



The National Marine Biological
Analytical Quality Control Scheme

www.nmbaqcs.org

Fish Annual Report

2013/2014 (Year 20)

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FISH COMPONENT REPORT FROM THE CONTRACTOR
SCHEME OPERATION – YEAR 20 – 2013/14

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Scheme Year 20 Exercise Reports (hyperlinked in this report)

[Reverse Ring Test Report – F_RRT05](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin - F_RT07](#)

Previous Scheme Exercise Reports (hyperlinked in this report)

[Reverse Ring Test Report – F_RRT01](#)

[Reverse Ring Test Report – F_RRT02](#)

[Reverse Ring Test Report – F_RRT03](#)

[Reverse Ring Test Report – F_RRT04](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT01](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT02](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT03](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT04](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT05](#)

[Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT06](#)

1. Introduction

Year twenty of the National Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control (NMBAQC) Scheme (2013/14) followed the format of the nineteenth year. A series of exercises involved the distribution of test materials to participating laboratories and the centralised examination of returned data and samples.

The Fish component of the scheme commenced in its twelfth year (2005/06). Twenty eight laboratories / fish teams participated in the Fish component of the Year 20 NMBAQC Scheme. Twenty four participants were government laboratories / fish teams, and four were private consultancies. Although some fish are sampled under the Clean Seas Environment Monitoring Programme (CSEMP) the number of target species is relatively few. However the requirement to monitor fish assemblages in transitional waters for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides the major impetus for fish component exercises.

1.1 Summary of Performance

This report presents the findings of the Fish component for the twentieth year of operation of the National Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control (NMBAQC) Scheme.

This component consisted of two official modules, each with a single exercise:

- Re-identification of a set of fifteen fish specimens supplied by each of the participating laboratories (Fish Reverse Ring Test module).
- Identification of one set of fifteen fish specimens circulated by the scheme contractor (Fish Ring Test module).

The analytical procedures of both modules were the same as for the nineteenth year of the Scheme. The results for each of the Scheme exercises are presented and discussed.

Fish Reverse Ring Test (F_RRT): The identification of a set of fifteen fish species selected and supplied by the participating laboratories was relatively accurate ([F_RRT05](#)) (30 errors for 320 specimens submitted). The majority of specimens were collected by fish teams during their 2013 autumn monitoring surveys. Two recurring errors highlighted by this exercise concerned the identification of the Gobies (several species), with nine incorrectly identified and the Grey Mulletts with six individuals incorrectly identified. Other recurring errors included Pipefishes. However, there were differences in the approach to this exercise by the individual laboratories; some laboratories used this as a test for confirming voucher specimens whilst others sought a means of having uncertain or unknowns identified making it difficult to directly compare results.

Fish Ring Test (F_RT): Fifteen fish specimens were distributed by Thomson Unicomarine Ltd. This fish ring test ([F_RT07](#)) produced good agreement between the identifications made by the participating laboratories and those made by Thomson Unicomarine Ltd. On average each laboratory recorded 1.2 generic differences and 1.5 specific differences.

1.1.1 Statement of Performance

To each participating laboratory / fish team, a Statement of Performance will be issued which includes a summary of results for each of the Scheme modules and details the resulting pass/fail flags where appropriate. These statements were first circulated with the 1998/1999 annual report, for the purpose of providing evidence of Scheme participation and for ease of comparing year on year progress.

2. Summary of Fish Component

2.1 Introduction

Both fish modules are described in more detail below. A brief outline of the information to be obtained from each module is given, together with a description of the preparation of the necessary materials and brief details of the processing instructions given to each of the participating laboratories.

2.1.1 Logistics

The labelling and distribution procedures employed previously have been maintained and specific details can be found in the Scheme's annual reports for 1994/95 and 1995/96 (Unicomarine, 1995 & 1996).

2.1.2 Data returns

Return of data to Thomson Unicomarine Ltd. followed the same process as in previous years. Spreadsheet based forms were distributed via email, with additional hard copies where appropriate. All returned data have been converted to Excel 2003 format for storage and analysis. In this and previous Scheme years, slow or missing returns for exercises lead to delays in processing the data, resulting in difficulties with reporting and rapid feedback of results to laboratories. Reminders were distributed shortly before each exercise deadline.

