An account of additions to the Ichthyofauna of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

RAMAKRISHNA, TITUS IMMANUEL, C.R. SREERAJ, C. RAGHUNATHAN, R. RAGHURAMAN, P.T. RAJAN AND J.S. YOGESH KUMAR

ZOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
RECORDS OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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Ichthyofauna
of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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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 distinctively 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; Mukerji, 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 Kalausewitz and Eild Eibesfeld (1959), Kalausewitz (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 AN 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.

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 xanthoncephalus, Heniochus pleurotaenia, Plectorhinchus sordidus, Plectorhinchus albovittatus, 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 intertidal 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.

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<td>Kamorta Island – Kakka.ia</td>
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**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).

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**Table: Sl. No. Area surveyed GPS Coordinates**

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Area surveyed</th>
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<td>Kopen Heat</td>
<td>Lat. 06° 50. 923’N Long. 93° 47.983’E</td>
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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 amaeus* (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 Tuamoto 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 clitouse* 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 Ruppell, 1830 (Fig. 11)

Common name: Six blotch hind

Cephalopholis coatesi Whitley, 1937; Cephalopholis gibbus Fourmanoir, 1955; Cephalopholis leopardus (non Lacepède, 1801); Cephalopholis miniatus (non Forsskål, 1775); Cephalopholis sexmaculatus (Rüppell, 1830); Epinephelus leopardus (non Lacepède, 1801); Epinephelus sexmaculatus (Rüppell, 1830); Serranus leopar dus (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 mis-identified 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


**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 a 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 hypelosoma* (Bleeker, 1878); *Anthias truncates* (non Katayama & Masuda, 1983); *Pseudanthias hypelosoma* 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.

*A. angustatus* 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

*A. compressa* Smith & Radcliffe, 1911; *Apogonuchthys macrophtalmus* 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 moluccensis* 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.


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); Lutjanus nematophorus (Bleeker, 1860); Lutjanus nematophorus (Bleeker, 1860); Mesoprion nematophorus Bleeker, 1860; Paradicichthys venenatus Whitley, 1930; Symphorus forsteri Fowler, 1933; Symphorus taeniatus Günther, 1872; Symphorus taeniatus Günther, 1872; Symporichthys 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*

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

**Common name**: Bennett’s butterfly fish.

*Chaetodon benetti* Cuvier, 1831; *Chaetodon binetti* Cuvier, 1831; *Chaetodon vincitus* 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; *Hemitaurichthys 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 CIRRITIDAE

Hawkfishes

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

Common name: Pixy hawkfish

*Cirrhites grandimaculatus* Liénard, 1891; *Cirrhites murrayi* Regan, 1909; *Cirrhites oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1855; *Cirrhites oxycephalus* (non Cuvier, 1829); *Cirrhites coralicola* Tee-Van, 1940; *Cirrhites oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855); *Cirrhities oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855); *Cirrhites 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 ransonnnari 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

Damsel fishes

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 irredescent 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); *Heliases caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830; *Heliases 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

*C. simulans* 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

*C. 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 brownriggi Bennett, 1828 (Fig. 37)

Common name: Surge demoiselle.
Abudefduf biocellatus (non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825); Abudefduf miyakoe Okada & Ikeda, 1937; Abudefduf xanthozona (Bleeker, 1853); Abudefduf xanthozonius (Bleeker, 1853); Chaetodon brownriggi 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 taeniouritus 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.
38. *Chrysiptra 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 allenii* 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 irredescent glow that makes this fish very conspicuous during daytime.

Distribution: India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.


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 luteoaudatus Saville-Kent, 1893; Pomacentrus flavicauda Whitley, 1928; Pomacentrus hogoleuensis Hombron & Jacquinot, 1853; Pomacentrus luteoaudatus (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: Maldive 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 bodered by bright blue located posteriory 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 Vanuatu, 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: Maldive 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 & Kuiter, 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 Schroederi 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 rubbles 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 Tuamoto 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 blenies

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. phenax.*
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.

