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First records of Madeira rockfish *Scorpaena maderensis* (Osteichthyes: Scorpaenidae) from the Tunisian coast (central Mediterranean)

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*The authors present the first records of Madeira rockfish *Scorpaena maderensis* Valenciennes, 1833 from the Tunisian coast (central Mediterranean). The specimens are described including morphometric measurements and meristic counts. The origin of the species in its new living area is discussed and commented. However, these new findings confirm the establishment of a viable population of *S. maderensis* in central Mediterranean.*

Key words: Osteichthyes, Scorpaenidae, *Scorpaena maderensis*, Tunisia, population, central Mediterranean

INTRODUCTION

The Madeira rockfish *Scorpaena maderensis* Valenciennes, 1833 is distributed south of the Strait of Gibraltar from Morocco to the Gulf of Guinea, and in waters surrounding some islands such as Cape Verde, Canaries, Madeira and Azores (CADENAT, 1943; HUREAU & LITVINENKO, 1986).

Scorpaena maderensis was first recorded in the Mediterranean Sea by KOLOMBATOVIĆ (1904), in the Croatian east part of the Adriatic Sea, from eastern Sicily by TORTONESE (1975), and new records were reported in the Adriatic Sea (DULČIĆ *et al.*, 2003). Eastward, *S.*

maderensis was recorded in the Turkish marine waters (BILECENOGLU *et al.*, 2014), and the eastern Levant Basin (ESCHMEYER, 1969).

Scorpaena maderensis seems to have disappeared from the Italian waters during years 1990, conversely recent ecological studies indicated the species dominance in fish communities from rocky shores located in shallow coastal waters from the south-eastern coast of Sicily (LA MESA, 2005).

The species *S. maderensis* is rather abundant in the central Mediterranean and such occurrence was confirmed by a well-documented record from off Malta Island (FALZON, 2011), and also by two other records from the north-

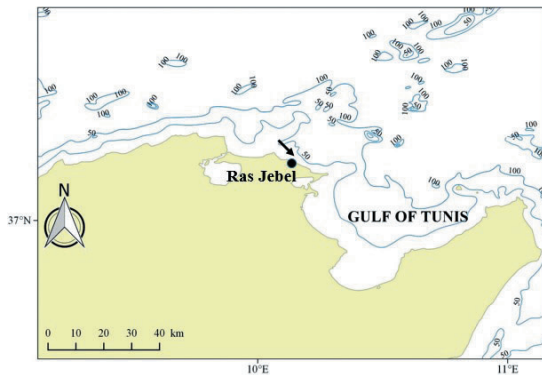


Fig.1. Map of northern Tunisia showing the capture site (black arrow) of *Scorpaena maderensis*

ern coast of Tunisia. These two latter records form the purpose of the present paper, and are described with comments on their distribution in the capture area and the Mediterranean Sea.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Information on two captures *Scorpaena maderensis* was provided by local fishermen familiar with these fishing grounds. The help of



Fig.2. *Scorpaena maderensis* (FSB-Scor-mad 02), captured off northern Tunisia with scale bar = 40 mm

local communities was considered by researchers to enlarge and improve attention in fisheries research, referred to as “local ecological knowledge”, used to track geographical distribution of alien species in their new living area (AZZURRO *et al.*, 2011). The description of these specimens in the present paper follows BELLO *et al.* protocol (2014) recommended for first records.

The first specimen of *Scorpaena maderensis* was collected on 28 June 2015, and the second on 17 August 2015, off Ras Jebel, city located in north eastern Tunisia (37°15' 27.00" N and

References	FSB Scor-mad 01			FSB Scor-mad 02		
	mm	%TL	%SL	mm	%LT	%SL
Total length	125	100	119.0	132	100	120.0
Standard length	105	84	100.0	110	83.3	100.0
Head length	40	32	38.1	42	31.7	38.2
Orbit diameter	10	8.0	9.5	11	8.3	10.0
Pre-orbital space	12	9.6	11.4	12	9.1	10.9
Post-orbital space	20	16	16.0	20	15.2	18.2
Dorsal fin length	61	48.8	5.9	63	46.2	57.2
Pectoral fin length	12	9.6	11.4	13	9.6	11.8
Pelvic fin length	13	10.4	12.4	10	7.6	9.1
Anal fin length	16	12.8	15.2	14	10.6	12.7
Caudal fin length	11	8.8	10.5	10	7.6	9.1
Snout length	11	8.8	10.5	11	8.3	10.0
Maximum body height	40	32.0	38.1	38	28.9	34.5
Pre-dorsal fin length	35	28.0	33.3	34	25.8	30.9
Pre-pectoral fin length	36	28.8	34.3	39	29.6	35.5
Pre-pelvic fin length	43	34.4	40.9	38	28.8	34.5
Pre-anal fin length	73	58.4	69.5	74	56.1	67.2
Pectoral fin height	30	24.0	28.6	30	22.7	27.3
Body depth	25	20.0	23.8	22	16.7	20.0

Table 1. Morphometric measurements in mm recorded from the specimens of *Scorpaena maderensis* captured off northern Tunisia

