

ANNALES

Anali za istrske in mediteranske študije
Annali di Studi istriani e mediterranei
Annals for Istrian and Mediterranean Studies
Series Historia Naturalis, 32, 2022, 2





ANNALES

**Anali za istrske in mediteranske študije
Annali di Studi istriani e mediterraneei
Annals for Istrian and Mediterranean Studies**

Series Historia Naturalis, 32, 2022, 2

ISSN 1408-533X
e-ISSN 2591-1783

UDK 5

Letnik 32, leto 2022, številka 2

**UREDNIŠKI ODBOR/
COMITATO DI REDAZIONE/
BOARD OF EDITORS:**

Alessandro Acquavita (IT), Nicola Bettoso (IT), Christian Capapé (FR), Darko Darovec, Dušan Devetak, Jakov Dulčić (HR), Serena Fonda Umani (IT), Andrej Gogala, Daniel Golani (IL), Danijel Ivajnsič, Mitja Kaligarič, Marcelo Kovačič (HR), Andrej Kranjc, Lovrenc Lipej, Vesna Mačič (ME), Alenka Malej, Patricija Mozetič, Martina Orlando-Bonaca, Michael Stachowitsch (AT), Tom Turk, Al Vrezec

**Glavni urednik/Redattore capo/
Editor in chief:**

Darko Darovec

**Odgovorni urednik naravoslovja/
Redattore responsabile per le scienze
naturali/Natural Science Editor:**

Lovrenc Lipej

Urednica/Redattrice/Editor:

Martina Orlando-Bonaca

Prevajalci/Traduttori/Translators:

Martina Orlando-Bonaca (sl./it.)

**Oblikovalec/Progetto grafico/
Graphic design:**

Dušan Podgornik, Lovrenc Lipej

Tisk/Stampa/Print:

Založništvo PADRE d.o.o.

Izdajatelj/Editori/Published by:

Zgodovinsko društvo za južno Primorsko - Koper / Società storica del Litorale - Capodistria®

Inštitut IRRIS za raziskave, razvoj in strategije družbe, kulture in okolja / Institute IRRIS for Research, Development and Strategies of Society, Culture and Environment / Istituto IRRIS di ricerca, sviluppo e strategie della società, cultura e ambiente®

**Sedež uredništva/Sede della redazione/
Address of Editorial Board:**Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo, Morska biološka postaja Piran / Istituto nazionale di biologia, Stazione di biologia marina di Pirano / National Institute of Biology, Marine Biology Station Piran
SI-6330 Piran / Pirano, Fornace/Fornace 41, tel.: +386 5 671 2900, fax +386 5 671 2901;
e-mail: annales@mbss.org, **internet:** www.zdjp.si

Redakcija te številke je bila zaključena 23. 12. 2022.

**Sofinancirajo/Supporto finanziario/
Financially supported by:**

Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije (ARRS) in Mestna občina Koper

Annales - Series Historia Naturalis izhaja dvakrat letno.**Naklada/Tiratura/Circulation:**

300 izvodov/copie/copies

Revija *Annales, Series Historia Naturalis* je vključena v naslednje podatkovne baze / *La rivista Annales, series Historia Naturalis* è inserita nei seguenti data base / *Articles appearing in this journal are abstracted and indexed in:* BIOSIS-Zoological Record (UK); Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA); Elsevier B.V.: SCOPUS (NL); Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).To delo je objavljeno pod licenco / *Quest'opera è distribuita con Licenza / This work is licensed under a Creative Commons BY-NC 4.0.*Navodila avtorjem in vse znanstvene revije in članki so brezplačno dostopni na spletni strani <https://zdjp.si/en/p/annalesshn/>
The submission guidelines and all scientific journals and articles are available free of charge on the website https://zdjp.si/en/p/annalesshn/
Le norme redazionali e tutti le riviste scientifiche e gli articoli sono disponibili gratuitamente sul sito https://zdjp.si/en/p/annalesshn/

VSEBINA / INDICE GENERALE / CONTENTS

BIOTSKA GLOBALIZACIJA
GLOBALIZZAZIONE BIOTICA
BIOTIC GLOBALIZATION**Murat BILECENOĞLU & M. Baki YOKEŞ**

New Data on the Occurrence of Two Lessepsian Marine Heterobranchs, *Plocamopherus ocellatus* (Nudibranchia: Polyceridae) and *Lamprohaminoea ovalis* (Cephalaspidea: Haminoeidae), from the Aegean Sea 267
Novi podatki o pojavljanju dveh lesepskih morskih polžev zaškrjarjev, Plocamopherus ocellatus (Nudibranchia: Polyceridae) in Lamprohaminoea ovalis (Cephalaspidea: Haminoeidae), iz Egejskega morja

