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An annotated checklist of the fishes of Gabon

by

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Abstract. – Using all data sources available, we collected 2,189 nominal scientific names that have been applied to the fishes from Gabon. Data from the literature and online database indicate that 1,062 valid species of fishes live in Gabonese waters, with 288 of these strictly restricted to freshwaters, 592 strictly restricted to marine environments and 182 species euryhaline species. Among the latter one finds 121 species inhabit in both marine and brackish environments, 16 that occur in both freshwater and brackish environments and 45 found in all salinities. These 1,062 species represent 60 orders and 224 families. An additional 202 species, mostly marine, may be present in Gabon although they have not been yet recorded. Endemic species represent 7% (75) of the 1,062 valid described species for Gabon, within just one of these from marine waters and 74 freshwaters species (mostly killifish within the genus *Aphyosemion* – 33 species). Regarding the IUCN status, 135 present (+19 possible) species (12.7%) are considered as endangered (from near threatened to critically endangered), and 135 (+24 possible) (12.7%) species are not evaluated or data deficient. The remaining species are least concern. Continued descriptions of new species from the waters of Gabon demonstrate that the present total most likely underestimates the species level diversity of the fish fauna.

Résumé. – Liste annotée des poissons du Gabon.

En utilisant toutes les sources disponibles des données, nous avons répertorié 2 189 noms scientifiques de poissons du Gabon. Les données de la littérature et des bases de données montrent que 1 062 espèces de poissons sont actuellement connues des eaux du Gabon, avec 288 strictement en eaux douces et 592 strictement marines, 182 espèces sont euryhalines avec 121 connues des eaux marines et saumâtres, 16 des eaux douces et saumâtres et, pour finir, 45 sont trouvées dans tous les milieux, quel que soit la salinité. Ces 1 062 espèces représentent 60 ordres et 224 familles auxquelles il est possible de rajouter 202 espèces, principalement marines, qui sont peut-être présentes au Gabon mais n'y ont pas encore été observées. Les espèces endémiques représentent 7% (75) du nombre des 1 062 espèces décrites et valides du Gabon : une seule espèce marine et 74 espèces des eaux douces (principalement des "killis" du genre *Aphyosemion* – 33 espèces). À propos du statut de l'IUCN, 135 des espèces présentes (+19 possibles) (12,7%) sont considérées comme en voie de disparition (de quasi-menacées à en danger critique), et 135 (+24 possibles) (12,7%) ne sont pas évaluées ou bien avec des données insuffisantes. Les autres sont de préoccupation mineure. Des descriptions continues de nouvelles espèces provenant des eaux du Gabon démontrent que la diversité de la faune des poissons du Gabon est fortement sous-estimée.

Key words
Ichthyofauna
Checklist
Gabon
Distribution
Biodiversity
Fishes

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Gabon, a country of 270,000 km² on the Atlantic coast of West Central Africa, is known for its extensive rainforests, its remaining populations of forest elephants and great apes, and for high levels of diversity and endemism in many groups of plants and animals. Gabon's fish fauna is no exception.

As one of the wettest of countries on the continent, Gabon is a haven for fishes. The Ogowe River, Africa's fourth largest by discharge (following the Congo, Niger, and Zambezi) is Gabon's dominant hydrological feature, draining 75% of its surface. The Ogowe travels 1,200 km from its headwaters in the Republic of Congo in a giant arc across Gabon's

mostly forested interior, creating a mosaic of channels, lakes and lagoons in its delta before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Lopez. The vast network of habitats within the basin support diverse fish communities, including freshwater, brackish water and marine-adapted species. Within Gabon, drainages to the north and south of the Ogowe, the Ntem and Nyanga, respectively, are themselves large rivers with distinctive faunas.

Much of Gabon's eastern border is coincident with the Ogowe/Congo watershed divide and the country includes none of the Congo River's tributaries within its borders, except a small part of the Kouilou River but the border of the watershed is not well delineated (Paugy *et al.*, 2008-2019). All of Gabon falls within the Lower Guinea ichthyofaunal

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province (Paugy *et al.*, 2018), which includes all Atlantic drainages from the Chiloango River of D.R. Congo and Cabinda in the south to the Cross River of Cameroon and Nigeria in the north (Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b).

Gabonese marine waters and nearshore seabed are likewise home to exceptional biodiversity of fishes and other organisms. Numerous seaweeds, corals, octopuses, cartilaginous fishes, bony fishes and even marine mammals inhabit the estuaries, coastal shelf and offshore waters of Gabon.

In 2017, twenty “Aires Protégées Aquatiques” (MPA), including nine marine parks covering 1,731 km² and eleven aquatic reserve covering 51,028 km², were created. The total represents 26.2% of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and legally protects key habitats such as the mangroves of the Ogowe delta, the undersea canyons off Cap Lopez and coastal lagoons (Decree 00161/PR – JO de la République Gabonaise, 1st June 2017).

Exceptional for not only its biodiversity, but also its natural resources (principally oil, minerals and timber on which the country’s economy is based), Gabon faces the ongoing challenge of protecting the former while responsibly exploiting the latter. Effective management of such a vast region under Gabon’s recently formulated “Gabon Bleu” conserva-

tion framework requires accurate information about Gabon’s native organisms, including, of course, its fish fauna.

With increasing pressure on aquatic habitats from industry as well as an ambitious plan for hydropower development along Gabon’s inland waterways (Cutler, 2019), the publication of a revised faunal list of Gabon’s fishes seems warranted. Here we present an up-to-date checklist including all available names in the literature, online databases, and museum collections.

HYDROLOGY OF GABON

Continental waters

The Gabonese hydrographic network covers almost the entire national territory (Fig. 1).

The main watersheds for Gabon are the Ogowe (Ogooué), Nyanga, Komo (Ncomo) and Ntem (Tabs I, II) (Fermon, 2013). Exclusive of the coastal zone (west of a line connecting Gamba, Lambaréné, Kango and Cocobeach) (Figs 2, 3), Gabon has an extremely dense, dendritic hydrographic network that mainly feeds the Ogowe and Nyanga Rivers, as well as the upper course of small northern coastal rivers.

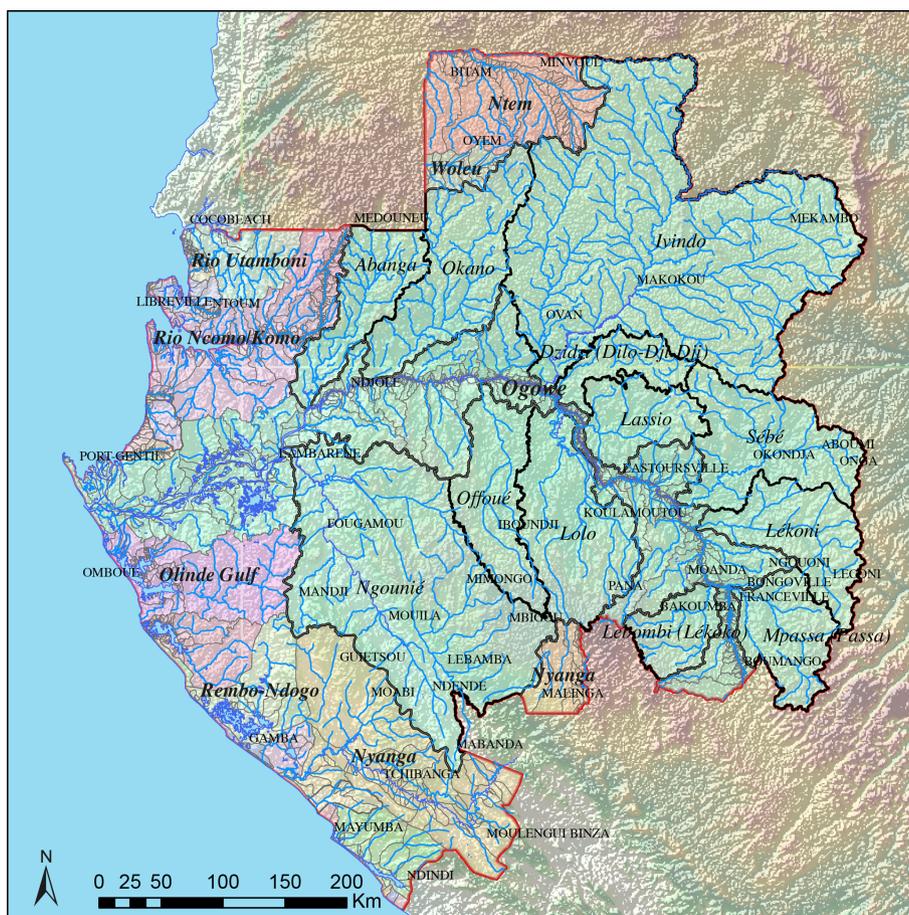


Figure 1. – Watersheds and main tributaries of the Ogowe in Gabon (adapted from Fermon, 2013).

Table I. – Zones and hydrographic basins of Gabon. Watersheds are placed according to their mouth from North to South. Names in italics are the codes used since the name of the main pool could not be found. GG = Golf of Guinea; Atl = Atlantic Ocean; B = Basins; SB = Sub-basin; T = Total basin and sub-basins; GAB = Gabon; GNQ = Equatorial Guinea; CMR = Cameroon; COG = Congo Brazzaville; Long = Length of the River in km (for the most important River for the lagoons); GAB Surf = Surface in Gabon in km²; % Surf = Percentage of the surface of Gabon; % at GAB = Percentage of the basin in Gabon (Adapted from Fermon, 2013 and Paugy *et al.*, 2008-2019).

Name	Watershed	B	SB	T	Country	Length	Surf GAB	% Surf	Surface out GAB	% in GAB
Ntem	GG	1	42	43	GAB-GNQ-CMR	440	10025	3.77%	20995	32.3%
Woleu	GG	1	15	16	GAB-GNQ-CMR	420	1692	0.64%	12318	12.1%
Rio Utamboni (Noya)	GG	1	6	7	GAB-GNQ	150	3789	1.42%	4716	44.5%
Vombie	GG	4	5	9	GAB	5	48	0.02%		100.0%
Iboundji	GG	4	14	18	GAB	5	80	0.03%		100.0%
Liby	GG	1	16	17	GAB	19	136	0.05%		100.0%
Crique Massotie	GG	2	14	16	GAB	27	267	0.10%		100.0%
Crique Nzeme	GG	1	47	48	GAB	43	1,438	0.54%		100.0%
<i>R6403599</i>	GG	2	0	2	GAB	3	39	0.01%		100.0%
Ewandja	GG	4	0	4	GAB	6	26	0.01%		100.0%
<i>R4862999</i>	GG	9	0	9	GAB	4	22	0.01%		100.0%
Komo / Rio Ncomo	GG	1	243	244	GAB-GNQ	240	13011	4.89%	998	92.9%
<i>U09646</i>	GG	1	0	1	GAB	–	54	0.02%		100.0%
<i>U09647</i>	GG	4	0	4	GAB	–	181	0.07%		100.0%
Liame	GG	1	34	35	GAB	21	202	0.08%		100.0%
<i>R5363399</i>	GG	2	0	2	GAB	4	23	0.01%		100.0%
Aouagne	GG	2	5	7	GAB	3	836	0.31%		100.0%
<i>U09648</i>	GG	15	0	15	GAB	–	288	0.11%		100.0%
Wézé	GG	1	52	53	GAB	43	404	0.15%		100.0%
Ogowe (Ogooué)	GG	1	1028	1029	GAB-GNQ-CMR-COG	1100	189892	71.34%	27251	87.5%
Gulf of Olinde	Atl	1	62	63	GAB	160	9001	3.38%		100.0%
Lagune Iguela	Atl	1	60	61	GAB	81	3744	1.41%		100.0%
<i>U09446</i>	Atl	1	0	1	GAB	–	231	0.09%		100.0%
Rembo Ndogo	Atl	1	12	13	GAB	390	5042	1.89%		100.0%
<i>R6405399</i>	Atl	2	2	4	GAB	3	336	0.13%		100.0%
Lake Mandje/ Diboundou	Atl	1	4	5	GAB	61	1133	0.43%		100.0%
Nyanga	Atl	1	52	53	GAB-COG	550	19345	7.27%	3670	84.1%
Boume Boume	Atl	1	3	4	GAB	33	894	0.34%		100.0%
Louandou/Loubomo	Atl	2	0	2	GAB	16/19	194	0.07%		100.0%
Lagoon Banio	Atl	1	13	14	GAB	180	3606	1.35%		100.0%
Lagoon Mbia	Atl	1	0	1	GAB	3	45	0.02%		100.0%
Lagoon Niabessa	Atl	1	0	1	GAB	3	73	0.03%		100.0%
Mabala	Atl	1	0	1	GAB	5	88	0.03%		100.0%

The Gabonese hydrographic network includes four or more stream orders according to the Strahler method (Strahler, 1957). For example, if one considers the Lodié River in the province of Ogooué-Ivindo as a first order segment the river into which it flows (the Liboumba) is a second order stream. The Ivindo, Liboumba spillway, is a third order segment and finally the Ogowe, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean and of which the Ivindo is the tributary, is a fourth order waterway. Most of the Gabonese river networks include segments of at least four different orders.

Gabon is therefore watered by an abundant network of permanent rivers that vary greatly in size and discharge. Only the lower reaches of the largest rivers are navigable all year round. These include the Komo from Kango to Libreville and the Ogowe over a greater distance, from Ndjole to Port-Gentil and the lower Nyanga. No fewer than 3,000 km of Gabon's waterways are potentially navigable. Overall, 73 basins flow into the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Guinea (Fermon, 2013; Paugy *et al.*, 2008-2019) (Fig. 1) with a total of 1,729 sub-basins (directly connected to the basins

discharging into the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Guinea), including 1,028 for the Ogowe. In summary, a total of 1,802 (73 + 1,729) basins and sub-basins are present (Fermon, 2013). The boundary between Gabon and Congo changed several times under the government of French Equatorial Africa. A very small part of the Kouilou River watershed, otherwise within the Republic of Congo, may be within Gabon as the boundary of this watershed is not well delineated (Paugy *et al.*, 2008-2019).

Marine waters

The marine waters of Gabon (Figs 2, 3) extend along a coastline of about 955 km out from which extends a continental shelf less than 200 m in depth over an area of approximately 41,900 km². Gabon’s EEZ (Exclusive Economic

Zone) has an area of 191,944 km² and borders the waters of Equatorial Guinea, São Tome and Príncipe, and the Republic of Congo (Pottier *et al.*, 2017).

The continental shelf of the Gabon-Congo region extends approximately 40 nautical miles from shore (except in the vicinity of Cape Lopez where it is much less wide). From the shore, it slopes gently to 100 m then more abruptly to 200 m. South of Cape Lopez, 80% of the continental shelf is less than 100 m deep (Bianchi, 1992) and is therefore accessible for exploitation by medium-sized boats. From the south of the Cape to 01°37’S there are areas prohibited to industrial fishing and reserved for oil exploitation (17,000 km² or 9% of the plateau). However, as only artisanal fisheries are allowed within 3 miles from the shore, this region is de facto a large marine protected area (MPA) (Fig. 4).

Between 100 and 200 m, the continental slope is very steep and therefore difficult for trawlers to access. The slope’s steepness increases with depth. In the coastal zone, depth increases only 3 m per nautical mile on average, while it increases by more than 18 m per nautical mile in the 100-200 m band. In the northern zone, the slope is steeper than in the southern zone in the 50-100 m band and becomes even steeper in the 100-200 m band. Fully 75% of the continental slope from 0 to 200 m is located south of Cape Lopez and 25% to the north.

Between 100 and 120 m of depth, the slope decreases markedly and there is a terrace almost 20 km wide. Beyond 120 m, the steepest part of the slope begins, where depths of 600 m have been recorded. In this area, the slopes are close to each other. This plateau sector has an average width of 70 km while narrowing a little to the south (Giresse and Kouyoumontzakis, 1973).

AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This summary is based on Hearn and Hopkins (1996). For supplementary information, refer to Fermon (2013), and for fisheries, refer to Cardiec (2021).

Table II. – Principal tributaries of the major rivers of Gabon. Length = Length of the River in km; Area = Area in Gabon in km²; % GAB Surf = Percentage of Gabon’s surface; % Surf basin = Percentage of the tributary basin in Gabon (Fermon, 2013 and adapted from Paugy *et al.*, 2008-2019).

Basin	Name	Long	Surface	% Surf GAB	% Surf basin
Nyanga	Moukalaba	130	6773	2.54%	35.01%
	Douli	77	1263	0.47%	6.53%
	Louambitsi	100	1218	0.46%	6.29%
Lagune Iguéla	Rembo Ngove	81	2156	0.81%	57.59%
Golfe d’Olinde	Rembo Nkomi	190	5740	2.16%	63.77%
Ogowe (Ogooué)	Abanga	280	6576	2.47%	3.46%
	Dzidzi (Dilo-Dji-Dji)	160	3533	1.33%	1.86%
	Fieng+Nké	51+100	1876	0.70%	0.99%
	Ivindo	690	45217	16.99%	23.81%
	Lassio	110	5175	1.94%	2.73%
	Lébédi (Lelédi)	72	2118	0.80%	1.12%
	Lebombi (Lékoko)	160	3703	1.39%	1.95%
	Lékabi	95	1548	0.58%	0.82%
	Lékédi	100	1196	0.45%	0.63%
	Lékoni	270	7490	2.81%	3.94%
	Léyou	160	1826	0.69%	0.96%
	Lolo	350	11006	4.13%	5.80%
	Mbimou (Mbouli)	130	1687	0.63%	0.89%
	Mpassa (Passa)	190	6103	2.29%	3.21%
	Ngolo	62	1034	0.39%	0.54%
	Ngounié	470	30758	11.56%	16.20%
	Ningoué (Mingouè)	82	991	0.37%	0.52%
	Offoué	290	7703	2.89%	4.06%
	Okano	300	11258	4.23%	5.93%
	Sébé	290	10130	3.81%	5.33%
Rio Ncomo	Mpiri	110	2884	1.08%	22.17%
	Mbèi	100	1579	0.59%	12.14%
Rio Utamboni	Noya	150	3214	1.21%	84.83%
Ntem	Nye	110	2474	0.93%	24.68%
	Kye-A	97	1584	0.60%	15.80%
	Kye-B	68	1221	0.46%	12.18%

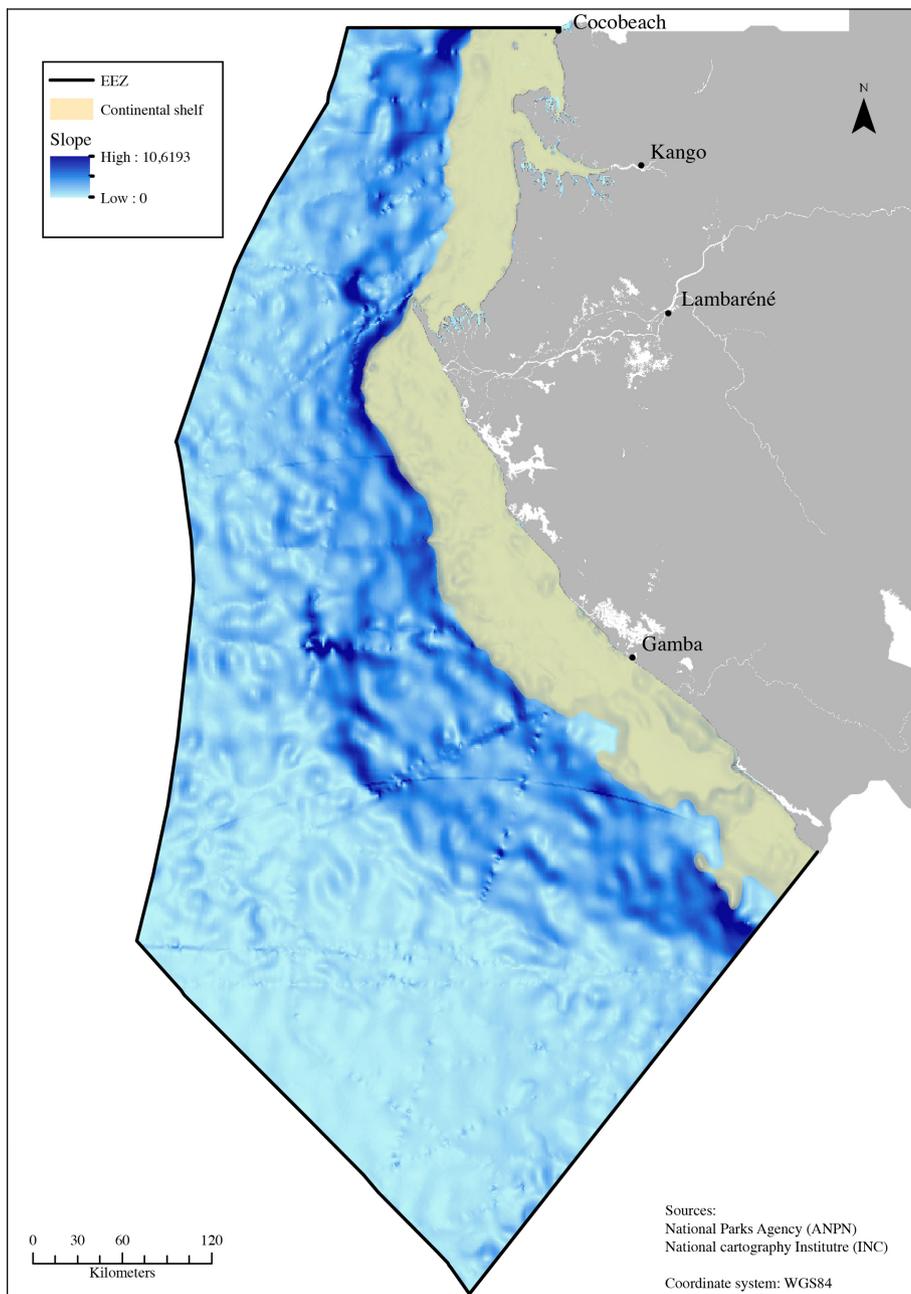


Figure 2. – Gabon’s continental shelf and slope (© F. Cardiec, 2021).

The story of Gabon’s ichthyology started in the 19th century, and is closely tied to French colonisation. Libreville was founded in 1849. August Duméril (1861) published the first account of fishes from Gabon shortly thereafter based on a collection made by Aubry-Lecomte. Duméril included several descriptions by Guichenot (Duméril, 1859, 1861). Some marine species were collected by Duparquet and brought back to MNHN (including in 1863 and 1865: *Periophthalmus barbarus* MNHN 1803 (1863), *Chloroscombrus chrysurus* MNHN 2576 (1865), *Lagocephalus lagocephalus* MNHN 2577 (1865), *Echeneis naucrates* MNHN 2578

(1865) *Aluterus heudelotii* MNHN 2579 (1865), *Ephippion guttifer* MNHN 2581 (1865), *Trachinotus teraia* MNHN 2580 (1865)

In 1886, the French government appointed a governor to Gabon and the country became a colony. Two years later, the country was merged with French Congo. During this time many exploratory missions took place including those by Aymès between 1866 and 1873 in the Lower Ogowe, by Alfred Marche (1872-1874) in the Ivindo, Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza (1874-1878) with Alfred Marche in the main Ogowe and the first trip by Mary Kingsley (1894). Many fish

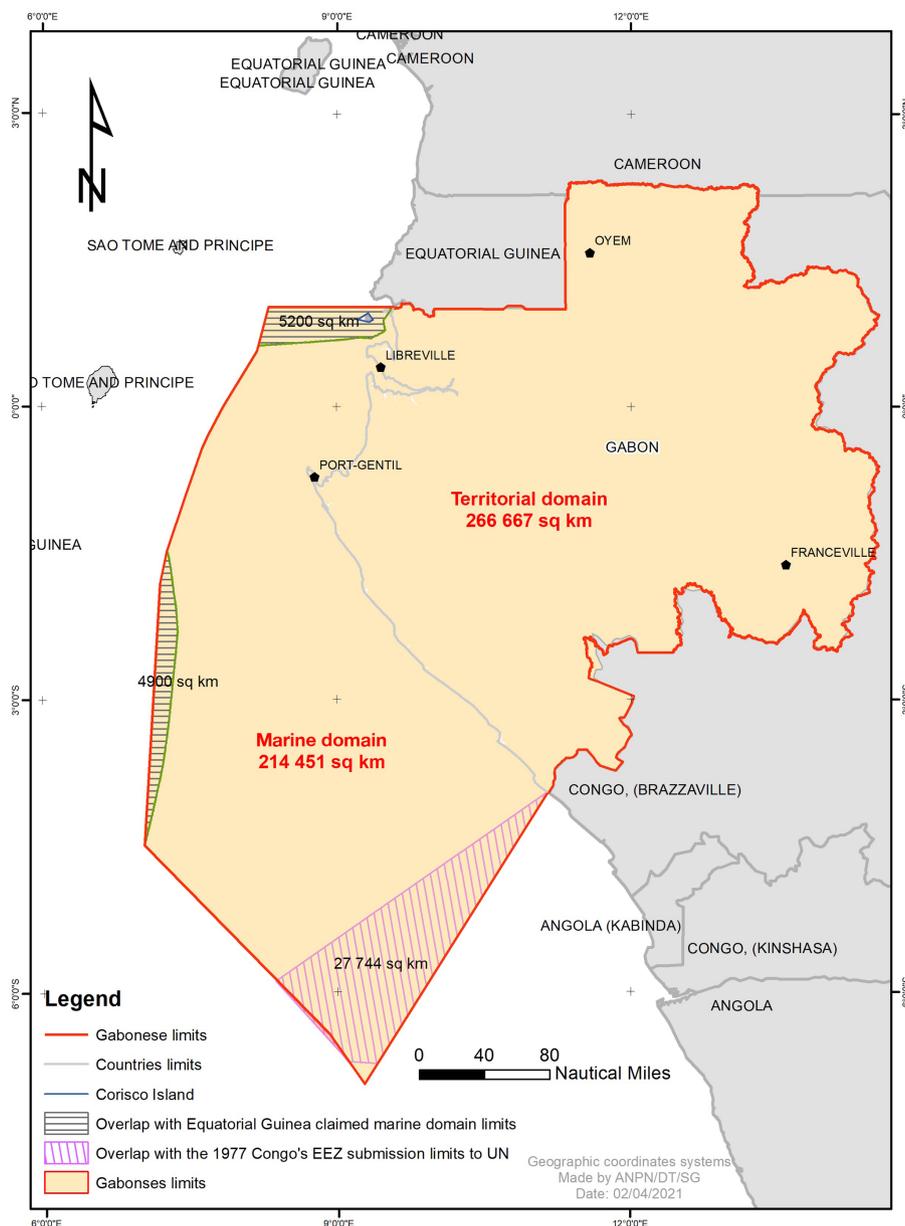


Figure 3. – Gabon’s territorial and marine boundaries (© Pottier *et al.*, 2017).

collections were made and brought back to museums (principally the MNHN) where they began to be described.

In 1910, Gabon became a part of French Equatorial Africa and its boundaries changed as part of the former Gabon was included in the Republic of Congo. At this time, fisheries documents began to be produced. In 1911, the northern part of the country was occupied by Germany but the original boundaries were reestablished after the First World War. During this period, Jacques Pellegrin published many works on the collection that he received at the MNHN (1899-1931).

On 17 August 1960, the independence of Gabon was declared and, six months later, Leon Mba was elected first

President of the State. At the same time, a French Research Laboratory funded by the CNRS on the Ivindo River near Makokou, was established. Founded by Pierre Grassé, that facility sparked renewed interest in the ichthyology of the region. Jacques Géry collected more than 5000 specimens from the Ivindo River region and Jérôme Lambert published several works (Géry, 1965, 1968; Lambert, 1963, 1967; Lambert and Géry, 1967, 1969; Mahnert and Géry, 1977, 1982). The French Agencies CTFT (CIRAD) and ORSTOM (IRD) undertook several studies on Gabon’s fishes among which the works of Gérard Loubens (1966a, b) deserve special mention. In the 1960s, marine fisheries offshore began to be highly exploited.

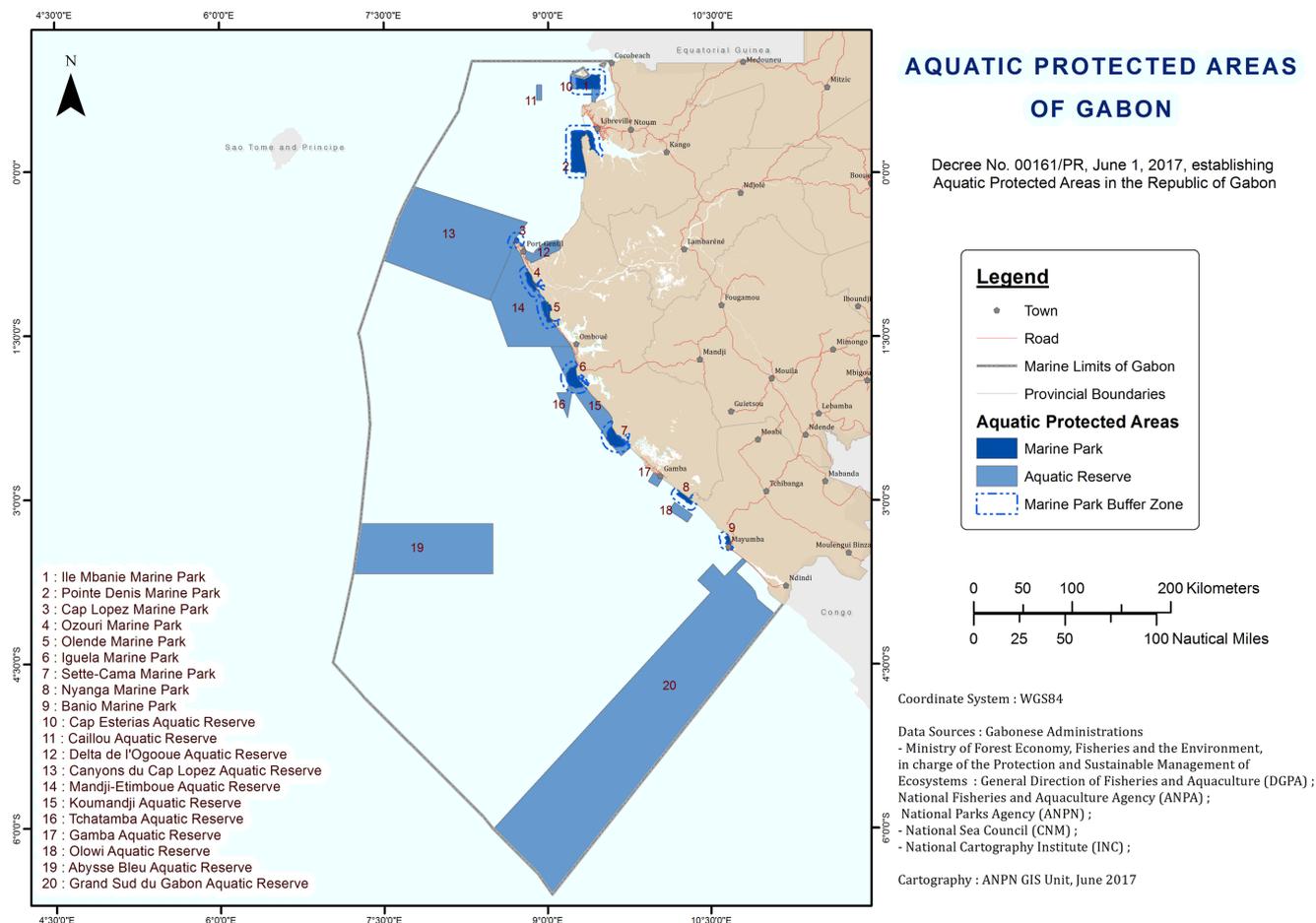


Figure 4. – Aquatic protected areas of Gabon (© ANPN, 2017).

Beginning in 1975, Carl Hopkins and his students and collaborators of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA began study of mormyrid fishes of the Ivindo River and the larger ogowe basin that continues to the present day, discovering a surprising diversity of undescribed species, recognizing them by the species-specific electric organ discharge signatures (Hopkins, 1980, 1981a, b, 1983, 1986, 1995; Hopkins and Bass, 1981; Friedman and Hopkins, 1996; Sullivan *et al.*, 2002, 2004, 2016; Arnegard and Hopkins, 2003; Lavoué *et al.*, 2004; Sullivan and Hopkins, 2005; Arnegard *et al.* 2010; Gallant *et al.*, 2011; Rich *et al.*, 2017; Picq *et al.*, 2020).

During this time a number of naturalists and aquarium hobbyists visited Gabon, with a particular emphasis on the rich cyprinodontid fauna, or “killis”. Jean Huber made some collections and published the descriptions of several killifish species (Huber, 1980). P. Gilbert *et al.* wrote the first book summarizing the fishes of Gabon, including 103 of the most common species (Gilbert *et al.*, 1989). The first synthesis of fish of Lower Guinea, including Gabon appeared shortly thereafter (Teugels and Guégan, 1994).

In 1990, the FAO published a guide to species of fishes of the Gulf of Guinea in which many Gabonese species were included (Schneider, 1990).

In the early 2000s, a work on the fishes of the brackish Ndogo Lagoon was published (Chaslerie *et al.*, 2000) and Gabonese graduate student Jean-Daniel Mbéga undertook and published his PhD work on the fishes of the Lower Ogowe (Mbéga and Teugels, 2003).

In 2007 a multi-authored, two-volume review of the freshwater fishes of the Lower Guinea ichthyofaunal region of Africa (including Gabon) appeared (Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b) as did an ecological analysis of Gabon’s fishes (Ibañez *et al.*, 2007).

Since 2010, knowledge of Gabon’s fishes, including for marine fishes and fisheries, has been supplemented by environmental impact studies and projects by conservation NGOs (WWF – World Wildlife Foundation, TNC – The Natural Conservancy, WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society) (Cutler, 2019). The project NORAD-FAO with the campaign of the ship *Nansen* improved the knowledge of marine fishes of Gabon (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Species were included in the following checklist based on information compiled from two different categories, as described below:

Bibliographic

This category includes information synthesized from five types of sources: (1) citations of species as belonging to the Gabonese fish fauna in species descriptions and/or revisions of genera or families in the recent taxonomic literature; or (2) information from specialist-identified voucher specimens that originated from localities in Gabon; or (3) information from publications authored by ichthyologists that compile information on fish faunas including Gabonese fishes (Daget *et al.*, 1984, 1986a, b, 1991; Whitehead *et al.*, 1984; Schneider, 1990; Paugy *et al.*, 2003; Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b; Carpenter and De Angelis, 2016a, b, c; Sutton *et al.*, 2020); or (4) “grey” literature such as unpublished academic reports or impact studies for Gabon (Cofrepêche, 2011, 2012; TNC, 2014; Fermon, 2015); or (5) personal or colleague’s observations. Because doubts arise about the accuracy of information compiled from the grey literature or personal observation, and we flag the status of species documented only from such sources as questionable in the accounts that follow.

Database

Several databases exist for fish specimens housed in museum collections, bibliography records and human observations (GBIF, Fish2net (2020), Faunafri (Paugy *et al.*, 2008-2019)), taxonomy and systematics (Eshmeier’s Catalog of Fishes – ECoF (Fricke *et al.* 2020a)); Fishbase – FB (Froese and Pauly, 2020), and conservation (IUCN, 2020). We collected all such information available for Gabonese fishes, sorted the data, and verified the validity of each name to produce the checklist below.

We also checked the databases for voucher specimens deposited in various collections, most notably the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, USA (ANSP); American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (AMNH); Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (FMNH); Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, USA (UF/FLMNH); California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA (CAS); Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates, Ithaca, USA (CU/CUMV); National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA (USNM); Oregon State Ichthyology Collection, Corvallis, USA (OS); Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada (ROM); Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle de la ville de Genève, Switzerland (MHNG, Geneva); Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France (IRD-EME); Musée Zoologique de la ville de Strasbourg, France (MZS); Système d’Infor-

mation et d’Analyse des Pêches, SIAP (FISH-FAO); Colección de Fauna Marina del Centro Oceanográfico de Málaga, Spain (CFM-IEOMA); Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis, Leiden, the Netherlands [nCB naturalis; a fusion of the Zoological Museum Amsterdam (ZMA) and the Rijks Museum voor Natuurlijke Historie (RMNH)]; Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) / Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (MRAC) / Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium (KMMA); Zoological Museum Hamburg, Germany (ZMH); Naturmuseum Senckenberg Frankfurt, Germany (SMF); Institut für Seefischerei Hohenwestedt, Germany (ISH); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, UK (MCZ) and Natural History Museum, London, UK (NMK/BMNH). South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown, South Africa (SAIAB).

In the following species accounts, sources of information are presented as originating from one or more of three categories: (1) bibliography (bibliographies and databases including collection data), (2) preserved (preserved specimens housed in museum collections) and (3) observations (human observations in database records and author’s personal observations in the field).

The taxonomic classification mainly follows Fricke *et al.* (2020a), and current validity and synonymy of species names follow Fricke *et al.* (2020b). However, we only provide names and synonyms recorded for Gabon, not for all known synonyms.

In the case of described subspecies, we generally treat them as equivalent to species rank in order to call attention to their potential conservation relevance.

Type-localities are only given for those which are most likely located in Gabon.

Species are separated into three groups and six categories with respect to their status of occurrence in Gabonese waters:

- Species known to be present in Gabonese waters, including species collected and identified by the authors during recent field missions

- **Endemic:** Species with type-localities in the waters of Gabon that are currently valid and recorded subsequently only from Gabon (including type-localities of synonyms).

- **Native:**
 - Species with type-localities in the waters of Gabon that are currently valid and recorded subsequently outside of Gabon (including type-localities of synonyms).
 - Species with type-localities outside the waters of Gabon that are currently valid and recorded subsequently in the waters of Gabon, that are reliably identified and documented by specialists, and were not introduced.

- **Introduced:** Species with type-localities outside the waters of Gabon that are currently valid and were recorded subsequently in the waters of Gabon, are reliably identified

- **Introduced:** Species with type-localities outside the waters of Gabon that are currently valid and were recorded subsequently in the waters of Gabon, are reliably identified

and documented by specialists, but were introduced intentionally or by accident, and are maintaining established populations (reproduction in the wild observed directly or inferred from long-term presence). Note that artificial introduction and natural range extension can be difficult to distinguish.

- Species potentially present in Gabonese waters
 - **Possible:** Species not recorded from Gabonese waters, but whose known distribution suggests some probability of presence. Includes stray observations where species were properly recorded in Gabonese waters only a few times. For freshwater, it includes species from Ntem, Woleu, Komo, Ogowé, Kouilou-Niari and Nyanga basins.
 - **Questionable:**
 - Species not recorded from Gabonese waters but whose known distribution suggests a low probability of presence.
 - Species reported from Gabonese waters but for which an unreliable identification or the lack of precise locality documentation suggests a low probability of actual occurrence.
 - Species reported as introduced but not recently observed in the wild.
 - Species reported but not validly recorded from Gabonese waters. The list is provided in Appendix 3.
 - **Erroneous:**
 - Species whose known distribution does not include the Gabonese waters, but whose name has been used in collection, literature, database or any other source of information (misidentifications, misapplied names, wrong locality, taxonomic revisions).
 - Invalid species names.

In addition, we provide some basic information for each species:

- Known maximum length in cm: TL = Total Length, SL = Standard Length, FL = Fork Length, WD = Disk Width,
- Water type: marine, brackish or freshwater,
- Principal environment: demersal, pelagic, etc.
- Depth range,
- Known migratory habits,
- IUCN status (version 2020-1),
- Known distribution.

Several prior studies have compiled information on the geographic distribution of the species also treated here, as in the case of the faunistic and taxonomic treatments of each family of freshwater fishes assembled by Stiasny *et al.* (2007b) for the Lower Guinea ichthyological province. When such treatments were available, we copied the language describing the geographic distribution of each species, updating them when we were aware of new data that expanded or restricted the known range.

The main sources for marine and brackish species are Whitehead *et al.*, 1984; Schneider, 1990; Carpenter and De

Angelis, 2016a, b, c; Sutton *et al.*, 2020. These bibliographic sources are supplemented by data recorded in Fishbase (Froese and Pauly, 2021) and IUCN database (2020).

We added for each species the important information collected from the above sources.

For species in which only a small number of preserved specimens, we provide the collection numbers. In the case of several consecutive collection numbers, we use “–” between the lowest and the highest number: For example, AMNH I-231145 (1978), I-AMNH I-231146 (1978), AMNH I-231147 (1978), AMNH I-231148 (1978) is written as AMNH I-231145–148 (1978). In case of two successive lots, we used “/”: for example, MNHN 1886-0387 and MNHN 1886-0388 is written MNHN 1886-0387/388. The year between brackets is the year of collection.

Additional acronyms

- CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- CMS: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature:
 - Endangered species: NT – Near threatened, VU – Vulnerable, EN – Endangered, CR – Critically endangered
 - NE – Not evaluated,
 - DD – Data deficient,
 - LC – Least concern,
- TNC: The Natural Conservancy
- UNCLOS: Convention on the Law of the Sea
- WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society
- WWF: World Wildlife Foundation

Table III. – Number of names used in the checklist by categories.

Status / Categories	Total	Total marine	Only marine	Marine, brackish	All	Brackish, freshwater	Only freshwater	Total freshwater
Endemic	75	1	1				74	74
Native	980	757	591	121	45	14	210	269
Introduced	6					2	4	6
Present for Gabon	1062	758	592	121	45	16	288	349
Possible / potential	202	179	168	10	1		23	24
Present and potential in Gabon	1264	937	760	131	46	16	311	373
Questionable	239	183	163	19	1	5	51	57
Total	1503	1120	923	150	47	21	362	430
Synonym names	476							
Unknown names	8							
Erroneous	37							
(Synonym of Erroneous)	59							
Misidentification	106							
Found names	2189							
UICN Criteria – present (/ possible)								
NE – Not Evaluated	42/1	11	9	2			31/1	31/1
DD – Data deficient	93/23	59/15	41/14	9/1	9		34/8	43/8
LC – Least concern	792/159	589/151	485/143	73/7	31/1	15	188/8	234/9
NT – Near threatened	24/4	24/4	15/4	9				
VU – Vulnerable	58/7	38/3	22/1	13/2	3		20/4	23/4
EN – Endangered	37/7	22/5	14/5	8			15/2	15/2
CR – Critically endangered	16/1	15/1	6/1	7	2	1		3

Table IV. – Number of type-localities by categories.

Types / Categories	Endemic	Native	Possible	Species
Original alone	74	87	1	162
Junior synonyms alone		23		23
Several junior synonyms*		3		3
Original and one synonym**	1	14		15
Original and several synonyms***		1		1
Total	75	128	1	204

Notes:

* Three species have only junior synonyms with type-localities in Gabon: *Clarias duchaillu* and *C. walkeri* for *C. camerunensis*; *Tilapia haugi* and *T. cabrae* for *Pelmatolapia cabrae*; *Aphyosemion striatum mcrophthalmum* and *A. simulans* for *A. escherichi*
 ** *Pelmatochromis haugi* types are partly part of *Chromidotilapia kingsleyae* and *C. regani*.
 *** *Marcusenius moorii* have types in Gabon with also two junior synonyms (*M. lepturus* and *Mormyrus grandisquamis*)

Table V. – Number of orders, families and species per class and categories for orders and families excluding unknown names and synonyms. () only surely in Gabon.

Class	Nb Order	Nb Families	Number of species						
			Endemic	Native	Introduced	Valid	Possible	Questionable	Total
Elasmobranchii	10 (1)	35 (5)		87		87	17	27	131
Holocephali	1	1		1		1			1
Cladistii	1	1		1		1		1	2
Actinopteri	47	186 (19)	75	891	6	972	185	211	1368
Dipneusti	1	1		1		1			1
Total	60 (1)	224 (24)	75	981	6	1062	202	239	1503

Table VI. – Number of species by orders, families per class and categories for orders and families excluding unknown names, synonyms and questionable species.

Class	Order	Family	TM	OM	MB	All	BF	OF	TF	N	
Elasmobranchii	Carcharhiniformes		22	11	9	2			2	22	
		Carcharhinidae	14	6	6	2			2	14	
		Hemigaleidae	1	1							1
		Leptochariidae	1		1						1
		Pentanchidae	1	1							1
		Pseudotriakidae	1	1							1
		Scyliorhinidae	1	1							1
		Sphyrnidae	2		2						2
		Triakidae	1	1							1
	Hexanchiformes	Hexanchidae	1	1							1
	Lamniformes			5	4	1					5
		Alopiidae	2	2							2
		Lamnidae	2	1	1						2
		Pseudocarchariidae	1	1							1
	Myliobatiformes			19	11	8		1		1	20
		Aetobatidae	1		1						1
		Dasyatidae	7	4	3		1		1		8
		Gymnuridae	2		2						2
		Mobulidae	4	4							4
		Myliobatidae	2		2						2
		Rhinopteridae	1	1							1
	Zanobatidae	2	2							2	
	Orectolobiformes			2	1	1					2
		Ginglymostomatidae	1		1						1
		Rhincodontidae	1	1							1
	Rajiformes			11	11						11
		Arhynchobatidae	1	1							1
Rajidae		10	10							10	
Rhinopristiformes			7	2	3	2			2	7	
	Glaucostegidae	1		1						1	
	Pristidae	2			2			2		2	
	Rhinidae	1	1							1	
	Rhinobatidae	3	1	2						3	
Squaliformes			12	11	1					12	
	Centrophoridae	3	3							3	
	Dalatiidae	1	1							1	
	Etmopteridae	3	3							3	
	Oxynotidae	1	1							1	
	Somniosidae	1	1							1	
	Squalidae	3	2	1						3	
Squatiniiformes	Squatinae	2	2							2	
Torpediniiformes	Torpedinidae	5	3	2						5	
Holocephali	Chimaeriformes	Rhinochimaeridae	1	1						1	
Cladistii	Polypteriformes	Polypteridae					1	1		1	

Table VI. – Continued.

Class	Order	Family	TM	OM	MB	All	BF	OF	TF	N
Actinopteri			671	534	96	41	15	286	342	972
	Acanthuriformes		11	6	5					11
		Acanthuridae	2	1	1					2
		Antigoniidae	1	1						1
		Chaetodontidae	3	3						3
		Drepaneidae	1		1					1
		Ephippidae	2		2					2
		Lobotidae	1		1					1
		Pomacanthidae	1	1						1
	Acropomatiformes		7	7						7
		Epigonidae	4	4						4
		Polyprionidae	1	1						1
		Synagropidae	2	2						2
	Albuliformes	Albulidae	2	2						2
	Alepocephaliformes		21	21						21
		Alepocephalidae	14	14						14
		Platyroctidae	7	7						7
	Anabantiformes							7	7	7
		Anabantidae						5	5	5
		Channidae						2	2	2
	Anguilliformes		44	38	6					44
		Chlopsidae	1	1						1
		Colocongridae	1	1						1
		Congridae	8	8						8
		Heterenchelyidae	4	4						4
		Muraenesocidae	1	1						1
		Muraenidae	6	5	1					6
		Nemichthyidae	4	4						4
		Nettastomatidae	3	3						3
		Ophichthidae	13	8	5					13
		Serrivomeridae	1	1						1
		Synphobranchidae	2	2						2
	Argentiniformes		7	7						7
		Argentinidae	1	1						1
		Bathylagidae	1	1						1
		Microstomatidae	2	2						2
		Opisthoproctidae	3	3						3
	Ateleopodiformes	Ateleopodidae	2	2						2
	Atheriniformes	Atherinidae	1		1					1
	Aulopiformes		25	24	1					25
		Aulopidae	1	1						1
		Bathysauridae	1	1						1
		Chlorophthalmidae	3	2	1					3
		Evermannellidae	2	2						2
		Ipnopidae	4	4						4
		Notosudidae	2	2						2

Table VI. – Continued.

Class	Order	Family	TM	OM	MB	All	BF	OF	TF	N
		Paralepididae	6	6						6
		Scopelarchidae	3	3						3
		Synodontidae	3	3						3
	Batrachoidiformes	Batrachoididae	3	2	1					3
	Beloniformes		18	14	4					18
		Belonidae	4	2	2					4
		Exocoetidae	11	10	1					11
		Hemiramphidae	3	2	1					3
	Beryciformes		10	10						10
		Berycidae	1	1						1
		Melamphidae	8	8						8
		Rondeletiidae	1	1						1
	Blenniiformes		11	10	1					11
		Blenniidae	10	9	1					10
		Labrisomidae	1	1						1
	Carangiformes		87	52	29	6			6	87
		Bothidae	9	9						9
		Carangidae	30	15	13	2			2	30
		Citharidae	1	1						1
		Coryphaenidae	2	1	1					2
		Cynoglossidae	8	5	3					8
		Echeneidae	4	3	1					4
		Istiophoridae	5	5						5
		Paralichthyidae	2	1		1			1	2
		Polynemidae	3		2	1			1	3
		Psettodidae	1		1					1
		Rachycentridae	1		1					1
		Soleidae	16	10	4	2			2	16
		Sphyraenidae	4	1	3					4
		Xiphiidae	1	1						1
	Centrarchiformes		3	3						3
		Cirrhitidae	1	1						1
		Kyphosidae	2	2						2
	Characiformes						2	35	37	37
		Alestidae					2	17	19	19
		Distichodontidae						16	16	16
		Hepsetidae						2	2	2
	Cichliformes		10	9		1	4	25	30	39
		Cichlidae	1			1	4	24	29	29
		Polycentridae						1	1	1
		Pomacentridae	9	9						9
	Clupeiformes		8		4	4	2		6	10
		Clupeidae	6		3	3	2		5	8
		Engraulidae	1		1					1
		Pristigasteridae	1			1			1	1

Table VI. – Continued.

Class	Order	Family	TM	OM	MB	All	BF	OF	TF	N	
	Cypriniformes							33	33	33	
		Cyprinidae						31	31	31	
		Danionidae						2	2	2	
	Cyprinodontiformes						1	77	78	78	
		Nothobranchiidae						63	63	63	
		Procatopodidae					1	14	15	15	
	Elopiformes		3		1	2			2	3	
		Elopidae	2		1	1			1	2	
		Megalopidae	1			1			1	1	
	Gadiformes		22	22						22	
		Bathygadidae	3	3							3
		Bregmacerotidae	2	2							2
		Macrouridae	11	11							11
		Melanonidae	1	1							1
		Merlucciidae	1	1							1
		Moridae	3	3							3
		Trachyrincidae	1	1							1
Gobiesociformes	Gobiesocidae	2	2							2	
	Gobiiformes		18	4	5	9	2	4	15	24	
		Eleotridae	4			4	1	2	7	7	
		Gobiidae	13	4	4	5	1	2	8	16	
		Microdesmidae	1		1						1
	Gonorynchiformes							4	4	4	
		Kneriidae						3	3	3	
		Phractolaemidae						1	1	1	
Holocentriformes	Holocentridae	3	3						3		
Kurtiformes	Apogonidae	3	3						3		
	Lampriformes		4	4						4	
		Radiicephalidae	1	1							1
		Regalecidae	1	1							1
		Trachipteridae	2	2							2
	Lophiiformes		11	9	2					11	
		Antennariidae	4	2	2						4
		Ceratiidae	1	1							1
		Chaunacidae	1	1							1
		Diceratiidae	1	1							1
		Lophiidae	2	2							2
		Ogcocephalidae	2	2							2
Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	6		1	5			5	6		
	Myctophiformes		44	44						44	
		Myctophidae	43	43							43
		Neoscopelidae	1	1							1
Notacanthiformes	Halosauridae	3	3						3		
	Ophidiiformes		12	12						12	
		Bythitidae	1	1							1

Table VI. – Continued.

Class	Order	Family	TM	OM	MB	All	BF	OF	TF	N
		Carapidae	2	2						2
		Ophidiidae	9	9						9
	Osteoglossiformes						1	28	29	29
		Arapaimidae						1	1	1
		Mormyridae					1	25	26	26
		Notopteridae						1	1	1
		Pantodontidae						1	1	1
	Perciformes		63	60	3					63
		Anthiidae	1	1						1
		Bembropidae	3	3						3
		Epinephelidae	12	9	3					12
		Grammistidae	2	2						2
		Labridae	7	7						7
		Liparidae	1	1						1
		Platycephalidae	1	1						1
		Psychrolutidae	1	1						1
		Scaridae	3	3						3
		Scorpaenidae	12	12						12
		Serranidae	5	5						5
		Trachinidae	4	4						4
		Triglidae	7	7						7
		Uranoscopidae	3	3						3
		Zoarcidae	1	1						1
	Perciformes *sedis mutabilis*		59	33	16	10			10	59
		Cepolidae	1	1						1
		Dinopercidae	1	1						1
		Emmelichthyidae	1	1						1
		Gerreidae	2			2		2	2	2
		Haemulidae	10	4	5	1		1	10	10
		Latilidae	1	1						1
		Lethrinidae	1	1						1
		Lutjanidae	6	2	2	2		2	6	6
		Monodactylidae	1			1		1	1	1
		Priacanthidae	1	1						1
		Sciaenidae	14	4	6	4		4	14	14
		Sparidae	20	17	3					20
	Saccopharyngiformes	Eurypharyngidae	1	1						1
	Scombriformes		32	23	9					32
		Ariommatidae	2	2						2
		Bramidae	1	1						1
		Caristiidae	1	1						1
		Centrolophidae	1	1						1
		Gempylidae	5	5						5
		Nomeidae	4	4						4
		Pomatomidae	1		1					1

Table VI. – Continued.

Class	Order	Family	TM	OM	MB	All	BF	OF	TF	N
		Scombridae	12	5	7					12
		Scombrolabracidae	1	1						1
		Stromateidae	1	1						1
		Trichiuridae	3	2	1					3
	Siluriformes		3			3	1	69	73	73
		Amphiliidae						10	10	10
		Ariidae	3			3			3	3
		Clariidae						19	19	19
		Claroteidae						13	13	13
		Malapteruridae						2	2	2
		Mochokidae					1	20	21	21
		Schilbeidae						5	5	5
	Stomiiformes		67	67						67
		Gonostomatidae	14	14						14
		Phosichthyidae	5	5						5
		Sternoptychidae	11	11						11
		Stomiidae	37	37						37
	Stylephoriformes	Stylephoridae	1	1						1
	Synbranchiformes	Mastacembelidae						4	4	4
	Syngnathiformes		9	5	3	1	2		3	11
		Aulostomidae	1	1						1
		Callionymidae	2	2						2
		Dactylopteridae	1		1					1
		Fistulariidae	2		2					2
		Mullidae	1	1						1
		Syngnathidae	2	1		1	2		3	4
	Tetraodontiformes		23	20	3					23
		Balistidae	4	4						4
		Diodontidae	4	4						4
		Molidae	2	1	1					2
		Monacanthidae	6	6						6
		Ostraciidae	1	1						1
		Tetraodontidae	6	4	2					6
	Trachichthyiformes		6	6						6
		Diretmidae	2	2						2
		Trachichthyidae	4	4						4
	Zeiformes		6	5	1					6
		Grammicolepididae	2	2						2
		Parazenidae	1	1						1
		Zeidae	2	1	1					2
		Zeniontidae	1	1						1
Dipneusti	Ceratodontiformes	Protopteridae						1	1	1
Overall total	N orders: 60	N families: 223	758	592	121	45	16	288	349	1062



Photo 1. – Dasyatidae: *Fontitrygon ukpam* © Godefroy de Bruyne.



Photo 5. – Mormyridae: *Paramormyrops batesii* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 6. – Mormyridae: *Paramormyrops ntotom* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 2. – Mormyridae: *Cryptomyrus ogoouensis* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 7. – Mormyridae: *Paramormyrops sphekodes* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 3. – Mormyridae: *Ivindomyrus marchei* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 8. – Mormyridae: *Petrocephalus microphthalmus* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 4. – Mormyridae: *Marcusenius moorii* © John P. Sullivan.



Photo 9. – Mormyridae: *Petrocephalus sullivanii* © Sébastien Lavoué.



Photo 10. – Kneriidae: *Grasseichthys gabonensis* © Sébastien Lavoué.



Photo 14. – Alestidae: *Bryconalestes bartoni* © Yves Fermon.



Photo 11. – Cyprinidae: *Enteromius pinnimaculatus* © Benjamin Adam / Fondation Biotope.



Photo 15. – Mochokidae: *Atopodontus adriaensi* © Thomas R. Vigliotta: AMNH.



Photo 12. – Distichodontidae: *Neolebias gossei* © Joseph S. Cutler.



Photo 16. – Mochokidae: *Microsynodontis emarginata* © Thomas R. Vigliotta: AMNH.



Photo 13. – Alestidae: *Brachypetersius gabonensis* © Yves Fermon.



Photo 17. – Mochokidae: *Microsynodontis notata* © Thomas R. Vigliotta: AMNH.



Photo 18. – Mochokidae: *Microsynodontis vigilis* © Thomas R. Vigliotta: AMNH.



Photo 19. – Mochokidae: *Synodontis acanthoperca* © Thomas R. Vigliotta: AMNH.



Photo 23. – Cichlidae: *Chromidotilapia regani* female © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 20. – Cichlidae: *Chromidotilapia melaniae* male © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 24. – Cichlidae: *Parananochromis axelrodi* female © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 21. – Cichlidae: *Chromidotilapia mrac* male © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 25. – Cichlidae: *Parananochromis brevisrostris* female © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 22. – Cichlidae: *Chromidotilapia nana* female © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 26. – Cichlidae: *Parananochromis brevisrostris* male © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 27. – Cichlidae: *Parananochromis ornatus* female © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 28. – Cichlidae: *Parananochromis ornatus* male © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 29. – Cichlidae: *Sarotherodon mvogoi* © Anton Lamboj.



Photo 30. – *Aphyosemion abacinum* © Jouke van der Zee.



Photo 31. – *Aphyosemion aureum* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 32. – *Aphyosemion bochtleri* © Jouke van der Zee.



Photo 33. – *Aphyosemion etsamense* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 34. – *Aphyosemion hofmanni* © Laurent Chirio.

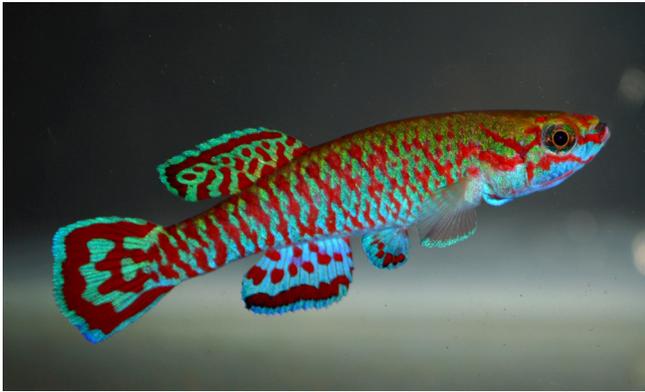


Photo 35. – *Aphyosemion joergenscheeli* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 36. – *Aphyosemion kouamense* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 37. – *Aphyosemion lambertorum* © Jouke van der Zee.



Photo 38. – *Aphyosemion striatum* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 39. – *Plataplochilus chalcopyrus* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 40. – *Plataplochilus miltotaenia* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 41. – *Plataplochilus ngaensis* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 42. – *Plataplochilus terveri* © Laurent Chirio.



Photo 43. – *Apletodon gabonensis* © Lucas Bérenger / Fondation Biotope.



Photo 44. – *Apletodon gabonensis* © Lucas Bérenger / Fondation Biotope

RESULTS

This synthesis recorded a total of 2,189 nominal scientific names that have been applied to the fish species of Gabon (Tab. III). After verification, 1,062 valid species are judged to be present in the Gabonese waters (Tab. III) belonging to five classes, 60 orders, and 224 families (Tabs V, VI).

Of these, 75 are endemic (7%) with only one from marine waters and 74 from freshwaters.

About 29% (304) of the species are freshwater (288) or non-marine brackish (16), around 67% (712) are strictly marine fish (591) or brackish not freshwater (121), and 4% (45) are euryhaline.

Another 202 species are possibly found in Gabonese waters according to their currently known distribution, providing an upper bound of 1,264 (1,062 + 202) valid and described fish species in Gabon's waters. Another 239 species for which there is at least one record from Gabon were judged "questionable" since their known distribution otherwise falls outside Gabon's waters.

