
# Global Review and Analysis of the Presence of Microplastics in Fish

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## Abstract

This review provides an account of fish species contaminated with microplastics (MPs) across the globe (seven continents). A total of 887 fish species were found contaminated with MPs based on MPs in the gastrointestinal tract/GI. The most MPs contaminated-fish species found were marine and demersal species. Globally 45 % of fish ingested MPs with an average concentration of 5.93 MPs particles per fish species. Among all the countries, China had the highest number of fish species contaminated with MPs in the following orders: China (176 species), Brazil (84), the USA (48), India (35), the Atlantic Ocean (31), Iran (30), Bangladesh (28), Turkey (26), Indonesia (25), the UK (23), Saudi Arabia (23), Thailand (21), Portugal (20), Australia (20), Italy (18), South Africa (18), Argentina (15), Chile (14), Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) (14), the North Pacific Gyre (14), Samoa (13), Malaysia (12), Colombia (11), New Zealand (11), Fiji (10), Spain (10), the North Sea (09), South Korea (09), Tahiti (09), Vanuatu (09), Ghana (08), Canada (07), Japan (07) and Nigeria (07) and others. MPs ingestion in fishes varied (high, medium, and low) among the locations/countries. In several locations/countries, MPs ingestion/contamination occurred in up to 100 % of fish samples. Because of MPs contamination, seafood fisheries, and the livelihoods of people associated with fishing, aquaculture, and seafood business, can be threatened. It may also increase health risks to seafood fish consumers since there is a probability that high risks pollutants adsorbed in MPs can be transferred to humans via the food chain.

**Keywords:** microplastics, seafood, fish, contamination, pollutant

## Introduction

Plastic waste is ubiquitous and is reported from the Arctic to the Antarctic, from the surface to the sediment (Cressey, 2016; Kibria, 2017). Plastic pollution in marine and freshwater environments has been identified as an emerging global problem. It is estimated that plastic debris accounts for 60–80 % of marine litter, reaching 90–95 % in some areas (Xanthos and Walker, 2017). Around 80 % of plastic pollution originates from land-based sources, with the remainder from ocean-based sources such as fishing nets and fishing ropes.

The common types of plastics are polyethene (PE), polyester (PS), polyethene terephthalate (PET), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PES), and polyamide/nylon (PA). Large plastic items break into smaller pieces called microplastics (MPs) that are less than five millimetres (1 µm to 5 mm) in size. MPs are the result of intentional production (primary) or fragmentation of larger plastics (secondary), e.g., plastic bags, bottles, and car tires (Hermsen et al., 2018; Kibria et al., 2021a). Weathering, wave action, wind abrasion, biodegradation, and ultraviolet photo-degradation cause the degradation of larger plastic particles or items such as fishing gears, textiles, plastic bags, bottles, and car tires into MPs (Alimi et al., 2018).

MP pollution is an emerging global concern and has been detected in soils, sediments, surface waters, drinking water, agricultural food, and seafood (Kibria et al., 2022a, b, c). MPs have been found or detected in several fish species across freshwater, marine, and estuarine environments (in both shallow and deep water) (Valente et al., 2019; Yuan et al., 2019; Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol, 2020; Talley et al., 2020; Kibria et al., 2022a, b, c). Furthermore, aquacultured fish, fish bought from fish markets, and wild-caught fish have all been found with varying amounts of MPs in their guts, gills, and tissues (Rochman et al., 2015; Wootton et al., 2021a; Wu et al., 2020). Nonetheless, fish, whether fresh (Romeo et al., 2015; Mallik et al., 2021), canned (Karami et al., 2018), dried (Karami et al., 2017) and or even fish meal (Karbalaei et al., 2020), has also been contaminated with MPs (Kibria et al., 2022b).

MPs can be directly ingested by pelagic and demersal fishes either mistakenly or confusing as prey or food (plankton) or while searching for food in the sediments (Kibria et al., 2021a). Due to the small or minute particle size, MPs are reported to have been ingested by various fishes (Davison and Asch, 2011; Lusher et al., 2013; Rochman et al., 2015; Romeo et al., 2015; Güven et al., 2017; Anastasopoulou et al., 2018; Pegado et al., 2018; Wieczorek et al., 2018; Ding et al., 2019; Ryan et al., 2019; Gurjar et al., 2021; Wootton et al., 2021a) and sharks (Leclerc et al., 2012; Nielsen et al., 2014; Alomor and Deudero, 2017; Parton et al., 2020). In addition, the ubiquitous distribution of MPs in marine and freshwater environments facilitates their availability to various fishes dwelling in pelagic, benthopelagic, bathypelagic, reef-associated, and demersal/benthic habitats (Foekema et al., 2013; Mathalon and Hill, 2014; McNeish et al., 2018). The number of MPs found in the gut contents of fish may reflect the MPs' pollutants level at a site.

Despite the omnipresence of MPs in different environmental matrices, only a few studies were carried out to document a list of fish species contaminated with MPs (e.g., Azevedo-Santos et al., 2019). Therefore, the paper aims to analyse the recent global literature (2009–2021) to investigate the concentration and frequency of occurrence of MP particles in fish. The main objectives of this article was to collect, collate, analyse, interpret, synthesise, and document a list of fish species from marine, brackish and freshwaters contaminated with MPs across the globe.

## Materials and Methods

Data on fish related to MPs contamination and ingestion were obtained using the following search engines: Google Search, Science Direct, Research Gate online, Scopus, PubMed, SpringerLink, Web of Science, Wiley Online Library, Springer Nature, and RMIT University Library database. The following keywords were used for the search that generated the number of relevant articles shown in parenthesis: i) microplastics + ingestion + fish (190) ii) microplastics + ingestion + fish + oceans and seas (131); iii) microplastics + ingestion + fish + freshwater (54); iv) microplastics + ingestion + fish + location/ country (including a location or a country at one time such as the Arctic Ocean or the Atlantic Ocean or Australia or Bangladesh or Brazil or China, Iran or Thailand or Turkey or Ghana or South Africa or UK or USA) (generated more than 200+ articles). A total of 208 journal papers and technical documents published between 2009 and 2021 were selected for this review. These cover MPs ingestion data of marine, brackish, and freshwater fishes. The supplementary Table 1 of this paper contained details of each of the 887 contaminated fish species regarding, i) location/ country; ii) common names, iii) scientific names; iv) living and feeding habitats of contaminated fishes (e.g., bathydemersal or bathypelagic or benthopelagic or demersal or pelagic or pelagic-neritic or pelagic-oceanic or reef-associated), v) MPs ingestion by each fish for MPs concentration/accumulation in fish (MPs in the gastrointestinal tract or GI); frequency of MPs ingestion (% MPs ingested by fish species), and, vi) categories of contaminated fishes into marine, brackish or freshwater. The feeding habitats and environments of marine, brackish, and freshwater fishes were based on Froese and Pauly (2021).

The following terminology has been used in this paper: bathypelagic - the deep sea where the environment is dark and cold and depth of between 1,000 and 3,000 meters; benthic - organisms those feed and live near or on the bottom sediments; benthopelagic - species that live and feed near or on the bottom as well as throughout the water column; demersal - those live on or near the bottom and feed on organisms (plant or animal); dw - dry weight; GI - gastrointestinal tract (stomach, intestine of fish); MP - microplastics; neritic species - those living in coastal areas; oceanic species - species living in open waters of the sea; pelagic - those live at the surface or throughout the water column and forage on organisms that live therein; reef-associated species - those living and feeding on or near coral reefs (benthic or benthopelagic fishes that consistently associate with hard substrates of coral, algae or rocky reefs fishes are those individuals that live on a coral reef) (https://www.fishbase.se/glossary/Glossary.php?q=reef-associated). This review considers benthic as a synonym of demersal and vice versa. Fish was referred to as seafood and was used interchangeably and vice versa.

## Results and Discussion

### *List of fish species contaminated with MPs across the globe*

Fish species were found contaminated with MPs in all seven continents (Fig. 1; Supplementary Table 1). Based on 208 journal papers (published between 2009 and 2021), a total of 887 fish species had ingested MPs (or contaminated with MPs) in 56 locations/countries across the globe. This study reveals a much higher

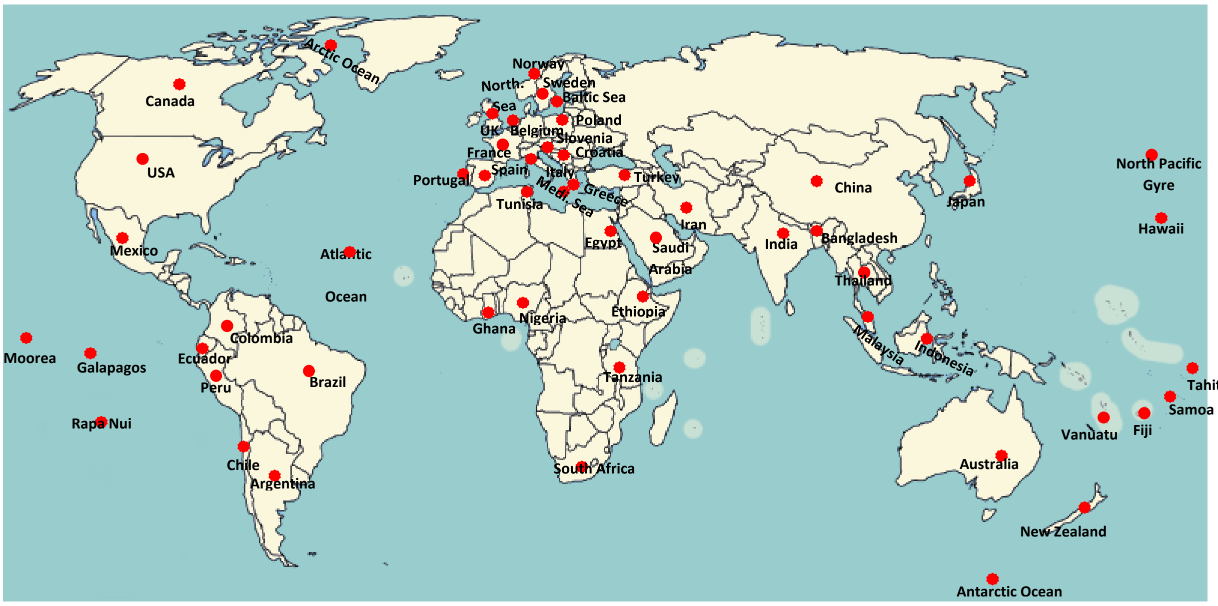


Fig. 1. Global map showing the 56 locations/countries (red dots) where 887 fish species were found contaminated with MPs. The number of fish species contaminated with MPs at 56 locations/countries and identified in the above map was based on the 208 references.

number of fish species contaminated with MPs than previous studies. For example, this study found 887 fish species ingested or were contaminated with MPs, while much lower MPs contaminated fish species were reported by Jabeen et al. (2017) (150), Markic et al. (2020) (322), Azevedo-Santos et al. (2019) (427) and recently by Wotton et al. (2021b) (506). The current study's findings of a much higher number of MPs contaminated fish species may be linked to the following facts: i) More plastics pollution occurring in recent times in the marine, brackish, and freshwater environments due to mismanagement of plastic waste; ii) More research is being done on MPs contamination of fish and seafood species across the globe; and iii) More research results are available to the general public via open-access journal papers and social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram).

Based on the environments, the most MPs-contaminated fish species found in this study were marine in the following orders: a). marine (42.33 %); b). marine and brackish (24.74 %); c). marine, freshwater, and brackish species (12.99 %); d). freshwater (11.17 %); e). freshwater and brackish (8.44 %) and brackish (0.34 %). Azevedo-Santos et al. (2019) also reported higher MPs contamination in marine fish, accounting for 54.6%. Considering, the feeding, and living habitats used by fish species, demersal fishes were found most contaminated with MPs in the following orders: demersal (31.03 %); benthopelagic (23.90 %); reef-associated (18.37 %); pelagic-neritic (14.21 %); bathypelagic (4.4 %); pelagic-oceanic (3.5%); pelagic (3.04 %), and bathydemersal (1.35 %). Sequeira et al. (2020) reported that higher MPs contaminated fish groups were demersal (29.0 %), which also agrees with the current findings of 31.03 % of demersal fishes.

Based on an analysis of all the regions/ continents (where a total of 887 species were found contaminated with MPs) (see Supplementary Table 1), the current study found that globally 45 % of fish ingested MPs with an average concentration of 5.93 MPs particles per fish species. These research results are close to Wootton et al. (2021b), who reported that 49 % of fish ingested MPs with 3.4 MP particles per fish species (based on an analysis of 506 fish species).

## *Countries and continents where fish species were contaminated with MPs*

Analysing 887 MPs-contaminated fish species (Supplementary Table 1), China had the highest number of fish species contaminated with MPs (176 species) and was followed by other locations/countries as listed below in Table 1.

Fish species from Asia were found most contaminated (44.2 %), followed by South America (17.36 %), Europe (17.13 %), Oceania (9.7 %), North America (6.5 %), Africa (5 %) and Antarctica (0.11 %) (Fig. 2). The fact that fish from Asia is most contaminated is somewhat worrying. Fish and seafood are cheap, staple, and popular food as a source of animal protein, vitamins, and omega-3 fatty acids, in several Asian countries, including Bangladesh, China, Japan, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, South Korea, and Vietnam. As a consequence of contamination of fish species with MPs, seafood fisheries and the livelihoods of people associated with fishing, aquaculture and seafood business in Asia can be threatened. It can also increase the health risks to seafood fish consumers (Kibria, 2018; Kibria et al., 2021b).

Table 1. The number of fish species contaminated with microplastics (MPs) in various countries/locations.

| Country | Number of species contaminated with MPs |
|---|---|
| China | 176 |
| Brazil | 84 |
| USA | 48 |
| India | 35 |
| Atlantic Ocean | 31 |
| Iran | 30 |
| Bangladesh | 28 |
| Turkey | 26 |
| Indonesia | 25 |
| UK | 23 |
| Saudi Arabia | 23 |
| Thailand | 21 |
| Australia | 20 |
| Portugal | 20 |
| Italy | 18 |
| South Africa | 18 |
| Argentina | 15 |
| Chile | 14 |
| Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) | 14 |
| North Pacific Gyre | 14 |
| Samoa | 13 |
| Malaysia | 12 |
| Colombia | 11 |
| New Zealand | 11 |
| Fiji | 10 |
| Spain | 10 |
| North Sea | 9 |
| South Korea | 9 |
| Tahiti | 9 |
| Vanuatu | 9 |
| Ghana | 8 |
| Canada | 7 |
| Japan | 7 |
| Nigeria | 7 |
| Rapa Nui / Easter Island (Chile) | 7 |
| Arctic Ocean | 6 |
| France | 5 |
| Baltic Sea | 4 |
| Ethiopia | 4 |
| Greece | 4 |
| Mexico | 4 |
| Moorea Island (French Polynesia) | 4 |
| Norway | 4 |
| Peru | 4 |
| Switzerland | 4 |
| Croatia | 3 |
| Hawaii Islands (USA) | 3 |
| Slovenia | 3 |
| Tunisia | 3 |
| Egypt | 2 |
| Poland | 2 |
| Tanzania | 2 |
| Antarctic Ocean | 1 |
| Belgium | 1 |
| Ecuador | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 |

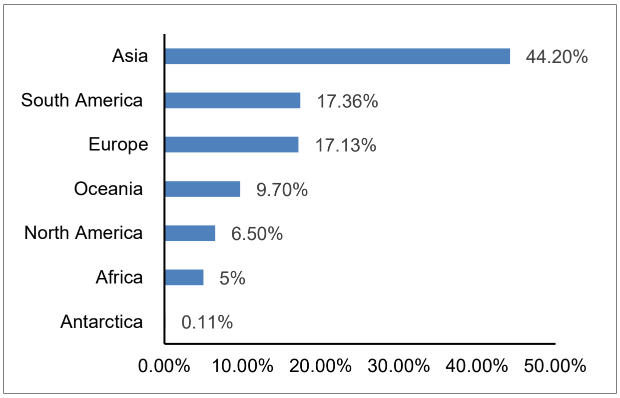


Fig. 2. Microplastic contamination of fish species across the seven continents as percentage of species contaminated. The number of species contaminated in each continent are as follows: Asia (392), South America (154), Europe (152), Oceania (86), North America (58), Africa (44) and Antarctica (1) (Total 887 species contaminated in the seven continents).

## Locations/countries with high, medium, and low MPs ingestion in fish

MPs ingestion by fish varied among the locations/countries. Based on the MP ingestion by fishes was categorised as high, medium, and low, as shown in Figure 3, and highlighted below:

i. High MPs ingestion locations, where 100 % of fishes ingested MPs - the Arctic Ocean, Argentina, the Atlantic Ocean, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, North Pacific Gyre, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Tunisia, Turkey, and the USA.

ii. Medium MP ingestion where 40 % to 60 % of fishes ingested MPs - Ethiopia, Norway, Poland, Tanzania, and Tahiti.

iii. Low MP ingestion, where 1 % to 10 % of fishes ingested MPs - the Antarctic Ocean, Belgium, Ecuador, and Peru.

The locations/countries where higher ingestion (100 %) occurred may be related to high abundance and high accumulation of MPs and low availability of food forcing the fishes to ingest the higher amount of MPs (e.g., North Pacific Gyre, Indonesia, China) (Boerger et al., 2010; Woodall et al., 2014; Phillips and Bonner, 2015; Ory et al., 2017; Markic et al., 2018; Huang et al., 2020). In contrast, low MPs ingestion may have occurred in those areas (1 % to 10 %) where MPs are in low abundance, e.g., the Antarctic Ocean (Cannon et al., 2016).

