An updated inventory of all known specimens of the coelacanth, *Latimeria* spp.
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ABSTRACT
A list is presented of all known specimens of the coelacanth *Latimeria chalumnae* Smith 1939 and *L. menadoensis* Pauyaud *et al*. 1999. It is based on a previous inventory, published by the Coelacanth Conservation Council (CCC) in *Environmental Biology of Fishes* (EBF) 32: 371–390 (1991), extended with new catches and a new survey of the literature and extensive correspondence with museums, aquariums, universities and other institutional holdings worldwide. There has also been a complete check and update of the Millot *et al*. inventory (1978) housed at the National Museum for Natural History (MNHN) in Paris. At least 299 coelacanths are known to have been caught since the first coelacanth was found off South Africa in 1938. Subsequent specimens were caught in the Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, Kenya, Indonesia and Tanzania. As of 8 September 2003, the capture list is dominated by coelacanth captures in Tanzania whereas the number of catches in the Comoros stabilised or decreased over the last 10 years. We express our hope that the implementation of the Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park, gazetted on 28 August 2009, will play a role in reducing catches in Tanzania during the years to come.

RÉSUMÉ
INTRODUCTION

In 1833, the Swiss scientist Louis Agassiz began his work "Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles", printed in five volumes and five atlases, wherein he described the fossil coelacanths. Many fossil coelacanths had been found all over the world on each continent, except Antarctica, from rock aged between ca. 400 million and ca. 65 million years old. As coelacanth fossils were never younger than ca. 65 million years, it was thought that all coelacanth species had become extinct at that time, like the dinosaurs. It was the last of the many great extinctions our planet has experienced.

One can imagine that it was really a great surprise when in the March 1939 issue of Nature J.L.B. Smith announced to the world that a living coelacanth had been caught on 22 December 1938 near East London, South Africa.

What was happening? On the morning of 22 December 1938, the young curator of the East London Museum, Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer, received a telephone call from Mr. Jackson, the manager of Irvin & Johnson in East London, to say that a trawler - the “Nerine” with Captain Hendrik Goosen - had brought in a pile of fish for her to examine. She called her assistant Enoch and went to the wharf. She looked at the pile of fish - mostly sharks of which she had already enough in the museum. While sorting them out, a blue fin stuck up from beneath the pile. And then, as Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer afterwards recounted: ‘I picked away the layers of slime to reveal the most beautiful fish I had ever seen. It was five foot long, a pale, mauve blue with faint flecks of whitish spots. It had an iridescent silver-blue-green sheen all over. It was covered with hard scales and it had four limb-like fins and a strange little puppy-dog tail. It was such a beautiful fish but I didn’t know what it was...’. The morning following the arrival of the fish in her museum she wrote a letter to J.L.B. Smith, enclosing a rough sketch of the fish. On 3 January J.L.B. Smith wrote: ‘...from your drawing and description the fish resembles forms which have been extinct for many a long year, but I am very anxious to see it before committing myself... Meanwhile guard it very carefully, and don’t risk sending it away. I feel it must be of great scientific value...’ Unfortunately, all the inner parts were already removed and discarded; only the skull and the skin was left and mounted by Mr R. Center. Later, Smith went to East London and identified the fish as a coelacanth and named it 'Latimeria chalumnae' in honour of Miss Latimer who saved the fish for science and the place where the fish was caught, the Chalumna River. Once revealed, the story became front-page news all over the world, and an illustrated monograph on the first coelacanth appeared in February 1940 in Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa.

But J.L.B. Smith wanted another coelacanth and this time a complete one. In 1947 he made a descriptive leaflet, showing a picture of the coelacanth, giving a brief description in English, Portuguese and French and offering a reward of £100. The leaflet was distributed along the entire coast of East Africa and Madagascar, and all the islands in those waters.

On 23 December 1952, 14 years after the capture of the first coelacanth, a second was caught on hook and line, south of Domoni (Anjouan) in the Comoros Archipelago. The specimen was saved by Captain Eric Hunt and later brought to South Africa by a South African Air Force Dakota airplane. Finally J.L.B. Smith had his coelacanth and fisherman Ahmed Hussein earned the promised reward of £100. A third coelacanth was captured on 24 September 1953 in Mutamado, Anjouan. Many catches would follow in subsequent years. So the Comoros became known as the ‘home’ of the coelacanths.

But, as it transpired, the Comoros were not the only place where coelacanths were living. In 1991 a pregnant female with 26 pups in her belly was caught in Mozambique. This was followed by catches in Madagascar (1995) and Indonesia (1998) – of a different species and about 10 000 kilometres further east. But that was not yet the end. In 2001 a coelacanth was netted in Kenya and in 2003 the first coelacanth was found in Tanzania.

During the past seventy years, many scientists from all over the world have carried out excellent scientific research work on the coelacanth, and when one looks at the coelacanth bibliography, one can conclude that this is one of the best described species in the animal world. In spite of this, many questions are yet to be answered about this enigmatic fish. Many expeditions in search for the coelacanths and their habitat have been organized with varying success. A German team from the Max-Planck Institute started in 1987 with their subsmersible Geo and was able to locate and film coelacanths in their natural habitat in the Comoros. Other expeditions followed with Geo and the newer subsmersible Jago. South African Trimix divers discovered a viable population in South African waters off Sodwana Bay in 2000, later confirmed by the German team from Max Planck who deployed the Jago to study the Sodwana Bay population, and later also conducted surveys around Tanzania and Indonesia.

A Japanese/Indonesian team from Fukushima Aquarium in cooperation with the Sam Ratulangi University and LIPI organized several successful Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) expeditions in Indonesia and located coelacanths in Manado and Talise, both Sulawesi Island, and recently in Biak, Papua Indonesia, 1 800 kilometres east of Manado. One can conclude that coelacanth populations might also live elsewhere in the great Indian Ocean, waiting to be discovered...

The first catalogue of coelacanth catch records was published by J. Millot, J. Anthony and D. Robineau in 1972. It provided information on the time, date, place, depth and distance from shore
of capture, bait used, fisherman’s name, and the weight, length and sex of the fish, and location of 68 specimens caught between 1938 and October 1971. Millot et al. also initiated a numbering system for coelacanth specimens and listed specimens C1 to C66 (an additional two specimens were numbered C14bis and C32bis).

J. McCosker and M. Lagios published their findings on coelacanth research in 1979 in the *Occasional Papers of the California Academy of Sciences*, good for an additional 19 specimens caught from 1972 to 1977, and for one specimen seen in the Maloudja Hotel, but for which no data were available, thus extending his list to specimen number C88. Suzuki and Tanauma (1984) and Suzuki *et al.* (1985), on the basis of interviews with Comoran fishermen, listed an additional 22 specimens caught between about 1959 and 1977. They also provided details of three coelacanth specimens obtained by the Japanese expeditions to the Comoros in 1981 and 1983. Some other partial lists were produced in literature between 1978 and 1991. The most recent review and history of the list of coelacanth specimens known to science was published by M. Bruton and S. Coutouvidis in 1991, documenting all specimens caught to that date.

Further additions to the EBF publication of captured coelacanths were listed in the EBF Coelacanth Conservation Council (CCC) Newsletters 3, 4, 5 and 6. Capture data from the coelacanths in Tanzania were recorded and kept up to date by the Tanzanian institutions to whom we are grateful for sharing this information with us.

This publication intends to provide a comprehensive update of existing catch records, including information previously published, to provide a catalogue of coelacanth catch records and a bibliography of publications documented to date. Visits have been conducted to collections across Europe to document specimens in storage, and original correspondence (for example all the available telegrams and notes from J. Millot, J. Anthony and D. Robineau) have been reviewed in order to eliminate the typing errors in previous publications, and to extend the list with important information recorded in those notes and telegrams. The numbering system, introduced by the founders of the Coelacanth Conservation Council in 1987, has been continued. Most of the museums and institutions are using these CCC numbers for their own institutional inventories, and other databases (e.g. Fishbase) also use the CCC identifiers. The numerical sequence of coelacanths in the database is no longer in a chronological order of catches as it was in the beginning because news of coelacanth catches reaches us months after the event, occasionally from old reports rediscovered while searching the internet, literature and newspapers.

Table 1. Number of captures of coelacanths, *Latimeria chalumnae* per country; N = 299.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of captures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>299</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Number of holdings of coelacanth specimens, *Latimeria chalumnae* per country; N = 299, excluding juveniles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unknown locations or lost</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>299</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COELACANTH CATCH SUMMARIES

Figs. 1–3. Captures of coelacanths, *Latimeria chalumnae*, in yearly intervals based on the information in this inventory, of 277 of the total 299 catches recorded; no capture date was available for 22 specimens.

Figs. 4–5. Total number of captures for each month for the years 1952–2010 for the Comoros and for 2003–2010 for Tanzania.

Smithiana Special Publication 3: 01 - 52
Figs. 6–7. Length statistics for male and female coelacanths caught in the Comoros and Tanzania.

Figs. 8–9. Weight statistics for male and female coelacanths caught in the Comoros and Tanzania.

Fig. 10. Depth of capture of the Comoro coelacanth specimens; N = 136.
An updated inventory of *Latimeria* spp.

Fig. 11. Distribution of coelacanth catches in the Western Indian Ocean.

Fig. 12. Distribution of coelacanth catches in Tanzania.
STRUCTURE OF THE INVENTORY

Information in the inventory is presented in the same structure as published in *Environmental Biology of Fishes*, Vol. 32, and as such, is listed under the following headings:

**Number.** The newly assigned Coelacanth Conservation Council/Conseil pour la Conservation du Coelacanthe (CCC) number replaces the number given to specimens by previous authors, such as Millot *et al.* (1972), McCosker (1979) and Suzuki *et al.* (1985). The former Millot, McCosker and Suzuki inventory numbers are given under the heading ‘First literature reference’. Coelacanth embryos, removed from pregnant females, have been listed as decimal numbers of the CCC number of the parent fish.

**Date of capture:** The day, month and year of capture are given, if known. In some cases the only information available on the capture date is an estimate by a fisherman of how many years previously a specimen had been caught (e.g. see list in Suzuki *et al.* 1985), which is likely to result in some inaccuracies. The time of capture is also given for specimens where this information was available. In the inventory, a 24-hour clock notation is used. So for example a capture mentioned at 04:00 h. means 04:00 a.m. and a capture at 23:30 h. means 11:30 p.m. For midnight either 00:00 h. or 24:00 h. was used.

**Site of capture.** The fishing village at which the coelacanth was landed is given, or the island off which the fish was caught. As the same place name often occurs on more than one island, the village name and its island are given when known. In some cases it is only known that the specimen was caught in the Comoros or in Madagascar, Tanzania. Some place names are spelt in different ways by different authors.

**Name of fisherman.** The name(s) of the fisherman/fishermen who caught the coelacanth as well as his/their age/are given, if available.

**Distance from shore at capture.** The distance from the nearest shore of the point at which the coelacanth was caught, as estimated by the fisherman.

**Depth of capture.** The depth of water at the point at which the coelacanth was caught, as estimated by the fisherman.

**Bait used.** The species of fish or squid used as bait.

**Weight.** The weight of the fish in kilograms as given in the first literature reference or in personal correspondence. Some of the weight estimates are likely to be inaccurate.
Length. The total length in centimetres from the anteriormost point of the head to the posteriormost point of the caudal fin, measured in a straight line. These measurements were made on fresh or frozen as well as formalin-preserved specimens, and are therefore likely to be of variable accuracy.

The sex of the specimens could only be determined by dissection as coelacanths are not obviously sexually dimorphic.

Condition on capture. Whether or not the specimen was alive when landed, and how long it stayed alive.

Method of preservation. The original and current methods of preservation of the specimen at its final destination (as of January 2010).

Condition. The condition of the specimen after capture (good or poor), and for example the state of the eyes and fins etc. Information on subsequent dissections is also included.

First literature reference. The first reference to the specimen in an authoritative list in the literature or in personal communications or unpublished reports. Any previous list number assigned to the specimen is also given. Information about a specimen does not always derive from the original reference but from a variety of sources. Also literature where the specific coelacanth was subject is taken into account.

Current holding. Previous and current location of the specimen in a museum, aquarium, university or private collection.

Additional comments. Any additional comments of significance about the specimen. For some coelacanths a “descriptive name” is given. The Tanzanian and Indonesian coelacanths in particular, have such names, used in national catalogues.

THE INVENTORY

List of all known specimens of the coelacanth, *Latimeria chalumnae* and *L. menadoensis*. For explanation of parenthetical numbers, see “Structure of the inventory”.

CCC 1: (1) 22 December 1938. (2) Off the Chalumnae mouth south-west of East London, South Africa. (3) Hendrik Goosen. (4) 3.5–10km. (5) 72–100m. (7) 57.6kg. (8) 140cm. (10) Alive for 3 hours. (11) Skinned and dry mounted. (12) Near complete, excluding soft anatomy: left side of head dissected, fixed in formalin. (13) Smith (1939a), Smith (1939b), Smith (1939c), Smith (1940), Millot et al. (1972) no. C1, Bruton (1993b). (14) East London Museum, East London, South Africa. (15) Coelacanth is on display in the museum. Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town has a beautiful, now iconic, cast of the first living coelacanth discovered. One scale in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. USA.

CCC 2: (1) 20 December 1952, 24:00h. (2) South of Domoni (Anjouan). (3) Achmad Hussein. (4) 800m. (5) 160m. (7) 37.5kg (?). (8) 135cm. (9) Male. (10) Alive when brought to the surface, killed to bring onto boat. (11) Formalin, later 70% propanol. (12) Complete, except for 1st dorsal fin. Cut along dorsal surface. (13) Smith (1953), Millot et al. (1972) no. C2, Uyeno & Tsutsumi (1991), Bruton (1993a). (14) SAIAB, Grahamstown, South Africa. (15) On public display. SAIAB Inventory Number as SAIAB 600. Two scales of this specimen are lodged in the Department of Palaeontology in the Natural History Museum, London (UK), (BMNH P34360, P34361).

CCC 3: (1) 24 September 1953, 23:00h. (2) North of Mutsamudu. (3) Houmadi Hassan. (4) 800m. (5) 200m. (6) Roudi (*Promethichthys prometheus*). (7) 39.5kg. (8) 129cm. (9) Male. (11) Formalin. (12) Largely dissected. Left side of the eviscerated specimen and many anatomical pieces are stored. (13) Millot (1954), Millot & Carasso (1955), Millot et al. (1972) no. C3, Bruton (1993b). (14) Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris (MNHN, Paris), France. (15) Dr B.R. Stuckenberg, Director of the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg has supplied an early photograph of this specimen. According to Dr Stuckenberg, the aeroplane in which the specimen was transported from Grand Comoro to Madagascar crashed on landing, but the specimen reached the Scientific Research Institute in Antananarivo (formerly Tananarive) safely. The photograph was taken shortly after its arrival in Antananarivo in 1953.

