

**A Preliminary Account of Marine Fish Diversity and Exploitation at Kamiali  
Wildlife Management Area, Papua New Guinea**

Prepared by

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**Honolulu, Hawaii  
October 2008**

## COVER

A view across Nassau Bay toward the village of Kamiali, Papua New Guinea. Homemade outrigger canoes such as the one in the foreground are the primary platform for subsistence fishing. Photograph by Holly Bolick.

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Final Report

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bishop Museum is leading an effort in partnership with the landowners of Kamiali Village in Morobe Province in Papua New Guinea (The Kamiali Initiative) to promote environmental conservation in this megadiverse country by establishing clear and direct economic benefits to villagers electing to protect their land and water. This self-sustaining model will use bench and lodging fees paid by researchers to create a trust to fund the village's modest economic development needs.

To promote research and conservation at Kamiali Wildlife Management Area, we performed a preliminary assessment of marine fish diversity and fishing effort. This information will inform researchers of biological resources in the area, document usage patterns necessary for management decisions, and establish important baseline information for future studies.

Kamiali Wildlife Management area encompasses 15,000 hectares of marine habitat adjacent to 32,000 hectares of tropical rain forest. The marine portion features extensive fringing reefs, plus numerous patch reefs and pinnacles. The majority of the area occurs over depths beyond the limits of conventional SCUBA but, based on fisher behavior and fish catch, probably features reef outcroppings on sandy sediments.

We performed in-water surveys to document fish diversity, and augmented this list with a literature review. Fish diversity is high and easily accessed. We encountered at least 212 species in just four SCUBA dives and a dozen snorkeling excursions. A literature review suggests at least 1184 coastal marine fish species representing 122 families from 21 orders are present at Kamiali.

Observations of fishing practices showed that a variety of techniques are used for subsistence fishing. These include bottomfishing with handlines in deeper bay waters, trolling in open bay waters, spearing from foot or canoe, and fish poisoning with *Derris* root. Targeted species appear to be lutjanids, serranids, carangids, and scombrids, although a much wider range of species are taken and consumed. Fishing pressure appears to be low. Most subsistence fishing is done from canoes on the deeper portions of bays. An average of only two percent of seaworthy canoes actively fish at any one time, and effort changes over the course of a day and week, such that fishers can take breaks at lunch and on Sundays. Fishing over reef flats is done primarily on foot, and follows a tidal cycle, with most activity occurring during extreme low tides. The apparent abundance of fishes at Kamiali, as suggested by the low effort required to obtain an adequate subsistence catch, is probably maintained by the low-technology, human-powered fishing methods employed in the area.





## INTRODUCTION

Bishop Museum is leading the Kamiali Initiative, a project to develop a self-sustaining cycle of environmental conservation, economic development, and scientific research in the coastal community of Kamiali, Papua New Guinea. In 1996, the village established the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area, encompassing 32,000 ha of terrestrial habitat and 15,000 ha of the adjacent marine environment. In doing so Kamiali resisted the short-term financial lure of logging operations, which have had tragic environmental and social impacts elsewhere along the Huon Coast, and instead opted to preserve a traditional village lifestyle.

Subsistence fishing and farming is the basis of the Kamiali economy and the focus of village life. However, residents need cash for basics such as medicine and education; each Kamiali resident gets malaria an average of just over two times per year (National Fisheries Authority, 2007), and no family could afford to send its qualified child to high school last year. The village has attempted to meet its modest economic needs by developing an ecotourism lodge; however the ecotourism trade was hindered by ineffective marketing, lack of telephone and electronic mail for logistical planning, and a two-hour ride in an open skiff being the sole means of transportation to the village.

The isolation that hinders tourism is very attractive for biological research. In 2006, Bishop Museum and Kamiali leaders signed a memorandum of understanding outlining the development of a world-class remote research station. Plans include a coastal facility, a second facility at 500m, outposts at 1000 and 1500m, and a series of walking tracks among the sites. Visiting researchers will pay bench fees for laboratory use and room/board fees at the existing lodge. These fees will cover operating costs and fund a trust to pay for education and community development. The Kamiali Initiative thus establishes a link between economic benefit and environmental conservation, and provides a strong incentive for villagers to protect their land and water for perpetuity (Figure 1).

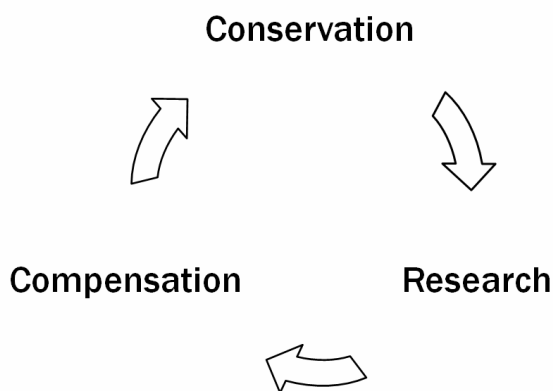


Figure 1. Conceptual illustration of Bishop Museum's conservation initiative at Kamiali, Papua New Guinea.

In early 2008, Bishop Museum began preliminary surveys of marine biodiversity and fishing practices at Kamiali. These surveys serve three important purposes. First, they will provide the information needed to guide local use of marine resources to ensure that they are being used sustainably. Second, they will help create a marine management plan. A ratified plan is required for uncontested recognition of the wildlife management area by the Papua New Guinea national government. Bishop Museum is working with Kamiali residents to combine culturally based management practices, which have successfully maintained resources for generations, with modern

conservation science to develop simple but powerful new approaches to sustainable natural resource use. To help attract research to the area, the management plan will likely feature (a) no-take area(s) reserved solely for scientific study. The cumulative no-take area must balance the conflicting needs of being large enough for meaningful research yet small enough that it does not impinge on the subsistence fishing needs of Kamiali residents. Third, the surveys provide crucial baseline data for future marine research. These data will provide an overview of the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area and help scientists plan research activities in the area. They will also serve as the basis for evaluation of the marine management plan and for studies of long-term environmental change.

Toward the above ends, this report provides: 1) a description of the marine environment in the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area, 2) a preliminary checklist of marine fishes at Kamiali, and 3) an outline of fishing practices employed at Kamiali, and 4) an estimate of fishing pressure.

## **METHODS**

### **Study Area**

Kamiali is one of six Kala-speaking villages in Papua New Guinea and is located on the Huon Coast, approximately 64 km SSE of the port city, Lae. Its approximately 600 residents control the distribution and use of land, adjacent marine areas, and the resources from both. Subsistence fishing provides the main source of dietary protein to Kamiali residents, whereas a small commercial fishing operation provides some cash income. The northern boundary of the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area is the mouth of the Bitoi River, whereas the Sela River is the southern limit. A third major river, the Alealer also drains into the management area. Nassau and Saschen Bays are wholly contained within the management area, as are Lababia and Jawani Islands and Capes Dinga and Roon. The northern part of Hessen Bay is also contained within the management area. Large portions of Nassau and Saschen Bay have not undergone hydrographic survey (Figure 2), however the surveyed area is known to contain extensive fringing reefs around the capes and islands, as well as numerous patch reefs and pinnacles.

### **Fish Resources**

Underwater photography was used to document the more common and easily observed species occurring in depths that can be reached using conventional SCUBA. Photographs of freshly caught individuals documented some species occurring in deeper water. A tally of species observed but not photographed completed the list of fishes *known* to occur at Kamiali (assuming correct visual identifications). Tables 1 and 2 list the sites and transects surveyed. Site 16 was unintentionally surveyed twice. Transects C, D, and E front the location of the existing guesthouse and future marine laboratory and were surveyed repeatedly.

The fish checklist was expanded to include species *likely* to occur at Kamiali by reviewing literature. Although Papua New Guinea is home to approximately 2000 coastal marine fishes (Allen & Swainston, 1993), the Huon Coast lacks many species known to occur throughout most of New Guinea (see Figure 3). The checklist presented here includes fishes encountered in

surveys of the nearby areas of Kimbe Bay (Allen & Munday, 1995) and Madang (Allen & Swainston, 1993), plus those indicated as present along the Huon Coast in Carpenter & Niem (1998, 1999a, 1999b, 2001a, 2001b). Nomenclature used here follows Froese & Pauly (2008).

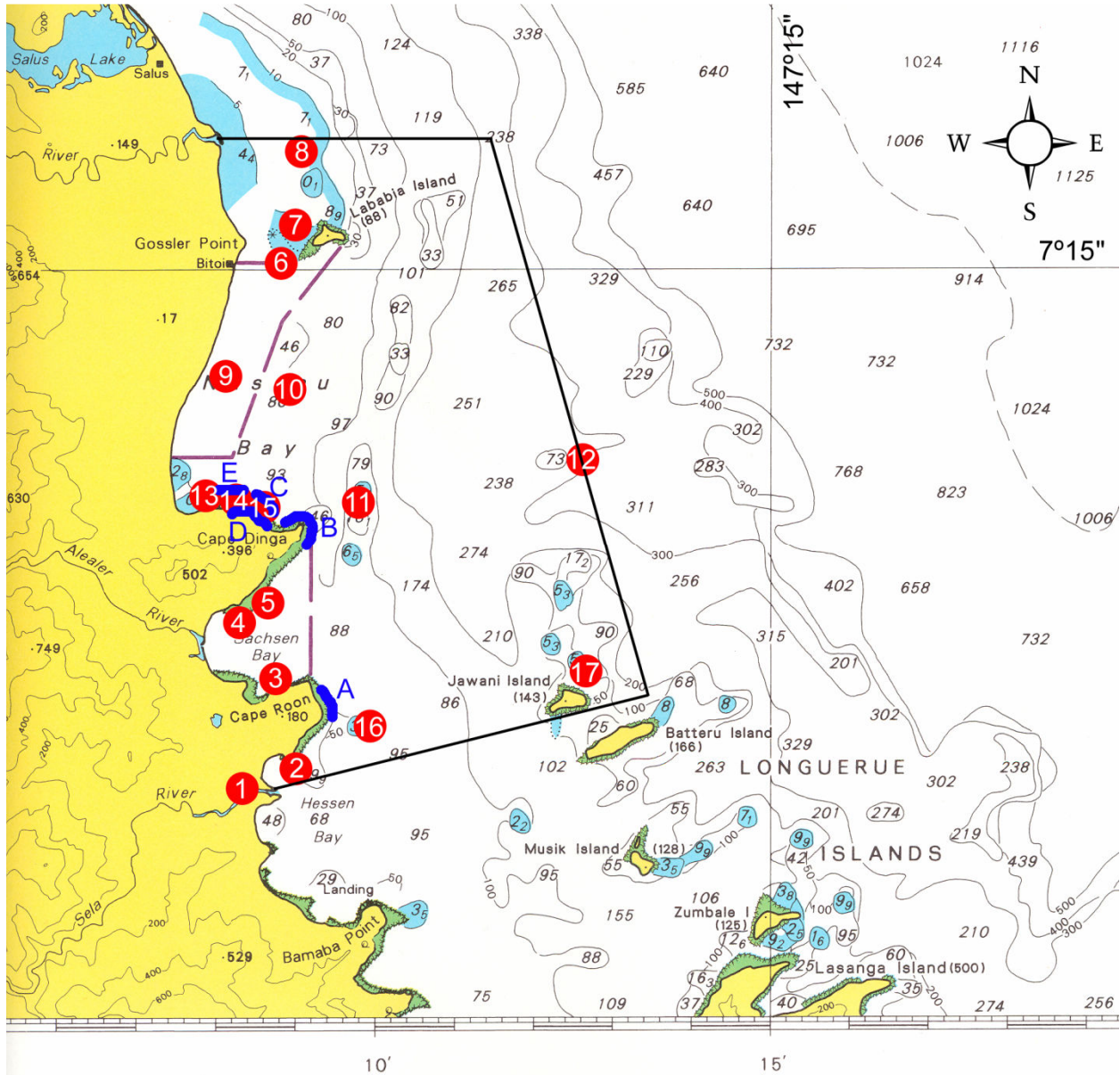


Figure 2. The marine portion of Kamial Wildlife Management Area (circumscribed in black). Red dots indicate locations of survey sites, blue curves indicate locations and approximate lengths of transects (coordinates are given in Tables 1 & 2). Adapted from chart Aus 523, published by the Australian Hydrographic Service. Depths are in meters.

## Fishing Practices

Local fishing practices were described through a combination of interview and observation during a two-week period from late June through early July, 2008. Information summarized below includes species targeted and caught, gear employed, and methods used.

## Fishing Pressure

Fishing activity on Nassau Bay was recorded every 15 minutes during daylight hours (0600 – 1800) from 21 June 2008 through 3 July 2008. Data were grouped into (1) number of canoes with active fishers and (2) number of fishers active on reef flats.

**Table 1. List of marine survey sites at Kamiali Wildlife Management Area. Datum is WGS84.**

ID	Latitude	Longitude	Place Name	Habitat
1	7°21'36.94"S	147° 08'24.65"E	Sela River	Salt Wedge
2	7°21'15.98"S	147° 08'56.88"E	Hessen Bay	Fringing Reef
3	7°20'16.41"S	147° 08'47.54"E	Saschen Bay	Fringing Reef
4	7°19'27.43"S	147° 08'20.03"E	Saschen Bay	Fringing Reef
5	7°19'16.45"S	147° 08'32.47"E	Saschen Bay	Fringing Reef
6	7°14'56.14"S	147° 08'54.09"E	Gossler Point	Patch Reef
7	7°14'41.14"S	147° 08'54.67"E	Gossler Point	Patch Reef
8	7°13'14.74"S	147° 09'18.56"E	Bitoi River	Patch Reef
9	7°16'35.33"S	147° 07'55.53"E	Nassau Bay	Sand Bottom
10	7°16'55.68"S	147° 08'43.44"E	Nassau Bay	Bottom Unknown
11	7°17'48.64"S	147° 09'51.87"E	Cape Dinga	Patch Reef
12	7°17'21.42"S	147°12'30.06"E	Huon Gulf	Pinnacle
13	7°17'58.23"S	147° 07'50.52"E	Nassau Bay	Sand Flat/Seagrass Bed
14	7°18'00.44"S	147° 07'56.88"E	Nassau Bay	Seagrass Bed
15	7°17'59.21"S	147° 08'14.40"E	Nassau Bay	Mangrove Stand
16	7°20'37.03"S	147° 09'54.02"E	Cape Roon	Patch Reef
17	7°20'06.25"S	147°12'28.56"E	Jawani Island	Pinnacle

**Table 2. List of marine transects at Kamiali Wildlife Mangement Area. FR = Fringing Reef, IT = Intertidal, DO = Dropoff of Fringing Reef. Datum is WGS84.**

ID	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	Stop Latitude	Stop Longitude	Place Name	Habitat
A	7°20'39.60"S	147° 09'34.60"E	7°20'23.63"S	147° 09'20.87"E	Cape Roon	FR
B	7°18'27.11"S	147° 09'08.72"E	7°18'17.02"S	147° 08'50.71"E	Cape Dinga	FR
C	7°17'57.81"S	147° 08'33.51"E	7°17'59.91"S	147° 08'04.49"E	Nassau Bay	FR
D	7°18'02.14"S	147° 08'05.73"E	7°18'20.07"S	147° 08'46.84"E	Cape Dinga	IT
E	7°17'55.63"S	147° 07'50.11"E	7°17'55.25"S	147° 07'57.22"E	Nassau Bay	DO

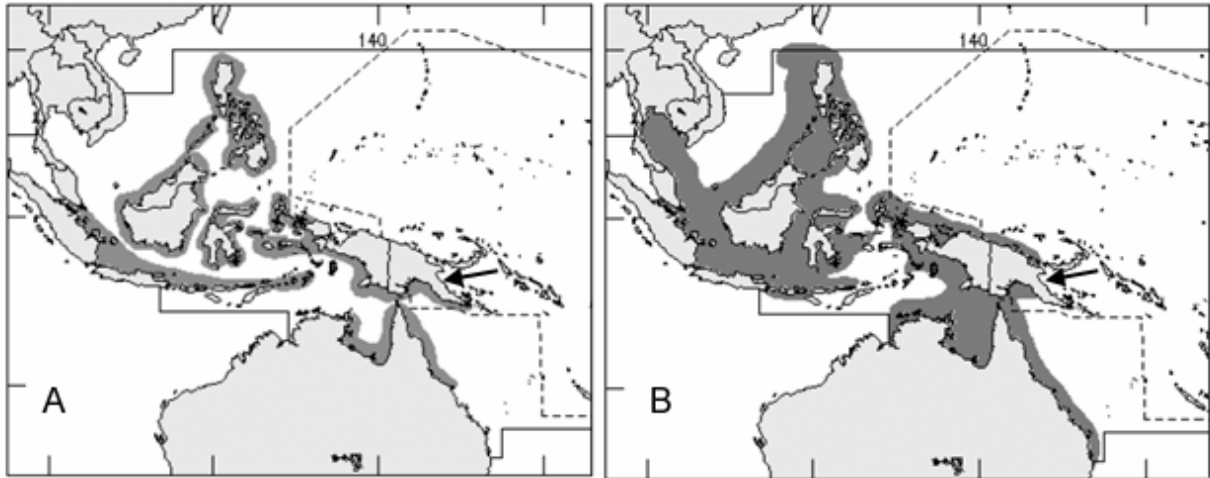


Figure 3. The Huon Coast (arrows) often lacks fishes known throughout much of the region. Distributions of (A) a sardine and (B) a catfish. From Carpenter & Niem, 1999a.

## RESULTS

### Marine Environment

The terrestrial portion of the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area is remarkably undeveloped and characterized by lush vegetation. Kamiali Village is concentrated along the northern portion, where the shoreline is exclusively sandy beach (Figure 4).



Figure 4. The marine portion of Kamial Wildlife Management Area is adjacent to 32,000 hectares of protected rain forest (left). Kamiali village is home to approximately 600 people and is located along the sandy shoreline of Nassau Bay (right).

The southern shoreline is dominated by fringing reefs on Capes Dinga and Roon. Fringing reefs also surround the islands of Lababia and Jawani. These reefs may abut rocky shoreline or sandy coves. The intertidal zone may be dominated by mangroves, mud flats, or seagrass beds (Figure 5). Seaward, the reef flats typically feature carbonate bench or coral beds with occasional

patches of sand or rubble (Figure 6). The reef crest is features a high abundance and diversity of corals, although occasional beds of rubble composed of coral fragments also occur (Figure 7). The reef face is steep, typically descends 20 to 30 meters, and features corals, consolidated carbonate substrate, and rubble (Figure 8).



Figure 5. Dominant features of tidal flats include mangroves (left), mudflats (right foreground) and seagrass beds (right background).

