Short communication:

Study on Blennies fishes (Blenniidae Rafinesque 1810) from Makoran coastal waters (Southeast of Iran)

Estekani S.1; Attaran-Fariman G.1*; Ghasemzadeh J.2

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1-Department of Marine biology, Faculty of Marine Science, Chabahar Maritime University, Chabahar, Iran
2-Department of Fisheries, Faculty of Marine Science, Chabahar Maritime University, Chabahar, Iran
*Corresponding author's Email: Gilan.attaran@gmail.com

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Introduction
The family Blenniidae comprises 58 genera and 406 species according to Eschmeyer et al. (2018). Members of the family Blenniidae are small, scaleless and very agile fishes, inhabiting inshore, sub-tidal rocky substrata, and rock pools of the inter-tidal zone of tropical and sub-tropical marine waters (Randall, 1995). A few species are also reported from brackish and freshwaters (Hastings and Springer, 2009).

Many authors including: Wright et al. (1990); Abou-Seedo, (1992); Springer and Williams, (1994); Randall et al. (1994); Randall (1995); Regan (1905); Smith (1959); Springer (1988) and Manilo and Bogorodsky, (2003) have studied the intertidal fishes fauna of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. Studies on Blenniidae family by Iranian authors have recently. Ghanbarifardi and Malek (2007) and Mehraban and Esmaeili (2018) reported on the permanent intertidal fishes of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. Attaran Fariman et al. (2016) study on phylogeny of the some Blenniidae species from intertidal and subtidal of Oman Sea. Phylogeny of 7 blenniidae species has been studied by Estekani (2014).

The natural habitat, life history and unique characteristics of this family are quite compatible with different habitats and substratum existing along the Makoran coast, hence, it could be expected that quite a diverse number of blenniid species inhabit different niches of this area. Therefore this study was conducted to identify the species of Blenniidae family from intertidal and subtidal of North part of Oman Sea (Makoran coast).

Martials and methods
Specimens of blennies have collected from 10 intertidal and subtidal stations in Chabahar Bay and Makoran coast.
from June 2012 to November 2013 (Fig. 1, Table 1). Intertidal samples were taken from rock pools during low tide by scoop and hand nets; and specimens from sub tidal zone were collected by scuba diving up to the depth of 20 meters by hand net. The fresh specimens were photographed in the field in order to record their original coloration, then kept in ice and transferred to the laboratory. All specimens’ photos were taken by Estekani (2014) using a digital camera (Canon G-12). Before transferring the samples into 70% ethanol, which causes the specimens to change and lose part of their coloration, we tried to identify them based on the available identification keys Smith, (1959); Springer, (1967, 1968, 1988); Smith-Vaniz, (1976); Smith, (1986); Springer and Williams, (1994); Randall, (1995); Hastings and Springer, (2009); Lin and Hastings, (2011, 2013); Hundt et al (2014). All collected specimens deposited in the Zoological Museum, Chabahar Maritime University, (ZMCMU).

### Results and dissection

Based on the detail examination of the collected material, fifteen species belonging to nine genera of the family Blenniidae were identified; of these, 7 species were molecular identified (Estekani, 2014). These species are listed in the Table 2 with stars. Systematic status and short descriptions of these fifteen species are given based
on our specimens’ examination and their comparison with previous literature and identification keys (Table 2). Of these, three species including; Parablennius thyssanius, Entomacrodus striatus and Petroscrites mitratus are first recorded from northern part of Oman Sea. According to osteological characters, Springer (1968) distinguished two subfamilies: Blenniinae (three tribes Blenniini, Omobranchini and Salariaini) and Nemphidinae (Smith-Vanz and Springer, 1971). degraded the subfamily Nemphidinae into a tribe Nemphini without comment while most recent classifications recognize six tribes of the Blenniidae (Hasting and Springer 2009). Based on Hasting and Springer (2009), 48 comb tooth blenny species, representing four groups and six tribes of the Blenniidae were documented six tribes and two subfamilies for Blenniidae including blenniinae and salariinae. In the present study most of species (12 species) were belonging to the salariinae and only three species were identified from blenniinae subfamily (Table 2).

