To be dismissed: 61 marine bony fishes included in Argentina's National Biodiversity Inventory based on unsuitable sources or erroneous data.

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Abstract

National Biodiversity Inventories should contain only species which have been obtained previously in the territory of the respective country. This includes its Exclusive Economic Zone as the maritime prolongation of the area of jurisdictional range of that country. Without this jurisdictional range monitoring of species may be difficult and the effective implementation of management plans legally impossible. Regional faunal lists, in this case from the Southwest Atlantic Ocean, are no suitable source to feed a national list, as from the presence of a species in a region its presence in nearby national waters cannot automatically be deduced. Also findings from neighboring countries or international waters do not justify the appropriation of species without own local evidence. Considering jurisdictional range to be one of the most basic conditions for the conservation of biodiversity, this territorial concept leads to the exclusion of 61 species of bony fish from the National Biodiversity Inventory of marine fishes for Argentina.

Resumen

Los Inventarios Nacionales de Biodiversidad deben contener únicamente aquellas especies que hayan sido registradas previamente dentro del territorio del país respectivo. Esto incluye su Zona Económica Exclusiva, como prolongación marítima del ámbito jurisdiccional de ese país. Sin este alcance jurisdiccional, el monitoreo de especies puede resultar difícil y la implementación efectiva de planes de manejo puede ser legalmente imposible. Las listas faunísticas regionales, en este caso del Océano Atlántico Sudoccidental, no son una fuente adecuada para sustentar una lista nacional, ya que la presencia de una especie en una región no permite deducir automáticamente su presencia en aguas nacionales cercanas. Asimismo, los hallazgos en países vecinos o en aguas internacionales no justifican la atribución de estas especies sin evidencia local propia. Considerando que el alcance jurisdiccional es una de las condiciones más básicas para la conservación de la biodiversidad, este concepto territorial lleva a la exclusión de 61 especies de peces óseos del Inventario Nacional de Biodiversidad de peces marinos de Argentina.

Introduction

Every inventory, commercial or scientific, has the sole purpose to provide verification upon presence or absence in the very moment of referencing and needs to be adjusted frequently. To eliminate five dozens of species from the National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) for marine fishes found in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Argentina (EEZ-AR), as proposed herein, is such an adjustment, but does of course offer the possibility that in future updates any of these may be 're-activated' as existing in the EEZ-AR. Also, there already may be still unrecognized or yet unpublished voucher specimens available in scientific collections or, very likely, such a publication has so far remained unnoticed while preparing the present contribution.
Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) have listed 546 species of fishes as being part of the marine ichthyofauna of Argentina. Considering the subsequently published additions and reductions (Bovcon et al. 2022; Bogan 2024; Koerber 2023, 2024a,b; Koerber & Fricke 2024) and the species treated herein, this number is adjusted to a current count of 458 (approximately).

Double strictness regarding precise national localities and evidence-based records

The imperative requirement to reduce the species included in NBIs to those collected in a country's own territory, including its EEZ as a maritime prolongation of its territory, and from which voucher specimens

have been deposited in scientific collections, has been recently discussed by Koerber (2023, 2024a,b) and Koerber & Fricke (2024). Any activity and effort towards the conservation of species and ecosystems requires jurisdictional range of the respective country and every record of a species from that area must be verifiable by making a specimen available for a later determination. For these combined reasons every species not complying with both conditions of 'double strictness' must be excluded from NBIs until information on a 'national' specimen is available from a published evidence-based record.

Inclusion of species in national inventories of biodiversity must be based on suitable sources

Fauna and flora do obviously not care about political borders and, as far as capable, move freely in their habitat and area of distribution. Nevertheless, for every species at any time there is this one specimen, or local population, which in a given moment happens to be the most northern, eastern, southern, or western representative of this very species. Many, if not most, marine species have an area of distribution that includes the EEZs of several countries plus sectors in international waters. Therefor it is justified and desirable if the monitoring of species' statusses is been undertaken in the complete area of distribution of species, groups of species (e.g. Sabadin et al. 2020), or entire ecosystems. In addition to the individual commitment of all countries who have signed the *Convention of Biodiversity*, the monitoring may also be undertaken by international entities, as well as by qualified NGOs. But at the end, any plan of action or measure of conservation can only be put legally in practice by the sum of all involved countries. Consequently the NBIs of those countries shall be maintained correct and updated at any time.
Considering these different sides of the same coin, no mention of a species in regional inventories is a qualified base to include a species in a NBI, as long as no national locality and information on a deposited voucher specimen is included. Regional inventories, monitoring, and studies are without doubt a valuable tool for conservation purposes, but because of their different scope and contained information not as a source to feed NBIs. Actually it should be *vice versa*, the sum of NBIs elaborated by the involved countries should feed and improve our knowledge about a region or internationally overlapping ecosystems. To this national knowledge then data obtained and observations made in international waters should be added.