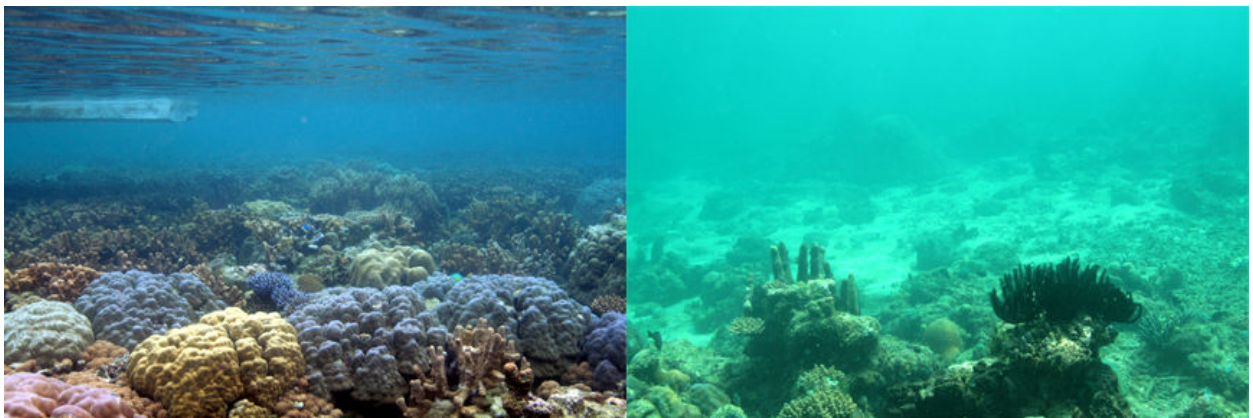


Figure 6. The seaward reef flat may feature dense coral beds (left) or a carbonate bench interspersed with sand and rubble (right).

At the base, fringing reefs give way to sandy sediment that presumably occupies the majority of the marine area. Some patch reefs and pinnacles are interspersed throughout this presumably sedimentary area, but the majority of the bottom beyond the fringing reefs is beyond the depth limits of conventional SCUBA. However, fishing behavior and known habitat association of targeted bottomfish species (described below) suggest reef outcrops occur throughout the deeper portions of the management area.



Figure 7. Reef crests are often sites of high fish abundance, and may feature abundant and diverse coral assemblages (left) or rubble beds (right).



Figure 8. The reef face is steep and descends 20 or 30 meters before abruptly giving way to sandy sediments. The reef face harbors high fish abundance and its substrate may be dense corals (left) or a mix of corals, rubble, and consolidated carbonate (right).

**Fish Resources**

A diverse coastal marine fish fauna is easily accessible at Kamiali Wildlife Management Area. Just four tanks-worth of SCUBA diving, and a few days of casual snorkeling yielded 155 species photographed and an additional 57 species observed. The latter number was limited more by the authors' unfamiliarity with the fish fauna of Papua New Guinea than by a lack of diversity. Fishes that were reasonably well photographed and able to be visually identified with reasonable certainty are illustrated in Plates 1-24. A literature review suggests that at least 1184 coastal marine fish species representing 122 families from 21 orders occur within the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area. These are listed in the appendix.

## Fishing Practices

Fishing can be generally described as low-technology. Methods used depend on fishing location: in deeper water (off the fringing reefs), where most fishing occurs, methods are canoe-based and performed by men; whereas in the shallower water of the fringing reefs methods are a combination of canoe- and foot-based and may be performed by men, women or children.

Vessels used in deep water are home-made outrigger canoes. Canoe making is a time- and labor-intensive community event (Figure 9). Hulls are fashioned from trees planted specifically for canoe production, and these trees are planted years in advance of an anticipated need for new canoes. Trees are felled en masse (about 100 canoes were being built during June and July 2008). Hewing is done by hand, then the hulls are left to season. Canoes are completed with the addition of outriggers and cargo platforms. Ten plant species, each with its own application, are used in the construction of every canoe. A canoe is expected to last up to five years.



Figure 9. Fishing is done primarily from hand-fashioned outrigger canoes. A massive canoe-building effort was underway during late June and early July 2008.

Canoe-based fishing primarily involves handlining or trolling. Handlining is the more common activity and consists of one (sometimes two) individuals paddling to a favored and semi-exclusive location and lowering a baited hook to the bottom. Hooks are tied to approximately 20-lb monofilament line would around commercially produced plastic or hand-made wooden spools. Because of the water depth in the open bay (see Figure 2), fishers do not anchor, presumably because currents and wind will move a canoe anchored with suitable scope off the intended fishing site. Rather, individuals fish the site until moved too far by wind or current, then paddle back to the site and repeat the process.

Handlining may be done for subsistence or commercial purposes. Subsistence fishing appears to occur primarily in the bays of the wildlife management area (*i.e.*, closer to shore and near residences). Fishes targeted by nearshore handlining are lutjanids (especially the red emperor,



*Lutjanus sebae*), serranids, and carangids (Figure 10); however the catch may include a broader range of families, most of which are associated with reef outcroppings in sedimentary habitats.



Figure 10. Fish targeted by handlining include snappers and groupers (left), and jacks (right). The purple portion of the hanging scale in the right photograph is 205 mm long.

Commercial handlining occurs farther offshore and, during June and July 2008, was based from a fish camp located on the seaward reach of Cape Dinga. Here, a dealer supplies ice in an insulated box where fishers keep their catch until fish are transported to market in the port city of Lae. Fuel costs for boat transportation to Lae are high, and decisions on when to go to market are based on a trade-off between how fast the ice melts (there is no electrical system at Kamiali) and how quickly the box is filled with fish. Commercial handliners paddle offshore, fish in depths of about 200 meters, and their catch is composed primarily of deep-water lutjanids such as *Pristipomoides* species and *Aprion virescens*.

Trolling is an energy-intensive and sporadic event typically triggered by the appearance of pods of dolphins or flocks of frigate birds, or both, which usually indicate the presence of tuna. A call is raised when birds or dolphins are spotted and three to five canoes, each with two men paddling, head toward the animals. When the school is reached, fishing may commence with bait catching. This is accomplished by pole casting. Here an approximately 7 meter bamboo pole with an equivalent length of monofilament line is used to cast a hook into the school of fish. The hook is retrieved near the water surface by swinging the pole backwards (*i.e.*, a reel is not used). This method targets small scombrids, *Rastrelliger kanagurta*, which are used as bait. Trolling commences by baiting hooks attached to poles and handlines. Poles are secured outrigger-fashion and handlines are trailed behind the canoe as it is paddled along with the school of tuna. Trolling lasts as long as a concentration of fish can be followed. These schools may break up within 15 minutes or be followed across the width of a bay (~5.75 km in Nassau Bay, which fronts the village). Although trolling primarily targeted tunas, other pelagic fishes such as sailfish, *Istiophorus platypterus*, may occasionally be caught (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Trolling typically targets tunas, however exceptional catches do occur, such as this sailfish caught from a canoe approximately 200 meters from shore.

In the shallower water over and immediately adjacent to fringing reefs, the handlining and trolling methods described above may be employed to target shallow-water species, however a different suite of methods is more commonly employed. Most common is spearfishing, which is effective at any point during the tidal cycle. Here, an individual on foot or canoe throws a bamboo pole tipped with metal tines through the air at a targeted fish (Figure 12). Surface fishes (*e.g.*, belonids) were commonly targeted, although seagrass-associated species (*e.g.*, some siganids) were also caught.

Less-selective fishing occurs at lowest low tide, and includes gleaning for invertebrates (not covered here). Finfishes are harvested with *Derris*, a native terrestrial plant containing the ichthyocidal compound, rotenone. Here, a bundle of *Derris* roots is collected, pounded with rocks, and sap is expressed into a shallow pool of still water. This fishing method is commonly described as non-selective; however, mobile fishes tend to vacate the area before being killed by rotenone, so the method is most effective for site-attached fishes (Figure 13). Fishers will sometimes employ a gillnet to prevent escape of the more mobile species. After fish succumb to rotenone, they are collected by hand or spear. Fishes most commonly caught with *Derris* fishing during June and July 2008 were lutjanids, siganids, wrasses, holocentrids, mullids, and chaetodontids.



Figure 12. Spearfishing involves throwing a metal-tipped bamboo pole at fish sighted near the surface.

Village boys sometimes spearfish from wooden platforms built in shallow water near sandy beaches. Coconut inflorescences are hung from the platform and left submerged. These attract small fish (Figure 14), which are used as bait; however, the primary target appears to be squid, which are said to lay eggs in the inflorescences. These platforms are temporary; two platforms observed in February 2008 were absent in June 2008, and a third structure had been erected.

### **Fishing Pressure**

Nassau Bay, on which Kamiali's approximately 600 residents live, is the primary location of subsistence fishing activity. A total of 101 canoes in working condition were present in the village on 29 June 2008. Figure 15 shows levels of canoe-based fishing activity, by time of day, for the two-week period during which fishing activities were observed. In general, no fishing occurred at daybreak (06:00), but numbers of actively fishing canoes increased until late morning, then dropped at noon. Fishing then resumed, and by 13:30 had typically resumed peak levels seen in the morning. The number of fishing canoes continued to increase through early evening (17:00), then dropped sharply as dark approached. Canoes were sometimes on the water after darkness prevented continued observations. Importantly, the number of actively fishing canoes at any one time was low. The morning peak averaged two canoes, and the afternoon peak averaged four.

Fishing effort also varied by day of the week. Figure 16 shows that, at any one time, an average of two canoes fish on Nassau Bay from Tuesday through Thursday. Effort nearly doubles on Saturday, drops to negligible levels on Sunday, and increases slightly on Monday. The weekend pattern appears to be driven by social expectations; nearly all village residents attend church followed by a village meeting on Sundays and fishing is discouraged on that day. High effort on Saturdays represents an effort to gather enough food so that individuals do not need to fish on Sundays. Villagers often have enough remaining fish, so that just a few individuals return to the water on Mondays. Overall, fishing pressure is low, with a mean of about 2% of seaworthy canoes engaged in fishing at any one time.



Figure 13. Derris root is sometimes used to collect fish on the reef flat. A bundle of roots is being pounded in preparation for use (left) and fish are often retrieved with a spear (right).



Figure 14. Small fishes are attracted to coconut inflorescences tied to spearfishing platforms.

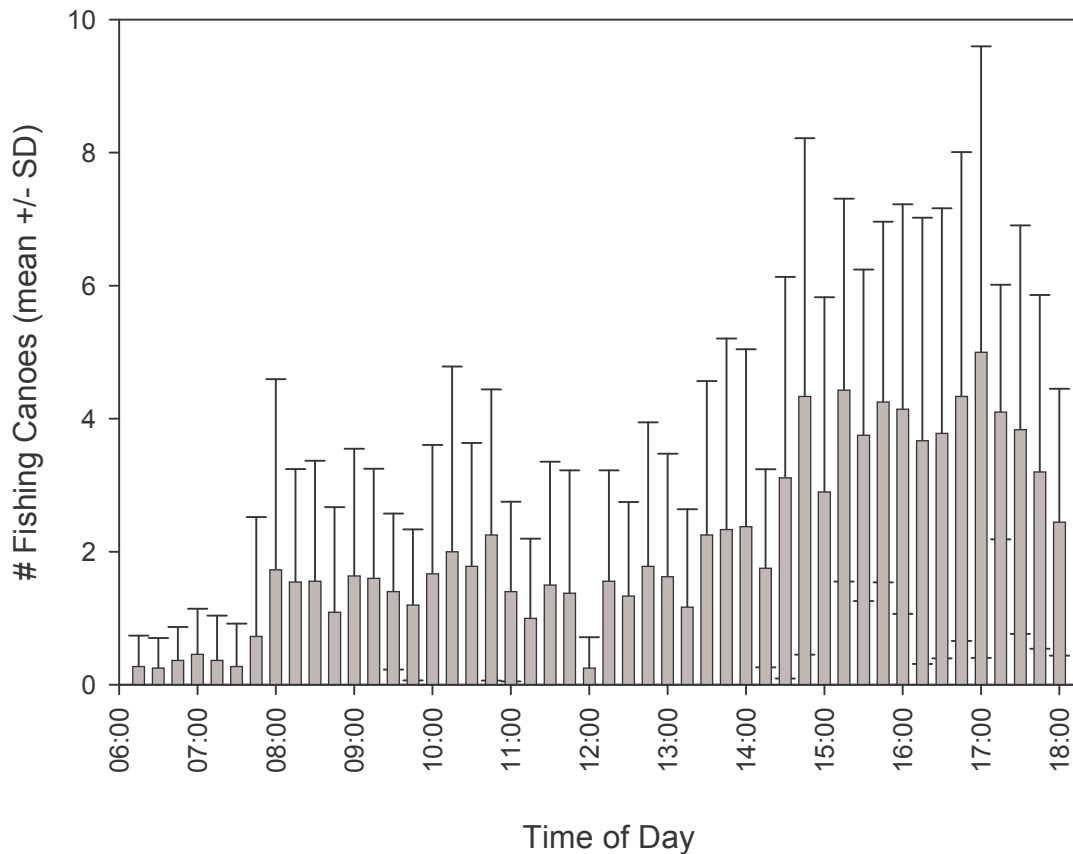


Figure 15. Number of canoes (mean  $\pm$  SD) engaged in fishing on Nassau Bay.

Fishing from foot on reef flats follows a different pattern and appears to be driven by the tidal cycle. Beginning 30 June 2008, extreme low tides occurred at Kamiali Wildlife Management Area (Figure 17), with lowest tide later in the day as the week progressed. Figure 18 shows fishing on reef flats tracking lowest tides throughout the week. Prior to these extreme low tide events, fishing on the flats was negligible (two days, 6/28 and 6/29, are shown for an example). Women and children were often the primary fishers during these times, and harvest included invertebrates (molluscs, crustaceans, and holothuroids); however, approximately half of the individuals fishing at any one time were carrying spears, so finfish were also targeted during these times.

Fishing effort was not equally distributed across the reef flat. The observation post we used was located in front of the Kamiali Guesthouse, situated in the middle of the north side of Cape Dinga. The majority of activity on this reef flat was toward the seaward (eastern) side of this shore. Very little fishing was observed on the western side, which fronts the site where a coastal laboratory will be built.

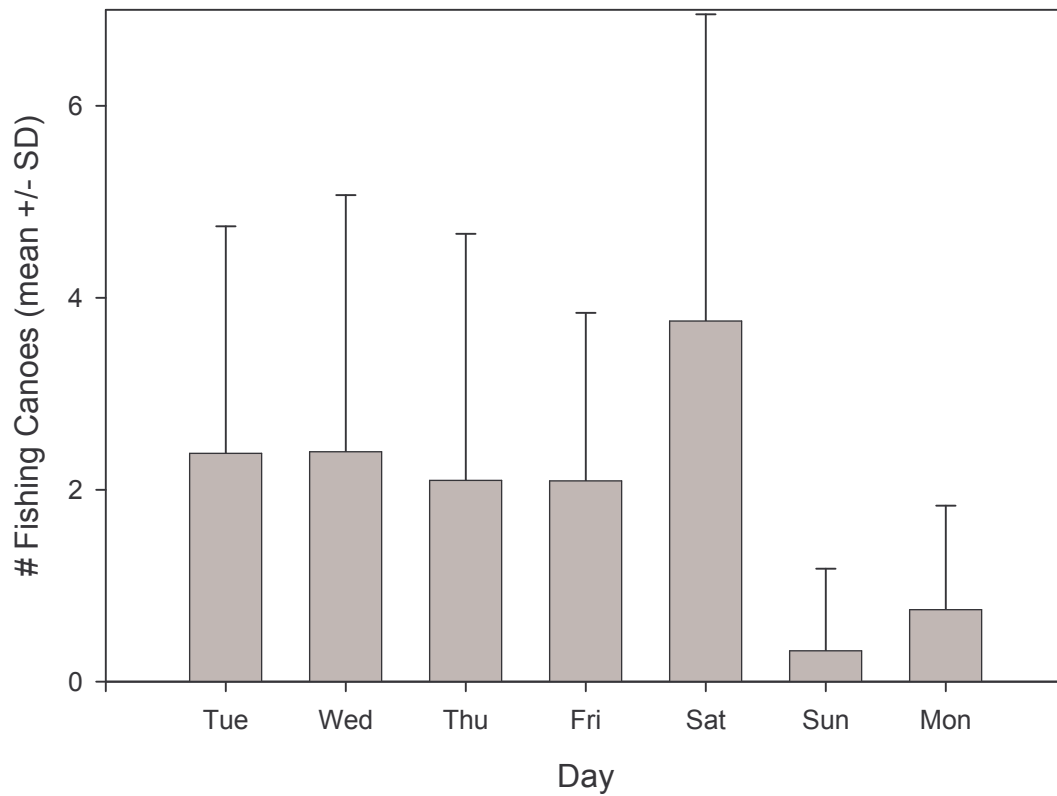


Figure 16. Fishing effort (average number of canoes per 15 minute period) by day of the week. Effort was relatively constant during weekdays, higher on Saturday, and low on Sunday.



Figure 17. Fringing reef flat during an extreme low tide on 30 June 2008.

