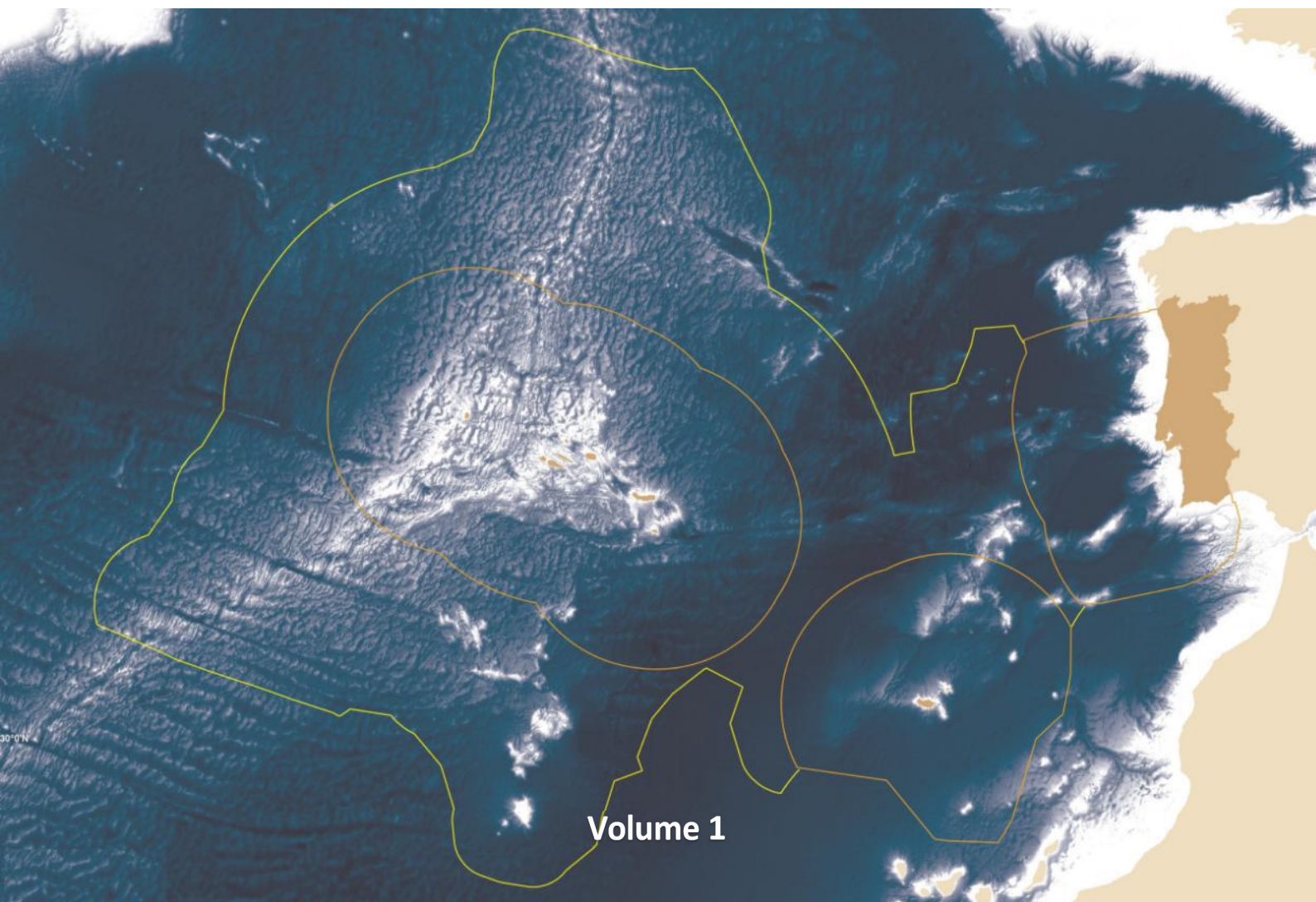


**Ichthyofauna of Portugal: Taxonomic diversity, common
and scientific names of marine fishes**

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



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

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

Abstract

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

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

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

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

Resumo

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

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

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

Palavras-chave: Ictiofauna, Diversidade taxonómica, Nomes comuns e científicos, Zona Económica Exclusiva Portuguesa, Extensão da Plataforma Continental Portuguesa.

Acronyms and abbreviations / Acrónimos e abreviaturas

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

MAR - Mid-Atlantic Region.

MAR-ECO - The MAR-ECO international research project and an element of the Census of Marine Life, co-ordinated by the University of Bergen and Institute of Marine Research, Flødevigen (Norway).

MB - Museu Bocage [alternatively Museu Nacional de História Natural], Lisboa (Portugal).

MCM - Museu Carlos Machado, Ponta Delgada (Açores).

MCZ - Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA).

MD - Madeira EEZ sub-area.

MHNUSC - Museo de Historia Natural da Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela (Espanña).

MNHN - Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (France).

MOM - Musée Océanographique de Monaco (Monaco).

MZLU - Zoologiska museet, Lunds universitet [Museum of Zoology, Lund University], Lund (Sweden).

NCBI - National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine.

n.d. - no date.

NHMUK - See BMNH.

NM - nautic miles.

NMSZ - National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh (Scotland).

NMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (Austria).

ONU - Organização das Nações Unidas.

PECS - Proposed Area for the Extension of the Portuguese Continental Shelf.

POGID - Plano de Ordenamento e Gestão das Ilhas Desertas.

POGIS - Plano de Ordenamento e Gestão das Ilhas Selvagens.

PT - mainland Portugal EEZ sub-area.

ROM - Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (Canada).

SAIAB - South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown (South Africa).

SAM - South African Museum, Cape Town (South Africa).

SDSC - SeamountsOnline (seamount biota) (CoML).

SMF - Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum [alternatively Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum], Frankfurt am Main (Germany).

SIO - Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Marine Vertebrate Collection, San Diego (USA).

SOC - Southampton Oceanography Center, Southampton (UK).

TCWC - Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas (USA).

UN - United Nations.

USNM - National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.(USA).

vd. - *vide*.

VLIZ - Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee [alternatively Flanders Marine Institute] Ostend (Belgium).

VMM - Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum, New York (USA).

WoRMS - World Register of Marine Species.

WWF - World Wildlife Fund, Gland (Switzerland).

YPM - Yale University, Peabody Museum of Natural History, New Haven (USA).

ZMB - Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (Germany).

ZMH - Zoological Museum Hamburg, Hamburg (Germany).

ZMUB - Universitetsmuseet i Bergen [alternatively The University Museum of Bergen], Bergen (Norway).

ZMUC - Københavns Universitet, Zoologisk Museum [alternatively Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen], Copenhagen (Denmark).

ZMUO - Zoologisk Museum Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo (Norway).

ZSM - Zoologische Staatssammlung München, München (Germany).

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introdução

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

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

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

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

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

Em 2014 foi publicada a primeira lista global de espécies de peixes cuja ocorrência foi citada para Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Entretanto, registaram-se alterações significativas quer na estrutura da classificação taxonómica, quer no número de espécies devido à inclusão de novos registos de ocorrência, redefinição da área além da jurisdição nacional, extinção local ou regional de espécies ou mesmo correções de anteriores registos duvidosos ou erróneos.

Thus, the main objective of this work was to provide an updated checklist of the Portuguese ichthyofauna based on the *California Academy of Sciences* (Van der Laan *et al.*, 2019) taxonomic classification.

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

Methods

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

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

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

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

Assim, o principal objetivo deste trabalho foi elaborar uma lista atualizada da ictiofauna portuguesa, com a inclusão de novas espécies, tendo por base a classificação taxonómica da *California Academy of Sciences* (Van der Laan *et al.*, 2019).

Pretendeu-se também: (i) disponibilizar informação sobre as espécies de peixes comercializadas durante o quadriénio 2015-2018, com base nos registos das capturas comerciais; (ii) apresentar a diversidade dos nomes vulgares portugueses tradicionalmente utilizados nas diferentes comunidades e regiões piscatórias desde o último quartel do século XVIII; e (iii) contribuir para a harmonização dos nomes portugueses vulgares dos peixes.

Métodos

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

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

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

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

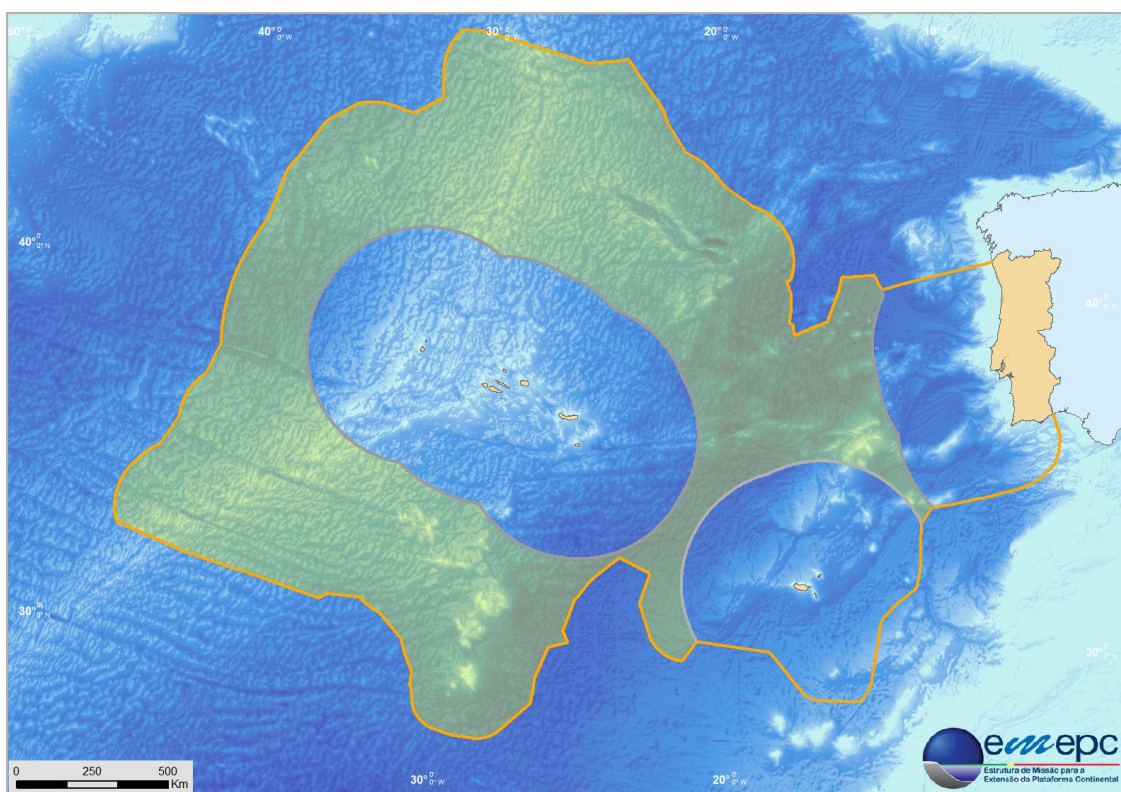


Fig. 1. Map of the study area - the Portuguese EEZ, that includes the territorial waters (grey lines) and the area proposed for the extension of the Portuguese continental shelf (yellow line) (source: EMEPC – Mission Structure for the Extension of the Continental Shelf).

[Mapa da área do estudo - ZEE portuguesa onde se incluem as águas territoriais (linhas a cinzento) e a área proposta para a Extensão da Plataforma Continental Portuguesa (PECS) (linhas a amarelo)(fonte: EMEPC – Estrutura de Missão para a Extensão da Plataforma Continental)]

The most important reference works followed for the Portuguese common names were: Albuquerque (1954–1956), Osório de Castro (1953, 1967), Nunes (1974), Sanches (1986, 1989) and the list of common names of the Portuguese legislation (Annex I and II of the “Portaria nº 587/2006” – Lista de Nomes Comerciais Autorizados de Produtos da Pesca e Aquicultura, and “Declaração de Rectificação no. 52/2006”).

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

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

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

As principais obras de referência consultadas para os nomes vulgares portugueses foram: Albuquerque (1954-1956), Osório de Castro (1953, 1967), Nunes (1974), Sanches (1986, 1989) e a lista de nomes comuns da legislação portuguesa (Anexo I e II da Portaria nº 587/2006 - Lista de Nomes Comerciais Autorizados de Produtos da Pesca e Aquicultura e Declaração de Rectificação nº 52/2006).

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

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

- i. O nome vulgar em português tradicionalmente usado nas comunidades pesqueiras, mencionado em obras de referência ou utilizado nas denominações comerciais oficiais. Por exemplo, *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum 1792) - Sardinha;

- ii. The name of the person to whom the fish species is dedicated, the name of a scientific research vessel or the name of a scientific expedition. For example, *Bathytroctes michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1927 - Celindra-de-Michael-Sars;
 - iii. The Portuguese translation of the specific epithet of the scientific name. For example, *Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus* (Valenciennes 1837) - Caboz-de-quatro-manchas;
 - iv. The Portuguese translation of the common name already existing in another language. For example, Copper shark (*Carcharhinus brachyurus* (Günther 1870)) - Tubarão-cobre;
 - v. The name of the place where the holotype was caught for the first time. For example, *Sphyræna viridensis* Cuvier, 1829 - Bicuda-de-Cabo-Verde;
 - vi. The name of the scientist(s) who first published the scientific species name. For example, *Diaphus adenomus* Gilbert 1905 - Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert;
 - vii. The general external appearance, specific morphological features (position of certain specialized structures, filaments, fins, spines, photophores, ilicium, etc.) or the *in vivo* coloration(s). For example, all members of family Linophrynidæ are named Peixe-sestro due to the peculiar displacement of the vent or anal opening to the left of center (sinistral);
 - viii. The type of habitat, the marine habitat division occupied, the geographical distribution area or the characteristic behaviour of the species. For example, *Cyclothone obscura* Brauer 1902 - Boqueirão-sombrio;
 - ix. The combination of two or more criteria mentioned above. For example, *Nerophis lumbriciformis* (Jenyns 1835) - Marinha-lombriga.
- ii. O nome da pessoa a quem a espécie é dedicada, o nome de uma embarcação de investigação científica ou o nome de uma expedição científica. Por exemplo, *Bathytroctes michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1927 - Celindra-de-Michael-Sars;
 - iii. A tradução portuguesa do restritivo específico do nome científico. Por exemplo, *Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus* (Valenciennes 1837) - Caboz-de-quatro-manchas;
 - iv. A tradução portuguesa do nome comum já existente noutro idioma. Por exemplo, Copper shark (*Carcharhinus brachyurus* (Günther 1870)) - Tubarão-cobre;
 - v. O nome do local onde o holótipo foi capturado pela primeira vez. Por exemplo, *Sphyræna viridensis* Cuvier, 1829 - Bicuda-de-Cabo-Verde;
 - vi. O nome do(s) cientista(s) que primeiro publicou(aram) o nome científico da espécie. Por exemplo, *Diaphus adenomus* Gilbert 1905 - Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert;
 - vii. O aspeto externo geral, características morfológicas específicas (posição de certas estruturas especializadas, filamentos, barbatanas, espinhos, fotóforos, *ilicium*, etc.) ou a(s) coloração(ões) *in vivo*. Por exemplo, todos os membros da família Linophrynidæ são denominados Peixe-sestro devido à posição peculiar da abertura anal à esquerda do eixo central;
 - viii. O tipo e o andar do habitat marinho ocupado, a área de distribuição geográfica ou o comportamento característico da espécie. Por exemplo, *Cyclothone obscura* Brauer 1902 - Boqueirão-sombrio;
 - ix. A combinação de dois ou mais critérios supra mencionados. Por exemplo, *Nerophis lumbriciformis* (Jenyns 1835) - Marinha-lombriga.

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

Seguem-se as referências (bibliográficas ou base de dados) e os códigos (espécime, tecido ou observação humana) sobre a ocorrência nas diferentes áreas. Os códigos foram incluídos a fim de consolidar as citações bibliográficas dos trabalhos mais importantes sobre a ocorrência das espécies em cada área e de modo a permitir um contínuo temporal de registos da sua ocorrência. Por vezes, são a única referência da sua presença numa determinada área geográfica.

All occurrence records in the PECS area are indicated. Furthermore, all species considered native due to its geographic distribution in one of the three EEZ sub-areas, but without specific occurrence records, are included and commented.

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

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

Finally, where appropriate, comments are included on:

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

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

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

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

Por último, sempre que oportuno são incluídos comentários sobre:

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

Results / Resultados

Superclass Myxiniomorphi
Class Myxini
Order Myxiniformes
 Family Myxinidae

Myxine glutinosa Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Hagfish; Enguia-de-casulo.**

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

Superclass Petromyzontomorphi
Class Petromyzonti
Order Petromyzontiformes
 Family Petromyzontidae

Lampetra fluviatilis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European river lamprey; Lampreia-do-rio,** Lampreia, Lampreia-de-água-doce, Lampreia-fluvial.

References: mainland Portugal (Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1894a, b, 1897, 1901; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Vladykov, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Almaça, 1995; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mateus *et al.*, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Petromyzon marinus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Sea lamprey; Lampreia-do-mar,** Lamprede, Lampreia, Lampreia-marinha.

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

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

Heptranchias perlo (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Sharpnose sevengill shark; Tubarão-de-sete-guelras,** Archote, Albafar-bravo, Bico-doce, Bico-doce-do-alto, Boca-doce, Boca-doce-do-alto, Cação, Cação-severino, Olho-branco, Rinquim, Severino, Tubarão, Tubarão-severino.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Boeseman, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Ward *et al.*, 2008; Rodrigues 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015a), Azores[▲] (Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Martins, 1982a; Boeseman, 1984; INIP, 1985a; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Correia, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and

Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Torres *et al.*, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrlich, 1977; Boeseman, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 36031, 1961).

Hexanchus griseus (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Bluntnose sixgill shark; Tubarão-albafar**, Albafar, Albafara, Albafor, Albafora, Albufara, Albufasa, Cação, Fernesura, Olho-grande, Olho-verde, Rinquim, Rosa, Tubarão, Tubarão-albatara, Tubarão-albafar-bravo, Tubarão-de-seis-gueiras.

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

Hexanchus nakamurai Teng 1962

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

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

Family Chlamydoselachidae

Chlamydoselachus anguineus Garman 1884

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

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

Order Orectolobiformes

Family Rhincodontidae

Rhincodon typus Smith 1828

Common name: **Whale shark**; **Tubarão-baleia**, Caldeirão, Malhado, Pintado, Tubarão-malhado, Tubarão-pintado.

References: mainland Portugal (Rodrigues, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Arruda, 1997; Compagno 2001, 2016; CITES, 2003; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Pierce *et al.*, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Lamniformes

Family Odontaspidae

Carcharias taurus Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Smalltooth sand tiger shark**; **Tubarão-toiro**, Albafar, Dentudo, Tubarão, Tubarão-amarelo, Tubarão-de-areia, Tubarão-dentudo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (ZMH 25521, 1938; IMAR/DOP 1PAL-04-P05TAU, 2005; Schroeter, 2016 (PECS)) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Walls *et al.*, 2015b). Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. The maps of distribution of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Walls *et al.* (2015b) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). According to Golani and Fricke (2018) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *C. taurus* is a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate seas. Specimens are needed to confirm its presence in mainland Portugal and Madeira.

Odontaspis ferox (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Sand tiger shark**; **Tubarão-areia**, Albafar, Tubarão, Tubarão-de-areia.

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

Odontaspis noronhai (Maul 1955)

Common name: **Bigeye sand tiger shark**; **Tubarão-de-Noronha**

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

Family Mitsukurinidae

Mitsukurina owstoni Jordan 1898

Common name: **Goblin shark**; **Tubarão-duede**, Demónio, Narigudo, Tubarão, Tubarão-demónio, Tubarão-narigudo.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903, 1904a, b; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009a; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015a, b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cadenat and Blache 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ebert and Stehmann,

2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen in the MMF collections (MMF 8196, 1956).

Family Lamnidae

Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus 1758)

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

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

Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Longfin mako**; **Tubarão-anequim**, Anequim, Anequim-marrachão, Aniquim, Arrequim, Cão, Enequim, Marrachão, Marracho, Marracho-azul, Melracho, Merracho, Panhaço, Peixe-agunha, Peixe-cão, Peixe-ruim, Rinquim, Sardo, Tubarão, Tubarão-azul, Tubarão-da-praia, Tubarão-palhaço.

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

Isurus paucus Guitart Manday 1966

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

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

Lamna nasus (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Porbeagle; Tubarão-sardo**, Agulha, Anequim, Aniquim, Arrequim, Barrilote, Cão, Enequim, Lobo-do-mar; Marcacho, Marracho, Melracho, Merracho, Nequim, Peixe-agulha, Peixe-cão, Peixe-ruim, Requim, Rinquim, Sardão, Sardo, Tubarão, Tubarão-anequim, Tubarão-azul, Tubarão-agulha, Tubarão-sarda, Tubarão-toupeira.

References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935, 1937; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Martins, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Correia, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Torres *et al.*, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; INIP, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Severino, 2004; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Correia, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

Family Cetorhinidae

Cetorhinus maximus (Gunnerus 1765)

Common name: **Basking shark; Tubarão-frade**, Albafar, Albafar-manso, Baleia, Carago, Frade, Padre, Peixe-carago, Peixe-frade, Peixe-padre, Peregrino, Rinquim, Soalheiro, Tubarão, Tubarão-baleia, Tubarão-peregrino, Tubarão-soalheiro.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Springer, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Springer, 1979a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2001; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Sims *et al.*, 2015; Witt *et al.*, 2016; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Clarke, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Quéro, 1984a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Sims *et al.*, 2015; Compagno, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Johnson, 1885; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Sims *et al.*, 2015; Witt *et al.*, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 606, 1937).

Family Alopiidae

Alopias superciliosus Lowe 1841

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

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

and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984(?); Compagno, 1984a, 2001, 2016; Quéro, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. A second specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 42302, 2012). Its a highly migratory species (Melendez and Macias, 2007).

Alopias vulpinus (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Pelagic thresher** or **Bigeye thresher**; **Tubarão-raposo**, Albafar, Albafar-bravo, Alecrim, Anequim, Arrequim, Cavallo, Jogador-de-pau, Marracho, Peixe-alecrim, Peixe-cavallo, Peixe-raposo, Peixe-rato, Peixe-zorra, Peixe-zorro, Raposa, Raposo, Ratão, Rato, Rinquim, Roaz-bandeira, Roaz-de-bandeira, Romano, Romão, Tubarão, Tubarão-raposa, Tubarão-rato, Tubarão-zorra, Tubarão-zorro, Zorra, Zorro.

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

Order Carcharhiniformes

Family Pentanchidae

Apristurus laurussonii (Saemundsson 1922)

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

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

Apristurus manis (Springer 1979)

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

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

Apristurus microps (Gilchrist 1922)

Common name: **Smalleye catshark**; **Tubarão-gato-olhinho**.

References: Azores (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Apristurus profundorum (Goode & Bean 1896)

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

References: Azores ([MAR-ECO 6251, 2004](#); [MAR-ECO 8529, 2004](#); [Bergstad et al., 2008a \(PECS\)](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017](#)).

Galeus atlanticus (Vaillant 1888)

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

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

Galeus melastomus Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Blackmouth catshark**; **Leitão**, Abarmão, Alfarica, Alitão, Boca-negra, Cação, Cação-papoula, Cão-do-monte, Feiticeira, Gala, Leitão-do-mar, Litão, Papoila, Papoula, Peixe-gata, Peixelim, Pexelim.

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

Galeus murinus (Collett 1904)

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

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

Family Scyliorhinidae

Scyliorhinus canicula (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Small-spotted catshark**; **Pata-roxa**, Bruxa, Cação, Caneja, Caneja-pata-roxa, Caneja-patarroxa, Cascarra, Feiticeira, Gato, Pata-rocha, Pata-roxa-pequena, Pataroxa, Patarraxa, Pata-roixa, Patarroixa, Patarroxa, Pinta-roixa, Pinta-roxa, Pintarroixa, Pintarroxa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] ([Carvalho, 1765](#); [Vandelli, 1771, 1797](#); [Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866](#); [de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880](#); [Gervais and Boulart, 1877a](#); [Almeida and Roquette, 1892](#); [Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1904, 1935](#); [Osório, 1896](#); [Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Murray and Hjort, 1912](#); [Helling, 1940](#); [Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967](#); [Maul, 1976](#); [Springer, 1979b](#); [Fernández et al., 1981](#); [Fischer et al., 1981, 1987](#); [Martins, 1981](#); [INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b](#); [Borges, 1984](#); [Compagno, 1984b, 2016](#); [Dinis and Marecos, 1984](#); [Quéro, 1984a](#); [Dinis, 1985](#); [Sanches, 1986](#); [Figueiredo et al., 1994](#); [Saldanha et al., 1995](#); [Erzini et al., 2001a, b](#); [Gomes et al.,](#)

2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b; Coelho *et al.*, 2003, 2005; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Costa, 2007; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015a, d, 2017a; Gordon *et al.*, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Lichtenstein, 1844; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ribeiro, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018(?)). According to Maul (1976) it does not seem to live in Madeiran waters and Biscoito *et al.* (2018) refer that the presence of this species is considered as subject to confirmation.

Scyliorhinus stellaris (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Polkadot catshark; Pata-roxa-gata**, Bruxa, Cação, Carraça, Carriça, Cascarra, Feiticeira, Gata, Pata-roixa, Pata-roxa, Pata-roxa-denise; Pata-roxa-grande, Pataroxa, Patarôxa, Patarroixa, Patarroxa, Peixelim, Pexelim, Pinta-roixa, Pinta-roxa, Pintarroixa, Pintarroxa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Quéro, 1984a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982b; Sanches, 1986; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ellis *et al.*, 2015a; Gordon *et al.*, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Ribeiro, 1936; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ellis *et al.*, 2015a). The occurrence of this species in the Azores was firstly reported by Sampaio (1904), but Santos *et al.* (1997) questioned the identification of this specimen as belonging to the species *Scillium catulus* Müller & Henle 1838 and considered that it could be *Dalatias licha* (Bonnaterre 1788). The presence in the Azores region is not yet confirmed and thus it is not considered in the total number of valid species in this area. The map of distribution of this species reported by Ellis *et al.* (2015a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Pseudotriakidae

Pseudotriakis microdon de Brito Capello 1868

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

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

Family Triakidae

Galeorhinus galeus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Topo shark**; **Perna-de-moça**, Bico-doce, Bico-doce-do-baixo, Boca-doce, Boca-doce-do-baixo, Cação, Caneja, Cascaria, Cascarra, Chanão, Charrão, Chião, Chona, Chonão, Choua, Chouão, Dentudo, Faguetão, Faquetão, Faticeira, Feiticeira, Foguetão, Gata, Lixa, Marracho, Peixe-gata, Peixelim, Peixe-ruim, Pexelim, Rinquim, Ruim, Tolho, Tubarão, Tubarão-da-sopa, Tubarão-perna-de-moça.

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

Mustelus asterias Cloquet 1819

Common name: **Starry smooth-hound**; **Cação-pintado**, Alitão, Alvarinho, Álvaro, Cação, Cação-pique, Caneja, Caneja-pintada, Corre, Corre-costa, Corre-costas, Esgalhudo, Feiticeira, Galhudo, Lixa.

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

Mustelus canis (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Dusky smooth-hound**; **Cação-cachorro**, Alitão, Cação, Cação-morraceiro, Caneja, Corre-costa, Corre-costas, Feiticeira, Picua, Pique, Tubarão-de-barbatanas-pretas.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (de Brito Capello, 1880; Rochebrune 1882; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956, Osório de Castro, 1954) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954). Several authors indicate the occurrence of this species in Portuguese mainland and Madeira waters with different scientific names (*Mustelus laevis* (Rondel) or *Mustelus laevis* Risso). However, *Mustelus laevis* is currently synonyms of *Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus 1758). *M. canis* is allopatric with *M. mustelus* and sympatric with *M. norrisi* (Compagno, 1984b). The current geographic distribution of *M. canis* is restricted to the western Atlantic (Compagno 1984b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013) this species has been sometimes

confused with *Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus 1758). Such as reported by Biscoito *et al.* (2018) this species should be excluded from the list of chondrichthyans of Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Mustelus mustelus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Dusky smooth-hound; Cação-liso**, Alitão, Cação, Cação-branco, Cação-morraceiro, Cação-morraqueiro, Cação-pique, Caneja, Caneja-lisa, Corre-costa, Corre-costas, Feiticeira, Galhudo, Picua, Pique, Tubarão-de-barbatanas-pretas.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765(?); Vandelli, 1771; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1899; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Coelho *et al.*, 2005; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Belloc, 1934; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Branstetter 1984a(?); Santos *et al.*, 1997 (?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?); Compagno, 2016(?); Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Roule, 1919a; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Branstetter, 1984a; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Compagno, *et al.*, 2005 (?); Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). As mentioned by Santos *et al.* (1997) there is only one known record of this species for the Azores based on Belloc (1934). Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores region needs further documentation.

Mustelus punctulatus Risso 1827

Common name: **Blackspotted smooth-hound; Cação-ponteado**, Cação, Caneja.

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

Family Carcharhinidae

Carcharhinus altimus (Springer 1950)

Common name: **Bignose shark; Tubarão-baboso**, Marracho, Marracho-baboso.

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

Carcharhinus brachyurus (Günther 1870)

Common name: **Copper shark; Tubarão-cobre**.

References: mainland Portugal (Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984(?); IGFA 864-1988, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Morey *et al.*, 2015) and Madeira (?) (Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984(?); Naylor *et al.*, 2012(?); Morey *et al.*,

2015(?); Compagno, 2016(?)). According to Compagno (1984b) *C. brachyurus* is a tropical and subtropical species with a world-wide distribution, which occurs from inshore to offshore waters and from the surface to a depth of, at least, 100 m. This species is sometimes confused with other large *Carcharhinus* species, particularly with *C. obscurus* (Lesueur 1818) (Morey *et al.*, 2015 and Compagno, 2016) and the scarce knowledge of this species in the Madeira area has not permitted a clear decision of its presence. However, according to Compagno (2016), the occurrence of *C. brachyurus* in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and its presence in the Madeira EEZ needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of Madeira.

Carcharhinus brevipinna (Valenciennes 1839)

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

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

Carcharhinus falciformis (Bibron 1839)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; ICES, 2017a), Azores (Arruda, 1997(?); Branstetter, 1984b(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1843, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1851.1.9.14, 1850-1853; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species is sometimes confused with *C. obscurus* (Lesueur 1818) (Compagno, 2016). The current geographic distribution of this species is circumglobal in tropical seas (including Caribbean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf) (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Ebert and Stehmann (2013) indicated its presence off Madeira, based on its known geographical distribution. Arruda (1997) and Branstetter (1984b) considered the presence of this species off the Azores as doubtful and Ebert and Stehmann (2013) considered it possible.

Carcharhinus galapagensis (Snodgrass & Heller 1905)

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

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

Carcharhinus isodon (Valenciennes 1839)

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

References: Madeira (Branstetter, 1984b(?); Lloris *et al.*, 1991). The current geographic distribution of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is Senegal and Guinea-Bissau (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Angola

(INIP, 1985d). This species is sometimes confused with *C. brevipinna* (Valenciennes 1839) but possibly also with *C. limbatus* (Valenciennes 1839)(Compagno, 2016).

Carcharhinus leucas (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: **Pigeye shark; Tubarão-buldogue**, Bico-doce, Boca-doce, Faqueita, Faqueta, Jaqueta, Marracho, Melracho, Merracho, Olho-branco, Olhudo-branco, Perna-de-moça, Rinquim, Sarda, Tubarão, Tubarão-grande, Tubarão-sarda.

References: mainland Portugal (?) ([Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967\(?\)](#)), Azores ([Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Simpfendorfer and Burgess, 2009; Porteiro et al., 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Compagno, 2016\(?\)](#)) and Madeira (?) ([Osório de Castro, 1967](#)). This species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Carcharhinus*, namely *C. amboinensis* (Müller & Henle 1839) and *C. carcharias* (Linnaeus 1758) (Compagno, 2016). According to [Eschmeyer et al. \(2019\)](#) *C. leucas* is a circumglobal species in tropical seas. The only possible presence of this species in the mainland Portugal is reported by [Osório de Castro \(1967\)](#). Since then no other author described its occurrence in mainland Portugal. [Compagno \(2016\)](#) reports that this species may occur off the Azores (although the records may be based on *Carcharhinus obscurus* or *C. galapagensis*). The only presence of *C. leucas* in the fishing grounds of Madeira was reported by [Osório de Castro \(1967\)](#) without indicating the geographical location. However, in 2000 it was indicated the presence of this species in the Canary Islands (human observation). Since no specimens or other reference for Madeira were found, the presence of this species is considered as questionable and subject to confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to mainland Portugal and Madeira.

Carcharhinus limbatus (Valenciennes 1839)

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

References: mainland Portugal ([Branstetter, 1984b; Fischer et al., 1987; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Burgess and Branstetter, 2015; Carneiro et al., 2014; ICES, 2017a](#)), Azores (?) ([Branstetter, 1984b\(?\); Arruda, 1997\(?\); Carneiro et al., 2014\(?\); Biscoito et al., 2018](#)) and Madeira ([Lowe, 1839, 1840a, 1841, 1843, 1849; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b; 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz et al., 2008\(?\); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Burgess and Branstetter, 2015; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019\(?\)](#)). This species is sometimes confused with *C. brevipinna* (Müller & Henle 1839) (Compagno, 2016). [Branstetter \(1984b\)](#), [Arruda \(1997\)](#) and [Carneiro et al. \(2014\)](#) consider doubtful the occurrence of this species in the Azores and it needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores. The holotype (unique) of *Carcharias microps* [Lowe 1841](#) was caught off Madeira, synonym of *C. limbatus*, and its whereabouts are unknown. A second specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 39543, 2008).

Carcharhinus longimanus (Poey 1861)

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

References: mainland Portugal ([Compagno, 1979\(?\), 1984b, 2016; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls et al., 2015c; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Compagno, 1984b, 2016; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos et al., 1997; Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017\(?\); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito et al., 2018](#)) and Madeira ([Maul, 1955a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b, 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer et al., 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris et al., 1991; Wirtz et al., 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro et al., 2014; Walls et al., 2015c; Biscoito et al., 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). Two specimens are in the MMF collections (collected in 1938 and 1953).

Carcharhinus obscurus (Lesueur 1818)

Common name: **Dusky shark; Tubarão-faqueta**, Faqueita, Faqueta, Faquete, Faquetão, Jaqueta, Marracho, Marracho-faqueta, Meiracho, Merracho, Peixe-romã, Rinquim, Romã, Tá-rá-tá-tá, Toiro, Touro, Tubarão, Tubarão-branco, Tubarão-toiro, Tubarão-touro.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b(?), 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Branstetter, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013 (?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; ICES, 2017a), Azores (?) (Arruda, 1997; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?); Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Belloc, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Compagno, 1979, 1984b(?), 2016; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Branstetter, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007(?); Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

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

Carcharhinus plumbeus (Nardo 1827)

Common name: **Sandbar shark; Tubarão-corre-costa**, Faqueita, Faqueta, Faquete, Jaqueta, Lobo, Marracho, Marracho-branco, Melgacho, Tubarão, Tubarão-azul, Tubarão-lobo.

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

Carcharhinus signatus (Poey 1868)

Common name: **Night shark; Tubarão-da-noite**.

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

Galeocerdo cuvier (Péron & Lesueur 1822)

Common name: **Tiger shark; Tubarão-tigre**, Tigre, Tubarão.

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

Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation of the presence of this species in Madeira (Biscoito *et al.*, 2018).

Negaprion brevirostris (Poey 1868)

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

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

Prionace glauca (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Blue shark; Tintureira**, Agulha, Bico-doce, Boca-doce, Caelha, Guelha, Luzidia, Peixe-agulha, Quelha, Rinquim, Tigre-azul, Tintureiro, Tubarão, Tubarão-azul, Valentina, Valetina, Veletina.

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

Rhizoprionodon acutus (Rüppell 1837)

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

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

Family Sphyrnidae

Sphyrna lewini (Griffith & Smith 1834)

Common name: **Scalloped hammerhead; Tubarão-martelo-recortado**, Corno, Cornuda, Cornudo, Martelo, Peixe-corno, Peixe-cornudo, Peixe-martelo, Tubarão, Tubarão-martelo, Tubarão-mona.

References: mainland Portugal (Quéro, 1984b; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ferretti *et al.*, 2015b; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Quéro, 1984b; Arruda,

1997(?); Baum *et al.*, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ferretti *et al.*, 2015b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017(?); Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Quéro, 1984b; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ferretti *et al.*, 2015b; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Sphyrna*, namely *S. mokarran* (Rüppell 1837) and *S. zygaena* (Linnaeus 1758). Santos *et al.* (1997) don't consider valid the record of this species in the Azores. The distribution map of this species reported by Ferretti *et al.* (2015b) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Sphyrna mokarran (Rüppell 1837)

Common name: **Great hammerhead; Tubarão-martelo-gigante**, Cândar, Corno, Cornuda, Cornuda-gigante, Cornudo, Peixe-corno, Peixe-cornudo, Peixe-martelo, Tubarão, Tubarão-martelo.

References: mainland Portugal (Denham *et al.*, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Asber *et al.*, 2015) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Denham *et al.*, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013). According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with three other species of the genus *Sphyrna*, namely *S. lewini* (Griffith & Smith 1834), *S. zygaena* (Linnaeus 1758) and *S. tudes* (Valenciennes 1822). The possible distribution of this species shown in the maps reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981), Denham *et al.* (2007) and Ebert and Stehmann (2013) partially included the area of Madeira and Selvagens islands, respectively.

Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Smooth hammerhead; Tubarão-martelo**, Cândar, Corno, Cornuda, Cornudo, Esparto, Martelo, Peixe-corno, Peixe-cornuda, Peixe-cornudo, Peixe-martelo, Peixelim, Pexelim, Rinquim, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Gilbert 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984b; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Quéro, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Sanches, 1986; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016 (PECS); Torres *et al.*, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muñoz-Chápuli, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Severino, 2004; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Compagno (2016) this species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Sphyrna*, namely *S. lewini* (Griffith & Smith 1834) and *S. mokarran* (Rüppell 1837).

Order Squaliformes

Family Dalatiidae

Dalatias licha (Bonnaterre 1788)

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

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Silva, 2008; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015a, b; Walls

and Guallart, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Cadenat, 1937; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Collins, 1954; Clarke, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Saldanha, 1977a; Wheeler, 1978; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzavor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Sanches, 1986; Silva, 1986a,b, 1987, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Correia, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Walls and Guallart, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Torres *et al.*, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Collett, 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Roule, 1912; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Walls and Guallart, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Isistius brasiliensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)

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

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

Isistius plutodus Garrick & Springer 1964

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

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

Squaliolus laticaudus Smith & Radcliffe 1912

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

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

Family Etmopteridae

Centroscyllium fabricii (Reinhardt 1825)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Menezes and Giacomello, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017)

and Madeira (?) (Compagno, 2016(?)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is Greenland, both sides of the North Atlantic and south-western Atlantic. According to Compagno (2016) the occurrence of *C. fabricii* in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable. The occurrence of this species in Madeira needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species (Madeira).

Etmopterus princeps Collet 1904

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

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

Etmopterus pusillus (Lowe 1839)

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

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

Etmopterus spinax (Linnaeus 1758)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1880; Bragança, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and

Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Figueiredo *et al.* 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; Coelho and Erzini, 2005; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Neiva *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Costa, 2007; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015a, b; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Richard, 1905b; Brian, 1912; Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Aranha *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1849; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016(?); Biscoito *et al.*, 2018).

Family Somniosidae

Centroscymnus coelolepis Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864

Common name: **Portuguese dogfish; Carocho**, Arreganhada, Bruxa, Paião, Pailona, Pailona-preta, Rinquim, Tubarão, Tubarão-português, Xara, Xara-preta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1864a, b, 1865, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a; Günther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Figueiredo *et al.*, 2005; Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Moura *et al.* 2008a, 2014; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Bordalo-Machado and Figueiredo, 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Catarino *et al.*, 2015; ICES, 2017a; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan 1908; Roule, 1912, 1919; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Golovan, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Correia, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2014; Catarino *et al.*, 2015; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1980, 1982c; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Correia, 2009; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Catarino *et al.*, 2015; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *C. owstonii* Garman 1906 (Compagno, 2016). The holotype of this species caught off mainland Portugal was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB T.113) and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

Centroscymnus owstonii Garman 1906

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

References: mainland Portugal (Moura *et al.*, 2008a, b; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores[▲] (Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Besugo, 2013;

Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1865.5.20.14, 1864-1877; Günther, 1870; Regan 1906; Garman, 1913; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017, 2018; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *C. coelolepis* Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864 (Compagno, 2016). The holotype (unique) of *Centroscymnus cryptacanthus* Regan 1906 is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.5.20.14) caught off Madeira, synonym of *C. owstonii*.

Centroselachus crepidater (Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864)

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

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

Scymnodalatias garricki Kukuev & Konovalenko 1988

Common name: **Azores dogfish; Tubarão-cão-dos-Açores**, Tubarão-dos-Açores, Peixe-cão-dos-Açores.

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

Scymnodon ringens Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864

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

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

Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018). One syntype of this species caught off mainland Portugal is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1867.7.23.3).

Somniosus microcephalus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Greenland shark; Tubarão-da-Gronelândia**, Pailona, Tubarão, Tubarão-da-noite.

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

Somniosus rostratus (Risso 1827)

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

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

Zameus squamulosus (Günther 1877)

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

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

Family Oxynotidae

Oxynotus centrina (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Angular roughshark; Peixe-porco**, Cação, Gato, Peixe-gato, Peixe-rato, Peixe-gato, Porco, Porco-marinho, Rato, Rinquim, Tambor, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895b, c, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Quéro, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; ICES, 2005; Bradai *et al.*, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Soldo and Guallart, 2015; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Bradai *et al.*, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann,

2013; Soldo and Guallart, 2015; Compagno, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018(?)). The only report of the presence of *O. centrina* in the fishing grounds of the Azores is indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Current geographic distribution of this species is on the continental shelves of the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from North-western North Sea and English Channel to South Africa. Since then no other author describes the presence of this species in this region. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores Archipelago is questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azorean ichthyofauna.

Oxynotus paradoxus Frade 1929

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

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

Family Centrophoridae

Centrophorus granulosus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Gulper shark**; **Barroso**, Cação, Chapenta, Chapeuta, Chaputa, Guelmo, Lixa, Lixa-de-lei, Queime, Quelma, Quelme, Quelvacho, Ramudo, Rinquim, Sarraco, Sarroco, Tubarão, Xaputa.

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

Centrophorus lusitanicus Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864

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

References: mainland Portugal (Barbosa du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1864a, b(?), 1866(?); de Brito Capello, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015a; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019),

Azores (Das and Afonso, 2017; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016(?); Das and Afonso, 2017). Barbosa du Bocage and de Brito Capello (1864) described for the first time the species *Centrophorus lusitanicus* from Portugal and the specimen was deposited in the Natural History Museum in London (former syntype BMNH 1867.7.23.2). White *et al.* (2017a) considered that the original description and illustration of the specimen examined by Barbosa du Bocage and de Brito Capello corresponded to a junior synonym of *C. granulatus*. The former authors also concluded that the specimen in the Natural History Museum in London should not be considered a syntype of *C. lusitanicus* but a long-finned species. The former syntype of *C. lusitanicus* was re-evaluated as a paratype of *Centrophorus lesliei* White, Ebert & Naylor 2017 (NHMUK 1867.7.23.2, 1864 - 1877). According to Das and Afonso (2017) the presence of this species has only recently been confirmed from the Azores but is presumably rare. This species is sometimes confused with *C. granulatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801) (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013).

***Centrophorus machiquensis* Maul 1955**

Common name: No English common name; **Quelmo**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1955a; Krefft and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Machico (Madeira) is in the MMF collections (MMF 3767, 1941). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) *C. machiquensis* is synonym of *Centrophorus granulatus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801). Cadenat and Blache (1981) considered as *Centrophorus cf. uyato – machiquensis*. Nevertheless, Biscoito *et al.* (2018) treated *C. machiquensis* as a valid species, based on its morphological and ecological characters.

***Centrophorus squamosus* (Bonaterre 1788)**

Common name: **Leafscale gulper shark; Lixa**, Arreganhada, Lixa-de-escama, Lixa-de-pau, Peixelim, Pexelim, Raimudo, Ramudo, Rinquim, Sapata, Sapata-preta, Tubarão, Xara, Xara-branca.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765(?); Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1864a, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Günther, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Figueiredo *et al.*, 2005; Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Moura *et al.* 2008a; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Correia, 2009; Gordo, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Veiga *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Richard, 1912; Roule, 1912, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collignon and Aloncle, 1972; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Correia, 2009; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2015b; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1850, 1852; NHMUK 1865.5.20.15, 1864-1877; Johnson, 1868; Günther, 1870, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Martins and Ferreira 1995; Severino, 2004; Correia, 2009; Severino *et al.*, 2009; Naylor *et al.*, 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Macheophilus dumerili* Johnson 1868 caught off Madeira, synonym of *C. squamosus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.5.20.15).

***Centrophorus uyato* (Rafinesque 1810)**

Common name: **Little gulper shark; Quelme**, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1904.11.30.11, 1904-1925(?); NHMUK 1904.11.30.12, 1904-1925(?); Regan, 1906; INIP, 1982a, b; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Compagno 1984a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Last and Stevens, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Guallart and Walls, 2015; Moura *et al.*, 2015a;

Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.4.22.29, 1862; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Guallart and Walls, 2015; Bischoito *et al.*, 2018). Two syntypes of *Centrophorus bragancae* Regan 1906, both caught off Sesimbra, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1904.11.30.11, and NHMUK 1904.11.30.12) but their current status is uncertain as *C. uyato*. The DNA barcoding analysis of the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (col) gene for species of *Centrophorus* suggests conspecificity of *C. uyato* and *Centrophorus zeehaani* White, Ebert & Compagno 2008 (Wienerroither *et al.*, 2015).

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

Common name: **Little gulper shark; Quelme-do-Zeehaan.**

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

***Deania calcea* (Lowe 1839)**

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

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Barboza du Bocage and Brito Capello, 1864a, b, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; NHMUK 1867.7.23.1, 1864-1877; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903, 1904a; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1912; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a; Martins, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Compagno, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Compagno, *et al.*, 1989; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Costa, 2007; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Moura *et al.*, 2014, 2015a, b; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Dureuil, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; ICES, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Richard, 1905b; Roule, 1912, 1919a; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Saldanha, 1977a, 1991, 1995; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Gonçalves 1994; Van Dover *et al.*, 1996(?); Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Fowler *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009; Martins *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Besugo, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; ICES, 2017a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Bischoito *et al.*, 2018; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1843, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1861.5.19.33, 1854-1861; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Garman, 1913; Belloc, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Dureuil, 2015; POGID, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Bischoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Three syntypes of *Centrophorus crepidalbus* Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello 1864 are in NHMUK (NHMUK 1867.7.23.1), MNHN (MNHN-IC-0000-4801), and ZMB collections (ZMB 6471), all caught off mainland Portugal. The holotype (unique) of *Acanthidium calceus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *D. calcea*, caught off Madeira is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1861.5.19.33).

***Deania hystricosa* (Garman 1906)**

Common name: **Rough longnose dogfish; Sapata-áspera.**

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

Deania profundorum (Smith & Ratcliffe 1912)

Common name: **Longsnout dogfish; Sapata-flecha**, Sapata, Sapata-branca, Sapata-guilha.

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

Family Squalidae

Squalus acanthias Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Spotted spiny dogfish; Galhudo-malhado**, Alitão, Cação, Cação-ferrão, Cação-galhudo, Caúdo, Esgalhudo, Ferranho, Galhudo, Melca, Melga, Melga-de-ferrão, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1904a; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Compagno 1984a; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Correia, 2009; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Ebert and Stehmann 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?); Compagno, 2016(?); Bischoito *et al.*, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018(?)) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Cadenat and Blache 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Compagno, 2016; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018). According to Ebert and Stehmann (2013), Compagno (2016) and Mecklenburg *et al.* (2018) the occurrence of *S. acanthias* in the Azores Archipelago is probable. Nevertheless, Bischoito *et al.* (2018) proposed that this species shouldn't be considered in list of Squalidae from Madeira. Specimens are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in Madeira.

Squalus blainvillei (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Longnose spurdog; Galhudo**, Alitão, Cação, Cação-de-bico, Cação-ferrão, Caúdo, Esgalhudo, Ferranho, Galhudo, Galhudo-cubano, Melca, Melga, Melga-de-ferrão, Tubarão.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1797; Barboza du Bocage and de Brito Capello, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1904a; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Kreff and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Compagno, 1984a; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Rodrigues, 2009; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (McEachran and Branstetter, 1984(?); Arruda, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?)) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2445, n.d.; McEachran and Branstetter, 1984; Sanches, 1986(?)). According to McEachran and Branstetter (1984) and Arruda (1997) the occurrence of *S. blainvillei* in the Azores Archipelago is doubtful. The occurrence of this species in the Azores needs further documentation. Thus, this species

is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22417, 1967).

Squalus megalops (Macleay 1881)

Common name: **Picked spurdog; Galhudo-de-focinho-curto.**

References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Cavanagh *et al.*, 2015; Compagno, 2016). This species is sometimes confused with *Squalus acutipinnis* Regan 1908 (Compagno, 2016).

Squalus mitsukurii Jordan & Snyder 1903

Common name: **Shortspine spurdog; Galhudo-de-espinho-curto.**

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

Family Echinorhinidae

Echinorhinus brucus (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Bramble shark; Tubarão-prego, Peixe-prego, Prego, Rinquim, Tubarão.**

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

Order Squatiniformes

Family Squatinidae

Squatina aculeata Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Sawback angelshark; Anjo-espinhoso, Anjo, Anjo-do-mar, Peixe-anjo, Raia, Raia-bastarda, Viola, Violão.**

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

Squatina oculata Bonaparte 1840

Common name: **Smoothback angelshark; Anjo-de-malhas, Anjo, Anjo-do-mar, Peixe-anjo, Raia, Raia-bastarda, Viola, Violão.**

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1905-0572, 1902; SAMS-SHARKS-014378, no date; Compagno, 1984a, 2016; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ferretti *et al.*, 2015c) and Madeira (?) (Ferretti *et al.*, 2015c).

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

Squatina squatina (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Angelshark; Anjo**, Anjo-do-mar, Lixa, Peixe-anjo, Raia, Raia-bastarda, Raia-tubarão, Tubarão-raia, Viola, Violão.

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

Order Torpediniformes

Family Torpedinidae

Tetronarce nobiliana (Bonaparte 1835)

Common name: **Electric ray; Tremelga-negra**, Arraia, Dormideira, Orega, Raia, Raião, Tormentim, Tormentim, Torpedo, Tramelga, Treme-mão, Tremão, Tremedeira, Tremelga.

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

Torpedo marmorata Risso 1810

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

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1904, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Krefft and Stehmann 1979a; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Dinis, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; WWF, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; Coelho *et al.*, 2005; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Costa, 2007; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Séret, 2016a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1844b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann 1979a; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Séret, 2016a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of *Torpedo picta* Lowe 1843, synonym of *T. marmorata*, caught off Madeira are unknown. One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 020632, 1964).

Torpedo torpedo (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common torpedo; Tremelga-de-olhos**, Dormideira, Orega, Raia, Raião, Tormentim, Tormetim, Torpedo, Tramelga, Tremão, Tremedeira, Tremedor, Tremelga, Treme-mão, Trememão, Trometim.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann 1979a; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Capapé and Desoutter, 1990; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; WWF, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Coelho *et al.*, 2005; Costa, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Abecassis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Séret, 2016a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Séret, 2016a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Sanches, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Séret, 2016a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018). One specimen caught in May 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

Order Rhinopristiformes

Family Rhinobatidae

Rhinobatos rhinobatos (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common guitarfish; Viola**, Cassapai, Facinho-de-raia, Focinho-da-raia, Focinho-de-raia, Guitarra, Peixe-viola, Rabeca, Raia, Raia-tubarão, Rebeca, Tubarão-raia, Violão.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bradai and Soldo, 2015; Séret, 2016a; Newell, 2017(?); Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (†) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Notarbartolo di Sciarra *et al.*, 2007) and Madeira (†) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Notarbartolo di Sciarra *et al.*, 2007). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Angola. Information regarding this species in the Eastern Atlantic is very limited and the only historical records of *R. rhinobatos* in the

fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Notarbartolo di Sciara *et al.* (2007) reported the occurrence of this species offshore around the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira, although its absence during research surveys and from commercial landings suggest that it is now extremely rare or even locally extinct. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira region needs further documentation and is not considered in the total number of valid species. It is a very rare species or even extinct in mainland Portugal. According to Newell (2017) *R. rhinobatos* and *Glaucostegus cemiculus* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817) are not reported in the ICES DATRAS, which is a database of 45 years' worth of survey data including the Atlantic coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, indicating that they have likely been historically rare in the North of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Family Glaucostegidae

Glaucostegus cemiculus (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

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

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

Family Pristidae

Pristis pristis (Linnaeus 1758)

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

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

Order Rajiformes

Family Rajidae

Amblyraja jenseni (Bigelow & Schroeder 1950)

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

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

Amblyraja radiata (Donovan 1808)

Common name: **Starry ray; Raia-repregada**, Arraia, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-radiada, Repregada, Repregado.

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

Dipturus batis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Blue skate**; **Raia-oirega**, Airoga, Arrai, Arraia, Bico-doce, Cirega, Eiriogo, Eiroga, Eiroga-preta, Oirega, Orega, Ourega, Pigareva, Preta, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-airoga, Raia-aurega, Raia-manteiga; Raia-ourega, Raia-preta, Tintureira, Urega.

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

Dipturus intermedius (Parnell 1837)

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

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

Dipturus nidarosiensis (Storm 1881)

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

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

Dipturus oxyrinchus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Longnosed skate**; **Raia-bicuda**, Arado, Arrai, Arraia, Bico, Corva, Curva, Ferreiro, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-corva, Raia-curva, Raia-longa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, c, 1880; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1904, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1940; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b;

Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; Coelho *et al.*, 2005; ICES, 2005; Costa, 2007; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; McEachran, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (INIP, 1985c; Sanches, 1986; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Menezes, 2003; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes and Giacomello, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1849; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; McEachran, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

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

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

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

Leucoraja circularis (Couch 1838)

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

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

Leucoraja fullonica (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Shagreen ray; Raia-pregada**, Arraia, Cardadora, Pregada, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-cardadora, Raia-de-picos, Raia-espinhosa, Raia-legítima, Raia-rajada, Raia-verdadeira, Rajada.

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

Leucoraja naevus (Müller & Henle 1841)

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

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

Malacoraja kreffti (Stehmann 1978)

Common name: **Kreffft's ray; Raia-de-Kreffft**.

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

Neoraja iberica Stehmann, Séret, Costa & Baro 2008

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

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

Raja asterias Delaroche 1809

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

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

Raja brachyura Lafont 1873

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

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

Raja clavata Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Thornback ray; Raia-lenga**, Arraia, Brocheada, Langa, Langa, Pinta, Pintada, Pregada, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-brocheada, Raia-langa, Raia-pinta, Raia-pintada, Raia-pregada.

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

Raja maderensis Lowe 1839

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

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Osório de Castro, 1954; Maul, 1976; SDSC 22955, 1967; WWF, 2001; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ehrich, 1977 (PECS)(?); Stehmann, 1979; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991(?); Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ball *et al.*, 2016; Weigmann, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017(?); Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839; Duméril, 1865; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Garman, 1913; Belloc, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Stehmann, 1979; INIP, 1984b, c, 1985c; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009(?); Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ball *et al.*, 2016; Last *et al.*, 2016b; McEachran, 2016; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of this species caught off Madeira are unknown. The record of a female of *R. maderensis* in the dataset of the Geographically tagged INSDC sequences, published by European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and registered in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility indicates its occurrence in mainland Portugal (Occurrence ID - HM043185) (EMBL, 2014). In fact, it was a specimen landed in Peniche fishing harbour and caught in 2007 in the Ampère Seamount (36°28.0'N, 11°35'W, Madeira EEZ) (Serra-Pereira *et al.*, 2011). A second specimen of this species was caught in the Gorringe Ridge (36°29.9'N, 11°33.0'W, mainland Portugal EEZ). According to Weigmann (2016) the isolated population at the Azores Archipelago is morphologically very similar to *R. maderensis* from off Madeira, but shows constant differences in colouration, which are either a variant of *R. clavata* or possibly a sub-species of *R. maderensis* (Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a). Ball *et al.* (2016) mention the presence of a morphotype of *R. clavata* in the Azores. Das and Afonso (2017) considered the records of *R. maderensis* in the Azores as *R. clavata*. One specimen caught at the Gattysburg Seamount is in the MMF collections (MMF 22318, 1967).

Raja microocellata Montagu 1818

Common name: **Small-eyed ray; Raia-zimbreira**, Arraia, Arrai, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-branca, Raia-branca-legítima, Zimbreira, Zimbreiro.

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

Raja miraletus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Brown ray; Raia-de-quatro-olhos**, Arraia, Patelo, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raia-azul, Raia-branca, Raia-de-espelhos, Raia-pintada, Raza.

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

Raja montagui Fowler 1910

Common name: **Mediterranean starry ray; Raia-manchada**, Arraia, Mona, Patelo, Pintada, Rabo-azedo, Raia, Raião, Raia-pintada, Zimbreiro.

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

Raja undulata Lacepède 1802

Common name: **Undulate ray; Raia-curva**, Arraia, Arraia-corva, Arraia-curva, Corva, Curva, Galega, Mosaica, Rabo-azedo, Raia-da-areia, Raia-corva, Raia-do-rio, Raia-galega, Raia-moira, Raia-mosaica, Raia-mosaico, Raia-preta, Raia-riscada.

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

Rajella bathyphila (Holt & Byrne 1908)

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

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

Rajella bigelowi (Stehmann 1978)

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

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

Rajella fyllae (Lütken 1887)

Common name: **Round ray; Raia-redonda**.

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

Rajella lintea (Fries 1838)

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

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Sanches, 1986).

Rostroraja alba (Lacepède 1803)

Common name: **White skate; Raia-tairoga**, Arraia, Neveira, Nevoeira, Oirega, Orega, Ourega, Raia, Raia-branca, Raia-teiroga, Tairoga, Teiroga.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Stehmann,

1979; Borges, 1984; Stehmann and Bürkel, 1984a; Sanches, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ellis *et al.*, 2015c; Gordon *et al.*, 2016; McEachran, 2016; ICES, 2017a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Ellis *et al.*, 2015c; ICES, 2017a) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Stehmann, 1979; Hulley, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ellis *et al.*, 2015c; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens are in the MMF collections: MMF 22315, 1967 (set of two specimens caught at coast of mainland Portugal) and MMF 23650, 1984 and MMF 36215, 2004 (both caught at Desertas Islands). The distribution map of this species reported by Ellis *et al.* (2015c) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Arhynchobatidae

Bathyraja pallida (Forster 1967)

Common name: **Pale ray**; **Raia-pálida**.

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

Bathyraja richardsoni (Garrick 1961)

Common name: **Richardson's ray**; **Raia-de-Richardson**.

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

Order Myliobatiformes

Family Dasyatidae

Bathytoshia lata (Garman 1880)

Common name: Brown stingray; **Uge-de-cardas**, Arraião, Raia, Raia-de-agulhão, Ratão, Uga, Uge, Uja, Usga.

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

Dasyatis pastinaca (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common stingray**; **Uge**, Arraia, Arraião, Chucho, Manteiga, Raia, Raia-de-agulhão, Raia-de-espinhos, Raia-manteiga, Ratão, Rato, Rato-do-mar, Ratona, Retomba, Uge-manteiga, Uge-vulgar, Uja, Ujo, Urce, Urcha, Urga, Urge, Urja, Urze, Usa, Usga.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935, 1937; Helling, 1940; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Krefft and Stehmann, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Sanches, 1986; Melendez and Macias, 2007; Ribeiro, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Séret, 2016b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1939; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; INIP, 1985a, c; Sanches, 1986; Barreiros 1990; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1991, 1994a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Dias,

1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; ICES, 2017a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984b; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Augier, 1985; Sanches, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Quéro *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pteroplatytrygon violacea (Bonaparte 1832)

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

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

Taeniurops grabatus (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire 1817)

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

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

Family Gymnuridae

Gymnura altavela (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Spiny butterfly ray**; **Uge-manta**, Andorinha, Andorinha-do-mar, Avejão, Borboleta, Breamanta, Briamanta, Jaimanta, Jamanta, Raia, Raia-borboleta, Ratão, Uje-mata, Uge-manta, Urjamanta, Vela-latina.

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

Gymnura hirundo (Lowe 1843)

Common name: Madeira butterfly ray; **Uge-da-Madeira**, Andorinha, Andorinha-do-mar, Avejão, Jamanta, Jamanta-de-asa-redonda, Raia, Raia-borboleta, Raia-borboleta-da-Madeira, Ratão.

References: Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b, 1849; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; McEachran and Séret, 1990a; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018(?); Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The only

record of *G. hirundo* in the fishing grounds of the Azores was indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The occurrence of this species in the Azores region needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current status of this species is valid but several authors questioned its validity.

Family Myliobatidae

Aetomylaeus bovinus (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **Bull ray; Ratão-bispo**, Bispo, Dromadeiro, Papa, Peixe-bispo, Peixe-raia, Peixe-ratão, Raia, Raia-ratão, Ratão.

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

Myliobatis aquila (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common eagle ray; Ratão-águia**, Águia-do-mar, Águia-marinha, Arrião, Arreião, Batão, Bispo, Chucho, Dormideiro, Peixe-bispo, Peixe-raia, Peixe-ratão, Raia, Raião, Raia-ratão, Rato, Ratão, Viúva.

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

Family Rhinopteridae

Rhinoptera marginata (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; McEachran and Capapé, 1984b; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Séret, 2016b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?)) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the two specimens cited by Collins (1954) could be a misidentification of *Myliobatis aquila* (Linnaeus 1758). However, Osório de Castro (1967)

mentions the occurrence of *R. marginata* in the fishing grounds of the Azores. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation. The only records of *R. marginata* in the fishing grounds of Madeira were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The Lusitanian cownose ray is a demersal and semipelagic ray found in coastal waters over the continental shelf and around offshore islands, from shore line to about 30 m depth, on soft bottoms (Séret, 2016b) and the current geographic distribution in the Eastern Atlantic is mainly along coastline, but include part of the Canary Islands (Séret, 2016b). It is reasonable to believe that the occurrence of this species in the Madeira region (namely on soft bottoms of Selvagens Islands) is probable. However, the occurrence of this species in Madeira needs further documentation.

Family Mobulidae

Mobula birostris (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Giant manta**; **Manta-gigante**, Diabo, Diabo-do-mar, Jamanta, Manta, Maroma, Marona, Morcego, Morcego-do-mar, Peixe-diabo, Peixe-morcego, Raia, Raia-cornuda, Raia-diabo, Raia-vampiro, Ugemanta, Ujamanta, Urjamanta, Vampiro.

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

Mobula mobular (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Devil fish**; **Manta-do-Mediterrâneo**, Boi, Cornuda, Diabo, Diabo-das-caraíbas, Diabo-do-mar, Jamanta, Jimanta, Peixe-diabo, Raia, Raia-cornuda, Ugemanta, Uja, Ujamanta, Uje, Urjamanta.

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

Mobula tarapacana (Philippi 1892)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Lawson *et al.*, 2017), Azores (Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994, 2012; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a; Afonso, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Garcia, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros and

Gadig, 2011; Gallagher *et al.*, 2013; Sobral, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Sobral and Afonso, 2014; Thorrold *et al.*, 2014; CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.5, 2015; Pardo *et al.*, 2016; Das and Afonso, 2017; Lawson *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.5, 2015; Pardo *et al.*, 2016(?); Lawson *et al.*, 2017). Lawson *et al.* (2017) reported the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and Madeira as an extension of former range of occurrence. However, Biscoito *et al.* (2018) considered the presence of this species in Madeiran water as in need of confirmation.

Mobula thurstoni (Lloyd 1908)

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

References: Azores (Lawson *et al.*, 2017). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *M. thurstoni* is a circumglobal species in warm seas. Lawson *et al.* (2017) mention new sightings of this species in the Azores.

Subclasse Holocephali

Order Chimaeriformes

Family Chimaeridae

Chimaera monstrosa Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Rabbit fish**; **Quimera-vulgar**, Bugio, Coelho, Papagaio, Papagaio-do-mar, Peixe-coelho, Peixe-rato, Ratazana, Rato, Rato-do-mar.

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

Chimaera opalescens Luchetti, Iglésias and Sellos 2011

Common name: **Opal chimaera**; **Quimera-opala**.

References: Azores (?) (Vieira and Cunha, 2014(?); Das and Afonso, 2017(?)) and Madeira (Freitas *et al.*, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018). Two specimens are in the MMF collections (MMF 18538, 1961 and MMF 20455, 1964). According to Das and Afonso (2017) it is suspected that records of *Chimaera monstrosa* Linnaeus 1758 from the Azores might be a misidentification of *C. opalescens*. This species has been observed near seamounts in North-East Atlantic (Vieira and Cunha, 2014) but the presence in the Azores region is not yet confirmed. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Azores region is questionable, needs further confirmation and is not considered in the total number of valid species for this region.

Hydrolagus affinis (de Brito Capello 1868)

Common name: **Smalleyed rabbitfish; Ratazana-da-fundura**, Bugio, Peixe-rato, Quimera, Quimera-da-fundura, Rato, Ratazana.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867b, c, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft, 1979a; Stehmann and Burkel, 1984; Sanches, 1986; Hardy and Stehmann, 1990; Moore *et al.*, 2003; Moura *et al.*, 2005, 2015a; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PENN-C 2859, 1970; AMNH 78379, 1986 (PECS); Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; IMAR/DOP SEDLOP-04-O03HAF, 2003; Martins *et al.*, 2006; Menezes *et al.*, 2009, 2012; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Freitas *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Chimaera affinis* de Brito Capello 1868 caught off Setúbal (mainland Portugal), synonym of *H. affinis*, was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

Hydrolagus lusitanicus Moura, Figueiredo, Bordalo-Machado, Almeida & Gordo 2005

Common name: No English common name; **Ratazana-lusitânica**, Peixe-coelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura *et al.*, 2005, 2015a; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and the paratypes of this species, caught off mainland Portugal (36°35.0'N, 8°35.0'W) is in MB collections (MB06-004666, 2003).

Hydrolagus mirabilis (Collett 1904)

Common name: **Large-eyed rabbitfish; Ratazana-olhuda**.

References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Walls, 2015) and Azores (PENN-C 1459, n.d.; PENN-C 1460, n.d.; Saldanha, 1994; Arruda, 1997; IMAR/DOP SEDLOP-04-O03HMI, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Saldanha and Biscoito (1997) the specimen cited as *H. mirabilis* by Saldanha (1994) was found to be a misidentification of *Hydrolagus pallidus* Hardy and Stehmann 1990. However, there are three occurrence records of this species in the Azores. Specimens are needed to confirm the presence of this species in the Azores.

Hydrolagus pallidus Hardy & Stehmann 1990

Common name: Pale chimaera; **Ratazana-pálida**.

References: Azores (Saldanha, 1994; Van Dover *et al.*, 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Martins *et al.*, 2006; Menezes *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Barreiros and Gadig, 2011; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017).

Family Rhinochimaeridae

Harriotta raleighana Goode & Bean 1895

Common name: **Pacific longnose chimaera; Peixe-rato-de-Raleigh**, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (Buscher and Walls, 2015; Dagit *et al.*, 2016). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the occurrence of *H. raleighana* in the mainland Portugal as doubtful and no specimens have yet been recorded. Thus, the occurrence of this species is questionable and is not considered in the total number of valid species in mainland Portugal. The distribution maps of this species reported by Buscher and Walls (2015) and Dagit *et al.* (2016) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Rhinochimaera atlantica Holt & Byrne 1909

Common name: **Straightnose rabbitfish; Peixe-rato-narigudo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Ebert and Stehmann, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Das and Afonso, 2017).

Class Actinopteri
Order Acipenseriformes
 Family Acipenseridae

Acipenser sturio Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Sturgeon; Esturjão**, Esturjião, Esturião, Esturjão-comum, Esturjão-real, Peixe-da-cola, Peixe-do-caviar, Peixe-do-rei, Peixe-rei, Solho, Solho, Solho-grande, Solho-rei, Sólho.

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

Acipenser naccarii Bonaparte 1836

Common name: **Adriatic sturgeon; Esturjão-do-Adriático**, Esturjião, Esturião, Esturjão, Peixe-da-cola, Peixe-do-caviar, Peixe-rei, Sólho, Sólho-rei.

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

Order Elopiformes
 Family Megalopidae

Megalops atlanticus Valenciennes 1847

Common name: **Tarpon; Tarpão-do-Atlântico**, Peixe-prata, Peixe-prata-do-Atlântico, Tainha-congo, Tarpão.

References: mainland Portugal ([Pereira and Saldanha, 1977](#); [Hureau and Monod, 1979](#); [Quéro *et al.*, 1982, 1997, 1998](#); [Hureau, 1984](#); [Saldanha and Whitehead, 1990](#); [Carneiro *et al.*, 2014](#); [Bañón *et al.*, 2019a](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([Pereira and Saldanha, 1977](#); [Hureau and Monod, 1979](#); [Quéro *et al.*, 1982](#); [Quéro, and Delmas 1982](#); [Hureau, 1984](#); [Saldanha and Whitehead, 1990](#); [Lloris *et al.*, 1991](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos *et al.*, 1997](#); [Porteiro *et al.*, 2010](#); [Afonso *et al.*, 2013](#); [Carneiro *et al.*, 2014](#); [Bañón *et al.*, 2019a](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Wirtz *et al.*, 2008](#); [Carneiro *et al.*, 2014](#); [Bañón *et al.*, 2019a](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Order Albuliformes
 Family Albulidae

Pterothrissus gissu Hilgendorf 1877

Common name: Japanese gissu; **Gissu-japonês**.

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

Order Notacanthiformes
Family Halosauridae

Aldrovandia affinis (Günther 1877)

Common name: Pale halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-pálido**.

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

Aldrovandia gracilis Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Slender halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-delgado**.

References: Madeira (PECS) (NHMUK 1995.8.4.67-69, 1972; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Tighe, 2015a).

Aldrovandia oleosa Sulak 1977

Common name: Oily halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-oleoso**.

References: Azores (Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS); Tighe, 2015b (PECS), Bañón *et al.*, 2016b) and Madeira (PECS) (Pakhorukov, 2008).

Aldrovandia phalacra (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: **Hawaiian halosaurid fish; Peixe-lagarto-dos-Açores**.

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

Aldrovandia rostrata (Günther 1878)

Common name: Sharpnose halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-de-bico**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b; Evseenko *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016a). One specimen of this species caught off at the Great Meteor Tablemount is in Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (SDSC 15910, 1982).

Halosauropsis macrochir (Günther 1878)

Common name: **Abyssal halosaur; Peixe-lagarto-abissal**.

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

Halosaurus guentheri Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Günther's halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-de-Guenther**.

References: Madeira (Smith, 2016a). The distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation.

Halosaurus jonhsonianus Vaillant 1888

Common name: Johnson's halosaur; **Peixe-lagarto-de-Johnson**.

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

Halosaurus ovenii Johnson 1864

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

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

Family Notacanthidae

Leptocephalus giganteus Castle 1959

Common name: Giant leptocephalus; sem nome comum.

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

Notacanthus bonaparte Risso 1840

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

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

Notacanthus chemnitzii Bloch 1788

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

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

Polyacanthonotus challengerii (Vaillant 1888)

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

References: mainland Portugal (McCosker, 2015a), Azores (MNHN-IC-1982-0891, 1971; Sulak, 1986, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1887-0130, 1883; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Polyacanthonotus merretti Sulak, Crabtree & Hureau 1984

Common name: **Merrett's spiny eel**; **Enguia-espinhosa-de-Merrett**.

References: Madeira (McCosker, 2015b; Smith, 2016a). The distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016a) included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed to confirm the presence of this species in Madeira.

Polyacanthonotus rissoanus (De Filippi & Verany 1857)

Common name: Smallmouth spiny eel; **Enguia-espinhosa-de-boca-pequena**.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1988-0555, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; McDowell, 1973b; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Wheeler, 1979a; Sulak, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Desbroyères *et al.*, 2001; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019).

Order Anguilliformes

Family Synphobranchidae

Dysomma brevirostre (Facciola 1887)

Common name: **Batnose eel**; **Enguia-de-focinho-bolboso**.

References: mainland Portugal (Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Blache *et al.*, 1970; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Castle, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dysommia proboscideus (Lea 1913)

Common name: No English common name; **Enguia-de-tromba-de-elefante**.

References: Azores (Lea, 1913 (PECS); MCZ 73374, 1978; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019 (PECS)). The holotype (unique) of *Leptocephalus proboscideus* Lea 1913, synonym of *D. proboscideus*, is in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 5105) caught off the Azores (PECS area).

Histiobranchus australis (Regan 1913)

Common name: Southern cut-throat eel; **Enguia-da-fundura-austral**.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0504, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0503, 1971; Almeida and Biscoito, 2012, 2019; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species was considered present in Madeira by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) based on a former occurrence record (34°6.0'N, 17°6.0'W) in GBIF which was lately eliminated. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

Histiobranchus bathybius (Günther 1877)

Common name: **Deep-water arrowtooth eel**; **Enguia-da-fundura**, Moreão.

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

Ilyophis blachei Saldanha & Merrett 1982

Common name: Blache's ooze eel; **Enguia-da-fundura-de-Blache**.

References: Azores (Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Ilyophis brunneus Gilbert 1891

Common name: **Muddy arrowtooth eel**; **Enguia-da-fundura-castanha**.

References: Azores (Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

***Simenchelys parasitica* Gill 1879**

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

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

***Synaphobranchus affinis* Günther 1877**

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

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

***Synaphobranchus brevidorsalis* Günther 1887**

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

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

***Synaphobranchus dolichorhynchus* (Lea 1913)**

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

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

***Synaphobranchus kaupii* Johnson 1862**

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

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-511, 1901; Bragança, 1903(?); Roule, 1916; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Merrett and Domanski, 1985; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986a; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Moura, 2004; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; King *et al.*, 2008; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896a; Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lea, 1913; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Zugmayer, 1933; Guiart, 1935; Nobre, 1935; Bruun, 1936, 1937; Fowler, 1936a, b; Ferreira, 1938; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Saldanha, 1980; INIP, 1985a, b; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986; Smith and Castle, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Gonçalves and Santos, 1994; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Menezes, 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Martins *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Almeida and Biscoito, 2007, 2019; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.6.14.9, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1862a, 1863; Günther, 1870; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1976; INIP, 1984c, 1985c; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Bragança (1903) reported the occurrence of *Synaphobranchus pinnatus* Gronow in mainland Portugal, caught off SW of the Espichel cape in 1903. This species is composed of two subspecies (var. *brevidorsalis* and var. *parvipinnis*). In 1903, the two

subspecies were not yet identified, but taking into account the current geographic distribution of the respective species, we suppose that the specimen captured in 1903 should be the subspecies *Synphobranchus pinnatus parvipinnis* Roule, 1916, synonym of *S. kaupii*. The holotype (unique) of *Synphobranchus pinnatus parvipinnis* Roule 1916 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0511) caught south-east of Portugal, synonym of *S. kaupii*, and a syntypes (set of two specimens) of this species is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.6.14.9) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22469, 1967).

