

NEW RECORD OF THE ATLANTIC POMFRET *Brama brama* (Bonnaterre, 1788) (SCOMBRIFORMES: BRAMIDAE) FOR GHAZAOUET BAY, WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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ABSTRACT

The present paper reports the first record of the Atlantic pomfret *Brama brama* for western Algerian waters in the Western Mediterranean Sea. It is a high migratory species, rarely met in Algerian fisheries. One specimen of *B. brama* was caught by a seiner operating in Ghazaouet Bay on September 6th 2018, measuring 672.5 mm of standard length (SL), and weighting 4,740 grams (g), constituting the new maximum length recorded for the species in the Mediterranean Sea. Accordingly, we describe biometrical and meristic characteristics, literature, databases and fish collections review of this bramid, firstly record for the Algerian waters.

Keywords: Algeria, bramid, morphometrics, new occurrence.

RESUMO

O presente artigo consiste no primeiro registro da espécie palombeta *Brama brama* para a águas do mar Mediterrâneo ocidental na Argélia. É uma espécie altamente migratória, mas raramente encontrada nas peixarias da Argélia. Um espécime de *B. brama* foi capturado por um pescador que operava na Baía de Ghazaouet em setembro 2018, o exemplar obtido mediu 672,5 mm de comprimento padrão e pesou 4.740 g, constituindo no novo comprimento máximo registrado para a espécie no mar Mediterrâneo. Desta forma, apresentamos as características biométricas e merísticas, revisão de literatura, bancos de dados e revisão de coleções do primeiro registro dessa espécie de bramídeo em águas argelinas. Palavras-chave: Argélia, bramídeo, morfometria, nova ocorrência.

Brama brama (Bonnaterre, 1788) is a pelagic neritic and oceanomous species occurring at depths ranging from 0 to 1,000 meters (m), usual between 0 and 200 m, occasionally coming close to the shore (Smith, 1986). It lives in temperatures ranging from 12°C to 24°C, being a seasonal migrant species, occurring in small schools performing movements apparently related to the water temperature (Mead & Haedrich, 1965; Kells & Carpenter, 2011). This species usually feeds on small fishes, cephalopods, amphipods, and euphausiids (Haedrich, 1986).

This species possesses a widespread distribution, occurring along the Atlantic, Indian and South Pacific oceans, from 65°N to 70°S, and from 180°W to 180°E (McMillan *et al.* 2011). In Western Atlantic it is distributed from Nova Scotia, Canada and Bermuda (Robins & Ray, 1986) to Belize and the Antilles (Claro, 1994). It can also be found in Brazil and in Argentine (Menni *et al.* 1984), and lives from zero to 400 m depth in northern continent from Cape Cod (39°58'N, 70°46'W) to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, Canada and south to northern South America (Scott & Scott, 1988; Moore *et al.*

2003). In the Eastern Atlantic, *B. brama* occurs from central Norway to Algoa Bay, in South Africa. For West African coasts, it ranges from Morocco (30°N) to South Africa (35°S) (Haedrich, 2016 in Carpenter & De Angelis, 2016). This species ranges from Walvis Bay, in Namibia, to the extreme south around the Cape of Good Hope to Algoa Bay, in South Africa, in depths from 50 to 1,000 m, rarely occurring near land (Heemstra & Heemstra, 2004). It could also be found in Pacific Ocean: in Australia (May & Maxwell, 1986) and New Zealand (Paulin *et al.*, 1989).

The Atlantic pomfret is a cosmopolitan and highly migratory oceanic and epipelagic species. It is generally found on the continental slope (at depths down to 1000m) (Bianchi *et al.* 1993). In the Northeast Atlantic and western Mediterranean, *B. brama* is targeted as a seasonally important fisheries resource in semi-pelagic longline fisheries in Galicia (northwestern Spain), in Portugal and off northwest Africa (Lobo & Erzini, 2001). In Spain *Brama brama* has a great economic importance, being generally

marketed fresh (Pérez-Alonso *et al.* 2004). It also has been used as a replacement for higher-cost species in the production of smoked fish products (Pérez-Alonso *et al.* 2003). In a majority of fisheries this bramid is taken as bycatch, which is the case of south coast of Portugal, where *B. brama* is the second most abundant commercial species in the hake (*Merluccius merluccius* Linnaeus, 1758) fishery (Erzini *et al.*, 2001). It is also taken as bycatch in legal and illegal tuna driftnet fisheries (Bănaru *et al.*, 2010).

