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Catalogue of Marine Fishes of Iraq

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Abstract: Reviewing the literature dealt with marine fishes of Iraq, which were captured in territorial marine waters of Iraq or brackish, freshwaters and marshes, from 1874 until the mid of 2018 indicated the presence of 322 species belonging to 193 genera, 94 families and 26 orders. Perciformes is the richest order, represented with 183 species (about 56.83% of all fish species), 97 genera and 38 families. Among these, 40 (42.5%) different families are represented with a single species. The Carangidae has the higher number of genera (17) and species (33). Ten out of 26 orders (38.5%) have been represented with single species only. Elasmobranchs are represented with 42 species (23 selachids and 19 batoids). Locally, the sharks (selachids) comprise three orders and eight families, while the skates and the rays (batoids) are represented with seven families and four orders. A total of 193 of confirmed marine species (66 families and 18 orders) were recorded from Shatt Al-Arab river.

Keywords: Marine fishes, Shatt Al-Arab river, Shatt Al-Basrah canal, checklists, Iraq.

Introduction

Iraq is located in the innermost part of the Arabian Gulf where more than 510 species of fishes have been reported (Krupp et al., 2015). Species composition varies mostly with bottom type and with the influence of the Shatt Al-Arab river at the north. Certain species are much more common near the influence of this extensive estuary. For example, the silver pomfret (zubaidi, *Pampus argenteus*) is one of the most prized fishes, where it is frequently caught. This is also true for other species such as subur, *Tenualosa ilisha* (Carpenter et al., 1997). Hilsa shad (subour) catch varied from 4t in February to 95t in April, this respresents 11.44% of the total catch landing correlated negatively with salinity of water (Mohamed & Qasim, 2014d). Fish diversity in the Arabian Gulf is rather irregular, mainly due to the depletion of water temperature in winter is irregular too and thus the diversity of individual species in the Gulf may fluctuate from year to another (Krupp & Müller, 1994). The importance of coral reef fishes come from the fact that it represent 25% of marine species, which consist between 4000-5000 fish species (Lieske & Myers, 2001). Recently, the discovery of the unique coral reef area (28 km^2) in the turbid coastal waters of Iraq will stimulate the interest of governmental agencies, environmental organizations, as well as of the international scientific community working on the fundamental understanding of coral marine ecosystems and global climate today (Pohl et al., 2014), especially all coral-dependent fishes in the Arabian Gulf were listed at elevated risk of extinction (Buchanan et al., 2016). Coad (2018) listed only 27 marine species from 15 families and eight orders so far recorded from Shatt Al-Arab river and the southern marshes. Recently, Mohamed & Abood (2017a) reported 111 species of fishes in Shatt Al-Arab river included 15 fresh water, 13 exotic and 83 marine fish species. The marine fishes in that study consist from Carangidae (9 species), Sciaenidae (6 species), Mugilidae (5 species), Sparidae (4 species), Engraulidae, Sillaginidae, Ariidae,

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Clupeidae, Belonidae, Cichlidae, Haemulidae and Gobiidae have three species each. Other families were contained two or one species each.

Little criticizable efforts have been conducted on taxonomical aspects of marine fishes of Iraq, leaving a critical gap in knowledge of the real number of marine species, which live in the marine, coastal waters and inland waters that need for continuous assessment. Some old reports on systematic approaches on marine fishes need updating according to most modern taxonomical literature, and explain the synonyms and misidentification to support the biologists, ichthyologists, physiologists, ecologists, and parasitologists with accurate identification of the local fishes inhibiting marine waters and other inland waters. Hence, the aims of this article include updating knowledge on taxonomical validity and synonymy of all concerned fishes and updating the scientific names and preparing the full list of the marine fish fauna of Iraq.

Sources and Methods

A total of 326 references (10 books, three chapters in edited books, 267 research papers, 20 FAO reports, four local reports and 22 unpublished theses) dealing with the marine fishes of Iraq were used to prepare the present article. Data from such references were gathered to provide fish lists and the arrangement and names of the major taxonomic groups (phyla, classes, orders and families) of the concerned species chronologically arranged followed a catalogue of fishes (Eschmeyer et al., 2018). However, the study used Order Mugiliformes instead of Perciformes according to Xia et al. (2016). Durand (2016) was followed for the recent valid names of members of fish family Mugilidae and Last et al. (2016) for fish family Dasyatidae.

Studies of marine fishes of Iraq included those on marine fishes from their marine habitats as well as those on some marine fishes entering brackish and freshwater habitats (Tables 1 & 2). The arrangement of marine fishes of Iraq in the table 1 were appeared in two styles; The numbered species means valid and confirmed records of species, while unnumbered one means misidentification or invalid or questioned record species. Table 3 comprised the complete list of the number of genera and species in each family and order that confirmed records, as well as the number of fish species, which reported from marine waters, Shatt Al-Arab river, Shatt Al-Basrah canal and southern marshes.

Results and Discusion

Reviewing the literature dealt with marine fishes of Iraq, which captured in territorial marine waters of Iraq (marine waters, Khor Abdullah, Khor Al-Ummia, Khor Al-Zubair and Khor Shetana) or Shatt Al-Arab river, marshes, lower branches of Euphrates and Tigris rivers indicated the presence of 322 species belong to 193 genera, 94 families and 26 orders. Chondrichthyes of Iraq are represented with 42 species: 23 sharks and 19 skates and rays (Table 1). The sharks comprise three orders and eight families, while the skates and the rays belong to four orders and seven families (Table 1). The bony fishes are represented with 280 species (Table 2). The richest order is the Perciformes is represented with 37 families, 90 genera and 165 species. Among these, Carangidae has the highest number of genera (17) and species (33). Ten out of 26 orders (38.5%) have been represented with a single species only. A total of 40 families are represented with a single genus, while 123 genera are monotypic. A total of 192 marine species (59.6%) were reported from Shatt Al-Arab river. These belong to 66 families and 18 orders.

Table 1: Elasmobranchid fishes of Iraq (Numbered scientific names refer to valid and confirmed records, while unnumbered names refer to misidentified or invalid or questioned records). Habitat: M: Marine, SA: Shatt Al-Arab river, SB: Shatt Al-Basrah canal, MS: Marshes, E: Euphrates river, T: Tigris river, U: Unknown.

Order, Family Scientific name and habitat	References	Remarks
Orectolobiformes, Hemiscylliidae 1- *Chiloscyllium arabicum* Goubanov, 1980 M, SA	Al-Badri & Soud (1987), Hussain et al. (1988), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a), González-Solís & Ali (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
2- *Chiloscyllium griseum* Müller & Henle, 1838 M, SA, SB	Mazhar (1966), Mahdi (1971), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012, 2015), Younis et al. (2016).	Recent extensive survey on elasmobranchs of Arabian Gulf has never found this species (Moor et al., 2012a). Hence, all local records of this species may be a misidentification with *C. arabicum*.
Orectolobiformes, Stegostomatidae 3- *Stegostoma fasciatum* (Hermann, 1783) M	Ali (2008, 2013a).	-
Orectolobiformes, Rhincodontidae 4- *Rhincodon typus* Smith, 1828 M, SB	Mahdi & Georg (1969), Mahdi (1971), Al-Shamary (2012).	-
Lamniformes, Odontaspididae 5- *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque, 1810 M	Ali (2008, 2013a).	-
Carcharhiniformes, Triakidae 6-*Hypogaleus hyugaensis* (Miyosi, 1939) M	Compagno (1984).	-
Mustelus manazo Bleeker, 1855 M	Mahdi & Georg (1969), Al-Daham (1977, 1982).	Misidentification of *M. mosis* in the Arabian Gulf (Compagno, 1983; Carpenter et al., 1997; Ali, 2013a).
7- *Mustelus mosis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899 M	Ali (2008, 2013a), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Carcharhiniformes, Hemigaleidae 8- *Chaenogaleus macrostoma* (Bleeker, 1852) M	Ali (2008, 2013a).	-
Hemigaleus balfouri Day, 1878 M	Al-Daham (1974).	Only three shark species from Hemigaleidae are known in the Gulf. This may be confused with *Chaenogaleus macrostoma* (See Carpenter et al., 1997). Randall (1986) considered this species as a synonym of *C. macrostoma*.
9- *Hemipristis elongata* (Klunzinger, 1871) M	Compagno (1984).	-

Carcharhiniformes, Carcharhinidae 10- *Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Müller & Henle, 1839) M	Mohamed et al. (1995).	-
11- *Carcharhinus dussumieri* (Müller & Henle, 1839) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Carcharhinus falciformis (Müller & Henle, 1839) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Mazhar (1966), Mahdi & Georg (1969), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b).	Reported as *Carcharhinus menisorrah*, but this species is not distributed in the Arabian Gulf (Eschmeyer et al., 2018; Froese & Pauly, 2018).
12- *Carcharhinus leucas* (Müller & Henle, 1839) M, SA, SB, T	Günther (1874), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Coad & Al-Hassan (1989), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Hussain et al. (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2015), Yaseen (2016).	Günther (1874) reported this species as *Carcharia gangeticus* (=*Glyphis gangeticus*), but its notoriety may has stemmed from its widespread confusion with *C. leucas* (Moore, 2011).
13- *Carcharhinus limbatus* (Müller & Henle, 1839) M, SA	Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Ali (2008, 2013a).	-
14- *Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) M	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989).	Moore et al. (2012a) stated that *C. spallanzani* was considered as a synonym of *C. melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), while Froese & Pauly (2018) mentioned that *C. spallanzani* is synonym of *C. sorrah*.
Carcharhinus palasorrah Cuvier, 1829 M	Mahdi & Georg (1969), Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Carcharias palasorrah*. Moore et al. (2012a) referred that *C. palasorrah* is considered as a synonym of *Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Rüppell, 1837).
15- *Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827) M	Compagno (1984).	-
16- *Carcharhinus sorrah* (Müller & Henle, 1839) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008, 2013a).	Ali (2008) misidentified this species with *C. macolti*. Ali (2013a) reexamined the specimens of the latter study and he corrected the identity as *C. sorrah* after he found that the specimens had interdorsal ridge.
Carcharhinus spallanzani Péron & Lesueur, 1822 M	Al-Daham (1977, 1982).	Moore et al. (2012a) pointed out that *C. spallanzani* was considered as a synonym of *C. melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), while Froese & Pauly (2018) referred that *C. spallanzani* is a synonym of *C. sorrah*.
Carcharias lamia Rafinesque, 1810 M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962).	Moore et al. (2007) confirmed that *Carcharias carcharia*s of Khalaf (1987) from Kuwait was a misidentified with *Carcharias taurus*.

17- *Galeocerdo cuvier* (Péron & Lesueur, 1822) M	Compagno (1984).	-
Glyphis gangeticus (Müller & Henle, 1839) M, SB, T	Günther (1874), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Mahdi & Georg (1969), Al-Daham (1977).	Recorded as *Carcharius gageticus* Müller & Henle, 1839, but according to Compagno (1983), it was probably recorded off Pakistan and possibly in the Gulf, as it was confused with *C. leucas*. Moore et al. (2012a) considered Mahdi's (1962) report of this shark from Tigris river as a misidentification with *C. leucas*.
18- *Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Rüppell, 1837) M, SA	Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
19- *Rhizoprionodon oligolinx* Springer, 1964 M	Ali (2008, 2013a), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
20- *Scoliodon laticaudus* Müller & Henle, 1838 M	Mazhar (1966).	Recorded as *Scoliodon palasorrah* (Bleeker, 1853).
Carcharhiniformes, Sphyrnidae 21- *Eusphyra blochii* (Cuvier, 1816) M, U	Mahdi & Georg (1969), Al-Daham (1977), Compagno (1984).	Recorded as *Sphyrna blochi*, but this species does not found in the Gulf (Compagno, 1983). Moore et al., 2012a) put it in the taxa requiring confirmation in the Gulf, due to its previous record from the Gulf without an evidence. However, Compagno (1984) reported it in Iraq and other contries of the Gulf.
22- *Sphyrna lewini* (Griffith & Smith, 1834), SA	Al-Daham (1974).	Moore et al. (2012a) recorded a single specimen (based on a photograph at a fish market in Qatar. This specimen may came from Gulf of Oman. Many similar fish records from the market were previously discussed by Randall et al. (1994). However, Moore et al. (2012a) thought that Al-Daham (1974) had misidentified *S. tudes* with *S. lewini* based on the shape of white-black photo of shark's head.
23- *Sphyrna mokarran* (Rüppell, 1837) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Ali (2013a), Yaseen (2016).	-