Family Muraenidae

Anarchias longicauda (Peter 1877)

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

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

Anarchias similis (Lea 1913)

Common name: Pygmy moray; **Moreia-anã**, Moreia-pigmeia.

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

Enchelycore anatina (Lowe 1838)

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

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

Gymnothorax afer Bloch 1795

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

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

Gymnothorax bacalladoi Böhlke & Brito 1987

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

References: Madeira (Brito *et al.*, 2002; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Almada *et al.*, 2009a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bischoff 2015a; Smith, 2016c; Priede, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gymnothorax maderensis (Johnson 1862)

Common name: **Sharktooth moray**; **Moreia-da-Madeira**, Moreão, Moreia.

References: Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Arruda, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016c) and Madeira [▲] (Lowe, 1837; Kaup, 1856a; Johnson, 1862a, 1863; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Blache *et al.*, 1979a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Böhlke, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Böhlke, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 2008, 2015a; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016c; Carvalho-Filho and Paiva, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gymnothorax miliaris (Kaup 1856)

Common name: **Goldentail moray**; **Moreia-dourada**, Moreia.

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

Gymnothorax polygonius Poey 1875

Common name: **Polygon moray**; **Moreia-poligonal**, Moreão.

References: Madeira (Bauchot, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015b; Smith, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gymnothorax unicolor (Delaroche 1809)

Common name: **Brown moray**; **Moreia-castanha**, Moreão, Moreão-castanho, Morena, Moreno, Morreão, Morrião.

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

Gymnothorax vicinus (Castelnau 1855)

Common name: **Purplemouth moray**; **Moreão-amarelo**, Moreão, Moreia, Moreia-felia.

References: Azores (?) (Smith and Böhlke, 1990; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-01-P07MOR2, 2007; IMAR/DOP 3SMA-02-P08MOR2, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Blache *et al.*, 1979a; Böhlke, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot, 1986a; Smith and Böhlke, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *G. vicinus* is the Western Atlantic and in the central Atlantic: Ascension and Saint Helena islands; Smith (2016c) also mentions in the Western

Atlantic, from Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Florida south to Brazil and in the Eastern Atlantic, in the Cape Verde, Canary, Bay of Biafra, and Ascension Islands. According to Brito *et al.* (2014) the previous existing records for the Azores and Madeira islands were caused by misidentification, but it occurs in Canary Islands. Smith (2016c) also considered erroneous the records from the Azores and Madeira. However, the distribution map of this species reported by Smith (2016c) partially includes the Selvagens Islands area. There are no records of *G. vicinus* for Madeira and occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira and the Azores.

Muraena augusti (Kaup 1856)

Common name: **White-eyed moray**; **Moreia-da-Macaronésia**, Moreão, Moreia, Moreia-preta.

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

Muraena helena Linnaeus 1758

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

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

1998; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; Smith, 2016c; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Muraena melanotis (Kaup 1859)

Common name: **Honeycomb moray**; **Moreia-pintada**, Moreia, Cobra.

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

Family Chlopsidae

Chlopsis bicolor Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Bicoloured false moray**; **Congrinho-bicolor**.

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

Chlopsis dentatus (Seale 1917)

Common name: **Mottled false moray**; **Congrinho-malhado**.

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

Family Derichthyidae

Derichthys serpentinus Gill 1884

Common name: **Narrownecked oceanic eel**; **Enguia-de-pescoço-fino**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1998.8.9.12751, 1966; IFREMER Biocean 34589, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015b), Azores (Post and Tesch, 1982; Karmovskaya, 1985; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015b) and Madeira (Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015b; Smith, 2016d; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Nessorhamphus ingolfianus (Schmidt 1912)

Common name: **Duckbill oceanic eel**; **Enguia-bico-de-pato**.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 153058, 1986; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986a; ZSM-Pis-029407 / 534598 / 386186, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Karmovskaya, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Nielsen, 1974 (PECS); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986a; MAR-ECO 13211, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Karmovskaya, 2015; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 64395, 1969; MCZ 64397, 1969; MCZ 153057, 1986; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Karmovskaya, 2015; Smith, 2016d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntypes of *Leptocephalus ingolfianus* Schmidt 1912, synonym of *N. ingolfianus*, is in the ZMUC collections (P32520-23, 1911) caught off Azorean PECS.

Family Ophichthidae

Apterichtus anguiformis (Peters 1877)

Common name: Slender finless eel; **Cobra-de-boca-negra**.

References: Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); MNHN-IC-B-2676, 1883; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; McCosker and Hibino, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Apterichtus caecus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: European finless eel; **Congrinho-da-areia**.

References: Azores (Ferreira, 1938; SMF 7538, 1964; Pereira and Aguiar, 1979; Bauchot, 1986b, 1987; IMAR/DOP COLETA 103, 1989; IMAR/DOP COLETA 102, 1989; IMAR/DOP COLETA 101, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; McCosker and Hibino, 2015; McCosker, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1884-0426, 1883; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; McCosker and Hibino, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dalophis imberbis (Delaroche 1809)

Common name: Armless snake eel; **Cobra-imberbe**, Cobra.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). The only records of *D. imberbis* in the fishing grounds of Madeira were indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). The occurrence of this species in Madeira region needs further documentation.

Echelus myrus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Painted eel**; **Cobra-de-orelhas**, Cobra-do-mar, Peixe-cobra

References: mainland Portugal (Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Leiby 1990; ZSM-Pis-029321 / 534521 / 386109, 1990(?); Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; McCosker, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou, 2015c(?)). According to Wirtz *et al.* (2008), Froese and Pauly (2007) erroneously recorded this species from Madeira, allegedly on the basis of Leiby (1990), which does not, however, include such a record. The map of distribution of *E. myrus* reported by Karmovskaya and Papaconstantinou (2015c) includes the Selvagens Islands. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation.

Myrichthys pardalis (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: **Leopard eel**; **Cobra-leopardo**, Cobra, Cobra-de-água, Cobra-do-mar, Moreia, Moreia-pintada.

References: Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; González Pérez, 2015a). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. pardalis* is the Eastern Atlantic. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) and González Pérez (2015a) partially include the Selvagens Islands area (Madeira EEZ).

Myrophis plumbeus (Cope 1871)

Common name: **Leaden worm eel**; **Cobra-chumbo**.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1994.11.1.1413, 1970; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Ophisurus serpens (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Serpent eel**; **Cobra-do-mar**, Cobra, Enguia-do-mar, Órfia, Peixe-cobra, Serpente, Serpente-do-mar.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1917; Vieira, 1897, 1901; Bragança, 1903(?); Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Cappetta *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot, 1986b; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Bañón *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Lowe, 1849; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Bauchot, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Bañón *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro

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

Pisodonophis semicinctus (Richardson 1848)

Common name: Saddled snake eel; **Cobra-malhada**, Cobra, Cobra-do-mar, Moreia, Peixe-cobra, Serpente, Serpente-do-mar.

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

Family Muraenesocidae

Cynoponticus ferox Costa 1846

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

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

Family Nettastomatidae

Facciolella oxyrhynchus (Bellotti 1883)

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

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

Nettastoma melanurum Rafinesque 1810

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

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

Venefica proboscidea (Vaillant 1888)

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

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

Family Congridae

Ariosoma balearicum (Delaroche 1809)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler,

1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Bathyroconger vicinus (Vaillant 1888)

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

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

Conger conger (Linnaeus 1758)

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

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

Conger triporiceps Kanazawa 1958

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

References: Madeira (MCZ 71775, 1970; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. triporiceps* is the Western Atlantic. However, there is a single historical occurrence record of this species in the Eastern Atlantic. The preserved specimen (larval) from Madeira deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology requires verification.

Gnathophis codoniphorus Maul 1972

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

References: Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1972b, 1976; Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lloris *et al.*, 1991). The holotype and the paratypes of this species is in the MMF collections [MMF 22876, 1967 and MMF 22545, 1967 (set of two specimens), respectively] all caught at Meteor Bank.

Gnathophis mystax (Delaroche 1809)

Common name: Thinlip conger; **Coreano**, Safio.

References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha, 1967; Palmer, 1971; Maul, 1976; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008, 2010; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); IMAR/DOP 3SMI-01-P97CGR2, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal and Josephine Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22800, 1967 and MMF 22801, 1967, respectively).

Heteroconger longissimus Günther 1870

Common name: Brown garden eel; **Enguia-de-jardim**, Congro.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1949d; Bauchot and Bassot, 1958; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortonese and Hureau, 1979; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Saldanha, 1982a; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986; Saldanha *et al.*, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015c; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Paraconger macrops (Günther 1870)

Common name: Manypore conger; **Congro-de-natura**, Congra, Congro, Congro-da-areia, Congro-de-roló, Congro-do-roló, Cronga, Ortiga, Safio.

References: Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Ferreira, 1938; Collins, 1954; Saldanha, 1981, 1982a; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moreno-Borges *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Kanazawa, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blache *et al.*, 1979c; Saldanha, 1982a; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moreno-Borges *et al.*, 2019).

Paraconger notialis Kanazawa 1961

Common name: **Guinean conger**; **Congro-da-Guiné**, Congro, Congro-do-oeste-africano.

City.: Azores (IMAR/DOP 6FCO-02-P07CGI2, 2007; IMAR/DOP 2TER-04-P12CGI2, 2012; IMAR/DOP 2FPI-01-P13CGI2, 2013).

Pseudophichthys splendens (Lea 1913)

Common name: **Purplemouthed conger**; **Congro-de-boca-púrpura**, Coreano, Safio.

References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-0544, 1902; Roule, 1916, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1938; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Blache *et al.*, 1979c; Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b; Smith, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bauchot and Saldanha, 1986b(?); Smith, 2016e).

Family Nemichthyidae

Avocettina infans (Günther 1878)

Common name: **Avocet snipe eel**; **Cobra-centopeia**.

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

Labichthys carinatus Gill & Ryder 1883

Common name: Shortgut fintail snipe eel; **Cobra-de-crista**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118052, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016e) and Madeira (ZMH 109394, 1971; Smith, 2016e).

Nemichthys curvirostris (Strömman 1896)

Common name: Pale threadtail snipe eel; **Cobra-pálida-ponteada**.

References: mainland Portugal (Ralph, 2015a), Azores (Nielsen and Smith, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Nielsen, 1986a; Smith and Nielsen, 1989; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015a; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Nielsen, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015a; Smith, 2016e; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Ralph (2015a) this species is found off mainland Portugal.

Nemichthys scolopaceus Richardson 1848

Common name: **Slender snipe eel; Cobra-de-bico, Cobra**.

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

Family Serrivomeridae

Serrivomer beanii Gill & Ryder 1883

Common name: **Bean's sawtooth eel; Cobra-couraça**.

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

1884-1070) and west of the Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1216), respectively. *N. richardi* is synonym of *S. beanii* and *G. hasta* is uncertain as *S. beanii*.

Serrivomer lanceolatooides (Schmidt 1916)

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

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

Family Anguillidae

Anguilla anguilla (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European eel**; **Enguia**, Anguia, Anguila, Angula, Angulha, Brasino, Brazino, Civela, Cobra, Eirão, Eiro, Eiró, Eiró-do-mar, Eirol, Eirós, Enguia-europeia, Enguia-de-vidro, Enguia-do-rio, Enguia-grande, Enguia-macha, Enguia-macho, Enguia-prateada, Eró, Iró, Irós, Loura, Machão, Machinho, Meixão, Mexão, Pibala, Torneira, Traça, Tração.

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

Anguilla rostrata (Lesueur 1817)

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

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

Order Saccopharyngiformes

Family Cyematidae

Cyema atrum Günther 1878

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

References: mainland Portugal (Bertin, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; YPM ICH 005163, 1959; YPM ICH 005165, 1959; YPM ICH 005166, 1959; YPM ICH 005167, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lea, 1913; Roule and Bertin, 1929; Fowler, 1936a, b; Bertin, 1937; Grey, 1956; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a,b; Bertin, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; NHMUK 1994.11.1.3732, 1962; NHMUK 1994.11.1.3733, 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Saldanha and Bauchot, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Monognathidae

Monognathus bertini Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Bertin's one-jawed eel; **Enguia-da-fundura-de-Bertin**.
References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 64662, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Monognathus boehlkei Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Böhlke's one-jawed eel; **Enguia-da-fundura-de-Böhlke**.
References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1984.12.3.2, 1973; Smith, 2016f(?)) and Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Monognathus jespersenii Bertin 1936

Common name: No English common name; **Enguia-da-fundura-de-Jespersen**.
References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1987.2.3.2, 1978). It is a very rare species.

Monognathus herringi Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

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

Monognathus nigeli Bertelsen & Nielsen 1987

Common name: Nigel's one-jawed eel; **Enguia-da-fundura-de-Nigel**.
References: Azores (PECS) (ZMUC P2340540, 1981; Quéro *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016f(?)).

Family Eurypharyngidae

Eurypharynx pelecanoides Vaillant 1882

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

Family Saccopharyngidae

Saccopharynx ampullaceus (Harwood 1827)

Common name: Northern swallower eel; **Peixe-pelicano-do-Norte**, Enguia-pelicano.
References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot, 1979; Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Harwood, 1827 (PECS); Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Böhlke, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1985; Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Krefft, 1987; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1861.6.4.3., 1854 - 1861; Johnson, 1862c; Günther, 1870, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot, 1979;

Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype of *Saccopharynx johnsoni* Bertin 1934, synonym of *S. ampullaceus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1861.6.4.3) caught off Madeira.

***Saccopharynx harrisoni* Beebe 1932**

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-de-Harrison**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. harrisoni* is the Western Atlantic. The distribution map of this species, reported by Bertelsen and Nielsen (1986), indicates the occurrence of this species in Madeira.

***Saccopharynx hjorti* Bertin 1938**

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-de-Hjort**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Bertin, 1938; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the ZMB collections (ZMB 6041) caught off SW of the Azores (34°59.0'N, 33°01.0'W).

***Saccopharynx paucovertebratis* Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985**

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

References: Madeira (?) (Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1985, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

The holotype (unique) of this species is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P239898) caught near the Azores. Bertelsen and Nielsen (1985) describe for the first time this species and indicate the occurrence near the Azores, north-eastern Atlantic, 32°56.0'N, 23°47.0'W. The same authors mention in 1986 that the only known specimen was caught west of Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986). Both citations referred to the same specimen, and the geographic coordinates correspond to a position off the Azores, out of the PECS area and was erroneously included as presented in Madeira (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

***Saccopharynx ramosus* Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985**

Common name: Shortline swallower eel; **Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-ramosa**.

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

***Saccopharynx thalassa* Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985**

Common name: Hairytail swallower eel; **Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-peluda**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Nielsen, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016f; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

***Saccopharynx trilobatus* Nielsen & Bertelsen 1985**

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-trilobada**.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1983.11.19.1, 1981; Nielsen and Bertelsen, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1983.11.19.1.) caught SW of the Azores (32°58.0'N, 33°14.6'W).

Order Clupeiformes

Family Clupeidae

***Alosa alosa* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Common name: **Allis shad; Sável**, Saboga, Savaleta, Savalete, Save, Savelha, Savelinha.

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

Alosa fallax (Lacepède 1803)

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

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

Clupea harengus Linnaeus 1758

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

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

Harengula clupeiola Valenciennes, 1847

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

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

Sardina pilchardus (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **European pilchard**; **Sardinha**, Arenque-da-costa-larga, Costeleta-na-grelha, Esquilha, Majuga, Manjua, Manjunga, Petinga, Salpicadinha-da-costa, Sardinha-de-lei, Sardinha-do-puto, Sardinha-do-reino, Sardinha-europeia, Sardinha-legítima, Sardinha-portuguesa, Sardinha-real, Sardinha-verdadeira, Sardinhetta, Viva-da-costa, Vivinha, Vivinha-da-costa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Steindachner, 1868b; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981;

Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Whitehead, 1984, 1985; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008, 2012; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Fage, 1920; Ramalho, 1929a; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1982a; Isidro, 1988, 1990 a, b, 1996; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1994a; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Günther, 1868; Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1844b; de Velloso, 1892; Regan, 1916; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1948a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Whitehead, 1984, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of *Clupea laticosta* Lowe 1843, synonym of *S. pilchardus*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Sardinella aurita Valenciennes 1847

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

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

Sardinella maderensis (Lowe 1838)

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

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

Sprattus sprattus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European sprat; Espadilha**, Espadinha, Lampadinha, Lavadilha, Lavadinha, Lavalinha, Navalhinha, Navalhinho, Navalinha.

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

Family Engraulidae

Engraulis encrasicolus (Linnaeus 1758)

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

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

Order Alepocephaliformes

Family Alepocephalidae

Alepocephalus agassizii Goode & Bean 1883

Common name: Agassiz' slickhead; **Celindra-negra-de-Agassiz**.

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

Alepocephalus australis Barnard 1923

Common name: **Small scaled brown slickhead; Celindra-austral**.

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

Alepocephalus bairdii Goode & Bean 1879

Common name: **Baird's slickhead; Celindra-de-Baird**, Celindra, Triste-linda.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Pakhorukov, 2008; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira[▲] (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22500, 1967, set of two specimens).

Alepocephalus productus Gill 1883

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

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

Alepocephalus rostratus Risso 1820

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

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

Asquamiceps caeruleus Markle 1980

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

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

Asquamiceps hjorti (Koefoed 1927)

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

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

Asquamiceps velaris Zugmayer 1911

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

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

Bajacalifornia megalops (Lütken 1898)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen and Hulley, 2015a) and Azores (ZMH 119101, 1979; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Krefft, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008;

Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Nielsen and Hulley, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nielsen and Hulley, 2015a). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005304).

Bathylaco nigricans Goode & Bean 1896

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

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

Bathyrion danae Marshall 1966

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

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

Bathytroctes macrolepis Günther 1887

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

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

Bathytroctes michaelisarsii Koefoed 1927

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

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

Bathytroctes microlepis Günther 1878

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

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1887.12.7.233, 1873; Günther, 1878; Brauer, 1906; MOM-IC-0091-1145, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Nobre, 1935; Grey, 1956; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; NHMUK 1991.7.9.862, 1989; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1887.12.7.233) caught off south-eastern of Cape Vincent, 35°47.0'N, 8°23.0'W (mainland Portugal). A second holotype (unique) of *Bathytroctes grimaldii* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *B. microlepis*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1145) caught off mainland Portugal (37°38.0'N, 10°53.0'W).

Conocara fiolenti Sazonov & Ivanov 1979

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

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

Conocara macropterum (Vaillant 1888)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Markle and Quéro, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0497, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley, 2015b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1916, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et*

al., 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Hulley, 2015b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. macropterus* is the Atlantic ocean. The distribution map reported by Hulley (2015b) indicated the occurrence of this species in Madeira and Selvagens Islands. Its presence in the Madeira fauna has not been documented. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and needs further documentation.

Conocara murrayi (Koefoed 1927)

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

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

Conocara salmoneum (Gill & Townsend 1897)

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

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

Conocara weneri Nybelin 1946

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

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

Einara edentula (Alcock 1892)

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

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

Einara macrolepis (Koefoed 1927)

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

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

Herwigia krefftii (Nielsen & Larsen 1970)

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

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

Leptochilichthys agassizii Garman 1899

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

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

Leptochilichthys pinguis (Vaillant 1886)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Machida and Shiogaki, 1988).

Leptoderma macrophthalmum Byrkjedal, Poulsen & Galbraith 2011

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

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

Leptoderma macrops Vaillant 1886

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

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

Mirognathus normani Parr 1951

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

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

Narcetes erimelas Alcock 1890

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

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

Narcetes stomias (Gilbert 1890)

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

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0494, 1971; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019).

Photostylus pycnopterus Beebe 1933

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

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1987-0256, 1969; Markle, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Krefft, 1976, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Rinoctes nasutus (Koefoed 1927)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Christiansen *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Koefoed, 1927 (PECS); MNHN-IC-2009-0492, 1971; Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Bathytroctes nasutus* Koefoed 1927, synonym of *R. nasutu*, is in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 3208, 1910) caught 92 NM north-eastern off Marsala Seamount (34°59.0'N, 33°01.0'W). Almeida and Biscoito (2019) mentioned *Rinoctes cf nasutus* (Koefoed, 1927).

Rouleina attrita (Vaillant 1888)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Krefft, 1979b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0166, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Bertin, 1940; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; MNHN-IC-2009-0505, 1971; Markle, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Krefft, 1979b; Markle and Quéro, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997;

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

Rouleina madeirensis Maul 1948

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

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

Talismania antillarum (Goode & Bean 1896)

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

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

Talismania homoptera (Vaillant 1888)

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

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

Talismania mekistonema Sulak 1975

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

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

Xenodermichthys copei (Gill 1884)

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

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

Family Platytroctidae

Barbantus curvifrons (Roule & Angel 1931)

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

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

Holtbyrnia anomala Krefft 1980

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

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

Holtbyrnia innesi (Fowler 1934)

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

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

Holtbyrnia macrops Maul 1957

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

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

Holtbyrnia melanocephala (Vaillant 1888)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Grey, 1956; ZSM-Pis-029128 / 534338 / 385926, 1992; ZSM-Pis-029144 / 534354 / 385942, 1992; ZSM-Pis-029246 / 534449 / 386037, 1992). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *H. melanocephala* is in Banc d'Arguin, Eastern Atlantic.

Maulisia argipalla Matsui & Rosenblatt 1979

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

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

Maulisia maui Parr 1960

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

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

Maulisia microlepis Sazonov & Golovan 1976

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

References: mainland Portugal (Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018) and Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Mecklenburg *et al.*

al., 2018). The distribution map reported by Mecklenburg *et al.* (2018) indicated the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal.

Mentodus facilis (Parr 1951)

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

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

Mentodus mesalirus (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)

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

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

Mentodus rostratus (Günther 1878)

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

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

Normichthys operosus Parr 1951

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

References: mainland Portugal (Quéro *et al.*, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO_2122, 1979 (PECS); Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1984; Quéro *et al.*, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Orrell and Hartel, 2016).

Persparsia kopua (Phillipps 1942)

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

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

Platyroctes apus Günther 1878

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

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

Sagamichthys schnakenbecki (Krefft 1953)

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

References: mainland Portugal (AMNH 36472,1950(?); Quéro *et al.*, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 128329, 1972; Quéro *et al.*, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_372001, 1973; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016).

Searsia koefoedi Parr 1937

Common name: **Koefoed's searsid**; **Celindra-de-tubo-de-Koefoed**.

References: mainland Portugal (Quéro *et al.*, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0502, 1984; MNHN-IC-1987-0253, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1927; Parr, 1960; MNHN-IC-1987-0252, 1969; Sazonov, 1976; Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987; Quéro *et al.*, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1948a, 1952b; NHMUK 1987.9.4.6, 1958; NHMUK 2002.11.17.4, 1962; MCZ 67160, 1972; MCZ 100979, 1972; Quéro *et al.*, 1984; Matsui and Rosenblatt, 1987; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Orrell and Hartel, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Siluriformes

Family Ariidae

Galeichthys feliceps Valenciennes 1840

Common name: **White barbel**; **Bagre-barba-branca**.

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

Order Argentiniformes

Family Argentinidae

Argentina sphyraena Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Argentine**; **Argentina-branca**, Argentina, Biqueirão, Biqueirão-branco.

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

Glossanodon leioglossus (Valenciennes 1848)

Common name: **Smalltoothed argentine**; **Argentina-de-dentes-pequenos**, Argentina-dourada, Biqueirão, Biqueirão-branco.

References: mainland Portugal (Guichet, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (PECS) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Cohen, 1984, 1990; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Guichet, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Hureau and Monod, 1979; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22857, set of two specimens) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22540, 1967, set of twenty five specimens and MMF 22982, 1967, one specimen).

Family Microstomatidae

Microstoma microstoma (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Slender argentine; Argentina-fina.**

References: Azores (Cohen, 1960; MCZ 66009, 1964; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Nansenia atlantica Blache & Rossignol 1962

Common name: No English common name; **Argentina-atlântica.**

References: Azores (ZMH 118044, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 119388, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO 99999991, 2004 (PECS); MAR-ECO 99999995, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein 2015a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Nansenia boreacrassicauda Poulsen 2015

Common name: No English common name; **Argentina-boreal.**

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 120833, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poulsen, 2015). Poulsen (2015) re-evaluates several specimens of *Nansenia* and describes a new species - *Nansenia boreacrassicauda*. This re-evaluation leads to the reclassification of specimen ZMH 120833 (former ISH 967-1982), 268.0 mm SL (43°42.0'N, 28°27.0'W), previously identified as *Nansenia iberica* Matallanas 1985 for one of the paratypes of *N. boreacrassicauda*.

Nansenia groenlandica (Reinhardt 1840)

Common name: Greenland argentine; **Argentina-da-Groenlândia.**

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (ZMH 113994, 1975; ZMH 113999, 1975; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poulsen, 2015; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (NHMUK 1998.8.9.12752, 1958).

Nansenia iberica Matallanas 1985

Common name: No English common name; **Argentina-ibérica.**

References: Azores (PECS) (?) (ZMH 120833, 1982(?); ZMH 120958, 1982(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Poulsen (2015) the occurrence records ZMH 120833 and ZMH 120958 corresponded to *N. boreacrassicauda* and *N. cf. pelagica*, respectively. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Nansenia longicauda Kawaguchi & Butler 1984

Common name: No English common name; **Argentina-de-cauda-longa.**

References: Madeira (ZMH 25146, 1966; ZMH 138021, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poulsen, 2015). The distribution map reported by Poulsen (2015) shows the occurrence of this species off Madeira without indicating the geographical coordinates, which is probably within the Madeira EEZ.

Nansenia oblita (Facciola 1887)

Common name: No English common name; **Argentina-do-Mediterrâneo.**

References: mainland Portugal (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Poulsen, 2015). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *N. oblita* is the Greenland and North Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from southern Ireland to Western Sahara. The distribution map reported by Poulsen (2015) shows the occurrence of this species off Madeira without indicating the geographical coordinates, which is probably within the Madeira EEZ.

Nansenia cf. pelagica

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

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 120958, 1982; Poulsen, 2015). According to Poulsen (2015) the occurrence record ZMH 120958 (former ISH 465-1982) corresponded to *N. cf. pelagica*.

Nansenia tenera Kawaguchi & Butler 1984

Common name: No English common name; **Argentina-dourada.**

References: Azores (?) (MAR-ECO 4225, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *N. tenera* is

the south-eastern Atlantic and Porteiro *et al.* (2017) indicate scattered records in North Atlantic at about 55°N and northern Middle-Atlantic Ridge (MAR) in the Northeast Atlantic and around Cape Verde Islands. Gon (pers. comm., 2014, *in* Uiblein, 2015b) mentions the need for a revision of the taxonomy of the genus *Nansenia*, as there may be one or two hidden synonymies among the currently recognized species. Thus, the occurrence records of this species for the Azores should be re-evaluate and it is not considered in the total number of validated species.

Family Bathylagidae

Bathylagichthys greyae (Cohen 1958)

Common name: Grey's deepsea smelt; **Argentina-da-fundura-de-Grey**.

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 6825, 1970; ZMH 6826, 1970; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Cohen, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Bathylagus euryops Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: **Goiter blacksmelt**; **Argentina-da-fundura-negra**.

References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34599, 1969; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (ZMH 114097, 1975; MAR-ECO 7385, 2004; MAR-ECO 5566, 2004; MAR-ECO 7674, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (MCZ 66229, 1969; MCZ 66230, 1969; MCZ 60353, 1969; Cohen, 1984(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Dolicholagus longirostris (Maul 1948)

Common name: Longsnout blacksmelt; **Argentina-da-fundura-de-focinho-comprido**.

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

Melanolagus bercoides (Borodin 1929)

Common name: Bigscale deepsea smelt; **Argentina-da-fundura-escamuda**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004503, 1959; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 225, 2001; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_070001, 1973; MCZ 61922, 1969; Cohen, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Opisthoproctidae

Bathylchnops brachyrhynchus (Parr 1937)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-fantasma-dardo-listado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.6.15.5, 1961; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Hartel and Orrell, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) this species is apparently found in all oceans. Hartel and Orrell (2016b) indicate the occurrence of this rare species off Madeira without indicating the geographical coordinates. The occurrence of this species in Madeira is questionable and needs further documentation.

Bathylchnops exilis Cohen 1958

Common name: **Javelin spookfish**; **Peixe-fantasma-dardo**.

References: Azores (Cohen, 1984; MAR-ECO 5677, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dolichopteryx longipes (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Brown-snout spookfish; **Peixe-fantasma-de-barbatanas-longas**.

References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1693, 2001; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 66321, 1969; MCZ 66331, 1972; Cohen, 1984; Quéro, 1990a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Monacoa grimaldii (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: **Mirrorbelly; Peixe-sola-de-Grimaldi**, Peixe-sola.

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1163, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1964a, 1984c, 1990; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Hamer *et al.*, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poulsen *et al.*, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntype of *Opisthoproctus grimaldii* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *M. grimaldii*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1163) caught off Portugal.

Opisthoproctus soleatus Vaillant 1888

Common name: **Barrel-eye; Peixe-sola**.

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Albert I^{er} de Mónaco, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1916, 1919a; Schmidt, 1918; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1964, 1984c; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Rhynchohyalus natalensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)

Common name: Glasshead barreleye; **Peixe-sola-cabeça-de-vidro**.

References: Azores (MCZ 66429, 1969; Post 1987a; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1946b; MCZ 96900, 1978; Cohen, 1979c, 1984c; Quéro, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Ophthalmopelton macropus* Maul 1946, synonym of *R. natalensis*, is in the MMF collections caught off Madeira (stomach content).

Order Salmoniformes

Family Salmonidae

Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Rainbow trout; Truta-arco-íris**, Arco-íris, Francesa, Truíta, Truta, Truta americana, Truta-francesa, Truta-pequena.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Nobre, 1931, 1932, 1935; Welcomme, 1988; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) Azores (AquaNIS, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (AquaNIS, 2002; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). *O. mykiss* is an alien and invasive species introduced in Portugal. This species is primarily a freshwater fish, although sea-run populations, often known as steelhead, exist in some areas. However, populations of *O. mykiss* are capable of migrating to and surviving in the sea (Jonsson 2011). In Portugal all the occurrence records “take place” in the watersheds (mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira Islands), but occasional and scattered catches are reported in estuaries and coastal areas (mainland Portugal). The introduction of this species in the Azores occurred in 1990 and in Madeira in 2002.

Salmo salar Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Atlantic salmon; Salmão-do-Atlântico**, Nelma, Salmão, Salmão-europeu, Salmonete, Santantoninho, Santo-antoninho, Tranca.

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

Salmo trutta Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Sea trout; Truta-marisca**, Cambo, Marinha, Margarida, Marisca, Palmeira, Pinta, Pintada, Relha, Relho, Salmonada, Salmoneira, Salmoneja, Salmonete, Sapeira, Truíta, Truta, Truta-assalmonada, Truta-de-água-doce, Truta-do-mar, Truta-do-rio, Truta-dos-rios, Truta-maior, Truta-marinha, Truta-prateada, Truta-salmonada, Truta-salmoneira, Truta-salmoneja, Truta-sapeira, Truta-vulgar, Vermelhinha.

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

Order Stomiiformes

Family Gonostomatidae

Bonapartia pedaliota Goode & Bean 1896

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

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 103332, 1966; MCZ 79875, 1969; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933; Jespersen, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Belloc, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1964; Mukhacheva, 1976; Post, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 144673, 1969 (PECS); SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_075001, 1973; Badcock, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Zaphotias photocephalus* Roule & Angel 1933, synonym of *B. pedaliota*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1280) caught off the Azores.

Cyclothone acclinidens Garman 1899

Common name: **Benttooth bristlemouth; Boqueirão-de-dentes-curveos**.

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

Cyclothone alba Brauer 1906

Common name: Pale bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-branco**.

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

Cyclothone braueri Jespersen & Tåning 1926

Common name: **Garrick; Boqueirão-de-Brauer**.

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

Cyclothone livida Brauer 1902

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

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004603, 1959; MCZ 143319, 1969; Badcock, 1984; MCZ 143318, 1986; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 143321, 1969; Witzell, 1979; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 105422, 1968; MCZ 143320, 1969; MCZ 143314, 1978; Badcock, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Cyclothone microdon (Günther 1878)

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

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

Cyclothone obscura Brauer 1902

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

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

Cyclothone pallida Brauer 1902

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

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004684, 1959; Badcock, 1982, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029138 / 534348 / 385936, 1991; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1960; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Badcock, 1984; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 142720, 1969; MCZ 142683, 1978; Maul, 1971a; Badcock, 1982, 1984; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; ZSM-Pis-029351 / 534549 / 386137, 1990; Miya and Nishida, 1996; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Cyclothone parapallida Badcock 1982

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

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

Cyclothone pseudopallida Mukhacheva 1964

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

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

Cyclothone signata Garman 1899

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

References: mainland Portugal (?) (VLIZ 318569, 1922; VLIZ 318570, 1922; Damas, 1934; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1911b; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; VLIZ 318563, 1922; VLIZ 318564, 1922; Damas, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Damas, 1934).

According to Miya and Nishida (1996) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. signata* is the central and Eastern Pacific. Several authors mention the occurrence of the species *Cyclothone signata* Garman 1899 and the subspecies *Cyclothone signata alba* Brauer 1906 in Portuguese waters. The occurrence records of *C. signata* var. *alba* corresponded to *Cyclothone alba* Brauer 1906 and the occurrence records of *C. signata* are likely to belong to *C. alba* subspecies. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Diplophos taenia Günther 1873

Common name: Pacific portholefish; **Boqueirão-comprido**.

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

Gonostoma atlanticum Norman 1930

Common name: **Atlantic fangjaw**; **Boqueirão-do-Atlântico**.

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

Gonostoma denudatum Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Bristlemouth; **Boqueirão-do-Mediterrâneo**.

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

Manducus maderensis (Johnson 1890)

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

References: Madeira (NHMUK 1890.5.31.6., 1878-1892; Johnson, 1890; Norman, 1930; Fowler, 1936a, b; Maul, 1948a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Quéro *et al.*, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Gonostoma maderense* Johnson 1890, synonym of *M. maderensis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1890.5.31.6.) collected from the fish market, Funchal (Madeira).

Margrethia obtusirostra Jespersen & Tåning 1919

Common name: Bighead portholefish; **Boqueirão-cabeçudo**.

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

Sigmops bathyphilus (Vaillant 1884)

Common name: **Spark anglemouth**; **Boqueirão-brilhante**.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1912-0013, 1910; NHMUK 1987.9.4.43, 1956; YPM ICH 004730, 1959; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029133 / 534343 / 385931, 1992; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0059, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896b; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; Roule and Angel, 1923; Barnard, 1925; Fowler, 1936a; Bertin, 1940; Ferreira, 1942; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Badcock, 1984; Post, 1985; Arruda,

1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a, b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 141716, 1969; Maul, 1971a; Badcock, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Cyclothone grandis* Collett 1896 is in the MOM collections (not found in 1995) caught west of São Miguel (Azores) is synonym of *S. bathyphilus*.

Sigmops elongatus (Günther 1878)

Common name: **Elongated bristlemouth fish; Boqueirão-dentado.**

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1180, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Badcock, 1984; Moura, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Roule and Angel, 1933; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Ferreira, 1942; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Koefoed, 1958; Grey, 1964; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Badcock, 1984; Post, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; Badcock, 1984; Quéro *et al.*, 1990b; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntypes of *Gonostoma polyphos* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *S. elongatus*, are in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1180 and MOM-IC-0091-1195) both caught off mainland Portugal.

Family Sternoptychidae

Argyripnus atlanticus Maul 1952

Common name: No English common name; **Pai-velho-do-Atlântico.**

References: Azores (PECS) (Ehrich, 1977; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1952b; Ehrich, 1977; Witzell, 1979; Badcock, 1984; Quéro *et al.*, 1990c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 3226) caught at the Funchal Harbor (Madeira).

Argyropelecus aculeatus Valenciennes 1850

Common name: Atlantic silver hatchetfish; **Pai-velho-prateado-do-Atlântico**, Pai-velho.

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

Argyropelecus affinis Garman 1899

Common name: **Pacific hatchet fish; Pai-velho-do-Pacífico**, Pai-velho.

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

Argyropelecus bocagei Osório 1909

Common name: No English common name; **Pai-velho-de-Bocage.**

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956). Osório (1909) identified this species from one specimen caught off Setúbal (Portugal), at the depth of 600 meters. This unique holotype was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire. This species is not considered in the total number of valid species, because its not possible to re-evaluate the taxonomic validity of this record.

Argyropelecus gigas Norman 1930

Common name: **Hatchetfish; Pai-velho-gigante**, Pai-velho.

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

Argyropelecus hemigymnus Cocco 1829

Common name: **Half-naked hatchetfish; Pai-velho-manchado**, Pai-velho.

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

Argyropelecus olfersii (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: Silver hatchetfish; **Pai-velho-prateado**, Pai-velho.

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

Argyropelecus sladeni Regan 1908

Common name: **Sladen's hatchet fish; Pai-velho-de-Sladen**.

References: Azores (MCZ 34993, 1931; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Maurolicus amethystinopunctatus Cocco 1838

Common name: Pearlsides; **Peixe-luz**.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 64712, 1969; MCZ 92518, 1972; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Collins, 1954; Parin and Kobylansky, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rees *et al.*, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 81214, 1969; MCZ 92514, 1972; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Rees *et al.* (2016) based on

molecular data studies suggest that the type species for the genus, *M. muelleri* (Gmelin 1798), and the species *M. amethystinopunctatus* Cocco 1838 are conspecifics. However, Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) considered these two species valid.

Maurolicus muelleri (Gmelin 1789)

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

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

Polyipnus polli Schultz 1961

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

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

Sternoptyx diaphana Hermann 1781

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

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

Sternoptyx pseudobscura Baird 1971

Common name: **Highlight hatchetfish; Pai-velho-oblíquo,** Pai-velho.

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

Valenciennellus tripunctulatus (Esmark 1871)

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

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

Family Phosichthyidae

Ichthyococcus ovatus (Cocco 1838)

Common name: Ovate lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-oval**.

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

Pollichthys mauli (Poll 1953)

Common name: Stareye lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-de-Maul**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.8.496, 1966; NHMUK 2003.7.11.18, 1984; Iwamoto, 2015b), Azores (MCZ 140261, 1972(PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008(PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(PECS); Iwamoto, 2015b) and Madeira (Iwamoto, 2015b). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira EEZ.

Polymetme corythaeola (Alcock 1898)

Common name: Rendezvous fish; **Peixe-luminoso-do-Índico**.

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

Polymetme thaeocoryla Parin & Borodulina 1990

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

References: mainland Portugal (Parin and Borodulina, 1990; Harold, 2002; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015b), Azores (PECS) (Parin and Borodulina, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (PECS) (Parin and Borodulina, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015b).

Vinciguerria attenuata (Cocco 1838)

Common name: Slender lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-esguio**.

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

Vinciguerria lucetia (Garman 1899)

Common name: Panama lightfish; **Peixe-luminoso-do-Panamá**.

References: Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1911b (PECS); Murray and Hjort, 1912; NHMUK 1934.12.19.6, 1912-1936; Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954) and Madeira (?) (Roule and Angel, 1930). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *V. lucetia* is the Pacific Ocean. Several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira (larva), but according to Santos *et al.* (1997) the occurrence records of *V. lucetia* in the Azores

corresponded to misidentification of *Vinciguerria attenuata* (Cocco 1838). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of Madeira and Azores species.

Vinciguerria nimbaria (Jordan & Williams 1895)

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

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

Vinciguerria poweriae (Cocco 1838)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Jespersen and Taaning, 1926; Badcock, 1984; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1958; Badcock, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949a, 1971a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Yarrella blackfordi Goode & Bean 1896

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

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

Family Stomiidae

Aristostomias grimaldii Zugmayer 1913

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

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

Aristostomias lunifer Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118630, 1979; NHMUK 1998.8.9.18817, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (USNM 296721, 1971; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Aristostomias tittmanni Welsh 1923

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

References: Azores (NHMUK 1929.7.6.253, 1922; Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Morrow, 1964b; MCZ 149494, 1978; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; MAECO385-09, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 131974, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Aristostomias xenostoma Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Astronesthes atlanticus Parin & Borodulina 1996

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

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

Astronesthes cyaneus (Brauer 1902)

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

References: Azores (?) (PECS) ([SOC Discovery 1023214_85_FIS_013010, 1980](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)). According to [Eschmeyer et al. \(2019\)](#) the current geographic distribution of *A. cyaneus* is the Indo-West Pacific: from Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands, north to Ogasawara Islands. Several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, but we have uncertainty about the identification of the Azores specimen. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Astronesthes gemmifer Goode & Bean 1896

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

References: mainland Portugal ([ZMH 107009, 1968](#); [USNM 301139, 1970](#); [ZMH 118203, 1979](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([MCZ 133383, 1969](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017](#); [Kukuev, 2002 \(PECS\)](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Roule and Angel, 1933](#); [Fowler, 1936b](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Maul, 1956b](#); [NHMUK 1962.12.12.54, 1958](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Astronesthes indicus Brauer 1902

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

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

Astronesthes leucopogon Regan & Trewavas 1929

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

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

Astronesthes macropogon Goodyear & Gibbs 1970

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

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

Astronesthes micropogon Goodyear & Gibbs 1970

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

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

Astronesthes neopogon Regan & Trewavas 1929

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

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

Astronesthes niger Richardson 1845

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

References: mainland Portugal ([USNM 301306, 1969](#); [USNM 301289, 1969](#); [INIP, 1982a](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([Murray and Hjort, 1912 \(PECS\)](#); [Regan and Trewavas, 1929](#); [Fowler, 1936a](#); [Belloc, 1938](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Lowe, 1850, 1852](#); [MOM-IC-0091-1366, 1911](#); [Fowler, 1936a](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The

holotype (unique) of *Astronesthes myriaster* Zugmayer 1913, synonym of *A. niger*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1366) caught off Madeira.

Astronesthes richardsoni (Poey 1852)

Common name: **Richardson's snaggletooth**; **Peixe-dragão-de-Richardson**.

References: mainland Portugal (Porteiro, 2005).

Astronesthes similis Parr 1927

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

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 6570, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. similis* is the Western Atlantic. However, there are three specimens at MCZ and NHMUK collections caught in the tropical and temperate Eastern Atlantic (MCZ 132863, MCZ 132862 and NHMUK 1929.1.4.83). The location indicated in the NHMUK record is the North-east Atlantic Ocean, East of Portugal, but the geographic coordinates mentioned are outside of the mainland Portugal PECS area (370 NM west of the Portuguese continental coast).

Astronesthes zharovi Parin & Borodulina 1998

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

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023215_86_FIS_013006, 1980; SOC Discovery 1023217_86_FIS_013006, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Bathophilus brevis Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (Regan and Trewavas 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; NHMUK 1998.8.9.18346, 1981; NHMUK 1998.8.9.18347, 1981) and Madeira (NHMUK 1929.7.6.19, 1921; MCZ 132781, 1986; MCZ 155709, 1986; MCZ 132780, 1986; MCZ 153111, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Bathophilus digitatus (Welsh 1923)

Common name: Scaleless black dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-iridescente**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-029239 / 534442 / 386030, 1992; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015c), Azores (NHMUK 1998.8.9.18748, 1981 (PECS); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; MAR-ECO 4822, 2004 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015c; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Gibbs, 1984; Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky and Herrera, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Bathophilus longipinnis (Pappenheim 1914)

Common name: Longfin dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbatana-longa**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 118388, 1979), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; SOC Discovery 1023215_86_FIS_067009, 1980 (PECS); MAR-ECO 7343, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826200 8 FIS 067009, 1973; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Bathophilus metallicus (Welsh 1923)

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

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1929.7.6.39, 1921; Harold, 2015b), Azores (NHMUK 1929.7.6.28, 1922; NHMUK 1929.7.6.45, 1922; MCZ 84809, 1964; MCZ 84816, 1969; MCZ 84827, 1969; MCZ 84829, 1969; Harold, 2015b) and Madeira (NHMUK 1929.7.6.34, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.29-30, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.35, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.36-38, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.40-41, 1921; NHMUK 1929.7.6.47, 1921; MCZ 132760, 1986; Harold, 2015b). The species *Trichostomias metallicus* Welsh 1923 is synonym of *B. metallicus*. In the original description Welsh (1923) mentioned that *T. metallicus* was close to *Trichostomias vaillanti* Zugmayer 1911, from which it differed chiefly in its much smaller eye, higher number of dorsal and anal rays, and the presence of four small teeth on the palatines. Froese and Pauly (2019) considered *Bathophilus metallicus* (Welsh 1923) as synonym of *Bathophilus vaillanti* (Zugmayer 1911). However, Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) considered *Bathophilus metallicus* (Welsh 1923) as a valid species. Thus, some former occurrence records of *B. vaillanti* may relate to *B. metallicus* or vice versa and an overlapping geographic distribution of these two species occurs. This subject deserves further detailed attention.

Bathophilus nigerrimus Giglioli 1882

Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-chicote**.

References: Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 149509, 1978; Arruda, 1887; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; MCZ 84843, 1978; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Bathophilus pawnee Parr 1927

Common name: **Pawnee dragonfish**; **Peixe-dragão-de-Pawnee**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023216 84 FIS 067004, 1980; SOC Discovery 1022207 84 FIS 067006, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Porteiro, 2005).

Bathophilus proximus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1024104_84_FIS_067008, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Bathophilus schizochirus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Madeira (Harold, 2015c). According to Harold (2015c) *B. schizochirus* is a circumglobal species that occurs in tropical to subtropical waters. The distribution map of this species reported by Harold (2015c) partially included the Madeira EEZ but the presence of this species in Madeira was not yet confirmed. Thus, specimens are needed for confirmation.

Bathophilus vaillanti (Zugmayer 1911)

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

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

Borostomias antarcticus (Lönnerberg 1905)

Common name: **Snaggletooth**; **Peixe-dragão-do-Antártico**.

References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34583, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (ZMH 114114, 1975; MAR-ECO 4151, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Borostomias elucens (Brauer 1906)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Harold, 2015d; Ralph, 2015d), Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1022203_86_FIS_076001, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015d) and Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *B. elucens* is a cosmopolitan species with a widely tropical geographic distribution (Harold, 2015d). Ralph (2015d) indicate the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal (on maps). Its presence among the Portuguese ichthyofauna is not yet documented. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal.

Borostomias mononema (Regan & Trewavas 1929)

Common name: Sickly snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-abutre**.

References: Madeira (ZMH 104281, 1966; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Chauliodus danae Regan & Trewavas 1929

Common name: **Dana viperfish**; **Peixe-dragão-do-Dana**, Peixe-víbora.

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

Chauliodus sloani Bloch & Schneider 1801

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

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

Chirostomias pliopterus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Echiostoma barbatum Lowe 1843

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

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

Eustomias acinosus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1998.8.9.18746, 1981).

Eustomias braueri Zugmayer 1911

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

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

Eustomias contiguus Gomon & Gibbs 1985

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

References: Azores (PECS) (USNM 322759, 1979; ZMH 25001, 1979; ZMH 25002, 1979; Gomon and Gibbs, 1985; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 24999, 1968; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Eustomias drechseli Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Eustomias dubius Parr 1927

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

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

Eustomias enbarbatus Welsh 1923

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

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

Eustomias filifer (Gilchrist 1906)

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

References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984), Azores (PECS) (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; USNM 322960, 1979; ZMH 120730, 1982; NHMUK 1998.8.9.17848, 1981; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 104021, 1966; NHMUK 2007.10.31.64, 1966; Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Eustomias fissibarbis (Pappenheim 1914)

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

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

Eustomias furcifer Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Eustomias lipochirus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Eustomias longibarba Parr 1927

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

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

Eustomias macronema Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Madeira (Gibbs, 1984; Swinney, 1990; Clarke, 2000; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Eustomias macrurus Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Yellowstem dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-amarelo**.

References: Azores ([Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Eustomias melanostigma Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Madeira ([ZMH 104068, 1966](#)).

Eustomias monodactylus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) ([USNM 322963, 1979](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Swinney, 1990](#); [Porteiro, 2005](#)).

Eustomias obscurus Vaillant 1884

Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-obscurus**.

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

Eustomias parri Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores ([YPM ICH 004038, 1931](#); [YPM ICH 008748, 1931](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Eustomias radicefilis Borodin 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) ([SOC Discovery 827000 8 FIS 261016, 1973](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Eustomias satterleei Beebe 1933

Common name: Twinray dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-Satterlee**.

References: Azores (PECS) ([MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4664, 1979](#); [Clarke, 2000](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Eustomias schiffi Beebe 1932

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

References: Azores (PECS) ([NHMUK 1998.8.9.17845, 1981](#); [NHMUK 1998.8.9.17905, 1981](#); [Porteiro, 2005](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Eustomias schmidtii Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Schmidt's dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-Schmidt**.

References: Azores (PECS) ([USNM 292889, 1979](#); [SOC Discovery 1022825 84 FIS 261013, 1980](#); [SOC Discovery 1022825 85 FIS 261013, 1980](#); [SOC Discovery 1022825 86 FIS 261013, 1980](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([ZMH 106069, 1968](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Swinney, 1990](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Eustomias simplex Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) ([USNM 372019, 1979](#); [USNM 379335, 19779](#); [SOC Discovery 1022804 85 FIS 261010, 1980](#); [SOC Discovery 1022804 86 FIS 261010, 1980](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Gibbs, 1984](#); [Swinney, 1990](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Eustomias tenisoni Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Madeira (PECS) ([NHMUK 2007.2.26.13](#), 1990; [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Eustomias tetranema Zugmayer 1913

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

References: Azores ([MCZ 101714](#), 1984 (PECS); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1450, 1912; [Zugmayer, 1913](#); [Regan and Trewavas, 1930](#); [Roule and Angel, 1933\(?\)](#); [Fowler, 1936a](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [ZMH 106055](#), 1968; [NHMUK 1995.3.7.2](#), 1979; [Gibbs, 1984](#); [MCZ 97621](#), 1986; [Swinney, 1990](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections caught SW of Madeira (31°45.0'N, 20°17.0'W).

Flagellostomias boureei (Zugmayer 1913)

Common name: Longbarb dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-dos-Açores**.

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

Grammatostomias circularis Morrow 1959

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

References: Madeira ([ZMH 105793](#), 1968; [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Grammatostomias dentatus Goode & Bean 1896

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

References: mainland Portugal ([YPM ICH 004745](#), 1959; [YPM ICH 004830](#), 1959; [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)), Azores (PECS) ([MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4330](#), 1979; [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Swinney, 1988](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Grammatostomias flagellibarba Holt & Byrne 1910

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

References: mainland Portugal (PECS)([NHMUK 2013.8.12.12-13](#), 1984), Azores (PECS) ([ZMH 119421](#), 1979; [Gibbs, 1984\(?\)](#)) and Madeira ([MCZ 70504](#), 1978; [Swinney, 1988](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Heterophotus ophistoma Regan & Trewavas 1929

Common name: Wingfin snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-de-boca-de-serpente**.

References: mainland Portugal ([NHMUK 2004.2.27.134](#), 1966).

Idiacanthus fasciola Peters 1877

Common name: Ribbon sawtail fish; **Peixe-dragão-de-cauda-serreada**.

References: mainland Portugal ([Nobre, 1935](#); [GNM 1946-7576](#), 1946; [NHMUK 1988.2.25.52](#), 1955; [IFREMER Biocean 34545](#), 1969; [NHMUK 2014.8.17.104](#), 1984 (PECS); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [ZSM-Pis-028703 / 533924 / 385512](#), 1991; [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([Murray and Hjort, 1912](#) (PECS); [Roule and Angel, 1924, 1933](#); [Regan and Trewavas, 1930](#); [Fowler, 1936a, b](#); [Ferreira, 1942](#); [Gibbs, 1964, 1984](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Menezes et al., 2012](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015b](#); [Almeida and Bischoito, 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Maul, 1971a](#); [MCZ 89605](#), 1978; [MCZ 89603](#), 1978; [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Davies and Merrett, 1998](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Leptostomias gladiator (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: Scaleless dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-gladiador**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 105809, 1968; ZMH 105828, 1968; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Leptostomias haplocaulus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Leptostomias leptobolus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Leptostomias longibarba Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Malacosteus niger Ayres 1848

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

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

Melanostomias bartonbeani Parr 1927

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

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

Melanostomias biseriatus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

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

Melanostomias macrophotus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105820, 1968; USNM 300329, 1970; Gibbs, 1984; Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 358661, 1979; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 70575, 1978; Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Melanostomias melanopogon Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores ([Arruda, 1997](#); [MAR-ECO 3449, 2004](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Melanostomias melanops Brauer 1902

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

References: Azores (PECS) ([USNM 358821, 1979](#); [USNM 358822, 1979](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Harold, 2015f](#)) and Madeira ([NHMUK BMNH 2007.10.31.11, 1966](#); [MCZ 132284, 1969](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [ZSM-Pis-029424 / 534609 / 386197, 1990](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Harold, 2015f](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Melanostomias spilorrhynchus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: mainland Portugal ([ZMH 105785, 1968](#); [Harold, 2015g](#)), Azores ([Santos et al., 1997](#); [Harold, 2015g](#)), and Madeira ([ZMH 102886, 1964](#); [ZMH 110418, 1971](#); [MNHN-IC-1938-0120, 1938](#); [Harold, 2015g](#)). This species was previously considered a synonym of *Melanostomias bartonbeani* Parr 1927.

Melanostomias tentaculatus (Regan & Trewavas 1930)

Common name: Tentacle dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-tentaculado**.

References: Azores (PECS) ([USNM 358831, 1979](#); [USNM 358662, 1979](#); [MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_2675, 1982](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([ZMH 104226, 1966](#); [ZMH 104227, 1966](#); [ZMH 105803, 1968](#); [MCZ 132200, 1970](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Melanostomias valdiviae Brauer 1902

Common name: **Valdivia black dragon fish**; **Peixe-dragão-de-Valdivia**.

References: mainland Portugal ([ZMH 105911, 1968](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015d](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([MCZ 132155, 1969](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015d](#)) and Madeira ([ZMH 104379, 1966](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015d](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Neonesthes capensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)

Common name: Cape snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-do-Cabo**.

References: mainland Portugal ([Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015e](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([YPM ICH 007712, 1931](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015e](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([MCZ 85924, 1969](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [MCZ 153108, 1986](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015e](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Pachystomias microdon (Günther 1878)

Common name: Smalltooth dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-dente-curto**.

References: mainland Portugal ([Gibbs, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015f](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([MAR-ECO 7399, 2004](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015f](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017](#)) and Madeira ([Papaconstantinou and Kobylansky, 2015f](#)). The holotype (unique) of *Aristostomias brattstroemii* Koefoed 1956, synonym of *P. microdon*, is in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 5291) caught South of the Azores (out of the PECS).

Photonectes braueri (Zugmayer 1913)

Common name: Brauer's dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-de-Brauer**.

References: Azores ([MOM-IC-0091-1555, 1912](#); [Zugmayer, 1913](#); [Roule and Angel, 1933](#); [Fowler, 1936b](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Koefoed, 1956](#); [Morrow and Gibbs, 1964](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010, 2017](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Roberts et al., 2017](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Regan and Trewavas, 1930](#); [Fowler, 1936b](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Gibbs, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The holotype (unique) of *Melanostomias braueri* Zugmayer 1913, synonym of *P. braueri*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1555) caught West of the Azores.

Photonectes dinema Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 55082, 1970; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Photonectes leucospilus Regan & Trewavas 1930

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

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1998.8.9.17904, 1981; NHMUK 1998.8.9.18230, 1981) and Madeira (ZMH 110405, 1971).

Photonectes margarita (Goode & Bean 1896)

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

References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-1554, 1912; Zugmayer, 1913; Roule and Angel, 1931, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Gibbs and Barnett, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Echiostoma richardi* Zugmayer 1913, synonym of *P. margarita*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1554) caught West of the Azores (39°19.0'N, 35°24.50'W).

Photonectes mirabilis Parr 1927

Common name: Blueband dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-maravilhoso**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118251, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 132040, 1972; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Photonectes parvimanus Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Fleshyfin dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-barbatana-curta**.

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

Photostomias atrox (Alcock 1890)

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

References: Azores (PECS) (Harold, 2015h) and Madeira (Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015h).

Photostomias goodyeari Kenaley & Hartel 2005

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

References: Azores (MCZ 150373, 1978; Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (USNM 376101, 1971; Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Photostomias guernei Collett 1889

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

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Quéro *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-50, 1887; Collett, 1889b, 1896a; Lütken, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Richard, 1900; Perrier, 1903; Joubin, 1905; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a, b; MNHN-IC-1938-0123, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Koefoed, 1956; Morrow, 1964b; Gibbs, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1930; Maul, 1952b; USNM 225026, 1971; USNM 225027, 1971; Gibbs, 1984; Kenaley and Hartel, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0050) caught off the Azores (38°34.50'N, 30°43.30'W). *Photostomias mirabilis* (Beebe 1933) is synonym of *P. guernei*.

Rhadinesthes decimus (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: Slender snaggletooth; **Peixe-dragão-delgado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Zugmayer, 1911a; Nybelin, 1946; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 272910, n.d (PECS); USNM 358792, 1979 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 86132, 1969; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotypes (uniques) of *Rhadinesthes jacobssoni* Nybelin 1946 and *Astronesthes decimus* Zugmayer 1911, which are synonyms of *R. decimus*, are in the NHMG collections (NHMG pi. ex. 1354) and MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0959), respectively, both caught off mainland Portugal.

Stomias boa (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Boa dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-jibóia**.

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

Stomias brevisbarbatus Ege 1918

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

References: mainland Portugal (Ege, 1934; ZSM-Pis-028731 / 533952 / 385540, 1991; ZSM-Pis-028732 / 533953 / 385541, 1991; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ege, 1934; MCZ 128677, 1969; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Priede, 2017) and Madeira (Ege, 1934; Maul, 1948a, 1956b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Stomias longibarbatus (Brauer 1902)

Common name: **Longbarb scaly dragonfish; Peixe-dragão-escamudo**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 106044, 1968; Gibbs, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912(?); NHMUK 2003.1.13.100, 1970; IMAR/DOP COLETA 8889, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 110608, 1971; SOC Discovery 826200_8_FIS_511001, 1973; NHMUK 1998.8.9.8091, 1973; Gibbs, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Trigonolampa miriceps Regan & Trewavas 1930

Common name: Threelights dragonfish; **Peixe-dragão-listado**.

References: Azores (MCZ 114690, 1964; MCZ 62186, 1972; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Order Ateleopodiformes

Family Ateleopodidae

Guentherus altivela Osório 1917

Common name: **Jellynose; Peixe-de-vela-alta**.

References: mainland Portugal (Trunov and Isarev, 1971; Costa and Reiner, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Paxton, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Aulopiformes

Family Aulopidae

Aulopus filamentosus (Bloch 1792)

Common name: **Royal flagfin; Lagarto-do-mar**, Lagarto-do-alto, Peixe-lagarto, Lagarto.

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

Family Chlorophthalmidae

Chlorophthalmus agassizi Bonaparte 1840

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

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Sulak, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0512, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Merrett, 1990; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0089, 1883; MNHN-IC-1885-0090, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Perrier, 1903; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Carvalho, 1982; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Moura, 2004; Diekmann *et al.*, 2006 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015b; Russell *et al.*, 2015) and Madeira (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Sulak, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015; Russell *et al.*, 2015). Nine specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22407, 1967, set of four specimens; MMF 22544, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22837, 1967, set of four specimens).

Family Ipnopidae

Bathymicrops multispinis Nielsen & Merrett 1992

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

References: Madeira (PECS) (NHMUK 1997.1.2.2, 1990; USNM 344624, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Bathymicrops regis Hjort & Koefoed 1912

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

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

Bathypterois dubius Vaillant 1888

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

References: mainland Portugal (Zugmayer, 1911; Maul, 1976; Sulak, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0511, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1885-0121, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Good and Bean, 1895; Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Perrier, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Brian, 1908, 1912; Zugmayer, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Golovan, 1976; Maul, 1976; Saldanha, 1977a; Sulak, 1977, 1984; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012;

Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype of this species is in MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1885-121) caught off the Azores. Several specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22491, 1967, set of sixteen specimens).

Bathypterois grallator (Goode & Bean 1886)

Common name: **Tripodfish; Peixe-tripé.**

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

Bathypterois longipes Günther 1878

Common name: **Abysal spiderfish; Peixe-tripé-abissal.**

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

Bathypterois phenax Parr 1928

Common name: Blackfin spiderfish; **Peixe-tripé-de-barbatana-negra.**

References: Azores (Rannou and Gaborit-Rezzouk, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Sulak, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Franco *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Bathytrophops marionae Mead 1958

Common name: Marion's spiderfish; **Peixe-tripé-de-Marion.**

References: Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002; Bannermann *et al.*, 2015d).

Bathytrophops sewelli (Norman 1939)

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

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1970-0030, 1969; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1970; Nielsen, 1979b; Sulak, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Franco *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Bathytrophops azorensis* Geistdoerfer, Hureau & Rannou 1970, synonym of *B. sewelli*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1970-0030) caught at 88 NM SW of São Miguel (Azores).

Discoverichthys praecox Merrett & Nielsen 1987

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

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1986.7.23.1., 1985; Merrett and Nielsen, 1987). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1986.7.23.1) caught at 150 NM East of Hyères Seamount, 31°7.30'N, 25°5.40'W (Monaco Basin).

Family Scopelarchidae

Benthalbella infans Zugmayer 1911

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

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1188, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a; Fowler, 1936a; YPM ICH 004882, 1959; Johnson, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029192 / 534400 / 385988, 1992; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1924; Merrett *et al.*, 1973; Johnson, 1974, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 70344, 1969; MCZ 70352, 1972; Johnson, 1984; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017;

Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1188) caught at North of Madeira.

Rosenblattichthys hubbsi Johnson 1974

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

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

Scopelarchus analis (Brauer 1902)

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

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-16269, 1946; GNM 1946-16270, 1946; MCZ 69303, 1969; MCZ 69304, 1969; Johnson, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-765, 1914; MOM-IC-0091-757, 1914; Roule, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Kofoed, 1955; Johnson, 1974; Maul, 1979b; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Johnson, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a, 1979b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Johnson, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntypes of *Odontostomus perarmatus* Roule 1916, synonym of *S. analis*, are in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-757 and MOM-IC-0091-765 (set of three specimens) both caught at North-east of the Azores.

Scopelarchus guentheri Alcock 1896

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

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

Scopelarchus michaelsarsi Kofoed 1955

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

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

Family Notosudidae

Ahliesaurus berryi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976

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

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

Scopelosaurus argenteus (Maul 1954)

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

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

Scopelosaurus lepidus (Krefft & Maul 1955)

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

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

2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Krefft, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scopelosaurus smithii Bean 1925

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

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

Family Synodontidae

Synodus foetens (Linnaeus 1766)

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

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

Synodus saurus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Atlantic lizardfish**; **Peixe-lagarto-do-Atlântico**, Bombô, Lagartijo-do-mar, Lagartixa-do-mar, Lagarto, Lagarto-da-costa, Lagarto-do-mar, Lagarto-de-rolo, Lagarto-do-rolo, Peixe-de-senhora, Peixe-lagarto, Pescada.

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

Synodus synodus (Linnaeus 1758)

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

References: Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Ré, 1990; IMAR/DOP 2TER-02-P99LAG3, 1999; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-02-P13LAG3, 2013) and Madeira[▲] (NHMUK 1862.2.5.1., 1861-1890; Johnson, 1863; Günther, 1864a; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984c; Sulak, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Russell, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Saurus atlanticus* Johnson 1863, synonym of *S. synodus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.2.5.1.) caught off Madeira.

Trachinocephalus myops (Forster 1801)

Common name: **Snakefish**; **Peixe-lagarto-de-focinho-rombo**, Aranha, Lagarto-do-mar, Lagarto-focinho-rombo, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-lagarto.

References: Azores ([MCZ 66756, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)). According to Polanco Fernandez *et al.* (2016) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. myops* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania south to Gabon, including Saint Helena and Ascension islands. In the Museum of Comparative Zoology there is a preserved specimen of *T. myops* (catalogue number 66756) which was not included in the material examined in the study of Polanco Fernandez *et al.* (2016).

Family Bathysauridae

Bathysaurus ferox Günther 1878

Common name: **Deep-sea lizardfish**; **Peixe-lagarto-da-fundura**.

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

Bathysaurus mollis Günther 1878

Common name: **Highfin lizardfish**; **Peixe-lagarto-da-costa**, Lagarto-da-costa, Peixe-lagarto.

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

Family Paralepididae

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte 1840)

Common name: **Spotted barracudina**; **Barracudina-pintada**.

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

Lestidiops affinis (Ege 1930)

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

References: Azores ([Ege, 1930](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Ege, 1930](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Maul, 1971a](#); [Post, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Lestidiops jayakari (Boulenger 1889)

Common name: Pacific barracudina; **Barracudina-do-Pacífico**, Barracudina.

References: mainland Portugal ([Post, 1984](#); [Fischer et al., 1987](#)), Azores ([Ege, 1930, 1953](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Rofen, 1966a](#); [Post, 1984](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 1999, 2010, 2017](#); [Diekmann et al., 2006 \(PECS\)](#); [Arkipov and Mamedov, 2008 \(PECS\)](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#)) and Madeira ([Ege, 1930](#); [Maul, 1945, 1952b](#); [ZMH 104260, 1966](#); [MCZ 68103, 1970](#); [Post, 1984](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#)). The holotype (unique) of *Macroparalepis egei* Maul 1945, synonym of *L. jayakari*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 3003) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

Lestidiops pseudosphyraenoides (Ege 1918)

Common name: No English common name; **Barracudina-do-Atlântico-nordeste**, Barracudina.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; MCZ 68073, 1964; MCZ 68074, 1964; MCZ 68075, 1964; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862c; Günther, 1864a; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; MCZ 68353, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Lestidiops similis (Ege 1933)

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

References: Azores (ZMH 114053, 1975; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter, 2015).

Lestidiops sphyrenoides (Risso 1820)

Common name: Barracudina; **Barracudina-do-Mediterrâneo**, Barracudina.

References: mainland Portugal (Post, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ege, 1930, 1953; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Ege, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lestidium atlanticum Borodin 1928

Common name: **Atlantic barracudina**; **Barracudina-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (Bannermann *et al.*, 2015b), Azores (Arkhipov and Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Bannermann *et al.*, 2015b) and Madeira (Bannermann *et al.*, 2015b). Bannermann *et al.* (2015b) include the mainland Portugal EEZ in the distribution area of *L. atlanticum*.

Macroparalepis affinis Ege 1933

Common name: Barracudina; **Barracudina-das-Canárias**, Barracudina.

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

Macroparalepis brevis Ege 1933

Common name: No English common name; **Barracudina-pequena**.

References: Azores (Bekker *et al.*, 1982; SOC Discovery 1126129_84_FIS_510002, 1985 (PECS); SOC Discovery 1126130_85_FIS_510002, 1985 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Post, 1984).

Macroparalepis nigra (Maul 1965)

Common name: No English common name; **Barracudina-negra**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1965; Post, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Longisudis nigra* Maul 1965, synonym of *M. nigra*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 21171) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

Magnisudis atlantica (Krøyer 1868)

Common name: **Duckbill barracudina**; **Barracudina-bico-de-pato**, Barracudina.

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

Paralepis brevirostris (Parr 1928)

Common name: No English common name; **Barracudina-de-focinho-curto**, Barracudina.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 3479, 2004; MAR-ECO 14768, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1945, 1954b, 1955c; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948;

Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 105846, 1968; Post, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017). The holotype (unique) of *Paralepis harryi* Maul 1954, synonym of *P. brevirostris*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 3863) obtained in the Funchal fish market, from the stomach of an Black scabbardfish caught off Madeira.

Paralepis coregonoides Risso 1820

Common name: Lancet fish; **Barracudina-lanceta**, Barracudina, Fura-páio; Fura-pás, Peixe-grato.

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

Paralepis elongata (Brauer 1906)

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

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

Paralepis speciosa Bellotti 1878

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

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

Sudis atrox Rofen 1963

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

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

Sudis hyalina Rafinesque 1810

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

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

Uncisudis longirostra Maul 1956

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

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

Uncisudis quadrimaculata (Post 1969)

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

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

Family Anotopteridae

Anotopterus pharao Zugmayer 1911

Common name: **Daggertooth**; **Barracudina-dente-de-adaga**.

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

Family Evermannellidae

Coccorella atlantica (Parr 1928)

Common name: Atlantic sabretooth; **Dente-de-sabre-do-Atlântico**.

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

Evermannella balbo (Risso 1820)

Common name: **Balbo sabretooth**; **Dente-de-sabre-de-Balbo**.

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

Evermannella melanoderma Parr 1928

Common name: Indian sabertooth; **Dente-de-sabre-ponteado**.

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

Odontostomops normalops (Parr 1928)

Common name: Undistinguished sabretooth; **Dente-de-sabre-olho-redondo**.

References: Madeira (NHMUK 2003.9.16.94, 1958; Nunoo *et al.*, 2015).

Family Omosudidae

Omosudis lowii Günther 1887

Common name: **Omosudid**; **Peixe-mandíbula-de-martelo**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005138, 1959; Maul, 1976; Post, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1930, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ege, 1958; Rofen, 1966b; Post, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1868.5.13.6, 1864-1877; Günther, 1887; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; MOM-IC-0091-1727, 1926; Roule, 1929; Fowler, 1936a, b; Maul, 1946a, 1979b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of the subspecies *Omosudis lowei funchali* Roule 1929 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-

0091-1727) caught off Funchal (Madeira) which was raised to synonym of species *O. lowii*. One syntype of this species is in NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1868.5.13.6) caught off Magdalena (Madeira). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22496, 1967).

Family Alepisauridae

Alepisaurus brevirostris Gibbs 1960

Common name: **Short snouted lancetfish**; **Lírio-ferro-de-focinho-curto**, Peixe-cavalo.

References: Azores (USNM 200817, 1963; Haedrich, 1964; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Alepisaurus ferox Lowe 1833

Common name: **Long snouted lancetfish**; **Lírio-ferro-de-focinho-comprido**, Água, Bicuda-da-índia, Cavalo, Golpim, Lirão, Lírio, Lírio-ferro, Liro, Peixe-água, Peixe-cavalo.

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

Order Myctophiformes

Family Neoscopelidae

Neoscopelus macrolepidotus Johnson 1863

Common name: **Large-scaled lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-escamudo**, Lanterna-vermelha.

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

Neoscopelus microchir Matsubara 1943

Common name: Shortfin neoscopelid; **Peixe-lanterna-de-barbatanas-curtas**.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1951b; Nielsen, 1979c; Hulley, 1984, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Bañón *et al.*, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scopelengys tristis Alcock 1890

Common name: **Pacific blackchin**; **Peixe-lanterna-do-Pacífico**.

References: Madeira (Maurin *et al.*, 1977; Nielsen, 1979c; Hulley, 1984, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Myctophidae

Benthoosema glaciale (Reinhardt 1837)

Common name: **Glacier lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-glacial**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-7959, 1946; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin,

1959; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Halliday, 1970; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 126034, 1969; MCZ 126035, 1969; MCZ 126179, 1978; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018).

Benthoosema suborbitale (Gilbert 1913)

Common name: **Smallfin lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-corcunda**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 125367, 1969; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016), Azores (Tåning, 1932b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Tåning, 1932b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Bolinichthys indicus (Nafpaktitis & Nafpaktitis 1969)

Common name: Smoothcheek lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-do-Índico**, Romeirinho, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2003.4.11.197-200, 1959; ZMH 117979, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 124433, 1969; MCZ 124308, 1970; Maul, 1971a(?); Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Bolinichthys longipes (Brauer 1906)

Common name: Popeye lampfish; **Peixe-lanterna-barbatana-comprida**.

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

Bolinichthys photothorax (Parr 1928)

Common name: **Spurcheek lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-esporão**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: Madeira (Hulley and Duhamel, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Bolinichthys pyrsobolus (Alcock 1890)

Common name: Fiery lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-arco-íris**.

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

Bolinichthys supralateralis (Parr 1928)

Common name: **Stubby lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-atarracado**.

References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (NHMUK 2006.6.8.40, 1984), Azores (MAR-ECO 3444, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (MCZ 123791, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Centrobranchus andreae (Lütken 1892)

Common name: Andre's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Andréas**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Krefft and Bekker, 1979) and Azores (?) (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is nearly circumglobal in the tropical areas of the Indo-Pacific. Lütken (1892) indicates the capture of some specimens of *C. andreae* in the Atlantic, some of which in the Azores region. Krefft and Bekker (1979) mention that Lütken type locality appear most doubtful, referring to specimens caught off Portugal coast, without indicating any geographical coordinates. According to Yang *et al.* (1996) the current geographic distribution of *C. andreae* is Indo-Pacific and the South China Sea. Thus, these specimens could have been misidentified (?) and according to the current geographic distribution this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Centrobranchus choerocephalus Fowler 1904

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-comprido**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Murray and Hjort, 1912). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *C. choerocephalus* is a cosmopolitan species.

Centrobranchus nigroocellatus (Günther 1873)

Common name: **Roundnose lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-redondo**, Ferreiro, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MCZ 123282, 1973 (PECS); Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (MCZ 123206, 1969; MCZ 123208, 1969; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Ceratospelus maderensis (Lowe 1839)

Common name: **Madeira lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-da-Madeira**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; ZMH 103490, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1981; ZMH 105679, 1968; Hulley, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029231 / 534434 / 386022, 1992; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collet 1896; Richard, 1905a; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a,b; Belloc, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Backus *et al.*, 1970; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Chícharo and Teodósio, 1990; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849, 1850, 1852; Jonhson, 1862c; Günther, 1864a; NHMUK 1865.1.19.2, 1864-1877; Good and Bean, 1895; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a, b; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Scopelus maderensis* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. maderensis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.1.19.2) caught off Madeira.

Ceratospelus townsendi (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)

Common name: Dogtooth lampfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Townsend**, Ferreiro, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (NHMUK 2004.3.10.49-50, 1965; Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *C. townsendi* is a circumglobal species in tropical through cold temperate seas.

Ceratospelus warmingii (Lütken 1892)

Common name: **Warming's lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Warming**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem. Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.8.504-505, 1966; MCZ 122224, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Lütken, 1892(?); Brauer, 1906; MCZ 121755, 1964; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Bekker, 1983; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a, 1971a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Scopelus warmingii* (Nyctophus) Lütken 1892, synonym of *C. warmingii*, is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC 39) caught off SW of Azores, north-eastern Atlantic at 32°6.0'N, 39°28.0'W. Several authors (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956) mention the occurrence of this species in the Azores based on Lütken (1892). These citations referred to the same specimen (ZMUC 39), and the geographic coordinates correspond to a position off the Azores, out of the PECS area. The first records of this species in the Azores were made by Richard H. Backus in 1969 (RV Atlantis II, research survey 049).