According to Romeo et al. (2015) and Battaglia et al. (2016), the ingestion of MPs by fish is associated with the abundance of MPs in the local environments. Furthermore, fish are bioindicators of MPs ingestion scenarios (Bray et al., 2019). Therefore, high, medium, and low MPs ingestion locations can reflect the degree

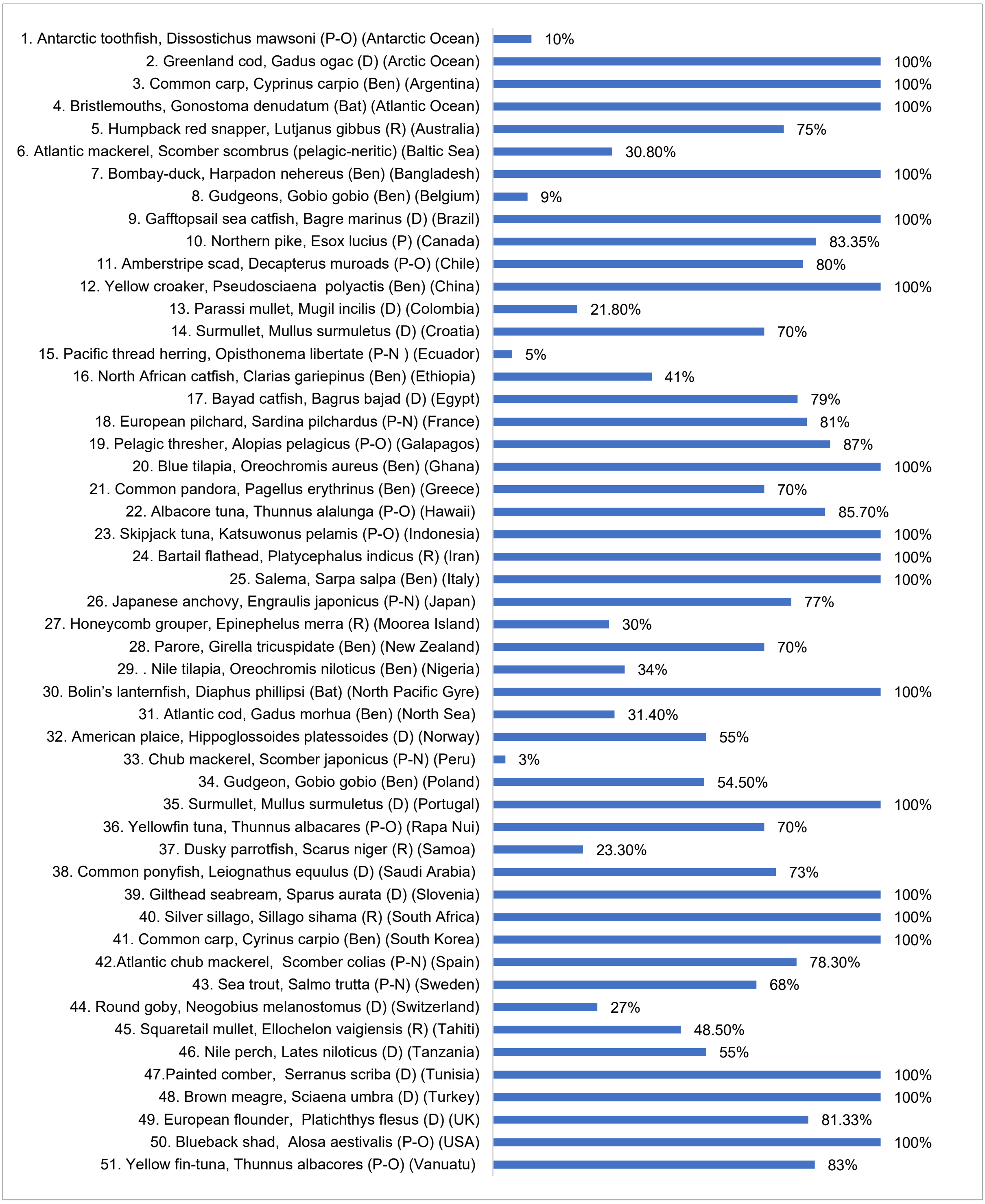


Fig. 3. Selected examples of the high, medium, and low microplastics (MPs) ingestion recorded in various fish species across the globe arranged alphabetically by locations/countries (see also Supplementary Table 1 for other fish species that falls under the high, medium, and low ingestion category) [Ben = benthopelagic; Bat = bathypelagic; D = demersal; P = pelagic; P-N = pelagic-neritic; P-O = pelagic-oceanic; R = Reef-associated; numbers 1-51 in the 'Y'-axis are references: 1. Cannon et al. (2016); 2. Granberg et al. (2020); 3. Pazos et al. (2017); 4. Wieczorek et al. (2018); 5. Wootton et al. (2021a); 6. Rummel et al. (2016); 7. Hossain et al. (2019); 8. Slootmaekers et al. (2019); 9. Pegado et al. (2018); 10. Campbell et al. (2017); 11. Ory et al. (2017); 12. Ding et al. (2019); 13. Calderon et al. (2019); 14. Anastasopoulou et al. (2018); 15. Ory et al. (2018); 16. Merga et al. (2020); 17. Khan et al. (2020); 18. Collard et al. (2017); 19. Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021); 20. Adu-Boahen et al. (2020); 21. Anastasopoulou et al. (2018); 22. Hyrenbach et al. (2021); 23. Suwartiningsih et al. (2020); 24. Hosseinpour et al. (2021); 25. Frey and Murazzi (2019); 26. Tanaka and Takada (2016); 27. Garniera et al. (2020); 28. Markic et al. (2018); 29. Adeogum et al. (2020); 30. Davison and Asch (2011); 31. Lenz et al. (2016); 32. Bour et al. (2018); 33. Ory et al. (2018); 34. Kuśmierek and Popiołek (2020); 35. Neves et al. (2015); 36. Markic et al. (2018); 37. Markic et al. (2018); 38. Al-Lihaibi et al. (2019); 39 Anastasopoulou et al. (2018); 40. Naidoo et al. (2017); 41. Park et al. (2020a); 42. Herrera et al. (2019); 43. Karlsson et al. (2017); 44. Roch and Brinker (2017); 45. Markic et al. (2018); 46. Biginagwa et al. (2016); 47. Zitouni et al. (2020); 48. Güven et al. (2017); 49. McGoran et al. (2017); 50. Ryan et al. (2019); 51. Bakir et al. (2020a)].

of MPs pollution in the local environment. In short, MPs as a contaminant is of worldwide concern, and the uptake of MPs by fish could reflect the environmental MPs abundance (McNeish et al., 2018).

## Conclusion

This review provides a snapshot of fish species contaminated with microplastics (MPs) across the globe. Based on 208 journal papers published between 2009 and 2021, a total of 887 fish species were found to have ingested MPs or contaminated with MPs in 56 locations/countries. The most MPs contaminated fish species were marine (42.53 %) and demersal (31.00 %). Globally 45 % of fish ingested MPs with an average concentration of 5.93 MPs particles per fish species.

Overall, fish species from Asia were most contaminated (44.2 %) compared to other continents. The contamination of fish with MPs across the seven continents may demonstrate that MPs pollution is widespread, and fish can be a good biological indicator of plastic pollution. The high number of MPs contaminated fish species found in this study may be related to the following facts: firstly, plastic pollution is continually occurring in the marine, brackish, and freshwater environments due to continued plastic use and indiscriminate dumping of plastics in the environments; secondly, more research is being prioritised on MPs contamination of fish and seafood species across the globe; and thirdly, more research results are published and freely available to the general public via open access journal papers, and social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram).

As a consequence of MPs' contamination of fish and seafood fish species, seafood fisheries and the livelihoods of people associated with fishing can be threatened. It can also increase the health risks to seafood fish consumers since there is a probability that high risks pollutants adsorbed on MPs (such as heavy metals, pesticides, oil compounds (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons or PAHs), can be transferred to humans via the food chain. Some of the above chemicals (heavy metals, DDT, PAHs) are carcinogenic (Kibria et al., 2021a). People or international markets may reject MPs contaminated seafood fish species fearing the health risks of contaminated seafood. Therefore, as preventive and safety, the following measures can be undertaken to reduce the exposure of MPs to humans, including i) depuration of farmed and wild seafood in clean, plastic-free seawater before human consumption to expel or excrete gastrointestinal contents such as MPs; ii) degutting of fish before consumption; iii) monitor MPs levels and high-risk pollutants in important commercial seafood fish species; and iv) promote awareness education in schools, colleges, universities, and the public on harms caused by plastic pollution to aquatic biota, including fish, seafood and human health.


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Supplementary Table 1. List of 887 fish species contaminated with microplastics across the globe.