Sphyrna tudes (Valenciennes, 1822) M	Al-Daham (1974, 1977).	Unknown from Arabian Gulf and Western Indian Ocean (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Moore et al. (2012a) showed that the photo of shark's head of Al-Daham (1974) is similar to *S. lewini*, but it was uncompleted photo and was reported in the northwestern part of the Gulf. So, it needs a confirmation (Moore et al., 2012a).
Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus, 1758) M	Al-Daham (1977), Mohamed et al. (1995).	This species is known from Gulf of Oman, but its record from the Gulf was doubtful (Randall, 1995; Moore et al., 2012a). It is may be *S. mokarran*. So, it is considered as a questionable record.
Rhinopristiformes, Pristidae 24- *Anoxypristis cuspidata* (Latham, 1794) M	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989).	Recorded as *Pristis cuspidatus* Latham, 1909 by Hussain et al. (1988) and Hussain & Naama (1989).
Torpediniformes, Torpedinidae 25- *Torpedo panthera* Olfers, 1831 SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b).	-
Rajiformes, Rhinobatidae 26- *Glaucostegus granulatus* (Cuvier, 1829) M, SA	Mazhar (1966), Mahdi (1971), Hussain et al. (1988), Mohamed et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Recorded as *Rhinobatus granulatus* Cuvier, 1829, except by Adday (2013) and Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b). However, Moore et al. (2012b) still accept the name *R. granulatus*.
Rhina ancylostoma Bloch & Schneider, 1801 M	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Rhinobatus ancylostoma*. The single specimen was brought from Kuwait.
Rhinobatus annulatus Müller & Henle, 1841 M	Mahdi & Georg (1969), Mahdi (1971).	It's occurrence in the Gulf is questionable (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
27- *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	-
28- *Rhynchobatus laevis* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Last et al. (2016b).	-
Rajiformes, Rajidae 29- *Okamejei pita* Fricke & Al-Hassan, 1995 M	Fricke & Al-Hassan (1995).	It was described as *Raja pita*.
Myliobatiformes, Dasyatidae 30- *Brevitrygon imbricata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Adday (2013), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	All except Adday (2013) and Ziyadi et al. (2018) recorded this species as *Dasyatus imbricatus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801. Adday (2013) and Ziyadi et al. (2018) referred to the same fish as *Himantura imbricata*, while Ziyadi et al. (2018) put it within the family Myliobatidae.

31- *Brevitrygon walga* (Müller & Henle, 1841) M, SB	Mazhar (1966), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Daham & Yousif, (1990), Ali (2008), Last et al. (2016b).	Mazhar (1966) recorded it as *Dasyatus walga*. Moore et al. (2012a) thought that it is confused with *H. imbricata* in the Gulf, but Last et al. (2016b) confirmed the occurrence of this species in the Iraq and Arabian Gulf.
32- *Himantura uarnak* (Gmelin, 1789) M, SA, SB	Mazhar (1966), Mahdi (1971), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Yaseen (2016).	Mazhar (1966) put this species under the genus *Dasyatus*. Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the specific name as *urank*.
33- *Maculabatis gerrardi* (Gray, 1851) M, SA	Mazhar (1966), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Al-Sodani et al. (2012).	All, except Ali (2008) and Al-Sodani (2009) reported this species as *Dasyatus gerrardi* (Gray, 1851), while Hussain & Naama (1989) recorded it as *Trygon gerrardi* Gray, 1851. This species is very rare and could not be found in a recent extensive survey on elasmobranchs in the Gulf (Moore, Pers. Comm., 2012).
34- *Maculabatis randalli* (Last, Manjaji-Matsumoto & Moore, 2012) M, SA	Ali et al. (2012), Adday (2013), Al-Lammy et al. (2016).	Recorded as *Himantura randalli*. Last et al. (2012) described this new species which appears to be endemic to the Arabian Gulf. It has been frequently confused with *H. gerrardi*. Ali et al. (2012) considered *H. gerrardi* that reported by Ali (2008) as conspecific with this species. Last et al. (2016a) provided a reclassification of the family Dasyatidae and the above taxa are defined based on new morphological data and supported by molecular data of 77 out of 89 recognised species in the family and moved it to the genus *Maculabatis*.
35- *Pastinachus sephen* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a), Yaseen (2016).	Recorded under the genus *Dasyatus* by Hussain & Naama (1989) and Mohamed et al. (2001b) and under the genus *Hypolophus* by Hussain et al. (1988).
36- *Pateobatis bleekeri* (Blyth, 1860) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a).	Reported as *Himantura bleekeri*.
37- *Taeniurops meyeni* (Müller & Henle, 1841) M	Al-Daham (1976).	Recorded as *Taeniura melanospilos* Bleeker, 1853.
Taeniura melanospilos Bleeker, 1853 M	Al-Daham (1976).	See *Taeniurops meyeni* (synonym).
Myliobatiformes, Gymnuridae		

38- *Gymnura poecilura* (Shaw, 1804) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Ali (2013a), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Myliobatiformes, Myliobatidae 39- *Aetobatus flagellum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) SB	Al-Faisal et al. (2017).	-
40- *Aetobatus narinari* (Euphrasen, 1790) SB	Younis & Al-Shamary (2012, 2015), Younis et al. (2016).	-
41- *Aetomylaeus nichofii* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b).	-
Mobula diabolus (Shaw, 1804) M	Al-Hassan & Al-Badri (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989).	Froese & Pauly (2018) considered it as ambiguous and questionable species. Recently, White et al. (2017) considered it as a synonym of *M. mobular*.
42- *Mobula mobular* (Bonnaterre, 1788) M	Al-Hassan & Al-Badri (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989).	Reported as *M. diabolus*. Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the authorship as (Shaul, 1804).

Table 2: Bony fishes of Iraq (Numbered scientific names refer to valid and confirmed records, unnumbered refer to misidentified or invalid or questioned records). Habitat: B: Basrah province, M: Marine, SA: Shatt Al-Arab river, SB: Shatt Al-Basrah canal, MS: Marshes, E: Euphrates river, T: Tigris river, S: Sawah lake, U: Unknown.

Order, Family Scientific name and habitat	References	Remarks
Elopiformes, Elopidae 1- *Elops machnata* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Mahdi (1971).	-
Anguilliformes, Muraenesocidae 2- *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Adday (2013).	Jasim (2003) reported this species as *Muraenesox arabicus* ((Bloch & Schneider, 1801). Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the generic name as *Muraenosox*. Jasim et al. (2007) used its synonym *M. arabicus*.
Anguilliformes, Congridae *Uroconger lepturus* (Richardson, 1845) M	Hussain & Naam (1992).	Unknown from Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Clupeiformes, Clupeidae *Amblygaster sirm* (Walbaum, 1792) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b, c), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Al-Dubakel	It was reported as *Sardinella sirm*. According to Froese & Pauly (2018), the species was recorded

	(2016).	from Gulf of Oman.
3- *Anodontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822) M, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2015), Al-Dubakel (2016).	-
4- *Herklotsichthys lossei* Wongratana, 1983 M	Whitehead (1985).	-
5- *Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1998b, 1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Coad et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004c).	-
Nematalosa arabica Regan, 1917 M	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989).	Nelson & McCarthy (1995) examined a single specimen deposited in British Museum Natural History (BMNH) identified as *N. nasus* or *N. arabica* by past studies and identified as new species (*N. reticulata*). Hence, the confusion between different *Nematolosa* spp. in the area is most common. Its distribution is out of Arabian Gulf, although one of us (AHA) contacted some experts: Dr. Freid Krupp (Qatar Museums) and Dr. Hamid R. Esmaeeli (Shiraz University) regarding the record of this species in the the Arabian Gulf, but both confirmed no report of this fish.
6- *Nematalosa nasus* (Bloch, 1795) E, M, MS, SA, T	Misra (1947), Menon (1956), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Hassan (1987, 1988a, b), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain et al. (1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Hussain et al. (1995a, b), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1998a), Hantoush et al. (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Hantoush et al. (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed et al. (2004c), Mohamed et al. (2005a, 2006), Taher (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011),	Hussain et al. (1995a) misspelled the generic name as *Nematolosa*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Nematlosa*. Mohamed et al. (2004c) misspelled the generic name as *Nematalossa*.

	Mohamed et al. (2011, 2012a), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014a, b), A.H.J. Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
7- *Nematalosa persara* Nelson & McCarthy, 1995 SA	Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
8- *Sardinella albella* (Valenciennes, 1847) M, MS, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Daraji (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999c), Hussain et al. (2003), Mahdi (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004c), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b, 2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Daraji (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997) and Hussain et al. (1999c) reported this species with its synonym name *S. perforata* (non Cantor, 1850).
Sardinella fimbriata (Valenciennes, 1847) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	The distribution of this species is in eastern India and south- eastern Asia (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
9- *Sardinella gibbosa* (Bleeker, 1849) M	Whitehead (1985).	-
10- *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes, 1847 M, SA	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994, 2001b), Yaseen (2016).	-
11- *Sardinella sindensis* (Day, 1878) M	Whitehead (1985).	-
12- *Tenualosa ilisha* (Hamilton, 1822) E, M, MS, SA, SB, T, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Menon (1956), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain et al. (1994a, b), Al-Daraji (1995), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (1995c), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Al-Noor (1998), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Mohamed et al. (2001a, b, c), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Mohamed et al. (2005a,	Until mid nineteenths of the last century, authors used the synonym name *Hilsa ilisha*. Younis et al. (2010) misspelled the generic name as *Tenulosa*. Al-Shamary et al. (2011) misspelled the specific name as *ilish*.

	2006), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Hussain et al. (2009), Al-Janae'e (2010), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Younis et al. (2010), Al-Dubakel (2011), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Mohamed et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012a, c), Adday (2013), Jawad et al. (2014b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a, b, c, d), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Venmathi et al. (2014a, c), Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Younis et al. (2016), Al-Dubakel (2016), Mohamed et al. (2016b), Taher et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	
Clupeiformes, Dussumieiriidae 13- *Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, 1847 SA	Whitehead (1985), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
14- *Dussumieria elopsoides* Bleeker, 1849 M	Whitehead (1985).	-
Clupeiformes, Engraulidae 15- *Encrasicholina devisi* (Whitley, 1940) M	Whitehead et al. (1988).	-
16- *Encrasicholina punctifer* Fowler, 1938 M	Whitehead et al. (1988).	-
17- *Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823) M	Whitehead et al. (1988).	-
18- *Thryssa dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1848) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the specific name as *dussumeiri*.
19- *Thryssa hamiltonii* Gray, 1835 E, M, MS , SA, SB, T	Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Nader & Jawdat (1977), Al-Hassan & Naama (1986), Hussain & Ali (1987), Al-Hassan (1988a, b), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Hussain et al. (1995c), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1997, 1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al.	Mahdi (1962) reported it as *Ergraulis hamiltonii* Gray, 1835. Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976) reported it as *Thrissocles hamiltoni* (Gray, 1835). Taher (2010) and Taher et al. (2011) misspelled the generic and specific names as *Thrysa hamiltoni*. Hussain et al. (1988), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (1997), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2006), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis et al. (2010), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed

	(2005a, 2006), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Taher (2010), Younis et al. (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), A.H.J. Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Taher et al. (2016), Al-Dubakel (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Abdullah (2017), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	et al. (2012b) and Younis & Al-Shamary (2012) misspelled the specific name as *hamiltoni*.
Thryssa malabarica (Bloch, 1795) M, MS, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b, 2014a), Younis et al. (2016).	Recorded as *Thryssa malabaricus,* Menon (1956) reported this species as *Thrissocles malabaricus*, but it is restricted around the Indian peninsula (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Thryssa mystax (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Hussain & Ali (1987), Hussain et al. (1988), Jabir et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999b, d), T.S. Ali (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali et al. (2002b, c), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Hussain et al. (2007), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012).	Misidentification with *Thryssa whiteheadi*.
Thryssa purava (Hamilton, 1822) M, SA, SB, MS	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990).	Khalaf (1961) and Mahdi (1962) reported this species as *Thrissocles purava* Hamilton. Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a) put it within the genus *Engraulis*. However, its distribution is around the Indian peninsul (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
20- *Thryssa setirostris* (Broussonet, 1782) M, MS, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Coad (1991), Adday (2013), Khamees et al. (2018).	Nader & Jawdat (1977) reprted this species as *Clupea setirostris* Broussonet, 1782.
21- *Thryssa vitrirostris* (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908) M, SA, SB	Whitehead et al. (1988), Al-Faisal (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014b), Resen et	Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014) and Mohamed et al. (2015, 2017b) misspelled it as *T. vitrirostris*.