Ctenoscopelus phengodes (Lütken 1892)

Common name: Bright lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-brilhante**.

References: Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979 (PECS); Lloris *et al.*, 1991). Based on morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses the species *Myctophum phengodes* (Lütken 1892) was relocated in the genus *Ctenoscopelus* (Martin *et al.*, 2018). A single specimen of this species was found from north-east of the Azores (Krefft and Bekker, 1979). However, according to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) *C. phengodes* is a southern circumglobal species. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

Dasyscopelus selenops (Tåning 1928)

Common name: **Wisner's lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Wisner**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118315, 1979; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1952b; ZMH 104128, 1966; MCZ 105328, 1969; Hulley, 1984; MCZ 105334, 1970; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Hulley and Paxton, 2016). Based on morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses, the species *Myctophum selenops* Tåning 1928 was relocated in the genus *Dasyscopelus* (Martin *et al.*, 2018).

Diaphus adenomus Gilbert 1905

Common name: Firebrow lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert**.

References: Madeira (?) (Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The current geographic distribution of this species is the Atlantic and the Pacific, including Hawaiian Islands (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Carneiro *et al.* (2014) and Froese and Pauly (2019) consider this species as native of Madeira based on Hulley (1984), but this author does not mention the occurrence of this species in this area. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Diaphus bertelseni Nafpaktitis 1966

Common name: Bertelsen's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Bertelsen**, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MAR-ECO 5313, 2004 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (ZMH 105494, 1968; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus brachycephalus Tåning 1928

Common name: **Short-headed lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-cabeça-curta**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004901, 1959; YPM ICH 004902, 1959; YPM ICH 004903, 1959; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (ZMH 117673, 1979 (PECS); Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley, 2015f) and Madeira (ZMH 103409, 1966; ZMH 105342, 1968; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 2015d; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus dumerilii (Bleeker 1856)

Common name: Dumeril's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Duméril**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Costa, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MCZ 121135, 1964; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Johnson, 1890; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus effulgens (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: Headlight lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-luminoso**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-028806 / 534025 / 385613, 1991), Azores (Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (Maul, 1952b; MCZ 110113, 1969; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus holti Tåning 1918

Common name: **Small lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Holt**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 103388, 1966; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; ZSM-Pis-029189 / 534397 / 385985, 1992; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis, 1968; Backus *et al.*, 1970; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 120501, 1969; MCZ 120506, 1970; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus lucidus (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: Spotlight lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-cintilante**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS); Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (ZMH 103638, 1966; ZMH 103592, 1966; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus luetkeni (Brauer 1904)

Common name: Luetken's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Lüetken**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 740614_8_FIS_214005, 1970; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 120148, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Diaphus metopoclampus (Cocco 1829)

Common name: **Spothead lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-cabeça-manchada**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105630, 1968 (PECS); Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis, 1968; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou *et al.*, 2015; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); MCZ 120047, 1969; MCZ 120048, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou *et al.*, 2015; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus mollis Tåning 1928

Common name: Soft lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-mole**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-028814 / 534033 / 385621, 1991; ZSM-Pis-028815 / 534034 / 385622, 1991; ZSM-Pis-028816 / 534035 / 385623, 1991), Azores (Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (ZMH 103630, 1966; MCZ 119267, 1969;

Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus perspicillatus (Ogilby 1898)

Common name: **Flatface lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-luneta.**

References: Azores (MCZ 126609, 1964 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS); Ralph, 2015g). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *D. perspicillatus* is a circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas, but not in the Eastern Pacific. The distribution map of this species reported by Ralph (2015g) partially includes the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores EEZ.

Diaphus rafinesquii (Cocco 1838)

Common name: White-spotted lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Rafinesque**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; NHMUK 1989.1.25.81, 1955; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis, 1968; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 104370, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; MCZ 102028, 1978; Hulley, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus splendidus (Brauer 1904)

Common name: **Horned lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-cornudo.**

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 119041, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Hulley and Paxton, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *D. splendidus* is a circumglobal species in tropical seas. Hulley and Paxton (2016) indicate the distribution of this species in the area between 30°N and 23°S and Froese and Pauly (2019) referred the area between 30° and 19° N. The northernmost distribution limit reported by these authors includes the area of the Selvagens Islands. However, specimens are needed for confirmation in the Madeira Archipelago.

Diaphus subtilis Nafpaktitis 1968

Common name: Flabby lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-flácido**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 827000_8_FIS_214010, 1973; SOC Discovery 1023204_84_FIS_214010, 1980; SOC Discovery 1023202_85_FIS_214010, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus termophilus Tåning 1928

Common name: **Taaning's lantern fish; Peixe-lanterna-termófilo.**

References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (ZMH 105789, 1968) and Madeira (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diaphus theta Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890

Common name: California headlightfish; **Peixe-lanterna-da-California.**

References: Madeira (?) (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a). Vaillant (1919) indicates the occurrence of this species off Madeira, 30°27.0'N, 25°12.0'W, at surface. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position in the Madeira Abyssal Plain, but out of the PECS area. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *D. theta* is the North Pacific subarctic transition zone and California Current (north-eastern Pacific), waifs reaching Hawaiian Islands. Thus, this specimen could have been misidentified and according to the current geographic distribution this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Diogenichthys atlanticus (Tåning 1928)

Common name: Atlantic lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-do-Atlântico**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004907, 1959; MCZ 117811, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Schmidt, 1918; Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker *et al.*,

1982; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Diekmann *et al.*, 2006 (PECS); Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; MCZ 117842, 1970; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diogenichthys laternatus (Garman 1899)

Common name: Diogenes lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Diogenes**.

References: Azores (?) (Schmidt, 1918(?); Fowler, 1936a(?); Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). Schmidt (1918) indicates the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, in the Bay of Cadiz, off Azores and off Grand Banks, in 220-1600 m. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the occurrence of *D. laternatus* in Madeira as doubtful. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in Madeira and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *D. laternatus* is the central and Eastern Pacific: California to Chile, west to Hawaiian Islands and equator at 170°W. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Electrona risso (Cocco 1829)

Common name: **Electric lantern fish; Peixe-lanterna-faísca**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Backus *et al.*, 1970; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Topal, 1987; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996a, b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1864a; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gonichthys cocco (Cocco 1829)

Common name: **Cocco's lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Cocco**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2003.4.11.176, 1959; NHMUK 2004.3.8.501, 1966; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Murrat and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1864b; Good and Bean, 1895; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; NHMUK 1948.8.9.1., 1937-1960; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Alysia loricata* Lowe 1839, synonym of *G. cocco*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1948.8.9.1) caught off Madeira.

Hygophum benoiti (Cocco 1838)

Common name: **Benoit's lanternfish; Peixe-lanterna-de-Benoit**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1987-0409, 1969; ZMH 105353, 1968; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1938; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Hygophum hygomii (Lütken 1892)

Common name: **Bermuda lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-das-Bermudas**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferrreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 117527, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; ZSM-Pis-029412 / 534601 / 386189, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Tåning, 1932a; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Hygophum macrochir (Günther 1864)

Common name: Largefin lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-barbatanas-grandes**.

References: Azores (SOC Discovery 1023216_84_FIS_375003, 1980 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley, 2015g) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; ZMH 6973, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Hygophum reinhardtii (Lütken 1892)

Common name: **Reinhardt's lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Reinhardt**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferrreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004954, 1959; ZSM-Pis-028818 / 534037 / 385625, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MCZ 114804, 1969; MCZ 114811, 1972; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1971a; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Hygophum taaningi Becker 1965

Common name: **Tåning's lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Tåning**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (Bolin, 1959; NHMUK 2017.7.13.62-67, 1973; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 103571, 1966; MCZ 114590, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Lampadena anomala Parr 1928

Common name: **Anomalous lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-anómalo**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (MCZ 149506, 1984; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (MCZ 96916, 1978; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Lampadena atlantica Maul 1969

Common name: Atlantic tail-light lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-romeirinho**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 3434, n.d.; MAR-ECO 7371, n.d.; NHMUK 2015.7.9.161, 1981 (PECS); ISH 909-1982 (PECS); ISH 911-1982 (PECS); IMAR/DOP 2FPI-04-P02LUA, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 103567, 1966; ZMH 103343, 1966; ZMH 105496, 1968; Maul, 1969a; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; ZSM-Pis-029350 / 534548 / 386136, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of subspecies *Lampadena urophaos atlantica* Maul 1969 is in the MMF collections (MMF 2464) caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira) which was raised to synonym of species *L. atlantica*.

Lampadena chavesi Collett 1905

Common name: Chaves' lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Chaves**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Pirlampo, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004958, 1959; ZMH 105700, 1968; Hulley, 1984; Moura, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Collett, 1905; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1938; Barnard, 1948;

Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft, 1970; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (NHMUK 2004.3.10.39, 1965; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016). The holotype (unique) of *Lampadena chavesi* Collett 1905, synonym of *L. chavesi*, is in the ZMUO collections (ZMUO J693) caught off the Azores.

Lampadena luminosa (Garman 1899)

Common name: **Luminous lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-luminoso**, Pirlampo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal.

Lampadena speculigera Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Mirror lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-espelhado**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Pirlampo, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Costa and Geistdoerfer, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (ZMH 108469, 1971; MCZ 114345, 1972; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 114327, 1969; MCZ 114350, 1972; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Lampanyctus alatus Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Winged lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-alado**, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 113950, 1972; Hulley, 1984; ZSM-Pis-028734 / 533955 / 385543, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (MCZ 113874, 1969; SOC Discovery 826500_8_FIS_461003, 1973; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (MCZ 113872, 1969; MCZ 113949, 1972; Hulley, 1984, 1990b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lampanyctus ater Tåning 1928

Common name: Dusky lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-escuro**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1912-0035, 1910; MNHN-IC-1987-0415, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Zahuranec, 2000; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; IFREMER Biocean 34554, 1969; NHMUK 2003.1.13.66-84, 1970; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Zahuranec, 2000; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; Osório de Castro, 1967; LACM 34893-1, 1969; LACM 34894-1, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Zahuranec, 2000; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lampanyctus crocodilus (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Jewel lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-crocodilo**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 103734, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; ZSM-Pis-028742 / 533963 / 385551, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892 (PECS); Brauer, 1906 (PECS); Fowler, 1936a (PECS); Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862b, c; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lampanyctus cuprarius Tåning 1928

Common name: Atlantic blackcap lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-cobreado**, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 112934, 1972 (PECS); Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MCZ 151346, 1978; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (ZMH 103945, 1966; LACM 34907-1, 1969; MCZ 112815, 1978; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Lampanyctus festivus Tåning 1928

Common name: Festive lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-divertido**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004975, 1959; LACM 34910-1, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Tåning, 1928; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (MCZ 112491, 1969; MCZ 112497, 1970; Maul, 1971a; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Lampanyctus gemmifer Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lanterna-nacarado**.

References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Stefanescu *et al.*, 1994; Santos *et al.*, 1997) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1911b, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b).

Lampanyctus intricarius Tåning 1928

Common name: Intricate lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-complexo**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Tåning, 1928; ZMH 105332, 1968; LACM 34913-1, 1969; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 112323, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lampanyctus lineatus Tåning 1928

Common name: Lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-riscado**, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 112243, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016), Azores (Krefft and Bekker, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO 14894, 2004 (PECS); MAR-ECO 14866, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (NHMUK 2004.3.10.1-2, 1965; ZMH 103666, 1966; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Froese and Pauly (2019) consider *Lampanyctodes lineatus* Tåning 1928 synonym of *Nannobranchium lineatum* Tåning 1928 and according to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *Nannobranchium lineatum* Tåning 1928 is synonym of *L. lineatus*.

Lampanyctus macdonaldi (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: MacDonald's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-MacDonald**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2004.3.20.564-568, 1978 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe *et al.*, 2015a), Azores (NHMUK 2004.8.18.78-86, 1980 (PECS); MAR-ECO 5533, 2004; MAR-ECO 7364, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe *et al.*, 2015a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Munroe *et al.*, 2015a). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. macdonaldi* is the Atlantic and southern hemisphere. The distribution map of this species reported by Munroe *et al.* (2015a) indicates the occurrence of this species in the area of Madeira Islands. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Lampanyctus niger (Günther 1887)

Common name: Black lantern fish; **Peixe-lanterna-preto**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (YPM ICH 004979, 1959) and Azores (?) (Pappenheim, 1914; Fowler, 1936a). Pappenheim (1914) indicated the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, south of Azores, 28°25.2'N, 34°19.8'W. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position in the Atlantis Fracture Zone, out of the PECS area. This species is also regarded as being present off mainland Portugal,

37°32.4'N, 12°57.0'W, and there is a specimen deposited at Yale University Peabody Museum. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. niger* is the Indo-West Pacific: Indonesia and Vietnam east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, north to southern Japan, south to New Caledonia and northern New Zealand. Thus, this specimen from Yale University Peabody Museum could have been misidentified (probably confused with *Lampanyctus ater* Tåning 1928) and according to the current geographic distribution this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Lampanyctus photonotus Parr 1928

Common name: Dotback lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-lobisomem**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004981, 1959; MCZ 111942, 1969; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; MCZ 111870, 1978; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Lampanyctus pusillus (Johnson 1890)

Common name: Pygmy lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-anão**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004990, 1959; Hulley, 1984; ZMH 117083, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Belloc, 1938; Ferreira, 1942; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1890.5.31.8, 1878-1892; Johnson, 1890; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Scopelus pusillus* Johnson 1890, synonym of *L. pusillus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1890.5.31.8) caught off Madeira.

Lepidophanes gausi (Brauer 1906)

Common name: Gauss' lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Gauss**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004946, 1959; ZMH 116740, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Diekmann *et al.*, 2006 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (Maul, 1971a; MCZ 109319, 1978; MCZ 109321, 1978; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Lepidophanes guentheri (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: **Günther's lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Günther**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (MCZ 108641, 1964; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (ZMH 103891, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lobianchia dofleini (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: **Dofleini's lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Doflein**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005036, 1959; ZMH 116668, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis, 1968; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967;

Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lobianchia gemellarii (Cocco 1838)

Common name: **Gemellar's lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Gemellar**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 103835, 1966; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; ZSM-Pis-028658 / 533881 / 385469, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule and Angel, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a,b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis, 1968; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Loweina interrupta (Tåning 1928)

Common name: Barebelly lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-ferreiro**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005049, 1959; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015h), Azores (Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015h) and Madeira (Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967).

Loweina rara (Lütken 1892)

Common name: Rare lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-raro**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906(?); Nobre, 1935(?); Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_3303, 1979 (PECS); Hulley, 1984; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016) and Madeira (Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016). According to Froese and Pauly (2019), in the Atlantic Ocean *L. rara* occurs between 46°N and 26°S [in tropical through temperate seas (Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019))].

Myctophum affine (Lütken 1892)

Common name: **Metallic lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-metálico**, Ferreiro, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (PECS) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The only report of the presence of *M. affine* in the fishing grounds of Madeira is indicated by Osório de Castro (1967). Since then no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the Madeira Archipelago is questionable and shall not be considered in the total number of valid species for the Madeiran ichthyofauna.

Myctophum nitidulum Garman 1899

Common name: Pearlyspotted lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-fosforescente**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (MCZ 106197, 1969; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MCZ 106061, 1969; ZMH 107695, 1970; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Myctophum punctatum Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Spotted lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-manchado**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Martins, 1981; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc,

1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Saldanha, 1977a; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996a, b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018).

Notolychnus valdiviae (Brauer 1904)

Common name: Topside lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-do-Valdívia**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 104925, 1969; MCZ 105086, 1972; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bolin, 1959; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Diekmann *et al.*, 2006 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 104947, 1970; Maul, 1971a; MCZ 105076, 1972; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Notoscopelus bolini Nafpaktitis 1975

Common name: Fanfare lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Bolin**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7258, n.d.; ZMH 106027, 1968; Maul, 1976; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky *et al.*, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 104023, 1969; Maul, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky *et al.*, 2015c; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Kobylansky *et al.*, 2015c; Hulley and Paxton, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *N. bolini* is the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Kobylansky *et al.* (2015c) indicate the occurrence of this species in Madeira, and Hulley and Paxton (2016) off Canary Islands. However, the distribution maps of this species reported by the latter authors partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Thus, a specimen is needed for confirmation. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22512, 1967).

Notoscopelus caudispinosus (Johnson 1863)

Common name: Spinetail lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-cauda-espinhosa**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Collins, 1954; MCZ 104073, 1972; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.2.5.3, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1863; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; MCZ 104054, 1969; MCZ 104063, 1970; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Scopelus caudispinosus* Johnson 1863, synonym of *N. caudispinosus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.2.5.3) caught off Madeira.

Notoscopelus elongatus (Costa 1844)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lanterna-do-Mediterrâneo**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (MNHN-IC-1987-0444, 1969; IFREMER Biocean 34520, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954) and Madeira (?) (Brauer, 1906; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) this species is endemic in Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara. The occurrence records and bibliographic references of *Notoscopelus elongatus* for mainland Portugal and Madeira may refer eventually to *Notoscopelus elongatus* subsp. *kroyeri* (Malm 1861), synonym of *Notoscopelus kroyeri* (Malm 1861). Santos *et al.* (1997) mention that the specimens identified as *Lampanyctus elongatus* by Collins (1954) and *Myctophum (Lampanyctus) elongatus* by Zugmayer (1933) are misidentifications of *Notoscopelus kroeyeri* (Malm 1861). Thus, these specimens need to be reevaluated (rank reclassified) and, according to the current geographic distribution, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Notoscopelus kroyeri (Malm 1861)

Common name: Krøyer's lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Krøyer**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 104287, 1966; Hulley, 1984; ZSM-Pis-029209 / 534414 / 386002, 1992; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1933; Collins, 1954; MCZ 104268, 1972; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (ZSM-Pis-029348 / 534546 / 386134, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016).

Notoscopelus resplendens (Richardson 1845)

Common name: **Patchwork lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-oliva**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Ferreiro, Lobisomem, Peixinho-preto, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005135, 1959; MCZ 103774, 1969; MCZ 103858, 1969; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Belloc, 1938; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Becker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1863; Günther, 1864a; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1946a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nafpaktitis 1975; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Protomyctophum arcticum (Lütken 1892)

Common name: Arctic lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-do-Ártico**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem.

References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34590, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (MCZ 103011, 1964; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Scopelopsis multipunctatus Brauer 1906

Common name: Multispotted lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-sarapintado**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (GMN 1946-7628, 1946) and Madeira (?) (Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). There is one specimen caught at 36°39.60'N, 13°4.80'W, June 1, 1946 and preserved in the Gottenburg Natural History Museum identified by O. Nybelin (GMN Pisces 1946-7628). However, the current geographic distribution is circumglobal in the southern hemisphere (Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Symbolophorus rufinus (Tåning 1928)

Common name: Rufous lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Rufous**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 103498, 1973; SOC Discovery 1022209_86_FIS_785001, 1980; Diekmann *et al.*, 2006; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Symbolophorus veranyi (Moreau 1888)

Common name: **Large-scale lantern fish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Vérany**, Divertido, Escolarinho, Lobisomem, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 2003.4.11.113-115, 1959; Hulley, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; ZSM-Pis-029226 / 534429 / 386017, 1992; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Tåning, 1932c; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bolin, 1959; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Nafpaktitis *et al.*, 1977; Bekker, 1983; Hulley, 1984; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lütken, 1892; Fowler, 1936a; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Taaningichthys bathyphilus (Tåning 1928)

Common name: Deepwater lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-da-fundura**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1980-1379, 1979; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (NHMUK 2004.3.10.33, 1965; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Taaningichthys minimus (Tåning 1928)

Common name: **Waistcoat lanternfish**; **Peixe-lanterna-de-Cabo-Verde**, Escolarinho, Romeirinho.

References: mainland Portugal (ZSM-Pis-029148 / 534358 / 385946, 1992), Azores (YPM ICH 007724, 1931; ZMH 114111, 1975; ZMH 118457, 1979; Arruda, 1997; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 104184, 1966; ZMH 105938, 1968; Hulley, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Taaningichthys paurolychnus Davy 1972

Common name: Naked lanternfish; **Peixe-lanterna-nu**, Romeirinho.

References: Azores (SOC Discovery 748201_8_FIS_854003, 1970 (PECS); SOC Discovery 1319802_85_FIS_854003, 1997; NHMUK 2010.10.27.2, 1981 (PECS); NHMUK 2003.1.16.125, 1981 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Hulley, 1984; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hulley and Paxton, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Triphoturus nigrescens (Brauer 1904)

Common name: Highseas lampfish; **Peixe-lanterna-do-alto**.

References: Azores (?) (Murray and Hjort, 1912). There is one specimen of *Myctophum (Lampanyctus) micropterygum*, caught at 32°12.0'N, 34°42.0'W, Stations 51, June 5-6, 1910 (Murray and Hjort, 1912). However, the current geographic distribution is the Indo-Pacific: East Africa east to Hawaiian Islands and tropical Eastern Pacific, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Lampriformes

Family Lampridae

Lampris guttatus (Brünnich 1788)

Common name: **Opah**; **Peixe-cravo**, Cravo, Joaninha, Lua, Mariposa, Opá, Rei, São-pedro, Sô, Sol.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Steindachner, 1868a; Osório, 1894; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Palmer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Palmer, 1986; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (de Velloso, 1892(?); Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Quéro and Gayet, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). *Zeus luna* Gmelin 1789 and *Lampris luna* (Gmelin 1789) are synonyms of *Lampris guttatus* (Brünnich 1788). Several authors mentioned the occurrence of *Lampris lauta* Lowe 1838 in Madeira but erroneously included it in the synonymy of *L. guttatus*.

Lampris lauta Lowe 1838

Common name: East Atlantic Opah; **Peixe-cravo-elegante**, Peixe-cravo.

References: Azores (Underkoffler *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; Osório, 1894(?); Goode and Bean, 1895(?), 1896(?); Underkoffler *et al.*, 2018(?)). The holotype and neotype of this species was caught off Madeira. The neotype is in the MMF collections [MMF 42252, 2012; caught off "North of Madeira Island" (Underkoffler *et al.*, 2018)] and the whereabouts of this holotype are unknown.

Family Lophotidae

Lophotus lacepede Giorna 1809

Common name: **Crested oarfish**; **Peixe-remo-de-crista**, Peixe-remo, Remo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Saldanha, 1977b; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Palmer, 1986; Quiniou and Quéro, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1863.8.27.1, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1863; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Robins and Ray, 1986;

Quiniou and Quéro, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Lophotes cristatus* Johnson 1863, synonym of *L. lacepede*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.8.27.1) caught off Madeira.

Family Radiicephalidae

Radiicephalus elongatus Osório 1917

Common name: **Tapertail**; **Peixe-remo-de-cauda-fina**.

References: mainland Portugal (Palmer, 1986), Azores (NHMUK 1967.10.2.2, 1966; Harrisson and Palmer, 1968; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 103552, 1966; Palmer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Trachipteridae

Trachipterus arcticus (Brünnich 1788)

Common name: **Dealfish**; **Peixe-tábua**, Rei-dos-arenques.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Almaça, 1965a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moore, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956, ZMH 114011, 1975; Wheeler, 1978; Palmer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moritz *et al.*, 2015; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moore, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; NHMUK 1917.7.14.83., 1912-1936; Palmer, 1979, 1986; Aguiar and Quéro, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Moore, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Trachipterus gryphurus* Lowe 1852, synonym of *T. arcticus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.83.) caught off Madeira. Mecklenburg *et al.* (2018) mention that, in the Eastern Atlantic, differences between *T. arcticus* and *T. trachipterus* are not always clear, as in specimens from the Azores recently reported (Moritz *et al.*, 2015). Thus, the former authors consider the need of reviewing this family.

Trachipterus trachipterus (Gmelin 1789)

Common name: **Mediterranean dealfish**; **Peixe-tábua-do-Mediterrâneo**, Peixe-tábua.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Farias *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; ZMH 117932, 1979; ZMH 119183, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 119184, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Zu cristatus (Bonelli 1819)

Common name: **Scalloped ribbonfish**; **Peixe-tábua-recortado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015a), Azores (Palmer, 1961, 1979, 1986; Parin, 1970; MCZ 84699, 1984; Aguiar and Quéro, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Quigley and Henderson, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Palmer, 1979, 1986; Aguiar and Quéro, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Quigley and Henderson, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Regalecidae

Regalecus glesne Ascanius 1772

Common name: **King of herrings**; **Rei-dos-Arenques**, Pai-da-sarda, Peixe-real, Regaleco, Regalengo, Relangueiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Frade, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Wheeler, 1978; Palmer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?);

Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1979(?), 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Regalecus russellii (Cuvier 1816)

Common name: Oarfish; **Peixe-remo-do-Índico**.

References: Madeira (?) (MOM-IC-0091-1199, 1912; Zugmayer, 1914; Roberts, 2012(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). The holotype (unique) of *Regalecus caudatus* Zugmayer 1914, synonym of *R. russellii* (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1199) caught SW of Madeira. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *R. russellii* is a circumglobal species in warm waters. Roberts (2012) re-evaluate the holotype (a small juvenile), whose characters don't allow the correct diagnostic because, as mentioned, the counts of dorsal fin rays and vertebrae to the vent should provide identification as either *R. russellii* or *R. glesne*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Zeiformes

Family Oreosomatidae

Alloctytus verrucosus (Gilchrist 1906)

Common name: **Warty dory; Galo-verrugoso**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Garnes, 2001; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Neocyttus helgae (Holt & Byrne 1908)

Common name: **Irish oreo; Galo-irlandês**.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0472, 1971; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1948b, 1949b, c; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979c; Karrer 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Quéro *et al.*, 1993, 2000; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Heemstra, 2016a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Neocyttus rhomboidalis* Gilchrist 1906. The holotype (unique) of *Crassispinus granulosus* Maul 1948, synonym of *N. helgae*, is in the MMF collections caught near Porto Moniz, north side of Madeira.

Neocyttus rhomboidalis Gilchrist 1906

Common name: **Spiky oreo; Galo-espinhoso**.

References: Madeira (?) (Maul, 1949b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quéro, 1982d; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?); Heemstra, 2016a). This species can be confused with *Neocyttus helgae* (Holt and Byrne, 1908). Maul (1949b) re-evaluate the specimen of *Crassispinus granulosus* Maul 1948 and considered it a synonym of *N. rhomboidalis* Gilchrist 1906, but that specimen is distinct from the other specimens described by other authors and is now considered a synonym of *N. helgae*. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *N. rhomboidalis* is a circumglobal species in Southern seas. The occurrence of this species in the Madeira region is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed for confirmation in this archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Parazenidae

Cyttopsis rosea (Lowe 1843)

Common name: **Red dory; Galo-de-natura**, Galo, Peixe-galo, Peixe-galo-de-natura, Peixe-prata.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; NHMUK 1972.1.10.60-62, 1971; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Quéro, 1986a; Quéro *et al.*, 1997, 1998; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); IMAR/DOP COLETA 130, 2003; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015c) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; NHMUK 1852.9.13.104, 1850-1853; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Wheeler, 1979d; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015; Heemstra, 2016a; Roberts *et al.*, 2017). The syntype of *Zeus roseus* Lowe 1843, synonym of *C. rosea*, is in the

NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1852.9.13.104) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22354, 1967).

Family Zeniontidae

Zenion hololepis (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: **Dwarf dory; Galito-rosado**, Peixe-prata.

References: mainland Portugal (Martins *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015i; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The first specimen of this species in Portuguese continental waters was collected in 2008 and has associated the INSDC sequences JF718832 and JF718833 [European Nucleotide Archive (EMBL-EBI)].

Family Grammicolepididae

Grammicolepis brachiusculus Poey 1873

Common name: **Thorny tinselfish; Peixe-prata-espinhoso**.

References: mainland Portugal (Vasconcelos *et al.*, 2003; KJ768237, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015d) and Azores (Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Barreiros *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Zeidae

Zenopsis conchifer (Lowe 1852)

Common name: **Silvery John dory; Galo-branco**, Galinha, Galinha-do-mar, Galito, Galo, Galo-da-fundura, Galo-de-fundura, Galo-de-natura, Peixe-galinha, Peixe-galo, Peixe-galo-branco, Peixe-galo-da-fundura, Peixe-galo-de-fundura, Peixe-galo-de-natura, Peixe-prata.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Saldanha, 1968b; Maul, 1976; Quéro *et al.*, 1976, 1997, 1998; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Quéro, 1986a; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Heemstra, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Krug, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863b; de Brito Capello, 1871; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Quéro *et al.*, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Karrer and Post, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22374, 1967, set of four specimens, MMF 22375, 1967, set of six specimens and MMF 22402, 1967, set of five specimens).

Zeus faber Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **John dory; Galo-negro**, Afaquete, Alfaquete, Alfaqui, Alfaquim, Alfaquique, Carta, Enxarroco, Enxarrôco, Galo, Galito, Galo-cristo, Galo-de-São-Pedro, Peixe-galo, Peixe-galo-negro, Peixe-São-Pedro, São-Pedro, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979d; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro, 1986a; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Ward *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b;

Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1979d; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Quéro, 1986a; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Menezes, 1996; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1949c, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979d; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Quéro, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra, 2016b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Stylephoriformes

Family Stylephoridae

Stylephorus chordatus Shaw 1791

Common name: **Tube-eye**; **Peixe-cauda-de-fio**.

References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1697, 2001; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Order Gadiformes

Family Bregmacerotidae

Bregmaceros atlanticus Goode & Bean 1886

Common name: Antenna codlet; **Peixe-antena-do-Atlântico**.

References: Madeira (?) (Maul 1952a(?); Goren and Galil, 2008; Iwamoto, 2010; Nedreaas *et al.*, 2015a). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *B. atlanticus* is a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The only two specimens of the genus *Bregmaceros* for Madeira were described by Maul (1952a). According to this author, the Madeira specimens show characters which strongly disagree with the three possible species *atlanticus*, *japonicus* and *macclellandi*, taking into account the characters and geographic distribution of these species, which were then included in the genus *Bregmaceros*. This genus contains fourteen valid nominal species (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and at least four undescribed species (Harold *in*: Harold and Golani, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) only four species (*atlanticus*, *macclellandi*, *cantori* and *nectabanus*) are likely to be found in Madeira taking into account their current geographical distributions. However, the meristic and morphometric characters of *B. nectabanus* and *B. atlanticus* may lead to misidentifications (Harold and Golani, 2016). The occurrence of this species in the Madeira region is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Macrouridae

Asthenomacrus victoris Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982

Common name: Victory whiptail; **Largartixa-do-mar-de-Vitória**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 6267, 2004; Iwamoto and Orlov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Bathygadus favosus Goode & Bean 1886

Common name: No English common name; **Lagartixa-do-mar-favosa**.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1988-0562, 1984; MNHN-IC-1988-0556, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017), Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002; MAR-ECO 9832, 2004; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (NHMUK 1995.8.4.61, 1972 (PECS); Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is often confused with *Bathygadus melanobranchus* Vaillant 1888.

Bathygadus melanobranchus Vaillant 1888

Common name: **Vaillant's grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-Vaillant**, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Marshall, 1979; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1900, 1910; MOM-IC-0091-1513, 1912; Roule, 1919a, b; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1951a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b). This species is often confused with *Bathygadus favosus* Goode & Bean 1886. The holotype (unique) of *Bathygadus vaillanti* Roule & Angel 1933, synonym of *B. melanobranchus*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1513) caught off North of Hyères Seamount (32°23.0'N, 28°23.50'W), South Azores.

Cetonurus globiceps (Vaillant 1884)

Common name: Globehead grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-cabeça-redonda**, Lagartixa, Peixe-lagartixa, Peixe-rato, Rata, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2015c), Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0091, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2015c).

Coelorinchus caelorhincus (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Hollowsnout grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-focinho-côncavo**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Pagra, Peixe-furão; Praia, Rato-bicudo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marshall, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1890a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; INIP, 1985a, b; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Johnson, 1862a, b; Günther, 1862, 1887; Vinciguerra, 1883; Collett, 1890b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; NHMUK 1917.7.14.85., 1912 - 1936; Osório, 1917; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1951a, 1976 (PECS); Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b). The holotype (unique) of *Macrourus atlanticus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. caelorhincus*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.85.) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Josephine Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22411, 1967).

Coelorinchus labiatus (Köhler 1896)

Common name: **Spearsnouted grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-focinho-comprido**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015a; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1887, 1888, 1919; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919b; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015a; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019;

Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015a; Iwamoto, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. labiatus* is the Eastern Atlantic. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fernandes *et al.* (2015) and Iwamoto (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation.

Coelorinchus occa (Goode & Bean 1885)

Common name: **Swordsnout grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-focinho-curto**, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; MOM-IC-0091-0607, 1902; MOM-IC-0091-0637, 1902; Roule, 1916; Marshall, 1979; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The syntype of *Coelorhynchus vaillanti* Roule 1916, synonym of *C. occa*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0637) caught off the Azores.

Coelorinchus parallelus (Günther 1877)

Common name: **Spiny grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-espinhosa**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar.

References: Azores (?) (Zugmayer, 1933; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. parallelus* is the Indo-West Pacific: Japan to Taiwan, East China Sea, South China Sea and South-West Pacific. The references of this species for the Azores may refer eventually to another species of the genus *Coelorinchus* and as a consequence this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

Coryphaenoides armatus (Hector 1875)

Common name: **Abyssal grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-abissal**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-de-natura, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Davies and Merrett, 1998; King *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015b), Azores (Brauer, 1906(?); Brian, 1912; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1916, 1919; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Nybelin, 1951, 1957; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wolff, 1971; MNHN-IC-2008-2387, 1981; NHMUK 1991.7.9.868, 1989; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Armstrong *et al.*, 1992; Freitas *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015b).

Coryphaenoides brevibarbis (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: Shortbeard grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-barbilho-curto**.

References: Azores (Marshall, 1979; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Coryphaenoides carapinus Goode & Bean 1883

Common name: Carapine grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-carapina**, Lagartixa, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM Pisces 1946-7667, 1946; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Schroeder, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Wolff, 1971; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Coryphaenoides guentheri (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: **Günther's grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-Günther**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1887.12.7.84, 1873; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1900, 1910; Roule, 1919a;

Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer and Rannou, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Nedreaas *et al.*, 2015b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. guentheri* is the Greenland, eastern-north Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution maps of this species reported by Nedreaas *et al.* (2015b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation.

***Coryphaenoides leptolepis* Günther 1877**

Common name: Ghostly grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-pálida**, Lagartixa, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34969, 1969; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015c), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule 1919a, b(?); Fowler, 1936a; Nybelin, 1951, 1957; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a, b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015c) and Madeira (Davies and Merrett, 1998; Freitas *et al.*, 2013).

***Coryphaenoides mediterraneus* (Giglioli 1893)**

Common name: Mediterranean grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-do-Mediterrâneo**, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6456, 1946; GNM 1946-6458, 1946; Nybelin, 1948; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016b) and Azores (Roule, 1919a(?); Geistdoerfer and Rannou, 1971,1972; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973(?); Marshall, 1979; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

***Coryphaenoides profundicolus* (Nybelin 1957)**

Common name: Deepwater grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-da-fundura**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1994.9.20.5, 1983; NHMUK 1991.7.9.865-867, 1989; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986; NHMUK 1991.7.9.871-872, 1989; NHMUK 1991.7.9.796, 1990 (PECS); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b).

***Coryphaenoides rudis* Günther 1878**

Common name: Madeiran grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-cabeçuda**.

References: References: mainland Portugal (Iwamoto, 2015d), Azores (Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1951a; Marshall, 1979; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Nematonurus macrocephalus* Maul 1951, synonym of *C. rudis*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 898) caught off Madeira.

***Coryphaenoides rupestris* Gunnerus 1765**

Common name: **Roundnose grenadier; Lagartixa-da-rocha**.

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; OCEANA, 2014; Cook *et al.*, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1690, 2001; Hareide and Ganes, 2001 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2010 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 1995.7.25.17, 1972 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

***Coryphaenoides thelestromus* Maul 1951**

Common name: Roughlip grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-da-Madeira**, Lagartixa.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1951a, 1952b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and

Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MMF collections obtained in the Funchal fish market, caught off Madeira. A second specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 41365, 2010).

Coryphaenoides zaniophorus (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: **Thickbeard grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-barbilho-grosso**, Peixe-lagartixa.

References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990(?); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015d).

Echinomacrurus mollis Roule 1916

Common name: No English common name; **Lagartixa-do-mar-macia**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1993.9.13.10-19, 1989; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014), Azores (PECS) (GNM 1948-7017, 1948; GNM 1948-7018, 1948) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986; CAS ICH 83371, 1995 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Gadomus arcuatus (Goode & Bean 1886)

Common name: Doublethread grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-filamentosa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Geistdoerfer, 1990; IMAR/DOP COLETA 1691, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Delgado *et al.*, 2017).

Gadomus dispar (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; **Lagartixa-do-mar-ímpar**.

References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a) and Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Gadomus longifilis (Goode & Bean 1885)

Common name: Threadfin grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-bandeira**, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Roule, 1919a; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1976; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1910; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016a; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 785705_210_FIS_321003, 19, 1973; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016a). Several specimens caught in 1967 at the coast of the mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22476, 1967, set of sixteen specimens). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

Hymenocephalus italicus Giglioli 1884

Common name: **Glasshead grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-prateada**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Lagartixa-prateada, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967; Grey, 1956; Marshall, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Nedreaas *et al.*, 2015c; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0056, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Maul, 1976; Saldanha, 1977a; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Geistdoerfer, 1990; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nedreaas *et al.*, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0120, 1882; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nedreaas *et al.*, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Hymenogadus gracilis (Gilbert & Hubbs 1920)

Common name: Graceful grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-elegante**.

References: mainland Portugal (ENA MG717680.1, 2018; ENA MG717681.1, 2018; ENA MG717682.1, 2018), Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The northernmost occurrence record of *H. gracilis* (38°0.0'N, 9°1.0'W) was reported in 2017 [European Nucleotide Archive (EMBL-EBI)]. Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22844, 1967, set of four specimens; MMF 22872, 1967, set of five specimens and MMF 22836, 1967, set of nine specimens) are in the MMF collections.

Macrourus berglax Lacepède 1801

Common name: **Roughhead grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-olho-de-cebola**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato

References: mainland Portugal (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017), Azores (PECS) (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Malacocephalus laevis (Lowe 1843)

Common name: **Softhead grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-redonda**, Batage, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Ratage, Rato, Rato-redondo.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1909; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Marshall, 1979; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; INIP, 1985a, b; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; NHMUK 1855.11.29.4, 1854-1861; Johnson, 1862b; Günther, 1862; de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1951a, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Fischer *et al.*, 1981(?); Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017). The holotype (unique) of *Macrourus laevis* Lowe 1843, synonym of *Malacocephalus laevis*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.4) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22397, 1967).

Malacocephalus occidentalis Goode & Bean 1885

Common name: **Western softhead grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-ocidental**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: Madeira (?) (Iwamoto, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. occidentalis* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. The distribution maps of this species reported by Iwamoto (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). The occurrence of this species in this region is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Nezumia aequalis (Günther 1878)

Common name: **Common Atlantic grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-lisa**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Lagartixa-lisa, Imperador, Imperador-de-natura, Peixe-rato, Rato, Rato-redondo.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1887.12.7.85, 1873; NHMUK 1887.12.7.86, 1873; Günther, 1878; Vinciguerra, 1883; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Koefoed, 1927; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Maul, 1976;

Marshall, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Hamer *et al.*, 1994; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoff, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1862; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Maul, 1951a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of *Coryphaenoides aequalis* Günther 1878 are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1887.12.7.85 and NHMUK 1887.12.7.86) both caught off south of mainland Portugal. The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of the *Macrourus serratus* Lowe 1843 caught off Madeira are unknown. *Coryphaenoides aequalis* is synonym of *N. aequalis* and *M. serratus* is uncertain as *N. aequalis*.

Nezumia bairdii (Goode & Bean 1877)

Common name: **Marlin-spike grenadier**; **Largatixa-do-mar-de-Baird**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (INIP, 1982a, b; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva and Borges, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; IFREMER Biocean 34775, 1969; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1970(?), 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973(?); Merrett, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990(?); Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (?) (Roule and Angel, 1933; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) the report of the specimen from Madeira probably refers to other species; *N. bairdii* is often confused with *Nezumia aequalis* (Günther 1878). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) reported the current geographic distribution of this species in the Atlantic, and Møller *et al.* (2010) indicated its occurrence in Greenland waters and elsewhere in the western North Atlantic. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of Madeira EEZ.

Nezumia longebarbata (Roule & Angel 1933)

Common name: Bluntnose grenadier; **Largatixa-do-mar-de-focinho-curto**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1875, 1911; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Moore *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Nezumia sclerorhynchus (Valenciennes 1838)

Common name: **Roughtip grenadier**; **Largatixa-do-mar-áspera**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-áspera, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (Brauer, 1906; MNHN-IC-1912-0044, 1908; Zugmayer, 1911a; NHMUK 1934.12.19.29, 1912-1936; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Koefoed, 1927; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Bauchot *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Five syntypes of *Macrurus violaceus* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *N. sclerorhynchus*, are in the NHMUK and MOM collections (NHMUK 1934.12.19.29 and MOM-IC-0091-1026 (set of four specimens) caught south of mainland Portugal).

Odontomacrus murrayi Norman 1939

Common name: **Roundhead grenadier**; **Largatixa-do-mar-de-Murray**, Cobaia, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: Azores (Maul and Koefoed, 1950 (PECS); Lewis and Elder, 1953; Collins, 1954; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999,

2010, 2017; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul and Koefoed, 1950; Maul, 1951a; Lewis and Elder, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and two syntypes of *Phalacromacrus pantherinus* Maul & Koefoed 1950, synonym of *O. murrayi*, are in the ZMUB collections (ZMUB 4473) caught 90 NM north-east of Marsala Seamount, 34°59.0'N, 33°1.0'W and in the MMF collections, respectively.

Pseudonezumia flagellicauda (Koefoed 1927)

Common name: No English common name; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-chicote**.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-7387, 1946; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Azores (Koefoed, 1927 (PECS); MAR-ECO 6239, 2004; MAR-ECO 6253, 2004; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Priede, 2017).

Sphagemacrus grenadae (Parr 1946)

Common name: Pugnose grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-de-nariz-arrebitado**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; MNHN-IC-1988-0594, 1984; Geistdoerfer, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (?) (PECS) (Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. grenadae* is the Western Atlantic, from Gulf of Mexico to Brazil. This species is closely related to *Sphagemacrus hirundo* (Collett 1896) (in the Eastern Atlantic) and *Sphagemacrus pumiliceps* (Alcock 1894) (in Indian Ocean). One specimen caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22477, 1967). However, as recommended by Froese and Pauly (2019), it is advisable a thorough study to distinguish these three species and re-evaluate the specimens identified as *S. grenadae* caught off Eastern Atlantic. Consequently, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal and Azores.

Sphagemacrus hirundo (Collett 1896)

Common name: Swallow grenadier; **Lagartixa-do-mar-dos-Açores**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-do-mar, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: Azores (MOM-IC-0091-133, 1888; Collett, 1896a; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a, 1919b; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; González *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly 2019) and Madeira (Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; González *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto, 2016b; Froese and Pauly 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly 2019). One syntype of *Macrurus hirundo* Collett 1896, synonym of *S. hirundo*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0133) caught between Pico and São Jorge (Azores).

Squalogadus modificatus Gilbert & Hubbs 1916

Common name: Tadpole whiptail; **Lagartixa-do-mar-girino**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 2873, 2004; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Trachonurus sulcatus (Goode & Bean 1885)

Common name: **Bristly grenadier**; **Lagartixa-do-mar-arrepiada**, Lagartixa, Lagartixa-negra.

References: mainland Portugal (Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0118, 1883; MNHN-IC-1886-0187, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; ZMH 108614, 1971 (PECS); MNHN-IC-2009-0403, 1971; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly 2019). The lectotype of *Coryphaenoides asperrimus* Vaillant 1888, synonym of *T. sulcatus*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0118) caught off the Azores.

Trachonurus villosus (Günther 1877)

Common name: Furry whiptail; **Lagartixa-do-mar-peluda**, Lagartixa-negra, Peixe-rato, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1888; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot *et al.*, 1971; Marshall and Iwamoto, 1973; Marshall, 1979; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1995.7.11.481, 1972 (PECS); Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The occurrence record of the specimen deposited in the History Museum (London), catalogue number 1995.7.11.481, mentions as local of caught 266 NM south-west of Cape São Vicente, (mainland Portugal). The geographical coordinates of this records correspond to a position off Madeira, in the PECS of Madeira and was erroneously considered present in mainland Portugal by Carneiro *et al.*, (2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal.

Trachyrincus scabrus (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Roughsnout grenadier**; **Peixe-lima**, Besoiro, Besouro, Bezouro, Furão, Lima, Peixe-furão. References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Vinciguerra, 18883; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1903; MNHN-IC-1905-0582, 1903; MNHN-IC-1905-0583, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Richard, 1904; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Marshall, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, Martins, 1981; Geistdoerfer, 1986, 1990; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; King *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS)) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Nedreaas *et al.*, 2015d). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. scabrus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from off Scotland to Cape Verde Islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution map of this species reported by Nedreaas *et al.* (2015d) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira and Azores archipelagos.

Family Moridae

Antimora rostrata (Günther 1878)

Common name: **Blue antimora**; **Mora-azul**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1996.9.11.9, 1974, Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015e; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a), Azores (Trunov, 1992 (PECS); Martins *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015e; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Freitas *et al.*, 2013; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015e).

Eretmophorus kleinenbergi Giglioli 1889

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-remo-de-Kleinenberg**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 121033, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Gadella imberbis (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: Beardless codling; **Abrótea-imberbe**, Laibeque.

References: mainland Portugal (Biscoito and González, 2017).

Gadella maraldi (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Gadella**; **Abrótea-de-natura**, Abrótia, Abrótia-de-natura, Gadela.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; INIP, 1982a, b; Cohen, 1986, 1990c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; González *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Aguiar and Pereira, 1982; Cohen, 1986 (PECS); Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; González *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro

et al., 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1843, 1844b, 1849; Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1862b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; NHMUK 1917.7.14.84, 1912-1936; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1952a, 1976 (PECS); Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ehrich, 1977; Cohen, 1979d, 1986, 1990c; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; González *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two unique holotypes of *Gadus gracilis* Lowe 1843 and *Merluccius ambiguus* Lowe 1841 were caught off Madeira. The holotype *G. gracilis* is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.84) and the other one whereabouts are unknown. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005171). Several specimens caught at Josephine Bank (MMF 22802, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22849, 1967, set of seven specimens) and Meteor Bank (MMF 22870, 1967, one specimen) are in the MMF collections.

Guttigadus latifrons (Holt & Byrne 1908)

Common name: No English common name; **Abrótea-cabeçuda**, Abrótea-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005) and Azores (Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a).

Halargyreus johnsonii Günther 1862

Common name: **Slender codling**; **Abrótea-delgada**, Abrótea-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1895; AVG CODC-Peixes PE/322, 1894; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Trunov, 1992 (PECS); IMAR/DOP COLETA 1698, 2001, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019 (PECS)) and Madeira (NHMUK 1861.6.4.2., 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1952a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; González *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1861.6.4.2) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

Laemonema robustum Johnson 1862

Common name: Robust cod; **Abrótea-robusta**, Abrótea, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótia-de-natura.

References: Azores (IMAR/DOP 3SMI-02-P11MMO6, 2011; Ralph, 2015j) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.6.14.15, 1861-1890; Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1862a; de Brito Capello, 1872; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Smith and McKay, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015j; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.6.14.15) caught off Madeira.

Laemonema yarrellii (Lowe 1838)

Common name: **Codling**; **Abrótea-de-Yarrell**, Abrótea, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótea-do-alto, Abrótia, Abrótia-de-natura, Abrótia-do-alto, Bordiã.

References: mainland Portugal (OCEANA, 2014); Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Cohen, 1986, 1990c; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; NHMUK 1855.12.26.482, 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Biscoito and Maul, 1989; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two unique holotypes of *Phycis yarrellii* Lowe 1838 and *Laemonema curtipes* Biscoito & Maul 1989 are in the NHMUK and MMF collections (NHMUK 1855.12.26.482 and MMF 23858), respectively. *P. yarrellii* was caught off Madeira and *L. curtipes* at Seine Seamount (33°45.8'N, 14°20.6'W) both are synonyms of *L. yarrellii*. Two specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22386, 1967 and MMF 22543, 1967).

Lepidion guentheri (Giglioli 1880)

Common name: Guenther's codling; **Abrótea-de-Günther**, Abrótea, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótia, Abrótia-de-natura, Juliana-pequena.

References: mainland Portugal (Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; González *et al.*, 2008; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Collins, 1954; Templeman, 1970a, b; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Stefanescu *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; González *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.4.22.9, 1861-1890; Günther, 1862, 1887; Johnson, 1862b; Giglioli, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; González *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Haloporphyrus guentheri* Giglioli 1880, synonym of *L. guentheri*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.4.22.9) caught off Madeira.

Lepidion lepidion (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Mediterranean codling; Abrótea-do-Mediterrâneo.**

References: Azores (Richard, 1934; Guiart, 1935; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; González *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1862b; Vinciguerra, 1883(?); NHMUK 2015.11.5.10, 1986). According to Barros-García *et al.* (2016) *Lepidion eques* (Günther 1887) is a junior synonym of this species.

Lepidion schmidtii Svetovidov 1936

Common name: Giant lepidion; **Abrótea-de-Schmidt.**

References: Azores (PENN-C 1343, n.d.; IFREMER Biocean 49909, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; ZMH 121025, 1982; Desbryères *et al.*, 2001; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017).

Mora moro (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Common mora; Mora**, Abrótea-do-alto, Abrótia-do-alto, Busio-do-alto; Buzia, Búzia, Escamuda-branca, Juliana, Mariquita, Melga, Olhudo, Pimentel, Robaldo, Robaldo-branco, Robalo, Robalo-branco, Salmonete-preto.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; MNHN-IC-A-4798, 1881; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1903; Richard, 1905b; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Cohen, 1981, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; King *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Roule, 1919a; Saldanha, 1977a; Cohen, 1981, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Gonçalves and Santos, 1994; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Desbryères *et al.*, 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Martins *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; González *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1843; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Brauer, 1906; Schnakenbeck, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1952a, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Cohen, 1979d, 1981, 1986, 1990c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; González *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four

specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22464, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22468, 1967, set of two specimens).

Physiculus dalwigki Kaup 1858

Common name: **Black codling**; **Abrótea-de-Dalwigk**, Abrótea-de-natura, Abrótea, Abrótea-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015a), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Aguiar and Pereira, 1982; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Cohen, 1986 (PECS), 1990c (PECS); Cohen *et al.*, 1990 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; González *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015a; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a (PECS); Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016 (PECS); Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019 (PECS); Froese and Pauly, 2019 (PECS)) and Madeira (Kaup, 1858; Günther, 1862, 1880, 1887; Vinciguerra, 1883(?); Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ehrich, 1977; Cohen, 1986, 1990c; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Bañón *et al.*, 2002; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; González *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015a; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Iwamoto and Cohen, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Rhynchogadus hepaticus (Facciola 1884)

Common name: No English common name; **Abrótea-amuada**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_1135, 1979 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Family Melanonidae

Melanonus zugmayeri Norman 1930

Common name: **Arrowtail**; **Peixe-cauda-de-seta**.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 105749, 1968; Cohen, 1986; ZSM-Pis-029158 / 534368 / 385956, 1992; Henriques *et al.*, 2001; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Kofoed, 1953; Cohen, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Cohen, 1979d, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015d; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of *Melanonus macrostoma* Maul 1952, synonym of *M. zugmayeri*, are in the MMF collections (MMF 158 and MMF 159) caught off Madeira.

Family Gadidae

Gadiculus argenteus Guichenot 1850

Common name: **Silvery pout**; **Badejinho**, Badejo.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (MNHN-IC-2009-0705, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0706, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0707, 1971; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019).

Gadus morhua Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Atlantic cod**; **Bacalhau-do-Atlântico**, Bacalhau, Bacalhau-corrente, Bacalhau-crescido, Bacalhau-curado, Bacalhau-frescal, Bacalhau-da-Terranova, Bacalhau-da-Terra-Nova, Bacalhau-de-Viana, Bacalhau-miúdo, Bacalhau-verde, Bacalhuço, Balona, Cadalhau, Faneca, Fiel-amigo, Flausino, Folha, Folha-de-bacalhau, Gabilami, Juliana, Juliano, Miudeiro, Peixota, Peixota-de-bacalhau, Rabotinho, Raboto, Sanapaio, Sunapai, Tomecode, Trochuela.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] and Azores (Arruda, 1997). One specimen (estimate length and weight: 850 mm TL and 6200 g) was caught by xávega (beach seine) in Costa de Caparica (38°36.981'N, 9° 14.376'W), on September 6, 2016. Other sporadic catches of this species off Portugal (Figueira da Foz and Peniche) has been reported. This is the southernmost record in Europe.

Merlangius merlangus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Whiting; Badejo**, Bacalhau, Badejo-do-mar-negro, Corvelo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (subspecies *merlangus*) (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1987(?); Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Merlangius merlangus* (subspecies *merlangus*) is Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, north-eastern Atlantic and adjacent fringes of Arctic regions. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Micromesistius poutassou (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Blue whiting; Verdinho**, Lacrau-do-mar, Maria-mole, Pechelim, Pichelim.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1935; Ehrenbaum, 1936; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a, b; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981).

Pollachius pollachius (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pollack; Juliana**, Abadejo, Abadiva, Bacalhau, Bacalhau-verdelho, Badejo, Badiva, Palouco-amarelo, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Thiel *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007; 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Drouët 1861b(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997). This species can be confused with *Pollachius virens* (Linnaeus 1758).

Raniceps raninus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Tadpole fish; Rainúnculo-negro**, Breta, Rainúnculo, Rainúnculo-preto.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Trisopterus capelanus (Lacepède 1800)

Common name: Poor cod Mediterranean; **Fanecão-do-Mediterrâneo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gaemers, 2017). Fischer *et al.*, 1987 reported this species as *Trisopterus minutus capelanus* (Lacepède 1800) and Delling *et al.* (2011) resurrected this subspecies from the synonymy of *T. minutus* to the species status *T. capelanus* based on molecular and morphological data. The previous geographic distribution of *T. capelanus* was in the Adriatic Sea, the West of Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic coast of Morocco (Tortonese, 1970). More recently, Gaemers (2017) extended the distribution south range to Western Sahara and along the Atlantic coast of Portugal and at least up to and including the Ría de Arosa (Galicia, Spain). This species can easily be confused with *Trisopterus minutus* (Linnaeus 1758).

Trisopterus luscus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pouting; Faneca.**

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Svetovidov, 1979e; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gaemers, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c; Gaemers, 2017). One specimen caught in March 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005325).

Trisopterus minutus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Poor cod; Fanecão.**

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Steindachner, 1868b; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borge, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gaemers, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Lotidae

Brosme brosme (Ascanius 1772)

Common name: **Tusk; Bolota**, Abrótea, Abrótia, Alecrim, Bacalhau, Brota, Lobelino, Lobelina, Lobina, Zarbo.

References: Azores (PECS) (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Ciliata mustela (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Fivebeard rockling; Laibeque-de-cinco-barbilhos**, Badião, Bedião, Bodião, Laibeque, Latego, Látego, Pico.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1896; Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1900; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Dinis, 1981; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Moreira *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Costa *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gaidropsarus granti (Regan 1903)

Common name: Azores rockling; **Laibeque-dos-Açores**, Aranha-do-alto, Laibeque, Látego, Viúva-do-alto.

References: Azores[▲] (Regan, 1903a; Collett, 1905; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a(?); Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Cohen, 1990d; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bañón *et al.*, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Orsi Relini and Relini, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Spinelli and Castriota, 2019) and Madeira (Menezes *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Spinelli and Castriota, 2019). The lectotype of *Onus granti* Regan 1903, synonym of *G. granti*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1903.10.22.1) caught off the Azores.

Gaidropsarus macrophthalmus (Günther 1867)

Common name: **Bigeye rockling**; **Laibeque-do-Atlântico**, common name as *Gaidropsarus biscayensis* (Collett, 1890): Laibeque-olho-grande.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Svetovidov, 1986a, b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Svetovidov, 1986a, b; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016) and Madeira (Svetovidov, 1986a, b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016). According to Barros-García *et al.* (2017) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the species *Gaidropsarus biscayensis* (Collett 1890) is a junior synonym of *G. macrophthalmus*. Several specimens caught at the coast of the mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22495, 1967, set of thirteen specimens and MMF 22859, 1967, one specimen).

Gaidropsarus maui Biscoito & Saldanha 2018

Common name: No English common name; **Laibeque-de-Maul**.

References: Azores (Biscoito and Saldanha, 2018).

Gaidropsarus mediterraneus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Shore rockling**; **Laibeque-do-Mediterrâneo**, Abrosto, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-poça, Abrótia, Barbaíscio, Barbisco, Bedião, Bodião, Guingau, Larote, Larote-de-cabeça-encangrenada, Latego, Latego-de-cabeça-encangrenada, Látego, Lulão, Paz-da-casa, Pico-de-el-rei, Raposa, common name as *Gaidropsarus guttatus* (Collet 1890): Abrótea-da-poça, Abrótia-da-poça, Aranha-da-pedra, Guingau, Laibeque, Viúva.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995(?); Almeida, 1996; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1890a, 1892, 1896, 1905; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Maul, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1992; Cohen and Russo, 1979; Svetovidov, 1979e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos 1992a; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Barros-García *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1936a; Maul, 1952a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Cohen, 1990d; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; POGIS, 2016). One syntype of *Onus guttatus* Collett 1890, synonym of *G. mediterraneus*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-3719) caught at Fayal (Azores). According to Barros-García *et al.* (2017) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the species *Gaidropsarus guttatus* (Collet 1890) is a junior synonym of *G. mediterraneus*.

Gaidropsarus vulgaris (Cloquet 1824)

Common name: **Three-bearded rockling**; **Laibeque-de-três-barbilhos**, Abroito, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-poça, Abrótia, Abrótia-de-poça, Badião, Barbacho, Barbaíscio, Barbaixo, Barbisco, Bardo-do-mar, Bedião,

Bodião, Caboz, Caralhete d'Elrei; Juliana, Laibeque, Larote, Larote-de-cabeça-encangrenada, Larote-de-cabeça-encarnada, Látego, Luão, Paz-da-casa, Pica, Pica-de-el-rei, Pico, Pico-de-el-rei, Raposa.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1888, 1895; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902, 1903(?); Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; INIP, 1982a, b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Francisco *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1919; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a, b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0097, 1882; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016). The current geographic distribution of *G. vulgaris* is in the North-eastern Atlantic from Norway and Iceland south to Gibraltar and also in the Western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Sea of Marmara as reported by Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019). Santos *et al.* (1997) reviewed the former quotes for the Azores Archipelago and concluded that this species does not occur in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores. This species can be confused with *Gaidropsarus granti* (Regan 1903).

Molva dypterygia (Pennant 1784)

Common name: **Blue ling; Maruca-azul**, Donzela, Donzela-azul, Lingue-azul.

References: mainland Portugal (Svetovidov, 1986a; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016).

Molva macrophthalmia (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Spanish ling; Maruca-do-Mediterrâneo**, Abrótea, Abrótia, Donzela, Juliana, Juliana-da-pedra, Pescada-dos-Açores, Peixe-pau.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1903; Cligny, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cohen, 1990d; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Azores[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; INIP, 1985a, b; Dias, 1991; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Molva molva (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Ling; Maruca**, Abrótea, Abrótia, Bacalhau-de-água-doce, Donzela, Juliana, Lingue, Malva, Maruga.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; MNHN-IC-1905-0579, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Martins, 1981; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Martis *et al.*, 1992; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; INIP, 1985a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997).

Family Phycidae

Phycis blennoides (Brünnich 1768)

Common name: **Greater forkbeard; Abrótea-do-alto**, Abrota, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-fundura, Abrótea-de-fundura, Abrótea-de-vapor, Abrótia, Abrótia-do-alto, Abrótia-da-fundura, Abrótia-de-fundura, Abrótia-de-vapor, Brota, Juliana, Melga, Ricardo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Vaillant, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903;

Brauer, 1906; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët 1861b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985b; Silva, 1986a; Dias, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Krug, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862c; Günther, 1862; de Brito Capello, 1872; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Phycis phycis (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Forkbeard**; **Abrótea-da-costa**, Abrota, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-costa, Abrótea-da-pedra, Abrótea-da-rocha, Abrótea-de-três-barbas, Abrótea-do-baixo, Abrótea-legítima, Abrótea, Abrótea-da-costa, Abrótea-da-pedra, Abrótea-de-três-barbas, Abrótea-do-baixo, Abrótea-legítima, Albrótea, Albrótea, Brota.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Svetovidov, 1986a; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Cohen, 1990d; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; McGuire, 1879; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982b; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992, 1995; Isidro, 1987, 1989, 1996; Cohen, 1990d (PECS); Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Bertoincini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1862; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; D'Ancona, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1952a, 1976; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nunes, 1974; Ehrich, 1977; Svetovidov, 1979e; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b, c, 1985c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Fowler (1936b) mentioned that two specimens of this species were caught off the Azores, Fayal in 1879 and Terceira in 1894. One

specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005358). Three specimens caught in 1967 at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22345, 1967, MMF 22346, 1967 and MMF 22372, 1967).

Family Merlucciidae

Lyconus brachycolus Holt & Byrne 1906

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-de-focinho-arreganhado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Post, 1987a (PECS); MAR-ECO 3336, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1951a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Marshall, 1979; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Maurin 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015d; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and two paratypes of *Macruronus caninus* Maul 1951, synonyms of *L. brachycolus*, are in the MMF collections (MMF 3155, MMF 3156 and MMF 3157, respectively) caught off Madeira.

Macruronus maderensis Maul 1951

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-orelhudo-da-Madeira**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1951a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Marshall, 1979; Svetovidov, 1979e; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lloris and Iwamoto, 2016; Priede, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the MMF collections (MMF 3155) caught off Madeira (stomach content).

Merluccius merluccius (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European hake**; **Pescada-branca**, Escamanta, Marmota, Marmota-branca, Marmota-grada, Marmota-média, Morcego-do-mar, Peixota, Pescada, Pescada-branca-do-Atlântico, Pescada-comum, Pescada-comum-do-Atlântico, Pescada-da-costa, Pescada-europeia, Pescada-de-viana, Pescada-de-vigo, Pescada-marmota, Pescada-vulgar, Pescadinha, Pescadinha-de-rabo-na-boca, Pescadinha-marmota, Pissota.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Svetovidov, 1979e, 1986a; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Inada, 1981; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a, b; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b, c; Coelho *et al.*, 2003; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015e; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1890a; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-1956-0019, 1955; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015e) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840a, b, 1841, 1844a, 1849; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1951a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Svetovidov, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Inada, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2015e). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the occurrence records of *Merluccius merluccius* by Fowler (1936a), based on *Onus guttatus* by Collett (1890a), should be considered a synonym of *Gaidropsarus guttatus* (Collett 1890). Albuquerque (1954-1956) also refers the presence of this species in the Azores based on Fowler (1936a). The distribution map of this species reported by Fernandes *et al.* (2015e) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). One specimen caught in March 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005337).

Order Polymixiiformes

Family Polymixiidae

Polymixia nobilis Lowe 1838

Common name: **Stout beardfish; Salmonete-do-alto**, Salmonéta-do-alto, Barbudo, Salmonete.

References: Azores[▲] (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Saldanha, 1977a; Hureau, 1986a; Quéro, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1995a, 1997; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016a; Borden *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1838; NHMUK 1855.11.29.10, 1854-1861; Günther, 1859, 1880(?), 1887; de Velloso, 1892; Vinciguerra, 1893; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1976; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Nielsen, 1979d; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Hureau, 1981, 1986a; INIP, 1984c; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016a; POGID, 2016; Borden *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.10) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22359, 1967).

Order Beryciformes

Family Berycidae

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Alfonsino; Imperador**, Alfacim, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-de-costa-largal, Alfonsino, Alfoucim, Cardeal, Cardial, Folião, Melo, Realista, Regulado.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Günther, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Cligny, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979i; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Maul, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2010; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Steindachner, 1867; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1918, 1919; Mohr, 1927; Ramalho, 1929b; Fowler, 1936a, b; Bougis, 1945; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Maul, 1976 (PECS); 1986c; Wheeler, 1978; Nielsen, 1979i; Busakhin, 1982; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Dias *et al.*, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva and Krug, 1992; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Silva, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Cuvier, 1829; Lowe, 1838, 1849; Günther, 1859, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Von Martens, 1876; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Ramalho, 1929b; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1986c; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979i; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984c; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016b; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Beryx splendens Lowe 1834

Common name: **Splendid alfonsino; Imperador-de-costa-estreita**, Alfacim, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-de-costa-estreita, Alfoucim, Cardeal, Melo, Salão, Salongo, Selongo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; Maul, 1986c; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a, b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Woods, 1957; Osório de Castro, 1967; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Wheeler, 1978; Busakhin, 1982; INIP, 1985a, b;

Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Maul, 1986c; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Dias, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva, 1992,1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a,b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Saldanha and Bischoff, 1977b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Isidro, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016b; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira▲ (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838, 1843; NHMUK 1857.6.13.113, 1854-1861; Günther, 1859, 1880; Von Martens, 1876; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Borodin, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a, b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1986c; Osório de Castro, 154, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016b; POGID, 2016; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.113) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005161).

Family Melamphaidae

Melamphaes ebelingi Keene 1973

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-de-Ebeling**.

References: Madeira (Kotlyar, 2012; Harold, 2015i).

Melamphaes indicus Ebeling 1962

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-do-Índico**.

References: Madeira (?) (ZMH 105339, 1968; MCZ 58093, 1970; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). There are two specimens of *M. indicus* in the ZMH and MCZ collections caught in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean (Madeira EEZ). However, the current geographic distribution is Indo-Pacific from Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Central America (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Thus, the re-evaluation of those specimens is needed and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Melamphaes falsidicus Kotlyar 2011

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-falso**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: Azores (Kotlyar, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Kotlyar (2011) described the species *M. falsidicus* from the northern Atlantic Ocean, where it was sampled between 34° N and 58° N. According to Kotlyar (2011), this species was previously defined as *Melamphaes microps* (Günther 1878), which is probably a variant of *M. falsidicus*. Thus, a few records of the species *M. microps* off the Azores should probably be considered as *M. falsidicus*. The occurrence of this species in Madeira is doubtful and it is not considered in total number for this archipelago.

Melamphaes longivelis Parr 1933

Common name: Eyebrow bigscale; **Peixe-rã-sobrolho**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a; ZSM-Pis-029157 / 534367 / 385955, 1992; ZSM-Pis-029197 / 534405 / 385993, 1992), Azores (Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Melamphaes microps (Günther 1878)

Common name: Ridgehead; **Peixe-rã-olhinho**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a), Azores (Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (Maul, 1986a; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). For Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. microps* is the North Atlantic between 30°N and 64°N. However, Froese and Pauly (2019) referred that in the North Atlantic (between 30°N and 60°N) specimens are probable variants of *M. falsidicus*.

Melamphaes polylepis Ebeling 1962

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-cabecinha**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 121152, 1982; ZMH 121153, 1982; ZMH 121154, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Kotlyar (2011) this species is characterized by circumtropical geographical range (Atlantic, Indian, western and central Pacific Ocean) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, in the Atlantic between the equator and 20°N. However, there are in the Zoologisches Institut und Museum Hamburg of the Hamburg University three records of specimens of *M. polylepis* caught in the Eastern Atlantic, at the Azores PECS, between 44° and 47°N.

Melamphaes pumilus Ebeling 1962

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-anão**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1126123_85_FIS_516001, 1985; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kotlyar, 2016a).

Melamphaes simus Ebeling 1962

Common name: Ridgehead; **Peixe-rã-nariz-achatado**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005174, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kotlyar, 2016b), Azores (SIO 60-153, 1922; Ebeling 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kotlyar, 2016b) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; ZMH 105695, 1968; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Quéro, 1982a (PECS)(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kotlyar, 2016b).

Melamphaes suborbitalis (Gill 1883)

Common name: Shoulderspine bigscale; **Peixe-rã-de-ombro-espinhoso**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a; ZSM-Pis-028592 / 533815 / 385403, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (SIO 60-152, 1922; Roule and Angel, 1933; Ebeling 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (SIO 58-104, 1957; SIO 58-103, 1958; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Kotlyar, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Melamphaes typhlops (Lowe 1843)

Common name: Ridgehead; **Peixe-rã-da-Madeira**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Roule, 1914a, 1919a; Nybelin, 1948; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kotlyar, 2016c), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1953 (PECS); Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ebeling 1962; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1986; IORAS 03292, 1988 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kotlyar, 2016c) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1864a, 1887; NHMUK 1864.11.8.1, 1864-1877; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Norman, 1929; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Kotlyar, 2004, 2016c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The neotype of *Metopias typhlops* Lowe 1843, synonym of *Melamphaes typhlops*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1864.11.8.1) caught off Madeira.

Poromitra capito Goode & Bean 1883

Common name: Ridgehead; **Peixe-rã-de-nariz-espinhoso**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1906, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 103400, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a, 1990; Quéro, 1982a; Kotlyar, 2009a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1933; Belloc, 1949; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Kotlyar, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Kotlyar, 2009a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1394, 1911; MOM-IC-0091-1530, 1911; Roule and Angel, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1979d, 1986a, 1990; SIO 57-132, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Quéro, 1982a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Kotlyar, 2004, 2009a; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Lophocephalus anthrax* Osório 1906 caught off western coast of

Portugal (stomach content) was preserved in the Museu Bocage [MB T-126 (145)] was destroyed in the 1978 fire. Five syntypes of *Melamphaes triceratops* Roule & Angel 1933 are in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1394 (set of three specimens), MOM-IC-0091-1530 and MOM-IC-0091-1686) caught west of Flores (Azores). Both names are synonyms of *P. capito*.

Poromitra crassiceps (Günther 1878)

Common name: **Crested bigscale**; **Peixe-rã-de-crista**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Bragança, 1903; Maul, 1986a), Azores (?) (MOM-IC-0091-728, 1905; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936; Belloc, 1949; Koefoed, 1953; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed III, 1973; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kotlyar, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (ZMH 109494, 1971(?); Maul, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Kotlyar (2009b) the occurrence records and quotes of *P. crassiceps* from the north-eastern Atlantic may be related to *Poromitra nigriceps* (Zugmayer 1911) and to determine the correct identification of Atlantic specimens their re-examination is required. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Poromitra megalops (Lütken 1878)

Common name: Bigscale; **Peixe-rã-olhudo**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (SOC Discovery 1103601_84_FIS_658002, 1984; Maul, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS)) and Azores (Lütken, 1878; Günther 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936a,b; Belloc, 1938; Koefoed, 1953; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Nielsen, 1974; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Kotlyar, 2004, 2010; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1986a). The holotype (unique) of *Melamphaes megalops* Lütken 1878, synonym of *P. megalops*, is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC 84) caught south of Azores (stomach content).

Poromitra nigriceps (Zugmayer 1911)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-rã-de-cabeça-preta**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Kotlyar, 2009b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 109494; Maul, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). One syntype of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0728) caught off the Azores.

Scopeloberyx opisthopterus (Parr 1933)

Common name: Bigscale; **Peixe-rã-delgado**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (IFREMER Biocean 34576, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MCZ 31621, 1928; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Maul, 1986a (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (SOC Discovery 826300_8_FIS_777001, 1973; Quéro, 1982a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Scopeloberyx robustus (Günther 1887)

Common name: Longjaw bigscale; **Peixe-rã-robusto**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1179, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1979d, 1986a, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936a; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019 (PECS)) and Madeira (ZMH 110659, 1971; SOC Discovery 826300_8_FIS_777002, 1973; Maul, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype (unique) of *Scopeloberyx opercularis* Zugmayer 1911, synonym of *S. robustus*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1179) caught off mainland Portugal.

Scopeloberyx rubriventer (Koefoed 1953)

Common name: Ridgehead; **Peixe-rã-dos-Açores**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: Azores (Koefoed, 1953; Ebeling and Weed, 1973; Maul, 1979d, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Moore *et al.*, 2003; Kotlyar, 2004; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scopelogadus beanii (Günther 1887)

Common name: Bean's bigscale; **Peixe-rã-de-Bean**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Quéro, 1982b; Maul, 1986a; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015a), Azores (MCZ 31655, 1928; Borodin, 1931; Ebeling and Weed, 1963; Maul, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scopelogadus mizolepis (Günther 1878)

Common name: Ragged bigscale; **Peixe-rã-couraça**, Peixe-rã, Rã.

References: mainland Portugal (Harold, 2015j), Azores (MCZ 42891, 1928; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harold, 2015j) and Madeira (Harold, 2015j). According to Kotlyar (2004) this species can be found in the Atlantic Ocean between 40°N and 20°S and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical seas, except in the Eastern Pacific. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal and Madeira.

Family Stephanoberycidae

Acanthochaenus luetkenii Gill 1884

Common name: Pricklefish; **Peixe-de-coroa-espinhosa**.

References: Azores (IFREMER Biocean 34988, 1969; MNHN-IC-1987-0462, 1969; Geistdoerfer *et al.*, 1971; Nielsen, 1979g; Maul, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017). Porteiro *et al.* (2017) indicates the occurrence of this species off Madeira without indication of geographical coordinates. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Family Rondeletiidae

Rondeletia bicolor Goode & Bean 1895

Common name: Hooked redmouth whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-bicolor**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 62168, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Rondeletia loricata Abe & Hotta 1963

Common name: Redmouth whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-de-boca-vermelha**.

References: Azores (Paxton, 1973; ZMH 118502, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 121514, 1982 (PECS); Santos *et al.*, 1997; MAR-ECO 3567, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016a) and Madeira (ZMH 110544, 1971; NHMUK 1995.7.25.69, 1972 (PECS); Herring 1976 (PECS); Paxton, 1986 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Paxton and Trnski, 2016a).

Family Barbourisiidae

Barbourisia rufa Parr 1945

Common name: **Velvet whalefish; Peixe-baleia-veludo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Harold, 2015k) and Azores (pers. comm. Reiner: occurrence of one specimen off São Miguel island, Apr. 2006; Harold, 2015k).

Family Cetomimidae

Ataxolepis apus Myers & Freihof 1966

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-baleia-mosaico**.

References: Azores (Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roa-Varón and Iwamoto, 2019a).

Cetichthys indagator (Rofen 1959)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-baleia-do-Galathea**, Peixe-baleia.

References: Madeira (Vieira, *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Cetomimus gillii Goode & Bean 1895

Common name: Gill's flabby whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-de-Gill**.

References: Azores (PECS) ([MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_5914, 1979](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#)). According to [Eschmeyer et al. \(2019\)](#) *C. gillii* is a cosmopolitan species. The distribution map of this species reported by [Paxton and Trnski \(2016b\)](#) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Cetomimus hampeli Maul 1969

Common name: Whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-de-Hempel**.