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antarctic Ocean (01 species) | 1. Antarctic toothfish, *Dissostichus mawsoni* Norman, 1937 | 2 MPs/fish; 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Cannon et al. (2016) |
| Arctic Ocean (06 species) | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.23 MPs/fish; 20.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 39) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | de Vries et al. (2020) |
| | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 205) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Liboiron et al. (2016) |
| | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 216) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Saturno et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Bigeye sculpin, *Triglops nybelini* Jensen, 1944 | 34% of fish ingested MPs (n = 71) | Demersal (M) | Morgana et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Greenland cod, *Gadus ogac* J. Richardson, 1836 or Pacific cod, *Gadus macrocephalus* Tilesius, 1810 | 12 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Demersal (M, B) | Granberg et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Greenland shark, *Somniosus microcephalus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 45) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Leclerc et al. (2012) |
| | 4. Greenland shark, *Somniosus microcephalus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 8.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Nielsen et al. (2014) |
| | 5. Polar cod, *Boreogadus saida* (Lepechin, 1774) | 18 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 85) | Demersal (M, B) | Morgana et al. (2018) |
| | 5. Polar cod, *Boreogadus saida* (Lepechin, 1774) | 2.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 72) | Demersal (M, B) | Kühn et al. (2018) |
| | 6. Saithe, *Pollachius virens* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.28 MPs/fish; 17.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 46) | Demersal (M) | de Vries et al. (2020) |
| Argentina (15 species) | 1. Argentinian silverside, *Odontesthes bonariensis* (Valenciennes, 1835) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 2. Catfish, *Hypostomus commersoni* Valenciennes, 1836 | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Demersal (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 3. Characin fish, *Cyphocharax voga* (Hensel, 1870) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Benthopelagic (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 4. Characin fish, *Oligosarcus oligolepis* Steindachner, 1867 | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Pelagic (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 5. Clinid fish, *Ribeiroclinus eigenmanni* (Jordan, 1888) | 0.6 MPs/fish; 38.5 % of fish ingested MPs | Benthopelagic (M) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 6. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 100 % MPs of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 7. Crappie fish, *Astyanax rutilus* (Jenins, 1842) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 8. Cunningham's triplefin, *Helcogrammoides cunninghami* (Smitt, 1898) | 0.6 MPs/fish; 38.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 39) | Demersal (M) | Ríos et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Long-whiskered catfish/ Pati, *Luciopimelodus pati* (Valenciennes, 1835) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Demersal (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 10. Long-whiskered catfish, *Parapimelodus valenciennes* (Lütken, 1874) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 21) | Demersal (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11. Patagonian blennie, *Eleginops maclovinus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 0.6 MPs/fish; 38.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M) | Ríos et al. (2020) |
| | 12. Spotted pim, *Pimelodus maculatus* Lacepède, 1803 | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Benthopelagic (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 13. Spotted sorubim, *Pseudoplatystoma corruscans* (Spix & Agassiz, 1829) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Demersal (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 14. Streaked prochilod, *Prochilodus lineatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5)(F) | Benthopelagic (F) | Pazos et al. (2017) |
| | 14. Streaked prochilod, *Prochilodus lineatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) | 9.9 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 21) | Benthopelagic (F) | Bletter et al. (2019) |
| | 15. Whitemouth croaker, *Micropogonias furnieri* (Desmarest, 1823) | 12.1 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M, B) | Arias et al. (2019) |
| Atlantic Ocean (31 species) | 1. Arrowtail, *Melanonus zugmayeri* Norman, 1930 | 0.25 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Barbeled dragonfish, *Borostomias elucens* (Brauer, 1906) | 6 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 3. Black dragonfish, *Idiacanthus atlanticus* Brauer, 1906 | 3.25 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 4. Boa dragonfish, *Stomias boa* (Risso, 1810) | 0.8 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Bathypelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |
| | 5. Bluntsnout smooth-head, *Xenodermichthys copei* (Gill, 1884) | 1.2 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Bathypelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |
| | 6. Bristlemouths, *Gonostoma denudatum* Rafinesque, 1810 | 2.20 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = 5) | Bathypelagic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |
| | 7. Brown chromis, *Chromis multilineata* (Guichenot, 1853) | 3 MPs/fish; 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 22) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 8. Common fangtooth, *Anoplogaster cornuta* (Valenciennes, 1833) | 6.1 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 9. Elongated bristlemouth fish, *Sigmops elongatus* (Günther, 1878) | 0.5 MPs/fish)(n = 5) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 10. Glacier lantern fish, *Benthosema glaciale* (Reinhardt, 1837) | 0.33 MPs/fish; 22 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |
| | 10. Glacier lantern, *Benthosema glaciale* (Reinhardt, 1837) | 1.46 MPs/fish; 68 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 69) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |
| | 11. Inflated whiptail, *Macrouroides inflaticeps* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912 | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 12. Lancet fish *Notoscopelus kroyeri* (Malm, 1861) | 0.16 MPs/fish; 14.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 417) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 13. Longnose snouted lancetfish, *Alepisaurus ferox* Lowe, 1833 | 4.7 MPs/fish; 74 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Bathypelagic (M) | Gago et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Midwater scorpionfish, *Ectreposebastes imus* Garman, 1899 | 0.75 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 15. Obese dragonfish, *Opostomias micripnus* (Günther, 1878) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 16. Rakery beacon lamp, *Lampanyctus macdonaldi* (Goode & Bean, 1896) | 1.7 MPs/fish; 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 16) | Bathypelagic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |
| | 17. Scaly dragonfish, *Stomias boa* (Risso, 1810) | 0.8 MPs/fish; 66.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Bathypelagic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |
| | 18. Silvery light fish, *Maurolicus muelleri* (Gmelin, 1789) | 0.032 MPs/fish; 2.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 282) | Bathypelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |
| | 19. Slender snipe eel, *Nemichthys scolopaceus* Richardson, 1848 | 1 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |
| | 20. Sloane's viperfish, *Chauliodus sloani* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 | 1.25 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 21. Southern lanternfish, *Lampanyctus australis* Tåning, 1932 | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 22. Spanish hogfish, *Bodianus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2 MPs/fish; 17 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 23. Spotfin hogfish, *Bodianus pulchellus* (Poey, 1860) | 5 MPs/fish; 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 24. Spotted barracudina, *Arctozenus risso* (Bonaparte, 1840) | 0.29 MPs/fish; 21 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Bathypelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2016) |
| | 25. Spotted lantern fish, *Myctophum punctatum* Rafinesque, 1810 | 2.28 MPs/fish; 74.42 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 86) | Bathypelagic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |
| | 26. Squirrelfish, *Holocentrus adscensionis* (Osbeck, 1765) | 1 MPs fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 27. Stout saw palate, *Serrivomer beanie* Gill & Ryder, 1883 | 2.36 MPs/fish; 92.86 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Bathypelagic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |
| | 27. Stout sawpalate, *Serrivomer beanie* Gill & Ryder, 1883 | 1.25 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Bathypelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| | 28. Tomtate grunt, *Haemulon aurolineatum* Cuvier, 1830 | 1 MPs/fish; 17 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 29. White grunt, *Haemulon plumierii* (Lacepède, 1801) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 30. White-spotted lantern fish, *Diaphus rafinesquii* (Cocco, 1838) | 1.15 MPs/fish; 70.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 34) | Bathypelagic (M) | Wieczorek et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31. Yellowfin notothen, *Patagonotothen guntheri* (Norman, 1937) | 0.25 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M) | Mc Goran et al. (2021) |
| Australia (20 species) | 1. Australian herring, *Arripis georgianus* (Valenciennes, 1831) | 0.60 MPs/fish; 30 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 2. Australian pilchard, *Sardinops neopilchardus* (Jenyns, 1842)/ *Sardinops sagax* (Jenyns, 1842) | Plastic: 2.9 mg/g tissue (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Ribeiro et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Australian salmon, *Arripis truttaceus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 1.60 MPs/fish; 43 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 86) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 4. Australian sardine, *Sardinops sagax* (Jenyns, 1842) | 0.32 MPs/fish; 14.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 105) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 4. Australian sardine, *Sardinops sagax* (Jenyns, 1842) | 0.26 MPs/fish; 26 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Crutchett et al. (2020) |
| | 5. Bluestriped mullet/goatfish, *Upeneichthys lineatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 57.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Wootton et al. (2021a) |
| | 6. Common silver belly, *Gerres subfasciatus* Cuvier, 1830 | 0.1 MPs/fish; 45 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 24) | Demersal (M, B) | Halstead et al. (2018) |
| | 7. Dusky flathead, *Platycephalus fuscus* Cuvier, 1829 | 1.14 MPs/fish; 42.9% of fish ingested MPs (n=28) | Demersal (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 8. Eastern mosquitofish, *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859 | 0.6 MPs/fish; 19.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 180) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Su et al. (2019a) |
| | 9. Flathead grey mullet *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.0 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Wootton et al. (2021a) |
| | 9. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.94 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 161) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 9. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.5 MPs/fish; 55 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 45) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Halstead et al. (2018) |
| | 10. Garfish, *Hyporhamphus melanochir* | 0.27 MPs/fish; 23.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 90) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 11. Humpback red snapper, *Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.4 MPs/fish; 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M) | Wootton et al. (2021a) |
| | 12. Indian goat fish, *Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw, 1803) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 57.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Reef -associated (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021a) |
| | 13. King George whiting, *Sillaginodes punctatus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 1.60 MPs/fish; 50.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 161) | Demersal (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 14. Lemon damselfish, *Pomacentrus moluccensis* Bleeker, 1853 | 7.583 MPs/fish; 95 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 60) | Reef-associated (M) | Jensen et al. (2019) |
| | 15. Leopard coral grouper, *Plectropomus leopardus* (Lacepède, 1802) | 5.9 MPs/fish; 95 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M) | Kroon et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 16. Leopard coralgrouper, *Plectropomus leopardus* (Lacepède, 1802) | 3 MPs/fish; 62.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M) | Wootton et al. (2021a) |
| | 17. Silver seabream, *Chrysophrys auratus/ Pagrus auratus* (Forster, 1801) | 1.05 MPs/fish; 30.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 75) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 18. Spotted coral grouper, *Plectropomus maculatus* (Bloch, 1790) | 5.4 MPs/fish; 95 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M) | Kroon et al. (2018) |
| | 19. Tiger flathead, *Platycephalus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872 | 0.56 MPs/fish; 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 161) | Demersal (M) | Wootton et al. (2021b) |
| | 20. Yellowfin bream, *Acanthopagrus australis* (Günther, 1859) | 0.6 MPs/fish; 36 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 24) | Demersal (M, B) | Halstead et al. (2018) |
| Baltic Sea (4 species) | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.4% of fish ingested MPs (n = 74) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Rummel et al. (2016) |
| | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 20.85 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 101) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lenz et al. (2016) |
| | 2. Atlantic herring, *Clupea harengus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 11.65 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 105) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lenz et al. (2016) |
| | 3. Atlantic mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 30.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Rummel et al. (2016) |
| | 4. European flounder, *Platichthys flesus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 10% of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Rummel et al. (2016) |
| Bangladesh (28 species) | 1. Asian leaffish, *Nandus meni;* pelagic Hossain & Sarker, 2013 | 4.8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Pelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Bata, *Labeo bata* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 3. Batchwa vacha, *Eutropiichthys vacha* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Pelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 4. Bombay-duck, *Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 1.8 of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 4. Bombay-duck, *Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 8.72 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Hossain et al. (2019) |
| | 5. Bombay-duck/ Glassy Bombay duck, *Harpodon translucens* Saville-Kent, 1889 | 5.80 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Demersal (M, B) | Hossain et al. (2019) |
| | 6. Butter catfish, *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch, 1794) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 7. Chacunda gizzard shad, *Anodontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822) | 1.4 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Ghosh et al. (2020) |
| | 8. Climbing perch, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch, 1792) | 2.8 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 9. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 3.6 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 10. Common hairfin anchovy, *Setipinna tenuifilis* (Valenciennes, 1848) | 3.2 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11. Deepbody sardinella, *Sardinella brachysoma* Bleeker, 1852 | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 12. Gold-stripe sardine, *Sardinella gibbose* (Bleeker, 1849) | 3.20 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Hossain et al. (2019) |
| | 13. Hilsa shad, *Tenualosa ilisha* (Hamilton, 1822) | 19.13 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Siddique et al. (2022) |
| | 14. Longnose trevally, *Carangoides chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833) | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 15. Moontail bullseye, *Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskål, 1775) | 3.8 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 16. Mozambique tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambiscus* (Peters, 1852) | 4.8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 17. Neglected grenadier anchovy, *Coilia neglecta* Whitehead, 1967 | 1.5 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 18. Orange-fin labeo, *Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton, 1822) | 2 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 19. Pama croaker, *Otolithoides pama* (Hamilton, 1822) | 1.8 MPs/fish)(n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 20. Pool barb, *Puntius sophore* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 21. Reba carp, *Cirrhinus Reba* (Hamilton, 1822) | 6.8 MPs/fish)(n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 22. Rohu labeo carp, *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton, 1822) | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 23. Scribbled goby, *Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker, 1849) | 3.2 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 24. Silond catfish, *Silonia silondia* (Hamilton, 1822) | 3.2 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 25. Sona sea catfish, *Sciades sona* (Hamilton, 1822) | 3.0 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Demersal (M, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 26. Striped dwarf catfish, *Mystus vittatus* (Bloch, 1794) | 9 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| | 27. Torpedo scad, *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Ghosh et al. (2021) |
| | 28. Zig-zag eel, *Mastacembelus armatus* (Lacepède, 1800) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (F, B) | Parvin et al. (2021) |
| Belgium (01 species) | 1. Gudgeons, *Gobio gobio* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.10 MPs/fish; 9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 78) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Slootmaekers et al. (2019) |
| Brazil (84 species) | 1. Acoupa weakfish, *Cynoscion acoupa* (Lacepède, 1801) | 3.03 MPs/fish (n = 552) | Demersal (M,F, B) | Ferreira et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Argentine croaker, *Umbrina canosai* Berg, 1895 | 1.18 MPs/fish; 13.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 120) | Demersal (M, B) | Neto et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3. Armored catfish, *Hypostomus ancistroides* (Ihering, 1911) | 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Demersal (F) | Garcia et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Armored catfish, *Rineloricaria pentamaculata* Langeani & de Araujo, 1994 | 22.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Demersal (F) | Garcia et al. (2020) |
| | 5. Atipa, *Hoplosternum littorale* (Hancock, 1828) | 3.6 MPs/fish; 83 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 48) | Demersal (F) | Silva-Cavalcanti et al. (2017) |
| | 6. Atlantic bumper, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 61 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 7. Atlantic sabretooth anchovy, *Lycengraulis grossidens* (Spix & Agassiz, 1829) | 0.18 MPs/fish (n = 146) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 8. Atlantic thread herring, *Opisthonema oglinum* (Lesueur, 1818) | 0.22 MPs/fish (n = 56) | Reef-associated (M) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 8. Atlantic thread herring, *Opisthonema oglinum* (Lesueur, 1818) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 65 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Reef-associated (M) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Bahia sprat, *Rhinosardinia bahiensis* (Steindachner, 1879) | 0.25 MPs/fish (n = 179) | Pelagic (F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 10. Banded Astyanax, *Psalidodon fasciatus* (Cuvier, 1819) | 40 % fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (F) | Garcia et al. (2020) |
| | 11. Banded butterflyfish, *Chaetodon striatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1 MPs/fish; 50 % fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 12. Barred grunt, *Conodon nobilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 56 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 34) | Demersal (M) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 13. Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 1.18 MPs/fish; 19.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 122) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Bluewing searobin, *Prionotus punctatus* (Bloch, 1793) | 0.06 MPs/fish; 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 120) | Demersal (M, B) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 15. Bonnethead, *Sphyrna tiburo* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 9.0 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 16. Brazilian electric ray, *Narcine brasiliensis* (Olfers, 1831) | 3.0 MPs/fish; 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Reef-associated (M) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 17. Brazilian mojarra, *Eugerres brasilianus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 0.06 MPs/fish (n = 47) | Demersal (M) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 17. Brazilian mojarra, *Eugerres brasilianus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 20.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 240) | Demersal (M) | Ramos et al. (2012) |
| | 18. Brazilian sharpnose shark, *Rhizoprionodon lalandii* (Valenciennes, 1839) | 62.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Demersal (M) | Miranda and Carvalho-Souza (2016) |
| | 19. Brazilian silversides, *Atherinella brasiliensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) | 0.04 MPs/fish (n = 405) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20. Brown chromis, *Chromis multilineata* (Guichenot, 1853) | 3 MPs/fish; 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 22) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 21. Caitipa mojarra, *Diapterus rhombeus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 0.06 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 21. Caitipa mojarra, *Diapterus rhombeus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 13.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Demersal (M, B) | Ramos et al. (2012) |
| | 22. Catfish, *Iheringhthys labrosus* (Lütken, 1874) | 34.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Demersal (F) | dos Santos et al. (2020) |
| | 23. Checkered puffer, *Sphoeroides testudineus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.09 MPs/fish (n = 22) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 24. Coco sea catfish, *Bagre bagre* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 12.8 MPs/fish; 71.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 25. Common halfbeak, *Hyporhamphus unifasciatus* (Ranzani, 1841) | 0.15 MPs/fish (n = 209) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 26. Common snook, *Centropomus undecimalis* (Bloch, 1792) | 1.51 MPs/fish; 58 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 149) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Ferreira et al. (2019) |
| | 27.Crevalle jack, *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 30.7 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 28. Darter goby, *Ctenogobius boleosoma* (Jordan & Gilbert, 1882) | 0.06 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 29. Disk tetra, *Myloplus schomburgkii* (Jardine, 1841) | 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 30. Drum/croaker fish, *Stellifer brasiliensis* (Schultz, 1945) | 9.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 569) | Demersal (M) | Dantas et al. (2012) |
| | 31. Flagfin mojarra, *Eucinostomus melanopterus* (Bleeker, 1863) | 9.13 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 141) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Ramos et al. (2012) |
| | 32. Gafftopsail sea catfish, *Bagre marinus* (Mitchill, 1815) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 37 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Demersal (M, B) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 32. Gafftopsail sea catfish, *Bagre marinus* (Mitchill, 1815) | 7.8 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 33. Green weakfish, *Cynoscion virescens* (Cuvier, 1830) | 3.0 MPs/fish; 14.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 34. Guppy *Poecilia reticulata* Peters, 1859 | 36.7 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = 30) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Garcia et al. (2020) |
| | 35. Irish mojarra, *Diapterus auratus* Ranzani, 1842 | 0.97 MPs/fish (n = 29) | Demersal (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 36. Jamaica weakfish, *Cynoscion jamaicensis* (Vaillant & Bocourt, 1883) | 0.18 MPs/fish; 10.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 120) | Demersal (M, B) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 37. King mackerel, *Scomberomorus cavalla* (Cuvier, 1829) | 33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Miranda and Carvalho-Souza (2016) |
| | 38. King weakfish, *Macrodon ancylodon* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 7.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 39. Lane snapper, *Lutjanus synagris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 40. Largehead hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturusa* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.0 MPs/fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 41. Largescale fat snook, *Centropomus mexicanus* Bocourt, 1868 | 1.43 MPs/fish; 65 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 117) | Demersal (M, B) | Ferreira et al. (2019) |
| | 42. Leatherjacket, *Oligoplites saurus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 0.17 MPs/fish (n = 22) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 43. Lined sole, *Achirus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 44. Little croaker, *Stellifer stellifer* (Bloch, 1790) | 7.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 569) | Demersal (M, B) | Dantas et al. (2012) |
| | 45. Littlescale threadfin, *Polydactylus oligodon* (Günther, 1860) | 3.0 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 46. Lookdown, *Selene vomer* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 47. Madamango sea catfish, *Cathorops spixii* (Agassiz, 1829) | 2.5 MPs/fish; 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 33) | Demersal (M, B) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 47. Madamango sea catfish; *Cathorops spixii* (Agassiz, 1829) | 18% of fish ingested MPs (n = 60) | Demersal (M, B) | Possatto et al. (2011) |
| | 47. Madamango sea catfish; *Cathorops spixii* (Agassiz, 1829) | 18 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 60) | Demersal (M, B) | Possatto et al. (2011) |
| | 48. Marini's anchovy, *Anchoa marinii* Hildebrand, 1943 | 0.05 MPs/fish (n = 19) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 49. Mutton snapper, *Lutjanus analis* (Cuvier, 1828) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 50. Pemecou sea catfish, *Sciades herzbergii* (Bloch, 1794) | 17 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 62) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Possatto et al. (2011) |
| | 50. Pemecou sea catfish, *Sciades herzbergii* (Bloch, 1794) | 0.08 MPs/fish (n = 51) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 50. Pemecou sea catfish, *Sciades herzbergii* (Bloch, 1794) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 42 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 51. Piranha fish, *Metynnis guaporensis* Eigenmann, 1915 | 27.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 11) | Pelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 52. Piranha fish, *Myloplus rhomboidalis* (Cuvier, 1818) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 53. Piranha fish, *Ossubtus xinguense* Jégu, 1992 | 52.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 54. Piranha fish, *Pristobrycon eigenmanni* Norman, 1929 | 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 55. Piranha fish, *Serrasalmus manueli* (Fernández-Yépez & Ramírez, 1967) | 14.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 56. Piranha fish, *Tometes ancylorhynchus* Andrade, Jégu & Giarrizzo, 2016 | 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Pelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 57. Piranha fish, *Tometes kranponhah* Andrade, Jégu & Giarrizzo, 2016 | 19 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 63) | Pelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 58. Red piranha, *Pygocentrus nattereri* Kner, 1858 | 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Pelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 59. Redeye piranha, *Serrasalmus rhombeus* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 22.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 60. Redhook myleus, *Myloplus rubripinnis* (Müller & Troschel, 1844) | 13.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 61. Rio anchovy, *Anchoa januaria* | 0.15 MPs/fish (n = 194) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 62. Roughneck grunt; *Haemulopsis corvinaeformis* (Steindachner, 1868) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 46 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 28) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Dantas et al. (2020) |
| | 63. Sea catfish, *Cathorops agassizii* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1888) | 33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 60) | Benthopelagic (F) | Possatto et al. (2011) |
| | 64. Sheep-pacu, *Acnodon normani* Gosline, 1951 | 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (F) | Andrade et al. (2019) |
| | 65. Silver mojarra, *Eucinostomus argenteus* Baird & Girard, 1855 | 0.02 MPs/fish (n = 46) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 66. Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.65 MPs/fish; 25.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 120) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 67. Slender halfbeak, *Hyporhamphus roberti* (Valenciennes, 1847) | 0.03 MPs/fish (n = 31) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 68. Smallscale weakfish, *Cynoscion microlepidotus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 1.3 MPs/fish; 18.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 16) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 69. Smooth weakfish, *Cynoscion leiarchus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Demersal (M, B) | Pegado et al. (2018) |
| | 70. South American catfish, *Rhamdia quelen* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) | 42.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (F) | Garcia et al. (2020) |
| | 71. Southern king weakfish, *Macrodon atricauda* (Günther, 1880) | 1.17 MPs/fish; 13.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 121) | Demersal (M) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 72. Southern molly, *Poecilia vivipara* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 | 0.01 MPs/fish (n = 75) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 73. Spanish hogfish, *Bodianus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2 MPs/fish; 17 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 74. Spotfin hogfish, *Bodianus pulchellus* (Poey, 1860) | 5 MPs/fish; 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 75. Squirrelfish, *Holocentrus adscensionis* (Osbeck, 1765) | 1 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 76. Striped weakfish, *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830) | 0.23 MPs/fish; 10.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 124) | Benthopelagic (M) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 77. Tarpon snook, *Centropomus pectinatus* Poey, 1860 | 1.21 MPs/fish; 51 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Ferreira et al. (2019) |
| | 78. Tetra fish, *Astyanax lacustris* (Lütken, 1875) | 18.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 61) | Benthopelagic (F) | dos Santos et al. (2020) |