CCC 4: (1) 29 January 1954, 01:00h. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Issimou Abdallah & Madi M’ze. (4) 600m (Millot et al. 1972). 400m (Official report of the capture written by Mr Menaché/Savignac). (5) 390m. (6) Roudi (*Promethichthys prometheus*). (7) 19.5kg. (8) 109cm. (9) Very young Female. (11) Formalin, transferred in alcohol on August 06 1989. (12) Good, put in formalin at 08:00h, largely dissected. Some scales are stored (13) Millot (1954), Millot et al. (1972) no. C4. (14) Scales of this specimen are stored in MNHN, Paris. (15) Originally on display at the Biological Institute of the University of Antananarivo.

CCC 5: (1) 29 January 1954, 24:00h. (2) Mandzissani, Grand Comoro. (3) Ahmad Mroimana. (4) 280m. (6) Roudi (*Promethichthys prometheus*). (7) 34kg. (8) 127cm. (9) Male. (11) Formalin, then 70% alcohol. (12) Good condition, subsequently dissected; the head was separated from the body and sagittally cut, viscera and lung were stored separately in formalin. Many anatomical pieces are stored. (13) Millot (1954), Millot et al. (1972) no. C5. (14) Many samples are stored in formalin in the MNHN, Paris.

CCC 7: (1) 5 September 1954, 24:00h. (2) Ouani, Anjouan. (3) Ahmed Abderejane & Abdou Oili. (4) 700m. (5) 160m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 30kg. (8) 120cm (Millot). (9) Male. (11) Formalin. (12) Good condition, largely dissected, frozen. The skeleton has been prepared and viscera stored in alcohol. Many anatomical pieces stored in formalin, alcohol or bouin solution. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C7. (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) The skeleton was mounted and set in resin and is on display in Galerie d’Anatomie Comparée (MNHN, Paris).

CCC 8: (1) 12 November 1954, 20:00h. (Millot [24:00 h. (EBF)]. (2) Opposite Mutsamudu jetty on Anjouan. (3) Zema ben Said Mohamed & Madi Bacari. (4) 1000m. (5) 255m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 41kg. (8) 142cm. (9) Immature female. (10) Towed back to jetty, remained alive for 24 hours. (11) Formalin. (12) Good, immediately dissected. The eviscerated specimen is stored. (13) Anon. (1955), Millot (1955), Millot et al. (1972), no. C8. (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) The first live coelacanth to be observed by scientists. One scale was sent to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago Ill. USA. Millot (1955) wrote that the coelacanth was captured at 20:00h. on 12 November 1954 and was kept in a small sunken boat off the end of the jetty from about 23:30h. until approximately 15:30h. the next day. For many years, this eviscerated specimen was displayed in an aquarium in the dissection room of the laboratoire d’Anatomie Comparée (MNHN, Paris). In March 1970 the viscera were found dried and were destroyed (Notes D. Robineau).


CCC 10: (1) 12 March 1955, 20:00h. (2) Anjouan, Chiconi River (SW Mutsamudu). (3) Abdallah Houmadi Allaoui, Aboudou Houmadi Allaoui, Abdallah Houmadi. (4) 1500m. (5) 300m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 78kg. (8) 166cm. (9) Female. (11) Formalin. (12) Good, largely dissected, first maturing female discovered. Many eggs are stored in alcohol, or Müller or Helly solution. The dissected specimen is stored. (13) Millot et al. no. C9, Dugan. (1955), Anthony & Millot (1972), Bruton (1999). (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) Maturing female with eggs; 197 eggs in three distinct size groups (58, 65 and 74 respectively). This information was recorded in the official records kept by Andre Lehr, Senior Administrative Officer at Anjouan island in the Comoros in the 1950s and made available to Robin Stobbs by Quintin Keynes, who personally collected the data in 1955. Eric Hunt, who brought the second (1952) coelacanth to J.L.B Smith’s attention, also recorded these details on the eggs dissected from specimen CCC no. 10. Information provided by Robin Stobbs (1999). The samples were taken by Garrouste (eggs, spleen, and liver), Millot (ovary, oviduct, and kidney). In December 1987 the viscera were found dry and destroyed. The large coelacanth moldings distributed by the MNHN, Paris during the second half of the 20th century, were made from this specimen.


CCC 13: (1) 03/04 May 1956, 22-24:00h. (2) Itsoundzou, Grand Comoro. (3) Moindjié Mhoumadi & Mlamali Hila. (4) 300m. (5) 200m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 70kg [official report] (60kg (Millot et al. 1972)). (8) 170cm (official report) [154cm (Millot et al. 1972)]. (9) Female. (11) Formalin. (12) Fairly good condition, subsequently dissected. The dissected specimen is stored. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C12. (14) MNHN, Paris (Cited to be in Natural History Museum in London by Bruton and Coutouvidis).

CCC 14: (1) 9 June 1956 04:00h. (2) Dzahadjou, Hambou, Grand Comoro. (3) Abdallah Mchangama. (4) 200m. (5) 145m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 39kg. (8) 134cm. (9) Male. (12) Good (Put in formalin at 10:00h.). (13) Millot et al. (1972) could be the no. C13, but information from different specimen became mixed. CCC no. 14 (Bruton and Coutouvidis, 1991). (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) This specimen, noted in December 1974 by Debuissy, does not appear clearly in the publication of Millot et al. (1972), and is the genuine specimen C13 of the
et al. (1972). (C16 of the inventory of Millot (official telegram and report) which correspond to the no. C16 bis of the MNHN, Paris (official telegram and report).)

CCC 14bis: (1) 27 July 1956, 01:00h. (2) Vanamboini, Grande Comore. (3) Tabibou Mhindza & Alimadi Bourahimou. (4) 150m. (Official telegram) (5) 200m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 30kg. (8) 125cm. (9) Female. (12) Good, formalin. (13) Millot et al. (1972) could be the no. C13. (14) Natural History Museum in London. (15) The specimen is in the public gallery of the British Natural History Museum (donated to the British Museum by J. Millot and J. Anthony of the MNHN, Paris). This specimen, does not appear clearly in the publication of Millot et al. (1972), and is the genuine specimen C14 of the MNHN, Paris (official telegram and report).

CCC 15: (1) 27 December 1957, 01:00h. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Ahamada M'sakari & Ibrahim Ali Aziri. (4) 400m [200m (Millot et al. 1972)]. (5) 400m [200m (Millot et al. 1972)]. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 25kg. (8) 110cm. (9) Female. (11) Formalin. (12) The whole incised specimen is stored. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C14. (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) This specimen is the genuine specimen C15 of the MNHN, Paris (official telegram and report) which correspond to the no. C14 of the inventory of Millot et al. (1972).

CCC 16: (1) February 1958, 01:00h. (2) Bangoi-Kouni, Grand Comoro. (9) Female. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C14 bis. (14) Air Comores. Actually we have no further trace of this specimen. (15) Specimen bought by M. Le Bret, director of Air Comores (Note of D. Robineau).


CCC 18: (1) 19 November 1958. (2) Iconi, Grande Comore (between M’bachilé and Moindzaaza). (3) M’Bae M’Souna. (4) 300m. (5) 30m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 36kg. (8) 145cm [135cm (Millot et al. 1972)]. (9) Female (immature?). (13) Millot et al. no. C16. (14) Not found in October 1970, should be in the Faculté des Sciences de Tananarive. (15) This specimen is the genuine specimen C16 bis of the MNHN, Paris (official telegram and report) which correspond to the no. C16 of the inventory of Millot et al. (1972).


CCC 22: (1) 19 June 1960. 22:00h. (2) Itsoundzu (Canton de Badjini), Grande Comore. (3) Youssoufa Mlatamou & Ibourou Issilahi. (4) 1000m. (5) 300m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 31kg. (8) 130cm. (9) Male. (11) Formalin. (12) Good. This intact specimen is conserved. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C20. (14) MNHN, Paris.


CCC 25: (1) 1960. (2) Mizinjau at Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Bakkari Issa. (4) 100m. (5) 210m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (8) 150cm. (10) Dead on landing. (13) Suzuki et al. (1985) no. 13. (14) No localisation of this specimen. (15) The fisherman Bakkari Issa was 65 years old.

CCC 26: (1) 8 April 1961, 01:00h. (2) Mindral or Badjini West, Grand Comoro. (3) Kari Ibourou & Assoumani Mloa. (4) 400m. (5) 250m. (6) M’Bandzi (flying fish). (7) 33kg. (8) 135cm. (9) Male. (12) The eviscerated specimen is conserved. (13) Millot (1979). (14) American Museum of Natural History, New York. (15) This specimen was not exchanged with the American Museum of Natural History to the American Museum of Natural History Museum, London. (15) Yolksac ca 8 x 13cm max. in diameter. TL measured in glycerine on February 21, 1989 was 34,1cm.


CCC 34: (1) 1963. (2) Mozambique Channel. (8) 114cm. (9) (?)Male. (11) Formalin 10%. (12) Poorly fixed and smoked. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C31,

22 September 2011
Bruton. (1993a). (14) Museo di Storia Naturale, Università di Pavia, Italy. (15) Sent in Sardaigine, on December 10, 1966, as a gift of the Aga Khan to the paleontological Institut of Pavia. The specimen was originally property of Aga Khan IV (= Prince Karim Al Husseini); the curator of paleontological museum reported that it was originally smoked [sic] and displayed in his yacht. Since the preparation was poor the specimen was offered for sale to different institutions (including the Acquario civico di Milano, director at that time: Prof. Menico Torchio), Later arrived at the Paleontological Museum of the University of Pavia. The Paleontological collections are now included in the Natural History Museum (Museo di Storia Naturale) of the University of Pavia. The specimen is on display.


**CCC 36:** (1) 1963. (2) Anjouan. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. 32bis. (14) Actually no trace of this specimen. (15) The company SHELL for the Cambridge Museum. A letter sent on 11 January 1967 from Dr Besnault to Dr G. Von Wahlert, specified that in January 1964, 3 coelacanths had been fished in 3 days, and that in 1965, 2 specimens in 2 days (letter of Debuissy, 9 December 1974). Millot et al. (1972) states that this specimen is in Cambridge (UK), however Prof. Jennifer Clack states that there is no such coelacanth in Cambridge UK.

**CCC 37:** (1) December 11, 1964. (3) Ahmed Hussein. (4) 1000m. (5) 150m. (6) *Octopus sp.* (7) 35,5kg. (8) 137cm. (9) Male. (11) Formalin, 70% Ethanol. (12) Successfully preserved and shipped to Los Angeles. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C33, Fox & Crozier (1965), Nevenzel et al. (1966), Bruton (1993b). (14) Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, USA. (15) Partially dissected. Cast made before dissection by UCLA. Casts displayed in several American museums including Steinhart Museum in the California Academy of Sciences. This specimen was initially preserved in formalin by a medical doctor on Anjouan, Dr P. Liaume, and then frozen in the freezer of a ship in Mutsamudu. The specimen was shipped to Mombasa, Kenya, where it was transported to another vessel and transported to Los Angeles, frozen for the entire journey. Dr M.S. Gordon and his associates at the University of California in Los Angeles received the specimen in January 1965 (Gordon, 1993). A piece of the preserved liver was sectioned February 8, 1965 and analyzed two days later. Gonads already in jar on shelf (male), with same catalog number, sections sent to Harry Greer. Also, someone already has samples from this fish — C. Thacker, 24 July 2002. Apparently used to be at UCLA, and subsequently came here, which makes sense because the Museum now has a good portion of UCLA’s fish collection. Specimen on display in the Megamouth shark tank. Museum Catalog number LACM 6691-001.

**CCC 38:** (1) 1965. (2) Off Shezani, near Moroni, Grand Comoro. (3) Madi Yussuf. (4) 500m. (5) 600m. (8) 80cm. (10) Dead when landed. (13) Suzuki et al. (1985) no. 3. (15) Madi Yussuf was aged 73 years.

**CCC 39:** (1) 1 January 1965. 24:00h. (2) Itsandra, Grande Comore. (7) 43kg. (8) 147cm. (9) Female. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C34. (14) Musée Océanographique de l’Odet, Ergué-Gabéric, France. (15) Probably a female. Mr. G. Bolloré (1925-2001) has built this (private) museum. Coelacanth was on display. The Museum is now closed (2009).

**CCC 40:** (1) Early 1965. (14) Sold to the American Explorer Society.

**CCC 41:** (1) 20 January 1965. 23:30h. (2) Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (3) Zema Mohamed. (8) 150cm. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C35. (14) Faculté des Sciences, Antananarivo University, Madagascar.

**CCC 42:** (1) 21 January 1965. 23:00h [23:30h (Millot et al. 1972)]. (2) Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (3) Houmadi Mdérémane & Abdallah de M’Djihari. (8) 139cm. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C36. (14) Collection de Zoologie of the University Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI), Paris, France. (15) The specimen was sent to Laboratoire d’Anatomie Comparée Faculté des Sciences de Paris, 9 quai St Bernard (F. Devillers).

**CCC 43:** (1) 21 March 1965. 02:00h. (2) Bouni, Canton M’Beni, Grand Comoro. (3) Youssouf Ali. (5) 300m. (7) 31kg. (8) 131cm. (11) Formalin. (12) Good. (13) Millot et al. (1972) n° C37. (14) Australian Museum, Division of Vertebrate Zoology, Sydney, Australia. (15) The Australian Museum collection contains one coelacanth specimen (AMS IB.7555). It was captured in the Comoros Islands, and purchased by the Trustees of the Australian Museum in 1965. The fish was transported to the Western Australian Museum by the US RV Atlantis, where it starred briefly in the Perth media. It was then sent by air to the Australian Museum. Once on display it became affectionately known as the ‘wishing fish’. Visitors dropped coins through a small crack in the holding case of the tank and made a wish. Unfortunately after a time the coins discolored the liquid in the tank, and the practice was stopped. The Coelacanth has been on display in several different exhibitions.
CC 44: (1) April 1965. (2) West coast Grand Comoro. (7) 25kg. (8) 123cm. (9) Male. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C38, Lagios. (1979). (14) Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, USA. (15) Purchased from P. Bresnault, Ministère de la Production et des Industries Agricoles, Moroni, Territoire des Comores. Removed entire right gonad, put in jar with same catalog number, sections sent to Harry Greer. Also, someone already has samples from this fish — C. Thacker, 24 July 2002. The specimen was removed from display on 1 May 2009 and put in a large stainless steel tank in Herpetology, along with some oarfish. Museum Catalog Number LACM 6824-001.


CC 47: (1) 18 August 1965. (2) Djomani, Grand Comoro. (3) Mhoma Ali. (7) 25kg. (8) 124cm. (9) Male. (11) Originally in formalin, now in 75% ethanol. (12) Fair, tail slightly damaged. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C41. (14) Museum of Natural History Cambridge, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA. (15) Coelacanth is on display in the museum since it was received. Museum inventory number MCZ 61887. Very little information is with the specimen and when it was placed in a new display tank in 1985, Mr Hartel took the opportunity to measure, gather whatever information that was available on it, and catalogued it MCZ 61887. Mrs Dick processed the transaction but probably did not actually determine its identification. A scale is in the Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 114959). It was transferred by MCZ (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University) to Dr Walter Courtenay, formerly of Florida Atlantic University (FAU). When the FLMNH accepted the FAU collection around the turn of the century, this scale was among those materials.

