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FIRST RECORDS OF BLENNIES (SUBORDER BLENNIOIDEA) OFF THE COAST OF LIBYA

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ABSTRACT

Visual census surveys in two areas along the western coast of Libya, conducted in 2012 and from 2018 to 2024, led to the first records of nine species of blennies (suborder Blennioidea) in Libyan waters. These species, comprising seven Blenniidae and two Tripterygiidae, were Aidablennius sphynx (Valenciennes, 1836), Coryphoblennius galerita (Linnaeus, 1758), Microlipophrys canevae (Vinciguerra, 1880), Microlipophrys dalmatinus (Steindachner & Kolombatovic, 1883), Parablennius gattorugine (Linnaeus, 1758), Parablennius zvonimiri (Kolombatovic, 1892), Scartella cristata (Linnaeus, 1758), Tripterygion melanurus Guichenot, 1850 and Tripterygion tripteronotum (Risso, 1810).

Key words: bony fish, cryptobenthic, native, North Africa, visual census

PRIME SEGNALAZIONI DI BLENNIDI (SOTTORDINE BLENNIOIDEA) AL LARGO DELLA COSTA LIBICA

SINTESI

In due aree esaminate lungo la costa occidentale della Libia nel 2012 e tra il 2018 e il 2024, sono stati segnalati per la prima volta nelle acque libiche otto pesci del sottordine Blennioidea, tramite censimenti visivi. Le specie identificate, appartenenti a sette Blenniidae e due Tripterygiidae, sono: Aidablennius sphynx (Valenciennes, 1836), Coryphoblennius galerita (Linnaeus, 1758), Microlipophrys canevae (Vinciguerra, 1880), Microlipophrys dalmatinus (Steindachner & Kolombatovic, 1883), Parablennius gattorugine (Linnaeus, 1758), Parablennius zvonimiri (Kolombatovic, 1892), Scartella cristata (Linnaeus, 1758), Tripterygion melanurus Guichenot, 1850 e Tripterygion tripteronotum (Risso, 1810).

Parole chiave: pesci ossei, criptobentonici, specie native, Nord Africa, censimento visivo

INTRODUCTION

Coastal waters ecosystems are increasingly endangered by anthropogenic factors that often lead to habitat destruction and biodiversity loss (Macura et al., 2019). Blennies (suborder Blennioidea) are among the most abundant fishes in shallow coastal waters, including tidal pools and intertidal zone, with only a few species recorded in deeper waters (Golani et al., 2014; Tiralongo et al., 2016). The narrow and shallow depth range makes them particularly vulnerable to habitat loss, as these strata are the most directly impacted by human activities (Piazzolla et al., 2015). Blennies show a preference for rocky shelters covered by algae, where they are found residing in holes and crevices, and sometimes inhabiting empty barnacle and bivalve shells or polychaete tubes (Zander, 1986a; Lipej & Orlando-Bonaca, 2006; Tiralongo et al., 2016). However, due to their cryptobenthic behaviour, there is still limited information on their ecology (Tiralongo, 2015; Kesici & Dalyan, 2019).

According to Eschmeyer et al. (2025), the family Blenniidae comprises 58 genera and 406 species distributed worldwide, with the highest abundance in tropical and subtropical waters (Tiralongo, 2020). Blenniidae are identified by distinctive external features, including cephalic tentacles (ocular cirri) in most species, head and teeth morphology, and unique colour patterns (Lipej & Dulčić, 2010). The latter are especially pronounced in some males during the breeding season, such as the “reproductive head mask” of species within the genus *Microlipophrys* (De Jonge & Videler, 1989; Zander, 1986a; Tiralongo, 2020). A similar colour pattern is also displayed by the family Tripterygiidae, which comprises a total of 190 valid species and 29 genera distributed worldwide (Eschmeyer et al., 2025). Of the 23 blennioid species reported for the Mediterranean Sea (Vecchioni et al., 2019; Tiralongo, 2020), only six had been recorded in Libya prior to this study (Elbaraasi et al., 2019). By comparison, only four species of the genus *Tripterygion* (triplefin blennies) are known from the Mediterranean, none of which had been reported from Libyan waters.

Blennies (suborder Blennioidea) are mostly small-sized fish, with a mean total length of about 5–7 cm. Members of the family Blenniidae (combtooth blennies) are typically scaleless and slender (Randall, 1995), exhibiting carnivorous, omnivorous, or herbivorous feeding habits (Tiralongo, 2020). While they are not of interest to fisheries, they are worldwide commonly used as ornamental fish in public and domestic aquariums and play a relevant ecological role (Townsend & Tibbetts, 2004; Ditty, 2005). Despite numerous records of combtooth blennies in the Mediterranean Sea, with 21 species documented in Italy alone (Relini & Lanteri, 2010; Tiralongo, 2015; Azzurro et al., 2018), only the following six had been recorded in Libyan waters: *Blennius*

ocellaris Linnaeus, 1758, *Lipophrys trigloides* (Valenciennes, 1836), *Parablennius incognitus* (Bath, 1968), *Parablennius sanguinolentus* (Pallas, 1814), *Salaria basilisca* (Valenciennes, 1836), and *Salaria pavo* (Risso, 1810) (Tab. 1).