	al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	
22- *Thryssa whiteheadi* Wongratana, 1983 E, M, MS, SA, SB	Mohamed et al. (2009), Al-Janae'e (2010), Taher (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Al-Faisal (2012), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), A.H.J Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Taher et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	All studies except Hussain et al. (2009), Adday (2013), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b) and Abdullah et al. (2018) misidentified *T. whiteheadi* with *T. mystax* as the latter species is distributed near the Indian peninsula. Taher (2010) and Taher et al. (2011) misspelled the generic and specific names as *Thrysa mystex*. Al-Faisal (2012) and Yaseen (2016) reported it as *T. mystax* and *T. whiteheadi*. Al-Faisal (2012) probably dealt with other species of *Thryssa* instead of *T. mystax*.
Clupeiformes, Chirocentridae 23- *Chirocentrus dorab* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Mahdi (1962), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Nama (1989, 1992), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Mohamed et al. (1994), Badri et al. (1995), Ali (1995), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Al-Lamy (2008), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2012), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Resen et al. (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
24- *Chirocentrus nudus* Swainson, 1839 M, SA, SB	Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Al-Daraji (1995), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (2004), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
Clupeiformes, Pristigasteridae 25- *Ilisha compressa* Randall, 1994 M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Ahmed & Al-Mukhtar (1982), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Ali & Hussain (1990), Al-Hassan et al. (1992), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Bannai	Most studies misidentified *I. compressa* with *I. elongata* (non Bennett, 1830) or with *I. filigera* (non Valenciennes, 1847). Mohamed & Qasim (2014a) and Mohamed et al. (2014) misspelled the specific name of *I. elongata* as *elongate*. Al-Badri

	(2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Bannai (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Al-Janae'e (2010), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Jasim (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b, 2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Taher et al. (2016), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	et al. (1995) misused the generic name as *Hilsa* instead of *Ilisha*.
Ilisha megaloptera (Swainson, 1839) M, SA	Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989, 1992), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hindi et al. (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Abdullah (2000), Younis (2000), T.S. Ali (2001), Ali et al. (2001c), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2002b, c), Jasim & Al-Shatty (2002), Jasim (2003), Hussain et al. (2003, 2007), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2012), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Resen et al. (2014).	Unknown from the Arabian Gulf, being well known from Indo-Pacific: Indian Ocean (Bombay to Bay of Bengal and Andaman coast of Thailand) and Java Sea (off Java and Singapore) according to Froese & Pauly (2018).
26- *Ilisha melastoma* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Mahdi (1962), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali et al. (1998), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Taher et al. (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Resen et al. (2014), Al-Dubakel (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Mahdi (1962) used *I. indica* (non Swainson, 1839). According to Carpenter et al. (1997), this species was misidentified with either *I. melastoma* or *I. sirishai* Seshagiri Rau, 1975. Mohamed & Qasim (2014a) misspelled the specific name as *melostoma*.
27- *Ilisha sirishai* Seshagiri Rao, 1975 M	Whitehead (1985).	-
Gonorhynchiformes, Chanidae 28- *Chanos chanos* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Yaseen (2016), Amin et al. (2018b).	-
Siluriformes, Ariidae *Arius cous* Hyrtl, 1859	Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976).	Species inquirendum in Ariidae (Marceniuk & Menezes, 2007). This species is uncertain (Eschmeyer et al., 2018).
29- *Netuma bilineata* (Valenciennes, 1840) M, MS, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (1993), Al-Daraji (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a), Ali et al. (2001c), Ali (2002b), Ali et al. (2002c), Hussain	All, except Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Younis et al. (2016) and Ziyadi et al. (2018) reported it as *Arius bilineatus*.

	et al. (2003), Ali (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2014a), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
30- *Netuma thalassina* (Rüppell, 1837) M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Menon (1956) reported as *Thrissocles malabaricus*, Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Naama et al. (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Ali et al. (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Ali (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali (2000), T.S. Ali (2001), Ali (2002c), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2011), Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Venmathi et al. (2014b), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Misra (1947), Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961) and Mahdi (1962) reported this species as *Tachysurus thalassinus*. The rest litreture, except Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2011), Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014) and Venmathi Maran et al. (2014b) reported it as *Arius thalassinus*.
31- *Plicofollis layardi* (Günther, 1866) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1999b), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Adday (2013).	Reported as *Arius tenuispinus* by Hussain et al. (1999b), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2007) and Mohamed et al. (2007) and as *Netuma tenuispinis* Day, 1877 by Adday (2013). Hussain et al. (1999b) misspelled the specific name as *tenuispenius*.
Siluriformes, Plotosidae 32- *Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg, 1787) M, MS, SA	Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Nader & Jawdat (1977), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	All, except Adday (2013) reported it as *Plotosus anguillaris*.
Aulopiformes, Synodontidae 33- *Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795) M, SA	Menon (1956), Mahdi (1962), Ali (1993, T.S. Ali (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2002b, c), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004b), Mohamed et al. (2005b), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013), Moravec & Ali (2014),	-

	Venmathi et al. (2014b), Moravec et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
34- *Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Bannai (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Bannai (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013).	Froese & Pauly (2018) thought that the record of *S. undosquamis* by Adday (2013) from Iraq was questionable, but the same fish species is so far known from other of Arabian Gulf countries e.g. Kuwait and Saudai Arabia (Carpenter et al., 1997; Froese & Pauly, 2018). However, Inoue & Nakabo (2006) redescribed *S. undosquamis* group and found them as belonging to four species which included new species. They found that most specimens so far identified as *S. undosquamis* and collected from the Arabian Gulf are identical with *S. macrolepis* Tanaka, 1917. Hence, the Iraqi specimens need a reidentification.
Gadiformes, Bregmacerotidae 35- *Bregmaceros arabicus* D'Ancona & Cavinato, 1965 (Larva) M	Ahmed & Hussain (2000).	Ahmed & Hussain (2000) reported the larval stage. The adult of this species is known from Gulf of Aqaba, Japan and Thailand (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Bregmaceros mcclellandi Thompson, 1840 M	Al-Hassan & Al-Badri (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989).	Al-Hassan & Al-Badri (1986) misspelled the specific name as *macclellandi*. Hussain & Naama (1989) misspelled it as *B. moclellandii* Munro, 1950. However, this species is not distributed in the Arabian Gulf (Carpenter et al., 1997; Froese & Pauly, 2018), and may be confused with other species of *Bregmaceros* in the area (e.g. *B. arabicus*).
Ophidiiformes, Ophidiidae 36- *Brotula multibarbata* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 M	Nielsen et al. (1999).	-
37- *Neobythites steatiticus* Alcock, 1894 M	Jawad et al. (2014d).	-
Batrachoidiformes, Batrachoididae 38-*Austrobatrachus dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1837) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Mahdi (1971) and Mohamed et al. (2001b) misidentified it as *Batrachus grunniens* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Lophiiformes, Lophiidae 39- *Lophiomus setigerus* (Vahl, 1797) M	Jawad & Al-Badri (2014).	-
Lophiiformes, Atennaridae 40- *Antennarius indicus* Schultz, 1964 M	Jawad & Hussein (2014).	-
Beloniformes, Belonidae 41- *Ablennes hians* (Valenciennes, 1846) M, SA	Al-Daraji (1995), A.H. Ali (2001), Bannai (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Abdullah (2004), Al-Salim & Ali (2007), Ali (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013).	Hussain et al. (2003) and Mohamed & Mutlak (2008) misspelled the specific name as *hiaus*.
42- *Strongylura leiura* (Bleeker, 1850) M, SA	Al-Badri et al. (1995), A.H. Ali (2001), Abdullah (2004), Moravec & Ali (2005), Al-Salim & Ali (2007), Ali (2008), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Al-Badri et al. (1995) reported this species as *Tylosurus leiurus*.
43- *Strongylura strongylura* (van Hasselt, 1823) M, MS, SA, SB, T	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Hassan & Naama (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Saleem et al. (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Hussain et al. (1993; 1994a), Mohamed et al. (1994), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a), A.H. Ali (2001), Abdullah (2004), Moravec & Ali (2005), Mohamed et al. (2005a, 2006), Al-Salim & Ali et al. (2007), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Recorded as *Tylosurus strongylurus* by Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992) and Hussain & Younis (1997). Al-Hassan & Naama (1986) reported this fish as *Strongylurus strongylurus*.
44- *Tylosurus crocodilus* (Péron & Lesueur, 1821) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), A.H. Ali (2001), Abdullah (2004), Moravec & Ali (2005), Al-Salim & Ali (2007), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Adday (2013), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
Beloniformes, Hemiramphidae *Hemiramphus gaimardi* Valenciennes, 1847 MS, SA	Mahdi (1971), Nader & Jawdat (1977), Al-Ali & Jasim (1999), Jasim & Al-Ali (1999), Al-Ali & Jasim (2000).	Not found in the Arabian Gulf. Misidentified with *H. marginatus* according to Coad (1991). Al-Ali & Jasim (1999) and Jasim & Al-Ali (1999, 2000) placed it within the genus *Hyporamphus*.

45- *Hemiramphus marginatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999b), Bannai (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Bannai (2005), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	-
46- *Hyporhamphus limbatus* (Valenciennes, 1847) E, M, MS, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Barak & Al-Mukhtar (1992), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2013c, 2014a, b, 2015), A.H.J Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, b, 1976), Al-Daham (1977), Al-Dubaikel (1986) and Al-Daham & Yousif (1990) misidentified *H. limbatus* with *Hemiramphus xanthopterus* (Collette, 1981). Hussain et al. (1988), Barak & Al-Mukhtar (1992) and Mohamed et al. (1994) placed this species within the genus *Hemiramphus*.
47- *Hyporhamphus unicuspis* Collete & Parin, 1978 SA	Yaseen (2016).	-
Hyporhamphus xanthopterus (Valenciennes, 1847) SA	Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, b, 1976), Al-Daham (1977).	Collette (1981) showed that Al-Daham (1977) had misidentified *H. limbatus* as *Hemiramphus xanthopterus.*
48- *Rhynchorhamphus georgii* (Valenciennes, 1847) M, MS, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Hussain et al. (1989), Coad (1991), Ali (1993), Coad (2010), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2009), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2012), Adday (2013), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015).	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976) and Ali (1993) applied *Hemiramphus* as the genus of this species. Adday *(*2013) misidentified it with *Pseudanthias georgi* (Allen, 1976), which is restricted to west coast of Australia. Al-Shamary et al. (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Phynchorhmphus*, while Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2012) misspelled the generic name as *Phyricherhmphus*. Hussain et al. (1989) placed it within the genus *Hyporhamphus* which was misspelled as *Hyporhumphus*. Hussain et al. (2009) misspelled the generic name as *Rhynchorhampus*.
Beloniformes, Exocoetidae 49- *Cypselurus oligolepis* (Bleeker, 1865) M	Mahdi (1971).	-
Beryciformes, Monocentridae 50- *Monocentris japonica* (Houttuyn, 1782) M	Jawad et al. (2014e).	-
Gasterosteiformes, Pegasidae 51- *Pegasus volitans* Linnaeus, 1758 M	Al-Daham (1975).	Reported as *Pegasus natans* Linnaeus, 1766 according to Froese & Pauly (2018).
Syngnathiformes, Fistularidae		

Fistularia commersonii Rüppell, 1838 M	Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Unknown from the Arabian Gulf and commonly misidentified with *Fistularia petimba* (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
52- *Fistularia petimba* Lacepède, 1803 M	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *F. villosa*.
Syngnathiformes, Centriscidae 53- *Centriscus scutatus* Linnaeus, 1758 M	Mahdi (1971).	-
Syngnathiformes, Syngnathidae 54- *Halicampus zavorensis* Dawson, 1984 M	Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
55- *Hippocampus kuda* Bleeker, 1852 M, SA	Al-Hassan & Al-Badri (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	-
Scorpaeniformes, Scorpaenidae 56- *Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Yaseen (2016).	-
57- *Pterios russellii* Bennett, 1831 M, SA	Adday (2013).	-
Scorpaeniformes, Apistidae 58- *Apistus carinatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Poss & Ramo Rao (1984).	-
Scorpaeniformes, Synanceiidae 59- *Choridactylus multibarbus* Richardson, 1848 SA	Yaseen (2016).	-
60- *Minous monodactylus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA	Poss & Ramo Rao (1984), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	-
61- *Pseudosynanceia melanostigma* Day, 1875 M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif, (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Jabir (1994), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Amado et al. (2001), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif, (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Jabir (1994), Mohamed et al. (1995), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a) and Amado et al. (2001) reported it as *Leptosynanceia melanostigma*. Taher et al. (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Pseudonanceia*.
Scorpaeniformes, Dactylopteridae 62- *Dactyloptena orientalis* (Cuvier, 1829) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (962).	Mahdi (1962) used the synonym ot the generic name *Dactylopterus*.
Scorpaeniformes, Triglidae		

63- *Lepidotrigla bispinosa* Steindachner, 1898 M	Mahdi (1971).	Misidentified as *Lepidotrigla omanensis* Regan, 1905 according to Carpenter et al. (1997).
Scorpaeniformes, Platycephalidae 64- *Grammoplites suppositus* (Troschel, 1840) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Khalaf (1961), and Ali (1993) reported this fish as *Platycephalus scaber* (=*Grammoplites scaber*). Later, it was considered as a questionable species in the taxonomic status in the Arabian Gulf. *G. suppositus* is commonly recorded from most Gulf countries (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Al-Dubaikel (1986) and Jasim (2003) reported it as *Platycephalus maculipinna* Regan, 1905. Mohamed & Qasim (2014a) reported it as *Platycephalus scaber*.
65- *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) M, SA, SB, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Ali et al. (2004), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Taher (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Resen et al. (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Moravec et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Al-Mudhaffar (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Abdullah et al. (2018), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Perciformes, Serranidae 66- *Aethaloperca rogaa* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Heemstra & Randall (1993).	-
Cephalopholis argus Schneider, 1801 M	Mahdi (1971).	This species is not distributed in the Arabian Gulf, as the nearest distribution area is the Gulf of Oman. The only closely related species found in the region is *Cephalopholis hemistiktos* (Rlippell, 1830) according to Froese & Pauly (2018) and

