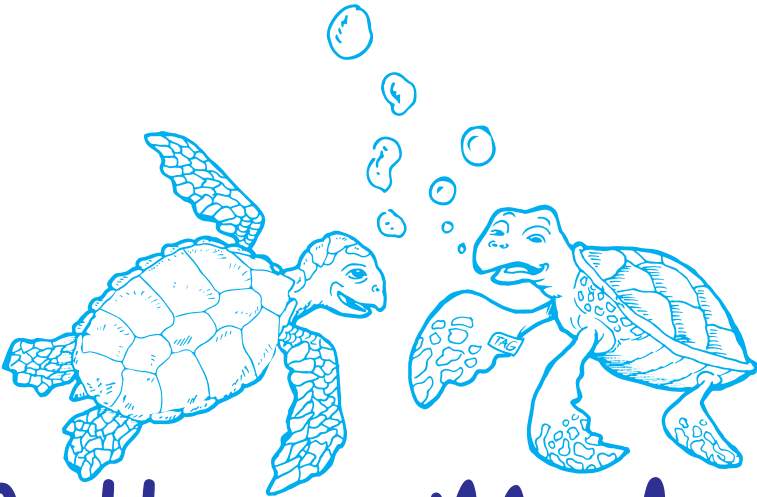


SPA/RAC

THE MEDITERRANEAN
BIODIVERSITY CENTRE
OF UNEP/MAP



Retta and Mydas Journey



RETNA AND MYDAS JOURNEY

≈ 3 ≈

SEA TURTLE LIFE CYCLE

≈ 15 ≈

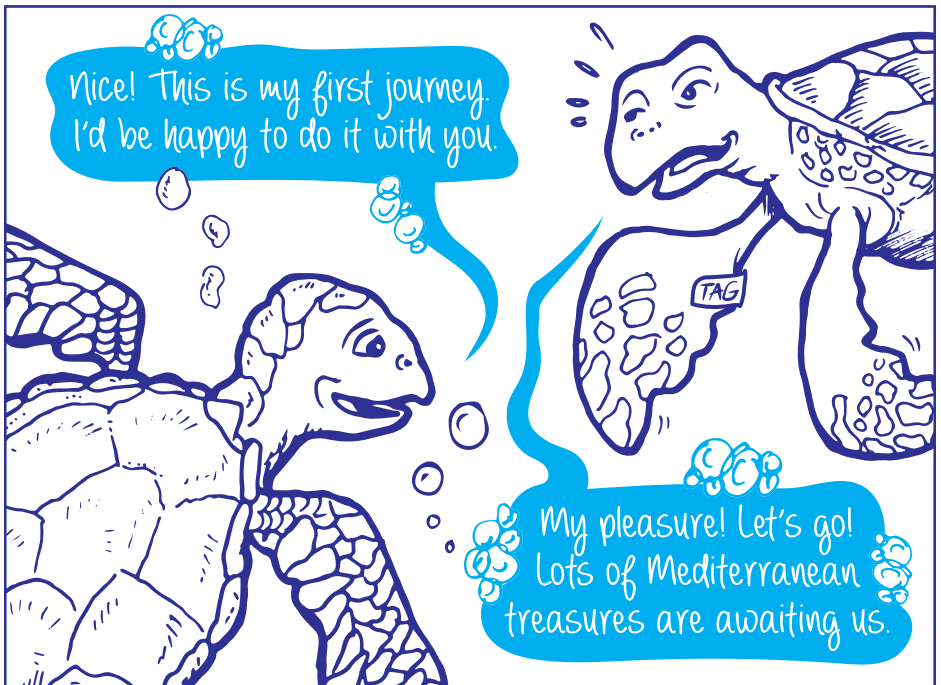
SPECIES SHEETS

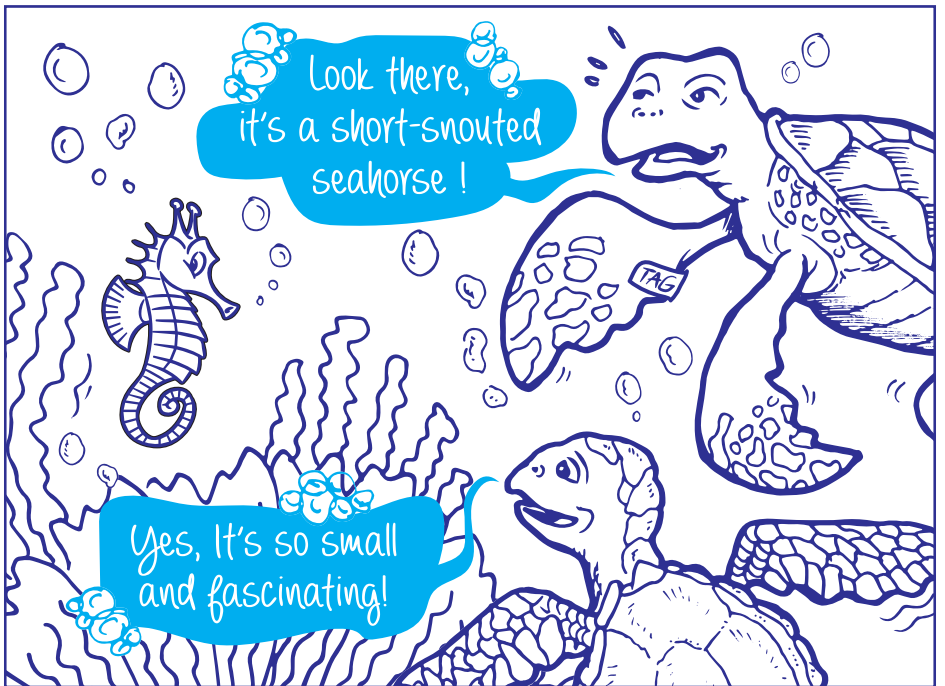
≈ 16 ≈

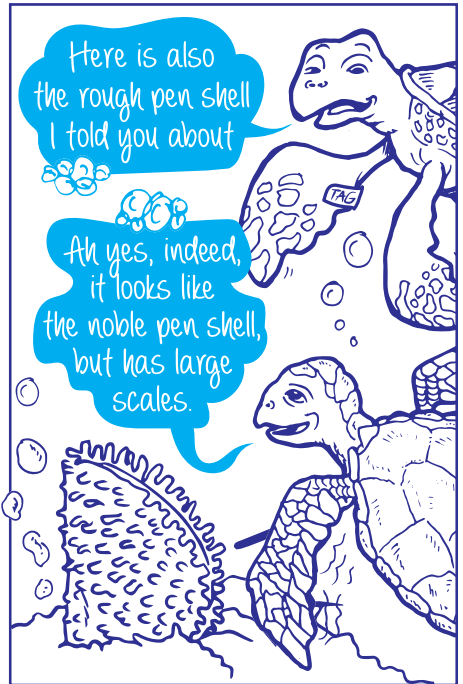
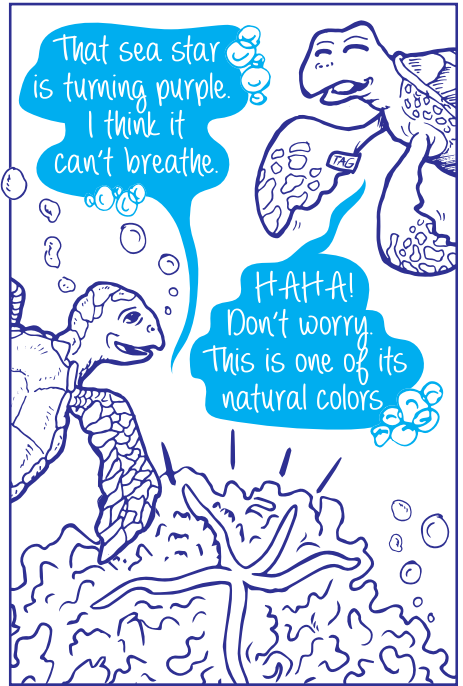
LIST OF ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Annex II of the Barcelona Convention SPA/BD Protocol,
as amended by COP20 (Decision, IG.23/10)

