

CORRIGENDUM

Checklist of marine fish from coastal islands of Rio de Janeiro, with remarks on marine conservation—CORRIGENDUM

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doi:10.1017/S1755267213000973, Published by Cambridge University Press 3 January 2014.

Keywords: reef fish, coastal archipelagos, MoNa Cagarras, Marine Protected Area, south-western Atlantic, corrigendum

In the above article the legends for [Figures 1, 2](#) and the images for [Figures 4, 5](#) and [6](#) were published incorrectly. The corrected versions are below:

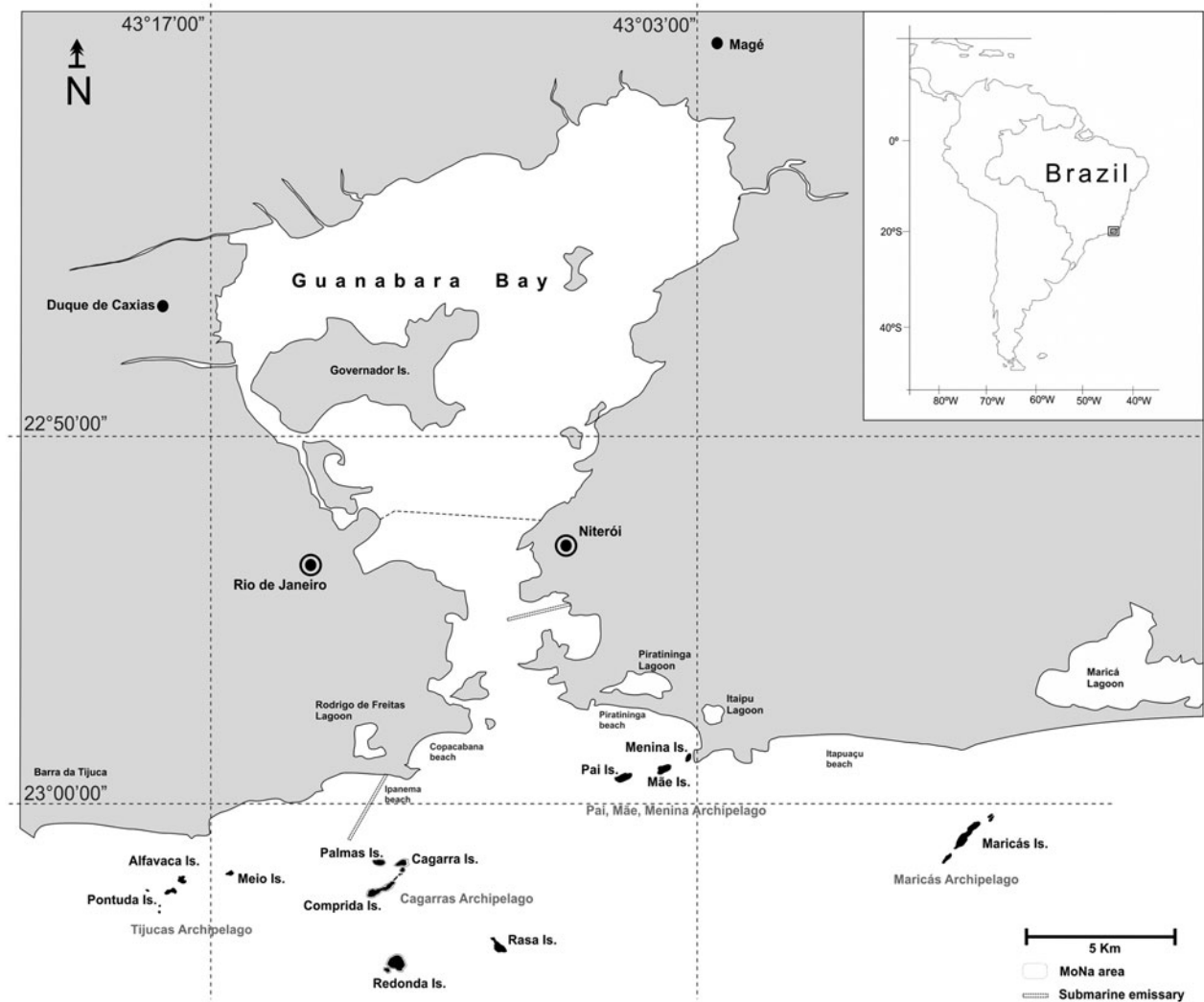


Fig. 1. The coastal islands of Rio de Janeiro (in black): Tijucas; Cagarras; Pai, Mãe, Menina and Maricás Archipelagos, south-eastern coast of Brazil. Dotted area around Palmas, Cagarras, Comprida and Redonda Islands represents the 10m-marine-no-take-zone from the rocky shore of Monumento Natural das Ilhas Cagarras (MoNa Area).

