

The first Record and Reports of Nettastomatidae Identification in Iranian Museums of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea's Waters

Fereridoon Owfi, Hodeis Abbasi Ghadikolaei, Mahnaz Rabbaniha, Maryam Abbasi Ghadikolaei

Abstract- *Nettastomatidae* from *Anguilliformes* order was a part of fish fauna in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. It has commercial and nourishing value. This research revising the samples classification and systematic specimens of *Nettastomatidae* in south coast of Iran such as: Bushehr, Chabahar, Bandar Abbas, Bandar lengeh and the rest from museums, Universities and Research centers in Iran from 2007-2008. The whole Ichthyology valid published references in this area (Fishing area 51) were considered. The result showed that: Among 27 eel's samples one sample is in *Nettastomatidae* family's *Hoplunis diomedianus* (Good & Bean, 1896) was record and reported for the first time in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea's of Iranian waters.

Key words: *Nettastomatidae*, systematic review, Persian Gulf, Oman Sea

I. INTRODUCTION

Anguilliformes order included 4 subclass, 18 families, 156 genera and more than 500 species [23]. There appeared 9 families in Iranian waters; consisting of Anguillidae, Mastacemblidae (Echelidae), Muraenesocidae, Muraenidae, Ophichthidae, Ophididae (from: Ophiidiformes), Synphobranchidae. Seven families are live in marine environments [17]. It seems that previews author's do not discussed about two families as name Anguillidae and Echelidae, which their main habitats are in Iranian fresh water [19]. Eels and moray families (*Anguilliformes* order) are common group of fishes in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. They have ornamental respect and food value in some species. They are eel shape and long body, have small pectoral and anal fins. In some species anal and pectoral fins are not presented. Almost they have long dorsal fin through the caudal fin. Fins have soft rays without spines. Have cycloid and under skin scales. Pelvic fins are absence, holobranchia or have bronchia pit on beneath or side of the head [12]. Characters research in Iranian waters of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea divided to four stages included: [17].

- **1st stage:** [2]; (Danish investigation) Introduced 216 species none Genus and species of it belong to *Nettastomatidae*
- **2nd stage:** [15 and 16]; (KISR investigation)¹

introduced 465 species consisting of 244 collected commercial species and 222 reported species, two families in two genus and species belong to the sea's eels.

- **3rd stage:** [9] (FAO investigation); introduced 380 species from fishing area 51. [4] introduced three families of eels in six genus and species. [5; 1] were introduced Four genus and five species in two families of eels; [6] which introduced 577 commercial and noncommercial fish species
- **4th stage:** After 2000 investigation: [7]; introduced 260 species consisting of 77 families, [14; 13]; introduced 114 Ornamental marine species consisting of 44 families [18 and 17]; introduced 902 species.

So, recent study has done by the goal of to achieve the specific and new information about *Nettastomatidae* taxonomy, systematic and morphology of the Eels and morays in Iran. According to related studies, there has not yet been a documented examination on systematic identification and taxonomic of eels. Actually, most of the ichthyologic studies on eels have been local studies. This article is specifically about *Nettastomatidae* family. However these fish are economical, Ornamental, and lemon sole, they are religiously taboo in Iran. So there were some limitations in collecting samples, examining, identifying and classifying the species

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

All museum samples of the *Nettastomatidae* were collected in Iranian terrestrial waters of the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea since 1976 - 2006. The present study reviewed to the 1 sample from *Nettastomatidae* family in 2006 – 2008. 1 genera and 1 species by different types of keeping like taxidermy dedicated in Iranian museums. This fish species following in Ichthyology Museum - Fisheries Education Center – Rasht – Ref. code: A Assessment of Biometrical Parameters and appearance characters were classified in two groups.

1- Meristic parameters included of: Total length, Fork length, Standard length, Fins length, Fin base, Caudal peduncle length, Head length, Snout length, Eye diameter, Body depth and in some parts use the relation parts for identify keys.

2- Morphometrical parameters, such as: Number of vertebrate, soft rays and spines, Scales, Teeth, Head spines, upper and lower spines of gill arch [3].

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* Correspondence Author (s)

Fereridoon Owfi, Iranian Fisheries research Organization, International affairs office director, Tehran, Iran.

Hodeis Abbasi Ghadikolaei, Young Researchers and Elites Club, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

Mahnaz Rabbaniha, Iranian Fisheries research Organization (IFRO), Marine ecology Tehran, Iran.

