

# Taxonomic Composition, Diversity and Distribution of Coastal Fishes of the Arabian Sea

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Received February 25, 2003

**Abstract**—Based on new data and numerous literature sources we present a list of coastal fishes of the Arabian Sea found at depths up to 500 m which includes 1769 species from 720 genera and 198 families. Brief characteristics of families are provided, as well as their overall composition and that of the region studied. The most abundant taxa are noted. The species composition of the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea is compared to that of the Red Sea, South Africa, and tropical Atlantic. The ichthyofauna is classified according to types of distribution, endemic species are reviewed and zoogeographic partitioning of the North-Western part of the Indian Ocean is considered.

Development of the oceanic fishery and the quest for new fishery objects and regions at the end of the 1960s of the 20th century were the beginning of systematic investigations of biological resources of the shelf areas and subsequently—pelagic regions and bathyal zone using large trawls. Starting from 1961 the Soviet Union carried out multidisciplinary fishery investigations in the Arabian Sea. Beginning from the 1963, a trawl fishery in the shelf zone was established for this region.

Implementation of 200 mile economic zone by most coastal states in the 1970s hampered the scientific and fisheries investigations in this region and subsequently led to an abrupt decrease in seafood consumption in the following years.

The rational utilization of fish resources cannot be performed without multidisciplinary investigation of ichthyofauna—determination of species composition, bathymetric distribution, and zoogeography of particular species. Species lists from numerous fishery regions of the World Ocean, including that of the shelf zone of the Arabian Sea, are absent in the current ichthyological literature.

Thus, this work, based on all previous studies and numerous collected specimens attempts to establish the species composition of ichthyofauna and to provide an outline of zoogeography of fishes for this particular region.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on collections made during numerous research and fishery expeditions in the Ara-

bian Sea by YugNIRO (AzCherNIRO) on vessels "Nauka"—second cruise (1967), fourth cruise (1969), 10th cruise (1974), 12th cruise (1976), "Violent"—7th cruise (1977), 17th cruise (1983), "Dmitrii Stefanov"—5th cruise (1990), P.P. Shirshov's Institute of Oceanology R/V "Vityaz"—17th cruise (1988–1989), and R/V of the NAS of Ukraine "Akademik Vernadskii"—4th cruise (1971), 24th cruise (1981), 33rd cruise (1986), 42d cruise (1991).

Fishes were collected with fishery and research bottom, benthopelagic, and pelagic otter-trawls. Part of the material was collected with a dredge, by angling, and throwing nets during light stations. Specimens used in taxonomic analysis were preserved in 4% formaldehyde and at present are deposited in the collection of Zoological Museum of NNHM NAS of Ukraine. In addition, this study partially utilizes material deposited in the Zoological Museum of Hamburg University, collections of R/V "Meteor" (Grant no. 436 UKR 17/11/95), Zoological Museum of RAS (St. Petersburg) and Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow).

In total, this study is based on 945 trawlings, 39 angling stations, 22 light stations, and eight dredge catches. The total fish collection encompasses representatives of 30 orders, 143 families, 325 genera and 558 species. In total, 2655 fish specimens were examined.

We regard the Arabian Sea as area between western coast of India from Cape Comorin (southern point of India), Arabia (including Gulf of Aden) and eastern coast of Somali up to the border with Kenia. The exclusion of the Persian Gulf from our consideration is not

accidental, since it is situated on the continental shelf with depths 90–100 m and possesses, due to its closed geographic position distinct oceanographic characteristics, and also displays impoverished ichthyofauna comparing to the open regions of the Arabian Sea.

We divide the shelf zone of the Arabian Sea into four statistical regions—the western Indian coast and Pakistan, coast of Oman, Gulf of Aden, and eastern coast of Somali with islands Abd-el-Kuri and Socotra.

We follow recent system of Eschmeyer (1998) with minor changes. Genera in families and species in genera are given in alphabetical order.

After the name of the order and the total number of families, only the families are listed which have representatives in the Arabian Sea.

Basic data on different families, genera and fish species of the World follow Nelson (1994), with addition of latest information on particular families. Additional data on distribution of species in the Pacific region were obtained from recent publication (Carpenter and Niem, 1999, 2001).

As a result of zoogeographic analysis, we outlined 12 types of distribution ranges: tropical North Indian (NI), tropical North Western Indian (NWI), tropical North Indian West Pacific (NI-WP), tropical West Indian (WI), pantropical Indo-West Pacific (pI-WP), tropical Indo-Pacific (IP), tropical Indo-West Pacific (IWP), tropical Indian (pI), tropical Atlantic Indian (AI), tropical Atlantic Indo-West Pacific (AI-WP), circumtropical (CT), circumglobal (WW)—broadly distributed in tropical, subtropical and partially—temperate regions of all oceans. While determining types of distribution we considered the overall spatial distribution of species, and their distribution in particular oceanic region or latitudinal zone.

In our zoogeographical analysis, we used method for analyzing types of distribution developed by Golikov (1982) and the method of determining the concentration of distribution boundaries (Nesis, 1985).

### CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII

In the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea, the elasmobranch fishes are represented by 11 orders, 30 families, and 139 species from 69 genera.

Systematics, biology, and distribution of sharks are reviewed in numerous Russian and foreign papers (Rahimullah, 1972; Compagno, 1984, 1988; Gubanov *et al.*, 1986; Myagkov and Kondyurin, 1986; Gubanov and Timokhin, 1989; Compagno *et al.*, 1989; Gubanov, 1993, 1997; and others).

Small order Hexanchiformes comprises two families: Chlamydoselachidae (absent from the Arabian Sea) and Hexanchidae, with two species recorded from this area—*Heptranchias perlo* and *Notorhynchus cepedianus*. The latter family includes four species in three genera (Compagno and Talwar, 1985).

Order Heterodontiformes includes one family Heterodontidae with single genus *Heterodontus* and five species, found in the Indo-West Pacific (total 8). One species—*H. ramalheira* is found in the Arabian Sea (Compagno, 1984).

Order Orectolobiformes comprises seven families with 14 genera and 32 species. All species of this order are found in tropical and subtropical regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific.

The sole species of the monotypic family Rhincodontidae—*Rhincodon typus* is widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of the World Ocean and is also found in the pelagic and neritic regions. This species is also recorded from the Arabian Sea.

