

Teleosts new or little-known from the Canary Islands

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Cyttopsis rosea (Lowe, 1843) (Zeidae), *Scombrolabrax heterolepis* Roule, 1921 (Scombrolabracidae), *Epigonus constanciae* (Giglioli, 1880) (Apogonidae), *Chiasmodon niger* Johnson, 1864 (Chiasmodontidae), *Ranzania laevis* (Pennant, 1776) (Molidae), and *Chaunax suttkusi* Caruso, 1989 (Chaunacidae) are recorded from the Canary Islands for the first time.

The presence of other rare or little-known teleosts species in the Canarian archipelago is confirmed by new recent findings: *Nemichthys scolopaceus* Richardson, 1848 (Nemichthyidae), *Gnatophis mystax* (Delaroche, 1809) (Congridae), *Coryphaenoides rudis* Günther, 1878 (Macrouridae), *Laemonema yarrellii* Lowe, 1841 (Moridae), *Regalecus glesne* Ascanius, 1772 (Regalecidae), *Gephyroberyx darwini* (Johnson, 1866) (Trachichthyidae), *Holocentrus ascensionis* (Osbeck, 1765) (Holocentridae), *Grammicolepis brachiusculus* Poey, 1873 (Grammicolepididae), *Dentex angolensis* Poll & Maul, 1953 (Sparidae), *Nesiarchus nasutus* Johnson, 1862 (Gempylidae), *Benthodesmus simonyi* (Steindachner, 1891) (Trichiuridae), *Synchiropus phaeton* (Günther, 1861) (Callionymidae), *Benthocometes robustus* (Goode & Bean, 1886) (Ophidiidae), *Setarches guentheri* Johnson, 1862 (Setarchidae), *Arnoglossus thori* Kyle, 1913 (Bothidae), *Aluterus monoceros* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Monacanthidae), and *Antennarius striatus* (Shaw, 1794) (Antennariidae). Information on their habitat and biometric parameters is given from material collected during several surveys carried out in the Canary Island waters. The importance of these new findings is discussed from a biogeographical point of view.

Spatio - temporal distribution of the fish fauna of the Guadiana river estuary (SE Portugal)

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The Guadiana river, located on the south east coast of Portugal on the border with Spain, is classified as a partially stratified estuary with a meso-tidal regime. The river runoff/flow regime is seasonal in nature due to the number of dams along the length of the river. The control of the flow affects the quality of the water and subsequently the fish community of the river and estuary. This study is being carried out in the middle and lower estuary of the Guadiana river. Fishing took place monthly from September 2000 to May 2001 at six sampling locations. The gear used was an otter trawl adapted to the depths and hydrologic conditions of the estuary and to the size of the fishing vessel. The otter trawl is a relatively non-selective gear used by commercial fishermen in inshore and estuarine waters. A total of 1224 individuals of 33 different species were caught. Clear differences in the spatio-temporal distribution and abundance of the fish fauna were observed during the course of this study. Abundance was lowest in the months of November and February, while the number of species peaked in January. The dominant species were: *Halobatrachus didactylus*, *Diplodus vulgaris*, *Solea vulgaris* and *Solea senegalensis*. The appearance of freshwater species such as *Barbus* spp. was associated with strong rainfall and discharging from dams upstream.