≈ 27 ≈

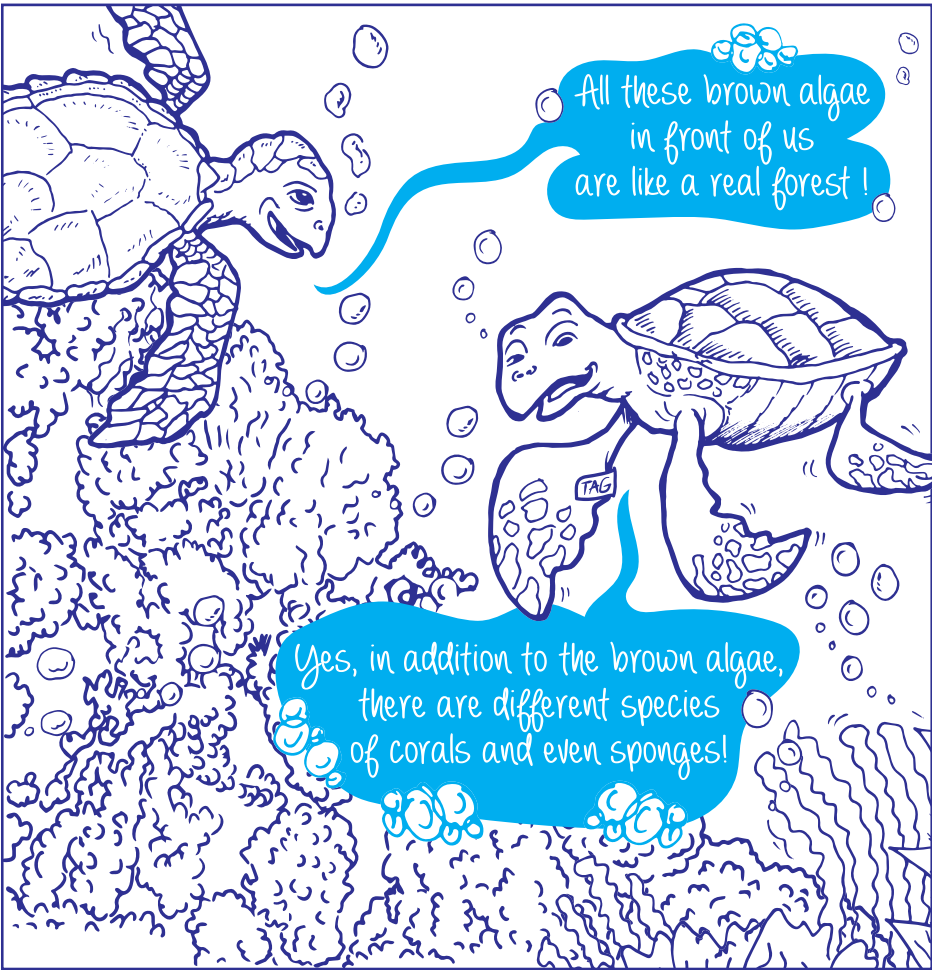








Here he is!
The biggest gastropod
in the Mediterranean.
Mr. Triton himself!
Be careful sea stars!
Because he can eat you.



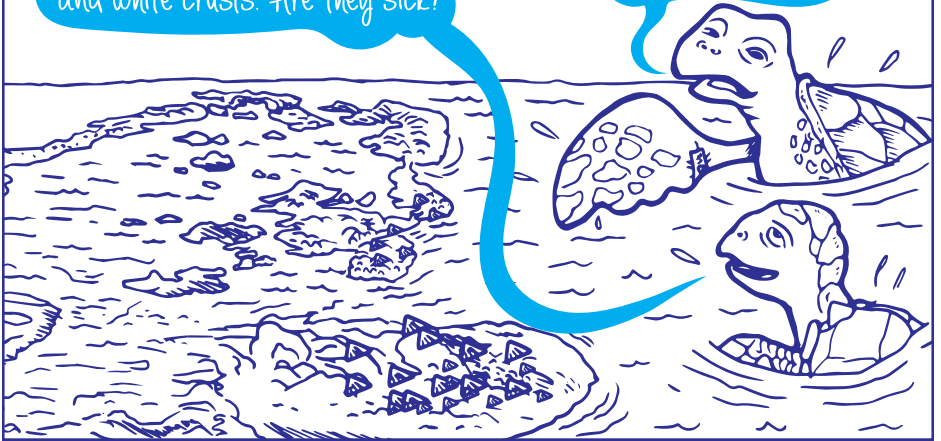
All these brown algae
in front of us
are like a real forest!

Yes, in addition to the brown algae,
there are different species
of corals and even sponges!

Retta and Mydas are getting close to the shore.

That's weird!
These rocks seem to have buttons
and white crusts. Are they sick?

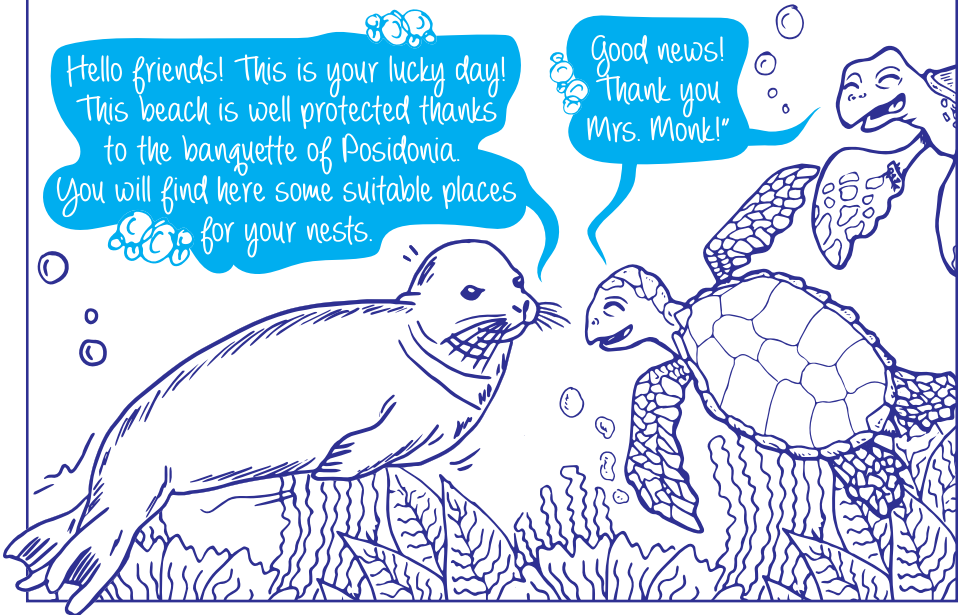
Not at all!
These buttons
are ferreous limpets.
The crusts are small gastropods
called worm shell.