Indo-West Pacific family Hemiscyllidae, comprising two genera and 12 species, is represented by four species of *Chiloscyllium*. This family was revised by Dingerkus and de Fino (1983).

Representative of the Indo-West Pacific monotypic family Stegostomatidae—*Stegostoma fasciatum* is also recorded from the Arabian Sea.

Nurse shark family Ginglymostomatidae comprises three monotypic genera. One species—*Nebrius ferrugineus* is found in the Arabian Sea.

Sharks of the order Lamniformes with seven families, ten genera and 15 species (Compagno, 2001) are mainly pelagic.

Representative of the sand shark family Odontaspidae *Carcharias taurus* is found over the shelf of the Arabian Sea. This family includes two genera and three species.

Species of the family Lamnidae inhabit coastal and pelagic regions. The family includes five species from three genera. Widely distributed mako shark *Isurus oxyrinchus*, also found in coastal regions, is recorded in the Arabian Sea as well.

All three species of *Alopias*—*A. pelagicus*, *A. superciliosus* and *A. vulpinus*, from the pelagic family thresher sharks Alopiidae are also recorded in the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea.

The order Carcharhiniformes is the most species rich, comprising eight families, 47 genera and about 222 species (Compagno, 1984, 1988; Nelson, 1994).

Family Scyliorhinidae is the most species rich in the order and comprises about 110 species from 15 genera. Species of this family are widely distributed in all oceans ranging from tropical to arctic regions and from shallow depths down to 2000 m. Eleven species from five genera are recorded from the shelf and continental slope of the Arabian Sea.

According to previously published information (Nair and Lal Mohan, 1973; Compagno, 1984), small family Proscylliidae in the Arabian Sea is represented by two genera and three species. In total, there are seven species from four genera. New records for the

Arabian Sea are listed for two species of the genus *Eridacnis*—*E. sinuans* and *E. radcliffei* (Manilo, 1992a).

Family Triakidae, comprising 38 species from nine genera in the Arabian Sea is represented by only four species from four genera.

Family Hemigaleidae, with species found in the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific (total seven species from four genera) in the Arabian Sea is represented by four species from four genera.

Large family of requiem sharks Carcharhinidae includes 12 genera and 49 species. In the area of interest, this family is represented by practically all genera, excluding western Atlantic *Isogomphodon* and eastern Pacific *Nasolamia*. Twenty nine species, belonging to ten genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea. Several genera of this family have been previously revised (Springer, 1964; Garrick, 1982). A new record for *C. sealei* on the shelf of Socotra is available (Manilo, 1992a).

Based on cladistic analysis of Carcharhinidae, hammer shark family Sphyrnidae were placed within it (Naylor, 1992). We, however, follow Compagno (1984) and treat this family separately. Sphyrnidae is composed of two genera—*Eusphyrna* (one species) and *Sphyrna* (eight species). Three species from both genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Gilbert, 1967; Goonevardene, 1971; Compagno, 1984).

Order *Squaliformes* comprises four families, 22 genera and about 94 species.

Family Dalatiidae includes 17 genera and about 67 species, found in all oceans. These are mainly deep water genera *Aculeola*, *Centroscyllium*, *Etmopterus* and others. Only four species of this family are included in the list of species of the Arabian Sea, which could be found above 500 m—two species of *Etmopterus* (*E. princeps*, *E. pusillus*), *Centroscymnus crepidater* and *Centroscyllium ornatum*.

Family Centrophoridae includes two genera—*Centrophorus* and *Deania* with 14 species, found mainly at great depths. Three species of *Centrophorus*, with upper range limit above 500 m are included in the list of coastal ichthyofauna of the Arabian Sea.

Family Squalidae comprises two genera—*Squalus* and *Cirrhigaleus* with 11 species. The latter genus with a sole species *C. barbifer*, characteristic of Western Pacific, was previously placed in the genus *Squalus* (Fowler, 1941). Subsequently, it was placed in separate genus (Bass *et al.*, 1976). Five species of *Squalus* are found in the Arabian Sea (Myagkov, Kondyurin, 1986; Parin, 1987; Gubanov, 1993).

Family Echinorhinidae includes one genus with two species, one of which—*Echinorhinus brucus* is found in the Arabian Sea.

Order *Pristiophoriformes* with a single family Pristiophoridae, comprising two genera *Pliotrema* and *Pristiophorus* with five species, in the Arabian Sea is represented by only one species—*Pliotrema warreni*

(Gubanov, 1993). Species of *Pristiophorus*, mentioned by the same author for the Gulf of Aden and Socotra, have yet to be recorded. However, according to personal communication by Dr. M. Stehmann, an undescribed species of this genus is found in this region.

Order *Squatiniiformes*, comprising single family Squatinidae with one genus and 14 species, is represented by just one species in this area—*Squatina africana* (Gubanov, 1993). However Compagno (1984), maintains that its distribution ranges from South African Republic to Tanzania.

The only family of the order *Pristiiformes*—Pristidae, according to some workers belongs to Rajiformes, suborder Pristoidei. Data on systematics and distribution of this family that includes two genera and six species, is scattered throughout numerous literature sources (Krefft and Stehmann, 1973; Masuda *et al.*, 1984; Compagno in Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Kottelat, 1989; Paxton *et al.*, 1989, and others). Three species from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Order *Torpediniiformes* are also treated by some workers as a suborder Torpedinoidei of Rajiformes. The order comprises two families, 11 genera and 57 species.

Family Torpedinidae includes about 22 species from two genera. The taxonomic composition of this family is not well established. Five species of the genus *Torpedo* are found in the Arabian Sea (Talwar, 1981b; Carvalho *et al.*, 2002).

Family Narcinidae comprises nine genera and about 35 species. Eight species from three genera—*Heteronarce*, *Narcine*, and *Narke* are found in the Arabian Sea (Talwar, 1981a; Carvalho *et al.*, 2002). According to latest work of Carvalho *et al.* (2002), *Narcine indica* is a synonym of *N. timlei*. We did not count species of *Benthobatis* (*B. moresbyi*), since it is found below 500 m.

The very species-rich order *Rajiformes* comprises nine families, 56 genera and about 431 species.