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).


Remarks: Inhabit wave exposed shallow areas near coral reefs depths reaching up to 6 m. Associated with aldehyd 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 strigilliceps Jordan & Seale, 1906 (Fig. 62)

Common name: Target shrimp goby.

*Mars strigilliceps* Jordan & Seale, 1906; *Obortiophagus koumansisi* (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 octofasciatus 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

Ctenogobiops 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.


**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* (Kluzinger, 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 spots 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 reefs 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.

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. Valenciennea puellaris Tomiyana, 1956 (Fig. 75)

Common name: Orange dashed goby.

Eleotriodes puellaris Tomiyama, 1956; Eleotrioides puellaris Tomiyama, 1956; Valencienea 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** Gunnther, 1860 (Fig. 77)

**Common name**: Spotted sand perch.

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

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 corona* (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 RHINOCHEMAERIDAE
(Long nose chimaeras)

2. *Neoharriotta* sp.

Order ORECTOLOBIFORMES
Family HEMISCYLLIDAE
(Bambooshraks)

3. *Chyloscyllium griseum* Muller & Henle, 1838
4. *Chyloscyllium indicum* (Gmelin, 1789)
5. *Chyloscyllium 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 albinervatus* (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 macloti* (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)
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


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 nichoti* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
61. *Manta birostris* (Donndorff, 1792)
62. *Mobula diabola* (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 bicolour bicolour* (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. *Congerex 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* (Rupple, 1830)
85. *Gymnothorax hepaticus* (Rupple, 1830)
86. *Gymnothorax javanicus* (Bleeker, 1859)
87. *Gymnothorax pictus* (Ahl., 1789)
88. *Gymnothorax richardsonii* (Bleeker, 1852)
89. *Gymnothorax ruepelliae* (McClelland, 1844)
90. *Gymnothorax thyroideus* (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* Rupple, 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 MORIZUIDAE
    (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 clupeoides* 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 quadriraculatus* (Ruppell, 1837)
125. *Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829)
126. *Nematalosa nasus* (Bloch, 1795)
127. *Opisthopterus tardore* (Cuvier, 1829)  
129. *Pellona ditches* (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. *Illisha filigera* (Valenciennes, 1847)  
140. *Illichea megaloptera* (Swainson, 1839)  
141. *Illichea 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. *Chirocentreus nudus* Swainson, 1839
Order GONORYNCHIFORMES
   Family CHANIDAE
      (Milkyfish)
157. Chanos chanos (Forsskal, 1775)

Order CYPRINIFORMES
   Family CYPRINIDAE
      (Minnows or Carps)
158. Catla catla (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
159. Cirrhinus 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 SILURIFORMES
   Family CLARIDAE
      (Air breathing Catfishes)
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, soldirfishes)
180. *Myripristis adusata* (Bleeker, 1853)
181. *Myripristis berndti* Jordan and Evermann, 1903
182. *Myripristis hexagona* (Lacepede, 1802)
183. *Myripristis mordjan* (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 melanospilos* (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 STOMIIIFORMES
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 tumbl* (Bloch, 1795)
214. *Saurida undesquamis* (Richardson, 1848)
215. *Synodus englemani* Schultz, 1953
216. *Synodus hoshinonis* Tanaka, 1917
217. *Synodus indicus* (Day, 1873)
218. *Synodus oculous* Cresssey, 1981
219. *Synodus variegates* (Lacepede, 1803)
220. *Trachinocephalus myops* (Forster, 1801)  
   Family EVERMANNELLIDAE  
      (Sabertoothed fishes)

221. *Coccorella atrata* (Alcock, 1894)  
   Order MYCTOPHIFORMS  
   Family MYCTOPHIDAE  
      (Lanternfishes)

222. *Benthosema pterum* (Alcock, 1890)
223. *Diaphus coeruleus* (Kunzinger, 1871)
224. *Diaphus diademophilus* Nafpaktitis, 1978
225. *Diaphus malayanus* Weber, 1913
227. *Diaphus regain* 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 LOPHIIIDAE  
      (Monks)