CC 48: (1) 9 February 1966, 23:00h. (2) Hahaya, Grand Comoro. (3) Hassan M’zima. (5) 300m. (7) > 60kg ? (8) 160cm. (9) Female (with eggs). (11) Preserved in alcohol in the collection. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C42. (14) Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany. (15) This specimen is not on display. Museum inventory number SMNS 26361. Bought from JLB Smith Institute in Grahamstown (South Africa).

CC 49: (1) 25 February 1966, 22:00h. (2) Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (4) Several hundred meters (Millot et al. 1972). (5) 350m. (6) Roudi (Promelichthys prometheus). (8) 124cm (Geneva) [116cm (Martin 1970)]. (9) Male. (11) Alcohol. (12) Good, frozen. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C43. (14) Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Geneva, Switserland. (15) On 3 January, 1966 there was a proposal by the Government Ministry to buy a coelacanth for the Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle in Geneva. Official request was posed by Prof. V. Aellen (11 January) and the confirmation came in on January 19 from the Comores with the statement that the second catch of the new fish season would be reserved. Mr Besnault informed Mr Aellen on 28 February that a coelacanth was caught close to the coast of Anjouan and in principle reserved for the Museum. In a letter from 31 March, Mr Besnault gives some information on the specimen. All correspondence related with the purchase of this specimen between Prof. V. Aellen, sub manager of the Museum in Geneva, and Dr P. Besnault, veterinary surgeon inspector, chief of “Le Ministère de la Production et des Industries Agricoles du Territoire des Comores, Section Élevage” is stored in the Museum’s archive in Geneva. The specimen was fixed in formalin, then transferred into a solution of formalin / phénoxétol (~1994). Now (2009) the specimen is preserved in alcohol in the wet collection. Museum Collection Number: MHNG 1080.070.


22 September 2011
CCC 52: (1) 20-21 December 1966 [20 November 1966 (Millot et al. 1972)]. 24:00h. (2) Mjoumbi, Anjouan. (3) Nidhoim Cheik Ahmed. (4) 400m. (5) 250m. (6) 65kg. (8) 155cm. (9) Female. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C46. (15) N. Teitler on behalf of T. Uyeno in litt. 1990 states that this specimen is not in the Yumiuri-Land Aquarium, Tokyo, Japan as stated by Millot et al. 1972. Obtained by Matsutaro Shoriki, editor of Yomiuri Shim bun, Journal of Tokyo. This specimen is the same as CCC 053, surely a typing error in the data of the inventory of Millot et al. (1972).

CCC 53: (1) 20-21 December 1966. 24:00h. (2) Off north shore of Anjouan. (4) 400m. (5) 250m. (6) Gempylid. (7) 54kg. (8) 150cm. (9) Female. (11) 6% Formalin. (12) Dissected by a Japanese research team. (13) T. Uyeno (in litt. 1990). (14) Kaikyokan – Aquarium, Shimono sekai Academy of Marine Science, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi, Japan. (15) Specimen obtained by Satoru Kamegai, reported to CCC by T. Uyeno (in litt. 1990). Coelacanth is on display in the museum. Dissected, body and viscera separated. Gift to M. Shorikim Head of the Yomiuri Newspaper Co., from the French Government in recognition of his cultural contributions to France and Japan (Kamegai 1971). This specimen was the first coelacanth in Japan (1967) and was a gift from the French President Charles de Gaulle. First housed at the Yomiuri-Land Aquarium which is closed now. From March 2001 it was displayed at the Sunshine International Aquarium. The coelacanth is now, from 21 March 2003, housed at Shimonoseki Marine Science Museum’s “Kaikyokan”. This specimen could possibly be the same as CCC052.


CCC 57: (1) 1 March 1967, 01:00h. (2) Iconi, Halaman. (3) Said Mehezi. (4) 450m. (5) 300m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys Prometheus). (7) 73kg. (8) 165cm. (9) Female. (11) Stored in formaldehyde and alcohol since 1968. (12) Good. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C49, McCosker & Lagios (1979), Uyeno & Tsutsumi (1991). (14) National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA. (15) Obtained by Birmingham Medical School, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A. Later sent to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. It was collected in the Comoros Islands in the mid-1960s and purchased in 1968 by Dr H. N. Schnitzlein, then of the University of Alabama Medical Center, for use in his neuroanatomy studies. After removing the brain, the specimen was donated by Dr Schnitzlein to the Smithsonian Institution. Specimen in the Research collection, National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian), Washington Museum Collection Number USNM 205871. A cast of the specimen is on display.

CCC 58: (1) 13 June 1967, 02:00h. (2) Salimani (syn. Hambou), Grand Comoro. (3) Sohilih Foumou. (4) 200m. (5) 150m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys Prometheus). (7) 30.8kg. (8) 130cm [120cm – 130cm (Millot et al., 1972)]. (9) Female. (11) 4% Formalin. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C50. (14) Musée Zoologique de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France. (15) Coelacanth is on display in the museum. Width: 22cm. Height at 1st dorsal fin: 31cm. The specimen was bought from the “Ministère de la Production Agricole et des Industries Agricoles du Territoire des Comores” for 100 000 CFA, probably via the MNHN, Paris.

CCC 59: (1) 25 August 1967, 01:00h. (2) Iconi at Chezani, Grand Comoro. (3) Hamidi ossoule & Ali M’sa Ali. (4) 300m. (5) 250m [76m (Millot et al., 1972)]. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys Prometheus). (7) 15.1kg. (8) 107cm. [91.5cm (M. A. Rogers)]. (11) Frozen, now stored in alcohol (70% ethanol). (12) Tissue in poor condition for histological examination. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C51. (14) The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA. (15) Museum Inventory Number FMNH 76057. Specimen obtained probably in 1968. This specimen is not on public display.

117748. Photograph in Field Museum of Natural History Report 1967-68, pg 21. This specimen is not on public display.

**CCC 61:** (1) 21 January 1968. (2) Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (3) Cheik Ahmed Affondi. (5) 160m. (6) Roudi (*Promethichthys prometheus*). (7) 50kg. (8) 150cm. [± 122.8cm M. A. Rogers]. (9) Female. (11) Now stored in alcohol (70% ethanol). (12) This specimen was eviscerated. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C52. (14) The Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore D., Chicago, IL 60605-2496, USA. (15) Karel F. Liem, University of Illinois Medical Center Chicago USA. This specimen is not on public display. Specimen obtained ca 1986. Museum Inventory Number: FMNH 97106.


**CCC 65:** (1) 13 March 1969. (2) Dzahadjou, Grand Comoro. (3) Tadjiri Himidi. (4) 1000m. (5) 150m. (6) Roudi (*Promethichthys prometheus*). (7) 31.5kg. (8) 138cm. (9) Male. (11) Formalin. Good. This intact specimen is stored. (13) Millot et al. (1972). no. C56. (14) Musée de la Pêche, Concarneau, France. (15) This coelacanth is on public display (formalin/alcohol). The museum received this coelacanth from the Comoros in 1970.


**CCC 67:** (1) 1969 (2) Mizinjau at Iconi, Grande Comore. (3) Adam Ally. (4) 500m. (5) 260m. (6) Roudi (*Promethichthys prometheus*). (10) Alive when landed. (13) Suzuki et al. (1985) no. 11. (15) Adam Ally was aged 76 years.

**CCC 68:** (1) 15 August 1969, 22:00h. (2) Between Moroni and Itsandra, Grand Comoro. (3) Nahouza M’Dahoma. (4) 1000m. (5) 200m. (6) Tylosurus choram (M’Tsoumbou - Scomberesocidae). (7) 25kg. (8) 124cm. (9) Male. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C58. (14) Musée de la Réunion, Saint Denis, La Réunion. (15) Dr D. Moreau received the coelacanth. Nothing left of this coelacanth, only a cast of coelacanth C9 is on public display.


(13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C60. (14) Laboratoire Biologique, Faculté des Sciences, France. Actually there is no trace of this specimen. (15) Faculté des Sciences (Laboratoire de Chimie Biologique 96 bl Raspail), Paris (France) (Pr Acher).

CCC 71: (1) 20 November 1970, 23:00h. (2) M’Bamani (syn. Hambou), Grand Comoro. (3) M’Saidie Madi Soilihi. (4) 800m. (5) 70m. (6) Drondje [Djadgé (Millot)]. (7) 73kg. (8) 160cm. (9) Female. (11) Received frozen, then fixed in formalin. (12) Dissected. Many anatomical pieces are stored separately in formalin. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C61, Robineau & Anthony (1973). (14) MNHN, Paris, France. (15) The head was separated from the trunk, and cut in the horizontal plane. The abdominal cavity has been cut on the left side, and the tail is stored separately.

CCC 72: (1) 21 November 1970. (2) Maludja, Grande Comoro. (3) 17m. (8) 121cm. (9) Male. (11) Frozen. (13) McCosker & Lagios. (1979). (14) National History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, USA. (15) John McCosker (1979) states that this specimen is not included in the list of Millot et al. The exact location of this specimen is unknown. It says it was frozen. It is possible this was used for the mould of the model, because it was collected near the time the Marine Hall was being constructed (early- to mid-1970s) but that is just speculation on my part… Personal communication with Mr. R. Feeney (1 May 2009).

CCC 73: (1) 27 February 1971. Night 26-27 February 1971. (2) Hassimpao, Anjouan. (3) Abdou Charif. (4) 1000m. (5) 300m. (7) 77kg. (8) 160cm. (9) Female. (11) Transported in formalin and later exhibited in a tank in propanol. (12) Good. (13) Millot (1971). (14) Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, USA. (15) John McCosker (1979) states that this specimen is not included in the list of Millot et al. The exact location of this specimen is unknown. It says it was frozen. It is possible this was used for the mould of the model, because it was collected near the time the Marine Hall was being constructed (early- to mid-1970s) but that is just speculation on my part… Personal communication with Mr. R. Feeney (1 May 2009).

CCC 74: (1) 5 March 1971, 03:00h. (2) Itsandra, Grand Comoro. (3) Mohamed Soilihi. (4) 1500m. (5) 100m. (6) Luṭjanus sp. (hazī, snapper) & Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 38kg. (8) 133cm. (9) Male. (11) Frozen. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C63. (14) Musée d’Anatomie Testut Latarjet de Lyon, Faculté de médecine, Lyon, France. Scraped.


CCC 76: (1) 3 April 1971. (2) Moroni, Grand Comoro. (3) Youssouf Abdou. (4) 3000m. (5) 250m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 10kg. (8) 85cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C64. (15) Contrary to Millot (1972), Mr. Rupert Baker states that there is no coelacanth at the Royal Society. Specimen was used for anatomical demonstrations during the January-March 1972 expedition (confirmed by Anthony’s correspondence).

CCC 77: (1) 28 June 1971, 01:00h. (2) Vanamboini, Canton d’Itsandra, Grand Comoro. (3) Mlaraha Adame. (4) 2000m. (5) 250m. (6) Rastrelliger neglectus (Hanale). (7) 30kg. (8) 133cm. (9) Male. (11) Frozen. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C65. (15) Initially reserved for Mr Westoll (University of Newcastle, USA), since he did not reply, the specimen was put at the disposal of the Princeton Museum of Natural History According to Smith et al. (1975), this specimen was not sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, as stated by Millot et al. (1972). The Princeton museum also did not take up the offer.

CCC 78: (1) 16 September 1971, 00:30h. (2) M’Bamani (Hambou), Grand Comoro. (3) Msaidie Mohamadi. (4) 2000m. (5) 100m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 65kg. (8) 164cm. (9) Male. (10) Alive when caught. (12) Died 08:30h. (13) Millot et al. (1972) no. C66. (14) P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. (15) Possibly the same specimen as CCC 98. Institut d’Océanographie Shirshov, Moscow (Russia) (Pr A. Monin).


CCC 80: (1) 22 March 1972, 02:00h. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Madi Youssouf Kaar. (4) 600m [100m

Bolloré and Anthony were involved in a coelacanth expedition at that time at the Comoro Islands. Locket mentioned: Coelacanth captured at 02:00h. The specimen was transferred by the fishermen to a cylindrical cage approximately 1.5m diameter by 2m length which had been built at Iconi during a previous Canadian Expedition where it lived in until 07:45h. The eye was removed by Locket at 09:00h. Stored in a light-tight freezing cabinet where it slowly froze. Transported to UK. On arrival in Sussex it was stored at -30°C until 10 April 1972.

CCC 81: (1) 12 May 1972. 22:45h. [23:00h. (McCosker)]. (2) Iconi, direction Moroni, Grand Comoro. (3) Said Ali Kundiji. (4) 800m. (5) 90mm. (6) Aiguilettes (M’Tsambon). (7) 38kg. (8) 120cm. (9) Female. (11) Preserved in seawater + 10% Formalin (at 37%). (12) Good, frozen at 00:30h, formalin. Whole specimen is stored in formalin. (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C72; Note Robineau no. C69. (14) Oceanarium du Croisic, Le Croisic, France. (15) First housed at “Le Peigne de Venus” in Marseille, France (M. Lozet, Bilan Vert) then transferred to Croisic. Copy of “Certificat de prise de coelacanthe”.

CCC 82: (1) 12 August 1972, 03:00h. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Mhoumadi Aboudou. (4) 400m. (5) 100m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 95cm. (11) Frozen, formalin, now 70% Alcohol. (12) Incision into the abdomen but soft anatomy still intact. (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C73; Note Robineau no. 70, Bruton (1993a). (14) Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. (15) Purchased in 1973 for R1400 (South African Rand) which included the costs of transport. Frozen for 6 months, it was moved to formalin in June 1973. Museum inventory number 1527. Specimen was put on public display on 12 November 1973 (M.N. Bruton 1993). Copy of “Certificat de Prise de Coelacanthe”.


CCC 85: (1) 6 July 1973, 03:00h. (2) Mitsoudjé Bangoi, Grande Comore. (3) Ibrahim Soilihi. (4) 500m. (5) 120m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 35kg. (8) 132cm. (9) Male. (12) Died at 04:00h, in formalin at 09:00h. (13) McCosker & Lagios. (1979) no. C75; Note Robineau no. 72. (15) Prof. Westoll (UK).


CCC 87: (1) 6 November 1973. 02:00h. (2) Vouani, Anjouan. (3) Baco Selémani. (5) 175m. (7) 32kg. (8) 120cm. (9) Male. (10) Alive when landed. (11) Formalin. (12) Died at 13:00h, treated at 13:00h. (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C77; Note Robineau no. C74. (14) M. Nerat, Vienna, Austria. (15) M. Nerat (Zoology preparator), Vienna, Austria.


