Small-headed clingfish (Apletodon dentatus)

MarLIN – Marine Life Information Network
Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) Review

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A report from:

The Marine Life Information Network, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

Please note. This MarESA report is a dated version of the online review. Please refer to the website for the most up-to-date version [https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/148]. All terms and the MarESA methodology are outlined on the website (https://www.marlin.ac.uk)

This review can be cited as:

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See online review for distribution map

Distribution data supplied by the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS). To interrogate UK data visit the NBN Atlas.

Morvan Barnes Refereed by Admin Researched by

(Facciolà, 1887) **Authority**

Other common **Synonyms** names

Summary

Description

Apletodon dentatus is a small fish reaching up to 4 cm in length. It has a depressed triangular head when viewed from above. It has single dorsal and anal fins that are rounded in shape and short and are positioned near the tail. The tail itself is rounded, as is the pectoral fin. The pelvic fin is a specialised sucking disc. The small-headed clingfish is variable in colour, often green with darker mottling, or maroon spotted with mahogany, and large white dorsal spots. Adult males may display a large black or purple spot on the dorsal and anal fins and purple areas on the throat.

Recorded distribution in Britain and Ireland

Found in the western English Channel and in the northern Irish Sea and south-west Scotland.

Global distribution

Habitat

The small-headed clingfish is a coastal benthic species although little is known about its habitat preferences.

Depth range

Q Identifying features

- Up to 4 cm in length.
- Depressed triangular head.
- Rounded fins with the dorsal and anal fins set far back on the body.
- Sucking disc under the body in line with the pectoral fins.
- Scales absent.

Additional information

The small-headed clingfish is very hard to distinguish from similar species other than by colouration, and can only usually be distinguished by the proportional sizes of it main exterior features (given by Whitehead et al., 1986).

✓ Listed by

% Further information sources

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