Family Rhinobatidae includes nine genera with about 48 species (Norman, 1926; Krefft, 1961). A number of workers reviewed the genus *Rhinobatos* with its nine species, found in our area (Nair and Lal Mohan, 1973; Compagno and Randall, 1987; Randall and Compagno, 1995). Two species of *Rhina* and *Rhynchobatus* are also found in the Arabian Sea (*R. ancylostoma* and *R. djiddensis*).

Family Rajidae—the most species-rich within this order, comprises 25 genera and 220 species, found in all oceans, including Arctic and Antarctic regions from shallow depths down to 1500 m. Taxonomic composition of this family is relatively well established (Stehmann, 1976, 1995; McEachrana and Fehelm, 1982). Two species from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

A new monotypic family Plesiobatidae with single species *Plesiobatis daviesi* (previously placed in Urol-

ophidae) was established as a result of systematic revision of the suborder Myliobatoidei (Nishida, 1990). This species is recorded off south western India (Nair and Soundararajan, 1973; Miyake and McEachran, 1986).

Six genera of Dasyatidae (subfamily Dasyatinae) include 63 species. According to sources available to us (Munro, 1955; Krefft, 1961; Okada *et al.*, 1964; Compagno and Heemstra, 1984; Masuda *et al.*, 1984; Bianchi, 1985; Compagno in Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Nishida and Nakaya, 1990), 11 species from five genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Small family Gymnuridae comprises about 12 species from two genera, distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. In the Arabian Sea, this family is represented by two species from two genera—*Aetoplatea* (*A. tentaculata*) and *Gymnura* (*G. poecilura*).

Family Myliobatidae comprises 40 species from seven genera (Nelson, 1994). Species of *Manta*, and *Mobula* are found in the pelagic as well as coastal regions of tropical zone of three oceans. Twelve species from five genera—*Aetobatus*, *Aetomylaeus*, *Rhinoptera*, *Manta*, and *Mobula* are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Masuda *et al.*, 1984; Compagno in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Schwartz, 1990).

#### CLASS HOLOCEPHALI

The class Holocephali in the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea is represented by two species of Rhinochimaeridae of the order Chimaeriformes—*Neoharriotta pinnata* and *Neoharriotta pumila*. In total, this family includes eight species from three genera. Representatives of other families of this order are not found in the Arabian Sea (Poll, 1951; Bullis and Carpenter, 1966; Manilo and Movchan, 1989; Didier and Stehmann, 1996).

#### CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII

In the Arabian Sea, the class Actinopterygii is represented by 27 orders, 167 families, and 650 genera with 1628 species.

Order *Elopiformes* comprises two families with two genera and eight species.

Family Elopidae includes single genus *Elops* with six species (Whitehead, 1962). Only *E. machnata* is recorded from our area.

Family Megalopidae includes two species of *Megalops*, one of which—*M. cyprinoides* has Indo-Pacific distribution, including Arabian Sea.

Order *Albuliformes* includes family Albulidae with two genera and seven species. Two species of *Albula* are found in our area (Shaklee in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Randall and Bauchot, 1999).

The large order *Anguilliformes* comprises 15 families with 148 genera and about 810 species, of which

16 species of the family Anguillidae are freshwater just relatively. Some families are strictly pelagic oceanic.

Species of Anguillidae are found in tropical and temperate regions, with the exception of Eastern Pacific and South Atlantic. This family includes single genus *Anguilla* with 16 species, performing catadromous migrations. Two species are found in the shelf regions of the Arabian Sea (Castle in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Single species of Moringuidae—*Moringua microchir* is found in our area. Altogether, this family includes two genera with 11 species (Castle, 1968a; Kotthaus, 1968) inhabiting tropical shallow regions.

Family Muraenidae comprises about 15 genera with 185 species, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of all oceans. Thirty four species of muraenids from eight genera are found over the shelf regions of the Arabian Sea (Smith, 1962a; Kotthaus, 1968; Bianchi, 1985; Böhlke, 1995; Böhlke, 1997; Böhlke and McCosker, 1997; Böhlke and Randall, 1995; 1996; 2000; Randall and Golani, 1995; Smith and Böhlke, 1997). Additional information on species distribution was obtained from Rosenblatt *et al.* (1972), Masuda *et al.* (1984), Paxton *et al.* (1989), Böhlke and Smith (2002).

Family Ophichthidae is the most speciose in this order, with 58 genera and about 280 species. The majority of species belong to genera *Ophichthus* (about 60 species) and *Scolecenchelys* (19 species). Most species inhabit shallow tropical regions. Systematics of this family was reviewed by McCosker (1977). Revisions of particular genera are available from several studies (McCosker and Rosenblatt, 1993; McCosker, 1998a, 1998b; Castle and McCosker, 1999; McCosker and Randall, 2001). Twenty three species from 16 genera are included in the list of coastal fishes of the Arabian Sea (Mohamed, 1958; Smith, 1962b; McCosker, 1970; Castle, 1980; Smith and Böhlke, 1983).

Small family Colocongridae includes a single genus with five species, found over the continental slope. *Coloconger raniceps* is known from the northern Indian Ocean (Castle, 1968b; 1969). A new record for this species is on the slope of the north-eastern Mozambique Strait (Manilo, 1994).

Family Congridae is not only abundant, but is also quite diverse, comprising 29 genera and 176 species. Species of this family are inhabitants of the shelves of tropical and temperate regions. Some deep-water species, which colonized the upper bathyal zone, are also known (Castle and Smith, 1999). Fourteen species from ten genera are found in the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea (Karmovskaya, 1992, 1993; Kanazawa, 1958; Kotthaus, 1968; Castle, 1968b, 1968c, 1975).

Family Muraenesocidae includes five genera with nine species, although this family was previously considered as subfamily of Congridae (Nelson, 1984). Five species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea

(Castle, 1967; Castle and Williamson, 1975; Castle in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Bianchi, 1985).

Family Nettastomatidae comprises about 39 species from six genera. The majority of species are found over the continental slope of tropical and subtropical regions of all oceans (Karmovskaya, 1986). One species of the genus *Saurenchelys*—*S. cancrivora* is included in the list of species of the Arabian Sea (Klausewitz and Zajonz, 2000).