We found 204 original species descriptions with a type-locality in Gabon: 162 of these are currently recognized as valid species, 16 others have been placed in synonymy with a species also described from Gabon, while 23 more have been placed in synonymy with a species described outside Gabon (Tab. IV).

Regarding IUCN status, 135 verified (+19 possible) species (12.7%) are presently considered as endangered, and 135 (+24 possible) (12.7%) are not evaluated or data deficient.

The checklist is presented following the taxonomy of Fricke *et al.* (2020b) sorted by class and starting with cartilaginous fishes. The reader will find in Appendix 1 the list of

the species by water types; in Appendix 2 the list of endemic species; in Appendix 3 the list of possible species and in Appendix 4 the list of questionable species. Appendix 5 lists misidentifications and erroneously reported for Gabon.

ELASMOBRANCHII

Hexanchiformes

Hexanchidae

Heptranchias perlo (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 140 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 0-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: wide-ranging in all tropical and temperate seas except Eastern North Pacific. Usually regarded as dispersed, reported as aggregated or common in a few areas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco to western South Africa, including the Mediterranean Sea.

Hexanchus griseus (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **possible**

Maximum length: 482 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 1-2500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland and Norway to western South Africa, including the Mediterranean. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Hexanchus nakamurai Teng, 1962

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 180 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 90-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Wide-ranging, patchily distributed species, in warm temperate and tropical seas (Ebert *et al.*, 2013b). Eastern central Atlantic: known from Morocco and possibly Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria (Ebert, 1990).

Chlamydoselachidae

Chlamydoselachus africana Ebert & Compagno, 2009

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 117 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 300-1400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: south-eastern Atlantic: known from Angola to Namibia, Gabon south to South Africa (Compagno *et al.*, 1989; Ebert and Compagno, 2009).

Chlamydoselachus anguineus Garman, 1884

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 0-1570 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2016)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern Norway to northern Namibia, possibly the eastern Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. It has been caught off Arctic Norway, the British Isles, the Iberian Peninsula, Madeira, and North Africa. It has also been caught on the mid-Atlantic Ridge north of the Azores. Records from Angola, Namibia and South Africa refer to the Southern African Frilled Shark (*C. africana*) (Compagno *et al.*, 1989; Ebert and Compagno, 2009).

Orectolobiformes

Rhincodontidae

Rhincodon typus Smith, 1828

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 2000 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-1928 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd+4bd / 2016)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, all tropical and warm temperate waters (Rowat and Brooks, 2012). Observed in high sea, in tuna seines, (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Included in CITES Appendix II since May 2003.

Ginglymostomatidae

Ginglymostoma cirratum (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 430 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-130 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bcd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to Gabon, accidental in France. Observed in Port-Gentil (sportfishing) and south of Cap Lopez (Industrial fishing observers) (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lamniformes

Mitsukurinidae

Mitsukurina owstoni Jordan, 1898

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 617 cm TL (Estimate on photo)

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 30-1300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: patchy yet widespread global distribution across the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from France (Bay of Biscay), Madeira, Portugal, and South Africa.

Odontaspidae

Carcharias taurus Rafinesque, 1810

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 330 cm TL

Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-191 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical, broad inshore distribution, primarily in subtropical to warm temperate waters around the main continental landmasses (Compagno, 1984). Eastern Atlantic: known from Mediterranean to Cameroon.

Pseudocarchariidae

Pseudocarcharias kamoharai (Matsubara, 1936)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 122 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-590 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical waters of all oceans. Catch by the Nansen campaign of 2014 (De Bruyne, pers. com.). Observed in the canyons of Cap Lopez (sportfishing, 2016) (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Alopiidae

Alopias superciliosus Lowe, 1841

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 488 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-750 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: tropical and temperate seas. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS (Ebert *et al.*, 2013a).

Alopias vulpinus (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 573 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-650 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Observed in Congo, (De Bruyne, pers. obs.)

and present in Gabon (Mve Beh, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Cetorhinidae

Cetorhinus maximus (Gunnerus, 1765)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 1,520 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-2000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan, frequent in cold to warm temperate waters; rare in equatorial waters. Highly migratory species. Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS, Appendix II (Mediterranean) of the Bern Convention (2002), Appendix I and II of the Bonn Convention (2009), Appendix II CITES, since 28.5.2003.

Lamnidae

Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 640 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-1280 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan, mostly amphi-temperate. Eastern Atlantic: known from France to South Africa, including the Mediterranean. International trade cooperation, Australia (CITES Appendix III, since 28.5.2003; CMS Appendix I and II).

Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque, 1810

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 445 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-750 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Norway to South Africa, including the Mediterranean. Observed at the “Cail-loux”, sportfishing (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Isurus paucus Guitart Manday, 1966

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 427 cm TL

Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 30-1752 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widespread in tropical and warm temperate waters, and likely occurs in all oceans, although its distribution is poorly recorded (Ebert *et al.*, 2013a).

Carcharhiniformes

Pentanchidae

Apristurus laurussonii (Saemundsson, 1922)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 76 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 560-1550 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland, southwestern Ireland, Canary Islands and Madeira.

Galeus polli Cadenat, 1959

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 45 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 200-720 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2020)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Morocco to Namibia. Records as preserved specimens: UF 101276 (1963), USNM 221407 & 221411 (1963). However, these Museum records locations are doubtful.

Scyliorhinidae

Poroderma africanum (Gmelin, 1789)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 101 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: according to Catalog of Fishes (Fricke *et al.*, 2020a), “Southeastern Atlantic, southwestern Indian ocean: Gabon; South Africa (Algoa Bay to East Lon-

don), Madagascar, Mauritius (Mascarenes)” (Fricke *et al.*, 2020a) but seems to be endemic to South Africa.

Scyliorhinus canicula (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 80-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2009)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Northeast Atlantic: known from Norway and British Isles south to Senegal, including the Mediterranean. Possibly in Côte d’Ivoire. Records from 1963 (SIAP, 2002).

Scyliorhinus cervigoni Maurin & Bonnet, 1970

Scyliorhinus stellaris (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 76 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 45-500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2006)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: probably wide-ranging off tropical West Africa, from Mauritania to Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Often previously referred to as *Scyliorhinus stellaris*.

Scyliorhinus stellaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 170 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: Northeast and eastern central Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea: distributed from the Shetland Isles and southern Norway in the north, to Senegal in the south. Records further south in the Atlantic, to Gulf of Guinea and Congo may be misidentifications of *Scyliorhinus cervigoni*.

Pseudotriakidae

Pseudotriakis microdon de Brito Capello, 1868

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 295 cm TL
 Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 100-1890 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: North-East Atlantic: Atlantic slope off Iceland, France, Portugal, Madeira, Azores, Senegal, and Cape Verde. Observed during sport fishing in the canyon at Cap Lopez (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Leptochariidae

Leptocharias smithii (Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 82 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 10-75 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Namibia.

Triakidae

TRIAKINAE

Mustelus mustelus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 200 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 5-624 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: distributed from the UK in the Northeast Atlantic, south, including the Mediterranean Sea, Canary Islands, Morocco and south along the western African coast to eastern South Africa (Whitehead *et al.*, 1984; Compagno *et al.*, 2005). Observed from south of Cap Lopez to Mayumba, in trawlers and on artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

GALEORHININAE

Galeorhinus galeus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 195 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 0-1100 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2bd / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: World-wide in temperate waters (Compagno *et al.*, 2005). Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland, Norway, Faroe Islands, British Isles to the Mediterranean and Senegal; Namibia to South Africa (Western Indian ocean). Questionable records in Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Gabon to Democratic Republic of the Congo (Compagno, 1984).

Hemigaleidae

Paragaleus pectoralis (Garman, 1906)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 140 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ?-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde and Mauritania to northern Namibia. Observed along the coast of Gabon, in trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinidae

Carcharhinus altimus (Springer, 1950)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 300 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 12-810 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2020)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, with patchy records in tropical and warm seas (Compagno and Niem, 1998). Eastern Atlantic: known from Senegal to Ghana, including the Mediterranean. Observed in Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinus amboinensis (Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 280 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2021)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: sporadically distributed in tropical and subtropical waters. It also occurs in Nigeria (Compagno, 1984). This species inhabits coastal waters, usu-

ally close to the bottom. It also occasionally enters brackish water. Observed at Mayumba and Pointe Denis (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinus brachyurus (Günther, 1870)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 325 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-360 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: nearly circumglobal in temperate, subtropical and some tropical seas, but with a patchy distribution reflecting its apparent preference for temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from off France southward and around the coast of southern Africa to central Natal, South Africa. One record in Equatorial Guinea.

Carcharhinus brevipinna (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 300 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in warm temperate, subtropical and tropical continental and insular shelf waters. It is found from the Mediterranean Sea southward to central Africa in the eastern Atlantic. Observed along the coast of Gabon, juveniles and adults were caught all years long by artisanal and industrial fishing (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinus falciformis (Bibron in Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 350 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-4000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2017)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from Spain, Madeira to northern Angola, St. Paul's Rocks, Cape Verde. Observed along the coast of Gabon, juveniles and adults were caught all years long by artisanal and industrial fishing (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Carcharhinus galapagensis (Snodgrass & Heller, 1905)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 370 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-286 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: patchy distribution mainly around warm temperate and tropical oceanic Islands in the Atlantic. Circumtropical with a preference for waters around oceanic Islands. Eastern Atlantic: known from including St. Paul's Rocks. Records in Equatorial Guinea.

Carcharhinus isodon (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 190 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the eastern Atlantic, but records from in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau have not been confirmed, and may be based on *Carcharhinus brevipinna*.

Carcharhinus leucas (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 400 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-152 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bcd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in tropical and subtropical waters: widespread in warm oceans, rivers and lakes Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco, Senegal to Angola. In Africa freshwater found in rivers of West Africa from Gambia River to Ogowe River (BMNH 1913.7.12.1) and in the Cuanza in Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinus limbatus (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 275 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-100 m
 Migration: amphidromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan. Eastern Atlantic: known from Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Mediterranean. Observed along the coast of Gabon, juveniles and adults were caught by artisanal and industrial fishing (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinus longimanus (Poey, 1861)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 400 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-230 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal (tropical to warm temperate). Observed in high sea, caught in tuna seines (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Carcharhinus obscurus (Lesueur, 1818)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 420 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-400 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2019)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan but patchy distribution in tropical and warm temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Senegal, Sierra Leone. Observed at Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. com.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Carcharhinus plumbeus (Nardo, 1827)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 250 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 1-500 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the Mediterranean. Observed at Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carcharhinus signatus (Poey, 1868)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 280 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 0-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana to Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, off northern Namibia. Observed at Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Galeocerdo cuvier (Péron & Lesueur, 1822)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 750 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 0-1136 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd+3d / 2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland to Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon, juveniles and adults were caught by artisanal and industrial fishing (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Negaprion brevirostris (Poey, 1868)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 340 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-92 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bcd / 2021)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Northeast Atlantic: known from Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and probably wide-ranging off West Africa. Observed at Mayumba and Port-Gentil with juveniles and adults near the coast between Olende and Cap Lopez. Adults were caught in Olende mouth by sport fishermen (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Prionace glauca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 400 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 1-1000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in temperate and tropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Norway to South Africa, including the Mediterranean. Probably the widest ranging chondrichthyans. Observed in high sea along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. com.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Rhizoprionodon acutus (Rüppell, 1837)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 175 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 1-200 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon, juveniles and adults were caught throughout the year by artisanal and industrial fishing (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Rhizoprionodon terraenovae (Richardson, 1836)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 110 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-280 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2009)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Western Atlantic. A sole record in Gabon: CUMV 64162-1960 might be a misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Sphyrnidae

Sphyrna lewini (Griffith & Smith, 1834)

Sphyrna couardi Cadenat, 1951 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 430 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-1043 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2bd / 2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in coastal warm temperate and tropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from western Mediterranean to Namibia. Observed along the coast of Gabon with adults near the coast between August and September, and with juveniles concentrated near the

coast between Cap Lopez to Mayumba all year (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II.

Sphyrna mokarran (Rüppell, 1837)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 610 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 1-300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2bd / 2019)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in coastal warm temperate and tropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mediterranean and Morocco to Senegal. Observed in high sea, caught in tuna seines (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 500 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2019)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: widespread in temperate and tropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from the British Isles to Côte d'Ivoire. Observed in high sea, caught in tuna seines (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II.

Squaliformes

Dalatiidae

Dalatias licha (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 182 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 37-1800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd+3d / 2018)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland, Scotland, and Irish Atlantic slope to Morocco, western Mediterranean, Madeira to Cameroon.

Euprotomicrus bispinatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 30.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in subtropical to temperate waters. Southeast Atlantic: known from near Ascension Island, east of Fernando de Noronha Island, and west of Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Isistius brasiliensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 56 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-3700 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde, Guinea to Sierra Leone, southern Angola and South Africa, including Ascension Island.

Etmopteridae

Centroscyllium fabricii (Reinhardt, 1825)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 107 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 180-2250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland along Atlantic slope to Senegal; Guinea to Sierra Leone; Namibia to Quoin Point, South Africa.

Etmopterus bigelowi Shirai & Tachikawa, 1993

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 73 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 163-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widespread distribution throughout various localities in the Eastern and Western Atlantic.

Etmopterus granulosus (Günther, 1880)

Etmopterus baxteri non Garrick, 1957 [Misapplied, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 74.9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 220-1620 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: South-west Atlantic: Reported from off the western Cape coast but the identity of South African specimens is questionable (the correct species may be *Etmopterus baxteri* Garrick, 1957, currently considered as a synonym of *E. granulosus*).

Etmopterus polli Bigelow, Schroeder & Springer, 1953

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 300-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea to Côte d'Ivoire; Nigeria to Angola.

Etmopterus pusillus (Lowe, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 150-1998 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Namibia.

Etmopterus spinax (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 200-2490 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland, Norway, and the western Mediterranean to Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire to Nigeria, Cameroon to Gabon, Azores, Cape Verde, and Cape Province, South Africa.

Somniosidae

Centroscymnus coelolepis Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito

Capello, 1864

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 120 cm TL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 128-3700 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a wide but patchy distribution in the Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland south along Atlantic slope to the south-western Cape coast of South Africa.

Centroscymnus owstonii Garman, 1906

Centroscymnus cryptacanthus Regan, 1906 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 121 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 100-1500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2018)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off the Azores in the North to off South Africa in the south. A sole record for Gabon under the name *C. cryptacanthus* is a probable misidentification regarding the known species distribution.

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

Centroscymnus crepidater (Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello, 1864) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 130 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 230-1500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland, Faroe Islands along Atlantic slope to Portugal, Senegal, Madeira, Gabon to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia.

Oxynotidae

Oxynotus centrina (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 150 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 40-777 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic and Mediterranean (entire coast from Straits of Gibraltar to Israel, but absent from the Black Sea), to South Africa. Observed in trawls along the coast of Gabon (Springer, 1990; Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Oxynotus paradoxus Frade, 1929

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 120 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 265-720 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2021)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Atlantic slope from Scotland to Senegal. Morocco, Mauritania, Sahara, Senegal, and possibly south to the Gulf of Guinea.

Centrophoridae

Centrophorus granulosus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 170 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 50-1440 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2020)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from France to South Africa, including the Mediterranean.

Centrophorus lusitanicus Barbosa du Bocage & de Brito Capello, 1864

Centrophorus granulosus (non Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 160 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 300-1400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2020)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal, Morocco, Canary Islands, Senegal, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gulf of Guinea, Cameroon. Often confused with *Centrophorus granulosus* (Compagno and Niem, 1998).

Centrophorus squamosus (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 164 cm TL
 Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 145-2400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: wide distribution: in the eastern Atlantic from Iceland and the Atlantic slope to the Canary Islands, Senegal, Faroes, Madeira, Azores, Gabon to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, and western Cape of Good Hope (South Africa).

Centrophorus uyato (Rafinesque, 1810)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 110 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 50-1400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from western Mediterranean and Gibraltar to Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire to Nigeria, Cameroon to Angola, northern Namibia.

Deania calcea (Lowe, 1839)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 122 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 60-1490 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: patchy distribution in the Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland along Atlantic slope to Algoa Bay, South Africa. The sole record for Gabon: USNM 220263.5078818-1963 is doubtful.

Deania profundorum (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 79 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 205-1800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West Sahara to Senegal, Nigeria, Gabon to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and South Africa.

Squalidae

Squalus acanthias Linnaeus, 1758

Squalus suckleyi (non Girard, 1855) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Squalus mitsukurii non Jordan & Snyder, 1903 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 122 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-1460 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: boreal and temperate cosmopolitan species with principal subpopulations found in the Northeast and Northwest Atlantic (Ebert *et al.*, 2010).

Squalus blainville (Risso, 1827)

Squalus blainvillei (Risso, 1827) [Misspellings]

Squalus mitsukurii non Jordan & Snyder, 1903 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 16-780 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2009)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay to Mediterranean, Morocco, Senegal to Namibia (these records may include other species in addition to *Squalus blainvillei*). Some records from the northwest Pacific and eastern Atlantic are based at least in part on *Squalus mitsukurii* and possibly other species. Whether *Squalus blainville* is as wide-ranging as reported for *blainville*-group dogfishes (including *Squalus mitsukurii*) remains to be determined.

Squalus margaretsmithae Viana, Lisher & de Carvalho, 2017

Squalus blainvillei (non Risso, 1827) [Misapplied]

Squalus megalops (non Macleay, 1881) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 54.3 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 256 - 284 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Eastern Atlantic Ocean: from Portugal and Morocco to South Africa.

Squalus megalops (Macleay, 1881)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 89 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 30-750 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic and Mediterranean. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Dogfishes presently referred to in current literature as *Squalus megalops*, appear to belong to a species complex. Specimens from the different regions still need to be compared carefully.

Squalus mitsukurii Jordan & Snyder, 1903

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 94.3 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 29-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2020)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in temperate and subtropical waters: widely distributed in most oceans but possibly consisting of a species complex.

Echinorhiniformes

Echinorhinidae

Echinorhinus brucus (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 310 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 10-900 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2020)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: recorded sporadically and usually singly at widely dispersed localities. Eastern Atlantic: known from North Sea to Mediterranean, Morocco to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Squatiniiformes

Squatiniidae

Squatina aculeata Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 188 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 30-500 m
 Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2bcd+3cd / 2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from western Mediterranean, Morocco, Senegal, Guinea to Nigeria, Gabon to Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Squatina africana Regan, 1908

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 108 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ?-494 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2019)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: western Indian ocean: tropical and warm temperate waters from Tanzania to the eastern Cape coast of South Africa. Records from Gabon seem doubtful according to the known distribution of the species: FISH in GBIF and Fishbase, May 1964, (SIAP, 2002).

Squatina oculata Bonaparte, 1840

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 160 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 5-500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2bcd+3cd / 2019)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean and Morocco to Angola. The species has not been reported from many areas in the region over the past several decades and may now be absent from some areas due to heavy fishing pressure. Observed along the coast of Gabon by industrial trawlers (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Torpediniiformes

Torpedinidae

Tetronarce nobiliana (Bonaparte, 1835)

Torpedo nobiliana Bonaparte, 1835 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 180 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 2-800 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from Scotland (rare in North Sea) to Morocco, whole of Mediterranean, but not Black Sea; Cap Blanc in Mauritania to Gulf of Guinea, São Tome Island; Walvis Bay, Namibia to Mossel Bay, South Africa.

Torpedo bauchotae Cadenat, Capapé & Desoutter, 1978

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal and Pointe-Noire, Congo. Reported from Cote d'Ivoire. Southeast Atlantic: known from Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon by industrial trawlers (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Torpedo mackayana Metzelaar, 1919

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 30-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon by industrial trawlers and artisanal fishermen (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Torpedo marmorata Risso, 1810

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-370 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern UK (less common in southern North Sea and Kattegat) to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Torpedo torpedo (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 2-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Bay of Biscay and throughout the Mediterranean to Angola. Most common in tropical waters. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Rhinopristiformes

Rhinobatidae

Acroteriobatus blochii (Müller & Henle, 1841)

Rhinobatos blochii Müller & Henle, 1841 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 96 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic: known from South Africa (Cape Province) to Namibia (where it is common in Walvis Bay). Records from Angola, Senegal and Mauritania are uncertain.

Pseudobatos percellens (Walbaum, 1792)

Rhinobatos percellens (Walbaum, 1792) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 105.4 cm TL; 100 cm WD

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2cd / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from tropical waters of West Africa. Records from tropical waters of West Africa might be referred to *Rhinobatos albomaculatus* (IUCN – Séret, pers. com., 2008).

Rhinobatos albomaculatus Norman, 1930

Pseudobatos percellens (non Walbaum, 1792) [Misapplied for tropical West Africa]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-35 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea to Angola. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Rhinobatos irvinei Norman, 1931

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to southern Angola, a record from Namibia needs confirmation. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Rhinobatos rhinobatos (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 162 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau southwards possibly to Namibia.

Rhinidae

Rhynchobatus luebberti Ehrenbaum, 1915

Rhynchobatus lübberti Ehrenbaum, 1915 [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 300 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-35 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2d / 2019)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola. Observed only in the artisanal boats of Mayumba region (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Glaucostegidae

Glaucostegus cemiculus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Rhinobatos cemiculus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817 [Synonym: senior, original]

Rhinobatos rasmus Garman, 1908 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 242 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 9-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2d / 2019)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern Portugal to Angola, including the Mediterranean Sea. Observed along the coast and in estuary and delta of Gabon by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats. Juveniles and adults were caught by sport fishermen in the rivers' mouths (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pristidae

Pristis pectinata Latham, 1794

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 760 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-88 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2cd / 2013)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from Gibraltar to Namibia. The current distribution in the Eastern Atlantic is uncertain due to species misidentification, lack of reporting, and the general contraction of its range. This species was historically found along the coast of western Africa from Angola to Mauritania (Faria *et al.*, 2013). There has been only one confirmed record for the region in the last 10 years (Sierra Leone in 2003). There are unconfirmed records (*Pristis* sp.) from only two other countries (Guinea-Bissau in 2011, and Mauritania in 2010).

Pristis pristis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Pristis microdon Latham, 1794 [Synonym: junior, original]

Pristis perotteti Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1841 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 750 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 25-? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: CR – Critically endangered (A2cd / 2013)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally in tropical and subtropical waters, entering estuaries and lagoons and ascending river courses. Eastern Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola. In freshwater it can be found in rivers of West Africa: Ogoewe River and the Congo River estuary. Last sighting reported in the Nyanga River mouth in 1993, where a few couples were caught every year, but none since (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Specimens of *Pristidae* were reported in Gabon, and even as far as Ogoewe lakes downstream from Lambaréné. However, since then there are only rumours of sightings, one by an observer aboard a trawler in front of Olende, one in the Ogoewe delta, and another in Cocobeach Bay. But unfortunately, no evidence for these sightings exists. It seems that these species have disappeared from Gabonese waters.

Rajiformes

Rajidae

Dipturus doutrei (Cadenat, 1960)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 115 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 163-1200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic to south-west Indian ocean: off Mauritania to just southwest of the Orange River, South Africa (east to Cape Province).

Leucoraja leucosticta (Stehmann, 1971)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 70-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Gabon (15-03°N) (Stehmann, 1995).

Neoraja africana (Stehmann & Séret, 1983)

Breviraja africana Stehmann & Séret, 1983 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Breviraja africana* – “Off Gabon, western Africa, Nizery station 35, 03°25’S, 09°33’E, southeastern Atlantic, depth 900-1030 meters”. Holotype: MNHN 1983-0001. Paratypes: ZMH 24942 [ex ISH 129-1980] (1); MNHN 1983-0002 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 900-1640 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Gabon and north-western Africa. Known from types off Gabon and one post-embryo, ZISP 48426.

Raja clavata Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 139 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-1020 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2016)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the Atlantic coasts of Africa, and as far south as South Africa and the south-western Indian ocean (Stehmann, 1995). The status of this species in west and south African waters, and its relationship with *Raja (Raja) cf. clavata*, which is reported from the waters off Namibia and southern Africa needs further research.

Raja mauritaniensis White & Fricke, 2021

Raja radula non Delaroche, 1809 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Raja africana Capapé, 1977 [Synonym ambiguous: junior, original]. *Raja africana* Capapé, 1977 is a homonym, being preoccupied by *Raja africana* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 and thus needs a replacement name.

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Tunisia and coast of Mauritania. Some Atlantic records of *Raja radula* are probable misidentifications of *R. mauritaniensis* (White and Fricke, 2021).

Raja miraletus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 63 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 17-462 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern Portugal and throughout the Mediterranean to

Madeira and South Africa. Specimens from Eastern Atlantic for Africa are related to *R. parva* (Last and Séret, 2016).

Raja parva Last & Séret, 2016

Raja miraletus non Linnaeus, 1758 [Misapplied for African specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 41.1 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 10-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Liberia, Senegal (Dakar) and Angola; probably more widespread. Caught by the industrial trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Raja rouxi Capapé, 1977

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from the type specimens from Mauritania to the Gulf of Guinea. Not in Compagno's 1999 checklist. Possible synonym of *R. straeleni* (Weigmann, 2016).

Raja straeleni Poll, 1951

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL, 49 cm DW

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 80-800 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Rio de Oro, Western Sahara to South Africa, between about 20°N and 22°S. Observed along the coast of Gabon by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Raja undulata Lacepède, 1802

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd+3d+4bd / 2009)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Ireland and England to the Gulf of Guinea, including the western Mediterranean and the Canary Islands.

Rajella barnardi (Norman, 1935)

Raja barnardi Norman, 1935 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 170-1700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2004)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Mauritania to South Africa, probably throughout the deep, middle and upper slope, even on outer shelf of Namibia and South Africa. Several records for Gabon: UF 23842-23844-1963, 230655-1963.

Rajella dissimilis (Hulley, 1970)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 39 cm WD

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 719-1620 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2004)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off southern Rio de Oro in Western Sahara, Namibia, and South Africa. Probably occurs throughout the area along the deeper West African slope.

Rajella leopardus (von Bonde & Swart, 1923)

Raja leopardus von Bonde & Swart, 1923 [Synonym: senior, original]

Rajella leoparda von Bonde & Swart, 1923 [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65.5 cm WD

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 170-1920 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Namibia and South Africa with spotty records off Senegal and Conakry, Guinea and as far north to Mauritania. Probably throughout West African slope waters. Caught by the Nansen campaign of 2014, under the name *R. leoparda* (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Rostroraja alba (Lacepède, 1803)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 230 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 30-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2cd+4cd / 2006)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ireland and England southward round the Cape (South Africa) to central Mozambique.

Arhynchobatidae

Bathyraja hesperaficana Stehmann, 1995

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 342 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 750-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from West Africa on the eastern central Atlantic slope (Senegal, Guinea).

Myliobatiformes

Zanobatidae

Zanobatus maculatus Séret, 2016

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 35.9 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 1-30 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2021)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, from Côte d'Ivoire to Gabon. Observed along the coast of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Zanobatus schoenleinii (Müller & Henle, 1841)

Zanobatus atlanticus (Chabanaud, 1928) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola.

Dasyatidae

DASYATINAE

Bathytoshia lata (Garman, 1880)

Bathytoshia centroura (non Mitchill, 1815) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Dasyatis centroura (non Mitchill, 1815) [Synonym of *Bathytoshia centroura*]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 260 cm WD

Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 40-357 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern France to Angola, including the Mediterranean Sea. Some specimens have been caught in Gabonese waters but erroneously named *B. centroura* (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dasyatis hastata (DeKay, 1842)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 104 cm WD
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal south to Ghana. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1989-1787 1980. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast, in estuary and delta of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. com.). *D. hastata* has been placed in synonymy with *D. centroura*, but Séret *in* Paugy *et al.* (2003), does not consider this well-established, since two large stingrays, corresponding to the descriptions of these nominal species, doubtless exist on the West African coast. Pending a revision of the Atlantic stingrays, it therefore seems preferable to keep the name *D. hastata*.

Dasyatis marmorata (Steindachner, 1892)

Dasyatis chrysonota marmorata (Steindachner, 1892) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 60 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 12-65 m
 Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea: Morocco, Mauritania to Congo. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast, in estuary and delta of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dasyatis pastinaca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL; 64 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Norway and the UK, British Isles, south to Gabon, including Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands, to South Africa. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast, in estuary and delta of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Hypanus rudis (Günther, 1870)

Dasyatis rudis (Günther, 1870) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 320 cm TL; 200 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Nigeria (Old Calabar), Benin, Gulf of Guinea.

Pteroplatytrygon violacea (Bonaparte, 1832)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 96 cm WD

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: 1-381 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: probably cosmopolitan in tropical and subtropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from south-eastern coasts of the Mediterranean and off Sicily. Recorded mainly in the Gulf of Guinea, but probably occurs throughout the area. Observed caught in tuna seines in Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

NEOTRYGONINAE

Taeniurops grabatus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Taeniura grabata (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 250 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Canary Islands and Mauritania to Angola. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast of Gabon and caught by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

UROGYMNINAE

Fontitrygon margarita (Günther, 1870)

Dasyatis margarita (Günther, 1870) [Synonym: senior, original]

Fontitrygon margaritella (non Compagno & Roberts, 1984) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Senegal to Congo. Records outside this range (from Angola to Mauritania and the Canaries) may be based on *D. margaritella*, which has been confused with this species. As a result, the distribution of *D. margarita* may prove to be more restricted than described here. Juvenile and adults, observed along the coast, in estuaries and delta of Gabon by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Fontitrygon margaritella (Compagno & Roberts, 1984)

Dasyatis margaritella Compagno & Roberts, 1984 [Synonym: senior, original]

Fontitrygon margarita (non Günther, 1870) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 30 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2021)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from West African coast from Cape Blanc to Angola. Often

confused with *Dasyatis margarita* (Günther, 1870). Juvenile and adults observed along the coast, in estuary and delta of Gabon on board of industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Fontitrygon ukpam (Smith, 1863) (Photo 1)

Dasyatis ukpam (Smith, 1863) [Synonym: senior, new]

Urogymnus asperrimus (non Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 120 cm WD

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2cd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: occurs in rivers and lakes of West Africa: Nigeria from Old Calabar River, Gabon from Lake Ezanga and the Ogowe River system and Democratic Republic of the Congo from the Congo River at Binda. All modern records are from fresh water. Occurrences for Gabon: USNM 219780, CAS 42761 “Lake Ezanga, S. of Lambarene”, MNHN 1979.244 “Bouée”, MRAC P-95004.0001 “Réserve de la Lopée”. Observed in rivers, estuaries, and deltas of Gabon, where juveniles and adults were caught by artisanal and sports fishery (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Urogymnus asperrimus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 216.1 cm TL; 147 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-217 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2016)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal, Guinea, and Côte d’Ivoire. A confusion comes from the fact that the adults of *F. ukpam* look like *U. asperrimus*, because at maturity they lose their sting and their back is covering with spikes (the local name of *F. ukpam* in Port-Gentil is “la raie porc épique”) (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Gymnuridae

Gymnura altavela (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 400 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Ambriz, Angola. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast of Gabon and caught by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Gymnura sereti Yokota & Carvalho, 2017

Gymnura micrura (non Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 54.7 cm TL; 74.8 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 4-15? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2d / 2021)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West African coast, from Senegal to Angola (south to Baia Farta, Benguela Province) with probable southernmost record from Agulhas Bank, South Africa. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast of Gabon and caught by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Register as *G. micrura* in the past (Yokota and Carvahlo, 2017).

Aetobatidae

Aetobatus narinari (Euphrasen, 1790)

Aetobatus latirostris Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Aetobatus latirostris* – “Gabon coast”, western Africa. Holotype: MNHN 0000-2349.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 330 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-80 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: widespread in tropical and warm temperate waters. *Aetobatus narinari* is probably a species-complex with different forms having more restricted ranges than the presently considered wide-ranging single species. Observed caught by artisanal boats of Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Myliobatidae

MYLIOBATINAE

Aetomylaeus bovinus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Pteromylaeus bovinus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 222 cm WD

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 10-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (2021)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal and Morocco to Angola, including the Mediterranean, Madeira and the Canary Islands; then from Saldanha Bay to Natal (South Africa) and southern Mozambique. Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast of Gabon and caught by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Myliobatis aquila (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 183 cm WD
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 1-537 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2bd / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira, Morocco and the Canary Islands north to the western coasts of Ireland and the British Isles and the southwestern North Sea, south to Natal, South Africa. Also, throughout the Mediterranean.

Rhinopterae

Rhinoptera marginata (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 200 cm WD
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: ?-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: CR – Critically Endangered (A2d / 2021)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Spain to Senegal, including the Mediterranean. Recorded at Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. com.). Juveniles and adults were observed along the coast of Gabon and caught by industrial trawlers and artisanal boats, often in schools (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Rhinoptera peli Bleeker, 1863

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 72 cm WD
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: ? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania south to Liberia. Considered as a possible synonym of *R. marginata*.

Mobulidae

Mobula birostris (Walbaum, 1792)

Manta birostris (Walbaum, 1792) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 910 cm WD
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-120 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bcd+3d / 2020)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, tropical to temperate. Record for Gabon by IRD, programme “Ecoscope, Thuna observe”. Observed between July and October in Mayumba region (from boats and planes) and caught by trawlers during the same period. CITES Appendix II.

Mobula hypostoma (Bancroft, 1831)

Mobula rochebrunei (Vaillant, 1879) [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 120 cm WD
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 0-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2cd+3d / 2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Atlantic Ocean where it is patchily distributed. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Observed caught by artisanal fishery of Mayumba and by trawlers, recorded as *M. rochebrunei* (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II.

Mobula mobular (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Mobula japonica (Müller & Henle, 1841) [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 520 cm WD
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 0-1112 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd+3d / 2020)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in temperate and tropical waters throughout all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from Côte d’Ivoire but may probably be more wide-ranging. Sometimes in synonymy with *M. japonica*. Observed along the coast of Gabon caught by industrial

trawlers and artisanal boats (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II.

Mobula tarapacana (Philippi, 1892)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 328 cm WD

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-1896 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd+3d / 2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: patchy circumglobal distribution and is found in tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa. Reported from Cape Verde. CITES Appendix II.

Mobula thurstoni (Lloyd, 1908)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 220 cm WD

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd+3d / 2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: probably circumtropical but in scattered localities. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire. Observed caught by artisanal fishery of Mayumba and tuna seiner (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). CITES Appendix II.

HOLOCEPHALI

Chimaeriformes

Rhinochimaeridae

Neoharriotta pinnata (Schnakenbeck, 1931)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 130 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 150-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc, Mauritania to Walvis Bay, Namibia.

CLADISTII

Polypteriformes

Polypteridae

Polypterus endlicherii Heckel, 1847

Polypterus endlicheri Heckel, 1847 [Misspellings]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 63 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Nile River, Chad Basin, Niger River, Volta River, Bandama River, Comoé River and Ouémé River. A sole record for Gabon: MNHN BC-0110 (vertebrae) [MNHN 1890-0001], collected by Thollon in 1890, is a probable misidentification.

Polypterus retropinnis Vaillant, 1899

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 34 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Ogowe and Congo River basins in central Africa.

ACTINOPTERI

Elopiformes

Elopidae

Elops lacerta Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847

Elops senegalensis non Regan, 1909 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: ?-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from coastal waters of West Africa from Mauritania to Angola or Namibia. Several specimens collected in lower Ogowe and preserved at CENAREST in Gabon (Fermon, pers. obs.). Caught by subsistence and sports fishery in lagoon, and with beach seine at Cap Lopez (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). It is often confused with *Elops senegalensis*.

Elops senegalensis Regan, 1909

Elops lacerta non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847
[Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 90 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: ?-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West African coast from Mauritania to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Several specimens collected in lower Ogowe and preserved at CENAREST in Gabon (Fermon, pers. obs.). It is often confused with *Elops lacerta*.

Megalopidae

Megalops atlanticus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 250 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-40 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: known from Mauritania to Angola in eastern Atlantic Ocean. Targeted by sport fishermen in rivers' mouths, especially during the rainy season (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Albuliformes**Albulidae**

ALBULINAE

Albula goreensis Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847

Albula vulpes (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied for West African specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 42 cm TL, 35 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-50 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic from Senegal south to Angola. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery, south of Cap Lopez (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

PTEROTHRISSINAE

Nemoossis bellocci (Cadenat, 1937)

Pterothrissus bellocci Cadenat, 1937 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 47 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 20-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2012)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to the west coast of South Africa.

Notacanthiformes**Halosauridae**

Aldrovandia affinis (Günther, 1877)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 730-2560 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal along the continental slope, tropical to temperate. In the eastern Atlantic it is found from Madeira and Morocco to Western Sahara, and off South Africa.

Aldrovandia gracilis Goode & Bean, 1896

Occurrence: *questionable*

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 460-2560 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Sierra Leone.

Aldrovandia oleosa Sulak, 1977

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 52 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 1200-1990 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea region. Two records for Gabon: USNM 319577.5218771-1963, UF 232793-1963.

Halosaurus attenuatus Garman, 1899

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 800-2500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea.

Halosaurus guentheri Goode & Bean, 1896

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 550-1600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Mauritania, and the Canary Islands. There is also a CAS museum record of this species from “off Ghana” and a USNM specimen from “off Gabon”, a probable misidentification.

Halosaurus ovenii Johnson, 1864

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 440-1700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Azores and Morocco to South Africa.

Notacanthidae

Leptocephalus giganteus Castle, 1959

Coloconger giganteus (Castle, 1959) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 89.3 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: ? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: East Atlantic: known from off Gabon. More probably the larvae of a *Notacanthus* species after Smith (1989). Confirmation work/publication still needed. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 61273-1971 needs verification.

Polyacanthonotus challengerii (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: Bathypelagic

Depth range: 777-4560 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: Preserved

Distribution and remarks: Circumglobal: Eastern Atlantic: Known from off Gabon. More probably the larvae of a *Notacanthus* species after Smith (1989). Confirmation work/publication still needed. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 61273-1971 needs verification.

Anguilliformes

Synphobranchidae

ILYOPHINAE

Dysomma brevirostre (Facciola, 1887)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 200-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira island and Gulf of Guinea.

SYNAPHOBRANCHINAE

Histiobranchus bathybius (Günther, 1877)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 137 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 295-5440 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in all oceans; in the area known from Morocco to Gabon.

Synphobranchus affinis Günther, 1877

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 160 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 290-2400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, except the northeast Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Liberia to northern Angola.

Synaphobranchus kaupii Johnson, 1862

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 120-4800 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Faroes and Iceland to Cape Verde, Nigeria, Namibia and South Africa.

Heterenchelyidae

Panturichthys isognathus Poll, 1953

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 32.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 40-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, mainly south of the equator, from Equatorial Guinea to Angola.

Panturichthys longus (Ehrenbaum, 1915)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 149 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ?-15 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea from Benin to Angola.

Pythonichthys macrurus (Regan, 1912)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 80 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 8-1500 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Sierra Leone to Angola.

Pythonichthys microphthalmus (Regan, 1912)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 50.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 40-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola.

Myrocongridae

Myroconger compressus Günther, 1870

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 53.8 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from three specimens, from St. Helena, and Dakar, Senegal. Unconfirmed record from São Tome and Príncipe. Several specimens were collected from seamounts in the eastern tropical Atlantic.

Muraenidae

UROPTERYGIINAE

Anarchias longicauda (Peters 1877)

Anarchias euryurus (Lea, 1913) [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from south of Leton Rock 15°40'01"N, 23°05'08"W. According to IUCN, this species is only known from the eastern Atlantic, from the Azores to Congo from depths of zero to 50 m.

Anarchias similis (Lea, 1913)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Annobón Island, but likely to be present on other offshore Islands in the Bay of Biafra.

Channomuraena vittata (Richardson, 1845)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 150 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 5-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from around oceanic islands, Ascension Island, the Cape Verde Islands, Annobón Island, and São Tome Island.

Uropterygius wheeleri Blache, 1967

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 54.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde, Senegal and Islands of the Bay of Biafra.

MURAENINAE

Echidna peli (Kaup, 1856)

Poecilophis lecomtei Kaup, 1856 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Poecilophis lecomtei* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN B-2364 (1), B-2502 (1), B-2503 (1).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-20? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, including Cape Verde and the offshore Islands in the Bay of Biafra. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Enchelycore carychroa Böhlke & Böhlke, 1976

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 34 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 1-20 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from a single uncertain record from Fernando Poo in Equatorial Guinea.

Enchelycore nigricans (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-60 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde and from Senegal to Gabon, including St. Paul's Rocks and the Islands of Bay of Biafra, also southern Atlantic Islands.

Gymnothorax afer Bloch, 1795

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 10-45 m
 Migration: amphidromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Cape Frio, Namibia. Observed during scientific dives around Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery (Chartrain, De Bruyne & Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Gymnothorax maderensis (Johnson, 1862)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 80-284 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and Benin.

Gymnothorax mareei Poll, 1953

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including the Islands of the Bay of Biafra and St Helena.

Gymnothorax vicinus (Castelnaud, 1855)

Lycodontis vicinus (Castelnaud, 1855) [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 132 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: ?-145 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, and Islands of Bay of Biafra. A sole record for Gabon: ZMH 1202-1960 “Rio Gaboon-Mündung, Gabun” needs verification.

Muraena helena Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 150 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-801 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from south of British Isles to Senegal, including the Mediterranean, Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, and Cape Verde.

Muraena melanotis (Kaup, 1859)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Namibia, including Cape Verde and the Islands of the Bay of Biafra. Observed among rocks during scientific dives (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Muraena robusta Osório, 1911

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 150 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Namibia, including Cape Verde and probably the Islands of the Bay of Biafra. Specimen observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and by trawlers (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chlopsidae

Chlopsis dentatus (Seale, 1917)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 19.9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 64-355 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: western Indian Ocean and western Atlantic, also eastern Atlantic. Occurrence off the west coast of Africa is based on larval specimens. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 70730-1971 must be verified.

Chlopsis olokun (Robins & Robins, 1966)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.2 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 46-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off West Africa from Senegal to Angola. Caught by industrial fishery (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Colocongridae

Coloconger cadenati Kanazawa, 1961

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 90 cm TL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 270-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Gulf of Guinea.

Coloconger meadi Kanazawa, 1957

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 37.7 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 650-925 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved
 Distribution and remarks: western central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Mexico and off Suriname. A sole record for Gabon: UF 108753-1963 is a probable misidentification.

Derichthyidae

Derichthys serpentinus Gill, 1884

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 40 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 200-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from one confirmed record near Ascension Islands. One record (MCZ 167463-1970) for Gabon, but country coordinates are mismatched.

Nessorhamphus danae Schmidt, 1931

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-410 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical in warm seas. Off-shore Gabon waters.

Ophichthidae

MYROPHINAE

Myrophis plumbeus (Cope, 1871)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 46.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-3 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Congo.

Pseudomyrophis atlanticus Blache, 1975

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25.9 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 40-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola.

OPHICHTHINAE

Apterichtus monodi (Roux, 1966)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 49.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 80-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde Islands off Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Biafra.

Bascanichthys ceciliae Blache & Cadenat, 1971

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 82.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-10? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola.

Bascanichthys paulensis Storey, 1939

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 62.3 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-24 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from the Gulf of Guinea to the Congo.

Brachysomophis atlanticus Blache & Saldanha, 1972

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 27.3 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 8-75 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Senegal and Gulf of Guinea.

Callechelys leucoptera (Cadenat, 1954)

Occurrence: *questionable*
 Maximum length: 73 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ?-45 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Côte d'Ivoire.

Dalophis boulengeri (Blache, Cadenat & Stauch, 1970)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 57.4 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-250 m?
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola.

Dalophis cephalopeltis (Bleeker, 1863)

Ophichthys buettikoferi (Steindachner, 1894) [Synonym: junior, new]
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 53.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 0-? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Liberia to Congo. Several records for Gabon: BMNH 1909.7.27.33, MNHN 1909-0018/0020, “Ngomo, Ogooué”.

Echelus myrus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 3-1490 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay to Pointe-Noire, Congo including the Mediterranean.

Echelus pachyrhynchus (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 48.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 200-500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to central Namibia, including Cape Verde.

Echiophis punctifer (Kaup, 1859)

Echiophis creutzbergi (Cadenat, 1956) [Synonym: junior, new]
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 180 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 40-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola (Senegal, Sierra Leone and the Congo).

Hemerorhinus opici Blache & Bauchot, 1972

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 32.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola.

Myrichthys pardalis (Valenciennes, 1839)Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 64.8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Canary Islands to Annobón Island (Equatorial Guinea). Reported from São Tome Island.

Mystriophis crosnieri Blache, 1971Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 96.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 75-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola including western Mediterranean.

Mystriophis rostellatus (Richardson, 1848)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 140 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: in the eastern Atlantic from Mauritania and south to Walvis Bay, Namibia. Caught by trawlers off the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Ophichthus ophis (Linnaeus, 1758)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 210 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola.

Ophisurus serpens (Linnaeus, 1758)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 250 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Atlantic (northern coast of Iberian Peninsula to South Africa. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pisodonophis semicinctus (Richardson, 1848)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola, strays in the Mediterranean Sea. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Xyrias guineensis (Blache, 1975)Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 63.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 74-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Pointe-Noire, Congo. This species is known from only a few specimens, which have been collected from Pointe-Noire in Congo, Guinea Bissau and from Senegal.

Muraenesocidae*Cynoponticus ferox* Costa, 1846Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gibraltar to Angola, including western Mediterranean. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery of Gabon. South of Cap Lopez. Sometimes targeted by industrial semi-pelagic trawlers (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Nettastomatidae*Facciolella oxyrhyncha* (Bellotti, 1883)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 64.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 30-731 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Portugal to Angola including the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas in the Mediterranean.

Hoplunnis punctata Regan, 1915Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 55.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, from Senegal to Angola with larvae recorded from Angola.

Nettastoma melanurum Rafinesque, 1810Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 79.8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 37-1647 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to the Gulf of Guinea including western Mediterranean.

Saurenhelys cancrivora Peters, 1864Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 185-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2011)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Congo River.

Venefica proboscidea (Vaillant, 1888)Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 385-2200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters.

Congridae

CONGRINAE

Bathycongrus bertini (Poll, 1953)*Rhechias bertini* (Poll, 1953) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 39 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 200-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola.

Bathyroconger vicinus (Vaillant, 1888)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 88 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 120-1318 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde, Gulf of Guinea, Namibia, and off Cape Point, South Africa.

Conger orbignianus Valenciennes, 1837

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 112 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from larvae collected in the southern Gulf of Guinea from Annobón, Equatorial Guinea to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola.

Japonoconger africanus (Poll, 1953)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 42.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 250-650 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gabon to Congo.

Uroconger syringinus Ginsburg, 1954

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 38 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 44-384 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, along West Africa from Nigeria to Angola, including the São Tome and Príncipe islands.

Xenomystax congroides Smith & Kanazawa, 1989

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 87.6 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 140-825 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: in the western Atlantic, from north-eastern Florida and the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Amazon River, including Bahamas and the West Indies. This species is also known from at least 10 specimens of collected in the eastern Atlantic from Liberia to Congo (Smith, 1989). Additionally, there are museum records of this species from off Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Angola (CAS, NMNH and SAIAB). Preserved specimens for Gabon: USNM 00198630-1963, 00200343-1964, Cat. 2000343-5059957-1964, Cat. 198630-5150369.

BATHYMYRINAE

Ariosoma balearicum (Delaroche, 1809)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 35 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-732 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Portugal to Angola, including the Mediterranean.

Paraconger notialis Kanazawa, 1961

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 72 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 25-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola.

HETEROCONGRINAE

Gorgasia inferomaculata (Blache, 1977)

Leptocephalus inferomaculatus Blache, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]
 Type-locality: “Gulf of Guinea, 00°00’N/S, 08°29’E”. Holotype: MNHN. Paratypes: (11) MNHN.
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 7.5 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea. Needs better reference. Type MNHN in waters of Gulf of Guinea, near Gabon. Observed in the delta of Ogowe in Port-Gentil (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Nemichthyidae

Avocettina infans (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 80 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-4580 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to temperate waters. North of about 20°S, except Mediterranean Sea.

Labichthys carinatus Gill & Ryder, 1883

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 80 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2000 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from near the Canary Islands. A record for Gabon: MCZ 147426-1970.

Nemichthys curvirostris (Strömman, 1896)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 143 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-4400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Azores to South Africa.

Nemichthys scolopaceus Richardson, 1848

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 130 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-3656 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Spain to South Africa, including western Mediterranean.

Serrivomeridae

Serrivomer beanii Gill & Ryder, 1883

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 78 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-5998 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known on both sides, between 60°N and 20°S. In the eastern Atlantic, reported to range further north to Iceland and further south to off the Cape and Natal in South Africa.

Serrivomer lanceolatooides (Schmidt, 1916)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 65 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 150-2000 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East and western Atlantic: found throughout Atlantic and the Mediterranean, strait of Gibraltar to Cape Verde.

Saccopharyngiformes

Cyematidae

Cyema atrum Günther, 1878

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 15 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 330-5100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from off the coast of Portugal and Gibraltar to the Azores and Madeira and south to South Africa.

Eurypharyngidae

Eurypharynx pelecanoioides Vaillant, 1882

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 500-7625 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to temperate waters. One record in Gabon: MCZ 80568-1970.

Osteoglossiformes

Pantodontidae

Pantodon buchholzi Peters, 1876

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 11.9 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: potamodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the upper Ogowe River in Gabon (MRAC P-20055, ZMH 10924-1911) (Teugels, 2007a in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b).

Arapaimidae*Heterotis niloticus* (Cuvier, 1829)Occurrence: **introduced**

Maximum length: 100 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: introduced and establish in lower Ogowe.

Notopteridae

XENOMYSTINAE

Xenomystus nigri (Günther, 1868)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Nile, Chad and Niger River basins, and in coastal drainages in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo and Benin. It is apparently absent from the Volta and from Côte d'Ivoire. In Lower Guinea occurs in the Wouri River, Cameroon and in the Ogowe River and coastal drainages in Gabon (Hopkins, *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b).**Mormyridae**Distributions are mainly taken from Hopkins *et al.*, *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

MORMYRINAE

Boulengeromyrus knoepffleri Taverne & Géry, 1968Type-locality: *Boulengeromyrus knoepffleri* – “Loa-Loarapids, Ivindo River, 00°27'N, 12°48'E, downstream from Makokou, Gabon”.

Holotype: MRAC 162201. Paratypes: BMNH 1972.12.18.9 (1); MNHN 1987-0884 (3), 1987-0885 (2); MRAC 80-15-P-1-2 (2), 80-15-P-3-5 (1, 1, 1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 41.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: restricted to the Ivindo and the Ntem River basins.

Brienomyrus brachyistius (Gill, 1862)*Marcusenius brachistius* Gill, 1862 [Synonym: senior, original]*Mormyrus microcephalus* Günther, 1867 [Synonym: junior, original]*Brienomyrus microcephalus* (Günther, 1867) [Synonym: junior, new]Type-locality: *Brienomyrus microcephalus* – “Ogowe River, Gabon”. Holotype: BMNH 1867.5.22.6.Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Gambia to Democratic Republic of the Congo. May also be present in the upper reaches of Senegal (Niokolo-Koba National Park). Not studied but EOD of Günther's *microcephalus*-like specimens collected in the Nyanga River had a very different EOD from that of the more common *B. brachyistius* from Ogowe main channel. Neither is present in the Ivindo Basin (Hopkins, pers. com.).*Cryptomyrus ogoouensis* Sullivan, Lavoué & Hopkins, 2016 (Photo 2)Type-locality: *Cryptomyrus ogoouensis* – “Ogooué River at Doumé falls, off rocks on left bank near village of Doumé, Ogooué-Lolo Province, Gabon, 00°50.4822'S, 12°57.9288'E, depth 1.5 meters”.

Holotype: CUMV 98155-2014.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 11.16 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Ogowe River at Doume Falls (Sullivan *et al.*, 2016).*Cryptomyrus ona* Sullivan, Lavoué & Hopkins, 2016Type-locality: *Cryptomyrus ona* – “Moukalaba River near its confluence with the Nyanga River, just above landing on Tchibanga-Digoudou road, Nyanga Province, Gabon, 02°47.3400'S, 10°43.7160'E”. Holotype: MNHN 2003-0425.Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 10.78 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Nyanga River and Ngounie River (Sullivan *et al.*, 2016).

Hippopotamyrus castor Pappenheim, 1906

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: endemic to Lower Guinea, Sanaga and Lokoundje rivers in Cameroon. Also known from the Cross River, Nigeria. Several records for Gabon: MRAC P-73002.0953 et P-73002.0034, 1961. “Lacustre Orembo Mbila. 1973”, MRAC P-73018.0335 & P-73018.0404, “Station Aboulou rivièrè Kom, affluent de la Ntem. Station Adjou, bassin de la Ntem, limite frontière Cameroun”, MRAC P-73018.0405/406, “Rivièrè Kyé”. Presence only indicated in Ntem Basin and not in any other river of Gabon.

Isichthys henryi Gill, 1863

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed throughout Lower Guinea, including the Cross River of Nigeria/Cameroon, the Sanaga, the Kribi, the Ntem, the Ogowe, the Ivindo, the coastal streams around Mayumba, and in the coastal drainages in the Republic of the Congo, including the Kouilou. Elsewhere, from the coastal rivers of Guinea, Sierra-Leone, Liberia and from the Niger.

Ivindomyrus marcheii (Sauvage, 1879) (Photo 3)

Petrocephalus marcheii Sauvage, 1879 [Synonym: senior, original]

Mormyrus marcheii (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Pollimyrus marcheii (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Ivindomyrus geryi [Unknown name. AMNH 231128 and 231129-1978]

Type-locality: *Petrocephalus marcheii* – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0891.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Lower Guinea endemic restricted to the Ogowe River basin (including the Ivindo River where it is found in sympatry with *I. opdenboschi*), the Rembo Nkomi River (small coastal river below the mouth of Ogowe River) and the Nyanga River.

Ivindomyrus opdenboschi Taverne & Géry, 1975

Ivindomyrus rhinoceros Harder, 2000 [Unknown name. AMNH 231131-1978, “Makokou”]

Type-locality: *Ivindomyrus opdenboschi* – “Ivindo River, Gabon, Makokou”. Holotype: MRAC 80-15-P-6. Paratypes: MNHN 1987-0889 (4); MRAC 80-15-P-7 (1), 80-15-P-8-11 (4).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Lower Guinea endemic from the Ivindo River of Gabon and the Ntem River of North-East Gabon and southern Cameroon. It is absent from the main Ogowe River.

Marcusenius moorii (Günther, 1867) (Photo 4)

Mormyrus moorii Günther, 1867 [Synonym: senior, original]

Marcusenius moori (Günther, 1867) [Misspellings]

Marcusenius lepturus (Günther, 1872) [Synonym: junior, new]

Mormyrus grandisquamis Günther, 1867 [Synonym: junior, original]

Marcusenius paucisquamatus Taverne, Thys van den Audenaerde & Heymer, 1976 [Synonym: junior, original]

Marcusenius ussheri (Günther, 1867) [Misidentification]

Type-locality: *Mormyrus moorii* – “Talagouga, Ogowe, Gabon”. Neotype: MRAC 87685.

Marcusenius lepturus – “Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1872.1.27.4-5 (2).

Mormyrus grandisquamis – “Ogowe, West Africa”. Holotype: ZMB 9331.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the lower and central Congo River basin. It is also widely distributed in Lower Guinea region, from the Sanaga Basin to the Kouilou.

Marcusenius ntemensis (Pellegrin, 1927)

Marcusenius conicephalus Taverne, Thys van den Audenaerde & Heymer, 1976 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ntem River of southern Cameroon/northern Gabon, and the Ivindo River of Gabon.

Mormyrops nigricans Boulenger, 1899

Pollimyrus nigricans (Boulenger, 1906) [Synonym: senior, new / Possible – Misapplied]

Marcusenius nigricans Boulenger, 1906 [Synonym: senior, original / Possible – Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 34 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Foulakari River in lower Congo, Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the central Congo River basin. It has also been recorded from Kindu, Lualaba River and from upper Congo River basin. It is also known from the Lower Guinea region, where it is restricted to the main channel of the Ogowe River and the Ngounie River. It is absent from the Ivindo River.

Mormyrops zanclirostris (Günther, 1867)

Mormyrus zanclirostris Günther, 1867 [Synonym: senior, original]

Oxymormyrus zanclirostris (Günther, 1867) [Synonym: senior, new]

Mormyrops (Oxymormyrus) zanclirostris (Günther, 1867) [Subgenus]

Mormyrops boulengeri Pellegrin, 1900 [Misidentification]

Mormyrops (Oxymormyrus) boulengeri Pellegrin, 1900 [Subgenus]

Type-locality: *Mormyrus zanclirostris* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1867.5.3.11-12 (2), RMNH 5250 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: found in the Ntem River, throughout the Ogowe Basin, including the Ivindo River, the Nyanga River and in the Kouilou River. Elsewhere, known from the Congo River basin, where it overlaps in distribution with *Mormyrops boulengeri*.

Paramormyrops batesii (Boulenger, 1906) (Photo 5)

Brienomyrus batesii (Boulenger, 1906) [Synonym: senior, new]

Hippopotamyrus batesii (Boulenger, 1906) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.2 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: wide distribution in Cameroon, Gabon and Republic of the Congo, but some specimens may represent new taxa. May be widespread in Ivindo, Ntem, Wouleu basins. Geographical variation in meristic (caudal peduncle scales) (Hopkins, pers. com.).

Paramormyrops curvifrons (Taverne, Thys van den

Audenaerde, Heymer & Géry, 1977)

Brienomyrus curvifrons Taverne, Thys van den Audenaerde, Heymer & Géry, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Brienomyrus curvifrons* – “Ivindo River, near M’Passa, Makokou, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 75-24-P-132. Paratypes: MRAC 75-24-P-135 (1), 75-24-P-277 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.36 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the deeper sections of the Ivindo River and also known from the Nyong River basin. Most likely this Nyong fish is a misidentification, but not confirmed. *P. curvifrons* is not found in the main Ogowe River (Hopkins, pers. com.).

Paramormyrops gabonensis Taverne, Thys van den

Audenaerde & Heymer, 1977

Type-locality: *Paramormyrops gabonensis* – “Ivindo River, near M’Passa, Makokou, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 75-24-P-6. Paratypes: MRAC 75-24-P-7-12 (6), 75-24-P-122 (1), 75-24-P-394-95 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Ivindo River of Gabon, the Ntem River of Gabon and southern Cameroon

and the Woleu River of Gabon. It is absent from the Ogowe River basin and Congo.

Paramormyrops hopkinsi (Taverne & Thys van den Audenaerde, 1985)

Brienomyrus hopkinsi Taverne & Thys van den Audenaerde, 1985
[Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Brienomyrus hopkinsi* – “Ivindo River, near Makokou, Gabon, western Africa”. Holotype: MRAC 84-34-1. Paratypes: MRAC 84-34-2 and 3 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: common in the Ivindo River of Gabon, the type locality, and also reported from the Ntem River. However, EODs from Ntem specimens are different and these specimens may belong from an undescribed species (Hopkins, pers. com.)

Paramormyrops kingsleyae (Günther, 1896)

Mormyrus kingsleyae Günther, 1896 [Synonym: senior, original]

Brienomyrus kingsleyae (Günther, 1896) [Synonym: senior, new]

Pollimyrus kingsleyae (Günther, 1896) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Mormyrus kingsleyae* – “Old Calabar, Nigeria” [but locality probably the Ogowe River, Gabon]. Holotype: BMNH 1896.5.5.100. For type locality see Teugels and Hopkins, 1998.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread distribution throughout the Ogowe River basin including the Ivindo, the Woleu, the Nyanga and coastal drainages of southern Gabon. May be also in Congo Basin (CUMV specimens) (Hopkins, pers. com.).

Paramormyrops longicaudatus (Taverne, Thys van den Audenaerde, Heymer & Géry, 1977)

Brienomyrus longicaudatus Taverne, Thys van den Audenaerde, Heymer & Géry, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Brienomyrus longicaudatus* – “Ivindo River, near M’Passa, Makokou, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 75-24-P-290. Paratypes: MNHN 1987-0886 (2), MRAC 75-24-P-291-293 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 23.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Ivindo and Ogowe rivers of Gabon. The specimens from Ogowe belong from an undescribed species (Hopkins, pers. com.).