Table 2: List of identified Blenniidae species from Makoran sea (E.No= the number of examined species; M.No=Museum number; star (*) =shows list of molecular identified species).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blenniidae species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Fig. NO.</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>E.NO. &amp; M.NO.</th>
<th>Species description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subfamily: SALARIINAES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antennablenius bifillum (Günther, 1861)</td>
<td>Horned blenny</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>(n=18)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XI-XII 18-20; Anal fin II 17-21; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antennablenius variopunctatus (Jatzow and Lenz, 1898)</td>
<td>Orangedotted blenny</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-2-8</td>
<td>(n=17)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII-XIII 19-21; Anal fin II 20-23; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ecsenius pulcher (Murray, 1887)</td>
<td>Gulf blenny</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3-6-5-10</td>
<td>(n=6)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII; 18-20; Anal fin II, 19-23; Pectoral fin 13-15 (normally); Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alticus kirki (Günther, 1868)</td>
<td>Leaping blenny</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(n=6)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XVII-20-22; Anal fin II 25-28; Pectoral fin 14; pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Istiblennius lineatus (Springer and Williams, 1994)</td>
<td>Scarface rockskipper</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>(n=10)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII-XIII 20-23; Anal fin II 22-24; Pectoral fin 14; pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Istiblennius spilota (Springer &amp; Williams, 1994)</td>
<td>Spotted rockskipper</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>(n=10)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XIII 16-19; Anal fin II 17-19; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istiblennius edentulus (Forster &amp; Schneider, 1801)</td>
<td>Smooth-lipped blenny</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(n=5)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XIII 18-23; Anal fin II 20-24; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomacrodus striatus (Valenciennes, 1836)</td>
<td>Reef margin blenny</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(n=4)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII, 4-16; Anal fin II, 15-18; Pectoral fin 13-15; Pelvic fin I, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Parablennius plicornis (Cuvier, 1829)</td>
<td>Ringneck blenny</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3-6-5,10</td>
<td>(n=4)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII 19-21; Anal fin II 22-23; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parablennius thyssanius (Jordan and Seal, 1907)</td>
<td>Tasseled blenny</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(n=2)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII, 14-15; Anal fin II, 16-17; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Parablennius cornutus (Linneaus, 1758)</td>
<td>Horned blenny</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(n=2)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII, 14-15; Anal fin II, 16-17; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Scartella emarginata (Günther, 1861)</td>
<td>Maned blenny</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(n=4)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XI-XIII 12-16; Anal fin II, 14-18; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subfamily: BLENNIINAES</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omobranchus fasciatus (Valenciennes, 1836)</td>
<td>Barred Ar</td>
<td>blenny</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>(n=10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omobranchus mekaris (Regan, 1905)</td>
<td>Mekran blenny</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(n=5)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin XII 20-21; Anal fin II 22-23; Pectoral fin 14; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Petroscrites mitratus (Rüppell, 1830)</td>
<td>Highfin fangblenny</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2-3-4</td>
<td>(n=3)</td>
<td>Dorsal fin X-XII 14-16; Anal fin II, 14-16; Pectoral fin 13-16; Pelvic fin I, 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a new and updated checklist of the family Blenniidae from the intertidal and subtidal habitats of Chabahar Bay and Makoran coast. Identified species from Chabahar bay are shown in Figs. 2-16.
Figure 2: A) *Antennablennius bifilum* 64 mm SL  B) Head part (Abundant in the internal zone of exposed rocky shores).

Figure 3: A) *Antennablennius variopunctatus* 56 mm SL  B) Head part (Occurs in shallow water with rocky bottom and tide pools).

Figure 4: A) *Ecsenius pulcher* uniform pattern 55 mm SL. B) Head of *Ecsenius pulcher* uniform pattern. C) *Ecsenius pulcher* horizontally bicolored pattern 41mm. D) *Ecsenius pulcher* banded pattern 83 mm SL B. (Occurs in sub tidal water with coral and rocky substratum).