CCC 90: (1) 27 November 1973, 03:30h. (2) M’Bachile, near Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3)
Attoumani Moussa. (4) 400m. (5) 225m. (7) 30kg. (8) 110cm. (9) Male. (10) Alive when caught. (11) 70–75% ethyl alcohol. (12) Good, fresh frozen at -20°C to -10°C for 18 months. (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C79; Note Robineau no. C76, McCosker (1979), Miller (1979), Rassmusen (1979), Dingerkus (1979), Hayashida (1979), Fisher & Whit (1979), Lombardini & Pang (1979), Uyeno & Tsutsumi (1991). (14) California Academy of Sciences, Steinhardt Aquarium, San Francisco, USA. (15) Frozen when the specimen was still alive. Received at the Academy on 13 March 1975. The viscera were removed 27 May 1975 for biochemical analysis and the specimen was preserved in formalin the following day. Stomach contents description, species and numbers: Symphysanadon, deepwater snappers, 2, McCosker, 1979 [in Uyeno & Tsutsumi 1991]. Inventory number CAS 33111. Specimen is on display in Steinhardt Aquarium.


CCC 93: (1) 17 May 1974, 22.00h. [21.00h. (McCosker)]. (2) Vanamboini, Voidoujoo village, Grand Comoro. (3) Ali M’Dahama. (4) 300m. (5) 150m. (6) Pieuvre, Octopus sp. (7) 40kg. (8) 139cm (Bilan Vert). (11) Formalin. (13) McCosker & Lagios, (1979) no. C81; Note Robineau no. C78. (14) M. Lebret (Bilan Vert), Paris, France. Actually, we have no trace of this specimen.

CCC 94: (1) 17 August 1974, 16:45h. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Said Ahamada. (4) 2000m. (5) 180m. (6) Thallasoma sp. (Labridae) Cheilinus trilobatus. (7) 0,8kg (frozen). (8) 42,5cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive when landed. (11) Frozen at -18°C, then fixed in formalin. (12) Died 17:15h., frozen at 19:00h. The dissected specimen is stored. (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C82; Note Robineau no. C79, Balon et al. (1988), Robineau & Millot (1975), Anthony & Robineau (1976). (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) Died at 17:15h., frozen at 19:00h., -18°C, 2h after capture, received in Paris on 28 August 1974 still frozen on arrival. The smallest coelacanth caught on a line to date. Illustrated in Balon (1988) (Fig. 11). Gift from the Comorian Minister of Development Omar Tamou to the French scientists. Kakatzi is the Comoran name for Thallasoma sp.

CCC 95: (1) August 1974. (2) Comoros. (8) 122cm. (11) Preserved in formalin. (12) Good. (13) Note Robineau N° 79bis. (14) Château de la Bussière, La Bussière, France. (15) Formalin injections were done in Comoros. The whole (?) specimen is stored. Coelacanth on display in the museum and is part of the angling collection of the Countess de Chasseval.

CCC 96: (1) 18 October 1974, 01:30h. (2) Salimani (Hambou), Grand Comoro. (3) Issa Moussa. (4) 400m. (5) 240m (corrected to 250-300m). (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 40kg (corrected to 60kg). (8) 140cm (corrected to 165-170cm). (9) Female. (10) Alive when captured, died at 3:00h., preserved in formalin at 8:29h. (11) Formalin. (12) Good, with intestinal tract intact (in formalin). (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C83; Note Robineau no. 80, Bruton (1993a), Bruton (1999), Adamicka & Ahnelt (1976). (14) Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria. (15) Dr P. Kähssbauer, former curator of fishes, sent the bill for the specimen to Dr J. Eiselt, former head of the department: ATS 27.342,- (FF 7.000,-) (CFA 350.000,-) = about €2,000,- in recent [2009] currency. The specimen arrived with Dr Starmühler in the NMW (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien). Intestinal tract in formalin extra in the scientific collection. Body height 35cm. Corrections on some data were made by Barbara Herzig (personal communication 1992), see M.N. Bruton, 1993a, confirmed by our listing (Note Robineau). Illustrated in CCC Newsletter 6 (M.N. Bruton 1999) (Fig. 1b). Museum Collection Number: NMW-76040. Coelacanth is on display in the museum.

CCC 98: (1) 1974. (2) Grand Comoro. (8) ~157cm. (11) Formalin. (12) Fair. (13) Recorded by E.K. Balon on 21.6.1990. (14) P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Moscow, Russia. (15) In a sealed glass aquarium in the centre of the cafeteria of the Institute of Oceanology, Moscow. This specimen could be the same as CCC 78; rediscovered in 1984 encrusted in rust at the Zoological Museum in Moscow and subsequently restored. Illustrated in CCC (Fig. 6b), photo taken by E.K. Balon on 17 May 1990.


CCC 100: (1) 22 January 1975 04:00h. (2) Mromhouliou (Simia, South coast), Anjouan. (3) Ahmadi Sidi. (4) 3000m. (5) 300m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 66kg. (8) 165cm. (9) Female. (11) Formalin. (13) McCosker & Lagios (1979) no. C85; Note Robineau no. C82, Miller. (1979). (14) Possibly Scripps or Steinhart (see also CCC 103). (15) Specimen in bad state due to a harpoon wound at the left side, beginning of putrefaction. J.W. Atz (pers. comm. 1991) suggests that one of CCC numbers 100 or 103 went to the Scripps Institute of Oceanology and the other to the Steinhart Aquarium in California.


CCC 104: (1) 5 April 1976. (2) Grand Comoro. (7) 65kg. (8) 165cm. (11) Formalin. (12) Good. (13) Zhu Min in literature 1990 (?) (15) In 1982, the government of the Comoros offered this specimen to the Government of China. This is the only Latimeria in the domestic and preserved fish specimens on public display at the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute in the Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology Museum.


CCC 108: (1) 1977. (2) Mizinjaju at Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Hassan Malinji. (4) 300m. (5) 250m. (8) 150cm. (10) Alive until it reached the coast. (13) Suzuki et al. (1985), no. 5. (15) Madi Yussuf, aged 73 years.

CCC 109: (1) February 1978. (2) Mizinjaju at Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Madi Yussuf. (4) 500m. (5) 300m. (6) Roudi (Promethichthys prometheus). (7) 10kg. (8) 70cm. (10) Dead when it reached the surface. (13) Suzuki et al. (1985), no. 5. (15) Madi Yussuf, aged 73 years.

CCC 110: (1) July 1978, 22:00h. (2) Anjouan. (7) 30kg. (8) 125cm. (9) (?) Female. (11) Frozen, later injected with formalin and placed in 75% Isopropyl solution. (12) Good. (13) Kriel (2006), Knight (2007), Minshull (2009), (14) The Natural History Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. (15) The coelacanth was housed in the Queen Victoria Museum in Harare and was collected by Mr. John Minshull in 1978. Received from Captain Jack Malloch, chief pilot of an air freight company flying to the Comoros (AFRAIR). Moved to Bulawayo around 1982 by Mr. John Minshull with the entire fish collection. Unfortunately the original tank it was displayed in was damaged and for the last 15 years or so this precious specimen has been tucked away in the basement. The temporary tank in which the Coelacanth itself may deteriorate. Miss Lara

22 September 2011
Knight, who met Mr. John Minshull and heard the amazing story of the Bulawayo coelacanth decided to investigate and she started a successful initiative to save the Bulawayo coelacanth. There was a suitable display tank to re-home the Coelacanth, however to successfully preserve and display this fish approximately 400 liters of Isopropyl Alcohol was required. A Bulawayo firm ACOL Chemical has graciously donated the isopropyl alcohol required. Grateful thanks goes to the Di Palma family of Wood Industries for building the beautiful wood cabinet that now houses the coelacanth in the Bulawayo Museum. Coelacanth is now on display again in the museum.

CCC 111: (1) December 1978. (2) Off Iconi, Grand Comoro. (4) 600-700m [~700–800m (EBF)]. (5) 150m. (7) ~40kg. (8) 120 [129cm (EBF)] [130cm (Elter 1980)]. (11) On display in a 4% formalin solution. (12) Frozen at -30°C, five hours after death. (13) Note Robineau without number, Elter. (1980). (14) Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy. (15) The coelacanth was collected from the fishermen by Dr. Erik Domini who worked at the Comoros at that time. Five hours after death the coelacanth was frozen at a temp of -30°C and kept at that temperature during the trip from the Comoros to Italy. A whole series of photographic and radiographic images has been made (Mme Elnet).


CCC 113: (1) 10 December 1978. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (4) 600-700m. (5) 150m. (8) 135cm. (11) Frozen at -30°C, 5–6 hours after capture. (13) Note Robineau without number. (14) Civico Museo di Storia Naturale, Via Tominz 4, 34139 Trieste, Italy. (15) On the label it is written that the specimen was a gift to the Trieste Natural History museum by Dr. Erik Domini, to honour the memory of the former Director, Dr. Edoardo Gridelli. Mr. N. Bressi (Trieste) gives the length as 130cm. In EBF this specimen was assigned to the museum in Torino.

CCC 114: (1) August 1979. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (4) 600-700m. (5) 150m. (8) 122cm. (11) Frozen, 2 hours after capture. (13) Note Robineau without number. (14) Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy. (15) Musee Zoologique de Turin (Mme Elnet).

CCC 115: (1) September 1979. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (4) 600-700m. (5) 150m. (8) 100cm. (11) Frozen, 2 hours after capture. (13) Note Robineau without number. (14) Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy. (15) Musée Zoologique de Turin (Mme Elnet).


CCC 117: (1) 24 January 1980, 20:00h. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Athumi Mbelizi. (4) 800m (1/2 mille au large). (5) 160m. (6) Flying fish sp. (Exocoetidae). (7) 19kg (eviscerated, fixed) [20kg (EBF)]. (8) 109,5cm [110cm (EBF)]. (9) Female. (11) Formalin. (12) Good. (13) Note Robineau without number. (14) First ORSTOM., Paris, then (June 1989) to MNHN, Paris. (15) Athumi Mbelizi, aged 56 years. Hauled up in 20 min, the coelacanth died at 05:00h. Exposed in ORSTOM, Aulnay, (Scientific Services). Arrived at the MNHN, Paris the 10 March 1980. Un-fertilized ovary transferred at the Laboratoire d’Ichtyologie of the MNHN, Paris during June 1989. Inventory number 2005-081.

CCC 118: (1) May 1980. (2) Grand Comoro. (8) 155cm. (9) Male. (11) Frozen, later fixed in Formalin and displayed in 60% Propanol. (12) Good; Dissected on left side to display internal organs. (13) Illustrated in CCC (Fig. 3), Bruton (1993a). (14) SAIAB, Grahamstown, South Africa. (15) Coelacanth is on display in the Museum. Museum Inventory Number: RUSI 9981 (M.N. Bruton 1993a). It was acquired by a Zimbabwean businessman from whom it was purchased by SASOL ONE (Pty) Ltd. for the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology.


CCC 120: (1) ? Late 1980. (2) Grand Comoro. (8) 100cm. (11) 50% Formalin & 50% Alcohol in glass tank. (12) Good. (14) Transvaal Museum, Paul Kruger Street, P.O. Box 413, Pretoria, South Africa. (15) Coelacanth is on display in the Museum. Museum Inventory Number: TM-COEL 01. Obtained from Mrs Margaret Smith (JLB Smith Institute Grahamstown, now South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity).

CCC 121: (1) January 1981. (2) Gawarani, at Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Bakari Isuram. (4) 200m. (5) 400m. (6) Kempyldid? (7) 18.5kg. (8) 109cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (12) Good, but with partly damaged fins. (13) Suzuki et al. (1985), no. 2. (14) National Museum for Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan. (15) After study, it was prepared for display (with artificial eyes) by taxidermist H. Taguchi. Smallest specimen in Japan, tissues removed...


CCC 126: (1) Early 1983. (2) Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (8) 183,1cm. (9) Female. (11) Expertly mounted in Belgium and displayed in a hand-carved wooden cabinet. (12) Excellent, all fins and scales intact, artificial eyes. (13) Balon et al. (1988). (14) Foyer of President’s residence, Moroni, Grand Comoro, Comores. (15) Illustrated in Balon et al. (1988) (Fig. 9).

CCC 127: (1) 26 November 1984, 02:00h. (2) Chiconi, Anjouan. (5) 250m. (8) 190cm. (13) Observed by T. Ogiso (1986) in the freezer of the Japanese fishery school (now the École National de Pêche), Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (14) École National de Pêche, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores.

CCC 128: (1) 16 December 1984, 22:00h. (2) Bouékouni, Anjouan. (3) Sandani. (5) 200m. (8) 150cm. (13) Observed by T. Ogiso (1986) in the freezer of the Japanese fishery school (now the École National de Pêche), Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (14) École National de Pêche, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores.

CCC 129: (1) 28 January 1985, 22:00h. (2) Pomoni, Anjouan. (3) Hassni. (5) 200m. (13) Observed by T. Ogiso (1986) in the freezer of the Japanese fishery school (now the École National de Pêche), Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (14) École National de Pêche, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores.

CCC 130: (1) 4 June 1985, 03:00h. (2) Wani, Anjouan. (5) 250m. (8) 130cm. (13) Observed by T. Ogiso (1986) in the freezer of the Japanese fishery school (now the École National de Pêche), Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (14) École National de Pêche, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores.


CCC 132: (1) 22 November 1985, 23:00h. (2) Vassi, Anjouan. (5) 300m. (13) Observed by T. Ogiso (1986) in the freezer of the Japanese fishery school (now the École National de Pêche), Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (14) École National de Pêche, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores.


CCC 135: (1) 4 July 1986, 01:30h. (2) Grand Comoro. (3) Mohammed Youssouf Kari. (4) 400–500m. (5) 250m. (6) Tuna sp. (Scombridae). (7) ~60kg. (8) 125cm. (10) Lived for 33 hours after capture. (11) Frozen, then fixed in formalin and dried. (13) Uyeno, T., (1991) JASEC no. 4 (JASEC no. 3 in EBF), Uyeno (1991). (15) Towed at a depth of 3–5m, the fish was brought to shore in front of Hotel Coelacanthe, Moroni, at 10:30h., and at about 16:30h. was placed in a 2 x 1 x 1m metal cage anchored at 50m depth, 50m offshore. As the fishermen were afraid the fish would escape, the tow rope was kept attached,
almost certainly making the movements recorded on cinefilm unnatural. At 10:30h the next day this specimen died and was brought to shore. (Uyeno, T. 1991).

**CCC 136:** (1) 17 July 1986, 01:00h. (2) Grand Comoro. (3) Mohammed Islam. (4) 400m. (5) 200m. (6) Roudi *Promethichthys prometheus*. (7) ~65kg. (8) 140cm. (10) Lived for 42 hours after capture. (13) Uyeno (1991) JASEC no. 2, Uyeno. (1991). (15) A videotape was made of this specimen after its release in shallow water by J.-L. Geraud working for the JASEC team. The fish was hooked on a hand-line from a pirogue (outrigger dugout) by a native fisherman, Mohammed Islam, on 17 July 1986 at 01:00h., about 400m offshore, around 200m deep using ‘roudi’, a gempylid fish, as bait. This coelacanth, 140cm long and weighing about 65 kg, was brought to shore at the same location as CCC135 and placed in the aforementioned cage around 10:00h. It was in far better condition than CCC135, possibly due to the fact that it stopped fighting the line after a relatively short time. Once caged, the hook was removed from the fish’s mouth, and the specimen was released so that a videotape of free-swimming locomotion could be taken. After videotaping was completed it was herded back to the cage where, under observation, it remained constantly in motion until it died the next day at 19:30h. (Uyeno, T. 1991).