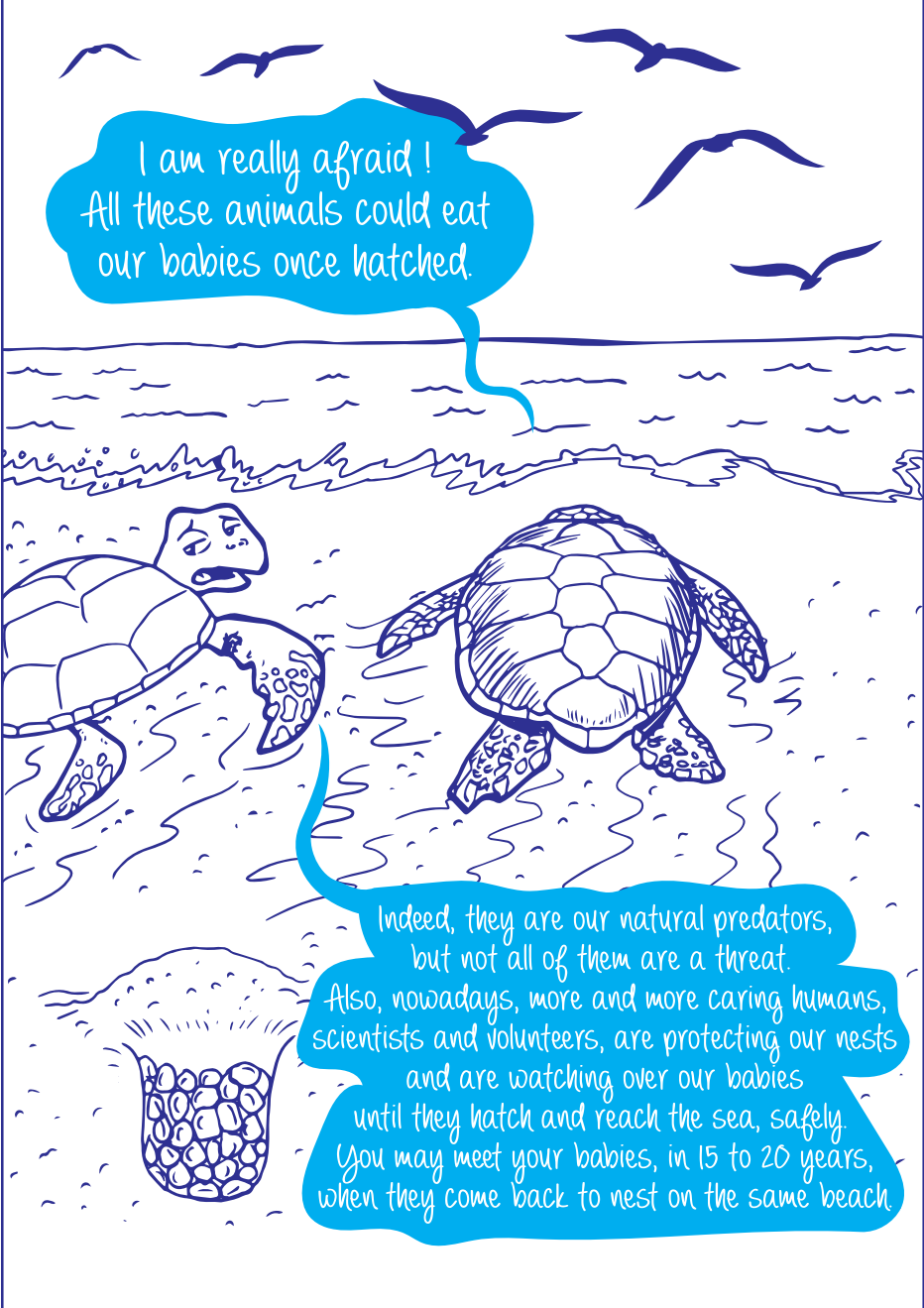
While passing in front of a submarine cave, Retta and Mydas meet the Mediterranean monk seal.

Hello friends! This is your lucky day!
This beach is well protected thanks
to the banquet of Posidonia.
You will find here some suitable places
for your nests.

Good news!
Thank you
Mrs. Monk!



Retta and Mydas laid their eggs on the beach and returned to the sea



I am really afraid!
All these animals could eat
our babies once hatched.

Indeed, they are our natural predators,
but not all of them are a threat.
Also, nowadays, more and more caring humans,
scientists and volunteers, are protecting our nests
and are watching over our babies
until they hatch and reach the sea, safely.
You may meet your babies, in 15 to 20 years,
when they come back to nest on the same beach.

Eight to ten weeks have passed and now, Retta and Mydas eggs are hatching during the night.



Guided by the reflection of the moon light, Retta and Mydas hatchlings reached the water. The tide and the waves took them slowly away from the shoreline. They already started their unknown but exciting journey discovering the Mediterranean and beyond.




During their journey, Retta and Mydas hatchlings met different species of dolphins and converse with them.



You better watch out for these fishing nets kids, they are a big threat to us.



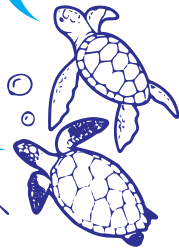
Indeed, they represent the same for other species.



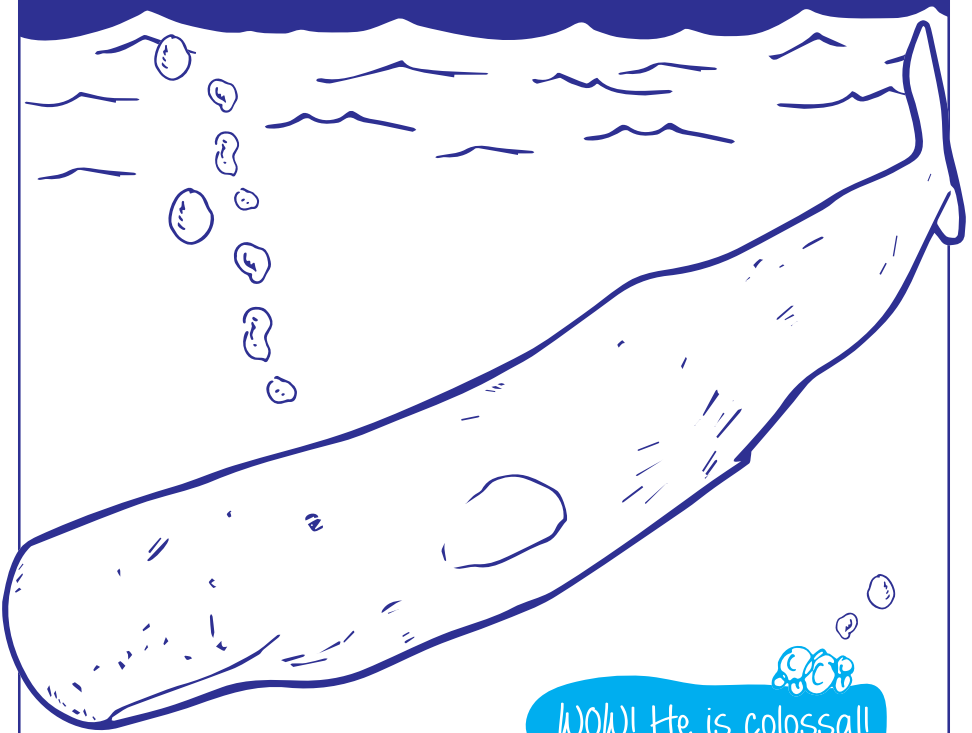
At least smaller size species could swim and escape through the mesh.



Thanks dolphins, we will be careful!

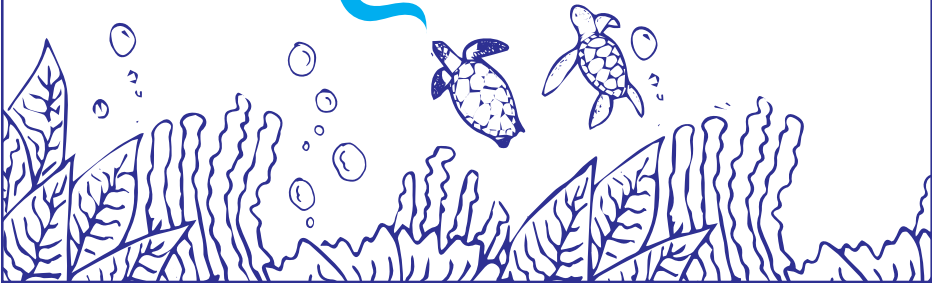


Retta and Mydas juniors meet a sperm whale.

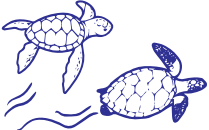


The head's size and shape is the fascinating part.

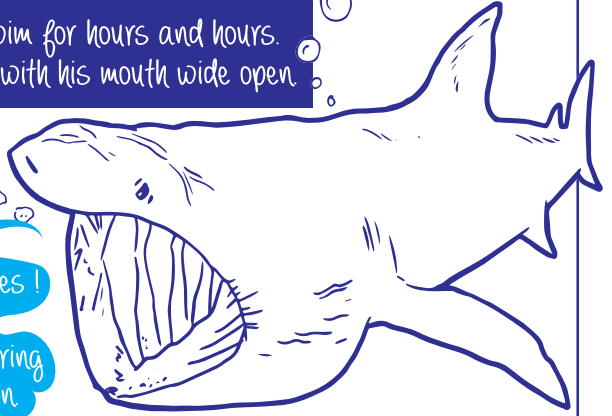
Wow! He is colossal! But looks harmless.