		Jawad & Al-Mamary (2018).
67- *Cephalopholis hemistiktos* (Rüppell, 1830) M	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Randall & Heemstra (1991).	Misidentification with *Cephalopholis miniatus* (Forsskål, 1775) according to Carpenter et al. (1997).
68- *Epinephelus areolatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Mohamed et al. (1994), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Yaseen (2016), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
69- *Epinephelus bleekeri* (Vaillant, 1878) M, SA	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012), Adday (2013).	-
70- *Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus* (Bloch, 1790) M	Heemstra & Randall (1993), Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	-
71- *Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Al-Daraji et al. (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012), Adday (2013), Al-Khwaja et al. (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Moravec & Ali (2014), Al-Hasson (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	All, except Almukhtar et al. (2012) and Moravec & Ali (2014) misidentified *E. tauvina* with *E. coioides*.
Epinephelus diacanthus (Valenciennes, 1828) M, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	Its distribution is restricted to the Indian peninsula and Gulf of Oman. Records were based on market collection, where some fish species may originally caught from Gulf of Oman.
72- *Epinephelus epistictus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2011, 2012), Al-Hasson (2015).	-
Epinephelus fasciatus (Forsskål, 1775) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	This fish is endemic to the Indopacific region (Heemstra & Randall, 1993; Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål, 1775) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	Its distribution is being out of the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
73- *Epinephelus latifasciatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	-
Epinephelus longispinis (Kner, 1864) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	Its distribution is in the eastern coast of Africa and

		northern coast of Australia (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012) might collected specimens from fish markets.
Epinephelus malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	Unknown from the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018). There is a probability that the authors might caught it from a local fish market.
Epinephelus merra Bloch, 1793 M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	Not available in the Arabian Gulf, as it is distributed from South Africa to Australia and western Pacific Ocean (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
74- *Epinephelus multinotatus* (Peters, 1876) M	Heemstra & Randall (1993).	-
75- *Epinephelus polylepis* Randall & Heemstra, 1991 M	Heemstra & Randall (1993).	-
Epinephelus stoliczkae (Day, 1875) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	The real distribution is in the Red Sea and Gulf of Oman (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Authors might collected samples from a local market. Mahdi (1962) reported this fish as *Serranus stoliczkae* Day.
Epinephelus sexfasciatus (Valenciennes, 1828) M	Al-Mukhtar et al. (2012).	Distributed in Western Central Pacific: known only from tropical waters, from Thailand and the Philippines to northern Australia (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Perciformes, Opistognathidae 76- *Opisthognathus muscatensis* Boulenger, 1888 M	Hussein & Jawad (2014).	-
Perciformes, Terapontidae *Helotes sexlineatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) M, SA	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	Ali (1993) reported it as *Terapon sexlineatus* and Mohamed et al. (2001b) reported it as *Helotes sexlineatus*. The real distribution is western Pacific: Taiwan strait, eastern Australia and Papua New Guinea (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
77- *Pelates quadrilineatus* (Bloch, 1790) M, SA	Hussain et al. (2003), Al-Dubakel &Abdullah (2006).	-
78- *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Vari (2001).	-
79- *Terapon puta* Cuvier, 1829 M, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (1999a, 2003), Jabir (2004), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Adday (2013), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (1994), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008) and Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Therapon*.

	(2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
80- *Terapon theraps* Cuvier, 1829 M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Ali (1993, 1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Al-Dubakel & Abdullah (2006), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Menon (1956), Mahdi (1962), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Ali (1995), Hussain et al. (2003), Al-Dubakel & Abdullah (2006) and Mohamed & Mutlak (2008) misspelled the generic name as *Therapon*.
Perciformes, Priacanthidae 81- *Priacanthus tayenus* Richardson, 1846 M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Adday (2013).	-
Perciformes, Apogonidae 82- *Apogonichthyoides nigripinnis* (Cuvier, 1828) M	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Coad (1991).	Reported as *Apogon thurstoni* Day, 1888.
83- *Apogonichthyoides taeniatus* (Cuvier, 1828) SA	Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
Jaydia ellioti (Day, 1875) SA	Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	Reported as *Apogon ellioti*. Not distributed in the Arabian Gulf. Available in the Indo-Pacific, East Africa to the southern Marshall Islands, north of Japan, south to the Arafura Sea and northwestern Australia. Also, reported from New Caledonia (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Ostorhinchus aureus (Lacepède, 1802) SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Reported as *Apogon aureus*. *Apogon fleurieu* (non Lacepède, 1802), listed by Carpenter et al. (1997), was a misspelled name for *O. aureus.* The real distribution is in Red Sea and Gulf of Oman, but it was not recorded from the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Perciformes, Sillaginidae 84- *Sillago arabica* McKay & McCarthy, 1989 M, MS, SA, SB	Al-Janae'e (2010), Taher (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2014a), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017), Abdullah et al. (2018).	Al-Janae'e (2010), Taher (2010) and Taher et al. (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Silago*.
85- *Sillago attenuata* McKay, 1985 M, SA, SB	Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	-
86- *Sillago sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) M, MS, SA, SB, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992),	-

	Hussain et al. (1993,1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (1995c), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1997, 1999a, d), Bannai (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Mohamed et al. (2003), Ali et al. (2004), Saleh (2004), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Taher (2010), Younis et al. (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b, 2013c), Taher et al. (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
Perciformes, Rachycentridae 87- *Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Menon (1956) reported this specis as *Apolectus niger*, put it in the family Stromateidae and also he used *R. canadus* in the same study. Khalaf (1961) and Mahdi (1962) reported it as *R. canadus* (L., 1766). The species is well known from Northern Arabian Gulf (Krupp & Müller, 1994; Krupp & Almarri, 1996; Bishop, 2003).
Perciformes, Echeneidae 88- *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758 M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Adday (2013).	-
Perciformes, Carangidae 89- *Alectis ciliaris* (Bloch, 1787)	Al-Faisal (2016), Al-Faisal et al. (2016).	-
90- *Alectis indica* (Rüppell, 1830) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Ataby (2012), Adday (2013), Al-Faisal (2016), Al-Faisal et al. (2016).	Menon (1956) and Ali (1993) reported this fish as *Alectis indicus*.
91- *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Menon (956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama	Menon (1956) reported it as *Atule kalla*. Khalaf (1961), Ali (1993) and Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b) listed it as *Caranx djedaba* (=*Alepes*

	(1989), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004c), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) Al-Ataby (2012), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Al-Faisal et al. (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Faisal (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016).	*djedaba*) and *C. kalla* Cuvier & Valenciennes. However, according to Froese & Pauly (2018), the latter is a synonym of the former. Hussain et al. (1988) and Hussain & Naama (1989) placed it within the genus *Atule*. Al-Hassan et al. (1989) misspelled the specific name as *adjdaba*. Mahdi (1962), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Hussain et al. (2003) and Mohamed et al. (2004c) reported it as *Caranx kalla*. The latter study misspelled the specific name as *calla*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2012) misspelled the specific name as *kala*.
92- *Alepes kleinii* (Bloch, 1793) M	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Ataby (2012), Al-Faisal et al. (2015), Al-Faisal (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Hussain et al. (1988) and Hussain & Naama (1989) recorded it as *Caranx para* Cuvier, 1833.
93- *Alepes melanoptera* (Swainson, 1839) M, SA	Smoth-Vaniz (1984), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Reported as *Caranx malam* (Beeker, 1851).
94- *Alepes vari* (Cuvier, 1833) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2013c), Al-Faisal et al. (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Al-Faisal (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
95- *Atropus atropos* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993, 1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Al-Ataby (2012), Al-Faisal (2016).	All, reported this species as *Atropus atropus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).
96- *Atule mate* (Cuvier, 1833) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Al-Ataby (2012), Al-Faisal (2016).	All studies except Al-Ataby (2012) considered it within the genus *Caranx*.
97- *Carangoides armatus* (Rüppell, 1830) M, SA	Al-Ataby (2012), Adday (2013), Al-Faisal (2016).	-
98- *Carangoides bajad* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Al-Ataby (2012), Al-Faisal (2016).	-
99- *Carangoides chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Al-Faisal (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Reported as *Caranx chrysophrys*.
100- *Carangoides coeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell, 1830) M	Smith-Vaniz (1984).	-
101- *Carangoides ferdau* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995).	Mohamed et al. (1995) misspelled the specific name as *ferado*.
102- *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Al-Daraji (1995), Adday (2013).	-

103- *Carangoides malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Al-Ataby (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2015), Al-Faisal (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962) and Hussain et al. (2003) reported this fish as *Caranx malabaricus*. Mahdi (1962) misspelled the specific name as *malaboricus*. Mohamed & Mutlak (2008) misspelled the specific name as *Caranx malabricus*.
Caranx melampygus Cuvier, 1833 M	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Caranx stellatus* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850 which is not found in the Arabian Gulf, but it is known from Gulf of Oman and Red Sea (Froese & Pauly, 2018; Jawad & Al-Mamry, 2018).
Caranx para (Cuvier, 1833) M, SA	Adday (2013).	See *Alepes kleinii* (Bloch, 1793).
104- *Caranx sexfasciatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962).	Mahdi (1962) misspelled the specific name as *sexfaciatus*.
105- *Caranx* sp. M	Ali (1993).	Unidetified species of *Caranx* was recorded by Ali (1993).
106- *Gnathodon speciosus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Al-Ataby (2012), Adday (2013), Al-Faisal (2016).	Mahdi (1971) misspelled the generic name as *Gnathanodon*.
107- *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758) M, SA, SB	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Ali & Hussain (1990), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Al-Ataby (2012), Al-Faisal (2016), Moravec et al. (2016).	-
108- *Naucrates ductor* (Linnaeus, 1758) M	Smith-Vaniz (1984).	-
109- *Parastromateus niger* (Bloch, 1795) M, SA	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Smith-Vaniz (1984), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013), Al-Faisal (2016), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	All studies except Khalaf (1961), Adday (2013), Yaseen (2016), Al-Faisal (2016) and Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b) recorded it as *Formio niger*. Mahdi (1962) reported it as *Stromateus niger*.
110- *Scomberoides commersonnianus* Lacepède, 1801 M, SA, SB	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (2003), Bannai (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Taher (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Faisal (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Ali (1993) reported it as *Caranx commersonnianus*. Mohamed et al. (1995) misspelled the specific name as *commersnnianus*. Hussain et al. (2003) and Mohamed & Qasim (2014a) misspelled the specific name as *commersonianus*.