**CCC 139:** (1) 23 November 1986. (2) Itsoundzou, Grand Comoro. (3) Madi Issala. (7) 34.6kg. (8) 109cm. (10) Alive when caught. (13) Musick (in litt. 1990)? (14) American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York NY 10024, USA. (15) Brought to the shore alive and acquired by the Explorer’s Club during their November 1986 expedition. Museum Inventory Number AMNH 59196.

**CCC 140:** (1) ? 1986. (2) Grand Comoro. (7) 13.5kg. (8) 97.2cm. (9) Immature male. (11) Frozen. (12) Dissected. (13) Hale *et al.* (1991), Musick *et al.* (1991). (14) The University of Kansas, Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Research Center, Lawrence, Kansas, USA. (15) Obtained by Explorer’s Club personnel for the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Museum Inventory Number VIMS 8117, Museum Inventory Number Kansas Z22082. Severely freezer-burned indicating that it had been frozen for some time. On permanent loan to University of Kansas (as cited in 1991). In November 1987 two fish (CCC 140, 141) were transported by truck from a freezer at the New York Aquarium to VIMS and stored frozen until 3 January 1988, when the research team assembled. On 4 January, while both specimens were allowed to thaw slowly (at ca. 5–10°C), the research team held a planning session to determine research needs by tissue type. The dissection of CCC 140 began 6 January at 10:30 h. and was completed by about 12:30h. The primary focus of the biological research initiated at VIMS was to employ methodologies (biochemical, radiological) not generally available to academic scientists over a decade earlier when the last major studies were done on Latimeria. In addition to the research of members of the immediate dissection team frozen or preserved tissues were subsequently shipped to over 60 scientists around the world, including workers in Australia, Germany and Japan. The results of many of these studies and others were presented in a ‘Symposium on the Biology and Evolution of Coelacanths’ arranged by J.A. Musick in June 1989 at the 69th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists in San Francisco.

**CCC 141:** (1) November 1986. (2) West coast of Grand Comoro. (7) 53.75kg. (8) 145.2cm. (9) Immature male. (11) Frozen. (12) Dissected (13) Coutier *et al.* (1988), Schultze & Cloutier. (1991), Musick *et al.* (1991), Stock *et al.* (1991), Hillis *et al.* (1991), Waehneldt *et al.* (1991), Schultze (1991), Setter & Brown (1991), Magnus (1991). (14) Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS), P O Box 1346, Gloucester Point, VA 23062, USA. (15) Museum Inventory Number VIMS 8118. Acquired by personnel of the Explorer’s Club. Original illustration in EBF 23, page 282 and manipulated illustration in EBF 32, page 17. In November 1987 two fish (CCC 140, 141) were transported by truck from a freezer at the New York Aquarium to VIMS and stored frozen until 3 January 1988, when the research team assembled. Studies began on 3 January when CCC 141 was taken (still frozen) to Riverside Hospital in Newport News, Virginia, for computed tomography (CT scan). On 4 January, while both specimens were allowed to thaw slowly (at ca. 5–10°C), the research team held a
planning session to determine research needs by tissue type. Dissection of CCC 141 commenced at 08:30h on 5 January. The specimen was partially thawed externally, but its internal organs remained largely frozen. Immediately upon dissection, tissue samples were placed in dry ice for biochemical and physiological studies, or in 10% buffered formalin for gross morphological work. At 15:00h, this specimen was returned to the Radiology Unit at Riverside Hospital for Magnetic Resonance Imaging. This continued with the help of John Daimler (head of Radiology at the Hospital) and Mark Brown of the Siemens Corporation, until 04:00h. on 6 January. The specimen was then returned to VIMS where between 05:30h. and 06:30h. the brain and pituitary were removed. These were still partially frozen and in excellent condition. The primary focus of the biological research initiated at VIMS was to employ methodologies (biochemical, radiological) not generally available to academic scientists over a decade earlier when the last major studies were done on Latimeria. In addition to the research of members of the immediate dissection team frozen or preserved tissues were subsequently shipped to over 60 scientists around the world, including workers in Australia, Germany and Japan. The results of many of these studies and others were presented in a 'Symposium on the Biology and Evolution of Coelacanths' arranged by J.A. Musick in June 1989 at the 69th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists in San Francisco.


CCC 146: (1) June 1987. (2) Anjouan. (7) 82kg. (8) 161cm. (9) Female. (11) Dry mount. (12) Moderate, four scales missing. (13) M.N. Bruton, 11 November 1987. (14) Seen in S. Bakari’s taxidermy workshop, near Mutsamudu, Anjouan. (15) This was the first female with eggs he had treated. Contained about 30 eggs. The eggs were discarded.


CCC 151: (1) January 1988. (2) Comoros. (8) 141cm. (9) Male. (11) Initially frozen. (12) Poor, half rotten and partially skeletonized. (14) American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA. (15) Museum Inventory Number AMNH 56150 (same number as CCC150)? AMNH 5875. W.A. Bemis bought this specimen from the Comoran government freezer in January 1988; it was half rotten and partially skeletonized.

CCC 152: (1) 13 June 1988. (2) Iconi, Grand Comoro. (3) Ali Mubai. (4) 400m. (5) 200m. (6) Gempylid? (8) 149.3cm. (9) Female. (11) Initially frozen, then prepared as a taxidermy display specimen. (12) Very good. (13) T. Uyeno in litt. (1990), JASEC no.

22 September 2011
An updated inventory of *Latimeria* spp.


**CCC 154**: (1) 24 June 1989. (2) Hahaya, Grand Comoro. (4) 100m. (5) 200m (EBF), 300m (M. Rush). (8) 168cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive during attempts to decompress, then died. (11) Excellent, partly defrosted (right side) for examination of oviduct; Eggs, reproductive organs, eye & left otolith removed. (12) 59 vitellogenic eggs, chicken egg-sized. (13) Bruton (1993a), Anon. (2007), Anderson (1993). (14) Canadian Museum of Nature, Natural Heritage Building, 1740 Pink Road, Gatineau, Québec, Canada, J9J 3N7. (15) Bought from “Développement du Pêche Artisanale aux Comores” by E.K. Balon on behalf of H.R. Axelrod for the University of Guelph, Canada, on 25 May 1990. Partly defrosted for examination and photography of the posterior parts of oviduct and return by E.K.Balon, M.N. Bruton and R. Cloutier in May 1990. Photographed by Jean-Louis Geraud when alive during attempts to decompress. Donated to the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology by the Comoran Government in May 1990, obtained from SOCOVIA freezer in Moroni. Seven gyotaku’s were made of this specimen, which was transported frozen to Grahamstown and later fixed in formalin and sent on 12 September 1990 to the University of Guelph for dissection; figures 7 & 8 in EBF. Dissected by Christine Flegler-Balon and Marie Rush at Guelph on 21 May 1991. Eggs fixed in buffered Formalin and preserved in Ethyl Alcohol. Dissection & eggs illustrated in CCC add II (M.N. Bruton (1993), Fig. 4 and Fig. 5). Stored in a 150 gallon stainless steel tank fixed in 10% formalin and then transferred into 70% ethanol in a fiberglass coffin (200 gal.). Not on public display. A full size mould and cast of this specimen with the fins in the correct swimming positions has been made by the Institute of Ichthyology in Guelph (M.N. Bruton, 1993) and is on display in the lobby of the Axelrod Institute. The replica has a set of teeth (replicates of original set of teeth) made by Dr Lawrie Jones, the dentist of Dr D. Noakes and Dr E.K. Balon. Both the specimen and replica were donated to the University of Guelph and the Axelrod Institute by Dr H.R. Axelrod, who purchased the coelacanth and paid for the transfer costs. With the decommissioning of the Fish Museum in 2006, a new home was found for this specimen. The coelacanth was transferred to the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa on 5 June 2006 (Anon. 2007). Museum Collection Number CMNFI 2006-0016.1.

**CCC 155**: (1) 31 October 1989. (2) Dzahadjou, Grand Comoro. (8) 176.5cm. (9) Female. (11) Deep frozen in SOCOVIA freezer Moroni, May 1990. (12) Excellent, gills red and firm. Taxidermy. (13) M. N. Bruton and E. K. Balon. (14) MNHN, Paris, France. This specimen is on display in The Grande Galerie de l’Evolution. (15) SOCOVIA freezer, Moroni belongs to Centre National et de la Recherche (CNDR), Moroni. Initially intended for dissection by Japanese scientists. This specimen was examined alive by H. Fricke on 31 October 1989; a blood sample was taken for haemoglobin analysis. Fig. 9 in EBF (Photo taken 15 May 1990). Donated to President François Mitterand of France when he visited the Comoros in July 1990. “Fiche de don” at the MNHN, Paris. On display in the Grande Galerie de l’Evolution.


**CCC 157**: (1) 13 November 1990. (2) Salimani, Grand Comoro. (10) Alive for 14 hours after capture. Michel de San in litt. 16 November 1990?

**CCC 158**: (1) 1990. (2) Anjouan. (13) Michel de San in litt. 16 November 1990?

**CCC 159**: (1) April 1991. (2) Hahaya, Grand Comoro. (7) 80kg. (8) 164cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive when captured. (11) Frozen, then fixed in Formalin; Preserved in 3M™ Novec™. (12) Excellent condition, dissected at SAIAB + Guelph. (13) Bruton (1992a), Bruton (1993a), Bruton (1993b), Petzer (2006), Stenst (2006). (14) SAIAB, Grahamstown, South Africa. (15) This specimen was donated by President Johar of the Comoros to the South African foreign minister R.F. Botha in 1991. Escorted back to South Africa by R.E. Stobbs, arriving on 4 May 1991. The specimen was X-rayed and found to contain no eggs or young. Notochord, stomach and oviduct tissue samples. About 65 eggs in early oogenesis. 67 eggs in total were found in this specimen when recently dissected on 12 December 1991 by E.K. Balon, P.H. Greenwood and M.N. Bruton at the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology in Grahamstown. The eggs were transported frozen to the University of Guelph, Canada were they are fixed in buffered formalin. Muscle, otolith (1), and other samples were taken. Museum Collection Number RUSI 34464.
Life-size fibre-glass model, made by Greg Brett, is on display in East London Museum, South Africa. This specimen has been successfully karyotyped by J. Bogart, E.K. Balon and M.N. Bruton (in press, as stated in EBF 1991). Illustrated in CCC Add II (CCC Newsletter 4), M.N. Bruton (1993a) (Fig. 6). An adult female coelacanth and a coelacanth pup arrived at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian), Washington for display purposes in “The Sant Ocean Hall” opened in 2008. Both specimen, RUSI 34464 [CCC159] and RUSI 37324 [CCC162.6], are on loan from SAIAAB for a period of 5-15 years.

CCC 160: (1) during spring 1989 [Sep.-Nov. 1989]. (2) Itsandra, Grand Comoro. (7) ~ 3kg. (8) 62cm. (11) 70% denatured ethanol. (12) Fixed in quite poor condition when received. Dissected: parts of organs removed. (13) Bruton (1993a). (14) Zoologische Staatsammlung München, München, Germany. (15) Donated by CNDRS Moroni (Grande Comore) to Prof. Hans Fricke. Museum Inventory Number ZSM 28410. The specimen was received from Prof. Fricke, Max-Planck-Institution (MPI) in 1992 for final deposition. Not on public display.

CCC 161: (1) First half of 1991 (January/June). (2) Off Anjouan. (9) Female. (11) 10% formalin. (12) Dissected in Tübingen. (13) Bruton (1993a), Bernstein (2002), Bernstein (2003). (14) University of Tübingen [Lehrstuhl für Spezielle Zoologie], Tübingen, Germany. (15) Donated to the Max Planck Institute für Verhaltensphysiologie by R. Rossi and currently housed there (Brunot, 1993). The specimen has been subjected to computer tomography and the pictures will be published in an anatomy atlas by H. Heine. (M.N. Bruton, 1993). Received in the early 1990's from Prof. Hans Fricke (Max Planck Institute Seewiesen) as a gift to Prof. Wolfgang Maier, then the head of the “Lehrstuhl für Spezielle Zoologie”, for research purposes at the University of Tübingen. The adult specimen was dissected in the institute in Tübingen to extract diverse tissue samples which had been sent to various researchers. The head has been removed from the body. After removal the head was frozen and split in two parts. The dissected body was stored in three parts (head, anterior and posterior half of the rump) in 10% formalin and is deposited in the Zoological museum of the University of Tübingen. The specimen inventory number in Tübingen is SZ 10378.

CCC 162: (1) 11 August 1991, between 14:15h and 19:00h. (2) Offshore of the small port of Pebane to the north-east of Quelimane off central Mozambique at 17°19’S. 38°38’E. Mozambique. (3) Ship Vega 13 captained by Kenji Yoshida. (4) 24km. (5) 40-44m, sandy substrate. (7) 98kg. (8) 179cm. (9) Female. (10) Specimen was apparently alive when landed on the trawler, then frozen in the onboard freezer on 11.08.1991 until 18.12.1991. Then it was placed in the freezer of the Department of Fisheries in the Harbour of Maputu. (11) Dry-salted and skinned. (13) Bruton (1992b), Heemstra & Greenwood (1992), Bruton et al. (1992), Anon. (1992), Gerardy, J. (2002), Bruton (1993a), Fricke & Frahm (1992). (14) Museu da Historia Natural, Maputo, Mozambique C.P. 257. (15) Caught by the 29 meter side trawler Vega-13 belonging to the Mozambique-Japan joint venture fishing company called EFRIPEL. Specimen collected on 19 December 1991 by Dr A.J.P. Cabral, the Director of the Museu da Historia Natural. This is the heaviest coelacanth known. The female was carrying 26 late term pups ranging in length from 308–358 mm TL and weighing between 410g and 502g wet weight. Deep frozen, skinned. Skin dry-salted with NaCl for 5 days, then soaked in NaCl and AlSO4 solution, then dry mounted by Augustinho Chivindze. Juveniles frozen. Internal organs, musculature and notochord discarded. 10 pups were taken to Grahamstown, 10 to Max-Planck-Institute in Seewiesen and 6 were left in Maputo. Coelacanth and 2 pups are on display in the museum. Descriptive name: Pebane.
**An updated inventory of *Latimeria* spp.**

NULENS, SCOTT, HERBIN


**CCC 162.7** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 345mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen, Germany. (14) Max-Planck-Institut, Seewiesen - Munchen, Germany. (15) Known in Tübingen as CCC 162-k. Received in the early 90ties from Prof. Hans Fricke (Max Planck Institute Seewiesen) as a gift to Prof. Wolfgang Maier, then the head of the Lehrstuhl für Spezielle Zoologie for histological research. The Embryo was sectioned in the histological Laboratory of the Lehrstuhl. The section series is part of the histological collection of the department. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 7.


**CCC 162.9** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 355mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now SAIAB), Grahamstown, South Africa. (14) South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa. (15) This specimen was donated to the South African Museum in Cape Town on 22 September 1992, where it is now lodged. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 9. Museum inventory number SAM 32603.