In their currently most recent list of the marine fishes of Argentina, Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) included many species based only on referring to Cousseau et al. (2010) and/or Figueroa (2019).
Cousseau et al. (2010) presented a list of "common and scientific names of fishes" from the "brackish and marine waters of the Southwest Atlantic Ocean comprised between 34°S-55°S and from the coast to the oceanic region adjacent to the slope", while Figueroa (2019) elaborated a "key to identify marine fishes of the Southwest Atlantic, between 33°S and 56°S". As a matter of fact the intention of Figueroa was not to list records from Argentine waters, but rather meant as a preparation for not to miss potential new records. Commercial fishers, on-board inspectors, as well as anglers, should get a guiding tool at hand to identify species, or at least genera, in the moment of capture.
Both works from Argentina include the EEZ of Uruguay and the southernmost portion of the Brazilian EEZ (fig. 1). Both also share the criterion that no eastern limit for the respectively considered geographical area has been indicated. Although in this context certainly exaggerated, for a geographer the Southwest Atlantic Ocean would probably extent from the coast of southern South America to approximately 15°W, the central meridian of the South Atlantic.

In consequence, although both contributions are valuable sources for other purposes, due to their regional scopes, the applied geographical limits, and the lack of providing details on localities or voucher specimens, these works are unsuitable sources to feed the NBI of marine fishes found in the EEZ-AR. Those species which have been listed by Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) exclusively under these conditions (and for which no more reliable source is available) are provided in table 1 and for the time being these are excluded from the NBI of the Argentinean marine ichthyofauna as long as no more reliable information becomes available and published.

Collection acronyms & abbreviations

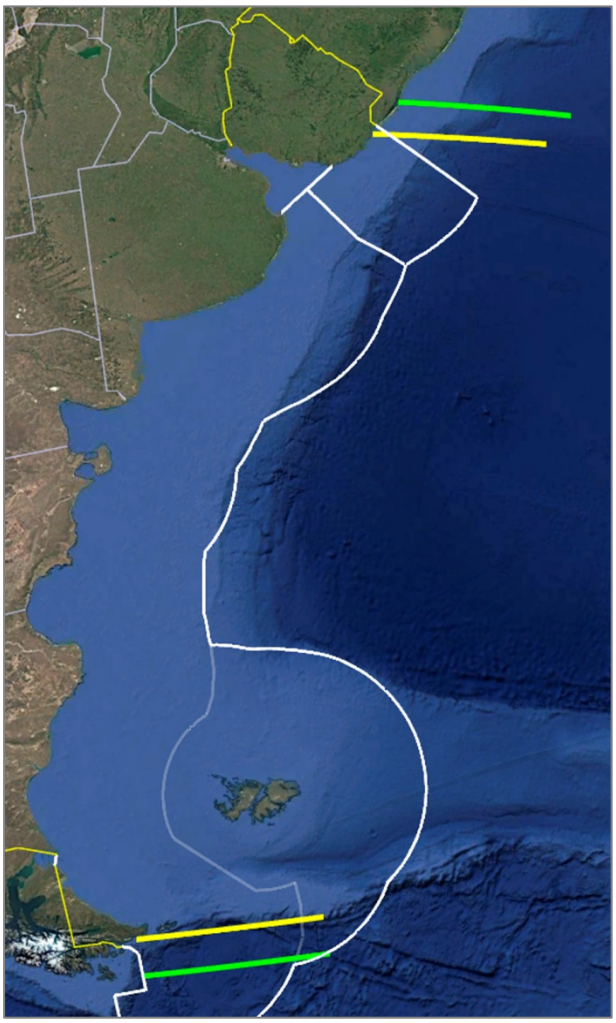
o	DINARA	Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, Montevideo
o	EEZ-AR	Exclusive Economic Zone of Argentina
o	EEZ-BR	Exclusive Economic Zone of Brazil
o	EEZ-UY	Exclusive Economic Zone of Uruguay
o	FCZ-FK	Fisheries Conservation Zone of Malvinas/Falkland Islands
o	INIDEP	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero, Mar del Plata
o	ISH	Institut für Seefischerei, Hamburg. Collection now at ZMH↑
o	MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires
o	NBI	National Biodiversity Inventory
o	ZMH	Zoological Museum of Hamburg