Following are brief descriptions of the nine species recorded in Libya for the first time.

Aidablennius sphynx (Valenciennes, 1836) is a blenny that inhabits shallow waters, typically from 0–1.5 m in depth and often well exposed to wave action (Tiralongo, 2015). This species is widespread across the Mediterranean Sea (Zander, 1986a).

Coryphoblennius galerita (Linnaeus, 1758) is an intertidal and semi-amphibious blenny that resides in holes, where it remains during low tide (Martin & Bridges, 1999). Its diet includes copepods and algae (Zander, 1986a). Native to the eastern Atlantic from the western British Islands southward to the Canary Islands, the species also occurs in the Mediterranean Sea (Zander, 1986a) and was recently reported from the Black Sea (Khutornoy & Kvach, 2019).

Microlipophrys canevae (Vinciguerra, 1880) is a blenny that inhabits shallow waters, at depths of 0 to 1 m (Tiralongo et al., 2016), showing a preference for steep and sub-horizontal rocks and typically dwelling in holes. The species has an elongated and laterally compressed body, reaching a maximum total length of 7.5 cm (Froese & Daniel, 2025). Its diet consists mainly of small invertebrates, especially crustaceans, but it also feeds on algae. Considered an endemic Mediterranean species, it is also found in the northeast Atlantic along the southern Portuguese coast (Zander, 1986a).

Microlipophrys dalmatinus (Steindachner & Kolombatović, 1883) is a very elongated and slender combtooth blenny with a small body, rarely exceeding 4 cm in total length (Zander, 1986a). It occurs in the northeastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea (Almada et al., 2001). The species prefers horizontal to sub-horizontal rocky habitats covered by algal growth, typically at depths around 1.5 m (Bilecenoglu et al., 2013; Tiralongo, 2020), and is often found living in holes. As an omnivore, it feeds on a variety of food items, including small crustaceans and algae (Goldschmid et al., 1984). This species has been recorded along the Tyrrhenian coast (Relini & Lanteri, 2010), in the central Mediterranean Sea (Falzon, 2009), and in the Ionian Sea (Bilecenoglu et al., 2013).

Parablennius gattorugine (Linnaeus, 1758) is the largest blenny of the Mediterranean Sea, reaching a total length of 30 cm (Zander, 1986a). It has a brownish to reddish body with six to seven irregular dark transverse bands and is characterised by thick and highly branched supraocular tentacles. This species is typically found on rocky bottoms at depths between 3 and 32 m, where it rarely shelters in holes. It feeds on benthic invertebrates (Bauchot, 1987).

Parablennius zvonimiri (Kolombatović, 1892) is a medium-sized combtooth blenny found in various parts of the Mediterranean Sea (Zander, 1986a; Tiralongo et al., 2016). It has an infralittoral distribution and occurs at depths ranging from 0 m (Pallaoro & Števcíć, 1989) to 12 m (Zander, 1986a). This species shows a preference for slopes with algal cover at depths of 0.5 to 2 m, where it feeds by grazing on periphyton (Zander, 1986a; Tiralongo et al., 2016).

Scartella cristata (Linnaeus, 1758) is a species found both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic (Springer, 1993). It inhabits very shallow waters and tide pools that are well exposed to wave action (Randall, 1967; Tiralongo et al., 2016). Among other food items, this omnivorous fish feeds on filamentous algae and invertebrates (Mendes et al., 2009).

Tripterygion melanurus Guichenot, 1850 is a small triplefin blenny (family Tripterygiidae), reaching a total length of 5.3 cm (Zander, 1986b). It has

a thin, elongated and scaled body. Mature males are characterised by a red body with a black head marked with irregular blue stripes, while females are less brightly coloured.

Tripterygion tripteronotum (Risso, 1810) is another small species of triplefin blenny, reaching a maximum total length of approximately 6 cm. Its body is thin, elongated, and scaled. Mature males exhibit a distinctive red body and black head, particularly marked during the bearding season, which extends from March to August (De Jonge & Videler, 1989). A bottom-dwelling species, it inhabits depths from the intertidal zone down to a maximum depth of 12 m (Zander, 1986b).

The newly recorded seven combtooth blennies (Blenniidae) and two triplefin blennies (Tripterygiidae) expand Libya's ichthyological checklist and provide additional information on their habitat and mating season.

Tab. 1: Updated list of Blenniidae (N = 12) and Tripterygiidae (N = 2) species recorded in Libyan waters. Abbreviation: NS= Not specified (location where the sample was taken from was not specified).

Tab. 1: Posodobljen seznam vrst iz družin Blenniidae (N = 12) in Tripterygiidae (N = 2), zabeleženih v libijskih vodah. Okrajšava: NS = Ni določeno (lokacija odvzema vzorca ni bila navedena).