Maryam Abbasi Ghadikolaei, Young Researchers and Elites Club, Qaemshahr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qaemshahr, Iran

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Used microscope and binocular, Biometrical board, caulis by 0.01 attention, magnifying glass, this information recorded in identification sheet. Samples categorized on different family taxon [10; 22]. Identifying in genus and species by fins formula standard identification table [22]. Comparing the sample of diagnostic characters by valid reference qualities and Ichthyologic reliable sites such as: Fish Base, Reef Base, and Fish Catalogue of Life for finally accordance and species collation [22;1;6]. This argues mentioned that, all of the specimens were collected and studied from museums, therefore were limited some morphometrics and meristics parameters clarifying.

III.RESULTS

Nettastomatidae contain two Greece words of Netta(Nesa) and soma by meanings of duck and mouth . Included 6 genera and 30 species, specially lives in sea waters by warms and humid weather.

1 genera and 1 species identified in ref code A. Generally collected in Raamin Creek (Oman Sea - Sistan & Baluchistan province) (Table1).

1) *Hoplunnis diomedianus*(Good & Bean, 1896)

English name: Black Tail pike Conger

Persian name: Mar Mahi -e- Dom Siyah

Morphology: Maximum total length is 36.6 cm.180-290 number of vertebra. Snout long and pointed dorsal and anal fins are black, along posterior part of tail.

Collected from Meidani area in the Oman Sea and kept on Ichthyology Museum (Ref. code: A) by scientific code 98 and Nettas H.d.1 museum code (Table.1)(figure1).



Hoplunnis diomedianus(Good & Bean,1896)

Ref code:(A) By Owfi And Abbasi,2007

Table I: First record and reported of Nettastomatide species from Iranian Museums from the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea base on ecological groups

Scientific name	Number of sample	Research centers and Museums	Museum code	Scientific code
<i>Hoplunnis diomedianus</i>	1	Ref. code: A	Nettas H.d.1	98

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The eels and morays are not edible and un-common groups in Iranian market. It has an unusual in fisheries exploitation system, thus would be limited in taxonomical research carefully. In the studied area there is less attention to noncommercial fishes. Hence data collections are very limited in taxonomical research of this species. From conclusively the lack of the public systematic studies in the region had led to misidentification of the species. So any review to identification and classification of the species are necessary although is not easy. In this regard it should be mentioned that one species of eels and moray (Nettastomatidae) have not been reported so far. So, this is

the first record and report from mentioned specie in Iranian waters (Table.I)

Necessary and the first factor of biological studies in each research can be true knowledge on the morphological characters of dwellers, Asses sex related and breeding fecundity across the optimum biological specialist too [17]. In the research pay attention to final classification changing around all taxons of order including family, genera and

Scientific name	References						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<i>Echidna nebulosa</i> (Ahl,1789)			*	*			*
<i>Gymnomuraena zebra</i> (Shaw,1797)				*			
<i>Gymnothorax phasmatodes</i> (Smith,1962)				*			
<i>Gymnothorax undulates</i> (Lacepede,1803)				*			
<i>Thyrsoideamacrura</i> (Bleeker,1854)				*			
<i>Lamnostoma Orientalis</i> (McClelland, 1844)			*	*	*		
<i>Muraenichthys schultzei</i> (Bleeker, 1857)			*	*	*	*	
<i>Ophichthus apicalis</i> (Bennett, 1830)	*						*
<i>Ophichthus celebicus</i> (Bleeker, 1856)							*
<i>Pisodonophis hoevenii</i> (Bleeker, 1853)				*	*		
<i>Conger Cinereus cinereus</i> (Ruppell, 1828)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Uroconger lepturus</i> (Richardson, 1848)				*			*
<i>Congresox talabon</i> (Curvier, 1829)	*	*	*				*
<i>Congresox Talabonoides</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	*	*		*	*	*	*

species. All systematic information presented in table.1. This information basis to compose correct scientific name and identification species by collected or /and comparing this data by [17and18] reported (Table II).

Table II: Determined Eels and Moray species of the Persian Gulf & Oman Sea 2005 (Owfi, 2005b)

A: Iranian Fisheries Research Organization – IFRO (1986-88)

B: Marine Science and Fisheries Center of Oman – MSFCO (1995)

C: Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research – KISR (1986)

D: Iranian Fisheries Research Organization – IFRO (2001-02)

E: FAO, 1986, F: FAO, 1997, G: Owfi, 2005

Based on the available data, it was obvious that 1 sample of Nettastomatide belonging to 1 genera and 1 spices were observed for the first time in Iranian waters (tableI).There were some similarities and differences between these identified sample and the ones identified on the UNCC project [17and18] (TableII).