Table 1. Species listed for Argentina by Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) referring to Cousseau et al. (2010) and/or Figueroa (2019) only, and for which currently no more suitable sources containing more reliable data are available.

species	remarks
Anguilliformes	
Anguilloidei	
Nemichthyidae	
Avocettina acuticeps (Regan, 1916)	Nielsen & Smith (1978) from EEZ-UY
Avocettina paucipora Nielsen & Smith, 1978	Nielsen & Smith (1978) from EEZ-UY
Alepocephaliformes	
Alepocephalidae	
Mirognathus normani Parr, 1951	Sazonov & Last (2000) from international waters
Stomiiformes	
Sternoptychidae	
Maurolicinae	
Maurolicus parvipinnis Vaillant, 1888	
Stomiidae	
Chauliodontinae	
Chauliodus danae Regan & Trewavas, 1929	
Chauliodus sloani Bloch & Schneider, 1801	
Stomiinae	
Stomias affinis Günther, 1887	
Astronesthinae	
Neonesthes capensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde, 1924)	
Melanostomiinae	
Bathophilus ater (Brauer, 1902)	
Bathophilus nigerrimus Giglioli, 1882	
Echiostoma barbatum Lowe, 1843	INIDEP 504 from international waters
Eustomias enbarbatus Welsh, 1923	
Flagellostomias boureei (Zugmayer, 1913)	
Leptostomias gladiator (Zugmayer, 1911)	
Melanostomias bartonbeani Parr, 1927	
Photonectes braueri (Zugmayer, 1913)	
Photonectes mirabilis Parr, 1927	
Malacosteinae	
Aristostomias grimaldii Zugmayer, 1913	
Aulopiformes	
Notosudidae	
Ahliesaurus berryi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall, 1976	Bertelsen et al. (1976) from international waters
Synodontidae	
Harpadontinae	
Saurida caribbaea Breder, 1927	DINARA 191 in Ríos et al. (1983) from EEZ-UY
Syngnathiformes	
Syngnathoidei	
Centriscidae	
Macroramphosinae	
Macrorhamphosus gracilis (Lowe, 1839)	MACN 7136 in Torno (1978) from EEZ-UY
Scombriformes	
Scombroidei	
Scombridae	
Scombrinae	
Auxis rochei (Risso, 1810)	
Thunnus obesus (Lowe, 1839)	
Trichiuridae	
Aphanopodinae	
Aphanopus mikhailini Parin, 1983	Parin (1983) from EEZ-UY
Benthodesmus elongatus (Clarke, 1879)	
Carangiformes	
Menoidei	
Istiophoridae	
Kajikia albida (Poey, 1860)	
Atheriniformes	
Atherinopsidae	
Menidiinae	
Atherinella brasiliensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	
Perciformes	
Percoidei	
Bembropidae	
Bembrops heterurus (Miranda Ribeiro, 1903)	INIDEP 651, 34.9°S 52.5°W; 654, 35.2°S 52.6°W; 766, 35.3°S 52.7°W from EEZ-UY
Acropomatiformes	
Howellidae	
Howella sherborni (Norman, 1930)	INIDEP 777 from international waters | Post & Quéro (1991) from EEZ-UY

Table 1. ...continued

species	remarks
Synagropidae	
Parascombrops spinosus (Schultz, 1940)	INIDEP 617, 35.3°S 52.6°W from EEZ-UY
Acanthuriformes	
Sciaenidae	
Cynoscion jamaicensis (Vaillant & Bocourt, 1883)	DINARA 140 in Nion & Ríos (1981) from EEZ-UY
Lutjanidae	
Lutjaninae	
Lutjanus synagris (Linnaeus, 1758)	DINARA 209 in Vaz-Ferreira et al. (1983) from UY
Luvaridae	
Luvarus imperialis Rafinesque, 1810	Tyler et al. (1989) from EEZ-UY
Priacanthidae	
Cookeolus japonicus (Cuvier, 1829)	
Lophiiformes	
Ceratioidei	
Himantolophidae	
Himantolophus appelii (Clarke, 1878)	INIDEP 389, 409 from international waters | Bertelsen & Krefft (1988) from EEZ-UY | Hearne (2009) from FCZ-FK
Tetraodontiformes	
Tetraodontoidei	
Molidae	
Ranzania laevis (Pennant, 1776)	
Balistoidei	
Monacanthidae	
Monacanthus ciliatus (Mitchill, 1818)	