Heemstra & Heemstra (2004) and Quigley (2008) argued that *B. brama* is a pelagic offshore species constituting an important prey item to large marine predators as tunas, mackerels and marlins. Despite its commercial importance, relatively little is known about the species' population dynamics. Although the species was first recorded for Irish waters in 1843, it was still regarded as scarce up until the late 1950s, but between 1960s and 1970s large numbers were recorded. Nevertheless, the species would appear to have made a comeback between 2003 and 2007, with increasingly significant quantities landed by commercial long-liners off the west coast. Significant numbers have been found stranded on North Sea coasts, possibly due to disorientation caused by decreasing water temperatures (<13°C) (Quigley, 2008). The vast majority (>80%) of Ray's Bream recorded in Irish waters have been taken by commercial trawlers, and specimens were taken near the surface with feather/mackerel/jigs during the hours of darkness (Quigley, 2008). In Eastern Atlantic (Galicia, NW Spain) Rodriguez, 1980 noticed the same phenomenon between 1969 and 1975 that *B. brama* became scarce and fleet was obliged to move to the North-West coasts of Africa. To evaluate population trends a first attempt was led by IUCN experts (Quignard *et al.*, 2011) and concluded that the species is data deficient then a second report in 2015 concluded that the species is classified as LC (Least Concern) with a decline in mature individuals (Colette *et al.*, 2015).

Brama brama is not directly targeted by fishing gears but can be a by-catch of semi-industrial fishing, purse seines, trawls, gillnets, bottom longlines, drifting longlines, it is also a Least Concern (LC) species on the IUCN Red List (ver 3.1) (Iwamoto *et al.* 2015). Many documents dealing with this species are available in the literature, such as: age and growth (Lobo & Erzini, 2001; Paul *et al.* 2004; Hermas *et al.* 2019); occurrence and fisheries (Mead & Haedrich, 1965; Boyd, 1970; Williams, 1977; Quigley, 2008; Quigley & Flannery, 2008; Quero *et al.* 2009; Garibaldi, 2015; Anastasopoulou *et al.* 2016; Bolshakova & Evseenko, 2016; Masski & Ait Hammou, 2016; Mafwila, 2017; Akyol *et al.* 2019); bioecology and behavior (Rodriguez, 1980; Dulčić, 1999; Richards, 2003; Hanel & John, 2014; Quinzán *et al.* 2016); pollution (Neves *et al.*, 2015; Štrbac *et al.*, 2015; Dione *et al.*, 2018); parasites (Llarena-Reino *et al.*, 2015); and food process (Pérez-Alonso *et al.*, 2003; Pérez-Alonso *et al.*, 2004); but up to date there are no works reporting this species for Algerian waters.

On 6th September 2018 a single specimen of *B. brama* (Figure 1) was caught by a seiner in Ghazaouet Bay (35°06'18.4"N 1°51'26.7"W) (Figure 2), in the western Algerian coast. Thirteen morphometric characteristics were made adapted from Akyol *et al.* (2019) (Table 1). The measures were carried out using a digital caliper to the nearest 0.01mm.

FAO identification sheets (Gomes, 1990; Haedrich, 2016) was used to identify the specimen as *Brama brama* (Figure 1), and morphometric characteristics are summarized in Table 1. The species is characterized by having: a moderate body height and somewhat compressed; head very compressed with very convex back profile; very rounded interorbital space; large oblique mouth; wide and scaly maxillary extending at least up to the middle of the eye; lower edge of the mandibles in close contact on the ventral median line behind the symphysis, the isthmus not being visible between



Figure 1. Specimen of *Brama brama* (672.5 mm SL) collected in Ghazaouet Bay, Algeria. Photographed by L. Bensahla-Talet.

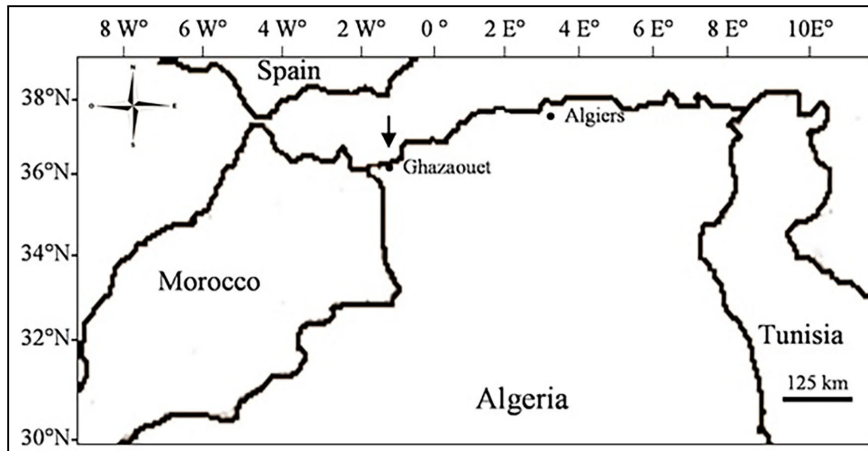


Figure 2. Localization of sampling zone (Ghazaouet Bay), western Algerian coast, Mediterranean Sea. The arrow indicates the location where the specimen was collected.

Table 1. Morphometric measurements in mm of the specimen of *Brama brama*.

