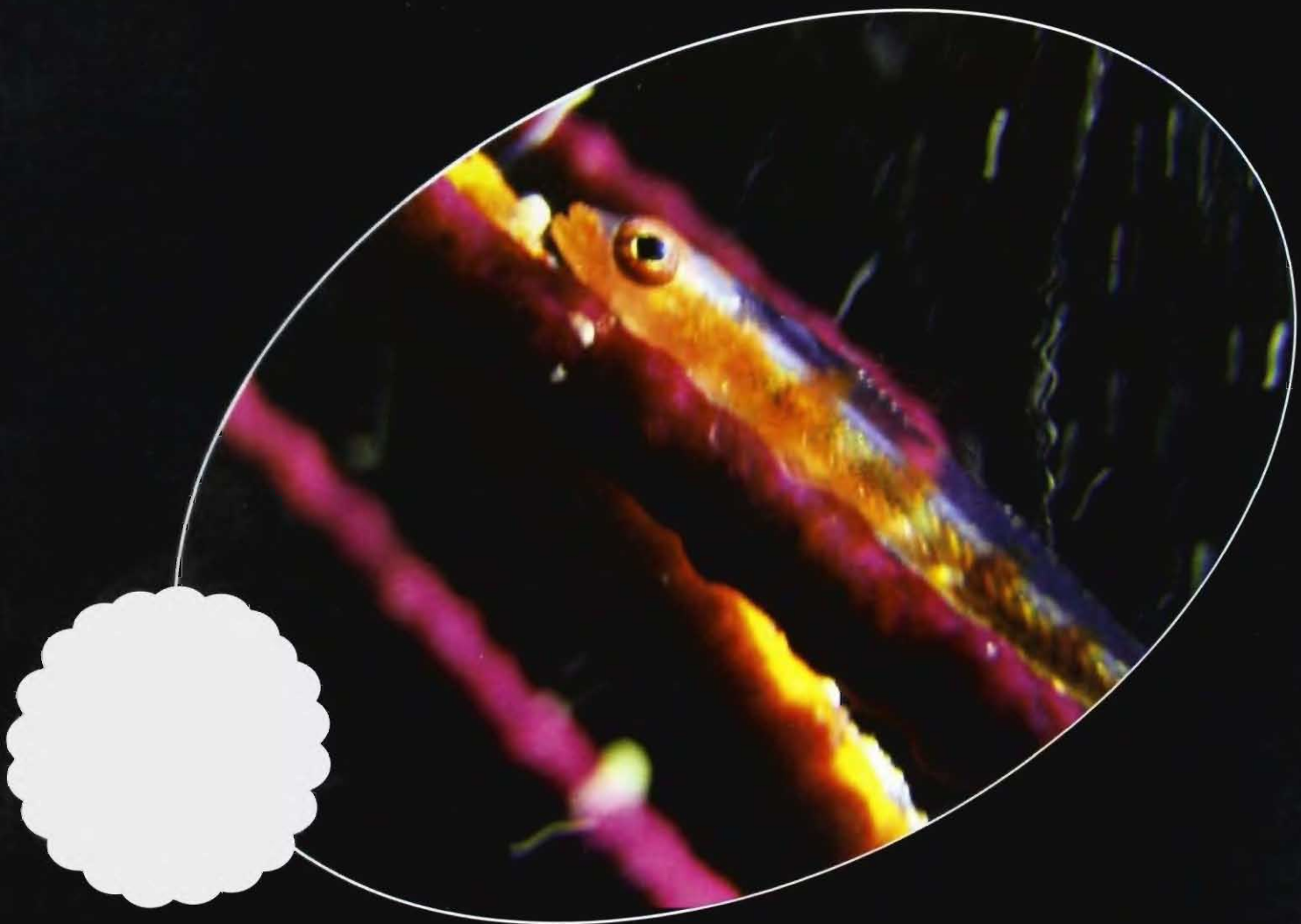




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Ichthyofauna
of Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

**RAMAKRISHNA, TITUS IMMANUEL,
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ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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**Zoological Survey of India
Kolkata**

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INTRODUCTION

Of all the organisms associated with coral reefs, none are more active or as distinct as the fishes. Ichthyofauna perhaps as indicators, provide the best opportunity to observe the features of reef ecology over any other component of the reef communities. The most striking feature of reef fishes is their diversity, in terms of both species number and the range of morphologies. An estimated 4000 (18% of all fishes) species of fish live on coral reefs and associated habitats of the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and this number increases as new exploratory surveys are done. The high diversity of fish communities in the coral reefs is largely maintained by the complexity of the strata that coral reefs offer, which provide diverse ways for fishes to feed, live and reproduce.

The Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands consists of 572 islands, islets and rocky outcrops and have an aggregate coastline of 1,912 km, which is about a fourth of the coastline of India (ANDFISH, 2006). The coastline is very wavy with many narrow creeks, lagoons and bays supporting sandy, rocky and muddy beaches and mangroves. The islands are spread in a linear distance of about 1120 km and constitute the summits of the submarine range of hills connecting the Arakan Yoma of Myanmar with the Achin Head in southeast of Sumatra. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are distinctly separated by the wide Ten Degree channel which is about 150 km wide and 400 fathoms deep. The total land area is about 8249 sq km. The continental shelf area is limited with an estimated area of 16,000 km² and the sea is very deep within a few kilometers from the shore. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the Islands encompasses around 0.6 million km², which is around 30% of the EEZ of India. This provides a great opportunity to explore the vast diversity of the seas around these Islands.

The coral reef biodiversity data for Andaman and Nicobar Islands available at present are sporadic. Nevertheless, 5,440 marine species have been reported, 834 of which are endemic, so far reported under different phyla (ZSI, 2009). The frequent large-scale climatic oscillations and the recent local disturbances on the reefs worldwide threaten biodiversity sustenance. The major concern is that many species of Ichthyofauna could be lost while being unaware of their existence in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Given the extreme fragility of these ecosystems, the biodiversity is under severe threat from siltation, tourism in the form of diving, pollution leading from coastal developmental activities etc. The Ichthyofaunal diversity, under threat from developmental pressures may be under declination. Socio-economically, the fishery industry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands tends a significant portion. However, among others, sustainable marine fishery is one form of untapped coastal wealth so far in these islands.

Coral reefs represent some of the most biologically diverse ecosystems on Earth providing critical habitats to approximately 25% of marine organisms. It offers many

resources to the human society and helps in maintenance of the biosphere. Reefs protect the shoreline and support faunal and floral components; recycle nutrients, provide food and shelter for many other species. Coral reefs sustain most of the coastal fishery in the tropics upon which a large number of people depend for their supply of animal protein. It is estimated that the world production potential in terms of fish catch has been 5-25 tons per sq km of the reef per year. Coral reef fisheries have also been estimated to yield at least 10% of the world's fish catches and 25% of the fish catches in developing countries (Munro, 1996; Roberts *et al.*, 1998).

The fish diversity in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also receives special interest in terms of marine zoo-geography because of the confluence in the fishes of the Andaman Sea with that of the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. This paper brings about the information on new additions of 83 reef fishes from this Archipelago.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several significant taxonomic studies have been made on the fish fauna of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the past (Blyth, 1846; Day, 1870, 1875-78, 1888; Annandale and Hora, 1925; Hora, 1925; Duncker, 1925; Mukerjii, 1935; Herre, 1939, 1940; Koumans, 1940, 1953; Misra, 1950). The detailed work by Weber and De Beaufort (1913-1936), De Beaufort (1940) and De Beaufort and Chapman (1951) are notable for taxonomic and distributional records of fishes of Andaman and Nicobar. Herre (1941) made an extensive study around Andaman Islands and for the first time listed as many as 490 species of fishes. Subsequently several new species and new records of fishes have been added to the list by many ichthyologists like Kalauswitz and Eild Eibesfeld (1959), Kalauswitz (1963), Jones *et al.* (1960), Silas and Dawson (1961), Silas and Toor (1961), Yazdani (1963) and Luther (1972). During the late 20th century ichthyologists like Rangarajan (1969, 1972), Menon and Rama Rao (1972), Menon and Talwar (1972, 1973), Sen (1975), Menon and Chatterjee (1974), Eschmeyer and Dor (1978), Talwar *et al.* (1982), Mehta *et al.* (1989), Mehta and Kamla Devi (1990) contributed much towards the taxonomy of fishes from A N Islands. Talwar (1990) prepared a comprehensive list of fishes consisting of 724 species from all the aquatic ecosystems of these islands, followed by a supplementary list by Kamla Devi (1991) containing 71 species of fish.

The recent developments in the fish taxonomy of these Islands are the works by Kamla Devi and Rajan (1991), Misra and Krishnan (1992), Krishnan and Misra (1992), Rao *et al.* (1992a, 1992b), Dhandapani and Misra (1993), Rajan (2001, 2002, 2003), Rajan *et al.* (1992a, 1992b, 1993), Kamla Devi *et al.* (1993, 1995), Kamla Devi and Rao (1997, 2003a, 2003b, 2007), Rao *et al.* (1992, 1994, 1993a, 1993b, 1997, 2000), Rao (1995, 2003), Rao and Kamla Devi (1995, 1997a, 1997b, 1998, 2004), Soundararajan and Dam Roy (2004), Remadevi *et al.* (2005) and Rajaram *et al.* (2007). These works revealed as many as 300 species to the ichthyofauna of the Archipelago. Research till then brought the list of fishes to more than 1300 species. Recently Rao (2009) summed up the list and records and a revised checklist containing 1369 species under 586 genera belonging to 175 families

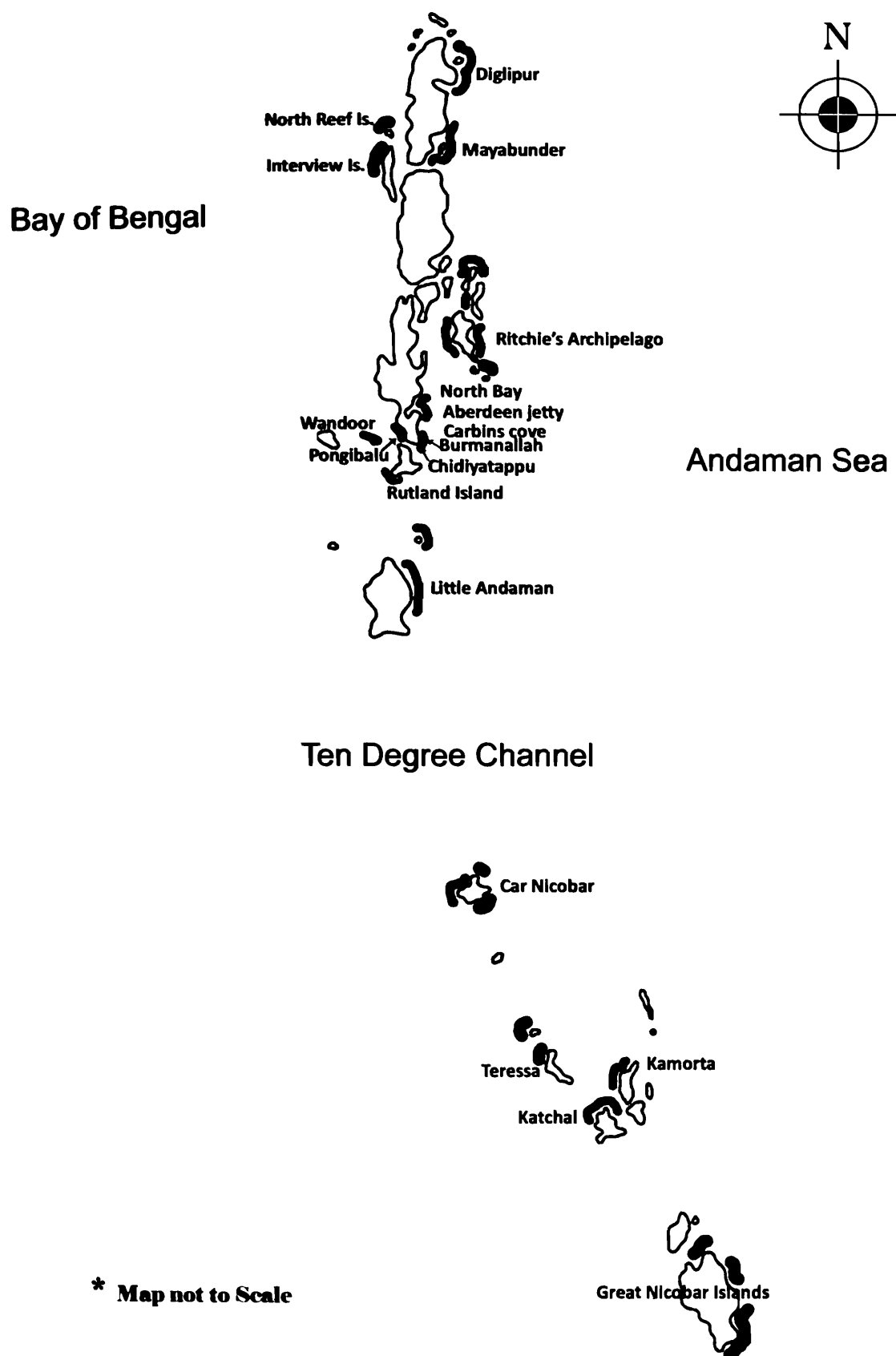


Fig. 1. Map depicting the area surveyed.

recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands was generated. Recent studies by Dam Roy *et al.* (2009) about the reef biodiversity of North Bay reports 136 species of fishes of which 11 species (*Naso elegans*, *Zebrasoma desjardinii*, *Balistes vetula*, *Apogon leptacanthus*, *Pterocaesio trilineata*, *Chaetodon xanthocephalus*, *Heniochus pleurotaenia*, *Plectorhinchus sordidus*, *Plectorhinchus albobittatus*, *Myripristis violacea* and *Exallias brevis*) are newly recorded. Rao (2004) reports *Chromis ternatensis* in his work but the checklist by the same author does not report it and is hence included in this work.

The present study reports the presence of 83 newly recorded fishes from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, thereby increasing the Ichthyofaunal diversity in the Archipelago to 1463 species.

SURVEY

A total of 77 areas were surveyed during April to November, 2009 (Fig. 1). The inter-tidal areas were covered by direct visual observation. The sub-tidal areas up to five meters were surveyed by snorkeling and skin diving. The reefs beyond the sub-tidal areas were surveyed using SCUBA (Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus). Depths up to a maximum of 28 meters were surveyed in sub-tidal areas. Maximum care was taken not to disturb the corals and other fauna.

Sl.	Area surveyed No.	GPS Coordinates	
SOUTH ANDAMAN			
1.	Off Burmanella	Lat. 11° 33. 468'N	Long. 92° 43.873'E
2.	Off Rangachang	Lat. 11° 34. 350'N	Long. 92° 44.133'E
3.	Chidyatapu	Lat. 11° 29. 460'N	Long. 92° 42.530'E
4.	Pongibalu	Lat. 11° 31. 030'N	Long. 92° 39.159'E
Rutland Island			
5.	Chain Nalah	Lat. 12° 08. 522'N	Long. 93° 06.551'E
6.	Padauk Dikri	Lat. 12° 29. 288'N	Long. 92° 40.141'E
7.	Surumai Dikri	Lat. 11° 25. 504'N	Long. 92° 40.301'E
8.	Komeo	Lat. 11° 24. 314'N	Long. 92° 39.780'E
9.	Mitta Nalah	Lat. 11° 28. 541'N	Long. 92° 40.371'E
10.	Arom Point	Lat. 11° 30. 541'N	Long. 92° 38.769'E
11.	Aam Dera	Lat. 11° 24. 664'N	Long. 92° 37.456'E
12.	North Wandoor	Lat. 11° 37. 270'N	Long. 92° 37.035'E
13.	Grub Island	Lat. 11° 35. 391'N	Long. 92° 35.637'E
14.	Jolly Buoy Island	Lat. 11° 30. 251'N	Long. 92° 32.591'E

Sl.	Area surveyed No.	GPS Coordinates	
15.	Tarmugli Island	Lat. 11° 33. 261'N	Long. 92° 36.809'E
16.	North Bay	Lat. 11° 42. 068'N	Long. 92° 45.116'E
17.	Off Collinpur	Lat. 11° 41. 598'N	Long. 92° 37.035'E
18.	Off Kurmadera	Lat. 11° 39. 933'N	Long. 92° 35.903'E
	Ritchie's Archipelago		
19.	Havelock Island	Lat. 12° 00. 005'N	Long. 92° 56.808'E
20.	Inglis Island	Lat. 12° 08. 639'N	Long. 93° 06.786'E
21.	Henry Lawrence Island	Lat. 12° 05. 000'N	Long. 93° 06.312'E
22.	John Lawrence Island	Lat. 12° 04. 075'N	Long. 93° 00.398'E
23.	Outram Island	Lat. 12° 00. 574'N	Long. 92° 56.808'E
24.	Peel Island	Lat. 12° 03.315'N	Long. 92° 59.929'E
25.	South Button Island	Lat. 12° 13. 467'N	Long. 92° 01.334'E
26.	North Button Island	Lat. 12° 18. 974'N	Long. 92° 03.826'E
27.	Middle Button Island	Lat. 12° 16. 473'N	Long. 93° 01.334'E
28.	Wilson Island	Lat. 12° 13. 061'N	Long. 93° 15.207'E
	Neil Island		
29.	Lakshmanpur	Lat. 11° 50. 826'N	Long. 93° 00.554'E
30.	Hawrah Bridge	Lat. 11° 49. 727'N	Long. 93° 00.818'E
31.	Middle Point	Lat. 11° 50. 857'N	Long. 93° 00.554'E
32.	Ramangar	Lat. 11° 48. 400'N	Long. 93° 01.440'E
33.	Sunset point	Lat. 11° 51. 941'N	Long. 93° 00.667'E
34.	Little Neil Island	Lat. 11° 47. 063'N	Long. 93° 04.616'E
35.	Pearl Park Beach	Lat. 11° 50. 766'N	Long. 93° 00.795'E
	Little Andaman Island		
36.	Butler Bay	Lat. 10° 40. 232'N	Long. 92° 56.808'E
37.	Kala Pathar	Lat. 10° 39. 558'N	Long. 92° 34.109'E
38.	Haminder Bay	Lat. 10° 32. 975'N	Long. 92° 32.651'E
39.	Off Ramkrishnapur	Lat. 10° 42. 630'N	Long. 92° 33.066'E
40.	Sister Island	Lat. 10° 55. 830'N	Long. 92° 07.023'E

Sl.	Area surveyed No.	GPS Coordinates	
41.	Hut Bay	Lat. 10° 35. 419'N	Long. 92° 33.066'E
42.	Dugong Creek	Lat. 10° 48. 385'N	Long. 92° 64.000'E
43.	Off Light House	Lat. 10° 30. 734'N	Long. 92° 30.264'E
MIDDLE ANDAMAN			
44.	North Reef Island	Lat. 12° 56. 084'N	Long. 92° 57.345'E
45.	Interview Island	Lat. 12° 59. 125'N	Long. 92° 42.981'E
46.	Avis Island	Lat. 12° 56. 210'N	Long. 92° 33.066'E
47.	Sound Island	Lat. 12° 56. 084'N	Long. 92° 57.345'E
48.	Rail Island	Lat. 12° 56. 860'N	Long. 92° 54.620'E
49.	Karlo Island	Lat. 12° 56. 084'N	Long. 92° 53.378'E
50.	Karmatang	Lat. 12° 51. 322'N	Long. 92° 56.050'E
NORTH ANDAMAN			
51.	Ross Island	Lat. 13° 18. 167'N	Long. 93° 04.261'E
52.	Smith Island	Lat. 13° 18. 406'N	Long. 93° 04.207'E
53.	Ariel Bay	Lat. 13° 16. 093'N	Long. 93° 02.433'E
54.	Lamia Bay	Lat. 02° 24. 879'N	Long. 97° 05.516'E
NICOBAR ISLANDS			
Car Nicobar Island			
55.	Malacca	Lat. 09° 10. 490'N	Long. 92° 49.714'E
56.	Kakaana	Lat. 09° 07. 750'N	Long. 92° 48.678'E
57.	Tamoloo	Lat. 09° 11. 350'N	Long. 92° 49.498'E
58.	Kimos	Lat. 09° 07. 587'N	Long. 92° 46.316'E
59.	Perka	Lat. 09° 11. 203'N	Long. 92° 49.877'E
60.	Lapati	Lat. 09° 13. 978'N	Long. 92° 48.002'E
Nancowry Islands			
61.	Kamorta Island - Bada Enaka	Lat. 12° 51. 322'N	Long. 92° 56.050'E
62.	Champin Island	Lat. 08° 01. 670'N	Long. 93° 33.123'E
63.	Trinket Island	Lat. 08° 02. 806'N	Long. 93° 34.556'E
64.	Kamorta Island - Kard'o	Lat. 08° 02. 151'N	Long. 93° 33.182'E
65.	Kamorta Island - Kakkaia	Lat. 08° 07. 170'N	Long. 93° 31.606'E

Sl. No.	Area surveyed	GPS Coordinates	
66.	Munak Island	Lat. 07° 59. 813'N	Long. 93° 30.534'E
67.	Katchal Island	Lat. 07° 58.952'N	Long. 93°24.351'E
68.	Teressa Island	Lat. 08° 13.686'N	Long. 93°10.913'E
69.	Kundol Island	Lat. 07° 10. 023'N	Long. 93° 42.949'E
	Great Nicobar Island		
70.	Campbell Bay	Lat. 06° 59. 749'N	Long. 93° 56.718'E
71.	Off Laxman Beach	Lat. 07° 01. 482'N	Long. 92° 37.456'E
72.	Off Gandhi Nagar	Lat. 06° 50. 496'N	Long. 93° 53.680'E
73.	Johinder Nagar	Lat. 06° 57. 226'N	Long. 93° 55.495'E
74.	Singam Basti	Lat. 06° 58. 307'N	Long. 93° 55.748'E
75.	Navy Dera	Lat. 07° 07. 571'N	Long. 93° 53.133'E
76.	Indira Point	Lat. 06° 45. 428'N	Long. 93° 49.541'E
77.	Kopen Heat	Lat. 06° 50. 923'N	Long. 93° 47.983'E

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Family CONGRIDAE

Conger eels

1. *Conger cinereus* Ruppell, 1830 (Fig. 2)

Common name : Long fin African conger

Conger altipinnis Kaup, 1856; *Conger cinereus cinereus* Rüppell, 1830; *Conger cinereus marginatus* Valenciennes, 1850; *Conger flavipinnatus* Bennett, 1832; *Conger marginatus* Valenciennes, 1850.

Material observed : Locality : Hut Bay, Little Andaman; Depth : 2-8 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Brownish grey, yellow below and on fins, median fins with narrow black edge; black patch on lower rear edge of eye and on pectorals. Flanges on upper and lower lips well developed; 2 rows of teeth in jaws, those of outer row larger; closely set and compressed to form cutting edge; 6th infra-orbital pore located close behind and slightly above posterior angle of jaw. Dorsal fin begins over middle of appressed pectoral fin. Solitary species common on reef flats and sea grass beds of shallow lagoons but reported from depths of 80 m on outer reef slopes.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Little Andaman).

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : Red Sea and East Africa to the Marquesan and Easter Islands, north to southern Japan and the Ogasawara Islands, south to northern Australia and Lord Howe Island.

Remarks : Collected by the shore seine net in Hut Bay.

Order BERYCIFORMES

Family HOLOCENTRIDAE

Squirrel Fishes, Soldier Fishes

2. *Myripristis berndti* Jordan and Evermann, 1903 (Fig. 3)

Common name : Blotch-eye soldier fish

Myripristis amaenus (non Castelnau, 1873); *Myripristis murdjan* (non Forsskål, 1775)

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 7-12 meters; recorded once in this area but presumed to have wide distribution in Andaman reef; the nocturnal nature makes it difficult to be recorded.

Diagnostic characters : Lower jaw of adults prominently projecting when mouth is closed. Lower half to three-fourths of inner pectoral axil with small scales. Centers of scales silvery pink to pale yellowish, the edges red; black of opercular membrane extending below opercular spine; naked part of pectoral axil black; outer half of spinous dorsal fin yellow to orange-yellow, lower half of remaining fins red, the leading edges white, sometimes with a black sub-marginal streak.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific and Eastern Pacific : East Africa south to Natal, South Africa (but not from the Red Sea) and east to the Clipperton, Cocos and Galapagos Islands, north to the Ryukyu Islands and south to the Great Barrier Reef, Norfolk Island, and Lord Howe Island; Throughout Micronesia.

Remarks : It is typical of its family in occupying small crevices and caves. It comes out during day time but stays close to its shelter. It has been observed to hide in crevices when approached by divers and has a tendency to return to the crevice entrance to make sure the potential danger has passed. Though quite a fast mover it is seen hovering at its cave entrance often. It comes out at night to feed on small fishes and crustaceans.

Order SYNGNATHIFORMES

Family SYNGNATHIDAE

Pipefishes and Seahorses

3. *Corythoichthys amplexus* Dawson and Randall, 1975 (Fig. 4)

Common name : Brown-banded pipefish

Corythoichthys amplexus Dawson & Randall, 1975

Material recorded : Locality : Aberdeen Jetty, Port Blair, South Andaman; Depth : 3 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Superior trunk and tail ridges discontinuous; lateral trunk ridge straight, ending near anal ring; inferior trunk and tail ridge continuous; body rings 14-16; tail rings 35-39; dorsal rays 23-30; caudal fin present; a series of broad brown bars encircling body with narrower white spaces between.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman)

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : East Africa to Samoa, north to Ryukyu Islands, south to the Great Barrier Reef.

Remarks : These specimens were mainly observed near man-made structures. They were observed to be resting on top of pillars and walls of jetties. The colouration pattern seemed to totally merge with the substrate which was covered by algae and sponges. These fishes stay motionless for a long time even when approached. They swim away only when the observer gets close enough to touch them.

4. *Corythoichthys ocellatus* Herald, 1953 (Fig. 5)

Common name : Ocellated pipefish

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu, South Andaman; Depth : 4 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Snout long and slender, the snout length 1.7-2.0 cm in head length; least snout depth 7.3-8.8 cm in snout length. Pale greenish grey, sometimes with faint dark bars; numerous small dark-edged yellow to orange spots, many of them longitudinally oval; narrow dark edged yellow orange stripes may be present on postorbital head; caudal fin dusky red with a white margin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman).

Elsewhere : Western Central Pacific : Celebes and Philippines to Palau, the Solomon Islands, and Australia.

Remarks : Occur in very shallow reef flats at depths not exceeding 5 m. Have been observed lying on the sand and reef rock, between corals as if basking in the sun.

5. *Corythoichthys schultzi* Herald, 1953 (Fig. 6)

Common name : Schultz's pipe fish

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu (MGMNP); South Andaman; Depth : 4 meters;
Distribution : Recorded only from this area.

Diagnostic characters : Superior trunk and tail ridges discontinuous; Lateral trunk ridge straight, ending near anal ring; inferior trunk and tail ridges continuous; caudal fin present; snout long and slender, 1.7-1.8 cm in head length; overall whitish with diffuse brown bars on side overlaid with relatively broad brown to reddish stripes and/or ocellated spots.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman)

Elsewhere : Red Sea to Society Islands

Remarks : Occur in very shallow reef flats at depths not exceeding 5 m. Seen lying lazily in the sand and reef rock between corals.

6. *Halicampus macrorhynchus* Bamber, 1915 (Fig. 7)

Common name : Ornate pipefish

Phanerotokeus gohari Duncker, 1940.

Material observed : Locality : Jolly Buoy Island (MGMNP); South Andaman; Depth : 10 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Superior trunk and tail ridges discontinuous; inferior trunk ridge ending at anal ring; lateral trunk ridge continuous with inferior tail ridge; body rings 14 or 15. Colors vary with habitat, colorful on algae-rubble and dull on sand.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman)

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : Northern Red Sea (Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba), Indonesia off Sumbawa Islands, Queensland in Australia, Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea, New Britain Islands and Guadalcanal Islands in the Solomon Islands.

Remarks : Inhabits reef flats where it is found in seagrass areas, among coral rubble and algae-covered rocks. Juveniles with round-leafed seagrasses on sand slopes; the extensions on the segments of the body help to blend with the algal covered substrate. Adults on sand or algae covered reefs to about 25 m depth.

Order SCORPAENIFORMES

Family SCORPAENIDAE

Scorpion fishes or Rock fishes

7. *Pterois miles* Bennett, 1828 (Fig. 8)

Common name : Devil fire fish

Pseudomonopterus volitans (non Linnaeus, 1758); *Pterois lunulata* (non Temminck & Schlegel, 1843); *Pterois muricata* Cuvier, 1829; *Pterois volitans* (non Linnaeus, 1758); *Scorpaena miles* Bennett, 1828

Material observed : Locality : Elephant Beach; Havelock Islands; South Andaman; Depth : 6 meters.