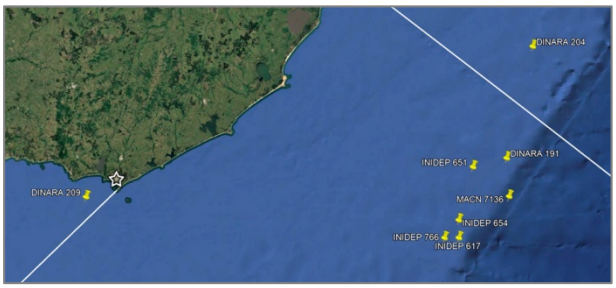


fig. 1 (left). Geographical scopes of Cousseau et al. (2010, yellow) and Figueroa (2019, green)

figs. 2 (above) and 3 (below), different scales
Collection sites of the voucher specimens mentioned in table 1. Stars indicate the cities of Maldonado in Uruguay (above) and Mar del Plata in Argentina (below).

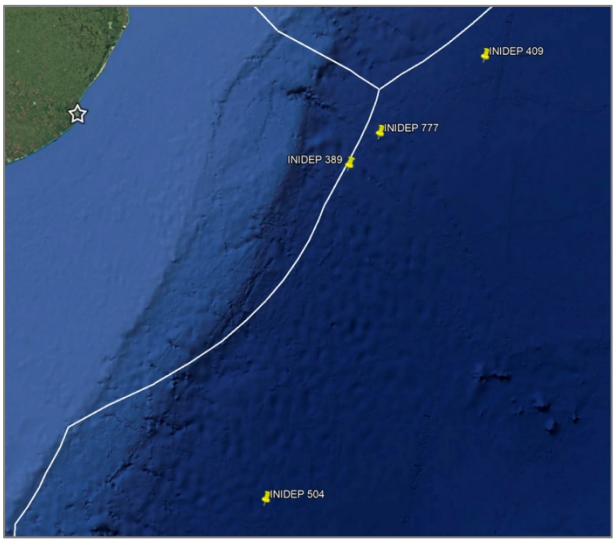


Table 2. Collection sites of the literature references mentioned in table 1.

vessel	station	position	date	depth m	remarks
Atlantis II	1442	36°39'S 53°13'W	19.Mar.1967		Tyler et al. (1989)
Kaiyo Maru	33/89	43°05'S 54°39'W	25.Aug.1989	1000	Figueroa et al. (1998)
Walther Herwig	197/66	35°56'S 52°33'W	30.May.1966	480-70	Nielsen & Smith (1978), Post & Quéro (1991)
	27-III/68	32°11'S 45°08'W	14.Feb.1968	580	Bertelsen et al. (1976)
	28-II/68	34°01'S 47°39'W	15.Feb.1968	2000-0	Sazonov & Last (2000)
	30/68	36°37'S 51°32'W	16.Feb.1968	2000-0	Nielsen & Smith (1978), Parin (1983), Bertelsen & Krefft (1988), Post & Quéro (1991)
	350-II/71	38°38'S 52°02'W	05.Mar.1971	131-262	Bertelsen et al. (1976)
	4-II/75	40°20'S 50°02'W	19.Nov.1975	2175	Sazonov & Last (2000)
no-name-trawler	nnt	51°16'S 56°57.5'W	14.Nov.2007	292-318	Hearne (2009)

Further species of marine bony fishes that so far lack evidence to occur in the EEZ-AR

In addition to the species listed in table 1, further taxa need to be removed from the NBI for EEZ-AR. All the below have been included by Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) based on references which indicate either positions located in the EEZ-UY or in international waters, or do lead to other publications which again do not provide details on available voucher specimens or distinct localities.

***Chlopsis bicolor* Rafinesque, 1810**
Chlopsis bicolor Rafinesque, 1810
Anguilliformes: Chlopsidae
Cousseau & Rosso (2019) and Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) included this species in their respective lists of marine fishes from Argentina, the latter with reference to Figueroa & Ehrlich (2006). These authors informed to have collected it at 35°19'S 52°38'W, a locality in the EEZ-UY, yet without providing information on vouchers of the obtained leptocephali deposited in a collection and thus, this record is not verifiable.

***Ophichthus gomesii* (Castelnau, 1855)**
Ophisurus gomesii Castelnau, 1855 | fig. 4
Anguilliformes: Congroidei: Ophichthidae: Ophichthinae
Same authors and circumstances as in *Chlopsis bicolor*, though from Uruguayan locality 35°24'S 52°28'W.