| | 79.Tomtate grunt, *Haemulon aurolineatum* Cuvier, 1830 | 1 MPs/fish; 17 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 80. Tounge fish, *Symphurus tessellatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) | 0.25 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 81. White grunt, *Haemulon plumierii* (Lacepède, 1801) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Macieira et al. (2021) |
| | 82. White Mullet, *Mugil curema* Valenciennes, 1836 | 0.01 MPs/fish (n = 100) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| | 83. Whitemouth croaker, *Micropogonias furnieri* (Desmarest, 1823) | 0.13 MPs/fish; 12.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 118) | Demersal (M, B) | Neto et al. (2020) |
| | 84. Zabaleta anchovy, *Anchovia clupeoides* (Swainson, 1839) | 0.13 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Vendel et al. (2017) |
| Canada (07 species) | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 205) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Liboiron et al. (2016) |
| | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 216) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Saturno et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum, 1792) | 1.2 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 74) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Collicutt et al. (2019) |
| | 3. Emerald shiners, *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818 | 2.7 MPs/fish; 71 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 75) | Benthopelagic (F) | Campbell et al. (2017) |
| | 4. Fathead minnows, *Pimephales promelas* Rafinesque, 1820 | 2.2 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 34) | Demersal (F) | Campbell et al. (2017) |
| | 5. Five-spine stickleback, *Eucalia inconstans/Culaea inconstans* (Kirtland, 1840) | 2.8 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 75) | Demersal (F) | Campbell et al. (2017) |
| | 6. Northern pike, *Esox lucius* Linnaeus, 1758 | 5.3 MPs/fish; 83.35 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Pelagic (F, B) | Campbell et al. (2017) |
| | 7. White sucker, *Catostomus commersoni* (Lacepède, 1803) | 3.1 MPs/fish; 72 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 32) | Demersal (F, B) | Campbell et al. (2017) |
| Chile (14 species) | 1. Amberstripe scad, *Decapterus muroadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 2.5 MPs/fish; 80 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Ory et al. (2017) |
| | 2. Anchoveta, *Engraulis ringens* Jenyns, 1842 | 0.1 MPs/fish; 7.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Ory et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Araucanian herring, *Strangomera bentincki* (Norman, 1936) | 30 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Pozo et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4. Chilean jack mackerel, *Trachurus murphyi* Nichols, 1920 | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Pozo et al. (2019) |
| | 5. Chilean silverside, *Odontesthes regia* (Humboldt, 1821) | 0.1 MPs/fish; 11.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Ory et al. (2018) |
| | 6. Combtooth blenny, *Scarthychthys viridis* (Valenciennes, 1836) | 14 MPs/fish (n = 19) | Demersal (M) | Mizraji et al. (2017) |
| | 7. Greenfish, *Girella laevifrons* (Tschudi, 1846) | 61 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Mizraji et al. (2017) |
| | 8. Labrisomid blenny, *Auchenionchus microcirrhis* (Valenciennes, 1836) | 10 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Demersal (M) | Mizraji et al. (2017) |
| | 9. Old black, *Graus nigra* Philippi, 1887 | 10 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (M) | Mizraji et al. (2017) |
| | 10. Patagonian blenny, *Eleginops maclovinus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 30 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Pozo et al. (2019) |
| | 11. Pejerrey, *Basilichthys australis* Eigenmann, 1928 | 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic (F) | Pozo et al. (2019) |
| | 12. South Pacific hake, *Merluccius gayi* (Guichenot, 1848) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Bathydemersal (M) | Pozo et al. (2019) |
| | 13. Triplefin blenny, *Helcogramoides chilensis* (Cancino, 1960) | 10 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Mizraji et al. (2017) |
| | 14. Zamba marblefish, *Aplodactylus punctatus* Valenciennes, 1832 | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Pozo et al. (2019) |
| China (176 species) | 1. Asian freshwater goby, *Acanthogobius ommaturus/ Synechogobius ommaturus* (Richardson, 1845) | 3.75 MPs/fish (n = 17) | Demersal (F, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 2. Asian freshwater goby, *Synechogobius ommaturus* (Richardson, 1845) | 5.3 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 3. Asian pencil halfbeak, *Hyporhamphus intermedius* (Cantor, 1842) | 3.7 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 4. So-iuy mullet, *Liza haematocheilus/ Planiliza haematocheilus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 0.85 MPs/fish (n = 17) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 5. Bagrid catfish, *Pelteobaggrus vachelli* (Richardson, 1846) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Demersal (F) | Zhang et al. (2017) |
| | 6. Barbel chub, *Squaliobarbus curriculus* (Richardson, 1846) | 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 52) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Barbeled dragonfish, *Borostomias pacificus* (Imai, 1941) | 3.27 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 8. Barred knifejaw, *Oplegnathus fasciatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 4 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9. Bartail flathead, *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 4.2 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Reef associated (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Bartail flathead, *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.60 MPs/fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Bartail flathead, *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 56) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 10.Bastard halibut, *Paralichthys olivaceus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 1.53 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 11. Belanger's croaker, *Johnius belengerii* (Cuvier, 1830) | 0.45 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 11. Belanger's croaker, *Johnius belengerii* (Cuvier, 1830) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 35.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Demersal (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 12. Big head croaker, *Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844) | 0.46 MPs/fish (n = 106) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 12. Big head croaker, *Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844) | 1.17 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2019) |
| | 12. Big head croaker, *Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844) | 0.28 MPs/fish; 38.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 12. Big head croaker, *Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844) | 1.2 MPs/fish (n = 17) | Demersal (M) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 12. Big head croaker, *Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844) | 6.2 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 12. Big head croaker, *Collichthys lucidus* (Richardson, 1844) | 6.2 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 13. Big-head pennah croaker, *Pennahia macrocephalus* (Tang, 1937) | 0.05 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Black Amur bream, *Megalobrama hoffmanni* (Richardson, 1846) | 61.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Benthopelagic (F) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 15. Black/Korean rockfish, *Sebastods schlegelii* Hilgendorf, 1880 | 2.01 MPs/fish (n = 44) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 16. Black scraper, *Thamnaconus modestus* (Günther, 1877) | 3.04 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Reef-associated (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 17. Blackfin scad, *Caranx malam* (Swainson, 1839) | 1.6 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 18. Blackmouth splitfin, *Synagrops japonicus* (Döderlein, 1883) | 1.72 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 19. Blackspot threadfin, *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20. Blotched snakehead, *Channa maculate* (Lacepède, 1801) | 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (F) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 21. Bluefin gurnard, *Chelidonichthys kumu* (Cuvier, 1829) | 7.3 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 21. Bluefin gurnard, *Chelidonichthys kumu* (Cuvier, 1829) | 1.24 MPs/fish (n = 110) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 22. Bluntnose snake-eel, *Ophichthus apicalis* (Anonymous [Bennett], 1830) | 0.67 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 23. Bombay-duck, *Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.50 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2019) |
| | 23. Bobmay-duck, *Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.85 MPs/fish (n = 136) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 23. Bombay duck, *Harpodon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 3.8 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 23. Bombay-duck, *Harpodon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.50 MPs/fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 23. Bombay-duck, *Harpodon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 2.5 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 24. Bone mullet, *Osteomugil stronylophalus* (Günther, 1861) | 3.3 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Pelagic (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 25. Branded goby, *Chaeturichthys stigmatias* Richardson, 1844 | 1.74 MPs/fish (n = 22) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 26. Burrowing goby, *Trypauchen vagina* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 0.10 MPs/fish (n = 128) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 27. Cardinal fish, *Apogon lineatus/Apogonichthys lineatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 28. Chub mackerel, *Pneumatophorus japonicus/Scomber japoicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 1.15 MPs/fish (n = 38) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 28. Chub mackerel, *Scomber japoicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 0.8 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 29. Commerson's anchovy, *Stolephorus commersonni* Lacepède, 1803 | 1.3 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 30. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.4 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zhang et al. (2021a) |
| | 30. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* | 15.8 % fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 30. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.5 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 30. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 31. Crescent sweetlips, *Plectorhynchus cinctus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) | 1.33 MPs/fish; 66.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 32. Croaker fish, *Johnius* spp.; | 0.48 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2019) |
| | 32. Croaker fish, *Johnius* spp.; | 0.53 MPs/fish (n = 43) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 33. Daggertooth pike conger, *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.99 MPs/fish; 44.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 33. Daggertooth pike conger, *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.33 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 33. Daggertooth pike conger, *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.77 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Zhang et al. (2019) |
| | 33. Daggertooth pike conger, *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.4 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 33. Daggertooth pike conger, *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 7 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 33. Daggertooth pike, conger *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 3.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Demersal (M, F. B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 34. Darkbarbel catfish, *Pelteobagrus vachelli* (Richardson, 1846)/ *Pseudobagrus vachellii* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.4 MPs/fish (n = 24) | Demersal (F) | Zhang et al. (2021a) |
| | 35. Deep pugnose ponyfish, *Leiognathus ruconius* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.39 MPs/fish; 22.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 36. Deepbody boarfish, *Antigonia capros* Lowe, 1843 | 0.92 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 37. Dotted gizzard shad, *Konosirus punctatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 0.74 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 37. Dotted gizzard shad, *Konosirus punctatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 37. Dotted gizzard shad, *Konosirus punctatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 3.71 MPs/fish (n = 44) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 37. Dotted gizzard shad, *Konosirus punctatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 4 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2020b) |
| | 38. East Asian minnow, *Culter alburnus* Basilewsky, 1855 | 1.5 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F) | Zhang et al. (2017) |
| | 39. East Asian minnow, *Hemiculter bleekeri* Warpachowski, 1888 | 2.1 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (F) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 40. Eel worm goby, *Taenioides anguillaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.22 MPs/fish; 27.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 41. Eelpout, *Enchelyopus elongatus* Kner, 1868/ | 1.2 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Zoarces elongatus* Kner, 1868 | | | |
| | 42. Eelpout, *Pholis fangi* (Wang & Wang, 1935) | 1.18 MPs/fish (n = 79) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 43. Ell gobby, *Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 2.2 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 44. Elongate ilisha; *Ilisha elongate* (Anonymous [Bennett], 1830) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 45. False kelpfish, *Sebastiscus marmoratus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 3.2 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 46. Fang's blenny, *Enedrias fang* Wang & Wang, 1935/ *Pholis fangi* (Wang & Wang, 1935) | 1.14 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 47. Fat greenling, *Hexagrammos otakii* Jordan & Starks, 1895 | 1.05 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 47. Fat greenling, *Hexagrammos otakii* Jordan & Starks, 1895 | 2.42 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 48. Filefish, *Thamnaconus septentrionalis* (Günther, 1874) | 7.2 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 48. Filefish, *Thamnaconus septentrionalis* (Günther, 1874) | 0.7 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Demersal (M) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 49. Flat fish/pointhead flounder, *Cleisthenes herzensteini* (Schmidt, 1904) | 0.31 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 49. Flatfish/ pointhead flounder, *Cleisthenes herzensteini* (Schmidt, 1904) | 1.16 MPs/fish (n = 36) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 50. Flatfish, *Cynoglossus lighti* Norman, 1925 | 4.8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 51. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.67 MPs/fish; 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 51.Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 3.7 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 51. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 4.3 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Cheung et al. (2018) |
| | 51. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 5.2 MPs/fish (n = 13) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Zhang et al. (2020b) |
| | 52. Four-eyed sleeper, *Bostrychus sinensis* Lacepède, 1801 | 0.23 MPs/fish; 15.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 53. Goatee croaker, *Dendrophysa russelii* (Cuvier, 1829) | 5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 54. Goby fish, *Odontamblyopus lacepedii* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 2.37 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Benthopelagic (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 55. Goby fish, *Synechogobius hasta* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)/*Acanthogobius hasta* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 2.01 MPs/fish (n = 48) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 56. Golden threadfin bream, *Nemipterus virgatus* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 0.07 MPs/fish (n = 14) | Demersal (M) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 56. Golden threadfin bream, *Nemipterus virgatus* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 0.82 MPs/fish; 37.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 16) | Demersal (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 57. Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.9 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 57. Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 10.2 MPs/fish; 90.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 11) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Yuan et al. (2019) |
| | 57. Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 3-14 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 58. Grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 37.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 58. Grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 3 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 59. Gray's grenadier anchovy, *Coilia grayii* Richardson, 1845 | 1 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 60. Great bluespotted mud hopper, *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 5.3 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 60. Great-blue-spotted mudskipper, *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.17 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 61. Greater lizardfish, *Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795) | 0.11 MPs/fish (n = 36) | Reef-associated (M) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 62. Greeneyes, *Chlorophthalmus albatrossis* Jordan & Starks, 1904 | 1.17 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Bathydemersal (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 63. Greenspotted goby, *Amoya chlorostigmatoides* (Bleeker, 1849)/*Acentrogobius chlorostigmatoides* (Bleeker, 1849) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Demersal (F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 64. Grey Chinese catfish, *Mystus macropterus* (Bleeker, 1870)/ *Hemibagrus macropterus* Bleeker, 1870 | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Demersal (F) | Zhang et al. (2021a) |
| | 65. Grey Seabass, *Malakichthys griseus* Döderlein, 1883 | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 66. Half-smooth golden pufferfish, *Gastrophysus spadiceus* (Richardson, 1845) | 1 MPs/fish (n = 14) | Demersal (M, B) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 67. Hong Kong catfish, *Clarias fuscus* (Lacepède, 1803) | 2-8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 68. Hong Kong grouper, *Epinephelus akaara* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) | 8 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 69. Horn dragonet, *Callionymus richardsoni* Valenciennes, 1837 | 2.5 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (M) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 70. Horn dragonet, *Repomucenus richardsonii* (Bleeker, 1854)/ *Callionymus curvicornis* Valenciennes, 1837 | 1.9 MPs/fish; 54 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Chan et al. (2019) |
| | 71. Horsehead tilefish, *Branchiostegus japonicus* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 0.47 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Demersal (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 71. Horsehead tilefish, *Branchiostegus japonicus* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 4.6 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 72. Humpback, *Culter dabryi* (Bleeker, 1871) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F) | Zhang et al. (2017) |
| | 73. Japanese anchovy, *Engraulis japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 | 1.07 MPs/fish (n = 195) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 74. Japanese darter dragonet, *Callionymus planus* Ochiai, 1955 | 4.8 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 75. Japanese flathead, *Inegocia japonica* (Cuvier, 1829) | 3.2 MPs/fish; 47 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 55) | Demersal (M) | Chan et al. (2019) |
| | 75. Japanese flathead, *Inegocia japonicus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 0.67 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Demersal (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 76. Japanese grenadier anchovy, *Coilia ectenes/ Coilia nasus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 | 0.7 MPs/fish (n = 36) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 76. Japanese grenadier anchovy, *Coilia ectenes/Coilia nasus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 | 4.0 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 76. Japanese grenadier anchovy, *Coilia nasus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 | 0.56 MPs/fish (n = 51) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 77. Japanese meagre, *Argyrosomus japonicus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) | 0.75 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 78. Japanese sardinella, *Sardinella zunasi* (Bleeker, 1854) | 0.74 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 79. Japanese scad, *Decapterus maruadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) | 0.22 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 79. Japanese scad, *Decapterus maruadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) | 0.75 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 79. Japanese scad, *Decapterus maruadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) | 1.27 MPs/fish (n = 58) | Reef-associated (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 80. Japanese seabass, *Lateolabrax japonicus* (Cuvier, 1828) | 2.1 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 81. Japanese sillago, *Sillago japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843 | 6.9 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2020b) |
| | 82. Japanese Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus niphonius* (Cuvier, 1832) | 2.97 MPs/fish (n = 22) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 83. Japanese yellowtail jack, *Seriola aureovittata* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845 | 1.23 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 84. Jarbua terapon, *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.6 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 84. Jarbua terapon, *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775) | 3.0 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 85. John dory; *Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 86. Keel-jawed needle fish, *Tylosurus acus melanotus* (Bleeker, 1850) | 6.5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 87. Korean rockfish, *Sebastes schlegeli* Hilgendorf, 1880 | 2.3 MPs/fish; 90 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Ding et al. (2019) |
| | 88. Large yellow croaker, *Larimichthys crocea* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.62 MPs/fish (n = 41) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 88. Large yellow croaker, *Larimichthys crocea* (Richardson, 1846) | 4.6 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 88. Large yellow croaker, *Larimichthys crocea* (Richardson, 1846) | 5.1 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 88. Large yellow croaker, *Pseudosciaena crocea* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.87 MPs/fish; 46.7 % offish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 88. Large yellow croaker; *Larimichthys crocea* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.70 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2019) |
| | 89. Largehead hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.54 MPs/fish (n = 11) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 90. Lightfish, *Polymetme elongate* (Matsubara, 1938) | 3.75 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 91. Longarm mullet, *Osteomugil ophuyseni* (Valenciennes, 1836) | 3.4 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Pelagic (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 92. Longnose trevally, *Carangoides chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833) | 0.17 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 93. Mandarin fish, *Siniperca chuatsi* (Basilewsky, 1855) | 2-5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 94. Marble goby, *Oxyeleotrix marmorata* (Bleeker, 1852) | 4.2 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (F, B | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 95. Marbled flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes yokohamae* (Günther, 1877) | 2.27 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 96. Mottled spinefoot, *Siganus fuscescens* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 0.23 MPs/fish; 55.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 96. Mottled spinefoot, *Siganus fuscescens* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 6.7 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2020b) |
| | 97. Moustached thryssa, *Thryssa mystax* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 1.65 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 98. Mozambique tilapia, *Oreochroms mossambcus* (Peters, 1852) | 4-15 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 99. Mud carp, *Cirrhinus molitorella* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 5-8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 99. Mud carp, *Cirrhinus molitorella* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 5-8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 100. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 3.3 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 101. Ocellate spot skate, *Raja porosa* Günther, 1874 /*Okamejei kenojei* (Müller & Henle, 1841) | 6.3 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 102. Orangefin ponyfish, *Photopectoralis bindus* (Valenciennes, 1835) | 4.1 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 103. Orangemouth anchovy, *Thryssa vitrirostris* (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 104. Osbeck's grenadier anchovy, *Coilia mystus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.3 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 104. Osbeck's grenadier anchovy, *Coilia mystus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.39 MPs/fish; 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 105. Ovate sole, *Solea ovata* Richardson, 1846 | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Demersal (M) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 105. Ovate sole, *Solea ovata* Richardson, 1846 | 2.0 MPs/fish; 59 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Demersal (M) | Chan et al. (2019) |
| | 106. Pacific cod, *Gadus macrocephalus* Tilesius, 1810 | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 107. Pacific crevalle jack, *Caranx pectoralis* Chu & Cheng, 1958/Blackfin scad | 0.12 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Alepes melanoptera* (Swainson, 1839) | | | |
| | 108. Pacific rudderfish, *Psenopsis anomala* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 0.098 MPs/fish (n = 51) | Benthopelagic (M) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 108. Pacific rudderfish, *Psenopsis anomala* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 108. Pacific rudderfish, *Psenopsis anomala* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 1.2 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 109. Pacific sandlance, *Ammodytes personatus* Girard, 1856 | 1.43 MPs/fish)(n = 50) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 110. Pompano, *Trachinotus ovatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.76 MPs/fish; 37.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 111. Prussian carp, *Carassius gibelio* (Bloch, 1782) | 43.6 % fish ingested MPs (n = 39) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 112. Puffer fish, *Takifugu niphobles* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901) | 2.3 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (M) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 113. Purple-spotted tongue sole, *Cynoglossus purpureomaculatus* Regan, 1905 | 0.64 MPs/fish (n = 25) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 114. Red tonguesole, *Cynoglossus joyneri* Günther, 1878 | 2.06 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 115. Redbelly tilapia, *Coptodon zillii* (Gervais, 1848) | 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 116. Reeve's croaker, *Chrysochir aureus* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.27 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 116. Reeve's croaker, *Chrysochir aureus* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.33 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 117.Rice-paddy eel, *Pisodonophis boro* | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 118. Ridged-eye flounder, *Pleuronichthys cornutus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 3.9 MPs/fish; 90 % fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Ding et al. (2019) |
| | 119. Robust tonguefish, *Cynoglossus robustus* Günther, 1873 | 0.27 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M) | Zhang et al. (2019) |
| | 119. Robust tonguefish, *Cynoglossus robustus* Günther, 1873 | 0.7 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Demersal (M) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 120. Saddleback silver-biddy, *Gerres lucidus* Cuvier, 1830/ *Gerres limbatus* Cuvier, 1830 | 3.5 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 121. Scaly hairfin anchovy, *Setipinna taty* (Valenciennes, 1848) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Zhao et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 121. Scaly hairfin anchovy, *Setipinna taty* (Valenciennes, 1848) | 2.3 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2020a) |
| | 122. Sea robins, *Lepidotrigla guentheri* Hilgendorf, 1879 | 1.52 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 123. Searobin fish, *Lepidotrigla alata* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 0.10 MPs/fish (n = 38) | Demersal (M) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 124. Shokihaze goby, *Tridentiger barbatus* (Günther, 1861) | 2.78 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 124. Shokihaze goby, *Tridentiger barbatus* (Günther, 1861) | 4.5 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 125. Shortfin neoscopelid, *Neoscopelus microchir* Matsubara, 1943 | 1.89 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 126. Shortnose greeneye, *Chlorophthalmus agassizi* Bonaparte, 1840 | 0.92 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Bathydemersal (M, B) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 127. Shortnose ponyfish, *Leiognathus brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835) | 0.8 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 127. Shortnose ponyfish, *Leiognathus brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835) | 4.4 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2020b) |
| | 128. Shrimp scad, *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 128. Shrimp scad, *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775) | 3 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Reef-associated (M) | Zhang et al. (2020b) |
| | 129. Shuttles hoppfish, *Periophthalmus modestus* Cantor, 1842 | 4.5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Demersal (M, F. B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 130. Silver carp, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 3.8 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 130. Silver carp, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 2-11 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 130. Silver carp, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 45 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Zheng et al. (2019) |