Diagnostic characters : *Pterois miles* is known as the common lionfish or devil fire fish. Outer half of the pectoral fin rays are free with relatively broad membranes that are feather-like in appearance; supraorbital tentacle long, without cross bands; body with brown to blackish bars alternating with very narrow whitish inter-spaces; head with similar bands, those on posterior part diagonal and continuing onto breast. It is frequently confused with its close relative, the red lionfish (*P. volitans*) which is predominantly a Pacific species.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : Red Sea south to Port Alfred, South Africa and east to Sumatra, Indonesia. Also known from Eastern Mediterranean.

Remarks : *Pterois miles* is seen in coral reef areas near caves and crevices. Often seen swimming freely even in day time as it doesn't seem to have any natural enemies or predators. *P. miles* is a darker and smaller version of *P. volitans*. The pectoral fin rays are much slender compared to *P. volitans*. When approached the fish immediately extends fin as a warning sign. It is observed to consume both fishes and crustaceans. It hunts mainly at night or dark. Come in large numbers (10-15) to certain reefs just to feed on apogonids, though it is usually a solitary fish.

Family TETRAROGIDAE

8. *Taenianotus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802 (Fig. 9)

Common name : Leaf scorpion fish

Taenianotus citrinellus Gilbert, 1905; *Taenianotus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802; *Taeniatus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802; *Taenionotus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802

Material observed : Locality : Havelock; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 4 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Has prickly papillae instead of scales. Dorsal fin high, 3rd or 4th spine longest; suborbital ridge without spines or with lump at head of ridge; preopercle with 2 indistinct spines only; body extremely compressed; soft dorsal fin attached to the caudal fin; colouration is variable, from nearly all yellow to red, brown or nearly black and variously mottled with darker pigment.

Distribution ; India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : East Africa to the Galapagos Islands, north to Ryukyu and Hawaiian islands, south to Australia and the Tuamotu Islands.

Remarks : The colour of this fish varies from green and red, to a ghostly white. The fish is almost as flat as a leaf and resembles a leaf in many other ways. The skin often has blotches that enhance this camouflage effect. This fish has appendages around the mouth, and sometimes real algae and hydroids grow on its skin. The fish molts periodically, and can change colors after the molt.

Family PLATYCEPHALIDAE

9. *Thysanophrys chiltonae* Schultz, 1966 (Fig. 10)

Common name : Long snout flathead

Cociella chiltonae (Schultz, 1966); *Inegocia chiltonae* (Schultz, 1966); *Platycephalus chiltonae* (Schultz, 1966); *Thysanophrys chiltoni* Schultz, 1966; *Thysanophrys cluitouse* Schultz, 1960

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; South Andaman; Depth : 8 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Snout relatively long and spatulate; white with broad brown saddles across back and irregular brown mottling on head and side; fins with brown or white spots.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : East Africa to Marquesas Islands.

Remarks : It is seen very commonly near coral reefs at depths of 5-10 m. They are hardly active during day time and usually rest in crevices and gaps in the coral reefs where it can find shelter from its predators. In the night they bury themselves in sand waiting to pounce upon any prey that comes too close.

Order PERCIFORMES

Family SERRANIDAE

Sea Basses, Groupers And Fairy Basslets

10. *Cephalopholis sexmaculata* Rüppell, 1830 (Fig. 11)

Common name : Six blotch hind

Cephalopholis coatesi Whitley, 1937; *Cephalopholis gibbus* Fourmanoir, 1955; *Cephalopholis leopardus* (non Lacepède, 1801); *Cephalopholis miniatus* (non Forsskal, 1775); *Cephalopholis sexmaculatus* (Rüppell, 1830); *Epinephelus leopardus* (non Lacepède, 1801); *Epinephelus sexmaculatus* (Rüppell, 1830); *Serranus leopardus* (non Lacepède, 1801); *Serranus sexmaculatus* Rüppell, 1830; *Serranus zanana* Valenciennes, 1828.

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 5-15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Orange red with numerous small blue spots on head, body, and median fins (Short blue lines may also be present on head); six large quadrangular blackish blotches on back the first four extending into dorsal fin; faint dark bars may extend ventrally from dark blotches on back.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : Red Sea to South Africa and eastward to French Polynesia.

Remarks : This species is usually present in rich coral reefs at about depths ranging from 10-20 m. They are diurnal in deeper waters. They usually stay close to deep walls with caves which are rich in invertebrate fauna like sponges and soft corals. They maintain quite a safe distance from divers; when approached they retreat into the cave or crevice which it territorially defends.

11. *Pseudanthias bimaculatus* Smith, 1955 (Fig. 12)

Common name : Two-spot basslet

Anthias bimaculatus Smith, 1955

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 10 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body dorsally reddish to reddish orange; ventrally fading to white; dorsal, anal and caudal fins yellow; dorsal and anal fins bordered by a blue line. The caudal fin is marginally lunate.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : East Africa, Maldives and Indonesia.

Remarks : Inhabits deep coastal drop-offs, in open water, a little away from the actual reef near to the sandy flats at depths of 15-20 m. Found in small groups of 12-15 individuals usually. Occasionally seen forming groups with closely related species *P. cooperi* which may lead to cross breeding.

12. *Pseudanthias cooperi* Regan, 1902 (Fig. 13)

Common name : Red-bar anthias

Anthias cichlops (non Bleeker, 1853); *Anthias cooperi* Regan, 1902; *Anthias taeniatus* (non Klunzinger, 1884); *Leptanthias kashiwae* (non Tanaka, 1918); *Planctanthias preopercularis* Fowler, 1935; *Pseudanthias kashiwae* (non Tanaka, 1918); *Pseudanthias taeniatus* (non Klunzinger, 1884)

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 10 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Caudal fin of adults lunate, the lobe tips of males prolonged; a narrow whitish band from below eye to lower pectoral-fin base; females with red tips on caudal lobes; caudal fin of males red with narrow lavender upper and lower margins; males with a narrow red bar on side between lateral line and outer part of pectoral fin. Often misidentified as *Anthias taeniatus* Klunzinger, a Red sea species.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : East Africa to Samoa and the Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to the Great Barrier Reef.

Remarks : Occur in outer reef slopes mostly found on open substrate with low reef and remote bommies at depths of 15-20 m. Form small, loose aggregations along current-swept drop-offs. Observed in close proximity with *P. bimaculatus*.

13. *Pseudanthias ignitus* Randall and Lubbock, 1981 (Fig. 14)

Common name : Flame anthias

Anthias ignitus Randall & Lubbock, 1981; *Pseudanthias ignitis* (Randall & Lubbock, 1981)

Material observed : Locality : North Bay; South Andaman; Depth : 4-8 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Recognized by the red caudal fin and red spot at the base of pectoral fin. Inhabits outer reef slopes. Occurs in aggregations, most frequently in clear waters of outer reef slopes and passes in depths ranging from about 3 to 15 m. Feeds

mainly on zooplankton and swims up to several meters above the bottom while feeding. When threatened by passing divers or predators the anthias hastily retreat to the safety of rocky crevices.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman)

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : Maldives and Similan Island, Thailand.

Remarks : Occur in coral rich areas of the reef usually preferring branching corals in which they can take shelter. They have a harem style of social structure that is there are a very few males compared to females. Each male has a large group of females under it's harem. Has been observed to form large groups with *P. squamipinnis*.

14. *Pseudanthias hypelosoma* Bleeker, 1878 (Fig. 15)

Common name : Stocky anthias

Anthias hypselosoma (Bleeker, 1878); *Anthias truncates* (non Katayama & Masuda, 1983); *Pseudanthias hypselosoma* Bleeker, 1878

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 10 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Caudal fin of female slightly emarginated, of males truncate with slightly prolonged lobes at corners; pelvic fins not reaching anal fins; scales dorsally on body with yellow centers ventrally; females with a bright red posterior margin on caudal fin which is broader at corners; males with a red blotch basally in dorsal fin between seventh and tenth spines.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : Maldives to Samoa, north to Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands, south to the Great Barrier Reef.

Remarks : Occur in outer reef slopes at depths of 15-20 m. Prefer protected areas within the reef or near coral bommies.

Family PSEODOCHROMIDAE

15. *Ogilbyina novaehollandiae* Steindachner, 1879 (Fig. 16)

Common name : Multicoloured dotty back.

Pseudochromis novaehollandiae Steindachner, 1879.

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu (MGMNP); South Andaman; Depth : 2 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Juveniles pale pink, bright yellow on head and anterior part of dorsal fin; males' grayish with reddish head, large specimens usually dark grey to black; females pinkish to bright yellow or greenish with short reddish bars below posterior dorsal fin, large females sometimes dark grey to black with red belly.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman).

Elsewhere : Southern GBR.

Remarks : Occur in very shallow waters in well protected areas of the reef. They select crevices between rocks to take shelter in, and keep peeping out of the crevice to see if any intruders are close by. Territorial in habit.

Family APOGONIDAE

Cardinal fishes

16. *Apogon angustatus* Smith & Radcliffe, 1911 (Fig. 17)

Common name : Striped cardinal fish.

Amia angustata Smith & Radcliffe, 1911; *Apogon angustata* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911); *Ostorhinchus angustatus* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911); *Ostorhynchus angustatus* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911).

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; South Andaman; Depth : 10-12 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Overall whitish with five stripes on side which vary in colour from brassy to dark brown, and a dark spot at base of middle caudal fin rays; fin rays pale red; similar to *A. nigrofasciatus*, but has narrower dark stripes.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : East Africa and Red Sea to Melanesia and Micronesia.

Remarks : Commonly found in clear-waters of seaward reefs; on reef crests and slopes, at depths up to 20 m. Feeds on polychaetes and other small benthic invertebrates at night, but cryptic by day staying under ledges or in holes. These apogonids are usually seen in pairs or singly. They are often observed with other apogonids.

17. *Apogon compressus* Smith and Radcliffe, 1911 (Fig. 18)

Common name : Split banded cardinal fish

Amia compressa Smith & Radcliffe, 1911; *Apogonuchthys macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1860.

Material observed : Locality : Grub Island, MGMNP; South Andaman; Depth : 6 meters. Recorded in many places in Andamans though not very common.

Diagnostic characters : White of pinkish with about six red-brown stripes on side, the stripe originating at upper rear corner of eye split into two branches; 3-4 dark spots at base of caudal fin; eye blue. Usually in groups among branching corals; young fish bear a striking resemblance to *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : East Indies to Solomon Islands and north to Ryukyu Islands.

Remarks : These fishes stay in groups ranging from 100-300 individuals commonly. They prefer to stay in areas which have a high *Acropora* sp. cover in which they can take shelter. It has also been observed that they usually prefer to stay in areas which are sheltered on at least one side by a boulder coral. They have been observed to cross breed with *Cheliodipterus quinquelineatus*.

18. *Apogon moluccensis* Valenciennes, 1832 (Fig. 19)

Common name : Moluccan cardinalfish.

Apogon chrysosoma Bleeker, 1852; *Apogon molluccensis* Valenciennes, 1832; *Apogon monochrous* Bleeker, 1856; *Apogon monocrous* Bleeker, 1856; *Ostorhinchus moluccensis* (Valenciennes, 1832).

Material observed : Locality : Aberdeen Bay, Port Blair; South Andaman; Depth : 3 meters. Commonly found throughout Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Light brown or tan, often with a broad, yellow, mid lateral stripe; a pearly white spot behind second dorsal fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Recorded from East Indies and Northern Australia.

Remarks : They are usually found in large groups of around 100 which are seen to aggregate with other apogonids like *Archamia fucata* in depths ranging from 1-12 m. This species was often observed in coral thickets where they could get refuge from predators like the scorpion fish. They are also seen in small caves in large groups sometimes sharing it with *Rhabdamia gracilis*.

19. *Apogon properupta* Whitley, 1964 (Fig. 20)

Common name : Coral cardinal fish.

Apogon properuptus (Whitley, 1964); *Lovamia properupta* Whitley, 1964.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; South Andaman; Depth : 10-12 meters; Distribution : Very commonly observed throughout Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Bluish silver with six yellow-orange stripes, including a short post-ocular stripe; very similar to and often confused with *A. cyanosoma*, which differs by having narrow yellow stripes.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Known only from Queensland and the northern section of the Great Barrier Reef south to Montague Island, New South Wales.

Remarks : Usually seen as pairs. They are seen in different habitats from rubbles, to crevices to branching coral thickets. They have a wide depth range extending from 5-10 m.

A. cyanosoma bears a close resemblance with *A. properupta*. *A. properupta* is more common on inner and coastal reefs, whereas *A. cyanosoma* is more common on outer reefs. It is very often observed to be solitary or in pairs unlike *A. cyanosoma* which is seen in larger groups.

Family LUTJANIDAE

Snappers

20. *Symphorus nematophorus* Bleeker, 1860 (Fig. 21)

Common name : Chinaman fish

Glabrilutjanus nematophorus (Bleeker, 1860); *Lutianus nematophorus* (Bleeker, 1860); *Lutjanus nematophorus* (Bleeker, 1860); *Mesoprion nematophorus* Bleeker, 1860; *Paradicichthys venenatus* Whitley, 1930; *Symphorus forsteri* Fowler, 1933; *Symphorus taeniolatus* Günther, 1872; *Symphorus taeniolatus* Günther, 1872; *Symphorichthys nematophorus* (Bleeker, 1860).

Material recorded : Locality : Rutland Island; South Andaman; Depth : 8 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Soft portions of dorsal and anal fins moderately elevated, the anterior soft rays of juveniles forming several thread like filaments; a deep groove between eye and nostrils; adults mainly reddish, frequently with lighter blotching or bars; young brownish below with bright blue stripes on side.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman).

Elsewhere : Western Pacific from northern Australia to Ryukyu Islands.

Remarks : Juvenile observed at lower depth of 4-8 m. Usually occur singly and only form pairs during breeding.

Family POMACANTHIDAE

Angelfishes

21. *Centropyge flavipectoralis* Randall and Klausewitz, 1977 (Fig. 22)

Common name : Moonbeam Angelfish, yellow fin Angelfish.

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Dark brown to black with hardly visible black vertical stripes on middle side and bluish spots. Pectoral fins golden brown; dorsal, caudal, and anal fins dark brown with bluish hue and blue margins.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Western Indian Ocean : Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Remarks : Seen in small aggregations of 5-6 individuals at depths above 15 m. Usually seen very close to coral reefs nearby coral rubble and rocks where there are small crevices for them to take shelter in. Very inquisitive fish which approach a diver up to a safe distance and then rush back to its lair. Very territorial and guards its territory from fishes of other species.

22. *Centropyge multispinis* Playfair, 1867 (Fig. 23)

Common name : Dusky angelfish

Centropyge bispinosus (non Günther, 1860); *Centropyge multispinis* (Playfair, 1867); *Centropyge multispinus* (Playfair, 1867); *Holacanthus multispinis* Playfair, 1867.

Material observed : Locality : North Bay; South Andaman; Depth : 5-15 meters. Recorded quite commonly in the Andaman Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body brown coloured but becoming darker as it extends towards the fins; fins almost black; Body has many irregular longitudinal striations starting from near the pectoral fin base to the tail, these striations get thicker towards the tail; a dark black spot (size of the eye) is located close to the dorsal end of the opercle which is a distinctive character. Preopercle spine, lips and fin edges brilliant blue in color.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : East Africa to western Thailand.

Remarks : They are always seen to live alone in well protected thickets of corals at a depth of 5-10 m. They are quite shy creatures and are hardly seen in the open.

Family CHAETODONTIDAE

Butterfly fishes

23. *Chaetodon bennetti* Cuvier, 1831 (Fig. 24)

Common name : Bennett's butterfly fish.

Chaetodon benetti Cuvier, 1831; *Chaetodon binetti* Cuvier, 1831; *Chaetodon vinctus* Lay & Bennett, 1839.

Material observed : Locality : Katchal, Nancowry group of Islands, Nicobar. Depth : 20-25 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Mainly yellow with a large black ocellus on upper sides; a pair of long narrow blue bands, one above pectoral fin and the other curving from in front of the fin to below it; a blue edged black bar through eye.

Distribution : India : Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : East Africa to the Pitcairn Group, north to Japan.

Remarks : Occur in lagoons and seaward reefs in areas with rich coral growth at depths greater than 15 m. They are most often seen as pairs.

24. *Chaetodon interruptus* Ahl, 1923 (Fig. 25)

Common name : Yellow teardrop butterfly fish

Chaetodon unimaculatus interruptus Ahl, 1923.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago, South Andaman; Depth : 3-30 meters. Recorded quite commonly in the Andaman Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body bright yellow along with pelvic fin; Pectoral and caudal fin transparent white; a black longitudinal line cutting the caudal peduncle and extending on both sides into the anal and dorsal fin; A similar line is seen crossing through the eye; a very large and conspicuous black blotch located just below the dorsal fin in the centre of the body.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : widespread, ranging east to Sumatra, Indonesia.

Remarks : Habitat ranges from coral reef flats to deep slopes; depth ranges from 5-10 m. Adults are seen usually in pairs and rarely singly. Very rarely found forming small groups.

25. *Chaetodon oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853 (Fig. 26)

Common name : Spot nape butterfly fish.

Material observed : Locality : South button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 7-15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body is white with a large black blotch on the upper posterior portion of the trunk and thin vertical lines on the sides. A black bar runs across the eye. Has a large isolated spot on the fore head which is the distinguishing character that separates *C. oxycephalus* and *C. lineolatus*. The fins are bright yellow.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Sri Lanka to Queensland, north to the Philippines.

Remarks : Found mainly in coral rich areas of coastal reefs, feeding on coral polyps and anemones. Mainly solitary but seen forming pairs during breeding alone. Depth 5-10 m.

26. *Coradion altivelis* McCulloch, 1916 (Fig. 27)

Common name : High fin coral fish

Coradion altivelis McCulloch, 1916; *Coradion fulvocinctus* Tanaka, 1918.

Material observed : Locality : Wall; Havelock Island; South Andaman; Depth : 15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Snout somewhat pointed; overall whitish with two close-set dark brown bars at level of pelvic fins; a third broader dark brown bar posteriorly on juveniles which becomes orange in adults; juveniles and sub adults with an ocellus on dorsal fin; a dark brown bar through eye and another across base of caudal fin; pelvic fins dark brown to black.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Western Pacific from Australia north to Japan.

Remarks : They are seen to occupy drop offs with a healthy growth of soft corals at depths starting from 15 m. Prefers to stay in areas where there is higher current and the substrate is usually rubbles with a few corals. It is a solitary fish but sometimes has been observed in pairs. Seen in small groups as juveniles.

27. *Hemitaurichthys zoster* Bennet, 1831 (Fig. 28)

Common name : Brown and white butterfly fish

Chaetodon zoster Bennett, 1831; *Hemitaurichtys zoster* (Bennett, 1831); *Tetragonopterus zoster* (Bennett, 1831).

Material observed : Locality : Outram Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 12 meters. Recorded from Nicobar area also (Katchal and Car Nicobar) at greater depths of more than 20 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body blackish brown with a broad white vertical bar in the middle of the body. Dorsal spines yellow above the white bar. Tail white in colour. Pectoral and pelvic fins are also white in colour.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : East Africa to Guam, north to India, south to Mauritius.

Remarks : These are seen in deeper reefs at depths exceeding 15 m. They usually swim around the reef in pairs. But they are also observed to live in shoals containing more than 50 individuals.

Shoal of *Hemitaurichthys zoster* (Katchall Island, Nicobar).

Family CIRRHITIDAE

Hawkfishes

28. *Cirrhichthys oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1855 (Fig. 29)

Common name : Pixy hawkfish

Cirrhites grandimaculatus Liénard, 1891; *Cirrhites murrayi* Regan, 1909; *Cirrhites oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1855; *Cirrhichthys aprinus* (non Cuvier, 1829); *Cirrhichthys corallicola* Tee-Van, 1940; *Cirrhichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855); *Cirrhichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855); *Cirritichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855).

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 2-6 meters; Distribution : Common in the reef areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : A tuft of cirri near tip of each dorsal spine; whitish with three rows of large sub-quadrate red edged dark brown spots arranged in five vertical series (Larger spots dorsally); lesser red spots between and below these series; four vertical rows of small dark spots on head. Observed in many varying substrates like corals sponges and rocks.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific and tropical eastern Pacific.

Remarks : Usually seen to be in loose aggregations in depths ranging from 2-15 m. These hawk fishes are very often seen to be perched up on corals or large sponges in vantage points in the reef. They dart forward to catch any small prey that comes unknowingly.

Family PEMPHERIDAE

Sweepers

29. *Parapriacanthus ransonneti* Steindachner, 1870 (Fig. 30)

Common name : Golden sweeper.

Parapempheris argenteus von Bonde, 1923; *Parapriacanthus guentheri* (Klunzinger, 1871); *Parapriacanthus gunetheri* (Klunzinger, 1871); *Parapriacanthus ransonnari* Steindachner, 1870; *Parapriacanthus unwini* Ogilby, 1889; *Pempherichthys guentheri* Klunzinger, 1871.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 9 meters. Recorded in Ritchie's archipelago and Car nicobar island.

Diagnostic characters : Caudal fin forked; golden anteriorly, translucent reddish posteriorly; a vertical blackish line at caudal-fin base.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Pacific east to New Caledonia and Marshall Islands and west to Western Australia.

Remarks : They have been observed to inhabit small caves and beneath ledges in good numbers of about 100 or more. They have been seen to share the caves with apogonids like *Archamia fucata* and *Apogon exostigma*. Usual depth range is around 15-20 m.

Family POMACENTRIDAE

Damselfishes

30. *Amblyglyphidodon indicus* Allen & Randall, 2002 (Fig. 31)

Common name : Pale damsel fish.

Material observed : Locality : Grub Island, South Andaman; Depth : 2-5 meters. Has been recorded in many islands in Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park (MGMNP) though not very common.

Diagnostic characters : Body pale blue on the top and whitish down, black lines on edges of both the caudal lobes. Pelvic and anal fin yellowish in colour.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Indian Ocean : Red Sea and the Maldives.

Remarks : They habitat reef flats at about depths of 2-5 m. They are often seen swimming above the corals in small groups of up to 20 or solitary.

31. *Chromis flavicauda* Gunther, 1880 (Fig. 32)

Common name : Cobalt chromis

Chromis bermudae Nichols, 1920; *Heliastes flavicauda* Günther, 1880.

Material observed : Locality : Smith Island; Diglipur; North Andaman; Depth : 4 meters. Recorded from many places in the Andamans.

Diagnostic characters : The species can be easily recognized by the very shiny blue colour of the body and a bright yellow caudal fin. The blue colour is iridescent and very prominent in day time.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Atlantic : known only from Bermuda and Brazil.

Remarks : They occur in loose aggregations of around 5-10 individuals at depths of about 6-10 m. They seem to prefer the reef edges or coral bommies surrounded by sand. Very commonly seen swimming solitarily just above corals. They inhabit caves and readily retreat into the safety of the cave when approached.

32. *Chromis opercularis* Gunther, 1867 (Fig. 33)

Common name : Double bar chromis

Heliastes opercularis Günther, 1867.

Material observed : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 9 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body dull grey with a dark thick black streak extending from the eye to the posterior edge of the dorsal fin; yellow blotch on caudal peduncle; tail pale yellowish; posterior edge of the anal fin black. Juvenile stage of this species and *C. xanthura* look identical.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : widespread in the western Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea; also known from Christmas Island.

Remarks : They are seen commonly swimming in the column water. They have been observed to join with other school of fishes like *Gnathodentex aurilioneata*. Seen in reefs with high coral density.

33. *Chromis ternatensis* Bleeker, 1856 (Fig. 34)

Common name : Ternate chromis.

Chromis caeruleus (Cuvier, 1830); *Chromis coeruleus* (Cuvier, 1830); *Chromis philippinus* Fowler, 1918; *Chromis ternatense* (Bleeker, 1856); *Heliastes caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830; *Heliastes ternatensis* Bleeker, 1856.

Material recorded : Locality : Smith Island; Diglipur; North Andaman; Depth : 4 meters. Commonly recorded from many places in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Olivaceous to dark yellowish grey, the centers of scales often with light blue iridescence; a wash of yellow dorsally on head; a dark brown streak along the margin of each caudal lobe.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : East Africa to Fiji and Marshall Islands.

Remarks : Form large feeding aggregations above bottoms of rich coral at depths of 5-10 m. They are observed in areas in the reef where there is rich coral growth. They inhabit the small spaces between the branches of branching corals. They are seen to live in small groups; in adults pairing is observed inside these groups. When approached the whole group descends into the branches of *Acropora* in unison.

34. *Chromis weberi* Fowler & Bean, 1928 (Fig. 35)

Common name : Weber's chromis

Chromis simulanis Smith, 1960; *Chromis simulans* Smith, 1960.

Material observed : John Lawrence; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 5 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body moderately elongate, the depth 2.1-2.3 in standard length; olivaceous to bluish grey, the scale edges dark brown; edges of opercle and pre-opercle dark brown; a broad black band at edge of each caudal fin lobe, the tip black; a black spot at upper base and axil of pectoral fins.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : East Africa and Red Sea to Line Islands and Pitcairn Group.

Remarks : Occurs singly or in small to large groups in passes and steep outer reef slopes at depths of 5-10 m. Has been observed to be in close proximity to another Pomacentrid, *Chromis opercularis*.

35. *Chromis xanthochira* Bleeker, 1851 (Fig. 36)

Common name : Yellow axil chromis

Chromis reticulatus Fowler & Bean, 1928; *Chromis xanthochir* (Bleeker, 1851); *Heliases xanthochirus* Bleeker, 1851.

Material observed : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 8 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Blue to bluish brown, the edges of scales dark; a large yellow area at base of pectoral fins; posterior margins of opercle and pre-opercle dark brown; a broad blackish band in each caudal fin lobe ; somewhat similar to *C. weberi*, which differs in having a black spot at upper base of pectoral fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands

Elsewhere : Indonesia and Philippines to northeastern Australia and Melanesia

Remarks : Primarily found along deep outer reef walls. They may occur singly or in small groups in the reef slopes at depths ranging from 5-10 m.

36. *Chrysiptera browniriggi* Bennett, 1828 (Fig. 37)

Common name : Surge demoiselle.

Abudefduf biocellatus (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825); *Abudefduf miyakoe* Okada & Ikeda, 1937; *Abudefduf xanthozona* (Bleeker, 1853); *Abudefduf xanthozonus* (Bleeker, 1853); *Chaetodon brownriggii* Bennett, 1828; *Chrysiptera albofasciata albofasciata* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1853; *Chrysiptera caudofasciata* Okada & Ikeda, 1939; *Chrysiptera leucopoma* (Cuvier, 1830); *Chrysiptera leucopomus* (Cuvier, 1830); *Chrysiptera xanthozona* (Bleeker, 1853); *Glyphidodon amabilis* De Vis, 1884; *Glyphidodon taenioruptus* Cartier, 1874; *Glyphidodontops leucopomus* (Cuvier, 1830); *Glyphisodon albofasciatus* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1853; *Glyphisodon leucopomus* Cuvier, 1830; *Glyphisodon xanthozona* Bleeker, 1853.

Material observed : Locality : Diglipur; North Andaman; Depth : 1-3 meters. Commonly found throughout Andamans.

Diagnostic characters : This species occurs in 2 basic colour phases : a blue-backed (*leucopoma*) phase and a gray to black (*amabilis*) phase usually with 2 pale bars. Large blue-edged black spot at end of dorsal fin base, and yellow form with black spots at end of dorsal fin and its base.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : East Africa to Marquesan and Society Islands, north to Japan, south to Australia.

Remarks : Occurs in rubble-strewn surge channels, the outermost reaches of exposed reef flats, and the upper submarine terrace at 12 meters. Territorial but generally occurs in groups. Feed mainly on benthic algae and small crustaceans. This species has 2 phases; a yellow phase and a dark phase. Have been observed in tidal pools. They are often seen taking refuge in the rubble or rocks in the bottom.

37. *Chrysiptera rollandi* Whitley, 1961 (Fig. 38)

Common name : Rolland's demoiselle

Chromis rollandi Whitley, 1961; *Glyphidodontops rollandi* (Whitley, 1961).

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 5-20 meters. Uncommon but observed in many Islands of Andaman.

Diagnostic characters : Whitish except head and anterior-dorsal part of body blue grey; individuals from New Caledonia (and possibly eastern Coral Sea) differ from the illustrated fish in having a yellow area on the snout and forehead. Depth range 5-10 m. Attains 6 cm. Seen to live solitarily near rubble filled bottom. Does not move too far from the bottom rubbles.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Malay Peninsula to northeastern Australia and Melanesia.

