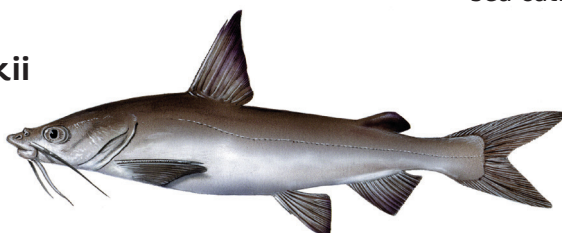


ARIIDAE

sea catfishes

Carlarius parkii

Günther, 1864



Drawing: Tuvia Kurz

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Inhabits coastal waters. Enters rivers and estuaries. The male presumably incubates eggs and juveniles in his mouth. Capable of producing sound by vibrating small bones against the surface of the swim bladder, which serves as amplifier.

DISTRIBUTION

Mediterranean record: a single record from Israel (Golani and Ben-Tuvia, 1986).

Original distribution: East Atlantic from Cape Blanc to Angola.

KEY REFERENCE

- Golani D. and Ben-Tuvia A. 1986. New records of fishes from the Mediterranean coast of Israel including Red Sea immigrants. *Cybium*, 10: 285-291.

Cheilopogon furcatus

Mitchill, 1815



Photo: Smithsonian Inst.

EXOCOETIDAE

flying fishes

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Epipelagic off-shore species. Capable of leaping out of the water and gliding for long distances to escape predators. Feeds on zooplankton. Eggs planktonic with adhesive filaments. Juveniles have pair of chin barbels.

DISTRIBUTION

Mediterranean record: only two individuals have been reported from the Mediterranean Sea in 2004 (Ben Souissi *et al.*, 2005).

Original distribution: all tropical seas.

KEY REFERENCE

- Ben Souissi J., Golani D., Méjri H. and Capapé C. 2005. On the occurrence of *Cheilopogon furcatus* in the Mediterranean. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 17 :1144-1149.