Figure 5: *Alticus kirkii* male 111 mm SL (High abundances in the internal zone of expose rocky shores, often out of water).
Figure 6: A) *Istiblennius pox* male 116 mm SL. B) Numerous and incisiform teeth in *Istiblennius* (Occurs inshore and rocky exposed shore)

Figure 7: A) *Istiblennius spilotus* male 86 mm SL. B) *Istiblennius spilotus* female 70 mm SL. (Occurs inshore and exposed rocky shores)

Figure 8: *Istiblennius edentulous* male 98 mm SL. (Occurs inshore on exposed rocky substrata)

Figure 9: *Entomacrodus striatus* 98 mm SL. (Occurs in the intertidal zone of lagoons and wave-swept seaward reefs)

Figure 10: A) *Parablennius pilicornis* 78 mm SL. B) Head of *Parablennius pilicornis* (High abundances in the subtidal zone)

Figure 11: A) *Parablennius thysanius* 50 mm SL. B) *Parablennius thysanius* (High abundances in the intertidal zone of exposed rocky shores)
Chabahar Bay which is located at the northern coast of Oman Sea has a vast area of soft and hard coral reefs, and rocky substrata, which providing ideal habitats for fishes adapted to inshore, sub-tidal and intertidal zones. This beach is very shallow with rock and sandstone bottom and lots of small rock pools which are covered with sand and mud due to its very mild slope. It has a rich and diverse benthic fauna with patches of corals scattered over a vast area which is being exposed during low tide (Attaran-Fariman and Beygmoradi, 2016). Five Blenniid species including *A. variopunctatus*, *I. pox*, *I. edentulous*, *

Figure 12: *Parablennius cornutus* 60 mm SL. (High abundances in the internal zone of expose rocky shores)

Figure 13: *Scartella Emarginata* (High abundances in the internal zone of exposed rocky shores)

Figure 14: *Omobranchus fasciolatus* male 56 mm SL. (Occurs in shallow water with rocky bottom and tide pools)

Figure 15: *Omobranchus mekarensis* male 44 mm SL. (Occurs in shallow water with rocky bottom)

Figure 16: A) *Petroscries mitratus* 64 mm SL. B) Prominent canine teeth in the lower jaw (High abundances in exposed rocky shores, coral zone and weedy areas)
E. striatus and O. fasciolatus were collected in rock pools of this area at low tide. Lipar beach has a rocky substratum in which we collected A. variopunctatus, I. pox, and O. fasciolatus in low tide, but E. anomalus was caught in sub-tidal zone of this area. This part encompasses a Coral Protected Area is sub-tidal zone with an average depth of five meters at high tide. Many species have been found at this station including P. mitratus, E. anomalus, and E. pulcher. Sampling stations of Kalantari Port, Alghadir Port and Beheshti Port have similar conditions with rocky bottom with lots of coral, barnacle and oyster beds. P. pilicornis, P. mitratus, E. anomalus, and E. pulcher have recorded from these stations. Seied Reef and Artemis Reef stations are deep with rocky bottom, covered with coral reef. P. pilicornis, P. mitratus, E. anomalus, and E. pulcher have recorded from these stations. International Baharan Park is an important station with the highest diversity of Blenniids including S. emarginata, P. cornutus, P. thysanius, O. mekarensis, O. fasciolatus, I. spilotus, I. pox, and A. bifilum. Baharan Park and Ramin sampling sites are located in the Oman Sea with high and steep cliff shores which are exposed to harsh and strong wave action. There are a combination of shallow and deep rock pools in this area, most of which are covered with sea grass, providing an abundant food source for these fishes, which has resulted in high diversity and number of these fishes. Four species including A. bifilum, P. thysanis I. lineatus and I. spilotus, were collected from these stations.

Owfi (2015) Eagderi et al. (2019); reported Antennablennius adenensis from the Oman Sea and the species A. hypenetes; Hirculops cornifer; Istiblennius periophthalmus and Mimobleniun cirosus from different parts of the Persian Gulf, while these species have not been recorded in the present study. Therefore, it is very likely and possible that more species would be collected and identified in this region in future studies.

Acknowledgments
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