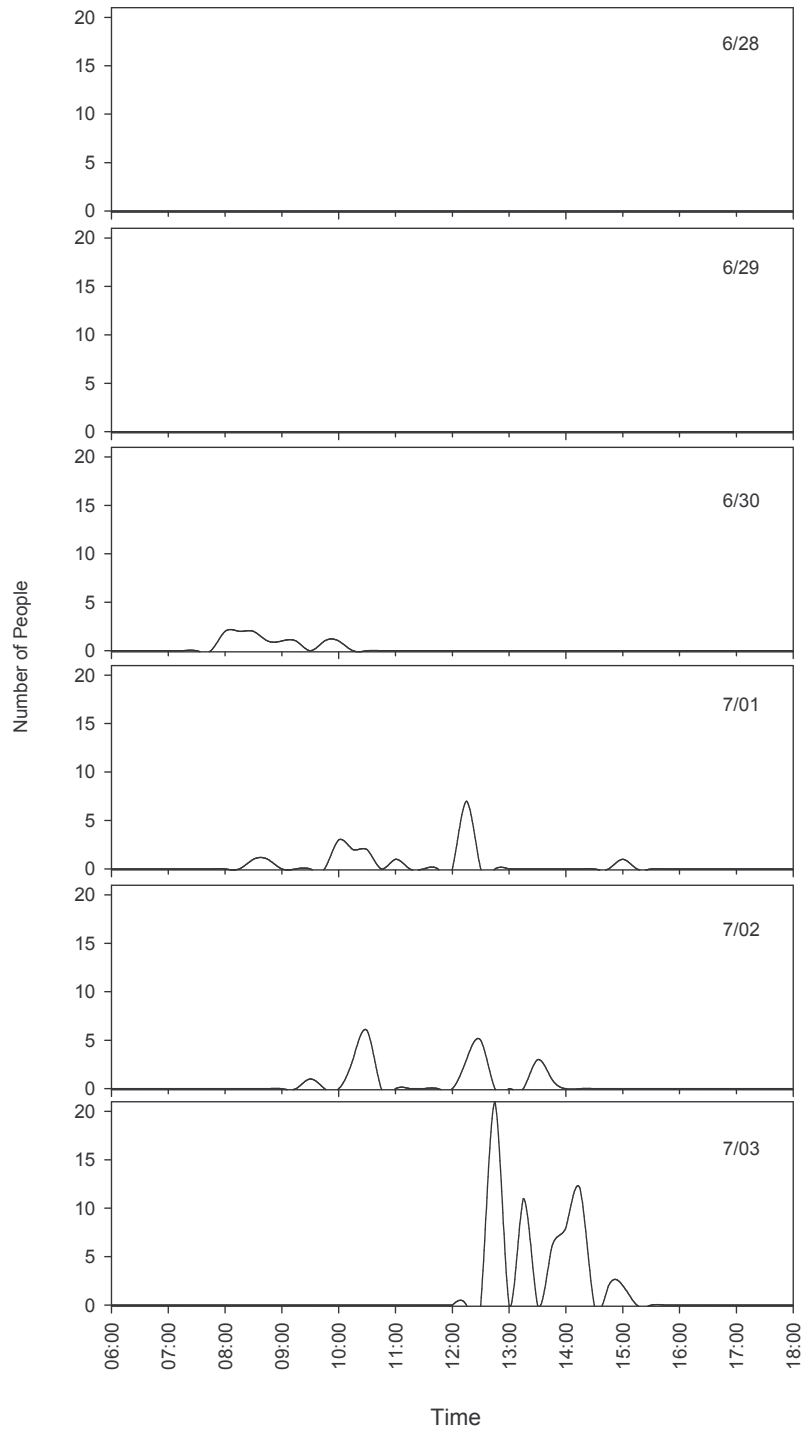


Figure 18. Foot-based fishing activity on reef flats, by day. Extreme low tides began on June 30 and occurred later each day through July 3.

## DISCUSSION

The data presented here are based on a total 16 days on site at Kamiali Wildlife Management Area, using a small suite of field methods. Because of these limitations, some uncertainty about the environment, fish diversity, and fishing practices at Kamiali remain.

Although fringing and patch reefs are easily accessible and were reasonably well surveyed, the majority of the marine portion of the wildlife management area occurs in depths beyond the limits of conventional SCUBA and a large portion the bathymetry of the open bays has not been characterized (Figure 2). The bottom immediately adjacent to fringing reefs is sandy sediment; however, two lines of evidence suggest reef outcroppings occur throughout the deeper portions of the bays. Fishermen have favored fishing sites, which they locate using a set of landmarks (ranges). They will bottom-fish at these sites until wind or currents move their canoes off the site, then paddle back to continue fishing. This behavior suggests the substrate in the open bay is not uniform. The bottom-associated fishes caught at these sites are known to inhabit reefs. For instance, Randall *et al.* (1990) describe the favored fish, *Lutjanus sebae*, as occurring on lagoonal coral reefs found on sand flats. In the future, we expect to use advanced diving techniques to unambiguously characterize the deeper portions of the marine area.

Although remarkable and easily accessible fish diversity was encountered during the limited time spent in shallow water (< 20 m), much of checklist of 1184 fishes presented in Appendix I is based on the assumption that fishes found during surveys at nearby areas also occur at Kamiali. Despite the possibility that some of these fishes may not occur along the Huon Coast, the Kamiali fish checklist almost certainly underestimates total fish species richness; the literature used to construct the checklist under-represents cryptic groups such as moray eels and gobies. The latter is known to be the most speciose group of marine fishes, and several hundred species are expected to occur in Papua New Guinea (Allen & Swainson, 1993). The checklist of coastal marine fishes at Kamiali will undoubtedly change as the fish fauna is more thoroughly surveyed.

The information on fishing practices and effort presented here is a limited snapshot, even for the time spent on site. Observations were made only during daylight hours, but Kamiali residents are known to fish at night (Wagner, 2002). Darkness prevented the characterization of nocturnal fishing activity. It is highly possible that fishing patterns at Kamiali change seasonally. This could be driven by seasonal fish behavior, weather patterns, or both. For instance, observations of fishing practices were done during a two-week period of the rainy season. It is possible that the thick, persistent freshwater lens (nearly 2 m thick on some days) caused a change in shallow-water fish distributions, or that heavy rains discouraged fishing activities. Likewise, the extreme low tides observed during early July may be an annual or a monthly event. The frequency of these low tides probably influence the level of fishing on fringing reefs. Indeed, a Morobe-Province-wide analysis of fishing by the National Fisheries Authority (2007) shows that fishing for most species is heaviest during the early and late parts of a calendar year (*i.e.*, this study was conducted during a period when fishing effort is lightest). Likewise, the National Fisheries Authority (2007) showed that monthly fishing patterns are characterized by heaviest activity during the week of a new moon.



Fishing pressure appears low in Nassau Bay, even though fish from this area provide the primary source of dietary protein to approximately 600 residents. An average 2% of seaworthy canoes were involved in fishing at any one time. Further, fish appear to be caught in sufficient quantity to allow daily lunch breaks (Figure 15) and, with a bit of extra effort on Saturdays, near cessation of fishing on Sundays with Saturday's catch often lasting into Monday (Figure 16).

Notably rare in Kamiali Wildlife Management Area is fishing from motorized vessels. Two working skiffs were present in July 2008, but these were used in a business to transport villagers and cargo to and from Lae. The only times trolling from these vessels was observed in the wildlife management areas occurred when the authors hired the boats for survey work. The high initial cost purchasing a boat and motor combined with ongoing fuel costs appears prohibitive when the ease of obtaining an adequate catch using human-powered canoes is considered.

This use of human-powered vessels helps maintain a buffer from fishing in other areas of Kamiali Wildlife Management Area. Fishing in Saschen and Hessen Bays requires significantly more transportation effort than does fishing in Nassau Bay which fronts the village of Kamiali. Residents suggest that low fishing pressure in these bays keeps fish abundance high, and describe the infrequent fishing forays into these bays as being akin to taking a trip to the supermarket.

Despite the ease of procuring an adequate catch, some villagers expressed concern that the fishes being kept for consumption were too small. Bottom-associated fish caught in the open bay, where most fishing effort is concentrated, experience severe barotrauma when caught on handlines (see the protruding eyes of fishes on the left side of Figure 10). These fish are unlikely to survive if released. If Kamiali fishers wish to conserve the smaller individuals of these bottom-associated target species, opting to use larger hooks appears to be a viable option.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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## PLATES

Plate 1. Acanthuridae. *Acanthurus dussumieri*, *Acanthurus lineatus*, *Acanthurus mata*,  
*Acanthurus pyroferus*, *Acanthurus triostegus*, *Ctenochaetus tomeniensis*.



Plate 2. Acanthuridae, Apogonidae and Balistidae. *Naso hexacanthus*, *Naso vlamingii*, *Zebrasoma scopas*, *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*, *Balistapus undulatus*, *Balistoides conspicillum*.



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Plate 4. Caesionidae and Carangidae. *Caesio cuning*, *Pterocaesio tile*, *Pterocaesio trilineata*, *Carangoides ferdau*, *Carangoides orthogrammus*, *Caranx melampygus*.



Plate 5. Carcharhinidae and Chaetodontidae. *Triaenodon obesus*, *Chaetodon octofasciatus*,  
*Chaetodon ornatissimus*, *Chaetodon trifasciatus*, *Chaetodon unimaculatus*.

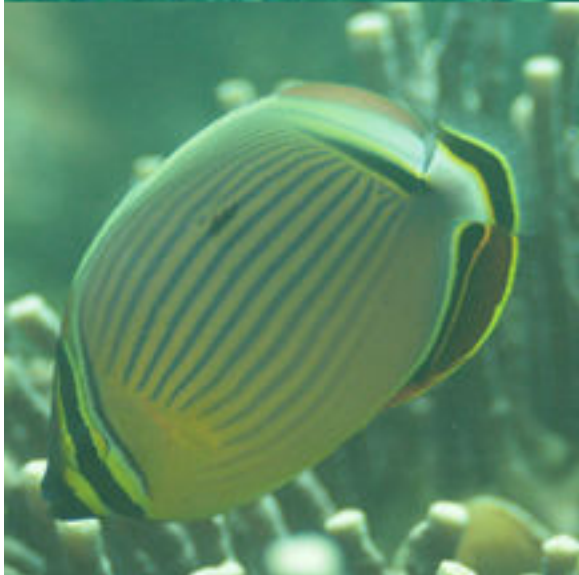


Plate 6. Chaetodontidae. *Chaetodon vagabundus*, *Choradion chrysozonus*, *Forcipiger flavissimus*, *Forcipiger longirostrus*, *Heniochus acuminatus*, *Heniochus chrysostomus*.



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Plate 8. Gobiidae, Haemulidae and Holocentridae. *Amblygobius rainfordi*, *Periophthalmus novaeguineensis*, *Plectorhinchus lineatus*, *Plectorhinchus orientalis*, *Myripristis adusta*, *Myripristis berndti*.



Plate 9. Holocentridae and Labridae. *Myripristis kuntee*, *Myripristis violacea*, *Neoniphon sammara*, *Sargocentron caudimaculatum*, *Bodianus diana*, *Bodianus mesothorax*.



Plate 10. Labridae. *Cheilinus fasciatus*, *Choerodon anchorago*, *Gomphosus varius*, *Halichoeres hortulanus*, *Halichoeres prosopeion*, *Halichoeres pupurescens*.



Plate 11. Labridae. *Labroides dimidiatus*, *Oxycheilinus celebicus*, *Pseudocheilinus hexataenia*,  
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Plate 12. Labridae, Lethrinidae and Lutjanidae. *Thalassoma lunare*, *Thalassoma lunare* (juvenile), *Gnathodentex aurolineatus*, *Lethrinus harak*, *Monotaxis grandoculis*, *Lutjanus biguttatus*.



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Plate 15. Nemipteridae, Pempheridae, Pinguipedidae and Pomacanthidae. *Scolopsis bilineata*, *Scolopsis ciliata*, *Pempheris oualensis*, *Parapercis xanthozona*, *Centropyge bicolor*, *Centropyge vroliki*.



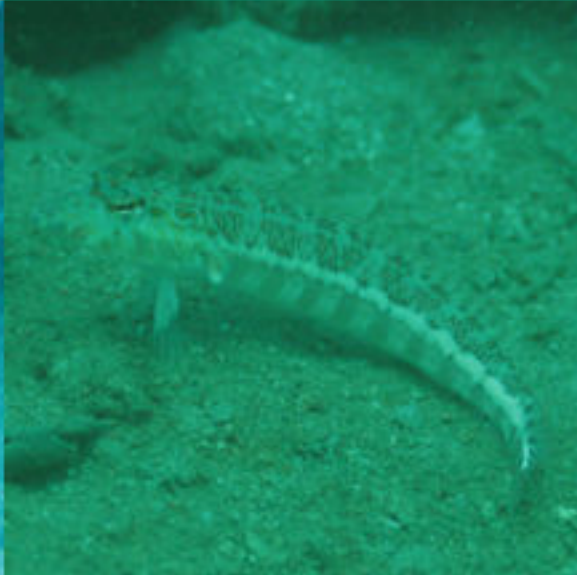


Plate 16. Pomacanthidae and Pomacentridae. *Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus*, *Pomacanthus navarchus*, *Pygoplites diacanthus*, *Abudefduf sexfasciatus*, *Abudefduf vaigiensis*, *Acanthochromis polyacanthus*.



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Plate 18. Pomacentridae. *Chrysiptera flavipinnis*, *Chromis ambionensis*, *Chromis aripes*,  
*Chromis lineata*, *Chromis margaritifer*, *Chromis retrofasciata*.

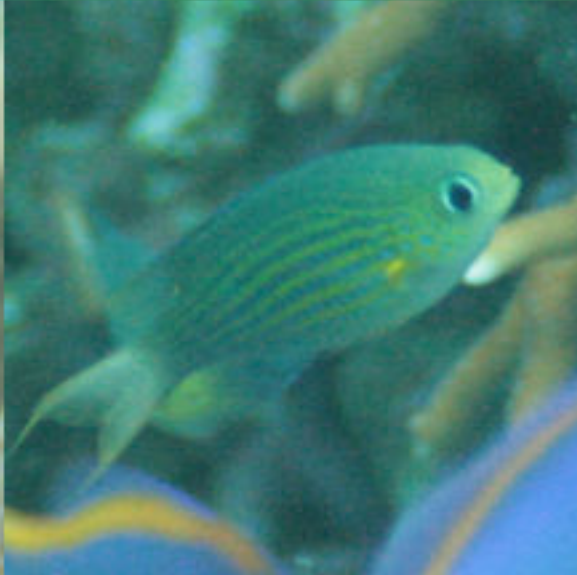
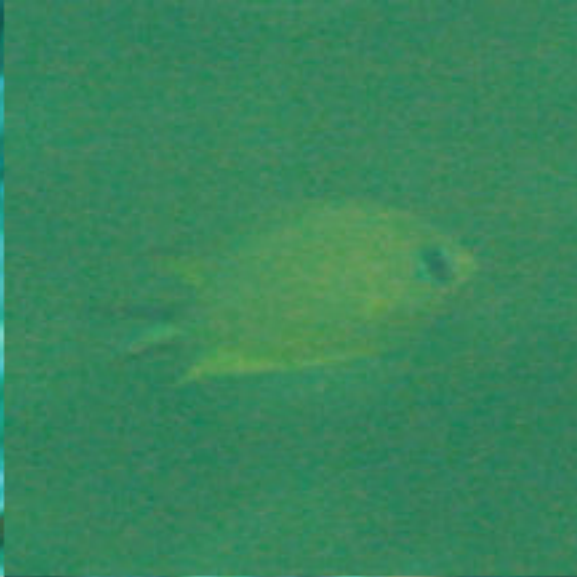


Plate 19. Pomacentridae. *Chromis xanthura*, *Chrysiptera biocellata* (juvenile), *Chrysiptera cyanea*, *Chrysiptera parasema*, *Chrysiptera rollandi*, *Chrysiptera talboti*.





Plate 20. Pomacentridae. *Dascyllus reticulatus*, *Dascyllus trimaculatus*, *Neoglyphidodon nigroris*, *Neopomacentrus azysron*, *Pomacentrus bankanensis*, *Pomacentrus lepidogenys*.



Plate 21. Pomacentridae and Scaridae. *Pomacentrus moluccensis*, *Pomacentrus nigromanus*,  
*Pomacentrus reidi*, *Premnas biaculeatus*, *Cetoscarus bicolor*, *Chlorurus bleekeri* (female).



Plate 22. Scaridae, Scombridae, Scorpaenidae and Serranidae. *Chlorurus bleekeri* (male), *Scarus flavipectoralis* (female), *Scarus flavipectoralis* (male), *Rastrelliger kanagurta*, *Pterois volitans*, *Cephalopholis cyanostigma*.



Plate 23. Serranidae and Siganidae. *Cephalopholis microprion*, *Cephalopholis urodeta*,  
*Pseudanthias pleurotania*, *Pseudanthias tuka*, *Variola louti*, *Siganus doliatus*.





Plate 24. Synodontidae, Tetraodontidae and Zanclidae. *Synodus variegatus*, *Arothron mappa*,  
*Arothron nigropunctatus*, *Canthiaster solandri*, *Zanclus cornutus*.



## **APPENDIX**

APPENDIX. COASTAL MARINE FISHES LIKELY PRESENT AT KAMIALI WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>GENUS</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Eucrossorhinus</i>	<i>dasyopogon</i>	(Bleeker, 1876)	Tasselled Wobbegong
		<i>Orectolobus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	(De Vis, 1883)	Ornate Wobbegong
	Hemiscylliidae	<i>Chiloscyllium</i>	<i>griseum</i>	Muller & Henle, 1838	Grey Bambooshark
		<i>Hemiscyllium</i>	<i>freycineti</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Indonesian Speckled Carpetshark
		<i>Hemiscyllium</i>	<i>hallstromi</i>	Whitley, 1967	Papuan Epaulette Shark
		<i>Hemiscyllium</i>	<i>ocellatum</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)	Epaulette Shark
		<i>Hemiscyllium</i>	<i>strahani</i>	Whitley, 1967	Hooded Carpetshark
		<i>Hemiscyllium</i>	<i>trispiculare</i>	Richardson, 1843	Speckled Carpetshark
	Ginglymostematidae	<i>Nebrius</i>	<i>ferrugineus</i>	(Lesson, 1831)	Tawny Nurse Shark
		<i>Stegostoma</i>	<i>fasciatum</i>	(Hermann, 1783)	Leopard Shark
	Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon</i>	<i>typus</i>	Smith, 1828	Whale Shark
		Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Atelomycterus</i>	(Anonymous [Bennett], 1830)
	<i>Scyliorhinus</i>			<i>garmani</i>	(Fowler, 1934)
	Hemigaleidae	Carcharhinidae	<i>Hemigaleus</i>	<i>microstoma</i>	Bleeker, 1852

<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Silvertip Shark
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchooides</i>	(Whitley, 1934)	Graceful Shark
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Grey Reef Shark
<i>Carcharhinus amboinensis</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Pigeon Shark
<i>Carcharhinus dussumieri</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Whitecheek Shark
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Silky Shark
<i>Carcharhinus hemiodon</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Pondicherry Shark
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Bull Shark
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Blacktip Shark
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	(Poey, 1861)	Oceanic Whitetip Shark
<i>Carcharhinus macroti</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1839)	Hardnose Shark
<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Blacktip Reef Shark
<i>Carcharhinus sealei</i>	(Pietschmann, 1913)	Blackspot Shark
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	(Peron & Leseur, 1822)	Tiger Shark
<i>Negaprion acutidens</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Sicklefin Lemon Shark
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Shark
<i>Rhizoprionodon acutus</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Milk Shark
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Whitetip Reef Shark
<b>Sphyrnidae</b>		
<i>Eusphyr</i>	(Cuvier, 1816)	Winghead Shark
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	(Griffith & Smith, 1834)	Scalloped Hammerhead
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Great Hammerhead
<b>Lamniformes</b>		
<b>Lamnidae</b>		
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Rafinesque, 1810	Shortfin Mako
<b>Squaliformes</b>		
<b>Centrophoridae</b>		
<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Gulper Shark

## Rajiformes

### Pristidae

<i>Anoxypristis</i>	<i>cuspidata</i>	(Latham, 1794)	Knifetooth Sawfish
<i>Pristis</i>	<i>microdon</i>	Latham, 1794	Largetooth Sawfish
<i>Pristis</i>	<i>zijsron</i>	Bleeker, 1851	Longcomb Sawfish