***Hoplunnis tenuis* Ginsburg, 1951**
Hoplunnis tenuis Ginsburg, 1951
Anguilliformes: Congroidei: Nettastomatidae
Same authors and circumstances as in *Chlopsis bicolor*, though from Uruguayan locality 35°58'S 53°02'W.

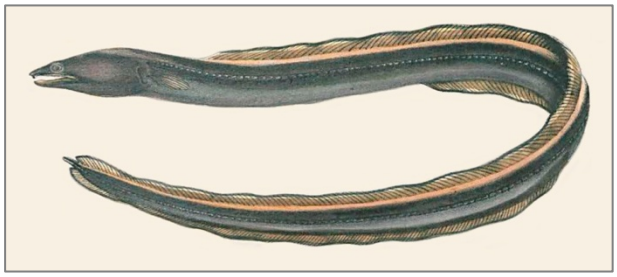
***Saurenchelys stylura* (Lea, 1913)**
Leptocephalus stylurus Lea, 1913
Anguilliformes: Congroidei: Nettastomatidae
Same authors and circumstances as in *Chlopsis bicolor*, though from Uruguayan locality 35°24'S 52°28'W.

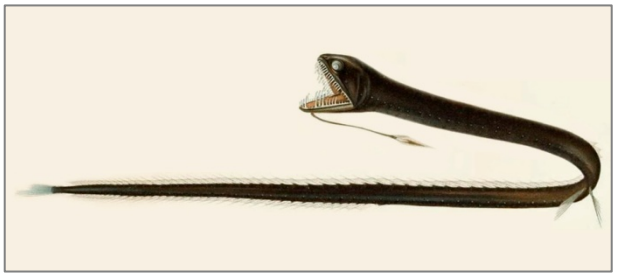
***Bathycongrus dubius* (Breder, 1927)**
Pseudoxenomystax dubius Breder, 1927
Anguilliformes: Congroidei: Congridae: Congrinae
Same authors and circumstances as in *Chlopsis bicolor*, though from Uruguayan localities 34°43'S 52°20'W, 34°43'S 52°26'W, 34°51'S 52°33'W, 35°26'S 52°32'W, 35°34'S 52°13'W, and 36°07'S 53°22'W.

***Anchovia clupeoides* (Swainson, 1839)**
Engraulis clupeoides Swainson, 1839
Clupeiformes: Clupeoidei: Engraulidae: Engraulinae
This species has been listed for Argentina by Chebez & Padilla (1999), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), and Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021), the latter referring to Menni et al. (1984). Menni et al. provided as only information that *A. clupeoides* was collected by Roux (1973) at 34°31'S 53°43'W. This locality resembles station 182 of the *Calypso* and is found in the EEZ-UY.

Pollichthys mauli **(Poll, 1953)**
Yarrella mauli Poll, 1953
Stomiiformes: Stomiidae: Stomiinae
The *Stareye Lightfish* has been treated as Argentinean species by Chebez & Padilla (1999), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), and Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021), the latter with reference to Menni et al. (1984) who in turn referred to Menezes & Benvegnú (1976a) with an erroneous statement for 'Uruguay'. Menezes & Benvegnú informed about a single specimen of this species obtained at station 1890 of the Brazilian research vessel *Besnard*, 33°58'S 51°32'W, a locality in the EEZ-BR.

Stomias longibarbatus (Brauer, 1902)
Macrostomias longibarbatus Brauer, 1902
Stomiiformes: Stomiidae: Stomiinae
Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) made reference to Figueroa et al. (1998), who reported this species from *Kaiyo Maru* station 33/89, 43°05'S 54°39'W, in international waters.





figs. 4, 5 *Ophichthus gomesii* (Castelnau, 1855, pl. 44) and *Idiacanthus fasciola* Peters, 1877 (from Brauer 1906, pl. 4, fig. 2)

Idiacanthus fasciola **Peters 1877**
Idiacanthus fasciola Peters, 1877 | fig. 5
Stomiiformes: Stomiidae: Idiacanthinae
For including this species in the list of Argentina's marine fishes Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) provided Menni et al. (1984) as their source. This reference is erroneous as Menni et al. did not consider *I. fasciola* to be found off Argentina, but only mentioned it as the type species of the genus.

Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi **Gilchrist, 1922**
Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi Gilchrist, 1922
Zeiformes: Grammicolepididae: Grammicolepidinae
The *Spotted Tinselfish* was listed for Argentina by Stehmann (1978, 1979), Chebez & Padilla (1999), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), and Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021). The latter made reference to Cousseau et al. (2020), who informed about lot INIDEP 335 from 36°30'S 54°30'W, a locality not off Argentina, but found in the EEZ-UY.
Based on a personal communication received from M. Stehmann, then working for ISH, Menni et al. (1984) gave 35°16'S 52°19'W, also well nested in the EEZ-UY, as a locality where this species had been collected. These are the coordinates of *Walther Herwig* station 233/66 from where the collection lot Stehmann most probably referred to towards Menni et al., still exists: ZMH 104713 [ex ISH 1114-1966].

Coryphaenoides subserrulatus **Makushok, 1976**
Coryphaenoides subserrulatus Makushok, 1976
Gadiformes: Macrouroidei: Macrouridae
Following the chain of references from Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) to Cousseau et al. (2020) and then to Cousseau (1993), in this last contribution one finds an unnumbered specimen from the AtlantNIRO collection in the Russian city of Kaliningrad. The single specimen was collected in international waters some 35 nautical miles beyond the outer limit of the EEZ-AR at 46°41'S 60°01'W.

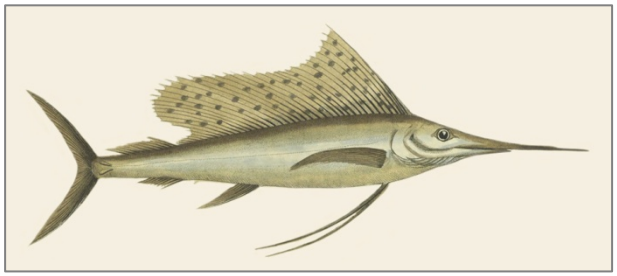
Syngnathus pelagicus **Linnaeus, 1758**
Syngnathus pelagicus Linnaeus, 1758
Syngnathiformes: Syngnathoidei: Syngnathidae: Syngnathinae

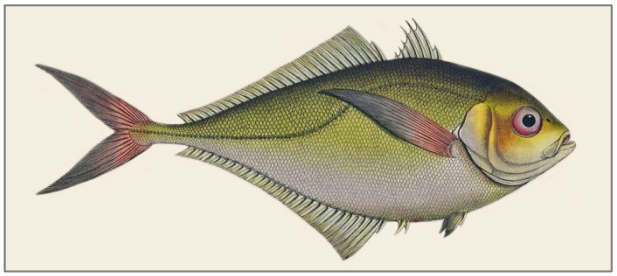
The *Sargassum Pipefish* has been mentioned for Argentina by Pozzi & Bordalé (1935), Ringuelet & Arámburu (1960), Figueiredo & Menezes (1980), Menni et al. (1984) with reference to Pozzi & Bordalé (1935), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), and Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) referring to Menni et al. (1984).
Menni et al. (1984) stated that "las referencias argentinas deben corresponder a otra especie" and in fact no precise locality or collection specimen is known from so far South.

***Thunnus maccoyii* (Castelnau, 1872)**
Thynnus maccoyii Castelnau, 1872
Scombriformes: Scombroidei: Scombridae: Scombrinae
Chebez & Athor (2009), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021), referring to the book of Gon & Heemstra, but actually meaning the chapter written by Nakamura, considered the *Southern Bluefin Tuna* to be part of the Argentinean marine ichthyofauna. As a matter of fact Nakamura (1990) indicated this species to be "distributed throughout temperate and cold seas of the Southern Hemisphere, mainly between 30° and 50°S", a very general statement with no references to Argentina or even the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Galván et al. (2021) even mentioned an "anecdotic occurrence" for the records from Argentina.

***Makaira nigricans* Lacepède, 1802**
Makaira nigricans Lacepède, 1802
Carangiformes: Menoidei: Istiophoridae
The *Atlantic Blue Marlin* has been mentioned as being part of the marine ichthyofauna of Argentina by Ringuelet & Arámburu (1960, sub *M. ampla*), Nakamura (1983, referring to Ringuelet & Arámburu 1960), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021, with reference to Menni et al. 1984), and Carvalho-Filho (2023).
Nevertheless, Menni et al. (1984) in their 'bi-national' book did not include *Makaira ampla*, a junior synonym of *M. nigricans*, for Argentina, but only for Uruguay by referring to Buen (1950), who described *Makaira perezi*, another jr. synonym, as a new species from Montevideo.

***Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792)**
Xiphias platypterus Shaw, 1792 | fig. 6
Carangiformes: Menoidei: Istiophoridae
The first records for Argentina have been published under the name *Istiophorus americanus* by Gneri & Nani (1960) and Ringuelet & Arámburu (1960), while subsequent authors used *I. albicans* (Nakamura 1983, referring to Ringuelet & Arámburu; Menni et al. 1984, with reference to Gneri & Nani; Cousseau & Rosso 2019; Mabragaña & Cousseau 2021, referring to Menni et al.). Both names are today treated to be junior synonyms of *Istiophorus platypterus*. While Ringuelet & Arámburu (1960) provided no source at all, Gneri & Nani (1960) treated this species as a target for commercial fisheries at high seas which 'en nuestro país es especialmente aquella que se lleva a cabo en las aguas oceánicas, fuera del límite de la plataforma continental' and including the Indo-Pacific sailfish among the species 'capturados en la pesca pelágica realizada en las adyacencias del Mar Argentino'.





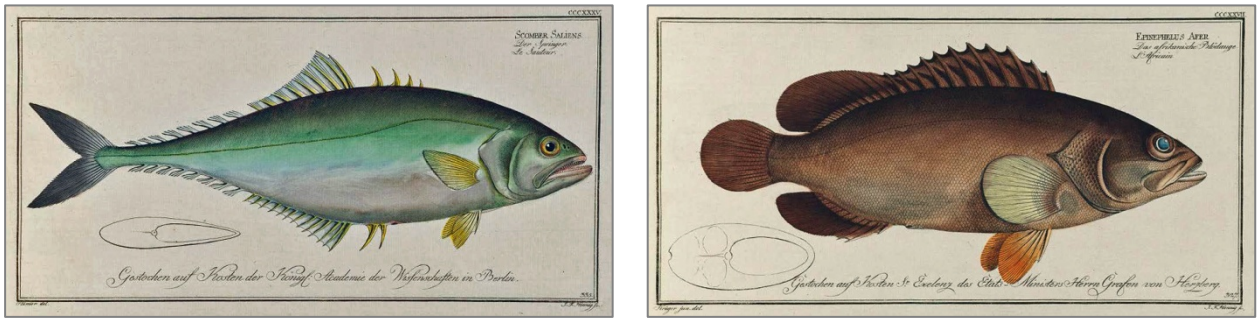
figs. 6, 7 *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792) and *Scomber chloris* Bloch, 1793 (pl. 339), junior synonym of *Chloroscombrus chrysurus* (Linnaeus, 1766).

***Chloroscombrus chrysurus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**
Scomber chrysurus Linnaeus, 1766 | fig. 7
Carangiformes: Carangoidei: Carangidae: Caranginae
Ringuelet & Arámburu (1960), Menezes & Figueiredo (1980), Menezes et al. (2003), Milessi et al. (2017), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021, referring to Menni et al. 1984), and Carvalho-Filho (2023) have stated an Argentine distribution for the Atlantic bumber. As in the previous case, Menni et

al. (1984) made reference to Devincenzi's (1924) finding at Montevideo and thus, considered Uruguay, but not Argentina for this species.

***Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus* (Cuvier, 1833)**
Caranx amblyrhynchus Cuvier, 1833
Carangiformes: Carangoidei: Carangidae: Caranginae
The presence off Argentina is commented on as 'anecdotic occurrence' by Galván et al. (2021). Again, the chain of references from Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021), via Menni et al. (1984), leads to a listing by Devincenzi (1924) for Uruguay.

***Oligoplites saliens* (Bloch, 1793)**
Scomber saliens Bloch, 1793 | fig. 8
Carangiformes: Carangoidei: Carangidae: Scomberoidinae
The same authors and circumstances as in the previous two cases, now indicating findings in Uruguayan waters near Montevideo at Punta Gorda and Pocitos (Devincenzi 1939).



figs. 8, 9 *Scomber saliens* Bloch, 1793 and *Epinephelus afer* Bloch, 1793, plates 335 and 327 from Bloch's descriptions.

***Remora remora* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Echeneis remora Linnaeus, 1758
Carangiformes: Carangoidei: Echeneidae
Berg (1895) mentioned the *Common Sharksucker* from Maldonado, later taken as a reference by Menni et al. (1984). Berg's mention for Uruguay has been misused to include this species mentioned for Uruguay, also for Argentina since Lahille (1906).