Gianni INSACCO, Aniello AMATO, Bruno ZAVA & Maria CORSINI-FOKA

Additional Capture of *Halosaurus ovenii* (Actinopterygii: Notacanthiformes: Halosauridae) in Italian Waters 273
Novi ulov vrste Halosaurus ovenii (Actinopterygii: Notacanthiformes: Halosauridae) v italijanskih vodah

Christian CAPAPÉ, Christian REYNAUD & Farid HEMIDA

First Record of Marbled Stingray, *Dasyatis marmorata* (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae) from the Algerian Coast (Southwestern Mediterranean Sea) 281
Prvi zapis o pojavljanju marmoriranega morskega biča, Dasyatis marmorata (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae) iz alžirske obale (jugozahodno Sredozemsko morje)

Maria CORSINI-FOKA & Bruno ZAVA

Second Occurrence of *Siganus javus* (Siganidae) in the Mediterranean Waters 287
Drugi zapis o pojavljanju progastega morskega kunca, Siganus javus (Siganidae), v sredozemskih vodah

Daniel GOLANI, Haim SHOHAT & Brenda APPELBAUM-GOLANI

Colonisation of Exotic Fish Species of the Genera *Pseudotropheus* and *Aulonocara* (Perciformes: Cichlidae) and the Decline of Native Ichthyofauna in Nahal Amal, Israel 293
Naseljevanje eksotičnih vrst rib iz rodov Pseudotropheus in Aulonocara (Perciformes: Cichlidae) in upad domorodne ribje favne v reki Nahal Amal, Izrael

Panayotis OVALIS & Maria CORSINI-FOKA

On the Occurrence of *Velolambrus expansus* (Brachyura, Parthenopidae) in Hellenic Waters 301
O pojavljanju rakovice vrste Velolambrus expansus (Brachyura, Parthenopidae) v grških vodah

Saul CIRIACO, Marco SEGARICH, Vera CIRINÀ & Lovrenc LIPEJ

First Record of the Long-Jawed Squirrelfish *Holocentrus adscensionis* (Osbeck, 1765) in the Adriatic Sea 309
Prvi zapis o pojavljanju vrste veveričjaka Holocentrus adscensionis (Osbeck, 1765) v Jadranskem morju

Christian CAPAPÉ, Vienna HAMMOUD, Aola FANDI & Malek ALI

First Record of Moontail Bullseye *Priacanthus hamrur* (Osteichthyes, Priacanthidae) from the Syrian Coast (Eastern Mediterranean Sea) 317
Prvi zapis o pojavljanju lunastorepega velikookega ostriža Priacanthus hamrur (Osteichthyes, Priacanthidae) s sirske obale (vzhodno Sredozemsko morje)

SREDOZEMSKI MORSKI PSI
SQUALI MEDITERRANEI
MEDITERRANEAN SHARKS**Hakan KABASAKAL, Erdi BAYRI & Görkem ALKAN**

Distribution and Status of the Great White Shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, in Turkish Waters: a Review and New Records 325
Status in razširjenost belega morskega volka (Carcharodon carcharias) v turških vodah: pregled in novi zapisi o pojavljanju

Alen SOLDI

200 Years of Records of the Basking Shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, in the Eastern Adriatic 343
Dvesto let opazovanj morskega psa orjaka, Cetorhinus maximus, v vzhodnem Jadranskem morju

Hakan KABASAKAL, Ayşe ORUÇ, Cansu LKILINÇ, Efe SEVİM, Ebrucan KALECİK & Nilüfer ARAÇ

Morphometrics of an Incidentally Captured Little Gulper Shark, *Centrophorus uyato* (Squaliformes: Centrophoridae), from the Gulf of Antalya, with Notes on Its Biology 351
Morfometrija naključno ujetega globinskega trneža, Centrophorus uyato (Squaliformes: Centrophoridae), iz Antalijskega zaliva z zapiski o njegovi biologiji