### Rhinobatidae

<i>Glaucostegus</i>	<i>typus</i>	(Anonymous [Bennett], 1830)	Giant Shovelnose Ray
<i>Rhina</i>	<i>ancylostoma</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Bowmouth Guitarfish

### Dasyatidae

<i>Himantura</i>	<i>fai</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1906	Pink Whipray
<i>Himantura</i>	<i>granulata</i>	(Macleay, 1883)	Mangrove Whipray
<i>Himantura</i>	<i>jenkinsii</i>	(Annandale, 1909)	Ponted-nose Stingray
<i>Himantura</i>	<i>uarnak</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Honeycomb Stingray
<i>Himantura</i>	<i>undulata</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Leopard Whipray
<i>Neotrygon</i>	<i>kuhlii</i>	(Muller & Henle, 1841)	Bluespotted Stingray
<i>Pastinachus</i>	<i>sephen</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Cowtail Stingray
<i>Taeniura</i>	<i>lymma</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Bluespotted Ribbontail Ray
<i>Taeniura</i>	<i>meyeni</i>	Muller & Henle, 1841	Blotched Fantail Ray
<i>Urogymnus</i>	<i>asperrinus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Porcupine Ray

### Myliobatidae

<i>Aetobatus</i>	<i>narinari</i>	(Euphrasen, 1790)	Spotted Eagle Ray
<i>Manta</i>	<i>birostris</i>	(Walbaum, 1792)	Giant Manta
<i>Mobula</i>	<i>eregoodootenkee</i>	(Bleeker, 1859)	Pygmy Devilray

## Anguilliformes

### Muraenidae

<i>Echidna</i>	<i>nebulosa</i>	(Ahl, 1789)	Snowflake Moray
<i>Echidna</i>	<i>polyzona</i>	(Richardson, 1845)	Barred Moray
<i>Echidna</i>	<i>rhodochilus</i>	Bleeker, 1863	Pink-lipped Moray Eel

<i>Enchelycore</i>	<i>bayeri</i>	(Schultz, 1953)	Hookjaw Moray
<i>Gymnomuraena</i>	<i>zebra</i>	(Shaw, 1797)	Zebra Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>favagineus</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Laced Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>flavimarginatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1830)	Yellow-edged Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>javanicus</i>	(Bleeker, 1859)	Giant Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>meleagris</i>	(Shaw, 1795)	Turkey Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>pictus</i>	(Ahl, 1789)	Peppered Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>rueppellii</i>	(McClelland, 1844)	Banded Moray
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	<i>undulatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1803)	Undulated Moray
<i>Rhinomuraena</i>	<i>quaesita</i>	Garman, 1888	Ribbon Moray
<b>Ophichthidae</b>			
<i>Brachysomophis</i>	<i>crocodilinus</i>	(Bennett, 1833)	Crocodile Snake Eel
<i>Leiuranus</i>	<i>semicinctus</i>	(Lay & Bennett, 1839)	Saddled Snake Eel
<i>Myrichthys</i>	<i>colubrinus</i>	(Boddaert, 1781)	Harlequin Snake Eel
<i>Muraenesox</i>	<i>bagio</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Common Pike Conger
<b>Muraenesocidae</b>			
<b>Congridae</b>			
<i>Conger</i>	<i>cinereus</i>	Ruppell, 1830	Longfin African Conger
<i>Heteroconger</i>	<i>hassi</i>	(Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1959)	Spotted Garden Eel
<b>Clupeiformes</b>			
<b>Engraulidae</b>			
<i>Encrasicholina</i>	<i>devisi</i>	(Whitley, 1940)	Devis' Anchovy
<i>Encrasicholina</i>	<i>heteroloba</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Shorthead Anchovy
<i>Encrasicholina</i>	<i>punctifer</i>	Fowler, 1938	Buccaneer Anchovy
<i>Stolephorus</i>	<i>commersonnii</i>	Lacepède, 1803	Commerson's Anchovy
<i>Stolephorus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	(van Hasselt, 1823)	Indian Anchovy
<i>Thryssa</i>	<i>baelama</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Baelama Anchovy
<i>Thryssa</i>	<i>setirostris</i>	(Broussonet, 1782)	Longjaw Thryssa



**Chirocentridae**

<i>Chirocentrus</i>	<i>dorab</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Dorab Wolf-herring
<i>Chirocentrus</i>	<i>nudus</i>	Swainson, 1839	Whitefin Wolf-herring
<i>Amblygaster</i>	<i>sirm</i>	(Walbaum, 1792)	Spotted Sardinella
<i>Anodontostoma</i>	<i>chacunda</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Chacunda Gizzard Shad
<i>Dussumieria</i>	<i>elopsoides</i>	Bleeker, 1849	Slender Rainbow Sardine
<i>Herklotsichthys</i>	<i>quadrinaculatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Bluestripe Herring
<i>Hilsa</i>	<i>kelee</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Kelee Shad
<i>Sardinella</i>	<i>albella</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	White Sardinella
<i>Sardinella</i>	<i>fijiense</i>	(Fowler & Bean, 1923)	Fiji Sardinella
<i>Sardinella</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Fringescale Sardinella
<i>Sardinella</i>	<i>melanura</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Blacktip Sardinella
<i>Spratelloides</i>	<i>delicatulus</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Delicate Round Herring
<i>Spratelloides</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)	Silver-stripe Round Herring
<i>Spratelloides</i>	<i>lewisi</i>	Wongratana, 1983	Lewis' Round Herring

**Gonorhynchiiformes****Chanidae**

<i>Chanos</i>	<i>chanos</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Milkfish
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**Siluriformes****Plotosidae**

<i>Plotosus</i>	<i>canius</i>	Hamilton, 1822	Gray Eel-catfish
<i>Plotosus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	(Thunberg, 1787)	Striped Eel Catfish

**Aulopiformes****Synodontidae**

<i>Harpadon</i>	<i>nehereus</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Bombay-duck
<i>Saurida</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Gracile Lizardfish
<i>Saurida</i>	<i>tumbil</i>	(Bloch, 1795)	Greater Lizardfish

<i>Saurida</i>	<i>undosquamis</i>	(Richardson, 1848)	Brishtooth Lizardfish
<i>Synodus</i>	<i>binotatus</i>	Schultz, 1953	Two-spot Lizard Fish
<i>Synodus</i>	<i>dermatogenys</i>	Fowler, 1912	Sand Lizardfish
<i>Synodus</i>	<i>jaculum</i>	Russell & Cressey, 1979	Lighthouse Lizardfish
<i>Synodus</i>	<i>variegatus</i>	(Lacepede, 1803)	Variegated Lizardfish
<i>Trachinocephalus</i>	<i>myops</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Snakefish

## Ophidiiformes

### Ophidiidae

<i>Brotula</i>	<i>multibarbata</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1846	Goatsbeard Brotula
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## Lophiiformes

### Lophiidae

<i>Lophiodes</i>	<i>mutilus</i>	(Alcock, 1894)	Smooth Angler
<i>Lophiomus</i>	<i>setigerus</i>	(Vahl, 1797)	Blackmouth Angler

### Antennariidae

<i>Antennarius</i>	<i>nummifer</i>	(Cuvier, 1817)	Spotfin Frogfish
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## Mugiliformes

### Mugilidae

<i>Cestraeus</i>	<i>goldiei</i>	(Macleay, 1883)	Goldie River Mullet
<i>Cestraeus</i>	<i>oxyrhynchus</i>	Valenciennes, 1836	Sharp-nosed River Mullet
<i>Crenimugil</i>	<i>crenilabis</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Fringelip Mullet
<i>Crenimugil</i>	<i>heterocheilos</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Half Fringelip Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>alata</i>	(Steindachner, 1892)	Diamond Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>macrolepis</i>	(Smith, 1846)	Largescale Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>melinoptera</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Otemobora Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>parmata</i>	(Cantor, 1849)	Broad-mouthed Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>subviridis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Greenback Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>tade</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Tade Mullet
<i>Liza</i>	<i>vaigiensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Squaretail Mullet

<i>Moolgarda</i>	<i>perusii</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Longfinned Mullet
<i>Mugil</i>	<i>cephalus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Flathead Mullet
<i>Oedalechilus</i>	<i>labiosus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Hornlip Mullet
<i>Rhinomugil</i>	<i>nasatus</i>	(De Vis, 1883)	Shark Mullet
<i>Valamugil</i>	<i>buchanani</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Bluetail Mullet
<i>Valamugil</i>	<i>cunnesius</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Longarm Mullet
<i>Valamugil</i>	<i>engeli</i>	(Bleeker, 1859)	Kanda
<i>Valamugil</i>	<i>seheli</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Bluespot Mullet
<i>Valamugil</i>	<i>speigleri</i>	(Bleeker, 1858-59)	Speigler's Mullet

### Atheriniformes

#### Atherinidae

<i>Atherinomorus</i>	<i>duodecimalis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Tropical Silverside
<i>Atherinomorus</i>	<i>endrachtensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Eendracht Land Silverside
<i>Atherion</i>	<i>elymus</i>	Jordan & Starks, 1901	Bearded Silverside
<i>Hypoatherina</i>	<i>barnesi</i>	Schultz, 1953	Barnes's Silverside
<i>Hypoatherina</i>	<i>temminckii</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Samoan Silverside
<i>Stenatherina</i>	<i>panatela</i>	(Jordan & Richardson, 1908)	Panatella Silverside

### Beloniformes

#### Belonidae

<i>Ablennes</i>	<i>hians</i>	(Valenciennes, 1846)	Flat Needlefish
<i>Platybelone</i>	<i>argalus</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Keeled Needlefish
<i>Strongulura</i>	<i>incisa</i>	(Valenciennes, 1846)	Reef Needlefish
<i>Strongulura</i>	<i>leiura</i>	(Bleeker, 1850)	Banded Needlefish
<i>Strongylura</i>	<i>urvillii</i>	(Valenciennes, 1846)	
<i>Tylosurus</i>	<i>acus</i>	(Bleeker, 1850)	Keel-jawed Needle Fish
<i>Tylosurus</i>	<i>crocodilus</i>	(Peron & Leseur, 1821)	Hound Needlefish
<i>Tylosurus</i>	<i>punctulatus</i>	(Günther, 1872)	Spotted Long-tom

#### Exocoetidae

<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>abei</i>	Parin, 1996	White-finned Flyingfish
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>arcticeps</i>	(Günther, 1866)	Glider Flyingfish
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>atrisignis</i>	(Jenkins, 1903)	Margined Flyingfish
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>cyanopterus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>intermedius</i>	Parin, 1961	
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>spilonotopterus</i>	(Bleeker, 1865)	Stained Flyingfish
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>spilopterus</i>	(Valeciennes, 1847)	Manyspotted Flyingfish
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>suttoni</i>	(Whitley & Colefax, 1938)	Sutton's Flyingfish
<i>Cheilopogon</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	
<i>Cypselurus</i>	<i>angusticeps</i>	Nichols & Breder, 1935	Narrowhead Flyingfish
<i>Cypselurus</i>	<i>naresii</i>	(Günther, 1889)	Pharao Flyingfish
<i>Cypselurus</i>	<i>oligolepis</i>	(Bleeker, 1865)	Largescale Flyingfish
<i>Cypselurus</i>	<i>opisthopus</i>	(Bleeker, 1865)	Black-finned Flyingfish
<i>Cypselurus</i>	<i>poecilopterus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Yellow-wing Flyingfish
<i>Exocoetus</i>	<i>monocirrhus</i>	Richardson, 1846	Barbel Flyingfish
<i>Exocoetus</i>	<i>volitans</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Tropical Two-wing Flyingfish
<i>Hirundichthys</i>	<i>oxycephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Bony Flyingfish
<i>Parexocoetus</i>	<i>brachypterus</i>	(Richardson, 1846)	Sailfin Flyingfish
<i>Parexocoetus</i>	<i>mento</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	African Sailfin Flyingfish
<i>Prognichthys</i>	<i>brevipinnis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1846)	Shortfin Flyingfish
<i>Prognichthys</i>	<i>sealei</i>	Abe, 1955	Sailor Flyingfish
<b>Hemiramphidae</b>			
<i>Euleptorhamphus</i>	<i>viridis</i>	(van Hasselt, 1823)	Ribbon Halfbeak
<i>Hemiramphus</i>	<i>archipelagicus</i>	Collette & Parin, 1978	Jumping Halfbeak
<i>Hemiramphus</i>	<i>far</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Blackbarred Halfbeak
<i>Hemiramphus</i>	<i>lutkei</i>	Valenciennes, 1847	Lutke's Halfbeak
<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	<i>affinis</i>	(Günther, 1866)	Tropical Halfbeak
<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	<i>balinensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1859)	Balinese Garfish

## Beryciformes

### Anomalopidae

<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	<i>dussumieri</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Dussumier's Halfbeak
<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	<i>neglectissimus</i>	Parin <i>et al.</i> , 1980	Black-tipped Garfish
<i>Hyporhamphus</i>	<i>quoyi</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Quoy's Garfish
<i>Oxyporhamphus</i>	<i>convexus</i>	(Weber & de Beaufort, 1922)	Halfbeak
<i>Oxyporhamphus</i>	<i>micropterus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Bigwing Halfbeak
<i>Rhynchorhamphus</i>	<i>georgii</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Long Billed Half Beak
<i>Zenarchopterus</i>	<i>dispar</i>	(Valenciennes, 1847)	Feathered River-garfish
<i>Zenarchopterus</i>	<i>dunckeri</i>	Mohr, 1926	Duncker's River Garfish

*Anomalops* *katoptron*

(Bleeker, 1856)

Splitfin Flashlightfish

### Holocentridae

*Myripristis* *adusta*

Bleeker, 1853

Shadowfin Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *berndti*

Jordan & Evermann, 1903

Blotcheye Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *hexagonatus*

(Lacepède, 1802)

Doubletooth Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *kuntee*

Valenciennes, 1831

Shoulderbar Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *murdjan*

(Forsskål, 1775)

Pinecone Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *pralinia*

Cuvier, 1829

Scarlet Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *violacea*

Bleeker, 1851

Lattice Soldierfish

*Myripristis* *vittata*

Valenciennes, 1831

Whitetip Soldierfish

*Neoniphon* *argenteus*

(Valenciennes, 1831)

Clearfin Squirrelfish

*Neoniphon* *opercularis*

(Valenciennes, 1831)

Blackfin Squirrelfish

*Neoniphon* *sammara*

(Forsskål, 1775)

Sammara Squirrelfish

*Sargocentron* *caudimaculatum*

(Ruppell, 1838)

Silverspot Squirrelfish

*Sargocentron* *cornutum*

(Bleeker, 1853)

Threespot Squirrelfish

*Sargocentron* *diadema*

(Lacepède, 1802)

Crown Squirrelfish

*Sargocentron* *melanospilos*

(Bleeker, 1858)

Blackblotch Squirrelfish

*Sargocentron* *microstoma*

(Günther, 1859)

Smallmouth Squirrelfish

<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>praslin</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Dark-striped Squirrelfish
<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Redcoat
<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>spiniferum</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Sabre Squirrelfish
<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>tiere</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Blue Lined Squirrelfish
<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>tieroides</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Pink Squirrelfish
<i>Sargocentron</i>	<i>violaceum</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Violet Squirrelfish

## Gasterosteiformes

### Solenostomidae

<i>Solenostomus</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	(Pallas, 1770)	Harlequin Ghost Pipefish
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### Syngnathidae

<i>Corythoichthys</i>	<i>flavofasciatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1838)	Network Pipefish
<i>Corythoichthys</i>	<i>haematopterus</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Messmate Pipefish
<i>Corythoichthys</i>	<i>intestinalis</i>	(Ramsay, 1881)	Scribbled Pipefish
<i>Corythoichthys</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	Herald, 1953	Ocellated Pipefish
<i>Doryrhamphus</i>	<i>dactylophorus</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Ringed Pipefish
<i>Doryrhamphus</i>	<i>excisus</i>	Kaup, 1856	Bluestripe Pipefish
<i>Hippocampus</i>	<i>histris</i>	Kaup, 1856	Thorny Seahorse
<i>Syngnathoides</i>	<i>biaculeatus</i>	(Bloch, 1785)	Alligator pipefish

### Aulostomidae

<i>Aulostomus</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Chinese Trumpetfish
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### Fistulariidae

<i>Fistularia</i>	<i>commersonii</i>	Ruppell, 1838	Bluespotted Cornetfish
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### Macrorhamphosidae

<i>Macrorhamphosus</i>	<i>scolopax</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Longspine Snipefish
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### Centriscidae

<i>Aeoliscus</i>	<i>strigatus</i>	(Günther, 1861)	Razorfish
<i>Centriscus</i>	<i>cristatus</i>	(De Vis, 1885)	Smooth Razor-fish
<i>Centriscus</i>	<i>scutatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Grooved Razor-fish

## Scorpaeniformes

### Dactylopteridae

*Dactyloptena* *orientalis* (Cuvier, 1829) Oriental Flying Gurnard

### Scorpaenidae

*Dendrochirus* *brachypterus* (Cuvier, 1829) Shortfin Turkeyfish  
*Dendrochirus* *zebra* (Cuvier, 1829) Zebra Turkeyfish  
*Inimicus* *didactylus* (Pallas, 1796) Bearded Ghoul  
*Parascorpaena* *picta* (Cuvier, 1829) Northern Scorpionfish  
*Pterois* *antennata* (Bloch, 1787) Broadbarred Firefish  
*Pterois* *radiata* Cuvier, 1829 Radial Firefish  
*Pterois* *volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Lionfish  
*Rhinopias* *aphanes* Eschmeyer, 1973 Lacy Scorpionfish  
*Scorpaenodes* *guamensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Guam Scorpionfish  
*Scorpaenopsis* *brevifrons* Eschmeyer & Randall, 1975 Bigmouth Scorpionfish  
*Scorpaenopsis* *diabolus* (Cuvier, 1829) False Stonefish  
*Scorpaenopsis* *oxycephala* (Bleeker, 1849) Tassled Scorpionfish  
*Sebastapistes* *cyanostigma* (Bleeker, 1856) Yellowspotted Scorpionfish  
*Sebastapistes* *mauritiana* (Cuvier, 1829) Spineblotch Scorpionfish  
*Taenianotus* *triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802 Leaf Scorpionfish  
*Tetraroge* *niger* (Cuvier, 1829)

### Caracanthidae

*Caracanthus* *maculatus* (Gray, 1831) Spotted Coral Croucher

### Synanceiidae

*Synanceia* *verrucosa* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 Stonefish

### Tetrarogidae

*Ablabys* *taenianotus* (Cuvier, 1829) Cockatoo Waspfish  
*Neovespicula* *depressifrons* (Richardson, 1848) Leaf Goblinfish