Species	Family	Location	Fig.	Reference
<i>Aidablennius sphyinx</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	Blenniidae	Regatta, Tripoli; Surman	2A; 2B	Present
<i>Blennius ocellaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Blenniidae	Benghazi	no	Al-Hassan & El-Silini (1999)
<i>Coryphoblennius galerita</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blenniidae	Regatta, Tripoli	2C	Present
<i>Lipophrys trigloides</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	Blenniidae	Benghazi; Regatta, Tripoli	2D	Al-Hassan & El-Silini (1999)
<i>Microlipophrys canevae</i> (Vinciguerra, 1880)	Blenniidae	Regatta, Tripoli	3A-D	Present
<i>Microlipophrys dalmatinus</i> (Steindachner & Kolombatovic, 1883)	Blenniidae	Regatta, Tripoli	4A&B	Present
<i>Parablennius gattorugine</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blenniidae	Regatta, Tripoli	5A	Present
<i>Parablennius incognitus</i> (Bath, 1968)	Blenniidae	Benghazi, Surman	6A	Al-Hassan & El-Silini (1999)
<i>Parablennius sanguinolentus</i> (Pallas, 1814)	Blenniidae	NS; Regatta, Tripoli, Surman	6B	Elbaraasi et al. (2019)
<i>Parablennius zvonimiri</i> (Kolombatovic, 1892)	Blenniidae	Regatta, Tripoli	6C-F	Present
<i>Salaria basilisca</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	Blenniidae	Benghazi	no	Al-Hassan & El-Silini (1999)
<i>Salaria pavo</i> (Risso, 1810)	Blenniidae	Benghazi	no	Al-Hassan & El-Silini (1999)
<i>Scartella cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blenniidae	Surman	7A	Present
<i>Tripterygion melanurus</i> Guichenot, 1850	Tripterygiidae	Surman	7B-C	Present
<i>Tripterygion tripteronotum</i> (Risso, 1810)	Tripterygiidae	Regatta, Tripoli	7D-F	Present

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Snorkelling surveys were conducted during the day (typically between 9 am and 12 pm) at two natural bays along the Libyan coast, both characterised by mixed rocky and sandy substrates. The first site, Surman, located approximately 70 km west of Tripoli (32°47'46.7"N 12°33'59.0"E; Fig. 1A, B), was surveyed in August 2012 and from 2024–2025. The second site, Regatta, the other natural bay off the coast of Tripoli (32°51'13.9"N 13°03'15.6"E; Fig. 1A, C), was surveyed intermittently from 2018 to 2024; survey efforts were suspended in 2020 due to the global COVID-19 pandemic and regional armed conflict. *In situ* photographs were taken using an Olympus Tough TG-4 Underwater Camera.

Specimens were collected on a single occasion in Surman in 2012 using a hand net. Morphological identification was based on descriptions provided by Bauchot (1987) and Tiralongo (2015, 2020). Mature males of *M. caneveae* and *M. dalmatinus* were identi-

fied based on a “reproductive head mask” that the two species develop during the breeding season; specifically, a black head and snout and bright yellow cheeks in mature *M. caneveae* (De Jonge & Videler, 1989; Tiralongo et al., 2016; Froese & Daniel, 2025), and yellow cheeks, a head that gradually darkens to a uniform black in *M. dalmatinus*; a distinctive feature in the latter was also a markedly slender body (Zander, 1986; Bilecenoglu et al., 2013).

Species nomenclature was verified using FishBase (Froese and Pauly, 2025; <https://www.fishbase.se/search.php>) and the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS Editorial Board, 2025; <https://www.marinespecies.org/>).

RESULTS

The seven blenniids and two tripterygiids were observed at shallow depths, ranging from 20 cm to 1 m (Tab. 1; Figs. 2–7). The following records summarize the sampling events and observations of these species.