Retta and Mydas juniors swim for hours and hours.
They meet a basking shark with his mouth wide open.



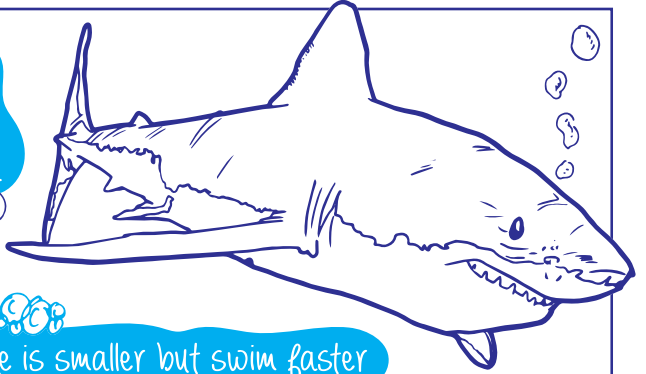
Move aside please tiny turtles!
I could swallow you
unintentionally when I'm filtering
the water to catch plankton.



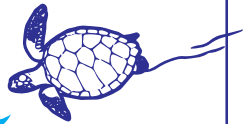
This great
white shark
is impressive.



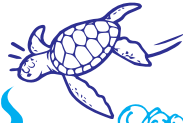
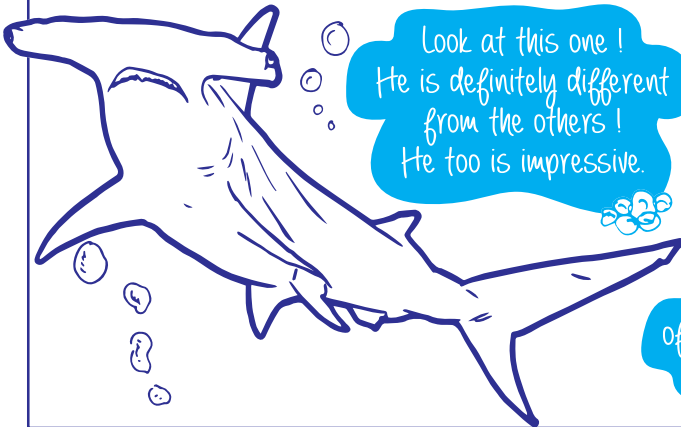
She is smaller but swim faster
than the basking shark.

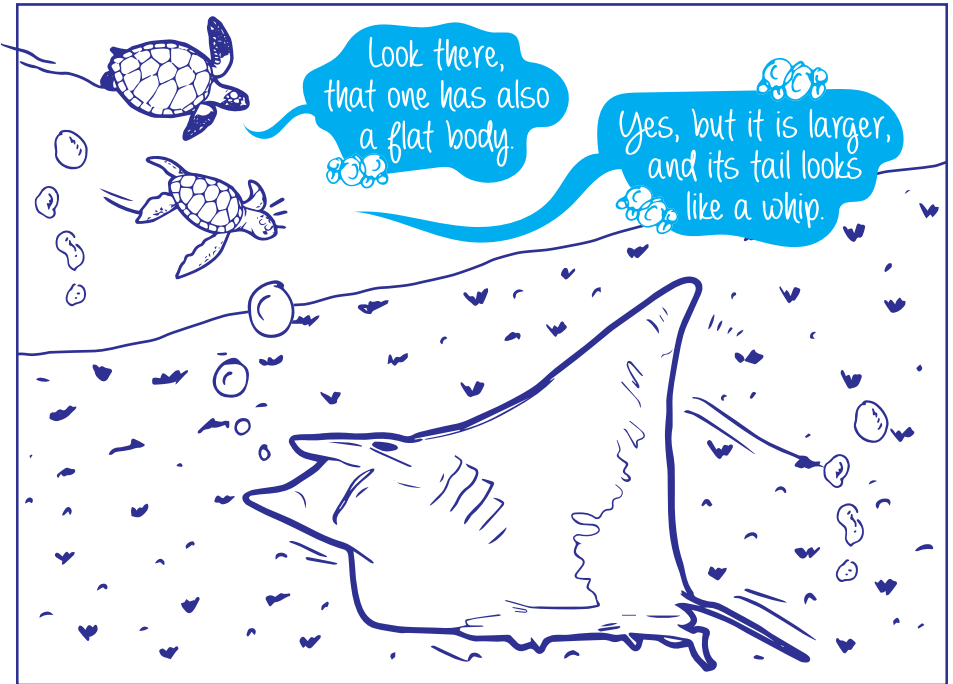
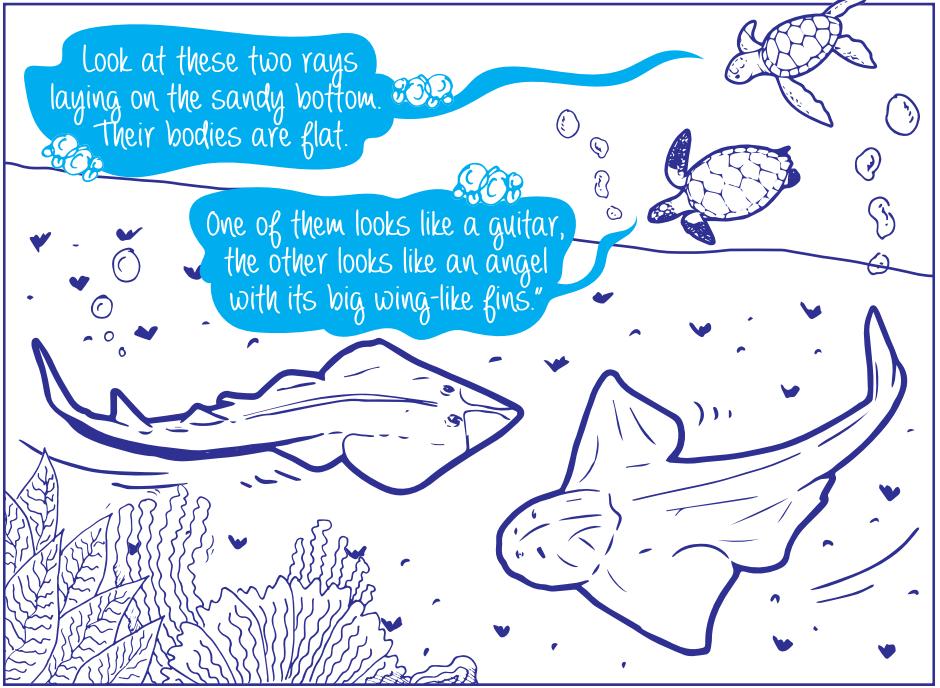


Look at this one!
He is definitely different
from the others!
He too is impressive.



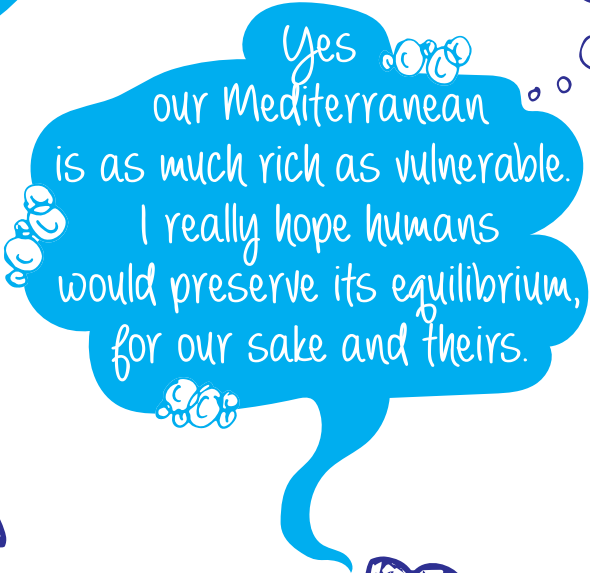
It is because
of his hammer-shaped
snout, for sure.