Paramormyrops ntotom Rich, Sullivan & Hopkins, 2017
(Photo 6)

Type-locality: *Paramormyrops ntotom* – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Ogooué-Lolo, Gabon, 0.84137°S, 12.96548°E”. Holotype: CUMV 98138. Paratypes: AMNH, CUMV, MNHN, MRAC

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 18.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Ogowe River in Gabon but absent from Ivindo River (Hopkins, pers. com.).

Paramormyrops sphekodes (Sauvage, 1879) (Photo 7)

Mormyrus sphekodes Sauvage, 1879 [Synonym: senior, original]

Brienomyrus sphekodes (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new – Misspellings]

Brienomyrus sphekodes (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Paramormyrops sp. “Adouma”

Type-locality: *Mormyrus sphekodes* – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Lectotype: MNHN A-0893. Paralectotype: MNHN 1998-1050.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.38 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Ogowe River and other coastal river basins in Cameroon, Gabon and Republic of the Congo. Many specimens have been identified as *P. sphekodes* based on similarity with the original specimens (Rich *et al.*, 2017). However, specimens outside of middle Ogowe near Doumé are not confirmed (Hopkins, pers. com.).

Pollimyrus pedunculatus (David & Poll, 1937)

Occurrence: **possible**

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower Congo River and Kouilou-Nairi Basin in Lower Guinea.

Stomatorhinus ivindoensis Sullivan & Hopkins, 2005

Brienomyrus ivindoensis (Sullivan & Hopkins, 2005) [Erroneous name]

Hippotamyrus ansorgii (Boulenger, 1905) [Misidentification AMNH 231121]

Stomatorhinus ivindo [Unknown name] – AMNH 235063-1975

Stomatorhinus corneti non Boulenger, 1899 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Stomatorhinus fuliginosus non Poll, 1941 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Pollimyrus isidori (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847) [Misidentification]

Type-locality: *Stomatorhinus ivindoensis* – “Bialé Creek, a small tributary of the Ivindo River inside the Ipassa Plateau Reserve near Makokou, 00°32.3’N, 12°49.6’E, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 85157. Paratypes: AMNH 235053 (1); CUMV 75437 (2), 85465 (32), 86244 (2), 86245 (3)86247 (3); MNHN 2004-1750-59 (10); MRAC 2004-32-P-1-10 (10).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Ivindo River, Ogowe drainage.

Stomatorhinus polylepis Boulenger, 1899

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 11 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower and the central Congo River basin. It is not known from the Kwango, Kasai, Lukenie and Sangha systems. Within Lower Guinea, there are two specimens from the Niari River, but these may belong to an undescribed species.

Stomatorhinus walkeri (Günther, 1867)

Mormyrus walkeri Günther, 1867 [Synonym: senior, original]

Petrocephalus affinis Sauvage, 1879 [Synonym: junior, original]

Mormyrus affinis (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: junior, new]

Stomatorhinus affinis (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Mormyrus walkeri* – “Ogowe River, Gabon”. Syn-types: BMNH 1867.5.3.15-16 (2).

Petrocephalus affinis – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0894.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic widespread within the Ogowe Basin (although apparently absent from the upper Ivindo) and in the Niari-Kouilou.

PETROCEPHALINAE

Petrocephalus balayi Sauvage, 1883

Petrocephalus ballayi Sauvage, 1883 [Misspellings]

Mormyrus amblystoma Günther, 1896 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Petrocephalus balayi* – “Ogôoué River, Gabon”.

Holotype: MNHN A-6297.

Mormyrus amblystoma – “Talagouga, Gabon”. Holotype: BMNH 1896.5.5.101.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower course of the Ogowe River (Gabon), in numerous associated lakes, and in the small coastal rivers from south of the Ogowe to the border between Gabon and the Republic of the Congo, in the Congo Basin.

Petrocephalus balteatus Rochebrune, 1885

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 7.2 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Gambia, West Africa. However, type locality: “Loanda, Gabon”; Bathurst, Gambia, western Africa. Museo Bouvieri, whereabouts unknown. Non valid for Daget (2000), but considered as valid by Kramer *et al.*, 2012.

Petrocephalus christyi Boulenger, 1920

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 7.7 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: present from the Sanaga River to the Nyong River and known in the Congo Basin where it was first described. Several records for Gabon from Ivindo and Ogoewe need confirmation.

Petrocephalus haullevillii Boulenger, 1912

Petrocephalus catostoma haullevillei Boulenger, 1912 [Synonym: senior, other rank]
Petrocephalus haullevillei Boulenger, 1912 [Synonym: senior, original]
Petrocephalus catostoma (Günther, 1866) [Synonym, misapplied]

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 7 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known only from the Chioloango and Niari-Kouilou systems. Species known under the name *Petrocephalus catostoma haullevillei*, MRAC P-84034.0009 1976 “Crique Bali, station CNRS”: surely misidentification according to the location which is in Ivindo Basin. However, as a part of Niari-Kouilou Basin is in Gabon, this species may be found in Gabon.

Petrocephalus microphthalmus Pellegrin, 1909 (Photo 8)

Petrocephalus microphthalmus Pellegrin, 1909 [Mispellings]
Petrocephalus microphthalmus Pellegrin, 1909 [Mispellings]
Petrocephalus pellegrini non Poll, 1941 [Misidentification]
 Type-locality: *Petrocephalus microphthalmus* – “Lower Ogooué River, Ogooué River basin at Ngomo, 00°49’S, 9°57’E [but estimated as 0.82°S, 9.95°E], Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1908-0211.

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5.2 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: present from the Sanaga River (Cameroon) to the Niari Kouilou River and known from the Congo Basin.

Petrocephalus simus Sauvage, 1879

Mormyrus simus (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]
Petrocephalus schoutedeni non Poll, 1954 [Misidentification]
 Type-locality: *Petrocephalus simus* – “Doumé, about 00°51’S, 12°56’E, Ogooué River, near Lastoursville, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN A-0892 (2).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: potamodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Lower Guinea region, where it is present in the Ntem River, the entire Ogoewe River basin including the Ivindo, the Rembo Nkomi and the Nyanga in the southern part of Gabon. It is also recorded from Luongo River, Zambia and from Angola.

Petrocephalus sullivanii Lavoué, Hopkins & Kamdem Toham, 2004 (Photo 9)

Type-locality: *Petrocephalus sullivanii* – “Ogooué River near the park of La Lopé, 00°06’S, 11°35’E [0.1°S, 11.58°E], Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 2003-0619. Paratypes: CUMV 83120 (2), 88992 (6); MNHN 2002-0266 (10); MRAC A3-06-P-1-7 (7).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 9.31 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ntem, the Ogoewe Basin, the Ivindo River and the Nyanga River.

Gymnarchidae*Gymnarchus niloticus* Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 167 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: potamodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the basins of the Gambia, Senegal, Niger, Volta and Chad rivers. A record for Gabon: AMNH 231199 is correctly identified as *Mormyrops anguilloides*; also, locality is most likely incorrect and the

specimen was not collected in Gabon (Sullivan and Vigliotta, pers. com.). Might be introduced for aquaculture.

Clupeiformes

Clupeidae

Clupea harengus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 45 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-364 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed from northern Bay of Biscay to Iceland and southern Greenland, eastward to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya, including the Baltic. It is also seen along southwestern Greenland and Labrador down to South Carolina. A sole record: MNHN 2011-1405 is a probable misidentification.

Ethmalosa fimbriata (Bowdich, 1825)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Dakhla in Western Sahara southward to Lobito Bay in Angola. Targeted by the artisanal fishery in the estuary of Komo, the Delta of Ogowe and the Bay of Mayumba (Cardiac, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Laeviscutella dekimpei Poll, Whitehead & Hopson, 1965

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.55 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread in coastal regions from Senegal to Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Odaxothrissa ansorgii Boulenger, 1910

Cynothrissa ansorgii (Boulenger, 1910) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: patchy distribution from Senegal to Angola.

Odaxothrissa losera Boulenger, 1899

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 13 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the lower and middle Congo River basin, including Sangha River and Ubangui River, also Lualaba River and upper Lualaba River. Perhaps also in rivers of Angola.

Pellonula leonensis Boulenger, 1916

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.1 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: _

Migration: anadromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in lagoons and lower and middle river courses from the Cross (Nigeria) to the Kouilou rivers (Republic of the Congo) and known from lagoons and lakes found in the lower and upper courses of rivers from the Senegal to the Benue (Niger Basin).

Pellonula vorax Günther, 1868

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: _

Migration: anadromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the coastal rivers from Liberia to Angola.

Sardinella aurita Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 41 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-350 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from throughout the Mediterranean Sea south along West Africa to Saldana Bay, South Africa, including the Canary Islands. Caught by artisanal fishery south of Cap Lopez, but not target as in Pointe-Noire (Congo) (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sardinella maderensis (Lowe, 1838)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-80 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2d / 2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from south-eastern Spain and Gibraltar and southward along coastal West Africa, from Morocco to at least Luanda, Angola, and perhaps further south (single record from Walvis Bay, Namibia), including Madeira and Canary Islands. Caught by artisanal fishery south of Cap Lopez, but not target as in Pointe-Noire (Congo) (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sardinella rouxi (Poll, 1953)

Harengula rouxi Poll, 1953 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal southward to Congo, possibly to northern Angola.

Engraulidae

Engraulis encrasicolus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Anchoviella guineensis Rossignol & Blache, 1961 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Anchoviella guineensis* – “Off Cape Lopez, Gabon, depth 20 meters”. Syntypes: MNHN 1961-0310 (10). Additional material: ?MNHN [ex ORSTOM Dakar] uncat (70).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-400 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known throughout entire area, including Canary Islands and possibly Madeira.

Pristigasteridae

Ilisha africana (Bloch, 1795)

Pellona gabonica Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Pellona gabonica* – “Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 0000-3203.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-35 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2016)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the coasts from northern parts of Senegal south to Baie de Saint-Bras in Angola. Caught at the Cap Lopez with artisanal beach seine (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Alepocephaliformes

Alepocephalidae

Alepocephalus australis Barnard, 1923

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 69 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 600-5000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: possibly widely distributed from the Gulf of Guinea to South Africa.

Alepocephalus productus Gill, 1883

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 41 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 1150-3500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: possibly circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from off southwestern Ireland, and Morocco. A sole record off-shore of Cameroon (ZMUC P17393) must be verified.

Alepocephalus rostratus Risso, 1820

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 300-2250 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northeast Atlantic and western Mediterranean to Cape Verde; Morocco to Cameroon, then from Angola to Namibia. Species known in Cameroon and Angola. Some records from Gabon (MNHN 1987).

Asquamiceps caeruleus Markle, 1980

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 33.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2740 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Namibia.

Asquamiceps hjorti (Koefoed 1927)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 25.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1000-2865 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania southwards to Namibia.

Bajacalifornia calcarata (Weber, 1913)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 38 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 350-3180 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from in tropical waters.

Bajacalifornia megalops (Lütken, 1898)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 40 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 150-3200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from southern Greenland and Iceland to Azores and 22°S, Angola.

Bathylaco nigricans Goode & Bean, 1896

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 36 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 450-4540 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in warmer waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from scattered records from southwest of Ireland to the Azores, between 29°23'N and 21°35'S.

Bathytroctes macrolepis Günther, 1887

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 40 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1100-5850 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal species. Eastern Atlantic: known from off southwestern Ireland, Bay of Biscay southward to Namibia including Azores and Madeira islands. One record for Cameroon.

Bathytroctes michaelsarsi Koefoed, 1927

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 37 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 2010-5057 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southwest of Ireland and off Portugal; Cameroon south to Angola.

Bathytroctes microlepis Günther, 1878

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 32.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1800-4900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off southwestern Ireland, Bay of Biscay southward to Namibia including Azores and Madeira Islands.

Conocara macropterus (Vaillant, 1888)

Conocara macroptera (Vaillant, 1888) [Grammar agreement]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 34 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 797-2677 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Irish Atlantic slope, Ireland and southern Bay of Biscay to Guinea. Three records for Gabon: MNHN 1987-0953/0969, 1585-1980 are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Einara macrolepis (Koefoed, 1927)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 1300-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from isolated records around Madeira Island and from Morocco south to Angola.

Herwigia krefftii (Nielsen & Larsen, 1970)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 1000-3200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered records from 53°N south to Azores, then from Morocco southward to Namibia.

Leptochilichthys pinguis (Vaillant, 1886)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 24.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 800-1400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off South Africa and off Morocco. It is uncertain if its distribution along West Africa is continuous.

Leptoderma macrops Vaillant, 1886

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 500-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Bay of Biscay to Namibia.

Narctes erimelas Alcock, 1890

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 29.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 1300-2600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from 01°42'N.

Photostylus pycnopterus Beebe, 1933

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 13 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 701-2868 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland, and from France south to Morocco including Madeira and Azores islands; Mauritania south to Guinea Bissau.

Rouleina attrita (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 48 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 450-2300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, widely distributed in the Atlantic. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1987-1052 (1980).

Talismania antillarum (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 455-1460 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, tropical and subtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Angola.

Talismania homoptera (Vaillant, 1888)

Talismania oregoni Parr, 1952 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 29 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 560-1690 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Congo.

Talismania longifilis (Brauer, 1902)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 750-1550 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara south to Angola.

Talismania mekistonema Sulak, 1975

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 600-1500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Azores island, and from Western Sahara south to Angola.

Xenodermichthys copei (Gill, 1884)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-2650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from Greenland to 11°S.

Platyroctidae

Barbantus curvifrons (Roule & Angel, 1931)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-4500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay southward to Angola, including the Gulf of Guinea, from 57°N-15°S.

Holtbyrnia innesi (Fowler, 1934)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea and Angola.

Holtbyrnia macrops Maul, 1957

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 100-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Denmark Strait, as well as Iceland and the Bay of Biscay to South Africa.

Maulisia mauli Parr, 1960

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 324-2100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from south of Iceland to Gulf of Guinea. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0589 1960.

Mentodus facilis (Parr, 1951)
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 12.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 680-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical seas worldwide. Eastern central Atlantic: known from the Azores to 21°S (Namibia).

Mentodus rostratus (Günther, 1878)
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 32.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 980-2100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: in tropical waters, from 12°N to 08°S.

Normichthys operosus Parr, 1951
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 16.4 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 780-5000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland and western part of British Isles to Portugal including Azores Island (northern and western boundaries apparently following the 1000 m isotherm for 04°C and the southern boundary for 05°C); and from the Canary Islands to Senegal, Gulf of Guinea and Angola.

Platyroctes apus Günther, 1878
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 18 cm SL
 Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 385-5393 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered records from Denmark Strait and Bay of Biscay to Gabon.

Sagamichthys schnakenbecki (Krefft, 1953)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 27 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 365-2350 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from eastern Greenland and western part of the British Isles to Portugal including Azores; off Canary Islands and Cape Verde, Gulf of Guinea, Angola and Namibia.

Searsia koefoedi Parr, 1937
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 15 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 450-1500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Denmark Strait southward to Gulf of Guinea (records from 03°08'N, 08°54'E to 65°45'N, 29°15'W).

Gonorynchiformes

Kneriidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Schelly, *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Grasseichthys gabonensis Géry, 1964 (Photo 10)
 Type-locality: *Grasseichthys gabonensis* – “Tributary of Ntsimy River, near Nzingmeyong, Ivindo basin, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1967-0442. Paratypes: (198) ANSP 103405 (6), 103418 (7); CAS 38524 (8); FMNH 73388 (6); MHNG 1221.15-17 (3); MNHN 1967-0443 (43), 1967-0444 (18), 1971-0038 (3); MRAC 153794-801 (8); CAS-SU 63324 (8); USNM 199590 (10, 2 c&s), 199591 (2, c&s); ZMA 109830 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 2.06 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from scattered localities in the Ivindo and the larger Ogowe Basin of Gabon; reports from the central Congo Basin refer to another species. Observed in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Parakneria abbreviata (Pellegrin, 1931)

Parakneria cameronensis non Boulenger, 1909 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from the Kouilou Basin in Congo, the Ogowe Basin in Gabon, and the Mvila Basin in Cameroon. Originally described as a subspecies of *P. cameronensis*, *P. abbreviata* is questionably distinct, and more reliable diagnostic characters are needed to verify its status.

Parakneria cameronensis (Boulenger, 1909)

Kneria cameronensis Boulenger, 1909 [Synonym: senior, original]

Parakneria spekii non (Günther, 1868) [Misidentification]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Dja River, and possibly in north-eastern DRC, with collections from Buta and the Epulu River. Ongoing research from DRC however is showing that, most probably, other (yet undescribed) species occurred in that region (Decru, pers. com.) It is also known from the Lower Guinea from the Ntem Basin in Cameroon, and the Louetsi (Ngounie Basin) and Nyanga rivers, and Mouvanga Creek in Gabon. One record for Gabon: MRAC P-91079-0115 “Rivière Louetsie, au-dessous des chutes de Bongolo, 37 km par la route NE de Ndende”.

Phractolaemidae

Phractolaemus ansorgii Boulenger, 1901

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: freshwater;

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: known only in West Africa from a restricted area between the Niger Delta (Nigeria) and Lake Nokoué (Benin) to Cross River (Cameroon) including the Ogun, Osse and Niger Delta. Elsewhere, the species also occurs in the central basin of the Congo, in the middle Congo River basin in Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo. Observed for the first time in the upper reaches of the Ogowe River (Mve Beh, pers. obs.).

Cypriniformes

Cyprinioidei

Cyprinidae

Distributions are mainly taken from De Weirtdt *et al.*, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

LABEONINAE

Garra ornata (Nichols & Griscom, 1917)

Discognathus baudoni Pellegrin, 1923 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 7.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Niger Basin to Congo River basin. A synonym species *Discognathus baudoni* has a type locality in Gabon (Holotype: MNHN 1923-0055. Paratypes: MNHN 1923-0056: “Loukoula River, tributary of the Loémé, Gabon”) (Pellegrin, 1923) but must be a misidentification according to the location, probably actually in Congo Republic.

Labeo annectens Boulenger, 1903

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 17.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin. It is also known from the Lower Guinea region where it is widely distributed in most basins. Principal coastal rivers of southern Cameroon to Cabinda and reported from the Kunene in Angola.

Labeo batesii Boulenger, 1911Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known the Kribi, Mungo, Thsela, Shiloango, Bongola, Ntem, Bitande, Ohumbe, Okano, Mouanda, Kelle, Ogoewe, Messok-Messok, Mekay, Lolo and Mvi. Not known from the Congo River basin or from the Chad and Niger-Benue basins.

Labeo camerunensis Trewavas, 1974Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Mungo, Wowe, Ohumbe, Mekom, Kelle, Louetsie, Kouilou, Kissafou and Loubomo rivers.

Labeo chariensis Pellegrin, 1904

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 22.12 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin. Elsewhere, it is known from N’Kutu, Loango River, Chiloango. The sole record for Gabon: MNHN 2003-1182 (1998) “Rapide de Loa Loa, Ogooué, Gabon” is a probable misidentification.

Labeo cyclorhynchus Boulenger, 1899*Labeo cyclorhynchus variegata* Pellegrin, 1901 [Synonym: junior, original]Type-locality: *Labeo cyclorhynchus variegata* – “Ogôoué River at Adouma, Gabon, western Africa”. Lectotype: MNHN 1886-0392.

Paralectotypes: MNHN 1886-0393 (1).

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 16 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: lower and middle Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic, and in the Ogoewe River in Gabon. The two records from Gabon (MNHN 1886-0392/393 “Adoumas, Ogooué”) are based on old specimens collected by Savorgnan de Brazza and require verification.

Labeo greenii Boulenger, 1902

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 27 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Congo River basin, from the lower Congo River to the Lualaba, in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic and Angola. Though several records for Gabon exist: MNHN 1930-0014 (1930) “Ogooué, Gabon”, BMNH 1967.10.12.50-52 “Boeve, Ogoouée”, they are probable misidentifications.

Labeo lukulae Boulenger, 1902Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the principal coastal basins of Cameroon to the Chiloango in Democratic Republic of the Congo; in the Congo Basin known from the Kasai and Kwango in Angola, and the Aruwimi and Wagenia Falls in Democratic Republic of the Congo. Presence in the southern Congo Basin in Angola not confirmed (Moelants, 2015).

Labeo macrostoma Boulenger, 1898

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 73 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower Congo River basin and from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool). Two

old records for Gabon: MNHN 1906-0199/0200 (1906) “Ngomo” are probable misidentifications.

Labeo nunensis Pellegrin, 1929

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 29.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in north western Cameroon in the following rivers: Noun, Djerem, Sanaga, Kelle, Mape, Assamba, Mbam, Mekay, Meng, Nchi, Nkoup, Mvi, Mevobo, and affluents of the Kim and Mifi-Nord. Two records for Gabon: MRAC P-A1088-0900, “rivière Ikoy à Ikobe”, CUMV 80776-1999 “Ogooué près des rapides de Massoukou” are probable misidentifications.

Labeo sanagaensis Tshibwabna, 1997

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 18.67 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic from the north-western Cameroon. One record for Gabon: CUMV 88174 (1999) “Ogooué près des rapides de Massoukou” is a probable misidentification. However, characters of several specimens recently collected from the Komo drainage (OS 21429, OS 21366 and many others) show some characters similar to those of *L. sanagaensis*, and may represent a range extension or an undescribed species (Sidlauskas, *pers. com.*).

TORINAE

Labeobarbus axelrodi (Getahun, Stiassny & Teugels, 2004)

Varicorhinus axelrodi Getahun, Stiassny & Teugels, 2004 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ogowe (Louetsi, Ngounie) River basin and Nyanga River in southwestern Gabon, Kouliou River and Tchibanga region in Gabon, and the Kouilou system in Congo.

Labeobarbus batesii (Boulenger, 1903)

Barbus batesii Boulenger, 1903 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 43.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed from the Cross River to the Chiloango Basin, including the Mungo, Wouri, Sanaga, Nyong, Kribi, Ntem, Ogowe and Nyanga; also known from the Dja (middle Congo River basin) and from Tibesti (Chad).

Labeobarbus caudovittatus (Boulenger, 1902)

Barbus caudovittatus Boulenger, 1902 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from central Africa, from Gabon to Angola, and east to Tanzania. It is found throughout the Congo River system, including the Luapula system and some tributaries of Lake Tanganyika. It is also known from the Ogowe and Nyanga basins in Gabon. Recently caught in the Komo Basin (Fermon, *pers. obs.*). This species is present in rivers affluent to Lake Tanganyika including the Rusizi and Malagarasi.

Labeobarbus compiniei (Sauvage, 1879)

Barynotus compinei Sauvage, 1879 [Synonym: senior, original]

Barbus compinei (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new – Misspellings]

Barbus campaignei [Unknow name – Misspelling]

Barbus compiniei (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Barbus labiatomimus Pellegrin, 1914 [Synonym: junior, original]

Barbus labiatus Boulenger, 1902 [Synonym: of *Labeobarbus oxyrhynchus*]

Barbus oxyrhynchus non Pfeffer, 1889 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Labeobarbus oxyrhynchus (non Pfeffer, 1889) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Type-locality: *Barynotus compinei* – “Ogowe, French Congo ($\pm 0^{\circ}49'S, 9^{\circ}0'E$)”. Holotype: MNHN A-2845 (dry).

Barbus labiatomimus – “Ogowe River at Adoumas, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1886-0395.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 73 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, present in the rivers of Gabon and the Republic of the Congo. Holotype locality: “*Barbus compiniei*” MNHN A-2845 (1876) “Ogôoué”. One record for Gabon under the name of *Barbus labiatus*: MNHN 1886-0395 (1883) (holotype of *Barbus labiatominus*) Savorgnan de Brazza.

Labeobarbus malacanthus (Pappenheim, 1911)

Barbus malacanthus Pappenheim, 1911 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, present in the rivers of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

Labeobarbus micronema (Boulenger, 1904)

Barbus micronema Boulenger, 1904 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 34 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Sanaga, Nyong, Kribi, Komo and Ivindo (Ogowe Basin) rivers.

Labeobarbus progenys (Boulenger, 1903)

Barbus progenys Boulenger, 1903 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Dja River (central Congo River basin) and is widespread throughout Lower Guinea region.

Labeobarbus sandersi (Boulenger, 1912)

Varicorhinus sandersi Boulenger, 1912 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from southern Cameroon to the Chiloango River in Cabinda. Four records in Gabon (MRAC P-A1088.0902/0904/0909/0278).

Labeobarbus steindachneri (Boulenger, 1910)

Varicorhinus steindachneri Boulenger, 1910 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 33 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic found from Cameroon to Cabinda.

Labeobarbus tornieri (Steindachner, 1906)

Varicorhinus tornieri Steindachner, 1906 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from Cameroon (Mungo, Sanaga, Nyong and Ntem River basins), Equatorial Guinea (Mbini River basin) and Gabon (Ogowe River basin). Known from “Louetsie River, downstream the Bongolo Falls, 37 km NE road of Ndende, Ogooué-Nyong”: MRAC P-91079.0274/0278 and from recent collections accessioned at Oregon State University (Sidlauskas, pers. obs.).

Labeobarbus weneri (Holly, 1929)

Varicorhinus weneri Holly, 1929 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from scattered localities throughout the region. Records in Gabon: MRAC P-A1088.0912/0910, A1088.0911/P-93134.0622.

SMILIOGASTRINAE

Enteromius aloyi (Roman, 1971)

Barbus aloyi Roman, 1971 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 3.83 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality (Rio Bolo) on the Ntem River (Equatorial Guinea).

Enteromius brazzai (Pellegrin, 1901)

Barbus brazzai Pellegrin, 1901 [Synonym: senior, original]

Barbus brazzae Pellegrin, 1901 [Synonym: senior, original]

Barbus bourdariei non Pellegrin, 1928 [Synonym: senior, original of

Enteromius bourdariei]

Enteromius bourdariei (non Pellegrin, 1928) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: present in the Ogowe, Ntem and Nyong rivers. In the middle Congo River basin known from the Sangha, Ubangi, Tshuapa and from the lower Lomami to the lower Lualaba.

Enteromius brichardi (Poll & Lambert, 1959)

Barbus brichardi Poll & Lambert, 1959 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ogowe and Nyanga basins in Gabon, and

the Niari-Kouilou Basin in the Republic of the Congo. Recently caught in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Enteromius callipterus (Boulenger, 1907)

Barbus callipterus Boulenger, 1907 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8.9 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea, known from the Cross, Mungo, Wouri, Sanaga, Kribi and Ivindo according to De Weirdt *et al.* (2007). Elsewhere, known from the coastal basins of Benin to Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, the Chad basin, Benoue, Bagoé and some basins from Côte d'Ivoire. One record nearby the Gabonese border in Ogowe drainage in Cameroon must be verified.

Enteromius camptacanthus (Bleeker, 1863)

Barbodes camptacanthus (Bleeker, 1863) [Synonym: senior, new]

Barbus camptacanthus (Bleeker, 1863) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea, from Cameroon and Gabon. Elsewhere, to the west as far as the Niger River delta. Many specimens assigned to this species show some different characters and might be from closely related undescribed species. *E. camptacanthus* seems to be a complex of species (Fermon, pers. com.).

Enteromius carens (Boulenger, 1912)

Barbus carens Boulenger, 1912 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 3.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Niari-Kouilou, Chiloango, Luali, Luculla, and Lebuzi basins and Foulakari River, lower Congo River basin. The sole record for Gabon: MRAC P-80027.00538/0059 1962 “PK10, route Lambéré-né-Mouila” Lambert, is a probable misidentification.

Enteromius catenarius (Poll & Lambert, 1959)Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 4.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Niari-Kouilou River system.

Enteromius chiumbeensis (Pellegrin, 1936)Occurrence: *questionable*

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the Kasai (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Kwango and Kwilu (Angola). Records mentioned in Mipounga *et al.*, 2020 for Gabon from Ngounie River, and records from Niari-Kouilou River (AMNH 258901). Given their location outside the previously known distribution of the species, records from Ngounie and Niari-Kouilou may belong to an undescribed species.

Enteromius collarti (Mahnert & Géry, 1982)*Barbus collarti* Mahnert & Géry, 1982 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (D2 / 2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, until recently known only from the Chiloango and Kouilou-Niari basins. Older record for Gabon include MRAC P-77019.0005 “À 300 m du village Ndougoufola, grand ruisseau peu profond, à l’intérieur de la forêt”. Recent collections in the Ngounie system in the vicinity of the city of Fougamou recovered many more specimens (OS22348, OS 22296, OS 22367 and others) thus representing a range extension (Sidlauskas, pers. com.).

Enteromius condei (Thominot, 1886)*Barbus condei* Thominot, 1886 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Barbus condei* – “Ivindo River basin, Belinga, Gabon”. Holotype: MHNG 1544.49. Paratypes: MHNG (4), ?MNHN 1982-0739 (1)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 2.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, presumably only known from the Ivindo basin in Gabon. Several recently collected specimens from the Komo drainage (OS 20421, OS 22392, OS 22493, OS 22396, OS 22494) appear to match this species, and thus may represent a range extension (Sidluskas, pers. com.).

Enteromius diamouanganai (Teugels & Mamonekene, 1992)*Barbus diamouanganai* Teugels & Mamonekene, 1992 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from central Kouilou to the Ogowe River basin.

Enteromius guirali (Thominot, 1886)*Barbus guirali* Thominot, 1886 [Synonym: senior, original]*Barbus camptacanthus melanepiptera* Pellegrin, 1924 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Barbus camptacanthus melanepiptera* – “Niari River, region of Loango, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1924-0069.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, present throughout the area and ranging from the Sanaga basin in Cameroon to the Chiloango drainage in Republic of the Congo and Angola (Cabinda), including the basins of the Ntem, Nyong, Ogowe, Nyanga and Kouilou-Niari.

Enteromius holotaenia (Boulenger, 1904)*Barbus holotaenia* Boulenger, 1904 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Barbus holotaenia* – “Ogowe, western Africa”. Syntypes: BMNH 1869.5.3.23-24 (2) and 1896.5.5.107-112 (6) Ogowe, 1882.2.13.7 (1) Eloby, 1888.12.13.31 (1) and 1889.3.2.10 (1) Gabon, 1898.12.28.8-11 (4?) Chiloango, 1900.2.17.132 (1) Benito R. Based in part on *Barbus kessleri* of Günther, 1896 (Ogowe specimens).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread through the Congo Basin, from Cameroon to Angola: Sanaga (Cameroon) to Chiloango Basin (Republic of the Congo); also in the Chad Basin.

Enteromius hulstaerti (Poll, 1945)*Barbus hulstaerti* Poll, 1945 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 3.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the Kasai, Momboyo, Tshuapa and Lomami Rivers, central Congo River basin. Mahnert and Géry (1982) mentioned specimens from the upper Ogowe as “*Barbus cf. hulstaerti*” (“sûrement *B. hulstaerti*”) based on identification from photographs.

Enteromius jae (Boulenger, 1903)*Barbus jae* Boulenger, 1903 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: present in the basins of the Wouri, Sanaga, Nyong, Kribi, Ogowe and Niari-Kouilou in Lower Guinea and from the Dja River.

Enteromius kessleri (Steindachner, 1866)*Barbus kessleri* (Steindachner, 1866) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 7.7 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in various river basins in Angola, including the Zambezi, Okavango, Cuvo, Quanza and Bengo, as well as the Cuango and Chiumbe rivers (upper Kasai system, middle Congo River basin). Also known from the Kasai, upper Lualaba and Luapula in Democratic Republic of the Congo. One old record for Gabon: BMNH 1896.5.5.107-112 “Rivière Ogooué” is probably a misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Enteromius kuiluensis (Pellegrin, 1930)*Barbus kuiluensis* Pellegrin, 1930 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Barbus kuiluensis* – “Kouilou River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1929-0243 (10).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Niari-Kouilou Basin, from a Baudon collection. Type locality: “Kouilou River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1929-0243 (10). Type catalog: Bertin and Estève, 1948: 38.

Enteromius martorelli (Roman, 1971)*Barbus martorelli* Roman, 1971 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, present in river basins from Cameroon to the Republic of the Congo, including the Sanaga, Nyong, Ntem, Woleu/Mbini, Ogowe, Nyanga; Loeme and Kouilou-Niari. Also collected in the Dja and Kadei (Sangha River drainage, middle Congo River basin) in Cameroon. Recently caught in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Enteromius pinnimaculatus Mipounga, Cutler, Mve Beh, Adam & Sidlauskas, 2020 (Photo 11)

Type-locality: *Enteromius pinnimaculatus* – “Small swamp right bank affluent of the Louetsi River upstream from the Chutes de Mioki, Gabon, 2.09669°S, 11.60085°E”. Holotype: OS 22149. Paratypes: CAS, MRAC, OS, UMMZ.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 7.93 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Ogowe and Nyanga River drainages, Ngounie Province, Gabon (Mipounga *et al.*, 2020).

Enteromius potamogalis Cope, 1867

Enteromius ablakes (non Bleeker, 1863) [Misapplied]

Enteromius camptacanthus (non Bleeker, 1863) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: Rio Muni Basin in Equatorial Guinea. Name used as synonym of *Barbus ablakes* (Fowler, 1930), Listed by Günther as a junior synonym of *Barbus camptacanthus*. Currently considered as a valid taxon (Roberts, 2010; Hayes and Armbruster, 2017). It seems like *E. potamogalis* is restricted to small coastal basins in N. Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and likely southern Cameroon (R. Schmidt, pers. com.)

Enteromius prionacanthus (Mahnert & Géry, 1982)

Barbus prionacanthus Mahnert & Géry, 1982 [Synonym: senior, original]

Barbus holotaenia macracantha Pellegrin, 1930 [Synonym: questionable, original]

Type-locality: *Barbus prionacanthus* – “Leyou River, tributary of Ogdoué River, Gabon”. Lectotype: MNHN 1929-0235 (86.0 mm SL). Paralectotypes: MNHN 1929-0235 (5 of 6), 1929-0236 (4). Replacement name for *Barbus holotaenia* var. *macracantha* Pellegrin, 1930, preoccupied by *Barbus macracanthus* Bleeker, 1854.

Barbus holotaenia macracantha – “Ogowe River, La Passa, Gabon”. Lectotype: MNHN 1929-0235 (86.0 mm SL). Paralectotypes: MNHN 1929-0235 (5 of 6), 1929-0236 (4).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic known from the Ogowe River, Rembo Nkomi and Nyanga basins.

Enteromius rouxi (Daget, 1962)

Barbus rouxi Daget, 1962 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Barbus rouxi* – “Gabon-Congo region”. Holotype: MNHN 1962-0142. Paratypes: MNHN 1962-0143 (6), 1962-0144 (20).

Occurrence: **possible**

Maximum length: 5.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the Niari River system. Type locality: “Gabon-Congo region”. Holotype: MNHN 1962-0142. Paratypes: MNHN 1962-0143 (6), 1962-0144 (20). The exact country location is unclear and seems to be in old Gabon place which is now, in Congo.

Enteromius rubrostigma (Poll & Lambert, 1964)

Barbus miolepis rubrostigma Poll & Lambert, 1964 [Synonym: senior, original, other rank]

Barbus rubrostigma Poll & Lambert, 1964 [Synonym: senior, original]

Barbus rubristigma Poll & Lambert, 1964 [Synonym: senior, original – Misspelling]

Barbus miolepis non Boulenger, 1902 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens – Synonym: senior, original]

Enteromius miolepis (non Boulenger, 1902) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens – Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Barbus miolepis rubrostigma* – “On route from Lambaréné to Mouila, Ogooué basin, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 142823. Paratypes or additional material: MRAC 142824-25 (3), 124826-27 (1,1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from coastal rivers from Gabon to the Republic of the Congo.

Enteromius stauchi (Daget, 1967)*Barbus stauchi* Daget, 1967 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Loeme and Niari-Kouilou River basins. A sole record for Gabon: MRAC 1983-0570 (1948) “Lagune Nkomi” must be verified.

Enteromius taeniurus (Boulenger, 1903)*Barbus taeniurus* Boulenger, 1903 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 12 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea, present in the Kienke (Kribi) River and Ntem in Cameroon and from the Dja (Congo Basin).

Enteromius trispilomimus (Boulenger, 1907)*Barbus trispilomimus* Boulenger, 1907 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, coastal rivers from South Cameroon to the Chiloango River.

Enteromius walshae Mamonekene, Ibala Zamba & Stiassny, 2018Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 5.37 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the Upper Louesse River and Ogowe River basins, Republic of the Congo and possibly Gabon (Mamonekene *et al.*, 2018).

Danionidae

CHEDRINAE

Opsaridium ubangiense (Pellegrin, 1901)*Barilius ubangensis* Pellegrin, 1901 [Synonym: senior, original]*Opsaridium ubangense* (Pellegrin, 1901) [Misspellings]*Opsaridium ubangensis* (Pellegrin, 1901) [Misspellings]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin (including the upper course) and from the Lower Guinea region from Cameroon to Congo. It has also been found in the Luongo River.

Raiamas batesii (Boulenger, 1914)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 12 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Sanaga and Nyong Rivers in Lower Guinea and from the Ja (Congo Basin). A sole record for Gabon: MRAC P-A1088.0591 “Fleuve Ngounié au pont de la route de Léamba” is a probable misidentification.

Raiamas buchholzi (Peters, 1876)*Raiamas buchholzi* (Peters, 1876) [Misspellings]*Raiamas kingsleyae* (Boulenger, 1899) [Synonym: junior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the coastal basins of Cameroon to Congo in Lower Guinea and from the Uban-gui River (Congo Basin). Holotype locality: “Ogowe”.

Characiformes*Citharinoidei***Distichodontidae**

Distributions are mainly taken from Vari, *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Distichodus fasciolatus Boulenger, 1898

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 60 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin (Luapula-Mweru excluded). Two records for Gabon: MRAC P-94032.0028/29 “Rivière Lolo, bassin Ogooué” et P-94032.0027 “Ngounié” represent probably misidentifications.

Distichodus hypostomatus Pellegrin, 1900

Distichodus engycephalus non Günther, 1864 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Type-locality: *Distichodus hypostomatus* – “Ogowe River at Adouma, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1896-0369 to 0371 (3).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 19.5 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic occurring in the Ntem, Ogowe, Nyanga and Kouilou rivers.

Distichodus lusosso Schilthuis, 1891

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 38 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin, with exception of the Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu system. Two records for Gabon: MNHN 1886-0373/4 “Makoko, Ogooué” (Savorgnan de Brazza) represent probable misidentifications.

Distichodus noboli Boulenger, 1899

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 19 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the lower (Kinsuka rapids) and the central Congo River basin. The sole record for Gabon: MRAC P-179046 (1966) “Tchibanga, rivière Nyanga” is a probable misidentification.

Distichodus notospilus Günther, 1867

Type-locality: *Distichodus notospilus* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1867.5.3.33-35 (3).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 19.5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea occurring in most rivers, widespread in coastal basins from the Sanaga (Cameroon) to the Chiloango (Cabinda Province of Angola). Also found in the middle and lower Congo River basin.

Monostichodus elongatus Vaillant in Rivière, 1886

Hemistichodus vaillanti Pellegrin, 1900 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Hemistichodus vaillanti* – “Ogowe River at Adouma, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1886-0376.

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 9.2 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: Pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only occurring in the Gabon’s Ogowe River.

Nannaethiops unitaeniatus Günther, 1872

Type-locality: *Nannaethiops unitaeniatus* – “Gabon”. Lectotype: BMNH 1872.1.26.8. Paralectotypes: BMNH 1872.1.26.9-13 (5), ZMB 8347 [ex BMNH] (1).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 6.2 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread in all major drainages of Lower Guinea and from Nigeria to Democratic Republic of the Congo. Also found in Volta, Niger, Cross and Chad basins.

Nannocharax altus Pellegrin, 1930

Type-locality: *Nannocharax altus* – “Kouilou River, Gabon”.
 Syntypes: MNHN 1929-0242 (17, now 14?); MRAC 20646 (1);
 ?MSNM 2018 [ex MSNM 4471 and MNHN] (1), USNM 92963
 [ex MNHN 1929-0242] (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, mainly known from the Kouilou River basin in the Republic of the Congo but with one record for Gabon: CUMV 86426 in 2001, “27 km de Tchibanga sur la route de Digoudou.” This record must be checked and must be misidentification (Paugy, pers. com.).

Nannocharax ansorgii Boulenger, 1911

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 3.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed from Senegal to Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This species is unknown from Lower Guinea. A record from AMNH 232332-2000 under *N. cf. ansorgii*, is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Nannocharax intermedius Boulenger, 1903

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the Sanaga, Kribi, Nyong and Ntem River basins in Lower Guinea and, reported from the Ja River. In Gabon, known from Ntem, Ivindo, lower and upper Ogowe, and middle Nyanga. Some specimens need verification and may represent other species of *Nannocharax*.

Nannocharax latifasciatus Coenen & Teugels, 1989

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 4.9 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found from the Oshun River in Nigeria to the Cross River in Cameroon. Three records for Gabon: MRAC P-96048.0218/0219 “Petite rivière 3 km Nord de Lambéréne”, P-A1088.0522/0525 “Rivière Malélé sur une piste forestière près du village Doumvou”, P-A1088.0526/0536 “Ruisseau à 25 km de Tchibanga sur la route Tchibanga-Digoudou” represent probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Nannocharax maculicauda Vari & Géry, 1981

Type-locality: *Nannocharax maculicauda* – “Side arm of upper Ivindo River opposite Bourassié, at the juncture of the Djouah River and Karouga River, 01°20'N, 13°12'E, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1981-0608. Paratypes: BMNH 1981.3.30.1 (1)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ntem, Woleu, Ivindo and Ngounie River basins, Gabon.

Nannocharax ocellicauda Boulenger, 1907

Hemigrammocharax ocellicauda (Boulenger, 1907)

[Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the rivers of southeastern Cameroon in Lower Guinea and, in the Ja and Lobeke River of Cameroon (Congo River basin) and also in Gabon's Ivindo basin based on two records for Gabon: MRAC P-73002.1138/1154 1964 “Makokou, rivière Ivindo”, CUMV 92347-2006 “Rapides de Loa-Loa, Ogooué/Ivindo, rivière Ivindo”.

Nannocharax ogoensis Pellegrin, 1911

Type-locality: *Nannocharax ogoensis* – “Ogowe River at Franceville, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1886-0397.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 4.2 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: only known from Ogowe River, Gabon.

Nannocharax parvus Pellegrin, 1906

Nannocharax parvus maculata Pellegrin, 1924 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Nannocharax parvus* – “Ogowe River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1906-0194 (4), BMNH 1907.4.27.2 [ex MNHN] (1).

Nannocharax parvus maculata – “Niari River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1924-0049 to 0051 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ogowe to Chiloango rivers.

Neolebias ansorgii Boulenger, 1912

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 2.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: known from the Niger delta to the lower portions of the Congo River. Also found in Benin and in the Ogun River in Nigeria. Present in Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Cabinda and Democratic Republic of the Congo: in Lower Guinea, occurring in the Kouilou, Lube, Ngoumbi, Malele and Ogowe rivers.

Neolebias gossei (Poll & Lambert, 1964) (Photo 12)

Congocharax gossei Poll & Lambert, 1964 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Congocharax gossei* – “Lambarene-Mouila, Ogooué basin, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 142822.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the Ogowe River basin, Gabon.

Neolebias kerguennae Daget, 1980

Type-locality: *Neolebias kerguennae* – “Creek, 29 kilometers east of Libreville, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1980-1299. Paratypes: MNHN 1980-1300 to 1303 (8, 1, 3, 3).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the coastal rivers of Gabon near Libreville.

Neolebias trewavasae Poll & Gosse, 1963

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in most river systems in Lower Guinea and, in Ja River of Congo River basin.

Neolebias unifasciatus Steindachner, 1894

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread in rivers of west and west-central Africa, including the Lake Chad basin, and ranges widely from Senegal to Central African Republic and Gabon.

Xenocharax spilurus Günther, 1867*Xenocharax crassus* non Pellegrin, 1900 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]Type-locality: *Xenocharax spilurus* – “Lake Zile, Ogowe basin, Gabon, circa 00°41’S, 10°17’E”. Lectotype: BMNH 1867.5.3.33.

Paralectotype: BMNH 1867.5.3.34 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the coastal river basins of the Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Cameroon (Ibala Zamba *et al.*, 2016).

Characoidei**Alestidae**

Distributions are mainly taken from Paugy and Schaefer, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Alestes macrophthalmus Günther, 1867Type-locality: *Alestes macrophthalmus* – “Gabon”. Holotype: BMNH 1867.5.3.25.Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread in lakes and rivers throughout eastern, central and western Africa: in Lower Guinea found in the Wouri, Dibamba (Dimamba), Sanaga, Lokoundje, Ntem, Ogowe, Nyanga and Kouilou basins. Elsewhere, occurring in Cross River and all the Congo Basin, particularly Ubangi, Lualaba, Luvua, Lufira and Luapulala rivers and lakes Mweru, Bangweulu, Upemba and Tanganyika.

Alestopersius hilgendorfi (Boulenger, 1899)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 10 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley pool) and the central Congo River basin. Some records from Ogowe River, Gabon must be confirmed:

BMNH 1867.5.3.27.29: “Gabon”, MNHN 2002.0744: “Dibosta, Ogooué”.

Brachypetersius gabonensis Poll, 1967 (Photo 13)*Phenacogrammus gabonensis* (Poll, 1967) [Synonym: senior, new]*Phenacogrammus (Brachypetersius) gabonensis* (Poll, 1967) [Synonym: senior, new]Type-locality: *Brachypetersius gabonensis* – “Diala River, route Lambaréné-Mouila, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 153770. Paratypes: MRAC 153771-72 (1, 1), 153773.Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, restricted to the Ogowe and Komo River basins of Gabon. *Brachypetersius gabonensis* is morphologically similar to *B. huloti* from the Congo River basin.

Brachypetersius huloti (Poll, 1954)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 9,5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower and central Congo River basin. The sole record for Gabon: CUMV 89869 (2002) “Loa-Loa” is a probable misidentification.

Brachypetersius notospilus (Pellegrin, 1930)*Micralestes notospilus* Pellegrin, 1930 [Synonym: senior, original]*Phenacogrammus notospilus* (Pellegrin, 1930) [Probably Synonym – unknown name]*Phenacogrammus (Brachypetersius) notospilus* (Pellegrin, 1930) [Probably Synonym – unknown name]Type-locality: *Micralestes notospilus* – “Ogowe River, La Passa, Gabon”. Syntypes: (5) MNHN 1929-0234 (1), MRAC 20645 (1).Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.4 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Kouilou River basin in the Republic of the Congo and the Ogowe River

basin in Gabon. One record is also reported in the Nyanga River at Tchibanga: MRAC P-99092.0002 (1998).

Brycinus grandisquamis (Boulenger, 1899)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 26 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the entire Congo Basin from the lower to the upper course, included Kasai sub-basins Luapula-Mweru and Chambezi-Bangweulu systems. But it was never found in the Sangha sub-basin. It was also reported from Kouilou-Niari and Ogowé Basin and several records for Gabon as MRAC 98029-225/227, 1998 and 2006-92335. But these records seem doubtful and need confirmation.

Brycinus kingsleyae (Günther, 1896)

Alestes kingsleyae Günther, 1896 [Synonym: senior, original]

Myletes kingsleyae (Günther, 1896) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Alestes kingsleyae* – “Ogowé River, Gabon”. Lectotype: BMNH 1896.5.5.77. Paralectotypes: BMNH 1896.5.5.78-80 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.55 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: described from the Ogowé Basin. Found also in the Sanaga, Nyong and Ntem basins in Cameroon, Nyanga Basin in Gabon, Loeme and Kouilou and Chiloango basins. Elsewhere, occurring in the Congo Basin, especially in lower and upper tributaries (Kasaï, Ubangu-Uele, Lualaba and Luapula-Mweru).

Brycinus macrolepidotus Valenciennes, 1850 in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850

Alestes schoutedeni Boulenger, 1912 [Synonym: junior, original]

Brycinus schoutedeni (Boulenger, 1912) [Synonym: junior, new]

Brycinus imberi (non Peters, 1852) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 53 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs throughout most of intertropical Africa. In Lower Guinea, found in the Cross, Mungo, Wouri, Sanaga, Nyong, Lokoundje, Kienke (Kribi), Ntem, Campo, Mbini (Woleu, Benito), Como, Ogowé, Nyanga, Kouilou and Loeme basins. Considering the distribution of different forms (according to collection determinations), it should be noted that the *B. macrolepidotus* ‘form’ is only found in northern regions, while the *B. schoutedeni* ‘form’ is found only in southern regions. However, between these two forms there appears to an intermediate zone, suggesting clinal variation within a single species.

Brycinus opisthotaenia (Boulenger, 1903)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.77 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: described from the Kribi Basin and Mvile River (Lokoundje Basin), southern Cameroon. Found also in the Sanaga, Ntem, Mbini (Woleu, Benito), Ogowé and Kouilou basins and, occurring in the Dja system (Congo Basin). Not reported from the Nyong and Nyanga basins.

Brycinus taeniurus (Günther, 1867)

Alestes taeniurus Günther, 1867 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: “Gabon, West Africa”. Holotype: BMNH 1867.5.3.26.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found mainly in the Ogowé and Ntem basins. Some specimens have also been collected in the Kribi (Kienke) Basin.

Bryconaeithiops boulengeri Pellegrin, 1900

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs throughout the Congo River basin but confirmed records from the main channel of the lower Congo River are lacking. The type locality is from the “Ogowe River at Adoumas, Gabon” but no specimens of this species are known from that drainage, suggesting that the type locality is not correct.

Bryconaethiops macrops Boulenger, 1920

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Ntem, Komo and Ogowe basins in Lower Guinea and, occurring in the Congo Basin, including the Ubangi and Sangha.

Bryconaethiops microstoma Günther, 1873

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 17.24 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Nyong, Lobe (Lobi, Lobo), Ntem, Ogowe and Kouilou basins and in the Nkomi lagoon in Lower Guinea and, occurring in lower and middle Congo Basin.

The valid name of the genus *Bryconalestes* (for example Eschmeyer *et al.*, 2017) is not accepted by all, which instead still use *Brycinus* as valid genus name. We consider that we can use both names.

Bryconalestes bartoni (Nichols & La Monte, 1953) (Photo 14)

Alestes bartoni Nichols & La Monte, 1953 [Synonym: senior, original]

Brycinus bartoni (Nichols & La Monte, 1953) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Alestes bartoni* – “Mouila, Ogowe (Ogoue) Valley, Gabon”. Holotype: AMNH 19654.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 9.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: Pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: described originally from Gabon’s Ngounie River (a tributary of the Ogowe River)

similar specimens have been recently discovered in the lower Ogowe, lower Komo and the Kouilou-Niari Basin in the Republic of the Congo, suggesting that this species has a wider distribution than originally suspected (Fermon and Sidlauskas, pers. com.). However, we considered for now that this species is endemic of Gabon waters.

Bryconalestes intermedius (Peters, 1852)

Brycinus intermedius (Peters, 1852) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic found in the Cross, Kribi (Kienke) (type locality), Ogowe and Nyanga basins.

Bryconalestes longipinnis (Günther, 1864)

Alestes longipinnis (Günther, 1864) [Synonym: senior, new]

Brycinus longipinnis (Günther, 1864) [Synonym: senior, new]

Brycinus chaperi Sauvage, 1882 [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.4 cm TL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: distributed along the entire Atlantic coast, from Gambia to the Republic of the Congo. In Lower Guinea, it is found in lower courses of large rivers and entire course of small coastal basins. Arroyave *et al.* (2019) used DNA barcoding to demonstrate that this species likely represents a complex of morphologically similar species, suggesting that the actual range of the true *B. longipinnis* is smaller than currently conceived.

Bryconalestes tholloni (Pellegrin, 1901)

Brycinus tholloni (Pellegrin, 1901) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.9 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a rather rare Lower Guinea endemic found in the upper Ogowe, Nyanga (southern Gabon) and Kouilou basins.

Micralestes humilis Boulenger, 1899

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 10.6 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Cross, Ntem and Ogowe River basins in Lower Guinea and, known from the Niger, Congo and Zambezi rivers, and lakes Chad, Mweru and Tanganyika.

Nannopetersius ansorgii (Boulenger, 1910)

Phenacogrammus ansorgii (Boulenger, 1910) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 7 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Benito, Chiloango Kouilou, Loeme and Ogowe rivers of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea in Lower Guinea and, known from the Bengo and Congo River basins from Congo to Angola.

Nannopetersius lamberti Poll, 1967

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 7 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Ntem, Ogowe, Nyanga and Kouilou rivers in Lower Guinea, and widely distributed in the Congo River basin from Cameroon to the Republic of the Congo.

Nannopetersius mutambuei (Wamuini Lunkayilakio & Vreven, 2008)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 10.6 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: though described as an endemic to the Inkisi River in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, many specimens matching this species precisely in morphology were collected recently from the Ngounie and Louetsi Rivers of Gabon (OS 22216, OS 22217 and others). These apparently conspecific specimens represent a substantial range extension for *N. mutambuei* (Sidlauskas, pers. com.).

Phenacogrammus aurantiacus (Pellegrin, 1930)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 10 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Kouilou Basin (Republic of the Congo), Ogowe Basin (Gabon and Republic of the Congo) and in the middle and upper Congo River basin. Recently caught in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Phenacogrammus major (Boulenger, 1903)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 9.5 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Dja (Sangha) Basin, central Congo River basin. It occurs in the Lower Guinea region, found in the Nyong, Ntem, and Sanaga River basins of Cameroon. Several Museum records are known from Rabi (Mamonekene *et al.*, 2006; Mamonekene and Stiassny, 2012) and one from Chaillu (MNHN 2015-0479). One record from the Ntem: MRAC P-A1070.055/0558, “Riv. Ntem à l’auberge Ayengbe-sur-Ntem” in Gabon. Certainly, a confusion with *P. urotaenia*. In Lower Guinea, this species is limited to Cameroon (Paugy, pers. com.).

Phenacogrammus urotaenia (Boulenger, 1909)

Phenacogrammus major (non Boulenger, 1903) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 7 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, restricted to the Ntem and Ogowe River basins of Cameroon to Gabon.

Hepsetidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Paugy, *in Stiassny et al.*, 2007b.

Hepsetus kingsleyae Vreven, Decru & Snoeks, 2013

Hepsetus odoe (non Bloch, 1794) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens – partly]

Type-locality: *Hepsetus kingsleyae* – “Lac Ndeguelie, bassin Ogooué, 00°41.93'S, 10°10.05'E. Lower Ogowe, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC A0-048-p-1498. Paratypes: Several at MRAC.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 21.95 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Ogowe River basin in Gabon; known from lakes in contact with the Ogowe main channel, or in rivers close to the lakes; not recorded from the Ngounie (Decru *et al.*, 2013).

Hepsetus lineatus (Pellegrin, 1926)

Hepsetus odoe (non Bloch, 1794) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens – partly]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea, occurs in the Sanaga, Nyong and Ntem rivers (Cameroon), the entire Ogowe and Nyanga basins (Gabon) and the Kouilou-Niari and Shiloango basins in the Republic of the Congo. In the Ogowe Basin, *H. lineata* occurs sympatrically and even syntopically with *H. kingsleyae* (Decru *et al.*, 2013).

Siluriformes

Siluroidei

Clariidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Teugels *et al.*, *in Stiassny et al.*, 2007b.

Channallabes alvarezii (Roman, 1971)

Gymnallabes alvarezii Roman, 1971 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 41.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the region of Oyem, Woleu River (Gabon) and the Rio Kie, Equatorial Guinea (holotype).

Channallabes apus (Günther, 1873)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 41.6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the coastal regions of the Kouilou (Republic of the Congo) and the whole of the Congo Basin, including the Kasai. The holotype originates from the coast of Angola (Ambriz).

Channallabes longicaudatus (Pappenheim, 1911)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, currently known from the Ivindo River (Makokou region), in the Komo (Fermon, pers. obs.), Gabon. Known also from the Mabelle River (Mbini tributary) in Equatorial Guinea.

Channallabes ogoensis Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes, 2007

Type-locality: *Channallabes ogoensis* – “Moanda, Gabon, 01°33'S, 13°16'E”. Holotype: MRAC A4-31-P-170. Paratypes: MRAC A4-31-P-165-169 (5).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 24.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, currently known from the Ogowe River system. The specimens are found in the Franceville region, Gabon (Devaere *et al.*, 2007).

Channallabes teugelsi Devaere, Adriaens & Verraes, 2007Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.46 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, currently known from the Ivindo River system in the region of Makokou, Gabon and the upper Ogowe tributaries in the region of Zanaga, Ndengue, Magogo, Republic of the Congo (Devaere *et al.*, 2007).

Clariallabes brevibarbis Pellegrin, 1913

Type-locality: *Clariallabes brevibarbis* – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1913-0265.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 29 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the type locality, Ogowe River at Ngomo (Gabon).

Clariallabes longicauda (Boulenger, 1902)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Sanaga, Nyong and Woleu-Ntem rivers in Cameroon, as well as from the Ivindo and Nyanga rivers in Gabon, and present in the Dja River, tributary of the Congo.

Clarias angolensis Steindachner, 1866Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower Ogowe in Gabon and the Kouilou and Chiloango in Republic of the Congo in Lower Guinea, and in the Congo Basin. A record for Gabon. MRAC P-A0048-1853/1856 “Rivière Verie, affluent du lac Avanga, Ogooué”.

Clarias buthupogon Sauvage, 1879

Type-locality: *Clarias buthupogon* – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0896.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.1 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from coastal rivers of Benin and Nigeria over rivers Cross, Sanaga, Wouri and Ogowe (Cameroon and Gabon) to the Congo River basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic and Zambia).

Clarias camerunensis Lönnberg, 1895

Clarias duchailui Fowler, 1915 [Synonym: junior, original]

Clarias walkeri Günther, 1896 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Clarias duchailui* – “Gabon”. Holotype: ANSP 8567 [not 8568]. Paratypes: ANSP 8568-74 (7)

Clarias walkeri – “Ogowe River, Gabon”. Holotype: BMNH 1896.5.5.54.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46.6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Volta Basin in Ghana and coastal rivers in Togo to the lower, middle Congo River basin and reported from the upper Congo. Widespread in Lower Guinea, from the Cross in Nigeria and Cameroon to the Loeme in Republic of the Congo

Clarias gabonensis Günther, 1867

Type-locality: *Clarias gabonensis* – “Ogowe River, Gabon”. Holotype: BMNH 1867.5.22.3.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 36 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Ogoewe, Noya, Kouilou and Chiloango River basins in Lower Guinea, and present in the Congo Basin.

Clarias gariepinus (Burchell, 1822)

Occurrence: **introduced**

Maximum length: 170 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: almost Pan-African, absent only from North Africa except Algeria, where it native to the streams in the Tolga oasis at the northern margin of the Sahara, as well as gueltas on the northern slopes of the Tassili n'Ajjer. It is also known from the Tibesti and Ennedi massives in Chad. It is in the Nile but absent from the upper and Lower Guinea regions and the Cape Province and probably also Nogal Province. It has been introduced to other parts of Africa as well as to tropical and subtropical Asia.

Clarias jaensis Boulenger, 1909

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 48.3 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea, known from the Cross (Nigeria), Sanaga, Nyong, Lobe, and Kribi (Cameroon), the Ntem (Cameroon and Gabon), Komo and the Ogoewe (Gabon). Elsewhere, known from the Niger Delta (Nigeria), and the Dja and Sanga (Congo Basin).

Clarias longior Boulenger, 1907

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Nyong, Kribi and Lobe (Cameroon), Ntem (Cameroon and Gabon) and Ogoewe (Gabon).

Clarias pachynema Boulenger, 1903

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35.6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the central and upper Congo River basin. Some records from affluent streams to Pool Malebo and the lower Congo. In the Lower Guinea, it is known from the Sanaga (Cameroon) to the Ogoewe (Gabon). Elsewhere, it has been reported from the Oueme River in Benin (but this record is doubtful).

Clarias platycephalus Boulenger, 1902

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37.6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin, except from the lower Congo and the upper Lualaba and Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu system. In Lower Guinea, it is known from the Sanaga and Kribi rivers (Cameroon), the Ntem River (Cameroon/Gabon) and the Ogoewe River (Gabon).

Clarias submarginatus Peters, 1882

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (D2 / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Kribi and Lobi (Cameroon), Komo and Ntem (Cameroon and Gabon) and the Ogoewe rivers (Gabon).