| | 131. Silver croaker, *Argyrosomus argentatus* (Houttuyn, 1782)/*Pennahia argentata* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 2.11 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 132. Silver croaker, *Pennahia argentata* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 5 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 132. Silver croaker, *Pennahia argentata* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 0.6 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 133. Silver gemfish, *Rexea solandri* (Cuvier, 1832) | 2.14 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 134. Silver pomfret, *Pampus cinereus* (Bloch, 1795) | 0.50 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 134. Silver pomfret, *Pampus cinereus* (Bloch, 1795) | 0.66 MPs/fish (n = 22) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 134. Silver pomfret, *Pampus cinereus* (Bloch, 1795)/*Pampus argenteus* (Euphrasen, 1788) | 0.89MPs/fish (n = 58) | Benthopelagic (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 134. Silver pomfret, *Pampus cinereus* (Bloch, 1795) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 134. Silver pomfret, *Pampus cinereus* (Bloch, 1795) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Benthopelagic (M) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 134. Silver pomfret, *Pampus cinereus* (Bloch, 1795) | 3.0 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 135. Silver sillago, *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.8 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Reef -associated (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 135. Silver sillago, *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.42 MPs/fish; 47.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 17) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 135. Silver sillago, *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.67 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 135. Silver sillago, *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.64 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 135. Silver sillago, *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.8 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 136. Sixfinger threadfin, *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Valenciennes, 1831) | 0.33 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 137. Slender frostfish, *Benthodesmus tenuis* (Günther, 1877) | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 138. Slender lizardfish, *Saurida elongate* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 0.83 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Demersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 139. Small Chinese silver-biddy, *Gerreomorpha decacantha* (Bleeker, 1864) | 4.5 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Demersal (M F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 140. Small snakehead, *Channa asiatica* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 4 MPs/fish)(n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 141. Smallhead hairtail, *Eupleurogrammus muticus* (Gray, 1831) | 1.15 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 141. Smallhead hairtail, *Eupleurogrammus muticus* (Gray, 1831) | 1.23 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 142. Smooth-headed catfish, *Arius leiotetocephalus* Bleeker, 1846/ Plicofollis nella (Valenciennes, 1840) | 5.0 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 143.Snakefish, *Trachiocephalus myops* (Forster, 1801) | 0.21 MPs/fish (n = 14) | Reef-associated (M) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 144. So-iuy mullet, *Liza haematocheila* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)/ *Planliza haematocheilus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 1.61 MPs/fish (n = 28) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 144. So-iuy mullet, *Liza haematocheila* (Temminck & | 3.3 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schlegel, 1845)/ *Planliza haematocheilus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | | | |
| | 144. So-iuy mullet, *Liza haematocheila* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)/ *Planliza haematocheilus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 0.8 MPs/fish (n = 17) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 144. So-iuy mullet, *Liza haematocheila* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)/ *Planliza haematocheilus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 3.7 MPs/fish; 90 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Ding et al. (2019) |
| | 145. Speckled tonguesole, *Cynoglossus puncticeps* (Richardson, 1846) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 146. Spotted green goby, *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) | 1.5 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 147. Spotted/Japanese sea bass, *Lateolabrax maculatus* (Cuvier, 1828) | 2.22 MPs/fish (n = 44) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 148.Spotted steed, *Hemibarbus maculatus* Bleeker, 1871 | 0.9 MPs/fish (n=9) | Benthopelagic (F) | Su et al. (2019b) |
| | 149. Spotted velvetfish, *Erisphex pottii* (Steindachner, 1896) | 1.37 MPs/fish (n = 100) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 150. Star snapper, *Lutjanus stellatus* Akazaki, 1983 | 2.0 MPs/fish; 58 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Reef-associated (M) | Chan et al. (2019) |
| | 151. Stone moroko, *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 2.5 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 152. Sulphur goatfish, *Upeneus sulphureus* Cuvier, 1829 | 0.02 MPs/fish (n = 37) | Demersal (M, B) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 153. Swallow-tail, *Centroberyx lineatus* (Cuvier, 1829) | 1.42 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 154. Tanaka's snailfish, *Liparis tanakae* (Gilbert & Burke, 1912) | 1.07 MPs/fish (n = 230) | Demersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |
| | 155. Tank goby, *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.60 MPs/fish; 80 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 155. Tank goby, *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822) | 1-5 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 156. Threadfin Porgy, *Evynnis cardinalis* (Lacepède, 1802) | 2.1 MPs/fish; 67 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Reef-associated (M) | Chan et al. (2019) |
| | 157. Three-lined tongue sole, *Cynoglossus abbreviates* (Gray, 1834) | 6.9 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Demersal (M) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 158. Tilefish, *Branchiostegus auratus* (Kishinouye, 1907) | 0.33 MPs/fish; 26.7 % fish ingested MPs (n = 150) | Demersal (M) | Lin et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 159. Tongue fish, *Cynoglossus purpureomaculatus* Regan, 1905 | 0.20 MPs/fish (n = 161) | Demersal (M, B) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 160. Tongue fish, *Cynoglossus trigrammus* Günther, 1862 | 1.26 MPs/fish; 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Demersal (F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 161. Tongue sole, *Cynoglossus semilaevis* Günther, 1873 | 0.83 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 162. Ussuri catfish, *Pseudobagrus ussuriensis* (Dybowski, 1872) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Demersal (F) | Zhang et al., 2017 |
| | 163. Watases lanternfish, *Diaphus watasei* Jordan & Starks, 1904 | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhu et al. (2019) |
| | 164. Whipfin silver-biddy, *Gerres filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829 | 4.5 MP particles/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 165. White amur bream, *Parabramis pekinensis* (Basilewsky, 1855) | 2-8 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 166. Whitespotted conger, *Conge myriaster* (Brevoort, 1856) | 2.99 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Bathydemersal (M) | Wang et al. (2021) |
| | 167. White-spotted spinefoot, *Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797) | 0.55 MPs/fish (n=20) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Koongolla et al. (2020) |
| | 168. Wuchang bream, *Megalobrama amblycephala* Yih, 1955 | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 18) | Benthopelagic (F) | Jabeen et al. (2017) |
| | 168. Wuchang bream, *Megalobrama amblycephala* Yih, 1955 | 4-14 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 169.Yellow catfish, *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco* (Richardson, 1846)/ *Tachysurus fulvidraco* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.4 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Demersal (F) | Zhang et al. (2021a) |
| | 169.Yellow catfish, *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco* (Richardson, 1846)/ *Tachysurus fulvidraco* (Richardson, 1846) | 3 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Demersal (F) | Wang et al. (2020) |
| | 169. Yellow catfish, *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco* (Richardson, 1846) | 0.33 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (F) | Zhang et al. (2017) |
| | 170. Yellow croaker, *Larimichthys polyactis* (Bleeker, 1877) | 0.47 MPs/fish (n = 40) | Benthopelagic (M) | Zhang et al. (2021b) |
| | 171. Yellow croaker, *Pseudosciaena polyactis*/ *Larimichthys polyactis* (Bleeker, 1877) | 2.4 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Ding et al. (2019) |
| | 172. Yellow goosefish, *Lophius litulon* (Jordan, 1902) | 1.2 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Bathydemersal (M) | Zhao et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 173. Yellowfin goby, *Acanthogobius flavimanus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 0.17 MPs/fish; 66.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Lin et al. (2020) |
| | 174. Yellowfin seabream, *Acanthopagrus latus* (Houttuyn, 1782) | 4.3 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| | 175. Yellow-spotted triggerfish, *Pseudobalistes fuscus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 2 MPs/fish (n = not available) | Reef-associated (M) | Nie et al. (2019) |
| | 176. Zebra sole, *Zebrias zebra* (Bloch, 1787) | 1.5 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Huang et al. (2020) |
| Colombia (11 species) | 1. Common snook, *Centropomus undecimalis* (Bloch, 1792) | 0.30 MPs/fish (n = 33) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Crevalle jack, *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 10.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Calderon et al. (2019) |
| | 2. Crevalle jack, *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 2 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Horse-eye jack, *Caranx latus* Agassiz, 1831 | 2.22 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Ladyfish, *Elops saurus* Linnaeus, 1766 | 0.43 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 5. New Granada sea catfish, *Notarius bonillai* (Miles, 1945) | 0.077 MPs/fish (n = 13) | Demersal (F, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 6. Pacific anchoveta, *Cetengraulis mysticetus* (Günther, 1867) | 0.03 MPs/fish; 3.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Ory et al. (2018) |
| | 7. Parassi mullet, *Mugil incilis* Hancock, 1830 | 21.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 46) | Demersal (M, B) | Calderon et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Parassi mullet, *Mugil incilis* Hancock, 1830 | 0.27 MPs/fish (n = 128) | Demersal (M, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 8. Striped mojarra, *Eugerres plumieri* (Cuvier, 1830) | 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Calderon et al. (2019) |
| | 9. Tarpon snook, *Centropomus pectinatus* Poey, 1860 | 5 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 10. Tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus* Valenciennes, 1847 | 0.7 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Garcés-Ordóñeza et al. (2020) |
| | 11. Yellow mojarra, *Caquetaia kraussii* (Steindachner, 1878) | 8.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 35) | Demersal (F) | Calderon et al. (2019) |
| Croatia (03 species) | 1.Common pandora, *Pagellus erythrinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 2. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 0.9 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 37) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 3.Surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.8 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| Ecuador (01 species) | 1. Pacific thread herring, *Opisthonema libertate* (Günther, 1867) | 0.05 MPs/fish; 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Ory et al. (2018) |
| Ethiopia (04 species) | 1. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 39 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 90) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Merga et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. Crucian carp, *Carassius Carassius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 37 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 90) | Demersal (F, B) | Merga et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 22 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 90) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Merga et al. (2020) |
| | 4. North African catfish, *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell, 1822) | 41 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 90) | Benthopelagic (F) | Merga et al. (2020) |
| Egypt (02 species) | 1. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 7.5 MPs/fish; 75.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Khan et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Bayad catfish, *Bagrus bajad* (Forsskål, 1775) | 4.7 MPs/fish; 78.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Demersal (F) | Khan et al. (2020) |
| Fiji (10 species) | 1. Bluestriped goatfish, *Upeneichthys lineatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M) | Wootton et al. (2021a, b) |
| | 2. Emperor fish, *Lethrinus* spp. | 16.4 MPs/fish (n = not available) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Ferreira et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Wootton et al. (2021a, b) |
| | 4. Humpback red snapper /Paddletail, *Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M) | Wootton et al. (2021a, b) |
| | 5. Indian goatfish, *Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw, 1803) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Wootton et al. (2021a, b) |
| | 6. Leopard coralgrouper, *Plectropomus leopardus* (Lacepède, 1802) | 1.5 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Reef associated (M) | Wootton et al. (2021a, b) |
| | 7. Milk fish, *Chanos chanos* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.7 MPs/fish (n = not available) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Ferreira et al. (2020) |
| | 8. Mullet, *Mugil* spp., | 5 MPs/fish)(n = not available) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Ferreira et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Rabbit fish, *Siganus* spp., | 17 MPs/fish)(n = not available) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Ferreira et al. (2020) |
| | 10. Snapper, *Lutjanus* spp., | 11.8 MPs/fish)(n = not available) | Reef-associated (M) | Ferreira et al. (2020) |
| France (05 species) | 1. Atlantic herring, *Clupea harengus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Collard et al. (2017) |
| | 2. Bogues, *Boops boops* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.77 MPs/fish; 47 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 100) | Demersal (M) | Tsangaris et al. (2020) |
| | 3. European anchovy, *Engraulis encrasicolus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Collard et al. (2017) |
| | 4. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 45 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Collard et al. (2017) |
| | 5. Gudgeons, *Gobio gobio* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 12 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 186) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Sanchez et al. (2014) |
| Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) (14 species) | 1. Blotched stingray, *Urotrygon chilensis* (Günther, 1872) | 80 % of fish ingested MPs (n = not available) | Demersal (M) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Common dolphinfish, *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 87 % of fish ingested MPs (n = not available) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 60 % of fish ingested MPs) (n = not available) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 4. Pacific bumper, *Chloroscombrus orqueta* Jordan & Gilbert, 1883 | 60 % of fish ingested MPs) (n= not available) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 5. Pacific harvestfish, *Peprilus medius* (Peters, 1869) | 53 % of fish ingested MPs) (n = not available) | Benthopelagic (M) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 6. Pelagic thresher, *Alopias pelagicus* Nakamura, 1935 | 87 % of fish ingested MPs) (n = not available) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 7. Peruvian mojarra, *Diapterus brevirostris* (Cuvier, 1830) | 80% of fish ingested MPs) (n = not available) | Demersal (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 8. Peruvian moonfish, *Selene peruviana* (Guichenot, 1866) | 73 % of fish ingested MPs) (n = not available) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 9. Peruvian weakfish, *Cynoscion analis* (Jenyns, 1842) | 73 % of fish ingested MPs) (n = not available) | Demersal (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 10. Silver drum, *Larimus argenteus* (Gill, 1863) | 80 % of fish ingested MPs) (n= not available) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 11. Splittail bass, *Hemanthias peruanus* (Steindachner, 1875) | 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n= not available) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 12. Stolzmann's weakfish, *Cynoscion stolzmanni* (Steindachner, 1879) | 73 % of fish ingested MPs) (n= not available) | Demersal (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 13. Torpedo sand perch, *Diplectrum maximum* Hildebrand, 1946 | 67 % of fish ingested MPs) (n= not available) | Benthopelagic (M) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| | 14. Yellowfin snook, *Centropomus robalito* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882 | 60 % of fish ingested MPs) (n=not available) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Alfaro-Núñez et al. (2021) |
| Ghana (08 species) | 1. Angolan dentex, *Dentex angolensis* Poll & Maul, 1953 | 32 MPs/fish; 33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 28) | Demersal (M) | Adika et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Blackchin tilapia, *Sarotherodon melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852 | 0.16 MPs/fish; 12.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Adu-Boahen et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Blue tilapia, *Oreochromis aureus* (Steindachner, 1864) | 2 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Adu-Boahen et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Madeiran sardinella, *Sardinella maderensis* (Lowe, 1838) | 40 MPs/fish; 41 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 80) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Adika et al. (2020) |
| | 5. Mozambique tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters, 1852) | 0.16 MPs/fish; 10.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 64) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Adu-Boahen et al. (2020) |
| | 6. Mudfish, *Clarias anguillaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.5 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Demersal (F) | Adu-Boahen et al. (2020) |
| | 7. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.17 MPs/fish; 10.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 65) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Adu-Boahen et al. (2020) |
| | 8. Round sardinella, *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1847 | 26 MPs/fish; 26 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 47) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Adika et al. (2020) |
| Greece (04 species) | 1. Bogues, *Boops boops* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.33 MPs/fish; 25.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 153) | Demersal (M) | Tsangaris et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. Common pandora, *Pagellus erythrinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.8 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 42) | Benthopelagic (M) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Common pandora, *Pagellus erythrinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.9 MPs/fish; 42.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Benthopelagic (M) | Digka et al. (2018) |
| | 3. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 0.8 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 47) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 3. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 1.8 MPs/fish; 47.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 36) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Digka et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Red mullet, *Mullus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.5 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 32) | Demersal (M) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Red mullet, *Mullus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.5 MPs/fish; 32 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Demersal (M) | Digka et al. (2018) |
| Hawaii Islands (USA) (03 species) | 1. Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 2 MPs/fish; 85.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n=7) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Hyrenbach et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Common dolphinfish, *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.1 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Hyrenbach et al. (2021) |
| | 3. Kawakawa, *Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1849) | 0.7 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Hyrenbach et al. (2021) |
| India (35 species) | 1. Barracuda fish, *Sphyraena* sp.; | 14.28 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | James et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Bombay-duck, *Harpodon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 3.64 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Sathish et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Chacunda gizzard shad, *Anodontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822) | 0.73 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Commerson's anchovy, *Stolephorus commersonni* Lacepède, 1803 | 35 % of fish ingested MPs (n = not available ) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Kripa et al. (2014) |
| | 5. Common ponyfish, *Leiognathus equulus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 3.33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Demersal (M, F, B) | James et al. (2021) |
| | 6. Dorab wolf-herring, *Chirocentrus dorab* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.81 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Sathish et al. (2020) |
| | 7. Dussumier's thryssa, *Thryssa dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1848) | 0.70 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 8. Fourfinger threadfin, *Eleutheronoma tetradactylum* (Shaw, 1804) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Fourlined terapon, *Pelates quadrilineatus* (Bloch, 1790) | 12 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Reef-associated (M, B) | James et al. (2021) |
| | 10. Goldspotted grenadier anchovy, *Coilia dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1848 | 6.98 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 150) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Gurjar et al. (2021) |
| | 11. Goldstripe sardinella, *Sardinella gibbose* (Bleeker, 1849) | 2.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | James et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11. Goldstripe sardinella, *Sardinella gibbose* (Bleeker, 1849) | 0.73 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 12. Honeycomb grouper, *Epinephalus merra* Bloch, 1793 | MPs detected; no data (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M) | Kumar et al. (2018) |
| | 13. Indian anchovy, *Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823 | 0.57 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 13. Indian anchovy, *Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823) | 2.5 % offish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 13. Indian anchovy, *Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Indian mackerel, *Rastrilliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 0.76 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Indian mackerel, *Rastrilliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 0.98 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Sathish et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Indian mackerel, *Rastrilliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 28.75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 80) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Indian mackerel, *Rastrilliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | MPs detected (no data available)(n = 21) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Kumar et al. (2018) |
| | 15. Indian oil sardine, *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes, 1847 | 0.23 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 15. Indian oil sardine, *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes, 1847 | 7.0 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 73) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 16. Indian scad, *Decapterus russelli* (Rüppell, 1830) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 17. Indo-Pacific king mackerel, *Scomberomorous guttatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 18. Indo-Pacific sailfish, *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792) | 0.11 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Sathish et al. (2020) |
| | 19. Island mackerel, *Rastrelliger faughnil* Matsui, 1967 | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 20. Jack and pompano fish, *Caranx* sp; | 10.34 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 21. Japanese threadfin bream, *Nemipterus japonicus* (Bloch, 1791) | 35 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 22. Malabar tonguesole, *Cyanoglossus macrostomus* Norman, 1928 | 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 23. Mudskipper, *Boleophthalmus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1837 | 5.04 MPs/fish; 74 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 50) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Kumar et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 24. Obtuse barracuda, *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, 1829 | 0.067 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 25. Orange chromide, *Etroplus maculatus* (Bloch, 1795)/ *Pseudetroplus maculatus* (Bloch, 1795) | 10 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Nikki et al. (2021) |
| | 26. Pearlspot, *Etroplus suratensis* (Bloch, 1790) | 13 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (B) | Nikki et al. (2021) |
| | 27. Pirapitinga, *Piaractus brachypomus* (Cuvier, 1818) | 0.56 MPs/fish; 26 % of fish ingested MPs) (n = 123) | Pelagic (F) | Devi et al. (2020) |
| | 28. Rainbow sardine, *Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, 1847 | 0.67 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 29. Sardine, *Sardinella* sp.; | 2.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 30. Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | 0.2 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Sathish et al. (2020) |
| | 31. Spotted catfish, *Arius maculatus* (Thunberg, 1792) | 21 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Nikki et al. (2021) |
| | 32. Torpedo scad, *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.57 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Daniel et al. (2020) |
| | 33. White sardine, *Escualosa thoracata* (Valenciennes, 1847) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Karuppasamy et al. (2020) |
| | 34. White sardinella, *Sardinella albella* (Valenciennes, 1847) | 1.2 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Sathish et al. (2020) |
| | 34. White sardinella, *Sardinella albella* (Valenciennes, 1847) | 5.75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 180) | Reef-associated (M, B) | James et al. (2020) |
| | 35. Yellowstripe scad, *Selaroides leptolepis* (Cuvier, 1833) | 27.77 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M, B) | James et al. (2020) |
| Indonesia (25 species) | 1. Anchovy fish, *Stolephorus* spp. | 88 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Ningrum and Patria (2019) |
| | 2. Bluespot mullet, *Crenimugil seheli* (Forsskål, 1775) | 9.17 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 3. Bombay-duck, *Harpodon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) | 55.56 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Amin et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Chacunda gizzard shad, *Anodontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822) | 14 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 5. Croaker fish, *Johnius* spp.; | 10 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Demersal (M, B) | Ismail et al. (2019) |
| | 6. Cutlassfish, *Trichiurus* sp. | 3.5 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Ismail et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 10.07 MPs/fish (n = 27) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 8. Frigate tuna, *Auxis thazard* (Lacepède, 1800) | 95.65 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Suwartiningsih et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Fringescale sardinella, *Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes, 1847) | 20 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10. Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 55 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 11. Japanese threadfin bream, *Nemipterus japonicus* (Bloch, 1791) | 57.5 MPs/fish; 95 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Suwartiningsih et al. (2020) |
| | 12. Killi fish, *Aplocheilus* sp.; | 1.97 MPs/fish; 75 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = not available) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Cordova et al. (2020) |
| | 13. Large-scale croaker, *Johnius heterolepis* Bleeker, 1873 | 7.3 MPs/fish; 95 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M) | Suwartiningsih et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Milkfish, *Chanos chanos* (Forsskål, 1775) | 9.7 MPs/fish; 90% of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 14. Milkfish, *Chanos chanos* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.0 MPs/fish (n=6) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Sembiring et al. (2020) |
| | 15. Mozambique tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters, 1852) | 4.9 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 16. Shortfin scad, *Decapterus macrosoma* Bleeker, 1851 | 2.5 MPs/fish; 29.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 17) | Reef-associated (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 16. Shortfin scad, *Decapterus macrosoma* Bleeker, 1851 | 2.5 MPs/fish; 29.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 17) | Reef-associated (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 17. Shorthead hairfin anchovy, *Setipinna breviceps* (Cantor, 1849) | 60 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Amin et al. (2020) |
| | 18. Silver-striped round herring, *Spratelloides gracilis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 1.1 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 19. Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 21.9 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Suwartiningsih et al. (2020) |
| | 19. Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 59.25 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 16) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Lessy and Sabar (2021) |
| | 20. Skipjack tuna/Kawakawa, *Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1849) | 4 MPs/fish (n = 50) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Andreas et al. (2021) |
| | 21. Spotted catfish, *Arius maculatus* (Thunberg, 1792) | 72.22 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Amin et al. (2020) |
| | 22. Spotted scat, *Scatophagus argus* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 5.89 MPs/fish (n = 35) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 23.Starry triggerfish, *Abalistes stellari* (Anonymous, 1798) | 16.33 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| | 24. Streamlined spinefoot, *Siganus argenteus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) | 0.5 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Reef-associated (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 25.White-spotted spinefoot, *Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797) | 0.3 MPs/fish (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Rochman et al. (2015) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 25. White-spotted spinefoot, *Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797) | 18.06 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hastuti et al. (2019) |
| Iran (30 species) | 1. Bartail flathead, *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 18.5 MPs/10g fish (n = 16) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Akhbarizadeh et al. (2018) |