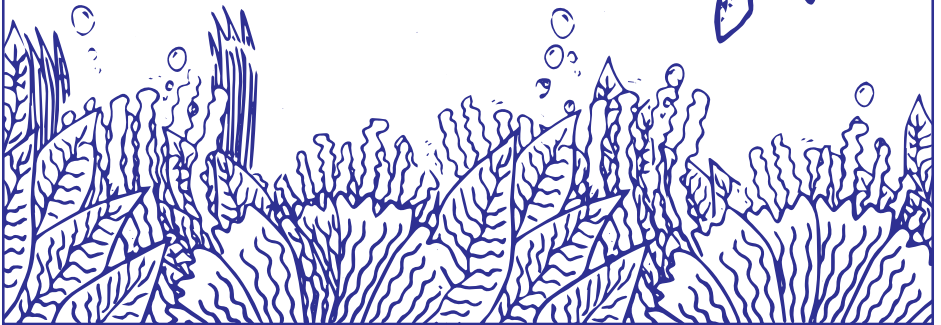
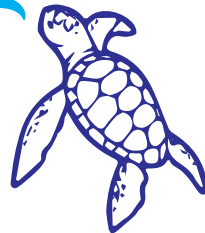
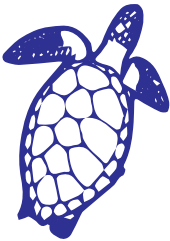




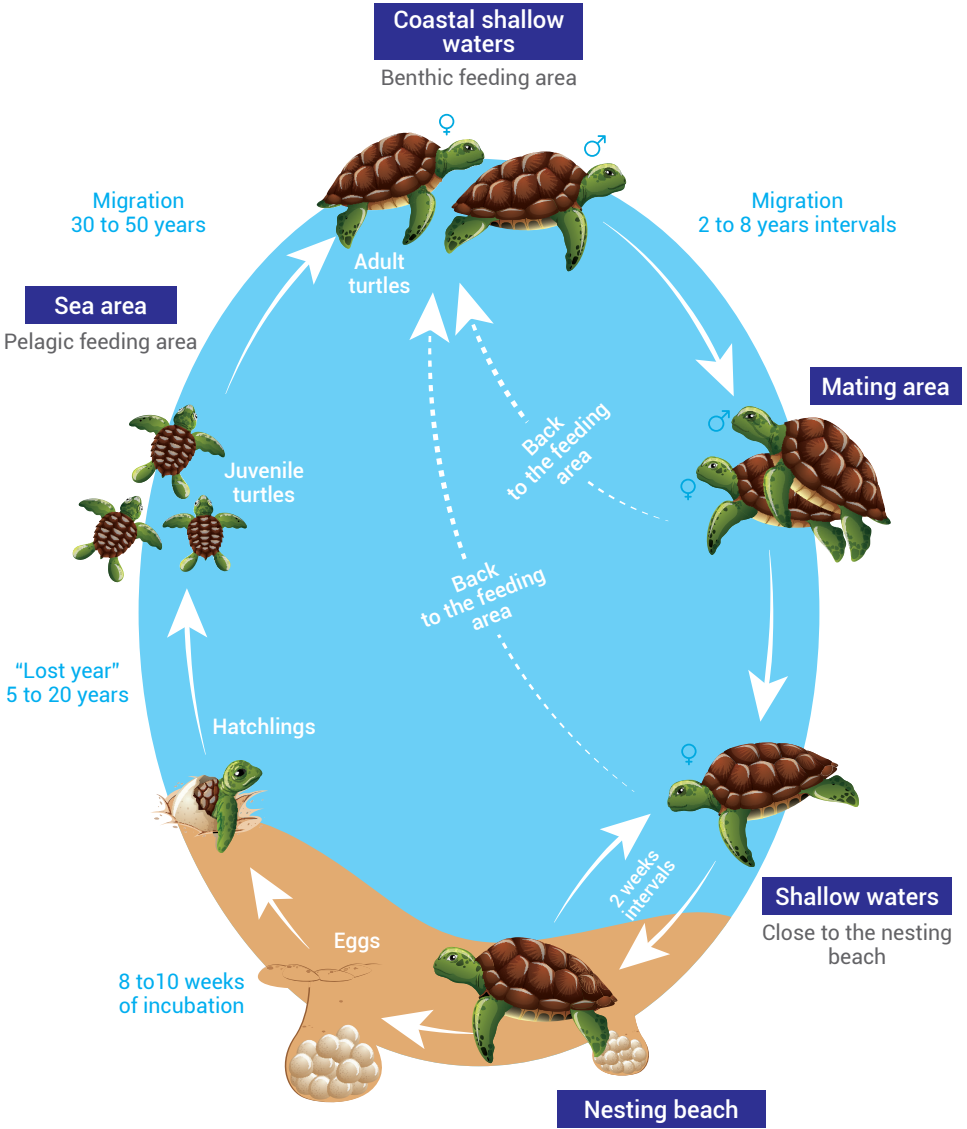
Wow!
This journey was fascinating.
Did you enjoy it?



Yes
our Mediterranean
is as much rich as vulnerable.
I really hope humans
would preserve its equilibrium,
for our sake and theirs.



SEA TURTLE LIFE CYCLE



SPECIES SHEETS

Genus & species *Caretta caretta*

Common name **Loggerhead turtle**

Family Cheloniidae

Habitat Marine neritic,
oceanic,
intertidal

Diet Hatchlings are omnivores,
eating both plant
and animal material.
Adults are carnivores,
eating crustacean, fish,
molluscs and jellyfish



© SPA/RAC, Artescienza

Specificities A marine reptile, lung breath
Can hold breath up to 4 hours
Can live up to 50 years
Can grow up to 90 cm and 120 kg
Temperature determines the baby turtle's sex
Nests every year in the Mediterranean

Threats Predation, pollution, bycatch, global warming, coastal development, illegal trade

Genus & species *Chelonia mydas*

Common name **Green turtle**

Family Cheloniidae

Habitat Marine neritic,
oceanic,
intertidal

Diet Small invertebrates,
fish eggs and larvae,
jellyfish in the juvenile
stage and marine algae
in the adult stage



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Specificities Can grow up to 110 cm and 120 kg
Can hold its breath up to 3 hours
Temperature determines the baby turtle's sex

Threats Predation, pollution, bycatch, boat strikes, coastal development

SPECIES SHEETS

© Eric Yolto



Genus & species *Posidonia oceanica*

Common name **Mediterranean seagrass**

Family Posidoniaceae

Habitat Sandy and rocky bottoms

Specificities A marine plant producing flowers and fruits
Leaves from 20 to 100 cm length and 1 cm large
Constitutes a habitat for many species (invertebrates and vertebrates)
Produces between 14 and 20 l of oxygen per m²
Very slow growth (3 to 6 cm/year)

Threats Pollution, construction of coastal infrastructure, fish-farming, trawling, mooring, invasive species

© SPA/RAC, University of Seville



Genus & species *Cymodocea nodosa*

Common name **Neptune seagrass**

Family Cymodoceaceae

Habitat Sandy bottoms

Specificities Leaves up to 40 cm length and 3 to 4 mm large
A marine plant producing flowers and fruits
Constitutes a shelter for many species

Threats Pollution, eutrophication, construction of coastal infrastructure, fish-farming, invasive species

© Lubos Plátek



Genus & species *Hippocampus hippocampus*

Common name **Short-snouted seahorse**

Family Syngnathidae

Habitat *Posidonia oceanica* meadows

Diet Zooplankton,
fish larvae and crustaceans

Specificities A very rare and a maximum 15 cm length fish
Lives from 3 to 5 years
The female deposits eggs into the male brood pouch

Threats Habitat (seagrass beds) destruction,
fishing for aquarium trade,
climate change

