

ANNALES

Anali za istrske in mediteranske študije
Annali di Studi istriani e mediterranee
Annals for Istrian and Mediterranean Studies
Series Historia Naturalis, 33, 2023, 2





ANNALES

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

Series Historia Naturalis, 33, 2023, 2

ISSN 1408-533X
e-ISSN 2591-1783

UDK 5

Letnik 33, leto 2023, 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 Ivajnskič, Mitja Kaligarič, Marcelo Kovačič (HR), Andrej Kranjc, Lovrenc Lipej, Vesna Mačić (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. 2023.

**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* / CONTENTSSREDOZEMSKÉ HRUSTANČNICE
SQUALI E RAZZE MEDITERRANEE
*MEDITERRANEAN SHARKS AND RAYS***Christian CAPAPÉ, Christian REYNAUD & Farid HEMIDA**

The First Substantiated Records of Smoothback Angelshark *Squatina oculata* (Squatinae) from the Algerian Coast (Southwestern Mediterranean Sea) 143
Prvi utemeljeni zapis o pojavljanju pegastega sklata Squatina oculata (Squatinae) iz alžirske obale (jugozahodno Sredozemsko morje)

Tanguy CARPAYE-TAILAMEE & Mattéo MAUREL

Perspective on Great White Sharks (*Carcharodon carcharias*) in the Northwestern Mediterranean and Recommendations for Further Field Research 151
Pogled na velikega belega morskega volka (Carcharodon carcharias) v severozahodnem Sredozemlju in priporočila za nadaljnje terenske raziskave

Hakan KABASAKAL

A Preliminary Social Media Survey of Sharks and Batoids Captured in North Aegean Sea Commercial Fisheries 165
Preliminarna raziskava o morskih psih in skatih, ujetih v komercialnem ribištvu severnega Egejskega morja na osnovi podatkov iz socialnih medijev

Farid HEMIDA, Christian REYNAUD & Christian CAPAPÉ

On The Occurrence of Norwegian Skate, *Dipturus nidarosiensis* (Rajidae) on the Algerian Coast (Southwestern Mediterranean Sea) 187
O pojavljanju norveške raže, Dipturus nidarosiensis (Rajidae), ob alžirski obali (jugozahodno Sredozemsko morje)

Alen SOLDÓ

The First Record of Complete Albinism in Common Stingray *Dasyatis pastinaca* (Linnaeus, 1758) 193
Prvi zapis o najdbi popolnega albinističnega primerka navadnega morskega biča, Dasyatis pastinaca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Christian CAPAPÉ, Christian REYNAUD & Farid HEMIDA

Capture of a Giant Round Fantail Stingray *Taeniurops grabatus* (Dasyatidae) from the Algerian Coast (Southwestern Mediterranean Sea) 199
Ulov okroglega morskega biča (Taeniurops grabatus) (Dasyatidae) iz alžirske obale (jugozahodno Sredozemsko morje)

IHTIOFAUNA**ITTIOFAUNA****ICHTHYOFAUNA****Nicola BETTOSO & Diego BORME**

Recent Record of the Atlantic Pomfret *Brama brama* (Bonnaterre, 1788) (Scombriformes: Bramidae) in the Gulf of Trieste (Northern Adriatic Sea) 207
Recentni zapis o pojavljanju kostanjevke Brama brama (Bonnaterre, 1788) (Scombriformes: Bramidae) v Tržaškem zalivu (severno Jadransko morje)

Alan DEIDUN, Bruno ZAVA, Alessio MARRONE, Johann GALTIES, Arnold SCIBERRAS & Maria CORSINI-FOKA

The Confirmed Occurrence of *Schedophilus medusophagus* (Cocco, 1839) and *Petromyzon marinus* Linnaeus, 1758 in Maltese Waters, Central Mediterranean 213
Potrjeno pojavljanje meduzojedca, Schedophilus medusophagus (Cocco, 1839), in morskega piškurja, Petromyzon marinus Linnaeus, 1758, v malteških vodah, osrednje Sredozemsko morje