2.1.3 Confidentiality

To preserve the confidentiality of participating laboratories, each are identified by a four-digit Laboratory Code. In September 2013 each participant was given a confidential, randomly assigned Scheme year twenty LabCode. Codes are prefixed with the Scheme year to reduce the possibility of obsolete codes being used inadvertently by laboratories, e.g. Laboratory number four in Scheme year twenty will be recorded as LB2004.

In the present report all references to Laboratory Codes are the post-August 2013 codes (Scheme year twenty), unless otherwise stated. To further reduce potential errors and simplify administration, LabCodes were assigned in a single series for all laboratories participating in the benthic invertebrates, fish and particle size analysis components of the NMBAQC Scheme (due to Thomson Unicmarine administering these three components).

2.2 Fish Reverse Ring Test (F_RRT) Module

2.2.1 Description

The Fish Reverse Ring Test is a training module which enables the identification of fish specimens to be externally verified and encourages laboratories / fish teams to build extensive, verified reference collections to improve identification consistency. The value of reference material / images in assisting with the process of identification cannot be over-emphasised; the creation and use of reference collections are viewed as best practice. The module follows the format of the Benthic Invertebrate Components Laboratory Reference (LR) module which was introduced in Scheme year three (1996/97). These modules assess the ability of participating laboratories to identify material from their own area, or with which they are familiar, or to have difficult specimens examined externally. This was the fifth official Fish Reverse Ring Test exercise ([F_RRT05](#)). The participants were required to submit a reference collection of fifteen specimens for re-examination by Thomson Unicmarine Ltd. Laboratories are also permitted to use this exercise to verify identifications of difficult or problematic taxa about which they were unsure.

2.2.1.1 Selection of fauna

The different geographical distributions of species meant that a request for a uniform set of species from all laboratories was unlikely to be successful. Accordingly a list of instructions was distributed to participating laboratories. Each laboratory / fish team was permitted to include one unidentified or problematic taxon. Specimens wherever possible were to be representatives from WFD monitoring surveys.

2.2.1.2 Analysis

A prepared results sheet was distributed with the exercise's instructions and attached labels for the laboratories to identify each of the specimens. Polystyrene produce boxes and ice-strips were also supplied, if requested, to enable the best transportation protocol for frozen fish. Full instructions for the preparation and postage of specimens were provided. Participating laboratories / fish teams were permitted approximately fourteen weeks to prepare and submit their reference specimens. All specimens were re-identified and the identification made by Thomson Unicmarine Ltd. compared with that made by the participating laboratories. Specimens were returned to the laboratories after analysis, if requested.

2.2.2 Results

2.2.2.1 General comments

In total twenty-four laboratories / fish teams subscribed to F_RRT04, with twenty-two laboratories returning specimens for verification. Two laboratories submitted data and specimens after the submission deadline (LB2029 and LB2065). Four laboratories submitted less than the specified number of taxa (LB2011, 2014, 2028 and 2039). In total three hundred and twenty fish samples were submitted for verification.

2.2.2.2 Returns from participating laboratories

[Table 1](#) (Fish Reverse Ring Test Report, F_RRT05) presents a summary of the data sets and specimens received for the F_RRT05 exercise. The identifications of specimens received from the participating laboratories were checked using a variety of identification literature and in-house reference material. Detailed results have been reported to each of the participating laboratories / fish teams via a single exercise report containing the individual report sheets for all participants. Due to this module's emphasis upon training and the diversity of submissions, comparisons of results are not applicable and as such, no summary statistics are provided in this report.

Each participant received a Fish Reverse Ring Test Report ([Fish Reverse Ring Test Report, F_RRT05](#)), outlining the AQC identifications and providing brief notes for identification discrepancies.

Specific details of each participant's results can be found in the Fish Reverse Ring Test Report ([Fish Reverse Ring Test Report, F_RRT05](#)) which was circulated to each laboratory that supplied results for this exercise and was also posted on the Scheme's website (www.nmbaqcs.org).