Remarks : Observed from 2-25 m near rubble filled areas. They stay quite close to the bottom not moving too far from their shelter between the rubble as it takes refuge in them from predators. Seen singly or in loose aggregations of 4-10.

38. *Chrysiptera talboti* Allen, 1975 (Fig. 39)

Common name : Talbot's demoiselle.

Glyphidodontops talboti Allen, 1975.

Material observed : Locality : North Bay; South Andaman; Depth : 2-10 meters;
Distribution : Very common in the reef flat areas of Andaman Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body purplish to grey; head and pelvic fins yellowish; a large black spot at middle of dorsal fin and adjacent back.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Malay Peninsula to northeastern Australia and Melanesia.

Remarks : Observed from a depth of 4-30 m. Solitary fish has seen observer to inhabit caves and also gaps between rubbles. Hardly seen to move out of the safety of its cave.

39. *Parma oligolepis* Gunther, 1862 (Fig. 40)

Common name : Banded scaly fin

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 1-3 meters.
Commonly observed in Ritchie's archipelago and MGMNP.

Diagnostic characters : Margins of pre-opercle and suborbital smooth; suborbital scaled; teeth uniserial; adults charcoal coloured with black scale outlines; juveniles yellow with a blue rimmed black spot on the rear part of the spinous dorsal fin, and blue lines dorsally on head and body. Adults are quite large measuring up to 20 cm.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Northern New South Wales and Southern Queensland, Great Barrier Reef, Cape tribulation and Cape York Peninsula.

Remarks : Seen in shallow reef flats and an average depth of about 4 m. They stay close to caves and crevices which they territorially guard. They quickly retreat into these crevices when approached.

40. *Pomacentrus alleni* Burgess, 1981 (Fig. 41)

Common name : Andaman damsel.

Material observed : Locality : Jolly bouy, South Andaman and Car Nicobar; Depth : 3-5 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body bright blue in colour, anal fin bright yellow in colour; a large black blotch on the lower part of the caudal fin. The blue colour is with iridescent glow that makes this fish very conspicuous during daytime.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Eastern Indian Ocean : Similan Island, Thailand, Indonesia.

Remarks : This species has been observed at depth ranging from 3-10 m. Seen close to coral rubble in which they take shelter. Usually observed to be solitary. But have also been observed in loose groups of 5-10.

41. *Pomacentrus chrysurus* Cuvier, 1830 (Fig. 42)

Common name : White tail damsel

Glyphidodon luteocaudatus Saville-Kent, 1893; *Pomacentrus flavicauda* Whitley, 1928; *Pomacentrus hogoleuensis* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1853; *Pomacentrus luteocaudatus* (Saville-Kent, 1893); *Pomacentrus rhodonotatus* Cuvier, 1830; *Pomacentrus rhodonotus* Bleeker, 1853.

Material observed : Locality : Grub Island, MGMNP; South Andaman; Depth : 1-3 meters. Has been recorded in many islands in MGMNP though not very common.

Diagnostic characters : Overall brown with white caudal fin; Pectoral fin pale yellow; dorsal and anal fins lined with a bright blue on the edges.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Maldives Islands to Coral Sea, Melanesia, and Micronesia.

Remarks : Inhabits rocky outcrops in sandy areas at depths of 0.5-3 m. Prefer wave exposed shores usually. Observed in loose aggregations of less than 10 fishes.

42. *Pomacentrus indicus* Allen 1991 (Fig. 43)

Common name : Indian damsel

Material observed : Locality : Diglipur; North Andaman; Depth : 2-4 meters. Recorded to be very common throughout Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body overall brown with an orange colour extending from snout to almost the end of the dorsal fin; large black spot bordered by bright blue located posteriorly on the dorsal fin; anal and pelvic fins are bordered by bright blue streaks.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Chagos Archipelago and Seychells.

Remarks : Inhabits lagoon and seaward reefs. Found singly or in small groups between rock crevices and rubble at depths ranging from 5-10 m.

43. *Pomacentrus lepidogenys* Fowler and Ball, 1928 (Fig. 44)

Common name : Scaly damsel.

Material observed : Locality : North Bay; South Andaman; Depth : 2-8 meters;
Distribution : Common in the shallow reef areas of Andaman Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Generally pale grey to pale greenish, darker on back; fins sometimes with yellow hue. Pale grey body, yellow dorsal and caudal fins. Feeds on planktons and sea weeds. Possible confusion with *P. nigromarginatus*, the latter has black fins edge and pectoral axil.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Malay Peninsula to Fiji

Remarks : They inhabit reef flats at depths ranging from 4-10 m. They are found in small groups not exceeding 20 individuals.

44. *Pomacentrus nagasakiensis* Tanaka, 1917 (Fig. 45)

Common name : Sandy damsel

Pomacentrus arenarius Allen, 1987

Material observed : Locality : South button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman;
Depth : 7-12 meters; **Distribution** : Recorded very commonly in Ritchie's Archipelago.

Diagnostic characters : Generally pale to dark grey or charcoal coloured, often with vertical blue streaks on scales; numerous blue streaks and spots on head; base of pectoral fins with black spot; caudal fin and whitish; usually diffuse spots or mottling evident on caudal fin and rear part of dorsal and anal fins; juveniles and sub-adults with an ocellus basally on rear part of dorsal fin; juveniles bluish.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Indonesia to Coral Sea and Vanautu, north to Japan

Remarks : They are seen in loose groups at varied depths ranging from 4-30 m. They are seen inhabiting coral rubble and rocky outcrops in sandy areas.

45. *Pomacentrus philippinus* Evermann and Seale, 1907 (Fig. 46)

Common name : Philippine damsel

Material observed : Locality : Outram Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman;
Depth : 2-4 meters. Seen in the reef flat, areas of most of the reefs in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body dark grey to black in colour; Caudal fin and posterior part of dorsal and anal fins often orange-yellow; a large black spot covering base of pectoral fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Maldives Islands to Fiji.

Remarks : It is a solitary fish. They are mostly seen swimming over reef flats at depths of 3-8 m. Seems to prefer shallower turbid waters. Seen moving quite freely in the water column unlike most of the fishes in the same genera.

Family LABRIDAE

Wrasses

46. *Coris aurilineata* Randall & Kuitert, 1982 (Fig. 47)

Common name : Gold lined coris.

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 1-3 meters. Commonly distributed in Andamans.

Diagnostic characters : Caudal fin rounded; females with longitudinal lines of orange yellow and pale blue green, the lines broader ventrally; a blue edged black spot about size of pupil at upper base of caudal fin and a large blue edged black spot basally in soft portion of dorsal fin; males similar but the lines deeper bluegreen to green, with faint narrow green bars dorsally on body, a deep green spot at upper base of pectoral fins, and without the dark spot in dorsal fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : New South Wales to southern Great Barrier Reef.

Remarks : They are encountered in coral reef flats at depths of 2-10 m. The juveniles are seen to stay inside the shelter offered by branching corals. Adults are usually found on rubble and sand bottoms with much algal cover.

47. *Coris batuensis* (Bleeker, 1857) (Fig. 48)

Common name : Batu coris.

Coris coronata De Vis, 1885; *Coris pallida* Macleay, 1881; *Coris papuensis* Macleay, 1883; *Coris schroederi* (Bleeker, 1858); *Coris variegata* (non Rüppell, 1835); *Hemicoris batuensis* (Bleeker, 1856-57); *Julis batuensis* Bleeker, 1856-57; *Julis schroederii* Bleeker, 1858; *PlatyGLOSSUS punctatus* De Vis, 1885.

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 15 meters. Recorded commonly all over Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Females whitish to pale greenish, mottled with brownish yellow dorsally, with short narrow blackish bars on back; irregular pink bands on head, and a small blue-green spot behind eye; a narrow black bar at pectoral base, a large ocellated black spot in middle of dorsal fin and a small black spot anteriorly; males are more green, the irregular blackish bars larger; often a faint pink zone on side of body, and there may be an irregular blackish area over part of abdomen; caudal fin slightly rounded.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Marshall Islands and Tonga to Western Indian Ocean.

Remarks : These fishes are seen in the outer edges of reefs near the sandy patches swimming frantically. They are very often spotted with juveniles of *Halichoeres scapularis*. These fishes are fast swimmers and swim over a large area of the reef. Observed to be solitary mostly; if in groups the number of individuals seldom exceeds 4.

48. *Halichoeres leucoxanthus* Randall and Smith, 1982 (Fig. 49)

Common name : Canary top wrasse.

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 20 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Dorsally bright yellow in colour and ventrally white; colour change is not gradual but drastic having a clear demarkation. The dorsal fin has 3 black spots and a fourth is seen on the caudal peduncle.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : including the Andaman Sea.

Remarks : Observed beyond 15 m. depth in small groups of around 4-10 individuals. They usually inhabit the rubble present in reef areas scavenging the reefs edges.

49. *Halichoeres vrolikii* Bleeker, 1855 (Fig. 50)

Common name : Indian Ocean pinstriped wrasse.

Halichoeres hoeveni (non Bleeker, 1851); *Julis vrolikii* Bleeker, 1855.

Material observed : Locality : Durgapur; Diglipur; North Andaman; Depth : 2-3 meters. Very common species in the coral reefs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body bright green in colour, red lines running from mouth to the tip of the tail. Four green blotches on the dorsal part of the body behind the pectoral fin. Base of the pectoral fin bright yellow.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : Maldives to Moluccas (Indonesia), northwards to the Andaman Sea.

Remarks : A very fast moving fish that has been observed at depths ranging from 2-10 m. They are often seen moving singly with fishes like *H. hortulanus*. Though they are close to reefs they are not so common in rich coral reef areas rather they prefer areas with higher algal cover.

50. *Thalassoma amblycephalum* Bleeker, 1856 (Fig. 51)

Common name : Bluntheaded wrasse.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 9 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Juveniles easily identified by the colour pattern and rounded snout. Males become brightly coloured and head usually green with a yellow band following on the body. Head naked, no scales dorsally on opercle. Initial phase with a broad blackish stripe from snout through eye to caudal-fin base.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific : Somalia and South Africa to the Line, Marquesan, and Tuamotu islands, north to southern Japan, south to Rowley Shoals, northern New Zealand and Lord Howe and Rapa Islands.

Remarks : Seen close to rubble filled areas near the reef at depths of around 5-10 m. They were seen solitarily or in small groups. The initial phase has been noticed quite often but the terminal phase is quite rare.

Family TRIPTERYGIIDAE

Three fin blennies

51. *Helcogramma striatum* Hansen, 1986 (Fig. 52)

Common name : Neon triple fin

Helcogramma striata Hansen, 1986; *Helicogramma striata* (Hansen, 1986).

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 1-3 meters. A very common species of the reefs and mostly in association with corals.

Diagnostic characters : Red, becoming white to lavender below; three narrow white stripes on side. It is red with white stripes running the length of its body and white spots between the eyes. Dwell on the reef's surface. It is normally found perched on coral or other hard surfaces where it watches for drifting plankton on which it feeds.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Pacific east to Line Islands and west to Srilanka.

Remarks : They are solitary fishes seen perched on both vertical and horizontal substrates at depths of 5-10 m. When approached, they quickly skip and move to another place.

52. *Ucla xenogrammus* Holleman, 1993 (Fig. 53)

Common name : Red finned triple fin

Ucla xenogramma Holleman, 1993.

Material observed : Locality : Outram Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 1-5 meters. Recorded all over Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Nape naked; no orbital tentacles; semitransparent with 10-12 diffuse reddish bars. There are two dark lines running from the snout to each eye.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-Pacific.

Remarks : These fishes are very commonly seen perched on top of boulder corals like *Porites*. They have a tendency of skipping to different parts of the boulder coral when potential danger approaches. They pounce on any small fish fry that passes by to feed on.

Family BLENNIIDAE

Combtooth blennies

53. *Ecsenius stictus* Springer, 1988 (Fig. 54)

Common name : Great Barrier Reef Blenny.

Ecsenius yaeyamaensis (non Aoyagi, 1954).

Material observed : Locality : John Lawrence; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman;
Depth : 2-5 meters. Recorded all over Andamans.

Diagnostic characters : Pale grey with about four longitudinal rows of dusky to yellowish elongate spots anteriorly on body, the upper two of which continue onto head where they are darker; three to four rows of blackish dots on posterior half of body; a horizontal Y-shaped black mark on pectoral-fin base; a black line on lower edge of operculum and a transverse one on chin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Known only from the Great Barrier Reef.

Remarks : Seen resting on boulder corals like *Favia* and *Porites* in shallow reef flats up to depths 8 m. They have a bent position in which they sit which is quite common to this genus. When disturbed they retreat to crevices nearby but return soon to their vantage points on top of the corals.

54. *Plagiotremus phenax* Smith-Vaniz, 1976 (Fig. 55)

Common name : Imposter flag blenny.

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu, MGMNP; South Andaman; Depth : 1-5 meters;
Distribution : Common in the reef flat areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Body white in colour, a black line bordered on both sides by white lines along the dorsal fin edge. Tail truncate with white dashes lining the edge of the fin. Can be easily distinguished from *M. smithi* by the absence of black line from the eye to the dorsal fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean.

Remarks : These fishes are solitary. They have been observed at depths of 1-15 m. They mimic another fish of the same group *Meiacanthus smithi*. This species shows a mullerian mimicry with *M. smithi*. *M. smithi* has a venomous bite which is therefore avoided by many predators. This benefits the mimic *P. phanax*.

Family GOBIIDAE

Gobies

55. *Amblyeleotris steinitzi* Klausewitz, 1974 (Fig. 56)

Common name : Steinitz' shrimp goby.

Cryptocentrus steinitzi Klausewitz, 1974.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 10-20 meters. Recorded commonly from Ritchie's Archipelago.

Diagnostic characters : This shrimp goby is white with five reddish-brown bars. There are pale yellow lines in the white areas between the bars. It has orange dots on the dorsal fins; snout and area around eyes often dusky brown.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Red Sea to Samoa.

Remarks : This is most common shrimp goby that has been recorded near the coral reefs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are seen in the sandy areas adjacent to coral reefs mostly at depth above 20 m. They share a burrow with alpheid shrimps. They stay perched outside the burrow and retreat backward, if they any potential danger approaching. The shrimp in close to the fish and is warned if danger by the fish's movement.

56. *Amblygobius decussatus* Bleeker, 1855 (Fig. 57)

Common name : Orange striped goby

Gobius decussatus Bleeker, 1855.

Material observed : Locality : Inglis; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 10-25 meters. Recorded commonly from Ritchie's Archipelago.

Diagnostic characters : Bluish white with four narrow orange stripes (two extending prominently onto head) and faint narrow orange bars on sides; an orange spot edged in pale bluish at base of caudal fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Pacific.

Remarks : They are located usually on silty sand at the edge of protected reefs at depths of 10-25 m; solitary; retreat into their burrow when disturbed; move quite some distance from their burrow in search of food.

57. *Amblygobius nocturnus* (Herre, 1945) (Fig. 58)

Common name : Pyjama goby.

Ctenogobiops klausewitzii Goren, 1978; *Yabotichthys nocturnus* Herre, 1945.

Material observed : Locality : Outram Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 4-5 meters. Recorded all over Andamans.

Diagnostic characters : Caudal fin slightly pointed, equal to or slightly shorter than head; pelvic fins united, with a weak fernum, not reaching anus. Pale grey, shading to white on abdomen and ventrally on head; a narrow orange stripe from anterior nostril through eye, broadening and fading in middle body, this stripe edged anteriorly in black and white or pale blue; a similar stripe from corner of mouth across cheek to base of pectoral fin, continuing broadly and faintly to midbase of caudal fin; two narrower orange stripes may be present dorsally on head and anterior body; a series of small dusky blotches usually present along base of the dorsal fins.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Pacific from southern Japan to Great Barrier Reef, east to French Polynesia, west to east coast of Africa and Red Sea.

Remarks : These fishes occur in sheltered waters usually hovering above their burrow entrance in sand at depths of 5-10 m. These fishes are solitary or in pairs. Adults pair up and share the same burrow. Mostly observed in sandy areas between two coral bommies.

58. *Amblygobius semicinctus* Bennett, 1833

Common name : Dragon goby.

Gobius semicinctus Bennett, 1833.

Material observed : Locality : Jolly Buoy; Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park; South Andaman; Depth : 1-15 meters. Very common all over Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : Mottled creamish brown on dorsal half of body and whitish below with five narrow blackish bars edged with pale blue on body; characteristic markings include a prominent ocellated spot on middle of first dorsal fin and a black spot on upper caudal fin near base.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Western Indian Ocean.

Remarks : They are almost always seen as a pair hovering over a burrow near coral reef area at depths ranging from 1-15 m. Usually the burrow is located in areas with a sparse cover of sea weeds. Usually prefer the live in protected areas. They are also seen to move around to feed on algae but never move too far from the safety of their burrow. These fishes are known to pair for life.

59. *Bryaninops yongei* Davis & Cohen, 1968 (Fig. 60)

Common name : Whip goby.

Bryaninops yongei (Davis & Cohen, 1969); *Cottogobius yongei* Davis & Cohen, 1969; *Tenacigobius yongei* (Davis & Cohen, 1969).

Material observed : Locality : Havelock, Ritchie's Archipelago, South Andaman; Depth : 16 m; Distribution : Uncommon, seen in areas where gorgonian diversity is more, at depths of more than 10 m.

Diagnostic characters : Mostly semi-transparent with a silvery white line above vertebral column; about six brown to reddish bars or blotches on side.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Australia to Hawaiian Islands and Rapa.

Remarks : Associated with the antipatharian sea whip *Cirripathes* sp., one pair per sea whip. Very tough to spot due to its size.

60. *Cryptocentrus fasciatus* Playfair and Gunther, 1867 (Fig. 61)

Common name : Y- bar shrimp goby

Gobiosoma fasciatum Playfair, 1867.

Material observed : Locality : Wilson Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 2-3 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Whitish with five broad dark brown bars, the middle three divided dorsally to form an approximate broad Y shape; head and body finely dotted with pale blue; second dorsal and anal fins with longitudinal blue lines. Also has a yellow phase like the related *C. cincta*.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : East Africa to Melanesia and the Great Barrier Reef.

Remarks : Inhabit wave exposed shallow areas near coral reefs depths reaching up to 6 m. Associated with alpheid shrimps; share a burrow with these shrimps. They usually are solitary inhabiting they shallow sandy areas; typically stay perched just outside the burrow ready to retreat to the safety of the burrow, if any danger approaches.

61. *Cryptocentrus strigiliceps* Jordan & Seale, 1906 (Fig. 62)

Common name : Target shrimp goby.

Mars strigiliceps Jordan & Seale, 1906; *Obtortioophagus koumansi* (non Whitley, 1935).

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu, South Andaman; Depth : 6-9 meters. Recorded in MGMNP and Ritchie's Archipelago.

Diagnostic characters : Whitish, the body with nine brown bars, three of which are joined dorsally; head and anterior part of body strongly mottled with brown and white; some small blue spots on posterior half of body.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : East Africa to Marshall Islands and Samoa.

Remarks : Always associated with alpheid shrimps sharing the shrimps burrow for protection against predators. Depths range from 2-8 m. It is seen perched just outside the burrow. The associated shrimp is always busy clearing the burrow of small rocks etc.

62. *Cryptocentrus octofasciatus* Regan, 1908 (Fig. 63)

Common name : Blue speckled prawn goby.

Cryptocentrus octafasciatus Regan, 1908.

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu, South Andaman; Depth : 1-2 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Have numerous small iridescent blue spots over a dark background with at least 8 transverse dark bars alternated by lighter and thinner ones and 3 to 4 dark round spots longitudinally along the sides.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman).

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : East Africa to the Mariana Islands, north to southern Japan; Belau, Ifaluk, and Guam in Micronesia.

Remarks : These fishes are seen in shallow muddy areas close to mangroves. They share their burrow with alpheid shrimps. They are seen perched at the entrance.

63. *Ctenogobiops maculosus* Fourmanoir, 1955 (Fig. 64)

Common name : Seychelles shrimp goby

Cryptocentroides maculosus Fourmanoir, 1955; *Ctenogobiops crocineus* Smith, 1959; *Ctenogobius crocineus* (Smith, 1959); *Rhinogobius crocineus* (Smith, 1959).

Material observed : Locality : Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 20 meters.
Recorded from Ritchie's Archipelago only.

Diagnostic characters : Caudal fin rounded or medially truncate, equal to or a little longer than head; pelvic fins just reaching anal-fin origin; translucent pale gray with 4 longitudinal rows of orange-brown spots (sometimes dark brown with enclosed small orange spots); 3rd row of spots largest, some slightly elongate, with smaller spots in between; usually with scattered pale blue dots and white flecks; 2 oblique rows of orange or orange-brown dashes on cheek and opercle, and one behind eye continuing as an arc to origin of dorsal fin, some dashes with an adjacent blue line; a narrow white streak in pectoral fin nearly full length of fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : Red Sea to Australia, north to Japan.

Remarks : Occur in the sandy fringe close to the coral reef at depths of 15 m and more. They share a burrow with alpheid shrimps often seen perched just outside the burrow.

64. *Ctenogobiops pomastictus* Lubbock & Polunin, 1977 (Fig. 65)

Common name : Spotfin shrimp goby.

Ctenogobopsis pomastictus Lubbock & Polunin, 1977.

Material observed : Locality : Ross Island; Diglipur; North Andaman; Depth : 2 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Whitish with a midlateral row of six brown spots on body and small yellowish brown spots above and below and on head; a bright white spot on lower basal part of pectoral fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (North Andaman).

Elsewhere : Queensland to Ryukyu Islands; east to Mariana Islands.

Remarks : Occur in the sandy areas close to the reef at depths ranging from 2 to 15 m. Have symbiotic relationship with alpheid shrimps, whose burrow it shares. Always seen perched just outside the burrow.

65. *Eviota prasina* Klunzinger, 1871 (Fig. 66)

Common name : Green bubble goby.

Allogobius viridis Waite, 1904; *Eleotris prasinus* Klunzinger, 1871; *Eviota prasinia* (Klunzinger, 1871); *Eviota verna* Smith, 1958.

Material observed : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 1-10 meters. Recorded commonly from South Andaman.

Diagnostic characters : Body translucent green in colour, with red spots. Subcutaneous spots from anal base to caudal base.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : Red Sea to Fiji, north to southern Japan, south to Lord Howe Island. Recently recorded from Tonga.

Remarks : These pigmy gobies occur in sheltered areas of the coral reef at a depth of 2- 20 m. They have been noticed resting on live corals and on reef rock. Quite a common fish but due to its size and transparency not noticed often.

66. *Eviota prasites* Jordan & Seale, 1906 (Fig. 67)

Common name : Red and white-spotted pigmy goby.

Material observed : Jolly Bouy; South Andaman; Depth : 8-15 meters. Recorded commonly from MGMNP.

Diagnostic characters : Translucent grey with a broad red zone, striped and spotted with white, on head above lower edge of eye, continuing broadly onto anterior body, and narrowing beyond abdomen as a mid-lateral red stripe; a narrow red stripe from chin across

cheek; small red sots and flecks dorsally on body, especially mid-dorsally and along base of fins; seven short internal red bars ventrally on body posterior to origin of anal fin.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Samoa and Yap to the Indo Malayan region, south to the southern GBR and New Caledonia, north to Japan.

Remarks : Occur on the sandy fringe close to the corals or on top of the coral rubble at depths ranging from 5-10 m. Prefer to stay in well sheltered areas of the reef.

67. *Eviota queenslandica* Whitley, 1932 (Fig. 68)

Common name : Queensland pigmy goby.

Eviota queenslandica Whitley, 1932; *Eviota viridis queenslandica* Whitley, 1932.

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 5 meters; Distribution : Rarely observed.

Diagnostic characters : Translucent greenish or grey, the head with dark reddish to black spots, the most conspicuous above upper end of pre-opercular margin; two black spots at base of pectoral fin; a vertically elongate dusky spot on scale edges of body; internal pigmentation consisting of about eight dark brown blotches ventrally on body and about eight above a whitish vertebral stripe; dorsal and caudal fins with small dark reddish spots on rays; anal fin dusky.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Western Pacific from Taiwan to the southern Great Barrier Reef and Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia, east to Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Palau.

Remarks : Occur in sheltered rees at depths of 5-10 m. They lay perched on the reef rocks in the crevices found in the reef. Quite rarely seen.

68. *Eviota sebreei* Jordan and Seale, 1906 (Fig. 69)

Common name : Sebree's pygmy goby.

Eviota sebreei Jordan & Seale, 1906; *Eviota seebrei* Jordan & Seale, 1906.

Material observed : Locality : Pongibalu; South Andaman; Depth : 2-5 meters. Very common in the reef areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Diagnostic characters : These are very small fishes and many species are commonly called pygmy gobies. This species can be recognized by its colour pattern. This species is translucent with a stripe laterally from the snout to the caudal peduncle. There are white dashes along the top of the stripe and also below it along the abdomen. The lateral stripe is interrupted on the caudal peduncle by a small yellow spot.

Distribution : India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere : Samoa and Marshall Islands to the Red Sea and Comoro Islands.

Remarks : These fishes occur on the reef flat at depth ranging from 2-8 m perched on live boulder corals (*Porites* sp. is often the substrate). They may be seen in groups of 4-8 on a single coral. The most commonly spotted species of the genus *Eviota* throughout Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

69. *Fusigobius neophytus* Gunther, 1877 (Fig. 70)

Common name : Novice goby

Coryphopterus neophytus (Günther, 1877); *Eviota woolacottae* Whitley, 1958; *Fusigobius africanus* Smith, 1959; *Fusigobius neophyta* (Günther, 1877); *Fusigobius neophytus africanus* Smith, 1959; *Gobius neophytus* Günther, 1877; *Thalassogobius corallinus* Herre, 1953.

Material observed : Jolly Bouy; South Andaman; Depth : 8-15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Semitransparent with scattered numerous small yellowish brown spots; a small black spot at mid base of caudal fin and another on first dorsal fin between first two spines.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman).

Elsewhere : East Africa to Tuamotus.

Remarks : Occur at depths greater than 8 m. They are seen often in close proximity with other gobies of the genus *Istigobius*. They stay close to the coral bommies near the reef edge and when approached rush into crevices found nearby.

70. *Fusigobius signipinnis* Hoese & Obika, 1988 (Fig. 71)

Common name : Signal Goby.

Coryphopterus signipinnis (Hoese & Obika, 1988); *Fusigobius signipirris* Hoese & Obika, 1988.

Material observed : Locality : North Bay, South Andaman; Depth : 6 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Translucent grey with dark orange to dark brown spots; fins largely transparent except first dorsal which is black at tip of first two membranes; below this a large brownish orange blotch with white spots.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (South Andaman).

Elsewhere : Ranges from Ryukyu Islands south to Great Barrier Reef, east to Guam, Ponape and Tonga.

Remarks : Typical of their genus they occur on the sandy fringe around corals. Depth ranges from 5-10 m. These fishes have a peculiar habit of flicking their first dorsal fin up and down.

71. *Priolepis compita* Winterbottom, 1985 (Fig. 72)

Common name : Crossroads goby.

Priolepis semidoliatus (non Valenciennes, 1837).

Material observed : Locality : Sound Island; Mayabunder Island; North Andaman; Depth : 1 meter.

Diagnostic characters : Body brownish to pale yellow in colour, white cross lines lined with black running dorso-ventrally.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-West Pacific : South to Sodwana Bay, South Africa and east to the Marquesas Islands.

Remarks : Occur in shallow waters under rocks many times seen in tidal pools. They are cryptic and seldom seen swimming freely outside.

72. *Trimma naudei* Smith, 1957 (Fig. 73)

Common name : Naude's rubble goby

Material observed : Jolly Bouy; South Andaman; Depth : 8-15 meters; Distribution : Recorded from Andaman reefs only.

Diagnostic characters : Body colour orange-red with seven dorsolateral white spots between postero-dorsal margin of the peduncle and origin of first dorsal, and with four ventrolateral spots between postero-ventral margin of peduncle and origin of last anal ray; facial pattern uniform dusky orange-grey colour under orbit, with an orange vertical blotch, edged in melanophores on vertical limb of the pre-opercle resembling a club; conspicuous bar of melanophores extending vertically across posterior margin of pectoral base.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Indo-west Pacific, Seychelles, Aldabra, Chagos Islands, Ryukyu Islands and Loyalty Islands, Mariana and Marshall Islands in Micronesia.

Remarks : Occur in small caves and crevices in sheltered parts of the coral reef at depths extending from 5-10 m. They are seen perched on substrates even upside down with ease. If disturbed retreat to crevices but soon returns to almost the same spot, seems like these fishes have favourite spots from which they prefer to keep watch.