***Rachycentron canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766)**
Gasterosteus canadus Linnaeus, 1766
Carangiformes: Carangoidei: Rachycentridae
The third work of Devincenzi (1933) referred to by Menni et al. (1984) for a record from Uruguay, and those authors again have been 'misinterpreted' for an inclusion in the list of Argentine fishes.

***Hirundichthys rondeletii* (Valenciennes, 1847)**
Exocoetus rondeletii Valenciennes, 1847
Beloniformes: Exocoetidae
In addition to follow Cousseau et al. (2010) and Figueroa (2019), Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) also referred to Menni et al. (1984). These latter authors mentioned a publication on larval exocoetids from the Atlantic without localities or specimens (John 1976), but also a finding of a larval *Hirundichthys* sp. at 36°41'S 53°17'W, a location in the EEZ-UY.

***Alphestes afer* (Bloch, 1793)**
Epinephelus afer Bloch, 1793 | fig. 9
Perciformes: Percoidei: Epinephelidae
The *Mutton Hamlet* was listed as from Argentina by Pozzi & Bordalé (1935), Norman (1937), Ringuelet & Arámburu (1960), Menni et al. (1984), Cousseau & Rosso (2019), and Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021). None of these provided any information on a deposited voucher specimen or a specific location.

***Cephalopholis fulva* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Labrus fulvus Linnaeus, 1758 | fig. 10
Perciformes: Percoidei: Epinephelidae

Same authors and circumstances as above for *Anchovia clupeoides*, only here for *Calypso* station 158, located at 34°30'S 52°51'W in the very northern portion of the EEZ-UY. Carvalho-Filho et al. (2024) even questioned the correct determination by stating "…*Cephalopholis fulva* captured by the *Calypso* was at station 158, off Uruguay, which is almost impossible as this tropical species cannot live in temperate waters".

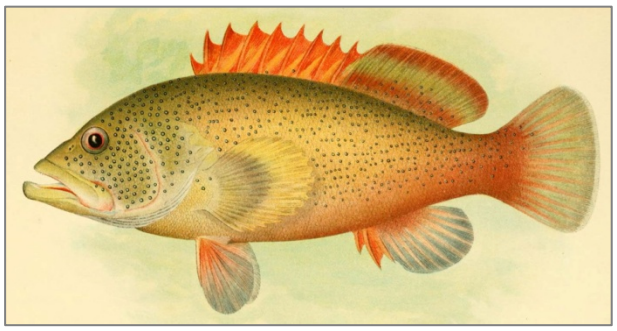


fig. 10
Cephalopholis fulva (Linnaeus, 1758)
from Bean (1905), Fishes of the Bahama Islands, plate 58.
Drawing downloaded from Wikimedia Commons, page 3892203.

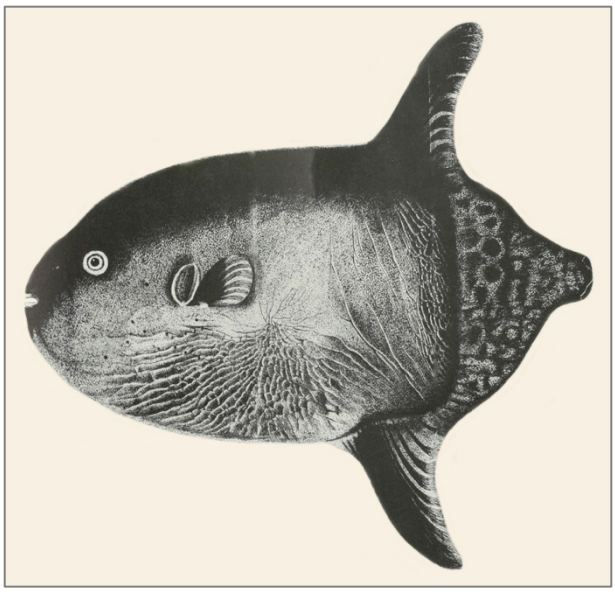


fig. 11
Orthagoriscus oxyuropterus Bleeker, 1873,
a junior synonym of *Masturus lanceolatus* (Liénard, 1840).
Drawing from Bleeker's original description.

***Masturus lanceolatus* (Liénard, 1840)**
Orthagoriscus lanceolatus Liénard, 1840 | fig. 11
Tetraodontiformes: Tetraodontoidei: Molidae
The only mention for Argentina was done by Mabragaña & Cousseau (2021) with reference to Rendón et al. (2013). These authors presented the explicit first record for Uruguay, yet without any information on a distinct locality or the mentioned photo. Therefor this record does not count for Argentina and, for the lack of evidence, neither for Uruguay.

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