- a. Based on the reports, of the UNCC project 15 samples from 3 other families of Anguliformes were identified (Owfi, 2005a&b).
- b. Just the family taxa, genera and species of the samples were identified.
- c. this sample was renamed sample, had not record and reported by (Owfi, 2005b) .



Table III: Changed name of Nettastomatidae Species base on ecological groups

Accepted scientific name	reference	Changed scientific name
<i>Hoplunnis diomedianus</i>	Fish base,2013; Vander laan etal,2013	<i>Hoplunnis diomediana</i>

Table IV - Nettastomatidae species diversity of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, base on ecological groups

Scientific name	English name	Persian Gulf	Oman Sea	Ecological group
<i>Hoplunnis diomedianus</i>		*	*	R&D

R&D: Rocky and Deep water

It should be noted that, *Hoplunnis diomedianus* characters was same to Smith and Heemstera, 1986; Smith and Smith 1963; Vander laan etal, 2013; Fish Base, 2013, but others wouldn't report that but also reported in KISR, 1986 and IFRO, 2002.It has dispersed in Subtropical Marine. It's demersal fish which live in depth range below 200 meter.

Identified as native species in the Western Atlantic Ocean (Froses et al, 2013).Among identified 27 samples of Anguilliformes order this family by one number of sample contain 3.7% of all samples. In the light of biological diversity lived in rocky and deep waters (Table IV).

According to the conclusion significance and main suggestions of research included of:

- A) Less taxonomical information about this class biodiversity in many parts of the world.
- B) Need to power of taxonomical background; consist of reference subject, information banks, and taxonomical experts through the biodiversity of convection in whole area especially on under developed countries.of specimen in the area. Classified coastal land & marine environmental diversities, describe Persian Gulf and Oman Sea's Nettastomatidae by Linnae & Mayer classification and animal geography theories.
- C) Use the results of ichthyology research in fisheries management and planning to calculate& Assess of sustainable yield recruitments on special species or group species, health &disease of fish aspect special hosts such as parasites or other parts of disease in marine environments because eels and morays live in salt waters and non culture in Iranian waters, thus give in information results to Iranian fisheries science & Research organization and Iranian fisheries organization.
- D) Identification and complete information about Marine morays fauna by the goal of stock flexibility/species combination (species diversity index). Planning about endemic and endangered species biodiversity, survey and doing sustainable study in this chart and know the effects of ecological or environmental changing by human or natural too
- E) Taxonomical defects of Anguillifromes in national & territorial levels.
- F) Help to kept of humanly resources, would be hatched &collected samples systems and under structure, then

changed them to curate forms. In addition to several problems in this way; the project is the first complete and collected information about the order and showed the vague side of eels and morays classification.

- G) Recognized the classified position, emphasis to geographical division categories reviews and defects

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Hodeis Abbasi GHadikolaei; Corresponding Authors of the article.PhD Student of Aquaculture ,Dept of fisheries, Faculty of Agriculture and Natural resources, Islamic Azad University, Tehran Science and Research Branch, Tehran. Iran .Born in Qaemshahr, Iran, 31August,1983. My university back grounds are Bachelor .Science of fishery from IAU of Savadkoh branch (2004). Master Science of fishery from, Islamic Azad University, Tehran Science and Research Branch, Tehran. Iran (2007).

The first Record and Reports of Nettastomatidae Identification in Iranian Museums of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea's Waters

I was working in Scientific Applied University of Babolsar as an aquatic animal ecology lecturer. Also I was Environmental pollutant lecturer in Pardis Khazar University and the Honor Member of Mazandaran Jahad University

Specially Worked on Marine fish Ichthyology, Morphology since 2005 - now. I was Oral lecturer for more than six articles about The Persian Gulf and Oman sea Iranian waters of Marine eels (Anguilliformes Order and their Families taxon) from international conferences in Iran and overseas. Also cooperating with (Iranian fisheries Research Organization (IFRO)) about this subject and same topics that refer to Marine Aquatic animals Ecology and diversities in Iran territorial waters. Published more than 7 ISC and scientific articles in Scientific and research journals of Iran. And have more than 20 articles in different topics of Aquaculture since 2008-2013. Also specialist in Ornamental fish culture, Fish nutrition, live food SPSS, Excel, power point software
Email address: Hodeis.abbasi.gh@gmail.com



Mahnaz Rabbaniha; Iranian Fisheries research Organization (IFRO), Marine ecology Tehran, Iran. Born in Fauna & Flora section, (IFRO). 2007. "Identification, Diversity and Distribution pattern of fish larvae in Kharg & Kharko Corallian Islands Ecosystem Persian Gulf, by GIS method" (PhD Thesis) 2009. Also published some research articles such as "distribution patterns of fish larvae in Iranian coralline protected islands and islets ecosystems and habitats of the Persian Gulf" INOC / Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey, 2009.