111- *Scomberoides lysan* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Hussain et al. (1988).	Khalaf (1961) and Mahdi (1962) placed it within the genus *Chorinemus*.
112- *Scomberoides tol* (Cuvier, 1832) M, SB	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Resen et al. (2014), Al-Faisal (2016).	Resen et al. (2014) misspelled the specific name as *toll*.
113- *Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793) M, SA	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Faisal (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
114- *Selaroides leptolepis* (Cuvier, 1833) M, SA	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	It was recorded as *Caranx leptolepis*.
115- *Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829) M	Mahdi (1971), Al-Faisal (2016).	Reported as *Zonichthys nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829).
116- *Trachinotus baillonii* (Lacepède, 1801) M	Hussein & Jawad (2014), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
117- *Trachinotus blochii* (Lacepède, 1801) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993), Ali (1995), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Ali (1995) misspelled the scientific name as *Trachonotus blochi*.
118- *Trachinotus mookalee* Cuvier, 1832 M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2015), Al-Faisal (2016).	-
119- *Trachurus indicus* Nekrasov, 1966	Smith-Vaniz (1984).	-
Trachurus trachurus (Linnaeus, 1758) M, SA	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b).	Its distribution is in the eastern Atlantic and Middeterrean Sea (Froese & Pauly, 2018) and hence its record from Iraq was a misidentification.
120- *Uraspis helvola* (Forster, 1801) M, SA	Smith-Vaniz (1984), Al-Faisal (2016), Mohamed et al. (2017a).	-
121- *Uraspis uraspis* (Günther, 1860) M	Smith-Vaniz (1984).	-
Perciformes, Menidae 122- *Mene maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b).	Mahdi (1971) reported it as *Mene maculator*. Ali (1993) reported it as *Mene maculatus*.
Perciformes, Leiognathidae *Aurigequula fasciata* (Lacepède, 1803) B	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Reported as *Leiognathus fasciatus*, but *L. fasciatus* is known only from Gulf of Oman, Red Sea and East Africa to Samoa and Fiji, north to Japan, south to northeastern Australia (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
123- *Equulites elongatus* (Günther, 1874) M	Jawad & Hussein (2014).	-
124- *Equulites lineolatus* (Valenciennes, 1835) M, SA	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b).	Reported as *Leiognathus lineolatus*.
Eubleekeria splendens (Cuvier, 1829) M, MS, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Reported as *Leiognathus spelendens*. Kimura et al. (2005) established *L. splendens* complex which contained four species. Chakrabarty & Sparks

		(2008) removed *Eubleekeria* from synonym and subgenus of *Leignathus* and elevated *Eubleekeria* to the generic rank. The records of this species from western Indians Ocean came from misidentifications (Kimura et al., 2005; Froese & Pauly, 2018).
125- *Leiognathus equulus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SB,	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Resen et al. (2014).	Nader & Jawdat (1977) reported it as *Leiognathus equula* (Forsskål, 1775).
126- *Secutor insidiator* (Bloch, 1787) M, SA, SB	Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a), Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Reported as *Leiognathus* sp. by Khalaf (1961). Reexamination of Khalaf's specimen by Nader & Jawdat (1977) revealed that it belongs to *S. insidiator*.
127- *Photopectoralis bindus* (Valenciennes, 1835) M, MS, SA, SB	Mahdi (1971), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004c), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Taher (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Taher et al. (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Jawad et al. (2016a), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	All except Adday (2013), Younis et al. (2016), Jawad et al. (2016) and Mohamed et al. (2017b) reported it as *Leiognathus bindus*.
Perciformes, Lutjanidae 128- *Aprion virescens* Valenciennes, 1830 M	Allen (1985).	-
129- *Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier, 1828 M	Allen (1985).	-
130- *Etelis coruscans* Valenciennes, 1862 M	Russell et al. (2016).	-
131- *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Mahdi (1971), Allen (1985).	-
132- *Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Mahdi (1971), Allen (1985), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Lutjanus fulvus (Forster, 1801) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962).	Unknown from the Arabian Gulf (Carpenter et al. 1997; Froese & Pauly, 2018), although it was recorded from Gulf of Oman and the Red Sea.

133- *Lutjanus indicus* Allen, White & Erdmann, 2013 M	Ali (2016).	May be misidentified as *L. russellii* (Bleeker, 1849) by Adday (2013) and Ziyadi et al. (2018), as it is distributed out of the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
134- *Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch, 1792) M	Bannai et al. (2008).	-
135- *Lutjanus lutjanus* Bloch, 1790 M	Mahdi (1971), Allen (1985).	Reported as *Lutjanus lineolatus* (Rüppell, 1829).
136- *Lutjanus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Mahdi (1971).	-
137- *Lutjanus quinquelineatus* (Bloch, 1790) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Allen (1985), Adday (2013).	Reported as *L. kasmira* by Mahdi (1971).
138- *Lutjanus russellii* (Bleeker, 1849) M, SA	Adday (2013), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	After the discovering of a new species *L. indicus*, this species needs to be reassessed, preferably by utilising genetic analysis (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
139- *Lutjanus sanguineus* (Cuvier, 1828) M	Allen (1985).	-
140- *Pinjalo pinjalo* (Bleeker, 1850) M	Allen (1985).	-
141- *Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830) M	Allen (1985), Al-Hasson (2015).	-
142- *Pristipomoides multidens* (Day, 1871) M	FBIS (2017).	-
143- *Pristipomoides sieboldii* (Bleeker, 1855) M	Allen (1985).	-
Perciformes, Caesionidae 144- *Caesio lunaris* Cuvier, 1830 M	Carpenter (1988).	-
145- *Caesio varilineata* Carpenter, 1987 M	Carpenter (1988).	-
Perciformes, Lobotidae 146- *Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch, 1790) M	Personal collection of the senior author.	-
Perciformes, Gerreidae *Gerres filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829 M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Adday (2013).	Reported as *G. punctatus* Cuvier, 183. Recently, Iwatsuki et al. (2015) found all previous records of first long dorsal rayed *Gerres* spp. in the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea as belonging to *G. infasciatus* or *G. macracanthus*.
147- *Gerres infasciatus* Iwatsuki & Kimura, 1998 M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Adday (2013), Iwatsuki et al. (2015).	All studies except Iwatsuki et al. (2015) misidentified *Gerres punctatus* Cuvier, 1830 or *G. filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829 with *G. infasciatus*, due to the fact that *G. filamentosus* never occurred in the Middle East (Iwatsuki et al., 2015).
148- *Gerres limbatus* Cuvier, 1830 M, SA	Ali et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-

149- *Gerres longirostris* (Lacepède, 1801) M, SA	Adday (2013), Ali (2013b).	-
150- *Gerres macracanthus* Bleeker, 1854 M, SA	Iwatsuki et al. (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
151- *Gerres oyena* (Forsskål, 1775) SA	Mohamed et al. (2012b), Al-Dubakel (2016).	-
Perciformes, Haemulidae 152- *Diagramma pictum* (Thunberg, 1792) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Mahdi (1971) reported this fish as *Spilotichthys pictus* (Thunberg, 1792) according to Froese & Pauly (2018).
153- *Plectorhinchus pictus* (Tortonese, 1936) M	Mahdi (1971).	Misidentifiication as *P. cinctus* according to Carpenter et al. (1997).
Plectorhinchus schotaf (Forsskål, 1775) M	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Gaterin schotaf* (Forsskål, 1775), but it is not found in the Arabian Gulf. So, it may be misidentified with *P. sordidus* according to Carpenter et al. (1997).
154- *Plectorhinchus sordidus* (Klunzinger, 1870) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed et al. (2009), Jawad et al. (2014a), Al-Hasson (2015), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Misidentified as *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (non Forsskål, 1775).
155- *Pomadasys aheneus* McKay & Randall, 1995 M	Ali & Iwatsuki (2018).	-
156- *Pomadasys argenteus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1971), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989, 1992), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Yaseen (2016).	Khalaf (1961) and Mahdi (1971) reported it as *P. hasta* (Bloch, 1790). Mohamed & Qasim (2014a) misspelled the specific name as *argentius*.
Pomadasys argyreus (Valenciennes, 1833) M, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962).	It is distributed out of the Arabian Gulf, near Indian penisulla and norththern Australia (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Ali (2017) explained that Khalaf description of this species might be a misidentification with *P. kaakan.*
157- *Pomadasys kaakan* (Cuvier, 1830) M, SA	Ali (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
158- *Pomadasys maculatus* (Bloch, 1793) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Adday (2013).	Hussain & Naama (1989) used the specific name as *maculatum*.
159- *Pomadasys olivaceus* (Day, 1875) M	Jawad et al. (2014a), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
160- *Pomadasys punctulatus* (Rüppell, 1838) M	Jawad et al. (2014a).	-
161- *Pomadasys stridens* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1971), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Adday (2013), Al-Lammy & Taher	Jasim (2003) reported it as *Rhonciscus stridens* Forsskål, 1775. Jasim et al. (2007) misspelled the

	(2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	generic name as *Phonciseus*.
Perciformes, Sparidae 162- *Acanthopagrus arabicus* Iwatsuki, 2013 E, M, SA, SB	Adday (2013), A.H.J. Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Al-Faiz (2015), Al-Hasson (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Taher et al. (2016), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018), Ali et al. (2018).	A.H.J. Abdullah (2015) misspelled the specific name as *arabicuc*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2015) misspelled the specific name as *arabicas*.
163- *Acanthopagrus berda* (Forsskål, 1775) M, MS, SA, SB, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1999b), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b, 2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Mahdi (1962) reprted this species as *Sparus berda* Forsskål, 1775. Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the generic name as *Acanthopagrud*.
164-*Acanthopagrus bifasciatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Al-Hasson (2015), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Acanthopagrus catenula (Lacepède, 1801) M	Al-Badri & Jawad (2014).	This is a questionable record from the Gulf according to Froese & Pauly (2018).
165-*Acanthopagrus sheim* Iwatsuki, 2013 M	Ali et al. (2018).	-
Acanthopagrus sp. M, MS, SA, SB,	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1987, 1988), Hussain & Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Al-Hassan (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Al-Daham et al. (1993), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1999a), Adday (2001), Hussain et al. (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Mohamed et al. (2005a, 2006), Jasim et al. (2007), Ali (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Resean et al. (2008), Hussain et	According to Iwatsuki (2013), *Acanthopagrus latus* (Houttuyn, 1782) reported in the Arabian Gulf region is considered as a misidentification with either *A. arabicus* Iwatsuki, 2013 or *A. sheim* Iwatsuki, 2013 or both species. All Iraqi litreture, except Adday (2013) and Younis et al. (2016) reported it as *Acanthopagrus latus*. Adday (2013) reported it as *A. arabicus*. Younis et al. (2016) reported it as *Acanthopagrus* sp.

	al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2009), Al-Janae'e (2010), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Mohamed et al. (2010b), Taher (2010), Younis et al. (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Moravec et al. (2012), Najim et al. (2012), Jassim (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016).	
166- *Argyrops spinifer* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1962, 1971), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Al-Hasson (2015), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Mahdi (1962) reported it as *Sparus spinifer* Forsskal, 1775.
167- *Crenidens crenidens* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
Crenidens cuvieri Day, 1878	Mahdi (1971).	Three valid species are so far known within the genus *Crenidens*. These are *Crenidens crenidens* (Forsskål, 1775), *Crenidens indicus* Day, 1873 and *Crenidens macracanthus* Günther, 1874 according to Iwatsuki & Maclaine (2013).
168- *Diplodus kotschyi* (Steindachner, 1876) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1971), Bauchot & Smith (1984), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Adday (2013).	Mahdi (1971) and Ali (1993) reported this species as *Diplodus noct* (Valenciennes, 1830), while all recent studies reported it as *D. sargus kotschy.*
169- *Rhabdosargus haffara* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Adday (2013), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
170- *Rhabdosargus sarba* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Mohamed et al. (2001b) recorded it as *Sparus sarba* Forsskål, 1775.
171- *Sparidentex belayewi* (Misra in Hora & Misra, 1943) M, SA	Hora & Misra (1943), Mahdi (1962).	Reported as *Petrus belayewi* Misra in Hora & Misra, 1943.
172- *Sparidentex hasta* (Valenciennes, 1830) M, MS, SA, SB, U	Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988, 1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (1999b), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed et al. (2009), Al-Janae'e (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al.	Some researchers reported this fish as *Acanthopagrus cuvieri* (e.g. Al-Dubaikel, 1986; Al-Daham & Yousif, 1990). Jasim et al. (2007) misspelled the generic name as *Sparidenttex*.

	(2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b, 2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Al-Faiz et al. (2016), Taher et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	
Perciformes, Lethrinidae 173- *Lethrinus borbonicus* Valenciennes, 1830 M	Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
174- *Lethrinus lentjan* (Lacepède, 1802) M	Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
175- *Lethrinus microdon* Valenciennes, 1830 M	Carpenter & Allen (1989).	-
176- *Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Ali & Hussain (1990), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010, 2011), Adday (2013), Uyeno & Ali (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Perciformes, Nemipteridae 177- *Nemipterus bipunctatus* (Valencinnes, 1830) M, SA	Menon (1956), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Menon (1956) reported this fish as *N. bleekeri*.
178- *Nemipterus japonicus* (Bloch, 1791) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Venmathi Maran et al. (2014a, c), Amin et al. (2018a).	-
179- *Nemipterus peronii* (Valenciennes, 1830) M, SA	Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013).	Hussain et al. (2003) and Mohamed & Mutlak (2008) reported it as *Nemipterus tolu* Valenciennes, 1830.
180- *Nemipterus zysron* (Bleeker, 1856) M	Jawad & Al-Badri (2014).	-
181- *Parascolopsis aspinosa* (Rao & Rao, 1981) M	Russell (1990).	-
182- *Parascolopsis eriomma* (Jordan & Richardson, 1909) M	Jawad & Al-Badri (2014).	-
Scolopsis aurata (Park, 1797) M	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Scolopsis personatus* Cuvier, 1830.
183- *Scolopsis bimaculatus* Rüppell, 1828 M, SA	Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993, 1995), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a).	Reported as *Scolopsis phaeops* Bennett, 1832.
184- *Scolopsis ghanam* (Forsskål, 1775)	Russell (1990).	-
185- *Scolopsis taeniata* (Cuvier, 1830) M, SA	Russell (1990), Adday (2013), Mohamed &	-