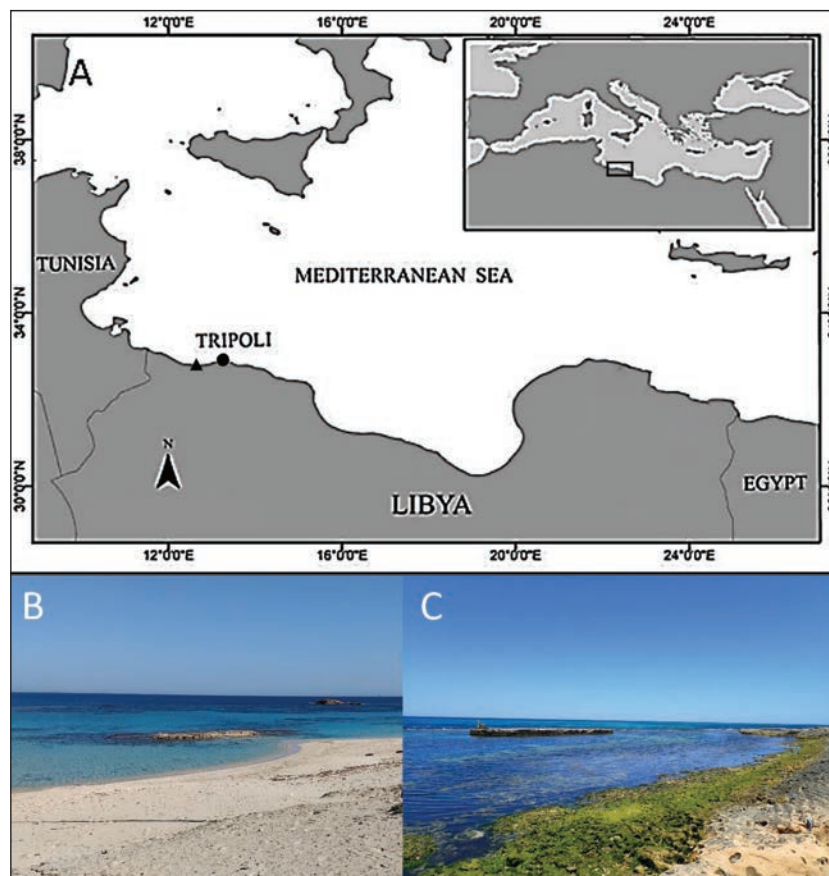


Fig. 1: Map of the survey area showing the locations of Regatta (black circle) and Surman (triangle) off the coast of Libya. Insets B (Surman) and C (Regatta) show both natural bays during low tide (photo: J. Rizgalla).
Sl. 1: Zemljevid obravnavanega območja, ki prikazuje lokaciji Regatta (črni krog) in Surmana (trikotnik) ob obali Libije. Vstavka B (Surman) in C (Regata) prikazujeta oba naravna zaliva med oseko (foto: J. Rizgalla).

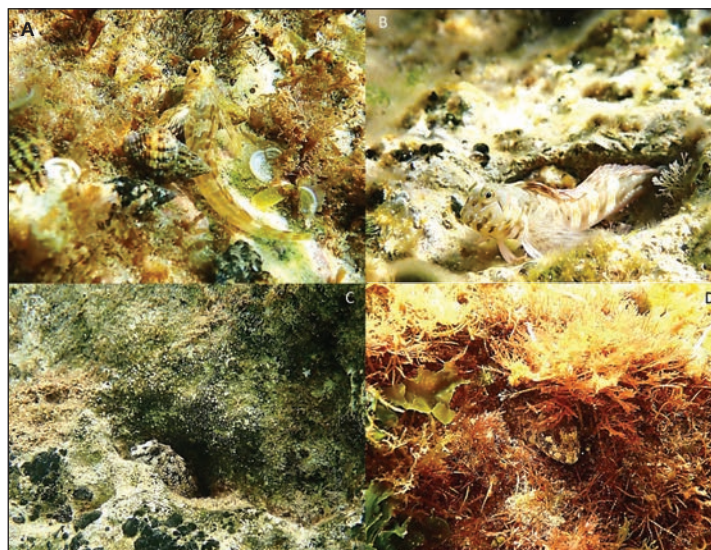


Fig. 2: (A) *Aidablennius sphynx* in shallow waters in Regatta. (B) *A. sphynx* at a shallow depth in Surman. (C) *Coryphoblennius galerita* inside a hole in the shallow waters of Regatta bay. (D) *Lipophrys trigloides* among algae, at a depth of 20 cm in Regatta (photo: J. Rizgalla).

Sl. 2: (A) *Aidablennius sphynx* v plitvi vodi v zalivu Regatta. (B) *A. sphynx* na majhni globini v zalivu Surman. (C) *Coryphoblennius galerita* v rovu v plitvini zaliva Regatta. (D) *Lipophrys trigloides* med algami, na globini 20 cm v zalivu Regatta (foto: J. Rizgalla).



Fig. 3: *Microlipophrys caneavae* in shallow waters in Regatta. (A, B) Male individual displaying the characteristic reproductive head mask, with bright yellow cheeks and a black head. (C) A pair of *M. caneavae* on an algae-covered rocky bottom (indicated by white circle), at a depth of approximately 20 cm. (D) Close-up of an additional *M. caneavae* specimen (photo: J. Rizgalla).

Sl. 3: Vrsta *Microlipophrys caneavae* v plitvi vodi v zalivu Regatta. (A, B) Samec z značilno razmnoževalno masko na glavi, s svetlo rumenimi lici in črno glavo. (C) Par primerkov vrste *M. caneavae* na z algami pokritem skalnatem dnu (označeno z belim krogom), na globini približno 20 cm. (D) Posnetek od blizu še enega primerka vrste *M. caneavae* (foto: J. Rizgalla).