Large order *Clupeiformes* includes four families with 53 genera and 267 species, inhabiting marine and estuarine regions (Nelson, 1994).

Large family Clupeidae includes about 117 species from 33 genera, found in marine regions. Twenty nine species from 13 genera are found in our area. Taxonomic composition of this family, new species and their biology are subjects of the studies of Seshagiri Rao (1972, 1974), Whitehead in: Fischer and Bianchi (1984); Whitehead (1985).

Family Pristigasteridae comprises 33 marine species from eight genera. In the Arabian Sea, this family includes eight species from three genera—*Ilisha*, *Opisthopterus* and *Pellona* (Whitehead, 1985).

Family Engraulidae, composed of 13 genera and 125 marine species, is represented by five genera and 21 species in the Arabian Sea. Taxonomic composition of this family and biology of particular species are treated in the works of Wongratana (1983), Whitehead (1985), Whitehead and Wongratana in: Fischer and Bianchi (1984).

Small family Chirocentridae in the Arabian Sea is represented by a single genus *Chirocentrus* with two widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific closely related species *C. nudus* and *C. dorab* (Whitehead in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Whitehead, 1985).

Order *Gonorhynchiformes* includes four families (three freshwater) with seven genera (five freshwater) and 34 species (30 freshwater). *Chanos chanos*—a widely distributed Indo-Pacific species of monotypic family Chanidae is found in the Arabian Sea (Nelson, 1994).

Order *Siluriformes* by its abundance and diversity occupies a third place after perciforms and cypriniforms. Of 34 known families only two are marine, comprising 18 genera with about 136 species.

Family Ariidae, in total comprising about 120 species from 14 genera, in the Arabian Sea is represented by 17 species from three genera. Ariids display maximum diversity in the Bay of Bengal and in the north western part of the Indian ocean (Budnichenko, 1989). Taxonomy, distribution, and biology of this family was the subject of numerous studies (Dmitrienko, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1975, 1976; Wheeler, Baddokway, 1981; Jayaram in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Kailola in: Carpenter and Niem, 1999). *Arius dayi* described from the Arabian Sea (Dmitrienko, 1974) is a synonym of *A. bilineatus*.

Family Plotosidae comprises ten genera with about 35 species, found in the Indo-West Pacific, half of which are freshwater. Taxonomic treatment of this family in the western and northern Indian Ocean could be found in several studies (Gomon and Taylor, 1982; Jayaram, 1982; Gomon in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Three species of *Plotosus* are found in the Arabian Sea.

Order *Osmeriformes* comprises about 177 oceanic species from 57 genera and eight families (Nelson, 1994). These are mainly representatives of pelagic and thalasso-bathyal ichthyofauna of the open ocean or deep-sea species (Sazonov and Ivanov, 1980; Shcherbachev, 1984).

Family Argentinidae includes two genera *Argentina* and *Glossanodon* with 25 species, widely distributed in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Recently described *Glossanodon melanomanus* inhabits the lower slope and upper part of the continental slope of the Arabian Sea (Kobilyansky, 1998).

Family Microstomatidae, with species inhabiting regions over the continental slope of tropical and temperate regions of Atlantic and Indo-Pacific and comprising 18 species from three genera, in the Arabian Sea is represented by the single species *Nansenia obscura* (Kobilyansky, 1992).

Two species of Alepocephalidae, with upper limit of distribution range—above 500 m—*Alepocephalus bicolor* and *Bajacalifornia calcarata* are included in the list of coastal species of the Arabian Sea. The overall composition of this family is about 93 species from 19 genera. Systematics of alepocephalids was reviewed by Sazonov and Ivanov (1980).

Order *Ateleopodiformes* includes a single family Ateleopodidae with four genera and 11 species. Taxonomic composition is not quite established. Two species of *Ateleopus*—*A. indicus* and *A. natalensis* are found over the upper slope of the Arabian Sea.

Among 13 families and 42 genera with 233 species of the order *Aulopiformes*, only four (Aulopodidae, Chlorophthalmidae, Ipnopidae, and Synodontidae) are benthic, and the remaining nine are pelagic and bathypelagic (Nelson, 1994). Representatives of Aulopodidae and Ipnopidae are not found over the shelf and upper slope of the Arabian Sea.

Family Chlorophthalmidae comprises two genera with 22 species. In a recent study (Sato and Nakabo, 2002) some species are extracted to form a new subfamily Paraulopidae. In our study, we prefer the older systematics. Four species of *Chlorophthalmus* are found in our area (Kotthaus, 1967; Russell in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984), among which there is an undescribed species mentioned by Shcherbachev (1980a).

Family Synodontidae comprises five genera with about 58 species (all species of *Bathysaurus* are deep-water). Taxonomic composition of this widely distributed Indo-West Pacific family was treated in numerous studies (Kotthaus, 1967; Venkata, 1977; Russell and Cressey, 1979; Cressey, 1981; Cressey in: Fischer and

Bianchi, 1984; Waples and Randall, 1988). Fifteen species from four genera—*Harpadon*, *Saurida*, *Synodus*, and *Trachinocephalus* are found on the shelf and upper slope of the Arabian Sea.

Order *Myctophiformes* is composed of two families Neoscopelidae and Myctophidae, comprising 35 genera and 247 species, widely distributed in three oceans.

Benthopelagic neoscopelid *N. microchir* found over the slope zone is included in the list of coastal fishes of the Arabian Sea. The family Neoscopelidae comprises in total three genera and six species.

The majority of species of Myctophidae belong to oceanic species, with only few representatives known to have a benthopelagic life style over the continental slope. Overall composition of the family is more than 241 species in 32 genera (Bekker, 1983; Paxton *et al.*, 1984). Genera *Diaphus* and *Lampanyctus* are most species rich. Four species from two genera *Benthosema* and *Diaphus* are found over the continental slope of the Arabian Sea.

Order *Lampridiformes* comprises seven families with 12 genera and 21 species, which are mainly pelagic or abyssal. Only *Velifer hypselopterus* of Veliferidae, distributed in the Indo-West Pacific, was recorded in the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea.

Kotlyar (1996) places family Polymixiidae of *Polymixiiformes* in Beryciformes. We follow Eschmeyer (1998) and treat this family within a separate order. The family includes one genus *Polymixia* with ten species (Kotlyar, 1984, 1996), found over shelf, underwater rises, and ridges of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. A single species—*P. fusca* is found in the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1970a; Kotlyar, 1986a).