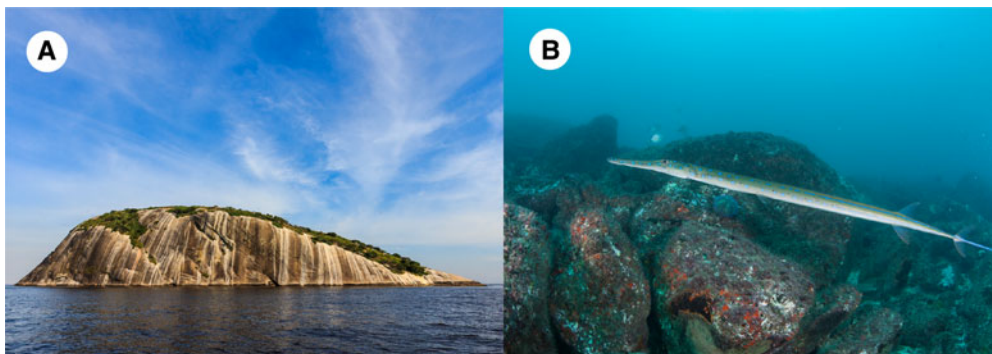


Fig. 2. Northern view of the Cagarras Island (A); *Fistularia tabacaria* Linnaeus, 1758 over the subtidal area of Redonda Island, formed by granitic boulders of varying sizes and shapes (B) (photograph by A.A. Bertoncini).

Below are the correct Figures 4, 5 and 6:

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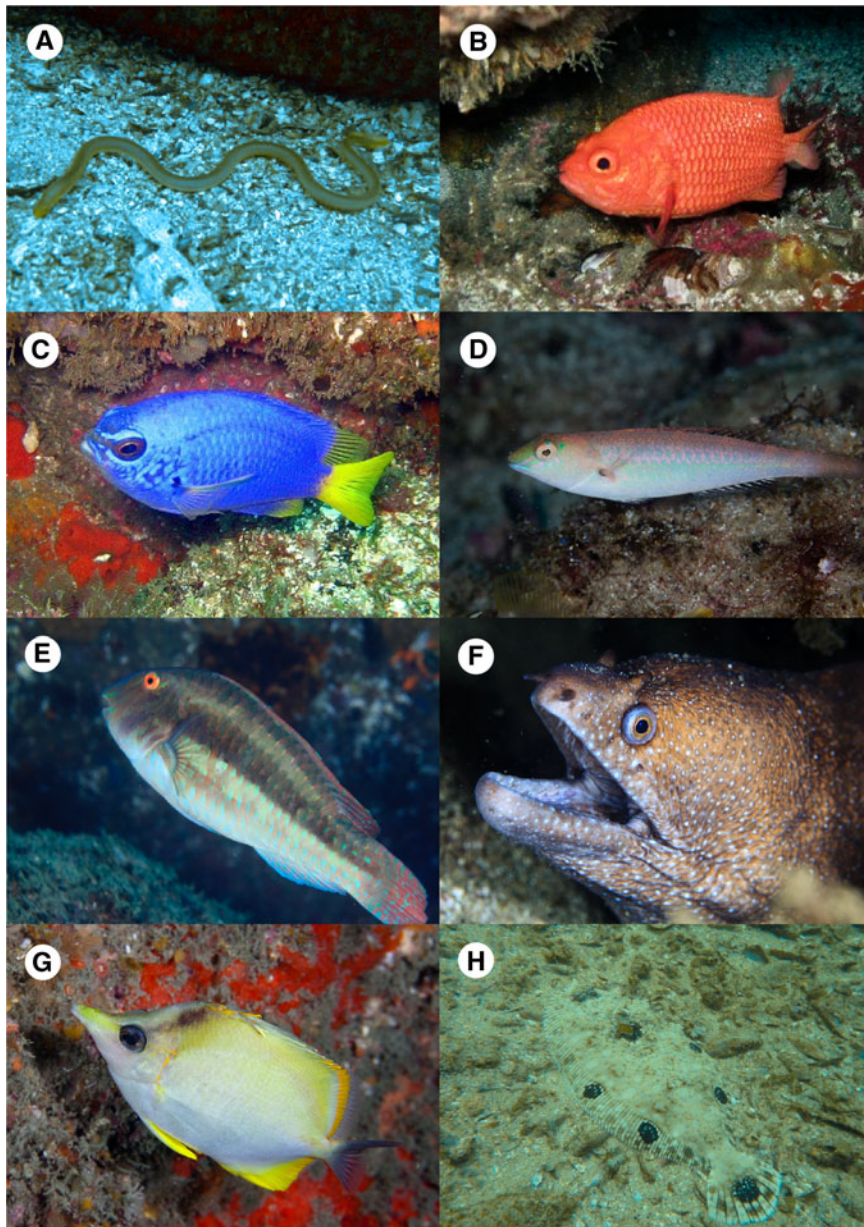