Gianni INSACCO, Gildo GAVANELLI, Bruno ZAVA & Maria CORSINI-FOKA

An Overlooked Finding of *Mola alexandrini* (Ranzani, 1839) in the Adriatic Sea 221
Sprejeto najdba vrste Mola alexandrini (Ranzani, 1839) v Jadranskem morju

Borut MAVRIČ, Lovrenc LIPEJ, Jelena BELAMARIĆ, Dule BULAJA, Matea ŠPIK & Petar KRŽIĆ

Additional Data on the Bump-Head Sunfish, *Mola alexandrini* (Ranzani, 1839) in the Adriatic Sea 229
Dodatni podatki o pojavljanju grbastega morskega meseca, Mola alexandrini (Ranzani, 1839) v Jadranskem morju

Lana KHREMA, Amina ALNESSER, Adib SAAD & Christian CAPAPÉ

First Substantiated Record of Painted Eel
Echelus myrus (Ophichthidae) from the Syrian
 Marine Waters (Eastern Mediterranean Sea) 235
Prvi utemeljeni zapis o pojavljanju pisane
jegulje, Echelus myrus (Ophichthidae),
iz morskih voda Sirije (vzhodno
Sredozemsko morje)

BIOTSKA GLOBALIZACIJA
 GLOBALIZZAZIONE BIOTICA
 BIOTIC GLOBALIZATION

Deniz ERGUDEN, Deniz AYAS & Zafer KUŞATAN

The Presence of *Hippocampus fuscus* Rüppell,
 1838, in the Northeastern Mediterranean Sea 243
Pojavljanje morskega konjička vrste
Hippocampus fuscus Rüppell, 1838,
v severovzhodnem Sredozemskem morju

Christian CAPAPÉ & Adib SAAD

Confirmed Occurrence of Pharaoh
 Cardinal Fish *Apogonichthyoides*
pharaonis (Osteichthyes: Apogonidae)
 from the Syrian Coast
 (Eastern Mediterranean Sea) 249
Potrjeno pojavljanje faraonskega
kraljička Apogonichthyoides
pharaonis (Osteichthyes: Apogonidae)
iz sirske obale (vzhodno
Sredozemsko morje)

Deniz ERGUDEN, Deniz AYAS & Cemal TURAN

First Record of *Epinephelus areolatus*
 (Epinephelidae) from the South-Eastern
 Mediterranean, Turkey 255
Prvi zapis o pojavljanju rdečepikčaste
kirnje Epinephelus areolatus
(Epinephelidae) v jugovzhodnem
Sredozemskem morju (Turčija)

FAVNA
 FAUNA
 FAUNA

Andrea LOMBARDO & Giuliana MARLETTA

First Record of the Marine Heterobranch
Spinoaglaja wildpretii (Ortea, Bacallado &
 Moro, 2003) (Cephalaspidea: Aglajidae)
 in Sicily (Ionian Sea) with Notes on
 Its Biology and Ecology 263
Prvi zapis o pojavljanju morskega zaškrgarja
vrste Spinoaglaja wildpretii (Ortea,
Bacallado & Moro, 2003) (Cephalaspidea:
Aglajidae) na Siciliji (Jonsko morje) z
zapiski o njeni biologiji in ekologiji

Marco FANTIN, Saul CIRIACO, Lisa FARESI, Chiara SCRIGNER, Juri VECCHI, Domen TRKOV & Lovrenc LIPEJ

First Evidence of the Presence of *Okenia*
picoensis Paz-Sedano, Ortigosa & Pola,
 2017 (Gastropoda: Nudibranchia)
 in the Adriatic Sea 271
Prvi zapis o pojavljanju vrste gološkrgarja
Okenia picoensis Paz-Sedano, Ortigosa &
Pola, 2017 (Gastropoda: Nudibranchia)
iz Jadranskega morja