231. *Laphiodes mutilus* (Alcock, 1893)
232. *Laphiomus setigerus* (Vahl, 1797)

233. *Antennarius coccineus* (Lesson, 1831)
234. *Antennarius commerson* (Lat. Reille, 1804)
235. *Antennarius pictus* (Lacépede, 1798)
236. *Histrio histrio* (Linnaeus, 1758)

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

Order OPHIDIIFORMES
Family OPHIDIIDAE
(Cusk eels)

244. *Brotula multibarbata* 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

Family CARAPIDAE
(pearlfishes)

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

Family BYTHITIDAE
(Bythitids)

256. *Dinematicthys 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 maclellandii* 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)
Family HEMIRHAMPHIDAE
   (Halfbeaks)
286. Hemiramohus 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 pappenheimeri Mohr, 1926

Family EXOCOETIDAE
   (Flyingfishes)
300. Cypselurus comatus (Mitchill, 1815)
301. Cypselurus furcatus (Mitchill, 1815)
302. Cypselurus oligolepis (Bleeker, 1866)
303. Cypselurus spilopterus (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. Europegasus 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 scultptus* (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 tetrophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1858)
339. *Syngnathoides biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1785)

**Family CENTRIACIDAE**
(Razerfishes)

340. *Aeoliscus strigatus* (Gunther, 1861)
341. *Centriscus scutatus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Family SOLENOSTOMIDAE**
(Chost 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 guamnsis* (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. Vespicula depressiforms (Richardson, 1848)
373. Vespicula trachinoides (Cuvier, 1829)

Family APLOCTINIDAE
(Velvetfishes)
374. Cocotropus echinatus (Cantor, 1849)
375. Cocotropus steinizi 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. Cocicella 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 investigotoris* (Alcock, 1898)
397. *Satyrichthys murrayi* (Gunther, 1880)
398. *Satyrichthys serrulatus* (Alcock, 1898)

Order PERCIFORMES
Family AMBASSIDAE
(Asitatic 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
(Sla 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 erythrus* (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 polyphkahion* (Bleeker, 1849)
453. *Epinephelus polystigma* (Bleeker, 1853)
454. *Epinephelus quoyanus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
455. *Epinephelus radiates* (Day, 1868)
456. *Epinephelus sexfasciatus* (Valenciennes, 1828)
457. *Epinephelus sppiloceps* 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)
469. *Pseudanthias hypelosoma* Bleeker, 1878
470. *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* (Peters, 1855)
471. *Variola albimarginata* 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* Rupell, 1835
480. *Plesiops coralicola* 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 (Lacepède, 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 (Lacepède, 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
562. *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (Forsskal, 1775)
563. *Lutjanus bengalensis* (Bloch, 1790)
564. *Lutjanus biguttatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
565. *Lutjanus bohar* (Forsskal, 1775)
566. *Lutjanus boutton* (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)
593. Pinjalo pinjalo (Bleeker, 1869)
594. Pristipomoides filamentosus (Valenciennes, 1830)
595. Pristipomoides multident (Day, 1871)
596. Pristipomoides sieboldii (Bleeker, 1852)
597. Pristipomoides typus Bleeker, 1852
598. Symphorus nematophorus (Bleeker, 1860)

Family CAESIONIDAE
(Fusiliers)

599. Caesio caeruleaurea 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. *Diaptergonotus balteatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
606. *Gymnocaesio 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* Shclegel, 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
633. *Lethrinus variegates* Valenciennes, 1830
634. *Lethrinus xanthochilus* Klunzinger, 1870
635. *Monotaxis grandoculis* (Forsskal, 1775)
636. *Wattsia mossambiea* (Smith, 1957)