Fig. 4. Selected new records for the area: (A) *Ahlia egmontis* (Jordan, 1884); (B) *Plectrypops retrospinis* (Guichenot, 1853); (C) *Chromis flavicauda* (Günther, 1880); (D) *Cryptotomus roseus* Cope, 1871; (E) *Nicholsina usta* (Valenciennes, 1840); (F) *Muraena* aff. *retifera* Goode & Bean, 1882; (G) *Prognathodes brasiliensis* Burgess, 2001; (H) *Cyclopsetta fimbriata* (Goode & Bean, 1885). Photographs: C.A. Rangel (A–C); A.A. Bertoncini (D–G); W. Vieira (H).

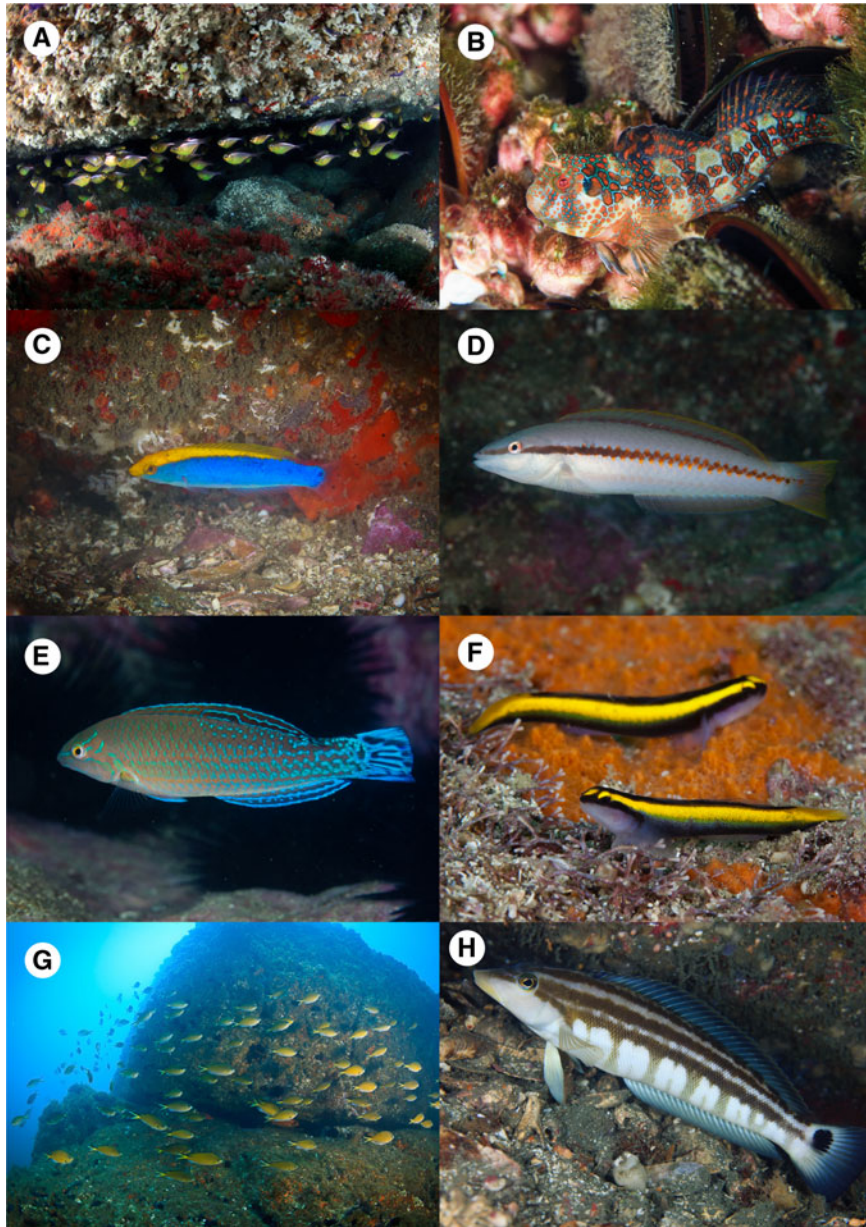


Fig. 5. Selected representatives from the western Atlantic: *Pempheris schomburgkii* Müller & Troschel, 1848 (A) and *Hypsoblennius invemar* Smith-Vaniz & Acero P., 1980 (B); from the Brazilian Province: *Halichoeres dimidiatus* (Agassiz, 1831) (C), *Halichoeres sazimai* Luiz, Ferreira & Rocha, 2009 (D), *Halichoeres brasiliensis* (Bloch, 1791) (E) and *Elacatinus figaro* Sazima, Moura & Rosa, 1997 (F); the trans-Atlantic: *Chromis multilineata* (Guichenot, 1853) (G), making use of the boulders and crevices along rocky reef areas in studied sites; and from the southern south-west Atlantic: *Pinguipes brasilianus* Cuvier, 1829 (H). Photographs: A.A. Bertoncini.