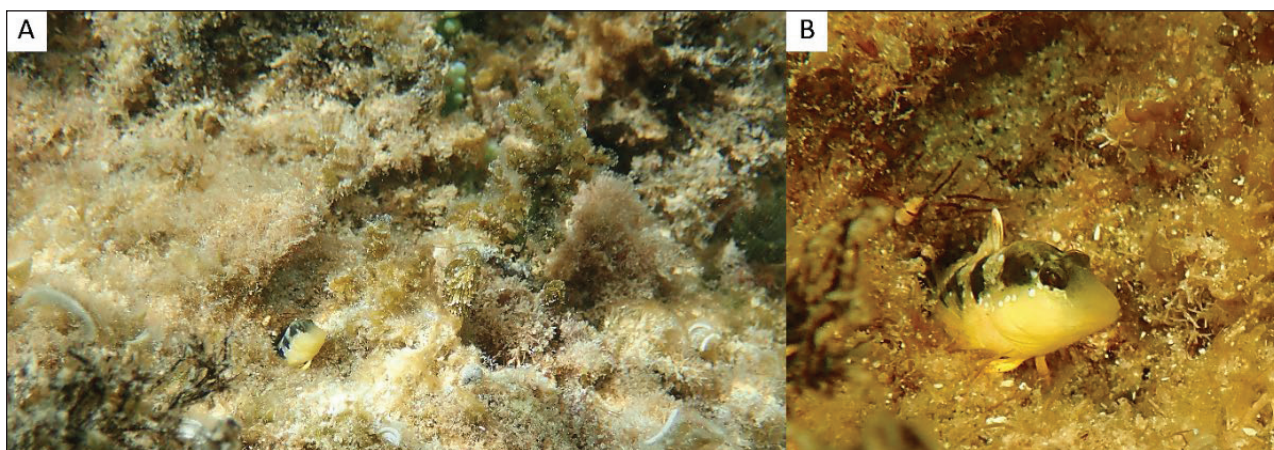


Fig. 4: (A, B) A male *Microlipophrys dalmatinus* sheltering in a hole at shallow depth, in Regatta. This individual displays the typical reproductive head mask, characterised by yellow cheeks and a black dorsal area of the head (photo: J. Rizgalla).
Sl. 4: (A, B) Samec vrste *Microlipophrys dalmatinus* se skriva v plitvem rovu v zalivu Regatta. Ta osebek ima tipično razmnoževalno masko na glavi, za katero so značilni rumena lica in črn hrbtni del glave (foto: J. Rizgalla).

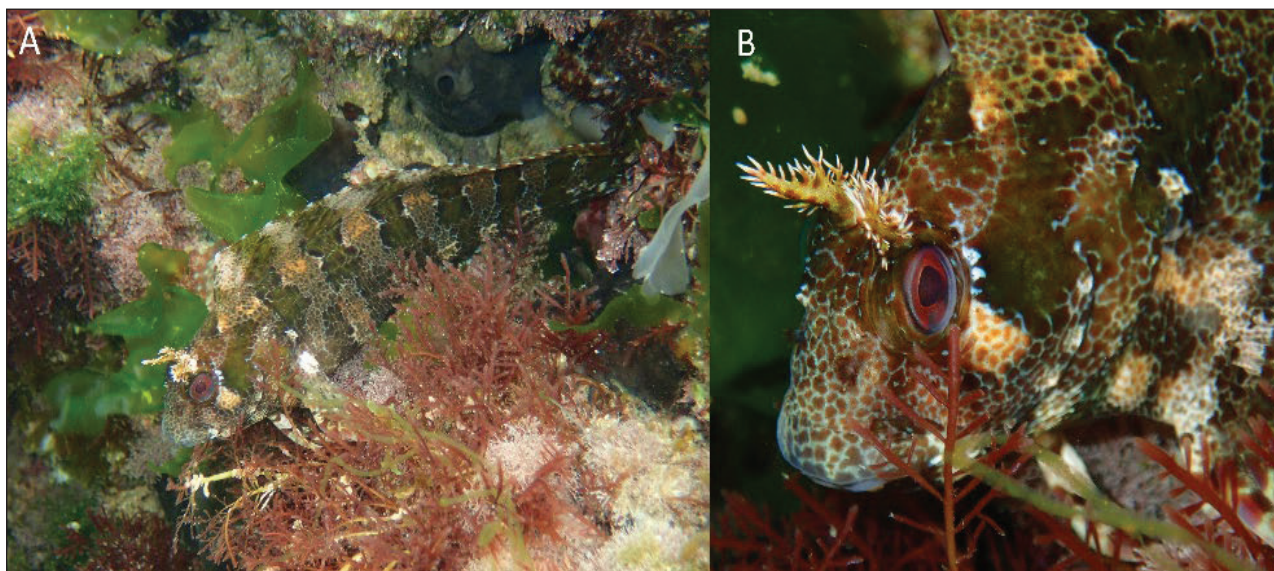


Fig. 5: (A, B) *Parablennius gattorugine* observed in Regatta natural bay (photo: J. Rizgalla).
Sl. 5: (A, B) *Parablennius gattorugine*, opažen v naravnem zalivu Regatta (foto: J. Rizgalla).

On 18 August 2012, three specimens of *A. sphynx* were collected from the sloping side of an island in the natural bay of Surman, at a depth of 30–40 cm (Fig. 2B). Subsequently, on 31 August 2018, a fourth specimen of *A. sphynx* was observed at a depth of 20–30 cm in the bay of Regatta, Tripoli (Fig. 2A).

On 11 June 2019, a single specimen of *C. galerita* was observed peeking its head out of a hole in a rock wall in the Regatta natural bay (Fig. 2C).

On 25 August 2018, a single specimen of *M. canevae* was observed within its shelter – a hole on the sloping side of an algae-covered rock in Regatta natural bay, at

a depth of 20–30 cm. The individual exhibited yellow cheeks with black coloration on the head, snout and dorsal area (Fig. 3A–D), which indicated a male specimen in breeding season.

On 5 September 2018, at a depth of 20–30 cm, two *M. canevae* were observed close to one another; both individuals were similar in size, measuring approximately 5–6 cm TL.