References: Madeira ([Maul, 1969b\(?\)](#); [Paxton, 1979, 1986](#); [Paxton and Blake, 1990](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [NHMUK 1996.2.14.38, 1995](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The holotype and paratype of this species are in the MMF collections (MMF 22568 and MMF 10474, 1956, respectively). The paratype was obtained in the Funchal fish market, from the stomach of a Black scabbardfish caught off Madeira.

Cetostoma regani Zugmayer 1914

Common name: **Pink flabby whalefish**; **Peixe-baleia-rosa**, Peixe-baleia.

References: mainland Portugal ([YPM ICH 004899, 1959](#); [YPM ICH 004900, 1959](#); [Bertelsen, 1986b](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([NHMUK 2010.10.27.7, 1981 \(PECS\)](#); [Bertelsen, 1986b](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([ZMH 105982, 1968](#); [Bertelsen, 1986b](#); [Paxton, 1979, 1986](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Ditropichthys storeri (Goode & Bean 1895)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-baleia-de-Storer**, Peixe-baleia.

References: Azores (PECS) ([NHMUK 2004.2.19.48, 1958](#); [NHMUK 2004.9.3.2, 1985](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Harold, 2015](#); [Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#)) and Madeira ([Harold, 2015](#); [Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#)).

Eutaeniophorus festivus (Bertelsen & Marshall 1956)

Common name: **Festive ribbonfish**; **Peixe-serpentina**.

References: Azores (PECS) ([Paxton, 1979](#); [MCZ 63033, 1984](#); [MCZ 100933, 1984](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Bertelsen, 1990c](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Gyrinomimus myersi Parr 1934

Common name: Myers' flabby whalefish; **Peixe-baleia-de-Myers**.

References: Azores ([MAR-ECO 7346, 2004](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017 \(PECS\)](#)) and Madeira ([Paxton and Trnski, 2016b](#)).

Mirapinna esau Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

Common name: **Hairyfish**; **Peixe-baleia-Esaú**.

References: Azores (PECS) ([Bertelsen and Marshall, 1956](#); [Paxton, 1979](#); [Bertelsen, 1986b](#); [MAR-ECO 7023, 2004](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Priede, 2017](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). According to [Johnson et al. \(2009\)](#) the species *Procetichthys krefftii* [Paxton 1989](#) is synonym of *M. esau*.

Order Trachichthyiformes

Family Trachichthyidae

Gephyroberyx darwinii (Johnson 1866)

Common name: **Darwin's slimehead**; **Olho-de-vidro-imperatriz**, Imperatriz, Olho-de-vidro, Peixe-vidro.

References: mainland Portugal ([INIP, 1981a](#); [OCEANA, 2014](#)), Azores[▲] ([Kukuev, 2002 \(PECS\)](#); [IMAR/DOP COLETA 26, 2003](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira[▲] ([NHMUK 1866.6.1.2., 1864 - 1877](#); [Johnson, 1866](#); [Günther, 1887](#); [Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896](#); [Osório, 1917](#); [Le Gall, 1932](#); [Fowler, 1936a](#); [Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Maul, 1954a, 1986b](#); [Nielsen, 1979h](#); [Fischer et al., 1981](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Moore, 2016b](#); [Roberts et al., 2017](#); [Brown et al., 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The holotype (unique) of *Trachichthys darwinii* [Johnson 1866](#), synonym of *G. darwinii*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1866.6.1.2.) caught off Madeira.

Hoplostethus atlanticus Collett 1889

Common name: **Orange roughy**; **Olho-de-vidro-laranja**, Olho-de-vidro, Relógio.

References: mainland Portugal (ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores[▲] (MOM-IC-0091-0101, 1888; Collett, 1889c, 1896a; MOM-IC-0091-0362, 1896; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Richard, 1900, 1910; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1949; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Maul, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Moore, 2016b; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Moore, 2016b; Delgado *et al.*, 2017). The holotype (unique) of subspecies *Leiogaster atlanticus spinulosus* Roule 1916 is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0362) caught at Santa Cruz (Azores) which was raised to synonym of species *H. atlanticus*.

Hoplostethus cadenati Quéro 1974

Common name: Black slimehead; **Olho-de-vidro-preto**.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981).

Hoplostethus mediterraneus Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Mediterranean slimehead**; **Olho-de-vidro-do-Mediterrâneo**, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-de-natura, Alfonsim-do-alto, Alfoucim, Olho-de-vidro, Pargo-do-alto, Relógio.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Bragança, 1902, 1903; Cligny, 1903; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976, 1986b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Quéro, 1982c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Ward *et al.*, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Álvarez, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Cligny, n.d.; MNHN-IC-1887-0271, 1883; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888; Regan, 1903a; Brauer, 1906; Koefoed, 1927; Le Gall, 1932; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Wheeler, 1978; INIP, 1985b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1997; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Álvarez, 2015; Moore, 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1843-1860; Günther, 1859, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Le Gall, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a, 1976, 1986b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Álvarez, 2015; Moore, 2016b; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in 1967 at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22509), a second specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005175).

Family Diretmidae

Diretmichthys parini (Post & Quéro 1981)

Common name: **Parin's spinyfish**; **Peixe-enfadado-de-Parin**.

References: mainland Portugal (Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; ICES, 2005), Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015k) and Madeira (Post, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Quéro *et al.*, 1997; Arronte and Heredia, 2006; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015k; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diretmoides pauciradiatus (Woods 1973)

Common name: **Silver spinyfin**; **Peixe-enfadado-barbatana-comprida**.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004) and Madeira (Post, 1986a(?); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado *et al.*, 2017). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *D. pauciradiatus* is tropical and temperate waters in all oceans except Eastern Pacific. However, the

occurrence reported by Moura (2004) in the southern coast of Portugal (Algarve) may indicate in the Eastern Atlantic a northernmost distribution limit.

Diretmus argenteus Johnson 1864

Common name: **Silver spinyfin**; **Peixe-enfadado-prateado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Post, 1986a; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Post and Quéro, 1981; Post, 1986a; Hamer *et al.*, 1994; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1863.12.12.3, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1864a, b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949c, d, 1954a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Post, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.12.12.3) caught off Madeira.

Family Anoplogasteridae

Anoplogaster cornuta (Valenciennes 1833)

Common name: **Common fangtooth**; **Peixe-ogre**.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; ISH 57-1966, 1966; Post, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Borodin, 1931; Zugmayer, 1933; Woods and Sonoda, 1973; Post, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a; Nielsen, 1979g; Quéro, 1982b (PECS)(?); Post, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Davies and Merrett, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Holocentriformes

Family Holocentridae

Corniger spinosus Agassiz 1831

Common name: **Spinycheek soldierfish**; **Peixe-soldado-espinhoso**.

References: Madeira (Moore *et al.*, 2015b; Greenfield, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Moore *et al.* (2015b) includes the Selvagens Islands area.

Sargocentron hastatum (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Red squirrelfish**; **Esquilo-real**, Esquilo, Peixe-esquilo, Peixe-rainha, Peixe-rei, Peixe-soldado, Rainha, Rei, Soldado.

References: mainland Portugal (Jordano and Muruve, 1959; Nielson, 1979f; Ben-Tuvia, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Ophidiiformes

Family Ophidiidae

Abyssobrotula galathea Nielsen 1977

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-abissal**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1991.7.9.869, 1989), Azores (PECS) (Knudsen, 2015c) and Madeira (Knudsen, 2015c). Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores and Madeira regions.

Acanthonus armatus Günther 1878

Common name: Bony-eared assfish; **Abadejo-espinhoso**.

References: Azores (Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen, 2015d).

Barathrites iris Zugmayer 1911

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-arco-iris**.

References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 2015b), Azores (Zugmayer, 1911a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Eschmeyer 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen, 2015b) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b, 2015b; Armstrong *et al.*, 1992; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species occurs SW of Azores,

out of the PECS area (723 NM South-west of Flores Island, 31°44.50'N, 42°39.00'W (Zugmayer, 1911a; MOM-IC-0091-905, 1905, as holotype of *B. iris*) and 175 NM ENE of Great Meteor Tablemount, 30°42.0' N, 25°12.0'W (MOM-IC-0091-436, 1897, as holotype of *Barathrites abyssorum* Roule 1916) and was erroneously considered present in the Azores (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). However, Nielsen (2015b) include the Azores in the distribution map.

Bassozetus compressus (Günther 1878)

Common name: Abyssal assfish; **Abadejo-da-fundura**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (NHMUK 1990.8.21.141, 1983; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (NHMUK 1994.5.6.3, 1984; NHMUK 1994.5.9.13, 1990 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Tomiyama *et al.* (2016) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. compressus* is from New Caledonia to Okinawa Islands. The previously occurring records that reported *B. compressus* to mainland Portugal and Madeira (Carneiro *et al.* 2014) were re-evaluated by Tomiyama *et al.* (2018) who consider this species as *B. nielsenii*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Bassozetus nielsenii Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2018

Common name: Masked assfish; **Abadejo-de-Nielsen**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1990.8.21.141, 1983; NHMUK 1991.7.9.734, 1983; Tomiyama *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (NHMUK 1994.5.6.3, 1984; NHMUK 1994.5.9.13, 1990 (PECS); Tomiyama *et al.*, 2018). According to Tomiyama *et al.* (2018) the current geographic distribution of *B. nielsenii* is the North Atlantic and West Indian oceans.

Bassozetus levistomatus Machida 1989

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-boca-doce**.

References: Madeira (?) (PECS) (NHMUK 1991.7.9.859, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The original occurrence record of this specimen indicated cf. *bassozetus* sp. (Zoology Accessions Register: Fishes: 1986 - 1994 of the Natural History Museum, London, page 109). Subsequently this occurrence record was modified to *Bassozetus levistomatus* Machida 1989 (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and on 30 November 2017 to *Bassozetus compressus* (Günther 1878). According to Tomiyama *et al.* (2018) specimens previously reported as *B. compressus* from the North Atlantic are now considered *B. nielsenii*. The specimen 1991.7.9.859 was not included in the review made by Tomiyama *et al.* (2018). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Bassozetus taenia (Günther 1887)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-ténia**.

References: Madeira (PECS) (Roule 1935; Grey, 1956; NHMUK 1991.7.9.860, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Roule (1935) reported this species in Madeira, but without description or depth data (*in* Grey, 1956).

Bathyonus laticeps (Günther 1878)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cabeçudo**.

References: Azores (Koefoed, 1932 (PECS); Grey, 1956 (PECS); Nielsen, 1979e(?), 2015c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS);) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1986b; NHMUK 2003.6.11.18, 1989; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Benthocometes robustus (Goode & Bean 1886)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cometa**.

References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7765, n.d.; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Uiblein *et al.*, 2015d), Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.*, 2015c; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Uiblein *et al.*, 2015d). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. robustus* is the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic. The distribution map of this species reported by Uiblein *et al.* (2015d) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation.

Brotulotaenia brevicauda Cohen 1974

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-de-cauda-curta**.

References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 1692, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Brotulotaenia crassa Parr 1934

Common name: Blue cusk eel; **Abadejo-grosso**.

References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; MAR-ECO 7666, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Brotulotaenia nigra Parr 1933

Common name: Dark cusk; **Abadejo-negro**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1023328_86_FIS_078001, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Holcomycteronus squamosus (Roule 1916)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-escamudo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Christiansen *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MOM-IC-0091-325, 1896; Roule, 1915, 1916, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Belloc, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Nielsen, 1986b, 2015d; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen, 2015d). The holotype (unique) *Grimaldichthys squamosus* Roule 1916, synonym of *H. squamosus*, is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0235) caught near Santa Maria (Azores).

Lamprogrammus niger Alcock 1891

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cristado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 2703, 2004; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky and Orlov, 2015; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Monomitopus metriostoma (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-da-Mauritânia**.

References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 1986b, 2016a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0521, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Roule and Angel, 1921; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Nielsen, 1979e, 1986b, 1990; Hureau and Nielsen, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The paratype of *Sirembo metriostoma* Vaillant 1888, synonym of *M. metriostoma*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0521) caught between Pico and São Jorge Islands (Azores).

Ophidion barbatum Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Snake blenny**; **Abadejo-cobrelo**, Barbudo, Cobrelo, Cobrelo-barbudo, Peixe-cobrelo, Peixe-cobrelo-barbudo.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1986b, 1990, 2016a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Parophidion vassali (Risso 1810)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-vermelho**.

References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Matallanas and Casadevall, 1999; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Matallanas and Casadevall, 1990, 1999; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

Penopus microphthalmus (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-de-olho-pequeno**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 12655, 2004; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Porogadus miles Goode & Bean 1885

Common name: Slender cuskeel; **Abadejo-fino**.

References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen, 2015e), Azores (EMBL KX150868, 2004 (PECS); EMBL KX150923, 2004 (PECS); MAR-ECO 2661, 2004 (PECS); Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS); Knudsen, 2015e; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Knudsen, 2015e). The previous quote by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal and Madeira regions.

Spectrunculus crassus (Vaillant 1888)

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

References: Azores (PECS)(Grey, 1956 ; MAR-ECO 8067, 2004; MAR-ECO 8081, 2004; MAR-ECO 2679, 2004; MAR-ECO 13053, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017). Vaillant (1888) indicates the occurrence of *Bythites crassus* in the North-eastern Atlantic between Azores and France, 44°20.0'N, 17°11.0'W, depth 4255 meters [holotype (unique) in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0552)]. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position near the Azores - Biscay Rise, but out of the PECS area. Uiblein *et al.* (2008) demonstrated the overlapping occurrence of two closely related sister species, *S. crassus* and *S. grandis*, in the lower bathyal and abyssal of the Atlantic. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Eastern-north Atlantic. The previous quote by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area.

Spectrunculus grandis (Günther 1877)

Common name: Pudgy cuskeel; **Abadejo-grande**.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6250, 1946; Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1976-0046, 1971; ZMH 119213, 1979; Nielsen and Hureau, 1980; Hureau and Nielsen, 1981; Nielsen, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2009, 2012; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1986b; Armstrong *et al.*, 1992; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; NHMUK 2017.3.9.38, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *S. grandis* is a cosmopolitan species. The co-existence of closely related species, *S. crassus* and *S. grandis* (Uiblein *et al.*, 2008), may have skewed the respective geographic distributions in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Thus, the actual geographical distribution of this species may be masked by information relating to *S. crassus* (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Family Carapidae

Carapus acus (Brünnich 1768)

Common name: Pearl fish; **Peixe-pérola-cobrelo**, Cobrelo, Peixe-cobrelo, Peixe-pérola, Pérola.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.* 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.* 2015e) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843; MOM-IC-0091-1723, 1897; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arnold, 1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979b; Trott and Olney, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.* 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Carapus birpex* Arnold 1956, synonym of *C. acus*, is in the MMF collections (MMF 2739) caught near Madeira.

Echiodon dentatus (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pérola-dentado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Uiblein *et al.*, 2015f), Azores (PECS) (SDSC 9309, 1967; SDSC 23049, 1967; SDSC 23050, 1967; SDSC 23051, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; SDSC 9310, 1998; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.*, 2015f) and Madeira (PECS) (SDSC 23048, 1967; Maul, 1976; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.*, 2015f). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22806, 1967) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22377, 1967, set of four specimens, MMF 22875, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22382, 1967, set of two specimens).

Echiodon drummondii Thompson 1837

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pérola-de-Drummond**.

References: Azores (MCZ 149546, 1978; Markle and Olney, 1990; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Family Bythitidae

Aphyonus gelatinosus Günther 1878

Common name: Gelatinous blindfish; **Abadejo-cego-gelatinoso**, Peixe-cego-gelatinoso.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1973-0032, 1971; Rannou *et al.*, 1974; Nielsen, 1986b, 2015e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Barathronus multidentis Nielsen 1984

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-dentado**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Evseenko *et al.* (2018) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Western and eastern-north Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Ridge. *B. multidentis* is known from only a few specimens in the Atlantic Ocean and was erroneously considered present in mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal.

Barathronus parfaiti (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-Vaillant**.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-1886-0554, 1883 (PECS); Vaillant, 1888 (PECS); Brauer, 1906 (PECS); Roule, 1915, 1916, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Nielsen, 1969, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015f (PECS); Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Trachichthys darwinii* Johnson 1866, synonym of *B. parfaiti*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0554) caught in north-eastern Atlantic between Azores and France.

Barathronus roulei n. sp.

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-Roule**.

References: Azores (Nielsen, 2019). The holotype of this species was caught 23 NM SE off the Flores islands (Azores) and is preserved in the MOM collections (MOM POI-0003655, 1896).

Bellottia apoda Giglioli 1883

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-coxa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1986b, 1990b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (SDSC 23047, 1967; Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1986b; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nielsen, 1986b; Gramitto and Coen, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Five specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22516, 1967, set of two specimens, MMF 22860, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22845, 1967, one specimen, respectively).

Cataetyx alleni (Byrne 1906)

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-de-Allen**.

References: mainland Portugal (Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Uiblein *et al.*, 2015g; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Grammonus leucos* Osório 1917 caught off coast of Morocco and preserved in the Museu Bocage was destroyed in the 1978 fire. The current status of *Grammonus leucos* is uncertain as *C. alleni*.

Cataetyx laticeps Koefoed 1927

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-de-cabeça-chata**.

References: mainland Portugal (Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015f) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1976-0066, 1971; MNHN-IC-1976-0068, 1971; Hureau and Nielsen, 1981; Nielsen, 1986b; Saldanha, 1994; Van Dover *et al.*, 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bañón, 2001; Desbryères *et al.*, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Bergstad *et al.*, 2008a (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*,

2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015f; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Grammonus ater (Risso 1810)

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-negra**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nielsen *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (?) (Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Psomadakis *et al.* (2012) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *G. ater* is the Mediterranean Sea (endemic). However, Nielsen *et al.* (2014) referred the presence of this species on the Portuguese mainland coast, but this remains unverified. Several authors (Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) mentioned the occurrence of this species at the Azores, based on the description of post-larvae of *Pteridium atrum* by Roule and Angel (1930). Cohen (1964b) stated that the register for the Azores is due to misidentification of *Oligopus ater*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores and mainland Portugal.

Leucobrotula adipata Koefoed 1952

Common name: No English common name; **Brótula-falsa-branca**.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-6619, 1946; YPM ICH 005187, 1959; Nielsen, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Nielsen, 1986b; Nielsen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Meteoria erythroptis Nielsen 1969

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

References: Azores (Nielsen, 1969, 1979f; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the ZMH collections (ZMH 25142) and was caught in the north-eastern Atlantic off Galiza (Spain). However, Nielsen (1969) refers two specimens caught near the Azores.

Meteoria longidorsalis Nielsen 2016

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-dorsal-longa**.

References: Madeira (NHMUK 2015.5.27.1, 1984; Nielsen, 2016b). One paratype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2015.5.27.1) caught off 130 NM NW of Madeira.

Nybelinella brevianalis Nielsen 2017

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-da-Madeira**.

References: Madeira (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.7.29.11, 1990; Nielsen, 2017). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2016.7.29.11) caught off Madeira, in the PECS area (217 NM WSW).

Nybelinella erikssoni (Nybelin 1957)

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-de-Eriksson**.

References: mainland Portugal (Van der Land *et al.*, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.7.29.1, 1981; NHMUK 2016.7.29.8, 1985; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 2016.7.29.2-3, 1984; NHMUK 2016.7.29.10, 1995 (PECS); Nielsen, 2017).

Parabrotula plagiophthalma Zugmayer 1911

Common name: False cusk; **Brótula-falsa-dos-Açores**.

References: Azores (Zugmayer, 1911a (PECS); Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Nielsen, 1968, 1986b; Nielsen *et al.*, 1990; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SOC 826300_8_FIS_646001, 1973; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-0878) caught north-east of Azores (43°2.4'N, 19°25.2'W) in the PECS area.

Sciadonus pedicellaris Garman 1899

Common name: No English common name; **Abadejo-cego-do-Pacífico**.

References: mainland Portugal (PECS) (ZMH 120293, 1979) and Azores (GNM 1948-6610, 1948 (PECS); Nybelin, 1951, 1957; Nielsen, 1969; Rannou *et al.*, 1974; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Nielsen and Møller, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype (unique) of *Sciadonus*

kullenbergi Nybelin 1957 is in the GNM collections caught off the Azores. According to Nielsen (2018) the species *Sciadonus galathea* (Nielsen 1969) is synonym of *S. pedicellaris*.

Order Batrachoidiformes

Family Batrachoididae

Halobatrachus didactylus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Lusitanian toadfish**; **Charroco**, Chicharro, Encharrôco, Enxarroco, Manuel-carvalho, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1904, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Osório 1905; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Monod, 1979a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Roux, 1986a; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Halstead *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015a; Collette and Greenfield, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Roux, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

Order Scombriformes

Family Gempylidae

Diplospinus multistriatus Maul 1948

Common name: **Striped escolar**; **Escolar-raiado**.

References: Azores (ZMH 117612, 1979; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Diekmann *et al.*, 2006 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1953.10.28.1, 1937-1960; Maul, 1948b; Parin, 1986b, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Parin and Nakamura, 1993, 2016; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and seven paratypes of this species are in the MMF and NHMUK collections [MMF 3063 (holotype), NHMUK 1953.10.28.1 and MMF 3064-69 (set of six specimens), respectively] caught off Madeira.

Gempylus serpens Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Snake mackerel**; **Escolar-serpente**, Coelho-de-natura, Escolar, Peixe-coelho-de-natura.

References: Azores (Lütken, 1880; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Arkhipov & Mamedov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016).

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum (Smith 1843)

Common name: **Escolar**; **Escolar-preto**, Bonito, Bonito-do-alto; Escolar-de-natura, Escolar-da-fundura.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Noronha 1926b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Noronha 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The unique holotype of *Diplogonurus maderensis* Noronha 1926 was caught near Câmara de Lobos (Madeira). The type, apparently the head (dried?) illustrated in Noronha (1926), was never received by the Carnegie Museum (Henn, 1928).

Nealotus tripes Johnson 1865

Common name: **Black snake mackerel**; **Escolar-coelho-de-natura**, Coelho-de-natura, Escolar, Peixe-coelho-de-natura.

References: Azores (MCZ 83334, 1973 (PECS); Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1862.10.3.2, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1865a, b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 83258, 1970; MCZ 83259, 1970; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.10.3.2) caught off Madeira.

Nesiarchus nasutus Johnson 1862

Common name: **Black gemfish**; **Escolar-geribé**, Coelho-de-natura, Escolar, Espada, Espada-preto, Geribé, Peixe-coelho, Peixe-coelho-de-natura, Peixe-espada, Peixe-espada-preto.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; MNHN-IC-1905-0575, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; ICES, 2005; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015b; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1927 (PECS); MCZ 35343, 1931; Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; IMAR/DOP COLETA 1160, 2007; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; IMAR/DOP CONDOR-05-O11GES1, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Johnson, 1862a; Steindachner, 1867; Günther, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1982c; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015b; Roberts *et al.*, 2017). The holotype (unique) of *Prometheus paradoxus* de Brito Capello 1867 was caught in mainland Portugal and it is lost. *P. paradoxus* is synonym of *N. nasutus*.

Promethichthys prometheus (Cuvier 1832)

Common name: **Roudi escolar**; **Escolar-branco**, Coelho, Coelho-do-alto, Cuê, Escolar, Peixe-coelho, Peixe-coelho-do-alto.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015a), Azores (Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839; Günther, 1860, 1887; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Severino, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco 1833

Common name: **Oilfish**; **Escolar**, Chocolate, Corvina-da-fundura, Cravo, Escolarinho, Peixe-chocolate, Peixe-cravo, Peixe-escolar, Peixe-óleo, Peixe-sabão, Sabão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892(?); Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935, 1937; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Parin, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Sampaio, 1904; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Martins, 1982a; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015c; Parin and Nakamura, 2016)

and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Severino, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015c; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Trichiuridae

Aphanopus carbo Lowe 1839

Common name: **Black scabbardfish; Peixe-espada-preto**, Espada, Espada-preta, Espada-preto, Jibóia, Peixe-espada, Peixe-espada-preta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Günther, 1887; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; WWF, 2001; Moura, 2004; Figueiredo *et al.*, 2005; Fowler *et al.*, 2005; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010; Veiga *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Priede, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Wheeler, 1978; INIP, 1985a; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Martins, and Cascalho, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Uiblein *et al.*, 1999 (PECS); Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PESC); Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016 (PECS); Priede, 2017; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1855.11.29.6, 1854-1861; Günther, 1860, 1887; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Maul, 1948b, 1949b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wolff, 1971; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Martins and Ferreira 1995; Severino, 2004; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two unique holotypes of *Aphanopus carbo* Lowe 1839 and *Aphanopus acus* Maul 1948 are in NHMUK (NHMUK 1855.11.29.6) and MMF collections both caught off Madeira. *A. acus* is synonym of *A. carbo*.

Aphanopus intermedius Parin 1983

Common name: **Intermediate scabbardfish; Peixe-espada-intermédio**.

References: Azores[▲] (Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Biscoito *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Delgado, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Parin and Nakamura, 1993, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Delgado, 2015c; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Aphanopus carbo* Lowe 1839 (Parin and Nakamura, 2016).

Benthodesmus elongatus (Clarke 1879)

Common name: **Elongate frostfish; Espada-de-má-água-comprido**, Espada-de-má-água, Espada-branca-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Parin, 1986b; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b; Moura, 2004; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014) Azores (?) (Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Melo and Menezes, 2002) and Madeira (?) (INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The records of *B. elongatus* could probably be the subspecies *Benthodesmus elongatus simonyi* (Steindachner 1891) which was raised to species *B. simonyi*. Then, those records of *B. elongatus* should be considered as *B. simonyi*. Thus, having in mind the current southern circumglobal geographic distribution of *B. elongatus* (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Benthodesmus simonyi (Steindachner 1891)

Common name: **Simony's frostfish**; **Espada-de-má-água**, Espada, Espada-branca-de-natura, Espada-de-água-má, Peixe-espada, Peixe-espada-branca-de-natura, Peixe-espada-de-água-má, Peixe-espada-de-má-água.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; MNHN-IC-1905-0578, 1904; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1982a; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Benthodesmus tenuis (Günther 1877)

Common name: **Slender frostfish**; **Espada-de-má-água-elegante**, Peixe-espada.

References: mainland Portugal (INIP, 1982a). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate seas. Thus, this is the northernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic.

Lepidopus caudatus (Euphrasen 1788)

Common name: **Silver scabbardfish**; **Peixe-espada**, Anjo, Espada, Espada-branca, Espada-branco, Espada-legítimo, Lírio, Peixe-anjo, Peixe-espada-legítimo, Peixe-espada-branco, Talabarte.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771, 1797; Holten, 1802; Shaw, 1803; Cuvier, 1829; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1894c, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vaillant, 1919; Seabra, 1911; Fowler, 1936b; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Parin, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002b, c; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Ward *et al.*, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Martins, 1982a, b; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Parin, 1986b; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Silva, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Ehrich, 1977; INIP, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Parin, 1986b; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Nakamura, 2016; POGID, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Vandellius lusitanicus* Shaw 1803 was caught off mainland Portugal and is deposited in the NHMUK collections. Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22357, 1967, set of eight specimens and MMF 22358, 1967, set of nineteen specimens). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

Trichiurus lepturus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Largehead hairtail**; **Lírio**, Chibata, Espada, Espada-lírio, Peixe-espada. Peixe-espada-lírio.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; YPM ICH 005193, 1959; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Parin, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Nakamura and Parin, 1993; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. For Collette *et al.* (2015b) *T. lepturus* is a single, globally distributed species found in temperate and tropical waters. However, there are multiple lines of evidence showing geographically-correlated divergence and supporting the treatment of at least three species in the *T. lepturus* complex (Hsu *et al.*, 2009; Chakraborty and Iwatsuki, 2006). The Eastern Atlantic population reported as this species is probably an undescribed species (Chakraborty and Iwatsuki, 2006). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira as rare, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, the occurrence records to the Azores and Madeira Islands are doubtful and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

Family Scombridae

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier 1832)

Common name: **Wahoo**; **Cavala-da-Índia**, Bicuda-da-Índia, Cavala-gigante, Ilhéu, Peixe-fumo, Peixe-serra, Sarra, Serra, Uaú.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015a), Azores[▲] (Ferreira, 1937a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette, 1986b(?); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 5592, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015a; Afonso, 2016; Collette, 2016d) and Madeira[▲] (Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette, 1986b(?); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015a; Collette, 2016d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The distribution map of this species reported by Collette and Heessen (2015) partially included the south-west area of the Portuguese mainland EEZ. Sporadic catches of this species in southern Portugal (Algarve) has been reported, but the occurrence of this species needs further confirmation.

Auxis rochei (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Bullet tuna**; **Judeu**, Cacharra, Cachorra, Cachorreta, Chapouto, Gaiado, Serra.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Postel, 1979; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Collette, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b, c; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Ferreira, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Collette, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Collette and Aadland, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016d) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Collette, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas can be confused with *Auxis thazard* (Lacepède 1800) and appears to be the more common of the two species (*A. rochei* and *A. thazard*) in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (Collette, 2016d). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005365).

Auxis thazard (Lacepède 1800)

Common name: **Frigate tuna**; **Judeu-liso**, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Cachorra, Cachorreta, Cachorrinha, Chapouto, Gaiado, Judeu, Judia, Merma, Sarra, Serra.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette and Nauen,

1983; Collette *et al.*, 2011a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Nobre, 1924; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette *et al.*, 2011a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) many authors have used the name *Auxis thazard* as including *Auxis rochei* in the belief that there was only a single worldwide species of *Auxis*. In the Atlantic, most catches reported as *A. thazard* are probably *A. rochei* (Collette *et al.*, 2011a).

Euthynnus alletteratus (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Little tunny; Merma**, Albacora, Alvacora, Apluro, Atum, Barrilete, Boneito, Bonito, Cacerete, Cachorra, Cachorreta, Cachorrinha, Cachorro, Falsa-albacora, Fule-fule, Judeu, Judia, Melena, Melva, Peixe-judeu, Tonina.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Steindachner, 1868a; de Brito Capello, 1880; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Frade and Buen, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Collette, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette and Heessen, 2015c).

Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Skipjack tuna; Gaiado**, Atum, Atum-bonito, Boneito, Bonito, Bonito-de-barriga-listada, Bonito-de-ventre-listado, Bonito-de-ventre-raiado, Cacerete, Cachorra, Cachorreta, Cachorrinha, Canela, Listado, Listão, Listrado, Melancia, Sarra, Sarrajão, Sarrapão, Serra, Serrajão, Trazaste, Traz-haste, Triaste.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Frade and Buen, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Collette, 1986b; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015d; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1992a, d, 1994a, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Bard, 1986; Collette, 1986b; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a, b; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015d; Collette, 2016d; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Roule, 1919a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Severino, 2004; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Collette and Heessen, 2015d; Collette, 2016d; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Orcynopsis unicolor (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **Plain bonito; Palometa**, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Palamita, Palmeta, Palombeta, Pelamide, Pelombeta, Plumbeta, Trazaste, Traz-haste, Triaste.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Collette, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lloris *et al.*, 1991) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Collette and Heessen, 2015e). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *O. unicolor* is the western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from southern Norway to Senegal. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Collette and Heessen (2015e) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Sarda sarda (Bloch 1793)

Common name: **Atlantic bonito; Sarrajão**, Albacôra, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Bonito-de-dorso-listado, Bonito-de-dorso-raiado, Bonito-de-lombo-raiado, Cavalão, Cerda, Minerva, Sarajão, Sarda, Sarrajão, Sarrajão, Sarralhão, Serra, Serrajão, Serrajão, Serralhão, Xarda.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1917; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Bragança, 1899, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Frade and Buen, 1932; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; WWF, 2001; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Collette and Fernandes, 2015; Collette, 2016d; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Richard, 1905b; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1937a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collett and Chao 1975; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Postel, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Martins, 1982a; Rey *et al.*, 1984; Collette, 1986b; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Saldanha, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Isidro, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Fernandes, 2015; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 1998; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Collette and Fernandes, 2015; Collette, 2016d; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in March 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005327).

Scomber colias Gmelin 1789

Common name: **Atlantic chub mackerel; Cavala**, Cavala-comum, Cavala-corrente, Cavala-frescal, Cavala-legítima, Cavalão, Judeu, Manica, Peixe-chuva, Ruama, Sarda, Sereia, Xarda.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Collette, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Veiga *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Ferreira, 1937a; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Roule, 1919a; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Collette, 1986b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Isidro, 1996, 1988, 1990a, b; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992; Pereira, 1992d, 1995; Silva, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996b; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Von Martens, 1876; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984a, b; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Collette, 2016d; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Bischoit *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scomber scombrus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Atlantic mackerel; Sarda**, Cavala, Cavala-frescal, Manica, Sereia, Xarda.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956;

Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Collette, 1986b; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a, b; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015c; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1937a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; INIP, 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Evseenko *et al.*, 2004 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Zugmayer, 1911b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; ZMH 105383, 1968; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette, 1986b, 2016c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015c; Bischoff *et al.*, 2017; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. scombrus* is the Arctic, Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, and the temperate waters of the North Atlantic. Santos *et al.* (1997) mention that several authors reported the occurrence of *S. scombrus* in the Azores. However, they have serious reservations as to its occurrence since they haven't seen this species in the Azores.

Scomberomorus tritor (Cuvier 1832)

Common name: **West African Spanish mackerel; Serra-branca**, Atum, Boneito, Bonito, Cavala, Cavala-bonita, Cavala-bonito, Cavala-espanhola, Cavala-moira, Cavala-moirinha, Ilhéu, Moira, Moirinha, Moura, Mourinha, Peixe-serra, Perna-de-moça, Pintada, Sarra, Serra.

References: Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette *et al.*, 2015d). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. tritor* in the Eastern Atlantic is concentrated in the Gulf of Guinea from the Canary Islands south to southern Angola. Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of *Scomberomorus maculatus* (Mitchill 1815) in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira, without indicating the geographical location. Collette *et al.* (2015d) includes the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. *S. maculatus* is currently valid and its current distribution is in the Western Atlantic (Eschmeyer *et al.* 2019). The distribution of *S. maculatus* reported by Osório de Castro (1967) lead us to concluding that probably was referring to *S. maculatus* (non Mitchill 1815), which is the synonymous of *Scomberomorus tritor* (Cuvier 1832). Froese and Pauly (2019) mention that *S. tritor* caught off in the Eastern Atlantic is often confused with *S. maculatus* (Collette, 2016d) having been erroneously considered as a synonym of *S. tritor* by many authors. The presence of *S. tritor* in the Azores is not yet confirmed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Albacore; Atum-voador**, Albacó, Albacor, Albacora, Albacore, Alvacó, Alvacor, Alvacora, Àsinha, Atum, Atum-branco, Atum-de-barbatana-comprida, Atum-de-galha-comprida, Atum-de-grelha-comprida, Atum-de-guelha-comprida, Atum-guelha-comprida, Atum-negro, Atum-verdadeiro, Atum-voador, Avoador, Àzinha, Germão, Ilhéu, Trazaste, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Bragança, 1899; Seabra, 1911; Frade and Buen, 1932; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015e; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Richard, 1900, 1910; Gain, 1913; Ferreira, 1932, 1940; Fowler, 1936b; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Clarke, 1956; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Garcez, 1982; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1992a, d, 1994a, 1995; Collette and

Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Bard, 1986; Collette, 1986b, 2016c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Morin, 1992; Silva, 1992; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a, b; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015e; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1849; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Yellowfin tuna; Atum-albacora**, Albacó, Albacor, Albacora, Albacore, Albecora, Albesco, Alvacó, Alvacor, Alvacora, Atum, Atum-amarelo, Atum-de-alheta-amarela, Atum-de-barbatana-amarela, Atum-de-cacho, Atum-de-galha, Atum-de-galha-à-ré, Atum-de-grelha-à-ré, Atum-verdadeiro, Galha-à-ré, Grelha-à-ré, Lelofino, Labacória, Lombo-lombo, Peixe-de-galha-à-ré, Peixe-de-grelha-à-ré, Peixinho-da-ilha, Rabã, Rabão, Rabo-seco, Valcória.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Frade, 1929, 1932; Frade and Buen, 1932; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Collette *et al.*, 2011b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Frade, 1931b, c, 1960; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a, 1940; Nobre, 1935; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1970; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1986b, 1992d, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Bard, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Collette *et al.*, 2011b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Cunningham, 1910; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Collette *et al.*, 2011b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Thunnus atlanticus (Lesson 1831)

Common name: **Blackfin tuna; Atum-de-barbatana-negra**, Albackorinha.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 75623, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Thunnus obesus (Lowe 1839)

Common name: **Bigeye tuna, Atum-patudo**, Albacó, Albacora, Albecora, Alvacó, Alvacor, Alvacora, Atum, Atum-de-cala, Atum-de-olhos-grandes, Atum-verdadeiro, Atum-vermelho, Cachorra, Cara-larga, Cavalinho, Patudo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Frade, 1929; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Collette, 1986b; Collette *et al.*, 2011c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) Azores[▲] (Frade, 1929, 1931a, c, 1960; Borodin, 1930; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Collignon and Aloncle, 1973; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Garcez, 1982; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1985a, b, 1987a, 1989a, 1992a, d, 1994a, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Bard, 1986; Silva, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a, b; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Collette *et al.*, 2011c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 1990, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Collette *et al.*, 2011c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Thunnus thynnus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Atlantic bluefin tuna; Atum-rabilho**, Albacora, Alvacor, Alvacora, Atuarrio, Atuarro, Atum, Atum-azul, Atum-comum, Atum-de-barbatana-azul, Atum-de-cacho, Atum-de-cardume, Atum-de-direito, Atum-do-Algarve, Atum-do-Mediterrâneo, Atum-legítimo, Atum-preto, Atum-rabil, Atum-

rabilha, Atum-rabilo, Atum-de-recuado, Atum-de-retorno, Atum-de-revés, Atum-de-tabela, Atum-de-través, Atum-estacionário, Atum-pairante, Atum-verdadeiro, Atum-vermelho, Atum-vulgar, Cachorreta, Cachorreta, Rabã, Rabão, Rabelho, Rabil, Rabilha, Rabilho, Rabilo, Reu-reu, Tonina, Toninha, Toninho, Tonino.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1898; Bragança 1899; Seabra, 1911; Frade, 1932; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Postel, 1979; Collette, 1981, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Heldt, 1931; Frade, 1929, 1931c, 1960; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a, 1940; Fowler, 1936b; Poll, 1947; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias and Barraca, 1971; Wheeler, 1978; Postel, 1979; Garcez, 1982; Martins, 1982a; Pereira, 1982a, b, 1983b, 1987a, 1992d, 1995; Collette and Nauen, 1983; Cort and Rey, 1984; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Bard, 1986; Collette, 1986b, 2016c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 1986b, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981(?); Collette and Nauen, 1983; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Scombrolabracidae

Scombrolabrax heterolepis Roule 1921

Common name: **Longfin escolar**; **Escolar-de-peitoral-longa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015m), Azores (Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Santos *et al.*, 1997; IMAR/DOP 3SMA-02-P04SCH, 2004; IMAR/DOP COLETA 164, 2004; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015m) and Madeira (MOM-IC-0091-1226, 1915; Roule, 1921, 1922; NHMUK 2017.1.5.58, 1966; Parin and Bekker, 1979; Parin, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015m; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1226) caught south of Madeira.

Family Centrolophidae

Centrolophus niger (Gmelin 1789)

Common name: **Rudderfish**; **Liro-preto**, Laro, Liro, Pescada, Pescada-preta, Preta.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Osório, 1896, 1909; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Haedrich, 1986a; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015g), Azores (Cligny, n.d.; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Le Gall, 1937a; Poll, 1947; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Haedrich, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015g) and Madeira (Cligny, n.d.; Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1862.6.14.16, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1862a, 1863a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Osório de Castro, 1967; Haedrich, 1986a; Collett, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015g; Haedrich, 2016a). The holotype (unique) of *Schedophilus elongatus* Johnson 1862, synonym of *C. niger*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.6.14.16) caught off Madeira. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005164).

Hyperoglyphe perciformis (Mitchill 1818)

Common name: **Barrelfish**; **Liro-errante**, Laro, Liro, Pescada-preta.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Haedrich, 1986a; Karrer, 1986b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015g; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015g). The holotype (unique) of *Centrolophus newtoni* Osório 1895 caught near Matosinhos (off mainland Portugal) and preserved in the Museu Bocage was destroyed in the 1978 fire. *C. newtoni* is synonym of *H. perciformis*.

Schedophilus maculatus Günther 1860

Common name: **Pelagic butterflyfish**; **Liro-manchado**, Liro.

References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Schedophilus medusophagus (Cocco 1839)

Common name: **Cornish blackfish**; **Liro-mole**, Liro, Pampo-mole.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MCZ 149614, 1963; Haedrich, 1964, 1986; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeu, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 153226, 1986; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Haedrich, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; de Casamajor and Morandeu, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Schedophilus ovalis (Cuvier 1833)

Common name: **Imperial blackfish**; **Liro-imperial**, Choupa, Leiro, Liro, Lírio, Pâmpano.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores[▲] (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; MNHN-IC-0000-1795, 1833; Collett, 1896a; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Barnard, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Haedrich, 1979, 1986, 2002; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Haedrich, 2016a; Brown *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860, 1887; de Brito Capello, 1871; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Haedrich, 1979, 1986, 2002; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984c; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Haedrich, 2016a; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Brown *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Centrolophus crassus* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *S. ovalis*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-0000-1795) caught 125 NM west of the Azores.

Family Nomeidae

Cubiceps gracilis (Lowe 1843)

Common name: **Driftfish**; **Tirone**.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Norman, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dinis, 1985; Haedrich, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Günther, 1860, 1887, 1889; MCZ 32119, 1928; Borodin, 1931; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Haedrich, 1964, 1967; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Haedrich, 1986a; Agafonova and Kukuyev, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860, 1887,

1889; Johnson, 1863b, Collett, 1896; Regan, 1902; Norman, 1930; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Haedrich, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Seriola gracilis* Lowe 1843 was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. The syntype of *Aphareus obtusirostris* Borodin 1930 was caught off the Azores (MCZ 32119, 1928). *Seriola gracilis* and *Aphareus obtusirostris* are synonyms of *C. gracilis*.

Nomeus gronovii (Gmelin 1789)

Common name: **Man-of-war fish; Pequeno-argonauta.**

References: Azores (FMNH 87602, 1963; Haedrich, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015n) and Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Haedrich, 1986a). According to Haedrich (1986c) this species is rare in the Eastern Atlantic being also rare in the Madeira (Albuquerque, 1954-1956).

Psenes cyanophrys Valenciennes 1833

Common name: **Freckled driftfish; Peixe-pastor-amarelado.**

References: Madeira (MCZ 79635, 1970; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Singh-Renton *et al.*, 2015). The distribution maps of this species reported by Singh-Renton *et al.* (2015) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Psenes maculatus Lütken 1880

Common name: Silver driftfish; **Peixe-pastor-prateado.**

References: Azores (Lütken, 1880 (PECS); MNHN-IC-1995-0021, 1951 (PECS); Haedrich, 1967, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bogutskaya, 2007c; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Ten syntypes of this species are in the ZMUC collections [ZMUC 30-38 (set of nine specimens) and ZMUC 83] caught north and south of Azores, 39°N, 25°04'W and 34°40.0' N, 27°26.0' W (in the PECS area).

Family Tetragonuridae

Tetragonurus atlanticus Lowe 1839

Common name: Bigeye squaretail; **Escolar-de-natura-olho-grande**, Escolar-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015o), Azores (FMNH 72534, 1920; Grey, 1955; Janssen and Harbison, 1981; Haedrich, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015o) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1949; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Haedrich, 1979, 1986; MCZ 97044, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015o). The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown (probably NHMUK 1914.7.14.86).

Tetragonurus cuvieri Risso 1810

Common name: **Smalleye squaretail; Escolar-de-natura-olho-pequeno**, Escolar-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015b), Azores (NHMUK 1876.6.21.23, 1864-1877; NHMUK 1917.7.14.86, 1912-1936; FMNH 72536, 1922; Borodin, 1931; Grey, 1955; NHMUK 2006.9.19.7, 1966; Janssen and Harbison, 1981; Haedrich, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1839, 1840b, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015b). The holotype of this species is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.86) caught off Madeira.

Family Stromateidae

Stromateus fiatola Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Blue butterflyfish; Pampo-godinho**, Godinho, Pambo, Pâmpalo, Pampano, Pâmpano, Pamplo, Pampo, Pando, Peixe-pombo, Pombo, Pompo, Ranhoso, Subscrito.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898;

Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Haedrich, 1979, 1986, 2016b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (INIP, 1984b; Haedrich, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Order Syngnathiformes

Family Aulostomidae

Aulostomus* cf. *maculatus

Common name: Atlantic trumpetfish; **Trombeta-salpicada**, Bom-alimento, Peixe-trombeta, Trombeta, Trombeteiro.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1959). According to Bowen *et al.* (2001) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) this species is distributed in the tropical western Atlantic Ocean. However, there are occurrence records in West African coast, near Cape Verde Islands. It is possible that some specimens identified as *A. maculatus* have been misidentifications of *A. strigosus*.

Aulostomus strigosus Wheeler 1955

Common name: Atlantic cornetfish; **Trombeta**, Bom-alimento, Peixe-trombeta.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1959; Wheeler, 1979e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Mello, 2000; Bowen *et al.*, 2001; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Pollom, 2015; Fritzsche, 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Fistulariidae

Fistularia petimba Lacepède 1803

Common name: **Red cornetfish**; **Corneta-rosada**, Colómu, Corneta, Pau, Peixe-pau, Peixe-tabaco, Tabaco.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Morato *et al.*, 2004; Wirtz, 2005; Cardigos *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Fistularia tabacaria Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Cornetfish**; **Corneta-malhada**, Bombom, Corneta, Pau, Peixe-corneta, Peixe-pau, Peixe-tabaco, Tabaco.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-A-7663, n.d.; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter *et al.*, 2015b).

Family Centriscidae

Macroramphosus gracilis (Lowe 1839)

Common name: **Slender snipefish**; **Trombeteiro-fino**, Apara-lápis, Trombeteiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Mohr, 1937; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nunes, 1974; INIP, 1981b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Lütken, 1880; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; INIP, 1985b, c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Regan, 1914; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nunes, 1974; Wheeler, 1979e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique and probably lost) of *Centriscus gracilis* Lowe 1839, synonym of *M. gracilis*, was caught off Madeira.

Macroramphosus scolopax (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Longspine snipefish**; **Trombeteiro**, Apara-lápis, Galinhola, Peixe-flauta, Peixe-trombeteiro, Peixe-trompeteiro, Trombeta, Vampiro.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1900; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; INIP, 1981a, b; Martins, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984, 2001; Dinis, 1985; Martins *et al.*, 1999; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; WWF, 2001; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Pakhorukov, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Priede, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Lütken, 1880; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pierce *et al.*, 1994; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Granadeiro *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Steiner 1995; Monteiro, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996a, b; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Parin and Pakhorukov, 2005 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017(?); Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Regan, 1914; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Mohr, 1937; Nunes, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984c; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fritzsche, 2016b; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Several specimens in the MMF collections were caught at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22462, 1967, set of six specimens and MMF 22807, 1967, one specimen) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22376, 1967, set of seven specimens and MMF 22353, 1967, set of eighty-six specimens).

Family Syngnathidae

Entelurus aequoreus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Snake pipefish**; **Marinha-amarela**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Günther, 1870; Collett, 1896a; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Duncker, 1915; Vaillant, 1919; Künne, 1929; Fowler, 1936a; Poll, 1947; Koefoed, 1953; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978, 1979e; Bauchot and Pras, 1980; Dawson, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Hamilton *et al.*, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Hippocampus erectus Perry 1810

Common name: Lined Seahorse; **Cavalo-marinho-estriado**, Cavalo-marinho.

References: Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 3120, 2004; Woodall *et al.*, 2009, 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Boehm *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lourie *et al.*, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

Hippocampus guttulatus Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Long-snouted seahorse**; **Cavalo-marinho-de-focinho-comprido**, Cavalo-marinho, Cavalinho-do-mar, Cavalinho-marinho, Hipocampo, Lincorna.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Almeida, 1996; Lourie *et al.*, 2004, 2016; Curtis and Vincent, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Gamito, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Caldwell and Vincent, 2012; Boehm *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Correia, 2014; Vieira *et al.*, 2014; Correia *et al.*, 2015, 2016; Lourie *et al.*, 2016; Woodall *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888b; Regan, 1903a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ré, 1979a; Dawson, 1986; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997;

Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lourie *et al.*, 2016; Fritzsche, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1870; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Dawson, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fritzsche, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

Hippocampus hippocampus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Short snouted seahorse**; **Cavalo-marinho-de-focinho-curto**, Cavalinho-do-mar, Cavalo, Cavalo-marinho, Hipocampo, Lincorna.

References: mainland Portugal (Linnaeus 1758; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Lourie *et al.*, 2004, 2016; Curtis and Vincent, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Caldwell and Vincent, 2012; Boehm *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Correia, 2014; Vieira *et al.*, 2014; Correia *et al.*, 2015, 2016; Lourie *et al.*, 2016; Woodall *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lourie *et al.*, 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Drouët 1861b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wirtz, 1998; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fritzsche, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Three neotypes of *Syngnathus hippocampus* Linnaeus 1758, synonym of *H. hippocampus*, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1872.2.6.3-5, set of three specimens) caught in the West Coast of Spain and Portugal.

Nerophis lumbriciformis (Jenyns 1835)

Common name: **Worm pipefish**; **Marinha-lombriga**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986, 1990; Arruda, 1990; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fritzsche, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-0000-6074, n.d.; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Nerophis maculatus Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Spotted pipefish; **Marinha-sarapintada**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Nerophis ophidion (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Straightnose pipefish**; **Marinha-fina**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Osório, 1888, 1917; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Vieira *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1998; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Hamilton *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Syngnathus abaster Risso 1827

Common name: Black-striped pipefish; **Marinha-do-rio**, Agulhinha, Agulhinha-do-rio, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*,

1988; Moreira *et al.*, 1992; Cabral, 1999; Cacic *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Silva *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Vieira *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1955-0044, 1955; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, and from Bay of Biscay south to Portugal in the Eastern Atlantic. Carneiro *et al.* (2014) considered very doubtful the occurrence of this species in the geographic coordinates indicated in the MNHN-IC-1955-0044 record. However, this occurrence record was confirmed by information from the MNHN.

Syngnathus acus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Greater pipefish; Marinha-comum**, Agulhinha, Cavalo-marinho, Chicote, Culebra, Culevra, Marinha, Peixe-pau.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1872, 1873, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre *et al.*, 1915; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1979e; Dawson, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Vieira *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Silva, 1893; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1979e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Dawson, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dawson, 1986; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Syngnathus fuscus Storer 1839

Common name: Northern pipefish; **Marinha-setentrional**, Marinha.

References: Azores (Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997). Collins (1954) and Arruda (1997) mention the occurrence of the *Syngnathus pellegrini* Fowler 1919 at the Azores. The species *S. pellegrini* is synonym of *S. fuscus*. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Western North Atlantic, from Canada to Florida. However, specimens are needed for confirmation at Azores.

Syngnathus pelagicus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: Sargassum pipefish; **Marinha-do-sargaço**, Cavalo-marinho, Marinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1935), Azores (PECS) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Guiart, 1935(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; ROM 36947, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *S. pelagicus* is present in the Atlantic, associated with floating sargassum (Dawson, 1990). The historical record of this species by Osório (1888) is the northernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic, if the taxonomic status of the Eastern Atlantic population will be confirmed (Froese and Pauly, 2019). Nobre (1935) indicated it as a very rare species. Zugmayer (1911b) and Fowler (1936a) indicate the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, South-west of Azores, from 30° to 31°N, 42°W and off Azores, .from 24°21'N, 34°32'W to 23°59'N, 37°59'W'. These geographic coordinates correspond to a range South and SW of Azores, but out of the Azorean PECS area. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. However, its presence in Madeira is likely due to its wide distribution and association with *Sargassum* seaweed rafts in open oceanic waters. Thus, specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Syngnathus phlegon Risso 1827

Common name: No English common name; **Marinha-espinhosa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Dawson, 1986(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Wiswedel, 2014a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 2017.3.9.13-27, 2017).

Syngnathus rostellatus Nilsson 1855

Common name: **Nilsson's pipefish**; **Marinha-cabeça-chata**.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida, 1986; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Hablützel and Wilson, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Wiswedel, 2014b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Syngnathus tenuirostris Rathke 1836

Common name: Narrow-snouted pipefish; **Marinha-de-focinho-estreito**, Cavallo Marinho.

References: mainland Portugal (†) (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1873; Osório, 1888; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935). Regionally extinct, the last bibliographical reference dates from 1869 in the Lagos Bay (Algarve) and 1888 in Setúbal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b; Osório, 1888). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Syngnathus typhle Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Broadnosed pipefish**; **Marinha-focinho-grosso**, Agulhinha, Cavallo-marinho, Cobra-de-água, Marinha, Peixe-pau.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Osório, 1888; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979e; Dinis, 1985; Dawson, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; 2012; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Pollom, 2014; Vieira *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). The southernmost occurrence record of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is at Saharan Fan, south of Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-0000-9265). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Family Dactylopteridae

Dactylopterus volitans (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Flying gurnard**; **Cabrinha-de-leque**, Apisto, Cabra-voadora, Ganeta, Ganete, Pássaroganê, Peixe-ganeta, Peixe-ganete, Peixe-pássaro, Peixe-pássaroganê, Peixe-voador, Ruivo, Voador, Voador-de-fundo.

References: mainland Portugal (Posser, 1880(?); Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Monod, 1979d; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Roux, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015c; Smith-Vaniz, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roux, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015c; Smith-Vaniz, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Roux, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015c; Smith-Vaniz, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Gobiiformes

Family Gobiidae

Aphia minuta (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Transparent goby**; **Caboz-transparente**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Miller, 1979, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011(?); Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Buenia affinis Iljin 1930

Common name: **De Buen's goby**; **Caboz-de-De Buen**.

References: Madeira (Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Buenia jeffreysii (Günther 1867)

Common name: Jeffrey's goby; **Caboz-de-Jeffrey**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Chromogobius britoi Van Tassell 2001

Common name: Brito's goby; **Caboz-de-Brito**.

References: mainland Portugal (Beldade *et al.*, 2006a; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Patzner *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz *et al.*, 1998, 2008; Brito *et al.*, 2002; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Crystallogobius linearis (Düben 1845)

Common name: **Crystal goby**; **Caboz-de-cristal**.

References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1979, 1986; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kovačić *et al.*, 2014d; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kovačić *et al.*, 2014d; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Deltentosteus collonianus (Risso 1820)

Common name: Toothed goby; **Caboz-dentudo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Miller, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kovačić *et al.*, 2014e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22808, 1967).

Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus (Valenciennes 1837)

Common name: **Four-spotted goby**; **Caboz-de-quatro-manchas**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Rebelo 1992; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Gomes and Olim, 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22832, 1967; MMF 22828, 1967).

Gnatholepis thompsoni Jordan 1904

Common name: Goldspot goby; **Caboz-de-pinta-dourada**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Araújo and Freitas, 2002; Brito *et al.*, 2002; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Larson and Buckle, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Williams *et al.*, 2015i; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens are in the MMF collections (MFF 34338 and MFF 35075). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Western and Eastern Atlantic islands. The occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal reported by Froese and Pauly (2019) - List of marine fishes from Portugal - is based on Araújo and Freitas (2002). However, the latter authors only mention the presence of *G. thompsoni* in Madeira Island, indicating that is the most northerly sighting of this species in the Eastern Atlantic. The presence of this species in mainland Portugal was erroneously considered by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) based on the FishBase records. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal.

Gobius ater Bellotti 1888

Common name: **Bellotti's goby**; **Caboz-de-Bellotti**.

References: mainland Portugal (Pombo *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Kovačić *et al.* (2014a) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) this species is endemic to the Mediterranean Sea. However, Pombo *et al.* (2002) report the occurrence of *G. ater* in the Ria de Aveiro in the years of 1988, 1999 and 2000. Since Pombo *et al.* (2002) and Garnerot *et al.* (2004) no other author describes the presence of this species in mainland Portugal.

Gobius auratus Risso 1810

Common name: Golden goby; **Caboz-dourado**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Caboz-das-pedras, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Miller, 1986; Almeida, 1996; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976(?); Miller, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Kovačić *et al.* (2014b) *G. auratus* is a Mediterranean endemic species and previous records of this species from the Atlantic Ocean, from northern Spain to Madeira, Portugal and the Canary Islands, pertain to another species. However, Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention that the current geographic distribution of *G. auratus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Spain to Madeira and Canary islands. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22809, 1967).

Gobius bucchichi Steindachner 1870

Common name: **Bucchich's goby**; **Caboz-mosqueado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1986; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kovačić *et al.*, 2015a; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gobius cobitis Pallas 1814

Common name: **Giant goby**; **Caboz-cabeçudo**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz, Escama, Peixe-escama.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1895, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Arruda, 1979b; Gomes and Almeida, 1979; Miller, 1979, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Faria and Almada, 1995; Henriques *et al.*, 1999, 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Three syntypes of *Gobius algarbiensis* de Brito Capello 1880, synonym of *G. cobitis*, were caught near Lisbon, Setúbal and Lagos (Portugal) and its whereabouts are unknown.

Gobius couchi Miller & El-Tawil 1974

Common name: Couch's goby; **Caboz-de-Couch**.

References: mainland Portugal (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011).

Gobius cruentatus Gmelin 1789

Common name: **Red-mouthed goby**; **Caboz-de-boca-vermelha**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Almeida, 1996; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gobius gasteveni Miller 1974

Common name: Steven's goby; **Caboz-de-escama**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Henriques *et al.*, 1999, 2007, 2008; Beldade *et al.*, 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Monteiro *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Miller, 1974, 1984, 1986, 1990; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Alberto *et al.*, 1999; Ahnelt and Dorda, 2004; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One paratype of this species is in the MMF collections (MFF 13096A).

Gobius geniporus Valenciennes 1837

Common name: **Slender goby**; **Caboz-de-bochechas porosas**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010). According to Miller (1986), Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) *G. geniporus* is an endemic species of the Mediterranean Sea. However, three specimens of this species were caught in 2010 in the Arade River estuary (Algarve).

Gobius niger Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Black goby; Caboz-negro**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabozeira, Cabroz, Cadoz, Cardosa, Cardoza.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869a, b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Miller, 1979, 1986; Maugé, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Cabral, 1999; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kovačić *et al.*, 2015b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b, Ramos, 1869, Hilgendorf, 1888a, Sampaio, 1904, Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); EMEPC, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Araújo and Wirtz, 2015; Kovačić *et al.*, 2015b; POGIS, 2016). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the records of *G. niger* in the Azores were misidentifications of *Gobius paganellus* Linnaeus 1758. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Gobius ophiocephalus Pallas 1814

Common name: **Grass goby; Caboz-cabeça-de-cobra**.

References: Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Arruda, 1997). Sampaio (1904) mentions the presence of this species as *Gobius lota* Cuvier 1829 and Arruda (1997) as *Zosteriessor ophiocephalus* (Pallas 1814), and both are synonyms of *G. ophiocephalus*. According to Herler *et al.* (2014b) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *G. ophiocephalus* is the Black Sea, Sea of Azov and Mediterranean Sea (including adjacent estuaries). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Gobius paganellus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Rock goby; Caboz-da-rocha**, Acaboz, Alcabroz, Bochecha, Caboz, Cabozeira, Cabroz, Cadoz, Escama, Joana, Paganel, Peixe-escama, Velha, Viúva.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1869a, b, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Maugé, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Arruda, 1990; Faria and Almada, 1995; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Beldade *et al.*, 2006b; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1916, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1992, 1997; Miller, 1984; Maugé, 1986; Miller, 1986, 1990; Azevedo *et al.*, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1995; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990a, c, e, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837; Lowe, 1839, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Von Martens, 1876; Collett, 1890b; Boulenger, 1916; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Augier, 1985; Miller, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Gobius roulei de Buen 1928

Common name: **Roule's goby; Caboz-de-Roule**.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Miller, 1986; Kovačić, 1995, 2001; Louisy, 2002; Kovačić and Golani, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Liu *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić *et al.*, 2012, 2014c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kovačić and Schembri, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Eastern Atlantic, southern Portugal and Canary Islands. The presence of this species in Madeira was erroneously considered by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) and it is not included in the total number of valid species to Madeira. One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22861, 1967).

Gobius xanthocephalus Heymer & Zander 1992

Common name: **Golden goby; Caboz-de-cabeça-dourada.**

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Arruda, 1998; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Miller, 1986; EMEPC, 2010; Herler *et al.*, 2014c; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Herler *et al.* (2014c) this species was previously (prior to 1992) identified as *Gobius auratus* (Risso 1810) and is easily misidentified, especially with the yellow morph of *G. auratus*.

Gobiusculus flavescens (Fabricius 1779)

Common name: **Two-spotted goby; Caboz-de-duas-manchas**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Miller, 1986; Almeida, 1999; Moura, 2004; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Lebetus guilleti (Le Danois 1913)

Common name: **Guillet's goby; Caboz-de-Guillet.**

References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1971, 1986, 1990; Ré, 1981; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Riolo and Betti, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014e; Araújo and Wirtz, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016).

Lebetus scorpioides (Collet 1874)

Common name: Diminutive goby; **Caboz-anão.**

References: mainland Portugal (Ré, 1981; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Baldock and Kay, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2018) the current geographic distribution of *L. scorpioides* is the Eastern North Atlantic and the southern distribution limit is the Bay of Biscay. However, the occurrence of this species has already been confirmed for mainland Portugal. Rare species in Madeira.

Lesueurigobius friesii (Malm 1874)

Common name: **Fries's goby; Caboz-de-escama-grande**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Miller, 1986; ICES, 2005; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015g; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005181).

Lesueurigobius heterofasciatus Maul 1971

Common name: No English common name; **Caboz-listado.**

References: Madeira (Maul, 1971b, 1976; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and two paratypes of this species are in the MMF collections (MMF 22818, MMF 11587 and MMF 22824, respectively).

Lesueurigobius sanzi (de Buen 1918)

Common name: Sanzo's goby; **Caboz-de-Sanzo**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Caboz-de-bandeira, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954; Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; INIP, 1981b; Dinis, 1985; Miller, 1986, 1990; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Gerovasileiou *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2482, 1926).

Lesueurigobius suerii (Risso 1810)

Common name: Lesueur's goby; **Caboz-de-Lesueur**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; MLFPI31, 2009; MLFPI32, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0029, 1882; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Mauligobius maderensis (Valenciennes 1837)

Common name: No English common name; **Caboz-da-Madeira**, Caboz-de-escama.

References: Azores (Regan, 1903a; Miller, 1986(?); MCZ 13141, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Six syntypes of *Gobius maderensis* Valenciennes 1837 are in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-A-1164, set of three specimens and MNHN-IC- A-1160, set of three specimens) all caught off Madeira. *Gobius maderensis* is synonym of *M. maderensis*.

Neogobius fluviatilis (Pallas 1814)

Common name: Monkey goby; **Caboz-do-rio**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1931). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the habitat of this species is the freshwater, brackish and marine waters and its current geographic distribution is the Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins. Nobre (1931) referred that this species was introduced in Leça river (near Matosinhos). Since Nobre (1931) no other author described the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Pomatoschistus knerii (Steindachner 1861)

Common name: Kner's goby; **Caboz-de-Kner**.

References: mainland Portugal (Leitão *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Herler *et al.*, 2014f).

Pomatoschistus lozanoi (de Buen 1923)

Common name: Lozano's goby; **Caboz-de-Lozano**.

References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1986; Arruda and Azevedo, 1987; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014g; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Five specimens/vouchers of this species are deposited in the NCBI (GenBank JQ775030.1-33.1, set of five specimens and JQ775039.1) (see: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/>).

Pomatoschistus marmoratus (Risso 1810)

Common name: Marbled goby; **Caboz-marmoreado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1979, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014h; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pomatoschistus microps (Krøyer 1838)

Common name: **Common goby**; **Caboz-comum**.

References: mainland Portugal (Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Moreira *et al.*, 1992; Cabral, 1999; Vieira, *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Freyhof, 2010; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pomatoschistus minutus (Pallas 1770)

Common name: **Sand goby**; **Caboz-da-areia**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Cadoz.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1887-0186, 1883; Osório, 1888; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Miller, 1979(?), 1986; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Cabral, 1999; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Silva, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pomatoschistus norvegicus (Collett 1902)

Common name: Norway goby; **Caboz-norueguês**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011). The first specimen of this species was caught at 27 NM W off Espinho in November 20, 1984.

Pomatoschistus pictus (Malm 1865)

Common name: Mediterranean painted goby; **Caboz-de-manchas**, Góbio-da-areia.

References: mainland Portugal (Cunha, 1984; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; da Cunha and Antunes, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017), Azores (Patzner and Santos, 1990a, c, e; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Nash *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Bertoni *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1998; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Thorogobius ephippiatus (Lowe 1839)

Common name: Leopard-spotted goby; **Caboz-leopardo**, Bochecha-pintada, Caboz, Caboz-de-escama.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Miller, 1986; Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Azevedo *et al.*, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990a, c, e; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Miller, 1979, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Miller and Murdy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Kovačić and Svendsen, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Gobius ephippiatus* Lowe 1839 was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. *Gobius ephippiatus* is synonym of *T. ephippiatus*.

Vanneaugobius canariensis Van Tassel, Miller & Brito 1988

Common name: No English common name; **Caboz-das-Canárias**.

References: Madeira (Debelius, 1998; Wirtz, 1998; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Kovačić and Patzner, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2015c; Miller and Murdy, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Istiophoriformes

Family Xiphiidae

Xiphias gladius Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Swordfish**; **Espadarte**, Agulha, Agulhão, Catana, Espada, Espadão, Peixe-agulha, Peixe-espada.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra,

1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979g; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002b, c; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Sampaio, 1904; Ribeiro, 1936; Ferreira, 1937a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Ueyanagi *et al.*, 1970; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Palko *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Rey, 1984; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Bard, 1987; Rey, 1987; Monteiro and Lopes, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Silva, 1992; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Esteves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995a; Simões and Silva, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Smale, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Borges *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Besugo, 2013; Martins, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura, 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1849; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979g; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nakamura, 1986, 2016; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Family Istiophoridae

Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw 1792)

Common name: **Indo-Pacific sailfish**; **Veleiro-do-Indo-Pacífico**, Bicuda, Bicudo, Caravela, Espadarte, Espadarte-veleiro, Peco, Peito, Peixe-de-vela, Peto, Veleiro, Veleiro-americano, Veleiro-do-Atlântico, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016), Azores (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Martin, 1986; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017(?)) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nakamura, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016). There are records of the occurrence of *Istiophorus albicans* (Latreille 1804) in Portugal. However, according to Collette *et al.* (2006) the species *I. albicans* (Latreille 1804) is a synonym of *I. platypterus*. According to Nakamura and Collette (2016) the Atlantic population of the species previously known as *I. albicans* have not any morphological or genetic differences from the Indo-Pacific population of *I. platypterus*. For Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *I. platypterus* is distributed in the Atlantic ocean if *albicans* is treated as a synonym.

Kajikia albida (Poey 1860)

Common name: **Atlantic white marlin**; **Espadim-branco-do-Atlântico**, Agulha, Agulhão, Espadarte, Espadarte-branco, Espadim, Espadim-branco, Espadim-pequeno, Marlim-branco, Peco, Peito, Peixe-agulha, Peto.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Rodríguez-Roda and Howard, 1962; Robins and de Sylva, 1963(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Collette *et al.*, 2011d; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Ueyanagi *et al.*, 1970; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Collette *et al.*, 2011d; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Collette *et al.*, 2011d; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Makaira nigricans Lacepède 1802

Common name: **Blue marlin**; **Espadim-azul-do-Atlântico**, Agulha, Agulhão, Agulha-sombra, Espadarte, Espadarte-sombra, Espadim, Espadim-azul, Peco, Peito, Peixe-agulha, Peto.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Gonçalves, 1941(?); Rodríguez-Roda and Howard, 1962(?); Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Collette *et al.*, 2011e; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1967; Ueyanagi *et al.*, 1970; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Collette *et al.*, 2011e; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nakamura,

1985, 1986; Severino, 2004; Collette *et al.*, 2011e; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Tetrapturus belone Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Mediterranean spearfish; Espadim-do-Mediterrâneo**, Águia, Espadim, Espadim-águia, Merlim-águia, Merlim-do-Mediterrâneo, Peco, Peito, Peto, Pêto, Veleiro.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Gonçalves, 1941(?); Albuquerque, 1954-1956(?)), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); IGFA 1823-15809, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015f). Gonçalves (1941) reported the occurrence of one specimen of the genus *Tetrapturus* on the southern coast of Portugal without identifying the species; Albuquerque (1954-1956) included this record in the description of the *T. belone* without indicating the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal, and probably this record could be misidentifications of a similar species occurring in the area (*Tetrapturus* or *Makaira* species). Noronha and Sarmiento (1948) reported the occurrence of *T. belone* in Madeira, Albuquerque (1956) also reported it as a rare species in Madeira and Osório de Castro (1967) as a doubtful occurrence in the Azores and Madeira. Collette and Heessen (2015) mention that there is an International Game Fish Association record from Madeira (IGFA 1823-15809, June 2, 1980), outside the Mediterranean Sea (B. Collette pers. comm. 2013); identification, based on a photograph, is uncertain, but expert opinion (B. Collette, J. Graves, J. Schratwieser pers. comm. 2013) is that the record is likely to refer to *Tetrapturus belone*, representing a possible range extension for this species. However, according to Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) this species is endemic in the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, the occurrence of this species in the southern coast of Portugal needs further confirmation and in the Azores is questionable. This species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal and the Azores.

Tetrapturus georgii Lowe 1841

Common name: **Roundscale spearfish; Espadim-peto**, Marlim-peto, Peito.

References: mainland Portugal (KUI 23773, 1961; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015g; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Bernarda *et al.*, 2013 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015g; Nakamura and Collette, 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1849; Fowler, 1936b; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Heessen, 2015g; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Kajikia albida* (Poey 1860) (Nakamura and Collette, 2016). The holotype (unique) of this species was caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown.

Tetrapturus pfluegeri Robins & de Sylva 1963

Common name: **Longbill spearfish; Espadim-bicudo**, Marlim-bicudo.

References: mainland Portugal (Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Collette *et al.*, 2011f; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Ueyanagi *et al.*, 1970; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985; Nakamura, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Borges *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Collette *et al.*, 2011f; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Nakamura, 1985, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Collette *et al.*, 2011f; Nakamura and Collette, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Order Pleuronectiformes

Family Citharidae

Citharus linguatula (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Spotted flounder; Carta-de-bico**, Areeiro, Avieiro, Carta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; MNHN-IC-1886-0039, 1883; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Teixeira and Cabral, 2009; Teixeira *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013;

Costa, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015a; Munroe, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2372, n.d.; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015a; Munroe, 2016b). The distribution maps of this species reported by de Sola *et al.* (2015a) and Munroe (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Scophthalmidae

Lepidorhombus boscii (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Four-spot megrim; Areeiro-de-quatro-manchas**, Areeiro, Carta, Solha.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c, 1990c; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Teixeira *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1956-0007, 1955; MNHN-IC-1956-0008, 1955; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (PECS) (Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22799, 1967). This species can be confused with *Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis* (Walbaum 1792) (Munroe and Chanet, 2016).

Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Megrim; Areeiro**, Pregado, Solha, Solha-da-fundura, Solha-grande.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; INIP, 1981b, 1982a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009, 2010; Teixeira *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Cligny, n.d.; MNHN-IC-1886-0037, 1883; Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1934; Fowler, 1936; Chabanaud, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nash *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS)). This species can be confused with *Lepidorhombus boscii* (Risso 1810) (Munroe and Chanet, 2016).

Scophthalmus maximus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Turbot; Pregado**, Parracho, Parrocho, Redovalho, Renovalho, Rodavalho, Rodovalho, Rodovalho-pregado, Solha.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982b; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Nielsen, 1986c; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2424, 1926; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Scophthalmus rhombus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Brill**; **Rodovalho**, Clerigo, Clérigo, Parracho, Parrocho, Patrúcia, Pegadeira, Redovalho, Rodavalho, Rodovalho-legítimo, Renovalho, Solha-do-rio, Tapa-potes.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Zeugopterus punctatus (Bloch 1787)

Common name: **Topknot**; **Rodovalho-bruxa**, Rodovalho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Almeida, 1996; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Zeugopterus regius (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: Eckström's topknot; **Bruxa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903(?); Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Henriques *et al.*, 2007; 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe and Chanet, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Paralichthyidae

Syacium papillosum (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Dusky flounder**; **Carta-sombria**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ROM 23911, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species can be confused with *Syacium micrurum* (Ranzani 1842) (Munroe, 2016c). The occurrence record of the Royal Ontario Museum mention the catch of the specimen off Florida (Atlantic Ocean). However, the geographic coordinates displayed correspond to a location off the Azores, in the PECS area (82 NM west of the Great Meteor Tablemount). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. papillosum* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. The record from Azores Island requires verification.

Syacium micrurum Ranzani 1842

Common name: **Channel flounder**; **Carta-moira**, Carta, Linguado, Linguado-moira, Linguado-mouro.

References: Azores (?) (Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. micrurum* is the Western Atlantic. Arruda (1997) and Santos *et al.* (1997) mention that the original record of the species *S. micrurum* by Lampe (1914) was in Porto Grande, São Vicente, Cape Verde Archipelago. The further citations of this species for the Azores by Fowler (1936a) and Collins (1954) must have been based on a partial mislabelling of the original material (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997). Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira, without indicating the geographical location. The presence of this species in the Azores and Madeira Islands are probably based on misidentification of *Syacium guineensis* (Bleeker 1862) or mistaken records. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

Family Bothidae

Arnoglossus grohmanni (Bonaparte 1837)

Common name: No English common name; **Carta-de-Grohmann**, Areeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911). Nobre reported the occurrence of *Pleuronectes grohmanni* Bonaparte 1837 in Setúbal (mainland Portugal) in 1903 and considered it a very rare species. Some authors considered *P. grohmanni* in part in the synonymy of *Arnoglossus thori* Kyle 1913. The current geographic distribution of *A. grohmanni* is in the Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Marmara (endemic) (Eschmeyer, 2019). The occurrence of this species was not reported in mainland Portugal since Nobre (1935) and its presence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Arnoglossus imperialis (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Imperial scaldfish; Carta-imperial**, Areeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Nielsen, 1979j; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Dinis 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Cabral *et al.*, 2002; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Pakhorukov, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Borges *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015b; Munroe, 2016c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Kyle, 1913; Norman, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Norman, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015b; Munroe, 2016c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: one at the coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22830, 1967) and the other at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22805, 1967).

Arnoglossus laterna (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Mediterranean scaldfish; Carta-do-Mediterrâneo**, Areeiro, Carta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868; Nobre, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1979j; INIP, 1982b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Dinis 1981; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Prista *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Paulo-Martins *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015c; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (de Sola *et al.*, 2015c; Munroe, 2016c).