**CCC 162.10** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 344mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie. (14) Max-Planck-Institut, Seewiesen - Munchen, Germany. (15) Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 10.

**CCC 162.11** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 351mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie. (13) Bernstein. (2002), Bernstein. (2003). (14) Institute of Ichthyology, University of Tübingen [Lehrstuhl für Spezielle Zoologie], Tübingen, Germany. (15) Known in Tübingen as CCC 162-k. Received in the early 90ties from Prof. Hans Fricke (Max Planck Institute Seewiesen) as a gift to Prof. Wolfgang Maier, then the head of the Lehrstuhl für Spezielle Zoologie for histological research. The Embryo was sectioned in the histological Laboratory of the Lehrstuhl. The section series is part of the histological collection of the department. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 11.

**CCC 162.12** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 333mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, fixed in buffered formalin at the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now SAIAB), Grahamstown, South Africa and then transferred to the Institute of Ichthyology, University of Guelph, Canada on 12 February 1992. (13) Hensel & Balon (2001). (14) Institute of Ichthyology, University of Guelph, Canada. (15) This specimen, with specimen CCC 162.18, 162.22 and 162.25, was initially taken to Clemson where they were all dissected by J.P. Wourms, E.K. Balon and other scientists on 13 March 1992 for detailed anatomical, ultra structural, histological and biochemical analysis. All body cavity organs were removed, concentrating mainly on the belly yolksac scar tissue and its internal yolksac remnants and connections to the stomach (Fig. 7 in EBF). Some liver and other tissue samples from the frozen specimens were retained frozen whereas other liver tissue was fixed in special solutions for further analyses. The frozen specimens were completely defrosted and fixed in buffered formalin at the end of the dissections. All four specimens returned to Guelph. Subsequently all specimens were transferred into 60% ethyl alcohol. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 12.

**CCC 162.13** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 349mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in 22 September 2011
Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now SAIAB), Grahamstown, South Africa. (14) SAIAB, Grahamstown, South Africa. (15) Museum Inventory Number RUSI 37328. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 17.


**CCC 162.21** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 356mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, and then transferred frozen to the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiology. (14) Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany.
H. Fricke, U. Schliwecn and S. Pääbo have studied the mDNA and M. Schartl, W. Tautz and H. Fricke have studied the DNA fingerprints of this specimen. The specimen was received from Prof. Fricke, Max-Planck-Institution (MPI) in 1992 for final deposition. Museum inventory number ZSM 28409 / CCC 162u. This specimen is not on public display. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 21.

**CCC 162.22** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 344mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992. (13) Hensel & Balon. (2001). (14) Canadian Museum of Nature, Natural Heritage Building, Québec, Canada, J9R 3N7. (15) See CCC 162.12 for details on dissection and preservation. Coelacanth juvenile CCC 162.22 is a donation from Eugene K. Balon University Guelph in 2006, together with another Pebane juvenile, CCC 162.18 and a female coelacanth, CCC 154. The specimen is stored in Nalgene container on shelves in the fluid-preserved storage rooms. It has been fixed in 10% formalin and then transferred into 70% ethanol. Museum collection number for CCC 162.22 is CMNFI 2006-0017.1 (2 embryos stored under the same collection number?). The specimen is not on public display. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 22.

**CCC 162.23** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 308mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiology. (14) Max-Planck-Institut, Seewiesen - München, Germany. (15) Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 23.

**CCC 162.24** (7) Between 410 and 502g. (8) 334mm. (11) Deep frozen from 11 August 1991 to 19 December 1991 in the parent, transferred to a deepfreeze in Maputo from 19 December 1991 to 28 January 1992, then transferred frozen to the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiology. (13) Vangries (2009), Anon. (2009). (14) Kreismuseum Schönebeck, Schönebeck, Germany. (15) Tissues from this specimen have been examined by a number of workers for different purposes, i.e. G. Jeserich (brain, cDNA), G.M. Hughes (gills), H. Fricke (dry weight, mDNA, DNA fingerprints), U. Schliwecn (mDNA), S. Pääbo (mDNA), M. Schartl (DNA fingerprints) and W. Tautz (DNA fingerprints). Donation from Prof. Hans Fricke to the museum in Schönebeck on 3 April 2009. The specimen actually is in the Museum für Naturkunde in Magdeburg for exhibit preparation in Schönebeck. Descriptive name: Pebane juvenile 24.
La Galawa Beach Hotel, near Mitsamiouli, Grand Comoro, Comoros. (15) The fish was reported by J.C. Renard, who owns the specimen. Prof. Hans Fricke reports that the coelacanth was caught in Anjouan where Mr. Renard bought the specimen. Prof. Fricke has photographed the specimen in the Fishing School in Anjouan. The Anjouan fish had 19 pups, all were thrown away except one which is now in Prof. Fricke’s tissue library. The intended future location for this pup is the Zoologische Staatssammlung Museum in München, Germany. (Hans Fricke pers. comm. 2009).

CCC 167: (1) Date unknown. (2) Reportedly off Récif du Sud on the southernmost promontory of Mayotte island, but there is some doubt about this locality. This would be the second record of a coelacanth from Mayotte. Contained 10–12 pups ca 28cm in length. (5) 550m. (7) 84kg. (8) 181cm. (9) Female. (13) Bruton (1999). (14) J.C. Renard, B.P. 15, 97600 Mamoudzou, Mayotte via Reunion, Comoros. (15) The fish was made on this specimen.
abrupt drop-off to 40 m, followed by steep slope to 200m+; net anchored to edge of drop-off with 200-m long rope, extending 150m from drop-off. Descriptive name: Indo 1.

CCC 175: (1) 30 July 1998. Net set 17:30h, pulled 06:00h. (2) This specimen is the second recorded coelacanth in Indonesia. Manado Papindan village Indonesia. (3) Om Lameh Sonatham. (4) 250–400 m. (5) 100–150 m. (7) 29,2 kg. (8) 124cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive, lived for three hours, (11) Formalin. (12) Good, frozen. (13) Erdmann et al. (1998), Erdmann (1999), Erdmann et al. (1999), Holder et al. (1999), Pouyaud et al. (1999). (14) Research Centre for Biology Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Cibiong, Indonesia. (15) Reef flat 150m wide, sloping to 50m wide shelf at 15–20m depth. From the edge of this shelf reef slopes steeply to 1000m+, net anchored to edge of shelf with 200-m rope, net extends 150m long. Identified by Mark V. Erdmann. Remained alive for 3 hours, then frozen. Museum Collection Number: MZB 10003. The specimen is not on public display. Descriptive name: Indo 2.

CCC 176: (1) 6 December 1997. (2) Anakao (Mouth of Onilahy (30km south from the town of Soalary). Found in same location as the first in 1995). (3) Jose Mampionona and Sebastien Sebany. (4) 2000–3000m. (5) 60m. (7) 90kg. (8) 190cm. (9) Female. (10) On show at Fort Dauphin’s town hall, Madagascar. (15) 13 ovary bags. Descriptive name: Mad 2.

CCC 177: (1) 3 March 2001. (2) Fiherenamasay (North of Manombo South). (3) Was caught by the fishermen from Mr Toany at Fiherenamasay. (4) 3000–4000m. (5) 100m. (7) 75kg. (8) 160cm. (9) Female. On loan to SAIAB; for return to Tulear after preservation. (15) 9 ovary bags. Scale sample 10x, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. Muscle sample 2x, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa; SAIAB. Dorsal fin tissue x3, x2 Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa; x1 SAIAB. The samples were taken in October 2003. Method of storage of samples: scales, x1 muscle tissue, x2 dorsal fin tissue - frozen; x1 muscle tissue, x1 dorsal fin tissue 96% Ethanol. Sample numbers: not assigned. Analysis: scales, x1 muscle tissue, x2 dorsal fin tissue - stable isotope analysis; x1 muscle tissue, x1 dorsal fin tissue - accessioned. Analyzed by: Stable isotope analysis - Dr Sven Kaehler (Rhodes University). Descriptive name: Mad 5 Fih.


CCC 179: (1) 21 July 2001. (2) Tsiandamba, Madagascar. (3) Fishermen from Tsiandamba. (4) 5000–6000m. (5) 100m+ (7) 73kg. (8) 160cm. (9) Female. (14) Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (IH.SM), University of Toliara, Madagascar. (15) 4 ovary bags, 2 foetusses. Picture taken. Descriptive name: Mad 4 Tsi.

CCC 180: (1) 2003. (2) Grand Comoro? (13) Information provided by Said Ahamada.

CCC 181: (1) 8 September 2003. Overnight capture. (2) This specimen is the first coelacanth captured in Tanzania. Songo Mnara, Tanzania. (4) < 1000m. (5) 150m. (7) 24kg. (8) 132cm. (11) Entire specimen preserved with 10% formalin. (12) Good. (15) Sea bottom mostly sand and low relief, 200m depth contour located 9km offshore. Blood preserved with DMSO. Gills and lung with RNA stabilizing reagent.

CCC 182: (1) 18 September 2003, 02:00h. (2) Raasi Yakanga near Wanadi, Moheli, Comores. (3) Isufi Mhadji. (5) Floating with Tetradon sp. in mouth. (7) 25kg. (8) 130cm. (11) Entire specimen preserved with 10% formalin. (12) Good. (15) Sea bottom mostly sand and low relief, 200m depth contour located 9km offshore. Blood preserved with DMSO. Gills and lung with RNA stabilizing reagent.


CCC 184: (1) 21 August 2004. Nets set at 09:00h. and cleared at 09:00h., i.e. 24hr soak time. (2) Kigombe Village, Tanga, Tanzania. (3) Tuwe Saidi, Jumbe Kombo, Ramadthani Majimoto; Ngala: Kitangi. (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 6 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 70-73m. (7) 30,5kg. (8) 132cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen & in alcohol after fixation in formalin. (12) Fresh, no damage. (13) Identified by Pwani Yetu. (14) Regional Coastal Resource Centre, Tanga. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Net was set across channel between Kange reef and Majivike, an old fringing reef, closer to Kange. Soft bottom between reefs (Topography varies 3–200m+ within 500m, limestone terraces with sandy areas in between). Details of tissue/ scale/blood samples taken: scale, muscle x2 (abdominal flesh), gill samples taken. Location of these samples: Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. Morphometric and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 1(Kigombe 1 /Tanga 1).
CCC 185: (1) 21 August 2004. Nets set at 09:00h. and cleared at 09:00h., i.e. 24hr soak time. (2) Kigombe Village, Tanga, Tanzania. (3) Tuwe Saidi, Jumbe Kombo, Ramadhan Majimoto. (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 6 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 70-73m. (7) 5,8kg. (8) 135cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (13) Identified by Pwani Yetu. (14) Freezing facility of Sea Products Ltd., Tanga. Sent to TAFIRI, Dar es Salaam in 2008. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Net was set across channel between Kange reef and Majivike, an old fringing reef, closer to Kange. Alternative date was given as 22 August (one day later). Soft bottom between reefs (Topography varies 3–200m+ within 500m, limestone terraces with sandy areas in between). Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 2 (Kigombe 2/Tanga 2).

CCC 186: (1) 21 August 2004. Nets set at 09:00h. and cleared at 09:00h., i.e. 24hr soak time. (2) Kigombe Village, Tanga, Tanzania. (3) Tuwe Saidi, Jumbe Kombo, Ramadhan Majimoto; Ngalawa: Kitangi, TMZ 704. (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 6 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 70–73m. (10) Dead when landed. (11) Frozen & in alcohol after fixation in formalin. (12) Only the head was kept. (13) Identified by Dr Eric Verheij, Hassan Kalombo. (14) Regional Coastal Resource Centre, Tanga. (15) Target species: Rachycentron canadum - Prodigal son/ Songoro. Details of tissue/scale/blood samples taken: scale, muscle x2 (cheek flesh), otolith. Location of these samples: Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 3 (Kigombe 3/Tanga 3).

CCC 187: (1) 23 August 2004. Nets set at 09:00h. and cleared at 09:00h., i.e. 24hr soak time. (2) Kigombe Village, Tanga, Tanzania. (3) Tuwe Saidi, Jumbe Kombo, Ramadhan Majimoto; Ngalawa: Kitangi, TMZ 704. (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 8 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 70–73m. (8) About 75cm. (12) Eaten. (13) Identified by Pwani Yetu. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Net was set across channel between Kange reef and Majivike, an old fringing reef, closer to Kange. Soft bottom between reefs (Topography varies 3–200m+ within 500m, limestone terraces with sandy areas in between). Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 4 (Kigombe 4/Tanga 4).


CCC 190: (1) 24 September 2004. (2) Mwarongo Village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Haji Sharif (captain), Jala Juma, Juma Selemani, and Islam Mburance (crew). Dau. (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 8 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 180–200m. (10) Half rotten fish recovered (11) Fixation in formalin. (12) Only the head was kept. (13) Identified by Dr Eric Verheij, Hassan Kalombo. (14) Regional Coastal Resource Centre, Tanga, Tanzania. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 1 (Mwarongo 1).


CCC 192: (1) 24 September 2004. (2) Mwarongo Village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Haji Sharif (captain), Jala Juma, Juma Selemani, and Islam Mburance (crew). (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 8 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 180–200m.
(10) Eaten. (11) Bones of skull, after boiling, dried and stored. (14) Regional Coastal Resource Centre, Tanga, Tanzania. (15) Bottom anchored shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 8 (Kigombe 8).

**CCC 198:** (1) 26 November 2004. (2) Off Kigombe village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Mdoe Sadiki, Mohamed Akida, Mohamed Aly, Twaha Mbwana, TMZ 700, Alhamdulilah. (4) Between Maji Vike and Kange, 8 km off shore of Kigombe village. (5) 70-110m. (7) 34kg. (8) 138cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Freezing facility of Sea Products Ltd., Tanga. Tokyo Institute of Technology (TITECH), Japan. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 9 (Kigombe 9).

**CCC 199:** (1) 30 November 2004. (2) Off Kigombe village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Bakari Mwichumu, Kombo Mwichumu, Mohamed Bofulila, Shame Hondo, TTA 453. Ali Salim (captain), Kulu Mohamed, Mohamed Ali, Hibu Seif; TTA... Ngalawa for M4 and Idrisa Iddi (captain), TTA 119 crews Omari Kopwe, Mohamed Jumbe Ngalawa for M5. (4) NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore, Off Jambe South east for M4, NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore for M5. (5) 150m. (7) 85kg (TITECH states that this is 105kg). (8) 167cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive at surface, died after two hours. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Tokyo Institute of Technology TITECH (Prof. N. Okada), Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Japan. (15) 36 eggs, each 10cm in diameter. Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. This is the largest Tanzanian coelacanth to date (30 November 2004). Initially stored in the freezing facility of Sea Products Ltd., Tanga. The specimen was partly dissected in Tanzania and 6 (six) eggs with a diameter of ca. 10cm each were delivered with the specimen. This specimen Arrived at the Tokyo Institute of Technology (TITECH) - Department of Biological Sciences, Graduate School of Bioscience and Biotechnology on 26 October 2007 according to their website. The specimen was dissected at TITECH on 22 December 2007. The total amount of eggs found in this specimen was 36, all with the same size (~10cm). Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 7 (Kigombe 7).