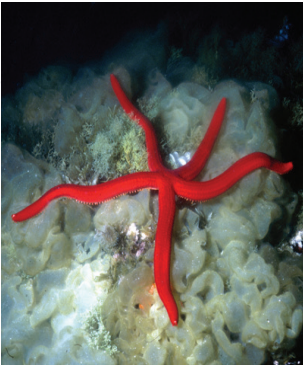
SPECIES SHEETS

© Jean-Michel Mille



Genus & species	<i>Pinna nobilis</i>
Common name	Mediterranean noble pen shell
Family	Pinnidae
Habitat	The biggest marine bivalve mollusc in the Mediterranean, reaching 1-meter length
Diet	A water filter feeder
Specificities	The anterior third of the shell is buried or glued by byssus threads in the substratum (maërl, sand, hard substratum, or rhizomes of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>) The current direction and speed affect the shell orientation to improve food availability Constitutes a habitat for many species (epibiont and commensal, up to 146 species recorded) Its main predator is the common octopus
Threats	Climate change, invasive species, contaminants, habitat loss, boat anchoring High recent mortality since 2016 up today, due to a bacterial infection

© Jean-Georges Harmelin



Genus & species	<i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>
Common name	Purple sea star
Family	Ophidiasteridae
Habitat	Rocks or in <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows
Diet	Small invertebrates, crustacean or molluscs
Specificities	20 cm to 40 cm diameter Thermophilic sea star Can have variable colours: purple, orange or red sometimes with darker purple patches Have 5 arms including short respiratory papillae arranged in lines
Threats	Recreational activities, habitat loss, pollution

© Jesus Cobeleda / Shutterstock.com



Genus & species	<i>Pinna rudis</i>
Common name	Rough pen shell
Family	Pinnidae
Habitat	Can reach 40 cm length, external part of the shell is decorated by large scales
Diet	Water filter feeder
Specificities	Is a very rare bivalve in the Mediterranean Hosts many species (epibiont and commensal) The anterior part of the shell is buried or glued by byssus threads in the substratum (sand or hard substratum)
Threats	Climate change, invasive species, contaminants, habitat loss, boat anchoring

SPECIES SHEETS

© Egidio Trainito



Genus & species *Charonia lampas*

Common name **Triton**

Family Ranellidae

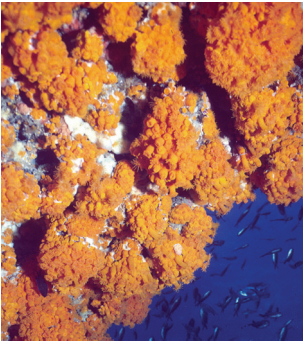
Habitat Rocky bottoms and *Posidonia oceanica* meadows

Diet Carnivorous, mainly on sea urchins, sea cucumbers and starfish

Specificities Is a rare species
The biggest gastropod in the Mediterranean, it can grow up to 40 cm long

Threats Human and natural predation

© Jean-Georges Harmelin



Genus & species *Astroides calycularis*

Common name **Star coral**

Family Dendrophylliidae

Habitat The shadow of the rocky sides

Diet Filters water to feed on planktonic preys and detritus

Specificities Is a cnidarian who lives in colonies fixed in the shadow sides of the rock, but totally independent
2 cm maximum diameter, with 30 tentacles allowing to catch very small planktonic preys
Lives up to 70 meters depth

Threats Pollution, climate change

© Goran Safarek / Shutterstock.com



Genus & species *Cladocora caespitosa*

Common name **Mediterranean pillow coral**

Family Caryophyllidae

Habitat Rocky bottoms

Diet Feeds on filtering water to catch plankton

Specificities Is a colonial cnidarian with a spherical form growing up to 50 cm diameter
Depth, luminosity and currents can shape it differently
Can be encountered up to 40 meters depth
Is a long-lived species (up to 30 years)
Can hide worms in its structure

Threats Industrial and sewage discharges, trawling and other fishing activities, coastal development, recreational activities, increasing sea water temperature

SPECIES SHEETS

© Jean-Georges Hamelin



Genus & species	<i>Patella ferruginea</i>
Common name	Giant Mediterranean limpet
Family	Patellidae
Habitat	Rocky intertidal zones Can support strong waves, long-time dehydration, but it needs a very clear water
Diet	Moves slowly to feed on micro algae
Specificities	Is an endemic gastropod Can reach 12 cm diameter Can live up to 30 years Thanks to conservation efforts and research, there are successful translocation cases in the Mediterranean
Threats	Recreational activities (collecting), pollution, the use as a bait for recreational fishing, habitat destruction

© Jose Templado



Genus & species	<i>Dendropoma cristatum</i>
Common name	Worm shell
Family	Vermetidae
Habitat	Rocky intertidal zones
Diet	Filters water feeding animal
Specificities	Is a very small gastropod (4 mm) living bonded with other species to form pavements or circular reefs Can help protecting shorelines and rocks from erosion, helps increasing biodiversity
Threats	Recreational activities, walking through, pollution

© Zafer Kizilkaya / Shutterstock.com



Genus & species	<i>Monachus monachus</i>
Common name	Mediterranean monk seal
Family	Phocidae
Habitat	Inhabits inaccessible marine caves with underwater entrances
Diet	Feeds on cephalopods, fish and crustacean
Specificities	A marine mammal that can reach 2.8 meters length and 250 to 300 kg weight Can live up to 11 years Only 600 to 700 individuals left in the world, mostly adults (350 to 450) The Mediterranean Monk Seal is the most endangered pinniped species in the world
Threats	Deliberate killing, harvesting fishing resources, pollution, coastal development

SPECIES SHEETS

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Genus & species *Falco eleonorae*

Common name **Eleonora's Falcon**

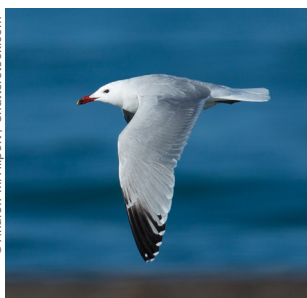
Family Falconidae

Diet Feeds on insects, smaller birds, small mammals (bats) or reptiles (lizards, turtles and snakes)

Specificities Adults can have two colours, dark (all brown) and bright (dark grey and clearer in the wings)
Weighs from 350 to 450 gr
Wingspan is 0.90-10.2 metres - Can live up to 6 years

Threats Predation by cats and rats; human disturbance in colonies; habitat degradation; taking of eggs and young; hunting; and accidental poisoning from pest control methods

© Andrew M. Allport / Shutterstock.com



Genus & species *Larus audouinii*

Common name **Audouin's gull**

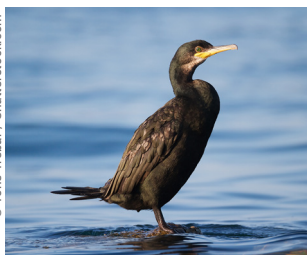
Family Laridae

Diet Feeds on epipelagic fish, invertebrates or reptiles

Specificities Adults are white-headed and bodied, with a pale grey mantle upper wings, red beak
Weighs from 450 to 770 gr - Wingspan is 1.25 to 1.38 metres

Threats Hunting, recreational disturbance, predation of eggs, bycatch, pollution

© Tone Trebar / Shutterstock.com



Genus & species *Phalacrocorax aristotelis ssp. desmarestii*

Common name **European shag**

Family Phalacrocoracidae

Diet Feeds on pelagic fish, crustaceans and molluscs

Specificities Adults are dark colours with a long yellowish hooked beak
Weighs from 1.4 to 2.3 kg - Wingspan is 0.95-1.10 metres
Can dive deep into 40 meters when necessary

Threats Human disturbance, oil pollution, habitat loss, bycatch

© Stubblefield Photography / Shutterstock.com



Genus & species *Pandion haliaetus*

Common name **Osprey**

Family Pandionidae

Diet High level predator

Specificities Dark brown line colours through the eye and on the side of the face, hooked beak
Weighs 1.5 to 2.0 kg - Wingspan is 1.6 metres
Powerful sharp talons and a hooked beak for handling their prey
Able to dive into the water from a height of up to 40 metres

Threats Habitat destruction and disturbance at breeding sites related to tourism. Mortality also occurs from illegal poaching and electrocution

SPECIES SHEETS

Genus & species *Tursiops truncatus*

Common name **Bottlenose dolphin**

Family Delphinidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Feeds on fish, squid and crustacean, up to 5 to 8 kg per day