Arnoglossus rueppelii (Cocco 1844)

Common name: Rüppell's scaldback; **Carta-estreita**, Areeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Pakhorukov, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (Kyle, 1913; Bertin, 1932, 1936; Chabanaud, 1932; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Arruda, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); IMAR/DOP 1AÇO-04-P03SOL1, 2003; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015d) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Maul, 1976 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: eleven specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22804, 1967, set of five specimens and MMF 22850, 1967, set of six specimens) and forty six specimens at the Meteor Bank (MMF 223364, 1967, set of seven specimens, MMF 22366,

1967, set of three specimens, MMF 22406, 1967, set of six specimens, MMF 22846, 1967, set of four specimens, MMF 22854, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22871, 1967, set of seventeen specimens and MMF 22882, 1967, set of eight specimens).

Arnoglossus thori Kyle 1913

Common name: **Thor's scaldfish; Carta-pontuada**, Areiro.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1886-0011, 1883; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1981; Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Chaves, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Munroe, 2016c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0124, 1882; MNHN-IC-1883-0125, 1882; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015e).

Bothus podas (Delaroche 1809)

Common name: **Wide-eyed flounder; Carta-de-olhos-grandes**, Careta, Carta, Carteta, Sola, Solha, Tapacu.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vieira, 1897, 1901; Nobre, 1903, 1937; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nielsen, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Kyle, 1913; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Norman, 1934; Fowler, 1936a, b; Cadenat, 1937; Chabanaud, 1939; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Barreiros, 1990; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1991, 1994a, b; Patzner and Santos, 1990a, e; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Munroe, 2016c; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838; Günther, 1862; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Norman, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Nielsen, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; de Sola *et al.*, 2015f; Munroe, 2016c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntypes of *Rhombus maderensis* Lowe 1834, synonym of *B. podas*, were caught off Madeira and its whereabouts are unknown. This species can be confused with *Bothus mellissi* Norman 1931 (Munroe, 2016c).

Chascanopsetta lugubris Alcock 1894

Common name: **Pelican flounder; Carta-pelicano**.

References: mainland Portugal (USNM 282746, 1964; USNM 282748, 1964; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The occurrence records of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, are the most northerly in the Eastern Atlantic. Since these occurrences, there is no other evidence of the presence of this species in mainland Portugal. Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The records from mainland Portugal require verification.

Monolene microstoma Cadenat 1937

Common name: Smallmouth moonflounder; **Carta-de-boca-pequena**, Carta.

References: Madeira (PECS) (SOC Discovery 785703_210_FIS_503001, 1972; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. microstoma* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Senegal to Namibia. However, the northernmost occurrence records of this species in the Eastern Atlantic is a human observation of a specimen caught at the Josephine Bank, 235

NM NNO of Porto Santo Island (Madeira) but its presence in the Portuguese ichthyofauna is not yet documented. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira.

Family Pleuronectidae

Glyptocephalus cynoglossus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Witch flounder; Solhão**, Cinoglossos, Língua.

References: mainland Portugal ([Ryland and Lancaster, 2017](#)).

Microstomus kitt (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Lemon sole; Solha-limão**, Solha-microcéfala.

References: mainland Portugal (?) ([Ramos, 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [WoRMS Editorial Board, 2018](#)).

According to [Eschmeyer et al. \(2019\)](#) the current geographic distribution of *M. kitt* is the Western Baltic Sea, North Sea, eastern-north Atlantic, South-east coast of Greenland. [Bañón et al. \(2010\)](#) indicate the occurrence of this species in Galician waters. Probably the southern limit of distribution of this species is the offshore on sandy or shelly grounds of the northern Portuguese coast. Its presence among the Portuguese ichthyofauna is not yet documented. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Platichthys flesus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European flounder; Solha-das-pedras**, Azevia, Dorminhoca, Patença, Patruça, Patruça-das-pedras, Patruça-de-pedras, Patrúcia, Patrussa, Patuça, Patusca, Petisca, Solha, Solha-de-pedras, Solha-marinha, Solhão, Solho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] ([Vandelli, 1771](#); [de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1868, 1880](#); [Vieira, 1893, 1894a, 1900](#); [Osório, 1896](#); [Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1932, 1935](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Nobre et al., 1915](#); [Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Helling, 1943](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967](#); [Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c](#); [INIP, 1981a, 1982b](#); [Martins, 1981](#); [Dinis and Marecos, 1984](#); [Dinis, 1985](#); [Fischer et al., 1987](#); [Antunes et al., 1988](#); [Arruda et al., 1988](#); [Cabral, 1999](#); [Jorge et al., 2002](#); [Thiel et al., 2003](#); [Garnerot et al., 2004](#); [ICES, 2005](#); [Cabral et al., 2007](#); [Chaves, 2008](#); [Henriques et al., 2008](#); [Garrido et al., 2009](#); [Gonçalves et al., 2010](#); [Teixeira et al., 2010](#); [França et al., 2011](#); [Costa et al., 2012](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Martins et al., 2015](#); [Munroe, 2016b](#); [Ryland and Lancaster, 2017](#); [Martins and Carneiro, 2018](#); [Mecklenburg et al., 2018](#); [Baptista et al., 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Azores (?) ([Osório de Castro, 1967](#)). [Osório de Castro \(1967\)](#) reported the occurrence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores, without indicating the geographical location. Since [Osório de Castro \(1967\)](#) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of Azorean species.

Pleuronectes platessa Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **European plaice; Solha**, Solha-avessa, Solha-legítima, Solhão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] ([de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880](#); [Baldaque da Silva, 1891](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Nobre, 1935](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967](#); [Nielsen, 1979j, 1986c](#); [Muus and Dahlström, 1978](#); [Fernández et al., 1981](#); [INIP, 1981a, 1982b](#); [Martins, 1981](#); [Fischer et al., 1987](#); [Martins et al., 1992, 1999, 2015](#); [Garnerot et al., 2004](#); [ICES, 2005](#); [Henriques et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Freyhof, 2015](#); [Munroe, 2016b](#); [Ryland and Lancaster, 2017](#); [Martins and Carneiro, 2018](#); [Mecklenburg et al., 2018](#); [Eschmeyer et al., 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Azores ([Sampaio, 1904](#); [Ribeiro, 1936](#); [Collins, 1954](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Diveboard 90772_208483_0, 2013](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)). According to [Santos et al. \(1997\)](#) this species do not occur in the Azores. However, in 2013 by human observation (Scuba diving) the presence of this species in the Pico, Faial and São Jorge islands is checked and relaunched the doubt about the occurrence in the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation.

Family Soleidae

Bathysolea profundicola (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: **Deep water sole; Linguado-da-fundura**, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal ([MNHN-IC-1883-0127, 1882](#); [MNHN-IC-1883-0128, 1882](#); [Vaillant, 1888](#); [Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896](#); [Brauer, 1906](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Nobre, 1935](#); [Fowler, 1936a](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1967](#); [Torchio, 1979](#); [Quéro et al., 1986](#); [Fischer et al., 1987](#); [Saldanha et](#)

al., 1995; Desoutter and Chapleau, 1997; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Herrera *et al.*, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Herrera *et al.*, 2015; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). This species can be confused with *Bathysolea polli* (Chabanaud 1950) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). The holotype and one paratype of *Solea profundicola* Vaillant 1888 are in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-1883-0128 and MNHN-IC-1883-0127, respectively) both caught off mainland Portugal which is synonym of *B. profundicola*. Osório de Castro (1967) reported the occurrence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in the Azores. Moreover, the current geographic range of this benthic species is in the Eastern Atlantic continental slope. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Buglossidium luteum (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Solenette; Língua-de-gato**, Língua, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Dinis, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.* 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Prista *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Sola *et al.*, 2015g; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1959-0604, 1959; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species can be confused with *Microchirus boscanion* (Chabanaud 1926) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016).

Dagetichthys lusitanicus (de Brito Capello 1868)

Common name: **Portuguese sole; Língua-de-vaca**, Azevia, Azevia-da-costa, Língua, Língua-da-costa, Linguado, Linguado-português.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1867.7.23.9, 1864-1877; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; MNHN-IC-0000-4804, 1868; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Cabral, 1999; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Two syntypes of *Synaptura lusitanica* de Brito Capello 1868 are in the NHMUK and MNHN collections (NHMUK 1867.7.23.9 and MNHN-IC-0000-4804) both caught near of Lisbon and Setúbal (mainland Portugal), six others syntypes preserved in the Museu Bocage were destroyed during the 1978 fire. *Synaptura lusitanica* is synonym of *D. lusitanicus*.

Dicologlossa cuneata (Moreau 1881)

Common name: **Wedge sole; Língua**, Asvião, Língua, Linguada, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; INIP, 1981b; Martins, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Thiel *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Monroe *et al.*, 2015a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1988-0651, 1925; MNHN-IC-1988-1175, 1953; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Microchirus azevia (de Brito Capello 1867)

Common name: Bastard sole; **Azevia**, Cabo-velho, Linguado, Malacueco.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867e, 1868, 1869b, 1880; MNHN-IC-0000-4805, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1898, 1900; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Aboim, 1941; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro,

1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Moura, 2004; Afonso-Dias *et al.*, 2005; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Teixeira *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Keskin *et al.*, 2015a; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe 2016). Two syntypes of *Solea azevia* de Brito Capello 1867 are in the MNHN and ZMB collections (MNHN-IC-0000-4805 and ZMB 6456), a third syntype was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire, all caught near Lisbon (mainland Portugal). *Solea azevia* is synonym of *M. azevia*. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. azevia* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Portugal to Senegal; strays to British Isles. The southernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic is a preserved specimen deposited in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN-IC-1988-0631), caught on July, 1979 and there are also occurrence records of this species in the Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-2006-1129). The distribution maps of this species reported by Keskin *et al.* (2015a) and Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). It is possible the occurrence of this species in the Selvagens Islands and specimen is needed for confirmation.

Microchirus boscanion (Chabanaud 1926)

Common name: **Lusitanian sole**; **Azevia-lusitânica**, Azevia-marginada, Cascarra, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Palma *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Chaves, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1987-1415, 1983; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe *et al.*, 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Baptista *et al.*, 2019). This species can be confused with *Buglossidium luteum* (Risso 1810) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). The distribution maps of this species reported by Munroe *et al.* (2015b) and Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe (2016) included the occurrence of this species at 45 NM WSW of the Susan Seamount (Madeira EEZ).

Microchirus hexophthalmus (Bennett 1831)

Common name: **Ocellated wedge sole**; **Azevia-de-olhos**, Linguado, Linguado-das-manchas, Linguado-de-manchas, Linguado-de-olhos, Linguado-moiro, Linguado-mouro.

References: mainland Portugal (Torchio, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Torchio, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Munroe, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Microchirus ocellatus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Foureyed sole**; **Azevia-de-malhas**, Azevia, Linguado, Solha, Sôlha-linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987(?); Martins *et al.*, 1992; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (Günther, 1862; Johnson, 1863b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Microchirus variegatus (Donovan 1808)

Common name: **Thickback sole**; **Azevia-raiada**, Azevia, Cascorra, Linguado, Raposo, Sóia, Solha-tapa, Tapa, Tapa-cu.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Collett, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório

de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Torchio, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Thiel *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.* 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015c; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015c; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Microchirus wittei* Chabanaud 1950 (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016).

Microchirus wittei Chabanaud 1950

Common name: **Banded sole; Azevia-raiada-africana**, Azevia, Linguado, Linguado-raiado.

References: Madeira (MNHN-IC-1987-1410, 1983; MNHN-IC- 1987-1411, 1983; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015p). This species can be confused with *Microchirus variegatus* (Donovan 1808) (Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. wittei* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania to Congo. The specimens in the Ichthyology Collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle represent the extent of the northern limit of distribution of this species.

Monochirus atlanticus Chabanaud 1940

Common name: **Whiskered sole; Cascarra-do-Atlântico**, Cascarra, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Monroe *et al.*, 2015b; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the geographic distribution of *M. atlanticus* is the coast of West Africa and Monroe *et al.* (2015b) widened the distribution from the Cantabrian Sea to the Gabon, but not including the Mediterranean Sea.

Monochirus hispidus Rafinesque 1814

Common name: **Whiskered sole; Cascarra**, Cascorra, Lapa-cu, Linguado, Tapa-cu.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1904, 1935; Vieira, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Martins, 1981; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Monteiro, 1989; Martins *et al.*, 1992; da Cunha, 1994; Desoutter, 1997; Cabral, 1999, 2000a; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Cabral *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the geographic distribution of *M. hispidus* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Portugal south to Ghana. However, Rijnsdorp *et al.* (2015a) considered this species to be an endemic Mediterranean one. The previous quotations of *M. hispidus* to mainland Portugal can not be clearly related to one of the two former taxonomic categories even after the elevation of the *atlanticus* subspecies to the species status. Thus, this subject deserves further detailed attention.

Pegusa impar (Bennett 1831)

Common name: **Adriatic sole; Linguado-do-Adriático**.

References: mainland Portugal (Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Gomes and Olim, 2007; MLFPI 84, 2008(?); MLFPI 85, 2008(?); MLFPI 86, 2008(?); MLFPI 143, 2010(?); MLFPI 144, 2010(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Pegusa lascaris (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Sand sole; Linguado-da-areia**, Cascarra, Gafo, Linguado, Linguado-de-areia, Linguado-preto, Linguado-serrano, Macaca, Serranho, Serrano, Tapa-cu.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Osório, 1888, 1905; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Bragança, 1902(?); Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Quéro, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Afonso-Dias *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*,

2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015d; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1990b; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species was erroneously considered present in the Azores (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Thus, this species is not included in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

Pegusa nasuta (Pallas 1814)

Common name: **Snouted sole**; **Linguado-narigudo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Borges *et al.*, 2002). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of this species is the Northern Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea and Sea of Azov. Borges *et al.* (2002) reported the occurrence of this species in the southern coast of Portugal (Algarve) and identified it as *Solea nasuta* (Pallas 1814).

Solea senegalensis Kaup 1858

Common name: **Senegalese sole**; **Linguado-do-Senegal**, Linguado, Linguado-branco, Linguado-da-costa, Linguado-de-fóra, Peixe-banda.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dinis, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996; Cabral, 1999, 2000b; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Cabral *et al.*, 2007; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Silva, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015e; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1999-0052, 1959; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Keskin *et al.*, 2015e). The distribution maps of this species reported by Keskin *et al.* (2015e) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Solea solea (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common sole**; **Linguado-legítimo**, Lingoado, Linguado, Linguado-imperial, Linguado-real, Linguado-vulgar, Pescado-real.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867e, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström 1978; Torchio, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Cabral, 1999, 2000b; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Cabral *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.* 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Monroe *et al.*, 2015c; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1990b; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Monroe *et al.*, 2015c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) this species do not occur in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Synapturichthys kleinii (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Klein's sole**; **Linguado-turco**, Linguado, Linguado-reverso, Zebra.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014;

Keskin *et al.*, 2015f; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (Keskin *et al.*, 2015f; Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe, 2016). The distribution maps of this species reported by Keskin *et al.* (2015f) and Desoutter-Meniger and Munroe (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ), but specimens are needed for confirmation.

Family Cynoglossidae

Cynoglossus canariensis Steindachner 1882

Common name: **Canary tonguesole**; **Língua-de-cão-das-Canárias**, Língua-de-cão, Língua, Língua-de-vaca, Linguado.

References: Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Adeofe *et al.*, 2015). The type was described by Steindachner (1882) from the Canary Islands. According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. canariensis* is the Eastern central Atlantic. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Adeofe *et al.* (2015) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). It is possible the occurrence of this species in the Selvagens Islands, but specimens are needed for confirmation.

Cynoglossus lineolatus Steindachner 1867

Common name: No English common name; **Língua-de-cão-riscada**.

References: Azores (?) (MGYA00167975, 2012). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. lineolatus* is the Western North Pacific. MGNify (2018) reported a 18S DNA sequence reads of this species (sample TARA_N000002739) collected during the Tara Oceans expedition (2009-2013) at station TARA_151, 137 NM SSW of Pico island (36°10.866'N, 28°56.238'W). The DNA sequence underlying this identification was SSU (small sub-unit or 18S) which is not sufficiently detailed and does not allow any certainty of this occurrence record. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Symphurus insularis Munroe, Brito & Hernández 2000

Common name: **Macaronesian tonguesole**; **Língua-da-Maraconésia**.

References: Azores (Munroe *et al.*, 2000; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015d; Munroe, 2016d; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1994; Munroe *et al.*, 2000; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorance *et al.*, 2015d; Munroe, 2016d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Munroe (2016d) this species is sometimes confused with two other species of the genus *Symphurus*, namely *S. nigrescens* Rafinesque 1810 and *S. reticulatus* Munroe 1990. One paratype of this species is in the MMF collections (MFF 22999).

Symphurus ligulatus (Cocco 1844)

Common name: **Elongate tonguesole**; **Língua-comprida**.

References: mainland Portugal (Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003) and Madeira (?) (Munroe, 1990). This species can be confused with *Symphurus vanmelleae* Chabanaud 1952 (Munroe, 2016d). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Symphurus ligulatus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco to Angola. Also, Munroe (2016d) does not include Madeira Island in the distribution of this species. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

Symphurus nigrescens Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Spotted tonguesole**; **Língua-avessa**, Língua, Linguado.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Chabanaud, 1950; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Torchio, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Munroe, 2016d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Brauer, 1906; Kyle, 1913; Norman, 1930; Chabanaud, 1933, 1950; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Torchio, 1979; Quéro *et al.*, 1986; Munroe, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Nash *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Munroe *et al.*, 2000; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014;

Munroe, 2016d; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Maul, 1976; Wirtz, 1994; Tous *et al.*, 2015). This species can be confused with *Symphurus normani* Chabanaud 1950 (Munroe, 2016d). Three specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22797, 1967, set of three specimens). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira as doubtful and without indicating the geographical location. Munroe (1990) re-identified the Maul's specimen [*S. nigrescens* (not Rafinesque)] as *S. reticulatus*. Later on, Munroe (2000) reclassified Maul's specimen and Wirtz's underwater photos specimens (1994) as *Symphurus insularis* Munroe, Brito & Hernández 2000. The distribution map of this species reported by Tous *et al.* (2015) partially included the area of the Madeira EEZ. It is possible the occurrence of this species in the Madeira Islands and specimen are needed for confirmation. According to Munroe (2000) *S. insularis* is the only species of symphurine tonguefish taken in shallow-water habitats of the Macaronesian subprovince, but this author (Munroe, 2016d) mentions that this species is not frequently reported from the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

***Symphurus reticulatus* Munroe 1990**

Common name: **Reticulated tonguefish; Língua-reticulada.**

References: Madeira (?) (Munroe, 1990; Brito 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). *S. reticulatus* is often confused with *Symphurus nigrescens* Rafinesque 1810 (Munroe, 2016d). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Brown *et al.* (2019) this species is endemic to Saint Helena Island. For Munroe *et al.* (2000) all records of *S. reticulatus* until 2000 are referred to *S. insularis*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

Order Atheriniformes

Family Atherinidae

***Atherina boyeri* Risso 1810**

Common name: **Big-scale sand smelt; Peixe-rei-do-Mediterrâneo**, Aterina, Bruxo, Camarão, Camarão-bruxo, Peixe-rei, Piarda, Pica, Rei, Verdugo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kiener and Spillmann, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Francisco *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Kiener and Spillmann, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Tito de Morais *et al.*, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Atherina presbyter* Cuvier 1829 (Tito de Morais *et al.*, 2016).

***Atherina hepsetus* Linnaeus 1758**

Common name: **Mediterranean sand smelt; Peixe-rei-do-alto**, Beligué, Bruxo, Camarão-bruxo, Guelro, Peixe-rei, Piaba, Piarda, Piava, Pica, Realengo, Rei, Rei-do-alto.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1955-0013, n.d.; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Kiener and Spillmann, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Francisco *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Tito de Morais *et al.*, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. hepsetus* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Galicia (Spain) to Morocco, including Madeira and Canary islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. The presence of this species in the Azores is not yet confirmed and specimens are needed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Atherina presbyter Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Sand smelt**; **Peixe-rei**, Beligué, Breta, Bruxo, Camarão, Camarão-bruxo, Camelo, Guelro, Ligueirão, Linguarão, Lingueirão, Peixe-rei-do-alto, Piaba, Piarda, Piava, Pica, Rainha, Realengo, Rei, Rei-do-alto, Verdugo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008, 2012; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; IMAR/DOP COLETA 22, 1990; Wirtz, 1994; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Francisco *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 5605, 2014; Tito de Morais *et al.*, 2016) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1861a; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Quignard and Pras, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Tito de Morais *et al.*, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Atherina boyeri* Risso 1810 (Tito de Morais *et al.*, 2016).

Order Beloniformes

Family Scomberesocidae

Scomberesox saurus (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Atlantic saury**; **Agulhão-do-Atlântico**, Agulhão, Agulha, Catuta, Catutinho, Catuto, Delfim, Marabumbo, Marabundo, Maribombo, Peixe-agulha, Ratinho, Ratinho-do-alto, Tira-vira, Tiravira.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1876, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877a; Vieira, 1901; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Parin, 1986a; Gordo *et al.*, 1990; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Belloc, 1938; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970, 1976, 1986; Wheeler, 1978; Hubbs and Wisner, 1980; Monteiro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016a; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1976, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Wisner, 1981, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016a; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scomberesox simulans (Hubbs & Wisner 1980)

Common name: **Dwarf saury**; **Agulhão-anão**.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1990.7.30.182, 1958 (PECS); Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Parin, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Ueyanagi *et al.*, 1972; Hubbs and Wisner, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; John, 1983; Parin, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015b, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1990.7.30.181, 1955; Hubbs & Wisner 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Wisner, 1981; Parin, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015b, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen is in the MMF collection (MMF 2866).

Family Belonidae

Belone acus Risso 1827

Common name: Garfish; **Agulha-do-Mediterrâneo**, Agulha, Peixe-agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (Collette and Parin, 1970; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collette and Parin, 1970; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Collette, 2016a; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Collette and Parin, 1970; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Collette, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of *Belone gracilis* Lowe 1839 were caught off Madeira, synonym of *B. acus*, and their whereabouts are unknown.

Belone belone (Linnaeus 1761)

Common name: **Garfish**; **Agulha**, Agulhão, Agulhinha, Catuta, Forda, Peixe-agulha, Peixe-forda, Peixepoda, Poda.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; NHMUK 2012.10.31.1, 1854-1861; Günther, 1866; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1901; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1976, 1986; Borges, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1890b; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule and Angel, 1920, 1930; Nobre, 1924; Fowler, 1936a, b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Svetovidov, 1955; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collette and Parin, 1970; Wood and Williams, 1974; Parin, 1976, 1986; Ré, 1979a; Martins, 1982a, b; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Nash *et al.*, 1994; Santos *et al.*, 1994b; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1849; Collett, 1890b; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1976, 1986; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One syntype of *Belone cornidii* Günther 1866 caught off in the coast of Portugal, synonym of *B. belone*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2012.10.31.1).

Belone svetovidovi Collette & Parin 1970

Common name: Short-beaked garfish; **Agulha-do-bico-curto**, Agulha, Peixe-Agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (Collette and Parin, 1986; Parin, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Previously confused with *Belone belone* (Linnaeus 1761).

Platybelone argalus (Lesueur 1821)

Common name: **Keeltail needlefish**; **Agulha-de-quilha**, Agulha, Peixe-Agulha.

References: Azores (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Norman, 1935a; Collins, 1954; Collette and Parin, 1986, 1970; Parin, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016a). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention *P. argalus* as a circumglobal species in tropical seas and a polytypic species with five to seven subspecies recognized by some authors.

Tylosurus acus (Lacepède 1803)

Common name: **Agujon needlefish**; **Agulheta-imperial**, Agulha, Agulheta, Peixe-Agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (?), Azores (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997(?); Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Albuquerque, 1954-1956(?); Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015f; Collette, 2016a). This polytypic species with four valid subspecies (Collette *et al.*, 2015f) can be confused with *Tylosurus crocodilus* (Péron & Lesueur 1821) (Collette, 2016a). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the identity of the species and their synonyms in this family occurring in the Azores are in need of further confirmation. In mainland Portugal it is possible the occurrence of the subspecies *Tylosurus acus imperialis* (Rafinesque, 1810). Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal. See also the remark under *Tylosurus crocodilus*.

Tylosurus crocodilus (Péron & Lesueur 1821)

Common name: **Hound needlefish**; **Agulheta-crocodilo**, Agulha, Peixe-Agulha.

References: mainland Portugal (?). Sporadic catches of this species in southern Portugal (Algarve) has been reported, but the presence of this species along the south coast is uncertain and needs further confirmation. These reports may be misidentifications of the subspecies *Tylosurus acus imperialis* (Rafinesque, 1810). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Hemiramphidae

Hemiramphus balao Lesueur 1821

Common name: **Balao halfbeak**; **Meia-agulha-preta**, Meia-agulha.

References: Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Wirtz, 1994; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nieto, 2015; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *H. balao* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Madeira and Canary islands south to Angola. The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Exocoetidae

Cheilopogon cyanopterus (Valenciennes 1847)

Common name: **Margined flyingfish**; **Peixe-voador-barbudo**, Voador-barbudo, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (USNM 228994, 1957; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015g).

Cheilopogon exsiliens (Linnaeus 1771)

Common name: Bandwing flyingfish; **Peixe-voador-de-asas-listadas**, Avoador, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015c), Azores (Kofoed, 1953; MCZ 149636, 1984; Parin, 1986a (PECS), 2002; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015c) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Collette, 2015c; POGIS, 2016).

Cheilopogon furcatus (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Spotfin flyingfish**; **Peixe-voador-de-barbatana-manchada**, Peixe-voador, Voador-de-barbatana-manchada, Voador.

References: Azores (Roule and Angel, 1930; USNM 299781, 1963 (PECS); MCZ 156674, 1964 (PECS); SMF 13560, 1976; Arruda, 1997; Parin, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015d) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840a, b, 1841, 1844a, 1849; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015d).

Cheilopogon heterurus (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: Mediterranean flyingfish; **Peixe-voador-do-Mediterrâneo**, Leiteira, Peixe-voador, Voador, Voador-do-Atlântico.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015e), Azores (Parin and Belyanina, 2000; Parin, 2002; Collette, 2015e; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-0000-4371, 1996; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015e; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016).

Cheilopogon pinnatibarbatus (Bennett 1831)

Common name: **Bennett's flyingfish**; **Peixe-voador-de-Bennett**, Leiteira, Peixe-voador, Voador, Voador-de-capim.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1901; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Bruun, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Martins *et al.*, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Roule and Angel, 1921, 1923; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Bruun, 1934, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Kofoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*,

2014; Collette, 2015f; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1849; Günther, 1866; Pellegrin, 1905; Bruun, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Collette, 2015f; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Exocoetus obtusirostris Günther 1866

Common name: Oceanic two-wing flyingfish; **Andorinha-do-mar-oceânica**, Andorinha-do-mar, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (Parin, 1979, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Shakhovskoy, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Bruun, 1935; Koefoed, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986, 2002; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Lewallen *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Parin, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Lewallen *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Exocoetus volitans Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Tropical two-wing flyingfish**; **Andorinha-do-mar-tropical**, Andorinha-do-mar, Avoante, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nunes, 1953, 1974; Collette, 2015g), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1895a; Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986, 2002; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1979, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2000, 2016; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Collette, 2015g; Lewallen *et al.*, 2016, 2017; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Nunes (1953, 1974) mentioned the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal and Collette (2015g) included this area in its geographic range. However, its presence in the mainland Portugal is not yet confirmed by more recent data. According to Parin and Shakhovskoy (2000) some records of wandering individuals off the Azores and Madeira may be based on misidentifications. Lewallen *et al.* (2016) and Parin and Shakhovskoy (2016) indicate that the current geographic distribution of *E. volitans* in the Eastern Atlantic is from 30°N to 30°S, and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) consider it as a circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas (including Caribbean Sea and Mediterranean Sea). Thus, this species probably may occur in the southern Azores region, which eventually includes the PECS area. Under these circumstances, specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores and mainland Portugal regions and therefore this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to those areas.

Hirundichthys rondeletii (Valenciennes 1847)

Common name: **Black wing flyingfish**; **Peixe-voador-de-asa-negra**, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MCZ 156322, 1969; Parin, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Parin and Belyanina, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015h; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-B-0771, 1827; Parin, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MCZ 153185, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Parin, 1986a; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Parin and Belyanina (2002) *H. rondeletii* is considered to be a superspecies complex that includes four allopatric species found in subtropical waters of all oceans: *H. volador* in the western Atlantic; *H. rondeletii* in the Mediterranean; *H. gilberti* in the northern Pacific; and *H. rufipinnis* in the Southern Hemisphere. These authors consider that *H. rondeletii* is endemic and common in the north-eastern Atlantic, and is known only from the Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent coasts of the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco (Collette, 2015h).

Hirundichthys speculiger (Valenciennes 1847)

Common name: Mirrorwing flyingfish; **Peixe-voador-de-asa-espelhada**, Peixe-voador, Voador.

References: Azores (PECS) (Parin, 2002; Collette, 2015i) and Madeira (Parin, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2015i; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.*

(2019) *H. speculiger* is a circumglobal species in tropical through warm temperate sea (including Caribbean Sea). The distribution map of this species reported by Collette (2015i) includes the area of the Great Meteor Tablemount (Azorean PECS).

Hirundichthys volador (Jordan 1884)

Common name: **Atlantic blackwing flyingfish**; **Peixe-voador-de-asa-negra-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (Parin and Belyanina, 2002; Dooley *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Parin and Belyanina, 2002; Dooley *et al.*, 2015; Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016). This species can be confused with *Hirundichthys rondelietii* (Valenciennes 1847) (Parin and Shakhovskoy, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *H. volador* is the Gulf of Mexico and subtropical Atlantic.

Order Mugiliformes

Family Mugilidae

Chelon labrosus (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Thicklip grey mullet**; **Tainha-liça**, Coca, Corveo, Córveo, Corvêo, Curveu, Corvéu, Esguiado, Fataça, Garmento, Garnento, Liça, Limento, Muge, Mugem, Muginha, Muja, Mujo, Negrão, Negreta, Negrete, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tainha, Tainha-beiçuda, Tainha-de-moda, Tainha-negra, Tainha-negrão, Tainha-preta, Tanha, Tinca.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1931, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Nobre *et al.*, 1915; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Trewavas, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Thomson, 1981, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Turan, 2015; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Collett, 1897; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1920, 1930; Nobre, 1923, 1924, 1930; Ferreira, 1934; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas and Ingham, 1972; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Trewavas, 1979b; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1994a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1995; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Patzner and Santos, 1993; Santos, 1992a; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Bertoni *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Harrison, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1843-1860; Günther, 1861a; Boulenger, 1916; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Thomson, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Oedalechilus labeo* (Cuvier 1829) (Harrison, 2016). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Mugil corrugatus* Lowe 1838 caught off Madeira, synonym of *G. darwinii*, are unknown.

Chelon ramada (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Thinlip grey mullet**; **Tainha-fataça**, Alvor, Bicudo, Cabeçudo, Coca, Corveo, Fataça, Fataça-do-Ribatejo, Ilhalvo, Liça, Maguje, Moleca, Muge, Mugem, Muginha, Oirives, Olhal, Olhalvo, Olhinho, Ourives, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tagana, Tagano, Tagarra, Tagona, Tainha, Tainha-branca, Tanha, Tinca.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Vieira, 1894a, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1931, 1935; Seabra, 1911;

Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b; Trewavas, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Thomson, 1981, 1990; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Chaves, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species can be confused with *Chelon dumerili* (Steindachner 1870) (Harrison, 2016).

Chelon saliens (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Leaping mullet; Tainha-de-salto**, Coca, Eirigo, Eirigo-do-rio, Fataça, Garrento, Liça, Muge, Mugem, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tanha, Tinca.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Rey, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Trewavas, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Freyhof, 2008a; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Harrison, 2016; Freyhof and Kottelat, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Santos and Almada, 1988; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016) and Madeira (Turan, 2015). This species can be confused with *Chelon dumerili* (Steindachner 1870) (Harrison, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. saliens* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Morocco. According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the quotation by Arruda (1979, 1980b, 1997) to *Liza saliens* (Risso 1810) are probably a misidentification of *C. labrosus* and it is highly probable that this is the only species occurring in the Azores. However, other authors after Santos *et al.* (1997) describe the presence of this species in the Azores.

Liza aurata (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Golden grey mullet; Tainha-garrento**, Alvor, Barrigudo, Coca, Eirigo, Eirigo-do-rio, Eró, Fataça, Gairenta, Gairrenta, Garmento, Garnento, Garranto, Garrento, Geado, Liça, Maguje, Muge, Mugem, Muginha, Muja, Mujo, Negrão, Negreta, Negrete, Oirives, Ourives, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Surrega, Tainha, Tainha-amarela, Tainha-da-moda, Tanha, Tinca.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1896; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1931, 1935; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Trewavas, 1979b; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Thomson, 1981, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fowler, 1936a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Barreiros, 1990; Nash *et al.*, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Ré, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Almeida *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b; 1843, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; de Velloso, 1892; Boulenger, 1916; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes

confused with two other species of the genus *Chelon*, namely *C. dumerili* (Steindachner 1870) and *C. ramada* (Risso 1827) (Harrison, 2016). Two specimens caught at the coast of Lisbon (Portugal), in 1908, are in the MB collections (MB06-004718).

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Flathead grey mullet; Tainha-olhalvo**, Cabarraz, Cagarraz, Coca, Corvéu, Corveu, Eirigo, Eirigo-do-rio, Eró, Fataça, Ilhalvo, Garmento, Garrento, Liça, Mogueira, Muge, Mugem, Muginha, Mugeira, Mugeiru, Murgueira, Negrão, Olhal, Olhalvo, Olhinho, Papalvo, Peixe-saltão, Saltão, Tagana, Tagano, Tagarra, Tagona, Tainha, Tainha-mogueira, Tanha, Tinca.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1931, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b; Trewavas, 1979b; INIP, 1981b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Thomson, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Moreira *et al.*, 1992; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007; Freyhof, 2008b; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Durand *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Turan, 2015; Antunes *et al.*, 2016; Camara *et al.*, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Cadenat, 1937; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Turan, 2015) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1843, 1843-1880; Günther, 1861a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Boulenger, 1916; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Turan, 2015; Harrison, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). This species can be confused with *Mugil bananensis* (Pellegrin 1927) (Harrison, 2016). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a nearly circumglobal species in temperate and tropical seas and estuaries. According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the quotation by Cadenat (1937) to *M. cephalus* is probably a misidentification of *C. labrosus* and it is highly probable that this is the only species occurring in the Azores. However, Turan (2015) describes the presence of this species in the Azores and specimens are needed for confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species of the Azores.

Oedalechilus labeo (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Boxlip mullet; Tainha-sabão**, Tainha.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Turan, 2015), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wirtz, 1994; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Trewavas (1979b) and to Santos *et al.* (1997) the occurrence records of *O. labeo* to the Azores are misidentifications of the species *Chelon labrosus* (Risso, 1826). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Order Gobiesociformes

Family Gobiesocidae

Apletodon dentatus (Facciola 1887)

Common name: **Small-headed clingfish; Sugador-de-cabeça-pequena**, Sugador, Pegador.

References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1990; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2002; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Brandl *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (EMEPC, 2010; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Fricke *et al.*, 2016a; POGIS, 2016).

Apletodon incognitus Hofrichter & Patzner 1997

Common name: No English common name; **Sugador-dos-ouriços**, Peixe-ventosa-dos-ouriços.

References: mainland Portugal (Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), Azores (MCZ 12940, 1860; Debelius, 1997; Hofrichter and Patzner, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Bilecenoğlu and Kaya, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke *et al.*, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kovačić and Schembri, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-

0042, 1882; Debelius, 1997; Bilecenoğlu and Kaya, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?); Kovačić and Schembri, 2019).

Apletodon pellegrini (Chabanaud 1925)

Common name: **Chubby clingfish**; **Sugador-bochechudo**, Chupa-sangue, Peixe-ventosa, Sugador.

References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Chabanaud, 1925; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Briggs, 1955, 1979, 1986, 1990; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Fricke *et al.*, 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diplecogaster bimaculata (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Two-spotted clingfish**; **Sugador-de-duas-manchas**, Pegador, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1895; ZMH 20853, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Briggs, 1979, 1986; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke *et al.*, 2015; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Collett, 1896, 1897; Guitel, 1904; Roule and Angel, 1921; Fage, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Fricke, 2007; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Diplecogaster pectoralis Briggs 1955

Common name: No English common name; **Sugador-das-Canárias**, Pegador, Peixe-ventosa, Sugador.

References: Azores (Briggs, 1979, 1986, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1995a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke *et al.*, 2015, 2016a; Bilecenoğlu *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Fricke *et al.*, 2015, 2016a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Lepadogaster candolii Risso 1810

Common name: **Connemarra clingfish**; **Sugador-de-De Candolle**, Chupa-sangue, Pegador, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Briggs, 1979, 1986; Arruda, 1990; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke *et al.*, 2016a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Briggs, 1990; Wirtz, 1994; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Fricke *et al.*, 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lepadogaster lepadogaster (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Shore clingfish**; **Sugador-de-Gouan**, Chupa-sangue, Pegador, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1876, 1880; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935, 1937; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1895, 1897, 1901; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Henriques *et al.*, 2002, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1944a, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Briggs, 1955, 1979, 1986; Osório de Castro, 1967; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Briggs, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Fricke *et al.*, 2016a; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Lepadogaster zebrinus* Lowe 1839 caught off Madeira, synonym of *L. lepadogaster*, are unknown.

Lepadogaster purpurea (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Cornish sucker**; **Sugador-púrpura**, Chupa-sangue, Sugador.

References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 6916, n.d.; Briggs, 1979, 1986; Henriques *et al.*, 2002, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (VLIZ 318571, n.d.; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Opeatogenys gracilis (Canestrini 1864)

Common name: No English common name; **Sugador-do-Mediterrâneo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves *et al.*, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Kovačić and Schembri, 2019).

Order Blenniiformes

Family Tripterygiidae

Tripterygion delaisi Cadenat & Blache 1970

Common name: **Black-faced blenny**; **Caboz-de-três-dorsais-de-Delais**, Caboz, Caboz-de-três-dorsais, Cabrito.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Zander, 1986a; Wirtz, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1897; Roule and Angel, 1920, 1930; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990c, d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Zander, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Almada *et al.*, 2005b, 2015; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Williams, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Tripterygion tripteronotum (Risso 1810)

Common name: No English common name; **Caboz-de-três-dorsais-do-Mediterrâneo**, Caboz, Cabrito.

References: Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1979g; MNHN-IC-1986-0460, 1985; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Carreras-Carbonell *et al.* (2007) *T. tripteronotum* is endemic to the Mediterranean and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) state that the current geographic distribution of this species is the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Carreras-Carbonell *et al.* (2007), based on genetic and morphological characteristics, split *T. tripteronotum* complex into two distinct species, *T. tripteronotum* and *Tripterygion tartessicum* Carreras-Carbonell, Pascual and Macpherson 2007. The current geographic distribution of *T. tartessicum* is the southwestern Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent coast of northern Morocco (in the Eastern Atlantic). There is only one occurrence record of this species outside of the Mediterranean Sea (Eschmeyer *et al.* 2019). The low larval and adult dispersal capabilities of *Tripterygion* species (Carreras-Carbonell *et al.*, 2007), the existence of a natural barrier (e.g. the Gibraltar Strait) and the circulation regime that separates the northern from the southern basins (Send *et al.*, 1999; Carreras-Carbonell *et al.*, 2007) restrict the dispersal of the species outside and within the Mediterranean Sea. The Eastern Atlantic boundary in the distribution of this species is unknown (Carreras-Carbonell *et al.*, 2007). Thus, the quotes of *T. tripteronotum* to Madeira are most likely misidentifications of *T. delaisi* or are less likely *T. tartessicum*. Therefore, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira.

Family Labrisomidae

Labrisomus nuchipinnis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)

Common name: **Hairy blenny**; **Marachomba-peluda**, Alcabroz, Baroti, Caboz, Cabrito, Chova, Manel, Manuel, Marachomba.

References: Madeira (Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Ribeiro, 2008; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Clinidae

Clinitrachus argentatus (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Cline**; **Marachomba-prateada**, Caboz, Macaco, Peixe-macaco.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1979g; Almeida, 1986; Wirtz and Zander, 1986; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2015a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Blenniidae

Aidablennius sphyinx (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-esfinge**, Marachomba.

References: mainland Portugal (Almada *et al.*, 2001)

Blennius ocellaris Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Butterfly blenny**; **Marachomba-borboleta**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Caboz-ocelado, Cabroz, Marachomba.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1887-0165, 1883; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015a; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005351).

Coryphoblennius galerita (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Montagu's blenny**; **Marachomba-das-rochas**, Caboz, Caboz-de-crista, Marachomba.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Zander, 1986b; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Henriques *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Collett, 1896(?), 1897; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Bath, 1977, 1990a; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b; Ré, 1979a; Almada *et al.*, 1983; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Zander, 1986b; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada and Santos, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015b; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Von Martens, 1876; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Zander, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a, 2015; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015b; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Salarias simpliocos* Hilgendorf 1888 and the syntype of *Blennius artedii* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836, synonyms of *C. galerita*, are in the ZMB and MNHN collections (ZMB 12654, caught off the Azores and MNHN-IC-A-1833, set of two specimens, caught off Madeira), respectively.

Hypleurochilus bananensis (Poll 1959)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-banana**.

References: mainland Portugal (Almada *et al.*, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015c).

Hypleurochilus fissicornis (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-da-toca**.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-0000-0736, 1836 (PECS); Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836 (PECS); Bath, 1977, 1990b, 1994; Zander, 1986b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams and Craig, 2014(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Blennius fucorum* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836 caught about 240 NM South of Azores, synonym of *H. fissicornis*, is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-0000-0736).

Lipophrys pholis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Shanny; **Marachomba-frade**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Cabós, Caboz, Caboz-gigante, Cabrão, Cabrito, Cabroz, Diabo, Langanhoso, Lula, Marachomba, Peixe-diabo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Bath, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Zander, 1980; Santos, 1987, 1989, 1992a; Santos *et al.*, 1988, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Almada *et al.*, 1990; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Almada *et al.*, 2001, 2009; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoni *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1844b; NHMUK 1863.9.10.12-14, 1861-1890; NHMUK 1953.11.15.1, 1937-1960; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four syntypes of *Pholis bufo* Lowe 1843 caught off Madeira, synonym of *L. pholis*, are in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.9.10.12-14, set of three specimens and NHMUK 1953.11.15.1).

Lipophrys trigloides (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-trigloide**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Barriguda, Caboz, Cabroz, Diabo, Marachomba, Peixe-diabo.

References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Zander, 1980; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b, 1995a, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Zander, 1986b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Microlipophrys caneavae (Vinciguerra 1880)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-de-Caneva**.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Zander, 1986; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Microlipophrys dalmatinus (Steindachner & Kolombatović 1883)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-dálmata**.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida *et al.*, 1980; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Ophioblennius atlanticus (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: Redlip Blenny; **Marachomba-do-Atlântico**, Caboz, Cavallo, Marachomba, Moreia-negra, Negro-moreia, Rói-anzóis, Velha.

References: Azores (Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Ré and Almeida, 1981; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1987, 1992a, 1995a, b; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992, 1993; Santos and Barreiros, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-A-2024, 1971; MNHN-IC-B-2510, 1971; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype and the paralectotype of *Salarias atlanticus* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836, caught off Madeira, synonyms of *O. atlanticus*, are in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-A-2024 and MNHN-IC-B-2510, respectively).

Parablennius gattorugine (Brünnich 1768)

Common name: Tompot blenny; **Marachomba-babosa**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Arremata, Caboz, Cabroz, Diabo, Lula, Macaco, Marachomba, Marachona, Murfeguge, Murtefuge, Peixe-diabo, Peixe-lula, Peixe-macaco, Ranhosa.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almeida, 1979, 1982, 1996; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Arruda, 1990; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2001, 2007; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Regan, 1903a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bath, 1979; Almeida, 1982; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1849; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Oliveira *et al.* (1992) the occurrence records of *P. gattorugine* from the Azores and Madeira are misidentifications of *Parablennius ruber* (Cuvier and Valenciennes 1836). Thus, the quotes to the Azores and Madeira Islands are incorrect and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

Parablennius incognitus (Bath 1968)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-das-cracas**, Caboz-das-cracas.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida *et al.*, 1980; Zander, 1986b; Arruda, 1990; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Nobre, 1924, 1930; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood and Williams, 1974; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1987, 1992a, 1995a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada and Santos, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a, b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro

et al., 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Parablennius parvicornis (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: **Rock-pool blenny**; **Marachomba-das-poças**, Caboz-das-poças.

References: Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1992; Zander, 1979, 1980, 1986; Bath, 1982, 1990a, b; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Santos, 1984, 1985a, b, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1992a, 1995a; Santos and Almada, 1988; Santos *et al.*, 1989, 1994b, 1995b, 1996, 1997; Barreiros, 1990; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Gonçalves, 1993; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1993; Santos and Barreiros, 1993; Taborsky, 1994; Almada and Santos, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a, b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Bath, 1971, 1979, 1990b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Zander, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2005a, b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several authors confused the species *P. parvicornis* and *P. sanguinolentus* since both may be found in rock pools and are of similar shape and colour (Santos *et al.*, 1997). Almada *et al.* (2005b) proved that the genetic distance between *P. parvicornis* and *P. sanguinolentus* is similar or higher than the one found for other blennius that are widely recognized as distinct species and demonstrated that the two are different species due to significant genetic distance. These results, together with the distinct geographical distribution and meristic differences, support that *P. sanguinolentus* and *P. parvicornis* should be considered as two valid species. Their current geographic distributions are: *P. parvicornis* in the Eastern Atlantic, is from Senegal to Congo, and Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde and Canary islands; and *P. sanguinolentus* in the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from France to Morocco.

Parablennius pilicornis (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: Ringneck blenny; **Marachomba-cornuda**.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a; Almeida *et al.*, 1980; Zander, 1986b; Almada *et al.*, 1987, 2001, 2005a, b; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Pastor and Francour, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Williams *et al.*, 2015d). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. pilicornis* in the Eastern Atlantic is from southern Bay of Biscay to South Africa. The distribution map of this species reported by Williams *et al.* (2015d) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Parablennius rouxi (Cocco 1833)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-branca**, Marachomba, Marachomba-de-risca.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Cabral, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Parablennius ruber (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: Portuguese blenny; **Marachomba-portuguesa**, Caboz, Caboz-lusitano, Caboz-português, Murtefuge.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b; Girard, 1892; Almeida, 1979, 1982; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b, 1997; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Almeida, 1982; Almeida and

Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Zander, 1986b; Santos, 1987, 1992a; Chícharo and Teodósio, 1990; Bath, 1990b; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Almada *et al.*, 2001, 2007; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Azevedo and Homem, 2002; Almada *et al.*, 2005a, b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoni *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Williams and Springer, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839; Zander, 1986b; Bath, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Parablennius sanguinolentus (Pallas 1814)

Common name: Rusty blenny; **Marachomba-do-Mar-Negro**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Caboz-das-poças, Frade, Marachomba, Peixe-frade.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Bath, 1990b; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Almada *et al.*, 2005a, b; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bath, 1982; Santos, 1987, 1989; Santos *et al.*, 1989; Chícharo and Teodósio, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Taborsky, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1939, 1843, 1844b, 1849; Günther, 1861a; Collett, 1890b, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almada *et al.*, 2001; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Almada *et al.* (2005b) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. sanguinolentus* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from France to Morocco. Thus, the quotes to the Azores and Madeira islands are incorrect and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for those islands.

Parablennius tentacularis (Brünnich 1768)

Common name: **Tentacled blenny**; **Marachomba-tentaculada**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Diabo, Marachomba, Murtefuge, Peixe-diabo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992(?); Gordo and Cabral, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams and Springer, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)) and Madeira (Williams *et al.*, 2015f). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. tentacularis* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Senegal, including Canary Islands. The distribution map of this species reported by Williams *et al.* (2015f) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Salaria basilisca (Valenciennes 1836)

Common name: No English common name; **Marachomba-listada**.

References: Azores (?) (Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983; Arruda, 1997). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. basilisca* is the Mediterranean Sea (endemic). Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien (1979) cited the occurrence of *B. basiliscus* at the Azores in a preliminary report, but this misidentification was corrected in a subsequent paper (Almeida and Harmelin-Vivien, 1983). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Salaria fluviatilis (Asso y del Rio 1801)

Common name: Freshwater blenny; **Marachomba-de-água-doce**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Caboz-de-água-doce, Cabroz.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Reis, 1924 (cit. by Nobre (1935); Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Almaça, 1965b, 1995; Garcia de Jalon *et al.*, 1989; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Collares-Pereira *et al.*, 2000; Freyhof, 2006; Almada *et al.*, 2009b), Azores (?) (Nobre, 1924;

Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1837(?)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) this species occurs in the following habitats: freshwater, brackish and marine waters. However, *S. fluviatilis* has a preference for lakes and streams with moderate current and stone bottom (Freyhof, 2006). In streams, the deepest and fastest microhabitats are preferred; sometimes in coastal lagoons with low salinity (Freyhof, 2006). In mainland Portugal (Guadiana River basin) *S. fluviatilis* is native, resident and an exclusively freshwater species (Collares-Pereira *et al.*, 2000). The occurrence records of *Blennius inaequalis* Valenciennes 1836, synonym of *S. fluviatilis*, to the Azores and Madeira Islands are probably exclusively to freshwater. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Salaria pavo (Risso 1810)

Common name: Peacock blenny; **Marachomba-pavão**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Diabo, Judia, Marachomba, Murtefuge, Peixe-diabo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bath, 1979, 1990a; Zander, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Oliveira *et al.*, 1992; Gonçalves and Almada, 1998; Almada *et al.*, 2001, 2009a; Almada *et al.*, 2005a; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Williams *et al.*, 2015g; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2353, 1928; Bath, 1973; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Scartella cristata (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Molly miller**; **Marachomba-de-crista**, Alcaboz, Alcabroz, Caboz, Cabroz, Marachomba.

References: mainland Portugal (Williams *et al.*, 2015h), Azores (Williams *et al.*, 2015h) and Madeira (Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; EMEPC, 2010; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Williams *et al.*, 2015h; POGIS, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *S. cristata* is widely distributed in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Namibia including Canary and Ascension islands, and in the western Atlantic, from Bermuda and Florida to Brazil; the current geographic distribution also includes the Mediterranean Sea. *S. cristata* is generally recognized to be a species complex and currently it is under taxonomic review (Williams *et al.*, 2015h).

Order Lophiiformes

Family Lophiidae

Lophius budegassa Spinola 1807

Common name: **Blackbellied angler**; **Tamboril-sovaco-preto**, Enxarroco, Peixe-sapo, Penadeira, Pinadeira, Recaimão, Sapo, Tamboril, Tamboril-preto, Tamboril-ruço, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Osório, 1894; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Almeida and Gomes, 1978; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Caruso, 1986, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (MNHN-IC-1980-1465, 1971; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019). This species can be confused with *Lophius piscatorius* Linnaeus 1758 (Caruso, 2016a).

Lophius piscatorius Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Angler**; **Tamboril**, Diabo, Embarroco, Enxarroco, Frango-do-mar, Panadeira, Peixe-diabo, Peixe-engana, Peixe-menino, Peixe-rã, Peixe-sapo, Peixe-tamboril, Penadeira, Pinadeira, Piscatório, Rã, Recaimão, Sapo, Tamboril-branco, Xarroco, Xarroco-maior.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756(?); Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Monod and Le Danois, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins,

1981; Dinis, 1985; Caruso, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Porteiro *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1888; Silva, 1893; Carqueja, 1894; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Regan, 1903b; Tåning, 1923; Fowler, 1936b; Ferreira, 1940; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Haedrich, 1964; Osório de Castro, 1967; Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species can be confused with *Lophius budegassa* Spinola 1807 (Caruso, 2016a). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. According to Wirtz *et al.* (2008) this species can be found in Madeira fish markets but is introduced and not from Madeira Archipelago. The specimen caught in the Azores in 1903 in Talisman expedition and identified by Regan as *Lophius vaillanti* (MNHN-IC-1887-0223: Paralectotype of *Lophius Vaillanti* Regan, 1903) was subsequently reassessed as paralectotype of *L. piscatorius* Linnaeus 1758.

Family Antennariidae

Antennarius multiocellatus (Valenciennes 1837)

Common name: Longlure frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-multiocelado**.

References: Azores (MNHN-IC-A-5265, 1827; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Rare species.

Antennatus nummifer (Cuvier 1817)

Common name: **Spotfin frogfish**; **Peixe-sapo-salpicado**.

References: Azores (Pietsch, 1986a; Pietsch and Grobecker, 1987; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1865.6.20.2., 1864-1877; Pietsch, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Cheironectes bicornis* Lowe 1839, synonym of *A. nummifer*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1865.6.20.2).

Fowlerichthys radiosus Garman 1896

Common name: Singlespot frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-uniocelado**.

References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; IMAR/DOP COLETA 129, 2003; IMAR/DOP COLETA 293, 2004; Porteiro and Afonso, 2007; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Pietsch, 1986a; Monod and Le Danois, 1979; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Fowlerichthys senegalensis Cadenat 1959

Common name: Senegalese frogfish; **Peixe-sapo-do-Senegal**.

References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008).

Histrion histrio (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Sargassumfish**; **Peixe-sapo-do-sargaço**, Peixe-das-algas, Peixe-rato, Peixe-sapo, Rato.

References: mainland Portugal (ZMH 20979, 1906 (PECS); Pietsch, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Ferreira, 1940; Osório de Castro, 1967; Pietsch, 1986a; Pietsch and Grobecker, 1987; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Pietsch, 1986a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Chaunacidae

Chaunacops coloratus (Garman 1899)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sapo-colorido**.

References: Azores (?) (PECS) ([MNHN-IC-1996-0225, 1995](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)). The specimen MNHN-IC-1996-0225 collected in September 2, 1995 and initially identified as *Bathychaunax roseus* (Barbour 1941) was renamed as *C. coloratus* in 2006. According to [Eschmeyer et al. \(2019\)](#) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Eastern Pacific. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Chaunacops roseus (Barbour 1941)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sapo-rosado**.

References: Azores ([PENN-C 1410, n.d.](#); [PENN-C 1411, n.d.](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)).

Chaunax pictus Lowe 1846

Common name: **Pink frogmouth**; **Peixe-sapo-mole**, Peixe-sapo, Sapo, Sapo-mole.

References: mainland Portugal ([Osório, 1911, 1917](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Nobre, 1935](#); [Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1967](#); [Fernández et al., 1981](#); [Caruso and Pietsch, 1986](#); [Monteiro et al., 2001](#); [Borges et al., 2002](#); [Moura, 2004](#); [ICES, 2005](#); [Fernandes et al., 2007](#); [Gomes and Olim, 2007](#); [Silva, 2008, 2011](#); [Chaves, 2009](#); [Silva et al., 2009](#); [Costa et al., 2012](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Costa, 2014](#); [Silva and Borges, 2014](#); [OCEANA, 2014](#); [Rijnsdorp et al., 2015b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)), Azores ([Roule, 1919a](#); [Fowler, 1936b](#); [Osório de Castro, 1967](#); [Maul, 1976 \(PECS\)](#); [Ehrich, 1977](#); [Shcherbachev et al., 1985b \(PECS\)](#); [Caruso and Pietsch, 1986](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997\(?\)](#); [Fock et al., 2002 \(PECS\)](#); [Melo and Menezes, 2002](#); [Pakhorukov, 2008 \(PECS\)](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Chaves and Silva, 2013](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Rijnsdorp et al., 2015b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Madeira ([Lowe, 1843-1860, 1846a, b, c, 1850, 1852](#); [NHMUK 1857.6.13.183, 1854-1861](#); [Günther, 1861a](#); [Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896](#); [Brauer, 1906](#); [Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948](#); [Nobre, 1935](#); [Fowler, 1936b](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1967](#); [Ehrich, 1977](#); [Monod, 1979b](#); [Caruso and Pietsch, 1986](#); [Caruso, 1989](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#); [Quéro et al., 1997](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Rijnsdorp et al., 2015b](#); [Caruso, 2016b](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). The holotype (unique) of this species caught 5-6 NM west of Funchal (Madeira) is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.183). According to [Santos et al. \(1997\)](#) the Roule's specimen (MOM-IC-910541, year 1902, st. 1338) it probably belongs to the species *Chaunax suttkusi* Caruso 1989. [Fowler \(1936\)](#), [Ferreira \(1940\)](#), [Collins \(1954\)](#), [Albuquerque \(1954-1956\)](#) and [Ehrich \(1977\)](#) are all based in Roule (1919). However, some other authors refer the presence of *C. pictus* in the Azores. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005301). Three specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22350, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22879, 1967, set of two specimens).

Chaunax suttkusi Caruso 1989

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sapo-de-Suttkus**, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal ([Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Quéro et al., 1997](#); [Caruso, 2016b](#)) and Azores ([Roule, 1919a](#); [Fowler, 1936](#); [Ferreira, 1940](#); [Collins, 1954](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Ehrich, 1977](#); [Caruso, 1989](#); [Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Quéro et al., 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Delgado et al., 2017](#); [Almeida and Bischoito, 2019](#); [Eschmeyer et al., 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Family Caulophrynidae

Caulophryne jordani Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Fanfin angler; **Peixe-pescador-de-Jordan**.

References: Azores ([MOM-IC-0091-1529, 1912](#); [Roule and Angel, 1932, 1933](#); [Fowler, 1936b](#); [Ferreira, 1940](#); [Belloc, 1949](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Maul, 1979e](#); [Pietsch, 1979, 2009](#); [Arruda, 1997](#); [Santos et al., 1997](#); [Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#)) and Madeira ([Bertelsen, 1986a\(?\)](#); [Lloris et al., 1991](#)). The holotype (unique) of *Ceratocaulophryne regani* Roule & Angel 1932, synonym of *C. jordani*, caught off the Azores (38°33.0'N, 34°4.20'W) is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1529). According to [Bertelsen \(1986a\)](#) the species *C. jordani* is regarded as being present in SW of Madeira, but

was caught outside the EEZ and outside the proposed extension of the Portuguese continental shelf (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Caulophryne polynema Regan 1930

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-pescador-da-Madeira**.

References: Azores (Bertelsen, 1986a; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (NHMUK 1930.2.7.1., 1912-1936; Regan, 1930; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Funchal Bay (Madeira) is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1930.2.7.1).

Family Neoceratiidae

Neoceratias spinifer Pappenheim 1914

Common name: Spiny seadevil; **Diabo-marinho-espinhoso**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Koefoed, 1932; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in temperate and tropical seas.

Family Melanocetidae

Melanocetus johnsonii Günther 1864

Common name: **Humpback anglerfish; Diabo-marinho-de-Johnson**.

References: mainland Portugal (Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Brauer, 1906; Murray and Hjort, 1912 (PECS); Regan, 1926; Fowler, 1936a; Bertelsen, 1951; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1864b, 1865, 1889; NHMUK 1864.7.18.6, 1864-1877; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Regan, 1926; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1961, 1962a, b, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off sea of Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1864.7.18.6).

Melanocetus murrayi Günther 1887

Common name: Deepsea blackdevil; **Diabo-marinho-de-Murray**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 118749, 1979 ; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_2932, 2004; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_2931, 1979; NHMUK 2004.11.6.88, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1962a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The previous quote by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area.

Family Himantolophidae

Himantolophus albinares Maul 1961

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-da-Madeira**, Farol.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_4376, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1962b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Uyeno *et al.*, 1983; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira) is in the MMF collections (MMF 2598, 1961).

Himantolophus brevirostris (Regan 1925)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-focinho-curto**.

References: Azores (Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_4379, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_4380, 1979 (PECS); Bertelsen and Krefft, 1988; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Bertelsen and Krefft (1988) the species *Lipactis tumidus* Regan 1925 is in *Himantolophus brevirostris* group. Bertelsen and Krefft (1988) refer a specimen (ISH 3247/79, 35mm, caught at 35°12.0' N, 30°9.6' W) of a metamorphosed male of the *Himantolophus brevirostris* group.

Himantolophus compressus (Osório 1909)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-sapo**, Farol, Peixe-de-farol, Peixe-farol, Peixe-sapo, Sapo, Tamboril.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1909, 1912; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1979e; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Corynophorus compressus* Osório 1909, synonym of *H. compressus*, caught off Sesimbra (mainland Portugal) was preserved in the Museu Bocage but destroyed in the 1978 fire.

Himantolophus groenlandicus Reinhardt 1837

Common name: Atlantic footballfish; **Peixe-farol-do-Atlântico**, Peixe-de-farol.

References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1893a; Brauer, 1906; Osório, 1909, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Clarke, 1956; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1961; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Himantolophus maui Bertelsen & Krefft 1988

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Maul**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Krefft, 1988; Eschmeyer 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species caught off Câmara de Lobos (Madeira) is in the MMF collections (MMF 18291).

Family Diceratiidae

Bufoceratias wedli (Pietschmann 1926)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Wedli**.

References: mainland Portugal (Pietsch *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Pietschmann, 1926, 1930; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1962a; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Phrynichthys wedli* Pietschmann 1926, synonym of *B. wedli*, caught off Madeira is in the NMW collections (NMW 3524).

Family Oneirodidae

Chaenophryne draco Beebe 1932

Common name: **Smooth dreamer**; **Peixe-farol-dragão**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 004356, 1959; Bertelsen, 1986a; NHMUK 2004.9.12.63, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Bertelsen, 1951, 1986a, 1990a; Grey, 1956; Nielsen, 1974; Pietsch, 1979; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Chaenophryne melanodactylus* Regan & Trewavas 1932, synonym of *C. draco*, caught 56 NM WSW off Santa Maria Island (Azores), 36°36.0'N, 26°14.0'W, is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P92116).

Chaenophryne longiceps Regan 1925

Common name: Can-opener smoothdream; **Peixe-farol-cabeça-comprida**.

References: mainland Portugal (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017), Azores (Regan, 1925, 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Chaenophryne ramifera Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-ramudo**.

References: Azores (Koefoed, 1944 (PECS); Grey, 1956(?); Bertelsen, 1990a (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Koefoed (1944) as *Chaenophryne pacis* Koefoed 1944.

Ctenochirichthys longimanus Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-barbatana-comprida**.

References: Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Maul, 1979e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Dolopichthys allector Garman 1899

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-cornudo**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_4967, 1979; ZMH 119163, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1961; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Dolopichthys danae Regan 1926

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-do-Dana**.

References: Madeira (Regan, 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1961, 1979e; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dolopichthys jubatus Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-crista**.

References: Azores (Regan, 1925, 1926; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Collins, 1954; Pietsch, 1972a, b; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015q) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015q; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dolopichthys karsteni Leipertz & Pietsch 1987

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Karsten**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (PECS) (MCZ 149624, 1978; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the actual geographical distribution of this species is the Western North Atlantic. This species was erroneously considered present in Madeira and mainland Portugal by Carneiro *et al.* (2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal and Madeira. Males unknown.

Dolopichthys longicornis Parr 1927

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-diabo**.

References: Azores (Grey, 1956; MAR-ECO 4339, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Regan and Trewavas, 1932; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979e).

Dolopichthys pullatus Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: Lobed dreamer; **Peixe-farol-lobado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 120845, 1982; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_4779, 1982; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_4780, 1982; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Leptacanthichthys gracilispinis (Regan 1925)

Common name: Plainchin dreamarm; **Peixe-farol-de-queixo-direito**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 7702, 2004; MAR-ECO 7314, 2004; NHMUK 2004.6.29.14, 2004 (PECS); Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Swinney, 1995a; Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Lophodolos acanthognathus Regan 1925

Common name: Whalehead dreamer; **Peixe-farol-cabeça-de-baleia**.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-7637, 1946; Bertelsen, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Regan and Trewavas, 1932b; ZMH 118130, 1979; ZMH 119152, 1979; ZMH 114081, 1975; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Microlophichthys microlophus (Regan 1925)

Common name: Short-rod anglerfish; **Peixe-farol-haste-curta**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 5707, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Oneiroides anisacanthus (Regan 1925)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-bolbo-assimétrico**.

References: Azores (NHMUK 1925.8.11.13, 1922) and Madeira (Maul, 1949c, d, 1961; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Oneirodes carlsbergi (Regan & Trewavas 1932)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Carlsberg**.

References: Azores (NHMUK 2002.11.17.85, 1982).

Oneirodes clarkei Swinney & Pietsch 1988

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Clarke**.

References: Madeira (NMSZ 1986.005.1, 1986; Swinney and Pietsch, 1988; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira (32°24.0'N, 16°51.0'W) is in the NMSZ collections (NMSZ 1986.005.1).

Oneirodes eschrichtii Lütken 1871

Common name: Bulbous dreamer; **Peixe-farol-de-Eschricht**.

References: mainland Portugal (YPM ICH 005196, 1959; Regan, 1926; Fowler, 1936b; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp *et al.*, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; ZMH 119150, 1979; NHMUK 2002.11.17.84, 1982; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp *et al.*, 2015c) and Madeira (Maul, 1949c, 1951; ZMH 110101, 1971; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp *et al.*, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Oneirodes krefftii Pietsch 1974

Common name: Krefft's dreamer; **Peixe-farol-de-Krefft**.

References: Madeira (ZMH 110428, 1971). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *O. krefftii* is a cosmopolitan species in Southern Hemisphere. However, in the Ichthyology Collection of the Zoological Museum of University of Hamburg (ZMH) there is a specimen of this species captured at Madeira (32°47.0'N, 16°24.0'W).

Oneirodes macronema (Regan & Trewavas 1932)

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

References: Azores (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Oneirodes macrosteus Pietsch 1974

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

References: Azores (MCZ 50022, 1970; Melo and Menezes, 2002; MAR-ECO 7300, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Oneirodes myrionemus Pietsch 1974

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-multifilamentoso**.

References: Madeira (ZMH 25185, 1971; ZMH 25186, 1971; Pietsch, 1974; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and one paratype of *O. myrionemus*, caught off Madeira (32°47.0'N, 16°24.0'W) are in the ZMH collections [ZMH 25185, 1971; ZMH 25186, 1971 (paratype)].

Oneirodes posti Bertelsen & Grobecker 1980

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Post**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 25189, 1979; Bertelsen and Grobecker, 1980; Hartel *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The holotype of *O. posti*, caught SW off the Azores (35°24.0' N, 32°01.0' W) are in the ZMH collections (ZMH 25189, 1979).

Pentherichthys atratus (Regan & Trewavas 1932)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-do-Panamá**.

References: Azores (Ralph, 2015r) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015r; Froese and Pauly, 2019). *Pentherichthys venustus* (Regan and Trewavas 1932) is synonym of *P. atratus*.

Phyllorhinichthys micractis Pietsch 1969

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-de-Guadalupe**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_1419, 1982 (PECS); MAR-ECO 5637, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Puck pinnata Pietsch 1978

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-farol-alado**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_1294, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Very rare species.

Spiniphryne gladisfenae (Beebe 1932)

Common name: Prickly dreamer; **Peixe-farol-espinhoso**.

References: Azores (NHMUK 2014.9.26.5, 1970; ZMH 117861, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Very rare species, males unknown.

Family Thaumaticthyidae

Lasiognathus amphirhamphus Pietsch 2005

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-ganchudo**.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2003.11.16.12, 1981; Pietsch, 2005, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught SW off the Azores (32°22.2'N, 29°50.7'W) is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 2003.11.16.12).

Lasiognathus beebei Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-ganchudo-de-Beebe**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen and Pietsch, 1996; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lasiognathus saccostoma Regan 1925

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-ganchudo-tridente**.

References: Azores (PECS) (SOC Discovery 1126120_85_FIS_483001, 1985; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1962a, 1979e; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Bertelsen and Pietsch, 1996; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and one paratype of *Lasiognathus ancistrophorus* Maul 1962, synonym of *L. saccostoma*, caught off Madeira (32°42.0'N, 16°32.0'W) are in the MMF collections [MMF 19019, 1961; MMF 19020, 1961 (paratype)]. The previous quote by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) is updated to the Azorean PECS area. Its a very rare species.

Family Centrophrynidae

Centrophryne spinulosa Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: **Horned lantern fish**; **Peixe-farol-córneo**.

References: Madeira (Regan, 1926; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Family Ceratiidae

Ceratias holboelli Krøyer 1845

Common name: **Kroyer's deep-sea angler fish**; **Peixe-farol-de-Holbøll**.

References: Azores (Clarke, 1950, 1956; NHMUK 2003.1.13.59, 1970; Pietsch, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); MAR-ECO 5617, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Maul, 1962b). Murray and Hjort (1912) indicate the occurrence of this species between Gran Canaria and Faial, Azores (31°21.0'N, 35°7.0'W). This geographic coordinates correspond to a position near the Atlantis Fracture Zone, but out of the PECS area. Fowler (1936b) and Albuquerque (1954-1956) mention the occurrence of this species near the Azores based on the reference made by Murray and Hjort (1912).

Cryptopsaras couesii Gill 1883

Common name: **Triplewart seadevil**; **Peixe-farol-de-Coues**.

References: mainland Portugal (Kobyliansky *et al.*, 2015d), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Bertelsen, 1951; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Pietsch, 1986b; Du Buit *et al.*, 1989; Bekker *et al.*, 1982; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobyliansky *et al.*, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bertelsen, 1951, 1986a; NHMUK 2004.7.5.23, 1966; MCZ

49995, 1970; MCZ 50002, 1970; MCZ 51209, 1972; Pietsch, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; NHMUK 1996.2.14.24, 1995; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Kobylansky *et al.*, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *C. couesii* is a circumglobal species in tropical through cold temperate seas. The distribution map of this species reported by Kobylansky *et al.* (2015d) included the area of mainland Portugal. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal. Barbour (1941) indicates the occurrence of *Cryptopsaras atlantidis* Barbour 1941, synonym of *C. couesii*, caught north of Azores (50°00'N, 25°20.0'W). This geographic coordinates correspond to a position out of the Azores EEZ and the PECS area. This unique holotype is in the MCZ collections (MCZ 31650).

Family Gigantactinidae

Gigantactis ios Bertelsen, Pietsch & Lavenberg 1981

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-chicote-das-Canárias**.

References: Madeira (Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) indicates the occurrence of this species [unique holotype is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1977.9.13.1.)], SW of Madeira (29°49.0'N, 23°0.0'W), based on the reference made by Bertelsen *et al.*, 1981. This geographic coordinates correspond to a position at Canary Basin, west Canary Islands, but out of the Madeira EEZ and the PECS area.

Gigantactis longicirra Waterman 1939

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-chicote-filamentoso**.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 1998.9.8.7, 1980; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Gigantactis vanhoeffeni Brauer 1902

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-chicote-de-Van Höffen**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 2787, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)).

Family Linophrynidae

Haplophryne mollis (Brauer 1902)

Common name: Soft leafvent angler; **Peixe-sestro-macio**.

References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912(?); Roule and Angel, 1930(?); Fowler, 1936b(?); NHMUK 2004.8.17.48-50, 1952; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; MCZ 68012, 1984 (PECS); SOC Discovery 1126126_84_FIS_382001, 1985 (PECS); SOC Discovery 1126168_86_FIS_382001, 1985 (PECS); Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1962a, 1971a, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1986a, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Edriolychnus roulei* Regan & Trewavas 1932, synonym of *H. mollis*, caught between Madeira and Azores islands, is in the MOM collections.

Linophryne arborifera Regan 1925

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-ramoso**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1990b)

Linophryne algibarbata Waterman 1939

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-de-Waterman**.

References: Azores (?) (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. algibarbata* is the North Atlantic. In North Atlantic the occurrence records are distributed between 49°N and 14°N. Porteiro *et al.* (2017) indicate that this species may probably occur in the northern MAR region, which eventually includes the Azorean Zone. Specimens are needed for confirmation its occurrence in the MAR Azores region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Linophryne arcturi (Beebe 1926)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-do-Arcturus**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen, 1990b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Linophryne brevibarbata Beebe 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-de-barbilho-trirramoso**.

References: Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Koefoed, 1944; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF_MAR-ECO_3463, 1979 (PECS); NHMUK 2002.11.17.87, 1982; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Bertelsen, 1986a; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (ZMH 103546, 1966; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Linophryne coronata Parr 1927

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-coroado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Pietsch, 2009; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Linophryne indica (Brauer 1902)

Common name: Headlight angler; **Peixe-sestro-do-Índico**.

References: Azores (?) (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Albuquerque, 1954-1956). There are three records of specimens of *Aceratias indicus* Brauer, caught in the Atlantic ocean (west of Canaries; south-west of Azores and Azores) (Murray and Hjort 1912). However, the current geographic distribution is Indo-Pacific (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Linophryne lucifer Collett 1886

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-lucifer**.

References: Azores (?) (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Collett, 1886; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Regan, 1926; Regan and Trewavas, 1932a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Maul, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira (36°N, 20°W) is in the ZMUO collections (ZMUO J5560). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. lucifer* is the North Atlantic. Porteiro *et al.* (2017) indicate this species probably occurs in the northern MAR region, which may eventually include the Azorean Zone. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores region.

Linophryne macrodon Regan 1925

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-dentado**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 5655, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)).

Linophryne maderensis Maul 1961

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-da-Madeira**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1961, 1979f; NHMUK 2003.3.18.27, 1962; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species caught off Madeira (stomach content) is in the MMF collections (MMF 9094, 1956).

Linophryne polypogon Regan 1925

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-barbudo**.

References: Azores (PECS) (NHMUK 2004.9.12.167, 1981) and Madeira (Regan, 1925; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; ZMUC P92145, 1970; Maul, 1979f; Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of this species caught north off Madeira (33°15.6'N, 16°35.4'W) is in the ZMUC collections (ZMUC P92145).

Linophryne racemifera Regan & Trewavas 1932

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-pompom**.

References: Madeira (Pietsch, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Linophryne sexfilis Bertelsen 1973

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-hexafilamentoso**.

References: Madeira (Bertelsen, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Photocorynus spiniceps Regan 1925

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-sestro-cabeça-espinhosa**.

References: Madeira (Swinney, 1995b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015s).

Order Tetraodontiformes

Family Molidae

Masturus lanceolatus (Liénard 1840)

Common name: **Sharptail mola**; **Peixe-lua-rabudo**, Lua, Peixe-lua, Peixe-porco.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015t), Azores (Collett, 1896; Collins, 1954; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015t; Matsuura, 2016b) and Madeira (Maul, 1949; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015t; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical through temperate seas.

Mola alexandrini (Ranzani 1839)

Common name: Bump-head sunfish; **Peixe-lua-de-Ranzani**.

References: Azores (Sawai *et al.*, 2018; Wirtz and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz and Biscoito, 2019). According to Sawai *et al.* (2018) the adults of *M. alexandrini* can be distinguished from other species of *Mola* by the head profile (with bump and chin with bump), body scales rectangular, clavus rounded and ossicles on the rear margin. However, for Wirtz and Biscoito (2019) this species mainly differs from the other *Mola* species by the shape of the clavus and the scales, because in the Eastern Atlantic *Mola mola* (Linnaeus 1758) it can also exhibit a bump on the head, similar to the *M. alexandrini*. This species can be confused with *Mola mola* (Linnaeus 1758) (Sawai *et al.*, 2018).