73. *Trimma striata* Herre, 1945 (Fig. 74)

Common name : Stripe head goby

Coronogobius striatus Herre, 1945; *Trimma striatum* (Herre, 1945).

Material observed : Jolly Bouy; South Andaman; Depth : 8-15 meters. Recorded from Andaman reefs only.

Diagnostic characters : Usually lives in caves and crevices of outer reef slopes. Inhabits deep lagoon and protected seaward reefs. Second ray of dorsal fin with elongate filament; body reddish with an orange spot on most scales; head purplish with prominent red stripes.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere : Philippines to Australia.

Remarks : Occur in small caves and crevices in sheltered parts of the coral reef at depths extending from 5-10 m. They are seen perched on substrates even upside down with ease. If disturbed retreat to crevices but soon return. This is the most commonly encountered species of the genus *Trimma* in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

74. *Valenciennaea puellaris* Tomiyana, 1956 (Fig. 75)

Common name : Orange dashed goby.

Eleotriodes puellaris Tomiyama, 1956; *Eleotrioides puellaris* Tomiyama, 1956; *Valenciennaea puellaris* (Tomiyama, 1956); *Valencienna puellaris* (Tomiyama, 1956).

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Pelvic fins separate; tan or pale grey on upper half of head and body, whitish ventrally; a blue edged orange longitudinal stripe from mouth to base of caudal fin; a series of elongate orange spots on upper side of body; head with two series of elongate pale blue spots.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Red Sea to Samoa and Marshall Islands.

Remarks : Occur at depths of 10-20 m in the sandy areas nearby the coral reefs. These fishes are always seen in pairs which is typical of this genus. They construct their own burrow usually underneath a rock by removing mouthfuls of sand. They have been observed to scout over the sand in pairs in search of food.

Family PINGUIPEDIDAE

75. *Parapercis lineopunctata* Randall, 2003 (Fig. 76)

Common name : lined sand perch.

Material observed : Locality : John Lawrence; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body pale greenish to pale yellow dorsally, white below, with a series of 5 broad double dark bars on back, smaller posteriorly; lower part of body with a series of 9 bars, the top of each with a short blackish dash; a black line runs from the front of upper lip to eye, sometimes with 1-3 iridescent pale blue lines on snout and cheek below eye; 2 rows of black dots from behind eye along back to about middle of body, 1 row just

above and the other just below lateral line; rear of cheek and lower opercle with black dots, often continuing in irregular rows anteriorly on body; first dorsal fin with a large dusky to dark brown spot at base, and often a submarginal dark brown or red line.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Western Pacific : Sumatra, Sulawesi, Philippines, to Great Barrier Reef, Solomon Islands, Lord Howe Island.

Remarks : Usually occur in sandy areas near coral reefs, but have been observed quite far away from reefs in few places. They are perched on sand in depths ranging from 15-20 m.

76. *Parapercis millepunctata* Gunther, 1860 (Fig. 77)

Common name : Spotted sand perch.

Parapercis cephalopunctata (non Seale, 1901); *Parapercis millipunctata* (Günther, 1860); *Percis millepunctata* Günther, 1860.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 5-10 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Second and third dorsal spines longest; membrane from last dorsal spine joined to first soft ray at level of spine tip; body whitish with four close set longitudinal series of brown spots, those of lower row largest, ventrally elongate, covering all of lower side, their centres usually black; two large dark brown spots on cheek; caudal fin with small blackish spots and a large squarish white spot centro-posteriorly; males with diagonal pale lines on cheek.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Islands of Oceania to Maldives.

Remarks : Occur in sand or rubble close to the reef edge at depths of 15-20 m. Observed to be perched on the sand waiting for any small prey to pounce on (thus the common name Sand perches).

Family ACANTHURIDAE

Surgeon fishes

77. *Acanthurus bariene* Lesson, 1830 (Fig. 78)

Common name : Round spot surgeon fish.

Acanthurus kingii Bennett, 1835; *Acanthurus nummifer* Valenciennes, 1835; *Hepatus bariene* (Lesson, 1831); *Rhomboides nummifer* (Valenciennes, 1835).

Material observed : Locality : Katchal, Nancowry group of Islands, Nicobar Islands. Depth : 8 m.

Diagnostic characters : Dorsal profile of head of large adults notably convex; caudal fin of adults lunate; body brown, shading to yellowish brown ventrally, with numerous irregular

longitudinal grey-blue lines, a round black spot about as large as eye at upper end of gill opening; a yellow bar from behind spot to below pectoral fin; dorsal fin yellow with a narrow blue margin, some fine blue lines sub marginally, and a narrow blue band at base; lobes of caudal fin yellow.

Distribution : India : Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Western Pacific to Maldives

Remarks : Occur in seaward reef slopes usually below 15 m depth. Found to be solitary or in pairs. They are reportedly seen up to depths of 15 m.

78. *Acanthurus tristis* Randall, 1993 (Fig. 79)

Common name : Indian Ocean mimic surgeonfish

Acanthurus pyroferus (non Kittlitz, 1834).

Material recorded : Locality : John Lawrence; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 5 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Body brownish to tan in colour; Caudal fin lunate with a narrow white margin; has a spot on either side of the nape just in front of the eyes. Juveniles mimic the angelfish *Centropyge eibli*.

Distribution : India : Bay of Bengal, Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Indian Ocean : Maldives and Chagos Archipelago, and east to Islands of Southern Indonesia at least to Bali.

Remarks : Found in reef flats extending through depths from 2-10 m. The adults are seen swimming through and above the coral reef flat singly or in pairs. Juveniles of *A. tristis* mimic an angel fish *Centropyge eiblii*. This is a case of Mullerian mimicry as *Centropyge eiblii* is distasteful and avoided by predators so are the juveniles of *A. tristis*.

79. *Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus* Randall & Clements, 2001 (Fig. 80)

Common name : Yellow surgeon fish

Ctenochaetus binotatus (non Randall, 1955); *Ctenochaetus striatus* (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825); *Ctenochaetus strigosus* (non Bennett, 1828).

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 5 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Color orangish brown to dark brown with bluish lines following scale rows; chest with bluish cast; head, anterior body above pectoral-fin base, and chest with very small pale yellowish spots; lips blue; orbit narrowly rimmed with dull yellow. Median fins dark brown, dorsal with bluish lines extending in from body. Juveniles are bright yellow. Lip margins smooth to finely papillate. Caudal fin emarginated.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Western Pacific : Ogasawara Islands, south through the Philippines and Indonesia to the Great Barrier Reef and New Caledonia, east to Samoa in the South Pacific, to the Marshall Islands.

Remarks : Occur commonly in most of the reef flats of Andaman ranging from a depth of 5-10 m. Juveniles are bright yellow.

80. *Naso brachycentron* Valenciennes, 1835 (Fig. 81)

Common name : Hump back unicorn fish

Naseus brachycentron Valenciennes, 1835; *Naso rigoletto* Smith, 1951 ; *Prionolepis hewitti* Smith, 1931.

Material observed : Locality : Neil Island; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 10-15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : A hump developing on back below front of soft portion of dorsal fin, the profile beneath spinous portion concave; adult males with a long tapering horn anterior to upper edge of eye; dorsal profile of snout straight, forming an angle of 45°; two peduncular plates on each side of caudal peduncle, those of adults with a sharp lateral keel ending in a forward projecting point; caudal fin emarginate with a filament from each corner in adults; olive grey, shading to pale yellowish ventrally; rear edge of caudal fin and margins of dorsal and anal fins white.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago)

Elsewhere : Wide Indo-pacific.

Remarks : Occur in column water close to the reef edge either solitarily or in groups of 4-5 fishes. The juveniles of *N. brachycentron* move with juveniles of other species of the same genera like *N. annulatus* and *N. brevirostris* in very large groups of around 200 feeding on algae.

81. *Naso tuberosus* Lacepede, 1802 (Fig. 82)

Common name : Hump nose unicorn fish

Material observed : Locality : Nancowry Island, Nicobar Islands. Depth : 6 m.

Diagnostic characters : Adults with a hump on back centered at base of first dorsal soft ray, and a large rounded protuberance on snout extending to or anterior to a vertical at mouth; two peduncular plates with knife like keels in adults; caudal fin emarginated without filaments; grey, shading ventrally to yellowish grey, with a large area of body below hump on the back densely dotted with black; pectoral and caudal fins blackish posteriorly.

Distribution : India : Nicobar Islands

Elsewhere : Samoa and islands of Micronesia to East Africa.

Remarks : Not so common in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Often seen in group of 10- 20.

Order TETRADONTIFORMES

Family MONOCANTHIDAE

82. *Cantherhines verecundus* Jordan, 1925 (Fig. 83)

Common name : Shy filefish

Cantherhines verecundus Jordan, 1925.

Material observed : Locality : Hut Bay, Little Andaman; Depth : 2-8 meters from the shore seine operating in this area.

Diagnostic characters : Body dusky in colour with dark blotches. Fins light yellowish in colour.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Little Andaman).

Elsewhere : Eastern Central Pacific :Hawaii.

Remarks : Collected from the shore seine net in Hut Bay, Little Andaman.

Family TERTRAODONTIDAE

Puffers

83. *Canthigaster coronata* Vaillant and Sauvage, 1835 (Fig. 84)

Common name : *Three barred toby*

Canthigaster cinctus Jordan & Evermann, 1905; *Canthigaster coronata* (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875);
Canthigaster coronatus (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875); *Tetraodon coronatus* Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875.

Material observed : Locality : South Button; Ritchie's Archipelago; South Andaman; Depth : 15 meters.

Diagnostic characters : Whitish with a dark brown band across upper inter orbital and three triangular dark brown bars on upper half of body, these bars with orange-yellow and blue markings along their edges; scattered small orange yellow spots on lower side; region around eye orange yellow with blue lines.

Distribution : India : Andaman Islands (Ritchie's Archipelago).

Elsewhere : Hawaii to Micronesia to East Africa.

Remarks : Occur in sandy flats in the vicinity of coral reefs at depths of 15-20 m. Has been observed entering into the reef to feed.

CHECKLIST OF FISHES OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Class CHONDRICHTHYES

Sub Class ELASMOBRANCHII

Order CHIMAERIFORMES

Family CHIMAERIDAE

(Chimaeras)

1. *Hydrolagus* sp.

Family RHINOCHIMAERIDAE

(Long nose chimaeras)

2. *Neoharriotta* sp.

Order ORECTOLOBIFORMES

Family HEMISCYLLIDAE

(Bamboosharks)

3. *Chiloscyllium griseum* Muller & Henle, 1838

4. *Chiloscyllium indicum* (Gmelin, 1789)

5. *Chiloscyllium punctatum* Muller & Henle, 1838

Family STEGOSMATIDAE

(Zebra sharks)

6. *Stegostoma fasciatum* (Hermann, 1783)

Order CARCHARHINIFORMES

Family PROSCYLLIIDAE

(Proscyllids)

7. *Eridacnis radcliffei* Smith, 1913

Family CARCHARHINIDAE

(Requiem Sharks)

8. *Carcharhinus albimarginatus* (Ruppell, 1837)

9. *Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos* (Bleeker, 1856)

10. *Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Muller & Henle, 1839)

11. *Carcharhinus dussumieri* (Muller & Henle, 1839)

12. *Carcharhinus hemiodon* (Valenciennes, 1839)

13. *Carcharhinus limbatus* (Muller & Henle, 1839)

14. *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1816)

15. *Carcharhinus macroti* (Muller & Henle, 1839)

16. *Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

17. *Carcharhinus sealei* (Pietschmann, 1913)
18. *Carcharhinus sorrah* (Muller & Henle, 1839)
19. *Galeocerdo cuvieri* (Peron & Le Sueur, 1822)
20. *Glyphis gangeticus* (Muller & Henle, 1839)
21. *Loxodon macrorhinus* Muller & Henle, 1839
22. *Negaprion acutidens* (Ruppell, 1837)
23. *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758)
24. *Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Ruppell, 1837)
25. *Rhizoprionodon oligolinx* Springer, 1964
26. *Scoliodon laticaudus* (Muller & Hanle, 1838)
27. *Triaenodon obesus* (Ruppell, 1837)

Family SCYLIORHINIDAE

(Cat sharks)

28. *Apristurus investigatoris* (Misra, 1962)
29. *Halaelurus hispidus* (Alcock, 1891)

Family HEMIGALEIDAE

30. *Chaenogaleus macrostoma* (Bleeker, 1852)

Family SPHYRNIDAE

(Hammer-headed Sharks)

31. *Eusphyra blochii* (Cuvier, 1816)
32. *Sphyrna lewini* (Griffith & Smith, 1834)
33. *Sphyrna mokarran* (Ruppell, 1837)
34. *Sphyrna tudes* (Valencinnes, 1822)
35. *Sphyrna zygaena* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Order LAMNIFORMES

Family LAMNIDAE

(Mackerel Sharks)

36. *Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810

Family ALOPIIDAE

(Thresher Sharks)

37. *Alopias vulpinus* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Order SQUALIFORMES

Family SQUALIDAE

(Dogfishes)

38. *Squalus megalops* (Mac Leay, 1881)

Family CENTOPHROIDAE

39. *Centrophorus acus* Garman, 1906

Order PRISTIDAE

(Saw fishes)

40. *Anoxypristis cuspidate* (Latham, 1794)

41. *Pristis microdon* Latham, 1794

42. *Pristis zijsron* Bleeker, 1851

Kakkana

Order TORPEDINIFORMES

Family NARCINIDAE

43. *Narke* sp.

Order RAJIFORMES

Family RHINOBATIDAE

(Guitarfishes)

44. *Rhina ancylostoma* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

45. *Rhinobatos granulatus* Cuvier, 1829

46. *Rhinobatos thouin* (Shaw, 1804)

47. *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family RAJIDAE

(Skates)

48. *Crurirja andamanica* (Lloyd, 1909)

Family DASYATIDAE

(Stingrays)

49. *Dasyatis kuhlii* (Muller & Henle, 1841)

50. *Dasyatis thetidis* Ogilby, 1899

51. *Dasyatis zugei* (Muller & Henle 1814)

52. *Gymnura poecilura* (Shaw, 1804)

53. *Himantura gerrardi* (Gray, 1851)

54. *Himantura imbricata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

55. *Himantura uarnak* (Forsskal, 1775)

56. *Pastinachus sephen* (Forsskal, 1775)

57. *Taeniura lymma* (Forsskal, 1775)

58. *Taeniura meyeni* (Muller & Henle, 1841)

Order MYLIOBATIFORMES

Family MYLIOBATIDAE

(Eaglerays and Devilrays)

- 59. *Aetobatus narinari* (Euphrasen, 1790)
- 60. *Aetomylaeus nichofi* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 61. *Manta birostris* (Donndorff, 1792)
- 62. *Mobula diabolus* (Shaw, 1804)
- 63. *Rhinoptera javanica* Muller & Henle, 1841

Class OSTEICHTHYES

Subclass ACTINOPTERYGII

Order ELOPIFORMES

Family ELOPIDAE

(Ladyfishes)

- 64. *Elops machnata* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family MEGALOPIDAE

(Tarpons)

- 65. *Megalops cyprinoides* (Broussonet, 1782)

Family ALBULIDAE

(Bonefishes)

- 66. *Albula vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Order NOTACANTHIFORMES

Family HALOSAURIDAE

(Halosaurs)

- 67. *Halosaurus carinicauda* (Alcock, 1889)

Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Family ANGUILLIDAE

(Freshwater eels)

- 68. *Anguilla australis* Richardson, 1841
- 69. *Anguilla bengalensis bengalensis* (Gray, 1834)
- 70. *Anguilla bicolor bicolor* (McClelland, 1844)
- 71. *Anguilla marmorata* (Bennett, 1831)

Family CONGRIDAE

(Conger eels)

- 72. *Ariosoma mauritianum* (Pappenheim, 1914)
- 73. *Bathycongrus macrocercus* (Alcock, 1894)

- 74. *Conger cinereus* Ruppell, 1830
- 75. *Congresox talabonoides* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 76. *Gorgasia maculata* Klausewitz & Eidl-Eibesfeldt, 1959
- 77. *Heteroconger hassi* (Klausewitz & Eidl-Eibesfeldt, 1959)
- 78. *Heteroconger obscurus* (Klausewitz & Eidl-Eibesfeldt, 1959)

Family MURAENIDAE

(Moray eels)

- 79. *Echidna nebulosa* (Ahl., 1789)
- 80. *Muraena nigra* Day, 1870
- 81. *Gymnomuraena zebra* (Shaw, 1797)
- 82. *Gymnothorax favagineus* Bloch & Sch., 1801
- 83. *Gymnothorax fimbriatus* (Bennett, 1832)
- 84. *Gymnothorax flavimarginatus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 85. *Gymnothorax hepaticus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 86. *Gymnothorax javanicus* (Bleeker, 1859)
- 87. *Gymnothorax pictus* (Ahl, 1789)
- 88. *Gymnothorax richardsonii* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 89. *Gymnothorax ruepelliae* (McClelland, 1844)
- 90. *Gymnothorax thyrsoideus* (Richardson, 1845)
- 91. *Gymnothorax tile* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 92. *Gymnothorax undulatus* (Lacepede, 1803)
- 93. *Rhinomuraena quaesita* Garman, 1888
- 94. *Scuticaria tigrina* (Lesson, 1828)
- 95. *Strophidon sathete* (Bleeker, 1854)
- 96. *Uropterygus conicolor* Ruppell, 1838
- 97. *Uropterygus macrocephalus* (Bleeker, 1865)
- 98. *Uropterygus marmoratus* (Lacepede, 1803)

Family OPHICHTHIDAE

(Snake-eels)

- 99. *Cirrhimuraena playfairii* (Gunther, 1870)
- 100. *Leiuranus semicinctus* (Lay & Bennett, 1839)
- 101. *Muraenichthys macropterus* Bleeker, 1857
- 102. *Muraenichthys schultzei* Bleeker, 1857
- 103. *Myrichthys colubrinus* (Boddaert, 1781)
- 104. *Myrichthys maculosus* (Cuvier, 1816)

105. *Ophichthus apicalis* (Bennett, 1830)

106. *Pisodonophis cancrivorous* (Richardson, 1844)

Family NEMICHTHUIDAE

(Snipe eels)

107. *Avocettina infans* (Gunther, 1878)

108. *Nemichthys scolopaceus* (Richardson, 1848)

Family COLOCONGRIDAE

109. *Coloconger raniceps* Alcock, 1889

Family MORIGUIDAE

(Spaghetti eels)

110. *Moringua bicolour* Kaup, 1856

Family MURAENESOCIDAE

(Pike congers)

111. *Gavialiceps taeniola* Alcock, 1889

Family SERRIVOMERIDAE

(Saw-tooth Eels)

112. *Serrivomer microps* (Alcock, 1889)

Order CLUPEIFORMES

Family CLUPEIDAE

(Herrings, Sadines)

113. *Amblygaster clupeioides* Bleeker, 1849)

114. *Amblygaster leiogaster* (Valenciennes, 1847)

115. *Amblygaster sirm* (Walbaun, 1762)

116. *Andontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

117. *Andontostoma selangkat* (Bleeker, 1852)

118. *Andontostoma thailandiae* Wongratana, 1983

119. *Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, 1847

120. *Dussumieria elopsoides* Bleeker, 1849

121. *Escualosa thoracata* (Valenciennes, 1847)

122. *Gonialosa manmina* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

123. *Herklostichthys punctatus* (Ruppell, 1837)

124. *Herklostichthys quadrimaculatus* (Ruppell, 1837)

125. *Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829)

126. *Nematalosa nasus* (Bloch, 1795)

- 127. *Opisthopterus tardoore* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 128. *Pellona dayi* Wongratana , 1983
- 129. *Pellona ditchela* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 130. *Sardinella albella* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 131. *Sardinella atricauda* (Guenther, 1868)
- 132. *Sardinella brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 133. *Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 134. *Sardinella gibbosa* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 135. *Sardinella longiceps* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 136. *Sardinella melanura* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 137. *Spratelloides delicatulus* (Bennett, 1832)
- 138. *Tenulalosa toil* (Valenciennes, 1847)

Family PRISTIGASTERIDAE

- 139. *Ilisha filigera* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 140. *Ilisha megaloptera* (Swainson, 1839)
- 141. *Ilisha melastoma* (Schneider, 1801)

Family ENGRAULIDAE

(Anchovies)

- 142. *Coilia ramacarati* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 143. *Encrasicholina heteroloba* (Ruppell, 1837)
- 144. *Scutengraulis malabaricus* (Cuv. & Val.)
- 145. *Setipinna phasa* (Hamilton- Buchanan, 1822)
- 146. *Setipinna tenuifilis* Valenciennes, 1848
- 147. *Stolephorus commersonii* Lacepede, 1803
- 148. *Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823)
- 149. *Stolephorus waitei* Jordan & Seale, 1926
- 150. *Thrissina baelama* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 151. *Thryssa hamiltonii* Gray, 1835
- 152. *Thryssa malabarica* (Bloch, 1795)
- 153. *Thryssa mystax* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 154. *Thryssa setirostris* (Broussonet, 1782)

Family Chirocentridae

(Wolf herrings)

- 155. *Chirocentrus dorab* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 156. *Chirocentrus nudus* Swainson, 1839

Order GONORYNCHIFORMES

Family CHANIDAE

(Milkfish)

157. *Chanos chanos* (Forsskal, 1775)

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Family CYPRINIDAE

(Minnows or Carps)

158. *Catla catla* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
159. *Cirrhinius cirrhosus* (Bloch, 1795)
160. *Esomus danricus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
161. *Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
162. *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
163. *Rasbora daniconius* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order SILURIMORMES

Family CLARIDAE

(Air breathing Catfish)

164. *Clarius bartrachus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family ARIIDAE

(Sea catfishes)

165. *Arius bilineatus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
166. *Arius dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1840
167. *Arius macronotacanthus* Bleeker, 1846
168. *Arius subrostratus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
169. *Arius sumatranus* (Bennett, 1830)
170. *Arius thalassinus* (Ruppell, 1837)
171. *Arius venosus* Valenciennes, 1840
172. *Ketengus typus* Bleeker, 1847

Family HETEROPNEUSTIDAE

(Air Sac catfishes)

173. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch, 1794)

Family PLOTOSIDAE

(Eel catfishes)

174. *Plotosus canius* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822
175. *Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg, 1787)

Order SALMONIFORMES
Family ALEPOCEPHALIDAE
(Slickheads)

- 176. *Alpocephalus longiceps* Lloyd, 1909
- 177. *Bathytroctes microlepis* Gunther, 1887
- 178. *Rouleina squamilatera* (Alcock, 1898)

Order BERYCIFORMES
Family MONOCENTRIDAE
(Pinecone fishes)

- 179. *Monocentris japonica* (Houttuyn, 1782)

Family HOLOCENTRIDAE
(Squirrelfishes, soldierfishes)

- 180. *Myripristis adusata* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 181. *Myripristis berndti* Jordan and Evermann, 1903
- 182. *Myripristis hexagona* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 183. *Myripristis murdjan* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 184. *Myripristis violacea* Bleeker, 1851
- 185. *Neoniphon aurolineatus* (Lienard, 1839)
- 186. *Neoniphon samara* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 187. *Ostichthys japonicas* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 188. *Sargocentron caudimaculatum* (Ruppell, 1838)
- 189. *Sargocentron diadema* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 190. *Sargocentron ittodai* (Jordan & Fowler, 1902)
- 191. *Sargocentron melanospiros* (Bleeker, 1858)
- 192. *Sargocentron praslin* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 193. *Sargocentron punctatissimum* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 194. *Sargocentron rubrum* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 195. *Sargocentron spiniferum* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family POLYMIXIIDAE
(Breadfishes)

- 196. *Polymixia japonica* Gunther, 1877
- 197. *Polymixia nobilis* Lowe, 1836

Order STOMIIFORMES
Family STOMIIDAE
(Scaly dragonfishes)

- 198. *Stomias affinis* Gunther, 1887

199. *Stomias nebulosus* Alcock, 1889

200. *Photostomias guernei* Collett, 1889

201. *Chauliodus sloani* Schneider, 1801

Family MALACOSTEIDAE

(Loose-jaws)

202. *Malacosteus indicus* Gunther, 1878

203. *Malacosteus niger* Ayres, 1848

Family PHOTICHTHYIDAE

(Light fishes)

204. *Polymetme corythaeola* (Alcock, 1898)

Family Gonostomatidae

(Bristlemouths)

205. *Cyclothone microdon* (Gunther, 1878)

206. *Diplophos taenia* Gunther, 1873

Family STERNOPTYCHIDAE

(Hatchetfishes)

207. *Polyipnus spinosus* Gunther, 1887

Order AULOPIFORMES

Family CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE

(Greeneyes)

208. *Bathypterois guentheri* Alcock, 1889

209. *Ipnops agassizii* Garman, 1899

Family SYNODONTIDAE

(Lizardfishes)

210. *Saurida gracilis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

211. *Saurida micropectoralis* Shino & Yamada, 1972

212. *Saurida nebulosa* Valenciennes, 1849

213. *Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795)

214. *Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848)

215. *Synodus englemani* Schultz, 1953

216. *Synodus hoshinonis* Tanaka, 1917

217. *Synodus indicus* (Day, 1873)

218. *Synodus oculus* Cressey, 1981

219. *Synodus variegates* (Lacepede, 1803)

220. *Trachinocephalus myops* (Forster, 1801)

Family EVERMANNELLIDAE

(Saber-toothed fishes)

221. *Coccorella atrata* (Alcock, 1894)

Order MYCTOPHIFORMS

Family MYCTOPHIDAE

(Lanternfishes)

222. *Benthosema pterum* (Alcock, 1890)

223. *Diaphus coeruleus* (Klunzinger, 1871)

224. *Diaphus diademophilus* Nafpaktitis, 1978

225. *Diaphus malayanus* Weber, 1913

226. *Diaphus nielsenii* Nafpaktitis, 1978

227. *Diaphus reginae* Taning, 1932

228. *Diaphus suborbitalis* Weber, 1913

Family NEOSCOPELIDAE

(Blackchins)

229. *Neoscopelus macrolepidotus* Johnson, 1863

Order LAMPRIFORMES

Family ATELOPODIDAE

(Jellynose fishes)

230. *Ateleopus indicus* Alcock, 1891

Order LOPHIFORMES

Family LOPHIIDAE

(Monks)

231. *Lophiodes mutilus* (Alcock, 1893)

232. *Lophiomus setigerus* (Vahl, 1797)

Family ANTENNARIIDAE

(Anglers)

233. *Antennarius coccineus* (Lesson, 1831)

234. *Antennarius commerson* (Latreille, 1804)

235. *Antennarius pictus* (Lacepede, 1798)

236. *Histrio histrio* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family OGCOCEPHALIDAE

(Seaoats)

237. *Halicometes ruber* Alcock, 1891

- 238. *Halicmetus nigra* Alcock, 1891
- 239. *Halieutaea coccinea* Alcock, 1889
- 240. *Halieutopsis nicropa* (Alcock, 1891)
- 241. *Malthopsis lutea* Alcock, 1891
- 242. *Malthopsis mitrigeria* Gilbert & Cramer, 1897
- 243. *Ogcocephalus nasutus* (Cuvier, 1829)

Order OPHIDIIFORMES

Family OPHIDIIDAE

(Cusk eels)

- 244. *Brotula multibarбата* Temmick & Sclegel, 1846
- 245. *Brotula piger* (Alcock, 1890)
- 246. *Dicrolene intronigra* Goode & Bean, 1883
- 247. *Dicrolene multifilis* (Alcock, 1889)
- 248. *Dicrolene nigricaudis* (Woodmason & Acock, 1891)
- 249. *Glytophidium argenteum* Alcock, 1889
- 250. *Lamprogrammus niger* Alcock, 1891
- 251. *Monomitopus nigripinnis* (Alcock, 1889)
- 252. *Neobythites macrops* Gunther, 1887
- 253. *Spottobrotula mahodadi* Cohen & Neilsen, 1978

Family CARAPIDAE

(pearlfishes)

- 254. *Echeliophis homei* (Richardson, 1844)
- 255. *Onuxodon margaritiferae* (Rendahl, 1921)

Family BYTHITIDAE

(Bythitids)

- 256. *Dinematichtys ilunocoeteoides* Bleeker, 1855
- 257. *Diplacanthopoma brachysoma* Gunther, 1887
- 258. *Diplacanthopoma raniceps* Alcock, 1889
- 259. *Hepthocara simum* Alcock, 1892

Family APHYONIDAE

(Aphyonids)

- 260. *Barathronus diaphanous* Brauer, 1906

Order GADIFORMES

Family Moridae

(Deepsea cods)