© R. Maximiliane / Shutterstock.com

Specificities A marine mammal that can reach 3 meters long, dark grey on the upper part of its body, fading into a lighter grey on both sides of its body black or grey back - Very social animal - Can live up to 30 years - Swims at a velocity reaching 25 knots - Can dive into 200 meters depth during 15 min - Has an internal sonar, echo gives a very precise idea of the environment - 12 months pregnancy - Calves nurse for over a year (12-18 months), and stay with their mothers for up to three years learning how to catch fish and other important tasks

Threats Bycatch, recreational activities, pollution, captivity, climate change

Genus & species *Delphinus delphis*

Common name **Common dolphin**

Family Delphinidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Feeds on pelagic fish, sardines, anchovy and cephalopods



© Sergey Uryadnikov / Shutterstock.com

Specificities A marine mammal that can reach 2.5 meters long, a colourful dolphin species with a black back and with white or cream underside - Average lifespan is around 20 years - Can dive into 300 meters depth during 15 min - The Mediterranean sub-population have suffered a steep decline in recent years - 10 to 11 months pregnancy, breastfeeding of calves until their 15 to 18 months

Threats Interaction with fisheries (bycatch), recreational activities, pollution, captivity, contamination, climate change

Genus & species *Grampus griseus*

Common name **Risso's dolphin**

Family Delphinidae

Habitat Continental slope and deep oceanic waters

Diet Feeds predominantly during the night, on squid and cuttlefish and more rarely on fish



© Wild_Land_Free_naturephoto / Shutterstock.com

Specificities Can reach 3.4 meters long - Can live up to 40 years - The body is massive and powerful - Dark grey colour - Calves are light grey and darken with time - The body is covered progressively with linear whitish scars caused by social interactions, lasting several years - Eventually, the whole body turns white in older individuals

Threats Interaction with fisheries (bycatch), anthropogenic noise, collision, pollution, contamination



© Martin Prochazkacz / Shutterstock.com

Genus & species	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Common name	Sperm whale
Family	Physeteridae	Habitat	Neritic, oceanic
Diet	Small pelagic crustaceans ("Krill", mostly <i>Meganyctiphanes norvegica</i> in the Mediterranean) and sometimes small pelagic fishes		
Specificities	A marine mammal that can reach 18 meters long, dark grey colour Relatively sociable Longevity: 60-75, up to 100 years Swimming speed: The fastest whale after the Sei whale, 5 to 10 kt (9-18 km/h), but capable of reaching 20 kt (35 km/h) Dives : On average, 10 min (but can stay down up to 30 min), with dives reaching 2,500 m 13 to 14 months pregnancy, breastfeeding of calves		
Threats	Pollution, bycatch, recreational activities, unregulated whale watching activity, climate change, ship strike		

SPECIES SHEETS

Genus & species *Cetorhinus maximus*

Common name **Basking shark**

Family Cetorhinidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Feeds on planktons, but occasionally on small pelagic fish



© Ramon Carretero / Shutterstock.com

Specificities A large, stocky, light brown shark with dark spots, and a short, conical snout that bears small teeth, can reach 15 meters long
Can filter up to 2000 litres per hour
Can live between 7 and 16 years
Ovoviviparous, with a gestational period of 3.5 years

Threats Bycatch, recreational and sport fishing activities, habitat degradation, pollution

Genus & species *Carcharodon carcharias*

Common name **Great white shark**

Family Lamnidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Carnivorous, high level predator, feeds on fish, elasmobranches, small marine mammals



© Martin Prochazkaz / Shutterstock.com

Specificities A shark that can reach 6 meters long, with 5 gill slits at each side of the head
Can live between 23 and 60 years
Ovoviviparous, with a gestational period of 12 to 14 months, giving 2 to 10 juveniles

Threats Pollution, bycatch, recreational activities

Genus & species *Sphyrna mokarran*

Common name **Great hammerhead shark**

Family Sphyrnidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Feeds on rays and other shark species, small bony fishes, but also crustaceans and cephalopods.



© HakBak / Shutterstock.com

Specificities A shark that can reach 6 meters long
Ovoviviparous, a gestational period from 9 to 12 months, giving 6 to 42 juveniles

Threats Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, bycatch, recreational and sport fishing activities, habitat degradation, pollution

SPECIES SHEETS

Genus & species *Rhinobatos rhinobatos*

Common name **Common guitarfish**

Family Rhinobatidae

Habitat Benthic, living over sandy, muddy, shell and occasionally macro-algal covered substrates

Diet Feeds on planktons



© Roman Vintonyak / Shutterstock.com

Specificities Brown back with a white underside, with elongated body, flattened head and trunk and wings, distinctive of guitarfish - Ovoviviparous

Threats Unsustainable catch in fisheries, Fishing by bottom trawl, bycatch, recreational and sport fishing activities, habitat degradation, pollution

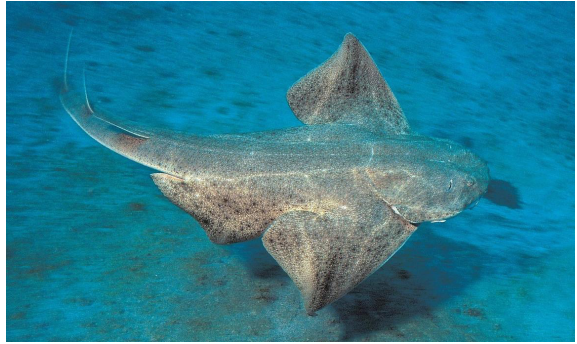
Genus & species *Squatina squatina*

Common name **Angel shark**

Family Squatinidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Feeds on flatfishes, skates, crustaceans, molluscs



© Carlos Minguel

Specificities A shark that can reach 1.8 meters long - Ovoviviparous, no yolk sac placenta 7-25 pups after 8-10 months gestation (born in Dec-Feb in the Mediterranean), every 2 years

Threats Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, bycatch, recreational and sport fishing activities, habitat degradation, pollution

Genus & species *Mobula mobular*

Common name **Devil ray**

Family Myliobatidae

Habitat Oceanic

Diet Feeds on plankton, small crustaceans and small fish



© Susana Martins / Shutterstock.com

Specificities A rare ray that can reach 5 meters large The head is large and can be distinguished from the body - Ovoviviparous

Threats Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, bycatch, recreational and sport fishing activities, habitat degradation, pollution

SPECIES SHEETS

© Grégory Dallavalle



Genus & species	<i>Asterina pancerii</i>
Common name	Seagrass asterina
Family	Asterinidae
Habitat	The <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows
Diet	Feeds from small invertebrates
Specificities	Broods its eggs and baby sea stars Is endemic and rare in the Mediterranean Is a very small sea star (3 cm maximum length)
Threats	Habitat loss, boat anchoring, pollution

© SPA/RAC, University of Seville



Genus & species	<i>Cystoseira</i> spp.
Common name	Cystoseira seagrass
Family	Sargassaceae
Habitat	Rocky bottoms and sides Needs a very transparent water to live
Specificities	Is a brown algae offering a high cover to rocky sides, forming belts and canopies up to 40 meters depth Can help protecting from erosion Hosts crustacean and other species, and plays an important role in juvenile fish recruitment
Threats	Anchoring, pollution, high sedimentation, overgrazing by sea urchins

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Genus & species	<i>Axinella polypoides</i>
Common name	Yellow antlers sponge
Family	Axinellidae
Habitat	The shadow of the rocky sides
Diet	Filters water to feed on planktonic preys and detritus
Specificities	Is a rare sponge that can be encountered from 10 to 100 meters depth - Lives fixed in the shadows - Can reach 60 cm length - Looks like a tree but currents can shape its form
Threats	Collecting through recreational activities

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Genus & species	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>
Common name	Scopoli's shearwater
Family	Procellariidae
Diet	Feeds on pelagic crustaceans and fish like sardines
Specificities	Adults have yellow beak with dark curved tip and back grey-brownish belly Weighs from 700 to 800 gr - Wingspan is 1 to 1.25 metres Can live up to 32 years
Threats	Introduced mammals, such as <i>Rattus</i> sp., illegal hunting; taking of eggs and/or chicks; bycatch (longlines); anthropogenic development close to colonies and disturbance, oil spills and chemical pollution of the sea