Mola mola (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Ocean sunfish**; **Peixe-lua**, Benezedor, Bezedor, Lua, Mergulhão, Mola, Mula, Orelhão, Orelhudo, Peixe-porco, Peixe-rodã, Pendão, Porco, Redim, Rodã, Rodim, Rolim.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1894; Osório, 1896; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Borges, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Chaves, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Liu *et al.*, 2015; Matsuura, 2016b; Sawai *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Brian, 1912; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Barreiros and Teves, 2005; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Liu *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Liu *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Mola alexandrini* (Ranzani 1839) (Sawai *et al.*, 2018). One specimen is in the MMF collections (MMF 1002).

Ranzania laevis (Pennant 1776)

Common name: **Slender sunfish**; **Peixe-lua-comprido**, Lua, Lua-comprida, Peixe-lua, Peixe-lua-oblongo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Matsuura, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Tortonese, 1986e; IMAR/DOP COLETA 203, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005312).

Family Diodontidae

Chilomycterus reticulatus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pacific burrfish**; **Porco-espinho-de-pintas**, Ananaz, Baiacú, Balhacú, Bòiacú, Corum, Espinho, Inchabas, Peixe-ouriço, Peixe-porco, Porco, Porco-espinho, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Duron and Quéro, 1990b; Leis, 2006(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa and Rijnsdorp, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa and Rijnsdorp, 2015) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; INIP, 1982c; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Duron and Quéro, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Leis, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Costa and Rijnsdorp, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Chilomycterus schoepfii (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: Striped burrfish; **Porco-espinho-listado**.

References: Azores (?) (PECS) (ROM 23914, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. schoepfii* is the Western North Atlantic. The occurrence record ROM 23914 indicates Atlantic Ocean off Florida (as locally collected) but the geographic coordinates correspond to a geographic position off the Azores at 82 NM west of the Great Meteor Tablemount. However, there is probably a mistake in the geographic coordinates. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Chilomycterus spinosus mauretanicus (Le Danois 1954)

Common name: Guinean burrfish; **Porco-espinho-da-Guiné**, Baiacú, Balhacú, Bòiacú, Espinho, Peixe-porco, Porco, Porco-espinho, Porco-espinho-listado, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Leis, 2006(?); Jing *et al.*, 2015a), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. spinosus* (subspecies *mauretanicus*) is the Eastern Atlantic. The specimen in the AVG collections (AVG CODC-Peixes PE/1107) probably refers to *Chilomycterus spinosus* subsp. *mauretanicus* (Le Danois 1954). Osório de Castro (1967) only mentions the doubtful occurrence of *Chilomycterus spinosus* (Linnaeus 1758) in the Azores and Madeira Archipelagos. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores and Madeira islands.

Chilomycterus spinosus spinosus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: No English common name; **Porco-espinho-americano**, Baiacú, Balhacú, Bòiacú, Espinho, Peixe-porco, Peixe-sapo-grande; Porco, Porco-espinho, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (AVG CODC-Peixes PE/1107, 1899; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The current geographic distribution of this subspecies is in the Western central Atlantic and along South-west America (Leis, 2006; Simon *et al.*, 2013; Jing *et al.*, 2015a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). There is a specimen of *Chilomycterus spinosus spinosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) in the Coleção do Museu Oceanográfico do Rei D. Carlos I, Aquário Vasco da Gama, Lisbon. Catalogue number PE/1107, caught off in Nazaré, October 23, 1899. Osório de Castro (1967) only mentions the doubtful occurrence of *Chilomycterus spinosus* (Linnaeus 1758) in the Azores and Madeira Archipelagos. Probably the records of the subspecies *spinosus* referred to subspecies *mauretanicus*. Thus, this subspecies is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Diodon eydouxii Brisout de Barneville 1846

Common name: Pelagic porcupinefish; **Peixe-ouriço-pelágico**, Peixe-ouriço.

References: Azores (Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Leis, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Barreiros and Fricke, 2015; Ralph, 2015u; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016).

Diodon holocanthus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Longspined porcupinefish**; **Peixe-ouriço-de-crista**, Espinho, Peixe-ouriço, Peixe-ouriço, Porco, Porco-espinho.

References: Azores (Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Diodon hystrix Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Spot-fin porcupinefish**; **Peixe-ouriço-ponteadado**, Espinho, Inchados, Oiriço, Oiriço-do-mar, Ouriço, Ouriço-do-mar, Peixe-balão-espinhoso, Peixe-ouriço, Peixe-porco, Peixe-porco-de-espinho, Porco, Porco-espinho, Sapo, Sapo-de-espinhos, Sapo-grande.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Lozano, 1952; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papaconstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015d), Azores (Collins, 1954; Wirtz, 1994; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ordines *et al.*, 2018a) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 1998; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ordines *et al.*, 2018a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Azevedo *et al.* (2004) and Wirtz *et al.* (2008) it is possible that some of the records of *D. hystrix* for the Azores and Madeira, respectively, are in fact a misidentification of *Diodon eydouxi* Brisout de Barneville 1846. The identity of the Azorean and Madeiran *Diodon* needs checking. Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas.

Family Tetraodontidae

Canthigaster capistrata (Lowe 1839)

Common name: Macaronesian sharpnose-puffer; **Peixe-bola-da-Macaronésia**, Baiacú, Balhacú, Bola, Peixe-sapo, Porquinho, Sapinho, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Moura, 2004; OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Moura and Castro, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; MCZ 99309, 1970; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015b; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of *Tetrodon capistratus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. capistrata*, were caught off Madeira and their whereabouts are unknown.

Canthigaster rostrata (Bloch 1786)

Common name: Sharpnose puffer; **Peixe-bola-das-Caraíbas**, Baiacú, Balhacú, Bola, Peixe-bola, Porquinho, Sapinho, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?)), Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 5359, 2014; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira (?) (Lowe, 1839, 1849; Günther, 1870; Jordan and Edwards, 1889; CAS ICH 24034, 1921; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; SAIAB FC 34751, 1990; Shipp, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. rostrata* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. However, according to Moura and Castro (2002) all *Canthigaster* specimens so far recorded from Madeira belong to the species *Canthigaster capistrata* (Lowe 1839).

Ephippion guttifer (Bennett 1831)

Common name: **Prickly puffer**; **Peixe-bola-de-pintas**, Baiacú, Baiacú-de-pintas, Balhacú, Bola, Sapo, Tamboril, Tamboril-do-alto.

References: mainland Portugal (ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Matsuura, 2016a; Bañón *et al.*, 2018a) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; MNHN-IC-A-8364, n.d.; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The occurrence records of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle indicate the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Morocco (MNHN-IC-A-8364) but the geographic coordinates correspond to a location in the Madeira EEZ.

Lagocephalus laevigatus (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Smooth puffer**; **Peixe-bola-verde**, Baiacú, Baiacú-verde, Baiacu-verde, Balhacú, Bola, Globo, Peixe-bola, Peixe-sapo, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Matsuura, 2016a) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species can be confused with *Lagocephalus lagocephalus* (Linnaeus 1758) (Matsuura, 2016a).

Lagocephalus lagocephalus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Oceanic puffer**; **Peixe-bola-oceânico**, Alicate, Baiacú, Balão, Balhacú, Bola, Globo, Peixe-balão, Peixe-bola, Peixe-porco, Peixe-sapo, Porco, Sapinho-do-mar, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1888; MNHN-IC-1905-0585, 1900; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015c; Matsuura, 2016a; Encarnação *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Shipp, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Nobre, 1935; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015c; Matsuura, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Lagocephalus laevigatus* (Linnaeus 1766) (Matsuura, 2016a).

Sphoeroides marmoratus (Lowe 1838)

Common name: Guinean pufferfish; **Peixe-bola-da-Guiné**, Baiacú, Balão, Balhacú, Bola, Pampo, Peixe-balão, Peixe-bola, Peixe-coelho, Peixe-sapo, Pombo, Sapinho, Sapo, Sopapo, Urrô.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Almeida, 1986; Shipp, 1990; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese 1973; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Shipp, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Nash *et al.*, 1994a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoincini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015c; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Vinciguerra, 1883; MNHN-IC-0000-2160, 1848; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015c; Matsuura, 2016a; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species can be confused with *Sphoeroides spengleri* (Bloch 1785) (Matsuura, 2016a). The holotype (unique) of *Tetrodon marmoratus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *S. marmoratus*, caught off Madeira was in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1850.11.29.28) but it is not accessible in NHMUK data portal.

Sphoeroides pachygaster (Müller & Troschel 1848)

Common name: **Blunthead puffer**; **Peixe-bola-de-focinho-achatado**, Baiacú, Balão, Balhacú, Bola, Peixe-balão, Peixe-bola, Peixe-sapo, Sapo, Sapo-do-alto.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Calvário *et al.*, 1980; INIP, 1982b; Tortonese, 1986e; Quéro *et al.*, 1997, 1998; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2011; Ward *et al.*, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015d), Azores (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Barnard, 1927; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Shipp, 1974; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Calvário *et al.*, 1980; Brito, 1983; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Vacchi, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015d) and Madeira

(Osório de Castro, 1967; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papakonstantinou, 2015d; Matsuura, 2016a; POGID, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017).

Sphoeroides spengleri (Bloch 1785)

Common name: **Bandtail puffer**; **Peixe-bola-de-pintas**, Sapó, Pombo.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?)), Azores (Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; SAIAB FC 36087, 1990; SAIAB FC 36089, 1990; SAIAB FC 36114, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; SAIAB FC 51520, 1991; SAIAB FC 48896, 1995; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?)) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; Vinciguerra, 1883; ZMH 20697, 1931; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. spengleri* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. However, some authors indicate this species is replaced by *S. marmoratus* (Müller and Troschel, 1848) in the Eastern Atlantic.

Family Ostraciidae

Acanthostracion notacanthus (Bleeker 1863)

Common name: Island boxfish; **Peixe-cofre**, Cofre, Peixe-caixa, Peixe-boi.

References: Azores (USNM 42144, 1889-1890; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Duron and Quérou, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Klassen, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Tighe, 2015d; Matsuura, 2014, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Acanthostracion quadricornis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Scrawled cowfish**; **Peixe-cofre-touro**, Cofre, Couraceiro, Peixe-cofre, Peixe-toiro, Peixe-touro, Toiro, Touro.

References: Azores (PECS) (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ROM 23915, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. quadricornis* is the Western Atlantic.

Family Monacanthidae

Aluterus monoceros (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Unicorn leatherjacket filefish**; **Peixe-porco-galhudo**, Peixe-porco, Porco.

References: mainland Portugal (Matsuura *et al.*, 2015; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015a), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2004; Cardigos *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Freitas and Biscoito, 2002; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Matsuura *et al.*, 2015; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015a; Matsuura, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The distribution map of this species reported by Matsuura *et al.* (2015) included the area of mainland Portugal. Specimens are needed for confirmation in mainland Portugal.

Aluterus scriptus (Osbeck 1765)

Common name: **Scribbled leatherjacket filefish**; **Peixe-porco-bicudo**, Peixe-porco, Peixe-porco-galhudo, Porco.

References: mainland Portugal (Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015b), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 36, 2000; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Freitas and Biscoito, 2002; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Papakonstantinou and Rijnsdorp, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Stephanolepis hispidus (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Planehead filefish**; **Peixe-porco-áspero**, Peixe-gatilho-galhudo, Peixe-porco, Peixe-porco-galhudo, Porco, Porco-galhudo.

References: Azores (Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1870; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Harmelin-Vivien and Quéro, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several syntypes of *Monacanthus auriga* Lowe 1852, synonym of *S. hispidus*, were caught off Madeira and their whereabouts are unknown.

Stephanolepis setifer (Bennett 1831)

Common name: Pygmy filefish; **Peixe-porco-galhudo**, Peixe-porco, Porco.

References: Madeira (?) (MNHN-IC-0000-6318, 1848; Günther, 1870; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. setifer* is the Western Atlantic. However, there are seven occurrence records of this species in the eastern central Atlantic. All preserved specimens are in the fishes collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle and in the Canadian Museum of Nature. For K. Matsuura (pers comm.) the record of Madeira specimen is probably a misidentification. Therefore, we considered this record as doubtful until the specimen will be re-evaluated. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Balistidae

Balistes capricus Gmelin 1789

Common name: **Grey triggerfish; Cangulo-cinzento**, Asno, Balista, Balisto, Burro, Cangul, Cangulo, Fambil, Peixe-burro, Peixe-porco, Porco, Tambor.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 1997; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, b, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Veiga *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Matsuura, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Richard, 1912; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot, 1967; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Sazonov and Galaktionova, 1987; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Silva and Menezes, 1995b; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1870; de Brito Capello, 1872; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nunes, 1974; Tortonese, 1979h, 1986e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Matsuura, 2016a; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Balistes punctatus Gmelin 1789

Common name: **Bluespotted triggerfish; Cangulo-pintado**.

References: Azores (Floeter *et al.*, 2008) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986e; Harmelin-Vivien and Quéro, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Matsuura, 2014, 2016a; Tighe, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)).

Balistes vetula Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Queen triggerfish**; **Cangulo-real**, Balista, Balisto, Cangulo, Peixe-porco, Porco, Rainha.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985), Azores (Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986e; Harmelin-Vivien and Quéro, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015h; Matsuura, 2016a; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Matsuura, 2016a).

Canthidermis maculata (Bloch 1786)

Common name: **Rough triggerfish**; **Cangulo-áspero**, Cangulo, Peixe-porco.

References: mainland Portugal (Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015a), Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015a) and Madeira (MCZ 86747, 1970; Rijnsdorp and Papaconstantinou, 2015a; Matsuura, 2016a).

Canthidermis sufflamen (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Ocean triggerfish**; **Cangulo-oceânico**, Cangulo.

References: Azores (PECS) (ROM 23921, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Ralph, 2015v; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Xanthichthys ringens (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Sargassum triggerfish; **Cangulo-do-sargaço**, Balista, Balisto, Cangulo, Peixe-porco, Porco.

References: Azores (?) (Hollard, 1854; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Moore, 1967; Osório de Castro, 1967; Randall *et al.*, 1978(?); Arruda, 1997(?)). The holotype (unique) of *Balistes elongatus* Hollard 1854, synonym of *X. ringens*, caught off the Azores was in the MNHN collections but is not found. According to Randall *et al.* (1978) the Hollard's description of *B. elongatus* is not compatible with the morphological characters of *X. ringens*. Previously, Fowler (1936), Albuquerque (1954-1956) and Moore (1967) reported the species from the Azores on the assumption that *Balistes elongatus* Hollard is *X. ringens*. Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) reported the current geographic distribution of *X. ringens* in the Western Atlantic and Ascension Island. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Scorpaeniformes

Family Sebastidae

Helicolenus dactylopterus (Delaroche 1809)

Common name: **Blackbelly rosefish**; **Cantarilho-legítimo**, Acantarilho, Alcantarilha, Alcantarilho, Boca-negra, Cantaril, Cantarilha, Cantarilho, Cantariz, Cântaro, Cardeal, Carneiro, Coça, Galinha, Galinha-domar, Matulha, Pai-de-gato, Papa-jaca, Peixe-carneiro, Rascasso, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Rocaz, Ronca, Roncaz, Samonete, Serrano, Serrão, Vermelho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Brauer, 1906; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a, b; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Porteiro *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Vaillant, 1888, 1919; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Roule and Angel, 1923; Nobre, 1924, 1930, 1935; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer 1969; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Ehrich, 1977; Wheeler, 1978; Blanc

and Hureau, 1979; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992, 1995; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Isidro, 1987, 1989, 1996; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Monteiro *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pérèz, 1992; Silva and Krug, 1992; Krug, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2012, 2014; Besugo, 2013; Higgins *et al.* 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (MNHN-IC-1955-0021, n.d.; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; von Martens, 1876; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: one specimen at the coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22863) and the others in Josephine Bank (MMF 22416, 1967, set of twenty two specimens and MMF 22852, 1967, one specimen).

Sebastes norvegicus (Ascanius 1772)

Common name: **Golden redfish; Peixe-vermelho**, Cantarilho-do-mares-do-norte, Comunista, Peixe-fino, Sabonete, Vermelho.

References: Azores (PECS) (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Sebastes mentella Travin 1951

Common name: **Beaked redfish; Peixe-vermelho-da-fundura**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Garnes, 2001)

Trachyscorpia cristulata (Goode & Bean 1896)

Common name: **Atlantic thornyhead; Cantarilho-espinhoso**.

References: mainland Portugal (Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Silva, 2008, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorange *et al.*, 2015b; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2012; IMAR/DOP ImagDOP videos Condor 2087, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorange *et al.*, 2015b) and Madeira (Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorange *et al.*, 2015b).

Family Setarchidae

Ectreposebastes imus Garman 1899

Common name: Midwater scorpionfish; **Rascasso-da-fundura**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Kukuev, 2002) and Madeira (Eschmeyer and Buddo, 2015).

Setarches guentheri Johnson 1862

Common name: **Channeled rockfish; Requeime-de-natura**, Rascasso, Requeime, Requeme, Requeme-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Pakhorukov, 2008; Velasco *et al.*, 2010; Costa, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Priede, 2017), Azores (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Saldanha, 1977a; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; IMAR/DOP COLETA 206, 1989; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira[▲] (NHMUK 1862.4.22.36, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1862a, 1863a; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Poss and Rama Rao, 1984; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Poss and Rama Rao, 1984; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Marques and Saldanha, 1998; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Velasco *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; Poss,

2016; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1862.4.22.36). One specimen caught at the Meteor Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22883, 1967).

Family Scorpaenidae

Phenacoscorpius nebris Eschmeyer 1965

Common name: Short-tube scorpionfish; **Rascasso-de-tubo-curto**.

References: Madeira (PECS) (SDSC 16587, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. nebris* is the Western Atlantic.

Pontinus kuhlii (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: **Offshore rockfish; Cantarilho-requeime**, Brage, Cantareiro, Cantaril, Cantarilho, Cântaro, Cardeal, Chapado, Galhudo, Palhaço, Rascasso, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Toupeira, Vermelho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935b; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; INIP, 1982a; Martins, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Regan, 1903a; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Monteiro *et al.*, 1991; Silva and Krug, 1992; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Silva, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2012, 2014; Besugo, 2013; Higgins *et al.* 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther, 1860, 1880; Sauvage, 1878; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896; Zugmayer, 1911b (PECS); Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935a; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The specimen from Lowe of *Scorpaena kuhlii* Bowdich 1825, synonym of *P. kuhlii*, caught off Madeira is in the SMF collections (SMF 14).

Scorpaena azorica Eschmeyer 1969

Common name: **Azores scorpionfish; Rascasso-dos-Açores**.

References: Azores (USNM 94463, 1884; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997(?); Arruda, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Menezes 2015; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Terceira Island (Azores) is in the USNM collections (USNM 94463).

Scorpaena canariensis (Sauvage 1878)

Common name: Canary scorpionfish; **Rascasso-das-Canárias**.

References: Azores (Wirtz, 1994, 2005; Motomura *et al.*, 2005; Cardigos *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Brito, 1991; Brito *et al.*, 2002; Motomura *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Scorpaena elongata Cadenat 1943

Common name: **Slender rockfish; Rascasso-rosado**, Galinha-do-mar, Rascasso, Rescasso, Rocaz.

References: mainland Portugal (Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores (Poss, 2016) and Madeira (Poss, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. elongata* is the Mediterranean Sea and the Eastern Atlantic. The distribution map of this species reported by Poss (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Scorpaena laevis Troschel 1866

Common name: **Senegalese rockfish**; **Rascasso-do-Senegal**, Galinha-do-mar, Rascasso, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Rescasso, Rocaz, Roncaz.

References: Azores (Collins, 1954; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015e; Poss, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) this species is absent of Madeira.

Scorpaena loppei Cadenat 1943

Common name: **Cadenat's scorpionfish**; **Rascasso-de-Loppé**.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1887-0307, 1883; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (SDSC 23056, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; SDSC 9481, 1998; Kukuev, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (PECS) (SDSC 23052, 1967; SDSC 23053, 1967; Maul, 1976; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: four specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22803, 1967 set of three specimens and MMF 22851, 1967) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22841, 1967, set of five specimens, MMF 22878, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22881, 1967, set of two specimens).

Scorpaena maderensis Valenciennes 1833

Common name: **Madeira rockfish**; **Rascasso-da-Madeira**, Cantarilho, Coça, Papa-jaca, Rascaço, Rascasso, Rocaz.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935(?); Boutière, 1958; Eschmeyer, 1969; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Machado *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Encarnação *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a, 1897; Sampaio, 1904; Brauer, 1906; Vaillant, 1919; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Eschmeyer, 1969; Wood and Williams, 1974; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Saldanha, 1977a, 1980, 1995; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Machado *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Poss, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843-1860; Günther, 1860; Brauer, 1906; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1935; Norman, 1935b; Eschmeyer, 1969; MNHN-IC-0000-6682, 1970; MNHN-IC-0000-6683, 1970; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Machado *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Eight specimens of *Scorpaena maderensis* Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *S. maderensis*, are deposited in the MNHN collections as syntypes (MNHN-IC-0000-6682 (set of four specimens) and MNHN-IC-0000-6683 (set of four specimens) all caught off Madeira. These eight specimens were donated by the NHMUK and the collection date is much earlier than the date of determination as syntypes (1970) by Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Klausewitz.

Scorpaena notata Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Small red scorpionfish; Rascasso-escorpião**, Carneiro, Coça, Matindias, Mete-em-dias, Palhaço, Peixe-carneiro, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Rascaço, Rascasso, Rescasso, Rocaz, Roncaz, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1896, 1917; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982a; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Collett, 1896a; Vaillant, 1919; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985a, b; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990e; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoni *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1841, 1849; Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Collett, 1896; Johnson, 1863b; NHMUK 1917.7.14.87, 1912-1936; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Poss, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22865, 1967, set of two specimens). The holotype of *Scorpaena ustulata* Lowe 1841 caught off Madeira, synonym of *S. notata*, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1917.7.14.87). Wirtz *et al.* (2008) do not indicate the presence of this species as a coastal fish of Madeira, but confirm its existence only in depths deeper than 100 meters. Froese and Pauly (2019) reported the absence of this species in Madeira due to a misinterpretation of the text of Wirtz *et al.* (2008).

Scorpaena plumieri Bloch 1789

Common name: **Pacific spotted scorpionfish; Rascasso-negro**, Coça, Rascasso, Rescasso, Rocaz.

References: Azores (?) (Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016) and Madeira (?) (Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. plumieri* is the Western Atlantic, and Ascension and Saint Helena islands. Santos *et al.* (1997) referred that the records of *S. plumieri* to the Azores are misidentifications of *Scorpaena laevis* Troschel 1866. Additionally, Poss (2016) considered that the report of this species from the Azores has been questioned and no materials exist to substantiate its presence there. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Scorpaena porcus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Black scorpionfish; Rascasso-de-pintas**, Cancarro, Carneiro, Coça, Palhaço, Peixe-carneiro, Peixe-porco, Porco, Rascasso, Rascasso-escuro, Rascasso-preto, Requeime, Requeime-preto, Requeimo, Requeme, Rescasso, Rocaz, Roncaz, Sarasco, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; Günther, 1860; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Halstead 1980; Martins, 1981; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et*

al., 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Poss, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Poss, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005305).

Scorpaena scrofa Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Red scorpionfish; Rascasso-vermelho**, Cancarro, Cantaril, Cantarilho, Carneiro, Coça, Palhaço, Papa-jaca, Peixe-carneiro, Porca-marinha, Rainúnculo, Ranúnculo, Rascassa-vermelha, Rascasso, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Rescasso, Rocaz, Roncaz, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Günther, 1860; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Posser, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Dinis, 1985; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Poss, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Günther, 1860; Drouët, 1861b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888b; Roule and Angel, 1921; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Duncker, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985a, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843-1860; Günther, 1860; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Norman, 1935b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Eschmeyer, 1969; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau and Litvinenko, 1986; Eschmeyer and Demster, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; Poss, 2016; Priede, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in 1967 at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22467, 1967), a second specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005306).

Scorpaena stephanica Cadenat 1943

Common name: **Spotted-fin rockfish; Rascasso-de-barbatana-pontuada**, Rascasso, Rascasso-pontuado, Rocaz.

References: Madeira (PECS) (NHMUK 2016.3.10.105, 1972; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. stephanica* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania south to Angola. The northernmost occurrence in the Eastern Atlantic is a preserved specimen deposited in the Natural History Museum (London) (NHMUK 2016.3.10.105) as *Scorpaena gaillardae* Roux 1954, caught off on April 11, 1972 during the research cruise R.R.S. Discovery Cruise, and represents the only historical record of this species from Madeira (in the PECS area). The closest known record occurs from Canary Islands. Probably it has a discontinuous distribution being Madeira the northern limit of its range.

Scorpaenodes arenai Torchio 1962

Common name: Messina rockfish; **Rascasso-de-Messina**.

References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Triglidae

Chelidonichthys cuculus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Red gurnard**; **Cabra-vermelha**, Antininho, Bebedo, Bêbedo, Bêbedo-ruivo, Bêbo, Bêvo, Bobo, Cabra, Cabrinha, Carriço, Peixe-de-Santo-António, Roberto, Ruivo, Santo-António.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Richard, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Hureau, 1986b; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984a, c; Hureau, 1986b; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22426, 1967).

Chelidonichthys lastoviza (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Streaked gurnard**; **Cabra-riscada**, Bêbedo, Bêbo, Bêdo, Cabra, Cabrinha, Carriço, Roberto, Ruivo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Günther, 1860; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Richards, 1981, 2016; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Chaves, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Richards, 1968; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Richard, 2016; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in April 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005340).

Chelidonichthys lucerna (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Tub gurnard**; **Cabra-cabaço**, Alfondega, Antoninho, Bêbado, Bêbo, Cabação, Cabaço, Caboço, Cabra, Cabra-morena, Cabrinha, Carriço, Peixe-cabra, Peixe-de-Santo-António, Roberto, Ruivo, Santo-António, Surdo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895c, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Richards, 1981; Borges, 1982; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Richard, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Chelidonichthys obscurus (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Longfin gurnard**; **Cabra-de-bandeira**, Cabaço, Cabra, Cabrinha, Carriço, Roberto, Ruivo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Moura *et al.*, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Richard, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981(?); Dooley *et al.*, 1985(?); Hureau, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Richard, 2016(?); Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981(?); Richards, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Richard, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The occurrence of this species in the Azores was mentioned by several authors, but the records are unconfirmed [Dooley *et al.* (1985); Richard (2016); Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019)]. Santos *et al.* (1997) also considered those records not valid for the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

Eutrigla gurnardus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Grey gurnard**; **Cabra-morena**, Antoninho, Bacamarte, Bêbedo, Bêbo, Bêvo, Borracho, Cabra, Cabra-moira, Cabra-moura, Carriço, Emprenhador, Peixe-de-Santo-António, Roberto, Ruivo, Santo-António.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Cabral, 1999; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Olim and Borges, 2006; França *et al.*, 2011; Silva, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Richard, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores

(Lloris *et al.*, 1991) and Madeira (Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau, 1986b; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Richard, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lepidotrigla cavillone (Lacepède 1801)

Common name: **Large-scaled gurnard; Ruivo**, Cabra.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1867; Bragança, 1902; Pereira, 1915; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc and Hureau, 1979, 1986; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Olim and Borges, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei Blanc & Hureau 1973

Common name: **Spiny gurnard; Ruivo-espinhoso**.

References: mainland Portugal (Maul, 1976; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Olim and Borges, 2006; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; EMBL, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018).

Trigla lyra Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Piper gurnard; Cabra-lira**, Bode, Cabra, Cabra-morena, Cabrinha, Cabrinha-da-mourama, Carriço, Peixe-cabra, Roberto, Ruivo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Hureau, 1986b; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Olim and Borges, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?)) and Madeira[▲] (Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Hureau, 1986b; Richards and Saksena, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Richard, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Santos *et al.* (1997) indicated that the record of *T. lyra* from the Azores is based on a probable misidentification of *Chelidonichthys cuculus* (Linnaeus 1758) by Sampaio (1904). The occurrence of this species in the Azores needs further documentation (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

Family Peristediidae

Peristedion cataphractum (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **African armoured searobin; Cabra-de-casca**, Armado, Bargela, Bêbedo, Bergela, Berguela, Cabra, Cabra-armada, Cabra-castelhana, Cabra-de-argel, Cabra-de-casco, Cabra-espinhosa, Cabra-francesa, Cabrinha-da-moirama, Cabrinha-da-moirana, Cabrinha-da-mourama, Cabrinha-de-moirama, Cabrinha-de-mourama, Casca, Espinhosa, Peixe-cabra.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Blanc and Hureau, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Miller, 1981; Hureau, 1986b; Miller and Richards, 1990; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Garcia, 2015e;

Richards and Miller, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (IMAR/DOP COLETA 219, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2422, 1922; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015e).

Family Cottidae

Myoxocephalus scorpius (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Shorthorn sculpin**; **Escorpião**, Charrasco, Charrôco, Diabo, Peixe-diabo, Peixe-sapo, Sapo, Saranco, Sarronca, Sarrouco, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. scorpius* is circumpolar, Northern Hemisphere (including White Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea). The presence of this species off the Portuguese mainland is considered rare (Nobre, 1935) and only historical records are known. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. The most southern occurrence record in the Atlantic ocean, out of the current geographic distribution area, occurred at 26°28.8'N, 52°50.4'W (DFO-NFLD 31984.SHSCUL, 1980). Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species in the Azores.

Taurulus bubalis (Euphrasen 1786)

Common name: Longspined bullhead; **Escorpião-roco**, Diabo, Escorpião, Padre, Peixe-diabo, Peixe-roco, Peixe-sapo, Peixe-sapo-da-ribeira, Roco, Sapo, Sapo-da-ribeira, Saranco, Sarronca, Sarrouco, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1888, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Vinciguerra, 1923; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Neyelov, 1979; Fedorov, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Arruda, 1990; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Lorange *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Psychrolutidae

Cottunculus thomsonii (Günther 1882)

Common name: Pallid sculpin; **Escorpião-pálido**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fedorov and Nelson, 1986; Nelson, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Florin *et al.*, 2015; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Cyclopteridae

Cyclopterus lumpus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Lumpfish**; **Peixe-lapa**, Lapa.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Almaça, 1965a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lindberg, 1979; Stein, 1986a; Vasconcelos *et al.*, 2004; Bañón *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. lumpus* in the Eastern Atlantic is the Baltic Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean. This species is of rare occurrence in southern waters and the southernmost occurrence record includes catches off southern Portugal.

Eumicrotremus spinosus (Fabricius 1776)

Common name: Atlantic spiny lumpsucker; **Peixe-lapa-espinhoso**, Lapa, Peixe-lapa.

References: Azores (Collett, 1897, 1905; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. spinosus* is the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic.

Family Liparidae

Liparis liparis (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: Striped seasnail; **Peixe-lesma-listado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Chernova *et al.*, 2004).

Liparis montagui (Donovan 1804)

Common name: **Montagus seasnail**; **Peixe-lesma-de-Montagus**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fage, 1918; Lindberg, 1979; Arruda, 1990; Florin *et al.*, 2014).

Paraliparis copei Goode & Bean 1896

Common name: Blacksnout seasnail; **Peixe-lesma-de-focinho-preto**.

References: Azores (Stein, 1986b, 2016 (PECS); ARC 26932, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Paraliparis membranaceus Günther 1887

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lesma-membranoso**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Günther, 1887; Burke, 1930; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954–1956; Lindberg, 1979; Stein and Able, 1986). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. membranaceus* is the Eastern South Pacific. The *P. membranaceus* record off mainland Portugal is erroneous (Stein, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Nobre (1935), Albuquerque (1954–1956), Lindberg (1979) and Stein and Able (1986) reported the occurrence of this species in mainland Portugal based on Günther (1887) and Burke (1930). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Paraliparis nigellus Chernova & Møller 2008

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-lesma-escuro**.

References: Azores (Chernova and Møller, 2008; MAR-ECO 2619, 2004; MAR-ECO 2633, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015f; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Order Centrarchiformes

Family Kyphosidae

Kyphosus bigibbus Lacepède 1801

Common name: **Brown chub**; **Preguiçosa-cinzenta**, Preguiçosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen and Clements, 2013(?); Knudsen *et al.*, 2015h) and Madeira (Knudsen and Clements, 2013; Sakai and Nakabo, 2014, 2016; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015h). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *Kyphosus bosquii* (Lacepède 1802) is synonym of *Kyphosus bigibbus* Lacepède 1801 and its current geographic distribution is the Atlantic (if valid). However, Sakai and Nakabo (2014) have a different view of the taxonomy of the Atlantic species of *Kyphosus* and consider *K. bosquii* to occur in the Atlantic Ocean.

Kyphosus sectatrix (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Bermuda sea chub**; **Preguiçosa-branca**, Choupa, Preguiçosa, Patruça, Salema-do-Brasil, Sopa.

References: mainland Portugal (Canas *et al.*, 2005; Francour and Mouine, 2008; de Casamajor and Morandau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2017a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Francour and Mouine, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Günther, 1859; Norman, 1935b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Desoutter, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Knudsen and Clements (2013) reported it is possible that the records of *K. sectatrix* at the Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997) could have included the occasional *K. bigibbus*. On the other hand, according to the former authors the specimen reported by Canas *et al.* (2005) from the Algarve coast was identified as *K. sectator* (i.e. older name *K. sectatrix*), but its photo resembles *K. bigibbus*.

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)

Common name: **Brassy chub**; **Preguiçosa-bronzeada**, Preguiçosa. [**Yellow sea chub**; **Preguiçosa-amarela**, Preguiçosa, Patruça, Salema-do-Brasil (as *Kyphosus incisor* (Cuvier 1831))].

References: mainland Portugal (Knudsen *et al.*, 2015i; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b), Azores (Patzner *et al.*, 1992; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015i) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Sakai and Nakabo, 2014, 2016; Knudsen *et al.*, 2015i). According to Knudsen and Clements (2013) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *Kyphosus incisor* (Cuvier 1831) (in the Atlantic) is synonym of *K. vaigiensis*. The current geographic distribution includes Atlantic Ocean (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Order Acropomatiformes

Family Polyprionidae

Polyprion americanus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Wreckfish**; **Cherne**, Charnota, Cherna, Cherna-de-pau, Cherna-de-pau, Cherne-americano, Cherne-galego, Chernota, Mero, Mero-francês, Pardete, Pardil, Pardilho, Romeiro.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Santos *et al.*, 2002b, c; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Pakhorukov, 2008; Chaves, 2009; Silva, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015h; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979b; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva and Krug, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Krug, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Sedberry, 1995, 2002; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Sedberry *et al.*, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010,b, 2013, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Günther, 1859; Lowe, 1841, 1843-1860; de Velloso, 1892; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984c; Severino, 2004; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015h; POGID, 2016; Roberts 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Epigonidae

Epigonus constanciae (Giglioli 1880)

Common name: Constance deepwater cardinalfish; **Olhudo-de-espinho**.

References: mainland Portugal (OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015d) and Madeira (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortonese, 1986b; Maugé and Mayer, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015d; Gon, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Epigonus denticulatus Dieuzeide 1950

Common name: **Pencil cardinal**; **Olhudo-denteado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a), Azores (PECS) (Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Epigonus telescopus (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Black cardinal fish; Olhudo**, Besoiro, Besouro, Boca-negra, Diabo, Escamuda, Escamuda-preta, Escuro, Jordão, Olhuda, Olhudo; Peixe-diabo, Peixe-sabão, Peixe-sardão, Pimentel, Preto, Ribaldo-preto, Robaldo, Robaldo-do-alto, Robaldo-preto, Robalo, Robalo-do-alto, Robalo-preto, Sabão, Salmonete, Salmonete-da-fundura, Salmonete-de-fundura, Salmonete-preto, Sardão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, e, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1903; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979a, 1986b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Figueiredo *et al.*, 1994; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015f; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores[▲] (Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Scherbachev *et al.*, 1985 (PECS); Santos *et al.*, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Saldanha and Biscoito, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001; Hareide and Garnes, 2001 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2009, 2012; Martins *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015f) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1843; Steindachner, 1867; de Brito Capello, 1871; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Nunes, 1953; Tortonese, 1979a; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b; Maugé and Mayer, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015f; Gon, 2016; POGID, 2016; Delgado *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Microichthys coccoi Rüppell 1852

Common name: Dwarf deepwater cardinalfish; **Olhudo-anão**.

References: Azores (MCZ 149629, 1978; MCZ 149630, 1978; Arruda, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gon, 2016; Priede, 2017; Ordines *et al.*, 2018b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Family Howellidae

Howella atlantica Post & Quéro 1991

Common name: **Pelagic basslet; Peixe-alado-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (MCZ 86138, 1972(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MCZ 149545, 1978; ZMH 25084, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 25086, 1982 (PECS); Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Tortonese, 1979a, 1986a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The current geographic distribution of *H. atlantica* is in the Atlantic (Eschmeyer *et al.* 2019). According to Heemstra (2016d) this species is frequently misidentified as *Howella sherborni* (non Norman 1930) or *Howella brodiei* (non Ogilby 1899). The specimen MCZ 86138 was identified as *Howella brodiei* Ogilby 1899. It is recommended the re-evaluation of these specimens identification. The records of *H. brodiei* in the northeast Atlantic should probably be considered as belonging to *H. atlantica* (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Howella brodiei (Ogilby 1899)

Common name: **Pelagic basslet; Peixe-alado-de-Brodie**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (MCZ 86138, 1972; ZSM-Pis-029105 / 534316 / 385904, 1992; ZSM-Pis-029212 / 534417 / 386005, 1992), Azores (?) (ZMH 7125, 1970 (PECS); ZMH 117143, 1979 (PECS); ZMH 117276, 1979 (PECS); MAR-ECO 7276, 2004; MAR-ECO 7425, 2004; MAECO153-06, 2006; MAECO154-06, 2006; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010) and Madeira (?) (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; ZMH 103325, 1966; MCZ 86142, 1969; MCZ 86162, 1972; Tortonese, 1979a). The specimens deposited in the Natural History Collections of the University of Bergen (MAR-ECO), Museum of Comparative Zoology of the Harvard University (MCZ), Zoological Museum of the Universität Hamburg (ZMH), and in the Staatliche Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen Bayerns (ZSM) were not identified to the subspecies level. Two specimens of the genus *Howella* caught off in Azores were identified as *H. brodiei* and their vouchers (MAECO) are in the GenBank. However, according to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Howella brodiei* (Ogilby 1899) is the Indo-Pacific: South Africa

east to Hawaiian Islands and California (U.S.A.), north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia. This geographic distribution is in contradiction with the records and references of this species in the north-west and north-east Atlantic. Thus, it is recommended the re-evaluation of these specimens' identification and consequently this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Howella sherborni (Norman 1930)

Common name: **Pelagic basslet**; **Peixe-alado-de-Sherborn**.

References: Azores (PECS) (?) (NHMUK 2015.7.9.249, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The specimens reported for the Azores and Madeira could have been misidentified according to the circumglobal geographic distribution of this species in the southern temperate seas, as reported by Post and Quéro (1991), Heemstra (2016c) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019). However, the specimen with the occurrence record NHMUK 2015.7.9.249 was confirmed by genetic analyses as *H. sherborni*, such as other three specimens caught off the North-western Atlantic. Thus, it is recommended the re-evaluation of this specimen identification and consequently this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Howella simplex (Parr 1933)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-alado**.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (YPM ICH 005179, 1959; YPM ICH 005180, 1959; YPM ICH 005181, 1959; YPM ICH 005182, 1959; YPM ICH 005183, 1959; YPM ICH 005184, 1959; YPM ICH 005185, 1959; YPM ICH 005186, 1959). This species is sometimes confused with *Howella brodiei* Ogilby 1899 (Heemstra, 2016c). These specimens were identified as *Bathysphyraenops simplex* Parr 1933 [synonyms of *H. simplex* (Parr 1933)] and are preserved in the fishes collections in the Yale Peabody Museum's Division of Vertebrate Zoology. However, these specimens could have been misidentified according to the circumglobal geographic distribution of this species in the tropical and subtropical Western Atlantic, as reported by Heemstra (2016c). Thus, it is recommended the re-evaluation of these specimens identification and consequently this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Order Perciformes

Family Moronidae

Dicentrarchus labrax (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European seabass**; **Robalo-legítimo**, Cachaço, Cachote, Chaliço, Cornilha, Corninha, Corninho, Cutelo, Peixe-branco, Robailo, Robalete, Robaldinho, Robaldo, Robalete, Robaliço, Robalinho, Robalo, Robalo-marisco, Robalote, Solhado, Tareco, Xale.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1893, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Osório, 1895; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Smith, 1981; Bauchot, 1987; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008, 2012; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Pollard, 2015a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Pollard, 2015; Heemstra, 2016d).

Dicentrarchus punctatus (Bloch 1792)

Common name: **Spotted seabass**; **Robalo-baila**, Alvaira, Avaira, Avária, Baila, Baile, Bailadeira, Balha, Balhadeira, Cachaço, Cachote, Chaliço, Cornilha, Corninha, Corninho, Cutelo, Peixe-branco, Pinta, Pintainha, Pintainho, Robaldete, Robaldinho, Robaldo, Robalete, Robaliço, Robalo, Robalo-de-pintas, Robalo-pinta, Robalote, Solhado, Tareco, Vaila, Vaira, Vairão, Varia, Vária, Variáz, Xale.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, e, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1989; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de

Castro, 1954, 1967; Blanc *et al.*, 1971; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995, 1996, 1997; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015a; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981(?); Craig, 2015a).

Family Serranidae

Anthias anthias (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Swallowtail seaperch**; **Canário-do-mar**, Andorinha, Barbeiro, Canário, Capitão, Castanheta, Castanheta-amarela, Castanheta-do-alto, Folião, Folião-do-alto, Imperador, Imperador-do-alto, Infante, Inzempo, Papagaio-do-mar, Pedador, Pedadore, Periquito, Piriquito.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1992, 1994; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2012, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1843-1860; Günther 1859, 1880; MNHN-IC-0000-4316, 1868; Guichenot, 1868; de Brito Capello, 1871; NHMUK 1890.5.31.2-3, 1878-1892; Johnson, 1890; Zugmayer, 1911b; Roule, 1919a (PECS); Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Tortonese, 1979b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Two syntypes of *Aylopon canariensis* Guichenot 1868 and *Anthias mundulus* Johnson 1890, synonyms of *A. anthias*, are in the MNHN and NHMUK collections (MNHN-IC-0000-4316 (set of two specimens) and NHMUK 1890.5.31.2-3 (set of two specimens), respectively, all caught off Madeira. One specimen caught in October 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections. Several specimens caught at the Josephine Bank and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections [MMF 22406, 1967, set of sixty one specimens (Josephine Bank) and MMF 22371, 1967, set of nine specimens, MMF 22840, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22853, 1967, one specimen and MMF 22873, 1967, one specimen, from the Meteor Bank].

Cephalopholis nigri (Günther 1859)

Common name: **Niger hind**; **Garoupa-do-Níger**; Garoupa-negra; Garoupa-preta.

References: Madeira (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.) 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. nigri* is the Mediterranean Sea (Malta) and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Canary Islands, Senegal to Angola, including islands in the Gulf of Guinea. The distribution map of this species reported by Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.) (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago.

Epinephelus aeneus (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **White grouper**; **Garoupa-legítima**, Baixa-bedaque, Cherna, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-de-Portugal, Garoupa-verde, Garupa, Merlo, Mero, Murianga, Nero, Peixe-conta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986a; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015b; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Bañón *et al.*, 2017b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Tortonese, 1979a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991).

Epinephelus adscensionis (Osbeck 1765)

Common name: **Rock hind**; **Garoupa-pintada-da-rocha**, Garoupa.

References: Azores (Craig *et al.*, 2011; Ferreira *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the geographic distribution of *E. adscensionis* in the Eastern Atlantic is restricted to the islands in Gulf of Guinea.

Epinephelus caninus (Valenciennes 1843)

Common name: **Dogtooth grouper**; **Mero-gigante**, Cherna, Cherna-da-costa, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-gigante, Garoupa-grande, Garoupa-negra, Garoupa-preta, Garupa, Mera, Merlo, Mero, Mero-bicudo, Negro, Nero, Pica-pau.

References: mainland Portugal (Vinciguerra, 1883; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Heemstra, 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967).

This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1628) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). In mainland Portugal it is a rare species according to Osório de Castro (1967). This author also mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira and the Azores without indicating its geographical location. Specimens are needed for confirmation in the Azores.

Epinephelus costae (Steindachner 1878)

Common name: **Goldblotch grouper**; **Garoupa-dourada**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019); Azores (?) (Wood, 1973, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Wirtz, 1990a; Martins, and Santos, 1991; Patzner *et al.*, 1990; Santos, 1992b) and Madeira (?) (Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Craig and Pollard, 2015b). This species was named *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1828) from 1895 to 1988 (Craig and Pollard, 2015b). Currently *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (non Valenciennes 1828) is synonym of *E. costae* and *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1828) is synonym of *Epinephelus fasciatus* (Forsskål 1775). Several authors mention the occurrence of this species in the Azores and Madeira on the basis of misidentification of *Mycteroperca fusca* (Lowe 1838) (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Craig and Pollard, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira and the Azores.

Epinephelus goreensis (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Dungat grouper**; **Mero-amarelo**, Canário, Cherna, Cherne, Engenhim, Garoupa, Garoupa-amarela, Garoupa-branca, Garoupa-castanha, Garoupa-de-bigode, Garoupa-negra, Garoupa-preta, Garupa, Mera, Merlo, Mero, Mero-castanho, Nero, Nero-amarelo, Nero-castanho, Ruta, Ruta-branca, Sabão.

References: mainland Portugal (†) (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (non Valenciennes 1628) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. goreensis* is from Mauritanea to Angola, including Cape Verde Islands and islands of the Gulf of Guinea. Osório de Castro (1967) considered it a rare species and his reference is the last historical record known for mainland Portugal, and probably it is regionally extinct. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Epinephelus guaza (Linnaeus 1758) - *Nomen dubium* in Mycteroperca

Some authors indicated *E. guaza* as synonym of *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe 1834) but others considered it as of uncertain status in Mycteroperca, Serranidae: Epinephelinae. The occurrence records

of this species to PECS, mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira are assumed to belong to the species *E. marginatus*. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Epinephelus marginatus (Lowe 1834)

Common name: **Dusky grouper**; **Mero-legítimo**, Cachorro, Cherna, Cherna-da-costa, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-negra, Garoupa-preta, Garupa, Mera, Merato, Merlo, Mero, Mero-de-Cabo-Verde, Mero-preto, Negro, Nero.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867c, d, e, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1940, 1943; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b(?); Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harmelin-Vivien and Craig, 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Tortonese, 1954, 1979b(?); Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1992; Martins, 1982a; Bruslé, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985c; Skaramuka *et al.*, 1989; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990c; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990a, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992, 1995; Dias, 1991; Heemstra, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Martins and Santos, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo, 1992; Santos, 1992a, b; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Gonçalves, 1993; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Harmelin-Vivien and Craig, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1833a, 1837, 1838; Günther, 1859; de Brito Capello, 1871; Steindachner, 1876; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b(?); Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Harmelin-Vivien and Craig, 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus gigas* (Brünnich 1768) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). One specimen of *Serranus marginatus* Lowe 1834, synonym of *E. marginatus*, caught off Madeira is in the MMF collections (MMF 3388) and labelled as neotype. The specimen identified by de Brito Capello (1867) as *Serranus cernioides* is uncertain as *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe 1834) (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Hyporthodus haifensis (Ben-Tuvia 1953)

Common name: **Haifa grouper**; **Garoupa-de-Haifa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1987(?); Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe 1834) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016).

Mycteroperca fusca (Lowe 1838)

Common name: **Island grouper**; **Garoupa-insular**, Badejo, Badeijo, Badeija.

References: Azores[▲] (Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982a; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Heemstra, 1991; Martins, and Santos, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992b; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1838; de Brito Capello, 1871; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1936b; Heemstra, 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS,

2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with three other species, namely *Mycteroperca rubra* (Bloch 1793), *M. acutirostris* (Valenciennes 1828) and *Epinephelus alexandrinus* (Valenciennes 1628) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). The neotype of *Serranus fuscus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *M. fusca*, caught off Madeira is in the MMF collections (MMF 24928).

Mycteroperca phenax Jordan & Swain 1884

Common name: **Scamp**; **Garoupa-mariola**.

References: Azores (Morato *et al.*, 2004; Cardigos *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Craig *et al.*, 2012; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Mycteroperca rubra (Bloch 1793)

Common name: **Mottled grouper**; **Garoupa-chumbo**, Badeja, Badejo, Badejo-das-ilhas, Bodejo, Cherne, Garoupa, Garoupa-badejo, Garupa.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986a; Heemstra, 1991; Heemstra and Randall, 1993; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967; IMAR/DOP COLETA 139, 1992) and Madeira[▲] (?) (de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Hoese *et al.*, 2006). This species is sometimes confused with *M. fusca* (Lowe 1838) (Heemstra & Anderson (Jr.), 2016). Specimens from Madeira, Azores, Canary Islands, and Cape Verde have been examined by Heemstra (1991) and were identified as *Mycteroperca fusca* (Lowe 1838). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores and Madeira.

Serranus atricauda Günther 1874

Common name: **Blacktail comber**; **Serrano-de-roló**, Caroupão, Ferreiro, Garoupa, Garoupa-da-costa, Garoupa-de-natura, Garoupa-de-roló, Garoupa-do-roló, Garupa, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Bragança, 1903; Richard, 1904, 1908; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; WWF, 2001; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Günther, 1874; Boulenger, 1895; Collett, 1896a; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Regan, 1903a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979b; Saldanha, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1985c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a, b; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Smith, 1990d; Wirtz, 1990a, 1992, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Günther, 1859, 1874; de Velloso, 1892; Boulenger, 1895; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; INIP, 1980, 1982c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Serranus cabrilla (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Comber**; **Serrano-alecrim**, Alecrim, Andorinha, Cagalhão-chumbado, Caroupa, Garoupa, Garoupa-azul, Garoupa-da-costa, Garoupa-do-alto, Garoupa-riscada, Garrupa, Garupa, Liali, Peixe-alecrim, Rainha-do-alto, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Serrano, Serrão.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Costa and Quéro, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Chaves, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Tortonese, 1954, 1979b, 1986a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; INIP, 1985a; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1992; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Boulenger, 1895; Borodin, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; INIP, 1982c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in April 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005339).

Serranus hepatus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Brown comber**; **Serrano-ferreiro**, Ferreiro, Ferreiro-serrano, Garoupa, Garoupa-encarnada, Garupa.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; INIP, 1982b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Smith, 1990d; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.* 2006, 2008, 2012; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Serranus scriba (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Painted comber**; **Serrano-riscado**, Caroupa, Garoupa, Garoupa-pequena, Garrupa, Garupa, Mirate, Peixe-alecrim, Requeima, Requeime, Requeimo, Requeme, Salmonete, Seima, Serrano, Serrano-pequeno, Serrão, Vaca, Vaqueta.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; INIP, 1982b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; MNHN-IC-2005-0213, 1922; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heemstra and Anderson (Jr.), 2016). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the original report of the occurrence of *S. scriba* for the Azores by Drouët (1861b) is a misidentification of *Serranus atricauda* Günther 1874 and the former

authors never found *S. scriba* in the Azores. Based on the Drouët record, the species was subsequently erroneously referred by several authors as present in the Azores. According to Wirtz *et al.* (2008) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the presence of this species in Madeira is also questionable. Thus, specimens from Madeira and/or the Azores are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in these areas having in mind the contradictions of these authors.

Family Callanthiidae

Callanthias ruber (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Parrot seaperch**; **Canarinho-do-mar**, Andorinha, Castanheta, Castanheta-amarela-do-alto, Imperador, Imperador-de-natura, Imperador-do-alto, Papagaio, Papagaio-do-mar.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Fowler, 1936b; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Anderson (Jr.) *et al.*, 2015; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2012, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Anderson (Jr.) *et al.*, 2015; Anderson (Jr.) 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cocco 1829; Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1843-1860, 1844a, 1849; NHMUK 1855.11.29.13., 1854-1861; Günther, 1859; Boulenger, 1895; Roule, 1919a (PECS); Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Tortonese, 1979b, 1986a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Anderson (Jr.) *et al.*, 2015; Anderson (Jr.), 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Callanthias paradisaeus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. ruber*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.11.29.13). Several specimens caught at the Josephine Bank and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22461, 1967, set of thirty-one specimens and MMF 22839, 1967, set of five specimens, respectively).

Family Priacanthidae

Cookeolus japonicus (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Longfinned bullseye**; **Fura-vasos-alfonsim**, Fura-vasos.

References: Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species is often misidentified as *Cookeolus boops* Forster 1801 (Froese and Pauly, 2019). However, for these authors there are no substantiated records in Eastern Atlantic with the exception of the Santa Helena Island.

Heteropriacanthus cruentatus (Lacepède 1801)

Common name: **Glasseye**; **Fura-vasos-da-rocha**, Alferaz, Alferraz, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-da-costa, Alfonsim-da-rocha, Alfonsim-de-costa, Alfonsim-de-roló, Alfonsim-do-roló, Alforaz, Boca-de-vaso, Façola, Fura-vasos, Olho-de-vidro, Realista, Vaso.

References: Azores (Floeter *et al.*, 2008) and Madeira[▲] (MNHN-IC-1955-0027, n. d.; Bowdich, 1825; Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; MCZ 147838, 1970; Hureau, 1979a, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Starnes, 1981, 1988, 2016; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Araújo *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Starnes (2016), Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) this species is characterized by circumglobal geographical range in tropical and tropically influenced seas.

Heteropricanthus fulgens (Lowe 1838)

Common name: Bright glasseye; **Fura-vasos-da-rocha-brilhante**, Alfarraz, Alferaz, Alferraz. Alfonsim, Alfonsim-da-costa, Alfonsim-de-costa, Alfonsim-de-rolo, Alfonsim-do-rolo, Alforaz, Boca-de-vaso, Fura-vasos, Fura-vasos-da-rocha, Olho-de-vidro, Realista, Vaso.

References: Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1838; Fernandez-Silva and Ho, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Priacanthus arenatus Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Atlantic bigeye**; **Fura-vasos-vulgar**, Alfonsim, Alfonsim-da-costa, Alfonsim-de-costa, Alfonsim-de-rolo, Alfonsim-de-rolo, Catalufa, Façola.

References: Azores (NHMUK 1983.9.8.12, 1971-1985; Wirtz, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1841; Johnson, 1862a, 1863a; Boulenger, 1895; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau, 1979a, 1986c; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Starnes, 1988, 2016; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Priacanthus insularum* Johnson 1862, synonym of *P. arenatus*, caught off Madeira was in the NHMUK collections (apparently lost).

Family Apogonidae

Apogon imberbis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Cardinal fish**; **Alcarraz**, Afonsinhos, Alfonsinho, Alfonsinho-da-costa, Cardeal, Folião.

References: mainland Portugal (Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortonese, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Guimarães, 1884; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979a, 1986b; Saldanha, 1980; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1843; Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Tortonese, 1979a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Gon, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Pomatomidae

Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Bluefish**; **Anchova**, Anxova, Chova, Dichova, Enchova, Xidama.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Quéro, 1969; Monod, 1979e; Tortonese, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996; Quéro *et al.*, 1997, 1998; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Le Gall, 1934; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Martins, 1982a; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1994a; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1994b, 1997; Azevedo, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956;

Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Collette, 1981, 2016b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Tortonese, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Rachycentridae

Rachycentron canadum (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Cobia**; **Fogueteiro-galego**, Bacalhau, Cobia, Filho-pródigo, Fogueteiro, Peixe-sargento, Sargento, Soldado-desconhecido.

References: Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette *et al.*, 2015i; Collette, 2016b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) *R. canadum* is a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas (including Red Sea), strays to Mediterranean Sea. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Family Echeneidae

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Live sharksucker**; **Pegador-listado**, Agarrador, Apogador, Pega-coberta, Peixe-agarrador, Peixe-pegador, Peixe-piolho, Peixe-pogador, Peixe-pregador, Peixe-sapato, Peixe-ventosa, Pendura, Piolho, Piolho-do-Brasil, Pegador, Pregador, Pogador, Rémora, Rémora-maior, Ventosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868a; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Lachner, 1986; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Phtheichthys lineatus (Menzies 1791)

Common name: **Slender suckerfish**; **Pegador-delgado**, Agarrador, Peixe-ventosa, Pendura, Pegador, Peixe-pegador, Peixe-ventosa, Rémora, Ventosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (NHMUK 1903.6.27.24, 1893-1903; Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b).

Remora albescens (Temminck & Schlegel 1850)

Common name: **White suckerfish**; **Pegador-branco**, Agarrador, Chupa-sangue, Pegador, Peixe-agarrador, Peixe-pegador, Peixe-ventosa, Pendura, Rémora, Sugador, Ventosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1894; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Collett, 1897; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Osório, 1894; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Remora australis (Bennett 1840)

Common name: Whalesucker; **Pegador-das-baleias**.

References: mainland Portugal (Collette *et al.*, 2015j; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Collette *et al.*, 2015j; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Collette *et al.*, 2015j; Collette, 2016b).

Remora brachyptera (Lowe 1839)

Common name: **Spearfish remora**; **Pegador-azul**, Agarrador, Chupa-sangue, Pegador, Peixe-agarrador, Peixe-pegador, Peixe-pegajoso, Peixe-ventosa, Pendura, Rémora, Sugador, Ventosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Quéro *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Bañón *et al.*, 2017b), Azores (Collette, 1896; Regan, 1903a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967;

Lachner, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863b; Collette, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1956a; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1979, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype of *Echeneis brachyptera* Lowe 1839, synonym of *R. brachyptera*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Remora osteochir (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Marlin sucker**; **Pegador-dos-espardartes**, Agarrador, Pegador, Peixe-agarrador, Peixe-pegador, Peixe-piolho, Peixe-ventosa, Rémore, Ventosa.

References: mainland Portugal (Girard, 1893b; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b), Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Maul, 1956a; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotypes of *Echeneis jacobaea* Lowe 1839 and *Echeneis pediculus* Girard 1893, synonyms of *R. osteochir*, caught off Madeira and coast of Portugal, respectively, are lost or probably lost.

Remora remora (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Shark sucker**; **Pegador**, Agarrador, Chupa-sangue, Lapador, Pegadeira, Peixe-agarrador, Peixe-pegador, Peixe-pegajoso, Peixe-piolho, Peixe-sapato, Peixe-ventosa, Pendura, Rémore, Ventosa.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Vieira, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b), Azores (Guimarães, 1882a; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1897; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Lachner, 1986; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017(?)) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1849; Günther, 1860; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1959; Osório de Castro, 1967; Lachner, 1979, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Mello, 2000; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Carangidae

Alectis alexandrina (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **Alexandria pompano**; **Xareu-enxada**, Cacôa, Charro-alto, Charro-enxada, Charro-largo, Coa, Enxareu, Enxareu-enxada, Fanta, Lírio-de-serro, Lua, Macua, Palmeta, Peixe-prata, Sereia, Xareu, Xareu-corcovado, Xareu-de-natura.

References: mainland Portugal (Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015e; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015e).

Campogramma glaycos (Lacepède 1801)

Common name: **Vadigo**; **Xareu-palheta**, Doirado, Dourada, Enxareu, Enxareu-enxada, Palmeta, Pelheta, Palmoneta, Palombeta, Palombeta-campo, Palometa, Prombeta, Prumbeta, Salema, Serra, Xareu, Xareu-palmeta.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Caranx crysos (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Blue runner**; **Xareu-azul**, Bonito, Enxareu, Gacesse, Gacesso, Írio-de-serra, Xarelele, Xareu, Xareu-gacesse.

References: mainland Portugal (Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015f), Azores[▲] (Berry 1959(?); Wirtz, 1990a, c, 1991, 1994; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; IMAR/DOP Underwater visual census 4818, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015f; POGIS, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Caranx hippos (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Crevalle jack**; **Xareu-macoa**, Charéu, Charréu, Charréu-macoa, Charro, Charro-largo, Charro-xareu, Chicharro, Coa, Enchareu-de-natura, Encharréu, Enxareu, Enxarreu, Enxarréu, Japão, Macoa, Macoleta, Macua, Peixe-Japão, Peixe-prussiano, Prussiano, Sereia, Xareu, Xaréu, Xareu-cavalão, Xareu-comum, Xareu-de-natura, Xareu-olho-de-boi, Xarreu, Xarréu, Xereu, Xeréu, Xireu, Xiréu, Xureu, Xuréu.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Bragança, 1902; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Palmer, 1971; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (?) (ZMH 14574, 1885; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter (2007) the *Caranx hippos* species complex comprises three extant species: *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus 1766) from both the Western and Eastern Atlantic oceans; *Caranx caninus* Günther 1868 from the Eastern Pacific Ocean; and *Caranx fischeri* Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter 2007, from the Eastern Atlantic, including the Mediterranean Sea and Ascension Island. *Caranx hippos* and *C. fischeri* are largely sympatric (Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015b). In the Eastern Atlantic *C. hippos* is known from Mauritania to Angola (Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter, 2007), but historical records for the mainland Portugal and Madeira are probably based on misidentifications of *C. fischeri* and *C. latus*, respectively. Smith-Vaniz and Carpenter (2007) mention that the records of the species from the Azores are unreliable and can not be confirmed. Specimens are needed to decide if both species occur at Madeira or only one of them. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Caranx latus Agassiz 1831

Common name: **Horse-eye jack**; **Xareu-de-olho-papudo**, Xareu.

References: Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus 1766) (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Caranx lugubris Poey 1860

Common name: **Black jack**; **Xareu-enforcado**, Charéu, Charréu, Charréu-beiçudo, Charréu-bicudo, Chicharro, Enforcado, Enxareu, Encharéu, Encharréu, Lírio, Pungo-enforcado, Xareu, Xareu-beiçudo.

References: Azores (Zugmayer, 1911b; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1860; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Caranx rhonchus Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817

Common name: **False scad**; **Xareu-amarelo**, Cadela, Carapau-amarelo, Carapau-espanhol, Carapau-francês, Carapau-manteiga, Carapau-moiro, Charro, Charro-amarelo, Charro-branco, Chicharro-amarelo, Chicharro-espanhol, Chicharro-francês, Chicharro-moiro, Chicharro-molar, Chicharro-mouro, Xareu, Xareu-moiro.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Borges, 1984; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 1996; Erzini *et al.* 1997; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015g; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). Fowler (1936b) mentions the existence of one adult specimen in the U.S. National Museum, obtained by Captain William Stimpson. However, the current geographic distribution of this species is the southern Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco south to Namibia, without including the Madeira Archipelago. Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to Madeira.

Caranx ruber (Bloch 1793)

Common name: **Bar jack**; **Xareu-carvoeiro**, Enxareu-carvoeiro.

References: Azores (Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). In the Eastern Atlantic in addition to known occurrence records from Ascension and St Helena islands, a new occurrence of this Western Atlantic species was sighted by J. Fontes while diving outside Horta Harbour breakwater in 2007 (Afonso *et al.*, 2013).

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy & Gaimard 1825

Common name: **Bigeye trevally**; **Charéu-de-natura**, Encharéu.

References: Madeira (?) (Maul, 1949a, d). This species was referred to as being present off Madeira by Maul (1949a) indicating its very rare occurrence. Hureau and Tortonese (1979) reported that Maul's identification might be questionable. Moreover, the current geographic distribution doesn't include the Atlantic Ocean (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Specimens are needed for confirmation in Madeira Archipelago. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Decapterus macarellus (Cuvier 1833)

Common name: **Mackerel scad**; **Charro-olho-largo**, Carapau-moiro, Carapau-mouro, Cavala-preta, Cavalinha, Charro-mouro, Chicharro-moiro, Chicharro-mouro, Olho-largo.

References: Azores (Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Decapterus punctatus (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Round scad**; **Charro-moiro**, Carapau-moiro, Carapau-mouro, Carapau-negrão, Cavala-preta, Cavalinha, Charro-mouro, Chicharro-moiro, Chicharro-mouro, Chicharro-negrão, Olho-largo, Peixe-chuva.

References: Azores (NHMUK 2017.1.5.43-54, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The occurrence records mentioned by Carneiro *et al.* (2014) were wrong, the geographic coordinates did not correspond to the indicated location. However, the presence of this species in the Azores is confirmed by a preserved specimen in the Collection Specimens, at the Natural History Museum (London).

Decapterus tabl Berry 1968

Common name: **Rougher scad**; **Charro-de-cauda-vermelha**.

References: Madeira (Bañón *et al.*, 2019b). Three specimens of this species are in the MHNUSC collections (MHNUSC 25116-1, 2017; MHNUSC 25116-2, 2017; MHNUSC 25116-3, 2017), all caught off in Madeira. *D. tabl* is an unusual or rare species in the Eastern Atlantic ocean where it was only known in Ascension and St Helena islands (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Elagatis bipinnulata (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)

Common name: **Rainbow runner**; **Fogueteiro-arco-íris**, Falso-charuteiro, Fogueteiro, Salemão, Salmão, Salmão-arco-íris, Salmão-do-índico, Salemão-Índico.

References: mainland Portugal (Ramos, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Azores (Azevedo and Heemstra, 1995; IMAR/DOP COLETA 132, 1995; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015h; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b) and Madeira (Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015h; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and warm temperate seas. The distribution map of this species reported by Smith-Vaniz (2016b) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ). However, specimens are needed for confirmation. Apparently rare in the Eastern Atlantic.

Lichia amia (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Leerfish**; **Palombeta**, Chambé, Colombeta, Doirada, Dourada, Palmeta, Palmoneta, Palmonete, Palombela, Palometa, Palompeta, Pelumbeta, Pombinha, Prombeta, Plumbeta, Prumbeta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1869a, 1880; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Morais *et al.*, 2015a; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Collett, 1896; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Günther, 1860; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Collett, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; de Morais *et al.*, 2015a; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015f; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the occurrence of this species in the Azores is a misidentification of *Seriola* spp. that occur in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species to the Azores.

Naucrates ductor (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pilotfish**; **Peixe-piloto**, Cherne-pequeno, Guia, Peixe-guia, Peixe-piolho, Peixe-piloto, Piloto, Piolho, Romeirinho, Romeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Berry and Smith-Vaniz, 1978; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896; Vaillant, 1919; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Roule and Angel, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Parin, 1970; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Wirtz, 1990a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Saldanha, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1849; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pseudocaranx dentex (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **White trevally**; **Xareu-bicudo**, Charéu, Encharéu, Enxareu-bicudo, Xaréu, Xareu-beiçudo, Xareu-da-Novazelândia.

References: mainland Portugal (Almeida, 1996; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015i), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Vaillant, 1919; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Berry, 1959; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Berry and Smith-Vaniz, 1978; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, 1995a; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, c, 1991, 1994; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Nash *et al.*, 1994a;

Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015i; Afonso, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Steindachner, 1868a; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Afonso *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015i; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Caranx georgianus* Cuvier 1833 (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Selar boops (Cuvier 1833)

Common name: **Oxeye scad**; **Charro-olho-de-boi**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986(?), 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019(?); Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). There is a single confirmed record of this species off Portugal (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch 1793)

Common name: **Bigeye scad**; **Charro-preto**.

References: mainland Portugal (Palmer, 1971). Nine specimens caught in 366-439 m at Sezimbra Bay, in 1965, lengths in SL from 174-180 mm. Since Palmer (1971) no other author describes the presence of this species in mainland Portugal and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. The specimens have been in the collection of the former Instituto de Biologia Marítima (IBM) but their whereabouts are unknown.

Selene dorsalis (Gill 1863)

Common name: **African moonfish**; **Corcovado-africano**, Charuteiro, Charoteira, Corcovado, Limão, Mussolini, Peixe-limão.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1925; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015j; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with two other species, namely *Vomer setapinnis* (Mitchill 1815) and *Selene vomer* (Linnaeus 1758) (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b). The distribution map of this species reported by Herrera and Smith-Vaniz (2015j) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Selene setapinnis (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Atlantic moonfish**; **Corcovado-do-Golfo**, Corcovado.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956) and Madeira (?) (Bowdich, 1925). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. setapinnis* is the Western Atlantic. In the Eastern Atlantic is replaced by *S. dorsalis* (Froese and Pauly, 2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species (see *Selene dorsalis* (Gill, 1863)).

Seriola carpenteri Mather 1971

Common name: **Guinean amberjack**; **Charuteiro-da-Guiné**.

References: mainland Portugal (Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015k; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015k; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b). This species is sometimes confused with *Seriola dumerili* (Risso 1810) (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Seriola dumerili (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Greater amberjack**; **Charuteiro-catarino**, Anchova, Azeite, Bonite, Charro-catarino, Charuteiro, Charuteiro-de-serril, Charuteiro-de-serrilho, Charuteiro-de-serro, Charuteiro-do-Mediterrâneo, Eiro, Enchova, Enchoveta, Esmoregal, Limão, Lírio, Írio, Peixe-azeite, Peixe-limão, Seríola, Serze, Soldado-desconhecido.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1880; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; WWF, 2001; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936a, b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Arruda, 1992; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Saldanha, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1995c, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Machado and Barreiros, 2006; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Seriola carpenteri* Mather 1971 (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Seriola fasciata (Bloch 1793)

Common name: **Lesser amberjack**; **Charuteiro-listado**, Anchova, Charoteiro, Charuteira, Enchova, Enchoveta, Limão, Peixe-limão, Serie, Seríola, Serze.

References: Azores (Machado and Barreiros, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Seriola carpenteri* Mather 1971 (Smith-Vaniz, 2016b).

Seriola lalandi Valenciennes 1833

Common name: **Yellowtail amberjack**; **Charuteiro-azeite**, Anchova, Azeite, Charuteira, Charuteira-de-serilho, Charoteiro, Charoteiro-de-serril, Charuteiro-de-serrilho, Charuteiro-de-serro, Enchova, Enchoveta, Limão, Lírio-de-serro, Peixe-azeite, Peixe-limão, Seríola, Soldado-desconhecido.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (?) (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974(?); Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (?) (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in subtropical to temperate seas of Southern Hemisphere and according to Smith-Vaniz (2016b) in the Eastern Atlantic known only from St Helena Island and South Africa. However, historical records for the mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira are probably based on a misidentification of one of the others *Seriola* that occur in the north-eastern Atlantic. The records of official landings from commercial catches for the period 2015-2018[▲] can not be confirmed. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Seriola rivoliana Valenciennes 1833

Common name: **Longfin yellowtail**; **Charuteiro-falcado**, Anchova, Azeite, Charuteira, Charoteiro, Charuteiro, Enchova, Enchoveta, Írio, Limão, Lírio, Peixe-azeite, Peixe-limão, Preguiçosa, Seríola.

References: mainland Portugal (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1984, 1986, 2002a, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; WWF, 2001; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; de Casamajor and Morandau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Saldanha, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2002a, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Saldanha, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1995a, 1997; Arruda, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Machado and Barreiros, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandau, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2002a, 2016b; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the

holotype (unique) of *Seriola dubia* Lowe 1839, synonym of *S. rivoliana*, caught off Madeiras are unknown.

Seriola zonata (Mitchill 1815)

Common name: **Banded rudderfish**; **Charuteiro-olhete**, Charuteira, Charuteiro, Limão, Peixe-limão.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Hureau and Tortonese, 1979) and Madeira (?) (Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Lloris *et al.*, 1991). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. zonata* is the Western Atlantic. It is sometimes confused with *Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes 1833 in the South Atlantic and with *Seriola dumerili* and *Seriola fasciata* elsewhere in its range (Smith-Vaniz, 2002b). The Madeira and mainland Portugal quotes are probably referring the species *Seriola dumerili* (Risso 1810). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Trachinotus carolinus (Linnaeus 1766)

Common name: **Florida pompano**; **Sereia-da-Florida**.

References: Azores (MCZ 84185, 1964; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. carolinus* is the Western Atlantic.

Trachinotus ovatus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pompano**; **Sereia-camochilo**, Bebecá, Cabra, Camochila, Camochilo, Doirada, Dourada, Estaca, Facao, Fogueiro, Írio, Palmeta, Palmoneta, Palombela, Palombeta, Palometa, Palomonete, Palompeta, Pâmpano, Pelombeta, Peixe-cabra, Pelumbeta, Plombeta, Pombinha, Pômpano, Prombeta, Prumbeta, Ranhosa, Ranhoso, Salema, Saléma, Sereia, Sereia-riscada, Trombeta, Tronbeta, Trumbeta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vieira, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 1996; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1911b; Lampe, 1914; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ninni, 1934; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Isidro, 1988, 1990a, b; Barreiros, 1990; Nash *et al.*, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Bischoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Borodin, 1934; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGIS, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Trachinotus madeirensis* Borodin 1934, synonym of *T. ovatus*, caught off Madeira was in the VMM collections (VMM 1279).

Trachurus lathami Nichols 1920

Common name: **Rough scad**; **Carapau-rugoso**, Carapau-negrão-austral.

References: Azores (MCZ 166359, 1969; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. lathami* is the Western Atlantic. *T. lathami* is widely distributed in the Western Atlantic, in schools near the bottom over the continental shelf, but there are only two specimens caught off Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

Trachurus mediterraneus (Steindachner 1868)

Common name: **Mediterranean horse mackerel**; **Carapau-do-Mediterrâneo**, Charro.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019;

Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (SMF 13315, n.d.; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Robins *et al.*, 1991; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Trachurus picturatus (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: **Blue jack mackerel**; **Carapau-negrão**, Amália, Barba-ruiva, Caneco, Carapau-azul, Carapau-de-gato, Carapau-francês, Carapau-moiro, Carapau-molar, Carapau-negro, Carapau-preto, Charrinho, Charréu, Charro, Chicharro, Chicharrinho-de-cana, Chicharro-azul, Chicharro-do-alto, Chicharro-creolo, Chicharro-criolo, Chicharro-de-gorazeira, Chicharro-de-grozeira, Chicharro-de-roló, Chicharro-do-roló, Chicharro-espanhol, Chicharro-francês, Chicharro-gorazeiro, Chicharro-grado, Chicharro-miúdo, Chicharro-moiro, Chicharro-negrão, Chicharro-preto, Churreu, Jaquim, Jaquizinho, Joaquim, Joaquininho, Ruama, Salmonete-saloio, Xureu.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, c, 1869b, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Moreira *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Lütken, 1880; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lampe, 1914; Clark 1913; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Ramalho, 1929c; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a; Ribeiro, 1936; Letaconnoux, 1951; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Frade, 1960; Osório de Castro, 1967; Shaboneyev, 1973, 1980; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Shaboneyev and Riazantseva, 1977; Martins, 1978, 1982a, b, 1992; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Shaboneyev and Kotlyar, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Isidro, 1988, 1990a, b; Barreiros, 1990; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Pereira, 1992d; Silva, 1992; Nash *et al.*, 1994a; Pierce *et al.*, 1994; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, b, 1995a, c, 1997; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Granadeiro *et al.*, 1995; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Pereira, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013, 2017; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Moreira *et al.*, 2018; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923, 1936; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; INIP, 1980, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Jesus, 1992; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Vasconcelos *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; Smith-Vaniz, 2016b; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Moreira *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22344, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22360, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22539, 1967, set of ten specimens, and MMF 22855, 1967, one specimen).