FLORA
 FLORA
 FLORA

Amelio PEZZETTA & MARCO PAOLUCCI

La flora di Lama dei Peligni (Abruzzo,
 Italia): aggiornamento sistematico e
 nuove segnalazioni 279
Flora občine Lama dei Peligni
(Abruci, Italija): sistematična
posodobitev in nove najdbe

MISCELLANEA**Al VREZEC**

Bird (Aves) Descriptions of Joannes
 Antonius Scopoli (1723-1788):
 General Overview 327
Opisi ptic (Aves) Joannesa Antoniusa Scopolija
(1723-1788): osnovni pregled

OCENE IN POROČILA
 RECENSIONI E RELAZIONI
 REVIEWS AND REPORTS

Mitja KALIGARIČ

Recenzija knjige:
 Podobe iz modrine 365

IN MEMORIAM**Elide CATALFAMO**

Ricordo del professor Guido Bressan 369

Kazalo k slikam na ovitku 371

Index to images on the cover 371

received: 2023-05-11

DOI 10.19233/ASHN.2023.23

CAPTURE OF A GIANT ROUND FANTAIL STINGRAY *TAENIUROPS GRABATUS* (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 document the capture of a large specimen of round fantail stingray *Taeniurops grabatus* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) from the coast of Algeria. The individual *T. grabatus* measured 2.90 m in disc width and its total body weight was assessed to 300 kg. The specimen stands as the largest known to date, probably surpassing other dasyatid species and warranting recognition as a giant specimen. Additionally, this capture serves as evidence that Algerian marine waters provide favorable conditions for the species to thrive, with a viable population already successfully established in the region.

Keywords: Stingray, *Taeniurops grabatus*, population, size, total body weight

CATTURA DI UN GRANDE TRIGONE AFRICANO *TAENIUROPS GRABATUS* (DASYATIDAE) LUNGO LA COSTA ALGERINA (MAR MEDITERRANEO SUD-OCCIDENTALE)

SINTESI

Gli autori documentano la cattura di un grande esemplare di trigone africano *Taeniurops grabatus* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) lungo le coste dell'Algeria. L'individuo di *T. grabatus* in questione misurava 2,90 m di larghezza del disco e il suo peso corporeo totale è stato stimato a 300 kg. L'esemplare è il più grande finora ritrovato e probabilmente supera altre specie di dasiatidi. Viene pertanto riconosciuto come esemplare gigante. Questa cattura serve inoltre come prova del fatto che le acque marine algerine forniscono condizioni favorevoli alla prosperità della specie, con una popolazione vitale già stabilita con successo nella regione.

Parole chiave: trigone, *Taeniurops grabatus*, popolazione, taglia, peso corporeo totale

INTRODUCTION

The round fantail stingray *Taeniurops grabatus* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) has been documented along the western African coast from Mauritania to Angola, as well as around the São Tiago Island in the Cape Verde archipelago and the Azores (Ben Amor *et al.*, 2019). *T. grabatus* is distributed throughout the southeastern Mediterranean, with reports of its occurrences in Turkish waters (Tunka Bengil & Basusta, 2018), the Levant Basin (Golani, 2005), and the Syrian and Lebanese coasts, which represent the easternmost extension of its range (Ali *et al.*, 2013; Bariche & Fricke, 2020). One isolated case recorded in the north Tyrrhenian Sea was an accidental catch by an artisanal fishing vessel (Serena *et al.*, 1999).