References	FSB scorp-mad 01	FSB scorp-mad 02	FSB scorp-mad 03
Fin rays			
Dorsal	XII + 10	XII + 9	XI-XIII + 9-12
Anal	III + 5	III + 5	III + 4-5
Pelvic	I + 5	I + 5	I + 5
Pectoral	16	14	14-16
Caudal	16	16	-
Head spines			
Pre-orbital	2	2	2
Sub-orbital	2	2	2
Upper post-temporal	1	1	1
Lower post-temporal	1	1	1
Opercular	2	2	2
Preopercular	4	4	4-6
Cleithral	2	2	2
Supra-cleithral	1	1	1
Nasal	1	1	1
Pre-ocular	1	1	1
Supra-ocular	1	1	1
Post-ocular	1	1	1
Tympanic	1	1	1
Parietal	1	1	1
Nucal	1	1	1
Pterotic	1	1	1
Sphenotic	1	1	1
Skin flaps/tentacles			
Nasal	2	2	2
Mandibular	0	2	0-8
Supra-ocular	2	2	2
Other counts			
Lateral line scales	45	45	45-51
Gill rakers	15	15	15

Table 2. Meristic counts recorded from *Scorpaena maderensis* captured off northern Tunisia, compared with the same recorded from specimens captured off the south-eastern coast of Sicily (see LA MESA, 2005)

10°09' 44.03" E) (Fig. 1). Both specimens were captured by trammel nets at a depth of 18 m approximately, on rocky bottoms partially covered with algae, together with labrid and sparid species and black scorpionfish *Scorpaena porcus*.

All measurements were made to the nearest millimeter by using digital caliper, and weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram for total body (Table 1). Meristic characters, especially head spines, following LA MESA (2005) are summarized in Table 2. The specimens were fixed in 10% buffered formaldehyde, preserved in 75% ethanol and deposited in the Ichthyological Collection of the Faculté de Sciences de Bizerte (Tunisia),

receiving the catalogue numbers FSB Scor-mad 01 and FSB Scor-mad 02, respectively (Fig. 2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Both specimens were identified as *Scorpaena maderensis* via combination of the following characters: body robust, head large and spiny, snout as long as orbit diameter, 10-10.5% of standard length (SL), occipital pit absent, pores at symphysis of lower jaw separate and small, ctenoid scales on sides of body, chest and pectoral fin base with cycloid scales, head naked, 15 gill rakers (see Table 2). Colour of body dark, head brown, dorsal fin with dark blotches, pec-

toral fins with dark spots, caudal with vertical dark strips.

Morphology, measurements, counts and colour are in total agreement with previous descriptions of *Scorpaena maderensis* by CADENAT (1943), TORTONESE (1975), HUREAU & LITVINENKO (1986), DULČIĆ *et al.* (2003) and LA MESA (2005), and could be included among the species recorded in Tunisian ichthyofauna. *S. maderensis* can be distinguished from co-generic species occurring in the Tunisian waters (BRADAI *et al.*, 2004) by the absence of occipital pit.

Scorpaena maderensis is rather rare in the Mediterranean except for the Central Mediterranean (LA MESA, 2005) and rocky shallow bottoms from the Levant Basin (GOLANI *et al.*, 2007), where substantial records were reported. Such scarcity in some Mediterranean regions could be explained by misidentifications with closely related species such as black scorpionfish *S. porcus*, according to LA MESA (2005). Additionally, basing on information locally provided by fishermen, specimens of *S. maderensis* reach small size and do not represent an economic interest. Therefore, they are not landed on fishing sites,

where generally, only large specimens of scorpionids are taken into commercial consideration.

Scorpaena maderensis was first described from specimens caught off Madeira, deposited in the Ichthyological Collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (BLANC & HUREAU, 1973). On the other hand, it appears from reports made by HUREAU & LITVINENKO (1986), that the species is rather common in the eastern tropical Atlantic. It could be considered as a native species from this latter region, and a migration toward the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar remains a suitable hypothesis, which cannot be totally ruled out, although GOLANI *et al.* (2017) do not include *S. maderensis* among the herculean migrants found in this sea. Warming of the Mediterranean waters may increase the introduction of fish species previously unknown in this sea (BEN RAÏS LASRAM & MOUILLOT, 2009), some of them are successfully established, and *S. maderensis* constitutes a good instance, and the frequency of its captures in the central Mediterranean allows to suggest that this region is the core of the repartition of the species throughout the entire sea.

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**Prvi nalaz bodečnjaka malog, *Scorpaena maderensis*
(Osteichthyes: Scorpaenidae), s tuniske obale (središnje Sredozemlje)**

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SAŽETAK

Autori iznose prve zapise vrste bodečnjaka malog *Scorpaena maderensis* Valenciennes, 1833. s tuniske obale (središnji dio Sredozemlja). Opisani su uzorci, uključujući morfometrijska i meristička mjerenja. Razmatra se i raspravlja podrijetlo vrste u novom životnom okolišu.

Ipak, ovi novi nalazi potvrđuju uspostavljanje održive populacije *S. maderensis* u središnjem dijelu Sredozemnog mora.

Ključne riječi: Osteichthyes, Scorpaenidae, *Scorpaena maderensis*, Tunis, populacija, središnji dio Sredozemnog mora