	Abood (2017a, b).	
186- *Scolopsis vosmeri* (Bloch, 1792) M	Russell (1990).	-
Perciformes, Sciaenidae 187- *Argyrosomus amoyensis* (Bleeker, 1863) M	Coad (1991).	-
188- *Argyrosomus heinii* (Steindachner, 1902) M	Jawad (2015).	-
189- *Atractoscion aequidens* (Cuvier, 1830) M	Jawad (2015).	-
190- *Atrobucca nibe* (Jordan & Thompson, 1911) M	Hussein & Jawad (2014).	-
191- *Johnius belangerii* (Cuvier, 1830) M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Yousif & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussein & Mahdi (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a), Hussein & Mahdi (2001a, b), T.S. Ali (2001), Ali et al. (2001c), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2002a, b, c), Ali et al. (2002c), Bannai (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Hussain et al. (2007), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Taher (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013a), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Taher et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Shamary et al. (2011) and Mohamed et al. (2014) misspelled the specific name as *belengerii*. Hussein & Mahdi (2001b) misspelled the specific name as *belengeri*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2012) misspelled the specific name as *belungeri*. Jasim et al. (2007) misspelled the specific name as *belegerii*.
192- *Johnius borneensis* (Bleeker, 1851) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013).	Reported as *J. vogleri* (Bleeker, 1853). Mohamed et al. (2012b) misspelled the specific name as *vogeri*.
Johnius carutta Bloch, 1793 M, SA	Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Ali & Hussain (1990).	Its distribution is being in the Indiand Ocean: Pakistan eastward to the west coast of the Malay peninsula (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Coad (1991) put this species as uncertain presence in the Tigris-

		Euphratis basin.
193- *Johnius dussumieri* (Cuvier, 1830) M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989, 1992), Yousif & Naama (1992), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Daraji (1995), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Ali (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussien & Mahdi (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Hussien & Mahdi (2000), T.S. Ali (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2002b, c), Ali et al. (2002a), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004c), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013a, b, c), Moravec & Ali (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Taher et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	All except Adday (2013), Moravec & Ali (2013), Mohamed et al. (2015) and Younis et al. (2016) reported it as *Johnius sina*. Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961) and Mahdi (1962) reported it as *Pseudosciaena sina*. Some studies used *Johnieops* as the generic name. Hussain et al. (1994a) misspelled the generic name as *Jhonius*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) misspelled the old generic name (*Johniops*) as *Johieops*.
Johnius elongatus Lal Mohan, 1976 M	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain et al. (1994a).	Reported as *Johnius elongata* Mohan, 1976. Unknown from the Arabian Gulf (Carpenter et al., 1997). Its distribution is being in Western Indian Ocean: West coast of India and Sri Lanka (Froese & Pauly, 2018) and northern Indian Ocean (Eschmeyer et al., 2018).
194- *Johnius majan* Iwatsuki, Jawad & Al-Mamry, 2012 M	Jawad (2015).	-
Johnius trewavasae Sasaki, 1992 M, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961).	Reported as *Johnius osseus* (non Day, 1876), but it is known only from Western Pacific: China, Taiwan, Sigapore and Hong Kong (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
195- *Johnius* sp. M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2013a), Al-Dubakel (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
Nibea maculata (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995).	Reported as *Johnius maculatus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 from coasts of India and Sri

		Lanka, probably extending to Thailand and Malaysia, but unknown from the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Nibea soldado (Lacepède, 1802) M, SB	Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990).	Reported as *Wak soldad*, but its distribution is out of the Arabian Gulf, in Indo-West Pacific: India east to Philippines, south to Queensland, Australia (Eschmeyer et al., 2018; Froese & Pauly, 2018).
196- *Otolithes ruber* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Ahmed & Al-Mukhtar (1982), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali et al. (1993), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1994), Al-Daraji (1995), Ali (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Mohamed et al. (1998), Hantoush et al. (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Hantoush et al. (2001), T.S. Ali (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2002b, c), Ali et al. (2002b), Bannai (2002), Hussain et al. (2003), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Ali (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Resean et al. (2010), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Moravec & Ali (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Hora & Misra (1943), Khalaf (1961), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976) and Hussain & Naama (1992) misspelled the generic name as *Otolithus*. Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012) and Al-Dubakel (2016) misspelled the specific name as *rubber*. Hussain et al. (1989) and Ali & Hussain (1990), recorded two species of the genus *Otolithes*: *Otolithes ruber* and *O. argenteus*, but the latter is a synonym of the former (Carpenter et al., 1997, Froese & Pauly, 2018). Al-Dubaikel (1986) and Al-Daham & Yousif (1990) used the synonym name (*O. argenteus*).
197- *Pennahia anea* (Bloch, 1793) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Hassan & Na'ama (1988), Hussain et al. (1989), Mohamed et al. (2005a), Adday (2013), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Reported as *Johnius pseudosciaena* by Khalaf (1961), *Psedosciaena aneus* by Menon (1956) and Mahdi (1962) and *Johnius aneus* by Al-Hassan & Naa'ma (1988) and Mohamed et al. (2005a).
Pennahia argentata (Houttuyn, 1782) M	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Reported as *Johnius argentatus*. The real distribution being in Northwest Pacific: Japan, China and Korea (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
198- *Protonibea diacanthus* (Lacepède, 1802) M, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain & Naama	Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the generic and specific names as *Protoniba alicanthus*. Nader &

	(1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013).	Jawdat (1977) reported it as *Johnius diacanthus* (Lacepéde, 1802). Hussain et al. (1999a) misspelled the specific name as *dicanthus*.
Perciformes, Polynemidae 199- *Eleutheronema tetradactylum* (Shaw, 1804) M, MS, SA, SB, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Khalaf (1961), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Saleem et al. (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Ali (2008), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Hora & Misra (1943) and Khalaf (1961) reported this fish as *Polydactylus tetradactylus*. Hussain & Naama (1989) misspelled the specific name as *tetraadactylum*. Ali et al. (1998) and Ali (2008) misspelled the generic name as *Elutheronema*. Al-Shamary et al. (2011) and Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Eluotheronmema*.
200- *Polydactylus sextarius* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (2001), Hussein et al. (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussein et al. (2002a), Mohamed et al. (2002b), Hussain et al. (2003), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Adday (2013), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
Percifirmes, Mullidae *Upeneus asymmetricus* Lachner, 1954 M	Hussain et al. (1988).	According to Froese & Pauly (2018), the existence of this species in Iraq is questionable.

201- *Upeneus doriae* (Günther, 1869) M, SA, SB	Nader & Jawdat (1977), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Ali et al. (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Ali (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali et al. (1998), Mohamed & Saleh (2000), T.S. Ali (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali (2002b, c), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Ali et al. (2004), Mohamed et al. (2004a, b), Hussain et al. (2007), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed & Resean (2010), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Carpenter et al. (1997) thought that the records of *Upeneus sulphureus* Cuvier 1829 in the Arabian Gulf was resulting from misidentification with *U. doriae*. Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (2001b) reported it as *U. sulphureus*. Jasim (2003) misspelled the specific name as *suphurus*. Hussain et al. (1994a), Mohamed et al. (2001b) and Ali (2002b, c) misspelled the specific name as *sulphurus*, Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) misspelled the specific name as *sulphurens*. Mohamed & Saleh (2000) misspelled the specific name as *sulphreus*. All Iraqi records, except Younis et al. (2016), misidentified it with *U. doriae*.
Upeneus japonicus (Houttuyn, 1782) SA, SB	Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	It was misidentified with *Upeneus bensasi* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843 and *Upeneus japonicus*, while the species is being restricted to Japanese waters.
202- *Upeneus sundaicus* (Bleeker, 1855) SA	Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	-
203- *Upeneus tragula* Richardson, 1846 M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Yaseen (2016).	-
204- *Upeneus vittatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Mahdi (1971), Hussain et al. (1988).	Hussain et al. (1988) misspelled the specific name as *vitatus*.
Perciformes, Drepanidae 205- *Drepane longimana* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA	Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Adday (2013).	-
206- *Drepane punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Ali (2008), Adday (2013), Al-Hasson (2015).	-
Perciformes, Chaetodontidae 207- *Heniochus acuminatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) M, SB	Mahdi (1971), Steene (1978), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Jawad et al. (2014c).	-
Perciformes, Pomacanthidae *Pomacanthus imperator* (Bloch, 1787) M	Mohamed et al. (2001b).	The distribution of this fish is out of the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018). Mohamed et al. (2001b) placed this species in the family Chaetodontidae. Apparently, the authors may misidentified it with juvenile of *P. maculosus* (see

		Carpenter et al., 1997).
208- *Pomacanthus maculosus* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA	Adday (2013), Jawad et al. (2014c), Li et al. (2016), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Perciformes, Cepolidae *Acanthocepola abbreviata* (Valenciennes, 1835) M, SA	Vanmathi Maran et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Not found in the Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018). It is a misidentification with the gobiid fish *Trypauchen vagina.*
Perciformes, Labridae 209- *Bodianus macrognathos* (Morris, 1974) M	Jawad & Al-Badri (2015).	-
210- *Cheilinus lunulatus* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Jawad & Hussein (2014).	-
211- *Coris nigrotaenia* Mee & Hare, 1995 M	Jawad & Al-Badri (2015).	-
212- *Thalassoma lunare* (Linnaeus, 1758) M	Mahdi (1971).	-
Perciformes, Scaridae 213- *Scarus ghobban* Forsskål, 1775 M, SA, SB	Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	-
Perciformes, Pinguipedidae *Parapercis nebulosa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) M	Mahdi (1971).	Misidentification with *Parapercis robinsoni* Fowler, 1929 according to Randall (2001) and Froese & Pauly (2018).
214- *Parapercis robinsoni* Fowler, 1929 M	Mahdi (1971).	Misidentification as *Parapercis nebulosa*. Records from the western Indian Ocean are misidentifications of *Parapercis robinsoni* according to Randall (2001) and Froese & Pauly (2018).
Perciformes, Gobiidae 215- *Acentrogobius dayi* Koumans, 1941 M, MS, S, SB	Khalaf (1961), Ziyadi et al. (2015), Jawad et al. (2016b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	-
216- *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüppell, 1830) E, M, MS, SA, SB	Al-Hassan & Naama (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain et al. (1994a, 1995c), Hussain et al. (1997, 1999c), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2009, 2010a), Younis et al. (2010), Adday & Ali (2011), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday	Taher et al. (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Bothygobius*.

	(2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	
Boleophthalmus boddarti (Pallas, 1770)	Al-Noor (1994), Hussain et al. (1999b), Jasim (2003), Al-Shamary et al. (2011).	See *Boleophthalmus dussumieri*.
217- *Boleophthalmus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1837 M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Al-Noor (1994), Hussain et al. (1999b), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2009), Taher (2010), Adday & Ali (2011), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b, 2013c, 2014a, b), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017), Abdullah et al. (2018).	Al-Noor (1994), Hussain et al. (1999b), Jasim (2003) and Al-Shamary et al. (2011) misidentified *B. dussumieri* with *B. boddarti*, as the latter species does not occur in the Arabian Gulf (Murdy, 1989). Mohamed et al. (2014) misidentified it as *Periophthalmus dussumieri*. Jasim et al. (2007) misidentified and misspelled the synonym name as *B. doddarti.*
218- *Cryptocentrus lutheri* Klausewitz, 1960 M	Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a).	-
219- *Cryptocentrus filifer* (Valenciennes, 1837) M	Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain & Naama (1989).	-
Oplopomus oplopomus (Valenciennes, 1837) SA	Jasim et al. (2007).	Jasim et al. (2007) misspelled it as *Optopomus optopomus*. It is known only from the Red Sea and Gulf of Oman. Unknown from Arabian Gulf (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Paratrypauchen microcephalus (Bleeker, 1860) SB	Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990).	Reported as *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus*, but the real distribution of this fish is being in Eastern Africa and East southern Asia (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Periophthalmus barbarus (Linnaeus, 1766) M, SA, SB	Mahdi (1971), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain et al. (1989, 1995c, 1997).	Reported as *Periophthalmus koelreuteri* (Pallas, 1770). This species is not found in the Arabian Gulf (Murdy, 1989). The distribution of this species is in western Africa and in the south of the Red Sea (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
220- *Periophthalmus waltoni* Koumans, 1941 M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Noor (1994), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain	Taher et al. (2011) misspelled the generic name as *Boleophthalmus*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2011) misspelled both the generic and specific name as

	et al. (1999b), Al-Daham & Al-Noor (2000), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Younis et al. (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Resen et al. (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	*Priophthalmus waltooni*.
221- *Pseudapocryptes dentatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Sarker et al. (1980), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961) and Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976) reported it under the genus *Boleophtalmus*. Hussain et al. (1999a) placed it within the genus *Periophthalmus*. Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989) misspelled the generic name as *Pseudopocryptes*, Hussain & Younis (1997) misspelled the generic name as *Pseudoapocyptes*, while Mohamed et al. (1995) misspelled the generic name as *Pseudapocrypteus*.
222- *Rhinogobius brunneus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) M	Al-Hassan & Miller (1987).	It is considered as an invasive species that may have been introduced via ballast water (Al-Hassan & Miller, 1987).
223- *Scartelaos tenuis* (Day, 1876) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain et al. (1999b), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Mahdi (1962) reported it under the genus *Boleophthalmus*.
224- *Trypauchen vagina* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Hussain et al. (1988), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Yaseen (2016), Al-Daraji et al. (2017).	All, except Yaseen (2016) and Al-Daraji et al. (2017) placed it within the family Trypauchenidae.
Perciformes, Ephippidae 225- *Ephippus orbis* (Bloch, 1787) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013), Al-Hasson (2015).	-
226- *Platax orbicularis* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Al-Hasson (2015), Resen (2016).	-
227- *Platax teira* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1971), Adday (2013), Jawad & Bannai (2014), Al-Hasson (2015), Smales et al. (2016), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Khalaf (1961) reported it as *Platax pinnatus* (non Linnaeus, 1758).
Perciformes, Scatophagidae 228- *Scatophagus argus* (Linnaeus, 1766) M, SA, SB,	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri &	Yaseen (2016) misspelled the generic name as

MS	Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2009), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Younis et al. (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014a), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	*Sceatophagus*.
Perciformes, Siganidae 229- *Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989, 1992), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	All studies except Adday (2013), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b) and Ziyadi et al. (2018) reported this fish as *Siganus oramin* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801). Mohamed & Mutlak (2008) misspelled the generic name as *Sigranus*.
Siganus oramin (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Mahdi (1971), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain & Naama (1992), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	See *Siganus canaliculatus*.
Perciformes, Acanthuridae 230- *Acanthurus sohal* (Forsskål, 1775) M, SA, SB	Abed (2010), Adday (2013), Abdullah et al. (2018).	-
Ctenochaetus strigosus (Bennett, 1828) M, MS, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Endemic to the Hawaiian Islands and Johnston Island, Western Central Pacific: Australia, and Yemen (Froese & Pauly, 2018).