A viable population of *T. grabatus* was initially documented in the Gulf of Gabès, southern Tunisia, by Capapé (1989), but subsequently – probably prompted by interspecific competition pressure from other dasyatid species and the rising temperature of marine waters due to global warming (*sensu* Francour *et al.*, 1994) – the species migrated to the Gulf of Tunis (Boudaya *et al.*, 2018) and further north to the area off the city of Bizerte (Ben Amor *et al.*, 2019). *T. grabatus* also migrated westward, reaching the Algerian coast, where it was recorded for the first time (Capapé *et al.*, 2023). Subsequent observations have corroborated the occurrence of *T. grabatus* in Algerian marine waters, with most of these specimens attaining considerable sizes, including the largest one described in the present paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All *T. grabatus* specimens from Algerian waters were collected in a region located off the eastern coast, between Skikda and Annaba, at 37°10' N and 7°15' E (Fig. 1), in the period from 1999 to 2020, and landed at the great fish market of Algiers. The largest specimen, a female captured on 16 April 2016, was measured for disc width (DW), while the fishermen provided an estimate of its total body weight (TBW). Morphometric measurements were not feasible because the specimen was sliced and promptly sold for local consumption.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The specimen under study was identified as *Taeniurops grabatus* following McEachran & Capapé (1984) and Ben Amor *et al.* (2019): disc nearly circular, wider than long; the distal part of the tail was missing, but at its beginning, it appeared to be compressed and with a membranous fold underneath; dorsal surface almost entirely rough, exhibiting several rows of spines extending from the middle of the disc to the beginning of the tail; dorsal surface brown with irregularly arranged dark blotches and vermiculations, belly beige (Fig. 2).

McEachran & Capapé (1984) and Capapé (1989) previously reported that the maximum disc width of *T. grabatus* could reach up to 1 m. However, the specimen described by Ben Amor *et al.* (2019) surpassed this measurement with a disc width of 1.12 m, along with a total length of 2.7 m and

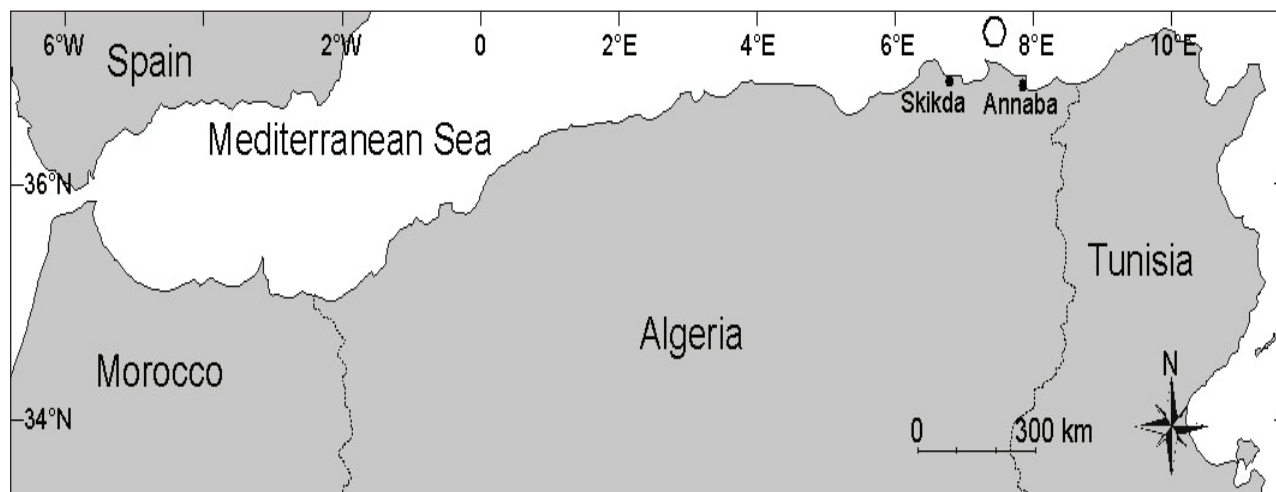


Fig. 1: Map of the Algerian coast, with a circle indicating the area between Skikda and Annaba where the giant female specimen of *Taeniurops grabatus* was caught (adapted from Capapé *et al.*, 2023).

Sl. 1: Zemljevid alžirske obale s krogcem, ki označuje predel med Skikdo and Annabo, kjer je bila ujeta orjaška samica vrste *Taeniurops grabatus* (prirejeno po Capapé *et al.*, 2023).