The speciose order *Gadiformes* includes about 580 species, placed in 83 genera and ten families (Cohen *et al.*, 1990). Gadiform fishes are found over the shelf, continental slope, and great depths down to several thousand meters. Gadiforms are widely distributed in all oceans from Arctic to Antarctic and are characterized by benthic, benthopelagic, and pelagic life styles.

Small family Bregmacerotidae includes one genus *Bregmaceros* with 12 species (Cohen *et al.*, 1990). Systematics, development, and distribution of bregmacerotids were reviewed by several authors (D'Ancona and Cavinato, 1965; Belyanina, 1974; Fursa, 1975). Several species inhabit pelagic ocean. Two bregmacerotid species occur in the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea.

Family Macrouridae is very species rich and comprises 374 species from 32 genera, with about 50 species described during past ten years. Just three genera—*Caelorinchus*, *Coryphaenoides* and *Nezumia* include more than half species of this family. The majority of macrurids are benthopelagic and could be found at depths 200–2000 m. The first descriptions of macrurids from the Indian Ocean are made by Alcock (1899) and Brauer (1906). Seven species from seven genera are found over the shelf and upper part of conti-

ental slope of the Arabian Sea (Shcherbachev, 1984; Iwamoto in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986).

Family Moridae is characteristic for the continental slope and contains 21 genera and 113 species. The majority of species are benthopelagic at temperate regions. More than half of all species belong to genera *Physiculus* and *Laemonema*. Three morid species from two genera—*Gadella* and *Physiculus* are found on the shelf and upper part of continental slope of the Arabian Sea (Paulin, 1983, 1989; Brüß, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1990; Shcherbachev, 1993; Sazonov and Shcherbachev, 2000).

Order *Ophidiiformes* comprises four families, 94 genera and 379 species (Cohen and Nielsen, 1978; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999), with most species characterized by benthic life style and ranging from littoral zone to great depths.

Family Carapidae comprises seven genera and 30 species. In the Arabian Sea, this family is represented by three species of *Encheliophis*, inquilines of some echinoderms and *Echiodon*, with free-living bottom species (Markle and Olney, 1990; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999).

Species rich family Ophidiidae includes 231 species from 48 genera (Cohen and Nielsen, 1978; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999). The initial material on this group from the north part of the Indian Ocean was obtained during *Mabahiss* expedition during 1934–1935 (Norman, 1939). The majority of species are deep-water and benthopelagic, inhabiting the continental slope and thalassobathyal zone of all oceans (Shcherbachev, 1980b, 1984). Eleven species from six genera are found on the shelf and upper part of the continental slope of the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1979; Nielsen, 1995; Nielsen and Uiblein, 1993; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999).

Family Bythitidae, comprising 33 genera and 96 species found from the tidal zone down to 1000 m in all oceans, in the coastal Arabian Sea is represented by just one species of *Grammonus*—*G. robustus* (Klauewitz and Uiblein, 1994; Nielsen *et al.*, 1999).

Order *Batrachoidiformes* contains a single family Batrachoididae with 21 genera and 77 species (five of which are freshwater), found in the sublittoral zone of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans. Taxonomic composition of this family in the Arabian Sea was reviewed by Menon (1963), Nagabushanam and Ramarao (1970) and Hutchins (1981). Recently, a new species—*Bifax lacinia* was described off Oman (Greenfield *et al.* 1994), and a new Indo-West Pacific genus—*Allenbatrachus*—established (Greenfield, 1997). Three species from three genera are found in our area.

Order *Lophiiformes* comprises 18 families, 67 genera and 312 species, widely distributed in all oceans from Subarctic (family Lophiidae) to temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere (fam. Brachionichthyidae). The majority of species (with the exception of Antennariidae) are deep-water, characterized by benthic or pelagic life styles.

Species of the family Lophiidae are common inhabitants of the shelf margin and upper part of continental slope, distributed in all oceans. The family includes four genera and 25 species. Three species from two genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Caruso, 1981, 1983; Caruso in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Caruso in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986).

Family Antennariidae includes 14 genera and 44 species, of which 25 are in the genus *Antennarius* (Pietsch, Grobecker, 1987). Antennariids are found in tropical and subtropical Atlantic and Indo-Pacific and are characterized by benthic life style, with the exception of pelagic *Histrio histrio* (Pietsch in: Carpenter and Niem, 1999; Pietsch in: Randall and Lim, 2000). Antennariids inhabit shallow regions, but some species could be found at depths 130–150 m. Nine species from two genera are found on the shelf of the Arabian Sea (Schultz, 1957, 1964; Pietsch, 1984; Pietsch in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986). For the north-western part of the Indian Ocean, new records are established for two species (*A. commerson*, *A. indicus*) (Manilo, 1994).

Family Chaunacidae, comprising two genera—*Bathychaunax* (three species) and *Chaunax* (12 species) (Le Danois, 1979; Caruso, 1989), in the Arabian Sea is represented by two species of *Chaunax*. A new record off the west coast of India is documented for Indo-West-Pacific *Ch. endeavouri* (Manilo, 1994). Unidentified *Chaunax* sp., collected in this region, is also included in this family.

Family Ogcocephalidae includes 70 species from ten genera. These are typical benthic fishes, found in all oceans at depths 50–4000 m. Species of *Coelophrys* (5 species), *Halieutopsis* (11), *Dibranchus* (13), *Halieutaea* (11), *Halicometus* (2), *Malthopsis* (6)—are found in the Indo-Pacific and circumtropical, *Halieutichthys* (4), *Ogcocephalus* (13), *Solocisquama* (3) and *Zalieutes* (2)—are Atlantic (Bradbury, 1967, 1988). Five species from four genera are found on the shelf and continental slope of the Arabian Sea.

Order *Gobiesociformes* includes speciose family Gobiesocidae, comprising about 45 genera and 133 species (approximately 128 marine species). Four species from two genera are found in the tidal zones of the Arabian Sea (Klausewitz, 1961; Briggs and Link, 1963; Smith, 1964; Briggs, 2001).