- 261. *Physiculus roseus* Alcock, 1891

Family Bregmacerotidae

(Codlets)

262. *Bregmaceros macclellandii* Thompson, 1840

Family Macrouridae

(Grenadies or rattails)

263. *Bathygadus furvescens* Alcock, 1894
264. *Caelorichus flabellispinis* (Alcock, 1894)
265. *Caelorichus parallelus* (Gunther, 1877)
266. *Coryphaenoides macrolophus* (Alcock, 1889)
267. *Coryphaenoides nasutus* Gunther, 1877
268. *Gadomus multifilis* (Gunther, 1887)
269. *Hymenocephalus heterolepis* (Alcock, 1889)
270. *Hymenocephalus italicus* Giglioli, 1884
271. *Malacocephalus laevis* (Lowe, 1843)
272. *Nezumia brevirostris* (Alcock, 1889)
273. *Nezumia investigatoris* (Alcock, 1889)
274. *Nezumia semiquincunciata* (Alcock, 1889)
275. *Ventrifossa petersonii* (Alcock, 1891)

Order ATHERINIFORMES

Family ATHERINIDAE

(Silversides)

276. *Atherina melanostigma* Day, 1875
277. *Atherinomorous duodecimalis* (Valenciennes, 1835)
278. *Atherinomorous endrachtensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
279. *Atherinomorous lacunosus* (Forster, 1801)
280. *Hypoatherina temminckii* (Bleeker, 1853)

Order BELONIFORMES

Family BELONIDAE

(Needlefishes)

281. *Blennes hians* (Valenciennes, 1846)
282. *Strongylura leiura* (Bleeker, 1850)
283. *Strongylura strongylura* (van Hasselt, 1823)
284. *Tylosurus choram* (Ruppell, 1837)
285. *Tylosurus crocodiles crocodiles* (Peron & Le Sueur, 1821)

Family HEMIRHAMPHIDAE

(Halfbeaks)

- 286. *Hemiramphus far* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 287. *Hemiramphus lukei* Valenciennes, 1847
- 288. *Hemiramphus marginatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 289. *Hyporhamphus limbatus* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 290. *Hyporhamphus dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 291. *Hyporhamphus unifasciatus* (Ranzani, 1847)
- 292. *Hyporhamphus quoyi* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 293. *Hyporhamphus xanthopterus* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 294. *Rhynchorhamphus georgii* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 295. *Rhynchorhamphus malabaricus* Collette, 1976
- 296. *Zenarchopterus buffonis* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 297. *Zenarchopterus dispar* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 298. *Zenarchopterus gilli* Smith, 1945
- 299. *Zenarchopterus pappenheimi* Mohr, 1926

Family EXOCOETIDAE

(Flyingfishes)

- 300. *Cypselurus comatus* (Mitchill, 1815)
- 301. *Cypselurus furcatus* (Mitchill, 1815)
- 302. *Cypselurus oligolepis* (Bleeker, 1866)
- 303. *Cypselurus spiloptrus* (Valenciennes, 1847)
- 304. *Cypselurus starksi* Abe, 1953
- 305. *Exocoetus volitans* Linnaeus, 1758
- 306. *Parexocoetus brachypterus* (Richardson, 1846)

Order CYPRINODONTIFORMES

Family ORYZIIDAE

(Ricefishes)

- 307. *Oryzias melastigma* (McClelland, 1839)

Family APLOCHEILIDAE

(Riveulines)

- 308. *Aplocheilus panchax* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order PEGASIFORMES

Family PEGASIDAE

(Seamoths)

- 309. *Europegasmus draconis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

310. *Pegasus volitans* Linnaeus, 1758

Order SYNGANATHIFORMES

Family AULOSTOMIDAE

(Trumpetfishes)

311. *Aulostomus chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Family FISTULARIDAE

(Cornetfishes)

312. *Fistularia commersonii* Ruppell, 1838

313. *Fistularia petimba* Lacepede, 1803

Family SYNGNATHIDAE

(Pipefishes and seahorses)

314. *Acentronura gracilissima* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)

315. *Bhanotia fasciolata* (Dumeril, 1870)

316. *Choeroichthys sculptus* (Gunther, 1870)

317. *Corythoichthys amplexus* Dawson and Randall, 1975

318. *Corythoichthys haematopterus* (Bleeker, 1851)

319. *Corythoichthys intestinalis* (Ramsay, 1881)

320. *Corythoichthys ocellatus* Herald, 1953

321. *Corythoichthys schultzi* Harald, 1953

322. *Doryichthys martensii* (Peters, 1868)

323. *Doryhamphus dactyliophorus* (Bleeker, 1853)

324. *Doryhamphus excises excises* Kaup, 1856

325. *Halicampus macrorhynchus* Bamber, 1915

326. *Halicampus mataafe* (Jordan & Seale, 1906)

327. *Hippichthys heptagonus* Bleeker, 1849

328. *Hippichthys specifer* (Ruppell, 1838)

329. *Hippocampus capensis* Boulenger, 1900

330. *Halicampus gray* Kaup, 1856

331. *Hippocampus histrix* Kaup, 1856

332. *Hippocampus kuda* Bleeker, 1852

333. *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach, 1814

334. *Ichthyocampus carce* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

335. *Microphis brachyurus brachyurus* (Bleeker, 1853)

336. *Microphis insularis* (Hora, 1925)

337. *Microphis tenuis* Blyth, 1859

338. *Phoxocampus tetraphthalmus* (Bleeker, 1858)

339. *Syngnathoides biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1785)

Family CENTRACIDAE

(Razerfishes)

340. *Aeoliscus strigatus* (Gunther, 1861)

341. *Centriscus scutatus* Linnaeus, 1758

Family SOLENOSTOMIDAE

(Host pipefishes)

342. *Solenostomus cyanopterus* Bleeker, 1854

343. *Solenostomus paradoxus* (Pallas, 1770)

Order SCORPAENIFORMES

Family Scorpaenidae

(Scorpionfishes or Rockfishes)

344. *Dendrochirus brachypterus* (Cuvier, 1829)

345. *Dendrochirus zebra* (Cuvier, 1829)

346. *Pontinus hexanema* (Gunther, 1880)

347. *Pterois antennata* (Bloch, 1787)

348. *Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828)

349. *Pterois lunulata* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843

350. *Pterois radiata* Cuvier, 1829

351. *Pterois russellii* Bennett, 1831

352. *Pterois volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758)

353. *Scorpaena haplodactylus* Bleeker, 1852

354. *Scorpaena neglecta* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843

355. *Scorpaena picta* Cuvier, 1829

356. *Scorpaenodes guamensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

357. *Scorpaenodes smithi* Eschmeyer & Rama Rao, 1972

358. *Scorpaenopsis cirrhosa* (Thunberg, 1793)

359. *Scorpaenopsis gibbosa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

360. *Scorpaenopsis oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1849)

361. *Scorpaenopsis venosa* (Cuvier, 1829)

362. *Sebastapistes rhodochrous* (Gunther, 1871)

363. *Sebastapistes strongia* (Cuvier, 1829)

364. *Sebastes stoliczkae* Day, 1875

Family SETARCHIIDAE

365. *Starches guentheri* Johnson, 1862
366. *Starches longimanus* (Alcock, 1894)

Family TETRAROGIDAE

(Wasp fishes)

367. *Ablabys macracanthus* (Bleeker, 1852)
368. *Ababy taenianotus* Cuvier, 1829
369. *Taenianotus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802
370. *Tetraroge barbata* (Cuvier, 1829)
371. *Tetraroge niger* (Cuvier, 1829)
372. *Vespacula depressiformis* (Richardson, 1848)
373. *Vespacula trachinoides* (Cuvier, 1829)

Family APLOCTINIDAE

(Velvetfishes)

374. *Cocotropus echinatus* (Cantor, 1849)
375. *Cocotropus steinzi* Eschmeyer & Dor, 1978
376. *Xenaploactis cautes* Poss & Eschmeyer, 1980

Family CARACANTHIDAE

(Orbicular velvetfishes)

377. *Caracanthus unipinna* (Gray, 1831)

Family Synanceiidae

(Stonefishes)

378. *Inimicus caledonicus* (Sauvage, 1878)
379. *Inimicus didactylus* (Pallas, 1769)
380. *Synanceia alula* Eschmeyer & Rama-Rao, 1973
381. *Synanceia horrid* (Linnaeus, 1766)
382. *Synanceia verrucosa* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
383. *Trachicephalus uranoscopus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Family PLATYCEPHALIDAE

(Flatheads)

384. *Cociella crocodile* (Tilesius, 1812)
385. *Eurycephalus carbunculus* (Valenciennes, 1833)
386. *Grammoplites scaber* (Linnaeus, 1758)
387. *Kumocoius rodericensis* (Cuvier, 1829)

- 388. *Onigocia oligolepis* (Regan, 1908)
- 389. *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 390. *Inegocia japonica* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 391. *Sorsogona tuberculata* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 392. *Thysanophrys chiltonae* Schultz, 1966

Family TRIGLIDAE

(Searobins)

- 393. *Lepidotrigla riggsi* Richards & Saksena, 1977

Family DACTYLOPTERIDAE

(Flying gurnards)

- 394. *Dactyloptena orientalis* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 395. *Dactyloptena peterseni* (Nystrom, 1887)

Family PERISTEDIIDAE

(Armoured Searobins or Gurnards)

- 396. *Pristedion investigatoris* (Alcock, 1898)
- 397. *Satyrichthys murrayi* (Gunther, 1880)
- 398. *Satyrichthys serrulatus* (Alcock, 1898)

Order PERCIFORMES

Family AMBASSIDAE

(Asiatic glassfishes)

- 399. *Ambassis buruensis* Bleeker, 1856
- 400. *Ambassis buton* Popta, 1918
- 401. *Ambassis commersonii* Cuvier, 1828
- 402. *Ambassis dussumieri* Cuvier, 1828
- 403. *Ambassis gymnocephalus* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 404. *Ambassis interrupta* Bleeker, 1852
- 405. *Ambassis kopsii* Bleeker, 1858
- 406. *Ambassis nalua* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 407. *Ambassis urotaenia* Bleeker, 1852
- 408. *Parambassis dayi* (Bleeker, 1874)

Family CENTROPOMODAE

- 409. *Lates calcarifer* (Bloch, 1790)
- 410. *Psammoperca waigiensis* (Cuvier, 1828)

Family KUHILIDAE

(Flagtalis)

- 411. *Kuhlia marginata* (Cuvier, 1828)
- 412. *Kuhlia mugil* (Forster, 1801)
- 413. *Kuhlia rupestris* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 414. *Kuhlia taeniurus* (Cuvier, 1829)

Family SERRANIDAE

(Sra basses, groupers and fairy basslets)

- 415. *Athaloperca rogga* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 416. *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 417. *Aulacocephalus temmincki* Bleeker, 1854
- 418. *Centrogenys vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1801)
- 419. *Cephalopholis argus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 420. *Cephalopholis boenack* (Bloch, 1790
- 421. *Cephalopholis cyanostigma* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 422. *Cephalopholis Formosa* (Shaw & Nodder, 1812)
- 423. *Cephalopholis leopardus* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 424. *Cephalopholis microprion* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 425. *Cephalopholis miniata* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 426. *Cephalopholis sexmaculata* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 427. *Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 428. *Cephalopholis urodeta* (Forster, 1801)
- 429. *Cromileptes altivelis* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 430. *Epinephelus areolatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 431. *Epinephelus bleekeri* (Vaillant, 1877)
- 432. *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 433. *Epinephelus chlorostigma* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 434. *Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 435. *Epinephelus corallicola* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 436. *Epinephelus erythrurus* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 437. *Epinephelus fasciatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 438. *Epinephelus faveatus* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 439. *Epinephelus flavocaeruleus* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 440. *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 441. *Epinephelus hexagonatus* (Schneider, 1801)

- 442. *Epinephelus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 443. *Epinephelus longispinis* (Kner, 1865)
- 444. *Epinephelus macrospilos* (Bleerer, 1855)
- 445. *Epinephelus maculatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 446. *Epinephelus malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 447. *Epinephelus melanostigma* Schultz, 1953
- 448. *Epinephelus merra* Bloch, 1793
- 449. *Epinephelus miliaris* (Valenciennes, 1830)
- 450. *Epinephelus morrhua* (Valenciennes, 1833)
- 451. *Epinephelus ongus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 452. *Epinephelus polyphekadion* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 453. *Epinephelus polystigma* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 454. *Epinephelus quoyanus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
- 455. *Epinephelus radiates* (Day, 1868)
- 456. *Epinephelus sexfasciatus* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 457. *Epinephelus spilotoceps* Schultz, 1953
- 458. *Epinephelus summana* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 459. *Epinephelus tauvina* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 460. *Epinephelus undulosus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 461. *Grammistes sexlineatus* (Thunberg, 1792)
- 462. *Plectropomus areolatus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 463. *Plectropomus laevis* (Lacepede)
- 464. *Plectropomus maculatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 465. *Plectropomus pessuliferus* (Fowler, 1904)
- 466. *Pseudanthias bimaculatus* (Smith, 1955)
- 467. *Pseudanthias cooperi* (Regan, 1902)
- 468. *Pseudanthias ignitus* (Randall and Lubbock, 1981)
- 469. *Pseudanthias hypelosoma* Bleeker, 1878
- 470. *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* (Peters, 1855)
- 471. *Variola albiguttata* Baissac, 1953
- 472. *Variola louti* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family PSEODOCHROMIDAE

(Dottybacks)

- 473. *Congrogadus subducens* (Richardson, 1843)
- 474. *Ogilbyina novaehollandiae* (Steindachner, 1879)

- 475. *Pseudochromis cyanotaenia* Bleeker, 1857
- 476. *Pseudochromis dutoiti* Smith, 1955
- 477. *Pseudochromis fuscus* Muller & Troschel, 1849
- 478. *Pseudochromis xanthochir* Bleeker, 1855

Family PLESIOPIDAE
(Roundheads)

- 479. *Plesiops coeruleolineatus* Ruppell, 1835
- 480. *Plesiops corallicola* Bleeker, 1853
- 481. *Plesiops nigricans* (Rupell, 1828)
- 482. *Plesiops oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1855

Family Teraponidae
(Grunters or tigerperches, thornfishes)

- 483. *Pleates quadrilineatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 484. *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 485. *Terapon puta* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 486. *Terapon theraps* (Cuvier, 1829)

Family Priacanthidae
(Bigeyes)

- 487. *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 488. *Priacanthus blochii* Bleeker, 1853
- 489. *Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 490. *Priacanthus tayenus* Richardson, 1846
- 491. *Priacanthus niphonia* (Cuvier, 1829)

Family APOGONIDAE
(Cardinal fishes)

- 492. *Apogon angustatus* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)
- 493. *Apogon aureus* (Lacepedae, 1802)
- 494. *Apogon ceramensis* Bleeker, 1852
- 495. *Apogon chrysotaenia* Bleeker, 1851
- 496. *Apogon coccineus* Ruppell, 1838
- 497. *Apogon compressus* (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911)
- 498. *Apogon cookie* Macleay, 1881
- 499. *Apogon cyanosoma* Bleeker, 1853
- 500. *Apogon ellioti* Day, 1875

501. *Apogon endekataenia* Bleeker, 1852
502. *Apogon fasciatus* (White, 1790)
503. *Apogon fleurieu* (lacepede, 1802)
504. *Apogon fraenatus* Valenciennes, 1832
505. *Apogon fragilis* Smith, 1961
506. *Apogon guamensis* Valenciennes, 1832
507. *Apogon hyalosoma* Bleeker, 1852
508. *Apogon kallopterus* Bleeker, 1856
509. *Apogon lateralis* Valenciennes, 1832
510. *Apogon moluccensis* Valenciennes, 1832
511. *Apogon multitaeniatus* Cuvier, 1828
512. *Apogon nigricans* Day, 1875
513. *Apogon novemfasciatus* Cuvier, 1828
514. *Apogon poecilopterus* Cuvier, 1828
515. *Apogon properupta* (Whitley, 1964)
516. *Apogon quadrifasciatus* Cuvier, 1828
517. *Apogon sangiensis* Bleeker, 1857
518. *Apogon savayensis* Gunther, 1872
519. *Apogon septemstriatus* Gunther, 1880
520. *Apogon taeniatus* Cuvier, 1828
521. *Apogon thermalis* Cuvier, 1829
522. *Apogon trimaculatus* Cuvier, 1828
523. *Apogon wassinki* Bleeker, 1861
524. *Apogonichthys ocellatus* (Weber, 1913)
525. *Apogonichthys perdix* Bleeker, 1854
526. *Archamia fucata* (Cantor, 1849)
527. *Archamia lineolata* (Cuvier, 1828)
528. *Archamia macroptera* (Cuvier, 1828)
529. *Cheilodipterus arabicus* (Gmelin, 1789)
530. *Cheilodipterus artus* Smith, 1961
531. *Cheilodipterus macrodon* (Lacepede, 1802)
532. *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus* Cuvier, 1828
533. *Fowleria aurita* (Valenciennes, 1831)
534. *Fowleria punctulata* (Ruppell, 1838)
535. *Rhabdamia gracilis* (Bleeker, 1856)

536. *Sphaeramia orbicularis* (Cuvier, 1828)

537. *Zoramia leptacantha* (Bleeker, 1857)

Family HAEMULIDAE

(Grunts)

538. *Diagramma pictum* (Thunberg, 1792)

539. *Plectorhinchus albovittatus* (Ruppell, 1838)

540. *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* Lacepede, 1801

541. *Plectorhinchus diaframmus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

542. *Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus* (Cuvier, 1830)

543. *Plectorhinchus gibbosus* (Lacepede, 1802)

544. *Plectorhinchus nigrus* (Cuvier, 1830)

545. *Plectorhinchus orientalis* (Bloch, 1793)

546. *Plectorhinchus rayi* (Menon & Talwar, 1973)

547. *Plectorhinchus schotaf* (Forsskal, 1775)

548. *Plectorhinchus sordidus* (Klunzinger, 1870)

549. *Pomodasys argenteus* (Forsskal, 1775)

550. *Pomodasys argyreus* (Valenciennes, 1833)

551. *Pomodasys furcatum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

552. *Pomodasys guoraca* (Cuvier, 1829)

553. *Pomodasys hasta* (Bloch, 1709)

554. *Pomodasys kaakan* (Cuvier, 1830)

555. *Pomodasys maculatus* (Bloch, 1793)

Family LUTJANIDAE

556. *Aphareus furca* (Lacepede, 1801)

557. *Aphareus rutilans* Cuvier, 1830

558. *Aprion virescens* Valenciennes, 1830

559. *Apsilus fuscus* Valenciennes, 1830

560. *Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier, 1828

561. *Lipocheilus carnolabrum* (Chan, 1970)

562. *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (Forsskal, 1775)

563. *Lutjanus bengalensis* (Bloch, 1790)

564. *Lutjanus biguttatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)

565. *Lutjanus bohar* (Forsskal, 1775)

566. *Lutjanus bouton* (Lacepede, 1802)

567. *Lutjanus carponotatus* (Rixhardson, 1842)

- 568. *Lutjanus decussatus* (Cuvier, 1828)
- 569. *Lutjanus ehrenbergii* (Peters, 1869)
- 570. *Lutjanus erythropterus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 571. *Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 572. *Lutjanus fulvus* (Schneider, 1801)
- 573. *Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 574. *Lutjanus guilcheri* Fourmanoir, 1959
- 575. *Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch, 1792)
- 576. *Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 577. *Lutjanus lemniscatus* (Valenciennes, 1828)
- 578. *Lutjanus lunulatus* (Park, 1797)
- 579. *Lutjanus lutjanus* Bloch, 1790)
- 580. *Lutjanus madras* (Valenciennes, 1831)
- 581. *Lutjanus malabaricus* (Schneider, 1801)
- 582. *Lutjanus monostigma* (Cuvier, 1828)
- 583. *Lutjanus quinquelineatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 584. *Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier, 1828)
- 585. *Lutjanus russelli* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 586. *Lutjanus sanguineus* (Cuvier, 1828)
- 587. *Lutjanus sebae* (Cuvier, 1828)
- 588. *Lutjanus vita* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 589. *Macolor niger* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 590. *Paracaesio sordida* Abe & Shinohara, 1862
- 591. *Paracaesio xanthura* (Bleeker, 1869)
- 592. *Pinjalo lewisi* Randall, Allen & Anderson, 1987
- 593. *Pinjalo pinjalo* (Bleeker, 1869)
- 594. *Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
- 595. *Pristipomoides multidentatus* (Day, 1871)
- 596. *Pristipomoides sieboldii* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 597. *Pristipomoides typus* Bleeker, 1852
- 598. *Symphorus nematophorus* (Bleeker, 1860)

Family CAESIONIDAE

(Fusiliers)

- 599. *Caesio caerulaurea* Lacepede, 1801
- 600. *Caesio cuning* (Bloch, 1791)

- 601. *Caesio lunaris* Cuvier, 1830
- 602. *Caesio teres* Seale, 1906
- 603. *Caesio varilineata* Carpenter, 1987
- 604. *Caesio xanthonota* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 605. *Dipterygonotus balteatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
- 606. *Gymnoaesio gymnoptera* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 607. *Pterocaesio chrysozona* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 608. *Pterocaesio marri* Schultz, 1953
- 609. *Pterocaesio pisang* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 610. *Pterocaesio tessellate* Carpenter, 1987
- 611. *Pterocaesio tile* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 612. *Pterocaesio trilineata* Carpenter, 1987

Family SPARIDAE

(Seabreams)

- 613. *Acanthopagrus berda* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 614. *Argyrops spinifer* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family LETHRINIDAE

(Emperors or scavengers)

- 615. *Gnathodentex aurolinaetus* Lacepede, 1802)
- 616. *Gymnocranius elongates* Senta, 1973
- 617. *Gymnocranius grandoculis* Valenciennes, 1830)
- 618. *Gymnocranius griseus* Schlegel, 1844)
- 619. *Lethrinus amboinensis* Bleeker, 1854
- 620. *Lethrinus borbonicus* Valenciennes, 1830
- 621. *Lethrinus conchyliatus* Smith, 1959)
- 622. *Lethrinus erythracanthus* Valenciennes, 1830
- 623. *Lethrinus erythropterus* Valenciennes, 1830
- 624. *Lethrinus harak* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 625. *Lethrinus lentijan* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 626. *Lethrinus mahsena* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 627. *Lethrinus microdon* Valenciennes, 1830
- 628. *Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 629. *Lethrinus obsoletus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 630. *Lethrinus olivaceus* valenciennes, 1830
- 631. *Lethrinus ornatus* Valenciennes, 1830

- 632. *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus* Sato, 1978
- 633. *Lethrinus variegates* Valenciennes, 1830
- 634. *Lethrinus xanthochilus* Klunzinger, 1870
- 635. *Monotaxis grandoculis* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 636. *Wattsia mossambica* (Smith, 1957)

Family NEMIPTERIDAE

(Threadfin breams, Whiptail breams)

- 637. *Nemipterus bipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
- 638. *Nemipterus hexodon* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 639. *Nemipterus japonicas* (Bloch, 1791)
- 640. *Nemipterus mesoprion* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 641. *Nemipterus nematophorous* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 642. *Nemipterus nemurus* (Bleeker, 1857)
- 643. *Nemipterus peronii* (Valenciennes, 1830)
- 644. *Nemipterus randalli* Russell, 1986
- 645. *Nemipterus zysron* (Bleeker, 1856)
- 646. *Parascolopsis eriomma* (Jardan & Richardson, 1909)
- 647. *Parascolopsis inermis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843)
- 648. *Scolopsis auratus* (Park, 1797)
- 649. *Scolopsis bilineata* (Bloch, 1793)
- 650. *Scolopsis ciliates* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 651. *Scolopsis frenatus* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 652. *Scolopsis ghanam* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 653. *Scolopsis lineatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824
- 654. *Scolopsis margaritifer* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 655. *Scolopsis monogramma* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 656. *Scolopsis taeniopterus* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 657. *Scolopsis vosmeri* (Bloch, 1792)
- 658. *Scolopsis xenochorous* Gunther, 1872

Family KYPHOSIDAE

(Sea chubs)

- 659. *Kyphosus bigibbus* Lacepede, 1801
- 660. *Kyphosus cinerascens* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 661. *Kyphosus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

Family SCATOPHAGIDAE

(Scatties)

662. *Scatophagus argus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Family EPHIPPIDAE

(Spadefishes, batfishes)

663. *Ephippus orbis* (Bloch, 1787)
664. *Platax orbicularius* (Forsskal, 1775)
665. *Platax pinnatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
666. *Platax teira* (Forsskal, 1775)
667. *Tripterodon ornis* Playfair, 1867

Family MONODACTYLIDAE

(Moonfishes)

668. *Monodactylus argenteus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family GERRIDAE

(Pursemouths)

669. *Gerres abbreviatus* Bleeker, 1850
670. *Gerres filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829
671. *Gerres indicus* Cuvier
672. *Gerres kapas* Bleeker, 1851
673. *Gerres limbatus* Cuvier, 1830
674. *Gerres oblongus* Cuvier, 1830
675. *Gerres oyena* (Forsskal, 1775)
676. *Gerres Long. irostris* (Cuvier, 1829)
677. *Gerres phayia* Cuvier, 1830
678. *Gerres setifer* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
679. *Pentaprion longimanus* (Cantor, 1849)

Family MULLIDAE

(Goatfishes)

680. *Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* (Lacepede, 1801)
681. *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* (Valenciennes, 1831)
682. *Parupeneus barberinus* (Lacepede, 1801)
683. *Parupeneus bifasciatus* (Lacepede, 1801)
684. *Parupeneus cyclostonus* (lacepede, 1801)
685. *Parupeneus forsskali* (Forsskal, 1775)

- 686. *Parupeneus heptacanthus* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 687. *Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw, 1803)
- 688. *Parupeneus macronema* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 689. *Parupeneus pleurostigma* (Bennett, 1831)
- 690. *Parupeneus rubescens* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 691. *Parupeneus spilurus* (Bleeker, 1854)
- 692. *Upeneus luzonius* Jordan & Seale, 1907
- 693. *Upeneus moluccensis* Bleeker, 1855
- 694. *Upeneus sulphurous* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 695. *Upeneus tragula* Richardson, 1846
- 696. *Upeneus vittatus* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family MALACANTHIDAE

(Talifishes)

- 697. *Malacanthus brevirostris* Guichenot, 1848
- 698. *Malacanthus latovittatus* (Lacepede, 1801)

Family SILLAGINIDAE

(Sillagos)

- 699. *Sillago aeolus* Jordan & Evermann, 1902
- 700. *Sillago chondropus* Bleeker, 1849
- 701. *Sillago maculate* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824
- 702. *Sillago sihama* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family SCIANIDAE

(Drummers, Croackers)

- 703. *Dendrophysa russelli* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 704. *Johnius amblycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)
- 705. *Johnius belengerii* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 706. *Johnius carouna* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 707. *Johnius carutta* Bloch, 1793
- 708. *Johnius dussumeri* (Cuvier, 1830)
- 709. *Johnius macropterus* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 710. *Nibea soldado* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 711. *Otolithus ruber* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 712. *Pennahia anea* (Bloch, 1793)

Family MENIDAE

(Moonfishes)

713. *Mene maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Family LEIOGNATHIDAE

(Slimys, slipmouths, or ponyfishes)

714. *Gazza achlamys* Jordan & Starks, 1917
715. *Gazza minuta* (Bloch, 1795)
716. *Leiognathus berbis* (Valenciennes, 1853)
717. *Leiognathus bindus* (Valenciennes, 1835)
718. *Leiognathus blochii* (Valenciennes, 1835)
719. *Leiognathus brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835)
720. *Leiognathus daura* (Cuvier, 1829)
721. *Leiognathus decorus* (De Vis, 1884)
722. *Leiognathus dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1835)
723. *Leiognathus equulus* (Forsskal, 1775)
724. *Leiognathus fasciatus* (Lacepede, 1803)
725. *Leiognathus leuciscus* (Gunther, 1860)
726. *Leiognathus lineolatus* (Valenciennes, 1835)
727. *Leiognathus longispinis* (Valenciennes, 1835)
728. *Leiognathus splendens* (Cuvier, 1829)
729. *Macilentichtyes indicus* (Singh & Talwar, 1978)
730. *Secutor insidiator* (Bloch, 1787)
731. *Secutor ruconius* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Family LOBOTIDAE

(Tripletails)

732. *Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch, 1790)

Family POMACANTHIDAE

(Angelfishes)