### Platycephalidae

## Perciformes

### Ambassidae

<i>Cymbacephalus</i>	<i>beauforti</i>	(Knapp, 1973)	Crocodile Fish
<i>Rogadius</i>	<i>pristiger</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Thorny Flathead
<i>Sunagocia</i>	<i>otaitensis</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Fringelip Flathead
<i>Thysanophrys</i>	<i>chiltonae</i>	Schultz, 1966	Longsnout Flathead

<i>Ambassis</i>	<i>nalua</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Scalloped Perchlet
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### Serranidae

<i>Aethaloperca</i>	<i>rogaa</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Redmouth Grouper
<i>Anyperodon</i>	<i>leucogrammicus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Slender Grouper
<i>Belonoperca</i>	<i>chabanaudi</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1930	Arrowhead Soapfish
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>argus</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Peacock Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>boenak</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Chocolate Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>cyanostigma</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Bluespotted Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>leopardus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Leopard Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>microprion</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Freckled Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>miniata</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Coral Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>polleni</i>	(Bleeker, 1868)	Harlequin Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>sexmaculata</i>	(Ruppell, 1830)	Sixblotch Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>sonnerati</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Tomato Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>spiloparaea</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Strawberry Hind
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	<i>urodeta</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Darkfin Hind
<i>Cromileptes</i>	<i>altivelis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Humpback Grouper
<i>Diploprion</i>	<i>bifasciatum</i>	Cuvier, 1828	Barred Soapfish
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>amblycephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Banded Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>areolatus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Areolate Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>chlorostigma</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Brownspeckled Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>coeruleopunctatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Whitespeckled Grouper



<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>coioides</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Orange-spotted Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>corallicola</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Coral Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>cyanopodus</i>	(Richardson, 1846)	Speckled Blue Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>epistictus</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1842)	Dotted Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Blacktip Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>fuscoguttatus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Brown-marbled Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>hexagonatus</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Starspotted Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>howlandi</i>	(Günther, 1873)	Blacksaddle Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Giant Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Highfin Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>merra</i>	Bloch, 1793	Honeycomb Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>miliaris</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Netfin Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>ongus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	White-streaked Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>polyphekadion</i>	(Bleeker, 1849)	Camouflage Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>polystigma</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	White-dotted Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>quoyanus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Longfin Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>rivulatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Halfmoon Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>sexfasciatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1828)	Sixbar Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>spilotoceps</i>	Schultz, 1953	Foursaddle Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>tauvina</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Greasy Grouper
<i>Epinephelus</i>	<i>undulosus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Wavy-lined Grouper
<i>Gracila</i>	<i>albomarginata</i>	(Fowler & Bean, 1930)	Masked Grouper
<i>Grammistes</i>	<i>sexlineatus</i>	(Thunberg, 1792)	Sixline Soapfish
<i>Luzonichthys</i>	<i>waitei</i>	(Fowler, 1931)	Waite's Splitfin
<i>Plectropomus</i>	<i>areolatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1830)	Squaretail Coralgrouper
<i>Plectropomus</i>	<i>laevis</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Blacksaddled Coralgrouper
<i>Plectropomus</i>	<i>leopardus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Leopard Coralgrouper
<i>Plectropomus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Spotted Coralgrouper

<i>Plectropomus</i>	<i>oligacanthus</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Highfin Coralgroupers
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	(Randall, 1979)	Bicolor Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>cooperi</i>	(Regan, 1902)	Red-bar Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>dispar</i>	(Herre, 1955)	Peach Fairy Basslet
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>huchtii</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Red-cheeked Fairy Basslet
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>hypselosoma</i>	Bleeker, 1878	Sticky Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>luzonensis</i>	(Katayama & Masuda, 1983)	Yellowlined Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>parvirostris</i>	(Randall & Lubbock, 1981)	Sunset Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>pleurotaenia</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Square-spot Fairy Basslet
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>rubrizonatus</i>	(Randall, 1983)	Red-belted Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>smithvanizi</i>	(Randall & Lubbock, 1981)	Princess Anthias
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>squamipinnis</i>	(Peters, 1855)	Sea Goldie
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	<i>tuka</i>	(Herre & Montalban, 1927)	Yellowstriped Fairy Basslet
<i>Variola</i>	<i>albimarginata</i>	Baissac, 1953	White-edged Lyretail
<i>Variola</i>	<i>louti</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Yellow-edged Lyretail
<b>Centrogenyidae</b>			
<i>Centrogenys</i>	<i>vaigiensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	False Scorpionfish
<b>Pseudochromidae</b>			
<i>Cypho</i>	<i>purpurascens</i>	(De Vis, 1884)	Oblique-lined Dottyback
<i>Pictichromis</i>	<i>paccagnellae</i>	(Axelrod, 1973)	Royal Dottyback
<i>Pseudochromis</i>	<i>bitaeniatus</i>	(Fowler, 1931)	Double-striped Dottyback
<i>Pseudochromis</i>	<i>cyanotaenia</i>	Bleeker, 1857	Surge Dottyback
<i>Pseudochromis</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	Muller & Troschel, 1849	Brown Dottyback
<i>Pseudochromis</i>	<i>marshallensis</i>	Schultz, 1953	Marshall Islands Dottyback
<i>Pseudoplesiops</i>	<i>typus</i>	Bleeker, 1858	Hidden Basslet
<b>Plesiopidae</b>			
<i>Calloplesiops</i>	<i>altivelis</i>	(Steindachner, 1903)	Comet
<b>Priacanthidae</b>			

<i>Cookeolus</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Longfinned Bullseye
<i>Heteropriacanthus</i>	<i>cruentatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Glasseye
<i>Priacanthus</i>	<i>blochii</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Paeony Bulleye
<i>Priacanthus</i>	<i>hammur</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Moontail Bullseye
<i>Priacanthus</i>	<i>macracanthus</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Red Bigeye
<i>Pristigenys</i>	<i>niphonia</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Japanese Bigeye
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>angustatus</i>	(Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)	Broadstriped Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>apogonoides</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Short-tooth Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>aureus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Ring-tailed Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>compressus</i>	(Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)	Ochre-striped Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>cyanosoma</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Yellowstriped Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>dispar</i>	Fraser & Randall, 1976	Redspot Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>exostigma</i>	(Jordan & Starks, 1906)	Narrowstripe Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>fraenatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1832	Bridled Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>guamensis</i>	Valenciennes, 1832	Guam Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>hartzfeldii</i>	Bleeker, 1852	Hartzfeld's Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>kallopterus</i>	Bleeker, 1856	Iridescent Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>lateralis</i>	Valenciennes, 1832	Humpback Cardinal
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>multilineatus</i>	(Bleeker, 1874)	Many-lined Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>nanus</i>	Allen, Kuitert & Randall, 1994	Mini Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>neotes</i>	Allen, Kuitert & Randall, 1994	Blackstripe Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>nigrofasciatus</i>	Lachner, 1953	Sevenstriped Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>novemfasciatus</i>	Cuvier, 1828	
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>ocellicaudus</i>	Allen, Kuitert & Randall, 1994	
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>sangiensis</i>	Bleeker, 1857	Sangi Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>selas</i>	Randall & Hayashi, 1990	Meteor Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>taeniophorus</i>	Regan, 1908	Reef-flat Cardinalfish

## Apogonidae

<i>Apogon</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	Cuvier, 1828	Three-spot Cardinalfish
<i>Apogon</i>	<i>ventrifasciatus</i>	Allen, Kuitert & Randall, 1994	
<i>Archamia</i>	<i>biguttata</i>	Lachner, 1951	Twinspot Cardinalfish
<i>Archamia</i>	<i>fucata</i>	(Cantor, 1849)	Orangeline Cardinalfish
<i>Archamia</i>	<i>macroptera</i>	(Cuvier, 1828)	Dusky-tailed Cardinalfish
<i>Archamia</i>	<i>zosterophora</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Blackbelted Cardinalfish
<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>alleni</i>	Gon, 1993	
<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>artus</i>	Smith, 1961	Wolf Cardinalfish
<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>macrodon</i>	(Lacepede, 1802)	Large Toothed Cardinalfish
<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>quinque-lineatus</i>	Cuvier, 1828	Five-lined Cardinalfish
<i>Cheilodipterus</i>	<i>singaporensis</i>	Bleeker, 1859-60	Truncate Cardinalfish
<i>Foa</i>	<i>brachygramma</i>	(Jenkins, 1903)	Weed Cardinalfish
<i>Fowleria</i>	<i>variegata</i>	(Valenciennes, 1832)	Variegated Cardinalfish
<i>Nectamia</i>	<i>fusca</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	
<i>Nectamia</i>	<i>savayensis</i>	(Gunther, 1872)	Samoan Cardinalfish
<i>Pseudamia</i>	<i>zonata</i>	Randall, Lachner & Fraser, 1985	Paddlefish Cardinalfish
<i>Rhabdamia</i>	<i>cypselura</i>	Weber, 1909	Swallowtail Cardinalfish
<i>Siphamia</i>	<i>jebbi</i>	Allen, 1993	
<i>Siphamia</i>	<i>versicolor</i>	(Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)	Sea Urchin Cardinalfish
<i>Sphaeramia</i>	<i>nematoptera</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Pajama Cardinalfish
<i>Sphaeramia</i>	<i>orbicularis</i>	(Cuvier, 1828)	Orbiculate Cardinalfish
<i>Zoramia</i>	<i>fragilis</i>	(Smith, 1961)	Fragile Cardinalfish
<i>Zoramia</i>	<i>leptacantha</i>	(Bleeker, 1856-57)	Threadfin Cardinalfish
<b>Sillaginidae</b>			
<i>Sillago</i>	<i>macrolepis</i>	Bleeker, 1859	Large-scale Sillago
<i>Sillago</i>	<i>sihama</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Silver Sillago
<b>Malacanthidae</b>			
<i>Hoplolatilus</i>	<i>cuniculus</i>	Randall & Dooley, 1974	Dusky Tilefish

<i>Hoplostilus</i>	<i>starcki</i>	Randall & Dooley, 1974	Starck's Tilefish
<i>Malacanthus</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>	Guichenot, 1848	Quakerfish
<i>Malacanthus</i>	<i>latovittatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Blue Blanquillo
<b>Echeneidae</b>			
<i>Echeneis</i>	<i>naucrates</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Live Sharksucker
<b>Rachycentridae</b>			
<i>Rachycentron</i>	<i>canadum</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Cobia
<b>Coryphaenidae</b>			
<i>Coryphaena</i>	<i>equiselis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Pompano Dolphinfish
<i>Coryphaena</i>	<i>hippurus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Common Dolphinfish
<b>Carangidae</b>			
<i>Alectis</i>	<i>ciliaris</i>	(Bloch, 1787)	African Pompano
<i>Alepes</i>	<i>kleinii</i>	(Bloch, 1793)	Razorbelly Scad
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>bajad</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Orangespotted Trevally
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>ferdau</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Blue Trevally
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>fulvoguttatus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Yellowspotted Trevally
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>oblongus</i>	(Cuvier, 1833)	Coachwhip Trevally
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>orthogrammus</i>	(Jordan & Gilbert, 1882)	Island Trevally
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>plagiotaenia</i>	Bleeker, 1857	Barcheek Trevally
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>tala</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)	Barred Queenfish
<i>Carangoides</i>	<i>tol</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)	Needlescaled Queenfish
<i>Caranx</i>	<i>ignobilis</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Giant Trevally
<i>Caranx</i>	<i>lugubris</i>	Poey, 1860	Black Jack
<i>Caranx</i>	<i>melampygyus</i>	Cuvier, 1833	Bluefin Trevally
<i>Caranx</i>	<i>papuensis</i>	Alleyne & MacLeay, 1877	Brassy Trevally
<i>Caranx</i>	<i>sexfasciatus</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1825	Bigeye Trevally
<i>Caranx</i>	<i>tille</i>	Cuvier, 1833	Tille Trevally
<i>Decapterus</i>	<i>macarellus</i>	(Cuvier, 1833)	Mackerel Scad

<i>Decapterus</i>	<i>macrosoma</i>	Bleeker, 1851	Shortfin Scad
<i>Elagatis</i>	<i>bipinnulata</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Rainbow Runner
<i>Gnathanodon</i>	<i>speciosus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Golden Trevally
<i>Scomberoides</i>	<i>commersonnianus</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Talang Queenfish
<i>Scomberoides</i>	<i>lysan</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Doublespotted Queenfish
<i>Selar</i>	<i>boops</i>	(Cuvier, 1833)	Oxeye Scad
<i>Selar</i>	<i>crumenophthalmus</i>	(Bloch, 1793)	Bigeye Scad
<i>Selaroides</i>	<i>leptolepis</i>	(Cuvier, 1833)	Yellowstripe Scad
<i>Seriola</i>	<i>rivoliiana</i>	Valenciennes, 1833	Almaco Jack
<i>Trachinotus</i>	<i>bailloni</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Smallspotted Dart
<i>Trachinotus</i>	<i>blochii</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Snubnose Pompano
<i>Trachinotus</i>	<i>botla</i>	(Shaw, 1803)	Largespotted Dart

## Menidae

<i>Mene</i>	<i>maculata</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Moonfish
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## Leiognathidae

<i>Equulites</i>	<i>leuciscus</i>	(Günther, 1860)	Whipfin Ponyfish
<i>Eubleekeria</i>	<i>splendens</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Splendid Ponyfish
<i>Gazza</i>	<i>achlamys</i>	Jordan & Starks, 1917	Smalltoothed Ponyfish
<i>Gazza</i>	<i>minuta</i>	(Bloch, 1795)	Toothpony
<i>Leiognathus</i>	<i>equulus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Common Ponyfish
<i>Leiognathus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1803)	Striped Ponyfish
<i>Leiognathus</i>	<i>longispinis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	
<i>Nuchequula</i>	<i>gerreoides</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Decorated Ponyfish
<i>Photopectoralis</i>	<i>bindus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Orangefin Ponyfish
<i>Secutor</i>	<i>ruconius</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Deep Pugnose Ponyfish

## Lutjanidae

<i>Aphareus</i>	<i>furca</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Small Toothed Jobfish
<i>Aphareus</i>	<i>rutilans</i>	Cuvier, 1830	Rusty Jobfish

<i>Aprion</i>	<i>virescens</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Green Jobfish
<i>Etelis</i>	<i>carbunculus</i>	Cuvier, 1828	Ruby Snapper
<i>Etelis</i>	<i>coruscans</i>	Valenciennes, 1862	Flame Snapper
<i>Etelis</i>	<i>radiosus</i>	Anderson, 1981	Scarlet Snapper
<i>Lipocheilus</i>	<i>carnolabrum</i>	(Chan, 1970)	Tang's Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>arentimaculatus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Mangrove Red Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>biguttatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Two-spot Banded Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>bohar</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Two-spot Red Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>boutton</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Moluccan Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>carponotatus</i>	(Richardson, 1842)	Spanish Flag Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>ehrenbergii</i>	(Peters, 1869)	Blackspot Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>erythropterus</i>	Bloch, 1790	Crimson Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>fulviflamma</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Dory Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>fulvus</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Blacktail Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>fuscescens</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Freshwater Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>gibbus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Humpback Red Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>johnii</i>	(Bloch, 1792)	John's Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>kasmira</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Common Bluestripe Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>lunulatus</i>	(Park, 1797)	Lunartail Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>lutjanus</i>	Bloch, 1790	Bigeye Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>madras</i>	(Valenciennes, 1831)	Indian Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>malabaricus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Malabar Blood Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>maxweberi</i>	Popta, 1921	Pygmy Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>mizenkoi</i>	Allen & Talbot, 1985	Samoan Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>monostigma</i>	(Cuvier, 1828)	Onespot Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>quinque-lineatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Five-lined Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>rivulatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1828)	Blubberlip Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>rufolineatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Yellow-lined Snapper

<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>russellii</i>	(Bleeker, 1849)	Russell's Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>sebae</i>	(Cuvier, 1816)	Emporer Red Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>semicinctus</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1824	Black-banded Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>timorensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Timor Snapper
<i>Lutjanus</i>	<i>vitta</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Brownstripe Red Snapper
<i>Macolor</i>	<i>macularis</i>	Fowler, 1931	Midnight Snapper
<i>Macolor</i>	<i>niger</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Black and White Snapper
<i>Paracaesio</i>	<i>sordida</i>	Abe & Shinohara, 1962	Dirty Ordure Snapper
<i>Paracaesio</i>	<i>xanthura</i>	(Bleeker, 1869)	Yellowtail Blue Snapper
<i>Pinjalo</i>	<i>lewisi</i>	Randall, Allen & Anderson, 1987	Slender Pinjalo
<i>Pinjalo</i>	<i>pinjalo</i>	(Bleeker, 1850)	Pinjalo
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>argyrogrammicus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1832)	Ornate Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>auricilla</i>	(Jordan et al. , 1927)	Goldflag Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>filamentosus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Crimson Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>flavipinnis</i>	Shinohara, 1963	Golden Eye Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>multidens</i>	(Day, 1871)	Goldbanded Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>seiboldii</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Lavender Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>typus</i>	Bleeker, 1852	Sharptooth Jobfish
<i>Pristipomoides</i>	<i>zonatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Oblique-banded Snapper
<i>Symphoricichthys</i>	<i>spilurus</i>	(Günther, 1874)	Sailfin Snapper
<i>Symphorus</i>	<i>nematophorus</i>	(Bleeker, 1860)	Chinamanfish
<i>Brama</i>	<i>dussumieri</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Lesser Bream
<i>Brama</i>	<i>orcini</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Bigtooth Pomfret
<i>Pteraclis</i>	<i>aesticola</i>	(Jordan & Snyder, 1901)	Pacific Fanfish
<i>Pterycombus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	(Hilgendorf, 1878)	Prickly Pomfret
<i>Taractes</i>	<i>rubescens</i>	(Jordan & Evermann, 1887)	Pomfret
<i>Taractichthys</i>	<i>steindachneri</i>	(Doderlein, 1883)	Sickle Pomfret

## Bramidae



## Caesionidae

<i>Caesio</i>	<i>caerulaurea</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Blue and Gold Fusilier
<i>Caesio</i>	<i>cuning</i>	(Bloch, 1791)	Redbelly Yellowtail Fusilier
<i>Caesio</i>	<i>lunaris</i>	Cuvier, 1830	Lunar Fusilier
<i>Caesio</i>	<i>teres</i>	Seale, 1906	Yellow and Blueback Fusilier
<i>Dipterygonotus</i>	<i>balteatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Mottled Fusilier
<i>Gymnocaesio</i>	<i>gymnoptera</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Slender Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>chrysozona</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Goldband Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>digramma</i>	(Bleeker, 1864)	Double-lined Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>lativittata</i>	Carpenter, 1987	Wide-band Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>marri</i>	Schultz, 1953	Marr's Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>pisang</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Banana Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>tessellata</i>	Carpenter, 1987	One-stripe Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>tile</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Dard-banded Fusilier
<i>Pterocaesio</i>	<i>trilineata</i>	Carpenter, 1987	Three-stripe Fusilier