Order *Atheriniformes* includes about 122 species from 20 genera and three families, found in marine regions. Representatives of Atherinidae—three species from two genera (the family includes 17 genera and 87 marine species) and Notocheiridae—one species (in total two genera and six species) (Iwantsoff in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Order *Beloniformes* (suborder Belonoidei) comprises four marine families: Belonidae, Scomberesocidae, Exocoetidae, and Hemiramphidae with 25 genera and about 130 species. All species of this order are pelagic, distributed in the tropical and temperate regions of all oceans.

Family Belonidae includes six genera and 24 species, found in marine regions. Genera *Strongylura* and *Tylosurus* are the most speciose, comprising more than 50% of all species in the family. Seven species from four genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Parin, 1967; Collette in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Hemirhamphidae includes seven genera and 52 species, found in all oceans. The majority of species are found in the Indo-Pacific region. Family's systematics was reviewed by Parin *et al.* (1980). Species descriptions are given by Parin and Shcherbachev (1972), Collette and Parin (1978). Genus *Oxyporhamphus* is currently recognized as part of Exocoetidae (Dasilao *et al.*, 1997). Fourteen species from four genera are found in the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea.

Representatives of the family Exocoetidae—are inhabitants of the surface waters and are found in tropical and temperate regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Exocoetids are found in the coastal, as well as pelagic regions of all oceans. The systematics of this family was developed by Parin (1961a, 1961b). The family comprises eight genera and about 63 species, of which 14 species from six genera are found in the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1969; Parin in: Fischer, Bianchi, 1984; Parin, 1996; Parin and Lakshminarayana, 1993).

Order *Beryciformes* comprises seven families, 28 genera and 149 species, widely distributed in all oceans from shallow depths to 1000–1500 m.

Family Monocentridae includes two genera *Cleidopus* and *Monocentris* with four species, occurring close to the bottom in the coastal zone and also at tropical and subtropical underwater rises of the Indian and Pacific oceans (Kotlyar, 1996). Only one species—*Monocentris japonica* is found in the Arabian Sea (Yanulov, 1968; Kotlyar, 1985).

Family Trachichthyidae includes seven genera and 41 species, part of which is still undescribed (Kotlyar, 1996). Representatives of this family are found on the continental slope and underwater rises of topical, subtropical, and temperate zones of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific regions (Kotlyar, 1980a). Small number of species inhabit the shelf regions. More than half of all species belong to genus *Hoplostethus* (Kotlyar, 1986b). Four species from three genera are found on the shelf and upper part of continental slope of the Arabian Sea (Kotlyar, 1980b; Manilo, 1992a; Kotlyar, 1993).

Family Anomalopidae includes six genera and eight species distributed in tropical regions of all oceans from the surface to depths of several hundred meters (Kotlyar, 1996). One species—*Photoblepharon steinitzi* is recorded in the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea off Oman (Randall, 1995). Earlier, this species was recorded from the Red Sea and off Comores (Abe and Haneda, 1973; McCosker in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986).

Family Berycidae comprises two genera *Beryx* and *Centroberyx* with nine species. Berycids are found in

tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of all oceans and occur above the continental slope and underwater rises at depths exceeding 1000 m (Kotlyar, 1996). *Beryx mollis*, previously placed in *B. splendens*, is found over the continental slope of the Arabian Sea and (Fursa and Movchan, 1978; Busakhin, 1982; Ivanin, 1989).

Eighty two species of Holocentridae, placed in eight genera, are mainly inhabitants of the shallow depths of the tropical Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. This family was never fully revised. However, selected Indo-Pacific genera were repeatedly revised and reviewed (Greenfield, 1974; Randall and Gueze, 1981; Randall, Shimizu, and Yamakawa, 1982; Randall and Heemstra, 1985; Randall and Greenfield, 1996; Randall, 1998a; Kotlyar, 1998). In the Arabian Sea, the family is represented by 18 species from four genera.

Order Zeiformes comprises six families with 18 genera and 42 species, widely distributed in all oceans, except Arctic—from Antarctic (family Oreosomatidae) to temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Zeiforms inhabit lower shelf, continental slope and underwater rises and are characterized by the benthopelagic life style.

Family Zeidae includes seven genera and 14 species (Heemstra, 1980). The greatest diversity is observed in the eastern Atlantic, off Japan, South Australia, and New Zealand. Two species—*Cyttopsis rosea* and *Zenopsis conchifer* are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Heemstra in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Caproidae, according to present knowledge, includes two genera—a monotypic *Capros* and *Antigonia* with 13 species (Parin and Borodulina, 1986). *C. aper* is found in the Mediterranean Sea and North East Atlantic. Species of *Antigonia* are found in tropical and subtropical regions of all oceans. Two species are known from the Arabian Sea—*A. capros* and *A. indica*.

Order Gasterosteiformes comprises (excluding freshwater Indostomatidae and Gasterosteidae) eight species from five genera and three families, found in the tropical and temperate regions of the Indo-Pacific.

Small family Pegasidae includes two genera—*Euripegasus* with two and *Pegasus* with three species. Species of this family are distributed in the Indo-Pacific and are the typical bottom dwellers of the coastal regions (Nagabhushanam and Rama-Rao, 1981; Palsen and Pietsch, 1989). One species is known from the Arabian Sea—*Euripegasus draconis*.

Speciose order Syngnathiformes includes altogether five families with 60 genera and approximately 300 species, inhabiting the shelf zone of tropical and temperate regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific.

According to old revision of Wheeler (1955), family Aulostomidae comprises three species of *Aulostomus*. One species—*A. chinensis* is found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Fistulariidae, according to the revision of Fritzsche (1976), comprises one genus *Fistularia* with

four species, found in the shelf regions of three oceans. According to the same author, two species occur in the Arabian Sea (Fritzsche in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Centriscidae includes five genera and 11 species, found on the shelf of tropical Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. According to Mohr (1937), four species are found in genera *Aeoliscus* and *Centriscus* of subfamily Centriscinae. Subfamily Macroramphosinae includes three genera—*Centriscoops* (one species), *Macroramphosus* (one species) and *Notopogon* (five species) (Heemstra in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986). The family is in need of revision. Three species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Small family Solenostomidae, with one genus *Solenostomus* and four species found in tropical coastal regions of the Indo-West Pacific, is represented by single species in the Arabian sea, recorded of Oman: *S. cyanopterus*.