733. *Apolectichthys trimaculatus* (Cuvier, 1831)
734. *Centropyge bicolor* (Bloch, 1787)
735. *Centropyge bispinosus* (Gunther, 1860)
736. *Centropyge eibli* Klausewitz, 1963
737. *Centropyge flavipectoralis* Randall and Klausewitz, 1977
738. *Centropyge flavissimus* (Cuvier, 1831)

- 739. *Centropyge multispinis* (Playfair, 1867)
- 740. *Centropyge nox* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 741. *Centropyge tibicen* (Cuvier, 1831)
- 742. *Centropyge vrolikii* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 743. *Chaetodontoplus melanosoma* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 744. *Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus* (Bloch, 1787)
- 745. *Genicanthus lamarck* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 746. *Pomacanthus annularis* (Bloch, 1787)
- 747. *Pomacanthus imperator* (Bloch, 1787)
- 748. *Pomacanthus navarchus* (Cuvier, 1831)
- 749. *Pomacanthus semicirculatus* (Cuvier, 1831)
- 750. *Pomacanthus sexstriatus* (Cuvier, 1831)
- 751. *Pomacanthus xanthometopon* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 752. *Pygoplites diacanthus* (Boddaert, 1772)

Family CHAETODONTIDAE

(Butterflyfishes)

- 753. *Chaetodon auriga* Forsskal, 1775
- 754. *Chaetodon bennetti* Cuvier, 1831
- 755. *Chaetodon citrinellus* Cuvier, 1831
- 756. *Chaetodon collare* Bloch, 1787
- 757. *Chaetodon decussatus* Cuvier, 1829
- 758. *Chaetodon ephippium* Cuvier, 1831
- 759. *Chaetodon falcula* Bloch, 1793
- 760. *Chaetodon guttatissimus* Bennett, 1832
- 761. *Chaetodon interruptus* Ahl, 1923
- 762. *Chaetodon kleinii* Bloch, 1790
- 763. *Chaetodon lineolatus* Cuvier, 1831
- 764. *Chaetodon lunula* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 765. *Chaetodon madagaskariensis* Ahl, 1923
- 766. *Chaetodon melannotus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- 767. *Chaetodon meyeri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- 768. *Chaetodon octofasciatus* Bloch, 1787
- 769. *Chaetodon ornatissimus* Cuvier, 1831
- 770. *Chaetodon oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853
- 771. *Chaetodon plebeius* Cuvier, 1831

- 772. *Chaetodon punctatofasciatus* Cuvier, 1831
- 773. *Chaetodon rafflesii* Bennett, 1830
- 774. *Chaetodon reticulatus* Cuvier, 1831
- 775. *Chaetodon semeion* Bleeker, 1855
- 776. *Chaetodon triangulum* Cuvier, 1831
- 777. *Chaetodon trifascialis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825
- 778. *Chaetodon trifasciatus* Park, 1797
- 779. *Chaetodon unimaculatus* Bloch, 1787
- 780. *Chaetodon vagabundus* Linnaeus, 1758
- 781. *Chaetodon xanthocephalus* Bennett, 1833
- 782. *Chaetodon xanthurus* Bleeker, 1857
- 783. *Chelmon rostratus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 784. *Coradion altivelis* McCulloch, 1916
- 785. *Forcipiger flavissimus* Jordan & McGregor, 1898
- 786. *Forcipiger longirostris* (Broussonet, 1782)
- 787. *Hemitaurichthys polylepis* (Bleeker, 1857)
- 788. *Hemitaurichthys zoster* (Bennet, 1831)
- 789. *Heniochus acuminatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 790. *Heniochus diphreutes* Jordan, 1903
- 791. *Heniochus pleurotaenia* Ahl, 1923
- 792. *Heniochus singularius* Smith & Radcliffe, 1911
- 793. *Heniochus varius* (Cuvier, 1829)

Family BRAMIDAE

(Pomfrets)

- 794. *Tractes rubescens* (Jordan & Evermann, 1887)
- 795. *Tractichthys steindachneri* (Doderlein, 1883)

Family CARANGIDAE

(Jacks, Kingfishes)

- 796. *Alectis ciliaris* (Bloch, 1787)
- 797. *Alectis indicus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 798. *Alepes djedaba* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 799. *Alepes kleinii* (Bloch, 1793)
- 800. *Alepes melanoptera* Swainson, 1839
- 801. *Atule mate* (Cuvier, 1833)
- 802. *Carangoides armatus* (Ruppell, 1830)

- 803. *Carangoides caeruleopinnatus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 804. *Carangoides chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833)
- 805. *Carangoides ciliarius* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 806. *Carangoides dinema* Bleeker, 1851
- 807. *Carangoides ferdau* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 808. *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 809. *Carangoides gymnotethus* (Cuvier, 1833)
- 810. *Carangoides hedlandensis* (Whitely, 1934)
- 811. *Carangoides humerosus* (McCulloch, 1915)
- 812. *Carangoides malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 813. *Carangoides oblongus* (Cuvier, 1833)
- 814. *Carangoides plagiotaenia* Bleeker, 1857
- 815. *Carangoides talamparoides* Bleeker, 1852
- 816. *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus, 1766)
- 817. *Caranx ignobilis* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 818. *Caranx melampygus* Cuvier, 1833
- 819. *Caranx sansun* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 820. *Caranx sexfasciatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825
- 821. *Caranx tille* Cuvier, 1833
- 822. *Decapterus kurroides*, Bleeker, 1855
- 823. *Decapterus macrosoma* Bleeker, 1851
- 824. *Decapterus maruadsi* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843)
- 825. *Decapterus russelli* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 826. *Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
- 827. *Gnathandon speciosus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 828. *Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 829. *Parastromateus niger* (Bloch, 1795)
- 830. *Scomberoides commersonnianus* Lacepede, 1801
- 831. *Scomberoides lysan* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 832. *Scomberoides tala* (Cuvier, 1832)
- 833. *Scomberoides tol* (Cuvier, 1832)
- 834. *Selar boops* (Cuvier, 1833)
- 835. *Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793)
- 836. *Selaroides leptolepis* (Cuvier, 1833)
- 837. *Seriola rivolina* Valenciennes, 1833

838. *Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Ruppell, 1829)

839. *Trachinotus baillonii* (Lacepede, 1801)

840. *Trachinotus blochii* (Lacepede, 1801)

841. *Ulua mentalis* (Cuvier, 1833)

Family CORYPHAENIDAE

(Dolphinfishes)

842. *Coryphaena hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758

Family RACHYCENTRIDAE

(Cobias)

843. *Rachycentron canadus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Family ECHENEIDAE

(Remoras, Suckerfishes)

844. *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758

845. *Remora remora* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family CIRRHITIDAE

(Hawkfishes)

846. *Cirrhitichthys aprinus* (Cuvier, 1829)

847. *Cirrhitus pinnulatus* (Schneider, 1801)

848. *Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)

849. *Oxycirrhites typus* Bleeker, 1857

850. *Paracirrhites forsteri* (Schneider, 1801)

Family PEMPHERIDAE

(Sweepers)

851. *Parapriacanthus ransonneti* Steindachner, 1870

852. *Pempheris adusta* Bleeker, 1877

853. *Pempheris molucca* Cuvier, 1829

854. *Pempheris oualensis* Cuvier, 1831

855. *Pempheris vanicolensis* Cuvier, 1831

Family BATHYCUPEIDAE

(Bathyclupeids)

856. *Bathyclupea hoskynii* Alcock, 1891)

Family CICHLIDAE

(Cichlids)

857. *Hemichromis* sp.

858. *Oreochromis mossambica* (Peters, 1852)

Family POMACENTRIDAE

(Damsel-fishes)

859. *Abudefduf bengalensis* (Bloch, 1787)

860. *Abudefduf notatus* (Day, 1869)

861. *Abudefduf saxatilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

862. *Abudefduf septemfasciatus* (Cuvier, 1830)

863. *Abudefduf sexfasciatus* Lacepede, 1801

864. *Abudefduf sordidus* (Forsskal, 1775)

865. *Abudefduf vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

866. *Amblyglyphidodon aureus* (Cuvier, 1830)

867. *Amblyglyphidodon indicus* Allen & Randall, 2002

868. *Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster* (Bleeker, 1847)

869. *Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1853)

870. *Amblypomacentrus breviceps* (Schlegel & Muller)

871. *Amphiprion akallopisos* Bleeker, 1853.

872. *Amphiprion clarkii* (Bennett, 1830)

873. *Amphiprion ephippium* (Bloch, 1790)

874. *Amphiprion frenatus* Brevoort, 1856

875. *Amphiprion ocellaris* Cuvier, 1830

876. *Amphiprion percula* (Lacepede, 1802)

877. *Amphiprion perideraion* Bleeker, 1855

878. *Amphiprion polymnus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

879. *Amphiprion sebae* Bleeker, 1853

880. *Chromis atripectoralis* Welandar & Schultz, 1951

881. *Chromis caerulea* (Cuvier, 1830)

882. *Chromis dimidiata* (Klunzinger, 1871)

883. *Chromis flavicauda* (Gunther, 1880)

884. *Chromis margaritifer* Fowler, 1946

885. *Chromis opercularis* Gunther, 1867

886. *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856)

887. *Chromis viridis* (Cuvier, 1830)

888. *Chromis weberi* Fowler & Bean, 1928

889. *Chromis xanthochira* (Bleeker, 1851)

890. *Chrysiptera biocellata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

891. *Chrysiptera browniriggi* (Bennett, 1828)
892. *Chrysiptera caeruleolineata* (Allen, 1973)
893. *Chrysiptera cyanea* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
894. *Chrysiptera glauca* (Cuvier, 1830)
895. *Chrysiptera leucopoma* (Cuvier, 1830)
896. *Chrysiptera rollandi* (Whitley, 1961)
897. *Chrysiptera talboti* (Allen, 1975)
898. *Chrysiptera unimaculata* (Cuvier, 1830)
899. *Dascyllus annulatus*
900. *Dascyllus aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
901. *Dascyllus carneus* Fischer, 1885
902. *Dascyllus marginatus* (Ruppell, 1829)
903. *Dascyllus melanurus* Bleeker, 1854
904. *Dascyllus reticulatus* (Richardson, 1846)
905. *Dascyllus trimaculatus* (Ruppell, 1829)
906. *Dischistodus perspicillatus* (Cuvier, 1830)
907. *Dischistodus prosopotaenia* (Bleeker, 1852)
908. *Heiloprion labiatus* (Day, 1877)
909. *Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon* (Bleeker, 1854)
910. *Neoglyphidodon bonang* (Bleeker, 1852)
911. *Neoglyphidodon mek拉斯* (Cuvier, 1830)
912. *Neoglyphidodon nigroris* (Cuvier, 1830)
913. *Neoglyphidodon oxyodon* (Bleeker, 1858)
914. *Neopomacentrus azysron* (Bleeker, 1877)
915. *Neopomacentrus taeniurus* (Bleeker, 1856)
916. *Neopomacentrus violascens* (Bleeker, 1848)
917. *Parma oligolepis* Gunther, 1862
918. *Plectroglyphidodon dickii* (Lienard, 1839)
919. *Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
920. *Pomacentrus alleni* Burgess, 1981
921. *Pomacentrus amboinensis* Bleeker, 1868
922. *Pomacentrus bankanensis* Bleeker, 1853
923. *Pomacentrus chrysurus* Cuvier, 1830
924. *Pomacentrus indicus* Allen, 1991
925. *Pomacentrus lepidogenys* Fowler and Ball, 1928

- 926. *Pomacentrus littoralis* Cuvier, 1830
- 927. *Pomacentrus moluccensis* Bleeker, 1853
- 928. *Pomacentrus nagasakiensis* Tanaka, 1917
- 929. *Pomacentrus philippinus* Evermann and Seale, 1907
- 930. *Pomacentrus trilineatus* Cuvier, 1830
- 931. *Pomacentrus tripunctatus* Cuvier, 1830
- 932. *Premnas biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1790)
- 933. *Stegastes albifasciatus* Schlegel & Muller, 1839
- 934. *Stegastes lividus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 935. *Stegastes nigricans* (Lacepede, 1802)

Family LABRIDAE

(Wrasses)

- 936. *Anampses caeruleopunctatus* Ruppell, 1829
- 937. *Anampses meleagrides* Valenciennes, 1840
- 938. *Bodianus axillaris* (Bennett, 1832)
- 939. *Bodianus diana* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 940. *Bodianus leucosticticus* (Bennett, 1831)
- 941. *Bodianus meosthorax* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 942. *Cheilinus chlorourus* (Bloch, 1791)
- 943. *Cheilinus fasciatus* (Bloch, 1791)
- 944. *Cheilinus trilobatus* Lacepede, 1801
- 945. *Cheilinus undulates* Ruppell, 1835
- 946. *Cheilo inermis* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 947. *Choerodon anchorago* (Bloch, 1791)
- 948. *Choerodon melanostigma* Fowler & Bean, 1928
- 949. *Choerodon robustus* (Gunther, 1862)
- 950. *Coris aygula* Lacepede, 1801
- 951. *Coris aurilineata* Randall & Kuitert, 1982
- 952. *Coris batuensis* (Bleeker, 1857)
- 953. *Coris gaimard* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 954. *Cymolutes lecluse* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 955. *Cymolutes praetextatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
- 956. *Cymolutes torquatus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
- 957. *Diproctacanthus xanthurus* (Bleeker, 1856)
- 958. *Epibulus insidiator* (Pallas, 1770)

- 959. *Gomphosus caeruleus* Lacepede, 1801
- 960. *Gomphosus varius* Lacepede, 1801
- 961. *Halichoeres argus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 962. *Halichoeres bicolour* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 963. *Halichoeres chloropterus* (Bloch, 1791)
- 964. *Halichoeres chrysus* Randall, 1981
- 965. *Halichoeres hortulanus* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 966. *Halichoeres leucoxanthus* Randall and Smith, 1982
- 967. *Halichoeres leucurus* Walbaum, 1792
- 968. *Halichoeres margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, 1839)
- 969. *Halichoeres marginatus* Ruppell, 1835
- 970. *Halichoeres melanurus* (Bleeker, 1851)
- 971. *Halichoeres nebulosus* (Valenciennes, 1839)
- 972. *Halichoeres nigrescens* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 973. *Halichoeres scapularis* (Bennett, 1832)
- 974. *Halichoeres timorensis* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 975. *Halichoeres vroliki* (Bleeker, 1855)
- 976. *Hemigymnus fasciatus* (Bloch, 1792)
- 977. *Hemigymnus melapterus* (Bloch, 1791)
- 978. *Hologymnosus annulatus* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 979. *Labrichthys unilineatus* (Guichenot, 1847)
- 980. *Labroides bicolour* Fowler & Bean, 1928
- 981. *Labroides dimidiatus* (Valenciennes, 1839)
- 982. *Macropharyngodon meleagris* (valenciennes, 1839)
- 983. *Novaculichthys taeniourus* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 984. *Oxycheilinus digrammus* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 985. *Pseudocheilinus hexataenia* (Vleeker, 1857)
- 986. *Pseudodax moluccanus* (Valenciennes, 1840)
- 987. *Stethojulis interrupta* (Bleeker, 1851)
- 988. *Stethojulis strigiventer* (Bennett, 1832)
- 989. *Stethojulis trilineata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 990. *Thalassoma amblycephalum* (Bleeker, 1856)
- 991. *Thalassoma hardwicke* (Bennett, 1830)
- 992. *Thalassoma herbraicum* (Lacepede, 1801)
- 993. *Thalassoma janseni* (Bleeker, 1856)

- 994. *Thalassoma lunare* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 995. *Thalassoma lutescens* (Lay & Bennett, 1839)
- 996. *Thalassoma purpurem* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 997. *Thalassoma quinquevittatum* (Lay & Bennett, 1839)
- 998. *Xyrichtys pavo* Valenciennes, 1840)
- 999. *Xyrichtys pentadactylus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Family SCARIDAE

(Parrotfishes)

- 1000. *Bolbomatopon muricatum* Valenciennes, 1840
- 1001. *Callyodon dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1839)
- 1002. *Calotomus spinidens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 1003. *Calotomus viridescens* (Ruppell, 1835)
- 1004. *Cetoscarus bicolor* (Ruppell, 1829)
- 1005. *Chlorurus enneacanthus* (Lacepede, 1802)
- 1006. *Chlorurus gibbus* (Ruppell, 1829)
- 1007. *Chlorurus japanensis* (Bloch, 1789)
- 1008. *Chlorurus sordidus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 1009. *Chlorurus strongylocephalus* (Bleeker, 1854)
- 1010. *Hipposcarus harid* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 1011. *Leptoscarus vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
- 1012. *Scarus dubius* Bennett, 1828
- 1013. *Scarus ferrugineus* Valenciennes, 1840
- 1014. *Scarus frenatus* Lacepede, 1802
- 1015. *Scarus ghobban* Forsskal, 1775
- 1016. *Scarus globiceps* Valenciennes, 1840
- 1017. *Scarus niger* Forsskal, 1775
- 1018. *Scarus oktodon* (Bleeker, 1861)
- 1019. *Scarus prasiognathos* Valenciennes, 1840
- 1020. *Scarus psittacus* Forsskal, 1775
- 1021. *Scarus rivulatus* Valenciennes, 1840
- 1022. *Scarus rubroviolaceus* Bleeker, 1847
- 1023. *Scarus scaber* Valenciennes, 1840
- 1024. *Scarus taeniurus* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839

Family MUGLIDAE

(Muglets)

- 1025. *Cren mugil crenilabis* (Forsskal, 1775)

- 1026. *Liza carinata* (Valenciennes, 1836)
- 1027. *Liza macrolepis* (Smith, 1846)
- 1028. *Liza melinoptera* (Valenciennes, 1836)
- 1029. *Liza parmata* (Cantor, 1849)
- 1030. *Liza parsia* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1031. *Liza subviridis* (Valenciennes, 1836)
- 1032. *Liza tade* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 1033. *Liza vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
- 1034. *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758
- 1035. *Oedalechilus labiosus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
- 1036. *Valamugil buchanani* (Bleeker, 1835)
- 1037. *Valamugil cunnesius* (Valenciennes, 1836)
- 1038. *Valamugil seheli* (Forsskal)

Family POLNEMIDAE

(Threadfins)

- 1039. *Eleutheronema tetradactylus* (Shaw, 1804)
- 1040. *Filimanus heptadactylus* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 1041. *Polyactylus indicus* (Shaw, 1804)
- 1042. *Polyactylus microstomus* (Bleeker, 1851)
- 1043. *Polyactylus plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782)
- 1044. *Polyactylus sexfilis* (Cuvier, 1831)
- 1045. *Polynemus melanochir* Valenciennes, 1831
- 1046. *Polydactylus sextarius* Boch & Schneider, 1801)

Family SPHYRAENIDAE

(Barracudas)

- 1047. *Sphyraena acutipinnis* Day, 1876
- 1048. *Sphyraena barracuda* (Walbaun, 1792)
- 1049. *Sphyraena chrysotaenia* Klunzinger, 1884
- 1050. *Sphyraena flavicauda* Ruppell, 1838
- 1051. *Sphyraena forsteri* Cuvier, 1829
- 1052. *Sphyraena jello* Cuvier, 1829
- 1053. *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, 1829
- 1054. *Sphyraena putnamae* Jordan & Seale, 1905
- 1055. *Sphyraena genie* Klunzinger, 1870

Family OPISTOGNATHIDAE

(Jawfishes)

1056. *Opistognathus annulata* (Eibi-Eibesfeldt & Klausewitz, 1961)
1057. *Opistognathus nigromarginatus* Ruppell
1058. *Opistognathus rosenbergii* Bleeker, 1857

Family CHIASMODONTIDAE

(Swallowers)

1059. *Dysalotus alcocki* MacGilchrist, 1905

Family CHAMPSODONTIDAE

(Grapers)

1060. *Champsodon capensis* Regan, 1908

Family TRICHONOTIDAE

(Sanddivers)

1061. *Trichonotus setiger* Bloch & Scheider, 1801

Family PERCOPHIDAE

(Duckbills)

1062. *Bembrops caudimacula* Steindachner, 1876
1063. *Bembrops platyrhynchus* (Alcock, 1894)

Family PINGUIPEDIDAE

(Sandperches)

1064. *Parapercis clathrata* Ogilby, 1911)
1065. *Parapercis cylindrical* (Bloch, 1792)
1066. *Parapercis hexophthalma* (Cuvier, 1829)
1067. *Parapercis lineopunctata* Randall, 2003
1068. *Parapercis millepunctata* (Gunther, 1860)
1069. *Parapercis tetracantha* (Lacepede, 1802)
1070. *Parapercis xanthozona* (Bleeker, 1849)

Family BLENIIDAE

(Combtooth blennies)

1071. *Alticus kirkii* (Gunther, 1868)
1072. *Alticus saliens* (Lacepede, 1800)
1073. *Alticus triangulus* Chapman, 1951
1074. *Andamia heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1857)
1075. *Andamia reyi* (Sauvage, 1880)

1076. *Aspidontus taeniatus taeniatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
1077. *Aspidontus taeniatus tractus* (Fowler, 1903)
1078. *Astrosalarias fuscus fuscus* (Ruppell, 1838)
1079. *Blenniella bilitonensis* (Bleeker, 1858)
1080. *Blenniella cyanostigma* (Bleeker, 1849)
1081. *Blenniella interrupta* Bleeker, 1857
1082. *Blenniella leopardus* (Flower, 1904)
1083. *Blenniella periophthalmus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1084. *Blennius semifasciatus* Ruppell
1085. *Cirripectes filamentosus* (Alleyene & Macleay, 1877)
1086. *Cirripectes perustus* Smith, 1959
1087. *Cirripectes polzona* (Bleeker, 1868)
1088. *Cirripectes stigmaticus* Strasburg & Schultz, 1953
1089. *Ecsenius bicolour* (Day, 1888)
1090. *Ecsenius lineatus* Klausewitz, 1962
1091. *Ecsenius midas* Starck, 1969
1092. *Ecsenius stictus* Springer, 1988
1093. *Enchelyurus flavipes* Peters, 1868
1094. *Enchelyurus kraussii* (Kluzinger, 1871)
1095. *Entomacrodus epalzeocheilos* (Bleeker, 1859)
1096. *Entomacrodus marmoratusn* (Bennett, 1828)
1097. *Entomacrodus striatus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1098. *Entomacrodus vermicuLat.us* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1099. *Exallias brevis* (Kner, 1868)
1100. *Istiblennius andersoni* Day, 18575
1101. *Istiblennius dussumeri* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1102. *Istiblennius edentulous* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
1103. *Istiblennius lineatus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1104. *Meiacanthus grammistes* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1105. *Meiacanthus smithi* Klausewitz, 1962
1106. *Meiacanthus temmincki* (Bleeker, 1851)
1107. *Omobranchus elongates* (Peters, 1855)
1108. *Omobranchus punctatus* (Valenciennes, 1836)
1109. *Omobranchus rotundiceps obliquus* (Garman, 1903)
1110. *Omobranchus zebra* (Bleeker, 1868)

- 1111. *Parablennius cyclops* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 1112. *Parenchelyurus hepbueni* (Snyder, 1908)
- 1113. *Petroscirtes bankanensis* Bleeker, 1852
- 1114. *Petroscirtes breviceps* (Valenciennes, 1836)
- 1115. *Petroscirtes brevirostris* (Val., 1836)
- 1116. *Petroscirtes kochi* Weber, 1908
- 1117. *Petroscirtes mitratus* Ruppell, 1830
- 1118. *Petroscirtes varibilis* Cantor, 1849
- 1119. *Plagiotremus phenax* Smith-Vaniz, 1976
- 1120. *Plagiotremus rhinorhynchus* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 1121. *Praealticus dayi* Whitely, 1929
- 1122. *Plagiotremus tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 1123. *Rhabdoblennius snowi* (Fowler, 1828)
- 1124. *Salarias alboguttatus* Kner, 1867
- 1125. *Salarias fascitus* (Bloch, 1786)
- 1126. *Salarias frenatus* Cuvier & Val., 1836
- 1127. *Salarias guttatus* Valenciennes, 1836
- 1128. *Xiphasia setifer* Swainson, 1839

Family TRIPTERYGIIDAE

(Threefin blennies)

- 1129. *Enneapterygius fasciatus* (Weber, 1913)
- 1130. *Helcogramma gymnauchen* (Weber, 1909)
- 1131. *Helcogramma trigloides* (Bleeker, 1858)
- 1132. *Helcogramma striatum* Hansen, 1986
- 1133. *Ucla xenogrammus* Holleman, 1993

Family CALLIONYMIDAE

(Dragonets)

- 1134. *Callionymus enneactis* Bleeker, 1879
- 1135. *Callionymus filentosus* Valenciennes, 1837
- 1136. *Callionymus japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782
- 1137. *Callionymus melanopterus* Bleeker, 1851
- 1138. *Eleutherochir opercularis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1139. *Synchiropus ocellatus* (Pallas, 1770)
- 1140. *Synchiropus splendidus* (Herre, 1927)
- 1141. *Synchiropus stellatus* Smith, 1963

Family GOBIIDAE

(Gobies)

- 1142. *Acentrogobius baliurus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1143. *Acentrogobius bontii* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 1144. *Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1145. *Amblyeleotris steinitzi* (Klausewitz, 1974)
- 1146. *Amblygobius albimaculatus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 1147. *Amblygobius bynoensis* (Richardson, 1844)
- 1148. *Amblygobius decussatus* (Bleeker, 1855)
- 1149. *Amblygobius hectori* (Smith, 1957)
- 1150. *Amblygobius nocturnus* (Herre, 1945)
- 1151. *Amblygobius semicinctus* (Bennett, 1833)
- 1152. *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Ruppell, 1830
- 1153. *Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 1154. *Awaous guamensis* (Valenciennes, 1842)
- 1155. *Awaous melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 1156. *Awaous ocellaris* (Broussonet, 1782)
- 1157. *Awaous personatus* Bleeker, 1849
- 1158. *Bathygobius albpunctatus* Valenciennes, 1837
- 1159. *Bathygobius fuscus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 1160. *Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)
- 1161. *Brachyamblyopus urolepis* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 1162. *Bryaninops yongei* (Davis & Cohen, 1968)
- 1163. *Callogobius andamanensis* Menon & Chatterjee, 1974
- 1164. *Callogobius hasseltii* (Bleeker, 1851)
- 1165. *Callogobius trifasciatus* Menon & Chatterjee, 1976
- 1166. *Cryptocentrus fasciatus* (Playfair and Gunther, 1867)
- 1167. *Cryptocentrus octofasciatus* Regan, 1908
- 1168. *Cryptocentrus pavoninoides* (Bleeker, 1849)
- 1169. *Cryptocentrus strigilliceps* (Jordan & Seale, 1906)
- 1170. *Ctenogobiops maculosus* (Fourmanoir, 1955)
- 1171. *Ctenogobiops pomastictus* Lubbock & Polunin, 1977
- 1172. *Ctenogobius grammatogaster* Bleeker, 1875
- 1173. *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1860)
- 1174. *Drombus triangularis* (Weber, 1909)

1175. *Eviota distigma* Jordan & Seale, 1906
1176. *Eviota gymnocephalus* Weber, 1913
1177. *Eviota prasites* Jordan & Seale, 1906
1178. *Eviota prasina* (Klunzinger, 1871)
1179. *Eviota queenslandica* Whitley, 1932
1180. *Eviota sebreei* Jordan and Seale, 1906
1181. *Eviota zonura* Jordan & Seale, 1906
1182. *Exyrias puntang* (Bleeker, 1851)
1183. *Fusigobius neophytus* (Gunther, 1877)
1184. *Fusigobius signipinnis* (Hoesé & Obika, 1988)
1185. *Glossogobius bicirrhosus* (Weber, 1894)
1186. *Glossogobius biocellatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1187. *Glossogobius celebius* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1188. *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
1189. *Gnatholepis calliurus* Jordan & Seale, 1905
1190. *Gnatholepis cauerensis* (Bleeker, 1853)
1191. *Gobiodon citrinus* (Ruppell, 1838)
1192. *Gobiodon histrio* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1193. *Gobiodon quinquestrigatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1194. *Gobiodon rivulatus* (Ruppell, 1830)
1195. *Gobiopsis arenaria* (Synder, 1908)
1196. *Gobiopsis quinquecincta* (Smith, 1931)
1197. *Gobiopsis woodsi* Lachner & Mc Kinney, 1978
1198. *Hemigobius hoevenii* (Bleeker, 1851)
1199. *Istigobius decoratus* (Herre, 1927)
1200. *Istigobius goldmanni* (Bleeker, 1852)
1201. *Istigobius ornatus* (Ruppell, 1830)
1202. *Mahidolia mystacina* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1203. *Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
1204. *Oligolepis acutipinnis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1205. *Oplopomus caninoides* (Bleeker, 1852)
1206. *Oplopomus oplopomus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1207. *Oxuderces dentatus* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1848
1208. *Oxyurichthys dasi talwar* Chatterjee & Roy, 1982
1209. *Oxyurichthys opthalmonemus* (Bleeker, 1856-57)