## Lobotidae

*Lobotes*

(Bloch, 1790)

Atlantic Tripletail

## Datnioididae

*Datnioides*

Whitley, 1939

*campbelli*

Atlantic Tripletail

## Gerreidae

*Gerres*

(Forster, 1801)

Common Mojarra

*Gerres*

(Bloch, 1791)

Deep-bodied Mojarra

*Gerres*

Cuvier, 1829

Whipfin Silverbiddy

*Gerres*

Bleeker, 1851

Singapore Silver-biddy

*Gerres*

Cuvier, 1830

Longtail Silverbiddy

*Gerres*

(Lacepède, 1801)

Slender Silverbiddy

*Gerres*

(Forsskål, 1775)

Common Silver-biddy

*Pentaprion*

(Cantor, 1849)

Longfin Mojarra

## Haemulidae

<i>Diagramma</i>	<i>pictum</i>	(Thunberg, 1792)	Painted Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>chaetodonoides</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Harlequin Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>flavomaculatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Lemon Sweetlip
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>gibbosus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Harry Hotlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Yellowbanded Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>obscurus</i>	(Günther, 1872)	Giant Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	(Bloch, 1793)	Oriental Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>picus</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Painted Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>polytaenia</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Ribboned Sweetlips
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	<i>vittatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Indian Ocean Oriental Sweetlips
<i>Pomadasys</i>	<i>argyreus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1833)	Bluecheek Silver Grunt
<i>Pomadasys</i>	<i>kaakan</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Javelin Grunter
<i>Pomadasys</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	(Bloch, 1793)	Saddle Grunt

## Sparidae

<i>Acanthopagrus</i>	<i>berda</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Picnic Seabream
<i>Argyrops</i>	<i>spinifer</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	King Soldierbream

## Lethrinidae

<i>Gnathodentex</i>	<i>aureolineatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Striped Large-eye Bream
<i>Gymnocranius</i>	<i>elongatus</i>	Senta, 1973	Forktail Large-eye Bream
<i>Gymnocranius</i>	<i>euanus</i>	(Günther, 1879)	Japanese Large-eye Bream
<i>Gymnocranius</i>	<i>grandoculis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Blue-lined Large-eye Bream
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>amboinensis</i>	Bleeker, 1854	Ambon Emperor
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>atkinsoni</i>	Seale, 1910	Pacific Yellowtail Emperor
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>erythracanthus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Orange-spotted Emperor
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>erythropterus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Longfin Emperor
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>genivittatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Longspine Emperor
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>harak</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Thumbprint Emperor

<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>laticaudis</i>	Alleyne & MacLeay, 1877	Grass Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>lentjan</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Pink Ear Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>microdon</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Smalltooth Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Spangled Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>obsoletus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Orange-striped Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Longface Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Ornate Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>rubrioperculatus</i>	Sato, 1978	Spotcheek Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>semicinctus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Black Blotch Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>variegatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1830	Slender Emporer
<i>Lethrinus</i>	<i>xanthochilus</i>	Klunzinger, 1870	Yellowlip Emporer
<i>Monotaxis</i>	<i>grandoculis</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Humpnose Big-eye Bream
<i>Wattsia</i>	<i>mossambica</i>	(Smith, 1957)	Mozambique Large-eye Bream
<b>Nemipteridae</b>			
<i>Nemipterus</i>	<i>hexodon</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Ornate Threadfin Bream
<i>Nemipterus</i>	<i>peronii</i>	(Valenciennes, 1830)	Notchedfin Threadfin Bream
<i>Pentapodus</i>	<i>caninus</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Small-toothed Whiptail
<i>Pentapodus</i>	<i>paradiseus</i>	(Günther, 1859)	Paradise Whiptail
<i>Pentapodus</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	(Block, 1791)	Three-striped Whiptail
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>affinis</i>	Peters, 1877	Peter's Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>bilineata</i>	(Bloch, 1793)	Two-lined Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>ciliata</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Saw-jawed Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1824	Striped Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>margaritifera</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Pearly Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>temporalis</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Bald-spot Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>trilineata</i>	Kner, 1868	Three-lined Monocle Bream
<i>Scolopsis</i>	<i>xenochrous</i>	Günther, 1872	Oblique-barred Monocle Bream

## Polynemidae

<i>Filimanus</i>	<i>sealei</i>	(Jordan & Richardson, 1910)	Eightfinger Threadfin
<i>Polydactylus</i>	<i>microstomus</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Small-mouthed Threadfin
<i>Polydactylus</i>	<i>plebeius</i>	(Broussonet, 1782)	Striped Threadfin
<b>Sciaenidae</b>			
<i>Atrobucca</i>	<i>adusta</i>	Sasaki & Kailola, 1988	Scorched Croaker
<i>Johnius</i>	<i>amblycephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Bearded Croaker
<i>Johnius</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Sharpnose Hammer Croaker
<i>Johnius</i>	<i>pacificus</i>	Hardenberg, 1941	Pacific Croaker
<b>Mullidae</b>			
<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	<i>flavolineatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Yellowstripe Goatfish
<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	<i>vanicolensis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1831)	Yellowfin Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>barberinoides</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Bicolor Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>barberinus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Dash-and-dot Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>ciliatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Whitesaddle Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>crassilabris</i>	(Valenciennes, 1831)	Doublebar Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>cyclostomus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Goldsaddle Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>heptacanthus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Cinnabar Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	(Shaw, 1803)	Indian Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>macronemus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Longbarbel Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>multifasciatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Manybar Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>pleurostigma</i>	(Bennett, 1831)	Sidespot Goatfish
<i>Parupeneus</i>	<i>trifasciatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	
<i>Upeneus</i>	<i>moluccensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Goldband Goatfish
<i>Upeneus</i>	<i>sulphureus</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Sulphur Goatfish
<i>Upeneus</i>	<i>sundaicus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Ochre-banded Goatfish
<i>Upeneus</i>	<i>tragula</i>	Richardson, 1846	Freckled Goatfish
<i>Upeneus</i>	<i>vittatus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Yellowstriped Goatfish

## Pempheridae

<i>Parapriacanthus</i>	<i>ransonneti</i>	Steindachner, 1870	Pigmy Sweeper
<i>Pempheris</i>	<i>oualensis</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Silver Sweeper
<i>Pempheris</i>	<i>vanicolensis</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Vanikoro Sweeper
<b>Monodactylidae</b>			
<i>Monodactylus</i>	<i>argenteus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Silver Moony
<b>Toxotidae</b>			
<i>Toxotes</i>	<i>jaculatrix</i>	(Pallas, 1767)	Banded Archerfish
<b>Drepaneidae</b>			
<i>Drepane</i>	<i>longimana</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Concertina Fish
<i>Drepane</i>	<i>punctata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Spotted Sickleafish
<b>Chaetodontidae</b>			
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>aureofasciatus</i>	Macleay, 1878	Golden Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>auriga</i>	Forsskål, 1775	Threadfin Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>baronessa</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Eastern Triangular Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>bennetti</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Blue-lashed Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>burgessi</i>	Allen & Starck, 1973	Burgess' Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>citrinellus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Speckled Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>ephippium</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Saddle Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>guentheri</i>	Ahl, 1923	Crochet Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>kleinii</i>	Bloch, 1790	Sunburst Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>lineolatus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Lined Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>lunula</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Raccoon Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>melannotus</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Blackback Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>mertensii</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Atoll Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>meyeri</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Scrawled Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>ocellicaudus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Spot-tail Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>octofasciatus</i>	Bloch, 1787	Eightband Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>ornatissimus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Ornate Butterflyfish

<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>oxycephalus</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Spot-nape Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>pelewensis</i>	Kner, 1868	Sunset Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>plebeius</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Blueblotch Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>punctatofasciatus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Spotband Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>rafflesi</i>	Anonymous [Bennett], 1830	Latticed Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>rainfordi</i>	McCulloch, 1923	Rainford's Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>reticulatus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Mailed Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>selene</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Yellow-dotted Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>semeion</i>	Bleeker, 1855	Dotted Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>speculum</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Mirror Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>trifascialis</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1825	Chevron Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>trifasciatus</i>	Park, 1797	Melon Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>ulietensis</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Pac. Double-saddle Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>unimaculatus</i>	Bloch, 1787	Teardrop Butterflyfish
<i>Chaetodon</i>	<i>vagabundus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Vagabond Butterflyfish
<i>Chelmon</i>	<i>rostratus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Copperband Butterflyfish
<i>Coradion</i>	<i>altivelis</i>	McCulloch, 1916	Highfin Coralfish
<i>Coradion</i>	<i>chrysozonus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)	Goldengirdled Coralfish
<i>Coradion</i>	<i>melanopus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)	Twospot Coralfish
<i>Forcipiger</i>	<i>flavissimus</i>	Jordan & McGregor, 1898	Longnose Butterflyfish
<i>Forcipiger</i>	<i>longirostris</i>	(Broussonet, 1782)	Longnose Butterflyfish
<i>Hemitaurichthys</i>	<i>polylepis</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Pyramid Butterflyfish
<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>acuminatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Pennant Coralfish
<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>chrysostomus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Threeband Pennantfish
<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>diphreutes</i>	Jordan, 1903	False Moorish Idol
<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>monoceros</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Masked Bannerfish
<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>singularius</i>	Smith & Radcliffe, 1911	Singular Bannerfish
<i>Heniochus</i>	<i>varius</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Horned Bannerfish

<b>Pomacanthidae</b>					
<i>Parachaetodon</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)		Sixspine Butterflyfish	
<i>Apolemichthys</i>	<i>griffisi</i>	(Carlson & Taylor, 1981)		Griffis Angelfish	
<i>Apolemichthys</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)		Threespot Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>aurantia</i>	Randall & Wass, 1974		Golden Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	(Bloch, 1787)		Bicolor Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>bispinosa</i>	(Günther, 1860)		Twospined Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>flavicauda</i>	Fraser-Brunner, 1933		Whitetail Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>heraldi</i>	Woods & Schultz, 1953		Yellow Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>loricula</i>	(Günther, 1874)		Flame Angel	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>multifasciata</i>	(Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)		Barred Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>nox</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)		Midnight Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>tibicen</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)		Keyhole Angelfish	
<i>Centropyge</i>	<i>vroliki</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)		Pearlscale Angelfish	
<i>Chaetodontoplus</i>	<i>mesoleucus</i>	(Bloch, 1787)		Vermiculated Angelfish	
<i>Genicanthus</i>	<i>lamarck</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)		Blackstriped Angelfish	
<i>Genicanthus</i>	<i>melanospilos</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)		Spotbreast Angelfish	
<i>Genicanthus</i>	<i>watanabei</i>	(Yasuda & Tominaga, 1970)		Blackedged Angelfish	
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>annularis</i>	(Bloch, 1787)		Bluering Angelfish	
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>imperator</i>	(Bloch, 1787)		Emperor Angelfish	
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>navarchus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)		Royal Angelfish	
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>semicirculatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)		Semicircle Angelfish	
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>sexstriatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1831)		Sixbar Angelfish	
<i>Pomacanthus</i>	<i>xanthometopon</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)		Yellowface Angelfish	
<i>Pygoplites</i>	<i>diacanthus</i>	(Boddaert, 1772)		Royal Angelfish	
<b>Kyphosidae</b>					
<i>Kyphosus</i>	<i>bigibbus</i>	Lacepède, 1801		Grey Sea Chub	
<i>Kyphosus</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)		Blue Seachub	

<b>Terapontidae</b>			
<i>Kyphosus</i>	<i>vaigiensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Brassy Chub
<i>Mesopristes</i>	<i>argenteus</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Silver Grunter
<i>Mesopristes</i>	<i>cancellatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Tapiroid Grunter
<i>Pelates</i>	<i>quadriineatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Fourlined Terapon
<i>Terapon</i>	<i>jarbua</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Jarbua Terapon
<i>Terapon</i>	<i>puta</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Small-scaled Terapon
<i>Terapon</i>	<i>theraps</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Largescaled Terapon
<b>Kuhliidae</b>			
<i>Kuhlia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Dark-margined Flagtail
<i>Kuhlia</i>	<i>mugil</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Barred Flagtail
<i>Kuhlia</i>	<i>rupestris</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Rock Flagtail
<b>Cirrhitidae</b>			
<i>Amblycirrhitus</i>	<i>bimacula</i>	(Jenkins, 1903)	Twospot Hawkfish
<i>Cirrhitichthys</i>	<i>falco</i>	Randall, 1963	Dwarf Hawkfish
<i>Cirrhitichthys</i>	<i>oxycephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Coral Hawkfish
<i>Cirrhitus</i>	<i>pinnulatus</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Stocky Hawkfish
<i>Cyprinocirrhitus</i>	<i>polyactis</i>	(Bleeker, 1874)	Swallowtail Hawkfish
<i>Oxycirrhitus</i>	<i>typus</i>	Bleeker, 1857	Longnose Hawkfish
<i>Paracirrhitus</i>	<i>arcatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Arc-eye Hawkfish
<i>Paracirrhitus</i>	<i>forsteri</i>	(Schneider, 1801)	Blackside Hawkfish
<i>Paracirrhitus</i>	<i>hemistictus</i>	(Gunther, 1874)	Whitespot Hawkfish
<b>Pomacentridae</b>			
<i>Abudefduf</i>	<i>lorenzi</i>	Hensley & Allen, 1977	Black-tail Sergeant
<i>Abudefduf</i>	<i>septemfasciatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Banded Sergeant
<i>Abudefduf</i>	<i>sexfasciatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Scissortail Sergeant
<i>Abudefduf</i>	<i>sordidus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Blackspot Sergeant
<i>Abudefduf</i>	<i>vaigiensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Indo-Pacific Sergeant



<i>Acanthochromis polyacanthus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Spiny Chromis
<i>Amblyglyphidodon aureus</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Golden Damselfish
<i>Amblyglyphidodon curacao</i>	(Bloch, 1787)	Staghorn Damselfish
<i>Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster</i>	(Bleeker, 1847)	Yellowbelly Damselfish
<i>Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Ternate Damselfish
<i>Amphiprion chrysopterus</i>	Cuvier, 1830	Orangefin Anemonefish
<i>Amphiprion clarkii</i>	(Bennett, 1830)	Yellowtail Clownfish
<i>Amphiprion leucokranos</i>	Allen, 1973	Whitebonnet Anemonefish
<i>Amphiprion melanopus</i>	Bleeker, 1852	Fire Clownfish
<i>Amphiprion percula</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Orange Clownfish
<i>Amphiprion perideraion</i>	Bleeker, 1855	Pink Anemonefish
<i>Amphiprion polymnus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Saddleback Clownfish
<i>Amphiprion sandaracinos</i>	Allen, 1972	Yellow Clownfish
<i>Amplypomacentrus breviceps</i>	(Schlegel & Muller, 1839)	Black-banded Demoiselle
<i>Cheiloprion labiatus</i>	(Day, 1877)	Big-lip Damselfish
<i>Chromis alpha</i>	Randall, 1988	Yellow-speckled Chromis
<i>Chromis amboinensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1871)	Ambon Chromis
<i>Chromis analis</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Yellow Chromis
<i>Chromis atripectoralis</i>	Welander & Schultz, 1951	Black-axil Chromis
<i>Chromis atripes</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Dark-fin Chromis
<i>Chromis delta</i>	Randall, 1988	Deep Reef Chromis
<i>Chromis elerae</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Twinspot Chromis
<i>Chromis lepidolepis</i>	Bleeker, 1877	Scaly Chromis
<i>Chromis lineata</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Lined Chromis
<i>Chromis margaritifer</i>	Fowler, 1946	Bicolor Chromis
<i>Chromis retrofasciata</i>	Weber, 1913	Black-bar Chromis
<i>Chromis ternatensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Ternate Chromis
<i>Chromis viridis</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Blue Green Damselfish

<i>Chromis</i>	<i>weberi</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Weber's Chromis
<i>Chromis</i>	<i>xanthochira</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Yellow-axil Chromis
<i>Chromis</i>	<i>xanthura</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Paletail Chromis
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>biocellata</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Twinspot Damselfish
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>brownriggii</i>	(Bennett, 1828)	Surge Damselfish
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>caeruleolineata</i>	(Allen, 1973)	Blue-line Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Sapphire Devil
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>glauca</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Grey Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>oxycephala</i>	(Bleeker, 1877)	Blue-spot Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>parasema</i>	(Fowler, 1918)	Goldtail Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>rex</i>	(Snyder, 1909)	King Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>rollandi</i>	(Whitley, 1961)	Rolland's Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>talboti</i>	(Allen, 1975)	Talbot's Demoiselle
<i>Chrysiptera</i>	<i>unimaculata</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Onespot Demoiselle
<i>Dascyllus</i>	<i>aruanus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Whitetail Dascyllus
<i>Dascyllus</i>	<i>melanurus</i>	Bleeker, 1854	Blacktail Humbug
<i>Dascyllus</i>	<i>reticulatus</i>	(Richardson, 1846)	Reticulate Dascyllus
<i>Dascyllus</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1829)	Threespot Dascyllus
<i>Dischistodus</i>	<i>chrysopoecilus</i>	(Schlegel & Muller, 1839)	Lagoon Damselfish
<i>Dischistodus</i>	<i>melanotus</i>	(Bleeker, 1858)	Black-vent Damselfish
<i>Dischistodus</i>	<i>perspicillatus</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	White Damselfish
<i>Dischistodus</i>	<i>prosopotaenia</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Honey-head Damselfish
<i>Hemiglyphidodon</i>	<i>plagiometopom</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Lagoon Damselfish
<i>Lepidozygus</i>	<i>tapeinosoma</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Fusilier Damselfish
<i>Neoglyphidodon</i>	<i>melas</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Bowtie Damselfish
<i>Neoglyphidodon</i>	<i>nigroris</i>	(Cuvier, 1830)	Black-and-gold Chromis
<i>Neoglyphidodon</i>	<i>thoracotaenia</i>	(Fowler & Bean, 1928)	Barhead Damselfish
<i>Neopomacentrus</i>	<i>azysron</i>	(Bleeker, 1877)	Yellow-tail Demoiselle

<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Regal Demoiselle
<i>Neopomacentrus nemurus</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Coral Demoiselle
<i>Neopomacentrus taeniurus</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Freshwater Demoiselle
<i>Neopomacentrus violascens</i>	(Bleeker, 1848)	Violet Demoiselle
<i>Plectroglyphidodon dickii</i>	(Leinard, 1839)	Blackbar Devil
<i>Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus</i>	Fowler & Ball, 1924	Johnston Island Damsel
<i>Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Whitespotted Devil
<i>Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus</i>	(Bleeker, 1859)	Singlebar Devil
<i>Pomacentrus adelus</i>	Allen, 1991	Obscure Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus albimaculus</i>	Allen, 1975	Whitespot Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus amboinensis</i>	Bleeker, 1868	Ambon Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus bankanensis</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Speckled Damselfish
<i>Pomacentrus brachialis</i>	Cuvier, 1830	Charcoal Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus burroughi</i>	Fowler, 1918	Burrough's Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus chrysurus</i>	Cuvier, 1830	Whitetail Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus coelestis</i>	Jordan & Starks, 1901	Neon Damselfish
<i>Pomacentrus lepidogenys</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Scaly Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus moluccensis</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Lemon Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus nagasakiensis</i>	Tanaka, 1917	Nagasaki Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus nigromanus</i>	Weber, 1913	Goldback Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus nigromarginatus</i>	Allen, 1973	Blackmargined Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus pavo</i>	(Bloch, 1787)	Sapphire Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus philippinus</i>	Evermann & Seale, 1907	Philippine Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus reidi</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Reid's Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus simsiang</i>	Bleeker, 1856	Blueback Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus smithi</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Smith's Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus tripunctatus</i>	Cuvier, 1830	Threespot Damsel
<i>Pomacentrus vaiuli</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1906	Ocellate Damselfish