2.2.3 Discussion

2.2.3.1 General Discussion

In the majority of instances, identifications made by Thomson Unicmarine Ltd. were in agreement with those made by the participating laboratories with thirty errors occurring from a potential three hundred and twenty. Most identification issues were associated with Gobies, with misidentifications amongst the following species: *Gobius niger*; *Gobius paganellus*; *Pomatoschistus microps*; *Pomatoschistus minutus* and *Pomatoschistus pictus*. Seven out of the 41 specimens submitted by participating laboratories were identified incorrectly and two were labeled as unidentified (LB2006 (two specimens); LB2039; LB2042; LB2063; LB2064 and LB2069 (two specimens)). The grey mullets were another taxonomic group with which identification issues were associated (*Liza aurata*; *Chelon labrosus* and *Liza ramada*). Similar errors were noted in the previous two reports [F_RRT04](#) and [F_RRT03](#).

There were also discrepancies for Greater Pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*) and Lesser / Nilsson's Pipefish (*Syngnathus rostellatus*). Potentially difficult taxa such as the gobies could be specifically targeted in future fish ring tests (F_RT exercises) to quantify and resolve problems via the circulation of standardised specimens.

2.3 Fish Ring Test (F_RT) Module

2.3.1 Description

The Fish Ring Test is a training module of the Scheme, which examines inter-laboratory variation in participant's ability to identify fish taxa and attempts to determine whether any errors were the result of inadequate keys, lack of reference material (e.g. growth series), or the incorrect use of satisfactory keys. One set of fifteen fish specimens ([F_RT07](#)) was distributed in 2014 to each laboratory.

2.3.1.1 Preparation of the Samples

The specimens distributed were obtained from a range of surveys from around the UK and beyond by commercial means. Every attempt was made to provide animals in good condition and of similar size for each laboratory / fish monitoring team. Each specimen sent was uniquely identifiable by means of a coded label and all material has been retained for subsequent checking. Where relevant, every effort was made to ensure all specimens of a given species were of the same sex. Those specimens obtained from surveys were taken from replicate trawls or grabs within a single survey or fishing trip and in most cases they were replicates from a single sampling station.

2.3.1.2 Analysis required

The participating laboratories were required to identify each of the F_RT specimens to species level and provide the respective Species Directory code (Howson & Picton, 1997) where available. If a laboratory would not routinely have identified the specimen to species level then this should be detailed in the confidence level field. Laboratories can also add brief notes and information on the keys or other literature used to determine their identifications. **Nine weeks** were allowed for the analysis of the fish RT exercise ([F_RT07](#)).

2.3.2 Results

2.3.2.1 General comments

The implementation of this part of the Scheme was the same as in previous years. The F_RT circulation was accompanied by details of each specimen's habitat details (depth, salinity, substratum, and geographical location). The F_RT circulations are designed as a learning exercise to discover where particular difficulties lie within specific common taxa. A number of laboratories use these modules of the Scheme for training purposes and have selected them preferentially over other modules. CSEMP laboratories are required to participate in this component though it is not used for assigning pass or fail flags.

For [F_RT07](#) fifteen fish specimens were circulated to each of the eleven participating laboratories. As with previous Scheme years, participating laboratories were permitted to supply multiple data entries for each exercise to maximise results and enhance the training aspect of this module. Other aspects of the circulation, in particular the method of scoring results, were the same as for previous circulations. All fifteen specimens were either discarded or retained by the participant laboratories for incorporation into their in-house reference collections or training material. Eleven laboratories out of eleven returned data for this exercise, with thirteen individual data sets in total via multiple data submissions.

[2.3.2.2 Returns from participating laboratories](#)

Each laboratory returned a list of their identifications of the taxa. The identifications made by the participating laboratories were then compared with the AQC identifications to determine the number of differences. In the first instance, the correct spelling of the name was checked and then other differences were evaluated.

As previously found, one cause of an identification being different from the AQC identification was through differences in spelling of what was clearly intended to be the same species. There were only a few examples of these differences, e.g. *Liza ramanda* for *Liza ramada*, and *Parupeneus prayensis* for *Pseudupeneus prayensis*. Errors calculated were just for identification errors, not synonyms or spelling errors. Synonyms and spelling errors were however highlighted in Tables 1 and 2 ([Ring Test Bulletin - F_RT07](#)) to those participants who need to check names against the FishBase (www.fishbase.org) or WoRMS website (www.marinespecies.org).