On 30 June 2021, one specimen of *M. dalmatinus* was observed in a hole in a sub-horizontal flat rock plate, with only its head visible, in the natural bay of Regatta (Fig. 4A, B). The blenny exhibited a typical

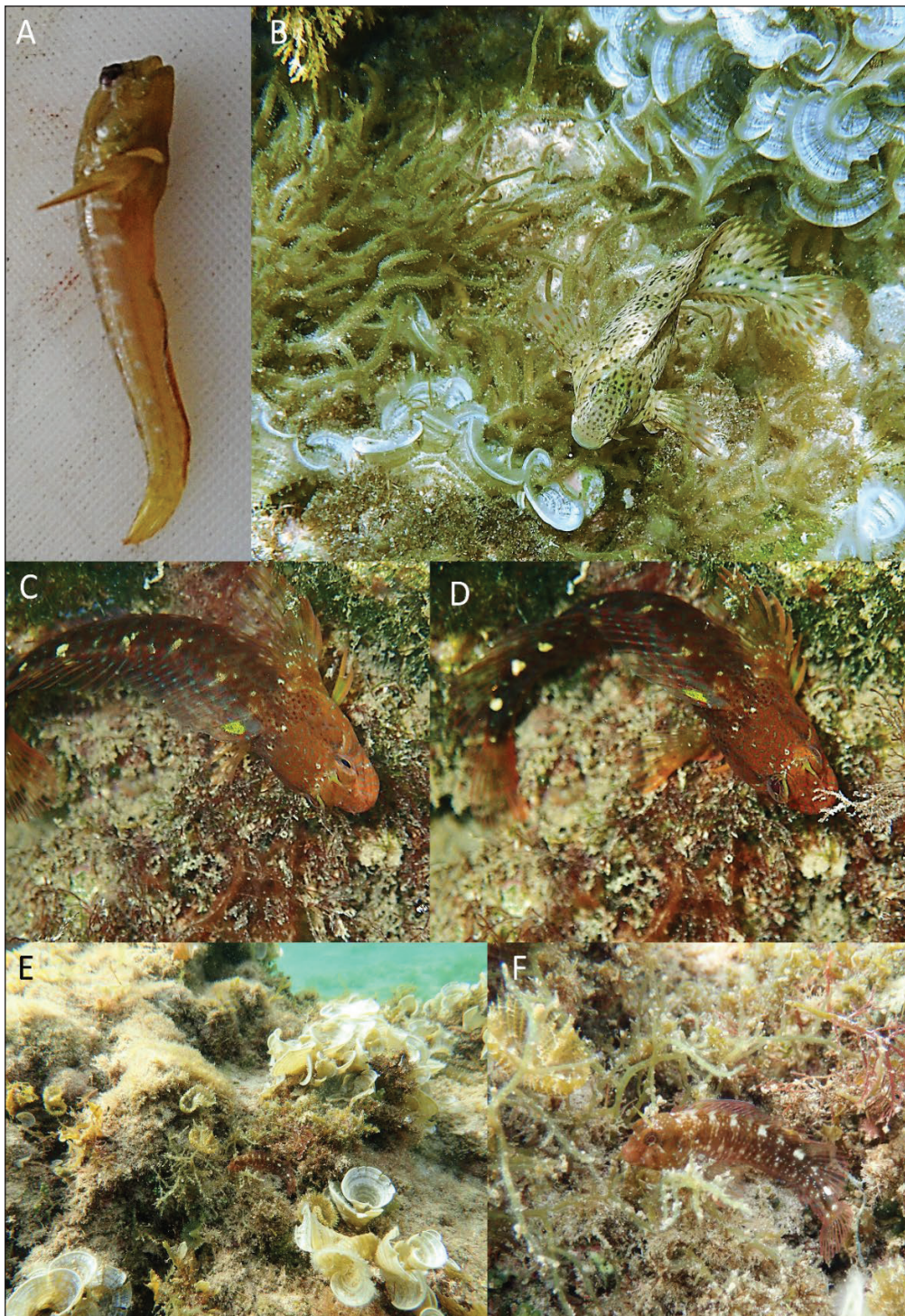


Fig. 6: (A) A *Parablennius incognitus* specimen collected in Surman. (B) *Parablennius sanguinolentus* near a crevice in an algae-covered rocky slope in Regatta natural bay; the algal community includes *Padina pavonica*. (C–F) *Parablennius zvonimiri* on an algae-covered rock in Regatta, retreating into its hole when approached; the algal cover includes *P. pavonica* (photo: J. Rizgalla).
Sl. 6: (A) Primerek vrste *Parablennius incognitus*, ujet v Surmanu. (B) *Parablennius sanguinolentus* blizu razpoke v z algami poraščenem skalnem pobočju v naravnem zalivu Regatta; združba alg vključuje vrsto *Padina pavonica*. (C–F) *Parablennius zvonimiri* na z algami poraščeni skali v zalivu Regatta, ki se ob približevanju umakne v svoj rov; med algami je tudi *P. pavonica* (foto: J. Rizgalla).

reproductive head mask, and the hole was surrounded by various algae.

On 6 June 2019, one specimen of *P. gattorugine* was found on the sea floor at a depth of 50–60 cm among algae and seagrasses, in the natural bay of Regatta (Fig. 5A).