231- *Zebrasoma xanthurum* (Blyth, 1852) M	Al-Badri & Jawad (2014).	-
Perciformes, Sphyraenidae *Sphyraena chrysotaenia* Klunzinger, 1884 SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Endemic to Eastern Africa, east and south of India, but not found in the Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
232- *Sphyraena flavicauda* Rüppell, 1838 M, SA	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Sphyraena langsar* Bleeker, 1855.
233- *Sphyraena forsteri* Cuvier, 1829 M, SA	Ali (2008), Adday (2013).	-
234- *Sphyraena jello* Cuvier, 1829 M	Mahdi (1971), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ali (2008).	-
235- *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, 1829 M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Adday (2013), Al-Hasson (2015), Yaseen (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Mahdi (1962) misspelled the specific name as *obtusus*.
236- *Sphyraena putnamiae* Jordan & Seale, 1905 M, SA	Adday (2013), Al-Hasson (2015), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Perciformes, Trichiuridae 237- *Eupleurogrammus glossodon* (Bleeker, 1860) M, SA, SB	Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2012), Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016).	Younis & Al-Shamary (2012) misspelled the specific name as *glossodo*.
238- *Eupleurogrammus muticus* (Gray, 1831) M, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Yaseen (2016).	-
239- *Trichiurus auriga* Klunzinger, 1884	Nakamura & Parin (1993).	-
240- *Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758 M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1994a), Mohamed et al. (2001b, 2004c), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Adday (2013), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016).	Reported as *T. haumela* and some studies used both *T. haumela* and *T. trichiurus* as distinct species, but the latter state may confused with other hairtail fishes in the region, e.g. *Eupleurogrammus* spp. Mohamed et al. (2004c) misspelled the generic name as *Trichura*. Ali (1993) misspelled the generic name as *Trichurus*.
Trichiurus trichiurus SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b).	No such scientific name is currently found.
Perciformes, Scombridae 241- *Auxis rochei* (Risso, 1810) M	Collette & Nauen (1983).	-
242- *Auxis thazard* (Lacepède, 1800) M, SA, SB	Mahdi (1971), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Hussain & Younis (1997) misspelled the specific name as *thazared*.
243- *Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1849) M, SA	Mahdi (1971).	-
244- *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816) M, SA	Khalaf (1961), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b),	Reported under the genus *Scomber*. Mohamed &

	Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Abood (2017a, b) erroneously put it within the family Carangidae.
245- *Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepède, 1800) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016).	Menon (1956) misspelled the specific name as *commersoni*.
246- *Scomberomorus guttatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali (1993), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Bannai (2002), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Mahdi (1962) reported it as *Cybium guttatum*. Bannai (2002) errorneosely used the scientific name of Dhellaa *S. commersonnianus* for the local name khebat *S. guttatus*.
Perciformes, Istiophoridae 247- *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792) M	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Reported as *Istiophorus gladius*.
Perciformes, Stromateidae 248- *Pampus argenteus* (Euphrasen, 1788) M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Hussain et al. (1988), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed & Ali (1997), Ali et al. (1998, 2000), T.S. Ali (2001), Ali (2002b, c), Bannai et al. (2008), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Younis & Al-Shamary (2015) misspelled the specific name as *argentetus*.
Pampus chinensis (Euphrasen, 1788) M, MS, SA	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976).	Recorded as *Chondroplites chinensis*, but the distribution in the western Indian Ocean is not confirmed yet (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Mugiliformes, Mugilidae 249- *Ellochelon vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976).	Reported as *Liza vaigiensis* by Mahdi (1971) and under the genus *Mugil* by Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976). Coad (2018) considered it as questionable record in the fresh water of Iraq.
250- *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Abood (2010), Amin et al. (2018b).	The DNA analysis of this complex species revealed that it has more than one species and recently confirmed that this species occurs in the Gulf off the Iranian waters (Durand, Pers. comm., 2017).
251- *Osteomugil cunnesius* (Valenciennes, 1836) M	Jawad (2015).	-
252- *Osteomugil seheli* (Forsskål, 1775) M	Mahdi (1971).	Reported as *Valamugil seheli*. Eschmeyer et al. (2018) and Froese & Pauly (2018) placed it within the genus *Moolgrada*.

253- *Osteomugil speigleri* (Bleeker, 1858) M, SA, SB	Abood (2010), Kritsky et al. (2013a, b), Mohamed et al. (2016a), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Abood (2010) and Kritsky et al. (2013a, b) reported it as *Valamugil speigleri* (Bleeker, 1858). Froese & Pauly (2018) still placed it within the genus *Valamugil*, while Eschmeyer et al. (2018) put it in the *Moolgarda*. However, we followed Durand et al. (2012), Durand (2016) and Xia et al. (2016) who confirmed that all *Valamugil* in the Indopacific area must be placed within the genus *Osteomugil*.
Paramugil parmatus (Cantor, 1849) SA, U	Hora & Misra (1943), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976).	Reported as *Mugil oligolepis*. The real distribution is in the Western Pacific: northern South China Sea, southward to Indonesia and New Guinea (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
254- *Planiliza carinata* (Valenciennes, 1836) M, MS, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Younis (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1999a, d), Hussein et al. (2002b), Ahmed & Hussain (2003), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007), Abood (2010), Younis et al. (2010), Hashim et al. (2011), Kritsky et al. (2013a, b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, 2017b), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b).	Repoeted as *Liza carinata*. According to Carpenter et al. (1997), all *L. carinata* reported in the Gulf are considered as a misidentification with *L. klunzingeri*, but Abood (2010) found only three specimens of *L. carinata* during his extensive study on marine and brackish waters of Iraq beside many spcimens of *L. klunzingeri*. Kritsky et al. (2013a, b) found 13 specimens of *L. carinata* (=*Planiliza carinata*) with school of *L. klunzingeri* in Shatt Al-Basrah canal. All records, except Mohamed et al. (2017b) had reported it as *L. carinata,* The four last references reported the presently valid name.
254- *Planiliza klunzingeri* (Day, 1888) E, M, MS, SA, SB	Hussain et al. (2009), Abood (2010), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Taher (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Adday (2013), Kritsky et al. (2013a, b), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), A.H.J Abdullah (2015), Amin et al. (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Moravec et al. (2016), Taher et al. (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed	Reported within the genus *Liza*, except Younis et al. (2016), Taher et al. (2016) and Mohamed et al. (2017) who placed it within *Planiliza*. Al-Shamary et al. (2011) misspelled the specific name as *klunzngeri*. The confusion in the identification between *P. klunzingeri* and *P. carinata* might be found in old litreture. Hence, the records of *P. carinata* before Carpenter et al. (1997)'s study may belong to *L. klunzingeri* or mixed with two species. Abood (2010) found only seven secimens of *P. carinata* with many *P. klunzingeri*. Kritsky et

	& Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	al. (2013a, b) found *P. carinata* beside *L. klunzingeri* (=*P. klunzingeri*) and *Valamugil spegleri* (=*Osteimugil speigleri*) from Shatt Al-Basrah canal.
256- *Planiliza macrolepis* (Smith, 1846) M, SA, SB	Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Al-Daraji (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Jasim (2003), Jasim et al. (2007).	Reported under the genus *Mugil* or *Liza* which are not known from Arabian Gulf (Carpenter et al., 1997; Froese & Pauly, 2018). Very recently, it was recorded in the Iranian waters of the Arabian Gulf (Durand, Pers. Comm. 2017).
257- *Planiliza subviridis* (Valencinnes, 1836) E, M, MS, SA, SB, T	Al-Nasiri &Shamsul Hoda (1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Hassan & Mahdi (1987), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Al-Hassan & Al-Seyab (1992), Hussain & Naama (1992), Hussain et al. (1994a), Jabir & Al-Hisnawi (1994), Naama et al. (1992), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Al-Daraji (1995), Hussain et al. (1995c), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Ali et al. (1999), Hantoush et al. (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Amado et al. (2001), Hantoush et al. (2001), Bannai (2002), Hussein et al. (2002b), Ahmed & Hussain (2003), Jasim (2003), Ali et al. (2004), Mohamed et al. (2005a), Hussain & Ali (2006), Mohamed et al. (2006), Jasim et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2009), Abood (2010), Al-Janae'e (2010), Mohamed et al. (2010a), Taher (2010), Younis et al. (2010), Al-Shamary et al. (2011), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Najim et al. (2012), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Adday (2013), Kritsky et al. (2013a, b), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Mohamed et al. (2014a, b), Resen et al. (2014), A.H.J Abdullah (2015), S.A. Abdullah (2015), Mohamed et al. (2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Taher et al. (2016),	Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976) and Hussain et al. (1989) recorded it as *Mugil dussumiri*. Al-Hassan & Mahdi (1987) reported it as *Liza dussumieri*. All the rest studies, except Younis et al. (2016) and Taher et al. (2016) reported it as *Liza subviridis*. Adday (2013), Kritsky et al. (2013a, b) and Al-Dubakel (2016) reported it as *Chelon subviridis*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2012) misspelled the specific name as *subvirius*. Younis et al. (2016) used the present taxonomical status (*P. subviridis*).

	Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Abdullah (2017), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018).	
Pleuronectiformes, Psettodidae 258- *Psettodes erumei* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA	Mahdi (1962), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Mahdi (1962) misspelled the generic name as *Psittodis*.
Pleuronectiformes, Bothidae 259- *Bothus pantherinus* (Rüppell, 1830) M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b), Mohamed & Qasim (2014a), Jawad & Al-Badri (2015), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
Pleuronectiformes, Paralichthidae 260- *Pseudorhombus arsius* (Hamilton, 1822) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed (1997), Hussain et al. (1999a), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed et al. (2004c), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed et al. (2010c), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015).	Hussain et al. (1999a) misspelled the specific name as *aursius*.
261- *Pseudorhombus elevatus* Ogilby, 1912 M	Nielsen (1984).	-
262- *Pseudorhombus javanicus* (Bleeker, 1853) M, SA	Adday (2013).	Adday (2013) misspelled the generic name as *Pseudorhambus*.
Pleuronectiformes, Soleidae 263- *Brachirus orientalis* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, MS, SA, SB	Misra (1947), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1975a, 1976), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Hussain et al. (1989), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali et al. (2004), Ali (2008), Bannai (2008), Hussain et al. (2009), Mohamed et al.	All studies, except Al-Dubaikel (1986), Ali (2008), Taher et al. (2011), Mohamed et al. (2013c), Moravec & Ali (2014), Moravec et al. (2016) and Mohamed et al. (2017b) reported it within the genera *Synoptera* or *Euryglossa*. Ali & Hussain (1990) misspelled the generic name as *Brachiurus*. Younis & Al-Shamary (2011, 2015) misspelled the specific name as *orientalius*.