Gymnallabes typus Günther, 1867

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 29.7 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: restricted to Nigeria (the Niger Delta and Old Calabar (type location)) and western Cam-

eroon (Cross River) and Benin (Lower Oueme). The holotype of *Gymnallabes typus heterocercalis* is reported from Cameroon (not specified). It has also been reported from the Woleu-Ntem River. *Gymnallabes typus* occurs in the Niger Delta and Cross River in Nigeria, and in Oueme River in Benin.

Heterobranchius longifilis Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 150 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: Potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout western, central and southern Africa and, in Lower Guinea, known from the Cross and Sanaga in Cameroon and the Ogoe in Gabon.

Ariidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Vreven and De Vos, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

ARIINAE

Carlarius heudelotii (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)

Arius heudeloti Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 [Synonym: senior, original – Misspellings]

Arius heudelotii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 83 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-75 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the coastal marine waters from Cap Blanc (Mauritania) to Gabon. It enters occasionally in estuaries and brackish waters.

Carlarius latiscutatus (Günther, 1864)

Arius latiscutatus Günther, 1864 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 85 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known along the coasts of western Africa, from Senegal to Angola. Records in Gabon in Komo River (Libreville) and Ogoe (Ngomo). Some authors considered this species as part of the genus *Arius*.

Carlarius parkii (Günther, 1864)

Arius parkii Günther, 1864 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50-80 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from commonly caught in coastal sea-waters from Cap Blanc (Mauritania) to Angola. Two records for Gabon: MRAC P-88019-0122, MNHN 1997-3980.

Amphiliidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Skelton, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

AMPHILIINAE

Amphilius brevis Boulenger, 1902

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 8.4 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: middle and upper Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo. Reports from Loeme, Kouilou-Niari and Ogoe represent the revalidated *Amphilius nigricaudatus*.

Amphilius caudesignatus Skelton, 2007

Type-locality: *Amphilius caudesignatus* – “Kiené Creek, Motobo Village, 1°32'S, 13°32'E, upper Ogoe River system, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 86631. Paratypes: CUMV 80784 (1), 82234 (1), 90864 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.96 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the south-eastern tributaries of the Ogowe, Gabon.

Amphilius lamani Lönnberg & Rendahl, 1920

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 9.6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the type locality (“Kingoyi, at the Luala River” which connects with the lower Congo River). It has also been found in the Luozi region in the lower Congo, before the Inga dam. Several records for Gabon are probable misidentifications.

Amphilius longirostris (Boulenger, 1901)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Sanaga to Ogowe, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon in Lower Guinea, and in the Dja, a tributary of the Sangha.

Amphilius nigricaudatus Pellegrin, 1909

Amphilius nigricaudatus multipunctata Pellegrin, 1909 [Synonym junior, original]

Amphilius brevis non Boulenger, 1902 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Type-locality: *Amphilius nigricaudatus multipunctata* – “Ogooué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1909-0013 (1).

Amphilius nigricaudatus – “Ogowe River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1909-0014 to 0016 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2d / 2021)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from isolated records from southern Cameroon in Nyong to Ntem, and the Ogowe to Loueme rivers.

Amphilius pulcher Pellegrin, 1929

Amphilius pulcher ephippiata Pellegrin, 1929 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Amphilius pulcher ephippiata* – “Sebe River, affluent to Ogooué River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1929-0237 (9).

Amphilius pulcher – “Louessé River, affluent of Kouilou River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1929-0224 (3), MRAC 20650 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, from the Ivindo, Ogowe, Nyanga and Kouilou River basins in Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Paramphilius baudoni (Pellegrin, 1928)

Amphilius baudoni Pellegrin, 1928 [Synonym: senior, original]

Amphilius baudoni uniformis Pellegrin, 1930 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Amphilius baudoni* – “Passa River, Gabon”. Lectotype: MNHN 1928-224. Paralectotypes: MNHN 1928-0225 to 0226 (2); not MRAC 20649 (1).

Amphilius baudoni uniformis – “Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1929-0238 (1) Koumbi River, 1929-0239 (5) Sangha River.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.48 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2010)

Source: Preserved

Distribution and remarks: known in Lower Guinea with scattered records from the Kouilou, Ogowe and Lokoundje rivers. Elsewhere, found in the Sangha-Congo River system.

DOUMEINAE

Doumea gracila Skelton, 2007

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 14,1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (D2 / 2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, from the Nyong to the Ntem rivers, southern Cameroon.

Doumea typica Sauvage, 1879

Type-locality: *Doumea typica* – “Rivière Ogooué à Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0965.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Biguile River to Loueme River, widespread in the Ogowe basin. Coastal and other eastern rivers from Cameroon to Congo. Holotype locality: MNHN A-0965 “Chute de Doumé, Gabon”.

Phractura brevicauda Boulenger, 1911

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: known from the Lobi and Kribi Rivers (Cameroon), the Ogowe and Kouilou basins (Gabon). It is however also known from Zambi from the lower Congo, and from the Sangha River system and in the Salonga area.

Phractura gladysae Pellegrin, 1931

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 12.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, poorly collected and currently known only from type locality, upper Louesse River, Kouilou system. “10 km ten W van Mbigou” MRAC P-83005-0049” (1931), Republic of the Congo.

Phractura intermedia Boulenger, 1911

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from coastal rivers of west central Africa from the Nyong (Cameroon) to the Kouilou (Republic of the Congo). Also reported from the Sanaga River and the Dja drainage (middle Congo River basin) in Cameroon and from the Sangha in Republic of the Congo. Several records from Gabon. Needs more investigations.

Phractura lindica Boulenger, 1902

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 9 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower Congo, Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool), the Ouaka River (tributary of the Ubangui) and in the region of Yangambi. It is also known from the upper Congo River basin. It is probably also present in the Dja River (Sangha basin). Some records for Gabon: MRAC P-80054.1131/0470, P-80051.01098-0112 are probable misidentifications according to the actual known distribution of the species.

Phractura longicauda Boulenger, 1903

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, widespread from the Sanaga River in Cameroon to Loeme, Congo.

Phractura scaphyrhynchura (Vaillant, 1886)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 15 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the Luachimo River (Angola), the Lefini River (Congo), the Makaw River (Kasai system), from the Kululu and Egengo rivers in the Ikela region, from the Tshuapa River and from the Neap River. Reports from the Ogowe (Gabon) probably erroneous, based on the incorrect placing of the type locality.

Phractura stiassny Skelton, 2007

Type-locality: *Phractura stiassny* – “Nyanga River, where street crosses River in Tchibanga, Nyanga River system, 03°00’S, 11°00’E, Gabon”. Holotype: AMNH 232265.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 11.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from a single collection in the Nyanga River at Tchibanga, Gabon.

Malapteruridae

Distributions are mainly taken from Norris (a), in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Malapterurus beninensis Murray, 1855

Malapterurus electricus (non Gmelin, 1789) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Malapterurus minjiriya non Sagua, 1987[Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Ghana to Angola. It is also present on the island of Fernando Po, found from the Cross River to the Chiloango, mostly in lowland habitats, distributed along the coastal plain of central and West Africa from the lower Volta River in Ghana to the Shiloango River. A review of the genus took place in 2002 (Norris), which divided the Gabonese species into two species: *Malapterurus oguensis* and *M. beninensis*.

Malapterurus oguensis Sauvage, 1879

Malapterurus electricus oguensis Sauvage, 1879 [Synonym: senior, original]

Malapterurus electricus (non Gmelin, 1789) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Type-locality: *Malapterurus electricus oguensis* – “Ogôoué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0889.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic reported from the Ivindo River (Ogowe River drainage) and the Nyanga River and Kouilou-Niari system. It has not been verified from the upper (southern) Ogowe River. It is an upland species, generally not found in lowland habitats, where it appears to be replaced by *M. beninensis*. A review of the genus took place in 2002 (Norris), which divided the Gabonese species into two species: *Malapterurus oguensis* and *M. beninensis*. Type locality not in Congo but in Gabon, collected by A. Marche during the P. Savorgan de Brazza expedition in 1876.

Mochokidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Fermon *et al.*, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

CHILOGLANIDINAE

Atopochilus savorgnani Sauvage, 1879

Type-locality: *Atopochilus savorgnani* – “Falls of Doumé, Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0899.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ivindo, Ogowe, Nyanga and Louzibi rivers in Gabon, the Rio Muni in Equatorial Guinea, and the Ntem River in southern Cameroon and Gabon. Type locality in Gabon, collected by A. Marche during the P. Savorgan de Brazza expedition in 1876.

Atopodontus adriaensi Friel & Vigliotta, 2008 (Photo 15)

Type-locality: *Atopodontus adriaensi* – “Okano River at bridge crossing for FOREX logging camp, 0.7165°N, 11.63139°E, Woleu-Ntem Province, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 92188. Paratypes: AMNH 242763 (1); CUMV 92189 (1), 92320 (6, 1 c&s); MRAC 99-055-P-1330-1332 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 10.01 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Lower Guinea, and is documented from rapids in the Ivindo, Okano, Ngounie, and Nyanga rivers of Gabon (Friel and Vigliotta, 2008).

Chiloglanis camerounensis Boulenger, 1904Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.5 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic known from the coastal basins of Cameroon (Sanaga, Lokunje and Kienke rivers), the Rio Muni of Equatorial Guinea, and the Ntem and Ivindo rivers of Gabon. Found also in the Ogowe basin (Okano (CU 80632), near Lambaréné (MRAC P 73002.1911-1921, MRAC P 80027.0089-0096) and Ngounié (MRAC P 99055.1346) (Vigliotta, pers. com.). Recently caught in Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

MOCHOKINAE

Microsynodontis armatus Ng, 2004

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis armatus* – “Balé Creek, 00°31'09"N, 12°47'58"E, Ivindo River drainage, Ogooué-Ivindo Province, Gabon / Crique Balé, Province de l'Ogooué-Ivindo, bassin de l'Ivindo, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 89392. Paratypes: CUMV 86327 (2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.74 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the Ivindo River in northern Gabon.

Microsynodontis batesii Boulenger, 1903Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ntem River drainage in southern Cameroon and northern Gabon, as well as the Campo, Ivindo, Lobe, Nyong and Sanaga River drainages in southern and central Cameroon.

Microsynodontis emarginata Ng, 2004 (Photo 16)*Microsynodontis emarginatus* Ng, 2004 [Grammar agreement]

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis emarginata* – “Kiéne Creek, 01°32'14.1"S, 13°32'43.5"E., Motobo I village, Haut-Ogooué Province, Gabon / Crique Kiéne, Province du Haut Ogooué, village de Motobo I, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 89393. Paratypes: CUMV 80567 (29).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.36 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the upper Ogowe River in south-eastern Gabon.

Microsynodontis hirsuta Ng, 2004*Microsynodontis hirsutus* Ng, 2004 [Grammar agreement]

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis hirsuta* – “Ngomo creek, where it crosses Oyem-Minvol road, 01°41'30.0"N, 11°39'18.9"E, Woleu-Ntem Province, Gabon / Crique Ngomo, Province du Woleu-Ntem au croisement avec la route Oyem-Minvol, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 87040. Paratypes: CUMV 80504 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 6.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality the Nye River (a tributary of the Ntem River) in northern Gabon.

Microsynodontis laevigata Ng, 2004*Microsynodontis laevigatus* Ng, 2004 [Grammar agreement]

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis laevigata* – “Makokou, 00°35'08"N, 12°51'22"E, small creek flowing into Ivindo River, Ivindo River drainage, Ogooué-Ivindo Province, Gabon / Petite crique se jettant dans l'Ivindo à Makokou, Province de l'Ogooué-Ivindo, bassin de la rivière Ivindo, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 89407. Paratypes: CUMV 88265 (13).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 8.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality on the Ivindo River, Makokou in northern Gabon.

Microsynodontis nannoculus Ng, 2004

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 3.91 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality on the Kye River (a tributary of the Ntem River) in eastern Equatorial Guinea. Type-locality of the holotype: MRAC 173145 “Rivière Mamy, un affluent de la rivière Kyé, Guinée Équatoriale”.

Microsynodontis nasutus Ng, 2004

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis nasutus* – “Okano River on rapids 0.5 kilometers south of village of Na, 00°48’35”N, 11°38’47”E, Woleu-Ntem Province, Gabon / Rapides de la rivière Okano 0.5 km au Sud du village de Na, River on rapids 0.5 km S of village of Na, Province du Woleu-Ntem”. Holotype: CUMV 89394. Paratypes: CUMV 86328 (7).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 3.65 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality.

Microsynodontis notata Ng, 2004 (Photo 17)

Microsynodontis notatus Ng, 2004 [Grammar agreement]

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis notata* – “Ezanga River, about midway between Lake Ezanga and Ogooué mainstream, Gabon / Rivière Ezanga, environ à mi-chemin entre le lac Ezanga et le lit majeur de Ogooué, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 80-51-P-839. Paratypes: MRAC 73-2-P-1906-1910 (5), 80-51-P-17 (1), 80-51-P-840-866 (16).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 5.36 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a lower guinea endemic, only known from the type localities in Lower Ogowe (Vigliotta, pers. com.).

Microsynodontis vigilis Ng, 2004 (Photo 18)

Type-locality: *Microsynodontis vigilis* – “Branch of Nzorband creek, near village of Nzorband, 00°34’06.2”S, 10°12’46.4”E, 12 kilometers north of Lambaréné, Moyen-Ogooué Province, Gabon / Gabon: Province du Moyen-Ogooué province, 12 km N de Lambaréné, branche de la crique Nzorband près du village du même nom”. Holotype: CUMV 87039. Paratypes: CUMV 80133 (17).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 6.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality in the lower Ogowe River drainage in Gabon.

Synodontis acanthoperca Friel & Vigliotta, 2006 (Photo 19)

Type-locality: *Synodontis acanthoperca* – “Ogôoué River at and below the rapids of Massoukou (Masuku), 01°39’30”S, 13°32’14”E, Haut-Ogôoué Province, Gabon / Rivière Ogooué au niveau et sous les rapides de Massoukou ‘Masuku), Province du Haut-Ogoué, Gabon”. Holotype: CUMV 89005. Paratypes: AMNH 236128 (4); CUMV 80105 (8), 89006 (2); MRAC A4-13-P-1 (1); SAIAB 74202 (1).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 4.59 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the type locality the Rapids of Massoukou (Masuku) on the Ogowe River and a second population in the rapids on the Louetsi River near Bongolo, in Gabon.

Synodontis albolineatus Pellegrin, 1924

Synodontis albolineata Pellegrin, 1924 [Grammar agreement]

Type-locality: *Synodontis albolineatus* – “Djoua River at Madjingo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1924-0147.

Occurrence: *native*

Maximum length: 17.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic known from the Ntem and Ivindo rivers, Gabon and Cameroon.

Synodontis angelicus Schilthuis, 1891

Synodontis tholloni Boulenger, 1901 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Synodontis tholloni* – “Ogôoué bassin du Gabon (?)”.

Holotype: MNHN 1890-0030.

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the lower. This species is known from upper and central Congo River basin (except in central forest). A synonym *Synodontis tholloni* has its type-locality in Gabon and have been collected by Thollon from French Congo but it seems there is a confusion about the exact location of the collect (Vigliotta, pers. com.).

Synodontis aterrimus Poll & Roberts, 1968

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the central Congo River basin. It is not known from the Kwango, Kasai and Lukenie systems. Some records from the Ngounie and Nyanga in Gabon (MRAC P A2006.2609/2610, P 99090 1984-1990, P 99055 1982-1984, 1366-1367, 1360/1361).

Synodontis batesii Boulenger, 1907

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: in Lower Guinea found in the Nyong, the Ntem of Cameroon, the Ivindo, Ogowe and Ouzibi of Gabon and the Rio Muni in Equatorial Guinea. Elsewhere, found in the Dja and the central Congo River basin.

Synodontis haugi Pellegrin, 1906

Type-locality: *Synodontis haugi* – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1906-0209.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 23.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic known from the Ogowe basin in Gabon. One record in Cameroon too.

Synodontis ngouniensis De Weirdt, Vreven & Fermon, 2008

Synodontis ngoueniensis De Weirdt, Vreven & Fermon, 2008

[Misspellings]

Type-locality: *Synodontis ngouniensis* – “Ngounié-Ogooué River basin, Ngoumié River at Nzoundou, 2°17'15”S, 11°28'55”E, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 99-90-P-1989. Paratypes: At CUMV, MNHN, MRAC.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19.03 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Ngounie River basin and upper Nyanga River basin in Gabon and Republic of the Congo. Type-locality of the holotype: “Bassin de la Ngounié, bassin de l’Ogooué, à Nzoundou” (De Weirdt *et al.*, 2008).

Synodontis nigrita Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 33.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Ntem and Cross River basins in Lower Guinea, and known from the Chad, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Casamance, Geba, Kolente and Volta basins. Found also on the coastal rivers from Ghana to Nigeria and in the Nile and Benoue basins. A sole old record for Gabon: MNHN A-4023 “Doumé” (Marche and Savorgnan de Brazza) is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Synodontis obesus Boulenger, 1898

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 25.8 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Cross, Wouri, Sanaga and possibly the Nyong basins in Lower Guinea and, from Guinea to Cameroon. Some records for Gabon to be verified. Some specimens are difficult to distinguish from *S. rebeli* and a species complex is possible (Fermon, pers. com.).

Synodontis polyodon Vaillant, 1895

Type-locality: *Synodontis polyodon* – “Ogôoué River at Adouma, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1886-0433. Paratypes: MNHN 1886-0434 (1).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 16.8 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic known from the Ogowe River in Gabon.

Synodontis punu Vreven & Milondo, 2009

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5.51 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Nyanga River basin and the Niari (Kouilou) River basin in Republic of the Congo, and from the Ngounie River (Ogowe River basin) in Gabon (Vreven and Milondo, 2009).

Synodontis schoutedeni David, 1936

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 17.1 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the central Congo River basin and Kasai drainage. Also reported from the Kouilou-Niari Basin (Makaka). Two old records for Gabon: MNHN 1886-0430/0431 “Mokaka” (Savorgnan de Brazza) must be verified.

Synodontis tessmanni Pappenheim, 1911

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 13.8 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic known from the Nyong, Ntem and Ivindo rivers.

Synodontis woleuensis Friel & Sullivan, 2008

Type-locality: *Synodontis woleuensis* – “Ébeigne, Woleu River at bridge on Oyem-Mitzic Road, 1.4500°N, 11.5980°E, Woleu-Ntem Province, Gabon / Rivière Woleu au pont sur ta route Oyem-Mitzic, Province du Woleu-Ntem, Ébeigne”. Holotype: CUMV 90993. Paratypes: ZMNH 239445 (1); CUMV 80633 (12); MRAC A1-070-P-2755-2763 (9); SIAB 79462 (1).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 6.47 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from the Woleu River of Gabon (in Equatorial Guinea called the Mbini or Uoro River on modern maps, or the Benito River on older maps) and the Kye (Kie) River, a tributary of the Ntem River, that runs along the border between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (Friel and Sullivan, 2008).

Claroteidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Geerinckx *et al.*, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

CLAROTEINAE

Chrysichthys aluuensis Risch, 1985

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 9.1 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B2ab(ii, iii) / 2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from New Calabar and Imo rivers in Nigeria and the Ntem in Cameroon. Report from the Cross unconfirmed. Observed in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Chrysichthys auratus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809)

Chrysichthys kingsleyae Günther, 1899 [Synonym: junior, original]

Chrysichthys persimilis Günther, 1899 [Synonym: senior, original]

Chrysichthys maurus (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) [Specimens from AMNH 230337]

Type-locality: *Chrysichthys persimilis* – Gabon. Holotype: BMNH 1867.5.22.1.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 57 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in most of the West African hydrographic basins, except in the coastal areas between Gambia and Liberia. Also reported from the Chad and Nile basins. Present from southern Liberia to Cabinda (Angola) and widespread throughout Lower Guinea. *Chrysichthys persimilis* Günther, 1899 is considered as valid (Ferraris, 2000), but are males of *C. auratus* (Geerinckx et al. in Stiassny et al., 2007b).

Chrysichthys dageti Risch, 1992

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the Niari-Kouilou Basin. Records for the Nyanga to be confirmed: CUMV 92364, 80413 (1999), 79939 (1999).

Chrysichthys nigrodigitatus (Lacepède, 1803)

Chrysichthys coriscanus Günther, 1899 [Synonym: junior, original]

Chrysichthys ogowensis Günther, 1899 [Synonym: junior, original]

Chrysichthys maurus (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)

Type-locality: *Chrysichthys ogowensis* – “Kondo-Kondo on Ogowe River, Ghana”. Holotype: BMNH 1896.5.5.66.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Senegal to Cabinda, Angola and widespread and found in most river basins in Lower Guinea.

Chrysichthys ogoensis (Pellegrin, 1900)

Gephyroglanis ogoensis Pellegrin, 1900 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Gephyroglanis ogoensis* – “Ogooué River at Adouma, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1886-0422.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ogowe, Rembo Nkomi and Nyanga rivers, Gabon.

Chrysichthys punctatus Boulenger, 1899

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 15.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Congo River system below the Wagenia Falls (Stanley Falls) to Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool). A sole record for Gabon: MRAC P-98029.2266 1998 “Juste au Sud d’Okondja sur la route de Franceville, crique croisant la route” must be verified.

Chrysichthys thysi Risch, 1985

Type-locality: *Chrysichthys thysi* – “Makokou, Ivindo River, Ogowe-Nyanga River system, Gabon, 0°34’N, 12°52’E”. Holotype: MRAC 73-2-P-1791. Paratypes: MNHN 1886-0148 (1); MRAC 179081 (1), 73-2-P-1787 to 1790 (1, 1, 1, 1)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Ogowe and Nyanga rivers, Gabon (Risch, 1986).

Chrysichthys walkeri Günther, 1899

Chrysichthys kingsleyae Günther, 1899 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 11.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(ii) / 2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Pra Basin in Ghana. It does not occur in Lower Guinea. Identifications of *C. walkeri* in Lower Guinea appear to be misidentifications of mature male of *C. auratus*, or of *C. aluuensis* or *C. thysi*. However, the type-locality of *C. kingsleyae* is: “Ogowe River, Ghana”. Holotype: BMNH 1899.12.23.1, when the Ogowe River is mainly in Gabon.

Gephyroglanis congicus Boulenger, 1899

Chrysichthys congicus [Unknow name]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 43 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Congo system, and reported from the lower Congo and the Lualaba. Specimens under the name *Chrysichthys congicus*, synonym of *G. congicus* from “Tchibanga, riv. Nyanga”, MRAC P-99056.0063-0071 must be checked and must be misidentifications.

AUCHENOGLANIDINAE

Notoglanidium boutchangai (Thys van den Audenaerde, 1965)

Parauchenoglanis boutchangai Thys van den Audenaerde, 1965

[Synonym: senior, original]

Anaspidoglanis boutchangai (Thys van den Audenaerde, 1965) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Parauchenoglanis boutchangai* – “Ngounié River, approximately 02°12’S, 11°30’E, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 153160. Paratypes: MRAC 153161-62 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19.8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic found in the Louetsi River or Ngounie River, Ogowe and Kouilou River basins in Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Notoglanidium macrostoma (Pellegrin, 1909)

Auchenoglanis macrostoma Pellegrin, 1909 [Synonym: senior, original]

Anaspidoglanis macrostoma (Pellegrin, 1909) [Synonym: senior, new]

Anaspidoglanis macrostomus (Pellegrin, 1909) [Synonym: senior, new – Grammar agreement]

Parauchenoglanis macrostoma (Pellegrin, 1909) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Auchenoglanis macrostoma* – “Ogowe River at Ngomo, Gabon, 00°49’S, 09°58’E”. Holotype: MNHN 1909-0017.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and the central Congo Basin to Kisangani. It has been recorded from a small river (Lufili River) in Congo, flowing into the lower Congo. In Lower Guinea it is widespread throughout the region, except in coastal basins north of the Sanaga River.

Parauchenoglanis altipinnis (Boulenger, 1911)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Dja River, central Congo River basin. In Lower Guinea, the species has been reported from the Nyong, Ogowe and Chiloango basins.

Parauchenoglanis balayi (Sauvage, 1879)

Pimelodus balayi Sauvage, 1879 [Synonym: senior, original]

Auchenoglanis balayi (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Parauchenoglanis ballayi (Sauvage, 1879) [Misspellings]

Type-locality: *Pimelodus balayi* – “Ogôoué River at Lopé [? Lopé River], French Congo”. Holotype (unique): MNHN A-0898

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin, with exception of the Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu region. It is also known from the Lower Guinea region where it is widespread in coastal basins from the Sanaga to the Chiloango.

Parauchenoglanis monkei (Keilhack, 1910)

Parauchenoglanis guttatus (Lönnberg, 1895) [Synonym: homonym, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from coastal rivers in Benin to Democratic Republic of the Congo, from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the central Congo River basin. It is also known from the Lower Guinea region from the north-western part of Cameroon, where it is found in the Ndian, Mungo, Wouri and downstream part of the Sanaga. It is present in most coastal basins of Benin, and the Cross River (Nigeria). Record for Gabon under the name *P. guttatus*: ZMA 14008-1964.

Parauchenoglanis pantherinus (Pellegrin, 1929)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 29.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (D2 / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the Ntem basin in southern Cameroon and Gabon. Observed in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.). Some records on Ogowe and nearby Tchibanga to be confirmed.

Parauchenoglanis punctatus (Boulenger, 1902)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 41 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from the lower and central Congo River basin. Some records have been made of the upper Congo River basin as well. It also occurs in the Lower Guinea region where it is found in the Benito and Ogowe rivers.

Schilbeidae

Distributions are mainly taken from De Vos, *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Parailia occidentalis (Pellegrin, 1901)

Ailia occidentalis Pellegrin, 1901 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Ailia occidentalis* – “Cape Lopez, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1885-0404.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in Ogowe and Djoungou River drainages (Gabon) southwards to the drainages of the Kouilou and Loeme (Republic of the Congo), Chiloango, Luculla and Quanza (Angola) and the lower Congo River. Recently caught in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Pareutropius debauwi (Boulenger, 1900)

Eutropiellus debauwi Boulenger, 1900 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin, with exception of the Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu system. It is also known from the Ogowe, Nyanga, Kouilou and Chiloango rivers in the Lower Guinea region. Recently caught in the Komo Basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Schilbe brevianalis (Pellegrin, 1929)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 8.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from Nigeria and Cameroon. Found in the lower courses of the Cross Wouri, Sanaga and Nyong rivers, Cameroon in Lower Guinea. The record of *S. brevianalis* from the Ivindo-Ogowe River by De Vos (1995) is in fact a young specimen of *S. laticeps*, a species previously only known from the Congo Basin. It occurs in coastal rivers near Lagos, as well as in the Kwa Ibo and Cross (Nigeria) rivers in West Africa.

Schilbe grenfelli (Boulenger, 1900)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from throughout the Congo River basin, with exception of the Lufira and Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu system. It is present from Cameroon and Gabon (Nyong, Lokoundje, Ntem, Mitemboni, Nyanga and Ogowe River systems) in the Lower Guinea region.

Schilbe laticeps (Boulenger, 1899)

Schilbe brevianalis (non Pellegrin, 1929) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the central Congo River basin. It is also known from the Ntem and Ogowe rivers in Cameroon and Gabon in the Lower Guinea region.

Schilbe multitaeniatus (Pellegrin, 1913)

Eutropius multitaeniatus Pellegrin, 1913 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Eutropius multitaeniatus* – “Ogôoué [Ogowe] River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1908-0230 to 0231 (1, 1), 1913-0266 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Congo Basin (Sangha/Dja), and in Lower Guinea found in the Nyong, Ntem, Nyanga, Ogowe, N'dogo and Kouilou rivers.

Argentiniiformes

Argentinidae

Glossanodon polli Cohen, 1958

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.05 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 150-630 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed in the tropical central Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Sierra Leone to Gabon.

Microstomatidae

Microstoma microstoma (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 600-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: probably worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from southern Ireland, scattered records in western Mediterranean, also Madeira Islands. One record for Gabon. MNHN 1962-0554.

Nansenia atlantica Blache & Rossignol, 1962

Type-locality: *Nansenia atlantica* – “Off Gabon, west of Pointe Ste. Catherine, 01°55'S, 8°30'E, depth 250-300 m; west of Mayumba, 03°36'S, 09°10'E, depth 130-180 meters”. Syntypes: (2) whereabouts unknown.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-580 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: an endemic species to the area between 20°N to 10°S. Records for Gabon. FB 2738251-252.

Nansenia megalopa Kawaguchi & Butler, 1984

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 14 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1300 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from Senegal to Angola.

Nansenia pelagica Kawaguchi & Butler, 1984

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 10.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the Atlantic, and in the western to eastern central Pacific. It is considered circumtropical and sub-tropical but known only from the tropical Atlantic from 30°N to 20°S.

Xenophthalmichthys danae Regan, 1925

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 10 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1250 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical and sub-tropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from taken at two off-shore localities.

Bathylagidae

Bathylagoides argyrogaster (Norman, 1930)

Bathylagus argyrogaster Norman, 1930 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 11 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 125-300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Indo-West Pacific in Indonesia and in the tropical Atlantic.

Melanolagus bericoides (Borodin, 1929)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 20 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1700 m
 Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the tropical and subtropical Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical waters. In the north-eastern Atlantic and surrounding regional waters, it has been collected off Portugal, Madeira and the Azores. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 159339-1971 is a probable misidentification.

Opisthoproctidae

Dolichopterooides binocularis (Beebe, 1932)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 24.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 960-1200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Gulf of Guinea (00°35'N, 07°02'E) and off South Africa (36°21'S, 07°38'W; 33°21'S, 02°22'E). There are also museum records of this species from Cape Verde and Mauritania, south to Gabon.

Monacoa grimaldii (Zugmayer, 1911)

Opisthoproctus grimaldii Zugmayer, 1911 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 0-4750 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical to subtropical Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Opisthoproctus soleatus Vaillant, 1888

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 10.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 300-4000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Western Ireland to Mauritania and from Sierra Leone to Angola.

Rhynchohyalus natalensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde, 1924)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 16 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 250-775 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira and off Cape Town, South Africa.

Winteria telescopa Brauer, 1901

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 400-2500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal and occur in tropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: occurs in the Gulf of Guinea from off Senegal and Cape Verde south to northern Angola.

Stomiiformes

Gonostomatidae

Bonapartia pedaliota Goode & Bean, 1896

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: subtropical to temperate Atlantic distribution. Eastern Atlantic: known from Rockall Trough, rare north of Gulf of Cadiz, Spain; Canary Islands to Gulf of Guinea and to south to the waters of Congo. At least one record for Gabon: BMNH 1987.9.4.15, "Off Cape Lopez, Gul of Guinea".

Cyclothone acclinidens Garman, 1899

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-4416 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical waters. It is found from about 30°S to 60°N in all oceans. Several records for Gabon at MNHN (1962-0619/0620, 0624-0626).

Cyclothone alba Brauer, 1906

Cyclothone signata alba Brauer, 1906 [Synonym: senior, original]

Cyclothone signata non Garman, 1899 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.4 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 25-4938 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Atlantic Ocean: scattered records from Iceland to the tropical region; Off Saldanha, South Africa, being found primarily between 40°N and 40°S. Eastern central Atlantic: occurs from Mauritania to Angola, including the Cape Verde and Gulf of Guinea Islands. Two records for Gabon under the name *C. signata alba*: MNHN 1962-0592/593.

Cyclothone braueri Jespersen & Tåning, 1926

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 10-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread throughout the eastern central Atlantic, Mauritania to Angola, including the Cape Verde Islands, Gulf of Guinea Islands. It is found between the latitudes of 67°N-40°S. Some records for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0597/0603/0604.

Cyclothone livida Brauer, 1902

Type-locality: *Cyclothone livida* – "Atlantic Ocean". Syntypes: ASUM A19.2.1.6a (15); SNMBR I-10032 (1); SMF 2088-89 (1, 3), 11943 (4); SMNS 4484 (1), 4494 (1); ZMB 17478 (1), 17480-82 (2, 2, 4), 22312 (12); ZMH 8231-32 [? now 10834-35] (2, 2)."

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered records from the northern record of 60°N, 20°W

to Angola. Some records for Gabon: SMF 2088/89, SMF 11943 (Syntypes).

Cyclothone microdon (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 200-5301 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in all Atlantic. A circumglobal species which is found in subtropical to polar waters of both the northern and southern hemispheres. Some records for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0608/0609/0614-0616.

Cyclothone obscura Brauer, 1902

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 900-3500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. It occurs throughout the Eastern central Atlantic.

Cyclothone pallida Brauer, 1902

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 16-4663 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, and is found in tropical, subtropical waters and sub-arctic waters. It occurs throughout the eastern central Atlantic.

Cyclothone parapallida Badcock, 1982

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 6.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-3140 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, distributed throughout tropical areas in the western and central Pacific

and Atlantic Ocean with greatest abundance in the equatorial regions. Its northern limit appears to be around 25°N.

Cyclothone pseudoacclinidens Quérou, 1974

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 500-1600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Bay of Biscay to Cape Point, South Africa.

Cyclothone pseudopallida Mukhacheva, 1964

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 5.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-4938 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circum-globally distributed in tropical, temperate and sub-arctic.

Diplophos taenia Günther, 1873

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 27.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1594 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circum-globally distributed in tropical and subtropical waters and is found primarily between about 40°N and 30°S. Eastern Atlantic: known from Portugal south to Gulf of Guinea, Namibia and South Africa.

Gonostoma atlanticum Norman, 1930

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-1352 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide. Eastern Atlantic: known from Madeira, Canary Islands and Cape Verde;

Senegal to Gulf of Guinea. One record for Gabon: MCZ 142026-1971.

Gonostoma denudatum Rafinesque, 1810

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal south to Angola including the Azores and the Mediterranean. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0637, MCZ 141781-1971, 80070-1971.

Manducus maderensis (Johnson, 1890)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-850 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal, Madeira, and Cape Verde; off southern Africa, ca. 19°S, 05°W. One record for Gabon: MCZ 61476-1971.

Sigmops bathyphilus (Vaillant in Filhol, 1884)

Gonostoma bathyphilum (Vaillant in Filhol, 1884) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 700-3000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered records from 65°30'N, 30°30'W to Namibia; also off Cape Point, South Africa.

Sigmops elongatus (Günther, 1878)

Gonostoma elongatum Günther, 1878 [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 25-4740 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed in tropical to subtropical waters. Mediterranean. Eastern Atlantic: known from scattered records from Iceland south to Cape Verde and Gulf of Guinea; also between 30°S-35°S.

Triplophos hemingi (McArdle, 1901)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 36 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 200-2000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed in tropical waters. This species occurs off Côte d'Ivoire, south (to 18°S) to Angola.

Sternoptychidae

MAUROLICINAE

Maurolicus muelleri (Gmelin, 1789)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 270-1524 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland and Norway to Senegal and from Democratic Republic of the Congo to Namibia. Some records for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0666/0669/0670.

Maurolicus weitzmani Parin & Kobylansky, 1993

Type-locality: *Maurolicus weitzmani* – “North Atlantic, 34°23'N, 75°37'W, depth 100-0 meters”. Holotype: MCZ 64761. Paratypes: MCZ 41630 (4), 64755 (14), 64760 (1); USNM 317840.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1149 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East tropical Atlantic: known between 11°N and 06°S, also at seamounts of Vavilov Ridge. It is found between Mauritania and Sierra Leone and from Gabon to southern Angola, as well as off Ascension Island. Some records for Gabon: USNM 3177840-1963 (Paratype), MCZ 81237/81238-1971.

Valenciennellus tripunctulatus (Esmark, 1871)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from scattered records in Iceland, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, also from Portugal southward to Namibia. Some records for Gabon: MNHN 196-0671/0673-0675.

STERNOPTYCHINAE

Argyrolepecus aculeatus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-2056 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Senegal; reported from Namibia.

Argyrolepecus affinis Garman, 1899Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.4 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic

Depth range: 1-3872 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known occasionally between Azores and Madeira, also from Senegal to Gulf of Guinea. Several records for Gabon.

Argyrolepecus gigas Norman, 1930Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal species, found in the tropical and temperate waters of all oceans. Eastern

Atlantic: known from Portugal to South Africa; northern record from south Iceland.

Argyrolepecus hemigymnus Cocco, 1829Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.1 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from north of British Isles to South Africa, including western Mediterranean. Record for Gabon: MCZ 136372-1970.

Argyrolepecus olfersii (Cuvier, 1829)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-900 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed between subarctic and sub-Antarctic waters, including tropical areas. Eastern Atlantic: known from southern Iceland to Canary Islands and Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. South Pacific: between 30°S and 50°S. Old records from Gabon: MZS 0316-1898/99.

Argyrolepecus sladeni Regan, 1908Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2926 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc, Mauritania to Namibia, from about 15°S northward into the Gulf of Guinea. Record for Gabon: MCZ 135625-1971.

Polyipnus polli Schultz, 1961Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 250-1195 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: characterized as endemic to the subtropical to tropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from continental margins, from the Gulf of Guinea to approximately 25°S to Namibia.

Sternoptyx diaphana Hermann, 1781

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-3676 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered records southwest of Ireland, also from Spain south to Angola, from 20°W to the African coast at approximately 35°S, and is abundant in the Gulf of Guinea and tropical regions of the Atlantic. Some records for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0736/0738/0739/0741.

Sternoptyx pseudobscura Baird, 1971

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 500-2000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the three major oceans, circumglobal tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Portugal south to South Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, along the north-western coast of Africa, near the Azores and scattered in tropical regions.

Phosichthyidae

Ichthyococcus ovatus (Cocco, 1838)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 5.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, subtropical to temperate. Eastern Atlantic: known from scattered records along Azores and the Mediterranean, from Portugal south to Canary Islands, occurs from Cape Verde Islands, south to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the Gulf of Guinea Islands, as well as off Angola and Namibia.

Ichthyococcus polli Blache, 1964

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 9.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-750 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: distributed throughout the central and southern Atlantic Ocean: St. Helena island and western equatorial Atlantic.

Pollichthys mauli (Poll, 1953)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-600 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from as far north as 60°N, 20°W to about 09°S in the south; Canary Islands to off West African coast.

Polymetme thaeocoryla Parin & Borodulina, 1990

Polymetme corythaeola (non Alcock, 1898) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 213-1400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: Preserved

Distribution and remarks: Eastern Atlantic: Known from along the coasts of Europe and Africa, from Ireland to at least 04°S. Records for Gabon: USNM 00304217 (1963), and 225166-5204857 “Golfe de Guinée, off Gabon”.

Vinciguerria attenuata (Cocco, 1838)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 25-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal south to Congo and South Africa, including the Mediterranean. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0651/0652/0654/0655.

Vinciguerria nimbaria (Jordan & Williams, 1895)*Vinciguerria sanzoi* Jespersen & Tåning, 1919 [Synonym: junior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.32 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 20-5000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from 42°N to the tropical region.

Vinciguerria poweriae (Cocco, 1838)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 4.3 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-1500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, in subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Portugal to Cape Verde, including the eastern Mediterranean. One record for Gabon: MCZ 138436-1971 to be checked according to the known distribution of the species.

Yarella blackfordi Goode & Bean, 1896Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 33 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 350-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc, Mauritania to Angola; extending to Walvis Bay, Namibia.

Stomiidae

CHAULIODONTINAE

Chauliodus danae Regan & Trewavas, 1929

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 15 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-3500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal south to Cape Verde. Record for Gabon: MCZ 129217-1970 to be checked according to the known distribution of the species.

Chauliodus schmidtii Ege, 1948Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 23 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania south to Namibia and as far west as 30°W along 10°N.

Chauliodus sloani Bloch & Schneider, 1801Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 200-4700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal range. It mainly occurs in warm and temperate areas, but with several distribution gaps in the southern central Atlantic.

STOMIINAE

Stomias affinis Günther, 1887Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-3182 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania south to Angola.

Stomias boa ferox Reinhardt, 1842*Stomias boa* Reinhardt, 1842 [Synonym: subspecies for Gabon]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 20-800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: North Atlantic: known from north of 30°N. Replaced by *Stomias boa boa* off northern Africa and in the Mediterranean.

Stomias lampropeltis Gibbs, 1969

Stomias colubrinus orientalis Blache, 1963 [Synonym: senior, new]

Stomias colubrinus non Garman, 1899 [Misapplied]

Stomias boa colubrinus non Garman, 1899 [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Stomias colubrinus orientalis* – “Gulf of Guinea”.

Syntypes: MNHN 1964-0405 through 1964-0434

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 29.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from only from Mauritania to Namibia, within 500 miles of the coast.

Stomias longibarbus (Brauer, 1902)

Macrostomias longibarbus Brauer, 1902 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 43 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 400-1463 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Portugal south to Democratic Republic of the Congo; Namibia to South Africa. Record for Gabon: MCZ 130652-1970.

ASTRONESTHINAE

Astronesthes atlanticus Parin & Borodulina, 1996

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 16.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-1200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: endemic to warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean, known from FAO fishing areas 34 and 47.

Astronesthes caulophorus Regan & Trewavas, 1929

Astronestes blanci Blache & Rossignol, 1961 [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Astronestes blanci* – “Gulf of Guinea, 03°36’S, 09°12’E, about 600-750 meters (1350 meters wire out)”. Holotype: MNHN 1961-0305.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: meso- to bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in and likely endemic to the eastern Atlantic above the continental slope of Africa between 23°30’N and 24°S.

Astronesthes decoratus Parin & Borodulina, 2002

Occurrence: *questionable*

Maximum length: 10 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ?-2100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed in the south-eastern Atlantic Ocean. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 133105-1971 must be verified.

Astronesthes haplophos Parin & Borodulina, 1996

Occurrence: *questionable*

Maximum length: 9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 2000-? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from the type locality, 12°07’N, 23°08’W.

Astronesthes macropogon Goodyear & Gibbs, 1970

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Angola. Occurs in the north-western parts

of the eastern central Atlantic and from off the Gabon and Congo coasts. Record for Gabon: MCZ 133330/31-1971.

Astronesthes micropogon Goodyear & Gibbs, 1970

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Namibia.

Astronesthes niger Richardson, 1845

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in tropical and temperate waters of the Atlantic Ocean, namely FAO Areas 34 and 47. This species occurs in the north-western parts of the eastern central Atlantic and from off Gabon, Congo and Ghana coasts. Records for Gabon: MCZ 133271-1971, MNHN 1962-0769/0770.

Astronesthes richardsoni (Poey, 1852)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 275-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania south to Angola, reported from central Namibia. Record for Gabon: UF 233678-1963.

Astronesthes zharovi Parin & Borodulina, 1998

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 11 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 25-1900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known only between the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico (27°N, 86°W) and southern Angola (17°S, 10°E).

Borostomias antarcticus (Lönnberg, 1905)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-2630 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Nunavut south to Bay of Biscay including western Mediterranean. Poorly represented in the eastern central Atlantic with one record off northern Angola and one in the western eastern central Atlantic.

Borostomias elucens (Brauer, 1906)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 500-2500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed circumglobally in tropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from widely distributed in FAO Areas S34 and N47, Madeira south to Angola. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1962-0780.

Borostomias mononema (Regan & Trewavas, 1929)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed species. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Congo, widely distributed in FAO Areas 34 and N47.

Heterophotus ophistoma Regan & Trewavas, 1929

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1420 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara south to Namibia, not recorded close to the coast.

Neonesthes capensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde, 1924)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 17 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 70-1650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Portugal to Mauritania, and from Namibia to South Africa. native for IUCN.

Neonesthes microcephalus Norman, 1930

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 17.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 600-1650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from south of about 03°N, mostly south of 15°S. Caught during the Nansen campaign of 1914 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

MELANOSTOMIINAE

Bathophilus brevis Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 75-1650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gambia south to Namibia.

Bathophilus digitatus (Welsh, 1923)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 17 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 75-550 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal species. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Gibraltar, from Madeira to Sierra Leone; off South Africa.

Bathophilus longipinnis (Pappenheim, 1914)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 10.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 20-1646 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Mauritania, and from Angola to South Africa.

Bathophilus nigerrimus Giglioli, 1882

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 553-1001 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Gibraltar, Western Sahara south to Gabon including western Mediterranean; and off South Africa.

Bathophilus pawneeii Parr, 1927

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-3000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered records from Morocco to Mauritania, Cameroon to Gabon. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1964-0329, USNM 358779.5268374-1963, MCZ 84928-1971.

Bathophilus schizochirus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 10.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: ?-540 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off St. Helena. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 84935-1971 is a probable misidentification.

Bathophilus vaillanti (Zugmayer, 1911)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 18 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 0-4900 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs from Portugal and the off Azores, south to the Canary Islands and Mauritania and off Gabon and Namibia. A sole record for Gabon: BMNH 1988-2-25-15 “Large du Cap Lopez” is a probable misidentification.

Echiostoma barbatum Lowe, 1843

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 36.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 30-4200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to South Africa except the Gulf of Guinea.

Eustomias achirus Parin & Pokhil'skaya, 1974

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 16.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 0-900 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara south to Angola. There is some uncertainty regarding the identification of specimens from the Atlantic in part based on the wide geographic separation from the type locality in the South Pacific.

Eustomias bigelowi Welsh, 1923

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 19.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-653 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from 20-35°N and 00-25°S in the Atlantic.

Eustomias cryptobulbus Clarke, 2001

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 16.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-975 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal distribution. Known from four stations in the south-east Atlantic.

Eustomias dendriticus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 130-500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed in equatorial to subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from in subtropical waters.

Eustomias enbarbatus Welsh, 1923

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 21.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 0-800 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Namibia (not known from the Gulf of Guinea). Record for Gabon: MCZ 97744-1970.

Eustomias filifer (Gilchrist, 1906)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 23.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Gibraltar south to Guinea, also from Namibia to South Africa.

Eustomias furcifer Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 20.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-1592 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from one record from 13°S 09°W.

Eustomias lipochirus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 23.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: ?-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Gabon, and off South Africa.

Eustomias macronema Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 17.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: ?-630 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: preserved
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: roughly between 35°-20°N; near 30°W between 20°-25°S. One record for Gabon: MCZ 60369-1971.

Eustomias macrurus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 27.6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 100-700 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west of 15°W between the equator and 06°N, and from 13°S-17°S between 05°W and 10°W.

Eustomias melanonema Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 14.78 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 0-680 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from the vicinity of Cape Verde to just south of the equator in the Gulf of Guinea.

Eustomias monoclonoides Clarke, 1999

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 12.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-4500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from three closely located stations in the Gulf of Guinea.

Eustomias obscurus Vaillant, 1884

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 22.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 0-4548 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal and the Azores south to Guinea, and from Democratic Republic of the Congo to Namibia. It extends from the Cape Verde Islands in a south-easterly line to off South Africa, but does not occur in the Gulf of Guinea. One record off Gabon: FB 2744526.

Eustomias satterleei Beebe, 1933

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 17.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1829 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: 40-20°N and 80-30°W in the North Atlantic; near 20°S and 30°W in the South Atlantic.

Eustomias schmidtii Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 21.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: recorded from widely scattered localities in subtropical to temperate waters. Atlantic and Pacific: between 35-40°N and 30-35°S, primarily in boundary currents or equatorial waters; generally absent from gyres.

Eustomias simplex Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable
Maximum length: 22.4 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 100?-1200 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: probably cosmopolitan. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco to Western Sahara.

Flagellostomias boureei (Zugmayer, 1913)

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 32.2 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 0-3000 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain southward to South Africa. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1964-0367, MCZ 168062-1971.

Leptostomias longibarba Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: *possible*
Maximum length: 32.5 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: ? m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from between Ireland and the Azores; Canary Islands to South Africa but not recorded from the Gulf of Guinea.

Melanostomias biseriatus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: *possible*
Maximum length: 25 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: mesopelagic
Depth range: 620-760 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Western Sahara and at Cameroon.

Melanostomias melanops Brauer, 1902

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 26 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 350-1024 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal species. Atlantic Ocean: northern Atlantic between 35°N-08°N (not occurring in the southern Sargasso Sea), Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; southwestern Atlantic between 10°S and 30°S. One record for Gabon: SFM-23089 1989.

Melanostomias paucilaternatus Parin & Pokhil'skaya, 1978

Occurrence: questionable
Maximum length: 20.1 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 150-2000 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: South Atlantic: known from only from two locations, 18°S, 14°W and 27°S, 03°E.

Melanostomias tentaculatus (Regan & Trewavas, 1930)

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 24 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 30-950 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira to Angola, but not known between Mauritania and Guinea.

Melanostomias valdiviae Brauer, 1902

Occurrence: questionable
Maximum length: 24.1 cm TL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 40-1600 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal species that inhabits subtropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from between 41°N and 28°N, one record at about 30°N, 18°W, and west of South Africa.

Odontostomias masticopogon Norman, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-900 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Eastern Atlantic: known from Occurring mostly close to the continental shelf between 13°N and 11°S.

Odontostomias micropogon Norman, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 29.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0?-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: endemic to the Eastern central Atlantic: found from Senegal to Angola. Records for Gabon: BMNH 1988.10.27.7-10, “Off Gabon”, USNM 298141.5183061-1963, USNM 301030-1963.

Pachystomias microdon (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 22.1 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: meso- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 660-4000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed in tropical to temperate zones. Eastern Atlantic: known from scattered records from 50°N-31°N, then between 16°N-18°S and from 28°S-37°S but not taken close to the continent south of the equator, from Senegal to Namibia, including Ascension and St. Helena Islands.

Photonectes leucospilus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 20.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 500-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Guinea, and also Angola.

Photonectes margarita (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 39.6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-5087 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Mauritania and from Gabon to Namibia.

Photonectes mirabilis Parr, 1927

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 16.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: ?-1500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Mauritania. One record of this species in the eastern central Atlantic from off the Cape Verde Islands.

Photonectes parvimanus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Photonectes fimbria Regan & Trewavas, 1930 [Synonym: junior, original]
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 24.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1463 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira and Canary Islands and off South Africa. Record for Gabon: MCZ 55080-1970.

Thysanactis dentex Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 18 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 75-1500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from common in mid-ocean between 10°N and 05°S, single record at 19°S-05°W and at 30°S-05°E.

Trigonolampa miriceps Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 32 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-1860 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from 65°N (between Greenland to Iceland) to about 44°N. Two records at 26°N-16°W and 11°N-24°W.

MALACOSTEINAE

Aristostomias grimaldii Zugmayer, 1913

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 18.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 25-800 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from one record at 30°45'40"N, 25°47'00"W.

Aristostomias lunifer Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 17 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 120-1280 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed species, except in the eastern Pacific Eastern Atlantic: known from Madeira to the Canary Islands.

Aristostomias polydactylus Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 22 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 25-1110 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Senegal and a single record at 02°S-19°W. One record for Gabon: USNM 296789.5180013-1971.

Aristostomias xenostoma Regan & Trewavas, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 15 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-800 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Records for Gabon: USNM 296796-1971, 296791-1971.

Malacosteus niger Ayres, 1848

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25.6 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 500-3886 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in all oceans from Arctic latitudes at 66°N to approx. 30°S in the southern hemisphere. Records for Gabon: MCZ 131803-1971; MNHN 1964-0368.

Photostomias atrox (Alcock, 1890)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 15.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 141-533 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical: subtropical and tropical waters of the eastern North Atlantic and throughout the South Atlantic to 23°53'S. A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 60385-1971 must be verified.

Photostomias goodyeari Kenaley & Hartel, 2005

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 17.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 85-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: tropical and subtropical waters of the North Atlantic, including the Gulf of Mexico. One record for Gabon: MCZ 131465-1971.

Photostomias guernei Collett, 1889

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 16 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1138-3100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Portugal to Mauritania, widely distributed within the eastern central Atlantic from off Côte d'Ivoire to the Congo, including the Gulf of Guinea.

Photostomias lucingens Kenaley, 2009

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 10.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ?-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Pacific and Eastern South Atlantic (from 05°S to 23°S). A sole record for Gabon: MCZ 131736-1971 is a probable misidentification.

Ateleopodiformes

Ateleopodidae

Guentherus altivela Osório, 1917

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 200-800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to South Africa.

Ijimaia loppei Roule, 1922

Ateleopus barnardi Poll, 1953 [Synonym: junior, original]

Ijimaia barnardi (Poll, 1953) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 200-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to South Africa. Known in the area under the name *Ateleopus barnardi*.

Aulopiformes

Aulopidae

Aulopus cadenati Poll, 1953

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal to bathydemersal

Depth range: 50-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: South-eastern Atlantic: It has been suggested that it is restricted to the tropical waters of north-western Africa, from southern Senegal to central Angola including the Cape Verde Islands.

Aulopus filamentosus (Bloch, 1792)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 44 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal to bathydemersal

Depth range: 50-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Canary Islands south to Cape Verde and Senegal. Some records for Gabon are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Chlorophthalmidae

Chlorophthalmus agassizi Bonaparte, 1840

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 50-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in temperate and tropical regions. Eastern Atlantic: known from Spain to at least 19°S, including the Mediterranean, Canary Islands and Cape Verde.

Chlorophthalmus atlanticus Poll, 1953

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 240-270 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off West Africa from Mauritania South to northern Namibia. Records for Gabon: UF 110547-1963, RBINS 151-1949.

Parasudis fraserbrunneri (Poll, 1953)

Parasudis fraser [Probably spelling error]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25.3 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 100-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from 21°N (Cap Blanc) to 07°S. Reported from Namibia.

Parasudis truculenta (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 130-550 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: western Atlantic and North-West Atlantic. Records for Gabon: UF 110564-1963, CUMV 48224-1963 are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Ipnopidae

Bathymicrops regis Hjort & Koefoed, 1912

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 3300-5782 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off North-West Africa from Morocco south to Gabon and east of the mid-Atlantic ridge between 30° to 00°N, also off Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Bathypterois atricolor Alcock, 1896

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20.4 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 250-5150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, excluding the western Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Liberia to Nigeria. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1978-0479.

Bathypterois grillator (Goode & Bean, 1886)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 43.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 878-4720 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical to warm temperate Atlantic. Found off the coast of Morocco and Western Sahara, and has been reported from Nigeria, and Cameroon. This species ranges from Cape Blanc (Mauritania) to deep-water sites in the Gulf of Guinea, and off shore along the Atlantic ridge south to 15°S.

Bathypterois phenax Parr, 1928

Bathypterois ater Gilchrist, 1906 [Synonym: questionable, original]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 800-2657 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Sierra Leone and Liberia and as well as the Gulf of Guinea Islands, and off Angola and off South Africa (as *Bathypterois ater*).

Bathypterois quadrifilis Günther, 1878

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 402-1408 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea region. Records for Gabon: UF 39274-1963, 136812-1963, MNHN 1987-1017.

Bathytyphlops sewelli (Norman, 1939)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 2980-4200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Azores, Cape Verde to Nigeria.

Scopelarchidae

Benthalbella infans Zugmayer, 1911
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 13.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-4740 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally in warmer temperate to tropical waters. Widespread throughout the Eastern central Atlantic but recorded mainly between 30°N to 15°N; Unknown from the Gulf of Guinea and it shows up occasionally less commonly south of the Gulf.

Scopelarchoides danae Johnson, 1974
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1850 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to subtropical waters, except Mediterranean Sea. Eastern central Atlantic: known from numerous records within the area, all but one are from stations within the Gulf of Guinea (ca 05°N to 11°S and east of 15°W). Records for Gabon: MCZ 70399, 70424/425, 70412/413-1971.

Scopelarchus analis (Brauer, 1902)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12.6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-820 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in all warmer temperate to tropical waters. In Western Africa it is found from Morocco to Angola including the Azores, Cape Verde and Canary Islands. Records for Gabon: MCZ 69365-1970, 69400/401-1971.

Scopelarchus guentheri Alcock, 1896
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-4000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: present in all subtropical and tropical waters worldwide. However, distribution in the eastern central Atlantic is uncertain. One record for Gabon: MCZ 70958-1971.

Notosudidae

Ahliesaurus berryi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall, 1976
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 26.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical Atlantic: found in West Africa from Morocco south to Mauritania to South Africa, including the Cape Verde, Canary Islands and Azores.

Scopelosaurus argenteus (Maul, 1954)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 21.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 100-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off north-western Africa, including Azores, Madeira, southern Portugal, and Bay of Biscay; more rarely in equatorial Africa, known from Morocco south to Equatorial Guinea, as well as Cape Verde, Ascension and St Helena.

Giganturidae

Gigantura chuni Brauer, 1901
Gigantura vorax Regan, 1925 [Synonym: junior, original]
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 15,6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 30-1500 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widespread in tropical and subtropical waters worldwide. Eastern Atlantic: known from about 20°N to 10°S, including the Gulf of Guinea.

Gigantura indica Brauer, 1901

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 20.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 17-2100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to subtropical waters. Eastern central Atlantic: distributed from Morocco southward to Angola, including the Cape Verde Islands.

Synodontidae

SYNODONTINAE

Synodus synodus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 43 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated, benthic

Depth range: 0-295 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Ascension and St. Helena Islands, off West Africa from the Cape Verde Islands, Senegal, and in the Gulf of Guinea from São Tome island. It has also been confirmed off Gabon. Observed during scientific dives in Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Trachinocephalus myops (Forster, 1801)

Synodus myops (Forster, 1801) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated, benthic

Depth range: 0-430 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Gabon, including Saint Helena and Ascension Islands. Observed caught by a trawler on the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Species complex with

Trachinocephalus myops formerly circumtropical, is now restricted to the Atlantic Ocean.

HARPADONTINAE

Saurida parri Norman, 1935

Saurida brasiliensis non Norman, 1935 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 18-410 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: distributed in the eastern Atlantic from Mauritania to Angola, as well as Ascension Island and the Cape Verde Islands. Observed during scientific dives in Port-Gentil (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Some authors considered this species as valid, others synonym of *S. brasiliensis*.

Bathysauridae

Bathysaurus mollis Günther, 1878

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 78 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathybenthic

Depth range: 1550-4903 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal between latitude 50°N-20°S except tropical eastern Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Northern Ireland, Morocco to Gabon.

Paralepididae

The exact distribution of species in the Paralepididae family is poorly known at this time due to its rarity.

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte, 1840)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide distribution from the Arctic to Antarctic.

Dolichosudis fuliginosa Post, 1969

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24.4 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 600-1200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from the Gulf of Guinea.

Lestidiops affinis (Ege, 1930)
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 11.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Eastern central Atlantic: recorded from the Canary Islands, and it is also found from Morocco to Angola.

Lestidiops jayakari (Boulenger, 1889)
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters.

Lestidiops similis (Ege, 1933)
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 200-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to Angola.

Lestidiops sphyrenoides (Risso, 1820)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 39 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 50-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off-shore between the Cape Verde and Canary Islands and from Morocco to Gabon.

Lestidium atlanticum Borodin, 1928
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-1270 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in tropical and subtropical waters of the three major oceans. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Angola.

Lestrolepis intermedia (Poey, 1868)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 33.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 10-2700 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical in all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to Angola. One record for Gabon: MCZ 68164-1971.

Macroparalepis affinis Ege, 1933
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 55 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: antitropical in distribution. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Angola and the Cape Verde Islands, although the North and South subpopulations are disjunct. Collected by the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Magnisudis atlantica (Krøyer, 1868)
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 56 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 0-4750 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: from Arctic to Antarctic.

Paralepis coregonoides Risso, 1820

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-1032 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: restricted to the North Atlantic and adjacent seas. Human observations in Gabon: FISH 1703231/1741312-1964.

Paralepis elongata (Brauer, 1906)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ?-3000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Indian and Atlantic: known in tropical waters. One record for Gabon: FB 16444656.

Sudis atrox Rofen, 1963

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 12.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 30-2250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from one locality near the equator at 25°W.

Sudis hyalina Rafinesque, 1810

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 200-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, broadly distributed, from 50°N à 40°S. Poorly known North Atlantic species recorded near the Canary Islands. Its distribution along the West African coast has not yet been confirmed. However, numerous MCZ records indicate this species occurs in the

Gulf of Guinea, the eastern central Atlantic and southern Atlantic Oceans. Records for Gabon: MCZ 67829/68296-1971.

Evermannellidae

Evermannella balbo (Risso, 1820)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.85 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal and Azores to Congo, and from Namibia to South Africa including the Mediterranean.

Evermannella melanoderma Parr, 1928

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 12.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 500-800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from widespread between 30°N and 05°S, excluding the Mediterranean.

