicuda, Pescadinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves et al., 2004; Abecasis et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015h; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (\textsuperscript{1}Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadena, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982a; Dooley et al., 1985; Patzner et al., 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Azevedo et al., 1992; Santos et al., 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Gonçalves et al., 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; MCZ 149607, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien et al., 2001; Morato et al., 2001a, b; Barreiros et al., 2002; Cardigos et al., 2005; Menezes et al., 2006; Bertocini et al., 2010; Botelho et al., 2010; Porteiro et al., 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro et al., 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015h; Afonso, 2016; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer et al., 1981; Dooley et al., 1985; Wirtz, 1994, 1998; Delgado, 1998; Falcón et al., 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2005b; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz et al., 2008; EMIFPC, 2010; Carneiro et al., 2014; Almada et al., 2015; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015h; POGIS, 2016; Russell, 2016c; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This specie is sometimes confused with *Sphyraena sphyraena* (non Linnaeus 1758) (Russell, 2016c).

Family Caproidae

*Antigonia capros* Lowe 1843


References: mainland Portugal (Shcherbachev et al., 1985b; Quéro, 1986b; Zidowitz and von Westernhagen, 2004; ICES, 2005; Pakhurukov, 2008; Carneiro et al., 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015h; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECs); Ehrich, 1977; Krefet, 1979e; Quéro and Duron, 1980; Dooley et al., 1985; Shcherbachev et al., 1985b (PECs); Quéro, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Fock et al., 2002 (PECs); Kukuev, 2002 (PECs); Zidowitz and von Westernhagen, 2004 (PECs); Pakhurukov, 2008 (PECs); Porteiro et al., 2010, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015h; Heemstra, 2016f; Bañón et al., 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Krefet, 1979e; Dooley et al., 1985; Shcherbachev et al., 1985b (PECs); Quéro, 1986b; Lloris et al., 1991; Zidowitz and von Westernhagen, 2004; Pakhurukov,
2008 (PECS); Carneiro et al., 2014; Garcia, 2015h; Heemstra, 2016f; Bañón et al., 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira are unknown. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005299). Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22341, 1967, set of three specimens, MMF 22342, 1967, set of ten specimens and MMF 22343, 1967, set of five specimens).

**Capros aper** (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Boarfish; Pim-pim**, Advim, Mini-saia, Pau, Periquito-comprido, Periquito-redondo, Peixe-pau, Rascacho, Rascasso, Tem-te-em-pé, Tinta-em-pé. References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steinachner, 1868a; Possier, 1880; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; kreft, 1979e; Fernández et al., 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a; b, Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro, 1986b; Fischer et al., 1987; Antunes et al., 1988; Karrer and Post, 1990b; Saldanha et al., 1995; Gomes et al., 2001; Monteiro et al., 2001; Borges et al., 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa et al., 2005, 2006; Fernandes et al., 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques et al., 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Abecasis et al., 2009; Batista et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2009; Costa et al., 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Christiansen et al., 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; López and Garcia, 2015; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilendorf, 1888a; Collet, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Richard, 1900; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1923; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967, Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Martins, 1982b; INIP, 1985b, c; Quero, 1986b; Pereira, 1987b, 1992d, 1995; Dias et al., 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris et al., 1991; Monteiro, 1991, 1996; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda et al., 1992; Hamer et al., 1994; Nash et al., 1994a; Pierce et al., 1994; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke et al., 1995; Granadeiro et al., 1995; Pinho et al., 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva et al., 1995; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro et al., 1996a, b; Santos et al., 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes et al., 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton et al., 2008; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017; Carneiro et al., 2014; López and Garcia, 2015; Heemstra, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; Gervais and Bouliart, 1877b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Roule, 1919a; Bowdich, 1825; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Kreft, 1979e; Augier, 1985; Quero, 1986b; Karrer and Post, 1990b; Lloris et al., 1991; Abreua et al., 1995; Delgado, 1998; Wirtz et al., 2008; Christiansen et al., 2009; Carneiro et al., 2014; López and Garcia, 2015; Heemstra, 2016f; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito et al., 2017; Porteiro et al., 2017; Eschmeyer et al., 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in April 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections. Five specimens caught in 1967 at the Josephine Bank and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22436, 1967, set of three specimens and MMF 22842, 1967, set of two specimens, respectively).