- Christian CAPAPÉ, Almamy DIABY, Youssouph DIATTA, Sihem RAFRAFI-NOUIRA & Christian REYNAUD** Atypical Claspers in Smoothhound, *Mustelus mustelus* (Chondrichthyes: Triakidae) from the Coast of Senegal (Eastern Tropical Atlantic) 359
Netipična klasperja navadnega morskega psa, Mustelus mustelus (Chondrichthyes: Triakidae) iz senegalske obale (vzhodni tropski Atlantik)
- Hakan KABASAKAL, Ayşe ORUÇ, Ebrucan KALECIK, Efe SEVİM, Nilüfer ARAÇ & Cansu ILKILINÇ** Notes on a Newborn Kitefin Shark, *Dalatias licha*: New Evidence on the Nursery of a Rare Deep-Sea Shark in Northeastern Levant (Turkey) 367
Zapis o najdbi skotenega klinoplavutega morskega psa, Dalatias licha: novi dokaz o jaslicah redkega globokomorskega morskega psa v severovzhodnem levantu (Turčija)
- IHTIOLOGIJA
ITTILOGIA
ICHTHYOLOGY
- Nadia BOUZZAMMIT, Hammou EL HABOUZ, El hassen AIT-TALBORJT, Zahra OKBA & Hassan EL OUIZGANI** Diet Composition and Feeding Strategy of Atlantic Chub Mackerel *Scomber colias* in the Atlantic Coast of Morocco 377
Prehrana in prehranjevalna strategija lokarde (Scomber colias) ob atlantski obali Maroka
- FLORA
FLORA
FLORA
- Amelio PEZZETTA** Le Orchidaceae di Albona (Labin, Croazia) 393
Kukavičevke Labina (Hrvaška)
- FAVNA
FAVNA
FAVNA
- Murat BILECENOĞLU & Melih Ertan ÇINAR** The Mauve Stinger, *Pelagia noctiluca*, Has Expanded Its Range to the Sea of Marmara 405
Mesečinka (Pelagia noctiluca) je razširila svoj areal do Marmarskega morja
- Marijana HURE, Davor LUČIĆ, Barbara GANGAI ZOVKO & Ivona ONOFRI** Dynamics of Mesozooplankton Along the Eastern Coast of the South Adriatic Sea 411
Dinamika mezozooplanktona vzdolž vzhodne obale južnega Jadrana
- Abdelkarim DERBALI, Kandeel E. KANDEEL, Aymen HADJ TAIEB & Othman JARBOUI** Population Dynamics of the Cockle *Cerastoderma glaucum* (Mollusca: Bivalvia) in the Gulf of Gabes (Tunisia) 431
Populacijska dinamika navadne srčanke Cerastoderma glaucum (Mollusca: Bivalvia) v Gabeškem zalivu (Tunizija)
- Vasiliki K. SOKOU, Joan GONZALVO, Ioannis GIOVOS, Cristina BRITO & Dimitrios K. MOUTOPOULOS** Tracing Dolphin-Fishery Interaction in Early Greek Fisheries 443
Sledenje interakcij med delfini in ribiči v zgodnjih grških ribiških dejavnostih
- Pavel JAMNIK, Matija KRŽNAR & Bruno BLAŽINA** Novi najdišči pleistocenske favne pod Kraškimi robom. Smo končno našli tudi jamo *Grotta dell'Orso*? 451
Two New Sites of Pleistocene Fauna under Karst Edge. Has a Grotta dell'Orso Cave Been Finally Found?
- OCENE IN POROČILA
RECENSIONI E RELAZIONI
REVIEWS AND REPORTS
- Andreja PALATINUS** Book Review: Plastic Pollution and Marine Conservation. Approaches to Protect Biodiversity and Marine Life 471
- Kazalo k slikam na ovitku 473
Index to images on the cover 473

FIRST RECORD OF MARBLED STINGRAY, *DASYATIS MARMORATA*
(CHONDRICHTHYES: DASYATIDAE) FROM THE ALGERIAN COAST
(SOUTHWESTERN MEDITERRANEAN SEA)

Christian CAPAPÉ

Laboratoire d'Ichtyologie, Université de Montpellier, 34095 Montpellier cedex 5, France
e-mail: christian.capape@umontpellier.fr

Christian REYNAUD

Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire en Didactique, Education et Formation, Université de Montpellier, 2 place Marcel Godechot, B.P. 4152,
34092 Montpellier cedex 5, France