<i>Premnas</i>	<i>biaculeatus</i>	(Bloch, 1790)	Spinecheek Anemonefish
<i>Stegastes</i>	<i>albifasciatus</i>	(Schlegel & Muller, 1839)	Whitebar Gregory
<i>Stegastes</i>	<i>fasciolatus</i>	(Ogilby, 1889)	Pacific Gregory
<i>Stegastes</i>	<i>lividus</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Blunt Snout Gregory
<i>Stegastes</i>	<i>nigricans</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Dusky Farmerfish
<b>Labridae</b>			
<i>Anampses</i>	<i>caeruleopunctatus</i>	Ruppell, 1829	Bluespotted Wrasse
<i>Anampses</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Geographic Wrasse
<i>Anampses</i>	<i>melanurus</i>	Bleeker, 1857	White-spotted Wrasse
<i>Anampses</i>	<i>meleagrides</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Spotted Wrasse
<i>Anampses</i>	<i>neoguinaicus</i>	Bleeker, 1878	New Guinea Wrasse
<i>Anampses</i>	<i>twistii</i>	Bleeker, 1856	Yellowbreasted Wrasse
<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>anthioides</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Lyretail Hogfish
<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Axilspot Hogfish
<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>bimaculatus</i>	Allen, 1973	Twospot Hogfish
<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>diana</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Diana's Hogfish
<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>loxozonus</i>	(Snyder, 1908)	Blackfin Hogfish
<i>Bodianus</i>	<i>mesothorax</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Splitlevel Hogfish
<i>Cheilinus</i>	<i>chlorourus</i>	(Bloch, 1791)	Floral Wrasse
<i>Cheilinus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	(Bloch, 1791)	Redbreast Wrasse
<i>Cheilinus</i>	<i>oxycephalus</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Snooty Wrasse
<i>Cheilinus</i>	<i>trilobatus</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Tripletail Wrasse
<i>Cheilinus</i>	<i>undulatus</i>	Ruppell, 1835	Humphead Wrasse
<i>Cheililio</i>	<i>inermis</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Cigar Wrasse
<i>Choerodon</i>	<i>anchorago</i>	(Bloch, 1791)	Orange-dotted Tuskfish
<i>Choerodon</i>	<i>cephalotes</i>	(Castelnau, 1875)	Purple Tuskfish
<i>Choerodon</i>	<i>schoenleinii</i>	(Valenciennes, 1839)	Blackspot Tuskfish
<i>Cirrhitilabrus</i>	<i>cyanopleura</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Blueside Wrasse

<i>Cirrhilabrus</i>	<i>exquisitus</i>	Smith, 1957	Exquisite Wrasse
<i>Cirrhilabrus</i>	<i>solorensis</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Solor Wrasse
<i>Cirrhilabrus</i>	<i>walindi</i>	Allen & Randall, 1996	
<i>Coris</i>	<i>aygula</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Clown Coris
<i>Coris</i>	<i>batuensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1856-57)	Batu Coris
<i>Coris</i>	<i>gaimard</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Yellowtail Coris
<i>Cymolutes</i>	<i>praetextatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	Knife Razorfish
<i>Diproctacanthus</i>	<i>xanthurus</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Yellowtail Tubelip
<i>Epibulus</i>	<i>insidiator</i>	(Pallas, 1770)	Slingjaw Wrasse
<i>Gomphosus</i>	<i>varius</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Bird Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>argus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Argus Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>biocellatus</i>	Schultz, 1960	Red-lined Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>chloropterus</i>	(Bloch, 1791)	Pastel-green Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>chrysus</i>	Randall, 1981	Canary Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>hartzfeldii</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Hartzfeld's Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>hortulanus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Checkerboard Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>margariaceus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1839)	Pink-belly Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>marginatus</i>	Ruppell, 1835	Dusky Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>melanurus</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Tail-spot Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>melasmapomus</i>	Randall, 1981	Cheekspot Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1839)	Nebolous Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>prosopeion</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Twotone Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>purpurescens</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Silty Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>richmondi</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Richmond's Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>scapularis</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Zigzag Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>solorensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Green Wrasse
<i>Halichoeres</i>	<i>trimaculatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)	Threespot Wrasse
<i>Hemigymnus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	(Bloch, 1792)	Barred Thicklip

<i>Hemigymnus</i>	<i>melapterus</i>	(Bloch, 1791)	Blackeye Thicklip
<i>Hologymnosus</i>	<i>annulatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Ring Wrasse
<i>Hologymnosus</i>	<i>doliatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Pastel Ring wrasse
<i>Iniistius</i>	<i>aneitensis</i>	(Günther, 1862)	Yellowblotch Razorfish
<i>Iniistius</i>	<i>pavo</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Peacock Wrasse
<i>Iniistius</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Fivefinger Wrasse
<i>Labrichthys</i>	<i>unilineatus</i>	(Guichenot, 1847)	Tubelip Wrasse
<i>Labroides</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1928	Bicolor Cleaner Wrasse
<i>Labroides</i>	<i>dimidiatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1839)	Bluestreak Cleaner Wrasse
<i>Labroides</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>	Randall & Springer, 1975	Blackspot Cleaner Wrasse
<i>Labropsis</i>	<i>alleni</i>	Randall, 1981	Allen's Tubelip
<i>Labropsis</i>	<i>australis</i>	Randall, 1981	Southern Tubelip
<i>Labropsis</i>	<i>manabei</i>	Schmidt, 1931	Northern Tubelip
<i>Labropsis</i>	<i>xanthonota</i>	Randall, 1981	Yellowback Tubelip
<i>Leptojuilis</i>	<i>cyanopleura</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Shoulder-spot Wrasse
<i>Macropharyngodon</i>	<i>meleagrís</i>	(Valenciennes, 1839)	Blackspotted Wrasse
<i>Macropharyngodon</i>	<i>negrosensis</i>	Herre, 1932	Yellowspotted Wrasse
<i>Novaculichthys</i>	<i>taeniourus</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Rockmover Wrasse
<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>arenatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Speckled Maori Wrasse
<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>bimaculatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Two-spot Wrasse
<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>celebicus</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Celebes Wrasse
<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>digramma</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Cheeklined Wrasse
<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	(Günther, 1862)	Oriental Maori Wrasse
<i>Oxycheilinus</i>	<i>unifasciatus</i>	(Streets, 1877)	Ringtail Maori Wrasse
<i>Paracheilinus</i>	<i>filamentosus</i>	Allen, 1974	Filamentous Wrasse
<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>ataenia</i>	Schultz, 1960	Pelvic-spot Wrasse
<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>evanidus</i>	Jordan & Evermann, 1903	Striated Wrasse
<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>hexataenia</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Sixline Wrasse

<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	<i>octotaenia</i>	Jenkins, 1901	Eight-lined Wrasse
<i>Pseudocoris</i>	<i>yamashiroi</i>	(Schmidt, 1931)	Redspot Wrasse
<i>Pseudodax</i>	<i>moluccanus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Chiseltooth Wrasse
<i>Pseudojuloides</i>	<i>cerasinus</i>	(Snyder, 1904)	Smalltail Wrasse
<i>Pteragogus</i>	<i>cryptus</i>	Randall, 1981	Cryptic Wrasse
<i>Stethojulis</i>	<i>bandanensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Red Shoulder Wrasse
<i>Stethojulis</i>	<i>strigiventer</i>	(Bennett, 1833)	Three-ribbon Wrasse
<i>Stethojulis</i>	<i>trilineata</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Three-lined Rainbowfish
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>amblycephalum</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Bluntheaded Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>hardwicke</i>	(Bennett, 1830)	Sixbar Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>janseni</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Jansen's Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>lunare</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Moon Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>lutescens</i>	(Lay & Bennett, 1839)	Yellow-brown Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>purpureum</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Surge Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>quinquevittatum</i>	(Lay & Bennett, 1839)	Fivestripe Wrasse
<i>Thalassoma</i>	<i>trilobatum</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Christmas Wrasse
<i>Wetmorella</i>	<i>nigropinnata</i>	(Seale, 1901)	Sharpnose Wrasse
<b>Scaridae</b>			
<i>Bolbometopon</i>	<i>muricatum</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Green Humphead Parrotfish
<i>Calotomus</i>	<i>carolinus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Carolines Parrotfish
<i>Calotomus</i>	<i>spinidens</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Spinytooth Parrotfish
<i>Cetoscarus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	(Ruppell, 1829)	Bicolour Parrotfish
<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>bleekeri</i>	(de Beaufort, 1940)	Bleeker's Parrotfish
<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>japanensis</i>	(Bloch, 1789)	Palecheek Parrotfish
<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>microrhinos</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Steephead Parrotfish
<i>Chlorurus</i>	<i>sordidus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Daisy Parrotfish
<i>Hipposcarus</i>	<i>longiceps</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Pacific Longnose Parrotfish
<i>Leptoscarus</i>	<i>vaigiensis</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Marbled Parrotfish

<i>Scarus</i>	<i>altipinnis</i>	(Steindachner, 1879)	Filament-finned Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>chameleon</i>	Choat & Randall, 1986	Chameleon Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>dimidiatus</i>	Bleeker, 1859-60	Yellowbarred Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>flavipectoralis</i>	Schultz, 1958	Yellowfin Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>forsteni</i>	(Bleeker, 1861)	Forsten's Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>frenatus</i>	Lacepède, 1802	Bridled Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>ghobban</i>	Forsskål, 1775	Blue-barred Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>globiceps</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Globehead Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>niger</i>	Forsskål, 1775	Dusky Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>oviceps</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Dark Capped Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>prasiognathos</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Singapore Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>psittacus</i>	Forsskål, 1775	Common Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>quoyi</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Quoy's Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>rivulatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	Rivulated Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>rubroviolaceus</i>	Bleeker, 1847	Ember Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>schlegeli</i>	(Bleeker, 1861)	Yellowband Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>spinus</i>	(Kner, 1868)	Greensnout Parrotfish
<i>Scarus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	Bleeker, 1847	Tricolour Parrotfish
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>clathrata</i>	Ogilby, 1910	Latticed Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	(Bloch, 1792)	Cylindrical Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>hexophtalma</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Speckled Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>millepunctata</i>	(Günther, 1860)	Black Dotted Sand Perch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>multiplicata</i>	Randall, 1984	Redbarred Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>schauinslandii</i>	(Steindachner, 1900)	Redspotted Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>snyderi</i>	Jordan & Starks, 1905	U-mark Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>tetracantha</i>	(Lacepède, 1801)	Reticulated Sandperch
<i>Parapercis</i>	<i>xanthozona</i>	(Bleeker, 1849)	Yellowbar Sandperch

## Pinguipedidae



## Trichonotidae

<i>Trichonotus elegans</i>	Shimada & Yoshino, 1984	Long-rayed Sand-diver
<i>Trichonotus setiger</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Spotted Sand-diver

## Uranoscopidae

<i>Uranoscopus sulphureus</i>	Valenciennes, 1832	Whitemargin Stargazer
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## Tripterygiidae

<i>Helcogramma striatum</i>	Hansen, 1986	Tropical Striped Triplefin
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## Blenniidae

<i>Aspidontus dussumieri</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Lance Blenny
<i>Aspidontus taeniatus</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1834	False Cleanerfish
<i>Atrosalarias fuscus</i>	(Ruppell, 1838)	Brown Coral Blenny
<i>Blenniella periophthalmus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Blue-dashed Rockskipper
<i>Cirripectes polyzona</i>	(Bleeker, 1868)	Barred Blenny
<i>Cirripectes springeri</i>	Williams, 1988	Springer's Blenny
<i>Cirripectes stigmaticus</i>	Strasburg & Schultz, 1953	Red-streaked Blenny
<i>Crossosalarias macrospilus</i>	Smith-Vaniz & Springer, 1971	Triplespot Blenny
<i>Ecsenius axelrodi</i>	Springer, 1988	Axelrod's Clown Blenny
<i>Ecsenius bicolor</i>	(Day, 1888)	Bicolor Blenny
<i>Ecsenius collettei</i>	Springer, 1972	Collette's Blenny
<i>Ecsenius midas</i>	Starck, 1969	Persian Blenny
<i>Ecsenius pictus</i>	McKinney & Springer, 1976	White-lined Comb-tooth
<i>Ecsenius prooculis</i>	Chapman & Schultz, 1952	Striped Blenny
<i>Ecsenius trilineatus</i>	Springer, 1972	Three-lined Blenny
<i>Ecsenius yaeyamaensis</i>	(Aoyagi, 1954)	Yaeyama Blenny
<i>Entomacrodus decussatus</i>	(Bleeker, 1858)	Wavy-lined Blenny
<i>Entomacrodus striatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Reef Margin Blenny
<i>Exallias brevis</i>	(Kner, 1868)	Leopard Blenny
<i>Istiblennius edentulus</i>	(Forster & Schneider, 1801)	Rippled Rockskipper

<i>Istiblennius</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Lined Rockskipper
<i>Meiacanthus</i>	<i>atrodorsalis</i>	(Günther, 1877)	Forktail Blenny
<i>Meiacanthus</i>	<i>grammistes</i>	(Valenciennes, 1836)	Striped Poison-fang Blenny
<i>Meiacanthus</i>	<i>vittatus</i>	Smith-Vaniz, 1976	One-striped Fangblenny
<i>Petroscirtes</i>	<i>mitratus</i>	Ruppell, 1830	Floral Blenny
<i>Petroscirtes</i>	<i>thepassii</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Thepas' Sabretooth Blenny
<i>Petroscirtes</i>	<i>xestus</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1906	Xestus Sabretooth Blenny
<i>Plagiotremus</i>	<i>laudandus</i>	(Whitley, 1961)	Bicolour Fangblenny
<i>Plagiotremus</i>	<i>rhinorhynchus</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Bluestriped Fangblenny
<i>Plagiotremus</i>	<i>tapeinosoma</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Piano Fangblenny
<i>Salarias</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	(Bloch, 1786)	Jewelled Blenny
<i>Salarias</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1836	Breast-spot Blenny
<i>Salarias</i>	<i>segmentatus</i>	Bath & Randall, 1991	Segmented Blenny

### Gobiesocidae

<i>Diademichthys</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	(Sauvage, 1883)	Urchin Clingfish
<i>Discotrema</i>	<i>monogrammum</i>	Craig & Randall, 2008	

### Callionymidae

<i>Anaora</i>	<i>tentaculata</i>	Gray, 1835	Tentacled Dragonet
<i>Callionymus</i>	<i>belcheri</i>	Richardson, 1844	
<i>Callionymus</i>	<i>enneactis</i>	Bleeker, 1879	Mangrove Dragonet
<i>Callionymus</i>	<i>filamentosus</i>	Valenciennes, 1837	Blotchfin Dragonet
<i>Callionymus</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	Houttuyn, 1782	
<i>Callionymus</i>	<i>octostigmatus</i>	Fricke, 1981	
<i>Dactylopus</i>	<i>dactylopus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Fingered Dragonet
<i>Eleutherochir</i>	<i>opercularis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Flap-gilled Dragonet
<i>Synchiropus</i>	<i>splendidus</i>	(Herre, 1927)	Mandarinfish

### Gobiidae

<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	(Herre, 1953)	Red-banded Prawn-goby
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<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	<i>guttata</i>	(Fowler, 1938)	Spotted Prawn-goby
<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	<i>gymnocephala</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Masked Shrimpgoby
<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	<i>periophthalma</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Periophthalma Prawn-goby
<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	<i>randalli</i>	Hoese & Steene, 1978	Randall's Prawn-goby
<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	<i>wheeleri</i>	(Polunin & Lubbock, 1977)	Gorgeous Prawn-goby
<i>Amblygobius</i>	<i>decussatus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Orange-striped Goby
<i>Amblygobius</i>	<i>nocturnus</i>	(Herre, 1945)	Nocturn Goby
<i>Amblygobius</i>	<i>phalaena</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Banded Goby
<i>Amblygobius</i>	<i>rainfordi</i>	(Whitley, 1940)	Old Glory
<i>Asterropteryx</i>	<i>semipunctata</i>	Ruppell, 1830	Starry Goby
<i>Bryaninops</i>	<i>loki</i>	Larson, 1985	Loki Whip-goby
<i>Bryaninops</i>	<i>natans</i>	Larson, 1985	Redeye Goby
<i>Bryaninops</i>	<i>yongei</i>	(Davis & Cohen, 1969)	Whip Coral Goby
<i>Cryptocentrus</i>	<i>cinctus</i>	(Herre, 1936)	Yellow Prawn-goby
<i>Cryptocentrus</i>	<i>leucostictus</i>	(Günther, 1872)	Saddled Prawn-goby
<i>Cryptocentrus</i>	<i>octofasciatus</i>	Regan, 1908	Blue-speckled Prawn Goby
<i>Cryptocentrus</i>	<i>strigilliceps</i>	(Jordan & Seale, 1906)	Target Shrimp Goby
<i>Ctenogobiops</i>	<i>auroringulus</i>	(Herre, 1935)	Gold-streaked Prawn-goby
<i>Ctenogobiops</i>	<i>pomastictus</i>	Lubbock & Polunin, 1977	Gold-speckled Prawn-goby
<i>Eviota</i>	<i>bifasciata</i>	Lachner & Karnella, 1980	Twostripe Pygmy Goby
<i>Eviota</i>	<i>nigriventris</i>	Giltay, 1933	Blackbelly Goby
<i>Eviota</i>	<i>pellucida</i>	Larson, 1976	Pellucida Pygmy Goby
<i>Eviota</i>	<i>prasites</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1906	Prasites Pygmy Goby
<i>Eviota</i>	<i>sebreei</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1906	Sebree's Pygmy Goby
<i>Exyrias</i>	<i>bellissimus</i>	(Smith, 1959)	Mud Reef-goby
<i>Fusigobius</i>	<i>neophytus</i>	(Günther, 1877)	Common Fusegoby
<i>Fusigobius</i>	<i>signipinnis</i>	Hoese & Obika, 1988	Signalfin Goby
<i>Gnatholepis</i>	<i>cauerensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Eyebar Goby