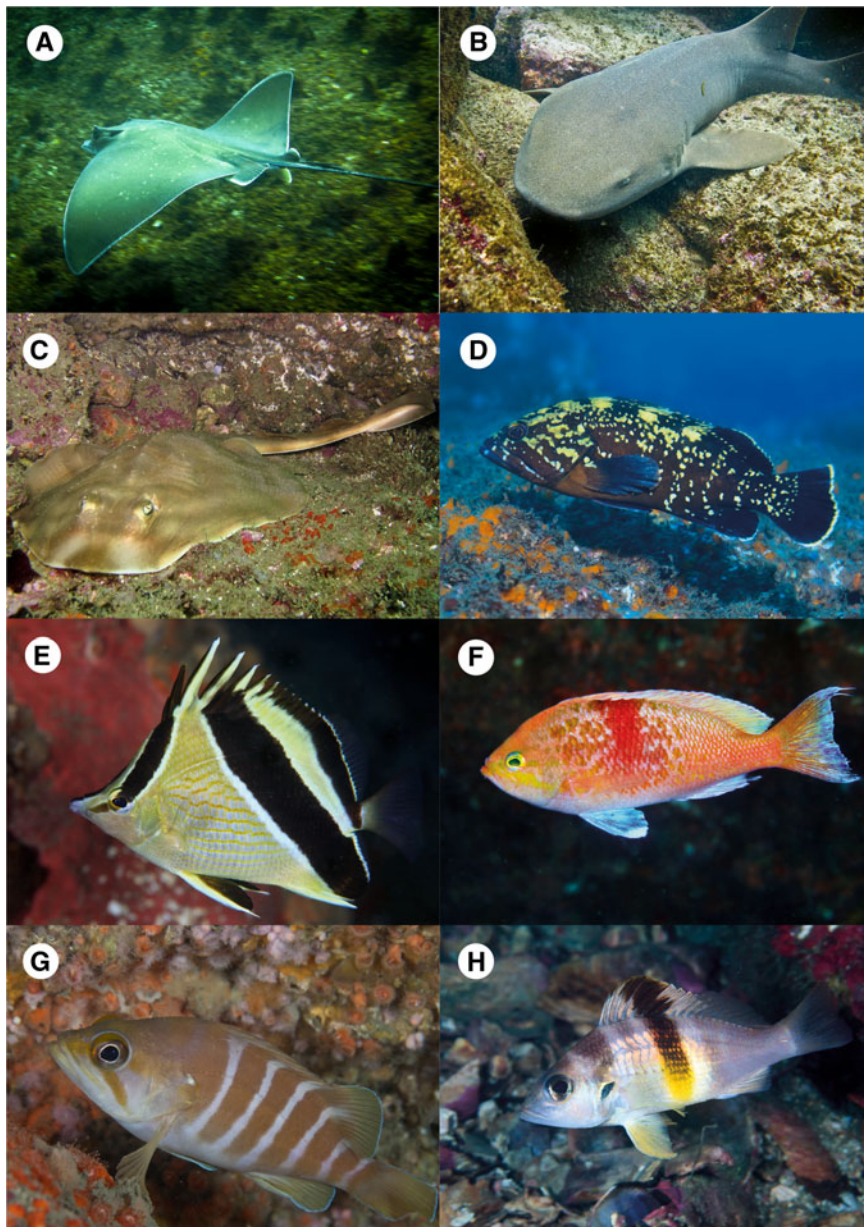


Fig. 6. Elasmobranchs rarely observed on Cagarras rocky reefs: *Myliobatis freminvillei* Lesueur, 1824 (A), *Ginglymostoma cirratum* (Bonnaterre, 1788) (B) and *Zapteryx brevirostris* (Müller & Henle, 1841) (C); the most common grouper in south and south-east Brazil, *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe, 1834) (D); and the deeper-water group of fish *Prognathodes guyanensis* (Durand, 1960) (E), *Pronotogrammus martinicensis* (Guichenot, 1868) (F), *Acanthistius brasiliensis* (Cuvier, 1828) (G) and *Serranus atrobranchus* (Cuvier, 1829) (H). Photographs: C.A. Rangel (A); J. Iunes (B); F. Moraes (C); Bertoncini (D–H).

REFERENCE

Monteiro-Neto C., Bertoncini Á.A., Chaves Lais de C.T., Noguchi R., Mendonça-Neto J.P. and Rangel C.A. (2013) Checklist of marine fish from coastal islands of Rio de Janeiro, with remarks on marine conservation. *Marine Biodiversity Records*. e139. doi:10.1017/S1755267213000973.