Trachurus trachurus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Atlantic horse mackerel**; **Carapau**, Amália, Caneco, Carapau-branco, Carrapau-de-corrida, Carapau-de-gato, Carapau-de-orelhas, Carapau-pipi, Carapau-sardinheiro, Carapau-vizinho, Carapau-vivo, Carapau-vulgar, Charrinho, Charro, Charro-do-alto, Chicharro-creolo, Chicharro-do-alto, Chicharro-branco, Chicharro-charéu, Chicharro-enzareu, Chicharro-francês, Chicharro-grado, Chicharro-

grande, Chicharro-miúdo, Chicharro-vulgar, Chicharro-xaréu, Chicharro-xarréu, Chirelo, Fadista, Jaquim, Jaquzinho, Joaquim, Joaquinzinho, Pencudo, Pipi, Plim, Ruama, Salmonete-saloio, Serêlo, Sorêlo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Hureau and Tortonese, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Smith-Vaniz, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a, b; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015c; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a(?); Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Lampe, 1914; Clark, 1915; Ferreira, 1932, 1937a; Collins, 1954; NHMUK 1998.8.9.13460-13469, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Günther, 1860, 1862; Drouët 1861b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Smith-Vaniz, 1986, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015c; Mecklenburg *et al.*, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) several authors referred erroneously the occurrence of *T. trachurus* in the Azores based on misidentification of *T. picturatus*. However, there are three specimens in museum collections of U.S. National Museum and Natural History Museum (London) classified as *T. trachurus*. Thus, these museum specimens require re-evaluation.

Family Coryphaenidae

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Pompano dolphinfish; Doirado-pampo**, Delfim, Doirada, Doirada-amarela, Doirada-fêmea, Dourada, Dourada-amarela, Dourada-fêmea, Dourado, Dourado-fêmea, Dourado-pampo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (MNHN-IC-A-8189, 1883; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Drouët, 1861b; Steindachner, 1868a; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Palko *et al.*, 1982; Collette, 1986a, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1843-1860, 1849; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b(?); de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette, 1986a, 2016b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus 1758 (Collette, 2016b). The holotype of *Coryphaena azorica* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *C. equiselis*, caught off near Azores is in the MNHN collections (MNHN-IC-A-8189).

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Common dolphinfish; Doirado**, Delfim, Doirada, Doirada-amarela, Doirada-fêmea, Doirada-de-cabeça-de-macho, Doirado-de-topete, Doirado-do-alto, Doirado-macho, Dourada, Dourada-amarela, Dourado, Dourado-de-cabeça-de-macho, Dourado-de-topete, Dourado-do-alto, Dourado-macho, Sapatorra.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Collette, 1986a; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Bordalo-Machado *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014),

Azores[▲] (Richard, 1905b; Bouvier, 1907; Guiart, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Collette, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pinho and Pereira, 1995b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017(?); Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette, 1986a; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette, 2016b; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the syntype of *Coryphaena nortoniana* Lowe 1839, synonym of *C. hippurus*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Family Bramidae

Brama brama (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Atlantic pomfret; Xaputa**, Brama-rai, Chaputa, Castanheta, Freira, Palometa, Plumbeta.
References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1903, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Mead, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Santos *et al.*, 2002b; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto *et al.*, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Mead and Haedrich, 1965; Osório de Castro, 1967; Mead, 1972; Wheeler, 1978; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto *et al.*, 2015) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1860; de Velloso, 1892; Noronha and Sarmento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Iwamoto *et al.*, 2015). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005355).

Pteraclis carolinus Valenciennes 1833

Common name: Fanfish; **Freira**, Xaputa.

References: Azores (PECS) (MCZ 76279, 1973; MCZ 76284, 1984; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Mead, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Pteraclis papilio* Lowe 1843, synonym of *P. carolinus*, caught off Madeira is apparently lost.

Pterycombus brama Fries 1837

Common name: **Atlantic fanfish; Freira-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Smith-Vaniz, 2015; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a), Azores (Haedrich, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Haedrich, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette and Smith-Vaniz, 2015).

Taractes asper Lowe 1843

Common name: **Rough pomfret; Xaputa-rugosa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Haedrich, 1986b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936a; ZMH 117464, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; MOM-IC-0091-1731, 1927; Roule, 1929; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1954a; Mead and Maul, 1958; Mead, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Bañón *et al.*, 2016a; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira are unknown.

Taractes rubescens (Jordan & Evermann 1887)

Common name: Black pomfret; **Xaputa-negra**.

References: Azores (Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005(?); Carvalho-Filho *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Mead, 1979; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carvalho-Filho *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Taractichthys longipinnis (Lowe 1843)

Common name: **Big-scale pomfret; Xaputa-galhuda**, Cangulo, Capelo, Chaputa, Chaputão, Freira, Freira-de-natura, Freira-do-alto, Xaputa, Xaputão.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Erzini *et al.*, 2001b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a(?); Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Carvalho-Filho *et al.*, 2009; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira▲ (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Johnson, 1863; de Brito Capello, 1871; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Mead and Maul, 1958; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Mead, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Haedrich, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carvalho-Filho *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Roberts *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Brama longipinnis* Lowe 1843, synonym of *T. longipinnis*, caught off Madeira is lost.

Family Caristiidae

Caristius fasciatus (Borodin 1930)

Common name: Greenland manefish; **Peixe-crina-da-Gronelândia**.

References: Azores (Kukuev *et al.*, 2013). *Caristius groenlandicus* Jensen 1941 is synonym of *C. fasciatus*.

Caristius macropus (Bellotti 1903)

Common name: Manefish; **Peixe-crina-barbatana-comprida**.

References: Azores (PECS) (?) (ZMH 117002, 1979; ZMH 120747, 1982; ZMH 120761, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. macropus* is the North Pacific. Stevenson and Kenaley (2013) in the revision of the genera *Caristius* and *Platyberyx*, include the ZMH 120747 and ZMH 120761 specimens as *Platyberyx opalescens* Zugmayer 1911. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Paracaristius maderensis (Maul 1949)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-crina-da-Madeira**, Vampiro.

References: Azores (Melo and Menezes, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Maul, 1949c, 1954a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielson, 1979e; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Trunov *et al.* 2006; Stevenson and Kenaley, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Stevenson *et al.*, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype and one paratype of *Caristius maderensis* Maul 1949, synonym of *P. maderensis*, caught off Madeira is in the MMF collections (MMF 2343 and MMF 2344, respectively).

Platyberyx andriashevi (Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-crina-de-Andriashev**.

References: Madeira (Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013; Carpenter *et al.*, 2015c; Stevenson *et al.*, 2016).

Platyberyx maui Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-crina-de-Maul**.

References: Madeira (Maul, 1949; Kukuev *et al.*, 2012; Stevenson and Kenaley, 2013; Stevenson *et al.*, 2016).

Platyberyx opalescens Zugmayer 1911

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-crina-opala**, Aia.

References: mainland Portugal (MOM-IC-0091-1196, 1910; Zugmayer, 1911a, b; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Kukuev *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Koefoed, 1953; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Maul, 1949c, 1954a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Nielsen, 1979h; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Stevenson and Kenaley 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Stevenson *et al.*, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off mainland Portugal (36°06'N, 9°W), is in the MOM collections (MOM-IC-0091-1179). Kukuev *et al.* (2012) made the redescription of the exemplar previously described by Maul (1949) as *P. opalescens* and re-evaluated it as *P. mauli* Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012.

Family Lutjanidae

Etelis carbunculus Cuvier 1828

Common name: **Deep-water red snapper; Vermelho-salmão**, Salmão.

References: Madeira (Günther, 1859; Maul, 1949d; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. carbunculus* is the Indo-Pacific region: East Africa to the Hawaiian Islands, north to southern Japan, and south to Australia. However, there are historical records on the occurrence of this species in Madeira.

Etelis oculatus (Valenciennes 1828)

Common name: **Queen snapper; Rosa-salmão**.

References: Madeira (Lowe, 1843-1860; Günther, 1859; NHMUK 1857.6.13.112, 1854-1861; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *E. oculatus* is the Western Atlantic. However, there is a specimen in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.112) registered as *Serranus oculatus* Valenciennes 1828), which is a synonym *E. oculatus*.

Lutjanus cyanopterus (Cuvier 1828)

Common name: **Cubera snapper; Luciano-de-ventre-vermelho**, Caranha, Caranho, Vermelho-caranho.

References: Azores (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2017). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. cyanopterus* is the Western Atlantic.

Lutjanus goreensis (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Gorean snapper; Luciano-da-Goreia**, Bica, Castanhola-da-Goreia, Castanholas, Eburgi, Garoupa, Luciano, Mero.

References: Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Rhomboplites aurorubens (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Vermilion snapper; Luciano-rosa**, Vermelho.

References: Azores (PECS) (ROM 23910, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *R. aurorubens* is the Western Atlantic.

Family Lobotidae

Lobotes surinamensis (Bloch 1790)

Common name: **Tripletail; Furriel**, Bentana-mar-de-fora, Lobotes, Peixe-folha.

References: mainland Portugal (Roux, 1986c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015c; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roux, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira[▲] (Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979d; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Roux, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015c; Carpenter, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Haemulidae

Brachydeuterus auritus (Valenciennes 1832)

Common name: **Bigeye grunt**; **Roncador-colo-colo**, Colo-colo, Roncador, Roncador-de-olhos-grande.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (?). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. auritus* is the Eastern Atlantic, from Morocco to Angola. The most northern occurrence record of *B. auritus* is a specimen deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM 400916, 1969) caught off west of Larache (Morocco). Some specimens presumably of this species caught by an artisanal fishing vessel was reported in Quarteira auction (Algarve) in 2017. This occurrence is questionable and needs further confirmation. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Parapristipoma humile (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: Guinean grunt; **Roncador-canela**, Canela, Cherna, Cherne, Mulato, Pargo, Pargo-mulato, Peixe-canela.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Bowdich, 1825; Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Roux, 1979; Eschmeyer, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014a; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Parapristipoma octolineatum* (Valenciennes 1833) (Carpenter and Johnson, 2016 and Sadeghi, 2019). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014a) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Parapristipoma octolineatum (Valenciennes 1833)

Common name: **African striped grunt**; **Riscado**, Ajenil, Burro, Canela, Cherna, Cherne, Mulato, Pargo, Pargo-mulato, Peixe-burro, Peixe-canela, Peixe-romão, Pombo, Remão, Riscadinho, Romão, Roncador, Roncador-riscadinho, Roncador-riscado, Xaputa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Roux, 1979, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Sadeghi, 2019) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmento, 1934; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Roux, 1981; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Parapristipoma humile* (Bowdich 1825) (Carpenter and Johnson, 2016 and Sadeghi, 2019).

Plectorhinchus mediterraneus (Guichenot 1850)

Common name: **Rubberlip grunt**; **Pombo**, Ajenil, Algenil, Angelina, Anjomil, Anjonil, Anjouil, Anjoumil, Anjounil, Asmil, Asno, Burro, Chaputa, Cherna, Cherne, Cherne-do-alto, Cherne-do-Cabo-Branco, Leopardo, Leote, Matateu, Mulato, Mulato-legítimo, Pargo, Pargo-liso, Pargo-mulato, Peixe-batata, Peixe-burro, Peixe-mulato, Roncador-mulato, Roncador-pombo, Xaputa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Guimarães, 1882b; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Roux, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Roux, 1981; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Heemstra, 1995; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014c; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Sadeghi, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). The holotype (unique) of *Pseudohelotes guntheri* Guimarães 1882, synonym of *P. mediterraneus*, caught off Setúbal (mainland Portugal) is apparently destroyed. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data. However, its occurrence in Canary Island is confirmed.

Pomadasys incisus (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: **Bastard grunt; Roncador-bravura**, Bejigó, Besugo, Bisugo, Bolo-bolo, Bravura, Bujigú, Cacòrrecór, Cachucho-preto, Cocòrrecór, Combolobolo, Dibolo-bolo, Garoupa, Músico, Peixe-bravura, Roncador, Roncôlho, Ronqueirão, Roqueirão, Salmão.

References: mainland Portugal (Erzini *et al.* 1997; Moura, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Bañón *et al.*, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014d), Azores[▲] (Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014d) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; NHMUK 1860.7.14.7, 1854-1861; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936a, b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Roux, 1979, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia and McKay, 1986; Hureau, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Bañón *et al.*, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014d; Carpenter and Johnson, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The species *Anomalodon incisus* Bowdich 1825 described for Madeira Island for the first time is synonym of *P. incisus*. The holotype *Pristipoma bennettii* Lowe 1838, synonym of *P. incisus*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1860.7.14.7).

Pomadasys perotaei (Cuvier 1830)

Common name: **Parrot grunt; Roncador-papagaio**, Camandombe, Roncador.

References: Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Roux, 1981). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. perotaei* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania to Angola and Cape Verde Islands. This species is relatively widespread in tropical Eastern Atlantic, and is considered relatively common (de Morais *et al.*, 2015b) and probably often confused with other *Pomadasys* species (Fischer *et al.*, 1981). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) includes the Madeira area. However, since Fischer *et al.* (1981) no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira and its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data.

Family Sparidae

Boops boops (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Bogue; Boga-do-mar**, Boga, Boga-legítima, Boga-pintada, Bonga, Carapau, Choupa, Pintada, Ruama.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Dinis, 1981; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Hureau, 1991; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a, b; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Faria e Silva, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979e; Martins, 1982a, b; INIP, 1985a, c; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Isidro, 1988, 1990a, b; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1994a; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Krug, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Pereira, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertocini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*,

2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Hureau, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Centracanthus cirrus Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Curled picarel; Boqueirão**, Bocairão, Bogarão, Mãe-da-boga.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese *et al.*, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Heemstra, 1990; Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Regan, 1903; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese *et al.*, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Heemstra, 1981, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Tortonese *et al.*, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Heemstra, 1981, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Azevedo *et al.*, 2004; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dentex canariensis Steindachner 1881

Common name: **Canary dentex; Dentão-das-Canárias**, Capatão, Chacarona, Chancarina, Chancarona, Dentão, Dentão-quissanga, Pargo, Pargo-dentão, Pargo-quissanga, Quissanga.

References: mainland Portugal (Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002c; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018).

Dentex dentex (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common dentex; Capatão-legítimo**, Bombeiro, Cachucho, Capatão, Capatão-de-catula, Catula, Corcunda, Dentão, Dentelha, Dentudo, Mitrado, Pargo, Pargo-capatão, Pargo-cataludo, Pargo-catutudo, Pargo-corcunda, Pargo-cotuludo, Pargo-dentelha, Pargo-de-batata, Pargo-de-catuta, Pargo-de-corcunda, Pargo-de-cotula, Pargo-de-marreca, Pargo-de-mitra, Pargo-de-moiro, Pargo-de-morro, Pargo-de-mouro, Pargo-dentelha, Pargo-marreco, Pargo-mitrado, Pargo-moiro, Pargo-mouro, Roncador.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MCZ 10640, 1859; Cadenat, 1937; Wheeler, 1978; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Dentex gibbosus (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Pink dentex; Capatão-de-bandeira**, Bandeireiro, Brasil, Capatão, Capatão-de-catuta, Capatão-de-cotula, Corcunda, Mariana, Pargo, Pargo-bandeira, Pargo-capatão, Pargo-catulo, Pargo-cotuludo, Pargo-de-bandeira, Pargo-de-bandeira-legítimo, Pargo-de-catula, Pargo-de-cotula; Pargo-

capelo, Pargo-cotulado, Pargo-de-mitra, Padro-mitrado, Pargo-de-morro, Pargo-do-morro, Pargo-mitrado, Pargo-mouro, Sama, Samo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Bauchot and Hureau, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Wirtz, 1994; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The distribution map of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Dentex macropthalmus (Bloch 1791)

Common name: **Large-eye dentex**; **Cachucho**, Breca, Cachucha, Chucho, Salvador, Tambor, Vermelho-fundo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Vinciguerra, 1883; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1935; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; INIP, 1982b; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Russell, 2014e; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Russell, 2014e; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014e) and Carpenter and Iwatsuki (2016) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Dentex maroccanus Valenciennes 1830

Common name: **Morocco dentex**; **Cachucho-dentão**, Cachucho, Dentão, Dentão-de-Marrocos, Dentelha, Pargo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft and Bekker, 1979; Martins, 1979; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014f; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The unique holotype of *Dentex parvulus* de Brito Capello 1867a was preserved in the Museu Bocage and destroyed in the 1978 fire, and it is considered as synonym of *Dentex maroccanus* Valenciennes 1830. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Azores and Madeira as doubtful. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores or Madeira Islands. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores and Madeira.

Diplodus annularis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Annular seabream**; **Sargo-alcórraz**, Acarráz, Albricoque, Alcarraz, Alcornoque, Alcorraz, Alvar, Choupa, Choupo, Macharra, Micharra, Micharra-alvar, Mocharra, Mojarra, Mucharra, Mucharra-alvar, Mujarra, Salema, Sargo-salema, Sargueta, Sarguete.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Osório, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França

et al., 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014g; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014g; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Wirtz *et al.* (2008) the record of this species from Madeira is doubtful. The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014g) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Diplodus bellottii (Steindachner 1882)

Common name: **Senegal seabream**; **Sargo-do-Senegal**, Choupa, Choupo, Mucharra, Sargo, Sargueta.

References: mainland Portugal (Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Thiel *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1972-0078, 1972(?); MNHN-IC-1972-0079, 1972(?); MNHN-IC-1978-0648, 1978).

Diplodus cadenati de la Paz, Bauchot & Daget 1974

Common name: White seabream; **Sargo-legítimo-do-Atlântico**, Chamoá, Mariquita, Olho-de-boi, Pintagola, Sargo, Sargo-chamôa, Sargo-comum, Sargo-legítimo, Sargo-vulgar.

References: mainland Portugal (MNHN-IC-1973-0011, n.d.; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1990; ICES, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; de la Paz *et al.*, 1974; de la Paz, 1975; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1994a; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a, 1995b; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is often confused with *Diplodus sargus* (Linnaeus 1758).

Diplodus cervinus (Lowe 1838)

Common name: **Zebra seabream**; **Sargo-veado**, Choupa, Choupo, Mariquita, Mariquita-da-pedra, Marquita, Olho-de-boi, Peixe-zebra, Pintagola, Raiado, Riscado, Saima, Saime, Sargo, Sargo-branco, Sargo-mariquita, Sargo-preto, Sargo-raiado, Sargo-riscado, Sargueta, Sarguete, Seima, Zebra.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1993, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014h; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Collins, 1954; Arruda, 1997(?); Santos *et al.*, 1997(?)) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; de Brito Capello, 1871; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; INIP, 1980; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Hureau, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014h; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Carpenter

and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Collins (1954) cites *Diplodus trifasciatus* (Rafinesque 1810), a common synonym for *D. cervinus*, based on a specimen that he observed at the Museum of Ponta Delgada (not found in the MCM collections) (Santos *et al.*, 1997). Arruda (1997) and Santos *et al.* (1997) consider doubtful the citations of Collins (1954). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) these citations are probable misidentifications of *D. cadenati*. However, Russell (2014h) considered the *Diplodus cervinus* complex needs a taxonomic review. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Diplodus fasciatus (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Banded seabream; Sargo-de-faixas**, Choupa, Choupo, Mariquita, Mariquita-da-pedra, Marquita, Olho-de-boi, Peixe-zebra, Pintagola, Raiado, Riscado, Saima, Saime, Sargo, Sargo-branco, Sargo-mariquita, Sargo-negro-de-Cabo-Verde, Sargo-preto, Sargo-preto-de-Cabo-Verde, Sargo-raiado, Sargo-riscado, Sargo-veado, Seima, Zebra.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Steindachner, 1867; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Nobre, 1935; Osório de Castro, 1967), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967). This species can be confused with *Diplodus cervinus* (Lowe 1838). According to Fricke *et al.* (2016b), Carpenter and Iwatsuki (2016), Froese and Pauly (2019) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *D. fasciatus* is the Cape Verde Islands (as endemic species). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species as rare in the fishing grounds of mainland Portugal and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. For the Azores, Osório de Castro (1967) indicated its occurrence as doubtful. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores or in Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Diplodus lineatus (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: White seabream; **Sargo-de-Cabo-Verde**, Bicudo, Choupa, Choupo, Olho-de-boi, Sargo, Sargo-bicudo, Sargueta.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (MNHN-IC-A-8102(?), 1830; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935(?)). One specimen of *Sargus lineatus* Cuvier and Valenciennes 1830 was caught on January, 28 1893 (southern Portugal, Faro) (Vieira, 1897, 1898). This specimen is preserved in the Zoology Gallery of the Museum of Science of the Coimbra University, catalogue number ZOO.0006093 (dry), under the identification of *Diplodus sargus* (L.), which should probably been labelled as subspecies *lineatus* (?). The subspecies *Diplodus sargus lineatus* (Valenciennes 1830) is currently valid as *Diplodus lineatus* (Valenciennes 1830). However, for taxonomic conclusion, the molecular analysis confirmation of this specimen is needed. The holotype MNHN-IC-A-8102 (unknown origin: Lisbon ?).

Diplodus puntazzo (Walbaum 1792)

Common name: **Sharpnout seabream; Sargo-bicudo**, Palharete, Sargo, Sidra.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1869a, b, 1880; Girard, 1892; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014i; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Russell, 2014i). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014i) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Diplodus sargus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: White seabream; **Sargo-legítimo-do-Mediterrâneo**, Bicudo, Chamôa, Choupa, Choupo, Mariquita, Marquita, Olho-de-boi, Pintagola, Safia, Sargo, Sargo-bicudo, Sargo-branco, Sargo-chamôa, Sargo-comum, Sargo-legítimo, Sargo-mariquita, Sargo-marquita, Sargo-vulgar, Sargueta, Sargueta, Sarguete, Sefia, Séfia, Seifia.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (?) (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895c, 1904, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra,

1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1991, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2007; Cabral, 1999; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Thiel *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (?) (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903; Lampe, 1914; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Nobre, 1924, 1930, Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973, 1974; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Dias *et al.*, 1976; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979e; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Barreiros, 1990; Nash *et al.*, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d; Patzner *et al.*, 1990; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1997(?); Wirtz, 1990a; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Gonçalves, 1993, 1993; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, b, 1849; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Augier, 1985; Hureau, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the geographic distribution of *D. sargus* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and in the Eastern Atlantic (Madeira). However, Fricke *et al.* (2016b) mention the current geographic distribution only in the Mediterranean Sea (except Israel) and the Black Sea. Probably part of the citations of this species to the Eastern Atlantic are misidentifications of *Diplodus cadenati* de la Paz, Bauchot and Daget 1974. According to Santos *et al.* (1997) all the citations to the Azores are synonyms, misspellings and misidentifications of *Diplodus cadenati* de la Paz, Bauchot and Daget 1974. However, after Santos *et al.* (1997) several authors cite this species to the Azores and there are records from commercial catches and direct observation by underwater fish visual census. These citations are probable also synonyms, misspellings and misidentifications of *D. cadenati* as mentioned by Santos *et al.* (1997). This subject deserves further detailed attention.

Diplodus vulgaris (Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1817)

Common name: **Common two-banded seabream; Sargo-safia**, Alcorraz, Choupa, Choupo, Cruta, Macharra, Micharra, Mucharra, Mujarra, Olho-de-boi, Palmeiro, Pargo, Pintagola, Ruçada, Safia, Sargo, Sargo-amarelo, Sargo-negro, Sargo-salema, Sargueta, Sarguêta, Sefia, Séfia, Seífia.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888, 1896; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Hureau, 1991; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1919, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-2016-0611, 1971; Ré, 1979a; Tortonese, 1979e; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1849;

Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984b; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Fricke *et al.*, 2016b; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Evynnis ehrenbergii (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Bluespotted seabream**; **Pargo-ruço-de-Ebrenberg**, Pargo, Pargo-amarelo, Pargo-boi, Pargo-boio, Pargo-branco, Pargo-de-pintas-azuis, Pargo-enxofre, Pargo-ruço, Pargueta, Parguete, Ruço, Senapa, Senapai, Sinapa, Sinapaio, Solapa.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Tortonese, 1979e). Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830) described this species for the first time in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, having attributed the name *Pagrus ehrenbergii* Valenciennes 1830. Tortonese (1979e) described from mainland Portugal *E. ehrenbergii*, of which there are no further reports. Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) considers *Evynnis ehrenbergii* (Valenciennes 1830) a valid species and indicates that the current geographic distribution is the Mediterranean Sea and west African coast (if valid). Probably, *E. ehrenbergii* is replaced by *Pagrus caeruleostictus* (Valenciennes 1830) in the West African coast. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Lithognathus mormyrus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Sand steenbras**; **Ferreira**, Besugo, Besugo-de-ova, Besugo-dova, Besugo-trombeiro, Besugo-trombeteiro, Besugo-trombudo, Bezugo-d'ova, Bisugo, Ferreiro, Fureira, Garapau, Nacho, Peixão, Riscado, Sargo-de-areia, Trombeiro, Trombudo, Vesugo, Vesugo-da-ova, Vesugo-dova, Vesugo-trombeiro, Vesugo-trombeteiro, Vesugo-trombudo, Vezugo-trombudo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1967a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014j; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Alves and Alves, 2002; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014j; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. mormyrus* in the Eastern Atlantic is from the Bay of Biscay to South Africa, including Madeira and Canary Islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describe the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Oblada melanura (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Saddled seabream**; **Dobradiça**, Dobrada, Galana, Judeu.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014k; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Hureau, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008;

EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Russell, 2014k; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pagellus acarne (Risso 1827)

Common name: **Axillary seabream; Besugo**, Besugo-legítimo, Besujo, Bezugo, Bisugo, Garapau, Vesugo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869a, b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Russell, 2014l; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos, 1992a; Krug, 1995; Nash *et al.*, 1994a; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Barreiros *et al.*, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoincini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Russell, 2014l; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; de Velloso, 1892; Vaillant, 1919; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982c, 1984b, c, 1985c; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014l; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pagellus bellottii Steindachner 1882

Common name: **Red pandora; Bica-buço**, Bica, Bica-bicuda, Bicanço, Bicudo, Breca, Breca-bica, Breca-colorada, Buço, Malagueta, Pargo-bico, Pargo-bicudo, Salvador, Tico-tico, Vermelho-fundo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (SAIAB FC 4316, 1957; Osório de Castro, 1967; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Russell, 2014m). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. bellottii* in the Eastern Atlantic is from the Gibraltar to Angola and some offshore islands. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in the Azores. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Pagellus bogaraveo (Brünnich 1768)

Common name: **Blackspot seabream; Goraz**, Besugo, Besugo-legítimo, Bezugo, Bisugo, Buama, Buaninha, Carapau, Garapau, Goraz-de-pinta, Massacato, Massacote, Olho-mole, Olhos-moles, Pacharro, Pachel, Pachelão, Paxelão, Pachorro, Pancho, Paxão, Peixão, Pexão, Vesugo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1873, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Bragança, 1902; Richard, 1908; Seabra, 1911; Murray and Hjort 1912; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fernández *et al.*, 1981;

Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot, 1987; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a, b; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008, 2012; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Chaves, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; Saldanha, 1980; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a, 1992; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985a, b, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Krug, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1998; Silva, 1986a, b, 1992, 1995; Isidro, 1987, 1989, 1996; 1988, 1990a, b; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Monteiro, 1991, 1996; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Pereira, 1992d, 1995; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992, 1995; Nash *et al.*, 1994a; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Besugo, 2013; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Torres *et al.*, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Von Martens, 1876; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984b; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Pagellus erythrinus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Common pandora**; **Bica**, Bica-bicuda, Bicanço, Bicudo, Breca, Breca-bica, Doirada, Malaguita, Salvador, Tico-tico, Vermelho-fundo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1884, 1895a, 1935; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Martins, 1979; Tortonese, 1979e; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014n; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wheeler, 1978; IMAR/DOP 3SMI-01-P12BIC, 2012; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-03-P12BIC, 2012; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-01-P12BIC, 2012; IMAR/DOP 6FCO-04-P12BIC, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014n; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Pagellus rostratus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *P. erythrinus*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Pagrus auriga Valenciennes 1843

Common name: **Redbanded seabream**; **Pargo-sêmola**, Brasino, Mariana, Pargo, Pargo-de-manchas-azuis, Pargo-de-riscas, Pargo-de-riscas-travessas, Pargo-francês, Pargo-rosa, Pargo-seima, Pargo-sêmea, Pargo-tereso, Pargueta, Parguete, Seima, Sêmia, Sêmola, Tereso, Traquete.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1872, 1873, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Bañón *et al.*, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014o; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1859; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Bañón *et al.*, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014o; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Pagrus caeruleostictus* (Valenciennes 1830) (Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). One specimen caught in October 2010 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections.

Pagrus caeruleostictus (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Bluespotted seabream**; **Pargo-ruço**, Pargo, Pargo-amargo, Pargo-boi, Pargo-boio, Pargo-cabeçudo, Pargo-cão, Pargo-de-cão, Pargo-doirado, Pargo-dourado, Pargo-enxofre, Pargo-de-manchas-negra, Pargo-legítimo-vermelho, Pargo-de-pintas-azuis, Pargo-redondo, Pargo-sêmola, Pargo-solapa, Pargo-vermelho, Pargueta, Parguete, Ruço, Sama, Sêmola, Sinapa, Solapa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Günther, 1861b, c; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014p; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. caeruleostictus* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Portugal to Angola. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira as doubtful, without indicating the geographical location. Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for Madeira.

Pagrus pagrus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Red porgy**; **Pargo-legítimo**, Capatão, Pargo, Pargo-comum, Pargo-de-direiro, Pargo-de-lombo-azul, Pargo-de-mancha-roxa, Pargo-de-riscas-azuis, Pargo-direito, Pargo-legítimo-azul, Pargo-verdadeiro, Pargo-vulgar, Pargueta, Parguete, Parguête.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979e; Muzanor and Westhaus, 1981; Martins, 1982a; INIP, 1985a, c; Dias and Monteiro, 1986; Silva, 1986a,b, 1992; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Dias, 1991; Dias and Cascalho, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Silva and Krug, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Silva *et al.*, 1994, 1995; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Krug, 1995; Serafim and Krug, 1995; Silva and Menezes, 1995a, b; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; Morato-Gomes *et al.*, 1998; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Rosa *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Pham *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; INIP, 1980,

1982c, 1984b, c; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Severino, 2004; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Sarpa salpa (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Salema**; **Salema**, Boga, Choupa, Choupo, Saléma, Salêma, Salenca, Voga.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Borges *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Chaves, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Faria e Silva, 1892; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Ninni, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Tortonese, 1979e; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 1985; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Nash *et al.*, 1994a; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoincini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837, 1849; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Sparus aurata Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Gilthead seabream**; **Dourada**, Doirada, Doirada-fêmea, Doiradinha, Dourada-fêmea, Douradinha, Safata, Sapata.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765; Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Bauchot *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Hureau, 1991; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008, 2012; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014q; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Alves and Alves, 2002(?); Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014q; ICES, 2015b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the citation by Drouët (1861b), Hilgendorf (1888b), Fowler (1936b) and Collins (1954) *Chrysophrys aurata* is *Pagrus*

pagrus (Linnaeus, 1758). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Several specimens of *S. aurata* were observed during a underwater visual census which probably escaped from a recent open sea aquaculture unit in the area (ICES, 2015b). It is currently considered as an introduced species in Madeira.

Spicara flexuosa Rafinesque 1810

Common name: No English common name; **Trombeiro-do-Mediterrâneo**, Trombeiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a; 1903, 1935; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Sánchez 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; ICES, 2005; Ramos, 2010). This species is sometimes confused with *Spicara maena* (Linnaeus 1758) (Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016).

Spicara maena (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Blotched picarel; Trombeiro-choupa**, Trombeiro, Trombeiro-de-nariz-azul, Trombeta, Trombeteiro, Ferreiro.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869a, b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Tortonese *et al.*, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Heemstra, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014r; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Saygili *et al.*, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Russell, 2014r; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1984a, b, c; Russell, 2014r; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). This species is sometimes confused with *Spicara flexuosa* Rafinesque 1810 (Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016). The distribution map of this species reported by Russell (2014r) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Spicara melanurus (Valenciennes 1830)

Common name: **Blackspot picarel; Trombeiro-malha-redonda**, Choupa, Dobrada, Taco-taco, Trombeiro.

References: Madeira (Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese *et al.*, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981(?); Tortonese, 1986c; Heemstra, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). Wirtz *et al.* (2008) consider the presence of this species very doubtful. However, according to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. melanurus* is the Eastern Atlantic. The northern extent range distribution of this species is the Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-1978-0683, 1978). Thus, specimens are needed for confirmation.

Spicara smaris (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Picarel; Trombeiro-boga**, Agulhão, Albatroz, Alcarraz, Alcatraz, Alcorraz, Baila, Caramelo, Ferreiro, Peixe-flauta, Trombeiro, Trombeiro-de-nariz-azul, Trombeta, Trombeteiro.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1888; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese *et al.*, 1979; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986c; Heemstra, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Heemstra, 1990; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008(?); Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019(?)). According to Wirtz *et al.* (2008) *S. smaris* was erroneously recorded from Madeira by Heemstra (1990). However, according to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. smaris* is the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, in the Eastern Atlantic: from Portugal to Canary Islands. Thus, a specimen is needed for confirmation.

Spondylisoma cantharus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Black seabream; Choupa**, Ambua, Cântaro, Casaleira, Choupo, Doirada, Dourada, Loriana, Muchara, Mucharra, Oriana, Ruta, Sama, Saime, Salema, Sama, Viúva.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1765(?); de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1896; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902;

Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Bauchot, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Pajuelo and Lorenzo 1999; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Russell, 2014s; Silva and Borges, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b, Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wheeler, 1978; Tortonese, 1979e; Martins, 1982a; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Pajuelo and Lorenzo, 1999; Morato *et al.*, 2001a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014s) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Bauchot and Hureau, 1986, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 1998; Pajuelo and Lorenzo, 1999; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2014s; Carpenter and Iwatsuki, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.*, (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. cantharus* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Norway south to the northern Namibia, including Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands. Santos *et al.* (1997) didn't find any evidence of the presence of this species in the Azores. However, Morato *et al.* (2001a) reported catches of *S. cantharus* in Azores for the period 1982 - 1999. Thus, this subject deserves further detailed attention and this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Family Sciaenidae

Argyrosomus regius (Asso 1801)

Common name: **Meagre**; **Corvina-legítima**, Borregata, Corvina, Corvina-branca, Corvina-real, Corvinata, Corvina-vulgar, Rabeta, Raveta.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1867; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Trewavas, 1979a; Chao, 1981; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Chao, 1986, 2014; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Santos *et al.*, 2002a, c; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Martins *et al.*, 2015; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Sampaio, 1904; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Arruda, 1997; Martins, 1982a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Chao, 2014a). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *A. regius* is the Western Baltic Sea, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Norway south to Congo; Red Sea (Mediterranean Sea immigrant). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. The distribution maps of this species reported by Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Chao (2014a) partially included the area of Selvagens Islands (Madeira EEZ).

Cynoscion regalis (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Squeteague**; **Corvinata-real**, Corvina, Fraco, Peixe-fraco.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Martins *et al.*, 2015; Béarez *et al.*, 2016; Morais and Teodósio, 2016; Bañón *et al.*, 2017c; Gomes *et al.*, 2017; ICES, 2017b; Morais *et al.*, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019). This is an invasive species.

Pseudolithus typus Bleeker 1863

Common name: **Longneck croaker; Rainha-branca**, Corvina, Corvina-branca, Corvina-rainha, Rainha.

References: Madeira (Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Often confused with *Pseudolithus senegalensis* (Valenciennes 1833)

Sciaena umbra Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Brown meagre; Roncadeira-preta**, Borregata, Calafate-preto, Corvina, Corvina-preta, Corvinata, Rabeta, Rainha, Raveta, Roncadeira, Roncador.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Trewavas, 1979a; Chao, 1981, 1986, 2014; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Chao, 1986, 2014b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. umbra* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from the English Channel to Senegal and possibly Gabon, including Canary and Cape Verde islands. Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Chao (2014b) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

Umbrina canariensis Valenciennes 1843

Common name: **Canary drum; Calafate-das-Canárias**, Calafate, Corvina, Corvina-marreca, Corvinata, Formosa, Rainha, Roncadeira, Roncador.

References: mainland Portugal (Chao, 1981, 1986, 2016; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Martins *et al.*, 1992; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1912-0208, 1922; MNHN-IC-1912-0212, 1922; Osório de Castro, 1967; Chao, 1981, 2014c, 2016; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *U. canariensis* is the South-western Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to South Africa. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location and according to Santos *et al.* (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Chao (1981, 2014c, 2016) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

Umbrina cirrosa (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Shi drum; Calafate-das-riscas**, Calafate, Corvina, Corvina-marreca, Corvinata, Labarda, Rainha, Roncadeira, Roncador, Viúva.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Trewavas, 1979a; Chao, 1981, 1986, 2016; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *U. cirrosa* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Gulf of Guinea. Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. According to Santos *et al.* (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Fischer *et al.* (1981) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Umbrina ronchus Valenciennes 1843

Common name: **Fusca drum; Calafate-fosco**, Corvina, Roncador.

References: mainland Portugal (Martins, 1979; Chao, 1986, 2014d; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Chao and Trewavas, 1990; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Chao, 2016). Osório de Castro (1967) mentions the presence

of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores without indicating the geographical location. According to Santos *et al.* (1997) this species, or any other member of the family Sciaenidae, does not occur in the region. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores. Fischer *et al.* (1981) and Chao (2016) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

Family Mullidae

Mullus barbatus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Red mullet**; **Salmonete-da-vasa**, Salmarino, Salmonejo, Salmonete, Salmonête, Salmonete-vermelho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; Steindachner, 1867; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1981, 1990a; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1982b; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Hureau, 1986d; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa, 2005; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015c; Golani, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936, Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau, 1979b, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Günther, 1859; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Ben-Tuvia, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015c).

Mullus surmuletus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Surmullet**; **Salmonete-legítimo**, Salmarino, Salmonejo, Salmonéta, Salmonete, Salomonete-da-costa, Salmonete-da-pedra, Salmonete-do-roló, Salmonete-vermelho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Carvalho, 1756(?); Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1898; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Hureau, 1979b; Ben-Tuvia, 1981, 1990a; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Hureau, 1986d; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Cabral, 1999; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2012; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Golani, 2016; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869, 1871; Guimarães, 1882a; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Chicharo and Teodósio, 1990; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Nash *et al.*, 1990, 1994a; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, b, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Hureau, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Saldanha, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1859; de Velloso, 1892(?); Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949d; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Hureau, 1979b; Wirtz, 1994;

Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Golani, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Chaetodontidae

Chaetodon ocellatus Bloch 1787

Common name: Spotfin butterflyfish; **Borboleta-de-risca-amarela**, Lebre, Borboleta, Peixe-borboleta.

References: Azores (?) (PECS) (ROM 23917, 1966; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). The geographical coordinates of the occurrence records of the ROM Fish Collection (ROM 23917, 1966) in the PECS Azores were rectified to off the Florida coast, on March 4, 2018. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Chaetodon sedentarius Poey 1860

Common name: Reef butterflyfish; **Borboleta-do-recife**, Lebre, Borboleta, Peixe-borboleta.

References: Azores (Santos *et al.*, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2004; Cardigos *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Afonso *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008). According to Allen *et al.* (2010), Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. sedentarius* is the Western Atlantic. However, the occurrence of this species has already been confirmed for the Azores. Specimens are needed for confirmation the presence of this species in Madeira.

Family Pomacanthidae

Pomacanthus paru (Bloch 1787)

Common name: **French angelfish; Lebre-preta**, Lebre.

References: Madeira (?) (Bowdich, 1825; Fowler, 1936b, Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). Bowdich (1825) reported the occurrence of *Chaetodon leachii* and Maugé (1990) considered this species as possible synonym of *Pomacanthus paru* (Bloch 1787) but its current status is uncertain as *P. paru* by Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Cepolidae

Cepola macrophthalmia (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Red bandfish; Suspensório**, Peixe-cor-de-rosa.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1888, 1917; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Monod, 1979e; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Tortonese, 1986b; Quéro, 1990c; Borges *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Pomacentridae

Abudefduf saxatilis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Sergeant-major; Castanheta-raiada**, Castanheta.

References: Madeira (Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Edwards, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Chromis chromis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Damselfish; Castanheta-báia**, Castanheta, Castanheta, Castanheta-báia, Castanheta-branca, Romeiro, Sargo.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; Osório, 1917; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Saldanha, 1966c; Wood, 1977; Monod, 1979f; Quignar and Pras, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Lloris and Rucabado, 1990; Domingues *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015; Edwards, 2016;

Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (?) (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Saldanha, 1966c, 1980; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973, 1977; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974, 1975; Williams and Wood, 1974; Arruda, 1977; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Arruda, 1980a, 1992; Martins, 1982a; Ré and Gomes, 1982; Lloris and Rucabado, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015I; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (?) (MNHN-IC-0000-8159, 1833; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Osório, 1917; Fowler, 1919, 1923, 1936b; ZMH 16971, 1930; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; AMNH 16870, 1946; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Saldanha, 1966c; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; SAIAB FC 22576, 1990; SAIAB FC 34750, 1990; Lloris and Rucabado, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015I; Froese and Pauly, 2019). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *C. chromis* is the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Eastern Atlantic: Spain and Portugal to Gulf of Guinea and possibly Angola, including offshore islands. Santos *et al.* (1997) mentioned that the records of this species to the Azores are synonyms, misspellings and misidentifications of *Chromis limbata* (Valenciennes 1833). Similarly, Wirtz *et al.* (2008) referred that all the citations to this species to Madeira are erroneous and should be considered as misidentifications of *C. limbata* based on the study by Domingues *et al.* (2005). However, there are specimens identified as *C. chromis* caught off Madeira in several museum collections (perhaps not yet re-evaluated) and bibliographic references (years 2015 and 2018) to the occurrence of *C. chromis* in Madeira and Azores. Thus, given these contradictory opinions, it was decided do not consider in the total number of valid species of Madeira and the Azores.

Chromis limbata (Valenciennes 1833)

Common name: **Azores chromis**; **Castanheta-da-Madeira**, Castanheta, Castanheta-amarela, Castanheta-báia, Castanheta-branca, Sarabanete.

References: mainland Portugal (Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; OCEANA, 2014), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Sampaio, 1904; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1919, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Saldanha, 1966c, 1980; Wood, 1973, 1977; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Willis and Wood, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Arruda, 1977, 1980a; Martins, 1982a; Ré and Gomes, 1982; Edwards, 1986; Patzner and Santos, 1990b, d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Allen, 1991; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Domingues *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Leite *et al.*, 2009; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Edwards, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (MNHN-IC-0000-1377, 1833; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833; Lowe, 1837; Wood, 1977; Emery, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Abreu *et al.*, 2005; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Domingues *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Leite *et al.*, 2009; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Edwards, 2016; POGID, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Heliases limbatus* Valenciennes [A.] in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1833, synonym of *C. limbata*, caught off Madeira is in the MNHM collections (MNHN-IC-0000-1377). According to Domingues *et al.* (2005) this species is restricted to the Macaronesian islands (Azores, Madeira, and Canaries) and the western coast of North Africa.

Similiparma lurida (Cuvier 1830)

Common name: **Canary damsel**; **Castanheta-preta**, Castanheta, Castanheta-ferreira.

References: mainland Portugal (Allen, 1991; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Willis and Wood, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Ré, 1979a, b, 1980, 1990; Saldanha, 1980; Edwards, 1986; Quignar and Pras, 1986; Lloris and Rucabado, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990b, d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Allen 1991; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a;

Santos and Barreiros, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015m; Afonso, 2016; Edwards, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (MNHN-IC-0000-5286, 1830; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1830, 1835; Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Quignar and Pras, 1986; Augier, 1985; Lloris and Rucabado, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Domingues *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015m; Edwards, 2016; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Glyphisodon luridus* Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1830, synonym of *S. lurida*, caught off Madeira is in the MNHM collections (MNHN-IC-0000-5286).

Family Labridae

Acantholabrus palloni (Risso 1810)

Common name: **Scale-rayed wrasse; Bodião-do-alto**, Bodião, Truta, Truta-do-alto, Vidrão.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1895, 1917; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1978; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1843, 1844a; 1849; NHMUK 1857.6.13.103, 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Steindachner, 1868b; Guimarães, 1884; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Acantholabrus imbricatus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *A. palloni*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.103). One specimen caught at the coast of mainland Portugal is in the MMF collections (MMF 22798, 1967).

Bodianus scrofa (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: **Barred hogfish; Bodião-dente-de-cão**, Bedja, Bodião, Bodinho, Cachorro, Canzala, Cão, Cão-do-mar, Cão-marinho, Gaio, Peixe-cachorro, Peixe-cão, Velha, Viola, Xarroco.

References: Azores[▲] (Guimarães, 1884; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Dias *et al.*, 1976, 1990; Ré, 1979a; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; INIP, 1985a; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Gomon, 2006; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Diogo and Pereira, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1862; de Velloso, 1892; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Saldanha, 1979; INIP, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Hanel *et al.*,

2003; Gomon, 2006; Ferreira *et al.*, 2008; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype of *Crenilabrus caninus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *B. scrofa*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Bodianus speciosus (Bowdich 1825)

Common name: **Blackbar hogfish; Bodião-cão**, Bedja, Bodião, Bodinho, Cachorro, Canzala, Cão, Cão-do-mar, Cão-marinho, Gaio, Peixa-côa, Peixe-cachorro, Peixe-cão, Peixe-côa, Peixe-quarenta-e-cinco, Veja, Velha, Viola, Xarroco.

References: mainland Portugal (?) (Osório de Castro, 1954(?)), Azores (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Collins, 1954; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a; Saldanha, 1980; Martins, 1981; INIP, 1985a; Dias, 1991; Arruda, 1997) and Madeira (?) (Bowdich, 1825(?); Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1849; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839; Günther, 1862; Guimaraes, 1884; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Russell and Pollard, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *B. speciosus* in the Eastern Atlantic is from Mauritania to Angola, including Cape Verde Islands. Osório de Castro (1954) mentioned this species as *Bodianus iagonensis* (Bowdich 1825) and considered its presence in mainland Portugal doubtful. Santos *et al.* (1997) mentioned that the presence of *B. speciosus* in the Azores has never been confirmed, so all the citations to this species or its common synonyms (e.g. *Diastodon speciosus* Bowdich 1825) are considered misidentifications of *Bodianus scrofa* (Valenciennes 1839). According to Wirtz *et al.* (2008) this species has never been found at Madeira and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention that Madeira records are erroneous. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for mainland Portugal, the Azores and Madeira Islands.

Centrolabrus exoletus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Rock cook; Bodião-de-boca-pequena**.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig *et al.*, 2015a; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Coris julis (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Rainbow wrasse; Judia**, Canário, Canário-do-mar, Caralete, Caralete-de-el-rei, Caraludo, Dentilha, Elefante, Freirinha, Judia, Júlia, Juliana, Lambaz, Mordador, Mordedor, Palouco-amarelo, Peise-de-rolo, Peixe-do-rei, Peixe-piça, Peixe-pissa, Peixe-rei, Peixe-rei-amarelo, Peixe-rei-do-alto, Peixe-rosa, Pica-de-el-rei, Piça-del-rei, Pichinha-del-rei; Pico, Pissa, Pissa-de-el-rei, Pissinha-de-el-rei, Rei-amarelo, Rosa, Salmonete, Samonete, Tarallete, Toucinho, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1893, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, c, 1903, 1935; Bragança, 1902, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Quignard and Pras, 1986; Bauchot, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Pollard and Afonso, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Afonso *et al.*, 2015; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Günther, 1862; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; USNM 42127, 1889; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1919, 1936b; Vaillant, 1919; Roule, 1919a; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Ribeiro, 1936; Le Gall, 1937b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wheeler, 1978; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1982a; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Laurentand Lejeune, 1988; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a,

1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a, 1995b; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Santos *et al.*, 1995a; Isidro, 1996; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso *et al.*, 2015; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1836; Lowe, 1837, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1862; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Pollard and Afonso, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Afonso *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Julis azorensis* Fowler 1919 caught off Horta, Faial Island (Azores), is in the USNM collections (USNM 42127) and the holotype of *Julis melanura* Lowe 1839 caught off Madeira, and its whereabouts are unknown. Both are synonym of *C. julis*. Five specimens caught at the coast of Setúbal (Portugal), in 1908, are in the MB collections (MB06-004715, set of three specimens and MB06-004725, set of two specimens).

Ctenolabrus rupestris (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Goldsinny-wrasse; Bodião-rupestre**, Bodião, Bodiano, Peixe-rei, Rei, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório, 1896; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dinis, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2002; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Silva, 2008; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Pollard, 2015b; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Labrus bergylta Ascanius 1767

Common name: **Ballan wrasse; Bodião-reticulado**, Bedião, Bodiano, Bodião, Bodião-azul, Bodião-da-costa, Bodião-pardo, Bodião-Santo-António, Bodião-vermelho, Burrinho, Burrinho-manso, Burrinho-mouro, Burrinho-mouro, Chalrão, Chita, Gidilhão, Godião, Godião-azul, Lucinha, Lucinheira, Marabota, Maraconta, Maracoto, Maragota, Maragote, Margota, Maria-Júlia, Marmota, Peixe-rei-do-alto, Pilrão, Truta-da-costa, Truta-vermelha, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1873(?); Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1898; Richard, 1908; Fowler, 1936b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; INIP, 1982b; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood and Williams, 1974; Wood, 1974; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Gonçalves, 1993; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Fauconnet *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1839, 1840b, 1844a, 1849; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*,

2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Labrus reticulatus* Lowe 1839, synonym of *L. bergylta*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1857.6.13.111). One specimen caught the coast of Lisbon is in the MB collections (MB06-004825).

Labrus merula Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Brown wrasse**; **Bodião-fusco**, Bediã, Bodiano, Bodião-tordo, Chita, Gidilhão, Godiã, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015d; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Sampaio, 1904; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel *et al.*, 1987; Patzner *et al.*, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015d; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *Labrus merula* is the Mediterranean Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Spain and Portugal to northern Morocco and the Azores. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Since no other author describes the presence of this species in Madeira its occurrence in this EEZ was not yet confirmed by more recent data.

Labrus mixtus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Cuckoo wrasse**; **Bodião-canário**, Bediã, Bodiano, Bodião-malola, Canário, Carvalho, Chita, Clérigo, Dentilha, Dentilha, Gidilhão, Godiã, Papagaio, Peixe-carvalho, Peixe-piça, Peixe-pissa, Peixe-pissa-legítimo, Peixe-rei-do-alto, Pissa, Taberneiro, Truta-do-alto, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (NHMUK 1860.4.22.44-45, 1854-1861; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1894, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1898, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dinis, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Hureau, 1991; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1850, 1852; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four specimens caught in different areas are in the MB collections: three caught at the coast of mainland Portugal (MB06-004719, 1907 at the coast of Praia da Nazaré, MB06-004723 at the coast of Matosinhos, by Isaac Newton and MB06-005359, 2010) and one specimen caught at the coast of Pico Island (Azores) (MB06-004666).

Labrus viridis Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Green wrasse**; **Bodião-torto**, Bediã, Bodiano, Bodião, Bodião-verde, Chita, Gidilhão, Godiã, Lucinha, Peixe-tordo, Tordo, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Nobre, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Almeida, 1996; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig *et al.*, 2015b; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (?) (Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979; Arruda, 1997). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *L. viridis* is the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, Portugal and southern Spain south to Morocco (Eastern Atlantic). Harmelin-Vivien *et al.* (2001) verified the identification of several species using underwater photographs taken in the Azores in 1979 and re-evaluated the presence of *Labrus viridis* as

a misidentified of green morph of *Labrus bergylta* Ascanius 1767. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species for the Azores.

Lappanella fasciata (Cocco 1833)

Common name: **Sharp-toothed wrasse; Bodião-verdelho**, Bodiano, Bodião, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (OCEANA, 2011, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2017), Azores (Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Gomes-Pereira, 2010, 2016; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Pollard, 2014; Gomes-Pereira *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Lowe, 1840a, 1849; Günther, 1862; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Hureau and Monod, 1979 (PECS); Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985a (PECS); Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Pollard, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught at the Josephine Bank is in the MMF collections (MMF 22856, 1967).

Symphodus bailloni (Valenciennes 1839)

Common name: **Baillon's wrasse; Bodião-tentilhão**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Serrão, Tendelhão, Tentelhão, Tentilhão, Tentilho, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1869b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Osório, 1888, 1895; Baldaque da Silva, 1891; Girard, 1892; Vieira, 1900; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Almeida, 1996; Erzini *et al.*, 1997, 2001a; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Hanel *et al.*, 2003; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig and Pollard, 2015e; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. bailloni* is in the Eastern Atlantic from North Sea to Mauritania (straying to western Mediterranean Sea). Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Having in mind that this species inhabits littoral and inshore coastal habitats and the occurrence of records in Canary Islands (MNHN-IC-1909-0459 and MZC 26411), it is possible its occurrence in Madeira. However, perhaps due to the geographic isolation of Azorean archipelago together with the dynamics of boundary current interactions, climatic conditions and intrinsic limitations of the species, its occurrence in the Azores is considered doubtful in the current work and is not included in the total number of valid species in this EEZ.

Symphodus caeruleus (Azevedo 1999)

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

References: Azores (Azevedo, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Hanel *et al.*, 2003; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Almada *et al.*, 2002; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype of *Centrolabrus caeruleus* Azevedo 1999, synonym of *S. caeruleus*, caught off Baixa da Moaçor, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel Island (Azores) is in the MCM collections (MCM 777).

Symphodus cinereus (Bonnaterre 1788)

Common name: **Grey wrasse; Bodião-cinzento**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868b; Vieira, 1897; Osório, 1917; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Bauchot, 1987; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Cabral, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Symphodus mediterraneus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Axillary wrasse**; **Bodião-do-Mediterrâneo**, Abadejo, Bodiano, Bodião, Bodião-azul, Canário, Costureira, Trombeta-roxa, Trombetão, Truta-do-alto, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Vaillant, 1919; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Collignon and Aloncle, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Michel *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Ré, 1990; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; NHMUK 1855.12.26.404, 1854-1861; Günther, 1862; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Delgado, 1998; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of *Crenilabrus pictus* Lowe 1838, synonym of *S. mediterraneus*, caught off Madeira is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1855.12.26.404).

Symphodus melops (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Corkwing wrasse**; **Bodião-vulgar**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Maracoto, Maragota, Maragote, Margota, Melo, Serrão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1869a(?), b, 1880; Steindachner, 1868b; Girard, 1892; Osório, 1895; Vieira, 1897, 1900; Nobre, 1904, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda, 1990; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bini, 1968; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel *et al.*, 1987; Chícharo and Teodósio, 1990; Ré, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2393, 1926; Osório de Castro, 1967(?)). The two specimens preserved in the Museum national d'histoire naturelle et Reseau des Herbiers de France were caught on October 10, 1926. Another preserved specimen of this species caught off in Canary Islands, on February 1, 1906, the southernmost occurrence record of this species in the Eastern Atlantic, is deposited in the Lund Museum of Zoology (MZLU L906/3076, 1906). Since Osório de Castro (1967) no other author described the presence of this species in Madeira. Three specimens caught the coast of Faro (Algarve), in 1908 by Alberto Alexandre Girard are in the MB collections (MB06-004688), another specimen caught at the coast of Viana do Castelo, also in 1908, is in the MB collections (MB06-004714).

Symphodus ocellatus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: No English common name; **Bodião-de-pinta**, Bodião.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Symphodus roissali (Risso 1810)

Common name: Five-spotted wrasse; **Bodião-manchado**, Bodiano, Bodião, Canário, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (Steindachner, 1868b; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967(?); Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Louisy, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010;

Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Pollard and Craig, 2015a; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Symphodus rostratus (Bloch 1791)

Common name: No English common name; **Bodião-das-ervas**.

References: mainland Portugal (Almada *et al.*, 2002; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014).

Symphodus tinca (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: Peacock wrasse; **Bodião-pavão**, Bodiano, Bodião, Burro, Canário, Verdelhão, Verdelho.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Osório, 1888; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Louisy, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Pollard and Craig, 2015b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Four specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MB collections: two specimens at the coast of Setúbal, in 1908 (MB06-004744, set of two specimens), one at coast of Lisbon (MB06-004726, one specimen) and another at the coast of Estoril (MB06-004727, one specimen).

Symphodus trutta (Lowe 1834)

Common name: **Emerald wrasse**; **Bodião-mosqueado**, Bodião, Bodião-verde, Maracota, Maracoto, Truta-da-costa, Truta-verde.

References: mainland Portugal (ICM-CSIC 7751, n.d.; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; OCEANA, 2014), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Hilgendorf, 1888a, b; Regan, 1903a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1974; Wood and Williams, 1974; Arruda, 1979a, 1980b; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Barreiros, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1833a, 1837; Johnson, 1862b; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Almada *et al.*, 2002; Hanel *et al.*, 2003; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Afonso, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Crenilabrus trutta* Lowe 1834, synonym of *S. trutta*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Thalassoma pavo (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Ornate wrasse**; **Bodião-verde**, Bodeão, Bodião, Bodião-meredia, Bodião-pardo, Bodião-parvo, Bodião-vermelho, Cagão, Cambulo, Carnate, Judia, Júlia, Moca, Peixe-de-roló, Peixe-rei, Peixe-verde, Rainha, Realengo, Reilangue, Torcida, Verdelhão, Verdugo.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Posser, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Almeida, 1996; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Encarnação *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Mapstone and Wood, 1974, 1975; Wood and Williams, 1974; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Michel *et al.*, 1987; Barreiros, 1990, 1995; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990d, 1993; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992, 1995; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a, 1995b; Van Tassel *et al.*, 1994;

Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839; Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843-1860, 1849; Drouët, 1861b; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Nobre, 1935; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Thalassoma newtoni* (Osório 1891) (Westneat, 2016). The whereabouts of the syntype of the subspecies *Julis turcica lemniscata* Lowe 1843, caught off Madeira, synonym of *T. pavo*, are unknown.

Xyrichtys novacula (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Pearly razorfish; Mordedor**, Bodião-da-areia, Cão, Coelho-da-costa, Doirada, Dourada, Elefante, Papagaio, Peixe-cão, Peixe-coelho-da-costa, Peixe-padre.

References: mainland Portugal (Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Nirchio *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Vaillant, 1919; Nobre, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Quignard, 1966; Osório de Castro, 1967; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Michel *et al.*, 1987; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1996, 2010; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839; MNHM-IC-0000-6503, 1840; Günther, 1862; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Bauchot and Quignard, 1979; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Gomon and Forsyth, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Wirtz, 1994; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The syntype of *Xyrichtys cultratus* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840, synonym of *X. novacula*, caught off Madeira is in the MNHN collections (MNHM-IC-0000-6503).

Family Scaridae

Sparisoma cretense (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Parrotfish; Papagaio-velho**, Badeão, Badião, Bidião, Bidião-de-boca-curta, Bodião, Bodião-de-olho, Bodião-vermelho, Peixe-papagaio, Velha, Veja, Véja.

References: mainland Portugal (Monod, 1979g; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Randall, 1981, 1990; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Abecasis *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Westneat, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Regan, 1903a; Sampaio, 1904; Lampe, 1914; Roule, 1919a; Vaillant, 1919; Fowler, 1936b; Ribeiro, 1936; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Schultz, 1958; Bauchot and Blanc, 1961; Osório de Castro, 1967; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Harmelin and Harmelin-Vivien, 1979; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Monod, 1979g; Saldanha, 1980; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Randall, 1981, 1990; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Barreiros, 1990; Patzner, 1990; Patzner and Santos, 1990c; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1990b, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Wirtz, 1990a, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 1991, 1992; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Santos, 1992a; Azevedo, 1995; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009b; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Lowe, 1837; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840; Günther, 1862; Vinciguerra, 1883; de Velloso, 1892; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Monod, 1979g; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Randall, 1981, 1990; INIP,

1984b; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Quignard and Pras, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009b; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Westneat, 2016; Friedlander *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Scarus mutabilis* Lowe 1838, synonym of *S. cretense*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Sparisoma chrysopterum (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: **Redtail parrotfish; Papagaio**, Badeão, Badião, Bidião, Bidião-salema, Bidião-verde, Bodião, Bodião-boca-verde, Bodião-pardo, Peixe-papagaio, Veja.

References: Azores (?) (Osório de Castro, 1967) and Madeira (?) (Fowler, 1936b; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) and Froese and Pauly (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. chrysopterum* is the Western Atlantic. Fowler (1936b) mentioned the existence of four specimens from Funchal (Madeira) in the U.S. National Museum, with a length between 185 and 298 mm, identified by Adolfo Cesar di Noronha as *Sparisoma flavescens* (Bloch & Schneider 1801), synonymous of *S. chrysopterum*. Albuquerque (1954-1956) followed the quotation of Fowler. Osório de Castro (1967) mentioned the presence of this species in the fishing grounds of the Azores and Madeira without indicating the geographical location. Nevertheless, its occurrence in those EEZs is not confirmed by more recent data. Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Family Zoarcidae

Lycenchelys alba (Vaillant 1888)

Common name: No English common name; **Enguia-beiçuda-alva**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MNHN-IC-1886-0590, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Brauer, 1906; Andriashev, 1979, 1986; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Grey, 1956; Andriashev, 1979, 1986(?); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The lectotype of *Lycodes albus* Vaillant 1888, synonym of *L. alba*, caught between Azores and France is in the MNHM collections (MNHN-IC-1886-0590).

Melanostigma atlanticum Koefoed 1952

Common name: **Atlantic soft pout; Enguia-beiçuda-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (Van der Land *et al.*, 2001; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2015h; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), Azores (Nielsen *et al.*, 2015h; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Nielsen *et al.*, 2015h). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *M. atlanticum* is the Western Mediterranean Sea, and in the eastern-north Atlantic, from Scotland to Western Sahara; Western North Atlantic: Newfoundland to southwestern United States. Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 mention the presence of this species in the MAR at 55°N and to about 45°N and North-East Atlantic. 45°N in MAR is located within the Azorean PECS area. Nielsen *et al.* (2015h) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species.

Pachycara thermophilum Geistdoerfer 1994

Common name: No English common name; **Enguia-beiçuda-termofílica**.

References: Azores (Biscoito and Almeida, 2004 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Baily, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; WoRMS Editorial Board, 2018).

Pachycara saldanhai Biscoito & Almeida 2004

Common name: No English common name; **Enguia-beiçuda-de-Saldanha**.

References: Azores (PECS) (Biscoito and Almeida, 2004; Stefanni *et al.*, 2007; Biscoito *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). The holotype of this species caught off Rainbow hydrothermal vent field, north Azores segment of Mid-Atlantic Ridge, (36°13.43'N, 33°54.08'W) is in the MMF collections (MMF 31373). According to Stefanni *et al.* (2007) the morphological differences reported by Biscoito and Almeida (2004) may eventually be considered phenotypic expressions associated to the large geographical distance that separates these vents. Thus, the former authors suggest a revision of the nomenclature considering *P. thermophilum* (Geistdoerfer 1994) as the only

Pachycara species inhabiting the North Atlantic vent fields. However, Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) continue to consider them as two valid species.

Family Anarhichadidae

Anarhichas denticulatus Krøyer 1845

Common name: **Northern wolffish**; **Peixe-lobo-azul**; Gata; Gata-cinzenta; Gata-de-água-má; Gata-de-água-má-cinzenta.

References: Azores (PECS) (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017).

Family Pholidae

Pholis gunnellus (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Rock gunnel**; **Peixe-manteiga**.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; ICES, 2005). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. gunnellus* is the North Atlantic and adjacent Arctic. The only two historical records of its occurrence are separated by more than 230 years and they are probably the most southern records of distribution of this species in the European coasts. Extremely rare species.

Family Chiasmodontidae

Chiasmodon niger Johnson 1864

Common name: **Black swalower**; **Peixe-glutão-negro**, Glutão, Glutão-preto, Pancinha, Peixe-glutão, Sapinho-da-fundura, Sapinho-de-fundura.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Osório, 1909; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Melo, 2009; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015d; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Murray and Hjort, 1912; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1952; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Desbryères *et al.*, 2001; Melo and Menezes, 2002; Menezes *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2017; Besugo, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015d; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (NHMUK 1863.12.12.4, 1861-1890; Johnson, 1864a, b; Günther, 1864a, 1887; Carte, 1866; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Fowler, 1936b; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Krefft, 1979d; INIP, 1982c, 1984a, b, c; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Severino, 2004; Prokofiev and Kukuev, 2009b; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 2015d; POGID, 2016; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira, is in the NHMUK collections (NHMUK 1863.12.12.4). Another holotype of *Chiasmodon bolangeri* Osório 1909, synonym of *C. niger*, caught off Setúbal (mainland Portugal) was preserved in the Museu Bocage (MB T135 (1506)) and destroyed in the 1978 fire.

Dysalotus alcocki MacGilchrist 1905

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-Alcock**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 5735, 2004 (PECS); Wenneck *et al.*, 2008; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter *et al.*, 2015d; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017 (PECS)) and Madeira (Carpenter *et al.*, 2015d). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a nearly circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, but not present in Eastern Pacific. Melo (2017) mentions it as a widely distributed species in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, more frequently in low latitudes. In the Atlantic Ocean, it is more frequently found throughout the South Atlantic and the western North Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.

Dysalotus oligoscolus Johnson & Cohen 1974

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão**.

References: Azores (ZMH 114082, 1975; MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4788, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Carpenter *et al.*, 2015e) and Madeira (Carpenter *et al.*, 2015e). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species, except western North Atlantic. Melo (2017) mentions that *D.*

oligoscolus is distributed in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, more frequently in high latitudes. In the Atlantic Ocean, it is known from the central South Atlantic, and from the Eastern-north Atlantic.

Kali indica Lloyd 1909

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-do-Índico**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO 6971, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). This species is distributed circumglobally in tropical and subtropical waters, to the north (Prokofiev, 2011) and in temperate through subarctic seas (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019).

Kali kerberti (Weber 1913)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-Kerbert**.

References: Azores (PECS) (ZMH 120805, 1982; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). First identified as *Kali normani* (Parr 1931). Melo (2008) re-evaluated *K. kerberti* as valid and identifies it as senior synonym of *K. normani* (Parr 1931).

Kali macrodon (Norman 1929)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-dentado**.

References: Azores (ZMH 114066, 1975; MAR-ECO 7402, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015w; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (ZMH 109831, 1971; Krefft, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015w). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in temperate through subarctic seas.

Kali macrura (Parr 1933)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-rabudo**.

References: Azores (MAR-ECO 1995, 2004 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014 (PECS)) and Madeira (Krefft, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, but not in the Eastern Pacific.

Kali parri Johnson & Cohen 1974

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-Parr**.

References: Azores (PECS) (MAR-ECO - HamPelFish - TI/SF MAR-ECO 4016, 1979; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) mention it as a circumglobal species in tropical and subtropical seas, except western Indian Ocean and Eastern Pacific.

Pseudoscopelus altipinnis Parr 1933

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-vela**.

References: mainland Portugal (GNM 1946-8375, 1946; ZMH 105437, 1968; Krefft, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015x), Azores (Collins, 1954; MCZ 49086, 1964; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 1999, 2010, 2017; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Melo, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015x) and Madeira (Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; ZMH 105435, 1968; Krefft, 1979d; Johnson and Keene, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ralph, 2015x).

Pseudoscopelus obtusifrons (Fowler 1934)

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-focinho-curvo**.

References: Azores (ZMH 121111, 1982 (PECS); ZMH 121112, 1982 (PECS); MAR-ECO 1211, 2004; Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Melo, 2010 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017) and Madeira (Porteiro *et al.*, 2017). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *P. obtusifrons* is the tropical Atlantic, the western Pacific and south-eastern Indian Ocean.

Pseudoscopelus sagamianus Tanaka 1908

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-de-Sagami**.

References: Azores (PECS)(?)(Prokofiev, 2009). According to Roa-Varón and Iwamoto (2019b) the records of this species from the Atlantic reported by Prokofiev (2009, 2011) are misidentifications of *Pseudoscopelus scriptus* and for Melo (2010) it is a misidentification of *P. cordilluminatus*. However, there is an ongoing discussion on the correct identification of this species Roa-Varón and Iwamoto (2019b). Thus, this species is not considered in the total number of valid species.

Pseudoscopelus scutatus Krefft 1971

Common name: No English common name; **Peixe-glutão-escudado**.

References: Azores ([MAR-ECO 4918, 2004](#); [Sutton et al., 2008](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Porteiro et al., 2017 \(PECS\)](#)). According to [Prokofiev and Kukuev \(2006\)](#) and [Eschmeyer et al. \(2019\)](#) the current geographic distribution of *P. scutatus* is the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific, and most of the records are from tropical and subtropical of North and South Atlantic.

Family Ammodytidae

Ammodytes tobianus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Small sandeel**; **Galeota-menor**, Agulhão, Frachão, Galeota, Galiota, Ligueirão, Linguarão, Lingueirão, Pescada-bicuda, Pica, Sandil, Sandilho, Sandilho-menor.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] ([ICM-CSIC 7724, n.d.](#); [Vandelli, 1771](#); [de Brito Capello, 1876, 1880](#); [Osório, 1888](#); [Almeida and Roquette, 1892](#); [Vieira, 1897, 1900](#); [Nobre, 1903, 1935](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Helling, 1943](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954\(?\)](#), [1967\(?\)](#); [Reay, 1986](#); [Fischer et al., 1987](#); [Antunes et al., 1988](#); [Arruda et al., 1988](#); [Jorge et al., 2002](#); [Garnerot et al., 2004](#); [ICES, 2005](#); [Chaves, 2008](#); [Henriques et al., 2008](#); [Batista et al., 2009](#); [Garrido et al., 2009](#); [Veiga et al., 2009](#); [Gonçalves et al., 2010](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [OCEANA, 2014](#); [Martins et al., 2015](#); [Mecklenburg et al., 2018](#); [Baptista et al., 2019](#); [Eschmeyer et al., 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Gymnammodytes cicerelus (Rafinesque 1810)

Common name: **Mediterranean sand eel**; **Galeota-da-areia**, Bicuda, Frachão, Galeota, Ligueirão, Linguarão, Lingueirão, Pescada, Pescada-bicuda.

References: mainland Portugal ([Vieira, 1893](#); [Osório, 1917](#); [Nobre, 1935](#); [Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967](#); [Wheeler, 1979f](#); [Dinis, 1985](#); [Henriques et al., 2008](#); [Batista et al., 2009](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Heessen et al., 2015a](#); [Nizinski, 2016](#); [Eschmeyer et al., 2019](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)) and Azores ([Porteiro et al., 2010](#); [Afonso et al., 2013](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Nizinski, 2016](#)).

Gymnammodytes semisquamatus (Jourdain 1879)

Common name: **Smooth sandeel**; **Galeota-frachão**, Frachão, Galeota, Ligueirão, Linguarão, Lingueirão.

References: mainland Portugal ([Duncker and Mohr, 1939](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1967](#); [Maul, 1976](#); [Wheeler, 1979f](#); [INIP, 1982b](#); [Martins, 1981](#); [Reay, 1986](#); [ICES, 2005](#); [Henriques et al., 2008](#); [Garrido et al., 2009](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Collette et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)). Two specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22810, 1967, set of two specimens).

Hyperoplus immaculatus (Corbin 1950)

Common name: **Greater sand-eel**; **Galeota-maior-de-Corbin**.

References: mainland Portugal ([Gomes et al., 2018](#)).

Hyperoplus lanceolatus (Le Sauvage 1824)

Common name: **Great sandeel**; **Galeota-maior**, Agulhão, Bicuda, Frachão, Ligueirão, Linguarão, Lingueirão, Galeota, Galiota, Pescada, Pescada-bicuda, Sandilho-maior.

References: mainland Portugal ([Osório, 1896, 1917](#); [Vieira, 1897, 1900](#); [Reay, 1986](#); [Nobre, 1903, 1935](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Gonçalves, 1941](#); [Helling, 1943](#); [Albuquerque, 1954-1956](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967](#); [Fernández et al., 1981](#); [Arruda et al., 1988](#); [Martins et al., 1999](#); [Palma et al., 2003](#); [ICES, 2005](#); [Henriques et al., 2007, 2008](#); [Chaves, 2008, 2009](#); [Garrido et al., 2009](#); [Costa et al., 2012](#); [Carneiro et al., 2014](#); [Froese and Pauly, 2019](#)).

Family Trachinidae

Echiichthys vipera (Cuvier 1829)

Common name: **Lesser weever**; **Peixe-aranha-menor**, Aranha, Aranha-comum, Aranha-do-mar, Aranha-grande, Aranhaço, Escorpião, Esquipão, Lacraia, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-aranha-comum, Peixe-escorpião, Ratinho, Víbora.

References: mainland Portugal ([de Brito Capello, 1867d, 1869b, 1880](#); [Baldaque da Silva, 1891](#); [Girard, 1892](#); [Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1935](#); [Seabra, 1911](#); [Murray and Hjort, 1912](#); [Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967](#);

Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Tortonese, 1986d; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Martins *et al.*, 1999, 2015; Jorge *et al.*, 2002; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Fowler, 1936; Osório de Castro, 1967; MNHN-IC-2009-0431, 1971; MNHN-IC-2009-0449, 1971; Arruda, 1997; Morato *et al.*, 2001b; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Afonso, 2016; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Tortonese, 1986d; Roux, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Araújo *et al.*, 2005; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016g; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Trachinus araneus Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Spotted weever**; **Peixe-aranha-pontuado**, Aranha, Aranha-grande, Aranha-pontuada, Aranhão, Aranhuço, Escorpião, Lacraia, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-escorpião.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Osório, 1917; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Tortonese, 1986d; Roux, 1990; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015k; Smith, 2016g; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Trachinus radiatus* Cuvier 1829 (Smith, 2016g).

Trachinus draco Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Greater weever**; **Peixe-aranha-maior**, Aranha, Aranha-do-mar, Aranha-grande, Aranhola, Aranhuço, Escorpião, Lacraia, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-aranha-grande, Peixe-aranhola, Peixe-escorpião.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1869b, 1880; Almeida and Roquette, 1892; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; INIP, 1981a; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Tortonese, 1986d; Antunes *et al.*, 1988(?); Roux, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Stergiou *et al.*, 2006; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Henriques *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heessen *et al.*, 2015b; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; Fowler, 1923, 1936b; Zugmayer, 1933; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Maul, 1949; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Roux, 1981, 1990; Augier, 1985; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Tortonese, 1986d; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Andrade and Albuquerque, 1995; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Heessen *et al.*, 2015b; POGID, 2016; Smith, 2016g; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Trachinus pellegrini Cadenat 1937

Common name: **Cape Verde weever**; **Peixe-aranha-de-Cabo-Verde**, Aranha-de-Cabo-Verde.

References: Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Carpenter *et al.*, 2015f; González Pérez, 2015b). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *T. pellegrini* is the Canary and Cape Verde islands and from the Senegal to Cameroon. Fischer *et al.* (1981), Carpenter *et al.* (2015f) and González Pérez (2015b) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution maps of this species.