On 23 June 2023, a specimen of *P. zvonimiri* was observed on a rocky slope covered in algae, in the natural bay of Regatta (Fig. 6C). When approached, the fish quickly retreated into its burrow. On 29 May 2021, another specimen of *P. zvonimiri* was observed on a rock covered with algae, at a depth of 30 cm (Fig. 6D–F).

On 18 August 2012, a single specimen of *S. cristata* was collected from the natural bay of Surman, at a depth of 30–40 cm (Fig. 7A).

On 19 August 2025, two male specimens of *T. melanurus* were observed in the natural bay of Surman, at a depth of 30–40 cm. They were identified by the typical coloration of territorial adult males: a predominantly bright red body with a black head marked by light, irregular stripes (Fig. 7B, C). The fish were seen from August to October 2025 at similar depths and always in proximity of holes and crevices.

On 19 May 2019, two specimens of *T. tripteronotum* were found at a depth of 30 cm in the natural bay of Regatta. They were identified as mature males by their markedly black heads and reddish background coloration of the body (Fig. 7B, D).

On 8 June 2019, two individuals of *T. tripteronotum* were found in the natural bay of Regatta, at a depth of 30–40 cm. They both exhibited a reddish background coloration, while the head appeared almost greyish (Fig. 7E).

All specimens were consistently observed throughout the survey period and across years.

In addition to the recently recorded species mentioned above, *Lipophrys trigloides* (Valenciennes, 1836) was frequently observed in the natural bay of Regatta, hiding among various algae and rocks or within little holes (Fig. 2D), with *Parablennius sanguinolentus* (Pallas, 1814) was also found at similar depths, in proximity to the other species reported here, in both Regatta and Surman (Fig. 6B).

DISCUSSION

Microlipophrys canevae, *M. dalmatinus*, *T. melanurus*, and *T. tripteronotum* reported herein displayed the typical chromatic dimorphism of mature males during the breeding season. In *M. canevae* and *M. dalmatinus*, this was characterised by a black coloration of the head, dorsal area, and snout, contrasted with bright yellow cheeks – a pattern also known as the “reproductive head mask” (Tiralongo et al., 2015). In *T. melanurus* and *T. tripteronotum*, it included a dark blackish head and a reddish body (De Jonge & Videler, 1989). In the observed *M. dalmatinus* specimens, the body was not entirely black, though the black discoloration of the head was clearly visible (Zander, 1986a). Based on the present observation, the mating season for *M. canevae*, *M.*

dalmatinus, and *T. tripteronotum* was estimated to range from May to August. This aligns with the previous reports for *M. canevae*, and *T. tripteronotum*, where mating season starts in March and lasts approximately five months (De Jonge & Videler, 1989).

Sheltered among algae-covered slopes in the natural bay of Regatta, the habitat and depth in which *P. zvonimiri* specimens were found align with similar observations made on this species (Tiralongo et al., 2016). The sea level in the part of the bay where specimens of *P. zvonimiri* were found never dropped below 40 cm. The two-year interval between these records demonstrates a consistent presence of this species in the study area. Similarly, *M. dalmatinus* and *C. galerita* were also observed in shallow waters at depths of approximately 50 cm.

The limited species diversity of Blennioidea in Libya, compared to other Mediterranean regions, is likely attributable to a lack of extensive scientific research. This scarcity of studies is due to the country's ongoing political instability, extensive coastline, and limited funding for scientific research (Rizgalla, 2021). Moreover, blennies are not targeted by commercial fisheries, which contributes to their underrepresentation in checklists of Libyan bony fish (see Al-Hassan & El-Silini, 1999; Elbaraasi et al., 2019). Prior to this study, six combtooth blennies (Blenniidae) had been known from Libyan waters (Al-Hassan & El-Silini, 1999; Elbaraasi et al., 2019). The addition of *A. sphynx*, *C. galerita*, *M. canevae*, *M. dalmatinus*, *P. gattorugine*, *P. zvonimiri*, and *S. cristata* thus increases the number of documented Blenniidae species to thirteen. Furthermore, we report the first records of two triplefin blennies (Tripterygiidae), *T. melanurus* and *T. tripteronotum*, in Libyan waters.

Further surveys are needed to explore the richness and distribution of these species along Libya's 1,770 km coastline to improve our understanding of the biodiversity of Libyan waters.

CONCLUSIONS

Nine species of blennies (Blennioidea) were documented at shallow depths in two natural bays along the western coast of Libya. Individuals were often observed near or within holes and rock crevices. Several species, including *M. canevae*, *T. melanurus*, and *T. tripteronotum*, displayed a marked sexual dichromatism. The discovery of these species highlights the need for additional targeted surveys to fully assess blenny biodiversity along the Libyan coastline.