- 1210. *Oxyurichthys papuensis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1211. *Oxyurichthys talwari* Mehta, Devi & Mehta, 1989
- 1212. *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1213. *Papilogobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1214. *Parachaeturichthys polynema* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1215. *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 1216. *Paragobiodon melaosomus* (Bleeker, 1852)
- 1217. *Parapocryptes serperaster* (Richardson, 1846)
- 1218. *Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas, 1770)
- 1219. *Periophthalmodon septemradiatus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1220. *Periophthalmus argentilineatus* Valenciennes, 1837
- 1221. *Periophthalmus barbarous* (Linnaeus, 1766)
- 1222. *Periophthalmus fuscatus* Blyth, 1859
- 1223. *Periophthalmus kalolo* Lesson, 1831
- 1224. *Periophthalmus malaccensis* Eggert, 1935
- 1225. *Periophthalmus minutes* Eggert, 1935
- 1226. *Periophthalmus novermradiatus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1227. *Pleurosicya bilobatus* (Koumans, 1941)
- 1228. *Priolepis cincta* (Regan, 1908)
- 1229. *Priolepis compita* Winterbottom, 1985
- 1230. *Priolepis eugenius* (Jordan and Evermann, 1902)
- 1231. *Priolepis semidoliatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1232. *Pseudapocryptes javanicus* (Bleeker, 1856)
- 1233. *Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 1234. *Pseudogobiopsis neglectus* (Koumans, 1932)
- 1235. *Raogobius andamanicus* Mukherji, 1935
- 1236. *Redigobius balteatus* (Herre, 1935)
- 1237. *Redigobius bikolanus* (Herre)
- 1238. *Redigobius roemeri* (Weber, 1911)
- 1239. *Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1870)
- 1240. *Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1854)
- 1241. *Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1242. *Stigmatogobius sadanundio* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1243. *Taenioides angullaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 1244. *Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth, 1860)

- 1245. *Trimma naudei* Smith, 1957
- 1246. *Trimma striata* (Herre, 1945)
- 1247. *Trypauchen vagina* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 1248. *Valenciennea puellaris* (Tomiyana, 1956)
- 1249. *Valenciennea sexguttata* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1250. *Valenciennea strigata* (Broussonet, 1782)
- 1251. *Yongeichthys criniger* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1252. *Yongeichthys nebulosus* (Forsskal, 1775)

Family ELEOTRIDAE

(Sleepers)

- 1253. *Amblyeleotris (Andameleotris) raoi* Herre, 1939
- 1254. *Bostrychus sinensis* Lacepede, 1801
- 1255. *Butis amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1256. *Butis butis* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1257. *Butis gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1258. *Eleotris andamensis* Herre, 1939
- 1259. *Eleotris feliceps* Blyth, 1861
- 1260. *Eleotris fusca* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 1261. *Eleotris lutea* Day, 1876
- 1262. *Hypseleotris guntheri* (Bleeker, 1875)
- 1263. *Pohieleotris aporos* (Bleeker, 1854)
- 1264. *Ophiocara feliceps* (Blyth, 1816)
- 1265. *Ophiocara porocephala* (Valenciennes, 1837)
- 1266. *Oxyeleotris gyrinoides* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1267. *Prionobutis koilomatodon* (Bleeker, 1849)

Family KRAEMERIIDAE

(Sandfishes or Sand gobies)

- 1268. *Kramericus smithi* Menon & Talwar, 1972

Family ACANTHURIDAE

(Surgeonfishes, Tangs, Unicornfishes)

- 1269. *Acanthurus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1835
- 1270. *Acanthurus mata* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 1271. *Acanthurus bariene* Lesson, 1830
- 1272. *Acanthurus coeruleus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- 1273. *Acanthurus japonicas* Schmidt, 1931

- 1274. *Acanthurus leucosternon* Bennett, 1833
- 1275. *Acanthurus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 1276. *Acanthurus nigricauda* Dunker & Mohr, 1929
- 1277. *Acanthurus nigrofuscus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 1278. *Acanthurus olivaceus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- 1279. *Acanthurus pyroferus* Kittlitz, 1843
- 1280. *Acanthurus thompsoni* (Fowler, 1923)
- 1281. *Acanthurus triostegus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 1282. *Acanthurus tristis* Randall, 1993
- 1283. *Acanthurus xanthopterus* Valenciennes, 1835
- 1284. *Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus* Randall & Clements, 2001
- 1285. *Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
- 1286. *Ctenochaetus strigosus* (Bennett, 1828)
- 1287. *Naso annulatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
- 1288. *Naso brachycentron* (Valenciennes, 1835)
- 1289. *Naso brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835)
- 1290. *Naso elegans* (Ruppell, 1829)
- 1291. *Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855)
- 1292. *Naso lituratus* (Forster, 1801)
- 1293. *Naso lopezi* Herre, 1927
- 1294. *Naso tuberosus* Lacepede, 1802
- 1295. *Naso unicornis* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 1296. *Naso vlamingi* (Valenciennes, 1835)
- 1297. *Paracanthurus hepatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
- 1298. *Zebrasoma desjardini* (Bennett, 1836)
- 1299. *Zebrasoma scopas* (Cuvier, 1835)
- 1300. *Zebrasoma veliferum* (Bloch, 1795)

Family ZANCLIDAE

(Moorish idol)

- 1301. *Zanclus cornutus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family SIGANIDAE

(Rabbitfishes)

- 1302. *Siganus argenteus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
- 1303. *Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797)
- 1304. *Siganus corallines* (Valenciennes, 1835)

- 1305. *Siganus fuscescens* (Hounnuyn, 1782)
- 1306. *Siganus guttatus* (Bloch, 1787)
- 1307. *Siganus javus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
- 1308. *Siganus labyrinthodes* (Bleeker, 1853)
- 1309. *Siganus magnificus* (Burgess, 1877)
- 1310. *Siganus puelloides* Woodland & Randall, 1979
- 1311. *Siganus spinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 1312. *Siganus stellatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
- 1313. *Siganus vermiculatus* (Valenciennes, 1835)
- 1314. *Siganus virgatus* (Valenciennes, 1835)
- 1315. *Siganus vulpinus* (Schlegel & Muller, 1845)

Family TRICHURIDAE

(Ribbonfishes)

- 1316. *Lepturacanthus savala* (Cuvier, 1829)
- 1317. *Tentoriceps cristatus* (Klunzinger, 1884)
- 1318. *Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758

Family SCOMBRIDAE

(Mackerels, tunas, bonitos)

- 1319. *Acanthocybium solandri* (Cuvier, 1832)
- 1320. *Auxis rochei rochei* (Risso, 1810)
- 1321. *Auxis thazard thazard* (Lacepede, 1800)
- 1322. *Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1849)
- 1323. *Grammatorcynus bicarinatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)
- 1324. *Grammatorcynus bilineatus* (Ruppell, 1836)
- 1325. *Gymnosarda unicolor* (Ruppell, 1836)
- 1326. *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 1327. *Rastrelliger brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1851)
- 1328. *Rastrelliger faughni* Matsui, 1967
- 1329. *Rastrelliger kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1816)
- 1330. *Sarda orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)
- 1331. *Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepede, 1800)
- 1332. *Scomberomorus guttatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
- 1333. *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)
- 1334. *Thunnus albacores* (Bonnaterre, 1788)
- 1335. *Thunnus obesus* (Lowe, 1839)
- 1336. *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851)

Family XIPHIIDAE

(Swordfish)

1337. *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758

Family ISTIOPHORIDAE

(Billfishes)

1338. *Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw, 1792)
 1339. *Makaira indica* (Cuvier, 1832)
 1340. *Makaira mazara* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)
 1341. *Tetrapturus audax* (Philippi, 1887)

Family STROMATEIDAE

(Butterfishes)

1342. *Pampus argenteus* (Euphrasen, 1788)
 1343. *Pampus chinensis* (Euphrasen, 1788)

Family NOMEIDAE

(Driftfishes)

1344. *Psenes indicus* (Day, 1870)
 1345. *Psenes maculatus* Lutken, 1880
 1346. *Cubiceps squamiceps* (Lloyd, 1909)

Family CENTROLOPHIDAE

(Medusafishes)

1347. *Psenopsis obscura* Haedrich, 1967

Family LACTARIDAE

(False trevallies)

1348. *Lactarius lactarius* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Family TOXOTIDAE

(Archerfishes)

1349. *Toxotes chaetareus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
 1350. *Toxotes jaculatrix* (Pallas, 1766)

Family DREPANEIDAE

(Sicklefishes)

1351. *Drepane longimana* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
 1352. *Drepane punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family PHOLIDICTHYDAE

(Convict blenny)

1353. *Pholidichthys leucotaeinea* Bleeker, 1856

Family MICRODESMIDAE

- 1354. *Nemateleotris magnifica* Fowler, 1938
- 1355. *Parioglossus raoi* (Herre, 1939)
- 1356. *Pteroeleotris evides* (Jordan & Hubbs, 1925)
- 1357. *Pteroeleotris hanna* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)
- 1358. *Pteroeleotris heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1855)
- 1359. *Pteroeleotris microlepis* (Bleeker, 1856)
- 1360. *Pteroeleotris virgo*

Family ANABANTIDAE

(Climbing gouramies)

- 1361. *Anabas tastudineus* (Bloch, 1792)

Family CHANNIDAE

(Snakeheads)

- 1362. *Channa gachus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1363. *Channa orientalis* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- 1364. *Channa punctatus* (Bloch, 1793)
- 1365. *Channa stewartii* (Playfair, 1867)

Order PLEURONECTIFORMES

Family PSETTODIDAE

(Psettodids)

- 1366. *Psettodes erumei* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

Family BOTHIDAE

(Lefteye flounders)

- 1367. *Arnoglossus tapeinosomus* (Bleeker, 1866)
- 1368. *Bothus mancus* (Broussonet, 1782)
- 1369. *Bothus myriaster* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)
- 1370. *Bothus pantherinus* (Ruppell, 1830)
- 1371. *Engyprosopon grandiquama* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)
- 1372. *Engyprosopon natalensis* Regan, 1920
- 1373. *Grammatobothus polyophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1866)

Family PARALICHTHYIDAE

(Long. tooth Flounders)

- 1374. *Pseudorhombus arsius* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
- 1375. *Pseudorhombus dupliciocellatus* Regan, 1905
- 1376. *Pseudorhombus elevatus* Ogilby, 1912

Family PLEURONEDTIDAE

(Righteye flounders)

1377. *Peltorhamphus novaezelandiae* Gunther, 18621378. *Poecilopsetta colorata* Gunther, 18801379. *Poecilopsetta praelonga* Alcock, 1894

Family SAMARIDAE

1380. *Samaris cristatus* Gray, 1831

Family CYNOGLOSSIDAE

(Tonguefishes)

1381. *Cynoglossus arel* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1382. *Cynoglossus cynoglossus* (Hamilton-Buchanan)1383. *Cynoglossus kopsii* (Bleeker, 1851)1384. *Cynoglossus lida* (Bleeker, 1851)1385. *Cynoglossus lingua* Hamilton-Buchanan, 18221386. *Paraplagusia bilineata* (Bloch, 1787)1387. *Symphurus septemstriatus* (Alcock, 1891)1388. *Symphurus woodmasoni* (Alcock, 1890)

Family SOLEIDAE

(Soles)

1389. *Aesopia cornuta* Kaup, 18581390. *Brachirus orientalis* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1391. *Heteromycteris oculus* (Alcock, 1889)1392. *Paradachirus marmoratus* (Lacepede, 1802)1393. *Paradachirus pavoninus* (Lacepede, 1802)1394. *Solea bleekeri* Boulenger, 18981395. *Soleichthys heterorhinos* (Bleeker, 1856)1396. *Zebrias quagga* (Kaup, 1858)

Order TETRADONTIFORMES

Family TRIACANTHODIDAE

(Spikefishes)

1397. *Halimochirus centriscoides* Alcock, 18991398. *Macrorhamphosodes platycheilus* Fowler, 19341399. *Mephisto faserbrunneri* Tyler, 19661400. *Tydemania navigatoris* Weber, 1913

Family TRIACANTHIDAE

(Triplespines)

1401. *Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer* (Cantor, 1849)1402. *Triacanthus biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1786)

Family MONOCANTHIDAE

(Filefishes)

1403. *Aluterus monoceros* (Linnaeus, 1758)1404. *Aluterus scriptus* (Osbeck, 1765)1405. *Amrases scopas* (Cuvier, 1829)1406. *Anacanthus barbatus* Gray, 18301407. *Cantherhines pardalis* (Ruppell, 1837)1408. *Cantherhines verecundus* Jordan, 19251409. *Monacanthus chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765)1410. *Oxymonacanthus longirostris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1411. *Paramonacanthus choirocephalus* (Bleeker, 1852)1412. *Paramonacanthus japonicas* (Tilesius, 1809)1413. *Paramonacanthus nematophorus* (Gunther, 1870)1414. *Paramonacanthus pusillus* (Ruppell, 1837)1415. *Pervagor melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1853)

Family BALISTIDAE

(Triggerfishes)

1416. *Abalistes stellaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1417. *Abalistes stellatus* (Lacepede, 1798)1418. *Balistes vetula* Linnaeus, 17581419. *Balistapus undulatus* (Park, 1797)1420. *Balistoides conspicillum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1421. *Balistoides iridescent* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1422. *Canthidermis maculatus* (Bloch, 1786)1423. *Melichthys indicus* Randall & Klauswitz, 19731424. *Melichthys vidua* (Solander, 1844)1425. *Melichthys niger* (Bloch, 1786)1426. *Odonus niger* (Ruppell, 1836)1427. *Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* (Ruppell, 1829)1428. *Pseudobalistes fuscus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)1429. *Rhinecanthus aculeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

1430. *Rhinecanthus rectangulus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1431. *Rhinecanthus verrucosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

1432. *Sufflamen bursa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1433. *Sufflamen chrysopterus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1434. *Sufflamen fraenatus* (Latreille, 1804)

Family OSTRACIIDAE

(Boxfishes and trunkfishes)

1435. *Lactoria cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758)

1436. *Ostracion cubicus* Linnaeus, 1758

1437. *Ostracion meleagris* Shaw, 1796

1438. *Rhynchostracion nasus* (Bloch, 1785)

1439. *Tetrosomus gibbosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family TERTRAODONTIDAE

(Puffers)

1440. *Arothron diadematus* (Ruppell, 1829)

1441. *Arothron hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

1442. *Arothron immaculatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1443. *Arothron mappa* (Lesson, 1831)

1444. *Arothron nigropunctatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1445. *Arothron reticularis* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1446. *Arothron stellatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1447. *Canthigaster bennetti* (Bloch, 1854)

1448. *Canthigaster coronata* (Vaillant and Sauvage, 1835)

1449. *Canthigaster investigatoris* (Annandale & Jenkins, 1910)

1450. *Canthigaster paupa* (Bleeker, 1848)

1451. *Canthigaster solandri* (Richardson, 1845)

1452. *Canthigaster valentini* (Bleeker, 1853)

1453. *Chelondon patoca* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

1454. *Lagocephalus guentheri* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915

1455. *Lagocephalus inermis* (Schlegel, 1850)

1456. *Lagocephalus lunaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

1457. *Lagocephalus scleratus* (Forster, 1788)

1458. *Tetrodon fluviatilis* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

1459. *Tetrodon palembangensis* Bleeker, 1852

1460. *Torquigener hypselogeneion* (Bleeker, 1852)

Family DIODONTIDAE

(Porcupine fishes)

1461. *Diodon holocanthus* Linnaeus, 17581462. *Diodon hystrix* Linnaeus, 17581463. *Diodon liturosus* Shaw, 1804

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Fig. 2. *Conger cinereus* Ruppell, 1830



Fig. 3. *Myripristis berndti* Jordan and Evermann, 1903



Fig. 4. *Corythoichthys amplexus* Dawson and Randall, 1975



Fig. 5. *Corythoichthys ocellatus* Herald, 1953



Fig. 6. *Corythoichthys schultzi* Harald, 1953



Fig. 7. *Halicampus macrorhynchus* Bamber, 1915



Fig. 8. *Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828)



Fig. 9. *Taenianotus triacanthus* Lacepède, 1802



Fig. 10. *Thysanophrys chiltonae* Schultz, 1966



Fig. 11. *Cephalopholis sexmaculata* (Ruppell, 1830)



Fig. 12. *Pseudanthias bimaculatus* (Smith, 1955)



Fig. 13. *Pseudanthias cooperi* (Regan, 1902)



Fig. 14. *Pseudanthias ignitus* (Randall and Lubbock, 1981)

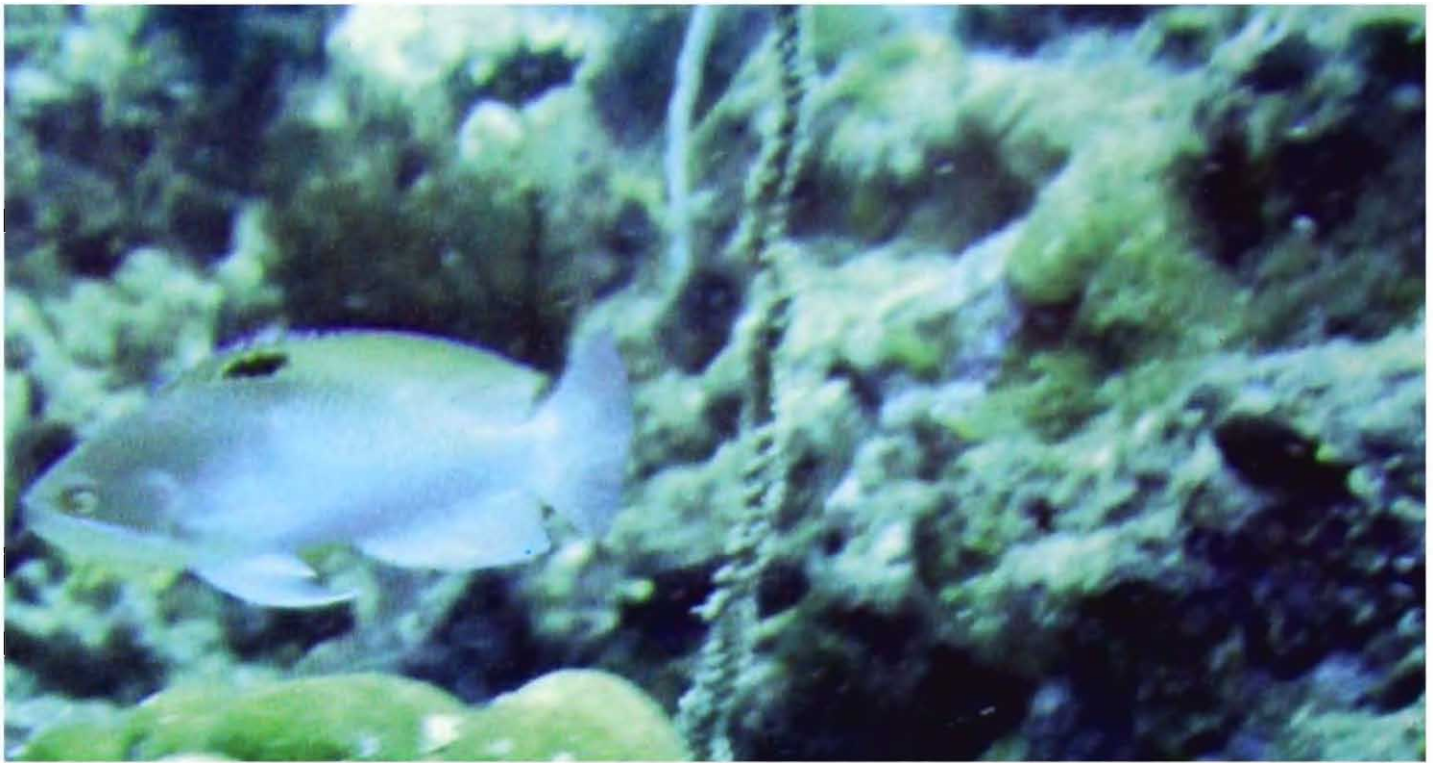


Fig. 15. *Pseudanthias hypelosoma* Bleeker, 1878



Fig. 16. *Ogilbyina novaehollandiae* (Steindachner, 1879)



Fig. 17. *Apogon angustatus* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911)



Fig. 18. *Apogon compressus* (Smith and Radcliffe, 1911)



Fig. 19. *Apogon moluccensis* Valenciennes, 1832



Fig. 20. *Apogon properupta* (Whitley, 1964)



Fig. 21. *Symphorus nematophorus* (Bleeker, 1860)

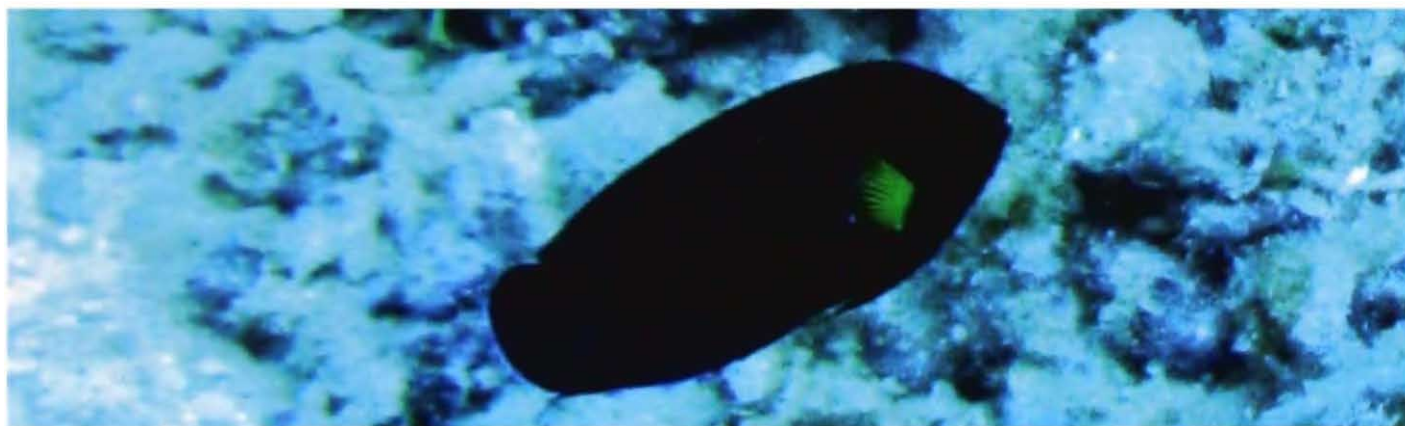


Fig. 22. *Centropyge flavipectoralis* Randall and Klauswitz, 1977

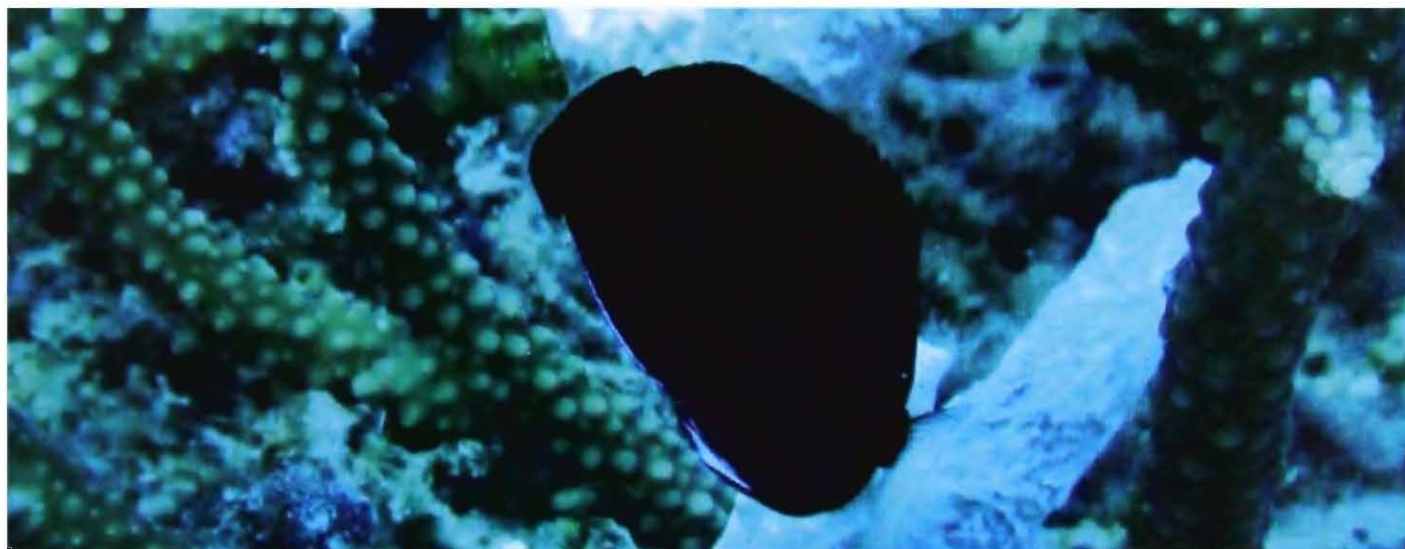


Fig. 23. *Centropyge multispinis* (Playfair, 1867)



Fig. 24. *Chaetodon bennetti* Cuvier, 1831



Fig. 25. *Chaetodon interruptus* Ahl, 1923



Fig. 26. *Chaetodon oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853



Fig. 27. *Coradion altivelis* McCulloch, 1916



Fig. 28. *Hemitaurichthys zoster* (Bennet, 1831)



Fig. 29. *Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)



Fig. 30. *Parapriacanthus ransonneti* Steindachner, 1870



Fig. 31. *Amblyglyphidodon indicus* Allen & Randall, 2002



Fig. 32. *Chromis flavicauda* (Gunther, 1880)



Fig. 33. *Chromis opercularis* Gunther, 1867



Fig. 34. *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856)



Fig. 35. *Chromis weberi* Fowler & Bean, 1928



Fig. 36. *Chromis xanthochira* (Bleeker, 1851)



Fig. 37. *Chrysiptera browniriggi* (Bennett, 1828)



Fig. 38. *Chrysiptera rollandi* (Whitley, 1961)



Fig. 39. *Chrysiptera talboti* (Allen, 1975)

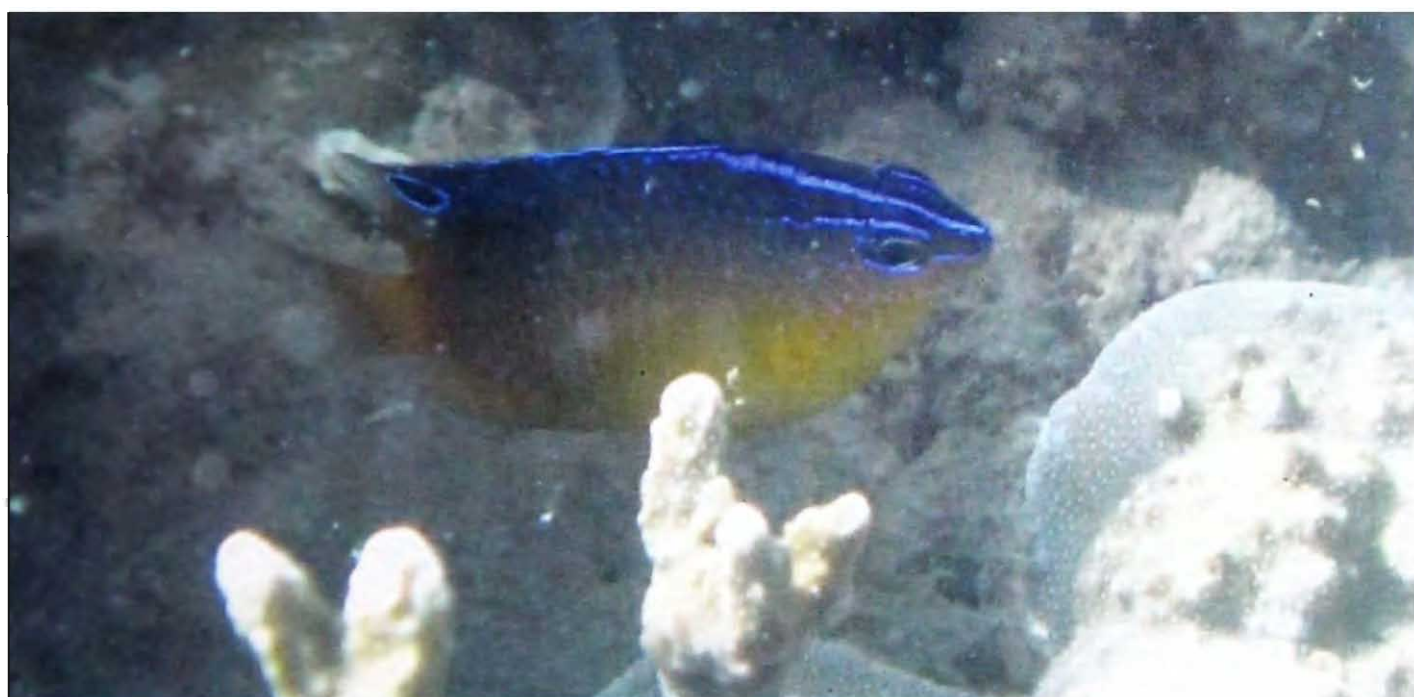


Fig. 40. *Parma oligolepis* Gunther, 1862 (Juvenile)