Farid HEMIDA

École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de la Mer et de l'Aménagement du Littoral (ENSSMAL), BP 19, Bois des Cars, 16320 Dely
Ibrahim, Algiers, Algeria

ABSTRACT

The authors report for the first time the capture of a specimen of marbled stingray *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1892) from the coast of Algeria. The specimen was an adult male measuring 340 mm in disc width, 310 mm in disc length, 450 mm in total length, and probably weighing 3 kg. Its occurrence in the region was probably due to migration from other southern areas such as the Tunisian coast, where the species is captured in relative abundance. These migrations are mainly due to the warming of the Mediterranean waters but also to competition pressure between members of the *Dasyatidae* inhabiting the same area. Additionally, the present capture constitutes the southwesternmost limit of the species' extension range in the Mediterranean Sea.

Key words: *Dasyatidae*, first record, migration, extension range, distribution, Algerian coast

PRIMA SEGNALAZIONE DI *DASYATIS MARMORATA* (CHONDRICHTHYES:
DASYATIDAE) LUNGO LA COSTA ALGERINA (MEDITERRANEO SUDOCIDENTALE)

SINTESI

Gli autori riportano la prima cattura di un esemplare di *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1892) lungo le coste dell'Algeria. L'esemplare era un maschio adulto che misurava 340 mm di larghezza del disco, 310 mm di lunghezza del disco, 450 mm di lunghezza totale e pesava circa 3 kg. La sua presenza nella regione è probabilmente dovuta alla migrazione da altre aree meridionali, come la costa tunisina, dove la specie viene catturata in relativa abbondanza. Queste migrazioni sono dovute principalmente al riscaldamento delle acque del Mediterraneo, ma anche alla pressione competitiva tra i membri dei *Dasyatidae* che condividono la stessa area. L'attuale cattura costituisce inoltre il limite sud-occidentale dell'areale di estensione della specie nel Mediterraneo.

Parole chiave: *Dasyatidae*, prima segnalazione, migrazione, estensione dell'areale, distribuzione, costa algerina

INTRODUCTION

The marbled stingray, *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1982) is a species known off the eastern Atlantic coast south of the Strait of Gibraltar (Capapé, 1989). It has been recorded in the Mauritanian coast, where it appears to be abundantly captured and from where some traits of its reproductive biology were reported by Valadou *et al.* (2006). Capapé *et al.* (1995) provided biological observations, and Diaby *et al.* (2022) studied the food and feeding habits of the specimens from the area. Southwards, *D. marmorata* is reported from the Gulf of Guinea (Fowler, 1936) to Angola (Kreff, 1968) and southern African waters (Cowley & Compagno, 1993).

In the Mediterranean Sea, *D. marmorata* was previously only reported from southern Tunisian waters, the Gulf of Gabès, and a close brackish area, the Bahiret el Bibane (Maurin & Bonnet, 1970; Capapé, 1989; Capapé *et al.*, 2004). Captures of specimens from these areas have allowed us to study the diet and feeding habits and the reproductive biology of the species (Capapé & Zaouali, 1992, 1995). After migrating to northern Tunisian areas the species was caught in the brackish Lagoon of Bizerte (El Kamel *et al.*, 2009).

However, records of the species are not restricted to Tunisian waters, *D. marmorata* also occurred eastward of the Turkish coast (Ergüden *et al.*, 2014; Özgür Özbek *et al.*, 2015; Yeldan & Gündoğdu, 2018) and in Greece, in the central Aegean Sea (Chatzisprou *et al.*, 2020). The species was additionally reported from the Levant Basin by Golani & Capapé (2004) and Bariche & Fricke (2020).

Routine monitoring conducted throughout the Algerian coast for two decades at least, together with the assistance of experienced fishermen, have allowed us to locate in the fish market of Algiers a specimen of *D. marmorata* captured in the area.