Family NEMIPTERIDAE
(THREADFIN BREAMS, WHIPTAIL BREAMS)
637. *Nemipterus bipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)
638. *Nemipterus hexodon* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
639. *Nemipterus japonicicus* (Bloch, 1791)
640. *Nemipterus mesoprion* (Bleeker, 1853)
641. *Nemipterus nematophorous* (Bleeker, 1853)
642. *Nemipterus nemurus* (Bleeker, 1857)
643. *Nemipterus peronii* (Valenciennes, 1830)
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 ciliata* (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 abbreviates 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 amlycephalus* (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 (Lacepedae, 1803)
725. Leiognathus leuciscus (Gunther, 1860)
726. Leiognathus lineolatus (Valenciennes, 1835)
727. Leiognathus longispinis (Valenciennes, 1835)
728. Leiognathus splendens (Cuvier, 1829)
729. Macilentichthyes indicus (Singh & Talwar, 1978)
730. Secutor insidiator (Bloch, 1877)
731. Secutor ruconius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Family LOBOTIDAE
(Tripletails)

732. Lobotes surinamensis (Bloch, 1790)

Family POMACANTHIDAE
(Angelfishes)

733. Apolemichthys 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 recticulatus Cuvier, 1831
775. Chaetodon semeion Bleeker, 1855
776. Chaetodon triangulum Cuvier, 1831
777. Chaetodon trifasciatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825
778. Chaetodon trifasciatus Park, 1797
779. Chaetodon unimaculatus Bloch, 1787
780. Chaetodon vagabundus Linnaeus, 1758
781. Chaetodon xanhocephalus 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 rubescenes (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 kleinni (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 gymnostethus* (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 lyan* (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 ovalensis Cuvier, 1831
855. Pempheris vanicolensis Cuvier, 1831

Family BATHYCUPEIDAE
(Bathycupeids)

856. Bathycupea hoskynii Alcock, 1891)

Family CICHLIDAE
(Cichlids)

857. Hemichromis sp.
858. Oreochromis mossambica (Peters, 1852)  
   Family POMACENTRIDAЕ  
       (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 Welander & Schultz, 1951  
881. Chromis caerulea (Cuvier, 1830)  
882. Chromis dimidiate (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 reticulates (Richardson, 1846)
905. Dascyllus trimaculates (Ruppell, 1829)
906. Dischistodus perspicillatus (Cuvier, 1830)
907. Dischistodus prosopotaenia (Bleeker, 1852)
908. Heiloprion labiatus (Day, 1877)
909. Hemiglyphidon plagiometopon (Bleeker, 1854)
910. Neoglyphidodon bonang (Bleeker, 1852)
911. Neoglyphidodon meklas (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** Rupell, 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 undulatus** Rupell, 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 & Kuiter, 1982
952. **Coris batuensis** (Bleeker, 1857)
953. **Coris gaimard** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
954. **Cymolutes lecule** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
955. **Cymolutes praeextatus** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
956. **Cymolutes torquatus** (Valenciennes,1840)
957. **Diproctacanthus xanthurus** (Bleeker, 1856)
958. **Epibulus insidiator** (Pallas, 1770)
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<th>Author, Year</th>
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<td><em>Gomphosus varius</em></td>
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<td>961</td>
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<td><em>Labroides dimidiatus</em></td>
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<td><em>Thalassoma hardwicke</em></td>
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<td><em>Thalassoma herbraicum</em></td>
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<td>993</td>
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994. *Thalassoma lunare* (Linnaeus, 1758)
995. *Thalassoma lutescens* (Lay & Bennett, 1839)
996. *Thalassoma purpurem* (Forsskal, 1775)
997. *Thalassoma quinquemaculatum* (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 bicolour* (Ruppell, 1829)
1005. *Chlorurus enneacanthus* (Lacepede, 1802)
1006. *Chlorurus gibbus* (Ruppell, 1829)
1007. *Chlorurus japonensis* (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 tetradaactylus* (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* (Walbaum, 1792)
1049. *Sphyraena chrysaora* 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 qenie* 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 platryhynchus* (Alcock, 1894)