Fig. 2. Giant female specimen of *Taeniurops grabatus* captured off the Algerian coast, scale bar = 50 cm. Photo by Farid Hemida.

Sl. 2: Orjaška samica vrste *Taeniurops grabatus*, ujeta ob alžirski obali. Merilo = 50 cm. Foto: Farid Hemida.

a total body weight of 110 kg. It was considered the largest and heaviest *T. grabatus* ever recorded in Tunisian waters and possibly across the entire Mediterranean and beyond. In comparison, the present *T. grabatus*, with a disc width of 2.50 m and an estimated total body weight of 300 kg (but possibly more, as its tail was not preserved in its entirety to avoid sting injuries) was larger and heavier than the specimen from Ben Amor *et al.* (2019). Its remarkable size and weight could qualify it as a giant *T. grabatus* and one of the largest dasyatid specimens known to date. The

discovery of such a large specimen suggests that *T. grabatus* has found in Algerian marine waters the most favorable conditions for development and possibly reproduction on a global scale. Capapé *et al.* (2023) noted that the occurrence of the species in the region could be a result of migrations from the Tunisian coast, where the species is captured in relative abundance. While this hypothesis is possible, regular observations of specimens and information provided by fishermen indicate that a viable population of *T. grabatus* is now successfully established in the study area.

This discovery also serves as evidence that large elasmobranch species continue to inhabit the Mediterranean Sea; in fact, several instances of such species have been reported from the Maghreb shore for several decades, particularly off the Algerian coast (Hemida *et al.*, 2002; Capapé *et al.*, 2005; Hemida & Capapé, 2008; Hemida *et al.*, 2022). In full agreement with Giovos *et al.* (2019,

2022) and Kabasakal (2021), it is vital to implement a management plan within local fisheries that would involve an active participation of local fishermen, who already play an important role in preserving these species and preventing their possible extinction in areas where they habitually aggregate.

ULOV OKROGLEGA MORSKEGA BIČA (*TAENIUROPS GRABATUS*) (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 ulovu velikega primerka okroglega morskega biča Taeniurops grabatus (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) iz alžirske obale. Meril je 2,90 m v premeru diska, teža pa so ocenili na 300 kg. Gre za orjaka, saj je do zdaj eden največjih izmerjenih primerkov, verjetno pa tudi eden največjih primerkov iz družine morskih bičev nasploh. Poleg tega ta ulov dokazuje, da alžirske morske vode nudijo ugodne razmere za uspevanje vrste, ki je v tem okolju že ustaljena, njena populacija pa je vitalna in sposobna preživetja.

Ključne besede: morski bič, *Taeniurops grabatus*, populacija, velikost, telesna teža