The present paper provides a short description of the specimen, including main morphometric characters and some comments about the real status of the species in this area and in the wider Mediterranean Sea.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A specimen of *D. marmorata* was captured on 16 March 2016, off Annaba, 37°10' N, 7°15' E, on sandy-rocky bottoms partially covered by seagrass at a depth of 100–150 m (Fig. 1). Carefully observed, identified and photographed, it was then sold as part of a catch of bony fishes and other elasmobranch species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present specimen was identified as *D. marmorata* via the combination of the following morphological characters: disc rhomboid with anterior margins slightly convex at level of eyes while the posterior margins straight anteriorly and convex posteriorly, snout pointed, pelvic fins quadrangular and with rounded outer corner, dorsal and ventral surface of the tail with fold posterior to the sting but not extending to the end of the tail, dorsal surface brownish along the margin of the pectoral fin and toward the snout, pelvic fins also brownish, slightly darker between along the centre of the body and the length of the tail, grey to slate blue blotches, irregularly shaped, some interconnected, bordered by a thin dark, flint grey margin that spreads along the central part of the back, from between the eyes to just before the beginning of the tail, ventral surface uniformly whitish to beige with margin grey to slightly brownish at tip of snout (Fig. 2). The description of the specimen was in agreement with Cowley & Compagno (1993), Golani & Capapé

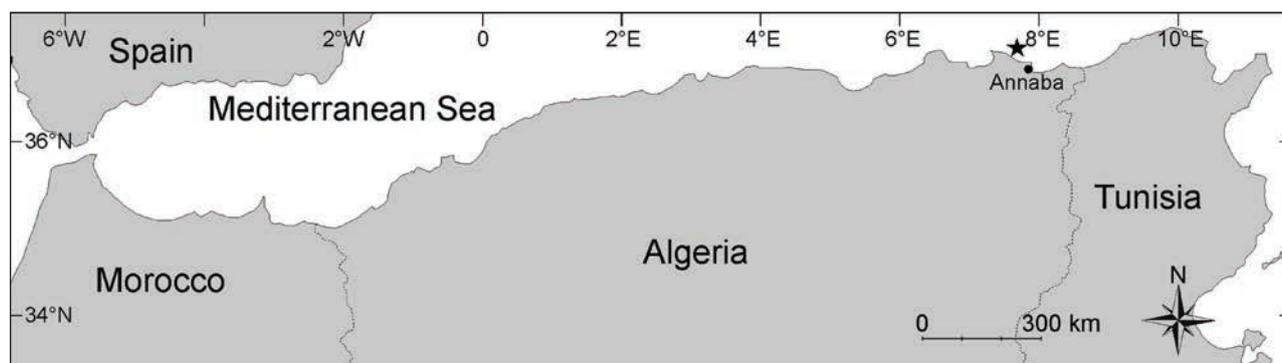


Fig. 1: Map the Algerian coast indicating the capture site of *Dasyatis marmorata*, off Annaba (black star).

Sl. 1: Zemljevid alžirske obale z označeno lokaliteto v bližini Annabe (črna zvezdica), kjer je bil ujet primerek vrste *Dasyatis marmorata*.



Fig. 2: The *Dasyatis marmorata* captured from the Algerian coast, scale bar = 100 mm.

Sl. 2: Primerek vrste *Dasyatis marmorata*, ujet ob alžirski obali, merilo = 100 mm.

(2004), El Kamel *et al.* (2009) and Ergüden *et al.* (2014) and allowed the inclusion of *D. marmorata*, with this first record, in the list of Algerian ichthyofauna. Additionally, this capture constitutes the southwesternmost limit of the species' extension range in the Mediterranean Sea.

The specimen measured 340 mm in disc width (DW), 310 mm in disc length, and 450 mm in total length, and according to the fishermen it weighed 3 kg. It was an adult, exhibiting well-developed, stout, rigid and calcified claspers, larger than pelvic fins.

These parameters confirm previous observations made by Capapé and Zaouali (1995), who noted that size at first sexual maturity in males occurred at 300 mm DW. The Algerian specimen was smaller than those collected from the Tunisian coast, which measured 400 mm and 440 mm DW, as maximal size for males and females, respectively (Capapé and Zaouali, 1995). Conversely, it was larger than the specimens observed in some other marine areas, such as Mauritania (Valadou *et al.*, 2006) and the Levant Basin (Ergüden *et al.*, 2014).

When first reported from the Mediterranean Sea by Maurin & Bonnet (1970), from the Gulf of Gabès, southern Tunisia, *D. marmorata* was confused with its close relative species, the common stingray *D. pastinaca* (Linnaeus, 1758) and misidentified as *D. pastinaca* var. *marmorata*. The two species differ in the DW vs. disc length ratio, and in the snout to vent length vs. DW (Cowley & Compagno, 1993; Ergüden *et al.*, 2014). According to Golani & Capapé (2004), the dorsal fold of tail is higher than the ventral fold in *D. marmorata* and lower in *D. pastinaca*. Additionally, the dorsal surfaces display different colorations and patterns, yellowish to slate blue blotches in *D. marmorata* and solid dark brown to olive in *D. pastinaca*.