Fig. 41. *Pomacentrus alleni* Burgess, 1981

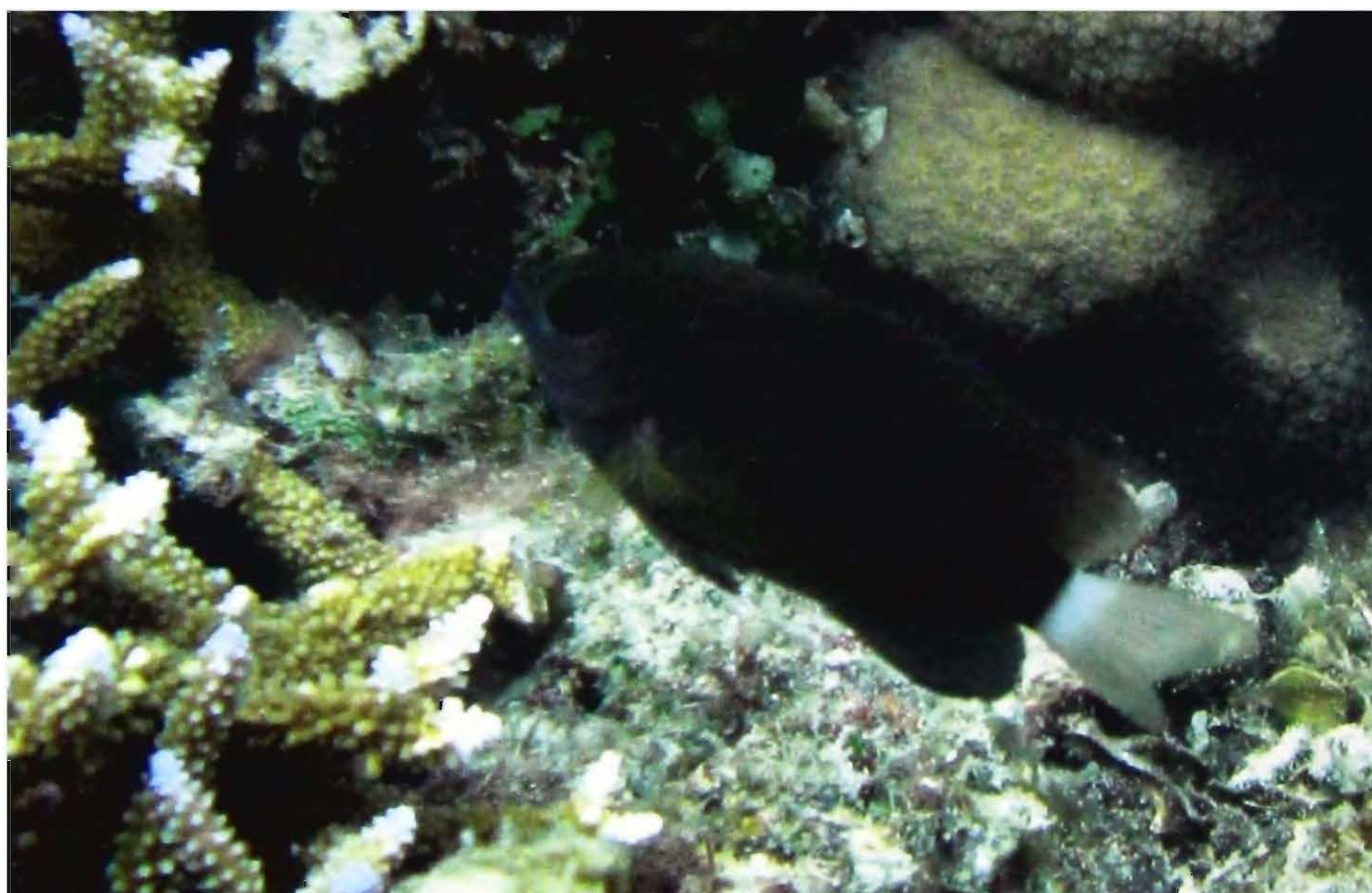


Fig. 42. *Pomacentrus chrysurus* Cuvier, 1830



Fig. 43. *Pomacentrus indicus* Allen 1991



Fig. 44. *Pomacentrus lepidogenys* Fowler and Ball, 1928



Fig. 45. *Pomacentrus nagasakiensis* Tanaka, 1917

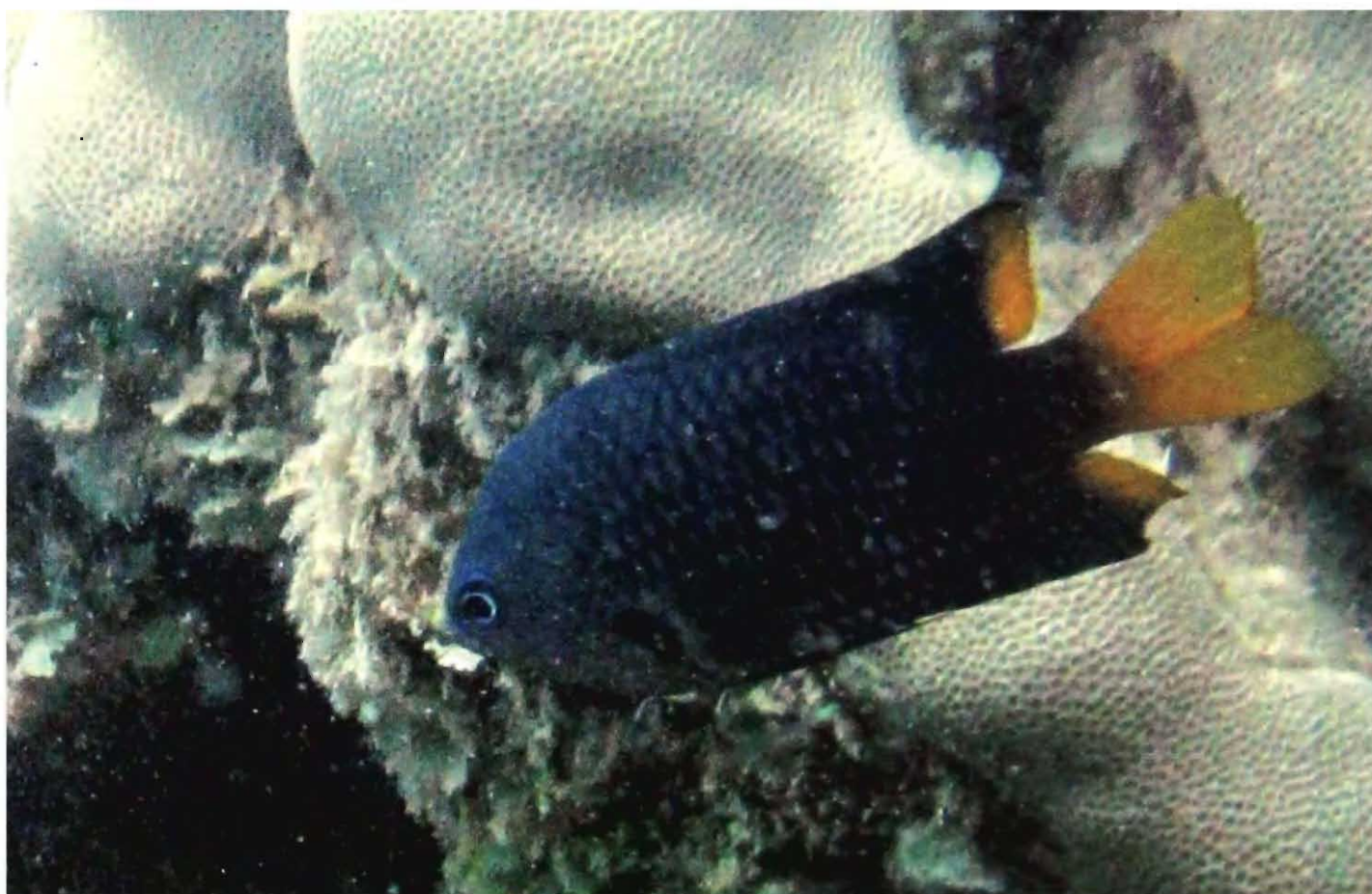


Fig. 46. *Pomacentrus philippinus* Evermann and Seale, 1907



Fig. 47. *Coris aurilineata* Randall & Kuitert, 1982



Fig. 48. *Coris batuensis* (Bleeker, 1857)



Fig. 49. *Halichoeres leucoxanthus* Randall and Smith, 1982



Fig. 50. *Halichoeres vrolikii* (Bleeker, 1855)



Fig. 51. *Thalassoma amblycephalum* (Bleeker, 1856)



Fig. 52. *Helcogramma striatum* Hansen, 1986



Fig. 53. *Ucla xenogrammus* Holleman, 1993



Fig. 54. *Ecsenius stictus* Springer, 1988



Fig. 55. *Plagiotremus phenax* Smith-Vaniz, 1976



Fig. 56. *Amblyeleotris steinitzi* (Klausewitz, 1974)



Fig. 57. *Amblygobius decussatus* (Bleeker, 1855)



Fig. 58. *Amblygobius nocturnus* (Herre, 1945)



Fig. 59. *Amblygobius semicinctus* (Bennett, 1833)



Fig. 60. *Bryaninops yongei* (Davis & Cohen, 1968)



Fig. 61. *Cryptocentrus fasciatus* (Playfair and Gunther, 1867)

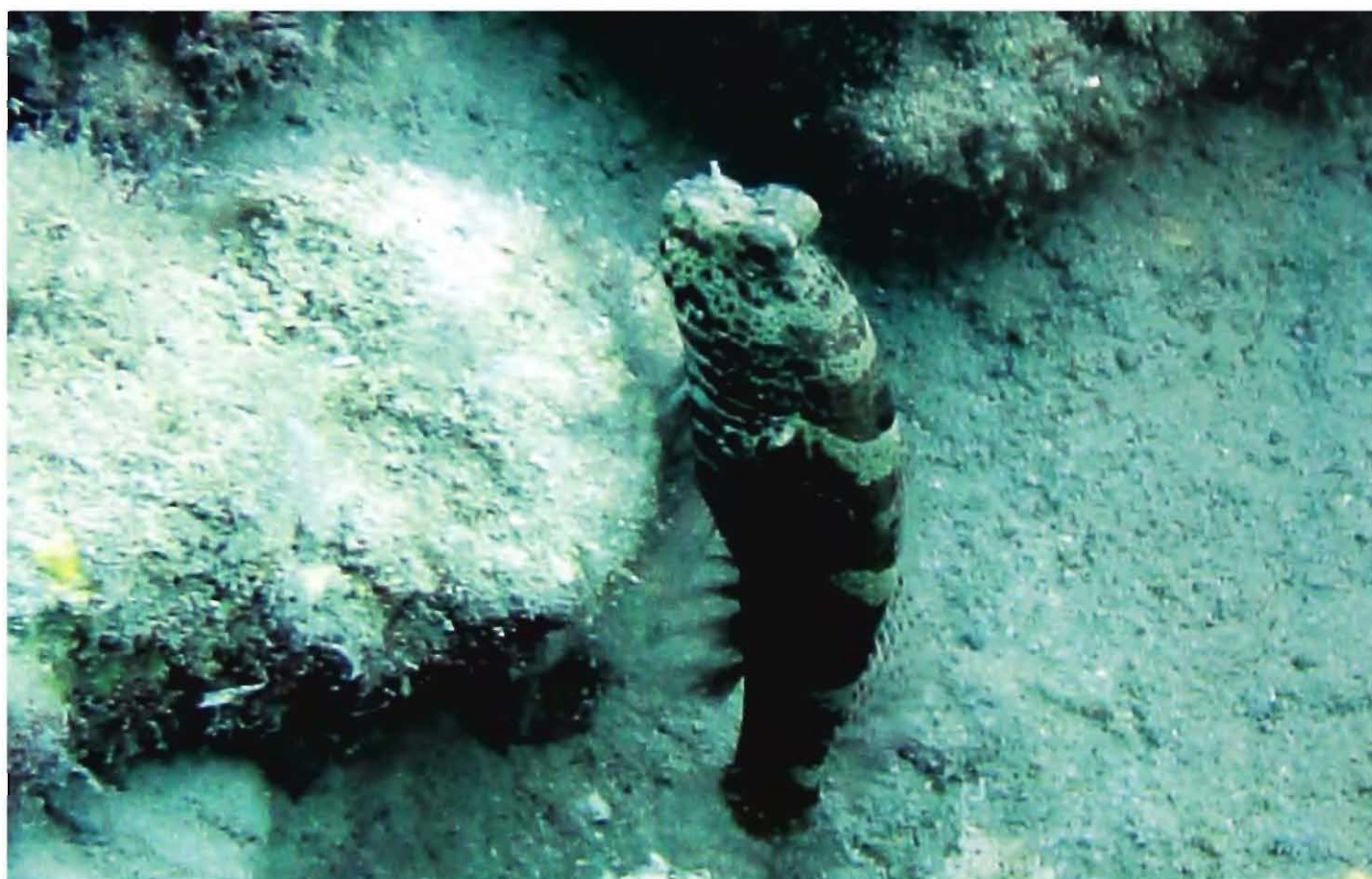


Fig. 62. *Cryptocentrus strigiliceps* (Jordan & Seale, 1906)



Fig. 63. *Cryptocentrus octofasciatus* Regan, 1908

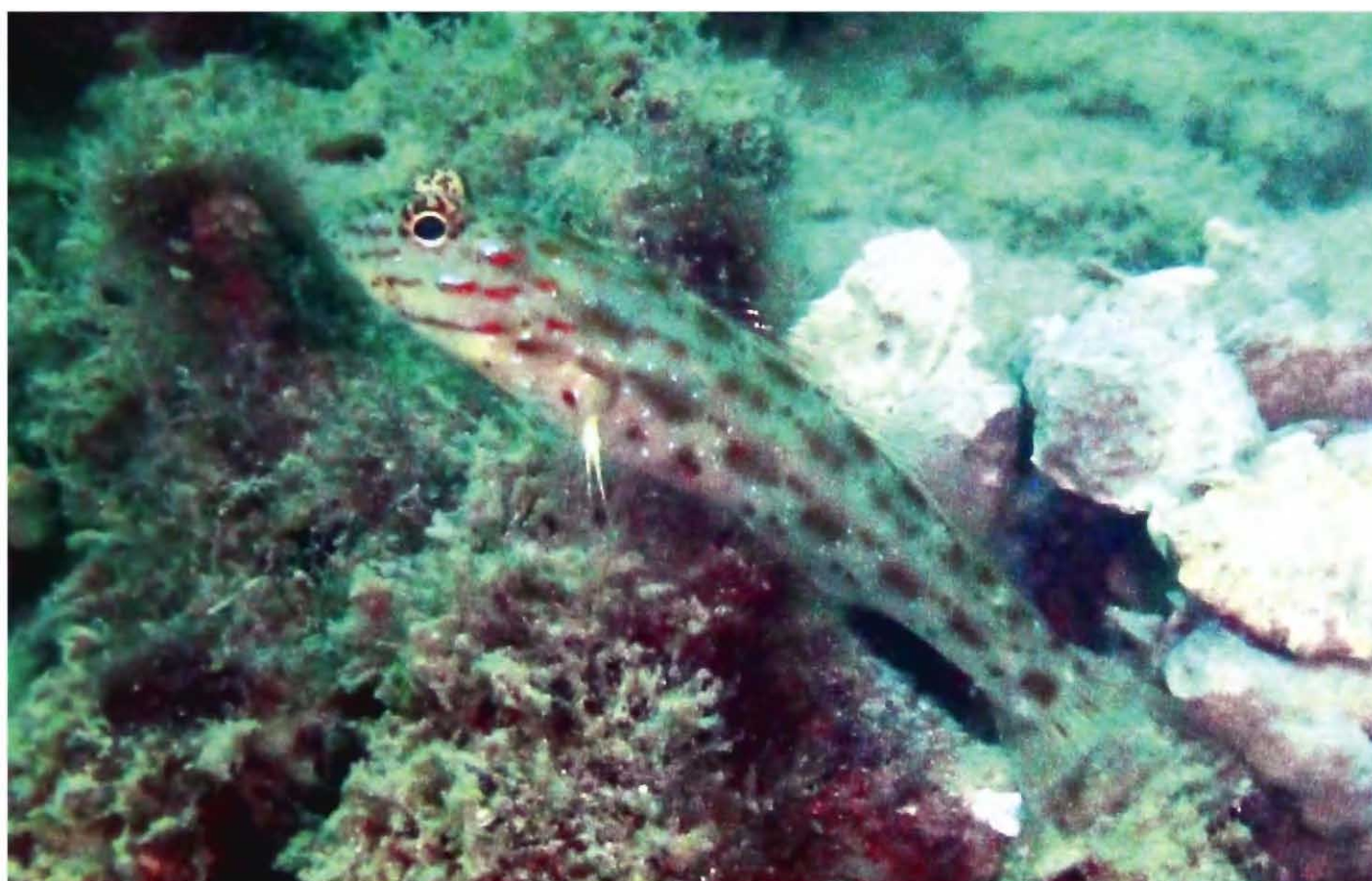


Fig. 64. *Ctenogobiops maculosus* (Fourmanoir, 1955)



Fig. 65. *Ctenogobiops pomastictus* Lubbock & Polunin, 1977



Fig. 66. *Eviota prasina* (Klunzinger, 1871)



Fig. 67. *Eviota prasites* Jordan & Seale, 1906



Fig. 68. *Eviota queenslandica* Whitley, 1932



Fig. 69. *Eviota sebreei* Jordan and Seale, 1906



Fig. 70. *Fusigobius neophytus* (Gunther, 1877)



Fig. 71. *Fusigobius signipinnis* (Hoesé & Obika, 1988)



Fig. 72. *Priolepis compita* Winterbottom, 1985

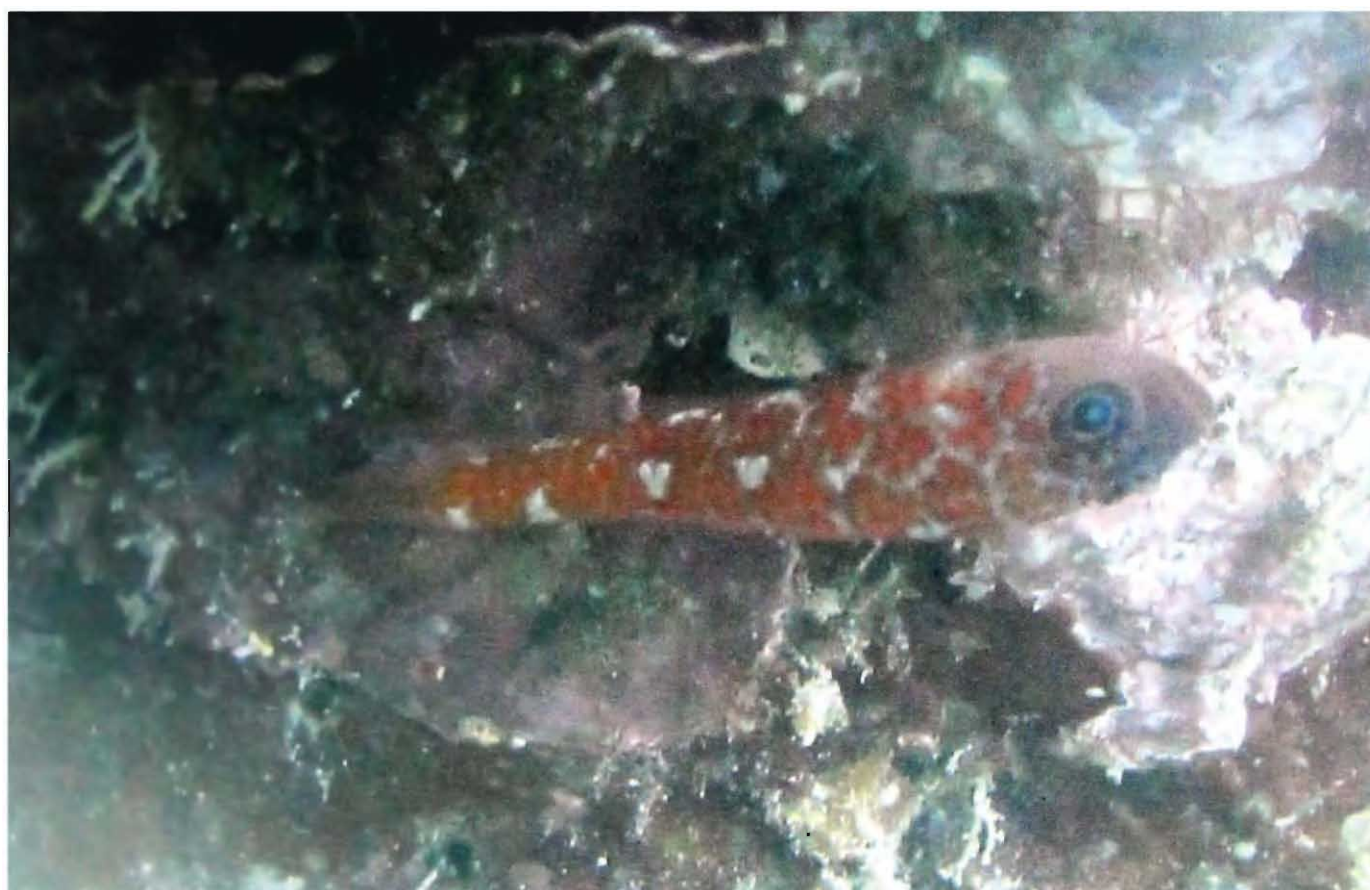


Fig. 73. *Trimma naudei* Smith, 1957



Fig. 74. *Trimma striata* (Herre, 1945)



Fig. 75. *Valenciennesa puellaris* (Tomiyana, 1956)

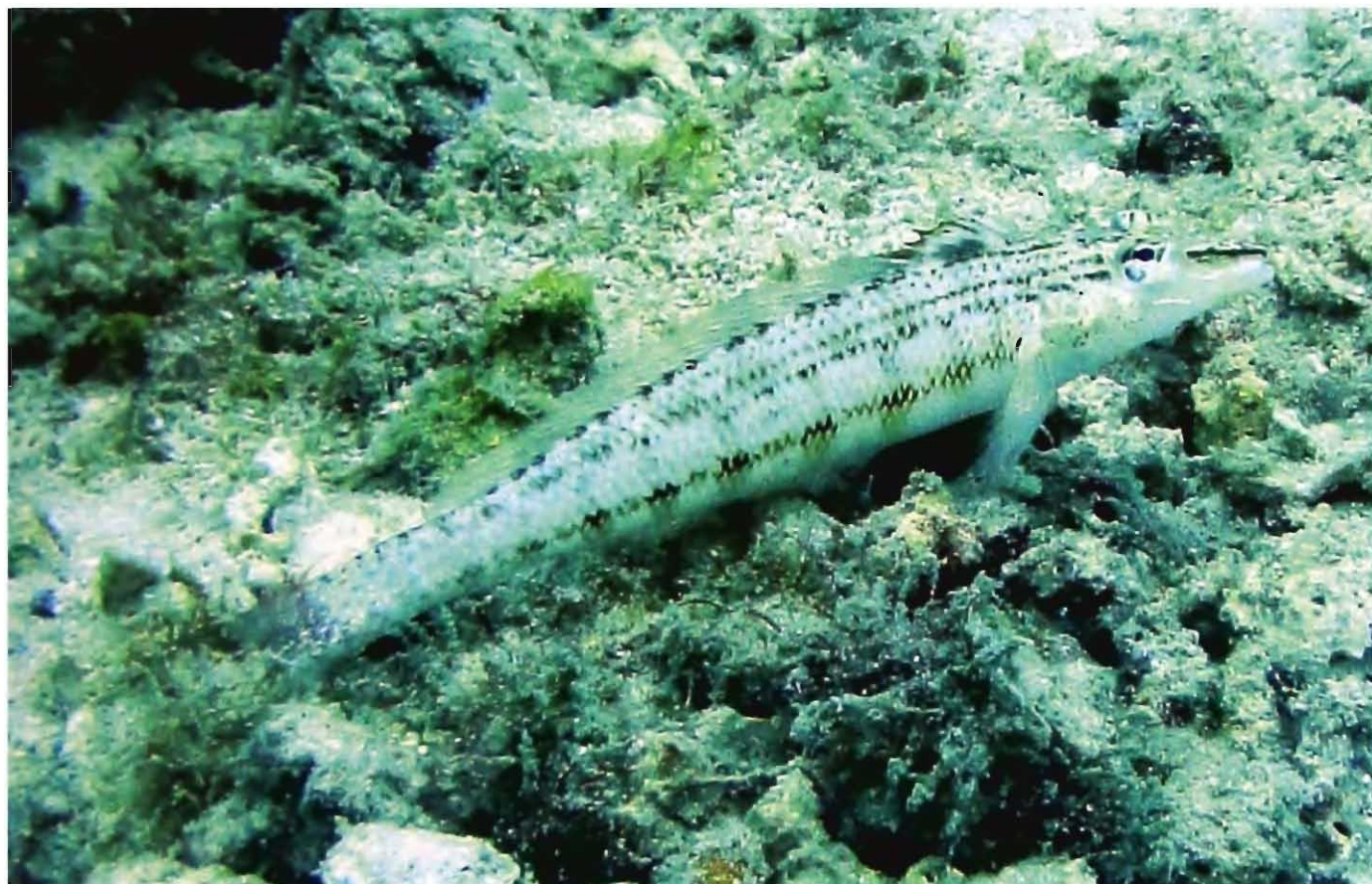


Fig. 76. *Parapercis lineopunctata* Randall, 2003



Fig. 77. *Parapercis millepunctata* (Gunther, 1860)



Fig. 78. *Acanthurus bariene* Lesson, 1830



Fig. 79. *Acanthurus tristis* Randall, 1993



Fig. 80. *Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus* Randall & Clements, 2001



Fig. 81. *Naso brachycentron* (Valenciennes, 1835)

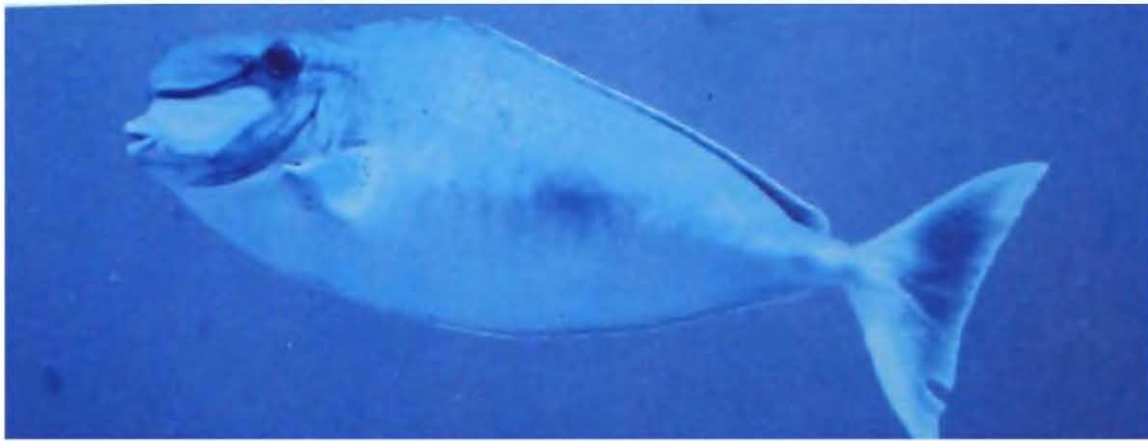


Fig. 82. *Naso tuberosus* Lacepede, 1802



Fig. 83. *Cantherhines verecundus* Jordan, 1925



Fig. 84. *Canthigaster coronata* (Vaillant and Sauvage, 1835)