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Cymodocea nodosa (Ucria) Ascherson
Posidonia oceanica (Linnaeus) Delile
Zostera marina Linnaeus
Zostera noltii Hornemann

CHLOROPHYTA

Caulerpa ollivieri Dostál

HETEROKONTOPHYTA

Cystoseira genus (except *Cystoseira compressa*)
Fucus virsoides J. Agardh
Laminaria rodriguezii Bornet
Sargassum acinarium (Linnaeus) Setchell
Sargassum flavifolium Kützting
Sargassum hornschurchii C. Agardh
Sargassum trichocarpum J. Agardh

RHODOPHYTA

Gymnogongrus crenulatus (Turner) J. Agardh
Lithophyllum byssoides (Lamarck)
 Foslie (Synon. *Lithophyllum lichenoides*)
Ptilophora mediterranea (H. Huvé) R.E. Norris
Schimmelmanna schousboei
 (J. Agardh) J. Agardh
Sphaerococcus rhizophylloides J.J. Rodríguez
Tenarea tortuosa (Esper) Lemoine
Titanoderma ramosissimum (Heydrich)
 Bressan & Cabioch (Synon. *Goniolithon byssoides*)
Titanoderma trochanter (Bory) Benhissoune *et al.*

PORIFERA

Aplysina sp. plur.
Asbestopluma hypogea
 (Vacelet & Boury-Esnault, 1995)
Axinella cannabina (Esper, 1794)
Axinella polypoides (Schmidt, 1862)
Geodia hydronium (Jameson, 1811)
Petrobiona massiliana (Vacelet & Lévi, 1958)
Sarcotragus foetidus (Schmidt, 1862)
 (synon. *Ircina foetida*)
Sarcotragus pipetta (Schmidt, 1868)
 (synon. *Ircinia pipetta*)
Tethya sp. plur.

BRYOZOA

Hornera lichenoides (Linnaeus, 1758)

CNIDARIA

Antipathella subpinnata (Ellis & Solander, 1786)
Antipathes dichotoma (Pallas, 1766)
Antipathes fragilis (Gravier, 1918)
Astroides calycularis (Pallas, 1766)
Callogorgia verticillata (Pallas, 1766)
Cladocora caespitosa (Linnaeus, 1767)
Cladocora debilis (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849)
Dendrophyllia cornigera (Lamarck, 1816)
Dendrophyllia ramea (Linnaeus, 1758)
Desmophyllum dianthus (Esper, 1794)
Ellisella paraplexauroides (Stiasny, 1936)
Errina aspera (Linnaeus, 1767)
Isidella elongata (Esper, 1788)
Leiopathes glaberrima (Esper, 1792)
Lophelia pertusa (Linnaeus, 1758)
Madrepora oculata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Parantipathes larix (Esper, 1790)
Savalia savaglia Nardo, 1844 (synon. *Gerardia savaglia*)

MOLLUSCA

Charonia lampas (Linnaeus, 1758)
 (= *Ch. Rubicunda* = *Ch. Nodifera*)
Charonia tritonis variegata (Lamarck, 1816)
 (= *Ch. Seguenzia*)
Dendropoma petraeum (Monterosato, 1884)
Erosaria spurca (Linnaeus, 1758)
Gibbula nivosa (Adams, 1851)
Lithophaga lithophaga (Linnaeus, 1758)
Luria lurida (Linnaeus, 1758) (= *Cypraea lurida*)
Mitra zonata (Marryat, 1818)
Patella ferruginea (Gmelin, 1791)
Patella nigra (Da Costa, 1771)
Pholas dactylus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pinna nobilis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pinna rudis (= *P. pernula*) (Linnaeus, 1758)
Ranella olearia (Linnaeus, 1758)
Schilderia achatidea (Gray in G.B. Sowerby II, 1837)
Tonna galea (Linnaeus, 1758)
Zonaria pyrum (Gmelin, 1791)

CRUSTACEA

Ocypode cursor (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pachylasma giganteum (Philippi, 1836)

ECHINODERMATA

Asterina pancerii (Gasco, 1870)
Centrostephanus longispinus (Philippi, 1845)
Ophidiaster ophidianus (Lamarck, 1816)

PISCES

Acipenser naccarii (Bonaparte, 1836)
Acipenser sturio (Linnaeus, 1758)
Aphanius fasciatus (Valenciennes, 1821)
Aphanius iberus (Valenciennes, 1846)
Carcharias taurus (Rafinesque, 1810)
Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cetorhinus maximus (Gunnerus, 1765)
Dipturus batis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Galeorhinus galeus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Gymnura altavela (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hippocampus guttulatus (Cuvier, 1829)
(synon. *Hippocampus ramulosus*)
Hippocampus hippocampus
(Linnaeus, 1758)
Huso huso (Linnaeus, 1758)
Isurus oxyrinchus (Rafinesque, 1810)
Lamna nasus (Bonnaterre, 1788)
Lethenteron zanandreae (Vladykov, 1955)
Leucoraja circularis (Couch, 1838)
Leucoraja melitensis (Clark, 1926)
Mobula mobular (Bonnaterre, 1788)
Odontaspis ferox (Risso, 1810)
Oxynotus centrina (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pomatoschistus canestrini (Ninni, 1883)
Pomatoschistus tortonesei (Miller, 1969)
Pristis pectinata (Latham, 1794)
Pristis pristis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Rhinobatos cemiculus
(E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)
Rhinobatos rhinobatos (Linnaeus, 1758)
Rostroraja alba (Lacépède, 1803)
Sphyrna lewini (Griffith & Smith, 1834)
Sphyrna mokarran (Rüppell, 1837)
Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus, 1758)
Squatina aculeata (Dumeril, in Cuvier, 1817)
Squatina oculata (Bonaparte, 1840)
Squatina squatina (Linnaeus, 1758)
Valencia hispanica (Valenciennes, 1846)
Valencia letourneuxi (Sauvage, 1880)

REPTILES

Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)
Dermodochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)
Eretmodochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)
Lepidochelys kempii (Garman, 1880)
Trionyx triunguis (Forskål, 1775)

AVES

Calonectris diomedea (Scopoli, 1769)
Ceryle rudis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Charadrius alexandrinus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus (Lesson, 1826)
Falco eleonora (Géné, 1834)
Gelochelidon nilotica (Gmelin, JF, 1789)
Halcyon smyrnensis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hydrobates pelagicus ssp. melitensis (Schem-
bri, 1843)
Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas, 1770)
Larus armenicus (Buturlin, 1934)
Larus audouinii (Payraudeau, 1826)
Larus genei (Brema, 1839)
Larus melanocephalus (Temminck, 1820)
Microcarbo pygmaeus (Pallas, 1773)
Numenius tenuirostris (Viellot, 1817)
Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pelecanus crispus (Bruch, 1832)
Pelecanus onocrotalus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Phalacrocorax aristotelis ssp. desmarestii
(Payraudeau, 1826)
Phoenicopterus roseus (Pallas, 1811)
Puffinus mauretanicus (Lowe, PR, 1921)
Puffinus yelkouan (Brünnich, 1764)
Sternula albifrons (Pallas, 1764)
Thalasseus bengalensis (Lesson, 1831)
Thalasseus sandvicensis (Latham, 1878)

MAMMALIA

Balaenoptera acutorostrata (Lacépède, 1804)
Balaenoptera borealis (Lesson, 1828)
Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Delphinus delphis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Eubalaena glacialis (Müller, 1776)
Globicephala melas (Trail, 1809)
Grampus griseus (Cuvier G., 1812)
Kogia simus (Owen, 1866)
Megaptera novaengliae (Borowski, 1781)
Mesoplodon densirostris (de Blainville, 1817)
Monachus monachus (Hermann, 1779)
Orcinus orca (Linnaeus, 1758)
Phocoena phocoena (Linnaeus, 1758)
Physeter macrocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pseudorca crassidens (Owen, 1846)
Stenella coeruleoalba (Meyen, 1833)
Steno bredanensis (Cuvier in Lesson, 1828)
Tursiops truncatus (Montagu, 1821)
Ziphius cavirostris (Cuvier G., 1832)

Scientific information

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