Morphometrical characteristic		Measurement (mm)	% of SL
TL	Total length	850.53	126.46
FL	Fork length	720.47	107.12
SL	Standard length	672.57	100.00
POD1	Pre ocular distance	33.54	4.99
ED	Eye diameter	38.27	5.69
POD2	Post ocular distance	90.02	13.38
H	Head length	165.42	24.60
Dfl	Dorsal fin length	370.64	55.11
Afl	Anal fin length	296.18	44.04
Vfl	Ventral fin length	62.80	9.34
Pfl	Pectoral fin length	237.47	35.31
Hmin	Minimum body height	42.00	6.24
Hmax	Maximum body height	297.16	44.18
Meristic characters			
Dorsal fin rays			36
Anal fin rays			28
Pectoral fin rays			20
Ventral fin rays			8
Scales rows			46
Scales of lateral line			83

them; pectoral fins extending beyond the lobe of the anal; pelvic fin inserted under the base of the pectorals or slightly further back and surmounted by a large axillary scale; lateral line barely visible in adults; smooth scales, with unequal edges, covering the head, the body and extending on the odd fins; and a coloration characterized by a silvery black, odd fins slightly lighter (Gomes, 1990; Haedrich, 2016).

Brama brama can easily be misidentified with a similar species occurring in the same area named the lesser bream, *Brama dussumieri* Cuvier, 1831, which presents 19 to 21 pectoral-fin rays (usually 22), 35 to 38 dorsal-fin rays, 29 to 32 anal-fin rays, 15 to 18 gill rakers on first arch, 70 to 80 lateral-line scales with a maximum length not exceeding 37 cm of total length; while *B. brama* presents 19 to 21 pectoral-fin

rays (usually 20), 33 to 35 dorsal-fin rays, 26 to 28 anal-fin rays, 13 to 15 gill rakers on first arch, 57 to 65 lateral-line scales (Haedrich, 2016) with a maximum length of 101 cm of total length (Claro, 1994) and a maximum weight of 6 kg (Muus & Dahlström, 1978).

Brama brama is rare in the Mediterranean Sea (Bauchot, 1987; Quignard *et al.* 2011). It was reported for: the Eastern Mediterranean by Bilecenoglu *et al.* (2002), Golani *et al.* (2005), Akyol & Ulaş (2019); the Central Mediterranean by Dulčić *et al.* (1999, 2003), Corsini-Foka (2009), Mytilineou *et al.* (2013), Garibaldi *et al.* (2015), Anastasopoulou *et al.* (2016), Elbaraasi *et al.* (2019); and the Western Mediterranean by Quero *et al.* (2008), Ranz (2017) where it seems to be concentrated in Balearic Sea (GBIF, 2020; OBIS, 2020). However, there are no records for North African waters nor for Algerian waters.

According to Mead (1972), *B. brama* has specific temperature requirements. Quinzán *et al.* (2016) unveiled the influence of the environment on the migration pattern of the Atlantic pomfret (*Brama brama*), and observed that during years with cooler surface waters the Atlantic pomfret is only available in restricted areas and yields are low while large migrations are observed in scenarios of high SSTs in the migratory area (above 14.7°C). Migrations, however, are constrained during years when temperatures are below this threshold. Migration is often driven by biological needs such as reproduction and food but is also often constrained by climate variability.

Occhipinti-Ambrogi & Galil (2010) argued that climate changes facilitate overcoming historic geographic barriers. Although, recent increases, over the last thirty years, in the sea surface temperature (SST) of the Canary Islands area, with records over 24°C, can be observed, influencing the distribution of the species (Santos *et al.* 2012) due to global warming (Walther *et al.*, 2002; Parmesan, 2006; González-Lorenzo *et al.*, 2013). Moullec *et al.* (2016) have noticed the same phenomenon in the Mediterranean basin and deducted that temperature has a major direct effect on the physiology, growth, reproduction, recruitment and behavior of poikilothermic organisms such as fishes. The warming of the Mediterranean Sea affects the fitness of marine biota as already shown by records of changes in abundance, survival and fertility, phenology and species migration (Marbà *et al.* 2015).

This first record of *B. brama* in western Algerian waters can be explained by the fact that Algerian waters are located at the entrance of Gibraltar strait,

being the second point after the first one in Morocco (Masski & Hammou, 2016), since the whole trajectory of this high migratory bramid movement is highly influenced by elevated water temperatures in this period of the year (Mead, 1972). Consistent studies should be led to retrace real migratory pathway of this species and explain why its unusual presence is scattered throughout the Mediterranean basin, and at the same time concentrated around the Balearic Islands. It is also concluded whether this presence in the Mediterranean was not influenced only by temperature fluctuations, but also by other environmental factors namely nutritional or physiological needs such as the search for new spawning grounds for the species.

The largest specimen of *B. brama* ever reported was in Cuba (Claro, 1994) with 1,010 mm TL and with 6000g, while the largest specimen in the Mediterranean was recorded in Greek waters of the southern Aegean Sea, with 700 mm TL and 4,500 g (Corsini-Foka, 2009). In the Eastern Ionian Sea, Mytilineou *et al.* (2013) reported the largest specimen, measuring 643 mm TL and with 3,638 g; and in the Eastern Adriatic Sea Dulčić *et al.* (2003) reported a specimen measuring 4,062 mm TL and weighting 6,442 g. Recently, a specimen with 710 mm TL and 5,696 g was caught in Turkish waters (Akyol & Ulaş, 2019). Our specimen collected in Ghazaouet Bay has 850.5 mm TL and 4,740 g, constituting the new maximum record for the species in the Mediterranean Sea.

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