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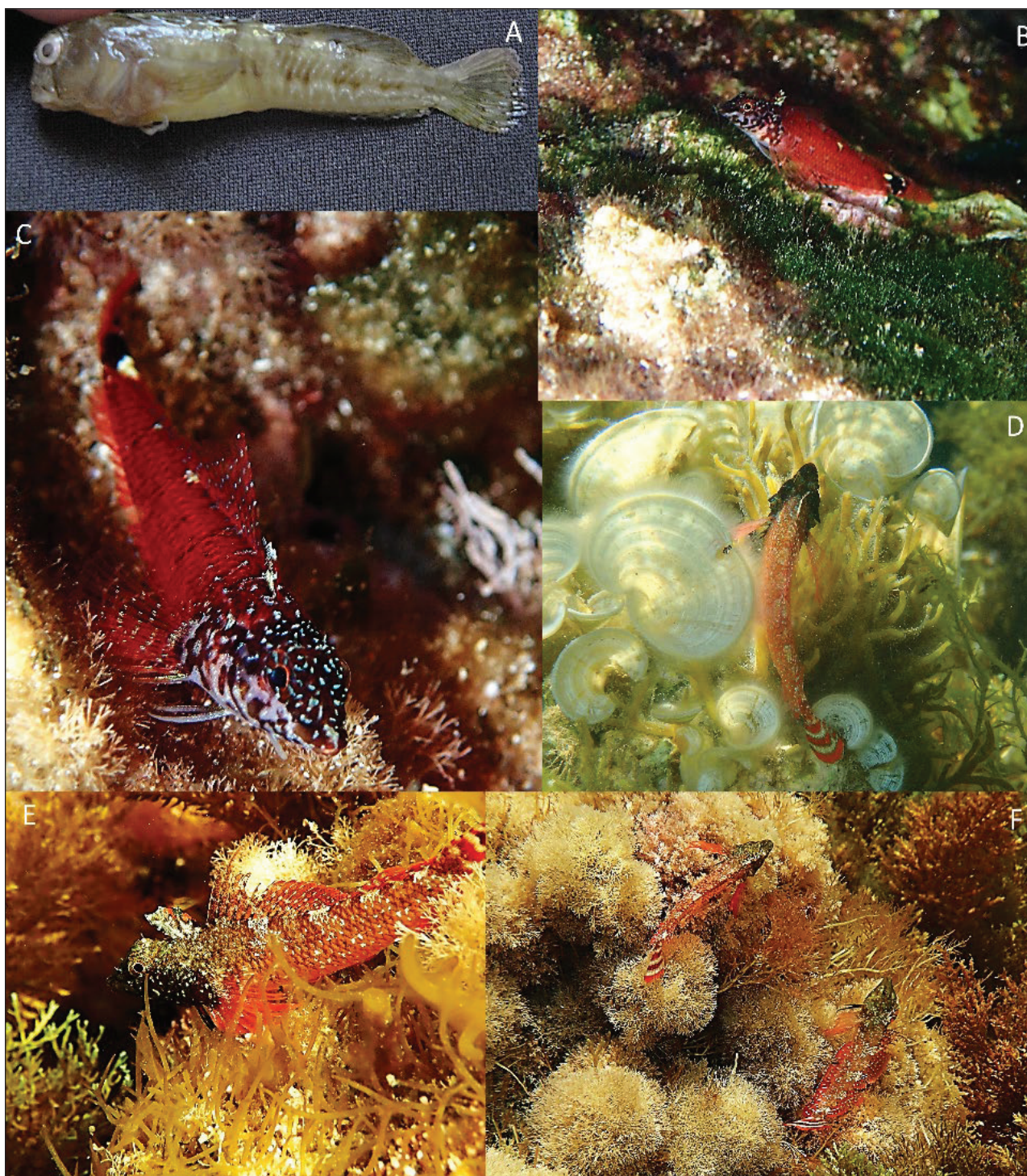


Fig. 7: (A) *Scartella cristata* observed in Surman. (B, C) Male *Tripterygion melanurus* among algae in Regatta, displaying sexual dichromatism. (D, E) Male *Tripterygion tripteronotum* among algae in Regatta, featuring sexual dichromatism. (F) Two males *T. tripteronotum* exhibiting less pronounced sexual dichromatism (photo: J. Rizgalla).

Sl. 7: (A) *Scartella cristata*, opažena v Surmanu. (B, C) Samec vrste *Tripterygion melanurus* med algami v zalivu Regatta kaže spolni dikromatizem. (D, E) Samec *Tripterygion tripteronotum* med algami v zalivu Regatta kaže spolni dikromatizem. (F) Dva samca *T. tripteronotum* kažeta manj izrazit spolni dikromatizem (foto: J. Rizgalla).

PRVI ZAPISI O POJAVLJANJU BABIC (PODRED BLENNIOIDEA) OB LIBIJSKI OBALI

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POVZETEK

Na opazovalnih popisih na dveh območjih vzdolž zahodne obale Libije, ki so bili izvedeni leta 2012 in od leta 2018 do 2024, so prvič potrdili devet vrst babic (podred *Blennioidea*) v libijskih vodah. Sedem vrst, ki je pripadalo družini *Blenniidae* in dve, ki sta pripadali družini *Triptyeriidae*, so bile *Aidablennius sphynx* (Valenciennes, 1836), *Coryphoblennius galerita* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Microlipophrys canevae* (Vinciguerra, 1880), *Microlipophrys dalmatinus* (Steindachner & Kolombatovic, 1883), *Parablennius gattorugine* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Parablennius zvonimiri* (Kolombatovic, 1892), *Scartella cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Triptyerygion melanurus* Guichenot, 1850 in *Triptyerygion tripteronotum* (Risso, 1810).

Ključne besede: kostnice, kriptobentoške vrste, domorodne, Severna Afrika, opazovalni popis

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