Family PINGUIPEDIDAE
   (Sandperches)
1064. *Parapercis clathrala* Ogilby, 1911)
1065. *Parapercis cylindrica* (Bloch, 1792)
1066. *Parapercis hexophthalma* (Cuvier, 1829)
1068. *Parapercis millepunctata* (Gunther, 1860)
1069. *Parapercis tetracantha* (Lacepede, 1802)
1070. *Parapercis xanholzona* (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 (Rupell, 1838)
1079. Blenniella bilitonensis (Bleeker, 1858)
1080. Blenniella cyanostigma (Bleeker, 1849)
1081. Blenniella interrupta Bleeker, 1857
1082. Blenniella leopardus (Flower, 1904)
1083. Blenniella periphiphalimus (Valenciennes, 1836)
1084. Blennius semifasciatus Rupell
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 epalzoecheilos (Bleeker, 1859)
1096. Entomacrodus marmoratus (Bennett, 1828)
1097. Entomacrodus striatus (Valenciennes, 1836)
1098. Entomacrodus vermiculatus (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 varibillus Cantor, 1849
1119. Plagiotremus phenax Smith-Vaniz, 1976
1120. Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos (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
(Threespot blennies)
1129. Enneapterygus 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 enneatics 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 hynoensis* (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 albipunctatus* 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. *Ctenogobiops gramma t gaster* Bleeker, 1875
1173. *Ctenotrypauchen microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1860)
1175. *Eviota distigma* Jordan & Seale, 1906  
1176. *Eviota gymnocephalus* Weber, 1913  
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* (Hoese & 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* (Rupell, 1838)  
1192. *Gobiodon histrio* (Valenciennes, 1837)  
1193. *Gobiodon quinquestrigatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)  
1194. *Gobiodon rivulatus* (Rupell, 1830)  
1195. *Gobiopsis arenaria* (Synder, 1908)  
1196. *Gobiopsis quinquecincta* (Smith, 1931)  
1198. *Hemigobius hoevenii* (Bleeker, 1851)  
1199. *Istigobius decoratus* (Herre, 1927)  
1200. *Istigobius goldmanni* (Bleeker, 1852)  
1201. *Istigobius ornatus* (Rupell, 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)
1212. *Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
1213. *Papilogobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1853)
1214. *Parachaeturichthys polynema* (Bleeker, 1853)
1215. *Paragobiodon echinocephalus* (Ruppell, 1830)
1216. *Paragobiodon melasomus* (Bleeker, 1852)
1217. *Parapocryptes serperaster* (Richardson, 1846)
1218. *Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas, 1770)
1219. *Periophthalmodon septemradiatus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
1220. *Periophthalmodon argentilineatus* Valenciennes, 1837
1221. *Periophthalmodon barbarous* (Linneaus, 1766)
1222. *Periophthalmodon fuscatius* Blyth, 1859
1223. *Periophthalmodon kalolo* Lesson, 1831
1224. *Periophthalmodon malaccensis* Eggert, 1935
1225. *Periophthalmodon minutes* Eggert, 1935
1226. *Periophthalmodon novermradiatus* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
1227. *Pleuroscya 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)
1237. *Redigobius bikolanus* (Here)
1238. *Redigobius roemerii* (Weber, 1911)
1239. *Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1870)
1240. *Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1854)
1241. *Stenogobius gymnopus* (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 (Forskal, 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
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 vlamíngi* (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 (KluDzinger, 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. Scomberomorous commerson (Lacepede, 1800)
1332. Scomberomorous 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
(Billifishes)
1338. Istiophorus platypterus (Shaw, 1792)
1339. Makaira indica (Cuvier, 1832)
1340. Makaira mazara (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)
1341. Tetraopterus 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 maculates Lutken, 1880
1346. Cubiceps squamiceps (Lloyd, 1909)