Odontostomops normalops (Parr, 1928)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 400-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Morocco south to Angola, including the Cape Verde Islands, recorded mainly between 05°N and south of the equator.

Alepisauridae

Alepisaurus brevisrostris Gibbs, 1960

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 96 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 640-1591 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Widespread in the eastern central Atlantic but recorded mainly between 05°N and south of the equator, recorded off the coast of West Africa.

Alepisaurus ferox Lowe, 1833

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 215 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1830 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal.

Myctophiformes

Neoscopelidae

Scopelengys tristis Alcock, 1890

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 400-1830 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan species. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Morocco to Angola, 10°S, one record from South Africa.

Myctophidae

GYMNOSCOPELINAE

Lampichthys procerus (Brauer, 1904)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 10 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in the southern hemisphere in the region of the subtropical convergence. Eastern Atlantic: known from south of 23°S. Two isolated records from south of Cape Lopez (00.60°S, 08.75°E) and west of Mayumba (00.38°S, 10.63°E) are questionable.

Notoscopelus caudispinosus (Johnson, 1863)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-360 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Namibia, between 35°N and 00°S, but it is absent in the Mauritanian upwelling region, Gulf of Guinea and eastern South Atlantic.

Notoscopelus resplendens (Richardson, 1845)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2121 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found throughout the eastern Atlantic, but it is absent from the Gulf of Guinea. Records for Gabon: MCZ 103944/103945-1971.

NOTOLYCHNINAE

Notolychnus valdiviae (Brauer, 1904)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.3 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 25-700 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide distribution in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from west of British Isles and Bay of Biscay to South Africa. Records for Gabon: MCZ 105052/105053/105054-1971.

LAMPANYCTINAE

Bolinichthys indicus (Nafpaktitis & Nafpaktitis, 1969)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 25-900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain to Mauritania, and from Namibia to South Africa.

Records for Gabon: MCZ 124504-1970, 124552/124553-1971, 1555050-1971.

Bolinichthys photothorax (Parr, 1928)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 40-750 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Record for Gabon: MCZ 123928-1971.

Bolinichthys supralateralis (Parr, 1928)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-850 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from single record at 45°41'N, 13°42'W; also between 14°N and 06°S.

Ceratoscopelus townsendi (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 18.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal but mainly found in Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Cabo Verde Islands to Namibia.

Ceratoscopelus warmingii (Lütken, 1892)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2014 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: 35°N (Eastern limit) and 42°N (Western limit) south to the subtropical convergence. Eastern central Atlantic: 42°N-45°S, but is appar-

ently absent in Mauritanian upwelling region. Records for Gabon: MCZ 11763-1971, 122307/308-1971.

Lampadena anomala Parr, 1928

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 330-2000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola, found in the area between 38°N and 17°S, but it is apparently absent from the Gulf of Guinea.

Lampadena chavesi Collett, 1905

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-800 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: about 41°N to about north of 26°N, and between 13°S and 38°S in western sector and to 33°S in eastern sector.

Lampadena luminosa (Garman, 1899)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-1021 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found in the area between about 20°N-16°S. Record for Gabon: MCZ 102965-1971.

Lampanyctus alatus Goode & Bean, 1896

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-1500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to South Africa (gap between the South Equatorial Counter Current and Benguela Current). Records for Gabon: MCZ 114021-1971, 113943-945-1971.

Lampanyctus cuprarius Tåning, 1928*Nannobranchium cuprarium* (Tåning, 1928) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: bipolar in subtropical waters. An Atlantic endemic and has a disjunct distribution in the eastern Atlantic between 36°N-15°N and between about 00°-30°S. Record for Gabon: MCZ 112921-1970.

Lampanyctus festivus Tåning, 1928Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-1052 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: North to about 40°N, with isolates to 50°N and from about 13°S to the subtropical convergence. Record for Gabon: MCZ 112520-1970.

Lampanyctus isaacsi Wisner, 1974*Nannobranchium isaacsi* (Wisner, 1974) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: found only in the Mauritanian upwelling region (20°N-05°N), mainly the east of 30°W, and in the Guinean province south to about 16°S in the Angola Current, but to about 03°S in the region of 20°W. Specimens records for Gabon: MCZ 58399-1971, 55140/141-1971.

Lampanyctus lineatus Tåning, 1928*Nannobranchium lineatum* (Tåning, 1928) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 23.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 60-1150 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical waters of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from disjunct distribution between 35°N-27°S and in Agulhas water pockets (absent over the upwelling region between 17°N-09°N, east of 30°W). Record for Gabon: MCZ 112258-1970.

Lampanyctus macdonaldi (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 16 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 60-1464 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: collected mainly between the subtropical convergence zone and the Antarctic polar front. In the north Atlantic, it can be found between 65°N and 47°N with isolates down to Western Sahara. In the Southern Ocean, it is found between 60°-63°S, 90°-120°W and in the Falkland Current Region at about 52°S, 43°W (Hulley 1986). Numerous published occurrence records indicate that this species is circumglobal. One record for Gabon: USNM 219784.5078341-1963.

Lampanyctus nobilis Tåning, 1928Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.4 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, found in tropical waters west of 09°W between 22°N-21°S (Mauritania to Angola), and it is absent in the Gulf of Guinea and south-eastern Atlantic.

Lampanyctus photonotus Parr, 1928Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-1100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: 55°N-30°S but absent in the Benguela upwelling region, Gulf of Guinea and

in tropical waters of eastern sector between 00° and 15°S. It is also found throughout western sector of North Atlantic to 42°N (isolates to 52°N). Record for Gabon: MCZ 111843-1970.

Lampanyctus tenuiformis (Brauer, 1906)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to the Angola Current, excluding the Gulf of Guinea. Record for Gabon: MCZ 110836-1971.

Lepidophanes guentheri (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 40-750 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean endemic: found between about 42°N and 50°S, but apparently absent from Benguela upwelling region. Records for Gabon: MCZ 108541-1971, 108734/735/736-1971, BMNH 1948-5.14.507-508.

Taaningichthys bathyphilus (Tåning, 1928)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 400-1550 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal between 43°N and 68°S in all oceans.

DIAPHINAE

Diaphus bertelseni Nafpaktitis, 1966

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Portugal to Mauritania; Gabon to Angola.

Diaphus brachycephalus Tåning, 1928

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 30-600 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola, found in the area west of 08°W between 34°N to 23°S, but it is absent from Mauritanian upwelling region and the south-east sector east of 08°W. Record for Gabon: MCZ 121548-1970.

Diaphus dumerilii (Bleeker, 1856)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-805 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic, probably an Atlantic endemic: Canary Islands, 20°N (inshore from 29°N) to about 10°S west of 00°, with disjunct distribution between 14°N and 08°N, but to 23°S east of 00°.

Diaphus effulgens (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: *questionable*

Maximum length: 15 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: epi- to abyssopelagic

Depth range: 0-6000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from 40° to 17°N, from 19°S to subtropical convergence zone. Record for Gabon: MCZ 110125-1970.

Diaphus holti Tåning, 1918

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 40-777 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay including the Mediterranean to Liberia (uncommon between Morocco to Mauritania). Records for Gabon: MCZ 120593-596-1971.

Diaphus lucidus (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2999 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from disjunct distribution from Morocco-Angola (gap in 17°N-11°N). Record for Gabon: MCZ 120433-1971.

Diaphus luetkeni (Brauer, 1904)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 40-750 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical waters with extensions into higher latitudes in western boundary currents. Known from about 24°N to about 10°S in the eastern Atlantic. Records for Gabon: MCZ 120265-267-1971, 120157-1971.

Diaphus metopoclampus (Cocco, 1829)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 7.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 80-1085 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles to Mauritania including western Mediterranean, but isolated specimens to Liberia and South Africa. Native for IUCN.

Diaphus mollis Tåning, 1928

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 50-600 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Namibia, found throughout the eastern central Atlantic area, but it is absent in the Mauritanian upwelling region, the Gulf of Guinea and the south-eastern sector. Record for Gabon: MCZ 119758-1970.

Diaphus perspicillatus (Ogilby, 1898)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa (Agulhas Water pockets), found in the area west of 08°W and between 28°N and 20°S, but it is absent in the Mauritanian upwelling region, the Gulf of Guinea, and the eastern central and southern Atlantic.

Diaphus splendidus (Brauer, 1904)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: epi- to hadopelagic

Depth range: 0-8000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal distribution in most tropical areas. Eastern Atlantic: known from between 30°N and about 19°N and between 07°N and 11°S (uncommon over the Mauritanian upwelling region).

Diaphus taaningi Norman, 1930

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 40-475 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic endemic: found from the Mauritanian upwelling region and Gulf of Guinea, south to 23°S. Record for Gabon: BMNH 1930.1.12.835 and one human observation: NIWA 21142-1927.

Diaphus vanhoeffeni (Brauer, 1906)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.2 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 40-750 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic endemic: From 20°N to 15°S, with western limit at about 30°W. Records for Gabon: MCZ 118143-146-1971.

Lobianchia dofleini (Zugmayer, 1911)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: abyssopelagic
 Depth range: 0-4000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: between 50°N and 40°S including the Mediterranean but with a distributional gap between 08°S and 13°S in the eastern Atlantic. Records for Gabon: MCZ 107683/684-1971, 150399-1971, 107893/864-1971.

Lobianchia gemellarii (Cocco, 1838)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 25-800 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southwest of Ireland and Bay of Biscay to Mauritania and from Gabon to Namibia including some records in the Mediterranean.

MYCTOPHINAE

Benthosema suborbitale (Gilbert, 1913)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 3.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-2500 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate waters, but with a distinct equatorial gap in the Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco to Mauri-

tania and from Liberia to Namibia (absent in Mauritanian upwelling region).

Centrobranchus nigroocellatus (Günther, 1873)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: mesopelagic
 Depth range: 0-700 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Senegal and from Gabon to Angola. Record for Gabon: MCZ 123278-1971.

Diogenichthys atlanticus (Tåning, 1928)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 2.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1250 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: widely but unevenly distributed between 50°N and 48°S, less abundant or absent in regions of low productivity. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1964-0442, MCZ 117948-1971.

Electrona risso (Cocco, 1829)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 8.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 90-1485 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles to Namibia, also the Mediterranean (gap across region of cyclonic gyre between the South Equatorial Counter Current and western branch of Benguela Current (05°S-13°S)).

Gonichthys cocco (Cocco, 1829)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1450 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Liberia and from Angola to South Africa including eastern Mediterranean.

Hygophum macrochir (Günther, 1864)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-750 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Recorded between about 18°N and 03°S at about 20°W, but about 12°S in Angola Current. Records for Gabon: MCZ 89415/416-1971, 115195/196-1971, 115261-1971

Hygophum reinhardtii (Lütken, 1892)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1050 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Namibia (gap over region of cyclonic gyre 04°-06°S). Record for Gabon: MCZ 114992-1971.

Hygophum taaningi Becker, 1965

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 250-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean endemic: South of about 40°N to 30°S in the western Atlantic and to about 22°S in eastern Atlantic. Record for Gabon: MCZ 114617-1970.

Loweina rara (Lütken, 1892)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 4.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 1-1050 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: found between 46°N and 26°S, distributed between diagonal 36°N / 32°N and about 05°N, and in the eastern sector between 08°S and 26°S. However, one record has been recorded from 36°S in the Atlantic Ocean; Two regions probably linked in Gulf of Guinea via Equatorial Counter Current system.

Myctophum affine (Lütken, 1892)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-600 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic endemic: known from Mauritania to the Angola Current and its range in the eastern Atlantic spans between 24°N and 04°S and eastern sector south to 21°S, with tongue-like western extension to 05°W, including the Gulf of Guinea. Records for Gabon: CUMV 64200-1961, MNHN 1964-0472/0473, 0476, 0492, 0502, MCZ 106772-775-1971, 106832-1971.

Myctophum asperum Richardson, 1845

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1948 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to South Africa (Agulhas water pockets), found in the area between 22°N-10°S, and in the Equatorial Current System, from the Gulf of Guinea down to 08°S. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1964-0453, 1964-0456, MCZ 106337-1971, 106474-1971. Doubtful for the genus: *Dasyscopelus* according to Martin *et al.*, 2018.

Myctophum nitidulum Garman, 1899

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1537 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in all tropical and subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco to South Africa (as expatriates in Agulhas water pockets).

Myctophum obtusirostre Tåning, 1928

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-700 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, found in the area between 22°N-11°S, but it is apparently absent in equatorial waters and in the eastern south Atlantic. Doubtful for the genus: *Dasyscopelus* as *D. obtusirostris* according to Martin *et al.*, 2018.

Myctophum spinosum (Steindachner, 1867)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-700 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical waters of the Indian, Pacific, Indo-Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Doubtful for the genus: *Dasyscopelus* as *D. spinosus* according to Martin *et al.*, 2018.

Symbolophorus krefftii Hulley, 1981

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 11.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from east of 30°W, between 20°N-04°S and probably farther south to about 18°S in the Angola Current; Commonly distributed in the Atlantic Ocean in the eastern sector between 24°N-04°S and 07°S-20°S, but probably representing continuous distribution through Gulf of Guinea, but seasonally less abundant in the Mauritanian Upwelling Region.

Lampriformes

Lampridae

Lampris guttatus (Brünnich, 1788)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: epi- to mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Norway and Greenland to Senegal and south of Angola, also Mediterranean.

Lophotidae

Eumecichthys fiski (Günther, 1890)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 150 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ?-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: probably worldwide. In Atlantic, this species is known from False Bay, South Africa and from the Gulf of Guinea.

Radiicephalidae

Radiicephalus elongatus Osório, 1917

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 76 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: mesopelagic

Depth range: 0-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Morocco and the Azores southward to Cape Point, South Africa.

Trachipteridae

Desmodema polystictum (Ogilby, 1898)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 110 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from 16°11'N to Namibia and South Africa (one specimen washed ashore at Xora River and one found in the tide pool at Simonstown, False Bay), distributed off Senegal, Gambia,

Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone. It also occurs in Angola.

Trachipterus arcticus (Brünnich, 1788)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 300 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the North Sea off Norway and Iceland to South Africa.

Trachipterus trachipterus (Gmelin, 1789)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 300 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from western Mediterranean and from Morocco to Namibia; also, off Table Bay, South Africa.

Zu cristatus (Bonelli, 1820)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 118 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ?-950 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in the tropical through temperate Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans.

Regalecidae

Regalecus glesne Ascanius, 1772

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 800 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 15-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: widely distributed, including the Mediterranean.

Zeiformes

Oreosomatidae

OREOSOMATINAE

Alloctytus guineensis Trunov & Kukuev, 1982

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 23.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 230-1900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania (17°27'N) to Angola (11°07'S) and one single record in the subtropics caught off South Africa at 33°19'S, 02°20'E.

Alloctytus verrucosus (Gilchrist, 1906)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 42.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1800 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Mauritania, Gulf of Guinea, Namibia and South Africa.

Parazenidae

CYTTOPSINAE

Cyttopsis rosea (Lowe, 1843)

Cyttopsis roseus (Lowe, 1843) [Grammar agreement]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 150-730 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay round the South African coast to Natal.

Zeniontidae

Zenion hololepis (Goode & Bean, 1896)

Zenion longipinnis Kotthaus, 1970 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 180-650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania south to Angola, including Ascension and St. Helena Islands.

Grammicolepididae

GRAMMICOLEPIDINAE

Grammicolepis brachiusculus Poey, 1873

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 64 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 250-1026 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain to the Gulf of Guinea and southward to Durban, South Africa.

Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi Gilchrist, 1922

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 128-885 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, off Senegal, and off South Africa; reported from Namibia. Records for Gabon: ISH 33-1980, UF 138545/546-1963.

Zeidae

Zenopsis conchifer (Lowe, 1852)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the northern British Isles south to the Bay of Biscay and south along West Africa to South Africa including Madeira, the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, the Azores and the São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Caught during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Zeus faber Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 90 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 5-400 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in distribution. Eastern Atlantic: known from Norway to South Africa, also the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Caught by industrial fishery of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Stylephoriformes

Stylephoridae

Stylephorus chordatus Shaw, 1791

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 300-800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical to subtropical in all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from Canary Islands; numerous specimens collected between the equator and approximately 20°N, distributed off Mauritania, Senegal and Guinea. It has been recorded in the Gulf of Guinea at the Congo-Angola margin. Records for Gabon: MCZ 147894/895-1971.

Gadiformes

Bregmacerotodei

Bregmacerotidae

Bregmaceros atlanticus Goode & Bean, 1886

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.7 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-700 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: central Atlantic: known from southwards to South Africa in the eastern part. Record for Gabon: MCZ 109165-1971.

Bregmaceros nectabanus Whitley, 1941

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.6 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: ?-350 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Namibia; reported from the Cape, South Africa.

Merluccioidei

Merlucciidae

MERLUCCIINAE

Merluccius albidus (Mitchill, 1818)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 70 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 60-1170 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: western central Atlantic species. A sole record for Gabon: USNM 208226.5067774-1963 is a probable misidentification.

Merluccius capensis Castelnau, 1861

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 140 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 50-1000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic: known from Baie Farte, Angola around Cape to Natal, South Africa. Several records for Gabon but doubtful according to the known distribution of the species.

Merluccius polli Cadenat, 1950

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 80 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 50-910 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off the coast of tropical West Africa, from Mauritania to Angola. Range reported to extend to off South-West Africa near Cape Frio, Namibia. Caught during the Nansen Campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Merluccius senegalensis Cadenat, 1950

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 81 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 15-800 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from western North Africa from Cape Cantin (33°N) to Cape Roxo (10°N). Several records for Gabon but doubtful according to the known distribution of the species.

Macrouroidei

Melanonidae

Melanonus zugmayeri Norman, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 28 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 991-3000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in both tropical and subtropical seas. It is very widespread in the eastern and western north Atlantic. Records for Gabon: UF 23877-1963, 177231-1973.

Moridae

Antimora rostrata (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 75 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 350-3000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Gabon to the southern tip of South Africa.

Gadella imberbis (Vaillant, 1888)

Brosmiculus imberbis Vaillant, 1888 [Synonym: senior, original]
Gadella maraldi (non Risso, 1810) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 23 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 200-800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical Atlantic. East Atlantic: found between Cape Verde and Mauritania to about 11°S. Records for Gabon: USNM 313889-1963, UF 137545-1963.

Gadella maraldi (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 150-900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Portugal, Madeira, the Azores and the Great Meteor Bank, Mediterranean. Its southern distribution along the west coast of Africa is not clear. It is quite often misidentified as *G. imberbis* in tropical waters where *G. maraldi* probably does not occur.

Guttigadus globiceps (Gilchrist, 1906)

Laemonema globiceps (Gilchrist, 1906) [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 14 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 730-1400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in southern temperate waters. Reported by Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) but records must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Laemonema laureysi Poll, 1953

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 38 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 200-618 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known in tropical waters, off the west coast of Africa from Mauritania to northern Namibia.

Physiculus cyanostrophus Anderson & Tweddle, 2002

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 25.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 315-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic endemic: found from Mauritania and the Canary Islands south to off Angola. It is also found off São Tome and Príncipe and Cape Verde.

Physiculus dalwigki Kaup, 1858

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 100-738 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from western Mediterranean, Madeira, Great Meteor Bank and south along the African coast to about 25°N. However, many observations (FISH) off Gabon to be verified, according to the known distribution of the species.

Physiculus huloti Poll, 1953

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 92-320 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Found from Mauritania to Angola (about 18°N to about 11°S). It is also found off the coast of the Congo.

Bathygadidae

Bathygadus favosus Goode & Bean, 1886

Bathygadus melanobranchus non Vaillant, 1888 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 46.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 770-2745 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Mauritania, Gulf of Guinea, off Morocco

and Madeira; also off Cape Town, South Africa. Often confused with *Bathygadus melanobranchus* Vaillant, 1888.

Bathygadus macrops Goode & Bean, 1885

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 200-777 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Gulf of Guinea (Côte d'Ivoire to Angola).

Bathygadus melanobranchus Vaillant, 1888

Bathygadus favosus non Goode & Bean, 1886 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 400-2600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ireland to South Africa. Often confused with *Bathygadus favosus* Goode & Bean, 1886.

Gadomus arcuatus (Goode & Bean, 1886)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 58 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 610-1370 m

Migration: non-migratory

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Central Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco, Canary Islands, Azores and Portugal. Reported from Gabon (Sobrino *et al.*, 2012) but to be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Gadomus longifilis (Goode & Bean, 1885)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 630-2165 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Gulf of Guinea, off Mauritania, Canary Islands, off Portugal,

Morocco, and Azores. Records for Gabon: UF 125527-1963, 125536-1963, MNHN 1987-1032.

Trachyrincidae

Squalogadus modificatus Gilbert & Hubbs, 1916

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 600-1740 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Gabon. Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico. Western Pacific: off Japan, New Zealand; Easternmost point in Pacific: Nazca and Sala-y-Gomez ridge.

Trachyrincus scabrurus (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 395-1700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Irish slope to Cape Verde, to Namibia, including the Mediterranean. Occurrence in southern Africa is based only on specimens from off Namibia.

Macrouridae

Cetonurus globiceps (Vaillant, 1884)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 860-4621 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay, Azores, off Mauritania, Senegal, and Canary Islands to South Africa.

Coelorinchus fasciatus (Günther, 1878)

Caelorinchus fasciatus (Günther, 1878) [Misspellings]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 73-1086 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: southern Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: southern Africa, southern tip of South America, southern Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand. Many records for Gabon but doubtful according to the known distribution of the species. Most are likely *Coelorinchus geronimo* (Bailly, pers. com.).

Coelorinchus geronimo Marshall & Iwamoto, 1973

Coelorhynchus coelorhynchus geronimo Marshall & Iwamoto, 1973

[Synonym: senior, new]

Coelorhynchus coelorhynchus (Risso, 1810) [Synonym: senior, new – Misspellings]

Coelorinchus coelorhynchus (Risso, 1810) [Synonym: senior, new – Misspellings]

Coelorinchus caelorhincus (Risso, 1810) [Synonym: senior, new – Misspellings]

Caelorinchus caelorhincus (Risso, 1810) [Synonym: senior, new]

Caelorinchus caelorhincus caelorhincus (non Risso, 1810) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Caelorinchus fasciatus (non Günther, 1878) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 200-510 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, and from Nigeria to Angola, Saint Helena Island. Most specimens of *Coelorinchus caelorhincus* from south and to the east into the Gulf of Guinea are likely to be *Coelorinchus geronimo*.

Coelorinchus polli Marshall & Iwamoto, 1973

Coelorinchus caelorhincus polli Marshall & Iwamoto, 1973 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 155-360 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic: known from Angola and Namibia. One record for Gabon under the name of *C. coelorhynchus polli*: BMNH 1971.10.22.17-21. Possible misidentification.

Coryphaenoides guentheri (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 831-2830 m

Migration: non-migratory

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic: known from Nunavut, Iceland, Faroe-Shetland Channel, Denmark Strait, to the Canary Islands; western Mediterranean. Reported from Gabon (Sobrino *et al.*, 2012) but to be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Coryphaenoides marshalli Iwamoto, 1970

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 1134-1556 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1987-0985.

Coryphaenoides paramarshalli Merrett, 1983

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 1134-2160 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: distributed in the Atlantic, from Morocco south to Angola.

Coryphaenoides zaniophorus (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 400-2375 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Côte d'Ivoire, from Morocco to Angola (Cohen *et al.*, 1990). One record for Gabon: MNHN 1987-0964.

Hymenocephalus italicus Giglioli, 1884

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 100-1400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: widespread in tropical Atlantic and western Indian oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola, Mediterranean.

Malacocephalus laevis (Lowe, 1843)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 60 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 200-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. East Atlantic: known from Iceland and Faroes to South Africa.

Malacocephalus occidentalis Goode & Bean, 1885

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 45 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 140-1945 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: in tropical and warm-temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Western Sahara including the Canaries, to Namibia.

Nezumia aequalis (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 36 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 200-2320 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. East Atlantic: known from Faroe Bank to northern Angola and the Mediterranean Sea.

Nezumia africana (Iwamoto, 1970)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 24.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: ?-732 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic endemic: known from the Gulf of Guinea, from Mauritania to Namibia.

Nezumia duodecim Iwamoto, 1970

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 329-1261 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic endemic: known southernly into the Gulf of Guinea to Angola. Records for Gabon: USNM 208565-1963, UF 19331/19332-1963, MNHN 1987-1592.

Nezumia micronechodon Iwamoto, 1970

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 34 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 366-1620 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Western Sahara south to Angola. Records for Gabon: UF 19329/19524-1963, USNM 208562/563-1963, 202781-1963, 203078-1963, MNHN 1987-0966.

Nezumia sclerorhynchus (Valenciennes, 1838)

Occurrence: *questionable*
 Maximum length: 36 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 130-3200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. East Atlantic: known from North Atlantic south to the northern part of the Gulf of Guinea. Several records for Gabon but to be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Odontomacrus murrayi Norman, 1939

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 64 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-3000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. East Atlantic: known from Azores and Madeira south to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Beryciformes

Berycoidei

Berycidae

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 110-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in temperate and tropical latitudes, except the eastern Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Greenland, Iceland, and Norway to Western Sahara and South Africa, including western Mediterranean.

Beryx splendens Lowe, 1834

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 25-1300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, excluding the northeast Pacific and Mediterranean Sea. Eastern Atlantic: known from off south-western Europe and the Canary Islands to South Africa. Records of preserved fish for Gabon: MNHN 1992-0466/0467/0458. Many human observations.

Melamphaidae

Melamphaes danae Ebeling, 1962

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 2.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 75-1275 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Indo-Pacific species. A sole record for Gabon: USNM 218583-1971 is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Melamphaes eulepis Ebeling, 1962

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 150-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from 4 specimens from inside 18°N and 01°S and 15°W. One record for Gabon: MCZ 145001-1971.

Melamphaes leprus Ebeling, 1962

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.25 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 15-350 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from tropical, mostly equatorial off Africa, between 11°N and 04°S, as well as the Gulf of Guinea. Record for Gabon: MCZ 145012-1971.

Melamphaes longivelis Parr, 1933

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-1500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic and Pacific: found between 45°S and 60°N in tropical waters. Record for Gabon: UF 165243-1973.

Melamphaes polylepis Ebeling, 1962

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 150-2250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical in North Atlantic (03°56'N, 12°33'W and 10°21'N, 17°59'W in the eastern Atlantic). Record for Gabon: MCZ 145027-1971.

Melamphaes pumilus Ebeling, 1962

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 2.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west of 25° or 30°W and one specimen at 24°34'N, 28°04'W. Record for Gabon: MCZ 145547-1970.

Melamphaes simus Ebeling, 1962

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 2.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-800 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical through temperate seas. Records for Gabon: UF 165249-1973, MCZ 145317/318/319-1971, 145326-1971.

Melamphaes suborbitalis (Gill, 1883)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 10.6 cm SL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 100-3200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North Atlantic: known from off the American, European and African coasts; central part of the ocean – above the Corner Ridge and North-Atlantic Ridge (northern most 57°46'N, 11°05'W). South Atlantic: Vema Seamount, Argentina to South Africa (northern most 18°39'S, 04°16'W, all other catches up to 40°S.

Melamphaes typhlops (Lowe, 1843)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 7.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North Atlantic: known from between 45°-10°N, including 8 specimens recorded within 28°-14°N and 27°-16°W in the eastern Atlantic and 2 records (one dubious) from further south in equatorial eastern Atlantic.

Poromitra megalops (Lütken, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 6.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 150-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in tropical and subtropical Atlantic Ocean. Record for Gabon: UF 165248-1973.

Scopeloberyx opisthopterus (Parr, 1933)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 3.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 500-3000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the tropical waters of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans.

Scopeloberyx robustus (Günther, 1887)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 7.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-4740 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea and west of the Canary Islands.

Scopelogadus beanii (Günther, 1887)

Scopelogadus beani (Günther, 1887) [Misspelling]
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Atlantic Ocean between 65°N and 40°, off the Azores and Madeira and south to South Africa. It appears to be absent from much of the central Atlantic. Record for Gabon: UF 138541-1963.

Scopelogadus mizolepis (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 9.4 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 150-2285 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: in tropical waters between 40°N to 20-30°S. Records for Gabon: UF 233574-1973, MCZ 146722-1970, 145975-978-1971, 146785-1971, 146729-1971, BMNH 1986.12.31.27-28.

Stephanoberycoidei
Stephanoberycoidei

Acanthochaenus luetkenii Gill, 1884

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 14.1 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 951-5397 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in subtropical and temperate waters.

Rondeletiidae

Rondeletia loricata Abe & Hotta, 1963

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 11 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 100-3500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical to temperate seas. Atlantic Ocean: between 38°N and 40°S; reported from Iceland. Record for Gabon: MCZ 50684-1970.

Barbourisiidae

Barbourisia rufa Parr, 1945

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 39 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 120-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: throughout the world ocean in tropical and temperate latitudes. Eastern Atlantic: known

from one specimen from off Cape Bojador south of the Canary Islands; unrecorded specimens taken between Guinea and Angola.

Cetomimidae

Cetomimus gillii Goode & Bean, 1895

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 11.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 750-2300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from only one specimen reported from the Gulf of Guinea.

Cetostoma regani Zugmayer, 1914

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 24.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-3700 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known between 50°N to 40°S; one specimen was recorded at 30°45'N, 25°47'W and 8 specimens from 28°N, 16°E.

Ditropichthys storeri (Goode & Bean, 1895)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 12.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 650-5000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known between 41°N-43°S. Eastern Atlantic: found south of Canary Islands to east of Ascension Island.

Eutaeniophorus festivus (Bertelsen & Marshall, 1956)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 5.3 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, in tropical to subtropical waters, except eastern central Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from four records between 25°N and 05°S.

Gyrinomimus myersi Parr, 1934

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 6.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 1280-2791 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: western central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Native for Gabon for IUCN.

Trachichthyiformes

Trachichthyidae

Gephyroberyx darwinii (Johnson, 1866)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 9-1210 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira and the Canary Islands to Senegal, Gulf of Guinea and South Africa.

Hoplostethus atlanticus Collett, 1889

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 180-1844 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A1bd / 2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland to Morocco; Walvis Bay, Namibia to off Durban, South Africa.

Hoplostethus cadenati Quéro, 1974

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 70-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from along the coast of North-West Africa between 27°30'N to 10°10'N and 01°26'S to 26°14'S. Reported from Cape Verde.

Hoplostethus mediterraneus Cuvier, 1829

Hoplostethus mediterraneus mediterraneus Cuvier, 1829 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 42 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 100-1466 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan. Eastern Atlantic: known from of the African coast from Morocco south to Senegal, including the Islands of Madeira, Canaries, Azores, Cape Verde and the Great Meteor Seamount, and from Senegal south to northern Angola.

Diretmidae

Diretmichthys parini (Post & Quéro, 1981)

Diretmoides parini Post & Quéro, 1981 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: broadly distributed in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Morocco to Sierra Leone and from Angola to South Africa. Caught by the Nansen campaign of 2014 but must be verified according to the known distribution of the species (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Diretmoides pauciradiatus (Woods, 1973)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea-Bissau south to Angola, as well as the Cape Verde Islands.

Diretmus argenteus Johnson, 1864

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal between 60°N-40°S. Eastern Atlantic: known from Iceland and the British Isles to South Africa including Canary Islands and Ascension Island.

Anoplogastridae

Anoplogaster cornuta (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 18 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 2-4992 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical to temperate seas between 46°N to 46°S. Eastern Atlantic: known from Greenland and Iceland south to South Africa.

Holocentriformes

Holocentridae

HOLOCENTRINAE

Holocentrus adscensionis (Osbeck, 1765)

Holocentrus ascensionis (Osbeck, 1765) [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 61 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-240 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from São Tome Island and Gabon to Angola and St. Paul's Rocks, St. Helena and Ascension Island.

Sargocentron hastatum (Cuvier, 1829)

Sargocentron hastatus (Cuvier, 1829) [Grammatical agreement]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27.9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 3-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Morocco and from Mauritania to Angola. Caught during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) and observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

MYRIPRISTINAE

Myripristis jacobus Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-210 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from St. Paul's Rocks, Cape Verde, Príncipe, Ascension and St. Helena Islands and in the Gulf of Guinea from Ghana to Gabon. A photo of *Myripristis jacobus* have been taken nearby a wreck in Port-Gentil region (Caillette, pers. com.). This sighting has been confirmed with others observations on Port-Gentil wreck (De Bruyne and Woznia, pers. obs.).

Ophidiiformes

Ophidiidae

BROTULINAE

Brotula barbata (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 94 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: ?-650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. East Atlantic: known from off Senegal to Angola. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

OPHIDIINAE

Ophidion barbatum Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-1456 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern England to Senegal and the northern Mediterranean to Gabon, including Madeira and throughout the Mediterranean Sea.

Ophidion lozanoi Matallanas, 1990

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 13.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 40-259 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Spain to central Angola. Record for Gabon: BMNH 2006.2.10.1 2005.

NEOBYTHITINAE

Abyssobrotula galathea Nielsen, 1977

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 16.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 3110-8370 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: in deep waters of tropical and subtropical areas of all oceans. 3 specimens from the Gulf of Guinea.

Acanthonus armatus Günther, 1878

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 37.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1171-4415 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: in deep waters off tropical and subtropical areas of all oceans. Especially abundant in the tropical western Atlantic.

Bassozetus compressus (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 62 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 1134-5456 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: found in the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific oceans.

Bassozetus levistomatus Machida, 1989

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 80.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 3965-5200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: *possible*

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: Restricted to abyssal depths globally.

Bassozetus normalis Gill, 1883

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 27.6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 1760-5062 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Western Sahara south through the Gulf of Guinea and the São Tome and Príncipe Islands down to about northern Namibia.

Bathyonus laticeps (Günther, 1878)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 24 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 1280-4775 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean.

Dicrolene introniger Goode & Bean, 1883

Dicrolene intronigra Goode & Bean, 1883 [Grammar agreement]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 35 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 700-1785 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from continental slope along West Africa. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1987-0987, 1987-1595, 1987-1637.

Holcomycteronus squamosus (Roule, 1916)

Occurrence: questionable
Maximum length: 27 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 1147-5055 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. East Atlantic: known from off the Azores and south of the Canary Islands. It is also reported from off Angola.

Lamprogrammus exutus Nybelin & Poll, 1958

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 46.2 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 260-700 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea Bissau to Namibia

Lamprogrammus niger Alcock, 1891

Occurrence: *possible*
Maximum length: 61 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathypelagic
Depth range: 741-2000 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical, sometimes found in subtropical areas.

Luciobrotula nolfi Cohen, 1981

Type-locality: *Luciobrotula nolfi* – “Eastern Atlantic, 22°10'N, 17°20'W, depth 860-810 meters”. Holotype: ZIN 45772. Paratypes: IRSNB 506 (1); USNM 198606 (1); ZMMU P16002 (1), P77390-91 (1, 1).

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 19.7 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 260-980 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from off Equatorial Guinea, Angola and Bissau. Record for Gabon: USNM 198606-1963 (Paratype).

Monomitopus metriostoma (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 23.5 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 235-1570 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off West Africa, from southern Spain, Portugal, the Azores and the Canary Islands down to Angola. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1987-1546, 1987-0979, CFM_IEOMA 211171024-1/2.

Penopus microphthalmus (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: *possible*
Maximum length: 35 cm TL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 960-3535 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. East Atlantic: known from 34°28'N, 07°43'W southwards through the Gulf of Guinea to 36°06'S, 19°33'E.

Porogadus miles Goode & Bean, 1885

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 30 cm TL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 805-5055 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1976-0059.

Spectrunculus grandis (Günther, 1877)

Occurrence: **native**
Maximum length: 127 cm SL
Water type: marine
Environment: bathydemersal
Depth range: 800-4300 m
Migration: unknown
IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in Atlantic, South Indian and Pacific oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known

from Northern Ireland and Scotland south to South Africa.
Record for Gabon: MNHN 2003-2027.

Thalassobathia pelagica Cohen, 1963

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 22.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 500-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North-western and East Atlantic: Georges Bank; known from two specimens between Ireland and Iceland and one from the Gulf of Guinea.

Carapidae

CARAPINAE

Carapus acus (Brünnich, 1768)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20.8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic including the Mediterranean: known from the western coast of Africa to Angola.

PYRAMODONTINAE

Snyderidia canina Gilbert, 1905

Snyderidia bothrops Robins & Nielsen, 1970 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26.8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 5-1762 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical excluding the eastern tropical Pacific. Record for Gabon: SMF 23155-1989.

Bythitidae

Cataetyx bruuni (Nielsen & Nybelin, 1963)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 235-1355 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, from Senegal to Angola. Most occurrences are within the Gulf of Guinea, from the Côte d'Ivoire to Angola. Records for Gabon: USNM 198605-1953, 199662-1963.

Cataetyx laticeps Koefoed, 1927

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 500-3650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from scattered localities around the British Isles, Azores and France, along the coast of West Africa to the Cape of Good Hope; Also recorded from the western Mediterranean.

Grammonus longhursti (Cohen, 1964)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 10.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 5-11 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern coast of the Gulf of Guinea, including Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon, as well as the Cape Verde Islands, São Tome, and Canary Islands. One record in Equatorial Guinea.

Parabrotula plagiophthalma Zugmayer, 1911

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 5.4 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 0-3000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: West Pacific (Japan and Australia), and East Atlantic: North East Atlantic; known from Gulf of Guinea, one specimen 00°42'S, 07°E.

Batrachoidiformes**Batrachoididae**

BATRACHOIDINAE

Batrachoides liberiensis (Steindachner, 1867)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Mangué Grande, Angola.

HALOPHRYNINAE

Halobatrachus didactylus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Bay of Biscay to Ghana, including the western Mediterranean. Reported from the Gambia River. Several Human observations in Gabon to be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Perulibatrachus elminensis (Bleeker, 1863)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 34.3 cm TL; 28.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ghana to Walvis Bay, Namibia. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1962-1283.

Perulibatrachus rossignoli (Roux, 1957)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gabon to Angola. Record for Gabon: CFM_IEOMA 211241000-1.

Scombriformes**Stromateoidei****Centrolophidae**

Hyperoglyphe pringlei (Smith, 1949)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 90.1 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: ?-330 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic: known from Namibia and the west coast of South Africa. Several observations for Gabon but doubtful according to the known distribution of the species.

Schedophilus pemarko (Poll, 1959)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 50-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc, Mauritania to the Kunene River, Angola. Reported from Namibia. Caught in Mayumba by artisanal fishery and by sport fishermen around Libreville in 2020 (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Schedophilus velaini (Sauvage, 1879)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 40-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, St. Helena, Vema Seamount, Tristan da Cunha and South Africa.

Nomeidae

Cubiceps capensis (Smith, 1845)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 101 cm TL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-140 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: Probably circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: Occur off South Africa.

Cubiceps pauciradiatus Günther, 1872

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 58-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania to South Africa in West Africa. Observation for Gabon: IRD EME_1-12409-2002.

Nomeus gronovii (Gmelin, 1789)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 39 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 200-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in temperate and tropical waters in all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from north-West Africa and the Canary Islands, also São Tome Island.

Psenes arafurensis Günther, 1889

Psenes benardi Rossignol & Blache, 1961 [Synonym: junior, original]
 Type-locality: *Psenes benardi* – “West of Mayumba, Gabon, Gulf of Guinea, 03°38’S, 09°22’E, depth 450-650 meters”. Holotype: MNHN 1961-306. Paratypes: MNHN 1961-0307 (2).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-650 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed in warm waters of all oceans. Records for Gabon: paratypes of *P. benardi*, FB 164702 “Ouest de Mayumba”, FB 2740615.

Recorded by the Nansen campaign (2013) (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Psenes cyanophrys Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 23 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 20-550 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical to subtropical seas. Records from the eastern Atlantic require verification, but it is likely to occur from Morocco to South Africa. One record for Gabon: MCZ 79610-1971.

Psenes pellucidus Lütken, 1880

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 80 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 20-550 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical to warm temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Mediterranean Sea and along West Africa around South Africa. One record for Gabon: MCZ 79563-1971.

Ariommatidae

Ariomma bondi Fowler, 1930

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-640 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from along West Africa from the Cape Verde Islands, Senegal to Angola. Caught during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Ariomma melanum (Ginsburg, 1954)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 140-750 m
 Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola; possibly straying to southern Africa.

Stromateidae

Stromateus fiatola Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 50 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 10-160 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay where rare and the Mediterranean southward to the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Scombroidei

Pomatomidae

Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus 1766)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 130 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-200 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical to subtropical waters, except the eastern Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Portugal to South Africa, including the Mediterranean and Black Sea, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

Chiasmodontidae

Chiasmodon Niger Johnson, 1864

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 25 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: Oceanic
 Depth range: 150 - 3900 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: nearly circumglobal fish. North Atlantic: known from tropical and temperate.

Chiasmodon pluriradiatus Parr, 1933

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 22.1 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: Oceanic
 Depth range: 230-1600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian, South-east Pacific, tropical Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, from 32°N-11°S, 20°W-77°W.

Chiasmodon subniger Garman, 1899

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 245-4568 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Pacific: few scattered records in the Atlantic Ocean. A sole record for Gabon: UF 220616-1965 “Sud-Ouest de São Tomé & Príncipe” is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Dysalotus alcocki MacGilchrist, 1905

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 22.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2100 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from four stations within 06°N to 10°S, three of these are within the Gulf of Guinea.

Dysalotus oligoscolus Johnson & Cohen, 1974

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 22.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1500-? m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters. Known from relatively few, widely scattered localities from South Atlantic of off Baja California, Mexico. Eastern Atlantic: known from 15°45'S, 06°06'W.

Kali colubrina Melo, 2008

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 17.1 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 600-2270 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed between 30°N to 40°S.

Kali indica Lloyd, 1909

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 26.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1000-3300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in equatorial, tropical, subtropical, temperate and subpolar regions. Atlantic Ocean: known from 40°N to 40°S, although some specimens have been described from as far north as 51°N.

Kali kerberti (Weber, 1913)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 19.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 200-4465 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in Equatorial, tropical, and subtropical regions. Atlantic Ocean: known from 38°N to 21°S.

Pseudoscopelus altipinnis Parr, 1933

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 20 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 30-2390 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circum- sub- and tropical. Atlantic Ocean: known from 46°N-36°S and 7°W-88°W. Records for Gabon: MCZ 68377/78-1971.

Pseudoscopelus scriptus Lütken, 1892

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 15.5 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 250-1370 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: western Atlantic, United States to Brazil, continental shelf and Islands of the Caribbean in the west to central Atlantic. A tentative identification of a juvenile from off Nigeria (05°56'N, 04°03'E) extends the species range to the Eastern Atlantic.

Scombridae**SCOMBRINAE***Acanthocybium solandri* (Cuvier, 1832)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 250 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 3-20 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans: in tropical and subtropical waters, including the Caribbean and Mediterranean seas. Caught regularly by sport fishermen in Port-Gentil and Libreville (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Auxis rochei rochei (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 50 FL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 10-? m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific (Western), including the Mediterranean Sea. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Auxis thazard thazard (Lacepède, 1800)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 65 FL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 50-? m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific (western central). 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*. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Euthynnus alletteratus (Rafinesque, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 122 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-150 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known in tropical and subtropical waters, including the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Guinea and West Africa. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery, during the dry season (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 122.1 cm TL; 110 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-260 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in tropical and warm-temperate waters. Not found in the Black Sea. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery, during the dry season (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Orcynopsis unicolor (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 144.3 cm TL; 130 FL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: ? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Oslo, Norway south to Dakar, Senegal but the range is centred in the southern Mediterranean Sea. Not known from Madeira, the Canary Islands or Cape Verde. Many observations (FISH) for Gabon.

Sarda sarda (Bloch, 1793)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 101.4 cm TL; 91.4 FL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 80-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Oslo, Norway to Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery, during the dry season (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Scomber colias Gmelin, 1789

Scomber japonicus non Houuttuyn, 1782 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35.1 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Warm water; eastern and western coasts, including the Mediterranean and southern Black Sea, from 10°N to 16°S in the Gulf of Guinea. Replaced by *Scomber japonicus* in the Indo-Pacific. Collected by Rossignol *et al.* (1962) in the south of Cap Lopez at 100-150 m depth (under the name *S. japonicus*) and a picture of a specimen at Mayumba the 12 June 2012 and on board of trawlers (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Scomber scombrus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 66.6 cm TL; 60 FL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a North Atlantic species found from the North Sea and Mediterranean Sea south to Cabo Bojador (26°N) of the northwest coast of Africa. Some records in eastern Atlantic from Iceland to Mauritania. Several records for Gabon (ROM in 1967). Specimens to be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Scomberomorus tritor (Cuvier, 1832)

Scomberomorus maculatus (non Mitchell, 1815) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 1-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Canary Islands and Senegal to the Gulf of Guinea and Baía dos Tigres, Angola. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). This species has been erroneously been considered as a synonym of *Scomberomorus maculatus* by many authors.

Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Thunnus obesus (non Lowe, 1839) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 155.4 cm TL; 140 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-600 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate waters of all oceans including the Mediterranean Sea but not at the surface between 10°N and 10°S. Atlantic: known between 60°N and 50°S. Often confused with juvenile *Thunnus obesus* which also have very long pectorals but with rounded tips. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 265.3 cm TL; 239 FL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 1-464 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas, but absent from the Mediterranean Sea. Caught by the tuna seiners, during the dry season. Main species targeted by the tuna fishery, with juvenile caught on FAD's. (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Thunnus maccoyii (Castelnaud, 1872)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 272 cm TL; 245 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 50-2743 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. It is found in temperate and cold seas, mainly between 30°S and 50°S, to nearly 60°S. Highly migratory

species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS. A sole record for Gabon: FB 1670521-2003 must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Thunnus obesus (Lowe, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 250 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-1500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2011)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Caught by the tuna seiners, during the dry season (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Thunnus thynnus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 458 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-985 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Lofoten Islands off Norway to Canary Islands, including the Mediterranean and the southern part of the Black Sea. Reported from Mauritania. There is a subpopulation off South Africa. A sole record for Gabon: FB 1670526-2003 must be verified according to the known distribution of the species. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Caristiidae

Paracaristius maderensis (Maul, 1949)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Gulf of Guinea to Angola and the Walvis Ridge.

Platyberyx opalescens Zugmayer, 1911

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal south to northern Mauritania. Record for Gabon: UF 220615-1965.

Bramidae

Brama brama (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-1000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from central Norway southward to Algoa Bay, South Africa.

Brama dussumieri Cuvier, 1831

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 22.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 1-300 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from 20°N to 20°S, from Mauritania to Namibia. Record for west of Gabon: UF 84475.

Pterycombus brama Fries, 1837

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 46 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 25-400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway and south of Cap Lopez, west of Mayumba (Gulf of Guinea).

Taractichthys longipinnis (Lowe, 1843)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 100 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-500 m

Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland and Norway southward to off Pointe-Noire, Gulf of Guinea and Namibia. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Scombrobracidae

Scombrobrax heterolepis Roule, 1921

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 100-1374 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: widespread in tropical and subtropical areas. Not occurring in the eastern Pacific and southeast Atlantic. Record for Gabon: MCZ 84336-1970.

Gempylidae

Diplospinus multistriatus Maul, 1948

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 33 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-1000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal distribution in tropical through warm temperate seas. Rather rare in the eastern central Atlantic, but relatively abundant in the north-west and southeast Atlantic and southeast Pacific.

Gempylus serpens Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 100 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-1000 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Iberian Peninsula south to South Africa. Record for Gabon: UF 230648-1961 and many human observations.

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum (Smith, 1843)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 200-1100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widespread in tropical and temperate seas of the world. Eastern Atlantic: known from 13°N off Guinea to Lobutu, Angola.

Nealotus tripes Johnson, 1865Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 914-1646 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans in the tropical and temperate waters. Records for Gabon: MCZ 83289/83290-1971 and several human observations.

Nesiarchus nasutus Johnson, 1862Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 130 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 200-1200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: probably distributed worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas. Eastern central Atlantic: known along the slope of north-western Africa, in the equatorial area and on the Walvis Ridge.

Promethichthys prometheus (Cuvier, 1832)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 80-800 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: tropical and warm temperate waters of all oceans, but absent from eastern Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: occurs along the entire African slope, off Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Verde and on underwater rises. Record

for Gabon: UF 174350-1963 and several human observations.

Ruvettus pretiosus Cocco, 1833Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 300 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 18-1100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical and temperate seas of the world. Eastern central Atlantic: known along the entire African slope, off the Canary Islands, Cape Verde and on the sea ridges.

Trichiuridae

APHANOPODINAE

Aphanopus carbo Lowe, 1839

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 151 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 200-2300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North Atlantic: known from Iceland to the Canary Islands, including Madeira, the Great Meteor Seamount, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Azores.

Aphanopus intermedius Parin, 1983*Aphanopus carbo* non Lowe, 1839 [Misapplied]Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 148 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 300-1350 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Western Sahara, Congo and Angola, from Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Gabon, Namibia and as well as from underwater rises in southwestern parts of the area.

Benthodesmus tenuis (Günther, 1877)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 230 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 200-850 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical through warm temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea to Angola. Western Indian ocean: off Natal, South Africa.

LEPIDOPODINAE

Lepidopus caudatus (Euphrasen, 1788)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 210 cm SL

Water type: Marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 42-620 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Deficient data (2013)

Source: Preserved, Observation

Distribution and remarks: Circumglobal in tropical through warm temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from France to Senegal, Angola, Fria Cap, Namibia, South Africa.

Lepidopus dubius Parin & Mikhailin, 1981

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 43 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 20-500 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known in the south-eastern tropical Atlantic, from the Equator to 14°30'S.

TRICHIURINAE

Trichiurus lepturus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 234 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-589 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical and temperate waters of the world. Eastern Atlantic: known from southern England south, throughout the Mediterranean, along West Africa from Morocco to South Africa. According to genetic evidence, its distribution in the eastern Atlantic likely represents an undescribed species. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Syngnathiformes

Dactylopteroidei

Dactylopteridae

Dactylopterus volitans (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from English Channel to Angola, including the Mediterranean, Madeira, and the Azores. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Mulloidei

Mullidae

Pseudupeneus prayensis (Cuvier, 1829)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 55 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2ad / 2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: distributed from Mauritania south to Angola, including the Cape Verde Islands, São Tome and Príncipe. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias and caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Callionymoidei

Callionymidae

Callionymus bairdi Jordan, 1888

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-91 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Cape Verde Islands, Ascension Island, St. Helena Island, and the São Tome and Príncipe Islands in the Gulf of Guinea. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Draculo shango (David & Robins, 1966)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 2.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-3 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Nigeria to Cameroon.

Synchiropus phaeton (Günther, 1861)

Callionymus phaeton Günther, 1861 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 80-848 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal and the Azores to Gabon, including the Mediterranean.

Syngnathoidei

Aulostomidae

Aulostomus strigosus Wheeler, 1955

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2017)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde (including other islands) and from the tropical West African coast. Caught by industrial fishery of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Fistulariidae

Fistularia petimba Lacepède, 1803

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 10-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Galicia, Spain, Cape Blanc and Cape Verde to Angola.

Fistularia tabacaria Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: ?-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc and Cape Verde to Angola.

Centriscidae

MACRORAMPHOSINAE

Macroramphosus scolopax (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 25-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indo-West Pacific, mostly in temperate latitudes between 20° and 40°N.

Syngnathidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Snoeks and Vreven, in Stiasny *et al.*, 2007b.

NEROPHINAE

Microphis aculeatus (Kaup, 1856)

Microphis brachyurus (non Bleeker, 1854) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Microphis brachyurus aculeatus (Kaup, 1856) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: anadromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: West coast of Africa, from Senegal to Angola. Observed in drifting nets in Olende National Park (De Bruyne, pers. obs.) and caught in Nyanga and Ogowé systems by Fermon (pers. obs.).

SYNGNATHINAE

Enneacampus ansorgii (Boulenger, 1910)*Syngnathus ansorgii* Boulenger, 1910 [Synonym: senior, original]*Syngnathus pulchellus* Boulenger, 1915 [Synonym: junior, original]*Enneacampus pulchellus* (Boulenger, 1915) [Synonym: junior, new]Type-locality: *Syngnathus pulchellus* – “Gabon and Cameroon”.

Syntypes: BMNH 1874.6.8.20 (1) Cameroon, 1888.12.13.41 (1, dry) Gabon.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.64 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2017)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known along the western coast of Africa, from the Gambia drainage (Gambia) to the Quanza (Angola).

Enneacampus kaupii (Bleeker, 1863)*Syngnathus kaupii* Bleeker, 1863 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.5 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-13 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2017)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from coastal waters from Guinea to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Hippocampus algiricus Kaup, 1856Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19.2 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2cd+4cd / 2017)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from off the coast of West Africa, from Senegal to Angola. Observed close to the coast in shallow waters and mangroves in February, specimens regularly caught by trawlers along the coast (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). International trade is monitored through a licensing system (CITES II, since 5.15.04) and a minimum size of 10 cm applies.

Hippocampus hippocampus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 15 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2017)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles and Wadden Sea southward to the Gulf of Guinea, the Azores, Canary Islands and along the African coast to Guinea. International trade is monitored through a licensing system (CITES II, since 5.15.04) and a minimum size of 10 cm applies. Listed in Appendix II (Mediterranean) of the Bern Convention (2002) and in Appendix II (as *Hippocampus* spp.) at CITES (2009).

Syngnathus pelagicus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 18.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-73 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the western Atlantic Ocean. Records outside these areas are considered misidentifications. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Gabon. Taxonomic status of the eastern Atlantic population (from Mauritania to Gabon) needs further study.

Kurtiformes

Apogonidae

APOGONINAE

Apogon imberbis (Linnaeus, 1758)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 10-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Morocco and the Azores, southward to Gulf of Guinea, Madeira Islands, Cape Verde Islands, São Tome and Príncipe Islands, Annobón Island and Mediterranean Sea. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Paroncheilus affinis (Poey, 1875)*Apogon affinis* (Poey, 1875) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 20-300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: central Atlantic. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, from Côte D'Ivoire to northern Angola and reported from Cape Verde. Observed during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Phaeoptyx pigmentaria (Poey, 1860)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 13-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea and associated islands, Ascension Island. Observed during a scientific dive in Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Gobiiformes

Eleotridae

Distributions are mainly taken from Pezold *et al.*, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

BUTINAE

Bostrychus africanus (Steindachner, 1879)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 21 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: amphidromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including the islands of Guinea; found in the lower courses of the Cross River in Nigeria, the Kienke and Lobe rivers in Cameroon, coastal sites in the vicinity of Libreville, and from lower courses of river basins from the Kouilou to the Chiloango in the south, in estuaries and other brackish-water environments, from Senegal to Nigeria.

Kribia kribensis (Boulenger, 1907)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 4.58 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal

Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: collected from rivers from the Cross to the Ogowe, but not south of the Ogowe. However, perhaps widespread in Lower Guinea. Elsewhere, in many West African water basins, from Guinea to Congo.

Kribia nana (Boulenger, 1901)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5.8 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: collected from the Cross, Sanaga, Nyong and Ntem drainages; probably widespread in Lower Guinea, and present in many West African water basins, from Guinea to Congo: Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool) and from affluent streams in the lower Congo, the central and upper Congo River basin. Also present in the Chad basin and the Nile.

ELEOTRINAE

Dormitator lebretonis (Steindachner, 1870)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12.4 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: amphidromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to the Kunene in Namibia. Found from the Cross River in the north to the Chiloango River in the south, but not apparently collected from vicinities of the Ogowe basin but collected in the Komo and Nyanga basins (Fermon, pers. obs.), in Lower Guinea. Elsewhere, in rivers from Senegal to the Kunene River, Namibia. Usually found in brackish waters but also occasionally taken in freshwater.

Eleotris daganensis Steindachner, 1870

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 12.3 cm TL
 Water type: brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: amphidromous to be confirmed
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in lower courses of most rivers from the Cross River in the north to the Chiloango in the south, collected also from the Nyanga and Komo (Fermon, pers. obs.) in Lower Guinea, and widespread in fresh and brackish waters from Senegal to the Kunene River, Namibia (Menesson *et al.*, 2019).

Eleotris senegalensis Steindachner, 1870

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22.4 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola. In Lower Guinea found in lower courses of most rivers, though not apparently collected from between the Ogowe and the Kouilou, known from Malela, lower Congo River. Also reported from Namibia. Found in lower Ogowe (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Eleotris vittata Duméril, 1861

Eleotris maculata Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: junior, original]

Eleotris monteyri O'Shaughnessy, 1875 [Synonym: junior, original]

Eleotris dumerilii Sauvage, 1880 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Eleotris dumerilii* – “Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-1665.

Eleotris vittata – “Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-1548.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from widespread from Sierra Leone to Angola, its northern range may extend to Senegal. Reported southward up to the Kunene in Namibia. Also known from the islands of the Gulf of Guinea, including Bioko, Annobón (Equatorial Guinea) and São Tomé and Príncipe. In Lower Guinea, found in coastal rivers, lagoons, creeks and estuaries and in the lower courses of rivers from the Cross, south to the Loeme, and have been also collected from Ogowe and Komo in Gabon (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Gobiidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Harrison *et al.*, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

SICYDIINAE

Parasicydium bandama Risch, 1980

Lentipes bandama (Risch, 1980) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.3 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Bandama River in Côte d'Ivoire, from the Lokundje and Lobe River basins in Cameroon, Douigni River in Gabon and Kouilou River in the Republic of the Congo in Lower Guinea. Records for Gabon: MRAC P-94086.003894086.0044 “Anabon (= Annobon)”, MRAC P-99055.139099055.1392 “Rivière Douigni, située entre Moabi et Mokab, direction Tchibanga”.

Sicydium brevifile Ogilvie-Grant, 1884

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in rivers in vicinity of Limbe, Cameroon, and from the islands of São Tomé, Príncipe and Pagalu (Annobón) in most drainage basins along the Gulf of Guinea. Record for Gabon: MRAC P-94086.0038 “Anabon (= Annobon)” collecteur: Lévy, MRAC P-A0048.1469A0048.1471 “Lac Onangué, bassin Ogooué”.

Sicydium bustamantei Greeff, 1884

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 100 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in fast-flowing rivers of the islands of Bioko, São Tomé, Príncipe and Pagalu in the Gulf of Guinea. This species might also occur in the Lobe and Kribi rivers of Cameroon, but this requires confirmation. Record for Gabon: MRAC P-94086.003994086.0044 must be verified.

Sicydium crenilabrum Harrison, 1993Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8.1 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: found in lower courses of rivers Sanaga to Ntem in Cameroon, the Benito River in Rio Muni (Equatorial Guinea) and the Kouilou River in Republic of the Congo; also known from Tabou River at Yaka, River Dodo (Côte d'Ivoire). Probably more extensively distributed in the region than presently documented.

GOBIONELLINAE

Awaous aeneofuscus (Peters, 1852)*Gobius aeneofuscus* Peters, 1852 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 26 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous to be confirmed

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2017)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: east coast rivers and estuaries south to Algoa Bay. Also known in Somaliland (Gulf of Aden including Somalia, Djibouti, and south-eastern Ethiopia) and Madagascar. A sole record for Gabon: BMNH 1896.5.5.15-24 is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Awaous lateristriga (Duméril, 1861)*Gobius lateristriga* Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: senior, original]*Gobius guineensis* Peters, 1876 [Synonym: junior, original]*Awaous guineensis* (Peters, 1876) [Synonym: junior, new]Type-locality: *Gobius lateristriga* – “Gabon”. Lectotype: MNHN 0000-6228-1. Paralectotypes: MNHN 0000-6228-2 (1).Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.98 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed from St. Louis (Senegal) to the Kunene River (Angola), and on the islands of Bioko, São Tome and Príncipe in the Gulf of Guinea. Collected in the Komo and Ogowe rivers (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Ctenogobius lepturus (Pfaff, 1933)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-22 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: occurs from Senegal (Joal) to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the islands of the Gulf of Guinea. This is an inshore marine species, which may also be found in brackish waters and lagoons. Also reported from the Kunene in Namibia and Angola. Collected in the lower Ogowe (Fermon pers. obs.).