[Tables 1 and 2](#) (Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT07) present the identifications made by each of the participating laboratories for the fifteen specimens in circulation, arranged by specimen and laboratory respectively. For clarity the name is given only in those instances where the generic or specific name given by the laboratory differed from the AQC identification. Where it was considered that the name referred to the same species as the AQC identification but differed for one of the reasons indicated above, then the name is presented in square brackets. Spelling errors or the use of a synonym are not bracketed in this way if the species to which the laboratory was referring was not the same as the AQC identification. A dash ' - ' in the Tables indicates that the name of the genus (and / or species) given by the laboratory was considered to be the same as the AQC identification.

[2.3.2.3 Scoring of RT results](#)

The method of scoring was to increase a laboratory's score by one for each difference between their identification and the AQC identification, i.e. for each instance where text other than a dash or a bracketed name appears in the appropriate column in the tables ([Tables 1 and 2](#) in F_RT07). Two separate scores were maintained for differences at the genus or species level. The species can be correct even if the genus is incorrect, for example *Blicca bjoerkna* has changed from *Abramis bjoerkna* as illustrated in [F_RT06](#).

2.3.2.3 Ring Test distribution results

Each participant was notified of the test bulletin ([F_RT07](#)) being published on the NMBAQC website. This bulletin outlined the reasons for each individual identification discrepancy and contained images of the test material. Participating laboratories were informed that they were able to retain all specimens for inclusion in their reference collection.

2.3.2.3.1 F_RT07

F_RT07 contained fifteen fish specimens. The results from the circulation are presented in [Tables 1 and 2](#) (F_RT07) in the same manner as for previous circulations. The agreement at the generic level was good; fifteen errors (from a potential one hundred and ninety five) were recorded from the thirteen data sets received via the eleven participating laboratories. Agreement at the specific level was also good; only nineteen differences were recorded. The majority of participating laboratories correctly identified all of the specimens. Only a few taxa were associated with the majority of differences and these are described briefly below.

The majority of the generic and specific differences were recorded from *Parupeneus indicus* and *Ammodytes tobianus* with other differences recorded from *Hyperoplus lanceolatus* and *Salmo salar*.

Eleven of the fifteen circulated specimens were correctly identified by all participating laboratories (*Gobio gobio*, *Pollachius pollachius*, *Salmo trutta*, *Spondyliosoma cantharus*, *Trachurus trachurus*, *Echiichthys vipera*, *Perca fluviatilis*, *Trisopterus luscus*, *Scomber scombrus*, *Anguilla anguilla* and *Liza ramada*). Further details and analysis of results can be found in the Fish Ring Test Bulletin ([Fish Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT07](#)) which was circulated to each laboratory that supplied results for this exercise and was posted on the Scheme's website (www.nmbaqcs.org).

2.3.2.4 Differences between participating laboratories

[Figure 1](#) (F_RT07) presents the number of differences recorded at genus and species level for each of the participating laboratories. The laboratories are ordered by increasing number of differences at species level. The division of laboratories into three bands (Low, Medium and High) on the basis of the number of differences at species level is also shown.

2.3.3 Discussion

2.3.3.1 General Discussion

This is the seventh fish ring test circulated through the NMBAQC Scheme and the results were comparable with those from the six previous exercises (RT28 ([F_RT01](#)), RT31 ([F_RT02](#)), RT33 ([F_RT03](#)), [F_RT04](#), [F_RT05](#) and [F_RT06](#)) with a high level of agreement between participating laboratories for the majority of distributed species. The F_RT component is considered to provide a valuable training mechanism and be an indicator of problematic groups and possible

areas for further targeted exercises or inclusion at taxonomic workshops. Multiple data entries from some laboratories and the inclusion of images in the ring test bulletins (RTB) have further emphasised the learning aspect of these exercises. F_RT07 indicated that the majority of laboratories are using the same literature to identify most specimens; Wheeler 1969, Wheeler 1978 and Maitland & Herdson 2009. However, only five of the participating laboratories provided information as to the literature used for identification.

Two participants mis-identified a sandeel that is perceived to be readily identifiable (*Hyperoplus lanceolatus*). Deterioration of ring test material may have contributed to some mis-identifications; reasons for this include fin and scale damage due to repeated examination which could result in inaccurate fin ray and scale counts. Further details and analysis of results can be found in the fish ring test bulletin ([Fish Ring Test Bulletin – F_RT07](#)) which was circulated to all participants and is available on the Scheme's website (www.nmbaqcs.org).