Qazvin, Iran, 9 February 1967. My university backgrounds are Training course of ecological analysis (R software), GEOMAR Institute, Kiel, Germany, 2010. PhD in Marine biology, Azad University, Science & Research Branch, Tehran, Iran. 2009. M.Sc. in Marine Fish Biology, Tarbiat Moddares University, Tehran, 2002. B.Sc. in Zoology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran. 1984. Other relevant experiences included; Project "Collect & Identification of Inland drainage fish of Iran" 1989-91. Project "Abundance & diversity of the Ichthyoplankton in the Nayband Bay", Bushehr province 1994-95. Start & Established of Marine Biology Museum of Persian Gulf Fishery Research Centre (PGFRC), Bushehr. 1983-1996. Colleague of Identification of Marine fishes of Marine Biology Museum of Fisheries Training centre (Mirza Kocheh Khan-North of Iran) 1998. Thesis of M.Sc. "Identification & abundance of fish larvae in Creek- Estuary of Farake", Tarbiat Moddaress University 2002. Colleague of project "Regional Organization for Protection Marine Environment", (Identification of zooplankton) 2003. Colleague of project "Hydrology and hydrobiology of Oman Sea" Iranian Fisheries Research Organization 2004-8. National Project (ICZM) in Plankton assemblage changed in layers of offshore Bushehr waters "the first national conference of phycology of Iran. Tehran, Iran. 2010. Sustainable development of Iranian habitats of Caspian Sea with GIS Method The XXI FIG International congress. Sydney, Australia. 2010. The early life history of some commercial fish larva family in Iranian Coastal waters of the Persian Gulf International Conference of Aquatics Larvae Culture. Tehran, Iran. 2012. Introducing ornamental Fish larva in colarin habitat of Bushehr province water the first fishery research conference Babol Iran 2013. So on, illustrates and Publisher two books about Marine Ichthyoplankton collection and Identification in The Persian Gulf and more than 12 articles by different topics of fisheries and marine ecology. Email: ma_rabbani2002@yahoo.com



Fereridoon Owfi; Iranian Fisheries research Organization, International affairs office director, Tehran, Iran. Born in Abadan, Iran, 28 December, 1963. University backgrounds are Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Fishery & Environment from Tehran University, Tehran - Iran (1990). Master of Science (M.Sc.), Fisheries from Natural Resources University, Gorgan - Iran (1998). Ph.D, Marine Ecology, Research & Sciences University, Tehran - Iran (2008). Worked on Natural Resources Office, Shiraz - Iran as senior expert & research advisor. Persian Gulf Fisheries Research Center, Bushehr - Iran as research deputy and Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, Tehran - Iran as director of International Affairs Office & head of marine ecology department are my job experiences. I am Academic staff and assistant professor of Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, head quarter - Tehran, have Master of Diving Instructor from Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI), Professional Wildlife & Nature Photographer of National Geography Society (NGS) & World Wildlife Federation (WWF) international certifications. My special field study is Marine Eco- Biology, Ichthyology, Environmental Assessment Modeling, and Geomorphology of marine- coastal habitats. Also specialist in Sigma Plot, Map Source, MATLAB, GOP, Arc View,

Arc Info, Idrisi, Garmin Page, Excel, SPSS, R, software and Data Analysis Models of Ecology, Environmental and Fisheries by CMECS, PASTAKIA, SWOT, MEDWET, NOAA/HD, Neural Network. Other Expertise and Experiences consisting of Cooperation with regional and international organizations Advice and assistance in the design of museums and cultural centers. Cooperation with educational institutions, universities and training centers too. Email address: Sillaginid@hotmail.com



Maryam Abbasi GHadikolaei; Young Researchers club, Qaemshahr branch, Islamic Azad University, Qaemshahr Iran. Born in 24 April 1989 in Qaemshahr. My university backgrounds are Information technology engineering-Electronic Business Management 2013 (M.Sc.). B.Sc. of Information technology engineering (2011). Fisheries and Aquaculture is my interest, so on worked in sale and customer of ornamental fish by business intelligence methods for the first time in Iran for my M.Sc. thesis. Also collaborated more than 4 articles same as this subject from 2011 till now and presented in Australian Aquaculture 2012, 7th world congress of Herpetology Vancouver Canada 2012. In press one ISI article from Iranian journal of fisheries science
Email: maryam.abbasi.gh@gmail.com