Gobioides africanus (Giltay, 1935)*Gobioides africana* (Giltay, 1935) [Grammar agreement]Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 13.5 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Accra (Ghana) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but also reported from the islands of the Gulf of Guinea.

Gobioides sagitta (Günther 1862)Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 39.7 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous to be confirmed

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo and collected from Kwa River in Nigeria and Pointe-Noire in the Republic of the Congo in Lower Guinea. Found in estuaries and occasionally in lagoons. Sometimes ascends rivers, but rarely moves far beyond the intertidal zone.

Gobionellus occidentalis (Boulenger, 1909)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 13.28 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous to be confirmed

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed from Senegal to Republic of the Congo and possibly to Angola. In Lower Guinea, collected from Nkao in Cameroon, and from Loango and Pointe-Noire. Record for Gabon: MRAC P-A3032-0044 1996 “Cap Esterias, petites rivières, marché au cap, bassin Atlantique”.

OXUDERCINAE

Periophthalmus barbarus (Linnaeus 1766)

Periophthalmus gabonicus Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: junior, original]

Periophthalmus papilio Bloch & Schneider, 1801 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Periophthalmus gabonicus* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 0000-6240 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.7 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: distributed along the West African coast, from Senegal to Angola, and on the islands of the Gulf of Guinea, known from Boma, Banana, Bulabemba and Malela, lower Congo River. It is also known from Vista and Moanda on the coast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Found on muddy substrates and in brackish waters of estuaries, lagoons and mangrove swamps (Schliewen, 2011). Common in Gabon.

GOBIINAE

Bathygobius burtoni (O’Shaughnessy, 1875)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B2ab(iii) / 2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ghana (Tema), Cameroon (Victoria), and the islands of Macias Nguena and São Tome in the Gulf of Guinea. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Bathygobius casamancus (Rochebrune, 1880)

Gobius congoensis Sauvage, 1884 [Synonym: questionable, original]

Type-locality: *Gobius congoensis* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 0000-6240 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.1 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: occurs from Mauritania (Iouik) to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola, including Cape Verde Islands, Dakar, Banana, lower Congo River, Brazzaville (Congo), and the Gulf of Guinea islands to Pagalu (Annobón). Records from Congo and Equatorial Guinea: MNHN 1884-0026 à 0030 “Majumba”, (Syntype of *Gobius congoensis* Sauvage, 1884), questionable regarding the location of Majumba in Congo.

Bathygobius soporator (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)

Gobius humeralis Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Gobius humeralis* – “Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-1193.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-16 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal south to Angola, including the islands of the Gulf of Guinea to Pagalu, Annobón. Records for Gabon: MNHN A-1193, 1884-0031, 1963-0125, ZMA 104825, MRAC A3032.0039A3032.0043.

Corcyrogobius lubbocki Miller, 1988

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 2 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Equatorial Guinea (Pagalu) and Ghana (Vernon Bank) and observed at the islands of the Gulf of Guinea (Sete Pedras (São Tome), Kia (São Tome) and Bom Bom (Príncipe). Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Gobius rubropunctatus Delais, 1951

Gobius senegambiensis non Metzelaar, 1919 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ?-70 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Ghana. This species may possibly be found as far south as Angola but this species is often misidentified as *G. senegambiensis*.

Gobius senegambiensis Metzelaar, 1919

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 7.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco (Cansado Bay) to Angola (Luanda), including the Gulf of Guinea islands. A record in Equatorial Guinea.

Gorogobius nigrincinctus (Delais, 1951)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 4 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: ?-35 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal (Goree) to Ghana (Matrakni Point and off Tema; River Lubbock) and Pagalu.

Lesueurigobius koumansii (Norman, 1935)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 11 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 50-135 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Lopez, Gabon to Luanda, Angola.

Lesueurigobius sanzi (de Buen, 1918)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 11 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal

Depth range: 47-117 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Mauritania, western Mediterranean (Alboran Sea), and off northern Namibia.

Mauligobius nigri (Günther, 1861)

Bathygobius nigri (Günther, 1861) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 7 cm SL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 2-4 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs from the Cape Verde islands and Equatorial Guinea and probably the Gulf of Guinea islands and collected from coastal localities near Limbe, Cameroon and from the island of Bioko. The lack of reliable data for West African specimens suggests this species might be restricted to the Cape Verde Islands and more likely a benthic inhabitant of marine intertidal zones. One record for Gabon: ZMH 18986-1888 “Gabun” collector Frettman must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Nematogobius brachynemus Pfaff, 1933

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 5.7 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Congo and Annobón Island. Records from Congo and Equatorial Guinea.

Nematogobius maindroni (Sauvage, 1890)

Nematogobius ansorgei Boulenger, 1910 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 8 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: amphidromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including islands of the Gulf of Guinea

and offshore islands. Collected from lower course of rivers in Cameroon and Republic of the Congo in Lower Guinea. Also reported from the Kunene in Namibia and Angola (Schliewen, 2011). Record for Gabon: MNHN 1963-0126 “Nengueboni”.

Porogobius schlegelii (Günther, 1861)

Coronogobius schlegeli (Günther, 1861) [Synonym: senior, new]

Porogobius schlegeli (Günther, 1861) [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.9 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: distributed from Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cape Verde Islands, and islands of the Gulf of Guinea and collected from lower courses of several rivers in Lower Guinea (Schliewen, 2011) and from Lake Onangué, lower Ogowe and Nyanga in Gabon (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Thorogobius angolensis (Norman, 1935)

Gobius angolensis Norman, 1935 [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 26-135 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: occurs from Pointe-Noire, Congo to Angola. Records extend its northern range to Senegal.

Thorogobius rofeni Miller, 1988

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 260-650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, off Cameroon. Only known from a handful of specimens collected in the Gulf of Guinea, at the Equatorial Guinean town of Yengue (02°09'N, 09°27'E, Atlantic stn 120), near the border with Cameroon and southern Angola.

Wheelerigobius maltzani (Steindachner, 1881)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-18 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Ghana and Cameroon, and the Gulf of Guinea, Islands Pagalu (Annobón Island). Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Wheelerigobius wirtzi Miller, 1988

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 3.53 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-3 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from the type locality at Snake Island, in Victoria Bay, Cameroon. Reported from Bioko and São Tomé and Príncipe Islands (Rolas Island, Bom Bom inlet, Sete Pedras and Ilheu Santana).

Yongeichthys thomasi (Boulenger, 1916)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from Senegal to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Schliewen, 2011).

Microdesmidae

MICRODESMINAE

Microdesmus aethiopicus (Chabanaud, 1927)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.74 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from the seven known specimens from Cameroon (2), Fern-

ando Poo (1), and Banane, Democratic Republic of the Congo (4). Also reported from the Chiloango River in Cabinda (Angola). Observed during scientific dives in Port-Gentil (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Synbranchiformes

Mastacembeloidei

Mastacembelidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Vreven, *in Stiassny et al.*, 2007b.

Mastacembelus cryptacanthus Günther, 1867

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 34.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Cross (Nigeria/Cameroon border) in the north-west up to the Ntem River basin (Cameroon) in the south-east in Lower Guinea; known also from the Oueme River basin (Benin) in the west up to the Kwa Ibo River basin (Nigeria) and from Bioko Island [formerly Fernando Poo (Equatorial Guinea)]. Record for Gabon: BMNH 1872.1.27.16 “Gaboon”.

Mastacembelus flavomarginatus Boulenger, 1898

Mastacembelus kakrimensis Vreven & Teugels, 2005 [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Mastacembelus flavomarginatus* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1872.1.27.1 (1), 1888.12.13.40 (1), 1896.5.5.26 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from South Cameroon to Angola. Records for Gabon: BMNH 1867.5.3.20, and syntypes. Considered as a synonym of *M. niger* by several authors.

Mastacembelus marcheii Sauvage, 1879

Aethiomastacembelus marcheii (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Mastacembelus sclateri Boulenger, 1903 [Synonym: junior, original]

Aethiomastacembelus sclateri (Boulenger, 1903) [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Mastacembelus marcheii* – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN A-0895 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 32.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Kribi River basin (Cameroon) in the north up to the Kouilou/Niari (Republic of the Congo) in the south. Outside the region this species is known from the lower Congo River (Democratic Republic of the Congo) [Pool Malebo (formerly Stanley Pool)] forming the south-eastern distribution limit and from the Dja River basin (a major tributary of the middle Congo River basin), forming its north-eastern distribution border.

Mastacembelus Niger Sauvage, 1879

Caecomastacembelus niger (Sauvage, 1879) [Synonym: senior, new]

Mastacembelus marmoratus Perugia, 1892 [Synonym: junior, original]

Caecomastacembelus marmoratus (Perugia, 1892) [Synonym: junior, new]

Mastacembelus flavomarginatus Boulenger, 1898 [Synonym: junior, original – To be verified]

Mastacembelus goro Boulenger, 1902 [Synonym: junior, original]

Caecomastacembelus goro (Boulenger, 1902) [Synonym: junior, new]

Mastacembelus brevicauda Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: junior, original]

Caecomastacembelus brevicauda (Boulenger, 1911) [Synonym: junior, new]

Mastacembelus batesii Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Mastacembelus niger* – “Ogooué River at Doumé, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-0967.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Mbonge River basin (Cameroon) in the north-east up to the Shiloango River basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo) in the south in Lower Guinea, and known from the lower and middle Congo River basin.

Anabantiformes

Anabantoidei

Anabantidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Norris (b), *in Stiassny et al.*, 2007b.

Ctenopoma gabonense Günther, 1896

Ctenopoma nigropannosum non Reichenow, 1875 [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Ctenopoma gabonense* – “Gabon and probably Ogowe River”. Syntypes: BMNH 1867.5.13.19 (1), 1868.8.16.11 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: common throughout much of the Congo Basin. In Lower Guinea only a few specimens (including the types) have been verified from the Ogowe basin. The species was not collected in the region since the early 20th century (BMNH 1908-5-25: 138, Ogowe River basin, col. W. Ansorge). Specimens have been recently collected in lower Ogowe and is known from the Komo (Fermon, pers. obs.). This species has long been known as *Ctenopoma nigropannosum* (or *Anabas nigropannosus*). The types of *C. nigropannosum* do not correspond to this species but the types of *C. gabonense* do, making the latter name the oldest correct designation for this taxon.

Ctenopoma kingsleyae Günther, 1896

Type-locality: *Ctenopoma kingsleyae* – “Kondo-Kondo, Ogowe River”. Syntypes: BMNH 1896.5.5.30-32 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18.24 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: distributed widely in the forested regions of the Congo River basin and upper and lower Guinean drainages, from Senegal to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and widely distributed from the Cross to the Kouilou, but known from relatively few localities in Lower Guinea. Found in many rivers in Gabon (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Ctenopoma maculatum Thominot, 1886

Ctenopoma maculata Thominot, 1886 [Grammar agreement]

Ctenopoma multifasciata Thominot, 1886 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Ctenopoma maculata* – “San Benito River, Gabon”.

Holotype: MNHN 1885-0423.

Ctenopoma multifasciata – “San Benito River, Gabon”. Syntypes: (2) MNHN 1885-0424 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: collected in tributaries of the upper Sangha and Congo Basin (Dja and Doume rivers) and known from southern Cameroon, Rio Muni and north-

ern Gabon in Sanaga, Nyong, Ntem, Ivindo, Ogowe and Rio Muni in Lower Guinea.

Ctenopoma nigropannosum Reichenow, 1875

Ctenopoma nigropannosus Reichenow, 1875 [Grammar agreement]

Anabas nigropannosus (Reichenow, 1875) [Synonym: senior, new]

Ctenopoma pellegrini (non Boulenger, 1902) [Misapplied]

Anabas pellegrini non Boulenger, 1902 [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Ctenopoma nigropannosum* – “Loango, Gabon”.

Syntypes: ZMB 7009 (2), 9131 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: common throughout much of the Congo Basin. In Lower Guinea, found only in the Chi-loango and Kouilou rivers, where it is apparently common in preferred habitat. This species has long been known as *C. pellegrini* (Boulenger) (or *Anabas pellegrini*). The holotype of that species is conspecific with the types of *C. nigropannosum* which has priority (and in the literature it has most commonly been applied to the preceding species, correctly named *C. gabonense*).

Ctenopoma ocellatum Pellegrin, 1899

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 13.77 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the middle Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo. Also reported from the Niger Delta in Nigeria. Record from Gabon: MNHN 1886-0472, “Mokaka”, Ogowe basin, holotype recorded by Savorgna de Brazza must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Ctenopoma pellegrini (Boulenger, 1902)

Anabas pellegrini Boulenger, 1902 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 11.2 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from middle Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1964-0255 (1963) “Tcholnia, Komo” Ex- *C. nigropannosum*.

Ctenopoma petherici Günther, 1864

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 17.4 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known to have a typical Nilo-Sudanian distribution. It is found in the White Nile, Egypt and Sudan, the Lake Chad drainage, the entire Niger River drainage (except the lower Niger, where it is replaced by *C. kingsleyae*), the Senegal and Gambia Rivers and coastal drainages in Ghana, Togo and Côte d’Ivoire. Also reported from Gabon (Gosse, 1986). However, the presence of this species must be verified according to the known distribution of the species which is mainly Nilo-Sudanian.

Ctenopoma weeksii Boulenger, 1896

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 12 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from middle Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo and reported from the upper Congo. One record for Gabon: MRAC P-99090.2307 (1998) “Rivière Ngounié à Nzoundou, Ngounié-Ogooué” must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Microctenopoma congicum (Boulenger, 1887)

Ctenopoma congicum Boulenger, 1887 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 6.19 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: common in the middle and lower Congo River basin, and is also present in the Shiloango and Ogowé rivers. Reported from the upper Chari and Gribingui rivers (Lake Chad basin), although these records

cannot be verified as no specimen was retained, possibly misidentifications. Record for Gabon: AMNH 230277-1999 “Petite rivière appelé Mikouma” is identified as *M. nanum* (Vigliotta, pers. com.).

Microctenopoma fasciolatum (Boulenger, 1899)

Anabas fasciolatus Boulenger, 1899 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from lower and middle Congo River basin in Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo. A sole record for Gabon: BMNH 1908.5.25.143 is a probable misidentification.

Microctenopoma nanum (Günther, 1896)

Ctenopoma nanum Günther, 1896 [Synonym: senior, original]

Microctenopoma congicum (non Boulenger, 1887) [Misidentification]

Type-locality: *Ctenopoma nanum* – “Gabon River, western Africa”.

Syntypes: BMNH 1868.8.16.9-10 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.67 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: found throughout forested central Africa, including much of the Congo River basin with exception of the Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu system, and known from the Sanaga to the Chiloango River in Lower Guinea.

Channoidei

Channidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Teugels (b), *in Stiassny et al.*, 2007b.

Parachanna africana (Steindachner, 1879)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 32 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: occurs from southern Benin (Oueme River) to the lower course of the Cross River (Niger-

ia). Reports from Cameroon unconfirmed and questionable. Report from Gabon dubious: MRAC 99.056.P.0320 “Lambarene, riv. Ogooué”.

Parachanna insignis (Sauvage, 1884)

Ophiocephalus insignis Sauvage, 1884 [Synonym: senior, original]

Ophicephalus insignis Sauvage, 1884 [Synonym: senior, original – Misspellings]

Type-locality: *Ophiocephalus insignis* – “Franceville, 01°40’S, 13°31’E, upper Ogooué River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1884-0301 to 0305 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 53.2 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: abundant in the Congo system in Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo, known from Kouilou River and from the Ogowe at Franceville, Gabon (type locality). Sympatric with *Parachanna obscura* in some parts of the Ogowe and Congo basins.

Parachanna obscura (Günther, 1861)

Ophiocephalus obscurus Günther, 1861 [Synonym: senior, original]

Parachanna obscurus (Günther, 1861) [Grammatical agreement]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread throughout West Africa from the Casamance to the Niger, Lake Chad basin and the Congo. Known from most coastal basins (the Cross, Wouri, Sanaga, Nyong, Lobe and Ntem in Cameroon, the Ogowe and Nyanga rivers in Gabon and the Kouilou River in the Republic of the Congo, in Lower Guinea).

Carangiformes

Centropomidae

Sphyraenidae

Sphyraena afra Peters, 1844

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 205 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-75 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Namibia. Record for Gabon: MRAC P-88019.0061. Caught by artisanal, industrial and sport fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sphyraena barracuda (Edwards, 1771)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 1-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: recorded along West Africa from Mauritania and Senegal to Sierra Leone to Gabon and from Ascension Island. Caught by artisanal, industrial and sport fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sphyraena guachancho Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including the Canary Islands and Cape Verde. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1913-0088, 1989-0562, SAIAB 25576-1985, CUMV 72119-1960, MRAC P-88019.0021, P-127445-447. Caught by artisanal, industrial and sport fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sphyraena sphyraena (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 165 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola, including the Mediterranean and Black Sea, Canary Islands, and Azores. Records during scientific dives in Olowi (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Pleuronectoidei
Polynemidae

Galeoides decadactylus (Bloch, 1795)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West African coasts, from Canary Islands and Morocco to Angola. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pentanemus quinquarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa from Senegal to Angola. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Polydactylus quadrifilis (Cuvier, 1829)

Polynemus quadrifilis Cuvier, 1829 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-55 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa from Senegal to Congo. Caught by the artisanal and industrial fishery along the coast of Gabon. Targeted for the swim bladder traffic (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Psettodidae

Psettodes belcheri Bennett, 1831

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: ?-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to about 14°S, Western Sahara to Angola, and in the Cape Verde Islands in western Africa.

Citharidae

Citharus linguatula (Linnaeus, 1758)

Eucitharus linguatula (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: senior, new]

Pleuronectes macrolepidotus Bloch, 1787 [Synonym: junior, original]

Citharus macrolepidotus (Bloch, 1787) [Synonym: junior, new]

Hippoglossoides macrolepidotus [Unknown name]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 39.7 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: ?-450 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira, Portugal mainland coast, off north-western Africa south to 23°S; also in the Mediterranean including Marmara Sea.

Bothidae

Arnoglossus capensis Boulenger, 1898

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 1-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania round the Cape to Natal, South Africa, Ascension and Saint Helena islands.

Arnoglossus imperialis (Rafinesque, 1810)

Arnoglossus blachei Stauch, 1965 [Ambiguous questionable, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-350 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed throughout the eastern Atlantic Ocean: from Scotland, UK and Ireland

to Namibia, including the Azores, the Canary Islands, and Madeira.

Arnoglossus laterna (Walbaum, 1792)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway to Angola, Mediterranean (Black Sea).

Bothus guibei Stauch, 1966

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Annobón Island (Equatorial Guinea) and Biafra Bay and reported from São Tome Island, in the Gulf of Guinea. Observed during scientific dives (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Bothus lunatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic, reef associated

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ascension Island and the Gulf of Guinea.

Bothus podas (Delaroche, 1809)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea; South Portugal to Angola, including Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde and the Canary Islands. Caught by trawler on the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chascanopsetta lugubris Alcock, 1894

Chascanopsetta lugubris danae Bruun, 1937 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 60-3210 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea round the Cape to Natal, South Africa. The subspecies *Chascanopsetta lugubris danae* may be a valid species as *Chascanopsetta danae* Bruun, 1937 which is only known from western Atlantic. A sole record for Gabon for *C. danae*: SIO 77-381 (1949) is probably *C. lugubris*.

Monolene mertensae (Poll, 1959)

Monolene mertensi (Poll, 1959) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 100-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Guinea to Penrith, Angola.

Monolene microstoma Cadenat, 1937

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20.1 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 25-460 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal and Gulf of Guinea to Namibia.

Paralichthyidae

Citharichthys stampflii (Steindachner, 1894)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-94 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola and in the Cape Verde Islands. Caught in lower Ogowe (Fermón, pers. obs.).

Syacium guineense (Bleeker, 1862)

Syacium guineensis (Bleeker, 1862) [Grammar agreement]

Syacium micrurum non Ranzani, 1842 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 29.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Mauritania and Western Sahara to Walvis Bay, Namibia and through the Cape Verde Islands.

Soleidae

Bathysolea polli (Chabanaud, 1950)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 380-420 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola. Reported from Mauritania. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1967-0507.

Bathysolea profundicola (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 50-1350 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Ireland to Angola, reported from West Mediterranean. One record for Gabon: UF 15598-1963.

Buglossidium luteum (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 16.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 5-450 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland and Scotland southward, also North Sea, Kattegat and Baltic. A sole record for Gabon: IEOMA 211171023-1 (2002) is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Dagetichthys cadenati (Chabanaud, 1948)

Synaptura cadenati Chabanaud, 1948 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: ?-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Dakar, Senegal to the Gulf of Guinea and Pointe-Noire, Congo and reported from Mauritania. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dagetichthys lusitanicus (de Brito Capello, 1868)

Dagetichthys lusitanica (de Brito Capello, 1868) [Grammar agreement]

Synaptura lusitanica de Brito Capello, 1868 [Synonym: senior, original]

Synaptura lusitanica lusitanica de Brito Capello, 1868 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Synaptura lusitanicus de Brito Capello, 1868 [Synonym: senior, original – Grammar agreement]

Synaptura lusitanica nigromaculata Pellegrin, 1905 [Synonym: junior, other species]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-159 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean and from Cape Blanc (Mauritania) to Angola, including Cape Verde.

Dicologlossa cuneata (Moreau, 1881)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-460 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Heteromycteris proboscideus (Chabanaud, 1925)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 10 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 5-37 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to south of Angola.

Microchirus boscanion (Chabanaud, 1926)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 10-460 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from north of Gibraltar to northern Angola. Record for Gabon: USNM 272807-1963. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Microchirus frechkopi Chabanaud, 1952

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 14-324 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to the Gulf of Guinea.

Microchirus hexophthalmus (Bennett, 1831)

Dicologlossa hexophthalma (Bennett, 1831) [Misspellings – Grammar agreement]
Dicologlossa hexophthalma (Bennett, 1831) [Synonym: senior, new – Grammar agreement]
Dicologlossa hexophthalmus (Bennett, 1831) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: ?-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West Mediterranean, Portugal, Madeira to Sierra Leone, also Gulf of Guinea, Congo and Angola. Record for Gabon:

MNHN 1967-0533. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Microchirus ocellatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 30-300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mediterranean, Madeira, Spain, Canary Islands to Sierra Leone; West Indian Ocean: Natal, South Africa, and South Madagascar. Some records for Gabon are available.

Microchirus variegatus (Donovan, 1808)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 35 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 20-400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North-East Atlantic: known from the British Isles south to Senegal (Baie du Lévrier) and the Mediterranean. Collected by the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) in Gabon waters but must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Microchirus wittei Chabanaud, 1950

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 145-160 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Ghana and reported from Mauritania, from Western Sahara to northern Angola. Several records (human observations) for Gabon.

Monochirus atlanticus Chabanaud, 1940

Monochirus hispidus non Rafinesque, 1814 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 22 cm TL; 20 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 10-250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the northern coast of Spain and Portugal to Gabon, including Cape Verde, the Canary Islands and Madeira. Observed during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Pegusa cadenati Chabanaud, 1954

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde and reported from the Gulf of Guinea.

Pegusa lascaris (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 5-350 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from north-eastern to south-eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, Madeira, southward from Scotland to Gulf of Guinea and South Africa.

Pegusa triophthalma (Bleeker, 1863)

Solea triophthalma Bleeker, 1863 [Synonym: senior, original]

Solea triophthalmus Bleeker, 1863 [Synonym: senior, original – Grammar agreement]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Gulf of Guinea; not in the south of Cape Lopez and not in the north of Rio de Oro. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Solea senegalensis Kaup, 1858

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 60 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 1-310 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known mainly from central Atlantic (from France to Angola). Reported from Mediterranean.

Vanstraelenia chirophthalma (Regan, 1915)

Vanstraelenia chirophthalmus (Regan, 1915) [Grammar agreement]

Vanstraelenia chirophthalmus (Regan, 1915) [Grammar agreement – Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 8-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, but mainly from Gulf of Guinea and reported from the Gambia River.

Cynoglossidae

SYMPHURINAE

Symphurus ligulatus (Cocco, 1844)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 70-1480 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cap Juby, Mauritania to Angola, and reported from deep waters of West and Central Mediterranean.

Symphurus nigrescens Rafinesque, 1810

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 20-1140 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean, Azores, North Spain to Angola, St. Helena

and Ascension islands. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1998-1479, UF 33890/234324-1963.

Symphurus normani Chabanaud, 1950

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 50-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from South Senegal to Angola and reported from northern Namibia. Record for Gabon: BMNH 1930.5.6.51-54.

Symphurus vanmelleae Chabanaud, 1952

Symphurus vanmellae Chabanaud, 1952 [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.84 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 260-945 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from off West Africa, mainly extending from 02°N to 12°S. A record from 14°49'N, 17°43'W (IOS 10873) represents a north-westerly range extension.

CYNOGLOSSINAE

Cynoglossus browni Chabanaud, 1949

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal and Cape Verde Islands to Angola. Recorded from Tunisia.

Cynoglossus cadenati Chabanaud, 1947

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including Cape Verde.

Cynoglossus canariensis Steindachner, 1882

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania and the Canary Islands to Angola (09°20'S).

Cynoglossus monodi Chabanaud, 1949

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Pointe-Noire, Congo. Regularly caught by the artisanal fishery of Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Cynoglossus senegalensis (Kaup, 1858)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 66.5 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 10-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Collected in lower Ogowe (Vreven and Teugels, *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b; Fermon, 2014, pers. obs.).

Menoidei

Xiphiidae

Xiphias gladius Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 505 cm TL; 455 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-2878 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: tropical and temperate and sometimes cold waters. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Istiophoridae

Istiompax indica (Cuvier, 1832)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 516.2 cm TL; 465 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-915 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2011)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical Indo-Pacific, and occasionally enters temperate waters. Stray individuals migrate into the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Cape of Good Hope, but the existence of Atlantic breeding stocks is unlikely. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw, 1792)

Istiophorus albicans (Latreille, 1804) [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 386.3 cm TL; 348 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: tropical and temperate waters. Atlantic: found approximately 40°N in the north-west Atlantic, 50°N in the north-east Atlantic, 40°S in the south-west Atlantic, and 32°S in the south-east Atlantic. Regularly caught by sport fishermen in high sea of Gabon, or close to the coast of Port-Gentil during the dry season (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Some authors recognize a single worldwide species, *Istiophorus platypterus* but some retain the usage of *I. platypterus* for the Indo-Pacific sailfish and *I. albicans* for the Atlantic sailfish in recognition of the differences between them. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Kajikia albida (Poey, 1860)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 300 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2011)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: found from 45°N to 45°S in the south-western Atlantic and 35°S in the south-eastern Atlantic. It is unclear whether there are two separate stocks or a single population in the Atlantic. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Makaira nigricans Lacepède, 1802

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 500 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-1000 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2011)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known in tropical and temperate waters, between 40°-45°N and 30°S in the eastern Atlantic. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Tetrapturus georgii Lowe, 1841

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 184 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2011)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea: originally described from Madeira, Sicily (Italy), Strait of Gibraltar, and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean off southern Portugal. Can be expected to range widely in the eastern and perhaps central North Atlantic. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Tetrapturus pfluegeri Robins & de Sylva, 1963

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 281.9 cm TL; 254 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-240 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in Atlantic offshore waters from 40°N to 30°S. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Carangoidei
Carangidae

Alectis alexandrina (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Alectis alexandrinus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) [Grammatical agreement]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: ?-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Morocco to Angola, including southern parts of the Mediterranean. Caught by trawlers and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Alectis ciliaris (Bloch, 1787)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 150 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 60-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Senegal to Congo. Caught by trawlers and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Carangoides bartholomaei (Cuvier, 1833)

Caranx bartholomaei Cuvier, 1833 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from St. Paul's Rocks and from Ascension Island, the Cape Verde Islands, and the Gulf of Guinea to Gabon including São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Recorded off-shore oil platform.

Caranx crysos (Mitchill, 1815)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Mauritania to Angola, including the western Mediterranean, St. Paul's Rocks, and Ascension Island. Caught by trawlers, artisanal fishery and the sport fishery, along the coast of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Caranx fischeri Smith-Vaniz & Carpenter, 2007

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 FL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 1-350? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from African coast from Mauritania south at least to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes) (southern Angola). Records for Gabon: BMNH 1896.5.5.14, CAS 38376-1964, 243843, UF 236340-2014. Caught by trawlers, artisanal fishery and the sport fishery, along the coast of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Caranx hippos (Linnaeus, 1766)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 124 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-350 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from African coast from Mauritania to Angola and confirmed records for Cape Verde and Ascension Islands. Caught by trawlers, artisanal fishery and the sport fishery, along the coast of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Caranx latus Agassiz, 1831

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 112.1 cm TL; 101 FL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-140 m

Migration: amphidromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: recorded from Madeira, Canary Islands, Ascension Island, Cape Verde

Islands, and the Gulf of Guinea to Gabon. Caught by trawlers, artisanal fishery and the sport fishery, along the coast of Gabon (Cardie, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Caranx lugubris Poey, 1860

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 3-380 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: Azores, Madeira, St. Paul's Rocks, Ascension Island, Cape Verde, and Gulf of Guinea.

Caranx rhonchus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817

Decapterus rhonchus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) [Synonym: senior, new]

Caranx angolensis Fowler, 1919 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 30-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola, including the Mediterranean along the African coast. Range reported to extend south to Namibia. Caught during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) and observed on board of trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Caranx senegallus Cuvier, 1833

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa, from Mauritania to Southern Angola. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chloroscombrus chrysurus (Linnaeus, 1766)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain to Angola. Regularly caught by the artisanal fishery, especially with beach seine at Cap Lopez and with trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Decapterus macarellus (Cuvier, 1833)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 46 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a circumtropical species. Eastern Atlantic distribution not well known, but definitely known from the Azores, Madeira, Canary (rare), Cape Verde, Ascension, and St Helena Islands, and the Gulf of Guinea. One record for Gabon: ROM 63350-1967 "Golf de Guinée, Océan Atlantique".

Decapterus punctatus (Cuvier, 1829)

Decapterus punctatus sanctaehelenae (Cuvier 1833) [Synonym: junior, new]

Decapterus sanctaehelenae (Cuvier, 1833) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to South Africa, including the Madeira, Canary, Cape Verde, Ascension and St. Helena islands. Records for Gabon: CAS 49813/814/828-1964, ANSP 140335-1964, ROM 63377-1967. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Decapterus tabl Berry, 1968

Caranx rhonchus (non Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-550 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ascension and St. Helena islands. A sole record for Gabon: UF 2363344-2014, CAS 79945-1964 under the name *Decapterus rhonchus* (*Caranx rhonchus*) is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Elagatis bipinnulata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 180 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical in marine waters. Eastern Atlantic distribution not well known, but species definitely known from the Azores, Canary (very rare), Cape Verde, Ascension and St Helena islands, and Senegal to southern Angola. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Hemicaranx bicolor (Günther, 1860)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the West African coast from Sierra Leone to Angola. Records for Gabon: UF 19345-1963, CAS 50054-1978.

Lichia amia (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-50 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Bay of Biscay to South Africa, including the Mediterranean. Caught by sport fishermen in the rivers' mouths of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Naucrates ductor (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical in marine waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Straits of Gibraltar to southern Angola, including the Azores, Madeira, Canaries, Cape Verde, Ascension, and St Helena islands; also found in the Mediterranean, but rare in northern European waters. Caught by tuna seines in the high sea of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pseudocaranx dentex (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 122 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 10-238 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean, Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Ascension and St. Helena islands.

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch, 1793)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-170 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known for Cape Verde to southern Angola.

Selene dorsalis (Gill, 1863)

Selene setapinnis (non Mitchill, 1815) [Misapplied for eastern Atlantic specimens]

Vomer gabonensis Guichenot, 1866 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Vomer gabonensis* – “Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 0000-2928.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to South Africa, including Madeira and Cape Verde. Regularly caught by the artisanal fishery, especially

with beach seine at Cap Lopez and trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Replaced by *Selene setapinnis* in western Atlantic. These two species have not been adequately studied and may prove to be con-specific.

Seriola carpenteri Mather, 1971

Seriola dumerili (non Risso, 1810) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 72.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay and Agadir, Morocco to Angola, including Cape Verde. Records for Gabon: USNM 205006-1964, MRAC P-88019.0051. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Commonly misidentified for *Seriola dumerili*.

Seriola dumerili (Risso, 1810)

Seriola carpenteri non Mather, 1971 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 190 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-360 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from the British coast (vagrant) to Morocco and the Mediterranean. Distribution in eastern central Atlantic along the African coast is not well established due to past confusion with *Seriola carpenteri*. Caught by sport fishermen along the coast of Gabon, using mostly jigs (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Seriola lalandi Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 250 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 3-825 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from St. Helena and South

Africa. Several human observations for Gabon but must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Seriola rivoliana Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 177.6 cm TL; 160 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 5-245 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical in marine waters, entering temperate waters in some areas. Eastern Atlantic distribution not well known, but the species is definitely known only from southern England, the Azores, Portugal, Madeira, Cape Verde, Canary, São Tome and Príncipe Islands (Gulf of Guinea), Ascension, and along the African coast from Morocco to at least southern Angola. Several human observations for Gabon. Caught by sport fishermen along the coast of Gabon, using mostly jigs (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Trachinotus goreensis Cuvier, 1832

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: not well-known distribution, but the species occurs at least from Mauritania to the Gulf of Guinea, Northern Angola and the Cape Verde Islands. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1913-0092, 1978-0292/293 and several human observations. Juveniles and adults were caught by industrial and artisanal fishery of Gabon, juveniles were noticed in rivers' mouths (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Trachinotus maxillosus Cuvier, 1832

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: ? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Trachinotus ovatus (Linnaeus, 1758)*Lichia glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: junior, new]*Lichia glyco* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: junior, new]*Trachinotus glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: junior, new]*Trachinotus glaucus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: junior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 50-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay, British and Scandinavian waters (rare vagrant) to Angola, including the Mediterranean Sea and offshore Islands. Juveniles regularly caught by beach seine at Cap Lopez (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Trachinotus teraia Cuvier, 1832*Trachinotus falcatus* (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied for Eastern Atlantic specimens]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 68 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Gabon, including Cape Verde. Caught by a sport fisherman in Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Collected in lower Ogowe (Fermont, pers. obs.).

Trachurus capensis Castelnau, 1861*Trachurus trachurus* (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 66.6 cm TL; 60 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea to South Africa.

Trachurus trachurus (Linnaeus, 1758)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-1050 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean Sea and Norway to South Africa, round the coast to Maputo. One record for Gabon: UF 236345-2014. Some authors consider the more southern population (Gulf of Guinea to South Africa), for which the name *Trachurus capensis* is available, to be sub-specialty distinct but differences appear to be only clinal variation.

Trachurus trecae Cadenat, 1950Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 38.8 cm TL; 35 FL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 20-650 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola. Sometimes ranging south to northern Namibia.

Uraspis helvola (Günther, 1860)*Uraspis secunda* (non Poey, 1860) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 58 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 50-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic: known from St. Helena and Ascension islands. Adults of *Uraspis helvola* and *U. secunda* are virtually impossible to distinguish although juvenile characters involving allometric growth patterns suggest that they may be distinct species. If subsequent studies indicate that these 2 nominal species are conspecific, the oldest available name is *Uraspis helvola*.

Uraspis secunda (Poey, 1860)*Uraspis heidi* Fowler, 1938 [Synonym: junior, original]*Uraspis cadenati* Blache & Rossignol, 1962 [Synonym: junior, original]*Uraspis helvola* (non Günther, 1860) [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Uraspis cadenati* – “Off Gabon River mouth, Gabon, depth 40 meters”. Holotype: MNHN 1961-0308

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 1-36 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in warm waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola; also Algoa Bay, South Africa. Caught by a tuna seiner in the high sea of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Adults of *Uraspis helvola* and *U. secunda* are virtually impossible to distinguish although juvenile characters involving allometric growth patterns suggest that they may be distinct species. If subsequent studies indicate that these 2 nominal species are conspecific, the oldest available name is *Uraspis helvola*.

Echeneidae

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 110 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-85 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern central Atlantic: known from the Azores south to St Helena and along the coast of West Africa to Namibia. Observed at the artisanal fishery landing site and during the scientific dives around Port-Gentil. It is called “Reine des mers” (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Phtheichthys lineatus (Menziés, 1791)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 76 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters but rare in the Atlantic Ocean. Eastern central Atlantic: known from the Azores and Ghana, from the Iberian Peninsula along West Africa to South Africa. One record for Gabon: MRAC P-88019.0144.

Remora albescens (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: ?-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Oceanic. The preferred hosts are Manta rays, but there are also a few records from sharks. Found in warm parts of all oceans. Eastern central Atlantic: known from St. Paul’s Rocks.

Remora australis (Bennett, 1840)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 76 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 1-100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and warm waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco south along West Africa to South Africa.

Remora brachyptera (Lowe, 1839)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in warm seas. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Madeira Island. Recorded on off-shore oil platform.

Remora osteochir (Cuvier, 1829)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: ?-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: warm and temperate seas of all oceans. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Madeira Island and from the southern Mediterranean Sea and Morocco south along West Africa to South Africa.

Remora remora (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 86.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan in warm waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from North Sea to the Canary Islands, including the western Mediterranean. Caught by a trawler along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Rachycentridae

Rachycentron canadum (Linnaeus 1766)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 200 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-1200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters, but absent in the eastern Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco to South Africa. Regularly observed at the artisanal fishery landing site and during the scientific dives around Port-Gentil. It is called “Reine des mers” (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Coryphaenidae

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus, 1758

Coryphaena hippurus non Linnaeus, 1758 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 146 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-400 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas. Frequently misidentified as juvenile or female of *Coryphaena hippurus*. Records for Gabon: USNM 307589.5198667-1961, CUMV 53979-1961, USNM 00307589. Caught by a sport fishermen in Port-Gentil (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 210 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-85 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2011)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific: in tropical and subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known between 30°N and 30°S. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 UNCLOS.

Cichliformes

Polycentridae

Polycentropsis abbreviata Boulenger, 1901

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the eastern side of the Oueme (Benin) to the Cross River (Nigeria), including the lower course and delta of the Niger River, in coastal parts of the Meme, Wouri, Sanaga and Lokoundje rivers in Cameroon and in the Komo and Ogowe basins in Gabon (Britz *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b).

Cichlidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Stiassny *et al.* (a), *in* Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

PSEUDOCRENILABRINAE

Benitochromis batesii (Boulenger, 1901)

Chromidotilapia batesii (Boulenger, 1901) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 9.42 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in south-western Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and northern Gabon. Records of *B. batesii* on Fernando Poo need confirmation. Records for Gabon: MRAC P-A1088-2498/2512 (2001) “Rivière forestière sur la piste Digoudou-Igotchi”, P-77019-0011 (1976) “À 2 km après le carrefour sur la route de Kinguélé, ruisseau rapide”, BMNH 1979.2.23.2-5 (1976) “Ebondje”. Maybe identification errors (Lamboj, pers. com.).

Benitochromis riomuniensis (Thys van den Audenaerde, 1981)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 7.36 cm SL

Water type: freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurs in south-western Cameroon (including Lokoundje and Kienke (= Kribi) systems and the lower Ntem), Equatorial Guinea and the Muni River.

Chilochromis duponti Boulenger, 1902

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 22 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Chiloango basin (Cabinda), Kouilou-Niari and lower Loeme (Republic of the Congo), and the Nyanga basin and upper Ngounie River in Gabon. Occurrence of a *C. duponti*-like cichlid (coll. A. Lamboj) in the Ogowe system north of Ndjole must be proven if this is same species or maybe a different one of same genus.

Chromidotilapia kingsleyae Boulenger, 1898

Pelmatochromis kingsleyae (Boulenger, 1898) [Synonym: senior, new]
Pelmatochromis haugi Pellegrin, 1919 [Synonym: junior, original – partly for *C. regani*]
Chromidotilapia haugi (Pellegrin, 1919) [Unknown name – partly for *C. regani*]

Type-locality: *Chromidotilapia kingsleyae* – “Ogowe River, Gabon”. Lectotype: BMNH 1896.5.5.30 [?36]. Paralectotypes: BMNH 1867.5.3.1 (1), 1899.3.2.6 (1); MNHN 1898-0124 [ex BMNH] (1).

Pelmatochromis haugi (part) – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1919-0009.

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length:
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ogowe system, Gabon. Specimens identified as *C. kingsleyae* from localities outside the Ogowe basin are presumed to be misidentifications, most often of *C. mamonekenei* and *C. melaniae*.

Chromidotilapia mamonekenei Lamboj, 1999

Chromidotilapia kingsleyae (non Boulenger, 1898) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 9.31 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in south-western Gabon and western Republic of the Congo, including the Nyanga, and the Loeme and Kouilou-Niari basins.

Chromidotilapia melaniae Lamboj, 2003 (Photo 20)

Chromidotilapia kingsleyae (non Boulenger, 1898) [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Chromidotilapia melaniae* – “Small creek on route Tehibanga-Mayumbe East of village Malounga, Yola system, Gabon”. Holotype: AMNH 232533. Paratypes: AMNH 232534-35 (2, 2); CUMV 79914 (17); MRAC-A2-011-P-7-9 (3); NMW 94633 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 7.95 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ogowe, Ngounie, and Nyanga rivers and coastal regions of central and southern Gabon (Lamboj, 2003a).

Chromidotilapia mrac Lamboj, 2002 (Photo 21)

Type-locality: *Chromidotilapia mrac* – “Mikouma River, 00°40'05”S, 10°20'11”E, Oogoue basin, Gabon”. Holotype: AMNH 230356. Paratypes: AMNH 230357 (5), 230725 (5); MRAC 96-39-P-2-4 (3), 99-31-P-9-12 (4, 1 c&s).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 9.22 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ogowe and Nyanga rivers and coastal regions north of Libreville, Gabon (Lamboj, 2002).

Chromidotilapia nana Lamboj, 2003 (Photo 22)

Type-locality: *Chromidotilapia nana* – “Mougalaba River near the village of Pendudu on the route Tchibanga-Ndende, Nyanga system, Gabon / Rivière Mougalaba près du village Pendudu sur la route Tchibanga-Ndende, Nyanga”. Holotype: MRAC-A2-011-P-1. Paratypes: AMNH 232532 (6, 1 c&s), MRAC-A2-011-P-2-6 (5), NMW 94633 (4).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5.89 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, currently known only from the type locality and connecting creeks (Lamboj, 2003a).

Chromidotilapia regani (Pellegrin, 1906) (Photo 23)

Pelmatochromis regani Pellegrin, 1906 [Synonym: senior, original]

Pelmatochromis haugi Pellegrin, 1919 [Synonym: junior, original – partly for *C. kinsleyae*]

Chromidotilapia haugi (Pellegrin, 1919) [Unknown name – partly for *C. kinsleyae*]

Chromidotilapia guntheri guntheri (non Sauvage, 1882) [Misidentification, AMNH 232346]

Type-locality: *Pelmatochromis regani* – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1906-0229.

Pelmatochromis haugi (part) – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1919-0009.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 12.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ogowe system and north-western parts of Gabon (Lamboj, 2003b).

Coptodon camerunensis (Lönnberg, 1903)

Tilapia camerunensis Lönnberg, 1903 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 13.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Sanaga and its tributaries in Cameroon,

the Meme, Mungo, and Wouri rivers. Records for Gabon: MRAC P B-1027-244/250 “Lac Onangué, plage, village Nenguentogolo, bassin Ogooué” are probable misidentifications.

Coptodon guineensis (Günther, 1862)

Tilapia guineensis (Günther, 1862) [Synonym: senior, new]

Tilapia lata (Günther, 1862) [Ambiguous questionable, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 23 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread from the mouth of the Senegal River to the Quanza River (Angola).

Coptodon nyongana (Thys van den Audenaerde, 1971)

Tilapia nyongana Thys van den Audenaerde, 1971 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 21 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the Nyong, Ntem, Komo and Ogowe in Lower Guinea, from the Dja, a tributary of the Congo River (Thys van den Audenaerde, 1966).

Coptodon rendalli (Boulenger, 1897)

Tilapia rendalli (Boulenger, 1897) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **introduced**

Maximum length: 35 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the middle Congo River basin (Kasai drainage and between the Lomami and Kisangani) up to the upper Lualaba and the Bangweulu area. Also in Lake Malawi, Zambesi, coastal areas from Zambesi Delta to Natal, Okavango and Kunene (as well as the Limpopo, Malagarasi and Lake Tanganyika). Also present in the Cuanza and Catumbela rivers in Angola. Introduced elsewhere usually for weed control and aquaculture. Introduced in Gabon at Libreville, Makoukou, Lebamba, Franceville and others. A record at Makokou, Ivindo (MRAC P-154570).

Coptodon tholloni (Sauvage, 1884)*Chromis tholloni* Sauvage, 1884 [Synonym: senior, original]*Tilapia tholleni* (Sauvage, 1884) [Synonym: senior, new – Misspellings]*Tilapia tholloni* (Sauvage, 1884) [Synonym: senior, new]*Chromis ogowensis* (Günther, 1896) [Synonym: junior, new]*Tilapia ogowensis* (Günther, 1896) [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Chromis tholloni* – “Franceville, upper Ogooué River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1884-0294 and 0295 (2), 1884-098 (1).

Chromis ogowensis – “Ogowe River at Lambarene, Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1865.5.33-35 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower Congo and Malebo Pool (specimens are either this species or *C. congica*), and from the upper and lower Ogowe, Kouilou-Niari and Chiloango in Lower Guinea.

Coptodon zillii (Gervais, 1848)*Tilapia zillii* (Gervais, 1848) [Synonym: senior, new]*Tilapia melanopleura* Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the Senegal, the Niger (and Benue), Chad basin, Volta, Ogun, Oshun, Bia, Comoe, Me, Bandama, Boubo and Sassandra. Elsewhere it is known from the Ubangui, Uele, and Ituri (Congo), Lake Albert, Nile, Lake Turkana and the Jordan basin. It has been introduced into several hydrographic basins but absent natively from Lower Guinea. Might be introduced in Gabon for aquaculture.

Divandu albimarginatus Lamboj & Snoeks, 2000Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Kouilou-Niari and Loeme-Loukene basins

(Republic of the Congo), the Nyanga and upper Ngounie basins and the Ogowe River (Gabon) (Lamboj and Snoeks, 2000).

Hemichromis elongatus (Guichenot, 1861)*Chromichthys elongatus* Guichenot, 1861 [Synonym: senior, original]*Hemichromis fasciatus* non Peters, 1857 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]*Hemichromis auritus* Gill, 1862 [Synonym: junior, original]*Hemichromis frempongi* non Loisel, 1979 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Type-locality: *Chromichthys elongatus* – “Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN A-1111.

Hemichromis auritus – “Gabon River, West Africa”. Syntypes: ANSP 9036 (1), USNM 4096 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: known throughout the region from Cameroon to the Republic of the Congo, from Sierra Leone to the Congo River, Okavango. The overlap and conspecific with the species *Hemichromis fasciatus* is unclear: it seems that only *H. elongatus* is known from Lower Guinea.

Hemichromis stellifer Loisel, 1979*Hemichromis bimaculatus* non Gill, 1862 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Equatorial Guinea to Cabinda, also central regions of Gabon in Lower Guinea, and found in western Republic of the Congo and from the Congo River and associated drainages around Kinshasa.

Oreochromis andersonii (Castelnau, 1861)*Tilapia andersoni* (Castelnau, 1861) [Synonym: senior, new]*Sarotherodon andersonii* (Castelnau, 1861) [Synonym: senior, new]*Oreochromis andersoni* (Castelnau, 1861) [Misspelling]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 45 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A3e / 2007)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the upper Zambezi, as well as the Kafue, Okavango and Kunene rivers. Occasionally also recorded from the middle Zambezi (Skelton, 2001). One record for Gabon: MNHN BE-0068 under the name *Tilapia andersonii*. Misidentification or introduced for aquaculture.

Oreochromis lepidurus (Boulenger, 1899)

Sarotherodon lepidura (Boulenger, 1899) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 13.6 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Boma to the mouth of the Congo River, lower Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo. Also reported from Angola. One record for Gabon: BMNH 1967.10.12.41–42. Misidentification or introduced for aquaculture.

Oreochromis macrochir macrochir (Boulenger, 1912)

Oreochromis macrochir (Boulenger, 1912) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **introduced**

Maximum length: 28 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Kafue, upper Zambezi, and Congo River systems; introduced elsewhere in Africa and in Hawaiian Islands. Also in the Okavango and Ngami region, Kunene basin, Chambezi and Bangweulu region. One record for Gabon: MRAC P-154571-154576 (1965), maybe misidentification (Lamboj, pers. com.).

Oreochromis niloticus niloticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Oreochromis niloticus (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **introduced**

Maximum length: 60 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: potamodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: native to areas of northern, western and eastern Africa. This includes the coastal rivers of Israel and the Nile basin from the Albert Nile (including lakes Albert and Edward) to the delta, including the Blue Nile with Lake Tana. This species also occurs in Jebel Marra

in Sudan, the lakes and rivers of the Ethiopian Rift valley (including the Awash River), in the endorheic lakes Turkana and Baringo and associated rivers, and also in lakes Kivu and Tanganyika including the Rusizi and lower Malagarasi systems (Trewavas, 1983). In West Africa, the natural distribution area covers the basins of the Senegal, Gambia, Volta, Niger, Benue and Chad. It has been introduced in many fish culture stations, from where it has regularly escaped. Therefore, it has often been reported from several coastal West African basins. Several records for Gabon: widely found in lower Ogowe and in lower Nyanga (Fermon, pers. obs.). Recently caught in the Komo basin (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Oreochromis schwebischi (Sauvage, 1884)

Hemichromis schwebischi Sauvage, 1884 [Synonym: senior, original]

Paratilapia schwebischi (Sauvage, 1884) [Synonym: senior, new]

Sarotherodon schwebischi (Sauvage, 1884) [Synonym: senior, new]

Tilapia flavomarginata Boulenger, 1899 [Synonym: junior, original]

Sarotherodon flavomarginata (Boulenger, 1899) [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Hemichromis schwebischi* – “Franceville, upper Ogooué River, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1884-0292.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the Ogowe and Ivindo Rivers, Nyanga, Kouilou-Niari and Chiloango, Gabon to Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Parananchromis axelrodi Lamboj & Stiassny, 2003 (Photo 24)

Type-locality: *Parananchromis axelrodi* – “Just inside mouth of Bale creek in forest, 00°30'53.9"N, 12°48'21.2"E, mouth of Bale creek into Ivindo, Ivindo system, Gabon”. Holotype: AMNH 230714. Paratypes: AMNH 233350 (3, 1 c&s), 233351 (1), 230665 (1); CUMV 87044 (1); MHNG 2203.047 (1); MRAC-A2-046-P-1 (1).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 9.12 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, currently known only from the Ivindo system in the regions of Makokou and Belinga, in central Gabon.

Paranochromis brevirostris Lamboj & Stiassny, 2003

(Photos 25, 26)

Nanochromis dimidiatus (non Pellegrin, 1900)

Type-locality: *Paranochromis brevirostris* – “Small shallow creek about 200 meters downstream of IRET station (on opposite side of river), 00°30'34"N, 12°48'33"E, Ivindo system, Gabon”. Holotype: AMNH 232536. Paratypes: AMNH 230707 (4, c&s), 230720 (23); BMNH 2002.8.8.4-6 (3); CUMV 87042 (5); MHNG 2640.27 (2), 2640.28 (2); MRAC 73-02-P-2147-150 (4), 93-085-P-0334-0340 (7), A2-11-P-15 through 18 (1, 1, 1, 1); NMW 94630 (3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.12 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, currently known from scattered localities in the Ivindo and Ntem systems in eastern Gabon and south-eastern Cameroon and from the Ogowe system in the region of Ndjole in western Gabon (Lamboj and Stiassny, 2003).

Paranochromis caudifasciatus (Boulenger, 1913)Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 10 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in southern Cameroon in the Nyong, Lokundje, and Ntem systems and associated drainages. Elsewhere, in the Dja River. Not yet found in Gabon.

Paranochromis gabonicus (Trewavas, 1975)*Nanochromis gabonicus* Trewavas, 1975 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Nanochromis gabonicus* – “Roadside pool between Mitzic and Medouneu, probably in the drainage basin of the Okano River, tributary of Ogowe River, Gabon”. Holotype: BMNH 1967.10.12.57.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Woleu-Ntem drainages in north-eastern Gabon, the Okano River (Ogowe drainage) in north-western Gabon and Rio Muni.

Paranochromis longirostris (Boulenger, 1903)*Pelmatochromis longirostris* Boulenger, 1903 [Synonym: senior, original]*Nanochromis longirostris* (Boulenger, 1903) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10.26 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in southern Cameroon and north-eastern Gabon in the Ntem system and associated drainages, and the Ivindo River and its tributaries, and Equatorial Guinea.

Paranochromis ornatus Lamboj & Stiassny, 2003 (Photos 27, 28)*Wallaceochromis humilis* (non Boulenger, 1916) [Probable.

Misidentification (AMNH 222185-1980)]

Type-locality: *Paranochromis ornatus* – “7 kilometers from Makokou, 00°334'N, 12°45'E, small creek on route Makokou-Ovan, Ivindo system, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC A2-011-P-10. Paratypes: AMNH 230704 (4), 232113 (2), 233349 (4, 3 c&s); CUMV 87043 (2); MRAC A2-011-P-11-14 (4); NMW 94632 (2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the Ivindo system in eastern Gabon and the Ogowe system in the vicinity of Okondja (Lamboj and Stiassny, 2003).

Pelmatochromis nigrofasciatus (Pellegrin, 1900)*Pelmatochromis ocellifer* non Boulenger, 1899 [Misapplied for Lower Guinea specimens]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.6 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread in the Congo River basin and occurs in the Kouilou-Niari, Loeme and Ddjoungou Rivers (Republic of the Congo), and the Ogowe River (Gabon) in Lower Guinea.

Pelmatochromis ocellifer Boulenger, 1899

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 10 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from middle Congo River basin, from Pool Malebo up to the Yangambi area, including the Mongala, Dja, Itimbiri and Aruwimi. Reports from Lower Guinea are misidentifications of *Pelmatochromis nigrofasciatus*. Records for Gabon: MRAC P-77017.1272 1976 “Ossaini, 6 km Ouest de Lékoï, système de la Djouélé”, P-20219-20221 “Lécéni, Ogooué”, P-7066 “Rivière Ogooué, N’Gomo”.

Pelmatolapia cabrae (Boulenger, 1899)

Tilapia cabrae (Boulenger, 1899) [Synonym: senior, original]

Tilapia haugi Pellegrin, 1911 [Synonym: junior, original]

Tilapia ngomoensis Pellegrin, 1913 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Tilapia haugi* – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”.

Syntypes: BMNH 1909.7.27.45 [ex MNHN 1908-0256] (1), MNHN 1908-0255 (1).

Tilapia ngomoensis – “Ogôoué River at Ngomo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1908-0257.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from brackish waters from Congo River and northern Angola and in Lower Guinea, in the coastal zone around the Ogowe, Kouilou-Niari and Chiloango rivers and from southern Equatorial Guinea.

Pelmatolapia mariae (Boulenger, 1899)

Tilapia mariae Boulenger, 1899 [Synonym: senior, original]

Tilapia melanopleura non Duméril, 1861 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 32.3 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from coastal lagoons and lower courses of rivers from Côte d’Ivoire to the Niger Delta, Nigeria but absent from the area between the Pra River (Ghana) and Benin, and occurs in coastal basins from the Tabou River (Côte d’Ivoire) to the Kribi River (Cameroon), of the Cross, Wouri, Sanaga, Nyong, Lokundje, Kribi, Lobe and lower Ntem in Lower Guinea. Records for Gabon: BMNH 1896.6.5.49-50 “Crique Azuminie, rivière Opobo”, under the name *Tilapia melanopleura* (non Duméril, 1861): BMNH 1909.27.46 “Ngomo, Ogooué”, 1961.12.4.2-4 “Rivière Ezanga, Gabon” are probable misidentifications.

Pelvicachromis subocellatus (Günther, 1872)

Hemichromis subocellatus Günther, 1872 [Synonym: senior, original]

Pelmatochromis subocellatus (Günther, 1872) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Hemichromis subocellatus* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: (3)

BMNH 1872.1.27.14-15 (2), ?BMNH uncat (1, skeleton).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.34 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in coastal areas from Libreville (Gabon) to lower Congo (Moanda).

Sarotherodon galilaeus boulengeri (Pellegrin, 1903)

Sarotherodon galilaeus (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **introduced**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower and central Congo River to the lower Kasai. Record under this name for Gabon: BMNH 1972.8.11.1 1969 and several records as *Sarotherodon galileus* (Trewavas, 1983).

Sarotherodon mvogoi (Thys van den Audenaerde, 1965)

(Photo 29)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20.2 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the upper Dja (Congo Basin) in Cameroon and found in the Nyong, Ntem and Ivindo (Ogowe basin) rivers in Lower Guinea.

Sarotherodon nigripinnis nigripinnis (Guichenot in Duméril, 1861)

Tilapia nigripinnis Guichenot in Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: senior, original]
Sarotherodon melanotheron nigripinnis (Guichenot in Duméril, 1861)
[Synonym: senior, new]

Sarotherodon melanotheron melanotheron Rüppell, 1852 [Synonym: senior, original]

Sarotherodon melanotheron heudelotii (Duméril, 1861) [Synonym: junior, original]

Sarotherodon nigripinnis (Guichenot in Duméril, 1861) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Haplochromis nigripinnis Regan, 1921 [endemic from Lake Edward, East Africa]

Type-locality: *Tilapia nigripinnis* – “Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN A-9396 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from coastal zone of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. A record with the name *Haplochromis nigripinnis*: MNHN A-9396 (Syntype) “Gabon”.

Thysochromis emili Walsh, Lamboj & Stiassny, 2019

Thysochromis ansorgii (non Boulenger, 1901) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.94 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: Preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from coastal basins in Gabon and Republic of the Congo, Kouilou and Nounbi River basins, lakes Youbi, Yangala and Koubambi and in the Bondo and Tsissa rivers. Records MRAC A1-088-P-2497 has been at first considered to be *T. ansorgii* but is now included in *T. emili* (Walsh *et al.*, 2019).

Pomacentridae

Abudefduf hoefleri (Steindachner, 1881)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Benin, including Cape Verde, Ilheu das Rolas, and São Tome. Records are known from Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1892-0011 “Ndjolé”. Doubtful regarding the geographic location on Ogowe River. Some underwater picture has been taken nearby wreck (Caillette, pers. obs.) and in 2012 in the framework of the project “Gabon Bleu”. Observed during scientific dives around Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak pers. obs.). *Abudefduf hoefleri* have similar coloration to breeding male *A. saxatilis*, molecular studies indicate that *A. hoefleri* is distinct from *A. saxatilis*.

Abudefduf saxatilis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 22.9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Cape Verde Islands south along western Africa to Angola, including all mid-Atlantic Oceanic islands, between 43°N to 35°S. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil (De Bruyne and Wozniak pers. obs.).

Abudefduf taurus (Müller & Troschel, 1848)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde and from Senegal to Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak pers. obs.).

Chromis cadenati Whitley, 1951

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 16.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 20-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from off Senegal, Guinea, Liberia, and Ghana. Record during the Nansen campaign of 2014 along the coast of Gabon (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Chromis chromis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the coast of Portugal to the Gulf of Guinea (St. Thomas Island = São Tome Island), may also reach Angola. Several human observations for Gabon.

Chromis limbata (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 5-45 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West Africa between Senegal and Pointe-Noire, Congo including the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

Chromis multilineata (Guichenot, 1853)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-91 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: recorded from the Cape Verde Archipelago, Ghana, São Tome, Príncipe and the Congo as well as at the central Atlantic islands of St Paul's Rocks, Ascension and St Helena. Several human observations for Gabon. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Microspathodon frontatus Emery, 1970

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 17 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ghana, Bioko (formerly Fernando Póo), São Tome and Annobón in the Gulf of Guinea. Records for Gabon. USNM 202500/202501-1965, "Gulf of Guinea, Annobón Is, Rocky and Sandy Shore Inside Isla La Piramide Near Town of Ambo".