Such patterns explained why the species was not already recorded in the study area. But information recorded from Algerian fishermen shows that the latter are unable to distinguish among the different sting ray species landed in local fish markets. These are globally included among skates and rays in fishery statistics (Hemida, 2005). However, taxonomical papers have shown that the two species can in fact be differentiated by morphological

characters. Chatzisprou *et al.* (2020) noted that DNA barcoding was used to confirm *D. marmorata* as a valid species, adding that the combination of these two methods allowed a confirmation of the species' occurrence in Greek waters.

D. marmorata used to be considered rather abundant in southern Tunisian waters (Capapé & Zaouali, 2005), but lately it has been under fishing pressure and interspecific competition pressure from other sympatric species (Capapé, 1989). This could explain why the species first took refuge in Bahiret el Bibane (Capapé *et al.*, 2004) and then migrated toward northern areas as far as the Lagoon of Bizerte (El Kamel *et al.*, 2009). Such migration is spurred by global warming, which has been affecting Mediterranean waters for several decades (Francour *et al.*, 1994) and could explain this new occurrence of *D. marmorata* in Algerian waters as possible migration from Tunisian waters. Are Tunisian waters the core of *D. marmorata* in the Mediterranean Sea? Migrations from this region towards western and eastern areas of the Mediterranean remain a suitable hypothesis that does require further investigation but cannot be totally ruled out either.

PRVI ZAPIS O POJAVLJANJU MARMORIRANEGA MORSKEGA BIČA, *DASYATIS MARMORATA* (CHONDRICHTHYES: DASYATIDAE) IZ ALŽIRSKE OBALE (JUGOZAHODNO SREDOZEMSKO MORJE)

Christian CAPAPÉ

Laboratoire d'Ichtyologie, Université de Montpellier, 34095 Montpellier cedex 5, France
e-mail: christian.capape@umontpellier.fr

Christian REYNAUD

Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire en Didactique, Education et Formation, Université de Montpellier, 2 place Marcel Godechot, B.P. 4152, 34092 Montpellier cedex 5, France

Farid HEMIDA

École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de la Mer et de l'Aménagement du Littoral (ENSSMAL), BP 19, Bois des Cars, 16320 Dely Ibrahim, Algiers, Algeria

POVZETEK

*Avtorji poročajo o prvem ulovu marmoriranega morskega biča *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1892) ob obali Alžirije. Bil je odrasel samec, ki je meril 340 mm v premeru diska in 450 mm celotne dolžine, tehtal pa naj bi 3 kg. Pojavljanje te vrste na obravnavanem območju je potrebno verjetno povezati s selitvijo iz drugih južnih predelov kot je na primer tunizijska obala, kjer ga lovijo v zmernem številu. Te selitve pripisujejo segrevanju Sredozemskega morja in kompeticiji med vrstami iz družine *Dasyatidae*, ki s to vrsto sobivajo. Pričujoči ulov predstavlja skrajno jugozahodno mejo razširjenosti te vrste v Sredozemskem morju.*

Ključne besede: *Dasyatidae*, prvi zapis o pojavljanju, selitev, širjenje areala, razširjenost, alžirska obala