| | 1. Bartail flathead, *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.5 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 1. Bartail flathead, *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 21.8 MPs/fish (n = 12) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Abbasi et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Caspian kutum, *Rutilus kutum* (Kamensky, 1901) | 1.66 MPs/fish; 34 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 51) | Benthopelagic (F) | Zakeri, et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 31) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Dory snapper, *Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forsskål, 1775) | 3.5 MPs/fish; 50 % fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 5. European perch, *Perca fluviatilis* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.45 MPs/fish (n = 44) | Demersal (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| | 6. Freshwater bream, *Abramis brama* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.1 MPs/fish (n = 23) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| | 7. Golden grey mullet, *Chelon auratus* (Risso, 1810) | 2.95 MPs/fish; 68.33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 60) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Zakeri, et al. (2020) |
| | 8. Greater lizardfish, *Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795) | 13.5 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Abbasi et al. (2018) |
| | 9. Indian Mackerel, *Rastreliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 1.2 MPs/fish; 44.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 10. John's snapper, *Lutjanus johni* (Bloch, 1792) | 1.10 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 11. King soldier bream, *Argyrops spinifer* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Demersal (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 12. Klunzinger's mullet, *Liza klunzingri* (Day, 1888)/ *Planiliza klunzingeri* (Day, 1888) | 0.5 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 13. Kutum fish, *Rutilus frisii* (Nordmann, 1840) | 11.4 MPs/fish; 36.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Abadi et al. (2021) |
| | 14. Longtail tuna, *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) | 3.0 MPs/fish; 66.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 15. Malabar blood snapper, *Lutjanus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 1.4 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 16. Malabar trevally, *Carangoides malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 3.65 MPs/fish; 82 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 17) | Reef-associated (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 17. Narrowbarred Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepède, 1800) | 4.4 MPs/fish; 85.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 18. Northern pike, *Esox Lucius* Northern pike, Esox lucius | 0.7 MPs/fish (n = 23) | Pelagic (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19. Orange-spotted grouper, *Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822) | 7.75 MPs/10 g fish muscle (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Akhbarizadeh et al. (2018) |
| | 20. Pickhandle barracuda, *Sphyraena jello* Cuvier, 1829 | 5.66 MPs/10 g fish muscle (n = 15) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Akhbarizadeh et al. (2018) |
| | 21. Prussian carp, *Carassius gibelio* (Bloch, 1782) | 1.5 MPs/fish (n = 54) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| | 22. Rudd, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| | 23. Sawtooth barracuda, *Sphyraena putnamiae* Jordan & Seale, 1905 | 5.7 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 24. Shrimp scad, *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775) | 8 MPs/10 fish muscle (n = 20) | Reef-associated (M)) | Akhbarizadeh et al. (2018) |
| | 25. Silver sillago, *Sillago sihama (Forsskål, 1775)* | 1.14 MPs/fish; 78.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 26. Spangled Emperor, *Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 2.6 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 27. Tench, *Tinca tinca* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Demersal (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| | 28. Three-lined tongue sole, *Cynoglossus abbreviates* (Gray, 1834) | 12 MPs/fish (n = 11) | Demersal (M) | Abbasi et al. (2018) |
| | 29. Tigertooth croaker, *Otolithes ruber* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 1.7 MPs/fish; 80 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Hosseinpour et al. (2021) |
| | 30. Vimba bream, *Vimba vimba* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.2 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Rasta et al. (2020) |
| Italy (18 species) | 1. Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 0.29 MPs/fish; 12.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Romeo et al. (2015) |
| | 2. Atlantic bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.47 MPs/fish; 32.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 34) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Romeo et al. (2015) |
| | 3. Blackmouth catshark, *Galeus melastomus* Rafinesque, 1810 | 4.47 MPs/fish; 78.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 32) | Demersal (M) | Valente et al. (2019) |
| | 4. Blackspot seabream, *Pagellus bogaraveo* (Brünnich, 1768) | 12.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 24) | Benthopelagic (M) | Savoca et al. (2019) |
| | 5. Bogue, *Boops boops* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.8 MPs/fish; 56 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 379) | Demersal (M) | Sbrana et al. (2019) |
| | 6. Common pandora, *Pagellus erythrinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 6.67 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (M) | Savoca et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Common sole, *Solea solea* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.68 MPs/fish; 95 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 533) | Demersal (M, B) | Pellini et al. (2018) |
| | 8. European hake, *Merlucius merlucius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.38 MPs/fish; 26.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 97) | Demersal (M) | Giani et al. (2019) |
| | 8. European hake, *Merlucius merlucius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 46.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 67) | Demersal (M) | Mancuso et al. (2019) |
| | 8. European hake, *Merlucius merlucius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.33 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Avio et al. (2015) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 1.78 MPs/fish (n = 99) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Avio et al. (2015) |
| | 10. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.2 MPs/fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Frey and Murazzi (2019) |
| | 11. Lesser spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicular* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.5 MPs/fish; 66.7 % offish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Demersal (M) | Valente et al. (2019) |
| | 12. Picked dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* | 1.25 MPs/fish (n = 9) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Avio et al. (2015) |
| | 13. Pompano, *Trachurus ovatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 24.3 % fish ingested MPs (n = 115) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Battaglia et al. (2016) |
| | 14. Red mullet, *Mullus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.08 MPs/fish; 19.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 132) | Demersal (M) | Giani et al. (2019) |
| | 15. Salema, *Sarpa salpa* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.3 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n=5) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Frey and Murazzi (2019) |
| | 16. Swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.07 MPs/fish; 12.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 56) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Romeo et al. (2015) |
| | 17. Tub gurnard, *Chelidonichthys lucernus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Demersal (M) | Avio et al. (2015) |
| | 18. Velvet belly lantern shark, *Etmopterus spinax* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.18 MPs/fish; 61.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 34) | Bathydemersal (M) | Valente et al. (2019) |
| Japan (07 species) | 1. Chub mackerel *Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 1.5 MPs/fish; 52.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 64) | Marine, pelagic-neritic | Yagi et al. (2022) |
| | 2. Japanese anchovy, *Engraulis japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 | 2.3 MPs/fish; 77 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 64) | Marine, Pelagic-oceanic | Tanaka and Takada (2016) |
| | 3. Japanese jack mackerel, *Trachurus japonicus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 1.3 MPs/fish; 30.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 86) | Marine, pelagic-neritic | Yagi et al. (2022) |
| | 4. John dory, *Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.17 MPs/fish; 16.17 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 59) | Marine, brackish, benthopelagic/demersal | Yagi et al. (2022) |
| | 5. Longspine snipefish, *Macroramphosus scolopax* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 7.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 39) | Marine, demersal | Yagi et al. (2022) |
| | 6. Whitefin trevally, *Carangoides equula* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 1.10 MPs/fish; 13.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 73) | Marine; reef-associated | Yagi et al. (2022) |
| | 7. Yellowback Seabream, *Dentex tumifrons* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 6.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Marine, demersal | Yagi et al. (2022) |
| Malaysia (12 species) | 1. Belanger's croaker, *Johnius belangerii* (Cuvier, 1830) | 13 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, B) | Karami et al. (2017) |
| | 2. Cachama, *Colossoma macropomum* (Cuvier, 1816) | 5 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 3. Delagoa threadfin bream, *Nemipterus bipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1830) | 1 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 4. Grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon Idella* (Valenciennes, 1844) | 4 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5. Greenback mullet, *Chelon subviridis* (Valenciennes, 1836)/ *Planiliza subviridis* (Valenciennes, 1836) | 24 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Karami et al. (2017) |
| | 6. Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 3 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Karami et al. (2017) |
| | 6. Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 5 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Longtail tuna, *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) | 3 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 8. North African catfish, *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell, 1822) | 9 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 9. Orange-spotted grouper, *Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822) | 4 MPs/fish)(n = 10) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 10. Spotty-face anchovy, Stolephorus waitei Jordan & Seale, 1926 | 2 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Karami et al. (2017) |
| | 11. Threefinger threadfin, *Eleutheronema tridactylum* (Bleeker, 1849) | 10 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 11. Threefinger threadfin, *Eleutheronema tridactylum* (Bleeker, 1849) | 10 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| | 12. Torpedo scad, *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Karbalaei et al. (2019) |
| Mexico (04 species) | 1. Dow's mojarra, *Eucinostomus dowii* (Gill, 1863) | 30 MPs/fish (n = 17) | Demersal (M, B) | Jonathan et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Finescale triggerfish, *Balistes polylepis* Steindachner, 1876 | 2 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Reef-associated (M) | Jonathan et al. (2021) |
| | 3. Pacific porgy, *Calamus brachysomus* (Lockington, 1880) | 5 MPs/fish (n = 16) | Reef-associated (M) | Jonathan et al. (2021) |
| | 4. Spotted sand bass, *Paralabrax maculatofasciatus* | 27 MPs/fish (n = 17) | Reef-associated (M) | Jonathan et al. (2021) |
| Moorea Island (French Polynesia) (04 species) | 1. Honeycomb grouper, *Epinephelus merra* Bloch, 1793 | 0.39 MPs/fish; 30 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 33) | Reef-associated (M) | Garniera et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Rabbitfish, *Siganus* spp.; | 0.15 MPs/fish; 15 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 33) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Garniera et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Short-nosed flyingfish, *Cheilopogon simus* (Valenciennes, 1847) | 0.24 MPs/fish; 18 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 34) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Garniera et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Soldier fish, *Myripristis* spp.; | 0.27 MPs/fish; 21 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 33) | Reef-associated (M) | Garniera et al. (2020) |
| New Zealand (11 species) | 1. Australasian snapper/silver seabream *Pagrus auratus* (Forster, 1801) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 4.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 22) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. Bluefin gurnard, *Chelidonichthys kumu* (Cuvier, 1829) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 3.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Demersal (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.0 MPs/fish; 13.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 22) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Greenback horse mackerel, *Trachurus declivis* (Jenyns, 1841) | 0.28 MPs/fish (n = 25) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Jawad et al. (2021) |
| | 5. Parore, *Girella tricuspidate* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) | 5.9 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 6. Pink cusk-eel, *Genypterus blacodes* (Forster, 1801) | 0.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1540) | Bathydemersal (M) | Dunn et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Smooth oreo dory, *Pseudocyttus maculatus* Gilchrist, 1906 | 0.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 311) | Bathydemersal (M) | Forman et al. (2016) |
| | 8. Tarakihi, *Nemadactylus macropterus* (Forster, 1801) | 3.5 MPs/fish; 8.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 23) | Demersal (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 9. Velvet, leatherjacket, *Meuschenia scaber* (Forster, 1801) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 36.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Demersal (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 10. Yellowtail amberjack, *Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes, 1833 | 1.0 MPs//fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 11. Yellowtail horse mackerel, *Trachurus novaezelandiae* Richardson, 1843 | 1.0 MPs/fish; 3.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| Nigeria (07 species) | 1. African pike, *Hepsetus odoe* (Bloch, 1794) | 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Demersal (F) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| | 2. Bagrid catfish, *Chrysicthys nigrodigitatus* (Lacepède, 1803) | 6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Demersal (F) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Blackchin tilapia, *Sarotheron melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852 | 13 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 19) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| | 4. Nile perch, *Lates niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Demersal (F) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| | 5. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 34 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 43) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| | 6. African obscure snakehead, *Paranchanna obscura* (Günther, 1861) | 5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Demersal (F) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| | 7. Redbelly tilapia; *Coptodon zillii* | 32 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 38) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Adeogum et al. (2020) |
| North Pacific Gyre (14 species) | 1. Andersen's lanternfish, *Diaphus anderseni* Tåning, 1932 | 15.38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 2. Bigfin lanternfish, *Symbolophorus californiensis* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889) | 7.2 MPs/fish (n = 73) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Boerger et al. (2010) |
| | 3. Bolin's lanternfish, *Diaphus phillipsi* Fowler, 1934 | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4. Cocco's lanternfish, *Lobianchia gemellarii* (Cocco, 1838) | 33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 5. Diaphanous hatchet fish, *Sternoptyx diaphana* Hermann, 1781 | 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 6. Golden lanternfish, *Myctophum aurolanternatum* Garman, 1899 | 6.0 MPs/fish (n = 462) | Bathypelagic (M) | Boerger et al. (2010) |
| | 7. Highlight hatchetfish, *Sternoptyx pseudobscura* Baird, 1971 | 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 8. Indo-Pacific snaggletooth, *Astronesthes indopacificus* Parin & Borodulina, 1997 | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Bathypelagic (M) | Boerger et al. (2010) |
| | 9. Lanternfish, *Diaphus fulgens* (Brauer, 1904) | 28.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 10. Lantern fish, *Loweina interrupta* (Tåning, 1928) | 1.0 MPs/fish (n = 26) | Bathypelagic (M) | Boerger et al. (2010) |
| | 11. Pacific blackdragon, *Idiacanthus antrostomus* Gilbert, 1890 | 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 12. Pacific saury, *Cololabis saira* (Brevoort, 1856) | 3.2 MPs/fish (n = 53) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Boerger et al. (2010) |
| | 13. Pearly lanternfish, *Myctophum nitidulum* Garman, 1899 | 16 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Bathypelagic (M) | Davison and Asch (2011) |
| | 14. Reinhardt's lantern fish, *Hygophum reinhardtii* (Lütken, 1892) | 1.3 MPs/fish (n=47) | Bathypelagic (M) | Boerger et al. (2010) |
| North Sea (09 species) | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 13 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 80) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Foekema et al. (2013) |
| | 1. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 31.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 100) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lenz et al. (2016) |
| | 2. Atlantic herring, *Clupea harengus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.4 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 566) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Foekema et al. (2013) |
| | 2. Atlantic herring, *Clupea harengus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 23 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 100) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lenz et al. (2016) |
| | 3. Atlantic horse mackerel, *Trachurus trachurus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 % fish ingested MPs (n = 100) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Foekema et al. (2013) |
| | 4. Atlantic mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.0 % fish ingested MPs (n = 84) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Foekema et al. (2013) |
| | 4. Atlantic mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 13.2 % fish ingested MPs (n = 38) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Rummel et al. (2016) |
| | 5. Common dab, *Limanda limanda* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 5.4 % fish ingested MPs (n = 74) | Demersal (M) | Rummel et al. (2016) |
| | 6. European sprat, *Sprattus sprattus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.005 MPs/fish; 0.25 % fish ingested MPs (n = 400) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Hermsen et al. (2017) |
| | 7. Grey gurnard, *Eutrigla gurnardus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1 % fish ingested MPs (n = 171) | Demersal (M, B) | Foekema et al. (2013) |
| | 8. Haddock, *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 6.2 % fish ingested MPs (n = 97) | Demersal (M) | Foekema et al. (2013) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9. Whiting, *Merlangius merlangus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | (5.7 % fish ingested MPs (n = 105) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Foekema et al. (2013) |
| Norway (04 species) | 1. American plaice, *Hippoglossoides platessoides* (Fabricius, 1780) | 55 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Bour et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Atlantic cod, *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.77 MPs/fish; 2.98 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 302) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Bråte et al. (2016) |
| | 3. Four beard rockling, *Enchelyopus cimbrius* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 5.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 17) | Demersal (M) | Bour et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Norway pout, *Trisopterus esmarki* (Nilsson, 1855) | 25 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (M) | Bour et al. (2018) |
| Peru (04 species) | 1. Chub mackerel, *Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 0.03 MPs/fish; 3.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Ory et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Peruvian grunt, *Anisotremus scapularis (Tschudi, 1846)* | 5.0 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Reef-associated (M) | De-la-Torre et al. (2019) |
| | 3. Peruvian morwong, *Cheilodactylus variegatus* Valenciennes, 1833 | 5.13 MPs/fish (n = 8) | Benthopelagic (M) | De-la-Torre et al. (2019) |
| | 4. Peruvian silverside, *Odontesthes regia* | 0.43 MPs/fish (n = 40) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | De-la-Torre et al. (2019) |
| Poland (02 species) | 1. Gudgeon, *Gobio gobio* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.15 MPs/fish; 54.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 202) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Kuśmierekand Popiołek (2020) |
| | 2. Roach, *Rutilus rutilus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.18 MPs/fish; 53.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 187) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Kuśmierekand Popiołek (2020) |
| Portugal (20 species) | 1. Angler, *Lophius piscatorius* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.5 MPs/fish; 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Bathydemersal (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 2. Atlantic horse mackerel, *Trachurus trachurus* Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.07 MPs/fish; 7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 3. Atlantic mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.46 MPs/fish; 31 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 13) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 4. Atlantic pomfret, *Brama brama* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 0.67 MPs/fish; 30 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 5. Axillary seabream, *Pagellus acarne* (Risso, 1827) | 1 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 6. Blue jack mackerel, *Trachurus picturatus* (Bowdich, 1825) | 0.03 MPs/fish; 3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Benthopelagic (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 7. Bogue, *Boops boop* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.09 MPs/fish; 9 % fish ingested MPs (n = 32) | Demersal (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 8. Chub mackerel, *Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 0.57 MPs/fish; 31 % fish ingested MPs (n = 35) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 9. Common two-banded seabream, *Diplodus vulgaris* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) | 3.14 MPs/fish; 73 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Benthopelagic (M) | Bessa et al. (2018) |
| | 10. European flounder, *Platichthys flesus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.18 MPs/fish; 13 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Bessa et al. (2018) |
| | 11. European hake, *Merluccius merluccius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.34 MPs/fish; 24.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Demersal (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12. European seabass, *Dicentrarchus labrax* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.3 MPs/fish; 23 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 40) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Bessa et al. (2018) |
| | 13. John dory, *Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1 MPs/fish; 100 % fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 14. Large-eye dentex, *Dentex macrophthalmus* (Bloch, 1791) | 1 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 15. Lesser spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicular* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.39 MPs/fish; 39.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 16. Meagre, *Argyrosomus regius* (Asso, 1801) | 0.80 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n=5) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 17. Mediterranean starry ray, *Raja asterias* Delaroche, 1809 | 0.57 MPs/fish; 43 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 35) | Demersal (M | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 18. Piper gurnard, *Trigla lyra* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.26 MPs/fish; 19 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 31) | Bathydemersal (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 19. Surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.83 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Demersal (M) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| | 20. Twaite shad, *Alosa fallax* (Lacepède, 1803) | 1MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Neves et al. (2015) |
| Rapa Nui/ Easter Island (Chile) (07 species) | 1. Amberstripe scad, *Decapterus muroadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) | 2.4 MPs/fish; 64 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Easter Island flying fish, *Cheilopogon rapanouiensis* Parin, 1961 | 16 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 43) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Chagnon et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Glasseye, *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepède, 1801) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 30 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Pacific chub, *Kyphosus sandwicensis* (Sauvage, 1880) | 4.0 MPs/fish; 51.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 39) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 5. Snoek, *Thyrsites atun* (Euphrasen, 1791) | 1.9 MPs/fish; 28.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 28) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 6. Violet warehou, *Schedophilus velaini* (Sauvage, 1879) | 2.5 MPs/fish; 57.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Bathypelagic (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 7. Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 3.1 MPs/fish; 70 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| Samoa (13 species) | 1. Ambon emperor, *Lethrinus amboinensis* Bleeker, 1854 | 1.7 MPs/fish; 23.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 26) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Bigeye barracuda, *Sphyraena forsteri* Cuvier, 1829 | 1.5 MPs/fish; 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Bluespine unicornfish, *Naso unicornis* (Forsskål, 1775) | 1.4 MPs/fish; 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Dark capped parrotfish, *Scarus oviceps* Valenciennes, 1840 | 2.8 MPs/fish; 11.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 45) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 5. Dusky parrotfish, *Scarus niger* Forsskål, 1775 | 1.1 MPs/fish; 23.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6. Goldspotted spinefoot, *Siganus punctatus* (Schneider & Forster, 1801) | 1.8 MPs/fish; 13.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 7. Humpback red snapper, *Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 1.7 MPs/fish; 20.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 8. Lined surgeonfish, *Acanthurus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 24) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 9. Orangespine unicornfish, *Naso lituratus* (Forster, 1801) | 1.8 MPs/fish; 13.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 28) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 10. Orange-striped emperor, *Lethrinus obsoletus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 1.3 MPs/fish; 13.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 11. Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 23.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 26) | Pelagic-oceanic (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 12. Striated surgeonfish, *Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 20.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 13. Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 1.8 MPs/fish; 24 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| Saudi Arabia (23 species) | 1. Areolate grouper, *Epinephelus areolatus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Black surgeonfish, *Acanthurus gahhm* (Forsskål, 1775) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Blackspotted rubberlip, *Plectorhinchus gaterinus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Blacktail butterflyfish, *Chaetodon austriacus* Rüppell, 1836 | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 5. Blue-lined large-eye bream, *Gymnocranius grandoculis* (Valenciennes, 1830) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 6. Bluestripe herring, *Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1837) | 51 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 61) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Al-Lihaibi et al. (2019) |
| | 7. Brownspotted grouper, *Epinephelus chlorostigma* (Valenciennes, 1828) | 33.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 8. Common bluestripe snapper, *Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskål, 1775) | 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 9. Common ponyfish, *Leiognathus equulus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 73 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Al-Lihaibi et al. (2019) |
| | 10. Common silver-biddy, *Gerres oyena* (Forsskål, 1775) | 35 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 23) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Al-Lihaibi et al. (2019) |
| | 11. Dotted grouper, *Epinephelus epistictus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Demersal (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12. Goldbanded jobfish, *Pristipomoides multidens* (Day, 1871) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 13. Hatchetfish, *Maurolicus mucronatus* Klunzinger, 1871 | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Bathypelagic (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 14. Klunzinger's wrasse, *Thalassoma rueppellii* (Klunzinger, 1871) | 8.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 15. Oblique-banded grouper, *Epinephelus radiatus* (Day, 1868) | 14.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 16. Pony fish, *Leiognathus rivulatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)/*Equulites rivulatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) | 43 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M) | Al-Lihaibi et al. (2019) |
| | 17. Sammara squirrelfish, *Neoniphon samara* (Forsskål, 1775) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 18. Scissortail sergeant, *Abudefduf sexfasciatus* (Lacepède, 1801) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 19. Silver moony, *Monodactylus argenteus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 50 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Al-Lihaibi et al. (2019) |
| | 20. Skinnycheek lanternfish, *Benthosema* pterotum (Alcock, 1890) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 21. Smalltooth emperor; *Lethrinus microdon* Valenciennes, 1830 | 20% of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 22. Swallowtail dwarf monocle bream, *Parascolopsis eriomma* (Jordan & Richardson, 1909) | 1.38 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Demersal (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| | 23. Tang's snapper, *Lipocheilus carnolabrum* (Chan, 1970) | 28.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M) | Baalkhuyur et al. (2018) |
| Slovenia (03 species) | 1. Common sole, *Solea solea* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.9 MPs/fish; 65 % fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M, B) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Gilthead seabream, *Sparus aurata* Linnaeus, 1758 | 7.3 MPs/fish; 100 % fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M, B) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Golden grey mullet, *Chelon auratus* (Risso, 1810) | 9.5 MPs/fish; 95 % fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Pelagic-neritic) (M, F, B) | Anastasopoulou et al. (2018) |
| South Africa (18 species) | 1. Cape gurnard, *Chelidonichthys capensis* (Cuvier, 1829) | 3.4 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Demersal (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |
| | 2. Cape horse mackerel, *Trachurus capensis* Castelnau, 1861 | 3.9 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |
| | 3. Carpenter seabream, *Argyrozona argyrozona* (Valenciennes, 1830) | 2.8 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |
| | 4. Chub mackerel, *Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 3.3 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
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| | 5. Deep-water Cape hake, *Merluccius paradoxus* Franca, 1960 | 3.8 MPs/fish (n=15) | Bathydemersal (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |
| | 6. European anchovy, *Engraulis encrasicolus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.13 MPs/fish; 57% of fish ingested MPs (n = 178) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Bakir et al. (2020b) |
| | 7. Flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 3.8 MPs/fish; 73 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 70) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2016) |
| | 8. Jarbua terapon, *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.66 MPs/fish; 48 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = not available) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2020) |
| | 9. Kelee shad, *Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829) | 9 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2017) |
| | 10. Malabar glassy perchlet, *Ambassis dussumieri* Cuvier, 1828 | 0.93 MPs/fish; 69 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = not available) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2020) |
| | 10. Malabar glassy perchlet, *Ambassis dussumieri* Cuvier, 1828 | 5 MPs/fish; 100 %of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2017) |
| | 11. Mozambique tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters, 1852) | 0.50 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = not available) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2020) |
| | 12. Mullet, *Mugil* sp; | 1.07 MPs/fish; 57 % fish ingested MPs)(n = not available) | Benthopelagic (M F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2020) |
| | 13. Shallow-water Cape hake, *Merluccius capensis* Castelnau, 1861 | 4.2 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Bathydemersal (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |
| | 14. Silver, *Sillago, Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) | 6 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Naidoo et al. (2017) |
| | 15. South African sardine *Sardinops sagax* (Jenyns, 1842) | 1.58 MPs/fish; 72 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Bakir et al. (2020b) |
| | 16. West Coast round herring, *Etrumeus whiteheadi* Wongratana, 1983 | 1.38 MPs/fish; 72 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 188) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Bakir et al. (2020b) |
| | 17. Whipfin silver-biddy, *Gerres filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829 | 8 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Naidoo et al. (2017) |
| | 18. White head round herring, *Etrumeus whiteheadi* Wongratana, 1983 | 3.3 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Sparks and Immelman (2020) |
| South Korea (09 species) | 1. Amur catfish, *Silurus asotus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 22 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Demersal (F) | Park et al. (2020a) |
| | 2. Bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus* Rafinesque, 1819 | 10 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020a) |
| | 3. Common carp, *Cyrinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 32 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Park et al. (2020b) |
| | 3. Common carp, *Cyrinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 | 48 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020a) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
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| | 4. Freshwater minnow, *Zacco platypus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 2.9 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020b) |
| | 5. Goby minnow, *Pseudogobio esocinus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) | 3 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020b) |
| | 6. Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 14 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Park et al. (2020b) |
| | 7. Japanese white crucian carp, *Carassius cuvieri* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 | 4 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Demersal (F) | Park et al. (2020a) |
| | 8. Largemouth black bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepède, 1802) | 16 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020a) |
| | 8. Largemouth black bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepède, 1802) | 2 MPs/fish (n = 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020b) |
| | 9. Snakehead, *Channa argus* (Cantor, 1842) | 32 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n= 1) | Benthopelagic (F) | Park et al. (2020a) |
| Spain (10 species) | 1. Bogues, *Boops boops* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 3.75 MPs/fish; 68 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 337) | Demersal (M) | Nadal et al. (2016) |
| | 2. Atlantic chub mackerel, *Scomber colias* Gmelin, 1789 | 2.77 MPs/fish; 78.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 120) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Herrera et al. (2019) |
| | 3. European anchovy, *Engraulis encrasicolus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.18 MPs/fish; 14.28 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 105) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Compa et al. (2018) |
| | 4. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 0.21 MPs/fish; 15.24 % of fish ingested MPs)(n = 105) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Compa et al. (2018) |
| | 5. Blackmouth catshark, *Galeus melastomus* Rafinesque, 1810 | 0.34 MPs/fish, 16.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 125) | Demersal (M) | Alomor and Deudero (2017) |
| | 6. Surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.50 MPs/fish; 27 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 417) | Demersal (M) | Alomar et al. (2017) |
| | 7. European hake, *Merluccius merluccius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Demersal (M) | Bellas et al. (2016) |
| | 8. Lesser spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicular* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.2 MPs/fish; 15.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 72) | Demersal (M) | Bellas et al. (2016) |
| | 9. European sea bass, *Dicentrarchus labrax* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.43 MPs/fish; 65 % of fish ingested MPs (n =83) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Reinold et al. (2021) |
| | 10. Red mullet, *Mullus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.75 MPs/fish; 18.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 128) | Demersal (M) | Bellas et al. (2016) |
| Sweden (01 species) | 1. Sea trout, *Salmo trutta* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.97 MPs/fish; 68 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 62) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Karlsson et al. (2017) |
| Switzerland (04 species) | 1. Bleak, *Alburnus alburnus* (Linnaeus 1758) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Faure et al. (2015) |
| | 2. Common barbel, *Barbus barbus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.25 MPs/fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (F) | Roch and Brinker (2017) |
| | 3. Common dace, *Leuciscus leuciscus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Faure et al. (2015) |
| | 4. Round goby, *Neogobius melanostomus* (Pallas, 1814) | 1 MPs/fish; 27 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Roch and Brinker (2017) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tahiti (09 species) | 1. Brassy trevally, *Caranx papuensis* Alleyne & MacLeay, 1877 | 2.4 MPs/fish; 43.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 32) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 2. Common dolphinfish, *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.0 MPs/fish; 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 3. Common parrotfish, *Scarus psittacus* Forsskål, 1775 | 1.0 MPs/fish; 16.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Flying fish, *Cheilopogon pitcairnensis* (Nichols & Breder, 1935) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 9.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 21) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 5. Shortfin scad, *Decapterus macrosoma* Bleeker, 1851 | 1.1 MPs/fish; 28 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 6. Squaretail mullet, *Ellochelon vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) | 4.3 MPs/fish; 48.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 33) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 7. Striated surgeonfish, *Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) | 1.6 MPs/fish; 25.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 8. Striped large-eye bream, *Gnathodentex aureolineatus* (Lacepède, 1802) | (1.0 MPs/fish; 6.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Reef-associated (M) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| | 9. Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 1.4 MPs/fish; 15.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 33) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Markic et al. (2018) |
| Tanzania (02 species) | 1. Nile perch, *Lates niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 55% of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (F) | Biginagwa et al. (2016) |
| | 2. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 35 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Biginagwa et al. (2016) |
| Thailand (21 species) | 1. Bagrid catfish, *Hemibagrus spilopterus* Ng & Rainboth, 1999 | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Demersal (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 2. Bagrid catfish, *Mystus bocourti* (Bleeker, 1864) | 1.75 MPs/fish (n = 20) | Demersal (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 3. Bigeye scad, *Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793) | 0.18 MPs/fish (n = 11) | Reef-associated (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 4. Black sharkminnow, *Labeo chrysophekadion* (Bleeker, 1849) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 14) | Benthopelagic (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 5. Bushhtooth lizardfish, *Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848) | 0.09 MPs/fish (n = 85) | Reef-associated (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 6. Catfish, *Laides longibarbis* (Fowler, 1934) | 1.25 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Demersal (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 7. Dwarf flathead, *Elates ransonnettii* (Steindachner, 1876) | 0.06 MPs/fish (n = 69) | Demersal (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 8. Goldstripe sardinella, *Sardinella gibbose* (Bleeker, 1849) | 0.29 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 9. Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) | 0.40 MPs/fish (n = 5) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10. Minnow fish, *Cyclocheilichthys repasson* (Bleeker, 1853)/ *Anematichthys repasson* (Bleeker, 1853) | 2 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 11. Minnow fish, *Labiobarbus siamensis* (Sauvage, 1881) | 1.35 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Benthopelagic (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 12. Ornate threadfin bream, *Nemipterus hexodon* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) | 0.07 MPs/fish (n = 29) | Demersal (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 13. Redbelly yellowtail fusilier, *Caesio cuning* (Bloch, 1791) | 0.09 MPs/fish (n = 23) | Reef-associated (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 14. Shrimp scad, *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.10 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 15. Siamese mud carp, *Henicorhynchus siamensis* (Sauvage, 1881) | 1.6 MPs/fish (n = 27) | Benthopelagic (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 16. Smiths barb, *Puntioplites proctozyson* (Bleeker, 1865) | 1.9 MPs/fish (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 17. Splendid ponyfish, *Eubleekeria splendens* (Cuvier, 1829) | 0.09 MPs/fish (n = 79) | Demersal (M, B) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 18. White-spotted rabbitfish, *Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797) | 0.03 MPs/fish (n = 30) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 19. Yellowstripe scad, *Selaroides leptolepis* (Cuvier, 1833) | 0.05 MPs/fish)(n = 40) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 20. Yellowstriped goatfish, *Upeneus vittatus* (Forsskål, 1775) | 0.22 MPs/fish (n = 32) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| | 21. Yellowtail scad, *Atule mate* (Cuvier, 1833) | 0.11 MPs/fish (n = 35) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Kasamesiri and Thaimuangphol (2020) |
| Tunisia (03 species) | 1. Golden grey mullet, *Liza aurata* (Risso, 1810)/*Chelon auratus* (Risso, 1810) | 43.86 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Abidli et al. (2021) |
| | 2. Painted comber, *Serranus scriba* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Demersal (M) | Zitouni et al. (2020) |
| | 3. Salema, *Sarpa salpa* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 54.2 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Abidli et al. (2021) |
| Turkey (26 species) | 1. Annular seabream, *Diplodus annularis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.96 MPs/fish; 69 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 48) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 2. Axillary seabream; *Pagellus acarne* (Risso, 1827) | 1.63 MPs/fish; 67 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 52) | Benthopelagic (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 3. Bastard grunt, *Pomadasys incises* (Bowdich, 1825) | 0.79 MPs/fish; 55 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Demersal (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 4. Blue runner, *Caranx crysos* (Mitchill, 1815) | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 5. Brown meagre, *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758 | 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Demersal (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6. Brushtooth lizardfish, *Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848) | 1.22 MPs/fish; 55 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 99) | Reef-associated (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 7. Chub mackerel, *Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782 | 6.71 MPs/fish; 71 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 8. Comber, *Serranus cabrilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 67 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Demersal (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 9. Common pandora, *Pagellus erythrinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.63 MPs/fish; 53% of fish ingested MPs (n = 54) | Benthopelagic (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 10. Dusky spinefoot, *Siganus luridus* (Rüppell, 1829) | 3.13 MPs/fish; 87% of fish ingested MPs (n = 15) | Reef-associated (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 11. European pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) | 2.14 MPs/fish; 57 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 12. Fourlined terapon, *Pelates quadrilineatus* (Bloch, 1790) | 1.48 MPs/fish; 65 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 135) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 13. Gilthead seabream, *Sparus aurata* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.87 MPs/fish; 44 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 110) | Demersal (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 14. Goldband goatfish, *Upeneus moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1855) | 0.78 MPs/fish; 44 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 18) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 15. Golden grey mullet, *Liza aurata* (Risso, 1810) | 3.26 MPs/fish; 44 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 39) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 16. Leaping mullet, *Chelon saliens* (Risso, 1810) | 2.5 MPs/fish; 64.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 62) | Demersal (M, B) | Gündo˘gdu et al. (2020) |
| | 17. Meagre, *Argyrosomus regius* (Asso, 1801) | 1.84 MPs/fish; 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 51) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 18. Mediterranean horse mackerel, *Trachurus mediterraneus* (Steindachner, 1868) | 1.77 MPs/fish; 68 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 98) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 18. Mediterranean horse mackerel, *Trachurus mediterraneus* (Steindachner, 1868) | 0.4 MPs/fish; 26.7 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Gündo˘gdu et al. (2020) |
| | 19. Pink dentex, *Dentex gibbosus* (Rafinesque, 1810) | 0.29 MPs/fish; 29 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 14) | Benthopelagic (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 20. Por's goatfish, *Upeneus pori* Ben-Tuvia & Golani, 1989 | 0.69 MPs/fish; 41 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 78) | Demersal (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 21. Randall's threadfin bream, *Nemipterus randalli* Russell, 1986 | 1.31 MPs/fish; 55 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 135) | Demersal (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 22. Red mullet, *Mullus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 21.1 MPs/fish; 63 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 63) | Demersal (M) | Gündo˘gdu et al. (2020) |
| | 22. Red mullet, *Mullus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.39 MPs/fish; 66 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 207 | Demersal (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 23. Red porgy, *Pagrus pagrus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.44 MPs/fish; 78 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 9) | Benthopelagic (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 24. Sand steenbras, *Lithognathus mormyrus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.6 MPs/fish; 34.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 25) | Demersal (M, B) | Gündo˘gdu et al. (2020) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 25. Surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.4 MPs/fish; 32.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 38) | Demersal (M) | Gündo˘gdu et al. (2020) |
| | 25. Surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.18 MPs/fish; 65 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 51) | Demersal (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| | 26. Tub gurnard, *Trigla lucerna* Linnaeus, 1758/ *Chelidonichthys lucerna* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.75 MPs/fish; 37 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 24) | Demersal (M) | Güven et al. (2017) |
| United Kingdom (UK) (23 species) | 1. Atlantic horse mackerel, *Trachurus trachurus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.5 MPs/fish; 28.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 56) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 2. Blue whiting, *Micromesistius poutassou* (Risso, 1827) | 2.1 MPs/fish; 51.9 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 27) | Bathypelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 3. Common dab, *Limanda limanda* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.3 MPs/fish (n = 19) | Demersal (M) | Murphy et al. (2017) |
| | 3. Common dab, *Limanda limanda* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 308) | Demersal (M) | McGoran et al. (2018) |
| | 4. Dragonet, *Callionymus lyra* Linnaeus, 1758 | 1.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 50) | Demersal (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 5. European flounder, *Platichthys flesus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.8 MPs/fish (n = 47) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Murphy et al. (2017) |
| | 5. European flounder, *Platichthys flesus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 35 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 118) | Demersal (M, F, B) | McGoran et al. (2018) |
| | 5. European flounder, *Platichthys flesus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 81.33 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 66) | Demersal (M, F, B) | McGoran et al. (2017) |
| | 6. European plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa* Linnaeus, 1758 | 0.9 MPs/fish (n = 62) | Demersal (M, B) | Murphy et al. (2017) |
| | 7. European smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 20 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | McGoran et al. (2018) |
| | 8. Greater argentine, *Argentina silus* (Ascanius, 1775) | 0.1 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Bathypelagic (M) | Murphy et al. (2017) |
| | 9. John Dory, *Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758 | 2.7 MPs/fish; 47.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 42) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 10. Lesser spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicular* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 28 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M) | McGoran et al. (2018) |
| | 10. Lesser spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicular* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 66.6 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Demersal (M) | Parton et al. (2020) |
| | 11. Megrim, *Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis* (Walbaum, 1792) | 0.1 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Bathydemersal (M) | Murphy et al. (2017) |
| | 12. Nursehound, *Scyliorhinus stellaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 70 % of fish ingested MPs n= 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Parton et al. (2020) |
| | 13. Picked dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus, 1758 | 58 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Parton et al. (2020) |
| | 14. Poor cod, *Trisopterus minutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.95 MPs/fish; 40 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 50) | Benthopelagic (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 15. Pouting, *Trisopterus luscus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 29 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | McGoran et al. (2018) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 16. Red gurnard, *Aspitrigla cuculus* | 2.0 MPs/fish; 51.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 66) | Demersal (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 17. Redband fish, *Cepola macrophthalma* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.3 MPs/fish; 32.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 62) | Demersal (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 18. Roach, *Rutilus rutilus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 0.69 MPs/fish; 32.8 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 64) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Horton et al. (2018) |
| | 19. Solenette, *Buglossisium luteum* (Risso, 1810) | 2.0 MPs/fish; 26 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 50) | Demersal (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 20. Starry smooth-hound, *Mustelus asterias* Cloquet, 1821 | 75 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Demersal (M) | Parton et al. (2020) |
| | 21. Thickback sole, *Microchirus variegate* (Donovan, 1808) | 1.7 MPs/fish; 23.5 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 52) | Demersal (M) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 22. Thornback ray, *Raja clavate* Linnaeus, 1758 | 14 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (M) | McGoran et al. (2018) |
| | 23. Whiting, *Merlangius merlangus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.8 MPs/fish; 32 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 50) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | Lusher et al. (2013) |
| | 23. Whiting, *Merlangius merlangus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 10 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 29) | Benthopelagic (M, B) | McGoran et al. (2018) |
| United States of America (USA) (48 species) | 1. American gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum* (Lesueur, 1818) | 24.75 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 72) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Hurt et al. (2020) |
| | 1. American gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum* (Lesueur, 1818) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 16) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 2. Atlantic croaker, *Micropogonias undulates* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 1.93 MPs /fish (n = 383) | Demersal (M, B) | Peters et al. (2017) |
| | 3. Atlantic spadefish, *Chaetodipterus faber* (Broussonet, 1782) | 2.96 MPs/fish (n = 103) | Reef-associated (M, B) | Peters et al. (2017) |
| | 4. Blackstripe topminnow, *Fundulus notatus* (Rafinesque, 1820) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 5. Blacktail shiner, *Cyprinella venusta* Girard, 1856 | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 38) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 6. Blue rockfish, *Sebastes mystinus* (Jordan & Gilbert, 1881) | 0.2 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Reef-associated (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 7. Blue tilapia, *Oreochromis aureus* (Steindachner, 1864) | 8.2 % fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 8. Blueback shad, *Alosa aestivalis* (Mitchill, 1814) | 9 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 44) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Ryan et al. (2019) |
| | 9. Bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus* Rafinesque, 1819 | 45.3 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 318) | Benthopelagic (F) | Peters and Bratton (2016) |
| | 9. Bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus* Rafinesque, 1819 | MPs ingested (data is not available)(n = 12) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 10. Bullhead minnow, *Pimephales vigilax* (Baird & Girard, 1853) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 3) | Demersal (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11. Californian anchovy, *Engraulis mordax* Girard, 1854 | 0.3 MPs/fish (n = 10) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 12. Central stoneroller, *Campostoma anomalum* (Rafinesque, 1820) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs; mean of all fish (n = 31) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 13. Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus* (Rafinesque, 1818) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 10) | Demersal (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 14. Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum, 1792) | 0.25 MPs/fish (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (M, F, B) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 15. Common dolphinfish, *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758 | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Pelagic-neritic (M, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 16. Green sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus* Rafinesque, 1819 | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 17. Grey snapper, *Lutjanus griseus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Reef-associated (M, F, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 18. Jack silverside, *Atherinopsis californiensis* Girard, 1854 | 1.6 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Pelagic-neritic (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 19. Largemouth black bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepède, 1802) | 5.5 MPs/fish; 100 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 24) | Benthopelagic (F) | Hurt et al. (2020) |
| | 19. Largemouth black bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepède, 1802) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 19. Largemouth black bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepède, 1802) | 2.5 MPs/fish (n = 34) | Benthopelagic (F) | Hou et al. (2021) |
| | 20. Lingcod, *Ophiodon elongatus* Girard, 1854 | 0.1 MPs/fish (n = 11) | Demersal (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 21. Longear sunfish, *Lepomis megalotis* (Rafinesque, 1820) | 44.1 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 118) | Benthopelagic (F) | Peters and Bratton (2016) |
| | 21. Longear sunfish, *Lepomis megalotis* (Rafinesque, 1820) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 23) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 22. Mexican tetra, *Astyanax mexicanus* (De Filippi, 1853) | 8.2 % fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 23. Mimic shiner, *Notropis volucellus* (Cope, 1865) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 32) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 24. Mosquitofish, *Gambusia affinis* (Baird & Girard, 1853) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Benthopelagic (F, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 25. Northern red Snapper, *Lutjanus campechanus* (Poey, 1860) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 26. Orangespotted sunfish, *Lepomis humilis* (Girard, 1858) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 27. Pacific sanddab, *Citharichthys sordidus* (Girard, 1854) | 1.0 MPs/fish; 60 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Demersal (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 28. Pig fish, *Orthopristis chrysoptera* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 2.0 MPs/fish (n = 157) | Demersal (M, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 29. Pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboids* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 48) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 29. Pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboids* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 2.07 MPs/fish (n = 339) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Peters et al. (2017) |
| | 30. Red drum, *Sciaenops ocellatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 28) | Demersal (M, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 31. Red shiner, *Cyprinella lutrensis* (Baird & Girard, 1853) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 67) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 32. Redbreast sunfish, *Lepomis auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Demersal (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 33. Redear sunfish, *Lepomis microlophus* (Günther, 1859) | 8.2% of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Demersal (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 34. Redspot darter, *Etheostoma artesiae* (Hay, 1881) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 11) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 35. Rio grande cichlid, *Herichthys cyanoguttatus* Baird & Girard, 1854 | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 36. Round goby, *Neogobius melanostomus* (Pallas, 1814) | 1.8 MPs/fish (n = 15) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Hou et al. (2021) |
| | 37. Sabine shiner, *Notropis sabinae* Jordan & Gilbert, 1886 | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 12) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 38. Sand shiner, *Notropis stramineus* (Cope, 1865) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 38. Sand shiner, *Notropis stramineus* (Cope, 1865) | 5 MPs/fish (n = 23) | Benthopelagic (F) | Hou et al. (2021) |
| | 39. Sand weakfish, *Cynoscion arenarius* Ginsburg, 1930 | 1.83 MPs/fish (n = 139) | Demersal (M, B) | Peters et al. (2017) |
| | 40. Southern flounder, *Paralichthys lethostigma* Jordan & Gilbert, 1884 | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Demersal (M, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 41. Southern kingcroaker, *Menticirrhus americanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1.62 MPs/fish (n = 150) | Demersal (M, B) | Peters et al. (2017) |
| | 42. Spotted weakfish, *Cynoscion nebulosus* (Cuvier, 1830) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 20) | Demersal (M, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 43. Striped bass, *Morone saxatilis* (Walbaum, 1792) | 0.9 MPs/fish (n = 7) | Demersal (M, F, B) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| | 44. Tadpole madtom, *Noturus gyrinus* (Mitchill, 1817) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Demersal (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 45. Texas shiner, *Notropis amabilis* (Girard, 1856) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 16) | Benthopelagic (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 46. Threadfin shad, *Dorosoma petenense* (Günther, 1867) | 8.2 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 5) | Pelagic-neritic (M, F, B) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |
| | 47. Yellow bullhead, *Ameiurus natalis* (Lesueur, 1819) | 8.2 %of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Demersal (F) | Phillips and Bonner (2015) |