Family Syngnathidae is the most speciose in this order, comprising about 277 species from 52 genera. Species of this family are found in the shelf regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Some species are freshwater. Systematics, biology and distribution of the Indo-Pacific genera are reviewed in numerous papers of Dawson (1977a, 1977b, 1978, 1981a, 1981b, 1982, 1983), subsequently summarized in a monograph (Dawson, 1985), as well as paper by Lourie with coauthors (1999) and some others. Descriptions of the new species could be found in the works of James (1970), Dawson and Allen (1981), Randall and Earle (1994a). Twenty seven species from 15 genera are found in the shelf zone of the Arabian Sea.

Order Scorpaeniformes is one of the most diverse among the actinopterygian fishes (subclass Neopterygii). In total, 23 families with 278 genera and approximately 1340 marine species are placed in this order. Families Setarchidae, Apistidae, Tetrarogidae, Synanceiidae were previously treated as subfamilies of Scorpaenidae. Below we review families of the suborders Scorpaenoidei, Dactylopteroidei, and Platycephaloidei, found in the Indo-Pacific.

Small family Setarchidae comprises three genera and five species, found in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Systematics of this family was reviewed by Eschmeyer and Collette (1966). Two species of *Setarches*—*S. guentheri* and *S. longimanus* are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Scorpaenidae is the most speciose in the order, comprising about 190 species from 24 genera. The composition of the family has yet to be established. A diversity of opinions exist regarding the status of some taxa within this family. The majority of species are distributed in the Pacific and Indian oceans (Eschmeyer and Randall, 1975; Kotthaus, 1979; Lo-Chai Chen, 1981; Masuda *et al.*, 1984; Eschmeyer in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986). Scorpaenids are found from the tidal zone to great depths and are mainly bottom or benthopelagic dwellers. Taxonomic composition of this family is relatively well known, which is supported by the



large number of studies and revisions of particular genera—*Brachypterois* (Kanayama and Amaoka, 1981), *Pterois* (Schultz, 1986), *Rhinopias* (Eschmeyer *et al.*, 1973), *Scorpaenodes* (Eschmeyer, 1969; Eschmeyer and Rama-Rao, 1972), *Scorpaenopsis* (Randall and Eschmeyer, 2001), *Ebosia* (Eschmeyer and Rama-Rao, 1977). Based on these and some other publications, 25 species from 11 genera are included in the list of species of the Arabian Sea.

Family Apistidae includes three monotypic genera. One species—*Apistus carinatus* is found in our area.

Family Tetrarogidae, comprised of about 39 species from 15 genera with mainly Indo-Pacific distributions. Three species from three genera—*Ocosia* (Poss and Eschmeyer, 1975), *Snyderina* (Talwar, 1977) and *Vespicula* are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Synanceiidae includes three subfamilies—Minoinae, Choridactylinae and Synanceiinae with 34 species, belonging to nine genera. Species are found in shallow regions. Some species are found down to lower shelf zone. Systematics and distribution of the family are relatively well studied (Eschmeyer and Rama-Rao, 1973; Rama-Rao and Badrudeen, 1973; Eschmeyer *et al.*, 1979; Amaoka and Kanayama, 1981; Mandritza, 1990, 1993; Mandritza and Manilo, 1990; Manilo, 1992a). Fifteen species from six genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Small family Caracanthidae includes one genus *Caracanthus* with four Indo-Pacific species, found at shallow depths among corals of the continental shelf and underwater rises (Schultz, 1966; Mizuno and Tomioka, 1980). One species—*C. unipinna* is known from the north part of the Indian Ocean.

Poorly known Indo-West Pacific family Aploactinidae comprises about 17 genera and 39 species (Poss and Eschmeyer, 1978). The greatest diversity within this family is observed for Indonesian and Australian regions. These are bottom species, found on the upper part of the continental slope. A single species—*Cocotropus roseus* is found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Dactylopteridae, according to modern views, includes seven benthic species from two genera (Eschmeyer, 1997). Dactylopterids are found over the continental slope and the shelves of islands of three oceans (Kamohara, 1938, Masuda *et al.*, 1984). Distribution range of *Dactylopterus* is limited to Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean, while species of *Dactyloptena*—are Indo-Pacific. Four species are found in the western part of the Indian Ocean from South Africa to India (Poss in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Manilo, 1992b).

Species of the Indo-Pacific family Bembridae are found from South Africa to the Gulf of Aden and to the east to Japan, Hawaii and Nazca Ridge in the south eastern Pacific. The family is composed of four genera with nine species. A description of a new species and a revision of *Bembras* are given by Imamura and Knapp

(1997, 1998). One species—*Bembras adenensis* is found in the Arabian Sea.

According to Nelson (1994), family Triglidae is composed of two subfamilies—Triglinae and Peristediinae. We follow Eschmeyer (1998), and treat these subfamilies at a family level. Triglids are typical benthic species, found on island's and continental shelves in tropical and temperate regions of all oceans. Systematics of the Indo-Pacific genera was reviewed by W.J. Richards (Richards, 1974; Richards in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Richards, 1992) and Richards and Saksena (1977). New records of triglids in the western and north western Indian Ocean are documented by Mandritza and Manilo (1990) and Manilo (1992a, 1994). The family comprises eight genera and about 112 species, of which nine from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Peristediidae comprises about 38 species from five genera. Systematics and distribution of this family is reviewed by Miller (1974) and Heemstra (1982). Four species from two genera are found on the lower shelf of the Arabian Sea.

Small Indo-Pacific family Hoplichthyidae includes one genus *Hoplichthys* and 11 species, of which one—*Hoplichthys acanthopleurus* is found in the Arabian Sea off eastern Somali. Little information is available for this family (Regan, 1908; Kotthaus, 1979; Shcherbachev, 1984).

Family Platycephalidae includes about 18 genera and 66 species, with mainly Indo-Pacific distribution (two species are eastern Atlantic). Day (1878) noted seven species of platycephalids off India and Ceylon. Eight species are mentioned by Munro (1955) just off Ceylon. Beaufort and Briggs (1962) describe eight species, while Murty (1975)—13 species from six genera inhabiting regions off India. Data on systematics and distribution of this family, as well as descriptions of new species are available from several publications (Knapp, 1979; Knapp in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Knapp and Wongratana, 1987; Knapp, 1996; Knapp in: Carpenter and Niem, 1999; Knapp in: Randall and Lim, 2000). Nineteen species from ten genera are known from the Arabian Sea.