REFERENCES

- Bariche, M. & R. Fricke (2020):** The marine ichthyofauna of Lebanon: an annotated checklist, history, biogeography, and conservation status. *Zootaxa*, 4775(1), 1-157.
- Capapé, C. (1989):** Les Sélaciens des côtes méditerranéennes: aspects généraux de leur écologie et exemples de peuplements. *Océanis*, 15(3), 309-331.
- Capapé, C., M. N'Dao & M. Diop (1995):** Données sur la biologie de la reproduction de quatorze espèces de Sélaciens batoides capturés dans la région marine de Dakar-Ouakam (Sénégal, Atlantique oriental tropical). *Bull. Inst. fond. Afr. noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, sér. A*, 48, 89-102.
- Capapé, C. & J. Zaouali (1992):** Le régime alimentaire de la pastenague marbrée, *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1892) (Pisces, Rajiformes, Dasyatidae) des eaux tunisiennes. *Vie Milieu*, 42(3-4), 269-276.
- Capapé, C. & J. Zaouali (1995):** Reproductive biology of the marbled stingray, *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1892) (Pisces: Dasyatidae) in the Tunisian waters. *J. Aquaricult. Aquatic Sci.*, 7, 108-119.
- Capapé, C., O. Guélorget, J.-P. Quignard, A. El Abed, J. Zaouali & J. Ben Souissi (2004):** The Elasmobranch species from the Bahiret El Biban (southern Tunisia, central Mediterranean): a survey. *Annales, Ser. Hist. Nat.*, 14(1), 19-28.
- Chatzisprou, A., C. Gubili, M. Laiaki, D. Mantopoulou-Palouka & S. Kavadas (2020):** First record of the marbled ray, *Dasyatis marmorata* (Elasmobranchii: Dasyatidae), from Greece (central Aegean Sea). *Biodiv. Data J.*, 8, e51100.
- Cowley, P.D. & L.V.J. Compagno (1993):** A taxonomic re-evaluation of the blue stingray from southern Africa (Myliobatiformes: Dasyatidae). *S. Afr. mar. Sci.*, 13, 135-149.
- Diaby, A., Y. Diatta, L.B. Badji, K. Diouf, S. Rafrafi-Nouira & C. Capapé (2022):** Étude du régime alimentaire de *Dasyatis marmorata* (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae) dans les sites de débarquements de pêche artisanale au large de Dakar, Sénégal. *Bull. Inst. fond. Afr. noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, sér. A*, 55(1-2), 119-137.
- El Kamel, O., N. Mnasri, J. Ben Souissi, M. Boumaïza, M.M. Ben Amor & C. Capapé (2009):** Inventory of elasmobranch species caught in the Lagoon of Bizerte (north-eastern Tunisia, central Mediterranean). *Pan-Amer. J. Aquat. Sci.*, 4(4), 383-412.
- Ergüden, D., C. Türan, M. Gürlek, A. Uyan & A.N. Reyhaniye (2014):** First record of marbled stingray, *Dasyatis marmorata* (Elasmobranchii: Myliobatiformes: Dasyatidae), on the coast of Turkey, north-eastern Mediterranean Sea. *Acta Ichthyol. Piscat.*, 44(2), 159-161.
- Fowler, H.W. (1936):** The marine fishes of West Africa, based on the collection of the American museum Congo expedition 1909-15. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 70, 1-606.
- Francour, P., C.F. Boudouresque, J.G. Harmelin, M.L. Harmelin-Vivien & J.-P. Quignard 1994.** Are the Mediterranean waters becoming warmer? *Mar. Poll. Bull.*, 28(4), 523-526.
- Golani, D. & C. Capapé (2004):** First records of the blue stingray, *Dasyatis chrysonota* (Smith, 1828) (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae), off the coast of Israel. *Acta Adriat.*, 45(1), 107-112.
- Hemida, F. (2005):** Les Sélaciens de la côte algérienne : biosystématique des Requins et des Raies; écologie, reproduction et exploitation de quelques populations capturées. Thesis, Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumédiène, Algiers, Algeria, 272 pp.
- Kreff, G. (1968):** Knorpelfische (Chondrichthye) aus der tropischen Ostatlantic. *Atlantide rep.*, 10, 33-76.
- Maurin, C. & M. Bonnet (1970):** Poissons des côtes nord-ouest africaines (campagnes de la Thalassa), (1962 et 1968). *Rev. Trav. Inst. scient. Tech. Pêch. marit.*, 34, 125-170.
- Özgür Özbek, E., M. Mine Çardak & T. Kebapçioğlu (2015):** Spatio-temporal patterns of abundance, biomass and length-weight relationships of *Dasyatis* species (Pisces: Dasyatidae of the Gulf of Antalya, Turkey (Levantine Sea). *J. Black Sea /Medit. Environ.*, 21(2), 169-190.
- Valadou, B., J.-C. Brêthes & C.A. Ould Inejh (2006):** Observations biologiques sur cinq espèces d'Élasmobranches du Parc national du Banc d'Arguin (Mauritanie). *Cybium*, 30(4), 313-322.
- Yeldan, H. & S. Gündoğdu (2018):** Morphometric relationships and growth of common stingray, *Dasyatis pastinaca* (Linnaeus, 1758) and marbled stingray *Dasyatis marmorata* (Steindachner, 1892) in the north-eastern Levantine Basin. *J. Black Sea /Medit. Environ.*, 24(1), 10-27.