| Country/location (total number of fish species contaminated with MPs) | Common and Latin name of fish species (and their authority) | MPs concentrations in fish (MPs/fish and % MPs ingested by fish); (n = number of fish samples) | Habitats and environments (M= Marine, B= Brackish, F= Freshwater) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 48. Yellowtail rockfish, *Sebastes flavidus* (Ayres, 1862) | 0.3 MPs/fish (n = 3) | Reef-associated (M) | Rochman et al. (2015) |
| Vanuatu (09 species) | 1. Chocolate surgeon fish, *Acanthurus pyroferus* Kittlitz, 1834 | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 2. Convict surgeonfish, *Acanthurus triostegus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 8) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 3. Dark capped parrotfish, *Scarus oviceps* Valenciennes, 1840 | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 4. Lined surgeon fish, *Acanthurus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 2) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 5. Orange-socket surgeonfish, *Acanthurus auranticavus* Randall, 1956 | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 7) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 6. Parrot fish, *Chlorusus* spp. | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 4) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 7. Trevally, *Carangidae spp.;* | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 8. Titan triggerfish, *Balistoides viridescens* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) | 2.9 MPs/fish; 38 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 1) | Reef-associated (M) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |
| | 9. Yellow fin-tuna, *Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788) | 4.3 MPs/fish; 83 % of fish ingested MPs (n = 6) | Pelagic-oceanic (M, B) | Bakir et al. (2020a) |

Note: MPs/fish = the concentration of MPs particles in fish; % MPs ingested by fish = the frequency of occurrence of MPs in fish. (Please note that there could be some overlap in the placement of species under some geographical country/location).