Family CENTROLOPHIDAE
(Medusafishes)
1347. Psenopsis obscursa 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 leucotaenea Bleeker, 1856
Family MICRODESMIDAE
1354. Nemateleotris magnifica Fowler, 1938
1355. Parioglossus raoi (Herre, 1939)
1356. Ptereleotris evides (Jordan & Hubbs, 1925)
1357. Ptereleotris hannae (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)
1358. Ptereleotris heteroptera (Bleeker, 1855)
1359. Ptereleotris microlepis (Bleeker, 1856)
1360. Ptereleotris virgo

Family ANABANTIDAE
(Climbing gouramies)
1361. Anabas taspudineus (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, 1862
1378. Poecilopsetta colorata Gunther, 1880
1379. Poecilopsetta praelonga Alcock, 1894

Family SAMARIDAE
1380. Samaris cristatus Gray, 1831

Family CYNOGLOSSIDAE
(Tonguefishes)
1381. Cynoglossus arel (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
1382. Cynoglossus cyanoglossus (Hamilton-Buchanan)
1383. Cynoglossus kopsii (Bleeker, 1851)
1384. Cynoglossus lida (Bleeker, 1851)
1385. Cynoglossus lingua Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822
1386. Paraplagusia bilineata (Bloch, 1787)
1387. Symphurus septemstriatus (Aloek, 1891)
1388. Symphurus woodmasoni (Alcock, 1890)

Family SOLEIDAE
(Soles)
1389. Aesopia cornuta Kaup, 1858
1390. Brachirus orientalis (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
1391. Heteromycteris oculus (Alcock, 1889)
1392. Paradachirus marmoratus (Lacepede, 1802)
1393. Paradachirus pavoninus (Lacepede, 1802)
1394. Solea bleekeri Boulenger, 1898
1395. Soleichthys heterorhinos (Bleeker, 1856)
1396. Zebrias quagga (Kaup, 1858)

Order TETRADONTIFORMES
Family TRIACANTHODIDAE
(Spikefishes)
1397. Halimochirugus centriscoides Alcock, 1899
1398. Macrorhamphosodes platycheilus Fowler, 1934
1399. Mephisto faserbrunneri Tyler, 1966
1400. Tydemania navigatoris Weber, 1913
Family TRIACANTHIDAE
(Triplespines)
1401. *Pseudotriacanthus strigosus* (Cantor, 1849)
1402. *Triacanthus biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1786)

Family MONOCANTHIDAE
(Filefishes)
1403. *Aluterus monoceros* (Linnaeus, 1758)
1404. *Aluterus scriptus* (Osbeck, 1765)
1405. *Amnases scopas* (Cuvier, 1829)
1406. *Anacanthus barbatus* Gray, 1830
1407. *Cantherhines pardalis* (Ruppell, 1837)
1408. *Cantherhines verecundus* Jordan, 1925
1409. *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 stellaris* (Lacepede, 1798)
1418. *Balistes vetula* Linnaeus, 1758
1419. *Balistapus undulatus* (Park, 1797)
1420. *Balistoides conspicillum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
1421. *Balistoides iridescent* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
1422. *Canthidermis maculatus* (Bloch, 1786)
1424. *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. *Rhinacanthus 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. *Tertrosomus 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 & Scheider, 1801)
1446. *Arothron stellatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
1447. *Canthigaster bennetti* (Bloch, 1854)
1448. *Canthigaster coronata* (Vaillant and Sauvage, 1835)
1449. *Canthigaster investigatoris* (Annandale & Jekins, 1910)
1450. *Canthigaster paupa* (Bleeker, 1848)
1451. *Canthigaster solandri* (Richardson, 1845)
1452. *Canthigaster valentini* (Bleeker, 1853)
1453. *Chelodon patoca* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
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, 1758
1462. Diodon hystrix Linnaeus, 1758
1463. 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 Klausewitz, 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 & Kuiter, 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* (Klausenwitz, 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 strigilliceps* (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* (Kunzinger, 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* (Hoese & Obika, 1988)
Fig. 72. Priolepis compita Winterbottom, 1985

Fig. 73. Trimma naudei Smith, 1957
Fig. 74. *Trimma striata* (Herre, 1945)

Fig. 75. *Valenciennea 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)