Family Gasterosteidae

**Gasterosteus aculeatus** Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Three-spined stickleback; Esgana-gata**, Coroa-de-espinhos, Esgana-gata, Esgana-gato, Espinhal, Espinhela, Espinho, Lixa, Peixe-espinho, Peixe-lixia. References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1876; Possier, 1880; Osório, 1888; Vieira, 1894a, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1931, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Monod, 1979c; Banister, 1986; Garnerot et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

**Spinacia spinochia** (Linnaeus 1758)

distribution of *S. spinachia* is the Baltic Sea, North Sea and in the Eastern North Atlantic, from Norway to Bay of Biscay. However, Nobre (1935) reported the occurrence of a specimen in Leixões Bay, near Porto. There is also a specimen in the Science Museum of the University of Porto that was collected in Foz do Douro (December 1938) (Fernández-Cordeiro, 1997).
Global appraisal of taxonomic diversity

The checklist comprises a total of 1,349 species, for the whole study area, where 87 were considered of doubtful occurrence.

A total of 1,262 were considered valid species, which are allocated to 3 super-classes, 4 classes, 51 orders, 219 families and 645 genera.

In 2019, there are 17,538 worldwide valid marine fish species and the Portuguese ichthyofauna account for about 7.2 % of the world’s biodiversity.

The order Perciformes shows the highest diversity, with 37 families, 106 genera and 107 species. Among the families, Stomiidae (90 species), Myctophidae (69 species), Macrouridae and Gobiidae (37 species each) stand out for their higher specific richness.

The total valid species occurring in Portuguese waters or under national jurisdiction add up to 1,191 and 71 are found exclusively in the platform extension area. The largest number of species was recorded for Madeira (920), followed by the mainland (845) and the Azores (761).

A total of 148 species occurrences were included in the PECS area (140 in the Azores, 15 in Madeira and 5 in the mainland), five of which are common to the Azores and Madeira platform extensions and two are common to the mainland and Azores platform extensions.

Only 235 (19.8 %) of all species occurring in Portuguese waters or under Portuguese jurisdiction are commercially exploited. On the mainland Portugal, 184 species are traded, which represent 21.8 % of those occurring in this area. In the Azores the number of species marketed is 102 and 96 in Madeira which correspond to 13.4 % and 10.4 % of the total species occurring in each area, respectively.

This checklist includes invasive species (e.g. Cynoscion regalis (Bloch & Schneider 1801) in mainland Portugal and Sparus aurata Linnaeus 1758 in Madeira) that have been introduced by different pathways (e.g. intentional, aquaculture, aquarophila and ballast waters) leading to changes in biodiversity.

Avaliação global da diversidade taxonómica

A lista compreende um total de 1349 espécies, 87 das quais foram consideradas de ocorrência duvidosa na área de estudo.

As 1262 espécies consideradas válidas distribuem-se por 3 superclasses, 4 classes, 51 ordens, 219 familias e 645 géneros.

Em 2019, encontram-se contabilizadas, a nível mundial, 17538 espécies de peixes marinhos consideradas válidas, representando a ictiofauna marinha portuguesa cerca de 7,2 % desta biodiversidade.

A ordem dos Perciformes apresenta a maior diversidade, com 37 familias, 106 géneros e 107 espécies. De entre as familias, destacam-se Stomiidae (90 espécies), Myctophidae (69 espécies), Macrouridae e Gobiidae (37 espécies cada) por apresentarem maior riqueza específica.

Das espécies consideradas como válidas, 1191 ocorrem em águas portuguesas ou sob jurisdição nacional e 71 encontram-se exclusivamente na área da extensão da plataforma. O maior número foi registado para a Madeira (920), seguido pelo continente (845) e pelos Açores (761).

Na área do PECS foi assinalada a ocorrência de 148 espécies (140 nos Açores, 15 na Madeira e 5 no continente), cinco das quais são comuns às extensões da plataforma dos Açores e da Madeira e duas são comuns às extensões das plataformas do continente e dos Açores.

De todas as espécies que ocorrem em águas portuguesas ou sob jurisdição portuguesa apenas 235 (19,8 %) são alvo de exploração comercial. No continente são comercializadas 184 espécies representando 21,8 % das existentes nesta área. Nos Açores são 102 e na Madeira 96 que correspondem respetivamente a 13,4 % e 10,4 % das espécies que ocorrem nestas áreas.