Trachinus radiatus Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Starry weever**; **Peixe-aranha-raiado**, Aranha, Aranha-grande, Aranha-preta, Aranha-raiada, Aranhuço, Escorpião, Lacraia, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-escorpião.

References: mainland Portugal (Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Martins, 1981; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Collette *et al.*, 2015l; Smith, 2016g) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-2005-2436, 1925; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Collette *et al.*, 2015l). This species is sometimes confused with *Trachinus araneus* Cuvier 1829 (Smith, 2016g). Fischer *et al.* (1981) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species.

Family Uranoscopidae

Uranoscopus scaber Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Stargazer**; **Cabeçudo**, Aranhúço, Astrónomo, Bufo, Masca-tabaco, Papa-tabaco, Peixe-astrónomo, Peixe-cabeçudo, Peixe-sapo, Peixe-tabaqueiro, Sapo, Sapo-cabeçudo, Tabaqueiro, Terrorista. References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Girard, 1892; Nobre, 1895a, 1903, 1935; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1903; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979f; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Hureau, 1986e; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Hureau, 1986e; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Halstead *et al.*, 1990; Martins *et al.*, 1992; Erzini *et al.*, 2001a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith, 2016h; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Wirtz, 1994; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Golani and Fricke, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Family Callionymidae

Callionymus lyra Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Dragonet**; **Peixe-pau-lira**, Aranha, Pau, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-pau, Peixe-pimenta, Peixe-sapo, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1868, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Posser, 1880; Nobre, 1895c, 1903, 1904, 1935; Osório, 1895, 1917; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Vieira, 1897; Bragança, 1902; Seabra, 1911; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Wheeler, 1979h; Costa, 1980; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982b; Martins, 1981; Sobral, 1981; Borges, 1982; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Almeida, 1988; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Arruda *et al.*, 1988; Monteiro, 1989; Jorge, 1991; Rebelo, 1992; da Cunha and Antunes, 1993; da Cunha, 1994; Erzini *et al.*, 1996, 2001a; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1996, 1997, 2006; Martins *et al.*, 1992, 1999, 2015; Erzini *et al.*, 1997; Cabral, 1999; Henriques *et al.*, 1999, 2007; Cabral *et al.*, 2000; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Santos *et al.*, 2002a; Palma *et al.*, 2003; Prista *et al.*, 2003; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Mendes *et al.*, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Castro, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2015b; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Baptista *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (USNM 94473, 1894; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1972; Wheeler, 1978, 1979h; Fricke, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2015b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (MNHN-IC-1883-0035, 1882; MNHN-IC-2005-2418, 1922; Osório de Castro, 1967(?); Herler *et al.*, 2015b). William Trelease on July 3, 1894 cited this species for the Azores (USNM 94473), but since then no additional specimens have been reported (Santos *et al.*, 1997). In November, 1996 and January, 1997 the specimen was re-examined and identified as belonging to the species *Callionymus reticulatus* Valenciennes 1837 (Santos *et al.*, 1997). However, according to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) in north-eastern Atlantic, the current geographic distribution of this species is from Iceland and Norway south to Mauritania, including Azores.

Callionymus maculatus Rafinesque 1810

Common name: Spotted dragonet; **Peixe-pau-malhado**, Aranha, Pau, Pau-malhado, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-pau, Peixe-pimenta, Peixe-sapo, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1935; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Wheeler, 1979h; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Almeida, 1996; Cabral, 1999; Martins *et al.*, 1999; Cabral *et al.*, 2000; Gordo and Cabral, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Thiel *et al.*, 2003; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2006, 2010; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006, 2012; Castro, 2008; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Garrido *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; França *et al.*, 2011; Costa *et al.*, 2012; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017;

Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught at the coast of mainland Portugal are in the MMF collections (MMF 22829, 1967, set of twelve specimens).

Callionymus pusillus Delaroche 1809

Common name: Sailfin dragonet; **Peixe-pau-rabudo**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014i; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Callionymus reticulatus Valenciennes 1837

Common name: Reticulated dragonet; **Peixe-pau-listado**.

References: mainland Portugal (Wheeler, 1979h; INIP, 1982b; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; da Cunha, 1994; Cabral, 1999; Henriques *et al.*, 1999, 2007, 2008; Cabral *et al.*, 2000; Borges *et al.*, 2002; Prista *et al.*, 2003; ICES, 2005; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2006, 2010; Neves *et al.*, 2008; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; França *et al.*, 2011; Silva, 2011; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014j; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Azores (Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Maul, 1972; Wheeler, 1978; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Fricke, 2002; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014j; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Callionymus risso Lesueur 1814

Common name: Risso's dragonet; **Peixe-pau-pintado**, Aranha, Pau, Peixe-aranha, Peixe-pau, Peixe-pimenta, Peixe-sapo, Sapo.

References: mainland Portugal (Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954; Wheeler, 1979h; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; da Cunha, 1994; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2006, 2010; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Veiga *et al.*, 2009; da Cunha and Antunes, 2012; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herler *et al.*, 2014k; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Protogrammus sousai (Maul 1972)

Common name: Meteor dragonet; **Peixe-pau-de-Sousa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Pakhorukov, 2008), Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1972a, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Davis and Fricke, 1990; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Kukuev, 2002; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Biscoito, 2015g; Fricke, 2016; Fricke and Ordines, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (PECS) (Pakhorukov, 2008). The holotype and three paratypes of *Callionymus sousai* Maul 1972, synonym of *P. sousai*, caught off the Great Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22877, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22483a and 22483b, set of two paratypes and MMF 22389, one paratype, respectively).

Synchiropus phaeton (Günther 1861)

Common name: **Phaeton dragonet; Peixe-pau-rosa**.

References: mainland Portugal (Palmer, 1971; Maul, 1976; Wheeler, 1979h; INIP, 1981a, b, 1982a, b; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Fricke, 1986; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Davis and Fricke, 1990; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; Fricke, 2016; Bañón *et al.*, 2018b; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (MNHN-IC-1887-0176, 1883; Vaillant, 1888; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Brauer, 1906; Roule and Angel, 1921; Maul, 1972a (PECS), 1976; Ehrich, 1977 (PECS); Wheeler, 1979h; Fricke, 1981, 1986; Davis and Fricke, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Sousa *et al.*, 1999; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Fricke, 2016; Bañón *et al.*, 2018b; Almeida and Biscoito, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Floeter *et al.*, 2008; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the coast of mainland Portugal (MMF 22862, 1967), one specimen at the Gettysburg Bank (MMF 22812, 1967), one specimen at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22867) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22843, one

specimen, MMF 22405, 1967, set of three specimens, MMF 22869, 1967, one specimen, MMF 22373, 1967, set of two specimens and MMF 22352, 1967, set of four specimens).

Family Draconettidae

Centrodraco acanthopoma (Regan 1904)

Common name: **Atlantic deepwater dragonet**; **Peixe-pau-da-fundura-do-Atlântico**.

References: mainland Portugal (Fricke, 1986; Marques, 1998; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (PECS) (Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Fock *et al.*, 2002; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Fricke, 1986, 2016c; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PESC); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). Several specimens caught in different areas are in the MMF collections: two specimens at the Josephine Bank (MMF 22868, 1967, one specimen) and at the Meteor Bank (MMF 22542, 1967, set of three specimens, MMF 22880, 1967, one specimen).

Family Luvaridae

Luvarus imperialis Rafinesque 1810

Common name: **Luvar**; **Boquinho**, Louvar, Peixe-sol.

References: mainland Portugal (Decamps, 1986; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015d), Azores (Roule and Angel, 1924, 1930; Fowler, 1936b; Decamps, 1986; Wheeler, 1978; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015d; Collette, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837, 1840a, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tropp, 1979; Decamps, 1986; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Craig, 2015d; Collette, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of *Astroderma plumbeum* Lowe 1843, synonym of *L. imperialis*, caught off Madeira are unknown.

Family Acanthuridae

Acanthurus monroviae Steindachner 1876

Common name: **Monrovia doctorfish**; **Peixe-cirurgião**, Alicate, Asno, Asno-de-seta, Barbeiro, Canivete, Castanheta, Cirurgião, Coma, Còninhas, Faquista, Lanceta, Lanceteiro, Peixe-canivete, Peixe-coma, Unha, Unhas.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Horta e Costa and Gonçalves, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Herrera and Smith-Vaniz, 2015n) and Madeira (Floeter *et al.*, 2008).

Family Sphyraenidae

Sphyraena barracuda (Edwards 1771)

Common name: **Great barracuda**; **Bicuda-gigante**, Barracuda, Barracuda-grande, Barrecuda, Bicuda, Bicuda-americana, Bicuda-grande, Grande-barracuda, Grande-bicuda, Lobo-do-mar, Pescada-bicuda

References: Madeira (Wirtz, 1998; Freitas and Araújo, 2006; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Russell, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Sphyraena guachancho Cuvier 1829

Common name: **Guachanche barracuda**; **Bicuda-africana**, Barracuda, Barrecuda, Bicuda, Lobo-do-mar, Pescada, Pescada-bicuda, Pescadinha.

References: Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 2015; Russell, 2016c). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic distribution of *S. guachancho* is the Western and Eastern Atlantic. Russell (2016c) reported the Selvagens Islands area in the distribution map of this species.

Sphyraena sphyraena (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **European barracuda**; **Bicuda-europeia**, Barracuda, Barracuda-europeia, Barrecuda, Bicuda, Bicuda-das-ilhas, Lobo-do-mar, Pescada-bicuda, Pescadinha.

References: mainland Portugal[▲] (Steindachner, 1867; Osório, 1896; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979f; Fischer *et al.*, 1981, 1987; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015g; Martins and Carneiro, 2018; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Drouët 1861b; Collett, 1896; CAS ICH 24035, 1921; Fowler, 1936a; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Tortonese, 1979f; SAIAB FC 36172, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Isidro, 1996; Arruda, 1997; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015g; Russell, 2016c; Froese and Pauly, 2019; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019) and Madeira[▲] (Bowdich, 1825; Lowe, 1837; de Velloso, 1892; Collett, 1896; Fowler, 1923, 1936a; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1934, 1948; Nobre, 1935; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Tortonese, 1979f; Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Ben-Tuvia, 1986b; Sylva, 1990; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Edwards, 1993; de Casamajor and Morandeau, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015g; Russell, 2016c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Sphyraena viridensis* Cuvier 1829 (Russell, 2016c). According to Santos *et al.* (1997) the records of this species from the Azores and Russell (2016b) from the Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands, and Wirtz *et al.* (2008) from Madeira, are probably misidentifications of *Sphyraena viridensis* Cuvier 1829. However, Smith-Vaniz and Herrera (2015e), Russell (2016c) and Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) consider the occurrence of this species in Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea and, in the Eastern Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay south to Angola, including Azores, Madeira and Saint Paul's Rocks islands and Froese and Pauly (2019) to Canary and Azores islands.

***Sphyraena viridensis* Cuvier 1829**

Common name: **Yellowmouth barracuda; Bicuda-de-Cabo-Verde**, Bacuda, Barracuda, Barracuda-boca-amarela, Barracuda-de-Cabo-Verde, Bicuda, Bicuda-boca-amarela, Pescada-bicuda, Pescadinha.

References: mainland Portugal (Gonçalves *et al.*, 2004; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015h; Martins and Carneiro, 2018), Azores[▲] (Drouët, 1861b; Ramos, 1869; Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Sampaio, 1904; Zugmayer, 1933; Fowler, 1936a; Ribeiro, 1936; Cadenat, 1937; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Wood, 1973; Wood and Williams, 1974; Ré, 1979a, 1990; Saldanha, 1980, 1995; Martins, 1982a; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Patzner *et al.*, 1990, 1992; Wirtz, 1990a, 1991, 1994; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Azevedo *et al.*, 1992; Santos *et al.*, 1994a, 1995a, 1997; Gonçalves *et al.*, 1995; Isidro, 1996; Menezes, 1996; MCZ 149607, 1999; Harmelin-Vivien *et al.*, 2001; Morato *et al.*, 2001a, b; Barreiros *et al.*, 2002; Cardigos *et al.*, 2005; Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Bertoncini *et al.*, 2010; Botelho *et al.*, 2010; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; Diogo and Pereira, 2013, 2014; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015h; Afonso, 2016; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Fischer *et al.*, 1981; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Wirtz, 1994, 1998; Delgado, 1998; Falcón *et al.*, 2000; Mello, 2000; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005b; Ribeiro, 2008; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; EMEPC, 2010; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Almada *et al.*, 2015; Smith-Vaniz and Herrera, 2015h; POGIS, 2016; Russell, 2016c; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). This species is sometimes confused with *Sphyraena sphyraena* (non Linnaeus 1758) (Russell, 2016c).

Family Caproidae

***Antigonia capros* Lowe 1843**

Common name: **Deepbody boarfish; Periquito**, Periquito-comprido, Pimpim, Tem-te-em-pé, Tinta-empé.

References: mainland Portugal (Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b; Quéro, 1986b; Zidowitz and von Westernhagen, 2004; ICES, 2005; Pakhorukov, 2008; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; Garcia, 2015h; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores (Roule, 1919a; Fowler, 1936b; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Krefft, 1979e; Quéro and Duron, 1980; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Quéro, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Arruda, 1997; Fock *et al.*, 2002 (PECS); Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Zidowitz and von Westernhagen, 2004 (PECS); Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Porteiro *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015h; Heemstra, 2016f; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1843, 1844b; Günther, 1860; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976; Ehrich, 1977; Hureau and Monod, 1979; Krefft, 1979e; Dooley *et al.*, 1985; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1985b (PECS); Quéro, 1986b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Zidowitz and von Westernhagen, 2004; Pakhorukov,

2008 (PECS); Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Garcia, 2015h; Heemstra, 2016f; Bañón *et al.*, 2019b; Froese and Pauly, 2019). The whereabouts of the holotype (unique) of this species caught off Madeira are unknown. One specimen caught in June 2009 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections (MB06-005299). Several specimens caught at the Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22341, 1967, set of three specimens, MMF 22342, 1967, set of ten specimens and MMF 22343, 1967, set of five specimens).

Capros aper (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Boarfish**; **Pim-pim**, Advim, Mini-saia, Pau, Periquito-comprido, Periquito-redondo, Peixe-pau, Rascaço, Rascasso, Tem-te-em-pé, Tinta-em-pé.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, 1880; Steindachner, 1868a; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1895, 1917; Vieira, 1897, 1898; Bragança, 1903; Nobre, 1903, 1935; Seabra, 1911; Roule, 1919a; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976; Krefft, 1979e; Fernández *et al.*, 1981; INIP, 1981a, 1982a, b; Martins, 1981; Borges, 1984; Dinis and Marecos, 1984; Dinis, 1985; Quéro, 1986b; Fischer *et al.*, 1987; Antunes *et al.*, 1988; Karrer and Post, 1990b; Saldanha *et al.*, 1995; Gomes *et al.*, 2001; Monteiro *et al.*, 2001; Borges *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Moura, 2004; ICES, 2005; Sousa *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Fernandes *et al.*, 2007; Gomes and Olim, 2007; Chaves, 2008, 2009; Henriques *et al.*, 2008; Silva, 2008, 2010, 2011; Abecasis *et al.*, 2009; Batista *et al.*, 2009; Silva *et al.*, 2009; Costa *et al.*, 2012; Chaves and Silva, 2013; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Christiansen *et al.*, 2014; Costa, 2014; Silva and Borges, 2014; OCEANA, 2014; López and Garcia, 2015; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019), Azores[▲] (Hilgendorf, 1888a; Collett, 1896a; Regan, 1903a; Murray and Hjort, 1912; Richard, 1900; Zugmayer, 1911b; Vaillant, 1919; Roule and Angel, 1923; Fowler, 1936b; Koefoed, 1952; Collins, 1954; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Martins, 1982b; INIP, 1985b, c; Quéro, 1986b; Pereira, 1987b, 1992d, 1995; Dias *et al.*, 1990; Dias, 1991; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Monteiro, 1991, 1996; Arruda, 1992, 1997; Arruda *et al.*, 1992; Hamer *et al.*, 1994; Nash *et al.*, 1994a; Pierce *et al.*, 1994; Wirtz, 1994; Azevedo, 1995; Clarke and Martins, 1995; Clarke *et al.*, 1995; Granadeiro *et al.*, 1995; Pinho *et al.*, 1995; Santos and Nash, 1995; Silva *et al.*, 1995; Menezes, 1996; Monteiro *et al.*, 1996a, b; Santos *et al.*, 1997; Kukuev, 2002 (PECS); Menezes *et al.*, 2006; Pakhorukov, 2008 (PECS); Sutton *et al.*, 2008; Porteiro *et al.*, 2010; 2017; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; López and Garcia, 2015; Heemstra, 2016f; Froese and Pauly, 2019) and Madeira (Lowe, 1837; Günther, 1860; Gervais and Boulart, 1877b; Goode and Bean, 1895, 1896; Roule, 1919a; Bowdich, 1825; Fowler, 1936b; Noronha and Sarmiento, 1948; Nunes, 1953, 1974; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Maul, 1976 (PECS); Ehrich, 1977; Krefft, 1979e; Augier, 1985; Quéro, 1986b; Karrer and Post, 1990b; Lloris *et al.*, 1991; Abreu *et al.*, 1995; Delgado, 1998; Wirtz *et al.*, 2008; Christiansen *et al.*, 2009; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; López and Garcia, 2015; Heemstra, 2016f; POGID, 2016; POGIS, 2016; Biscoito *et al.*, 2017; Porteiro *et al.*, 2017; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019; Froese and Pauly, 2019). One specimen caught in April 2011 at the Portuguese continental slope is in the MB collections. Five specimens caught in 1967 at the Josephine Bank and Meteor Bank are in the MMF collections (MMF 22436, 1967, set of three specimens and MMF 22842, 1967, set of two specimens, respectively).

Family Gasterosteidae

Gasterosteus aculeatus Linnaeus 1758

Common name: **Three-spined stickleback**; **Esgana-gata**, Coroa-de-espinhos, Esgana-gata, Esgana-gato, Espinhal, Espinhela, Espinho, Lixa, Peixe-espinho, Peixe-lixia.

References: mainland Portugal (de Brito Capello, 1867a, d, 1880; Gervais and Boulart, 1876; Posser, 1880; Osório, 1888; Vieira, 1894a, 1900; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1931, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Helling, 1943; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Muus and Dahlström, 1978; Monod, 1979c; Banister, 1986; Garnerot *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014; Ryland and Lancaster, 2017; Froese and Pauly, 2019).

Spinachia spinachia (Linnaeus 1758)

Common name: **Sea stickleback**; **Esgana-gata-marinha**, Esgana-gata, Esgana-gata-do-mar, Esgana-gato, Esganagata.

References: mainland Portugal (Vandelli, 1771; de Brito Capello, 1876, 1880; Seabra, 1911; Nobre, 1935; Gonçalves, 1941; Albuquerque, 1954-1956; Osório de Castro, 1954, 1967; Fernández-Cordeiro, 1997; Pombo *et al.*, 2002; Carneiro *et al.*, 2014). According to Eschmeyer *et al.* (2019) the current geographic

distribution of *S. spinachia* is the Baltic Sea, North Sea and in the Eastern North Atlantic, from Norway to Bay of Biscay. However, Nobre (1935) reported the occurrence of a specimen in Leixões Bay, near Porto. There is also a specimen in the Science Museum of the University of Porto that was collected in Foz do Douro (December 1938) (Fernández-Cordeiro, 1997).

Global appraisal of taxonomic diversity

The checklist comprises a total of 1,349 species, for the whole study area, where 87 were considered of doubtful occurrence.

A total of 1,262 were considered valid species, which are allocated to 3 super-classes, 4 classes, 51 orders, 219 families and 645 genera.

In 2019, there are 17,538 worldwide valid marine fish species and the Portuguese ichthyofauna account for about 7.2 % of the world's biodiversity.

The order Perciformes shows the highest diversity, with 37 families, 106 genera and 107 species. Among the families, Stomiidae (90 species), Myctophidae (69 species), Macrouridae and Gobiidae (37 species each) stand out for their higher specific richness.

The total valid species occurring in Portuguese waters or under national jurisdiction add up to 1,191 and 71 are found exclusively in the platform extension area. The largest number of species was recorded for Madeira (920), followed by the mainland (845) and the Azores (761).

A total of 148 species occurrences were included in the PECS area (140 in the Azores, 15 in Madeira and 5 in the mainland), five of which are common to the Azores and Madeira platform extensions and two are common to the mainland and Azores platform extensions.

Only 235 (19.8 %) of all species occurring in Portuguese waters or under Portuguese jurisdiction are commercially exploited. On the mainland Portugal, 184 species are traded, which represent 21.8 % of those occurring in this area. In the Azores the number of species marketed is 102 and 96 in Madeira which correspond to 13.4 % and 10.4 % of the total species occurring in each area, respectively.

This checklist includes invasive species (e.g. *Cynoscion regalis* (Bloch & Schneider 1801) in mainland Portugal and *Sparus aurata* Linnaeus 1758 in Madeira) that have been introduced by different pathways (e.g. intentional, aquaculture, aquarophilia and ballast waters) leading to changes in biodiversity.

Avaliação global da diversidade taxonómica

A lista compreende um total de 1349 espécies, 87 das quais foram consideradas de ocorrência duvidosa na área de estudo.

As 1262 espécies consideradas válidas distribuem-se por 3 superclasses, 4 classes, 51 ordens, 219 famílias e 645 géneros.

Em 2019, encontram-se contabilizadas, a nível mundial, 17538 espécies de peixes marinhos consideradas válidas, representando a ictiofauna marinha portuguesa cerca de 7,2 % desta biodiversidade.

A ordem dos Perciformes apresenta a maior diversidade, com 37 famílias, 106 géneros e 107 espécies. De entre as famílias, destacam-se Stomiidae (90 espécies), Myctophidae (69 espécies), Macrouridae e Gobiidae (37 espécies cada) por apresentarem maior riqueza específica.

Das espécies consideradas como válidas, 1191 ocorrem em águas portuguesas ou sob jurisdição nacional e 71 encontram-se exclusivamente na área da extensão da plataforma. O maior número foi registado para a Madeira (920), seguido pelo continente (845) e pelos Açores (761).

Na área do PECS foi assinalada a ocorrência de 148 espécies (140 nos Açores, 15 na Madeira e 5 no continente), cinco das quais são comuns às extensões da plataforma dos Açores e da Madeira e duas são comuns às extensões das plataformas do continente e dos Açores.

De todas as espécies que ocorrem em águas portuguesas ou sob jurisdição portuguesa apenas 235 (19,8 %) são alvo de exploração comercial. No continente são comercializadas 184 espécies representando 21,8 % das existentes nesta área. Nos Açores são 102 e na Madeira 96 que correspondem respetivamente a 13,4 % e 10,4 % das espécies que ocorrem nestas áreas.

Na lista constam espécies invasoras (por exemplo, *Cynoscion regalis* (Bloch & Schneider 1801), no continente e *Sparus aurata* Linnaeus 1758, na Madeira) que têm sido introduzidas por diferentes vias (por exemplo, intencional, aquacultura, aquarofilia e águas de balastro), podendo levar a alterações de biodiversidade.

Taking into consideration the criteria for the assignment of Portuguese common names, new 874 names are proposed. It was intended to harmonize the existing common names or to give a common name for the first time.

Significant changes in the structure and number of species included in the different taxonomic groups of the Portuguese ichthyofauna were observed to previous studies. This results from the use of a different classification taxonomic system [Nelson (2006) vs Van der Laan *et al.* (2019)], because these classification systems do not follow the same taxonomic structure.

The use of molecular biological techniques provides information that can significantly modify the natural groups which could not be done based on the methodology followed in traditional taxonomic studies.

Final comments

During the elaboration of this checklist some gaps and inaccuracies were detected, where the most significant are the following:

- Some databases include errors in either species identification or geographic coordinate and/or in the *Datum* system records and their associated error. Thus, it is necessary the improvement of databases by addition of complementary information and/or corrections.
- In some museum collections there are specimens which are misidentified and/or mislabelled and therefore it is needed a re-evaluation.
- Larvae specimens of *Allothunnus fallai* Serventy 1948 and *Thunnus maccoyii* (Castelnau 1872) were collected in the Northern hemisphere (including the Azores and mainland Portugal) (Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985), but they are currently circumglobal species in the Southern hemisphere (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), so they were not considered in this checklist.
- In the geographical distribution maps of some species, the authors include the Selvagens Islands, which are an integral part of the Madeira archipelago, but they do not mention their occurrence in Madeira.

Tendo em consideração os critérios para a atribuição de nomes vulgares, são propostos 874 novos nomes em português. Estes nomes visam harmonizar designações vulgares já existentes ou, pela primeira vez, atribuir um nome vulgar.

Verificaram-se alterações significativas na estrutura e no número de espécies incluídas nos diferentes grupos taxonómicos da ictiofauna portuguesa relativamente a estudos anteriores como resultado da adoção de um sistema taxonómico de classificação diferente (Nelson (2006) vs Van der Laan *et al.* (2019), sistemas estes que não adotam a mesma estrutura taxonómica.

O recurso a técnicas de biologia molecular permite obter informação que pode alterar significativamente os grupos naturais o que não era possível realizar com base na metodologia seguida em estudos taxonómicos tradicionais.

Considerações finais

No decorrer da elaboração desta lista foram detetadas algumas lacunas e incorreções, das quais importa salientar as seguintes:

- Algumas bases de dados incluem erros, quer na identificação de espécies, quer nos registos das coordenadas geográficas e/ou no sistema *Datum* e respetivo erro associado, pelo que é necessário melhorar essas bases pelo envio de informação complementar e/ou correção do erro.
- Nalgumas coleções museológicas encontram-se espécimes que apresentam erros de identificação e/ou etiquetagem e carecem de verificação, pelo que seria conveniente a sua reavaliação.
- Amostras de larvas de *Allothunnus fallai* Serventy 1948 e de *Thunnus maccoyii* (Castelnau 1872) foram coletadas no hemisfério Norte (incluindo as áreas dos açores e Portugal continental) (Nishikawa *et al.*, 1985), mas a atual distribuição geográfica destas espécies é circumglobal no hemisfério Sul (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2019), pelo que não foram consideradas nesta lista.
- Nos mapas de distribuição geográfica de algumas espécies, os autores incluem as Ilhas Selvagens, que fazem parte integrante do arquipélago da Madeira, mas não referem a sua ocorrência para a Madeira.

Finally, this checklist highlights the specific biodiversity of the Portuguese ichthyofauna and the richness of the precious linguistic heritage registered since the last quarter of the 18th century. The denomination of new common names and the harmonization of existing Portuguese names is a proposal for the Portuguese nomenclature of marine fish.

Por último, a presente lista, evidencia a biodiversidade específica da ictiofauna portuguesa e a riqueza do valioso património linguístico coligido desde o último quartel do século XVIII. A atribuição de novos nomes vulgares e a harmonização das denominações portuguesas já existentes constituem uma proposta para a nomenclatura portuguesa dos peixes marinhos.

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Atlantic blackcap lanternfish	<i>Lampanyctus cuprarius</i>	Peixe-lanterna-cobreado	121
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Atlantic cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Bacalhau-do-Atlântico	142
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Barrel-eye	<i>Opisthoproctus soleatus</i>	Peixe-sola	85
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Bean's sawtooth eel	<i>Serrivomer beanii</i>	Cobra-couraça	68
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Bigeye scad	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Charro-preto	254
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Bigeye squaretail	<i>Tetragonurus atlanticus</i>	Escolar-de-natura-olho-grande	173
Bigeye trevally	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Charéu-de-natura	252
Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Atum-patudo	170
Bigfin pearleye	<i>Scopelarchus michaelisarsii</i>	Olho-pérola-de-Michael Sars	107
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Bighead searsid	<i>Holtbyrnia anomala</i>	Celindra-de-tubo-cabeçuda	80
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Black codling	<i>Physiculus dalwigki</i>	Abrótea-de-Dalwigk	142
Black dogfish	<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>	Lixinha-negra	30
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Blacktail comber	<i>Serranus atricauda</i>	Serrano-de-roló	245
Blacktip reef shark	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	Tubarão-de-pontas-negras	26
Blonde ray	<i>Raja brachyura</i>	Raia-ponteada	45
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Blue ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	Maruca-azul	146
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Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Tintureira	28
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Bluntnose sixgill shark	<i>Hexanchus nakamurai</i>	Tubarão-albafar-de-pontas-brancas	16
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Boa dragonfish	<i>Stomias boa</i>	Peixe-dragão-jibóia	104
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Bony-eared assfish	<i>Acanthonus armatus</i>	Abadejo-espinhoso	156
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Bristlemouth	<i>Gonostoma denudatum</i>	Boqueirão-do-Mediterrâneo	88
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Brown chub	<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	Preguiçosa-cinzenta	238
Brown comber	<i>Serranus hepatus</i>	Serrano-ferreiro	246
Brown garden eel	<i>Heteroconger longissimus</i>	Enguia-de-jardim	67
Brown meagre	<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	Roncadeira-preta	276
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Brown ray	<i>Raja miraletus</i>	Raia-de-quatro-olhos	47
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Canary drum	<i>Umbrina canariensis</i>	Calafate-das-Canárias	276
Canary moray	<i>Gymnothorax bacalladoi</i>	Moreia-das-Canárias	60
Canary scorpionfish	<i>Scorpaena canariensis</i>	Rascasso-das-Canárias	230
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Carapine grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides carapinus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-carapina	133
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Chaves' lanternfish	<i>Lampadena chavesi</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Chaves	120
Chemnitz's spiny eel	<i>Notacanthus chemnitzii</i>	Enguia-espinhosa-de-Chemnitz	57
Chilean devil ray	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	Manta-cornuda	52
Chubby clingfish	<i>Apletodon pellegrini</i>	Sugador-bochecudo	205
Cline	<i>Clinitrachus argentatus</i>	Marachomba-prateada	207
Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Fogueteiro-galego	249
Cocco's lanternfish	<i>Gonichthys cocco</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Cocco	119
Codling	<i>Laemonema yarrellii</i>	Abrótea-de-Yarrell	140
Comber	<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	Serrano-alecrim	246
Common Atlantic grenadier	<i>Nezumia aequalis</i>	Largatixa-do-mar-lisa	136
Common dentex	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	Capatão-legítimo	264
Common dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Doirado	258
Common eagle ray	<i>Myliobatis aquila</i>	Ratão-águia	51
Common fangtooth	<i>Anoplogaster cornuta</i>	Peixe-ogre	156
Common goby	<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	Caboz-comum	183
Common guitarfish	<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	Viola	41
Common mora	<i>Mora moro</i>	Mora	141
Common pandora	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	Bica	271
Common sawfish	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Espadarte-serra	42
Common sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	Linguado-legítimo	195
Common stingray	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	Uge	49
Common torpedo	<i>Torpedo torpedo</i>	Tremelga-de-olhos	41
Common two-banded seabream	<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	Sargo-safia	268
Connemarra clingfish	<i>Lepadogaster candolii</i>	Sugador-de-De Candolle	205
Constance deepwater cardinalfish	<i>Epigonus constanciae</i>	Olhudo-de-espinho	239
Constellationfish	<i>Valenciennellus tripunctulatus</i>	Pai-velho-de-três-pontos	91
Cookie cutter shark	<i>Isistius brasiliensis</i>	Tubarão-luminoso	30
Copper shark	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>	Tubarão-cobre	24
Corkwing wrasse	<i>Symphodus melops</i>	Bodião-vulgar	285
Cornetfish	<i>Fistularia tabacaria</i>	Corneta-malhada	174
Cornish blackfish	<i>Schedophilus medusophagus</i>	Liro-mole	172
Cornish sucker	<i>Lepadogaster purpurea</i>	Sugador-púrpura	205

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Couch's goby	<i>Gobius couchi</i>	Caboz-de-Couch	180
Crested bigscale	<i>Poromitra crassiceps</i>	Peixe-rã-de-crista	152
Crested oarfish	<i>Lophotus lacepede</i>	Peixe-remo-de-crista	127
Crevalle jack	<i>Caranx hippos</i>	Xareu-macoa	251
Crystal goby	<i>Crystallogobius linearis</i>	Caboz-de-cristal	179
Cubera snapper	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>	Luciano-de-ventre-vermelho	261
Cuckoo ray	<i>Leucoraja naevus</i>	Raia-de-dois-olhos	45
Cuckoo wrasse	<i>Labrus mixtus</i>	Bodião-canário	283
Curled picarel	<i>Centracanthus cirrus</i>	Boqueirão	264
Daggertooth	<i>Anotopterus pharao</i>	Barracudina-dente-de-adaga	112
Damselfish	<i>Chromis chromis</i>	Castanheta-báia	278
Dana viperfish	<i>Chauliodus danae</i>	Peixe-dragão-do-Dana	96
Dark cusk	<i>Brotulotaenia nigra</i>	Abadejo-negro	158
Dark moray	<i>Gymnothorax afer</i>	Moreão-escuro	60
Dark searid	<i>Mentodus facilis</i>	Celindra-de-tubo-escura	81
Darwin's slimehead	<i>Gephyroberyx darwinii</i>	Olho-de-vidro-imperatriz	154
De Buen's goby	<i>Buenia affinis</i>	Caboz-de-De Buen	178
Dealfish	<i>Trachipterus arcticus</i>	Peixe-tábua	128
Deep water sole	<i>Bathysolea profundicola</i>	Linguado-da-fundura	191
Deepbody boarfish	<i>Antigonia capros</i>	Periquito	296
Deepsea blackdevil	<i>Melanocetus murrayi</i>	Diabo-marinheiro-de-Murray	215
Deep-sea lizardfish	<i>Bathysaurus ferox</i>	Peixe-lagarto-da-fundura	109
Deep-water arrowtooth eel	<i>Histiobranchus bathybius</i>	Enguia-da-fundura	58
Deep-water catshark	<i>Apristurus profundorum</i>	Tubarão-gato-abissal	21
Deepwater grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides profundicolus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-da-fundura	134
Deepwater lanternfish	<i>Taaningichthys bathyphilus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-da-fundura	126
Deep-water ray	<i>Rajella bathyphila</i>	Raia-da-fundura	48
Deep-water red snapper	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Vermelho-salmão	261
Devil fish	<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Manta-do-Mediterrâneo	52
Diaphanous hatchet fish	<i>Sternoptyx diaphana</i>	Pai-velho-diáfano	91
Diminutive goby	<i>Lebetus scorpioides</i>	Caboz-anão	182
Diogenes lanternfish	<i>Diogenichthys laternatus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Diogenes	119
Dofleini's lantern fish	<i>Lobianchia dofleini</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Doflein	123
Dogtooth grouper	<i>Epinephelus caninus</i>	Mero-gigante	243
Dogtooth lampfish	<i>Ceratoscopelus townsendi</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Townsend	115
Dotback lanternfish	<i>Lampanyctus photonotus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-lobisomem	123
Doublethread grenadier	<i>Gadomus arcuatus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-filamentosa	135
Dragonet	<i>Callionymus lyra</i>	Peixe-pau-lira	293
Driftfish	<i>Cubiceps gracilis</i>	Tirone	172
Duckbill barracudina	<i>Magnisudis atlantica</i>	Barracudina-bico-de-pato	110
Duckbill oceanic eel	<i>Nessorhamphus ingolfianus</i>	Enguia-bico-de-pato	63
Dumeril's lanternfish	<i>Diaphus dumerilii</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Duméril	117
Dungat grouper	<i>Epinephelus goreensis</i>	Mero-amarelo	243
Dusky flounder	<i>Syacium papillosum</i>	Carta-sombria	188
Dusky grouper	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	Mero-legítimo	244
Dusky lanternfish	<i>Lampanyctus ater</i>	Peixe-lanterna-escuro	121
Dusky shark	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	Tubarão-faqueta	27
Dusky smooth-hound	<i>Mustelus canis</i>	Cação-cachorro	23
Dusky smooth-hound	<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	Cação-liso	24
Dwarf deepwater cardinalfish	<i>Microichthys coccoi</i>	Olhudo-anão	240
Dwarf dory	<i>Zenion hololepis</i>	Galito-rosado	130
Dwarf saury	<i>Scomberesox simulans</i>	Agulhão-anão	198
East Atlantic Opah	<i>Lampris lauta</i>	Peixe-cravo-elegante	127
Eckström's topknot	<i>Zeugopterus regius</i>	Bruxa	188
Electric lantern fish	<i>Electrona risso</i>	Peixe-lanterna-faísca	119

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Electric ray	<i>Tetronarce nobiliana</i>	Tremelga-negra	40
Elongate frostfish	<i>Benthodesmus elongatus</i>	Espada-de-má-água-comprido	164
Elongate tonguesole	<i>Symphurus ligulatus</i>	Língua-comprida	196
Elongated bristlemouth fish	<i>Sigmops elongatus</i>	Boqueirão-dentado	89
Emerald wrasse	<i>Symphodus trutta</i>	Bodião-mosqueado	286
Escolar	<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Escolar-preto	162
European anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Biqueirão	74
European barracuda	<i>Sphyaena sphyraena</i>	Bicuda-europeia	295
European conger	<i>Conger conger</i>	Congro	66
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Enguia	69
European finless eel	<i>Apterichtus caecus</i>	Congrinho-da-areia	64
European flounder	<i>Platichthys flesus</i>	Solha-das-pedras	191
European hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Pescada-branca	148
European pilchard	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Sardinha	72
European plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Solha	191
European river lamprey	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Lampreia-do-rio	15
European seabass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	Robalo-legítimo	241
European sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Espadilha	74
Eye-brow bigscale	<i>Melamphaes longivelis</i>	Peixe-rã-sobrolho	150
Facciola's sorcerer	<i>Facciolella oxyrhynchus</i>	Cobra-cabeça-de-pato	65
False catshark	<i>Pseudotriakis microdon</i>	Tubarão-mona	22
False cusk	<i>Parabrotula plagiophthalma</i>	Brótula-falsa-dos-Açores	161
False herring	<i>Harengula clupeola</i>	Sardinha-escamuda	72
False scad	<i>Caranx rhonchus</i>	Xareu-amarelo	251
Fanfare lanternfish	<i>Notoscopelus bolini</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Bolin	125
Fanfin angler	<i>Caulophryne jordani</i>	Peixe-pescador-de-Jordan	214
Fanfin smooth-head	<i>Asquamiceps velaris</i>	Celindra-de-leque	75
Fanfish	<i>Pteraclis carolinus</i>	Freira	259
Fangtooth moray	<i>Enchelycore anatina</i>	Moreia-serpente	60
Fangtooth smooth-head	<i>Bathyprion danae</i>	Celindra-de-Dana	76
Festive lanternfish	<i>Lampanyctus festivus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-divertido	122
Festive ribbonfish	<i>Eutaeniophorus festivus</i>	Peixe-serpentina	154
Fierce pike smelt	<i>Sudis atrox</i>	Barracudina-feroz	111
Fiery lanternfish	<i>Bolinichthys pyrsobolus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-arco-íris	114
Finetooth shark	<i>Carcharhinus isodon</i>	Tubarão-dente-liso	25
Fiolenti's smooth-head	<i>Conocara fiolenti</i>	Celindra-de-Fiolenti	76
Firebrow lanternfish	<i>Diaphus adenomus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Gilbert	116
Fivebeard rockling	<i>Ciliata mustela</i>	Laibeque-de-cinco-barbilhos	144
Five-spotted wrasse	<i>Symphodus roissali</i>	Bodião-manchado	285
Flabby lanternfish	<i>Diaphus subtilis</i>	Peixe-lanterna-flácido	118
Flapper Skate	<i>Dipturus intermedius</i>	Raia-delgada	43
Flatface lanternfish	<i>Diaphus perspicillatus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-luneta	118
Flathead grey mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Tainha-olhalvo	204
Fleshyfin dragonfish	<i>Photonectes parvimanus</i>	Peixe-dragão-barbatana-curta	103
Florida pompano	<i>Trachinotus carolinus</i>	Sereia-da-Florida	256
Flying gurnard	<i>Dactylopterus volitans</i>	Cabrinha-de-leque	178
Forkbeard	<i>Phycis phycis</i>	Abrótea-da-costa	147
Foureyed sole	<i>Microchirus ocellatus</i>	Azevia-de-malhas	193
Four-spot megrim	<i>Lepidorhombus boscii</i>	Areiro-de-quatro-manchas	187
Four-spotted goby	<i>Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus</i>	Caboz-de-quatro-manchas	179
Freckled driftfish	<i>Psenes cyanophrys</i>	Peixe-pastor-amarelado	173
French angelfish	<i>Pomacanthus paru</i>	Lebre-preta	278
Freshwater blenny	<i>Salaria fluviatilis</i>	Marachomba-de-água-doce	211
Fries's goby	<i>Lesueurigobius friesii</i>	Caboz-de-escama-grande	182
Frigate tuna	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Judeu-liso	166

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Frilled shark	<i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i>	Tubarão-cobra	16
Furry whiptail	<i>Trachonurus villosus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-peluda	138
Fusca drum	<i>Umbrina ronchus</i>	Calafate-fosco	276
Gadella	<i>Gadella maraldi</i>	Abrótea-de-natura	139
Galapagos shark	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Tubarão-dos-Galápagos	25
Garfish	<i>Belone acus</i>	Agulha-do-Mediterrâneo	198
Garfish	<i>Belone belone</i>	Agulha	199
Garrick	<i>Cyclothone braueri</i>	Boqueirão-de-Brauer	86
Gauss' lanternfish	<i>Lepidophanes gausi</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Gauss	123
Gelatinous blindfish	<i>Aphyonus gelatinosus</i>	Abadejo-cego-gelatinoso	160
Gemellar's lanternfish	<i>Lobianchia gemellarii</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Gemellar	124
Ghost catshark	<i>Apristurus manis</i>	Tubarão-gato-fantasma	20
Ghostly grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides leptolepis</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-pálida	134
Giant goby	<i>Gobius cobitis</i>	Caboz-cabeçudo	180
Giant lepidion	<i>Lepidion schmidti</i>	Abrótea-de-Schmidt	141
Giant leptocephalus	<i>Leptocephalus giganteus</i>	sem nome comum	57
Giant manta	<i>Mobula birostris</i>	Manta-gigante	52
Gill's flabby whalefish	<i>Cetomimus gillii</i>	Peixe-baleia-de-Gill	153
Gilthead seabream	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	Dourada	273
Glacier lantern fish	<i>Benthoosema glaciale</i>	Peixe-lanterna-glacial	113
Glasseye	<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Fura-vasos-da-rocha	247
Glasshead barreleye	<i>Rhynchohyalus natalensis</i>	Peixe-sola-cabeça-de-vidro	85
Glasshead grenadier	<i>Hymenocephalus italicus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-prateada	135
Globehead grenadier	<i>Cetonus globiceps</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-de-cabeça-redonda	132
Goblin shark	<i>Mitsukurina owstoni</i>	Tubarão-duede	17
Goiter blacksmelt	<i>Bathylagus euryops</i>	Argentina-da-fundura-negra	84
Goldblotch grouper	<i>Epinephelus costae</i>	Garoupa-dourada	243
Golden goby	<i>Gobius auratus</i>	Caboz-dourado	180
Golden goby	<i>Gobius xanthocephalus</i>	Caboz-de-cabeça-dourada	182
Golden grey mullet	<i>Liza aurata</i>	Tainha-garrento	203
Golden redfish	<i>Sebastes norvegicus</i>	Peixe-vermelho	229
Goldentail moray	<i>Gymnothorax miliaris</i>	Moreia-dourada	61
Goldsinny-wrasse	<i>Ctenolabrus rupestris</i>	Bodião-rupestre	282
Goldspot goby	<i>Gnatholepis thompsoni</i>	Caboz-de-pinta-dourada	179
Gorean snapper	<i>Lutjanus goreensis</i>	Luciano-da-Goreia	261
Graceful grenadier	<i>Hymenogadus gracilis</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-elegante	135
Graceful shark	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Tubarão-tecelão	25
Grass goby	<i>Gobius ophiocephalus</i>	Caboz-cabeça-de-cobra	181
Great barracuda	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Bicuda-gigante	295
Great hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Tubarão-martelo-gigante	29
Great lanternshark	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>	Lixinha-da-fundura-grada	31
Great sandeel	<i>Hyperoplus lanceolatus</i>	Galeota-maior	291
Great white shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Tubarão-branco	18
Greater amberjack	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Charuteiro-catarino	254
Greater forkbeard	<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	Abrótea-do-alto	146
Greater pipefish	<i>Syngnathus acus</i>	Marinha-comum	177
Greater sand-eel	<i>Hyperoplus immaculatus</i>	Galeota-maior-de-Corbin	291
Greater weever	<i>Trachinus draco</i>	Peixe-aranha-maior	292
Green wrasse	<i>Labrus viridi</i>	Bodião-torto	283
Greenland argentine	<i>Nansenia groenlandica</i>	Argentina-da-Groenlândia	83
Greenland manefish	<i>Caristius fasciatus</i>	Peixe-crina-da-Gronelândia	260
Greenland shark	<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>	Tubarão-da-Gronelândia	34
Grenadier smooth-head	<i>Leptoderma macrops</i>	Celindra-olhuda	78
Grey cutthroat eel	<i>Synaphobranchus affinis</i>	Moreão-do-golfo	59
Grey gurnard	<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	Cabra-morena	235

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Grey triggerfish	<i>Balistes capriscus</i>	Cangulo-cinzento	227
Grey wrasse	<i>Symphodus cinereus</i>	Bodião-cinzento	284
Grey's deepsea smelt	<i>Bathylagichthys greyae</i>	Argentina-da-fundura-de-Grey	84
Guachanche barracuda	<i>Sphyaena guachancho</i>	Bicuda-africana	295
Günther's codling	<i>Lepidion guentheri</i>	Abrótea-de-Günther	141
Guillet's goby	<i>Lebetus guilleti</i>	Caboz-de-Guillet	182
Guinean amberjack	<i>Seriola carpenteri</i>	Charuteiro-da-Guiné	254
Guinean burrfish	<i>Chilomycterus spinosus mauretanicus</i>	Porco-espino-da-Guiné	223
Guinean conger	<i>Paraconger notialis</i>	Congro-da-Guiné	67
Guinean grunt	<i>Parapristipoma humile</i>	Roncador-canela	262
Guinean pike conger	<i>Cynoponticus ferox</i>	Congro-branco-africano	65
Guinean pufferfish	<i>Sphoeroides marmoratus</i>	Peixe-bola-da-Guiné	225
Gulper shark	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	Barroso	35
Günther's halosaur	<i>Halosaurus guentheri</i>	Peixe-lagarto-de-Guenther	56
Günther's lanternfish	<i>Lepidophanes guentheri</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Günther	123
Günther's grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides guentheri</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-de-Günther	133
Hagfish	<i>Myxine glutinosa</i>	Enguia-de-casulo	15
Haifa grouper	<i>Hyporthodus haifensis</i>	Garoupa-de-Haifa	244
Hairfin smooth-head	<i>Talismania homoptera</i>	Celindra-da-Mauritânia	79
Hairy blenny	<i>Labrisomus nuchipinnis</i>	Marachomba-peluda	206
Hairyfish	<i>Mirapinna esau</i>	Peixe-baleia-Esaú	154
Hairytail swallower eel	<i>Saccopharynx thalassa</i>	Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-peluda	71
Half-naked hatchetfish	<i>Argyropelecus hemigymnus</i>	Pai-velho-manchado	90
Hatchetfish	<i>Argyropelecus gigas</i>	Pai-velho-gigante	90
Hawaiian halosaurid fish	<i>Aldrovandia phalacra</i>	Peixe-lagarto-dos-Açores	56
Headlight angler	<i>Linophryne indica</i>	Peixe-sestro-do-Índico	221
Headlight lanternfish	<i>Diaphus effulgens</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-luminoso	117
Herring's one-jawed eel	<i>Monognathus herringi</i>	Enguia-da-fundura-de-Herring	70
Hidden bristlemouth	<i>Cyclothone obscura</i>	Boqueirão-sombrio	87
Highfin lizardfish	<i>Bathysaurus mollis</i>	Peixe-lagarto-da-costa	109
Highlight hatchetfish	<i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	Pai-velho-oblívico	91
Highseas lampfish	<i>Triphoturus nigrescens</i>	Peixe-lanterna-do-alto	127
Hollowsnout grenadier	<i>Coelorinchus caelorhincus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-de-focinho-côncavo	132
Honeycomb moray	<i>Muraena melanotis</i>	Moreia-pintada	63
Hooked redmouth whalefish	<i>Rondeletia bicolor</i>	Peixe-baleia-bicolor	153
Horned lantern fish	<i>Centrophryne spinulosa</i>	Peixe-farol-córneo	219
Horned lanternfish	<i>Diaphus splendidus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-cornudo	118
Horse-eye jack	<i>Caranx latus</i>	Xareu-de-olho-papudo	251
Hound needlefish	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i>	Agulheta-crocodilo	200
Hubb's pearleye	<i>Rosenblattichthys hubbsi</i>	Olho-pérola-de-Hubb	107
Humpback anglerfish	<i>Melanocetus johnsonii</i>	Diabo-marinho-de-Johnson	215
Iberian pygmy skate	<i>Neoraja iberica</i>	Raia-pigmeia-ibérica	45
Imperial blackfish	<i>Schedophilus ovalis</i>	Liro-imperial	172
Imperial scaldfish	<i>Arnoglossus imperialis</i>	Carta-imperial	189
Indian sabertooth	<i>Evermannella melanoderma</i>	Dente-de-sabre-ponteado	112
Indo-Pacific sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Veleiro-do-Indo-Pacífico	185
Inshore lizardfish	<i>Synodus foetens</i>	Peixe-lagarto-da-praia	108
Intermediate scabbardfish	<i>Aphanopus intermedius</i>	Peixe-espada-intermédio	164
Intricate lanternfish	<i>Lampanyctus intricarius</i>	Peixe-lanterna-complexo	122
Irish oreo	<i>Neocyttus helgae</i>	Galo-irlandês	129
Island boxfish	<i>Acanthostracion notacanthus</i>	Peixe-cofre	226
Island grouper	<i>Mycteroperca fusca</i>	Garoupa-insular	244
Japanese gissu	<i>Pterothrissus gissu</i>	Gissu-japonês	55
Javelin spookfish	<i>Bathylchnops exilis</i>	Peixe-fantasma-dardo	84
Jeffrey's goby	<i>Buenia jeffreysii</i>	Caboz-de-Jeffrey	179

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Jewel lanternfish	<i>Lampanyctus crocodilus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-crocodilo	121
John dory	<i>Zeus faber</i>	Galo-negro	130
Johnson's halosaur	<i>Halosaurus jonhsonianus</i>	Peixe-lagarto-de-Johnson	56
Kaup's arrowtooth eel	<i>Synaphobranchus kaupii</i>	Moreão-de-natura	59
Keeltail needlefish	<i>Platybelone argalus</i>	Agulha-de-quilha	199
King of herrings	<i>Regalecus glesne</i>	Rei-dos-Arenques	128
Kitefin shark	<i>Dalatias licha</i>	Gata	29
Klein's sole	<i>Synapturichthys kleinii</i>	Linguado-turco	195
Kner's goby	<i>Pomatoschistus knerii</i>	Caboz-de-Kner	183
Knifetooth dogfish	<i>Scymnodon ringens</i>	Arreganhada	33
Koefoed's searsid	<i>Searsia koefoedi</i>	Celindra-de-tubo-de-Koefoed	82
Koefoed's smooth-head	<i>Bathytroctes macrolepis</i>	Celindra-escamuda	76
Kreffft's dreamer	<i>Oneirodes krefftii</i>	Peixe-farol-de-Kreffft	218
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Ragged bigscale	<i>Scopelogadus mizolepis</i>	Peixe-rã-couraça	153
Rainbow runner	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Fogueteiro-arco-íris	253
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Truta-arco-íris	85
Rainbow wrasse	<i>Coris julis</i>	Judia	281

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Red bandfish	<i>Cepola macrophthalma</i>	Suspensório	278
Red cornetfish	<i>Fistularia petimba</i>	Corneta-rosada	174
Red dory	<i>Cyttopsis rosea</i>	Galo-de-natura	129
Red gurnard	<i>Chelidonichthys cuculus</i>	Cabra-vermelha	234
Red mullet	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Salmonete-da-vasa	277
Red pandora	<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	Bica-buço	270
Red porgy	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	Pargo-legítimo	272
Red scorpionfish	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	Rascasso-vermelho	233
Red squirrelfish	<i>Sargocentron hastatum</i>	Esquilo-real	156
Redbanded seabream	<i>Pagrus auriga</i>	Pargo-sêmola	271
Redbarred lizardfish	<i>Synodus synodus</i>	Peixe-lagarto-de-roló	108
Redlip Blenny;	<i>Ophioblennius atlanticus</i>	Marachomba-do-Atlântico	209
Redmouth whalefish	<i>Rondeletia loricata</i>	Peixe-baleia-de-boca-vermelha	153
Red-mouthed goby	<i>Gobius cruentatus</i>	Caboz-de-boca-vermelha	180
Redtail parrotfish	<i>Sparisoma chrysopterygum</i>	Papagaio	288
Reef butterflyfish	<i>Chaetodon sedentarius</i>	Borboleta-do-recife	278
Reinhardt's lanternfish	<i>Hygophum reinhardtii</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Reinhardt	120
Rendezvous fish	<i>Polymetme corythaeola</i>	Peixe-luminoso-do-Índico	92
Reticulated dragonet	<i>Callionymus reticulatus</i>	Peixe-pau-listado	294
Reticulated tonguefish	<i>Symphurus reticulatus</i>	Língua-reticulada	197
Ribbon sawtail fish	<i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-cauda-serreada	100
Richardson's ray	<i>Bathyraja richardsoni</i>	Raia-de-Richardson	49
Richardson's snaggletooth	<i>Astronesthes richardsoni</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-Richardson	95
Ridgehead	<i>Melamphaes microps</i>	Peixe-rã-olhinho	150
Ridgehead	<i>Melamphaes simus</i>	Peixe-rã-nariz-achatado	151
Ridgehead	<i>Melamphaes typhlops</i>	Peixe-rã-da-Madeira	151
Ridgehead	<i>Poromitra capito</i>	Peixe-rã-de-nariz-espinhoso	151
Ridgehead	<i>Scopeloberyx rubriventer</i>	Peixe-rã-dos-Açores	152
Ringneck blenny	<i>Parablennius pilicornis</i>	Marachomba-cornuda	210
Risso's dragonet	<i>Callionymus risso</i>	Peixe-pau-pintado	294
Risso's smooth-head	<i>Alepocephalus rostratus</i>	Celindra-de-Risso	75
Robust cod	<i>Laemonema robustum</i>	Abrótea-robusta	140
Rock cook	<i>Centrolabrus exoletus</i>	Bodião-de-boca-pequena	281
Rock goby	<i>Gobius paganellus</i>	Caboz-da-rocha	181
Rock gunnel	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	Peixe-manteiga	289
Rock hind	<i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i>	Garoupa-pintada-da-rocha	243
Rock-pool blenny	<i>Parablennius parvicornis</i>	Marachomba-das-poças	210
Roudi escolar	<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i>	Escolar-branco	163
Rough longnose dogfish	<i>Deania hystricosa</i>	Sapata-áspera	37
Rough pomfret	<i>Taractes asper</i>	Xaputa-rugosa	259
Rough scad	<i>Trachurus lathami</i>	Carapau-rugoso	256
Rough triggerfish	<i>Canthidermis maculata</i>	Cangulo-áspero	228
Roughhead scad	<i>Decapterus tabl</i>	Charro-de-cauda-vermelha	252
Roughhead grenadier	<i>Macrourus berglax</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-olho-de-cebola	136
Roughlip grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides theleostomus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-da-Madeira	134
Roughskin dogfish	<i>Centrosymnus owstonii</i>	Xara-preta-de-natura	32
Roughskin dogfish	<i>Centroselachus crepidater</i>	Sapata-preta	33
Roughsnout grenadier	<i>Trachyrincus scabrus</i>	Peixe-lima	139
Roughtip grenadier	<i>Nezumia sclerorhynchus</i>	Largatixa-do-mar-áspera	137
Roule's goby	<i>Gobius roulei</i>	Caboz-de-Roule	181
Round ray	<i>Rajella fyllae</i>	Raia-redonda	48
Round sardinella	<i>Sardinella aurita</i>	Sardinela-lombuda	73
Round scad	<i>Decapterus punctatus</i>	Charro-moiro	252
Round stingray	<i>Taeniurops grabatus</i>	Uge-redonda	50

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Roundnose grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Lagartixa-da-rocha	134
Roundnose lanternfish	<i>Centrobranchus nigroocellatus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-focinho-redondo	115
Roundscale spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus georgii</i>	Espadim-peto	186
Royal flagfin	<i>Aulopus filamentosus</i>	Lagarto-do-mar	104
Rubberlip grunt	<i>Plectorhinchus mediterraneus</i>	Pombo	262
Rudderfish	<i>Centrolophus niger</i>	Liro-preto	171
Rufous lanternfish	<i>Symbolophorus rufinus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Rufous	126
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Rusty blenny	<i>Parablennius sanguinolentus</i>	Marachomba-do-Mar-Negro	211
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Saddled snake eel	<i>Pisodonophis semicinctus</i>	Cobra-malhada	65
Sailfin dragonet	<i>Callionymus pusillus</i>	Peixe-pau-rabudo	294
Sailfin roughshark	<i>Oxynotus paradoxus</i>	Peixe-porco-de-vela	35
Sailray	<i>Rajella lintea</i>	Raia-nevoeira	48
Salema	<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	Salema	273
Salmon smooth-head	<i>Conocara salmoneum</i>	Celindra-salmonada	77
Sand goby	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	Caboz-da-areia	184
Sand smelt	<i>Atherina presbyter</i>	Peixe-rei	198
Sand sole	<i>Pegusa lascaris</i>	Linguado-da-areia	194
Sand steenbras	<i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i>	Ferreira	269
Sand tiger shark	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Tubarão-areia	17
Sandbar shark	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	Tubarão-corre-costa	27
Sandy ray	<i>Leucoraja circularis</i>	Raia-de-São-Pedro	44
Sanzo's goby	<i>Lesueurigobius sanzi</i>	Caboz-de-Sanzo	182
Sargassum pipefish	<i>Syngnathus pelagicus</i>	Marinha-do-sargaço	177
Sargassum triggerfish	<i>Xanthichthys ringens</i>	Cangulo-do-sargaço	228
Sargassumfish	<i>Histrio histrio</i>	Peixe-sapo-do-sargaço	213
Sawback angelshark	<i>Squatina aculeata</i>	Anjo-espinhoso	39
Scaleless black dragonfish	<i>Bathophilus digitatus</i>	Peixe-dragão-iridescente	95
Scaleless black dragonfish	<i>Melanostomias bartonbeani</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-Barton Bean	101
Scaleless dragonfish	<i>Bathophilus nigerrimus</i>	Peixe-dragão-chicote	96
Scaleless dragonfish	<i>Bathophilus vaillanti</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-Vaillant	96
Scaleless dragonfish	<i>Chirostomias pliopterus</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-bolbo-papilar	97
Scaleless dragonfish	<i>Eustomias furcifer</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-furfur	98
Scaleless dragonfish	<i>Eustomias obscurus</i>	Peixe-dragão-obsuro	99
Scaleless dragonfish	<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	Peixe-dragão-gladiador	100
Scale-rayed wrasse	<i>Acantholabrus palloni</i>	Bodião-do-alto	280
Scalloped hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Tubarão-martelo-recortado	28
Scalloped ribbonfish	<i>Zu cristatus</i>	Peixe-tábua-recortado	128
Scamp	<i>Mycteroperca phenax</i>	Garoupa-mariola	245
Schmidt's dragonfish	<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-Schmidt	99
Schnakenbeck's searsid	<i>Sagamichthys schnakenbecki</i>	Celindra-de-tubo-de-Schnakenbeck	81
Scrawled cowfish	<i>Acanthostracion quadricornis</i>	Peixe-cofre-touro	226
Scribbled leatherjacket filefish	<i>Aluterus scriptus</i>	Peixe-porco-bicudo	226
Sea lamprey	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Lampreia-do-mar	15
Sea stickleback	<i>Spinachia spinachia</i>	Esgana-gata-marinha	297
Sea trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Truta-marisca	86
Senegal seabream	<i>Diplodus bellottii</i>	Sargo-do-Senegal	266
Senegalese frogfish	<i>Fowlerichthys senegalensis</i>	Peixe-sapo-do-Senegal	213
Senegalese rockfish	<i>Scorpaena laevis</i>	Rascasso-do-Senegal	231
Senegalese sole	<i>Solea senegalensis</i>	Linguado-do-Senegal	195
Sergeant-major	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>	Castanheta-raiada	278
Serpent eel	<i>Ophisurus serpens</i>	Cobra-do-mar	64
Shadow bristlemouth	<i>Cyclothone parapallida</i>	Boqueirão-sombreado	87

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Shagreen ray	<i>Leucoraja fullonica</i>	Raia-pregada	44
Shanny	<i>Lipophrys pholis</i>	Marachomba-frade	208
Shark sucker	<i>Remora remora</i>	Pegador	250
Sharktooth moray	<i>Gymnothorax maderensis</i>	Moreia-da-Madeira	61
Sharpnose halosaur	<i>Aldrovandia rostrata</i>	Peixe-lagarto-de-bico	56
Sharpnose puffer	<i>Canthigaster rostrata</i>	Peixe-bola-das-Caraíbas	224
Sharpnose sevengill shark	<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>	Tubarão-de-sete-guelras	15
Sharpsnout seabream	<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>	Sargo-bicudo	267
Sharptail mola	<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i>	Peixe-lua-rabudo	222
Sharp-toothed wrasse	<i>Lappanella fasciata</i>	Bodião-verdelho	284
Sherborn's pelagic bass	<i>Howella sherborni</i>	Peixe-alado-de-Sherborn	241
Shi drum	<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>	Calafate-das-riscas	276
Shore clingfish	<i>Lepadogaster lepadogaster</i>	Sugador-de-Gouan	205
Shore rockling	<i>Gaidropsarus mediterraneus</i>	Laibeque-do-Mediterrâneo	145
Short fin pearleye	<i>Scopelarchus analis</i>	Olho-pérola-de-barbatana-curta	107
Short snouted lancetfish	<i>Alepisaurus brevirostris</i>	Lírio-ferro-de-focinho-curto	113
Short snouted seahorse	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	Cavalo-marinho-de-focinho-curto	176
Short-beaked garfish	<i>Belone svetovidovi</i>	Agulha-do-bico-curto	199
Shortbeard grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides brevibarbis</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-de-barbilho-curto	133
Shortdorsal cutthroat eel	<i>Synaphobranchus brevidorsalis</i>	Moreão-de-dorsal-curta	59
Shortfin neoscopelid	<i>Neoscopelus microchir</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-barbatanas-curtas	113
Shortgut fintail snipe eel	<i>Labichthys carinatus</i>	Cobra-de-crista	68
Short-headed lantern fish	<i>Diaphus brachycephalus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-cabeça-curta	116
Shorthorn sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Escorpião	237
Shortline swallower eel	<i>Saccopharynx ramosus</i>	Peixe-pelicano-de-cauda-ramosa	71
Shortnose greeneye	<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i>	Olho-verde	105
Short-rod anglerfish	<i>Microlophichthys microlophus</i>	Peixe-farol-haste-curta	217
Shortspine spurdog	<i>Squalus mitsukurii</i>	Galhudo-de-espinho-curto	39
Shorttail skate	<i>Amblyraja jenseni</i>	Raia-de-cauda-curta	42
Short-tube scorpionfish	<i>Phenacoscorpius nebris</i>	Rascasso-de-tubo-curto	230
Shoulderspine bigscale	<i>Melamphaes suborbitalis</i>	Peixe-rã-de-ombro-espinhoso	151
Showy bristlemouth	<i>Cyclothone signata</i>	Boqueirão-vistoso	87
Sickle snaggletooth	<i>Borostomias mononema</i>	Peixe-dragão-abutre	96
Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Tubarão-luzidio	25
Silver driftfish	<i>Psenes maculatus</i>	Peixe-pastor-prateado	173
Silver hatchetfish	<i>Argyropelecus olfersii</i>	Pai-velho-prateado	90
Silver scabbardfish	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	Peixe-espada	165
Silver spinyfin	<i>Diretmoides pauciradiatus</i>	Peixe-enfadado-barbatana-comprida	155
Silver spinyfin	<i>Diretmus argenteus</i>	Peixe-enfadado-prateado	156
Silvery John dory	<i>Zenopsis conchifer</i>	Galo-branco	130
Silvery lightfish	<i>Maurolicus muelleri</i>	Peixe-luz-de-Muller	91
Silvery pout	<i>Gadiculus argenteus</i>	Badejinho	142
Simony's frostfish	<i>Benthodesmus simonyi</i>	Espada-de-má-água	165
Singlespot frogfish	<i>Fowlerichthys radiosus</i>	Peixe-sapo-uniocelado	213
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Gaiado	167
Sladen's hatchet fish	<i>Argyropelecus sladeni</i>	Pai-velho-de-Sladen	90
Slender argentine	<i>Microstoma microstoma</i>	Argentina-fina	83
Slender bristlemouth	<i>Cyclothone pseudopallida</i>	Boqueirão-delgado	87
Slender codling	<i>Halargyreus johnsonii</i>	Abrótea-delgada	140
Slender cuskeel	<i>Porogadus miles</i>	Abadejo-fino	159
Slender finless eel	<i>Apterichthys anguiformis</i>	Cobra-de-boca-negra	64
Slender frostfish	<i>Benthodesmus tenuis</i>	Espada-de-má-água-elegante	165
Slender goby	<i>Gobius geniporus</i>	Caboz-de-bochechas porosas	180
Slender halosaur	<i>Aldrovandia gracilis</i>	Peixe-lagarto-delgado	56
Slender lightfish	<i>Vinciguerria attenuata</i>	Peixe-luminoso-esguio	92

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Slender rockfish	<i>Scorpaena elongata</i>	Rascasso-rosado	230
Slender snaggletooth	<i>Rhadinesthes decimus</i>	Peixe-dragão-delgado	104
Slender snipe eel	<i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i>	Cobra-de-bico	68
Slender snipefish	<i>Macroramphosus gracilis</i>	Trombeteiro-fino	174
Slender suckerfish	<i>Phtheichthys lineatus</i>	Pegador-delgado	249
Slender sunfish	<i>Ranzania laevis</i>	Peixe-lua-comprido	222
Sloane's viperfish	<i>Chauliodus sloani</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-Sloane	97
Small lantern fish	<i>Diaphus holti</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-Holt	117
Small red scorpionfish	<i>Scorpaena notata</i>	Rascasso-escorpião	232
Small sandeel	<i>Ammodytes tobianus</i>	Galeota-menor	291
Small scaled brown slickhead	<i>Alepocephalus australis</i>	Celindra-austral	74
Smalleye catshark	<i>Apristurus microps</i>	Tubarão-gato-olhinho	20
Smalleye smooth-head	<i>Alepocephalus productus</i>	Celindra-de-olho-pequeno	75
Smalleye squaretail	<i>Tetragonurus cuvieri</i>	Escolar-de-natura-olho-pequeno	173
Smalleyed rabbitfish	<i>Hydrolagus affinis</i>	Ratazana-da-fundura	54
Small-eyed ray	<i>Raja microocellata</i>	Raia-zimbreira	47
Smallfin lanternfish	<i>Bentosema suborbitale</i>	Peixe-lanterna-corcunda	114
Small-headed clingfish	<i>Apletodon dentatus</i>	Sugador-de-cabeça-pequena	204
Smallmouth knifetooth dogfish	<i>Zameus squamulosus</i>	Arreganhada-de-focinho-comprido	34
Smallmouth moonflounder	<i>Monolene microstoma</i>	Carta-de-boca-pequena	190
Smallmouth spiny eel	<i>Polyacanthonotus rissoanus</i>	Enguia-espinhosa-de-boca-pequena	58
Smallscale searsid	<i>Maulisia microlepis</i>	Celindra-de-tubo-de-escama-curta	80
Smallscale smooth-head	<i>Bathytroctes microlepis</i>	Celindra-de-escama-pequena	76
Small-spotted catshark	<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	Pata-roxa	21
Smalltooth dragonfish	<i>Pachystomias microdon</i>	Peixe-dragão-dente-curto	102
Smalltooth sand tiger shark	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	Tubarão-toiro	17
Smalltoothed argentine	<i>Glossanodon leioglossus</i>	Argentina-de-dentes-pequenos	82
Smooth dreamer	<i>Chaenophryne draco</i>	Peixe-farol-dragão	216
Smooth hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Tubarão-martelo	29
Smooth lanternshark	<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	Xarinha-preta	31
Smooth puffer	<i>Lagocephalus laevigatus</i>	Peixe-bola-verde	224
Smooth sandeel	<i>Gymnammodytes semisquamatus</i>	Galeota-frachão	291
Smoothback angelshark	<i>Squatina oculata</i>	Anjo-de-malhas	39
Smoothcheek lanternfish	<i>Bolinichthys indicus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-do-Índico	114
Smoothtail mobula	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	Manta-de-rabo-liso	53
Snaggletooth	<i>Astronesthes neopogon</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-barbilho-plano	94
Snaggletooth	<i>Astronesthes niger</i>	Peixe-dragão-manchado	94
Snaggletooth	<i>Borostomias antarcticus</i>	Peixe-dragão-do-Antártico	96
Snaggletooth	<i>Astronesthes gemmifer</i>	Peixe-dragão-da-Terra Nova	94
Snaggletooth	<i>Astronesthes micropogon</i>	Peixe-dragão-de-barba-curta	94
Snake blenny	<i>Ophidion barbatum</i>	Abadejo-cobrelo	158
Snake mackerel	<i>Gempylus serpens</i>	Escolar-serpente	162
Snake pipefish	<i>Entelurus aequoreus</i>	Marinha-amarela	175
Snakefish	<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i>	Peixe-lagarto-de-focinho-rombo	109
Snouted sole	<i>Pegusa nasuta</i>	Linguado-narigudo	195
Snubnosed eel	<i>Simenchelys parasitica</i>	Fluta	59
Soft lanternfish	<i>Diaphus mollis</i>	Peixe-lanterna-mole	117
Soft leafvent angler	<i>Haplophryne mollis</i>	Peixe-sestro-macio	220
Softhead grenadier	<i>Malacocephalus laevis</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-redonda	136
Softskin smooth-head	<i>Rouleina attrita</i>	Celindra-macia	78
Solenette	<i>Buglossidium luteum</i>	Língua-de-gato	192
Southern cut-throat eel	<i>Histiobranchus australis</i>	Enguia-da-fundura-austral	58
Spangled tubeshoulder	<i>Persparsia kopua</i>	Celindra-de-tubo-estrelada	81
Spanish ling	<i>Molva macrophthalma</i>	Maruca-do-Mediterrâneo	146
Spark anglemouth	<i>Sigmops bathyphilus</i>	Boqueirão-brilhante	88

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Spearfish remora	<i>Remora brachyptera</i>	Pegador-azul	249
Spearsnouted grenadier	<i>Coelorinchus labiatus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-de-focinho-comprido	132
Spiderfish	<i>Bathypterois dubius</i>	Peixe-tripé-filamentoso	105
Spiky oreo	<i>Neocyttus rhomboidalis</i>	Galo-espinhoso	129
Spined pygmy shark	<i>Squaliolus laticaudus</i>	Tubarão-anão	30
Spinetail lanternfish	<i>Notoscopelus caudispinosus</i>	Peixe-lanterna-de-cauda-espinhosa	125
Spiny butterfly ray	<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	Uge-manta	50
Spiny grenadier	<i>Coelorinchus parallelus</i>	Lagartixa-do-mar-espinhosa	133
Spiny gurnard	<i>Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei</i>	Ruivo-espinhoso	236
Spiny seadevil	<i>Neoceratias spinifer</i>	Diabo-marinho-espinhoso	215
Spinycheek soldierfish	<i>Corniger spinosus</i>	Peixe-soldado-espinhoso	156
Splendid alfonso	<i>Beryx splendens</i>	Imperador-de-costa-estreita	149
Spotfin butterflyfish	<i>Chaetodon ocellatus</i>	Borboleta-de-risca-amarela	278
Spotfin flyingfish	<i>Cheilopogon furcatus</i>	Peixe-voador-de-barbatana-manchada	200
Spotfin frogfish	<i>Antennatus nummifer</i>	Peixe-sapo-salpicado	213
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Portuguese common name	Scientific name	English common name	Page
Tubarão-lusitano	<i>Centrophorus lusitanicus</i>	Lowfin gulper shark	35
Tubarão-luzidio	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	25
Tubarão-martelo	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth hammerhead	29
Tubarão-martelo-gigante	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Great hammerhead	29
Tubarão-martelo-recortado	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	28
Tubarão-mona	<i>Pseudotriakis microdon</i>	False catshark	22
Tubarão-prego	<i>Echinorhinus brucus</i>	Bramble shark	39
Tubarão-raposo	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Pelagic thresher or Bigeye thresher	20
Tubarão-raposo-olhudo	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Pelagic thresher or Thresher	19
Tubarão-sardo	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle	19
Tubarão-tecelão	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Graceful shark	25
Tubarão-tigre	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	27
Tubarão-toiro	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	Smalltooth sand tiger shark	17
Uge	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	Common stingray	49
Uge-da-Madeira	<i>Gymnura hirundo</i>	Madeira butterfly ray	50
Uge-de-cardas	<i>Bathytoshia lata</i>	Brown stingray	49
Uge-manta	<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	Spiny butterfly ray	50
Uge-redonda	<i>Taeniurops grabatus</i>	Round stingray	50
Uge-violeta	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	Pelagic stingray	50
Veleiro-do-Indo-Pacífico	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	185
Verdinho	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	Blue whiting	143
Vermelho-salmão	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Deep-water red snapper	261
Viola	<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	Common guitarfish	41
Viola-barba-negra	<i>Glaucostegus cemiculus</i>	Blackchin guitarfish	42
Xaputa	<i>Brama brama</i>	Atlantic pomfret	259
Xaputa-galhuda	<i>Taractichthys longipinnis</i>	Big-scale pomfret	260
Xaputa-negra	<i>Taractes rubescens</i>	Black pomfret	260
Xaputa-rugosa	<i>Taractes asper</i>	Rough pomfret	259
Xara-preta-de-natura	<i>Centroscymnus owstonii</i>	Roughskin dogfish	32
Xareu-amarelo	<i>Caranx rhonchus</i>	False scad	251
Xareu-azul	<i>Caranx crysos</i>	Blue runner	251
Xareu-bicudo	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	White trevally	253
Xareu-carvoeiro	<i>Caranx ruber</i>	Bar jack	252
Xareu-de-olho-papudo	<i>Caranx latus</i>	Horse-eye jack	251
Xareu-enforcado	<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Black jack	251
Xareu-enxada	<i>Alectis alexandrina</i>	Alexandria pompano	250
Xareu-macoa	<i>Caranx hippos</i>	Crevalle jack	251
Xareu-palheta	<i>Campogramma glayco</i>	Vadigo	250
Xarinha-preta	<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	Smooth lanternshark	31



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