

Two New Fish Records from Turkish Coast of the Eastern Mediterranean: The Garfish, *Belone svetovidovi* Collette and Parin, 1970; the Spiny gurnard, *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* Audoin in Blanc and Hureau, 1973.

Dođu Akdeniz'in Trkiye Kıyılarından İki Yeni Balık Tr: *Belone svetovidovi* Collette and Parin, 1970; *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* Audoin in Blanc and Hureau, 1973.

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Abstract

One specimen of *Belone svetovidovi* (SL: 326 mm, TL: 349 mm) was captured by net off Samandađı (Hatay) on 29 April 2004. *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* (SL: 102 mm, TL: 126 mm) was obtained by bottom trawl haul on 24 April 2004 at a depth of 77 m in Iskenderun Bay. Thus, *B. svetovidovi* and *L. dieuzeidei* reported in this study is the first record for Turkish coast of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Keywords: *Belone svetovidovi*, *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei*, Eastern Mediterranean Sea.

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Introduction

The Garfish *Belone svetovidovi* Collette and Parin, 1970 was reported by Collette and Parin (1986) in the southern north-eastern Atlantic, by Golani (1996) in the eastern Mediterranean, Israel, by Meriç and Altun (1999) in Aegean Sea and *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* Audoin in Blanc and Hureau, 1973 also reported by Fischer *et al.* (1987) in the north Aegean Sea, Greece, by Papaconstantinou (1988) in Greek territorial waters of the Aegean Sea, by Golani (1996) in the eastern Mediterranean, Israel, by Bilecenoğlu *et al.* (2002) in Turkish territorial waters of the Aegean Sea and by Eryılmaz (2002) in the Sea of Marmara.

Materials and Methods

One specimen of *B. svetovidovi* (SL: 326 mm, TL: 349 mm) was captured by net off shore of Samandağı (Hatay) on 29 April 2004. *L. dieuzeidei* (SL: 102 mm, TL: 126 mm) was obtained by bottom trawl haul on 24 April 2004, (36°25'53"-36°28'59" N, 35°38'90"-35°48' 14" E) at a depth of 77 m in Iskenderun Bay. The specimens were fixed and preserved in 5% formaline solution. Samples (Fig.1, 2) have been conserved in the Hydrobiological Museum of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Istanbul University, catalog no. 8500-668 and 10650-669 respectively.

Results and Discussion

Description: *B. svetovidovi* has a body with more compressed and narrower inter-orbital width. The most obvious differences between *B. belone* and *B. svetovidovi* are the size and density of the beak teeth: *B. svetovidovi* is characterized by its smaller, more delicate and featured 14 teeth within a section of the middle of the upper jaw equaling the diameter of its eye; teeth



Figure 1. *Belone svetovidovi* (TL 349 mm), Cat. no. 8500-668.



Figure 2. *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* (TL 126 mm), Cat.no.10650-669.

present on vomer; eye diameter 9 mm; snout length, total length ratio 16.6 %. Dorsal finrays 17, anal finrays 22, pectoral finrays 13, total gill rakers on first gill arch 41. *L. dieuzeidei* greatly resembles *L. cavillone*, differing in that the occipital groove behind the eyes is not deeply marked and has no spines; no spines in front of eyes; preorbital bones with several spines nearly equal in size; cleitral spine length, standard length ratio 9.8 %; teeth present on vomer. First dorsal fin IX spines, second dorsal and anal fins with 14 rays; longest free ray of pectoral fin, reaching anus; total gill rakers on first gill arch 9. *B. svetovidovi* and *L. dieuzeidei* reported in this study is the first record for Turkish coast of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Özet

Samandağı (Hatay) açıklarında, 29 Nisan 2004 tarihinde ağ ile bir adet *Belone svetovidovi* (Zargana balığı) (SL: 326 mm, TL: 349 mm); İskenderun Körfezi'nde 24 Nisan 2004 tarihinde yapılan trol çalışmaları sonucunda 77 m derinlikten bir adet *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* (SL: 102 mm, TL: 126 mm) yakalanmıştır. Böylece *B. Svetovidovi* ve *L. dieuzeidei* Doğu Akdeniz'in Türkiye suları için, bu çalışmada yeni kayıt olarak bildirilmiştir.

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