**CCC 200:** (1) 30 November 2004. (2) Off Kigombe village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Bakari Mwichumu, Kombo Mwichumu, Mohamed Bofulila, Shame Hondo TTA 453. Ali Salim (captain), Kulu Mohamed, Mohamed Ali, Hibu Seif; TTA... Ngalawa for M4 and Idrisa Iddi (captain) TTA 119 crews Omari Kopwe, Mohamed Jumbe Ngalawa for M5. (4) At North-East of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore, off Jambe South east for M4, NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore for M5. (5) 150m.

CCC 201: (1) 2 January 2005. (2) Off Kigombe village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Bakari Mwichumu, Kombo Mwichumu, Mohamed Bofulila, Shame Hondo, TTA 453. Ali Salim (captain), Kulu Mohamed, Mohamed Ali, Hibu Seif TTA, Ngalawa for M4 and Idrisa Ilddi (captain) TTA 119 crews Omari Kopwe, Mohamed Jumbe Ngalawa for M5 (4) NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore, off Jambe South east for M4., NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore for M5. (5) 140m. (7) 41kg. (8) 139cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive at surface, died after three hours. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Deep freezer Regional Coastal Resource Centre, Tanga. Tanzania. Sent to TAFIRI Head Office DSM. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 11 (Kigombe 11).


CCC 208: (1) 13 January 2006. (2) Off Kigombe village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Bakari Mwichumu, Kombo Mwichumu, Mohamed Bofulila, Shame Hondo; TTA 453. Ali Salim (captain), Kulu Mohamed, Mohamed Ali, Hibu Seif TTA, Ngalawa for M4 and Idrisa Ilddi (captain) TTA 119 crews Omari Kopwe, Mohamed Jumbe Ngalawa for M5. (4) NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore, Off Jambe South east for M4, NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore for M5. (5) 140m. (7) 33kg. (8) 125cm. (11) Alive at surface, died after one hour. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Freezing facilities of Sea Products Ltd., Tanga. Sent to TAFIRI Head Office DSM. (15) Bottom anchored Jarife shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 10 (Mwambani 4).

CCC 209: (1) 13 March 2006. (2) Off Kigombe village, Muheaza District, Tanzania. (3) Bakari Mwichumu, Kombo Mwichumu, Mohamed Bofulila, Shame Hondo; TTA 453. Ali Salim (captain), Kulu Mohamed, Mohamed Ali, Hibu Seif TTA? Ngalawa for M4 and Idrisa Ilddi (captain) TTA 119 crews Omari Kopwe, Mohamed Jumbe Ngalawa for M5. (4) NE of Karange Island, 6-8km
off shore, Off Jambe South East for M4, NE of Karange Island, 6-8km off shore for M5. (5) 150m. (7) 30kg. (8) 126cm. (9) Male. (10) Alive at surface, died after one hour. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Freezing facilities of Sea Products Ltd., Tanga. Sent to TAFIRI Head Office DSM. (15) Bottom anchored shark net with 6 inch mesh size. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 11 (Mwambani 5).


CCC 216: (1) 17 May 2007. (2) South/East of Jambe Island about 500m from the Island, Tanzania. (3) NgalawaNgalawa, Mchageni (Captain), Alli Msgegero, Mchomoa Mwindadi, Kassim Barnabas (Crew) Jarife Fishers of Kasera. (7) 41kg. (8) 143cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive when caught. Lived for 17 hours after half an hour later. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Sent to TAFIRI Head Office DSM. (15) Shark net – jarife. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 13 (Mwambani 07) (Jambe Island 1).

CCC 217: (1) 17 May 2007. (2) South/East of Jambe Island about 500m from the Island, Tanzania. (3) NgalawaNgalawa, Mchageni (Captain), Alli Msgegero, Mchomoa Mwindadi, Kassim Barnabas (Crew) Jarife Fishers of Kasera. (7) 32kg. (8) 129cm. (9) Female. (15) Shark net – jarife. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 14 (Mwambani 08) (Jambe Island 2).


CCC 220: (1) June or July 2007. (2) Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. (14) Specimen is at TAFIRI. Descriptive name: Dar-es-salaam.

CCC 221: (1) 3 November 2007, 12:00h. (2) 5km off Kisango village in Limimalyao Ward, Pande division Kilwa district, Tanzania. (4) 5000m. (5) 120m. (6) Lethrinus spp. (Changu mwavi). (7) 45kg. (8) 130cm. (10) Alive, died after time. (11) Dried and submitted to Mafia Marine Park. (15) Handline used. Descriptive name: Kilwa 4.

CCC 222: (1) 2 July 2007. (2) South/East of Jambe Island about 500m from the Island. (3) Ngalawanga, Mchageni (Captain), Alli Msgero, Mchomoa Mwindadi, Kassim Barnabas (Crew) Jarife Fishers of Kasera. (5) 170m. (7) 37.5kg. (8) 138cm. (10) Alive, died after about half of an hour later. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal resource center building. (15) Shark net – jarife. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 15 (TCC039); Mwambani 9.

CCC 223: (1) 8 August 2007. (2) Niule area, Tanga City, Tanzania. (3) Hussein Mwihaji (captain), Mbaraka Kingazi, Yusufu Mwakuzi, Norani Zauya (Crew) Ngalawanga, TTA (Jarife fisher). (4) Karange Milango ya Miembeni. (5) 180 - 200m. (7) 37.5kg. (8) 132cm. (9) Male. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal resource center building. (15) Jarife net used. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 16 (TCC040); Mwambani 10.

CCC 224: (1) 13 December 2007. (2) Off Sahare, half way between Mwambani & Tanga town, outside Niule (the sandbank) reef, Tanzania. (3) Ngalawanga, Mchageni (Captain), Alli Msgero, Mchomoa Mwindadi, Kassim Barnabas (Crew) Jarife Fishers of Kasera. (4) Niule about 5 km from the shore. (5) 180-200m. (7) 80kg. (8) 175cm. (9) Female. (10) Alive, died after about half of an hour later. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal resource center building, Tanga, Tanzania. (15) Jarife net used. 23 Fully developed juveniles with yolksacs attached. 10 Juveniles are being transported to the Tokyo Institute for Technology (TITECH) Japan. These juveniles arrived at TITECH on 28 March 2008. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB. Descriptive name: Mwambani 11 (TCC041).


CCC 224.3 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.3 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

CCC 224.4 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.4 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

CCC 224.5 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.5 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

CCC 224.6 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.6 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

CCC 224.7 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.7 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

CCC 224.8 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.8 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

CCC 224.9 (8) 33cm. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania. Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.9 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).


### CCC 224.12
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.12 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.13
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.13 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.14
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.14 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.15
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.15 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.16
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.16 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.17
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.17 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.18
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.18 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.19
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.19 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.20
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.20 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.21
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.21 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.22
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.22 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 224.23
- **(8) 33cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal Resource Center building OR DSM, Tanzania.**
- Descriptive name: Juvenile no 39.23 - Mwambani 11 (TCC 041).

### CCC 225:
- **(1) 25 November 2008.**
- **(2) North of Talise Island, Minahasa Utara, North Sulawesi, Indonesia.**
- **(3) James Air, Jones Tober, Martin Tindage, Hermens Dalapis, Frets Ole, Benherd Tempo, Arnold Aer, Salmon Aer.**
- **(7) 21kg.**
- **(8) 111.1cm.**
- **(11) Initially frozen, formalin.**
- **(12) Good, dissected.**
- **(14) PT SeaWorld Indonesia, Taman Impian Jaya Ancol, Jakarta, Indonesia.**
- **(15) Gills net used.**
- **Kept frozen in freezer in Tanawangko, Minahasa for a while.**
- **Dissected by Indonesiant team on 11 August 2009.**
- **PT SeaWorld Indonesia, Jakarta since 25 September 2009.**
- Descriptive name: Indo 4.

### CCC 226:
- **(1) 5 September 2008.**
- **(2) Niule area, Tanga City, Tanzania.**
- **(3) Ngalawa Na. Ramadhan Mwihaji (captain) Omari Usinga, Mzee Hassan, Mobutu Abdalah and Athman Chibwe (crews) of Kasera area.**
- **(4) About 6 km from Kasera landing site.**
- **(5) 180 - 200m.**
- **(7) 21kg.**
- **(8) 111.1cm.**
- **(11) Initially frozen, formalin.**
- **(12) Good, dissected.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal resource center building.**
- **(15) Jarife net used. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB.**
- Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 18 (TCC 042).

### CCC 227:
- **(1) 27 December 2008.**
- **(2) Niule area, Tanga City, Tanzania.**
- **(3) Ngalawa, Mchaguni M. (Captain), Alli Msesero, Mchomoa Mwindadi, Kassim Barnabas, Jabir Yahaya (Crew) Jarife Fishers of Kasera.**
- **(4) Niule southern end close to out of Jambe about 7 km from the shore.**
- **(7) 6kg.**
- **(8) 70cm.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(12) Fresh, no damage.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal resource center building.**
- **(15) Jarife net used. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB.**
- Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 19.

### CCC 228:
- **(1) 14 January 2009.**
- **(2) Jambe Island area, Tanzania.**
- **(3) Jambe Island area.**
- **(5) 180 - 200m.**
- **(7) 39kg.**
- **(8) 139cm.**
- **(9) Male.**
- **(11) Frozen.**
- **(12) Fresh, no damage.**
- **(14) Frozen at Tanga Coastal resource center building.**
- **(15) Jarife net used. Morphometry and meristic counts recorded and sent to SAIAB.**
- Descriptive name: Mwarongo - Sahare 20.

### CCC 229:
- **(1) 19 January 2009.**
- **(2) Kigombe area.**
- **(3) Gosso Mbwana.**
- **(5) 180–200m.**
- **(15) The fish was eaten - no data.**
- Descriptive name: Mtang’ata 15 (Kigombe 15).

### CCC 230:
- **(1) 26 March, 2007.**
- **(2) Moroni, Grande Comoro.**
- **(3) Ali Mmadhi.**
- **(7) 27.85kg.**
- **(8) 121.8cm.**
- **(9) Male.**
- **(11) Frozen / now isopropanol (2009).**
- **(12) Good, dissected.**
- **(14) Fukushima Aquarium 50 Tatsumi-Cho, Onahama, Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.**
- **(15) Depth of sea floor at that point: 400m.**
- **Ali Mmadhi (80 years old).**
- **Arrival Day at Fukushima: 8 October 2008.**
- **A coelacanth was dissected at Fukushima Aquarium Japan on 9 November 2008. On long term loan for scientific research.**
purposes. Dissected again on 3 February 2009 when the 
sex was determined. As from March 2009 on 
display at Fukushima Aquarium, It is individual 
number 20B which the JAGO-team encountered 
10 times in 1995 north from Itsandra at the west 
coast of Grande Comore. 10½ years between the 
sightings and the catch date. Again dissected 
in January 2010.

**CCC 231:** (1) 18 February 2009. (2) Outside the 
barrier reef towards the mouth of the Fihenerana 
River, Firehenemasy, Madagascar. (3) Fishermen 
from the village of Ifaty. (5) 200m. (14) Institut 
Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (IH.SM), 
University of Toliara, Madagascar. (15) The 
fisherman came with the coelacanth to Atimoo 
Plongée who sent him to Reef Doctors, an English 
NGO. From there the specimen was delivered at 
IHSM.

**CCC 232:** (1) July 2002. (2) Toliara, Madagascar. 
(3) Vezo fishermen. (7) ca. 35kg. (8) ca. 150cm. (12) 
ca. 200 scales removed, the rest cut off as bait. (13) 
Pers. Comm. Mr. Y. le Bars.

**CCC 233:** (1) 17 August 2008. (2) Mtwar, Tanzania. 
(3) Fishermen were from Lindi. (11) Dried. (13) 
Pers. Comm. Mr. Ben Ngatunga. (15) This is one 
of six (6) coelacanths caught at the same time. 
Descriptive name: Mtwar (one of 6 fish).

**CCC 234:** (1) 17 August 2008. (2) Mtwar, Tanzania. 
(3) Fishermen were from Lindi. (11) Dried. (13) 
Pers. Comm. Mr. Ben Ngatunga. (15) This is one 
of six (6) coelacanths caught at the same time. 
Descriptive name: Mtwar (one of 6 fish).

**CCC 235:** (1) 17 August 2008. (2) Mtwar, Tanzania. 
(3) Fishermen were from Lindi. (11) Dried. (13) 
Pers. Comm. Mr. Ben Ngatunga. (15) This is one 
of six (6) coelacanths caught at the same time. 
Descriptive name: Mtwar (one of 6 fish).

**CCC 236:** (1) 17 August 2008. (2) Mtwar, Tanzania. 
(3) Fishermen were from Lindi. (11) Dried. (13) pers. 
comm. Mr Ben Ngatunga. (15) This is one of six (6) 
coelacanths caught at the same time. Descriptive 
name: Mtwar (one of 6 fish).

**CCC 237:** (1) 17 August 2008. (2) Mtwar, Tanzania. 
(3) Fishermen were from Lindi. (11) Dried. (13) Pers. 
Comm. Mr Ben Ngatunga. (15) This is one of six (6) 
coelacanths caught at the same time. Descriptive 
name: Mtwar (one of 6 fish).

**CCC 238:** (1) 17 August 2008. (2) Mtwar, Tanzania. 
(3) Fishermen were from Lindi. (11) Frozen. (13) 
pers. comm. Mr Ben Ngatunga. (14) In deep freezer 
at Lindi (LS). (15) This is one of six (6) coelacanths 
captured at the same time. Descriptive name: Mtwar 
(one of 6 fish).

**CCC 239:** (1) 5 September 2008. (2) Jambe South, 
Tanzania. (3) Ramadhou Mwihaj (captain of 
Ngalawa). (15) Nets used. Descriptive name: 
Mwambani 12 (MW.12).

**CCC 240:** (1) 27 December 2008. (2) Sahara area, 
Tanzania. (3) Mr. Mchahuni. (4) 7 nautical miles. 
(5) 200m. (7) 6kg. (8) 70cm. (15) Shark net used. 
Target species: Deep water Red Snapper, Jacks, 
Sharks. Morphometry & Meristic counts recorded. 
Descriptive name: Mwambani 13 juvenile.

**CCC 241:** (1) 14 January 2009. (2) Jambe Area, 
Tanga, Tanzania. (3) Ramadhan Chengo. (7) 39kg. 
Descriptive name: Mwambani 14.