Stegastes imbricatus Jenyns, 1840

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola; also from the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, and around Islands in the Gulf of Guinea. Observed during scientific dives around Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Atheriniformes

Atherinidae

ATHERININAE

Atherina lopeziana Rossignol & Blache, 1961

Type-locality: *Atherina lopeziana* – "Point Clairette, northern of Cape Lopez, Gabon". Syntypes: MNHN 1961-0311 (16).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Gulf of Guinea to the Bay of Biafra and offshore archipelago. It has also been reported from Cape Verde.

Cyprinodontiformes

Distributions are mainly taken from Van der Zee *et al.*, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Aplocheiloidei
Nothobranchiidae

Aphyosemion abacinum Huber, 1976 (Photo 30)

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion abacinum* – “30 kilomètres nord de Mékambo, région de l’Ivindo, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1978-0137. Paratypes: MNHN 1978-138 (11), 1981-874 (11), MZN (orig. 19).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii); D2 / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in swampy or standing parts of slow-flowing rainforest brooks of north-eastern Gabon between the Djoua and Djadie (or Zadie) River systems, Ivindo basin: in the upper Zadie and Liboumba rivers from 45 km west to 22 km north-east of Mekambo and to 40 km south-east of Mekambo.

Aphyosemion alpha Huber, 1998

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion alpha* – “Cap Estérias, Gabon / La route entre Libreville (Hôtel Gamba) et Cap Estérias au PK17,1, Nord-Ouest du Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1994-1114. Paratypes: ANSP 176180 (6); BMNH 1997.8.28.1-6 (6); MNHN 1994-1115 (5), 1997-183 (14); MRAC 97-44-P-1-6 (6); UFRJ 3879 (6); ZMB 32774 (6).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 43 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from a limited number of localities between Libreville and Cap Esterias and just south of the Komo estuary (Agnèse *et al.*, 2018) in north-western Gabon.

Aphyosemion aurantiacum Chirio, Legros & Agnèse, 2018

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion aurantiacum* – “Wézé spring, 0.58186 S, 9.46718 E, 89 m a.s.l., eld reference code CHRSP5-sources Wézé, 3 Jul. 2014, Laurent Chirio leg.” Holotype: MRAC 2016-019-P-64. Paratypes: MRAC 2016-019-P-65-92.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.3 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from Weze basin, Gabon (Agnèse *et al.*, 2018).

Aphyosemion aureum Radda, 1980 (Photo 31)

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion aureum* – “Small rainforest creek near Mouila, 47 kilometers southwest of Koulamoutou, Du Chaillu Massif, Ogooué-Lolo Province, southern Gabon”. Holotype: NMW. Paratypes: (19) MRAC 80-54-P-1586 (1), 80-54-P-1587-95 (9), 80-54-P-1596-605 (10); NMW (9).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found on the Massif du Chaillu in the upper Lolo and Yaou River systems, Ogowe system, southern Gabon. Mouila, 47 km south-west of Koulamoutou, and in the upper Lombo River south-east of Koulamoutou.

Aphyosemion australe (Rachow, 1921)

Haplochilus calliurus australis Rachow, 1921 [Synonym: senior, original]

Aphyosemion calliurus australis Rachow, 1921 [Synonym: senior, new]

Panchax polychromus Ahl, 1924 [Synonym: junior, original]

Aplocheilus polychromus (Ahl, 1924) [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Haplochilus calliurus australis* – “Cap Gentil, north-western Gabon”. Syntypes: ?USNM 94143 (2).

Panchax polychromus – “Cap Lopez, Gabon”. Lectotype: ZMB 21939. Paralectotypes: MNHN 1929-0212 [ex ZMB] (2); ZMB 20981 (2), 20985 (1), 21033 (2), 21203 (4), 21064 (1), 31550 [ex ZMB 21939] (1), 31551 [ex ZMB 21939]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known in the coastal plain of Gabon from Cap Esterias, to Congo and the Cabinda enclave of Angola.

Aphyosemion barakoniense Chirio, Legros & Agnèse, 2018

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion barakoniense* – “Lower Barakonié River, Gabon, 0.47664S, 9.26483E, elevation 5 meters”. Holotype: MRAC 2016-019-P-19. Paratypes: MRAC.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 4.7 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from the Barakonie Basin (Agnès *et al.*, 2018).

Aphyosemion batesii (Boulenger, 1911)

Raddaella batesii Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: senior, new]

Fundulopanchax batesii Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: senior, new]

Fundulus splendidus Pellegrin, 1930 [Synonym: junior, original]

Aphyosemion splendidus (Pellegrin, 1930) [Synonym: junior, new]

Aphyosemion splendidum (Pellegrin, 1930) [Synonym: junior, new]

Aphyosemion kunzi Radda, 1975 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion kunzi* – “Brook on the right side of road near Mboamo village, Etakanyabé, 20 kilometers east of the ferry across the Ivindo in Makokou on National Road No. 15 to Okondja., northern Gabon 00°30'N, 13°01'E [or 00°32'N, 12°57'E]”. Holotype: NMW 77335. Paratypes: NMW 77336-37 (2, 2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the central Congo River basin of south-eastern Cameroon, north-western Congo and the Sangha and lower Ubangui rivers from the central Congo River basin. In Lower Guinea it is known from the drainage systems of the upper Sanaga, Nyong, Lobo, Doume, Boumba and Ivindo rivers of southern Cameroon, and the Ivindo River and Woleu in northern Gabon. *A. kunzi* and *A. splendidum* are valid species that can be separated by colour pattern and DNA. However not yet published (Van der Zee, pers. com.). In fact, *A. batesii* and *A. splendidum* do not occur in Gabon. *A. kunzi* is widespread in the Ntem in Cameroon and in the Ivindo and Woleu in Gabon and in north-western Congo.

Aphyosemion bitteri Valdesalici & Eberl, 2016

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion bitteri* – “Small stream named Dondo belonging to the Ikoy River system, 1 km west of Ikobey, Route Régionale 22 to Sindara, Province de la Ngounié, Département de Tsamba-Magotsi, Gabon, 01°02.986'S, 10°58.726'E”. Holotype: MSNG 58337. Paratypes: MSNG 58338 (6).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.85 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Ikoy River basin in Gabon (Valdesalici and Eberl, 2016).

Aphyosemion bochtleri Radda, 1975 (Photo 32)

Aphyosemion herzogi non Radda, 1975 [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion bochtleri* – “Brook in rainforest about 300 meters on right side of a village near Mintoum, northern Gabon, about 00°29'N, 11°29'E”. Holotype: NMW 77332. Paratypes: NMW 77333-34 (2, 2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 48 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: collected along N4 road from just west from Makokou to just west of Ovan at 80 km from Makokou to Libreville, Gabon. Considered as a synonym of *A. herzogi*, Recently, back to valid species.

Aphyosemion buytaerti Radda & Huber, 1978

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 148 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from a limited area in the upper Ogowe basin of south-eastern Gabon and the adjacent part of Congo: Ekouma River near Ogowe, Republic of the Congo. Two records for Gabon, specimens collected in a tributary of Ogowe River, at “Lendendoungou, 2.8 km de Maloundou” and 7 km north of this location at Gounda.

Aphyosemion callipteron (Radda & Pürzl, 1987)

Episemion callipteron Radda & Pürzl, 1987 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Episemion callipteron* – “Stream, 6 kilometers southeast of Bibasse, at highway N2 from Oyem to Mitzié, Woleu/Rio Benito System, about 01°20'N, 11°39'E, northern Gabon”. Holotype: NMW (whereabouts unknown). Paratypes: NMW (4, whereabouts unknown).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in northern Gabon and the adjacent part of Equatorial Guinea in the drainage systems of the Benito and Ogowé Rivers.

Aphyosemion cameronense (Boulenger, 1903)

Aphyosemion cameronense cameronense (Boulenger, 1903) [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known in Lower Guinea from the upper Sanaga, Nyong, Lobo, Dja, Boume, Boumba and upper Ivindo Rivers of southern Cameroon, in eastern Equatorial Guinea and in the Ivindo basin. Elsewhere, occurring in the Dja system of the upper Sangha drainage (middle Congo River basin) in south-eastern Cameroon.

Aphyosemion caudofasciatum Hubert & Radda, 1979

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found only in the Zanaga area, upper Ogowé River, south-central Congo.

Aphyosemion citrineipinnis Huber & Radda, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion citrineipinnis* – “Mountain stream near Yeno, Mogambi, Ogoudou-Ogoudou sub-system of Ngounie, Gabon, elevation about 450 meters / Dans une rivière de montagne à débit rapide près de Yeno, Mogambi, Ougoudou-Ogoulou sous-système de la Ngounié”. Holotype: NMW 90741 (1 of 2). Paratypes: MNHN (2), MRAC 77-17-P-472 (1), NMW 90741 (?1 of 2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in fast-flowing brooks and small streams in the moun-

tain rainforest on the western slopes of the Massif du Chaillu, in the Ngounie River system, southern central Gabon.

Aphyosemion coeleste Huber & Radda, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion coeleste* – Stream near Mossango, 13 kilometers northwest of Moanda, on way to Lastoursville, central Gabon, elevation about 400 meters. Holotype: ?NMW 90742 (1 of 2). Paratypes: MRAC 77-17-P-469, NMW 90742 (?1 of 2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic found in southern Gabon and western Congo. Specifically, from the area around Moanda, in the Lekedi River drainage system, and southward to the area around Mossendjo, in the upper Louesse River drainage system.

Aphyosemion cyanostictum Lambert & Géry, 1968

Diapteron cyanostictum (Lambert & Géry, 1968) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion cyanostictum* – “Ivindo basin, Marigot of the village de Bélinga, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1972-0043. Paratypes: ANSP 112188 (3); MHNG 1221.18-23 (6); MNHN 1972-0033 (6), 1972-0042 (6), 1972-004 to 0045 (2, 56), 1972-0046 (7), 1972-0048 to 0049 (3, 2), 1972-74 (11), 1982-516 (12); MRAC 153825-30 (6).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the Ivindo and Benito River drainage systems, between Ovan and Bélinga, in northern Gabon. Also found in the adjacent part of Equatorial Guinea, and Congo. Some recent collection found in Sebe River east of Lastoursville, Ogowé (Cutler *et al.*, 2019).

Aphyosemion escherichi (Ahl, 1924)

Panchax escherichi Ahl, 1924 [Synonym: senior, original]

Aphyosemion microphthalmum Lambert et Géry, 1968 [Synonym: junior, other rank – Misspellings]

Aphyosemion microphthalmum Lambert & Géry, 1968 [Synonym: junior, other rank]

Aphyosemion striatum microphthalmum Lambert & Géry, 1968 [Synonym: junior, other rank]

Aphyosemion simulans Radda & Huber, 1976 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion striatum microphthalmum* – Ivindo River basin, Gabon. Holotype: MRAC 164733. Paratypes: MRAC 140057-58 (2).

Aphyosemion simulans – “Stream in rainforest on the way from Libreville to Kap Esterias, near Kap Esterias, northwestern Gabon, 00°37'N, 09°21'E”. Holotype: NMW 90759 (1 of 3). Paratypes: MRAC 77-17-P-474-476 (3), NMW 90759 (2 of 3).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found from the Mbei (or Mbe) and Komo River drainage systems in north-western Gabon southward across western Gabon and Cabinda to the Chiloanga River. Also extends to Angola, Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo with a recent record from the Rio Combe in the extreme south-west of Equatorial Guinea in 2018 (Van der Zee, pers. com.). *Aphyosemion striatum microphthalmum* is considered as valid as *A. microphthalmum* Lambert & Géry, 1968, by some authors, to be verified.

Aphyosemion etsamense Sonnenberg & Blum, 2005 (Photo 33)

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion etsamense* – “Western slopes of the Monts de Cristal, small river at village of Etsam I, crossing the road N5 from Medoneu to Kougouleu, 00°46'34.1"N, 10°24'03"E, northwestern Gabon / Gabon, sur les pentes Ouest des Monts de Cristal, petite rivière dans le village Etsam I, au niveau de la route N5 de Medoneu to Kougouleu”. Holotype: ZFMK 39832. Paratypes: IRET uncat (2); MRAC A4-42-P-1-4 (4); ZFMK 39833-42 (10), 39843 (1), 39844-46 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.24 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: only known from some populations found in rivulets along the road N5 between Medoneu and Kougouleu in Monts de Cristal (North-West of Gabon). Considered also as a very aberrant population of *A. camerounense*.

Aphyosemion exigoidium Radda & Huber, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion exigoidium* – “Small rainforest creek near Mandilou, western Gabon, elevation 70 meters”. Holotype:

NMW 90745 (1 of 2). Paratypes: MNHN 1978-0410 [or 0140] (4), MRAC (2), MZUV (8), NMW 90745 (1 of 2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from a few localities in the middle Ngounie River, western Gabon, between Mandilou and Sindara. Other record for Gabon: MNHN 1981-0861 (1976).

Aphyosemion exiguum (Boulenger, 1911)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: known from the Dja, northern edge of Congo Basin and in south-western Central African Republic. In Lower Guinea it is found in the Sanaga, Nyong, Lobo, Boume, Boumba and Ivindo rivers of southern Cameroon and eastern Equatorial Guinea, and the upper Ivindo River basin in northern Gabon, northern Congo.

Aphyosemion flammulatum Chirio, Legros & Agnès, 2018

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion flammulatum* – “Lower Aloumbé River, Gabon, 0.39594S, 9.30772E, elevation 30 meters”. Holotype: MRAC 2016-019-P-11. Paratypes: MRAC.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 4.24 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from Aloumbé River, Gabon (Agnès *et al.*, 2018).

Aphyosemion flavocyaneum Chirio, Legros & Agnès, 2018

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion flavocyaneum* – “Lake Ndaminzé, Gabon, 0.42874S, 9.54502E, elevation 115 meters”. Holotype: MRAC 2016-019-P-1. Paratypes: MRAC.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.23 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from Awagne River, Gabon (Agnès *et al.*, 2018).

Aphyosemion fulgens Radda, 1975

Aphyosemion georgiae fulgens Radda, 1975 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion georgiae fulgens* – “A brook in the rainforest near Esenkelle, 52 kilometers west of Makokou, northern Gabon”. Holotype: NMW 77341. Paratypes: NMW 77342-43 (1, 2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the lower Ivindo River drainage system of north-eastern Gabon.

Aphyosemion gabunense Radda, 1975

Aphyosemion gabunense gabunense Radda, 1975 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion gabunense* – “Small and swampy brook in the rainforest between Lambarené and Fougamou along National Road No. 1, about 30 kilometers southeast of Lambarené, western Gabon, 00°50’S, 10°22’E”. Holotype: NMW 77338. Paratypes: NMW 77339-40 (1, 1).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the lower Ogowe and lower Ngounie River systems in north-western Gabon.

Aphyosemion boehmi Radda & Huber, 1977

Aphyosemion gabunense boehmi Radda & Huber, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion gabunense boehmi* – “Stream on way to Mora from Bigouenia, western Gabon / Ruisseau sur la route de Bigouenia à Mora”. Holotype: NMW 90751 (1 of 2). Paratypes: NMW 90751 (1 of 2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in swamps and small swampy brooks in the coastal rainforest of the Ngounie River in western Gabon.

Aphyosemion marginatum Radda & Huber, 1977

Aphyosemion gabunense marginatum Radda & Huber, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion gabunense marginatum* – “Residual pool of a rainforest creek 9 kilometers southwest of Bifoun at National highway No. 1, western Gabon, elevation 70 meters / Mare résiduelle à 9 km sud-ouest de Bifoun”. Holotype: NMW 90750 (1 of 5). Paratypes: MNHN 1978-0141 (2), MZUV (6), NMW 90750 (4 of 5).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, only known from the type locality near Bifoun, on the northern side of the Ogowe River, north-western Gabon.

Aphyosemion georgiae Lambert & Géry, 1968

Diapteron georgiae (Lambert & Géry, 1968) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion georgiae* – “Marigot in front of the camp at Bélinga, Ivindo River basin, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1972-39. Paratypes and non-types: ANSP 112184 (3); MHNG 1221.12-14 (3); MNHN 1972-0031 (?46), 1979-0038 (3), 1979-0040 to 0041 (29, 14), 1982-0518 to 0519 (4, 1); MRAC 153831-36 (7).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the Ivindo River drainage system, between Koumameyong and Belinga in northern Gabon.

Aphyosemion grelli Valdesalici & Eberl, 2013

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion grelli* – “Province de la Nauounie, Depart. de Tsamba-Magotsi, Ikoy River System (00°59’07”S, 10°56’00” E), Gabon”. Holotype: SMNS 25471. Paratypes: SMNS 27979 [not 25472] (7), MTD F 32782-83 (2).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.07 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known Ikoy River, tributary of Ngounie River from the Massif du Chaillu, Gabon (Valdesalici and Eberl, 2013).

Aphyosemion haasi Radda & Pürzl, 1976

Aphyosemion cameronense haasi Radda & Pürzl, 1976 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion cameronense haasi* – “Mountain stream, about 27 kilometers northwest of Zomoko, Amvené tributary, north of Lalara, northern Gabon”. Holotype: NMW. Paratypes: NMW (1).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 4.5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the type locality. The validity of this species is questionable (Chirio, pers. com.).

Aphyosemion halleri Radda & Pürzl, 1976

Aphyosemion cameronense halleri Radda & Pürzl, 1976 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 4.5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known to inhabit a limited number of quiet streams in the rainforest of southern Cameroon, northern Gabon and north-eastern Equatorial Guinea (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Aphyosemion hanneloreae Radda & Pürzl, 1985

Aphyosemion hanneloreae hanneloreae Radda & Pürzl, 1985 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion hanneloreae hanneloreae* – “Tiny mountain rainforest swamp creek in Malinga, Ngounié Province, near the border of Kongo, southern Gabon, elevation 400 meters / Petite crique marécageuse à Malinga, Province de la Ngou-

nié, à proximité de la frontière du Congo”. Holotype: NMW not researched. Paratypes: NMW (2).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 4 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in small rivulets in swamps in the rainforest of the central area of the Massif du Chaillu in southern Gabon and possibly also in the adjacent Republic of the Congo.

Aphyosemion hera Huber, 1998

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion hera* – “45 kilometers northeast of Lambaréné, on road to Bifound, near Benguié, lower Ogooué basin, 00°47’S, 10°32’E, Gabon / Gabon, 45 km Nord-Est de Lambaréné (point de départ le pont sur l’Ogooué) sur la route de Bifoun, près de Benguié”. Holotype: MHNG 2590.64. Paratypes: BMNH 1998.1.21.1-3 (3); MHNG 2590.65 (1); MNHN 1997-0184 (2), 1997-0185 (4); USNM 347463 (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 3.14 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from the type locality.

Aphyosemion herzogi Radda, 1975

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion herzogi* – “Fast running brook about 3 kilometers north of Zoumoukou or 16 kilometers north of Lalara on the road to Mitzi and Oyem, northern Gabon, 00°27’N, 12°15’E”. Holotype: NMW 77327. Paratypes: NMW 77328-31 (1, 1, 1, 1).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, restricted to the Okano River basin, a right bank tributary of the lower Ogowe River, Gabon. Populations north and west of this river are undescribed species (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Aphyosemion hofmanni Radda, 1980 (Photo 34)*Aphyosemion hoffmani* Radda, 1980 [Misspelling]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion hofmanni* – “Small shallow mountain creek branch, 55 kilometers from the Mimongo-Mbigou Road, near Iméno Mbila, Du Chaillu Massif, southern Gabon / Petite crique de montagne, à 55 kms sur la route Mimongo-Mbigou, près de Iméno Mbila, Massif du Chaillu”. **Holotype:** MRAC 80-54-P-1536. **Paratypes:** (52) MRAC 80-54-P-1537-45 (9), 80-54-P-1546-85 (40).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, initially only known only from the type locality, a small mountainous brook in the Mbomi drainage system in the central Massif du Chaillu in southern Gabon. Later many populations were collected by aquarists from the type locality to 15 km from the border with Republic of the Congo along the N20 (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Aphyosemion jeanhuberi Valdesalici & Eberl, 2015*Aphyosemion louessense* (non Pellegrin, 1931) [Misapplied for specimens from upper Nyanga]**Occurrence:** *native*

Maximum length: 3.88 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the upper Ngounie River, tributary of Ogowe River, and Bibaka River, tributary of Nyanga River, on the southwestern part of the Massif du Chaillu in southern Gabon and south-western Republic of the Congo (Valdesalici and Eberl, 2015).

Aphyosemion joergenscheeli Huber & Radda, 1977 (Photo 35)

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion joergenscheeli* – “Rainforest stream, 6 kilometers west of Mimongo, between Magagara and Lamadou, Migoto-Ogoulou subsystem of Ngounie, Gabon”. **Holotype:** NMW 90744. **Paratypes:** MNHN 1978-0145 (2), 1981-0863 (1); MRAC 77-17-P-473 (1).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from fast-flowing brooks and small streams of the Ngounie River system in the Massif du Chaillu in central Gabon.

Aphyosemion kouamense Legros, 1999 (Photo 36)

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion kouamense* – “Edge of Cristal Mountains, 2.5 kilometers north of Nzog Bizeng (Nzogbinzègue), north-western Gabon, 0°25’N, 10°04’E / Mont de Cristal”. **Holotype:** MRAC 99-01-P-1. **Paratypes:** MRAC 99-01-P-2 to 8 (7).

Occurrence: *endemic*

Maximum length: 4.2 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known only from a few localities, along the road from Kougouleu to Medouneu, all in the vicinity of the village of Engong Mouame, in the basin of the Komo River of north-western Gabon.

Aphyosemion krystallinoron (Sonnenberg, Blum & Misof, 2006)*Episemion krystallinoron* Sonnenberg, Blum & Misof, 2006 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Episemion krystallinoron* – “Northern part of the Monts de Cristal, a river near village of Nkinèn, crossing road N5 from Mèdoneu to Kougouleu, 0°58’06.3”N, 10°41’33.5”E, Gabon”. **Holotype:** ZFMK 39942. **Paratypes:** IRET uncat (1); MRAC 2006-09-P-1 (1); ZFMK 39943-45 (3), 39946-47 (2), 39948 (1).

Occurrence: *native*

Maximum length: 4 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: known from a small number of localities in south-eastern Equatorial Guinea and northern Gabon west of the distribution area of *A. callipteron*. *Aphyosemion krystallinoron* was previously regarded as an aberrant population of *A. callipteron*.

Aphyosemion lambertorum Radda & Huber, 1977 (Photo 37)*Aphyosemion lamberti* Radda & Huber, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion lamberti* – “Gabon [west of Booué, Central Gabon]”. **Holotype:** NMW 90754. **Paratypes:** MRAC 77-17-P-466-67 (2); NMW 90755-56 (12, 10).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the middle and upper Ogowe River of central and eastern Gabon.

Aphyosemion louessense (Pellegrin, 1931)

Aphyosemion jeanhuberi non Valdesalici & Eberl, 2015 [Misapplied for specimens not from Nyanga]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the Niari-Kouilou, Louesse, Lefali, Bouenza. Reports from the upper Nyanga River system in southern Gabon and in southern Republic of the Congo refer to *Aphyosemion jeanhuberi*.

Aphyosemion maculatum Radda & Pürzl, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion maculatum* – “Rainforest creek at the Koumameyong-Ovan National highway. No.4, 33 kilometers east Koumameyong, 20 kilometers west Ovan, northern Gabon”. Holotype: NMW 90754 (1 of 4). Paratypes: MRAC 77-17-P-477-481 (5), NMW 90754 (3 of 4).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found on the inland plateau of northern Gabon, in the Okano River, between Koumameyong and Lalara. Specimens from south-eastern Equatorial Guinea belong to undescribed species, looking similar but not related to *A. maculatum* by DNA studies (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Aphyosemion mengilai Valdesalici & Eberl, 2014

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion mengilai* – “Magotsi, 42 km east of Ikobey (Ikobé), small stream named Obélé in the village Evouta, Gabon, 01°03'75”S, 11°11'34”E / Gabon, Province de la Ngounié,

Département de Tsamba-Magotsi, 42 km Est de Ikobey (Ikobé), petite rivière appelé Obélé dans le village Evouta”. Holotype: SMNS 27069. Paratypes: many at MNHN, SMNS.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 4.16 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: pelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Ikoy River, Ogowe drainage (Valdesalici and Eberl, 2014).

Aphyosemion mimbon Huber, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion mimbon* – “Small running brook, in Akoga village, about 55 kilometers from Médouneu, flowing into the Mvé in 150 meters further down, Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1978-0146. Paratypes: MNHN 1978-0147 (2), 1978-0148 (6), 1981-0866 (19); MZN (13).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in brooks and small streams in the hilly rainforest of north-western Gabon in the upper Mbei (or Mbe, or Mve), upper Komo, upper Abanga and upper Nkam Rivers, and in central south-eastern Equatorial Guinea except in coastal plain. In south-east, it is replaced by *A. cameronense* (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Aphyosemion ocellatum Huber & Radda, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion ocellatum* – “Rainforest stream, 6 kilometers west of Mimongo, on way to Lebamba between Magagara and Lamadou, Migoto-Ogoulou system, Gabon”. Holotype: NMW 90743 (1 of 10). Paratypes: MNHN 1978-0149 (4), 1981-0868 (11); MRAC 77-17-P-470-471 (2); NMW 90743 (9 of 10).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic found in the Massif du Chaillu, in the upper Ngounie River, southern Gabon and western Republic of the Congo.

Aphyosemion ogoense (Pellegrin, 1930)

Aphyosemion ogoense ogoense (Pellegrin, 1930) [Synonym: senior, new]
Haplochilus lujae ogoensis Pellegrin, 1930 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Haplochilus lujae ogoensis* – “La Passa, upper Ogowe [Ogooué] River, Gabon”. Lectotype: MNHN 1924-0241. Paralectotypes: MNHN 1924-0240 (10) River Léconi, MNHN [ex MNHN 1924-0241] (13) La Passa.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in south-eastern Gabon and northern central Republic of the Congo, in the upper Ogowe and Mpassa Rivers and the Bouenza (Kouilou-Niari basin) in Lower Guinea, and upper Lefini and upper Djoue (Congo Basin) in Republic of the Congo.

Aphyosemion passaroi Huber, 1994

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion passaroi* – “Southeastern Gabon, 81.3 kilometers east of Moukabou towards Koulamoutou, 01.42°S, 12.03°E.” Holotype: MNHN 1993-0293. Paratypes: ANSP uncat (2); MNHN 1993-0294 (3); ZSM 29257 (1).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from localities from 25 km northeast of Mbigou to 25 km south of Koulamoutou and on a short track along the N6 from Dimbou in the direction of Koulamoutou, and a locality north-west of these previous one near Iboundji, south-eastern Gabon. All these localities are small creeks flowing to the Onoy River, a tributary of the Offoue River (Ogowe system).

Aphyosemion primigenium Radda & Huber, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion primigenium* – “Stream, Douano sub-system (Nyanga), in the rainforest of the Mayumbe mountains at Banyanga, western Gabon, elevation 250 meters”. Holotype: NMW 90746 (1 of 19). Paratypes: MNHN 1978-0150 (4), 1981-0869 (16); NMW 90746 (18 of 19), 90747-49 (7, 14, 15).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (D2 / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in rainforest brooks in the triangle Mouila-Lebamba-Tchibanga and on the foothills of the Monts du Chaillu, east of Lebamba up to 580 meters, in the Ngounie and Nyanga Rivers in south-western Gabon.

Aphyosemion punctatum Radda & Pürzl, 1977

Aphyosemion wildekampi punctatum Radda & Pürzl, 1977 [Synonym: senior, original]

Aphyosemion striatum ogoense (non Pellegrin, 1930) [Unknown name – Misidentification] in Lambert & Géry, 1968

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion punctatum* – “Swamp creek near the Catholic Mission in Mokokou, northern Gabon”. Holotype: NMW 90758 (1 of 6). Paratypes: MRAC 77-17-P-482-485 (4), NMW 90758 (5 of 6).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in rainforest brooks of the upper Ivindo River in Lower Guinea and, present in the Dja-Sangha River (middle Congo River basin) of south-eastern Cameroon and possible also in the adjacent basin of the upper Likouala River in northern Republic of the Congo.

Aphyosemion pusillum Chirio, Legros & Agnèse, 2018

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion pusillum* – “Bridge on Okoyo River, Gabon, 0.55590 S, 9.21322 E, elevation 10 meters”. Holotype: MRAC 2016-019-P-57. Paratypes: MRAC.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.85 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from Okoyo and Pembe basin, Gabon (Agnèse *et al.*, 2018).

Aphyosemion pyrophore Huber & Radda, 1979

Aphyosemion ogoense pyrophore Huber & Radda, 1979 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in rainforest brooks and small streams in the hills of the Lekoumou Province in the Republic of the Congo, Kouilou-Niari system and the adjacent area of the upper Ogowé River system in south-eastern Gabon.

Aphyosemion rectogoense Radda & Huber, 1977

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion rectogoense* – Gabon [6 kilometers west of Leconu]. Holotype: NMW 90752. Paratypes: MNHN 1978-0151 (3), 1981-0871 (13); MRAC 77-17-P-468 (1); NMW 90752 (3 + 2), 90753 (1).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii); D2 / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in brooks in the savannah of the Bateke highland, in the upper Lekoni-Djouya and upper Mpassa rivers of the Ogowé basin, south-eastern Gabon.

Aphyosemion rubrogaster Chirio, Legros & Agnès, 2018

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion rubrogaster* – “Bridge on Niengé River, Gabon, 0.65524 S, 9.57355 E, elevation 61 meters”. Holotype: MRAC 2016-019-P-93. Paratypes: MRAC.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.52 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from Niengé and Allowé River, Ogowé drainage, Gabon (Agnès *et al.*, 2018).

Aphyosemion schluppi Radda & Huber, 1978

Occurrence: **possible**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in rainforest brooks in the upper Ogowé and Louesse-

Niari rivers, between Mossendjo and Komono in south-western Republic of the Congo.

Aphyosemion seegersi Huber, 1980

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from the type locality which is a small brook under forest cover in the upper Ivindo River drainage system, 35 km south-west of Sembe, north-western Congo. In addition to the type locality there is a point locality in north-eastern Gabon at “Baya Mbéla, 7 km Ouest de Mekambo” in Ivindo basin. Holotype: MNHN 1979-0282. Paratypes: MNHN 1979-0283 “35 kilometers south of Sembé, in the direction to Mekambo, along a bike road to Gabon, Ivindo basin, Congo”.

Aphyosemion striatum (Boulenger, 1911) (Photo 38)

Haplochilus striatus Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: senior, original]

Aphyosemion striatus (Boulenger, 1911) [Grammar agreement]

Type-locality: *Haplochilus striatus* – “Abanga River, between first and second rapids, Ogowé River system, Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1908.5.25.125-128 (4)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the lower Mitemele River (Equatorial Guinea), and in the Mbei (or Mbe), Komo, Abanga and lower Ogowé rivers (Gabon).

Aphyosemion tirbaki Huber, 1999

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion tirbaki* – “Forest “marigot” near Tsoandzala, a village on road from Lastourville to Moanda, Jomini River, Gabon, 1.28°S, 13.03°E, elevation 700 meters / Marigot forestier près de Tsoandzala, village entre Lastourville et Moanda, rivière Jomini, 1.28°S, 13.03°E, altitude 700 m”. Holotype: MNHN 1997-0186. Paratypes: ANSP 176179 (8); BMNH 1997.8.28.7-14 (8); CAS 96952 (8); MNHN 1997-0187 (18), 1997-0188 (26); MRAC 97-44-P-7-10 (4), 97-44-P-11-14 (4); NMW 93301 (4); NRM 37494 (8); UFRJ 3730 (8).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.85 cm SL

Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii) / 2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, presently only known from two localities at the road from Lastoursville to Moanda in brooks and small streams in the rainforest of the Lekoudi River basin in south-western Gabon.

Aphyosemion wachtersi Radda & Huber, 1978
Aphyosemion wachtersi wachtersi Radda & Huber, 1978 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in pools, brooks and small streams in the rainforest of the upper Ogowe River and the upper Louesse River system of central and south-western Republic of the Congo. One record for Gabon: MRAC-P-80054-1606/1607 (1980) Pürzl & Hofmann. Only found in Republic of the Congo, according to Chirio (pers. com.).

Aphyosemion mikeae Radda & Huber, 1978
Aphyosemion wachtersi mikeae Radda & Huber, 1978 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 4.5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in pools, brooks and small streams in the rainforest of the upper Ogowe River and the upper Louesse River system of central and south-western Republic of the Congo. This species might be a synonym of *A. wachtersi* (Chirio, pers. com.)

Aphyosemion wildekampi Berkenkamp, 1973

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (B2ab(iii) / 2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: occurs in the Sangha-Congo River basin in northern Republic of the Congo, south-eastern Cameroon and the adjacent part of the Central African Republic. In Lower Guinea, found in the upper Ivindo River, north-western Republic of the Congo.

Aphyosemion wuendschi Radda & Pürzl, 1985
Aphyosemion hanneloreae wuendschi Radda & Pürzl, 1985 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aphyosemion hanneloreae wuendschi* – “Rainforest swamp-creek, 50 kilometers south of Mbigou, on the road to Malinga, Ngounié Province, southern Gabon, elevation about 600 meters”. Holotype: NMW not researched. Paratypes: NMW (3).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 4 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from several collections near the type locality which is a swampy creek in the rainforest of the Ngounie River, 50 km south of Mbigou, in the central Massif du Chaillu, southern Gabon and two collections near Mbimba, 13 km north of the type locality.

Epiplatys ansorgii (Boulenger, 1911)
Haplochilus ansorgii Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: senior, original]
 Type-locality: *Haplochilus ansorgii* – “Masoma River, flowing into Lake Ogemwe [Ogemoué] at Umpokoya, 01°10’S, 9°59’E, north-western Gabon, Africa”. Lectotype: BMNH 1908.5.25.124. Paratypes: BMNH 1908.5.25.123 (1).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 8 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the lower Congo River system in western Democratic Republic of the Congo and found in southern tributaries of the Ogowe River southwards, in western Gabon, Republic of the Congo and Cabinda in Lower Guinea.

Epiplatys berkenkampii Neumann, 1978
Epiplatys ansorgii (non Boulenger, 1911) [Misapplied]
 Type-locality: *Epiplatys berkenkampii* – “Fast-flowing creek about 30 kilometers south of Lambarene, on road from Bigouenia to

Mora, about 00°58'S, 10°21'E, northwestern Gabon / Rivièrè rapide à environ 30 km au Sud de Lambaréné, sur la route de Bigouénià à Mora, à environ 00°58'S, 10°21'E, Nord-Ouest du Gabon". Holotype: MTD F 1874. Paratypes: MTD F 1875 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the southern tributaries of the lower Ogowe River system southward to the lower Congo River system. Considered by some authors as a synonym of *Epiplatys ansorgii*.

Epiplatys huberi (Radda & Pürzl, 1981)

Aplocheilus (Epiplatys) huberi Radda & Pürzl, 1981 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Aplocheilus (Epiplatys) huberi* – "Rainforest creek, southwestern flank of Du-Chaillu Massives, Ngounié, 25 kilometers east-northeast of N'Dendé, on road to Lebamba, about 02°14'S, 11°27'E, Ngounié Province, southwestern Gabon". Holotype: Radda Coll. Paratypes: MRAC 80-54-P-1122-1125 (4).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from several creeks and small rivers on the southwestern slope of the Massif du Chaillu, upper Ngounie River, road of Lebamba, between 10 km north of Fougamou to Ndende, south-western Gabon.

Epiplatys infrafasciatus (Günther, 1866)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, originally found between the eastern bank of the Cross River in south-east Nigeria, through the coastal plains of Cameroon, to the Rio Benito in northern Equatorial Guinea. *E. infrafasciatus* is replaced by *E. sexfasciatus* in Equatorial Guinea (Van der Zee, pers. com.). A sole record for Gabon: MRAC

P-96048.0068 "Rivièrè Miame, près de Miango, route de Ndjolé-Lalara" is a probable misidentification (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Epiplatys multifasciatus (Boulenger, 1913) or *E. boulengeri*?

Epiplatys boulengeri (Pellegrin, 1926) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the Congo Basin in the central and eastern Republic of the Congo (Upper Kouilou-Niari basin) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and found in the drainage systems of the upper Lékoni-Djouya and upper Mpassa rivers, south-eastern Gabon and the Boumba River system in south-eastern Cameroon in Lower Guinea. It seems that the specimens of this species in Gabon waters belong to another species, *E. boulengeri* (Pellegrin, 1926), which has been put in synonymy with *E. multifasciatus* but must be rehabilitated as a valid species (Chirio, pers. com.).

Epiplatys neumanni Berkenkamp, 1993

Epiplatys neumanni Berkenkamp, 1993 [Misspelling]

Type-locality: *Epiplatys neumanni* – "17 kilometers northeast of Makokou, village of Latta, Ivindo basin, northern Gabon, 00°37'N, 13°00'E". Holotype: SMF 18449. Paratypes: SMF 18450-55 (1, 6, 1, 2, 1, 1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, found in the Ivindo River basin, the middle Ntem River, the upper Dja and some northern tributaries of the middle Ogowe River in northern and north-eastern Gabon, the extreme north-western part of the Republic of the Congo, southern Cameroon and eastern Equatorial Guinea.

Epiplatys sexfasciatus Gill, 1862

Aplocheilus sexfasciatus (Gill, 1862) [Synonym: junior, original]

Epiplatys infrafasciatus (non Günther, 1866) [Misapplied]

Type-locality: *Epiplatys sexfasciatus* – "Gabon, western Africa" [possibly Lambaréné, about 0°52'S, 10°22'E]. Lectotype: ANSP 7129. Paralectotypes: ANSP 7130-40 (11), MNHN 1921-0125 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: potamodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: originally known from Benin, Nigeria to Gabon: found in the lower Ogowe River drainage system and the lower Komo River system in north-eastern Gabon and the adjacent southern Equatorial Guinea. Nowadays, it is generally accepted that it is split at least in 3 species: *E. togolensis* from west of the Cross River, *E. infrafasciatus* from the Cross to south-west Equatorial Guinea and *E. sexfasciatus* from there to the mouth of Ogowe River (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Epiplatys singa (Boulenger, 1899)
Aplocheilus macrostigma Boulenger, 1911 [Synonym: junior, new]
Epiplatys grahami (non Boulenger, 1911) [Misapplied]
Epiplatys macrostigma (Boulenger, 1911) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 6 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the coastal lower Congo Basin. In Lower Guinea, it is known from the lower Ogowe River, the Kango-Komo, Nyanga and other coastal river systems, of western Gabon, and the lower Kouilou and Loeme River drainages in western Congo and the Chiloango River system, Cabinda.

Cyprinodontoidei

Poeciliidae

POECILIINAE

Limia vittata Guichenot, 1853
Limia vittata (Guichenot, 1853) [Synonym: senior, new]
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 10 cm TL
 Water type: brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Central America: endemic to Cuba. An old record for Gabon: BMNH 1984.9.18.15-16 (1984). Misidentification or introduced species.

Procatopodidae

APLOCHEILICHTHYINAE

Aplocheilichthys spilauchen (Duméril, 1861)
Poecilia spilauchena Duméril, 1861 [Synonym: senior, original]
 Type-locality: *Poecilia spilauchena* – Gabon River [= Ogooué].
 Lectotype: MNHN 0000-2936. Paralectotypes: MNHN 1997-4083 [ex MNHN 0000-2936] (2).

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 7 cm TL
 Water type: brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found from the mouth of the Senegal River in Senegambia, to the mouth of the Benju or Bengo River in north-western Angola. This species is a complex of species as genetically deeply separated populations show different morphological characters (Bragança *et al.*, 2021).

PROCATOPODINAE

Aapticheilichthys websteri Huber, 2007
Procatopus websteri Huber, 2007 [Synonym: senior, original]
 Type-locality: *Procatopus websteri* – “Akaka Camp, western coastal plain, Gabon, ca. 02°14’S, 09°40’E, elevation about sea level”.
 Holotype: MNHN 2007-1652. Paratypes: AMNH 23929 (6), CAS 224489 (6), BMNH 2007.6.14.1-6 (6), MNHN 2007-1653 (5).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 3.08 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known only from type-locality (Huber, 2007).

On the genus *Hylopanchax*: This genus is still badly known and several new species are in a way to be described.

Hylopanchax multisquamatus Bragança, Van der Zee, Sonnenberg & Vreven, 2020
Hylopanchax sylvestris (non Poll & Lambert, 1958) [Misapplied]
Hylopanchax stictopleuron (non Fowler, 1949) [Misapplied]
 Type-locality: *Hylopanchax multisquamatus* – “Third stream on Route Fang from Makokou to Lambaréné, Ivindo River basin, Ogooué-Ivindo Province, Gabon, 0°33’N, 12°33’E”. Holotype: MRAC 1973-002-P-2500. Paratypes: AMNH, MNHN, MRAC, SAIAB
 Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 2.26 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: found only in the upper Ivindo system of north-eastern Gabon in Lower Guinea.

Hylopanchax silvestris (Poll & Lambert, 1958)
Hypsopanchax silvestris Poll & Lambert, 1958 [Synonym: senior, original]
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 4 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Central Congo River basin and Lualaba in Democratic Republic of the Congo. A sole record for Gabon: MNHN 1984-0594 (1979) “Makokou” is a probable misidentification, and belongs to one of the two described in Bragança *et al.* (2020) (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Hylopanchax thysi Bragança, Van der Zee, Sonnenberg & Vreven, 2021
Hylopanchax sylvestris (non Poll & Lambert, 1958) [Misapplied]
Hylopanchax stictopleuron (non Fowler, 1949) [Misapplied]
 Type-locality: *Hylopanchax thysi* – “Creek at Zoolende, along the R15 road Makokou to Okondja, Ivindo River basin, Ogooué-Ivindo Province, Gabon, 0°06'26"N, 13°42'10"E”. Holotype: MRAC 1996-048-P-0144. Paratypes: MNHN, MRAC
 Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 2.26 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: found in the upper Ivindo system of north-eastern Gabon in Lower Guinea, in the Mounianze (or Bouniandjé) River basin and one in the lower Liboumba River.

Hypsopanchax catenatus Radda, 1981
 Type-locality: *Hypsopanchax catenatus* – “61 kilometers south from Franceville on way to Boumango, between Madziba and Mboki, Ogooué, southeastern Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 80-54-P-1503. Paratypes: MRAC 80-54-P-1504-526 (23), 80-54-P-1527-35 (9).
 Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: known from the type locality, a brook in the rainforest at 61 km from Franceville on the road to Boumango, between Madziba and Mboki, south-eastern Gabon. Other specimens are known from Boumango from recent collections (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Hypsopanchax zebra (Pellegrin, 1929)
Haplochilus zebra Pellegrin, 1929 [Synonym: senior, original]
Aplocheilus zebra (Pellegrin, 1929) [Synonym: senior, new]
 Type-locality: *Haplochilus zebra* – “Rivière Loula près d’Omoi, (Niari) et rivière Lebagni près de Zanaga (Haut Ogooué)” (Loula, 02°57’S-13°14’E and Lebagni ± 02°50’S-13°51’E)”. “Gabon”. Syntypes: BMNH 1930.3.4.2 (1) “Ogowé R.”; MNHN 1929-0228 (orig. 12, now 10) “Lebagni R.”, 1929-229 (5) “Loula R.”; MRAC 20647-48 (2); USNM 92965 [ex MNHN 1929-228].

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 5.5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the upper Niari, upper Louesse, Loeme, upper Kouilou and upper Ogowé River systems in Lower Guinea. Specimens from Foulakari River, a tributary of lower Congo River belongs to an undescribed species (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Micropanchax camerunensis Radda, 1971
 Occurrence: **possible**
 Maximum length: 3 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the upper Dja and upper Sangha River systems (Congo Basin). In Lower Guinea, found on the southern inland plateau of southern Cameroon and adjacent Equatorial Guinea, in the upper and middle Nyong and probably also in northern Gabon (Ntem). A population at Bitam have been found and might be a new species (Chirio, pers. com.).

On the genus *Plataplochilus*: this genus is still badly known and several new species have to be described. A study is currently in progress and the known distribution will probably change completely for some species.

Plataplochilus cabindae (Boulenger, 1911)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic found in the Kouilou, Loeme, Lombo (tributary of the Loeme) and Chiloango in the Cabinda enclave of Angola and in western Democratic Republic of the Congo. This species is probably absent from Gabon: all specimens from Gabon are probably misidentifications of similar undescribed species (Chirio and Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Plataplochilus chalcopyrus Lambert, 1963 (Photo 39)

Type-locality: *Plataplochilus chalcopyrus* – “Diala River, Lambaréné-Mouila, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 140288. Paratypes: MRAC 140289 (1), 140290-94 (5), 140295-300 (6), 14301-302 (2), 14303-306 (4), 14307-311 (5).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 3.1 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic occurring in the lower Ogoé River in north-western Gabon. Specimens from southern Equatorial Guinea belong from an undescribed species (Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Plataplochilus loemensis (Pellegrin, 1924)

Haplochilus loemensis Pellegrin, 1924 [Synonym: senior, original]

Plataplochilus leomensis (Pellegrin, 1924) [Misspellings]

Type-locality: *Haplochilus loemensis* – “Lombo River, tributary of Loémé River, Gabon”. Syntypes: MNHN 1924-0086 to -0087 (2).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the drainages of the Lombo, Loeme, Kouilou and Chiloango rivers in the coastal rainforest of south-western Gabon, western Congo, Cabinda enclave of Angola and western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in some minor northern tributaries of the lower Congo River. Seems to be endemic to Congo Republic: Gabonese specimens may belong to other undescribed species.

Plataplochilus miltotaenia Lambert, 1963 (Photo 40)

Type-locality: *Plataplochilus miltotaenia* – “Lambaréné-Mouila, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 140312. Paratypes: MRAC 140313 (1), 140314-35 (22), 140336-42 (7).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (D2 / 2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring in the lower Ogoé River systems, north-west Gabon.

Plataplochilus mimus Lambert, 1967

Type-locality: *Plataplochilus mimus* – “Marigot of the N’Koltang, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 153265. Paratypes: MRAC 153266-78 (13).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5.3 cm TL; 3.5 cm SL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: only known from the type-locality: “marigot de N’Koltang près de Libreville”. Recent collection extends the distribution from 10 km south and 20 km north (Chirio & Van der Zee, pers. com.). The species was considered also as a synonym of *P. ngaensis* but differs in colour pattern, several meristic and morphological characters and is genetically well separated. It is actually a valid species.

Plataplochilus ngaensis (Ahl, 1924) (Photo 41)

Haplochilichthys ngaensis Ahl, 1924 [Synonym: senior, original]

Procatopus ngaensis (Ahl, 1924) [Synonym: senior, new]

Type-locality: *Haplochilichthys ngaensis* – “Nga-Zuflüssen bei Attogondema, Cameroon [possibly Noya, Gabon]”. Lectotype: ZMB 21041. Paralectotypes: (10) ZMB 21619 (now 8), MNHN 1936-0036 [ex ZMB] (1).

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, known from coastal lowlands of north-western Gabon, where it is found in Noya rivers. Specimens from southern Equatorial Guinea belong from an undescribed species (Van der Zee, pers. com.). Specimens from Komo Basin belong to another undescribed species (Chirio, pers. com.).

Plataplochilus pulcher Lambert, 1967

Type-locality: *Plataplochilus pulcher* – “Marigot of PK 40 along route Libreville-Kango, Gabon”. Holotype: MRAC 164734. Paratypes: MRAC 164735-42 (8).

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 3.5 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from the type-locality. Recent collection extends the distribution in tributaries of the Komo River along the N5 between Ingong and Akok (Van der Zee, pers. com.). Considered by some authors as a synonym of *P. miltotaenia*. In fact, it is a valid species that differs in colour pattern, several meristic and morphological characters and is genetically well separated (Chirio and Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Plataplochilus terveri (Huber, 1981) (Photo 42)

Procatopus terveri Huber, 1981 [Synonym: senior, original]
 Type-locality: *Procatopus terveri* – Mpassa River, upper Ogooué drainage, southeastern Gabon”. Holotype: MNHN 1930-0050. Paratypes: MNHN 1930-0051 (8); MRAC 20203-04 (2); Uncat.

Occurrence: **endemic**
 Maximum length: 5.5 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: EN – Endangered (B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) / 2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, previously known in the upper Ogowe River system in south-eastern Gabon. However, only known from the type locality of the holotype and some MRAC paratypes from the same locality. Other paratypes represent an undescribed species (Chirio and Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Poropanchax scheeli (Roman, 1971)

Aplocheilichthys scheeli Roman, 1971 [Synonym: senior, original]
Micropanchax scheeli (Roman, 1971) [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **possible**
 Maximum length: 4 cm TL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from Nigeria to Equatorial Guinea. In Lower Guinea, occurs in lower Lome and Kienke drainages in south-western Cameroon, Rio Utonde and Rio Beni River drainages in Equatorial Guinea. It is known from the Kuramo (lagoon) east of Lagos in south-western Nigeria eastward across the Niger River delta to the Cameroon border and central Equatorial Guinea (Van der Zee, pers. com.). Records for Gabon: MNHN 1997-0181/0182, 1998-0483 “Animba” are misidentifications with *P. stigmatopygus* (Chirio and Van der Zee, pers. com.).

Poropanchax stigmatopygus Wildekamp & Malumbres, 2004

Poropanchax scheeli (non Roman, 1971) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 2.43 cm SL
 Water type: freshwater
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: a Lower Guinea endemic, occurring on the coastal plains of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and north-western Gabon, from the Sanaga estuary southward to Port-Gentil in north-western Gabon.

Beloniformes

Scomberesocidae

Scomberesox saurus (Waulbaum, 1792)

Occurrence: **possible**
 Maximum length: 50 cm TL
 Water type: Marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-30 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)
 Source: Bibliography

Distribution and remarks: North Atlantic, Island to Morocco and one occurrence in the Guinean Gulf.

Scomberesox simulans (Hubbs & Wisner, 1980)

Occurrence: **possible**

Maximum length: 12.6 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-? m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal, the Azores and Madeira to Sierra Leone and westwards to 50°W, and from Angola to South Africa.

Belonidae

Ablennes hians (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 140 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-12 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: occurs worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas within the 23.9°C isotherm. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Cape Verde Islands and Mauritania south through the Gulf of Guinea to the Congo and Moçâmedes (Mossamedes) in southern Angola. Records for Gabon: USNM 207030-1968, 291386-1968. Caught by industrial trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Platybelone annobonensis Collette & Parin, 1970
Platybelone argalus annobonensis Collette & Parin, 1970 [Synonym: senior, original]

Platybelone argalus (Lesueur, 1821) [Synonym: senior original]
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 23 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 0-? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: restricted to Annobon, Fernando Poo and São Tome in equatorial Gulf of Guinea. Records for Gabon: USNM 201500-1965, 202715-1965, 206073-1968 must be verified.

Strongylura senegalensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 150 cm SL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: _
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal and Guinea to the Gulf of Guinea and Angola. Reported from the Gambia River. One record for Gabon: MRAC P-73002-270373002-2705 (1963) “Nangué Boni, estuaire de l’Ogooué”.

Tylosurus crocodilus (Péron & Lesueur, 1821)

Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus (Péron & Lesueur, 1821) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 150 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-13 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Fernando Poo, Cameroon, Liberia, and Ascension Island; from Senegal and Guinea; and Cape Verde. Caught around Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.) and nearby Port-Gentil (SAIAB 25569-1985).

Tylosurus rafale Collette & Parin, 1970

Tylosurus acus (non Lacepède, 1803) [Misapplied]

Tylosurus acus rafale Collette & Parin, 1970 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 140 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-20? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: restricted distribution, known from Freetown, Sierra Leone to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola. Record for Gabon: CUMV 64163-1960.

Hemiramphidae

Euleptorhamphus velox Poey, 1868

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 61 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 0-5? m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde, Sierra Leone, Gulf of Guinea and Nigeria.

Hemiramphus balao Lesueur, 1821

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 5-? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to the Canary Islands and in the Gulf of Guinea from Victoria, Nigeria to south to Luanda, Angola. Reported from Côte d'Ivoire. A record for Equatorial Guinea: UF 221717-1965.

Hemiramphus brasiliensis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde and Dakar, Senegal to Luanda, Angola. Records for Gabon: UF 98331-1968, SAIAB 25645-1985. Regularly caught by artisanal fishermen of Port-Gentil and use as bait by sport fishermen of Port-Gentil (called “Aiguillette”) to fish the marlin and sailfish (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Hyporhamphus picarti (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west to Gibraltar, Morocco and Dakar, Senegal to Luanda, Angola.

Oxyporhamphus similis Bruun, 1935

Oxyporhamphus micropterus similis Bruun, 1935 [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Oxyporhamphus micropterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to about Luanda, Angola (20°N south to 10°S). Record for Gabon: USNM 294268-1961.

Exocoetidae

Cheilopogon cyanopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

Cypselurus cyanopterus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Western Sahara to Gabon, as well as in the equatorial area (3°S). Records for Gabon: USNM 203890-1965, 203910-1968.

Cheilopogon furcatus (Mitchill, 1815)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: distributed in all tropical oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from equator eastward to 08°W, Cape Verde.

Cheilopogon melanurus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 32 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from Senegal to Liberia. Reported from

São Tome Island. One record for Gabon: MCZ 156602-1971.

Cheilopogon milleri (Gibbs & Staiger, 1970)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL, 28.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic endemic: known from Guinea (10°23'N) to Baia dos Tigres, Angola, between 11°N to 17°S.

Cheilopogon nigricans (Bennett, 1840)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea and adjacent waters, between 21°N and Baia dos Tigres, Angola.

Exocoetus obtusirostris Günther, 1866

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from Azores-Canary Islands to off Namibia, occurs between 30°N and 30°S. Records for Gabon: CUMV 53915-1961, 64208-1961, USNM 294928-1961, ROM 63379-1967.

Exocoetus volitans Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in offshore tropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from north of Canary

Islands to off Angola, including the São Tome and Príncipe Islands and Ascension Island, not known in the Gulf of Guinea. One record for Gabon: USNM 299101-1966, UF 231939-1973.

Fodiator acutus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East tropical Atlantic: known along the African coast from Mauritania to Walvis Bay, Namibia, including Cape Verde and the Gulf of Guinea islands. It has also been recorded off São Tome.

Hirundichthys affinis (Günther, 1866)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 33 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known along the African coast from 20°N to 15°S, Mauritania to Angola. Records for Gabon: USNM 299158-1961, CUMV 64148-1961, ROM 63320-1967, 63322-1967, 63328-1967.

Hirundichthys rondeletii (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

Exonautes rondeletii (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

[Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-5? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: subtropical waters of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from occasional to Spain and English Channel, western Mediterranean (a separate population migrates to the south-eastern part in winter), Portugal to Mauritania and from south of Namibia; also off the Cape, South Africa.

Hirundichthys speculiger (Valenciennes in Cuvier &

Valenciennes, 1847)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 25.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-oceanic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in offshore tropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from north of Canaries to off northern Angola.

Parexocoetus brachypterus (Richardson, 1846)*Parexocoetus hillianus* (non Gosse, 1851) [Misapplied]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea to Angola. Record for Gabon: USNM 299456-1968. Sometimes confused with *P. hillianus*.

Parexocoetus hillianus (Gosse, 1851)*Parexocoetus brachypterus* (non Richardson, 1846) [Misapplied]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15.5 cm TL; 12.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-20 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Tropical eastern Atlantic: known along the West coast of Africa between 12°N and 11°S. One record for Gabon: MCZ 156681-1971. Might be a different (sub)-species for East Atlantic specimens. Sometimes confused with *P. brachypterus*.

Prognichthys gibbifrons (Valenciennes in Cuvier &

Valenciennes, 1847)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-? m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic endemic: distributed along the African coasts from Western Sahara to Lunda, Angola, rather abundant in the Gulf of Guinea, rare west of 20°W and south of the equator in the open sea.

Mugiliformes**Mugilidae***Chelon dumerili* (Steindachner, 1870)*Liza dumerili* (Steindachner, 1870) [Synonym: senior, new]*Chelon saliens* (non Risso, 1810) [Misapplied]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Namibia. It is also reported from the Cape and east coasts of Africa from Mossel Bay (South Africa) to Delagoa Bay (Mozambique). One record for Gabon: MNHN 1997-3914. Collected in number in lower Ogowe (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Chelon ramada (Risso, 1827)*Liza ramada* (Risso, 1827) [Synonym: senior, new]*Liza alosoides* Fowler, 1903 [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: neritic

Depth range: 10-20 m

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Azores, Madeira, and Morocco, northwards to the British Isles and Scandinavia. Reports of *C. ramada* from Senegal and further south along the African coast are probably misidentifications of Mugilidae. Records for Gabon: MRAC P-88019.0006/0015. The type-locality of *Liza alosoides*: “Gabon River, West Africa”. Holotype: ANSP 9771 (1855). Paratypes: ANSP 9772-77 (6) (1855).

Chelon saliens (Risso, 1810).

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Azores, Morocco, and northwards to the Bay of Biscay. Reports from as far south as Angola are probably misidentifications according to the known distribution, may be *C. dumerili*.

Mugil bananensis (Pellegrin, 1928)

Mugil benaensis _ [Probable misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including the island of Bioko (Fernando Po). Record for Gabon: ROM 63374-1967.

Mugil capurrii (Perugia, 1892)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 45 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 50-? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: commonly reported from Morocco to Senegal, but records from Togo suggest the species distribution might extend along the entire West African coast between Morocco and Togo. Old name record for Gabon: MNHN 1997-3912 “Port-Gentil”. Misidentification according to the known distribution of the species and may be *M. curema*.

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-120 m

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate waters from 51°N to 42°S, although less abundant in tropics. Eastern Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay to South Africa, including the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea. Records for Gabon: ROM 63380-1967, 63373-1967, UF 233107-1968, AM I.37887-007-1997.

Mugil curema Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836
Hyphessobrycon sovichthys Schultz, 1944 [Synonym: junior for Gabon specimens]

Mugil capurrii (non Perugia, 1892) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 91 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal River outlet to Namibia at about 20°S. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1997-3912 “Port-Gentil”.

Neochelon falcipinnis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)

Liza falcipinnis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45.5 cm TL; 41 FL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the island of Bioko (Fernando Po), and possibly Angola. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1908-0244, 2003-0777/0778. Collected in lower Ogowe (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Parachelon grandisquamis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)

Liza grandisquamis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 0-300 m

Migration: catadromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found along the coast of West Africa from Senegal to the Republic of the Congo, and on the Islands of Bioko (Fernando Po) and São Tome. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1997-3916. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.) and in lower Ogowe (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Gobiesociformes**Gobiesocidae**

LEPADOGASTRINAE

Apletodon gabonensis Fricke & Wirtz, 2018 (Photos 43, 44)

Type-locality: *Apletodon gabonensis* – “Commune d’Akanda, 2.4 km southwest of Cap Esterias, 28 km north-northwest of Libreville, Gabon, eastern Atlantic Ocean, 0°35.641’N, 9°18.431’E, depth 1-2 meters”. Holotype: ZSM 47025. Paratypes: HUI, ZSM.

Occurrence: **endemic**

Maximum length: 1.96 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 1-2 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: only known from Gabon. Type collected nearby Cap Esterias (Menut *et al.*, 2018).

Apletodon pellegrini (Chabanaud, 1925)

Occurrence: **possible**

Maximum length: 5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 1-20 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Madeira, Cape Verde, Canary Islands, Annobón Island, mainland shore from Cape Blanco south to Port Alfred, South Africa.

Lecanogaster chrysea Briggs, 1957

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 2.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known off the coast of West Africa from the type locality, Ningo, Ghana and in Namibia and Liberia. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Opeatogenys cadenati Briggs, 1957

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 2.1 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ghana, Senegal, the coast of Morocco and the Canary Islands.

Blenniiformes**Labrisomidae**

Labrisomus nuchipinnis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 23 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: distributed from Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, and the coast of West Africa south to Equatorial Guinea. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.). However, reports from the eastern Atlantic require taxonomic review.

Blenniidae

BLENNIINAE

Blennius normani Poll, 1949

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern Mauritania to Angola.

Spaniblennius clandestinus Bath & Wirtz, 1989

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 5.6 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola.

SALARIINAE

Bathyblennius antholops (Springer & Smith-Vaniz, 1970)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 5.36 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 101-128 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, off Nigeria. It is known from only a single specimen at 05°19'N, 04°45' to 04°48'E.