<i>Gobiodon</i>	<i>albofasciatus</i>	Sawada & Arai, 1972	Whiteline Coral Goby
<i>Gobiodon</i>	<i>histrion</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Broad-barred Goby
<i>Gobiodon</i>	<i>okinawae</i>	Sawada, Arai & Abe, 1972	Okinawa Goby
<i>Gobiodon</i>	<i>quinquestrigatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Five-lined Coral Goby
<i>Istigobius</i>	<i>decoratus</i>	(Herre, 1927)	Decorated Goby
<i>Istigobius</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1830)	Ornate Goby
<i>Istigobius</i>	<i>rigilius</i>	(Herre, 1953)	Rigilius Goby
<i>Lotilia</i>	<i>graciliosa</i>	Klausewitz, 1960	Whitecap Goby
<i>Macrodontogobius</i>	<i>wilburi</i>	Herre, 1936	Largetooth Goby
<i>Mahidolia</i>	<i>mystacina</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Flagfin Prawn Goby
<i>Oplopomus</i>	<i>oplopomus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Spinecheck Goby
<i>Paragobiodon</i>	<i>echinocephalus</i>	(Ruppell, 1830)	Redhead Goby
<i>Phyllogobius</i>	<i>platycephalops</i>	(Smith, 1964)	Slender Spongegoby
<i>Pleurosicya</i>	<i>elongata</i>	Larson, 1990	Cling Goby
<i>Signigobius</i>	<i>biocellatus</i>	Hoese & Allen, 1977	Twinspot Goby
<i>Stonogobiops</i>	<i>xanthorhinica</i>	Hoese & Randall, 1982	Yellownose Prawn-goby
<i>Trimma</i>	<i>caesiura</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1906	Caesiura Dwarfgoby
<i>Trimma</i>	<i>griffithsi</i>	Winterbottom, 1984	
<i>Trimma</i>	<i>macrophthalma</i>	(Tomiyama, 1936)	Flame Goby
<i>Trimma</i>	<i>striata</i>	(Herre, 1945)	Stripehead Goby
<i>Trimma</i>	<i>taylori</i>	Lobel, 1979	Yellow Cave Goby
<i>Trimma</i>	<i>tevegae</i>	Cohen & Davis, 1969	Blue-striped Cave Goby
<i>Valenciennea</i>	<i>helsdingenii</i>	(Bleeker, 1858)	Twostripe Goby
<i>Valenciennea</i>	<i>murialis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Mural Goby
<i>Valenciennea</i>	<i>puellaris</i>	(Tomiyama, 1956)	Maiden Goby
<i>Valenciennea</i>	<i>randalli</i>	Hoese & Larson, 1994	Greenband Goby
<i>Valenciennea</i>	<i>sexguttata</i>	(Valenciennes, 1837)	Sixspot Goby
<i>Valenciennea</i>	<i>strigata</i>	(Broussonet, 1782)	Blueband Goby

<i>Vanderhorstia</i>	<i>ambanaro</i>	(Fourmanoir, 1957)	Twin-spotted Shrimp-goby
<i>Yongeichthys</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Shadow Goby
<b>Ptereleotridae</b>			
<i>Nemateleotris</i>	<i>decora</i>	Randall & Allen, 1973	Elegant Firefish
<i>Nemateleotris</i>	<i>magnifica</i>	Fowler, 1938	Fire Goby
<i>Parioglossus</i>	<i>nudus</i>	Rennis & Hoese, 1985	Naked Hover Goby
<i>Ptereleotris</i>	<i>evides</i>	(Jordan & Hubbs, 1925)	Blackfin Dartfish
<i>Ptereleotris</i>	<i>hanae</i>	(Jordan & Snyder, 1901)	Blue Hana Goby
<i>Ptereleotris</i>	<i>heteroptera</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Blacktail Goby
<i>Ptereleotris</i>	<i>microlepis</i>	(Bleeker, 1856)	Blue Gudgeon
<i>Ptereleotris</i>	<i>zebra</i>	(Fowler, 1938)	Chinese Zebra Goby
<b>Microdesmidae</b>			
<i>Gunnellichthys</i>	<i>curiosus</i>	Dawson, 1968	Curious Wormfish
<i>Gunnellichthys</i>	<i>monostigma</i>	Smith, 1958	Onespot Wormfish
<b>Pholidichthyidae</b>			
<i>Pholidichthys</i>	<i>leucotaenia</i>	Bleeker, 1856	Convict Blenny
<b>Ephippidae</b>			
<i>Platax</i>	<i>batavianus</i>	Cuvier, 1831	Humpback Batfish
<i>Platax</i>	<i>boersii</i>	Bleeker, 1852	Golden Spadefish
<i>Platax</i>	<i>orbicularis</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Orbicular Batfish
<i>Platax</i>	<i>pinnatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Dusky Batfish
<i>Platax</i>	<i>teira</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Tiera Batfish
<b>Scatophagidae</b>			
<i>Scatophagus</i>	<i>argus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Scat
<i>Selenotoca</i>	<i>multifasciata</i>	(Richardson, 1846)	Spotbanded Scat
<b>Siganidae</b>			
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>argenteus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Streamlined Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>corallinus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Blue-spotted Spinefoot

<i>Siganus</i>	<i>doliatus</i>	Guérin-Méneville, 1829-38	Barred Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>fuscescens</i>	(Houttuyn, 1782)	Mottled Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>javus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Streaked Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Golden-lined Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>puellus</i>	(Schlegel, 1852)	Masked Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>punctatissimus</i>	Fowler & Bean, 1929	Peppered Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	(Schneider & Forster, 1801)	Goldspotted Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>randalli</i>	Woodland, 1990	Variogated Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>spinus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Little Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>vermiculatus</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Vermiculated Spinefoot
<i>Siganus</i>	<i>vulpinus</i>	(Schlegel & Muller, 1845)	Foxface
<b>Zanclidae</b>			
<i>Zanclus</i>	<i>cornutus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Moorish Idol
<b>Acanthuridae</b>			
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>blochii</i>	Valenciennes, 1835	Ringtail Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>dussumieri</i>	Valenciennes, 1835	Eyestripe Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>fowleri</i>	de Beaufort, 1951	Fowler's Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Lined Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>maculiceps</i>	(Ahl, 1923)	White-freckled Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>mata</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Elongate Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nigricans</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Whitecheek Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nigricauda</i>	Duncker & Mohr, 1929	Epaulette Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nigrofuscus</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Brown Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>nubilus</i>	(Fowler & Bean, 1929)	Bluelined Surgeon
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Orangespot Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>pyroferus</i>	Kittlitz, 1834	Chocolate Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>thompsoni</i>	(Fowler, 1923)	Thompson's Surgeonfish
<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>tristegus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Convict Surgeonfish

<i>Acanthurus</i>	<i>xanthopterus</i>	Valenciennes, 1835	Yellowfin Surgeonfish
<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>binotatus</i>	Randall, 1955	Twospot Surgeonfish
<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>striatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Striated Surgeonfish
<i>Ctenochaetus</i>	<i>tominiensis</i>	Randall, 1955	Tomini Surgeonfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>annulatus</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)	Whitemargin Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>brachycentron</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Humback Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Spotted Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>hexacanthus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Sleek Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>lituratus</i>	(Forster, 1801)	Orangespine Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>lopezi</i>	Herre, 1927	Elongate Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>tuberosus</i>	Lacepède, 1801	Humpnose Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>unicornis</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Bluespine Unicornfish
<i>Naso</i>	<i>vlamingii</i>	(Valenciennes, 1835)	Bignose Unicornfish
<i>Paracanthurus</i>	<i>hepatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Palette Surgeonfish
<i>Zebrasoma</i>	<i>scopas</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Twotone Tang
<i>Zebrasoma</i>	<i>veliferum</i>	(Bloch, 1795)	Sailfin Tang
<b>Sphyaenidae</b>			
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>barracuda</i>	(Edwards, 1771)	Great Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>flavicauda</i>	Ruppell, 1838	Yellowtail Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>forsteri</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Bigeye Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>helleri</i>	Jenkins, 1901	Heller's Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>jello</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Pickhandle Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>obtusata</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Obtuse Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>putnamae</i>	Jordan & Seale, 1905	Sawtooth Barracuda
<i>Sphyaena</i>	<i>qenie</i>	Klunzinger, 1870	Blackfin Barracuda
<i>Gempylus</i>	<i>serpens</i>	Cuvier, 1829	Snake Mackerel
<i>Nealotus</i>	<i>tripes</i>	Johnson, 1865	Black Snake Mackerel

## Gempylidae

<b>Trichiuridae</b>					
<i>Promethichthys</i>	<i>prometheus</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)			Roudi Escolar
<i>Benthodesmus</i>	<i>neglectus</i>	Parin, 1976			Neglected Frostfish
<i>Lepturacanthus</i>	<i>savala</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)			Savalani Hairtail
<i>Trichiurus</i>	<i>lepturus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758			Largehead Hairtail
<b>Scombridae</b>					
<i>Acanthocybium</i>	<i>solandri</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)			Wahoo
<i>Auxis</i>	<i>rochei</i>	(Risso, 1810)			Bullet Tuna
<i>Auxis</i>	<i>thazard</i>	(Lacepède, 1800)			Frigate Tuna
<i>Euthynnus</i>	<i>affinis</i>	(Cantor, 1849)			Kawakawa
<i>Grammatorcynus</i>	<i>bilineatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1836)			Double-lined Mackerel
<i>Gymnosarda</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	(Ruppell, 1838)			Dogtooth Tuna
<i>Katsuwonus</i>	<i>pelamis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)			Skipjack Tuna
<i>Rastrelliger</i>	<i>brachysoma</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)			Short Mackerel
<i>Rastrelliger</i>	<i>faughni</i>	Matsui, 1967			Island Mackerel
<i>Rastrelliger</i>	<i>kanagurta</i>	(Cuvier, 1816)			Indian Mackerel
<i>Scomber</i>	<i>australasicus</i>	Cuvier, 1832			Blue Mackerel
<i>Scomberomorus</i>	<i>commerson</i>	(Lacepède, 1800)			Narrow-barred Spanish Mackerel
<i>Thunnus</i>	<i>albacares</i>	(Bonnaterre, 1788)			Yellowfin Tuna
<i>Thunnus</i>	<i>tonggol</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)			Longtail Tuna
<b>Istiophoridae</b>					
<i>Istiophorus</i>	<i>platypterus</i>	(Shaw, 1792)			Indo-Pacific Sailfish
<i>Makaira</i>	<i>indica</i>	(Cuvier, 1832)			Black Marlin
<b>Centrolophidae</b>					
<i>Psenopsis</i>	<i>humerosa</i>	Munro, 1958			Blackspot Butterfish
<b>Nomeidae</b>					
<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>baxteri</i>	McCulloch, 1923			Black Fathead
<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>capensis</i>	(Smith, 1845)			Cape Fathead



<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>pauciradiatus</i>	Günther, 1872	Longfin Fathead
<i>Cubiceps</i>	<i>whiteleggii</i>	(Waite, 1894)	Shadow Driftfish
<i>Nomeus</i>	<i>granovii</i>	(Gmelin, 1789)	Man-of-war Fish
<i>Psenes</i>	<i>arafurensis</i>	Gunther, 1889	Banded Driftfish
<i>Psenes</i>	<i>cyanophrys</i>	Valenciennes, 1833	Freckled Driftfish
<i>Psenes</i>	<i>pellucidus</i>	Lutken, 1880	Bluefin Driftfish
<b>Pleuronectiformes</b>			
<b>Psettodidae</b>			
<i>Psettodes</i>	<i>erumei</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Indian Spiny Turbot
<b>Bothidae</b>			
<i>Asterorhombus</i>	<i>intermedius</i>	(Bleeker, 1865)	Intermediate Flounder
<i>Bothus</i>	<i>mancus</i>	(Broussonet, 1782)	Flowery Flounder
<i>Bothus</i>	<i>pantherinus</i>	(Ruppell, 1830)	Leopard Flounder
<i>Chascanopsetta</i>	<i>lugubris</i>	Alcock, 1894	Pelican Flounder
<i>Engyprosopon</i>	<i>grandisquama</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)	Largescale Flounder
<b>Paralichthyidae</b>			
<i>Pseudorhombus</i>	<i>arsius</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Largetooth Flounder
<i>Pseudorhombus</i>	<i>elevatus</i>	Ogilby, 1912	Deep Flounder
<b>Soleidae</b>			
<i>Brachirus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	(Steindachner, 1879)	Tufted Sole
<i>Brachirus</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Oriental Sole
<i>Pardachirus</i>	<i>pavoninus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Peacock Sole
<b>Cynoglossidae</b>			
<i>Cynoglossus</i>	<i>bilineatus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Fourlined Tonguesole
<i>Cynoglossus</i>	<i>puncticeps</i>	(Richardson, 1846)	Speckled Tonguesole
<i>Paraplagusia</i>	<i>bilineata</i>	(Bloch, 1787)	Doublelined Tonguesole

**Tetraodontiformes**

**Balistidae**

<i>Abalistes</i>	<i>stellatus</i>	(Anonymous, 1798)	Starry Triggerfish
<i>Balistapus</i>	<i>undulatus</i>	(Park, 1797)	Orange-lined Triggerfish
<i>Balistoides</i>	<i>conspicillum</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Clown Triggerfish
<i>Balistoides</i>	<i>viridescens</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Titan Triggerfish
<i>Canthidermis</i>	<i>maculata</i>	(Bloch, 1786)	Spotted Oceanic Triggerfish
<i>Melichthys</i>	<i>niger</i>	(Bloch, 1786)	Black Triggerfish
<i>Melichthys</i>	<i>vidua</i>	(Richardson, 1845)	Pinktail Triggerfish
<i>Odonus</i>	<i>niger</i>	(Ruppell, 1836)	Redtoothed Triggerfish
<i>Pseudobalistes</i>	<i>flavimarginatus</i>	(Ruppell, 1829)	Yellowman Triggerfish
<i>Pseudobalistes</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Yellow-spotted Triggerfish
<i>Rhinecanthus</i>	<i>aculeatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Blackbar Triggerfish
<i>Rhinecanthus</i>	<i>rectangulus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Wedge-tail Triggerfish
<i>Rhinecanthus</i>	<i>verrucosus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Blackbelly Triggerfish
<i>Sufflamen</i>	<i>bursa</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Boomerang Triggerfish
<i>Sufflamen</i>	<i>chrysopterum</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Halfmoon Triggerfish
<i>Sufflamen</i>	<i>fraenatum</i>	(Latreille, 1804)	Masked Triggerfish
<i>Xanthichthys</i>	<i>auromarginatus</i>	(Bennett, 1832)	Gilded Triggerfish
<i>Xanthichthys</i>	<i>caeruleolineatus</i>	Randall, Matsuura & Zama, 1978	Bluelined Triggerfish
<i>Acreichthys</i>	<i>tomentosus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Bristle-tail File-fish
<i>Aluterus</i>	<i>monoceros</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Unicorn Leatherjacket
<i>Aluterus</i>	<i>scriptus</i>	(Osbeck, 1756)	Scrawled Filefish
<i>Amanses</i>	<i>scopas</i>	(Cuvier, 1829)	Broom Filefish
<i>Brachaluteres</i>	<i>taylori</i>	Woods, 1966	Taylor's Inflator Filefish
<i>Cantherhines</i>	<i>dumerilii</i>	(Hollard, 1854)	Whitespotted Filefish
<i>Cantherhines</i>	<i>pardalis</i>	(Ruppell, 1837)	Honeycomb Filefish
<i>Chaetodermis</i>	<i>penicilligerus</i>	(Cuvier, 1816)	Prickly Leatherjacket
<i>Monacanthus</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Osbeck, 1765)	Fan-bellied Leatherjacket

## Monacanthidae

<i>Oxymonacanthus longirostris</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Harlequin Filefish
<i>Paraluteres prionurus</i>	(Bleeker, 1851)	Blacksaddle Filefish
<i>Paramonacanthus choirocephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1852)	Pig Faced Leather Jacket
<i>Paramonacanthus japonicus</i>	(Tilesius, 1809)	Hairfinned Leatherjacket
<i>Pervagor janthinosoma</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Blackbar Filefish
<i>Pervagor melanocephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Redtail Filefish
<i>Pervagor nigrolineatus</i>	(Herre, 1927)	Blacklined Filefish
<i>Pseudalutarius nasicornis</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)	Rhino Leatherjacket
<i>Pseudomonacanthus macrurus</i>	(Bleeker, 1857)	Strap-weed File-fish
<i>Rudarius minutus</i>	Tyler, 1970	Minute Leatherjacket
<b>Ostraciidae</b>		
<i>Lactoria cornuta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Longhorn Cowfish
<i>Lactoria diaphana</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Roundbelly Cowfish
<i>Ostracion cubicus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Yellow Boxfish
<i>Ostracion melegris</i>	Shaw, 1796	Whitespotted Boxfish
<i>Ostracion solorensis</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Reticulate Boxfish
<i>Tetrosomus reipublicae</i>	(Whitley, 1930)	Smallspine Turretfish
<b>Tetraodontidae</b>		
<i>Arothron hispidus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	White-spotted Puffer
<i>Arothron manilensis</i>	(Marion de Proce, 1822)	Narrow-lined Puffer
<i>Arothron mappa</i>	(Lesson, 1831)	Map Puffer
<i>Arothron meleagris</i>	(Lacepède, 1798)	Guineafowl Puffer
<i>Arothron nigropunctatus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Blackspotted Puffer
<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Starry Pufferfish
<i>Canthigaster amboinensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1864)	Spider-eye Puffer
<i>Canthigaster bennetti</i>	(Bleeker, 1854)	Bennett's Sharpnose Puffer
<i>Canthigaster compressa</i>	(Marion de Proce, 1822)	Compressed Toby
<i>Canthigaster janthinoptera</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	Honeycomb Toby

<i>Canthigaster</i>	<i>solandri</i>	(Richardson, 1845)	Spotted Sharpnose
<i>Canthigaster</i>	<i>valentini</i>	(Bleeker, 1853)	Valentini's Sharpnose Puffer
<i>Chelonodon</i>	<i>patoca</i>	(Hamilton, 1822)	Milkspotted Puffer
<i>Chilomycterus</i>	<i>reticulatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Spotfin Burrfish
<i>Diodon</i>	<i>holocanthus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Long-spine Porcupinefish
<i>Diodon</i>	<i>hystrix</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Spot-fin Porcupinefish
<i>Diodon</i>	<i>liturosus</i>	Shaw, 1804	Black-blotched Porcupinefish
<i>Masturus</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i>	(Lienard, 1840)	Sharptail Mola
<i>Mola</i>	<i>mola</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Ocean Sunfish
<i>Mola</i>	<i>ramsayi</i>	(Giglioli, 1883)	Southern Sunfish
<i>Ranzania</i>	<i>laevis</i>	(Pennant, 1776)	Slender Sunfish

## Diodontidae

## Molidae