	(2009), Al-Janae'e (2010), Taher et al. (2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Younis & Al-Shamary (2012), Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2014a, b), Moravec & Ali (2014), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed et al. 2015), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Al-Dubakel (2016), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Mohamed et al. (2017b), Abdullah et al. (2018), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
264- *Pardachirus marmoratus* (Lacepède, 1802) M	Heemstra & Gon (1986).	-
Pegusa nasuta (Pallas, 1814) M, SA	Hussain & Younis (1997), Hussain et al. (1999b), Mohamed et al. (2001b).	Reported as *Solea bleekeri* Boulenger, 1898, but its distribution is in Northern Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Sea of Azov (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
265- *Solea elongata* Day, 1877 M, SA, SB	Mahdi (1962), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed et al. (2008), Taher et al. (2011), Adday (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b).	Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b) misspelled the generic name as *elongate*.
Solea heinii Steindachner, 1903 M, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Known from Yemen, Pakistan and India (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
266- *Solea stanalandi* Randall & McCarthy, 1989 SA	Yaseen (2016).	-
267- *Zebrias quagga* (Kaup, 1858) M	Menon (1984).	-
268- *Zebrias synapturoides* (Jenkins, 1910) SA	Mohamed et al. (2001b), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008).	-
Pleuronectiformes, Cynoglossidae 269- *Cynoglossus arel* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Mahdi (1971), Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985), Hussain et al. (1988), Al-Hassan et al. (1989), Hussain & Naama (1989), Naama (1989), Ali & Hussain (1990), Hussain & Naama (1992), Ali (1993), Hussain et al. (1993, 1994a), Al-Badri et al. (1995), Mohamed et al. (1995), Hussain & Younis (1997), Mohamed (1997), Ali et al. (1998), Al-Daham & Mohamed (1999), Hussain et al. (1999a, b), T.S. Ali (2001), Mohamed et al. (2001b), Ali et al. (2002b, c), Mohamed et al.	Hussain & Naama (1989) misspelled the specific name as *areal*. Al-Hassan & Hussain (1985) reported two species of the genus *Cynoglossus*; *C. arel* and *C. macrolepidotus* (Bleeker, 1801), but the latter is a synonym of the former. Mahdi (1971) reported it as *C. macrolepidotus*. Ali & Hussain (1990) reported it as *C. macrolepidotus*.

	(2002a), Hussain et al. (2003), Ali et al. (2004), Hussain et al. (2007), Mohamed et al. (2007), Ali (2008), Al-Salim & Ali (2010, 2011), Younis & Al-Shamary (2011), Ali & Al-Salim (2012), Mohamed et al. (2012b), Ali & Al-Salim (2013), Uyeno & Ali (2013), Resen et al. (2014), Younis & Al-Shamary (2015), Yaseen (2016), Younis et al. (2016), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
270- *Cynoglossus bilineatus* (Lacepède, 1802) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Al-Dubakel (2016).	-
Cynoglossus lingua Hamilton, 1822 M, SA, SB	Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Al-Nasiri & Shamsul Hoda (1976), Al-Dubaikel (1986), Al-Daham & Yousif (1990).	*C. lingua* is not distributed in the Arabian Gulf but in Africa and some places in Asia (Froese & Pauly, 2018).
Cynoglossus sealarki Regan, 1908 M, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961).	Known from Red Sea and never distributed in the Arabian Gulf (Eschmeyer et al., 2018).
Tetradontiformes, Triacanthidae 271- *Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer* (Cantor, 1849) M, SA	Hussain et al. (1988), Hussain & Naama (1989), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Adday (2013).	-
272- *Triacanthus biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1786) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Mahdi (1962), Ali & Hussain (1990), Ali (1993), Ali et al. (1993), 1995), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001), Hussain et al. (2003), Mohamed & Mutlak (2008), Mohamed & Abood (2017a, b), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	Menon (1956) and Khalaf (1961) recorded it as *Triacanthus brevirostris* Temminck & Schlegel, 1850. Mahdi (1962) reported it as *Triacanthus indicus* Regan, 1903.
Tetradontiformes, Balistidae 273- *Abalistes stellaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M	Hutchins (1984).	-
274- *Abalistes stellatus* (Anonymous, 1798) M, SA	Mahdi (1971), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Adday (2013).	Mahdi (1971) and Ali (1993) reported it as *Abalistes srellaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).
Tetradontiformes, Ostraciidae 275- *Ostracion cubicus* Linnaeus, 1758 M, SA	Nader & Jawdat (1977).	Reported as *Ostracion tuberculatus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Tetradontiformes, Tetradontidae 276- *Arothron stellatus* (Anonymous, 1798) M, SB	Abed et al. (2013), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	-
277- *Chelonodon patoca* (Hamilton, 1822) M	Mahdi (1971).	-
278- *Lagocephalus guentheri* Miranda Ribeiro, 1915 M, SA	Mohamed et al. (2013c, 2015).	-
279- *Lagocephalus lunaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) M, SA, SB	Menon (1956), Khalaf (1961), Ali (1993), Mohamed et al. (1995, 2001b), Younis & Al-	-

	Shamary (2011), Adday (2013), Younis et al. (2016), Ziyadi et al. (2018).	
Tetradontiformes, Molidae 280- *Ranzania laevis* (Pennant, 1776) M	Jawad et al. (2011).	-

Table 3: Number of species, genera, families and orders of marine fishes of Iraq.

Total marine fish species					Number of species recorded			
No.	Order	Family	Genera	Species	Marine Waters	Shatt Al-Arab river	Shatt Al-Basrah Canal	Marshes
1	Orectolobiformes	Hemiscylliidae	1	2	2	2	1	-
		Stegostomatidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Rhinocodontidae	1	1	1	-	1	-
2	Lamniformes	Odontaspididae	1	1	1	-	-	-
3	Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	2	2	2	-	-	-
		Hemigaleidae	2	2	2	-	-	-
		Carcharhinidae	4	11	11	5	1	-
		Sphyrnidae	2	3	2	2	-	-
4	Pristidae	Pristiformes	1	1	1	-	-	-
5	Torpedinidae	Torpediniformes	1	1	-	1	-	-
6	Rajiformes	Rhinobatidae	2	3	3	2	-	-
		Rajidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
7	Myliobatiformes	Dasyatidae	6	8	8	5	2	-
		Gymnuridae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Myliobatidae	3	4	2	1	2	-
8	Elopiformes	Elopidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
9	Anguilliformes	Muraenesocidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
10	Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	6	10	9	7	3	3
		Dussumieiriidae	1	2	1	1	-	-
		Engraulidae	3	8	8	5	3	3
		Chirocentridae	1	2	2	2	2	-
		Pristigastridae	1	3	3	2	2	1
11	Gonorhynchiformes	Chanidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
12	Siluriformes	Ariidae	2	3	3	3	2	2

		Plotosidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
13	Aulopiformes	Synodontidae	1	2	2	1	-	-
14	Gadiformes	Bregmacerotidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
15	Ophidiiformes	Ophidiidae	2	2	2	-	-	-
16	Batrachoidiformes	Batrachoididae	1	1	1	1	-	-
17	Lophiiformes	Lophiidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Atennaridae	1	1	1	-	-	-
18	Beloniformes	Belonidae	3	4	4	4	1	1
		Hemiramphidae	3	4	3	4	1	2
		Exocoetidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
19	Beryciformes	Monocentridae	1	1	1	-	-	-
20	Gasterosteiformes	Pegasidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
21	Syngnathiformes	Fistularidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Centriscidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Syngnathidae	2	2	2	1	-	-
22	Scorpaeniformes	Scorpaenidae	1	2	2	2	1	-
		Apistidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Synanceiidae	3	3	2	3	1	-
		Dactylopteridae	1	1	1	1	1	-
		Triglidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Platycephalidae	2	2	2	2	2	-
23	Perciformes	Serranidae	3	10	10	4	1	-
		Opistognathidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Teraponidae	2	4	4	3	2	-
		Priacanthidae	1	1	1	1	1	-
		Apogonidae	1	2	1	2	-	-
		Sillaginidae	1	3	3	3	3	2
		Rachycentridae	1	1	1	1	1	-
		Echeneidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Carangidae	17	33	33	21	11	-
		Menidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Leiognathidae	4	5	5	4	3	1
		Lutjanidae	5	16	16	2	-	-
		Caesionidae	1	2	2	-	-	-
		Lobotidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Gerreidae	1	5	4	5	-	-

		Haemulidae	3	10	10	6	2	-
		Sparidae	6	11	11	10	3	3
		Lethrinidae	1	4	3	1	-	-
		Nemipteridae	3	10	10	6	-	-
		Sciaenidae	7	12	12	7	4	2
		Polynemidae	2	2	2	2	2	1
		Mullidae	1	4	3	1	1	-
		Drepanidae	1	2	2	2	1	-
		Chaetodontidae	1	1	1	-	1	-
		Pomacanthidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Labridae	4	4	4	-	-	-
		Scaridae	1	1	1	1	1	-
		Pinguipedidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Gobiidae	9	10	10	6	7	3
		Ephippidae	2	3	3	2	2	-
		Scatophagidae	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Siganidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Acanthuridae	2	2	2	1	-	-
		Sphyraenidae	1	5	5	4	1	-
		Trichiuridae	2	4	4	3	3	-
		Scombridae	4	6	6	5	3	-
		Istiophoridae	1	1	1	-	-	-
		Stromateidae	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Mugiliformes	Mugilidae	4	9	9	7	5	3
25	Pleuronectiformes	Psettodidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Bothidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Paralichthidae	1	3	3	2	1	-
		Soleidae	4	6	5	4	2	1
		Cynoglossidae	1	2	2	2	1	-
26	Tetradontiformes	Triacanthidae	2	2	2	2	1	-
		Balistidae	1	2	2	1	-	-
		Ostraciidae	1	1	1	1	-	-
		Tetradontidae	3	4	4	2	2	-
		Molidae	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total	26	94	193	322	309	193	94	30

The majority of marine species were recorded from the marine waters (309 species, 95.96%). In other words, only 13 fish species were not reported from marine waters yet (exclusive of Shat Al-Basrah canal). These included four cartilaginous fishes (*Sphyrna lewini*, *Torpedo panthera*, *Aetobatus flagellum* and *A. narinari*) and nine bony fishes (*Nematalosa persara*, *Dussumieria acuta*, *Hyporhamphus unicuspis*, *Choridactylus multibarbus*, *Apogonichthyoides taeniatus*, *Gerres oyena*, *Upeneus sundaicus*, *Solea stanalandi* and *Zebrias synapturoides*). Ten out of 13 of these species were recoded very recently (2016-2017) from the south part of Shatt Al-Arab river near the estuary. Hence, most probably the rest three species were originally found in the marine waters, but no attention was given to this important area. It is clear from table (3) that more than two thirds of marine fish families live or enter Shatt Al-Arab river and considered as euryhaline or estuarine species, while species that rarely recorded in the river may be stenohaline and enter the river only when the discharge of freshwater is reduced in Shatt Al-Arab and Karun rivers (Mohamed et al., 2001b).

Morever, some of these marine families are represented with all their species in Shatt Al-Arab, which include Hemiscyllidae, Torpenidae, Gymnuridae and Muraenesocidae. Also, Dussumieiriidae, Chirocentridae (All families of order Clupeiformes), Chanidae. As well as Ariidae, Plotosidae (All families of order Siluriformes), Batrachoididae, Belonidae, Hemiramphidae, Scorpaenidae, Dactylopteridae, Synanceiidae, Platycephalidae, Priacanthidae, Apogonidae, Sillaginidae, Rachycentridae, Echeneidae, Menidae, Gerreidae, Polynemidae, Drepanidae, Pomacanthidae, Scaridae, Scatophagidae, Siganidae, Istiophoridae, Stromatidae, Psettodidae, Bothidae Cynoglossidae, Triacanthidae and Ostraciidae. The families Sphyrnidae, Rhinobatidae, Pristigastridae, Ephippidae and Paralichthidae (two out of three), Engraulidae (five out of eight), Teraponidae and Trichiuridae (three out of four species), Carangidae (21 out of 33), Leiognathidae and Soleidae (four out of five), Haemulidae and Nemipteridae (six out of 10), Sparidae (10 out of 11), Sciaenidae (seven out 12), Gobiidae (six out of 10), Scombridae (five out of six), Sphyraenidae (four out of five), Clupeidae and Mugilidae (seven out of nine) and Balistidae (one out of two) may be euryhaline or estuarine species, but more survye studies will be needed. The number of marine fishes reported in the Shatt Al-Basrah 94 less than half of that of Shatt Al-Arab river (193), while that reported in the marsh reach to 30 species (table 3). It can be concluded that the freshwater discharge with rich nutrients from Shatt Al-Arab river is more important and most attracting the marine fishes in comparison with oligohaline water of Shatt Al-Basrah canal.

When making a comparison between the total numbers of marine species in Iraq with that reported from Kuwait, Bishop (2003) listed 345 species belonging to 95 families, including 39 chondrichthys and 306 bony fishes in comparison with 322 species belonging to 94 families including 42 chondrichthys and 280 bony fishes from Iraq.

Finally, many marine fishes so far reported from Iraq for one time only and did not exist in the subsequent studies may be so rare in the territorial waters and became critically endangered or affected with extreming local climate changes and reducing the runoff and freshwater discharge from Tigris, Euphratis and Karun rivers in the last three decades.

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