Na lista constam espécies invasoras (por exemplo, Cynoscion regalis (Bloch & Schneider 1801), no continente e Sparus aurata Linnaeus 1758, na Madeira) que têm sido introduzidas por diferentes vias (por exemplo, intencional, aquacultura, aquarofilia e águas de balastro), podendo levar a alterações de biodiversidade.
Taking into consideration the criteria for the assignment of Portuguese common names, new 874 names are proposed. It was intended to harmonize the existing common names or to give a common name for the first time.

Significant changes in the structure and number of species included in the different taxonomic groups of the Portuguese ichthyofauna were observed to previous studies. This results from the use of a different classification taxonomic system [Nelson (2006) vs Van der Laan et al. (2019)], because these classification systems do not follow the same taxonomic structure.

The use of molecular biological techniques provides information that can significantly modify the natural groups which could not be done based on the methodology followed in traditional taxonomic studies.

**Final comments**

During the elaboration of this checklist some gaps and inaccuracies were detected, where the most significant are the following:

- Some databases include errors in either species identification or geographic coordinate and/or in the Datum system records and their associated error. Thus, it is necessary the improvement of databases by addition of complementary information and/or corrections.
- In some museum collections there are specimens which are misidentified and/or mislabelled and therefore it is needed a re-evaluation.
- Larvae specimens of *Allothunnus fallai* Serventy 1948 and *Thunnus maccocyii* (Castelnau 1872) were collected in the Northern hemisphere (including the Azores and mainland Portugal) (Nishikawa et al., 1985), but they are currently circumglobal species in the Southern hemisphere (Eschmeyer et al., 2019), so they were not considered in this checklist.
- In the geographical distribution maps of some species, the authors include the Selvagens Islands, which are an integral part of the Madeira archipelago, but they do not mention their occurrence in Madeira.

Tendo em consideração os critérios para a atribuição de nomes vulgares, são propostos 874 novos nomes em português. Estes nomes visam harmonizar designações vulgares já existentes ou, pela primeira vez, atribuir um nome vulgar.

Verificaram-se alterações significativas na estrutura e no número de espécies incluídas nos diferentes grupos taxonómicos da ictiofauna portuguesa relativamente a estudos anteriores como resultado da adoção de um sistema taxonómico de classificação diferente (Nelson (2006) vs Van der Laan et al. (2019), sistemas estes que não adotam a mesma estrutura taxonómica.

O recurso a técnicas de biologia molecular permite obter informação que pode alterar significativamente os grupos naturais o que não era possível realizar com base na metodologia seguida em estudos taxonómicos tradicionais.

**Considerações finais**

No decorrer da elaboração desta lista foram detetadas algumas lacunas e incorreções, das quais importa salientar as seguintes:

- Algumas bases de dados incluem erros, quer na identificação de espécies, quer nos registos das coordenadas geográficas e/ou no sistema Datum e respetivo erro associado, pelo que é necessário melhorar essas bases pelo envio de informação complementar e/ou correção do erro.
- Nalgumas coleções museológicas encontram-se espécimes que apresentam erros de identificação e/ou etiquetagem e carecem de verificação, pelo que seria conveniente a sua reavaliação.
- A amostras de larvas de *Allothunnus fallai* Serventy 1948 e de *Thunnus maccocyii* (Castelnau 1872) foram coletados no hemisfério Norte (incluindo as áreas dos açores e Portugal continental) (Nishikawa et al., 1985), mas a atual distribuição geográfica destas espécies é circumglobal no hemisfério Sul (Eschmeyer et al., 2019), pelo que não foram consideradas nesta lista.
- Nos mapas de distribuição geográfica de algumas espécies, os autores incluem as ilhas Selvagens, que fazem parte integrante do arquipélago da Madeira, mas não referem a sua ocorrência para a Madeira.
Finally, this checklist highlights the specific biodiversity of the Portuguese ichthyofauna and the richness of the precious linguistic heritage registered since the last quarter of the 18th century. The denomination of new common names and the harmonization of existing Portuguese names is a proposal for the Portuguese nomenclature of marine fish.

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