Entomacrodus cadenati Springer, 1967

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 6.88 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-3 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off West Africa from Senegal to Guinea, Cape Verde, Rouré and Annobón islands. Reported from São Tome Island and Gulf Of Guinea. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Hypleurochilus aequipinnis (Günther, 1861)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-2? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from the coast of Victoria in Cameroon and at Lome in Togo. Reported from Senegal and São Tome Island. One record from Republic of the Congo and from Cameroon. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Hypleurochilus bananensis (Poll, 1959)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 12 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Moanda-Tonde and Crique de Banana, Republic of the Congo. Although the range of this species is large, its distribution is extremely patchy.

Hypleurochilus langi (Fowler, 1923)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 8.3 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern Senegal to the mouth of the Congo. Also reported from Annobón Island, Equatorial Guinea. One old record for French Congo: MNHN 1884-0025 “Majumba” which is in Gabon actually.

Microlipophrys bauchotae (Wirtz & Bath, 1982)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.35 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-3 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from the Bay of Victoria, Cameroon and Bahia de Isabel, Fernando Poo (Bioko Island), Equatorial Guinea. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Microlipophrys velifer (Norman, 1935)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 5.78 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-1 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off West Africa from Senegal and Cape Verde to the Kunene River, Angola.

Ophioblennius atlanticus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-12 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from oceanic islands and along the coast of West Africa from Senegal to Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Parablennius dialloi Bath, 1990

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 5.9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola.

Parablennius goreensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-17 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least Concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from about 20°N in Mauritania to the Gambia. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Parablennius incognitus (Bath, 1968)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 8 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-2 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea: known from Madeira, the Canary Islands and Victoria, Cameroon, off Iberian Peninsula to all parts of the Mediterranean including Morocco, the Sea of Marmara, and Black Sea.

Parablennius pilicornis (Cuvier, 1829)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 12.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain and Portugal to Möwe Bay, Namibia.

Parablennius sanguinolentus (Pallas, 1814)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-5 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Loire, France to Morocco including the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Parablennius sierraensis Bath, 1990

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.7 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Cape Verde to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes), Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Parablennius verryckeni (Poll, 1959)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 4.9 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 3-15 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Sierra Leone to Congo.

Scartella cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 12 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-10 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania and the Canary Islands to about South Africa. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Perciformes *sedis mutabilis*

Dinopercidae

Centrarchops atlanticus (Reichenow in Peters, 1877)

Hapalogenys atlanticus Reichenow in Peters, 1877 [Synonym: senior, original]

Centrarchops chapini Fowler, 1923 [Synonym: junior, original]

Hapalogenys chapini (Fowler, 1923) [Synonym: junior, new]

Type-locality: *Hapalogenys atlanticus* – “Chinchoxo [Chichoua], Gabon, West Africa.” Holotype: ZMB 10179.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.7 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20–40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Congo to northern Angola; probably extends northwards to Gabon. Observed in Mayumba during scientific dives and at the landing site of the artisanal fishery (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). *Incertae sedis* in Haemulidae, probably in the synonymy of *Centrarchops chapini* or *C. chapini* is a synonym of *C. atlanticus*. Unclear status.

Priacanthidae

Heteropriacanthus cruentatus (Lacepède, 1801)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50.7 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 3–300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and tropically influenced seas. Eastern Atlantic: known from Madeira to St. Helena; not recorded from African continental waters. Records for Gabon: UF 232210-1965, MNHN 1965-0596, ROM 63347-1967.

Priacanthus arenatus Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 10–250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: tropical and tropically influenced areas of the Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from Madeira to Namibia and Mediterranean Sea. Observed during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) and on board of trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Latilidae

Branchiostegus semifasciatus (Norman, 1931)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50–300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Casablanca, Morocco, about 34°N, to Baia dos Tigres, Angola at about 16°S latitude where the cold Benguela Current turns westward; rarely found north of Dakar, Senegal. Observed during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) and on board of trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Emmelichthyidae

Erythrocles monodi Poll & Cadenat, 1954

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 50–300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania south to Angola, and including the Cape Verde Islands and São Tome and Príncipe Islands.

Lutjanidae

APSILINAE

Apsilus fuscus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15–300 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Mauritania to Namibia, including Cape Verde. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

LUTJANINAE

Lutjanus agennes Bleeker, 1863
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 139 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-80 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including Cape Verde. Regularly caught by artisanal, sport and industrial fishery and observed during dives (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lutjanus apodus (Walbaum, 1792)
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 79.1 FL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-89 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2016)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: western Atlantic.

Lutjanus dentatus (Duméril, 1861)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 150 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 2-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa, from Senegal to Angola, primarily in the Gulf of Guinea, rarely appearing in Senegal. Regularly caught by artisanal, sport and industrial fishery and observed during dives (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lutjanus endecacanthus Bleeker, 1863
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 85 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 5-30 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation
 Distribution and remarks: known only from the West African coast between Ghana and the Congo River mouth. Caught by sport fishermen in rivers' mouths of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lutjanus fulgens (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 60 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 5-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known primarily between Senegal and Nigeria, and in the Gulf of Guinea to Angola, also Cape Verde, Fernando Poo and others. Caught by trawlers and observed during dives in Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lutjanus goreensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 80 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa from Senegal to Congo, primarily in the Gulf of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands. Regularly caught by artisanal, sport and industrial fishery and observed during dives (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Gerreidae

Eucinostomus melanopterus (Bleeker, 1863)
Gerres melanopterus Bleeker, 1863 [Synonym: senior, original]
Eugerres melanopterus (Bleeker, 1863) [Synonym: senior, new]
Gerres nigri non Günther, 1859 [Misapplied]
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-25 m
 Migration: amphidromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West African coast, from Senegal to Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Gerres nigri Günther, 1859

Eucinostomus melanopterus (non Bleeker, 1863) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: ?-60 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: West African coast, from Guinea as far south as Angola. Known from Ogowe River (Fermon, pers. obs.). Observed during dives in shallow waters in Port-Gentil, but more studies are needed to point out the differences between the two species of this family (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Haemulidae

HAEMULINAE

Brachydeuterus auritus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 10-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the West African coast from Mauritania (exceptionally Morocco) to Angola.

Parakuhlia macrophthalmus (Osório, 1893)

Parakuhlia macrophthalma (Osório, 1893) [Synonym: senior, new]

Parakuhlia boulengeri Pellegrin, 1913 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Parakuhlia boulengeri* – “Bay of Libreville, Gabon”.

Syntypes: MNHN 1913-0176 (1), 1913-0177 (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the coasts of West Africa from Senegal to Angola, mainly in the Gulf of Guinea. Records for Gabon: MNHN 1913-

0176/0177. Observed during scientific dives in Mayumba and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Pomadasys incisus (Bowdich, 1825)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 53.5 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Strait of Gibraltar to Angola, including islands. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias, and caught by artisanal, sports and industrial fishery of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Pomadasys jubelini (Cuvier, 1830)

Pomadasys rogerii (non Cuvier, 1830) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 9-115 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa, from Mauritania to southern Angola. Caught by artisanal, sports and industrial fishery of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pomadasys perotaei (Cuvier, 1830)

Pomadasys peroteti (Cuvier, 1830) [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 36 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: ?-250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa, from Mauritania to Angola. Caught by artisanal, sports and industrial fishery of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pomadasys rogerii (Cuvier, 1830)

Pomadasys perotaei (non Cuvier, 1830) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 25-90 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from west coast of Africa, from Mauritania to Angola. Caught by artisanal, sports and industrial fishery of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pomadasys suillus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-60? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola. Collected by artisanal fishermen nearby Mayumba (Parnell, pers. com.). Caught by artisanal, sports and industrial fishery of Gabon (Cardiec, Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

PLECTORHINCHINAE

Parapristipoma humile (Bowdich, 1825)

Parapristipoma octolineatum (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: recorded from Gibraltar to the Canary Islands and along the coast of West Africa southward to Angola. The distribution is difficult to establish because this species is often confused with *Parapristipoma octolineatum*. One record for Gabon: MRAC P-88019.0087 (1988).

Parapristipoma octolineatum (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)

Parapristipoma humile (non Bowdich, 1825) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 50 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-180 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain and Portugal to Angola. Often confused with *Parapristipoma humile*.

Plectorhinchus macrolepis (Boulenger, 1899)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from West African coast, from Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola. Caught by the artisanal fishery of Mayumba and Port-Gentil, and observed during scientific dives in Mayumba and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Plectorhinchus mediterraneus (Guichenot, 1850)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-180 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain and Portugal to Henties Bay, Namibia, São Tome and Príncipe, but not in Madeira or Cape Verde.

Sparidae

Boops boops (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-350 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway to Angola, including the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, and the São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Common from Bay of Biscay to Gibraltar. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dentex angolensis Poll & Maul, 1953

Type-locality: *Dentex angolensis* – “Atlantic, 45 miles northeastern of Port-Gentil, Gabon, 0°00’S, 8°58’E, depth 250-300 meters”.

Holotype: IRSNB 111. Paratypes: (87) IRSNB 112-131 (56), MRAC 97764-91 (28), coll. "Baldaque da Silva" (1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-700 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dentex barnardi Cadenat, 1970

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 20-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gabon (03°S) to Angola (17°S). Records for Gabon: RBINS 531-1948, MRAC P-174609.

Dentex canariensis Steindachner, 1881

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-450 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Bojador, Western Sahara to Angola (absent around Islands including the Canary Islands). Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dentex congoensis Poll, 1954

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 130-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dentex gibbosus (Rafinesque, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 117.7 cm TL; 106 FL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 20-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola; also in the Mediterranean and around the Canary and São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Dentex macrophthalmus (Bloch, 1791)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 30-500 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the West African coast from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape Verde including the Canary Islands, and to Namibia. Also, off Portugal and in the Mediterranean.

Dentex maroccanus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay (occasionally further north) and southwestern Mediterranean to the Strait of Gibraltar and the Gulf of Guinea, possibly even further south.

Diplodus capensis (Smith, 1844)

Diplodus sargus capensis (Smith, 1844) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 45 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2009)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: known from southern Angola and Namibia and from Cape Point in South Africa to southern Mozambique, and possibly also southern Madagascar. A sole record for Gabon: ANSP 12361-1865 “Gaboos [presumably Gabon River], Gabon, West Africa” is a probable misidentification according to the known distribution of the species.

Diplodus cervinus (Lowe, 1838)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 30-300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean to the Strait of Gibraltar and South Africa including Madeira and the Canary Islands, but absent from Cape Verde, off Senegal and the Gulf of Guinea. Observed and underwater photograph in February 2012 on rock nearby Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Diplodus puntazzo (Walbaum, 1792)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-150 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay (rare) to Sierra Leone, the Canary Islands, and Cape Verde, including the Mediterranean and Strait of Gibraltar and Black Sea, Also off South Africa.

Lithognathus mormyrus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay, Strait of Gibraltar and Mediterranean; southward to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa; around the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

Oblada melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 36.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: ?-30 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean, and from the Strait of Gibraltar to Angola. Also known from Madeira, Cape Verde and the Canary Islands.

Pagellus bellottii Steindachner, 1882

Pagellus bellotti Steindachner, 1882 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 42 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Strait of Gibraltar to Angola, including the southwestern Mediterranean and the Canary Islands. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pagellus erythrinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 60 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: ?-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway and the Mediterranean to Guinea-Bissau, including Cape Verde, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

Pagrus africanus Akazaki, 1962

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: ?-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, and Cape Verde Islands.

Pagrus auriga Valenciennes, 1843

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: ?-170 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: bibliography, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola, Cape Verde, São Tome and Príncipe, including the south-western Mediterranean, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

Pagrus caeruleostictus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 90 cm SL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 1-200 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal and the Strait of Gibraltar to Angola, including the Mediterranean. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pagrus pagrus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 91 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 0-250 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Strait of Gibraltar to 15°N (rare southward 20°N), including Madeira and the Canary Islands; Mediterranean and northward to the British Isles. However, many human observations and a record for Gabon: UF 37708-1963 “SW of Port-Gentil”. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sarpa salpa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 51 cm SL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 5-70 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay and Strait of Gibraltar to Sierra Leone, includ-

ing Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Cape Verde; Congo to South Africa.

Spicara alta (Osório, 1917)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 100-300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to southern Angola.

Spicara melanurus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 32.8 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 100-250 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: bibliography, observation
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde and off Senegal. Possibly occurs as far south as Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Spicara nigricauda (Norman, 1931)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-neritic
 Depth range: 50-100 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ghana to Angola (Mullet Bay and Bay of Elephants). Not reported elsewhere. Found on rocky areas nearby Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon and observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Spondylisoma cantharus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 60 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthopelagic
 Depth range: 5-300 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Scandinavia to northern Namibia, including the Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean and the Black Sea, Madeira, Canary Islands, and Cape Verde.

Lethrinidae

LETHRININAE

Lethrinus atlanticus Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-57 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Senegal to Gabon; also Cape Verde, São Tome and Príncipe Islands, and Rolas Island. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon, observed during dives on wreck around Port-Gentil (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sciaenidae

Argyrosomus regius (Asso, 1801)

Argyrosomus hololepidotus (non Lacepède, 1801) [Misapplied for Eastern Atlantic]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 230 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 15-300 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway to Gibraltar and Congo, including the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Records for Gabon: MRAC P-97680 (1948), P-88019.0054. Adults specimens (called “Moafy”) targeted during the month of May and June by the artisanal fishery of Mayumba around the Ponga point. Targeted for the swim bladder traffic (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Atractoscion aequidens (Cuvier, 1830)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 130 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 15-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2b / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: West African coast from Gulf of Guinea to South Africa (a single record from Mauritania). Western Indian Ocean: off Mozambique and South Africa. Eastern Indian Ocean: Australia. Several human observations for Gabon.

Miracorvina angolensis (Norman, 1935)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 128 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea to southern Angola.

Pentheroscion mbizi (Poll, 1950)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 56 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50-350 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea to southern Angola.

Pseudotolithus elongatus (Bowdich, 1825)

Pseudolithus elongatus (Bowdich, 1825) [Misspellings]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 47 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the west coast of Africa, from Senegal to at least southern Angola. Species called “Bossu” regularly caught by the artisanal fishery in the Komo estuary (Cardiec and De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Caught in lower Ogowe, Komo and Nyanga (Fermon, pers. obs.).

Pseudotolithus epipecus (Bleeker, 1863)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-160 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea-Bissau to southern Angola.

Pseudotolithus moorii (Günther, 1865)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gambia to southern Angola. Specimen caught by the artisanal fishery of Mayumba in 2013 (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pseudotolithus senegalensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 114 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: EN – Endangered (A2bd / 2021)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the west coast of Africa, from Morocco to Angola, but rare north of Senegal. Species targeted by all the demersal fisheries of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pseudotolithus senegallus (Cuvier, 1830)

Pseudotolithus senegalensis (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) [Misapplied]

Pseudotolithus typus non Bleeker, 1863 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 230 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Caught by sport fishermen and observed during dives in Olowi oil platforms (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.). Confused with *Pseudotolithus typus* and *P. senegalensis*.

Pseudotolithus typus Bleeker, 1863

Pseudotolithus senegalensis (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 140 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, becoming scarce north of Cape Verde. Species targeted by all the demersal fisheries of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.). Often confused with *Pseudotolithus senegalensis*.

Pteroscion peli (Bleeker, 1863)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 32 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic endemic: known from Senegal to Namibia. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Sciaena umbra Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from southern Bay of Biscay to Mauritania, occasionally southwards to Senegal. Also, throughout the Mediterranean and Black seas. Several records for Gabon are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Umbrina canariensis Valenciennes, 1843

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 40-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2020)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay to South Africa, including the western Mediterranean. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along

the coast of Gabon, especially during the dry season (June to September) (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Umbrina cirrosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 73 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2b / 2020)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Bay of Biscay and Gibraltar to southern Morocco, including the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Sea of Azov. Records south of Morocco have not been supported with descriptions. Several records for Gabon are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Umbrina ronchus Valenciennes, 1843

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2020)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gibraltar to Angola, including Canary and Cape Verde islands, also western Mediterranean. Caught by industrial and artisanal fishery along the coast of Gabon, especially during the dry season (June to September) (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Umbrina steindachneri Cadenat, 1951

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 47 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 15-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2020)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Monodactylidae

Monodactylus sebae (Cuvier, 1829)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish, freshwater

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the West African coast from Senegal to Angola, and the Canary Islands. Recorded in Ogowe and Komo rivers (Fermon, pers. obs.). Observed during dives in the delta of Ogowe marine reserve and the Banio Lagoon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Cepolidae

CEPOLINAE

Cepola macrophthalmalma (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 80 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles to north of Senegal, including the Mediterranean. Several human observations for Gabon are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Cepola pauciradiata Cadenat, 1950

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 25-180 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola.

Perciformes

Percoidei

Serranidae

Chelidoperca africana Cadenat, 1960

Chelidoperca africanus Cadenat, 1960 [Synonym: senior, original]

Serranus africanus (Cadenat, 1960) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 36-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Mauritania to Senegal, Benin, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo and northern Angola.

Serranus accraensis (Norman, 1931)

Novanthias accraensis (Norman, 1931) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 25-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea-Bissau, Ghana to Angola. Observed during scientific dives and regularly caught by trawlers (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. com.)

Serranus atricauda Günther, 1874

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 43.2 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-90 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from along the coasts of Europe and Africa from Biscay, the Azores, south to the Canary Islands, Algeria and Morocco.

Serranus cabrilla (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: English Channel southward round the Cape of Good Hope to Natal, South Africa, including Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands. Records for Gabon: UF 230328/329-1963 and several human observations.

Serranus hepatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal and the Canary Islands, south to Senegal. Also, throughout the western and the eastern Mediterranean.

Serranus heterurus (Cadenat, 1937)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 10 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-28 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from coast of Guinea and off the Congo and from Senegal.

Serranus inexpectatus Wirtz & Iwamoto, 2018

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 9.2 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 25-36 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Senegal, Gabon and Angola; and possibly Sierra Leone (Iwamoto and Wirtz, 2018).

Serranus pulcher Wirtz & Iwamoto, 2016

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 7.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 1-30 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from with certainty in São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Serranus sanctaehelenae Boulenger, 1895

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 24 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 34-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from off the coast of Guinea and the Congo and St. Helena Island. Reported from Cape Verde.

Anthiadidae

Anthias anthias (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: ?-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Mediterranean and Portugal to Angola, including the Azores. Range reported to extend south to northern Namibia.

Epinephelidae

Cephalopholis nigri (Günther, 1859)

Petrometopon nigri (Günther, 1859) [Synonym: senior, new]

Serranus lineo-ocellatus Guichenot, 1861 in Duméril 1961 [Synonym: junior, original]

Type-locality: *Serranus lineo-ocellatus* – “Gabon; Gorée, Senegal”.

Syntypes: MNHN 0000-7370-to 0000-7371 (1, 1).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.5 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Lobito, Angola, including the Canary Islands (Tenerife). Records for Gabon: MNHN 0000-7370, BMNH 1896.5.5.13. Observed during scientific dives around Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and on board of trawlers of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Cephalopholis taeniops (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 70 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Western Sahara to Angola, including Cape Verde and the São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Also recorded from the Medi-

terranean. Records for Gabon: UF 138533-2004, MRAC P-88019.0055, and several human observations. Observed during scientific dive and on board of trawlers of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Epinephelus adscensionis (Osbeck, 1765)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 1-120 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ascension and St. Helena islands; dubious records from the Canary Islands, Cape Verde and South Africa. Also recorded from eastern Atlantic from São Tome and Gabon in the Gulf of Guinea and from the Azores (Portugal).

Epinephelus aeneus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 120 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 20-200 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2018)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known along the west coast of Africa to southern Angola, including the southern Mediterranean. Regularly caught by the artisanal fishery (hand line) and sport fishermen (jig) (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Epinephelus caninus (Valenciennes, 1843)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 164 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 30-530 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola, including the Mediterranean.

Epinephelus costae (Steindachner, 1878)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 140 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola (~46°N to 13°S), also Cape Verde and Canary Islands, São Tome and Príncipe and Mediterranean Sea. Observed during scientific dives and caught by the artisanal fishery (hand line) and sport fishermen (jig) (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Epinephelus goreensis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 140 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 80-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (A2bd / 2018)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania and Senegal to southern Angola including Cabo Verde [Cape Verde] and the islands of the Gulf of Guinea.

Epinephelus itajara (Lichtenstein, 1822)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 250 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bcd / 2018)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Cabinda, Angola. Observed during scientific dives and targeted by sport fishermen for trophies (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Epinephelus marginatus (Lowe, 1834)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 150 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 8-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd+4bd / 2018)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: east Atlantic: known throughout the Mediterranean Sea, and from the southern Bay of Biscay to southern tip of Africa. Caught by a sport fisherman offshore of Cap Lopez in 2020 (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Hyphorhodus haifensis (Ben-Tuvia, 1953)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 125 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 80-280 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mediterranean to southern Angola.

Mycteroperca rubra (Bloch, 1793)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 144 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to southern Angola. Observed during scientific dives (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Paranthias furcifer (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 8-128 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean. Eastern Atlantic: known from Ascension Island and Gulf of Guinea islands of Príncipe, São Tome, and Annobón to Gabon. Record from Equatorial Guinea: UF 137839-1965.

Pseudogramma guineensis (Norman, 1935)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 2.32 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 18-20 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, Equatorial Guinea. Record from Equatorial Guinea: NIWA 26224-1927. The holotype was collected at the island of Annobón in the Gulf of Guinea.

Grammistidae

Rypticus saponaceus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-140 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, including St. Paul's Rocks, Cape Verde, St. Helena and Ascension Islands. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Rypticus subbifrenatus Gill, 1861

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 18 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-26 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known along West Africa from Senegal to Angola, including the São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Eastern Atlantic and Brazilian populations need further investigation (including morphological and genetic) to determine if they represent *R. subbifrenatus* or undescribed species.

Labroidei

Labridae

Acantholabrus palloni (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 30-500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway south to Cape Lopez, Gabon and including Madeira, Azores and the Canary Islands. Also in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

Bodianus speciosus (Bowdich, 1825)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 50 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 3-70 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known in tropical western coast of Africa, from Cameroon to Guinea and in the offshore Cape Verde Islands. Observed during scientific dives around Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias, caught on board of trawlers (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Clepticus africanus Heiser, Moura & Robertson, 2000

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 17.55 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 0-10 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data Deficient (2010)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: North-east Atlantic: North coast of São Tome, in the Gulf of Guinea (Heiser *et al.*, 2000). Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Wonga Wongue which increase the known distribution of the species (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Coris atlantica Günther, 1862

Coris julis (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 5-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found along the West African coastline southwards from at least Senegal to Gabon in the Gulf of Guinea, and around the Cape Verde Islands and São Tome Príncipe. Records during scientific dives as *Coris julis* but are probably misidentifications of *C. atlantica* (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. com.).

Coris julis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 30 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-120 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Sweden to south of Cape Lopez, Gabon. Also known from the Mediterranean Sea. Specimen of *Coris* from Cape Verde and Senegal southward are probably *Coris atlantica*.

Thalassoma newtoni (Osório, 1891)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 10 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-40 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to São Tome and Príncipe, probably further south. Observed during scientific dives around Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Thalassoma pavo (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to south of Cape Lopez, Gabon and including the islands of Azores, Madeira, Canary, São Tome and Annóbon. Also in the Mediterranean. Records for Gabon: UF 172369-1965, MNHN 1967-0867. Known underwater pictures near by Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. com.; Parnell, pers. com.).

Xyrichtys novacula (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 38 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-90 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from France to Angola and including the Mediterranean, Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Verde and São Tome Island. Records on board of a trawler along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Scaridae

SCARINAE

Scarus hoefleri (Steindachner, 1881)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 66 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 1-30 m
 Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal through the Gulf of Guinea to Pointe-Noire, Congo. Observed during scientific dives in Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and recorded at the landing site of Mayumba (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

SPARISOMATINAE

Nicholsina collettei Schultz, 1968

Nicholsina usta collettei Schultz, 1968 [Synonym: senior, original]
Nicholsina usta (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)
 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 24 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 20-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Annóbón Island (off Gabon). For some authors, *Nicholsina usta collettei* subspecies recognized from the East Atlantic. Several human observations for Gabon.

Sparisoma choati Rocha, Brito & Robertson, 2012

Sparisoma rubripinne (non Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)
 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 2-30 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Verde Islands and Senegal south to the offshore islands of the Gulf of Guinea and northern Angola. Record for Gabon: MNHN 1913-0096. Observed during a scientific dive around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.). *S. rubripinne* is known from Western Atlantic: Confused with Eastern Atlantic species referring to *S. chaoti*.

Sparisoma cretense (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 50 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 20-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal, Azores and Madeira south to the Canary Islands and Senegal, Mediterranean Sea. Several human observations for Gabon.

Zoarcidae

LYCODINAE

Pachycara crossacanthum Anderson, 1989

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 37 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 672-1050 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from West Africa, off Senegal to Angola.

Trachinoidei

Ammodytidae

Gymnammodytes cicerelus (Rafinesque, 1810)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 17 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-35 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea: including the Adriatic, Aegean and Black seas, Portugal and Senegal. Has also been reported from southern Morocco, Mauritania, and Angola.

Trachinidae

Echiichthys vipera (Cuvier, 1829)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 15 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from North Sea to the Mediterranean, Morocco and Madeira. Reported from the Canary Islands.

Trachinus araneus Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 45 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola. Also known from the Mediterranean. A picture from a specimen show same characteristics than *T. araneus* (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Trachinus armatus Bleeker, 1861

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from Mauritania to Namibia and the Cape Verde Islands.

Trachinus collignoni Roux, 1957

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 0-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the tropical coast of West Africa, Gabon and Congo, probably further north and south.

Trachinus draco Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 53 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 1-250 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway to Morocco, Madeira and Canary Islands, including the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Reported from Mauritania. Collected by the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) but must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Trachinus lineolatus Fischer, 1885

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 15 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 0-70 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea-Bissau to São Tome Island and Gabon. Recorded during the Nansen Campaign of 2014 along the coast of Gabon (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Trachinus pellegrini Cadenat, 1937

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: ?-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Nigeria, including the Canary Islands and Cape Verde. Collected by the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) but must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Trachinus radiatus Cuvier, 1829

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 50 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: ?-150 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gibraltar to the Gulf of Guinea; probably further south and the Mediterranean Sea. Record on board of trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Uranoscopidae

Uranoscopus albesca Regan, 1915

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 35 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 30-350 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gabon to Angola, but possibly more widespread. Recorded

during the Nansen Campaign of 2014 along the coast of Gabon (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Uranoscopus cadenati Poll, 1959

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 50 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 30-300 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: distributed from northern Senegal to central Angola, including Cape Verde.

Uranoscopus polli Cadenat, 1951

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 35 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 20-200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the coast of the Congo and Angola, north to Sierra Leone. Record on board of trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Bembropoidei Bembropidae

Bembrops cadenati Das & Nelson, 1996

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 16.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 120-220 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea.

Bembrops caudimacula Steindachner, 1876

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 24.1 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 186-500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Indo-West Pacific and East Atlantic: known only in the Gulf of Guinea.

Bembrops greyae Poll, 1959*Bembrops greyi* Poll, 1959 [Misspellings]

Type-locality: *Bembrops greyi* – “Atlantic, 39 miles north of Port-Gentil, Gabon, 00°15'S, 08°47'E, depth 290-390 meters”. Holotype: IRSNB 363 [or IRSNB 40]. Paratypes: (9) FMNH 73542 (1), IRSNB 364 (3), MRAC 126589-92 (4).

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 100-420 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off coasts of Guinea, Gabon, Congo, and Angola.

Bembrops heterurus (Miranda Ribeiro, 1903)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 28 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 64-494 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Mauritania to the extreme northern waters of Namibia.

Scorpaenoidei**Platycephalidae***Solitas grueli* (Pellegrin, 1905)*Platycephalus grueli* Pellegrin, 1905 [Synonym: senior, original]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 20-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola.

Triglidae

PERISTEDIINAE

Peristedion cataphractum (Linnaeus, 1758)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 50-848 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles and English Channel to Angola, including the Mediterranean.

TRIGLINAE

Chelidonichthys capensis (Cuvier, 1829)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-390 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2018)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: South-East Atlantic and Western Indian Ocean: Cape Fria, Namibia to Maputo, Mozambique. Record during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) and on board of trawlers which extend the distribution to the north in Eastern Atlantic (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chelidonichthys gabonensis (Poll & Roux, 1955)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 32 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 15-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found in the eastern Atlantic from Cape Verde and Senegal through the Gulf of Guinea and south to Angola.

Chelidonichthys lastoviza (Bonnaterre, 1788)*Trigloporus lastoviza* (Bonnaterre, 1788) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-225 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway continuously south around Cape of Good Hope to Mozambique. Some publications with *Trigloporus lastoviza* (Bonnaterre 1788).

Chelidonichthys lucerna (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 75.1 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 20-318 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway to Cape Blanc (along the African coast); not recorded at Madeira and the Azores. Several human observations for Gabon are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Lepidotrigla cadmani Regan, 1915

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 30 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 30-400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from the very south of Western Sahara (21°N), southward to Angola, including the islands of the Gulf of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands.

Lepidotrigla carolae Richards, 1968

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 18 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 10-400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from northern Mauritania (21°N) to Congo, probably further south to Angola.

Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei Blanc & Hureau, 1973

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 60-596 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to northern Mauritania, as well as south to Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, including the western Mediterranean.

Trigla lyra Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 60 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 10-700 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from north of the British Isles and North Sea to Walvis Bay, Namibia, including Madeira and the Mediterranean (excluding the Black Sea).

Scorpaenidae

SCORPAENINAE

Pontinus accraensis Norman, 1935

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 40 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 54-450 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Cabinda, Angola, possibly farther south.

Pontinus kuhlii (Bowdich, 1825)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 52 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 91-600 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal, Madeira, the Azores and Mediterranean (Sicily and from the Spanish coast) south to 08°30'S, including Canary Islands and Cape Verde. Reported from São Tome Island.

Pontinus leda Eschmeyer, 1969

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 27 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 91-400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gabon, southern Gulf of Guinea to southwest Africa, Namibia (00°02'S to 18°45'S).

Scorpaena angolensis Norman, 1935

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 25 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 20-311 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from Mauritania (Cape Blanc) to Angola (Elephant Bay). It also occurs at the Cape Verde Islands.

Scorpaena annobonae Eschmeyer, 1969

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 4.4 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 9-48 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from only from one specimen dredged on rough bottom at Annobón Island.

Scorpaena elongata Cadenat, 1943

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 75-800 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Mediterranean Sea to Namibia, including the Azores, the Canary Islands, and Cape Verde.

Scorpaena laevis Troschel, 1866

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 35 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 15-90 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Pointe-Noire, Congo and including the Azores, and Cape Verde. Observed during scientific dives around

Cap Esterias and caught by board of a trawler along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Scorpaena normani Cadenat, 1943

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 45-300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from Mauritania south through Angola and the Gulf of Guinea Islands.

Scorpaena scrofa Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 20-500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles (rare) to Senegal including Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Cape Verde. Identity of materials between Senegal and Angola requires confirmation. Several human observations for Gabon are probable misidentifications.

Scorpaena stephanica Cadenat, 1943

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 37-201 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Mauritania to Angola.

Scorpaenodes africanus Pfaff, 1933

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 90 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 25-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from a disjunct distribution from Senegal and São Tome. Unconfirmed records indicate that it exists more or less continuous-

ly in between and as far south as northern Angola. Several human observations for Gabon.

SETARCHINAE

Ectreposebastes imus Garman, 1899

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 150-2000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern central Atlantic: found from Morocco south to Angola, including the Cape Verde Islands. Records for Gabon: UF 177178-1973, MNHN 1987-1600 (1980).

Setarches guentheri Johnson, 1862

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 150-780 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from Morocco, Madeira and Cape Verde to South Africa. Records for Gabon: UF 138992-1963, USNM 199451-1963, MNHN 1987-1555 (1980).

SEBASTINAE

Helicolenus dactylopterus (Delaroche, 1809)

Helicolenus dactylopterus dactylopterus (Delaroche, 1809) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 20-1100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Iceland and Norway to the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Guinea, including Madeira, the Azores, and the Canary Islands; also, Walvis Bay, Namibia to Natal, South Africa. Record for Gabon: USNM 202686-1963 and several human observations.

Psychrolutidae

PSYCHROLUTINAE

Cottunculus thomsonii

(Günther, 1882)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 43 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 100-1600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: East coast of North America, and from North Atlantic (Iceland and northern Scotland) south to north West Africa (off Mauritania). Several human observations for Gabon must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Ebinania costaecanariae (Cervigón, 1961)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 39 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 318-921 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Port Nolloth, South Africa. One record for Gabon: SMF 23156-1989.

Psychrolutes inermis (Vaillant, 1888)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 35.8 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 550-1550 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Mauritania; probably off western South Africa and Mozambique Channel in the western Indian Ocean.

Liparidae

Paraliparis copei wilsoni Richards, 1966

Paraliparis wilsoni Richards, 1966 [Synonym: senior, original]

Paraliparis copei non Goode & Bean, 1896 [Misapplied for Gabon specimens]

Type-locality: *Paraliparis wilsoni* – “Off Gabon, western Africa, 04°08’S, 10°08’E, depth 1134 meters”. Holotype: USNM 198201.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 26 cm SL

Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 200-1976 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2010)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from off Gabon (04°08'S, 10°08'E to 35°03'S, 24°04'E) and Namibia. Reported from South Africa.

Centrarchiformes
Terapontoidei
Kyphosidae

Kyphosus sectatrix (Linnaeus, 1758)
Kyphosus sector (Linnaeus, 1758) [Misspellings]
Kyphosus bosquii (Lacépède, 1802) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 76 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-30 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from south of Morocco to Gulf of Guinea; St. Paul's Rocks, Ascension and St. Helena. Several human observations for Gabon under the name *K. sector*.

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
Kyphosus incisor (Cuvier, 1831) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 70 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-40 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from Ascension Island, Saint Helena Island, and São Tome Island in the Gulf of Guinea. Observed during dives in Port-Gentil, Mayumba and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Cirrhitioidei
Cirrhitidae

Cirrhitus atlanticus Osório, 1893

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 16 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 5-10 m

Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known only from Ilheo das Rolas, Annobón Island, and Ghana. Reported from São Tome Island. It has also been identified as inhabiting the waters off Mayumba, Gabon and observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs., 2020).

Acropomatiformes
Synagropidae

Kaperangus microlepis (Norman, 1935)
Synagrops microlepis Norman, 1935 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 16.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gambia and Guinea to Walvis Bay, Namibia.

Synagrops bellus (Goode & Bean, 1896)
Synagrops japonicus (non Döderlein, 1883) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 23 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathydemersal
 Depth range: 60-910 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Guinea to Nigeria.

Synagrops japonicus (Döderlein, 1883)
Synagrops bellus (non Goode & Bean, 1896) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 35 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 50-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Indo-Pacific: East Africa to Hawaii. Eastern Atlantic: known from Guinea south to Angola. Commonly misidentified as *S. bellus*.

Polyprionidae

Polyprion americanus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 210 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 40-600 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2003)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Norway to South Africa.

Epigonidae

Epigonus constanciae (Giglioli, 1880)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19.7 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 160-742 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: western Mediterranean to the African coast except between 11°N and 06°S. It is found in Cape Verde and in Príncipe as well. Several human observations for Gabon.

Epigonus denticulatus Dieuzeide, 1950

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 130-830 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan. Eastern Atlantic: known along the west coast of Africa to the southern tip of the continent. One record for Gabon: USNM 207717.5067278-1963.

Epigonus pandionis (Goode & Bean, 1881)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 23.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 200-600 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from northern Senegal to Guinea-Bissau to Namibia and St Helena island. Records for Gabon: USNM 207693-697-1963.

Epigonus telescopus (Risso, 1810)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathydemersal

Depth range: 75-1200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the British Isles and Portugal to western Sahara, including Madeira and the Canary Islands, and from the Namibia (Gabon) to South Africa.

Howellidae

Howella atlantica Post & Quéro, 1991

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 10.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 26-2200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: known from Iceland to Brazil and Guinea Gulf, from Caribbean to West Africa.

Acanthuriformes**Lobotidae**

Lobotes surinamensis (Bloch, 1790)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 110 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 0-70 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical waters of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known presumably along the coast from Gulf of Biscay (French coast) to the Gulf of Guinea, including Madeira, although reliable records still lacking from Angola, the Canary Islands, and Cape Verde Islands; and Mediterranean. Caught by artisanal fishery of Port-Gentil and Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Pomacanthidae*Holacanthus africanus* Cadenat, 1951Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-40 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cape Verde Islands, São Tome Island. More common in Ghana. Records exist in collections for Angola and Namibia but need to be confirmed and published. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Drepaneidae*Drepane africana* Osório, 1892*Drepane punctata africana* Osório, 1892 [Synonym: senior, original]*Drepane punctata* (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 10-75 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Angola, São Tome, Cape Verde Islands. Regularly caught by artisanal and industrial fishery along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chaetodontidae*Chaetodon hoefleri* Steindachner, 1881Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 10-150 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc and Lévrier Bay, Mauritania south to Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Chaetodon robustus Günther, 1860Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 14.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 3-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Gulf of Guinea, extends to Cape Verde. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Prognathodes marcellae (Poll, 1950)Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 11.6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 12-140 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal and Cape Verde to the Gulf of Guinea (04°S), with reports from Angola. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and caught by trawlers on the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Ephippidae*Chaetodipterus lippei* Steindachner, 1895Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 31 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola. Recorded from the Niger River estuary. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and caught by trawlers on the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Ephippus goreensis Cuvier, 1831*Chaetodipterus goreensis* (Cuvier, 1831) [Synonym: senior, new]Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-75 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Angola, including Cape Verde. Reported from Mauritania. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and caught by trawlers on the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Antigoniidae

Antigonia capros Lowe, 1843

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 30.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 50-900 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: worldwide in subtropical and tropical oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from France to Namibia, including Azores and Madeira. Observed during the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.).

Acanthuridae

Acanthurus monroviae Steindachner, 1876

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 45 cm SL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the coasts of Morocco to Angola, including Cape Verde archipelagos and the Canaries Islands. Observed during scientific dives around Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and caught by trawlers on the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne, and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Prionurus biafraensis (Blache & Rossignol, 1961)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 5-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2012)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea and from Cap Lopez (Gabon) to Pointe-Noire (Congo) and São Tome Island.

Lophiiformes

Lophiidae

Lophiodes kempi (Norman, 1935)

Chirolophius kempi Norman, 1935 [Synonym: senior, original]

Type-locality: *Chirolophius kempi* – “Off Cape Lopez, Gabon”.

Holotype: BMNH 1935.5.11.234.

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 50-400 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from coast of western Africa between Mauritania (about 20°N) and Angola (about 12°S). Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lophius budegassa Spinola, 1807

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 100 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 70-1013 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from British Isles to Senegal, including the Mediterranean Sea.

Lophius piscatorius Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 200 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 20-1000 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from south-western Barents Sea to Strait of Gibraltar including the Mediterranean and Black seas. Reported from Iceland and Mauritania. Records for Gabon: USNM 215254-1963, UF 118524-1963, 118531-1963, 138905-163 with many other human observations are misidentification as *L. vaillanti* was considered as a synonym of *L. piscatorius*.

Lophius vaillanti Regan, 1903

Lophius piscatorius non Linnaeus, 1758 [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 80.3 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 200-800 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography, preserved
 Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from distributed off West Africa from the Cape Verde Islands and Mauritania at about 20°N to Namibia at about 23°S.

Antennariidae

Antennarius multiocellatus (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-66 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: Ascension Island. One picture of a specimen of Gabon may belong to this species (De Bruyne and Séret, pers. com.).

Antennarius pardalis (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 10.2 cm SL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 18-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Senegal to Congo, including the Cape Verde. Observed in ghost drifting nets and on board of trawlers (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Antennarius striatus (Shaw, 1794)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 10-219 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in shallow waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from off the African coast, from Senegal to Southwest Africa, with a single record from St. Helena. Observed in ghost drifting nets and on board of trawlers (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Fowlerichthys senegalensis (Cadenat, 1959)

Antennarius senegalensis Cadenat, 1959 [Synonym: senior, original]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 28.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 10-115 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco to Angola. Observed in ghost drifting nets and on board of trawlers (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Histrio histrio (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 0-50 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific. Eastern Atlantic: known from Azores and off West Africa. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chaunacidae

Chaunax pictus Lowe, 1846

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 40 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 200-978 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Ireland and the northwest Iberian Peninsula, including the Mediterranean Sea and Madeira south to Gambia and South Africa.

Chaunax suttkusi Caruso, 1989

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 26.7 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: benthic
 Depth range: 220-1060 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Azores to Angola.

Ogcocephalidae

Dibranchius atlanticus Peters, 1876

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 39.4 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 45-1300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the Gulf of Guinea to Angola.

Dibranchius tremendus Bradbury, 1999

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 19.2 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthic

Depth range: 750-2300 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea to Namibia. One record for Gabon: MNHN 1987-1043 (1980).

Caulophryniidae

Caulophryne jordani Goode & Bean, 1896

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-1510 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal, found primarily in Eastern Atlantic, Indo-Pacific and Southern oceans.

Neoceratiidae

Neoceratias spinifer Pappenheim, 1914

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 6 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 350-1750 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: worldwide distribution in tropical and warm, temperate waters.

Neoscopelus microchir Matsubara, 1943

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 30.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 250-905 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Spain to South Africa.

Melanocetidae

Melanocetus johnsonii Günther, 1864

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 2.9 (male); 18.0 (female) cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-4500 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical to temperate parts of all oceans.

Melanocetus murrayi Günther, 1887

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 2.0 (male); 12.0 (female) cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: 100-6370 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical to temperate parts of all oceans.

Himantolophidae

Himantolophus crinitus Bertelsen & Krefft, 1988

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 8.3 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: bathypelagic

Depth range: ?-756 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from 09°10'N, 15°39'W (type locality) and distributed in the

eastern central Atlantic between 10°N and 13°S, and 09°W and 24°W.

Himantolophus groenlandicus Reinhardt, 1837
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 4.0 (male); 60.0 (female) cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 200-1830 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical and temperate parts of all oceans. In the Atlantic it ranges from west Greenland and Iceland to Norway at 70°N, 17°E, and south to the Gulf of Mexico and east to Cape Town, South Africa.

Diceratiidae

Bufoceratias wedli (Pietschmann, 1926)
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 300-1750 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from off Portugal to coastal waters of Namibia, as far south as about 24°S.

Diceratias pileatus Uware, 1979
 Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 23.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 640-1430 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: ranges along the West African coast from Guinea-Bissau south to Angola (13°S). One record for Gabon: MNHN 1987-1010 (1980).

Oneirodidae

Chaenophryne draco Beebe, 1932
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 12.3 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 350-1750 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical parts of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from single female recorded north of Madeira.

Chaenophryne longiceps Regan, 1925
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 24.5 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 500-3000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical to temperate parts of all oceans.

Chaenophryne ramifera Regan & Trewavas, 1932
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 9.6 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 200-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical parts of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from a single record from the Gulf of Guinea and Angola at about 12°S.

Dolopichthys allector Garman, 1899
 Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 9.2 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 1050-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: North of Azores. Records are clustered in the north between 45-53°N, and in the far south between 36-40°S.

Lophodolos acanthognathus Regan, 1925
 Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 7.9 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 650-1500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical to temperate parts of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: ranges from 60°N to the continental slope off Africa at 02°S, 09°W.

Lophodolos indicus Lloyd, 1909

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 7.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 750-1625 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: tropical parts of all oceans.

Microlophichthys microlophus (Regan, 1925)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 11.8 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 800-2200 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical parts of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from West Africa at 22°N, 23°W to the Gulf of Guinea and farther south to 36°S, 05°E.

Oneirodes carlsbergi (Regan & Trewavas, 1932)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 15.9 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 360-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: Atlantic and Pacific: tropical and subtropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: ranges from 36°W between 18°N and 05°S.

Oneirodes eschrichtii Lütken, 1871

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 28.8 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 750-2500 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography
 Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: known from off Madeira, Portugal, Ireland and Iceland, from the Irish Atlantic Slope as far south as 40°S, between 43° and 07°W.

Ceratiidae*Ceratias holboelli* Krøyer, 1845

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 16.0 (male) SL/ 120 (female) cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 150-4400 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to temperate waters. Eastern Atlantic: ranges from Iceland (about 68°N) and south to about 08°S.

Ceratias uranoscopus Murray, 1877

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 24 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 95-4000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical waters. Eastern Atlantic: ranges from the Canary Islands south to 40°S off Cape Town, South Africa.

Cryptopsaras couesii Gill, 1883

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 7.3 (male); 44.0 (female) cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-3085 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical parts of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: ranges from Iceland and southern Greenland south to the African coast including the central Atlantic Water Mass as far south as the tip of South Africa (40°S). Records for Gabon: MCZ 50009/500012-1971.

Gigantactinidae*Gigantactis elsmanni* Bertelsen, Pietsch & Lavenberg, 1981

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 38.4 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-3000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Rhynchactis macrothrix Bertelsen & Pietsch, 1998

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 13 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 300-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic and Western Indian ocean, between approximately 32°N and 12°S.

Linophryinidae

Haplophryne mollis (Brauer, 1902)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 15.9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-2250 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: tropical and subtropical parts of all oceans.

Linophryne arborifera Regan, 1925

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 7.7 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 200-1000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Atlantic Ocean: in tropical and subtropical areas. Atlantic: known from between 20°S and 40°N ranging from the Gulf of Mexico to Angola.

Linophryne densiramus Imai, 1941

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 9 cm SL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 0-2250 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed. Atlantic Ocean: South-eastern USA and the Gulf of Mexico. Atlantic: occurs from the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and off Florida to central waters at about 29°N, 38°S to Cape Town, South Africa.

Photocorynus spiniceps Regan, 1925

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 4.3 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: 990-1420 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumglobally distributed in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Atlantic: known from both sides between 32°N and 13°S.

Tetraodontiformes

Tetraodontoidei

Molidae

Masturus lanceolatus (Liénard, 1840)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 337 cm TL
 Water type: marine, brackish
 Environment: bathypelagic
 Depth range: ?-670 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: in tropical to subtropical waters. Several human observations for Gabon: IRD 2010/2011.

Mola mola (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 333 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic
 Depth range: 30-480 m
 Migration: oceanodromous
 IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A4bd / 2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: warm and temperate zones of all oceans. Eastern Atlantic: known from Scandinavia to South Africa. Several human observations for Gabon: IRD 2009/2010/2011. Regularly observed around Port-Gentil and caught by industrial fishery (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Ranzania laevis (Pennant, 1776)

Occurrence: *possible*
 Maximum length: 100 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: pelagic-oceanic
 Depth range: 1-140 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: cosmopolitan. Eastern Atlantic: known from Madeira to Scandinavia; Dakar, Senegambia, and Sierra Leone; South Africa.

Diodontidae

Chilomycterus reticulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 75 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-141 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from the Mediterranean Sea, Portugal south along West Africa to South Africa, including the offshore island groups. Observed during scientific dives in Mayumba (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Chilomycterus spinosus mauretanicus (Le Danois, 1954)

Chilomycterus spinosus (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Chilomycterus spinosus spinosus (non Linnaeus, 1758) [Misapplied for East Atlantic specimens]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length:

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cabo Blanco, Mauritania to Angola, with possible strays to South Africa. Observed during scientific dives and caught regularly by trawlers (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Diodon holocanthus Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern central Atlantic: known from Liberia to northern Angola, perhaps from Cape Verde Islands to Namibia, 30°N to 23°S. Observed caught by a trawler on the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Diodon hystrix Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 91 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-50 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: records from Cameroon and Bioko, Ascension, St Helena, and Cape Verde islands, but perhaps to Namibia, from 30°N to 23°S. Observed during dives in Mayumba, Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Diodon liturosus Shaw, 1804

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-90 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NE – Not evaluated

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: Indo-Pacific and South-East Atlantic: South-East coast of South Africa. Several human observations for Gabon that are probable misidentifications (Leis, 2006).

Tetraodontidae

Distributions are mainly taken from Schelly and De Carvalho, in Stiassny *et al.*, 2007b.

Canthigaster supramacula Moura & Castro, 2002

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 3.9 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-50? m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East central Atlantic: known from only from off Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. May be more widespread along the tropical African coast. It is also known from São Tome and Príncipe Islands and Cape Verde Islands. Observed during scientific dives in Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Ephippion guttifer (Bennett, 1831)

Ephippion guttiferum (Bennett, 1831) [Grammar agreement]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length:

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 10-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Morocco and extreme western Mediterranean southward along the entire west coast of Africa to Angola, near Benguela. Caught by trawlers on the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lagocephalus laevigatus (Linnaeus, 1766)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 100 cm TL

Water type: marine, brackish

Environment: pelagic-neritic

Depth range: 10-180 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Mauritania to Namibia. Caught by artisanal and industrial fishery along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Lagocephalus lagocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Lagocephalus lagocephalus lagocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758) [Synonym: senior, other rank]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 61 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 10-476 m

Migration: oceanodromous

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal: tropical to temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: found from Orkney Island and the Azores and southward to South Africa.

Sphoeroides marmoratus (Lowe, 1838)

Sphoeroides spengleri (non Bloch, 1785) [Misapplied]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length:

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-100 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Portugal to Angola. One record for Gabon under the name *S. marmoratus*: UF 233991-1963. *Sphoeroides marmoratus* is recorded for Gabon under the name of *S. spengleri*.

Observed during scientific dives in Port-Gentil and Cap Esterias and caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Sphoeroides pachygaster (Müller & Troschel, 1848)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 40.5 cm SL

Water type: marine

Environment: benthopelagic

Depth range: 50-480 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2014)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. Eastern Atlantic: recorded from Irish waters, the Bay of Biscay and off Portugal. It has also been reported south of the Strait of Gibraltar, from off Morocco, Senegal to the Gulf of Guinea, southward probably to South Africa. It has been reported in Cape Verde.

Balistoidei

Ostraciidae

Acanthostracion guineensis (Bleeker, 1865)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 18 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: ?-200

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: found from Mauritania to Angola along the coast of Africa. Regularly caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Acanthostracion notacanthus (Bleeker, 1863)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 3-25 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: DD – Data deficient (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Azores, St. Helena and Ascension islands, Ghana, and Angola. Reported from São Tome Island.

Acanthostracion quadricornis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 55 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-80 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: known from Western Atlantic. Reported from tip of South Africa. Many human observations for Gabon are probable misidentifications according to the known distribution of the species.

Monacanthidae

Aluterus heudelotii Hollard, 1855

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 45 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 3-2000 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanco (north of Mauritania) to Moçâmedes (Mosamedes), Angola, including the São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Aluterus monoceros (Linnaeus, 1758)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 76.2 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 1-80 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from west coast of tropical Africa, from Portugal south along West Africa to South Africa including the Canary Islands. Caught by a sport fisherman around Port-Gentil (De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Aluterus schoepfii (Walbaum, 1792)

Aluterus punctatus (Agassiz, 1831) [Synonym: junior, new]

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 61 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 3-900 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Cape Blanc, Mauritania to Angola, including the Cape Verde Islands.

Aluterus scriptus (Osbeck, 1765)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 110 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 3-120 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: St. Paul's Rocks, Cape Verde and Ascension Islands; São Tome Island and Mauritania through the Gulf of Guinea, South Africa. Observed on board of a trawler and during dives in Port-Gentil (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Cantherhines pardalis (Rüppell, 1837)

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 2-20 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2016)
 Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: Indo-Pacific: Red Sea south to South Africa and east to southern Japan and south-eastern Oceania. Eastern Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, Annobón Island, south coast of Africa. One record in Equatorial Guinea must be verified.

Cantherhines pullus (Ranzani, 1842)

Occurrence: **native**
 Maximum length: 20 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: reef associated
 Depth range: 3-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from São Tome, Gulf of Guinea. Record for Equatorial Guinea (MNH 1967-0630). Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias (De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Stephanolepis diaspros Fraser-Brunner, 1940

Occurrence: questionable
 Maximum length: 25 cm TL
 Water type: marine
 Environment: demersal
 Depth range: 20-50 m
 Migration: unknown
 IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2019)
 Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: western Indian Ocean: Persian Gulf to the Red Sea and immigrated via the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean Sea. Collected by the Nansen campaign of 2014 (Michalsen *et al.*, 2015) (De Bruyne, pers. com.) but must be verified according to the known distribution of the species.

Stephanolepis hispida (Linnaeus, 1766)

Stephanolepis hispidus (Linnaeus, 1766) [Synonym: senior, new]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 27.5 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-293 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Canary Islands and along West Africa, from Morocco to Angola including Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, and São Tome and Príncipe Islands. Observed on board of a trawler and during dives in Port-Gentil (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Stephanolepis setifer (Bennett, 1831)

Occurrence: questionable

Maximum length: 20 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: ?-80 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: western Atlantic.

Balistidae

Balistes capriscus Gmelin, 1789

Balistes carolinensis Gmelin, 1789 [Synonym: junior, original]

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 0-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2015)

Source: bibliography, preserved, observation

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from Ireland south into the Mediterranean Sea, the Azores, the Canary Islands, the Islands of Madeira, and along West Africa to Angola, including offshore oceanic Islands in this region. Regularly caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain and De Bruyne, pers. obs.).

Balistes punctatus Gmelin, 1789

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: demersal

Depth range: 0-200 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: VU – Vulnerable (A2bd / 2015)

Source: bibliography, observation

Distribution and remarks: confined to the eastern Atlantic, along the African coast from southern Morocco to Moçâmedes (Mossamedes) (Angola) and around Madeira, the Canary and Cape Verde Islands. Observed during scientific dives around Cap Esterias and caught by trawlers along the coast of Gabon (Chartrain, De Bruyne and Wozniak, pers. obs.).

Balistes vetula Linnaeus, 1758

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 60 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-275 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: NT – Near threatened (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: widely distributed in the Atlantic. Eastern Atlantic: known from Ascension Island, the Cape Verde Islands, the Azores, and along West Africa from Morocco to southern Angola.

Canthidermis maculata (Bloch, 1786)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 1-110 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: observation

Distribution and remarks: circumglobal. Eastern Atlantic: known from southern Ireland south to Morocco, the Azores, Canaries, Cape Verde, and along West Africa to Namibia, including the mid-Atlantic Oceanic islands. Regularly caught by the tuna seiners in the high sea of Gabon (De Bruyne and Chartrain).

Canthidermis sufflamen (Mitchill, 1815)

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 65 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 5-70 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: East Atlantic: known from the following Islands: St. Paul's Rocks, Ascension, St. Helena, Cape Verdes, São Tome, Madeira and Canaries. One record for Gabon: MCZ 87464-1971.

Melichthys niger (Bloch, 1786)

Occurrence: *possible*

Maximum length: 50 cm TL

Water type: marine

Environment: reef associated

Depth range: 2-75 m

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2015)

Source: bibliography

Distribution and remarks: circumtropical. Eastern Atlantic: known from Gulf of Guinea, St. Paul's Rocks, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Rolas Island, and Cape Verde, São Tome Island.

DIPNEUSTI

Ceratodontiformes

Protopteridae

Protopterus dolloi Boulenger, 1900

Occurrence: **native**

Maximum length: 130 cm TL

Water type: freshwater

Environment: demersal

Depth range: _

Migration: unknown

IUCN status: LC – Least concern (2010)

Source: preserved

Distribution and remarks: widespread in the lower and middle Congo River basin and present in the Ogowe, Kouilou and Loeme basins in Lower Guinea.

DISCUSSION

Diversity and composition

Our work report 60 orders and 224 families valid for the Gabonese waters (Tab. VI). The current number of valid species recorded in Gabon is presently 1,062 including marine species (592 strictly marine and 121 brackish not freshwater), 304 from freshwater species (288 strictly freshwater / 16 brackish not marine) and 45 euryhaline species.

- Marine and brackish species but not found in freshwater: 713 species within 177 families for 39 orders. 592 species within 134 families for 23 orders are stenohaline and marine. 122 species within 43 families for 16 orders contains marine and brackish species.

- Freshwater and brackish species but not found in marine waters: 304 species within 25 families and 15 orders include species. 288 species within 21 families for 6 orders are stenohaline and freshwater. 16 species within 4 families for 3 orders contains both strictly freshwater species, and freshwater and brackish species.

- Euryhaline – all kinds of waters: 45 species within 11 orders and 21 families: Elasmobranchii: Carcharhiniiformes (Carcharinidae), Rhinopristiformes (Pristidae, sawfish), and for Actinopteri, mainly: Clupeiformes (Clupeidae and Pristigasteridae, several species are migratory), Elopiformes (Elopidae and Megalopidae), Mugilliformes (Mugilidae), Gobiiformes (Gobiidae and Eleotridae, known to be amphidromous), Carangiformes (four families: Carangidae, Polynemidae, Paralichthyidae and Soleidae), Perciformes **sedis mutabilis** (five families: Gerreidae, Haemulidae, Lutjanidae, Monodactylidae and Sciaenidae), Syngnathiformes (Syngnathidae), the cat fishes (Siluriformes: Ariidae) and, finally, the cichlids fishes (Cichliformes, Cichlidae) with some species occasionally found in marine waters. The Myliobatiformes (Dasyatidae) contain species found in marine and brackish waters but a single species, *Fontitrygon ukpam*, is only found in brackish and freshwater.

In Gabon, the number of sampling stations is over 1000 sampling stations, and was 911 in the last synthesis (Fermon, 2013).

By comparison, in French Guiana, with show similar kinds of biotopes, has 963 species listed including 612 marine species, 329 freshwater species and 22 euryhaline species for 522 sampling stations (Planquette *et al.*, 1996). Although the number of valid species is similar, French Guiana (83,500 km²) is 3.2 times smaller than Gabon (267,700 km²), and so the species-area relationship and the number of sampling stations are quite different for these two tropical forested coastal areas. These comparison by itself does not indicate that the Gabonese waters are still under-sampled. However, the fishes of several sub-basins of the Ogowe and small coastal basins are still largely unstudied (Fermon, 2013). Future expeditionary work to these regions will undoubtedly reveal new species, range extensions and other new knowledge about Gabon's rich and diverse ichthyofauna.

Endemic species

Seven percent of Gabon's fishes (75 species) are endemics. Only one of these is from marine waters. Cyprinodontiformes, with 45 endemic species (58.7%) contributes more endemics than any other orders, with most coming from *Aphyosemion* (33) and *Epiplatys* (1) in the family Nothobranchiidae. Next in importance for endemics are the Siluriformes (12 species in 3 families), the Cichliformes (6 species), the Characiformes (6 species), and the Mormyridae (4 species).

Type localities

A total of 204 described species have their type-locality unambiguously within the modern boundaries of Gabon. Some older records are unfortunately not so clear. Of these, 170 species are exclusively freshwater. Majority of Gabon's endemic species are freshwater species, as one would expect given that freshwater biotopes are more delimited than marine waters. Only one marine endemic species is known from Gabon, the Gobiesocidae, *Apletodon gabonensis*, recently described (Fricke and Wirtz, 2018).

Conservation challenges

In Gabon degradation of continental waters are linked to the following human activities:

- Forest exploitation
- Oil exploitation
- Mining and aggregate extraction
- Agriculture
- Discharge of wastewater and excreta into watercourses
- Overfishing
- Improvements on watercourses such as dams

To this, both the unintentional and intentional introduction of exotic species to Gabon by translocation from other basins must be added as an important factor in the disturbance of fish communities. Already, several species have been introduced, mainly for fishfarming: the catfish (Siluriformes) *Clarias gariepinus*, the African bonytongue, *Heterotis niloticus* ("sans nom"), and the "Tilapia": *Coptodon rendalli*, *Oreochromis macrochir macrochir*, *Oreochromis niloticus niloticus* (Nile tilapia) and *Sarotherodon galilaeus boulengeri*.

Regarding the IUCN status, 135 verified (+19 possible) species (12.7%) are considered as endangered (NT – Near threatened, VU – Vulnerable, EN – Endangered and CR – Critically endangered), and 135 verified (+24 possible) (12.7%) are not evaluated or data deficient. The remaining species are least concern.

Despite numerous faunal inventory studies since 2010, the aquatic environments of Gabon remain poorly known.

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