REFERENCES

- Ali, M., A. Saad, C. Reynaud & C. Capapé (2013):** First records of the round fantail stingray, *Taeniura grabata* (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae), off the Syrian coast (eastern Mediterranean). Zool. Midd. East., 59, 176-178.
- Bariche, M. & R. Fricke (2020):** The marine ichthyofauna of Lebanon: an annotated checklist, history, biogeography, and conservation status. Zootaxa, 4775, 1-157.
- Ben Amor, M.M., M. Bdioui, K. Ounifi-Ben-Amor, C. Reynaud & C. Capapé (2019):** Unusual record of round fail stingray *Taeniurops grabata* (Chondrichthyes:Dasyatidae) from the Tunisian coast. Annales, Ser. Hist. Nat., 29, 223-228.
- Boudaya, L., L. Neifar & L. Euzet (2018):** A new genus and three new species of Anthocephaliidae (Cestoda, Rhinebothriidae) from the round fantail stingray, *Taeniurops grabata* (Chondrichthyes, Dasyatidae) from the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean . J. Helment., 1-11.
- Capapé, C. (1989):** Les Sélaciens des côtes méditerranéennes: aspects généraux de leur écologie et exemples de peuplements. Océanis, 15, 309-331.
- Capapé, C., J. Ben Souissi, H. Méjri, O. Guélorget & F. Hemida (2005):** The reproductive biology of the school shark, *Galeorhinus galeus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Chondrichthyes: Triakidae) from the Maghreb shore (southern Mediterranean): A review. Acta Adriatica, 46, 109-124.
- Capapé C., C. Reynaud & F. Hemida (2023):** Occurrence of round fail stingray *Taeniurops grabatus* (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae) from the Algerian coast (southwestern Mediterranean Sea). Cah. Biol. Mar., 64, 183-186.
- 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, 523-526.
- Giovas, I., V.-O. Stoilas, S.A.A. Al-Mabruk., N. Doumpas, P. Marakis, M. Maximiadis, D. Moutopoulos, P. Kleitou, I. Keramidas, F. Tiralongo. & A. De Maddalena (2019):** Integrating local ecological knowledge, citizen science and long-term historical data for endangered species conservation. Additional records of angel sharks (Chondrichthyes: Squatinidae) in the Mediterranean Sea. Aquat. Conserv. Mar. Freshwater Ecosystems, 29, 881-890.
- Giovas, I., D. Katsada, R.N.A Spyridopoulou., D. Poursanidis, A. Doxa, S. Katsanevakis, P. Kleitou, V. Oikonomou, V. Minasidis, R.N.A Oztük, D. Petza, M. Sini, C.C. Yigin, E.K.M Meyers., J. Baker, D. Jiménez-Alvarado & A.R. Hood (2022):** Strengthening angel shark conservation in the northeastern Mediterranean Sea. Journal of Marine Science and Engineering, 10, 269, 1-17.
- Golani, D. (2005):** Check-list of the Mediterranean Fishes of Israel. Zootaxa, 2005(947), 1-200.
- Hemida, F., R. Seridji, N. Labidi, J. Bensaci & C. Capapé (2002):** New data on *Carcharhinus* spp (Chondrichthyes: Carcharhinidae) from off the Algerian coast (southern Mediterranean). Acta Adriatica, 43, 83-93.
- Hemida, F. & C. Capapé (2008):** On the occurrence of the longfin shark, *Isurus paucus* (Chondrichthyes: Isuridae) off the Algerian coast (southwestern Mediterranean). Acta Adriatica, 49, 185-189.
- Hemida, F., C. Reynaud & C. Capapé (2022):** Observations on the fresher shark, *Alopias vulpinus* (Chondrichthyes: Alopiidae) from the coast of Algeria (southwestern Mediterranean Sea). Annales, Ser. Hist. Nat., 32, 1-8.
- Kabasakal, H. (2021):** Chapters from life history of common angel shark *Squatina squatina*, from Turkish waters: a historical, ethnoichthyological and contemporary approach to a little-known shark species. J. Black Sea/ Medit. Environ., 27, 317-341.
- McEachran, J.D & C. Capapé (1984):** Dasyatidae. In: Whitehead, P.J.P., M.L. Bauchot, J.-C. Hureau, J. Nielsen & E. Tortonese (eds): Fishes of the North-eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Vol. 1. Unesco, Paris, pp. 197-202.
- Neifar, L., L. Euzet & O.K. Ben Hassine (1999):** Trois nouveaux Heterocotyles (Monogenea, Monocotylidae) parasites branchiaux de *Taeniura grabata* (Euselachii, Dasyatidae) en Tunisie. Zoosystema, 21, 157-170.
- Serena, F., R. Silvestri & A. Voliani (1999):** Su una cattura accidentale di *Taeniura grabata* (E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817) (Chondrichthyes, Dasyatidae). Biol. Mar. Medit., 6, 617-618.
- Tunka Bengil, E.G. & N. Basusta (2018):** Chondrichthyan species as by-catch: a review on species inhabiting Turkish waters. J. Black Sea/ Medit. Environ., 24, 288-305.