2.3.3.2 Exotic fish inclusion

The Indian Goatfish (*Parupeneus indicus*) was included in the [F_RT07](#) for identification by participating laboratories. The inclusion of a non-indigenous species illustrates how important it is for every specimen to be inspected rather than solely relying on habitat and geographical location when determining their identification. *Parupeneus indicus* was selected for inclusion due to its similar appearance to the Striped Red Mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*) on first glance. It is deemed important for non-native invasive species and migrant fish to be included as part of ring tests as sightings and oddities are becoming more prevalent around UK shores. Whilst it is deemed important for non-native invasive species and migrant fish to be included in ring tests, future ring tests will only use species that are known to be invasive in the region of the participating laboratories, or Atlantic species for which occasional vagrants are known from north-west Europe.

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

A number of observations may be made from the results of the exercises described above. The following is a summary of the major points of importance.

1. The seventh Fish Reverse Ring Test ([F_RRT05](#)) was successfully implemented and the format can be brought forward for another exercise in the next Scheme year. Participants are encouraged to continue to provide feedback to enable the protocols to be refined.
2. An improved learning structure to the Scheme through detailed individual exercise reports, has been successfully implemented and was continued in this Scheme year. After each F_RRT exercise a bulletin is circulated ([F_RRT05](#)), reviewing the literature used and detailing the correct identification of the taxa circulated. Participants are encouraged to

review the bulletin and provide feedback concerning content and format wherever appropriate.

3. The majority of participating laboratories submitted data before the deadline, however late submissions contributed to delaying the production of the final report. Laboratories should endeavour to submit their results within the requested time; this would greatly facilitate the analysis of results and effective feedback.
4. Previous Fish Ring Tests (RT28 ([F_RT01](#)), RT31 ([F_RT02](#)), RT33 ([F_RT03](#)), [F_RT04](#), [F_RT05](#), [F_RT06](#)) and Reverse Fish Ring Tests ([F_RRT01](#), [F_RRT02](#), [F_RRT03](#), [FRRT04](#)) have highlighted instances of differences due to the incorrect translation of a common name. A significant number of both F_RRT05 and F_RT07 data also contained spelling errors. Fish teams are to incorporate scientific names in field data records and/or ensure that common to scientific name translations are correct prior to database submission.
5. Fish teams are encouraged to collate fish identification literature to improve their identification skills and follow the most recent results in taxonomy. Unpublished keys from Scheme workshops could be posted on the Scheme's website. The Scheme has produced a UK Standard Taxonomic Literature database. Laboratories are encouraged to review the content and give details of additions wherever possible. Referring to websites such as FishBase and WoRMS is recommended to check the most recent names are used.
6. The maintenance of a comprehensive reference collection has numerous benefits, such as improving identification ability, training new staff, maintaining consistency of identification between surveys and access to growth series material. The inclusion of growth series is extremely useful for certain faunal groups. Ideally all surveys should have an associated reference collection to enable ease of cross-checking or adopting future taxonomic developments. It is strongly recommended that laboratories implement and expand in-house reference collections of fish; these collections could include images and physical specimens.
7. Recurring errors have been highlighted in the identification of grey mullets (*Liza aurata*; *Chelon labrosus* and *Liza ramada*) and gobies (*Gobius niger*; *Gobius paganellus*; *Pomatoschistus microps*; *Pomatoschistus minutus* and *Pomatoschistus pictus*) in all reverse ring test exercises. These groups should be targeted at workshops or in future ring test exercises.
8. Future Fish Ring Test (F_RT) circulations will target taxa identified in the Fish Reverse Ring Tests (F_RRT) as potentially problematic. Participants are encouraged to inform Thomson Unicomarine of difficult taxa that should be included in ring tests. Participants are also invited to submit specimens for use in such exercises (approximately 30 specimens of equal size and condition would be required for inclusion).

9. The RT and Reverse RT modules offer training and baseline data for fish; a quality control module (similar to the benthic invertebrate component's Own Sample module) should be devised to provide quantifiable data assurance.

10. This year's Fish Ring Test ([F_RT07](#)) produced twenty one data sets from eighteen participating laboratories due to the submission of multiple data sets. The option of multiple data submissions per participant laboratory will be continued into future F_RT exercises. Participants should not submit multiple sets of data if these data represent a replicated consensus; multiple data submissions are to allow sub-teams and individual analysts to receive specific results and feedback.

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