**CCC 242:** (1) 10 August 2007. (2) Ahojo, Northeast 
from Anjouan, Comoros. (3)~30 years old fisherman. 
(7) 35kg. (8) 135cm. (10) Alive when caught, killed 
to get it into the pirogue. (11) Formalin. (13) 
Hamid. (2007). (14) BAMBAO Tropical SA, Bambo 
Mtsanga, Comoros. (15) Handline used. Specimen 
was transported to Mutsamudu were it was bought 
by Mr Djaylane Mohamed (27 years old). Until 
then, Mr Djaylane Mohamed knew the coelacanth 
only from the image printed on the packages of 
cigarettes produced in the Comoros by a Chinese 
firm. Following the local newspaper HZK-Presse, 
the specimen will be stored in formalin and put on 
display in the showroom of Bambao Tropical SA at 
Bambo Mtsanga, a small village located at 20km. 
from Mutsamudu. BAMBAO Tropical SA bought 
the coelacanth for the amount of 300 Euros.

**CCC 243:** (1) 8 November 1980. (2) Comoros. (7) 
25kg. (8) 127cm. (13) Pers. Comm. Mr. Hiromi 
Ikezawa (Ibaraki Nature Museum), Mr. Masa 
Iwata. (14) Ibaraki Nature Museum, Bando, Ibaraki, 
Japan. (15) The specimen was supposed to be sent 
to a Japanese construction company by president 
Ahmed Abdallah in April 1985 but the import 
failed due to an impropriate export permit based 
on the Washington Convention (CITES) and the 
coelacanth was confiscated by the Tokyo Customs 
where it has been deposited for some time. The 
Ibaraki museum has borrowed the coelacanth since 
1 December 2002 and is on permanent display.

**CCC 244:** (1) 20 October 2008. (2) Toliara, 80km 
SW from Cape Sainte Marie, Madagascar. (3) 
Fishermen from the vessel 'El Amine'. (7) 40kg. (8) 
150cm. (11) Frozen. (13) L'Express de Madagascar. 
(14) Copefrito in Mahavatse, Madagascar. (15) 
Dead on fishing boat.

**CCC 245:** (1) April 2008. (2) Maintirano, 
Madagascar. (13) Information provided by Mr. 
Geraud Leroux.

**CCC 246:** (1) 2009. (2) Kigombe, between Pangani 
and Tanga, Tanzania. (7) 35kg. (11) Frozen.


CCC 251: (1) March 2001. (2) Toliara, Madagascar. (5) 100m. (7) 80kg. (8) 180cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (14) Frozen on vessel that caught it. (15) Shark net used.


CCC 253: (1) 17 July 2009. (2) Northern tip of Unguja Island, Zanzibar, Tanzania. (7) 86.5kg. (8) 176cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (12) Good, dissected. Sample tissues taken. (14) Custody of the Department of Fisheries Zanzibar. (15) 23 ‘ready to be born’ pups 34cm, 500gr each found by dissection. Descriptive name: Zanzibar 4. In 2009 the specimen and the pups were rotten due to electricity problems. All have been discarded by dissection. Descriptive name: Zanzibar 4.


CCC 255: (1) 12 December 2008. (2) Kilwa, Tanzania. (7) 70kg. (8) 168cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen. (12) Fresh, no damage. (14) Tokyo Institute of Technology TITECH (Prof. N. Okada), Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Japan. (15) Specimen was frozen at TAFIRI, Dar es Salaam (Dr Ben Ngatunga). Later donated at TITECH (Prof. Norihiro Okada). Specimen arrived at TITECH on 23 January 2009. CT scan performed at GE Yokogawa Medical Systems Ltd. in Tokyo in March 2009, 30–40 eggs each 5–7cm in diameter. Descriptive name: Kilwa.


CCC 257: (1) 17 October 2009, 23:00h. (2) Momodju, Domoni, Anjouan, Comoros. (3) Amir Said Sufian & Djamaldine Bacar. (5) 250m. (7) 33kg. (8) 140cm. (11) Frozen. (13) Information provided by Said Ahamada. (15) Handline used. Largest body height: 26cm. Scale samples taken. Location of these samples: Coelacanth Centre, in 70% ethanol, contact Said Ahamada. Otolith sample taken: not yet, but planned.

CCC 258: (1) 15 January 2010. (2) Ndzuwani (Anjouan), Comoros. (14) In a freezer in Mutsamudu.

CCC 259: (1) 18 January 2010, 10:00h. (2) Niule - Jambe, Tanzania. (5) 20m. (7) 79.2kg. (8) 159cm. (9) Female. (11) Frozen, dissected. (12) Fresh, no external damage. (13) Information provided by Mr. Hassan Kalombo. (14) In a freezer of Mr. Erik Allard, Tanga, Tanzania. (15) Ring net used. Specimen possibly damaged through blasting. Dissected on 21 January 2010. 23 (of 25) eggs found in body which were all fertilized. Standard length 154cm. Descriptive name: Mwambani 15 (MW15).

CCC 260: (1) Purchased 1973. (2) Comoros. (8) 112cm. (11) Formalin, stuffed. (14) MNHN, Paris. (15) Specimen “naturalized”, first fixed in formalin and then dried. A gift of Mr Denis Schaffuer. The specimen was bought by Dr Moreau (Vice Président of the conseil général of the Réunion Island in Comoros during 1973). No relationship with the CS8 (CCC 68) acquired by the same Dr Moreau during 1969. Eviscerated and dried specimen, obtained by Mr R. Saban for the Laboratoire d’Anatomie Comparée (MNHN, Paris). Inventory number 1979-74.
The coelacanth was prepared by Dr. Bruno Baldassini Marchessi and Dr. Luis Delfin and was collected and transferred to the museum by came directly from the Comoros in November 1977. (15) The coelacanth Tononi. (2005). (14) Museo del Mar, Universidad de Oriente, Mr. Pablo Figueroa. From October 11-13, 2010 the coelacanth was transferred into a new exhibition display. The specimen is on display.


CCC 267: (1) 1981. (2) Moroni, Grande Comore, Comoros. (11) Formalin. (13) Thys van den Audenaerde. (1984), Louette et al. (2004). (14) Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium. (15) The coelacanth is on public display in Hall 16. This coelacanth was bought in 1981 during the “Mission Zoologique Belge” at the Comoros. Prof. Dr Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde, who was the Director of the Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika, raised funds for the 2 coelacanths (Tervuren & Leuven).

CCC 268: (1) 1981. (2) Comoros. (14) Musée de Zoologie de l’ULB, Brussels, Belgium. (15) The coelacanth is on public display in the museum of the University.


CCC 270: (1) 1984. (2) Comoros. (8) ca. 92cm. (14) Museum of Natural History, Beijing, China. (15) The specimen arrived in 1984 in China. It was a gift from the Comoro Government. The specimen is not on display. Information provided by Mr Zeng Zhaohui (Beijing Museum of Natural History, 2009).

CCC 271: (1) Before October 1985. (2) Comoros. (8) ca. 91.4cm (3 feet long). (11) Formalin, stuffed. (13) Information provided by Miss Anahit Turabian & Miss Ana C. Vilegas. (14) United Nations, Architectural & Engineering Unit, New York, USA. (15) This coelacanth was already mentioned in the text of the old inventory and in Environmental Biology of Fishes Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 315–319, 1988. According an article, published in the New York Times from 31 March 2004, the stuffed coelacanth was not on display in the art collection but stored (with ~30 other gifts) in the basement below the Secretariat Building. Coelacanth in the collection of the taxidermist of the Instituto Oceanográfica del Universidad de Oriente, Mr. Pablo Figueroa. From October 11-13, 2010 the coelacanth was transferred into a new exhibition display. The specimen is on display.

the United Nations in New York in a glass box with a sculpted wooden frame measuring approximately 3 feet long. Collection Number 172G - Stuffed Fish Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros. President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane of the Comoros presented a preserved coelacanth to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the UN. This was considered to be the most unusual gift received by the UN during its birthday celebrations. The coelacanth was donated by the Comoran Government on 1 October 1985.

**CCC 272:** (1) 1985. (2) Moroni, Grande Comore, Comoros. (14) Zoologisch Instituut van de Universiteit van Leuven, Leuven, Belgium. (15) This coelacanth dates from 1985 and was previously owned by the Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika. In Tervuren a cast was made from this specimen and the coelacanth moved to the University of Leuven. Prof. Dr Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde, who was the Director of the Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika, raised funds for the 2 coelanths (Tervuren & Leuven).


**CCC 274:** (1) 1986. (2) Comoros. (7) ca. 60kg. (8) 118cm. (11) Formalin. (12) Good, frozen. (14) Musée de la Mer de Biarritz, Biarritz, France. (15) Gift from the President of the Comores to Mrs Alliot-Marie on travel in Moroni. Arrived frozen at the museum on 7 August 1986. The specimen is on public display.

**CCC 275:** (1) ? (2) Anjouan, Comoros. (8) 140cm. (11) Formalin, stuffed. (14) Office de Tourisme, Port La Nouvelle, France. (15) The coelacanth is on public display in the Tourist Office. Gift from the Comorian Government to Mr Chavernac, President of l’Association Languedoc-Comores in 1992. Originally housed in the Pharmacy of Mr Chavernac in Port la Nouvelle.


**CCC 277:** (1) before 1997. (2) Comoros. (11) Formalin, stuffed. (13) Information provided by Mr. Zeng Zhaohui (Beijing Museum of Natural History, 2009). (14) Beijing Museum of Natural History, Beijing, China. (15) The exhibited specimen was set up in a vacuum chamber and kept in a dry environment. The viscera and its fatty tissues were removed. Only the muscles, skin and some fat were left behind. The specimen arrived in 1997 in China. It was a gift from the Government of the Comoros to President Jiang Zemin.

**CCC 278:** (1) 2000 (?) (2) Moroni, Grande Comore, Comoros. (11) Skeleton. (14) Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium. (15) Coelacanth skeleton is not yet on display (2010). It will be after the restoration of the museum. Skeleton prepared in Jena (Germany).

**CCC 279:** (1) 1991 (?) (2) Comoros. (7) ca. 135cm. (14) Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium. (15) The coelacanth is not yet on display (2010). It will be after the restoration of the museum. Sent for preparation to Jena, Germany. Inner organs all removed.

**CCC 279:** (1) 10 December 1978. See specimen CCC 113 at Trieste (same specimen).


**CCC 282:** (1) ? (2) Comoros. (11) Formalin, (14) Museum of Natural History, Baghdad, Iraq. (15) A picture taken in 1999 shows a well preserved coelacanth in formalin. The specimen was on public display before the Iraq war. The museum reopened on December 3, 2003. It is not known yet if the coelacanth still exists.

**CCC 283:** (1) 21 September 2010, between 10:00-11:00h. (2) North of Karange Island, outside about 750m from Niule sand bank heading east, Tanzania. (3) Crew from Ngalawa TTA: Jumbe Hassan (captain), Kisima Mwasai, Pandu Mhusin, Kondo Juma. (5) 750m (caught floating). (7) 79kg. (8) 184cm. (9) Female (pregnant). (11) Frozen. (12) Dissected, 17 juveniles found in the mother, 2 juveniles taken by the fishermen, (13) Information provided by Mr. Hassan Kalombo & Miss Sibyille
Riedmiller. (14) Female stored in freezer Sea Products Inc., Tanga. Pups at Tanga Resource Center, Tanga. (15) After capture the fish preserved at Sea Products Ltd. The specimen was dissected on Monday 27 September 2010. After found drifting, the fish was entered by the fishermen. Handline/gaff used. They cut open the belly so it's possible that some of the juveniles were lost. The fishermen took 2 juveniles with them. 17 were found during the dissection. Length of the juveniles between 29 and 31cm and their yolksac was about 15cm in diameter. Descriptive name: Mwambani 16 (Mw. 16).

CCC 284: (1) 21/22 September 2010. 10:30h. (2) West of Nosy Ve (Anakao) – Toliara, Madagascar. (3) Tinard Razafimanovo. (4) > 2000m. (5) > 150m. (6) Pelagic fish. (7) 85kg. (8) 187cm. (9) Female. (10) Dead in shark net. (11) Stuffed. (12) Good, dissected. No eggs nor juveniles observed. (13) Information provided by Mr. John Bemiasa. (14) Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (I.H. SM), University of Toliara, Madagascar. (15) Pictures taken. Catch information recorded by Miss Vololoniaina Clemence Ravelo.


PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS ON SPECIMENS OF UNKNOWN DATE OF CAPTURE

CCC Ad 1: (2) Comoros. (7) 80kg. (8) 170cm. (13) Reported by P.C. Heemstra. (14) Ylang Ylang Hotel, Moroni, Grand Comoro, Comoros.

CCC Ad 2: (2) Comoros. (12) Freeze-dried head, a large number of other miscellaneous tissues. (13) Norris, S.N. (in litt. 1989) ? (14) Arizona State University Museum of Natural History. (15) This specimen was acquired by a Arizona State University team collecting marine organisms to test various tissue extracts for cancer-fighting compounds.


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RIK NULENS

In 1994, in a booklist from a second hand bookshop, Rik found the Dutch version of J.L.B. Smith’s book Old Fourlegs – The Story of the Coelacanth for only a few guilders. The accompanying note said: “This book tells the story of a fish with legs who was captured in 1938 nearby East-London (Indian Ocean) and which is the ‘missing link’ between fishes and the land vertebrates.” Reading the book he became more and more interested and fascinated, and started searching for coelacanth literature. While searching, Rik found many unknown coelacanth specimens in museums all over the world, and some lost specimens appeared again in other museums after they were (re)moved from their original display.

Soon after Rik Nulens began to assemble a database of coelacanth literature. With meticulous energy and determination, his database entries grew from 1,544 titles in 1999 to 2,560 in 2003 to 5,134 in 2011. The increasing availability of electronic archives, both of personal and organisational collections, has enabled him to search across a widening range of material, including newspapers such as The New York Times. Ever since 1994, when he sent his first version of his database to Mrs Jean Pote, the J L B Smith Institute librarian, he has made his database available to SAIAB, and currently connects with 120 researchers worldwide. The database is available on: http://www.dinofish.com. In addition to developing this remarkable database, Nulens (who retired earlier this year from his regular job) has become actively involved in the updating of the Coelacanth Conservation Council List, an inventory of specimens, which has culminated in the publication of this Special Publication.

LUCY SCOTT

Lucy Scott is the regional data and information coordinator for the UNDP GEF Agulhas & Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME) Project. She currently coordinates regional information management activities and Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) development for the project in nine countries of the Western Indian Ocean. Over the past ten years, she has worked in South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Comoros, Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives and Madagascar on a wide variety of projects and programmes. These ranged from marine research expeditions to data management projects and the development of Geographic Information Systems, particularly for coastal resource mapping, aquaculture and conservation planning. Lucy has participated in GIS atlas projects at several scales and is currently one of five editors of the African Marine Atlas. She has published in several fields, is a member of the GOOS-AFRICA Remote Sensing Working Group and participates in the International Coastal Atlas Network.

MARC HERBIN

Marc Herbin is Asst. Professor, Curator of Collections at the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) in Paris. He is a specialist in functional biology and comparative anatomy, and is the responsible researcher in charge of the anatomical soft tissue collection, under which the largest collection of coelacanths in the world resides. His research group is derived from the former research group at the laboratory of comparative anatomy in the MNHN, previously under the successive direction of Professors Millot and Anthony. These famous scientists initiated the collections of, and were involved in, most of the discoveries surrounding the coelacanth throughout much of the 20th century.