Order Perciformes is the most speciose among actinopterygian fishes, comprising 140 families, about 1330 genera and 7540 marine species. Most perciforms are coastal species, distributed in all oceans.

Family Centropomidae includes four genera and 23 species (Greenwood, 1976). Centropomids are demersal fishes, found in coastal regions, estuaries and lagoons of three oceans. Some species enter fresh waters. Two species from two genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Whitehead in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Ambassidae, found in marine and estuarine regions of the Indo-West Pacific is represented by single genus *Ambassis* with 20 species. Four species of

ambassids are found off the west coast of India and one off Oman (Datta and Chaudhuri, 1996).

Family Acropomatidae, according to present knowledge, comprises ten genera and about 36 species, distributed on the shelf and continental slope of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific down to 700 m. Three species from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea (Brauer, 1906; Norman, 1939; Heemstra in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Yamanoue and Matsuura, 2002). *Synagrops adeni*, described by Kotthaus (Kotthaus, 1970b), turned out to be the synonym of *S. philippinensis*.

Small family Dinoperidae, consisting of two monotypic genera *Dinoperca* and *Centrarchops* (Heemstra and Hecht, 1986), is represented by *Dinoperca petersi* in the Arabian Sea (Randall, 1995b).

Family Serranidae is one of the largest within the order. It is comprised of 68 genera and up to 492 species, distributed in tropical and temperate regions of three oceans. Taxonomic composition of this family has undergone numerous changes and additions during recent years. While earlier workers believed that there are at least 15 subfamilies of serranids (Katayama, 1960), at present, this family is subdivided into five subfamilies. Current literature contains numerous descriptions of new species (Heemstra, 1973; Kotthaus, 1973; Randall and Hoover, 1993); new data on distribution (Talwar, 1976; Randall and Klausewitz, 1986; Manilo, 1992a); reviews (Smith, 1961a; Morgans, 1982), revisions of particular genera (Heemstra and Randall, 1979; Randall, 1980a; Randall and Lubbock, 1981; Smith-Vaniz *et al.*, 1988; Randall and Taylor, 1988) and of higher taxonomic divisions (Heemstra and Randall in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Heemstra and Randall, 1993). Sixty seven species from 17 genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Small family Ostracoberycidae includes single genus *Ostracoberyx* with three species, one of which—*Ostracoberyx dorygenys* is found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Symphysanodontidae with one genus *Symphysanodon* and five species, was previously considered as part of Lutjanidae (Anderson, 1970), and Acropomatidae (Nelson, 1994). From the Arabian Sea is known *S. andersoni*, described by Kotthaus (1974) off Socotra, which is also recorded in the Kutch Bay in the north-eastern part of the sea (Manilo, 1994).

Representatives of the family Pseudochromidae are found at shallow depths over the shelf regions of the Indo-Pacific. At present, this family is comprised of 126 species from 23 genera and four subfamilies—Pseudochrominae, Pseudoplesiopinae, Anisochrominae and Congrogadinae, previously treated as separate families, with the latter family previously placed in the suborder Trachinoidei (Nelson, 1984). Systematics of subfamily Pseudochrominae of the western and north-western parts of the Indian Ocean is reviewed by Lubbock (1975, 1977) and Gill and Mee (1993); subfamily Pseudoplesiopinae—by Gill and Randall (1994); Congrogadinae—by Winterbottom (1979, 1982, 1985a,

1985b, 1996). Eighteen species from five genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Callanthiidae includes two genera with 12 species distributed in the eastern Atlantic and Indo-Pacific regions. Only one species—*Grammatonotus lanceolata*, erroneously placed by Kotthaus (1976) in Plesiopidae, is found in our area.

Indo-West Pacific family Plesiopidae includes, according to Smith-Vaniz and Johnson (1990) and Mooi (1993), two subfamilies—Plesiopinae and Acanthoclininae, previously regarded as separate families. Four species from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea. The overall composition of this family is 45 species placed in 11 genera (Mooi, 1995; Randall, 1995).

Family Opistognathidae comprises three genera with 59 valid species (and about 30 undescribed), found on the shelf of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific regions. This family was previously regarded as part of the suborder Trachinoidei (Nelson, 1984). Three species from two genera are found in the north-western Indian Ocean (Smith-Vaniz, 1974; Smith-Vaniz in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Smith-Vaniz, 1989).

Indo-Pacific family Terapontidae comprises nine genera and 13 species, found in marine regions (Vari, 1978). Four species from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1973; Vari in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Indo-Pacific family Kuhliidae includes one genus with 12 species, found in the coastal regions of continental shelf and shelf zone of islands. One species is freshwater and the remaining species are found in marine or brackish regions. Two species—*Kuhlia mugil* and *K. rupestris* are found on the shelf of the Arabian Sea (Heemstra in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Smith in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986).

Circumtropical family Priacanthidae comprises four genera and 18 species, found from shallow regions to 250–400 m. Generic name *Pseudopriacanthus* is a synonym of *Pristigenys* (Fritzsche and Johnson, 1981). A new, for this regions species—*Cookeolus japonicus*, is found off western India (Manilo, 1992a). A family revision was done by Starnes (1988). Five species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Numerous species of Apogonidae are found in coral reefs at shallow depths on the shelf of tropical Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Some species are found in fresh waters. This is one of the most species-rich families of the order, subdivided into two subfamilies—Apogoninae and Pseudamiinae. The Epigoninae, now placed in a separate family, was previously included in Apogonidae (Fraser, 1972). There is no general revision for this family, but some regional studies (Smith, 1961b; Fraser and Lachner, 1985), redescription and various taxonomic papers (Fraser, 1974; Gon, 1986; Randall *et al.*, 1990; Gon, 2000), revisions of particular genera and descriptions of new species (Kotthaus, 1970b; Randall *et al.*, 1985; Fraser and Struhsaker, 1991; Gon, 1993; Allen and Randall, 1994; Gon and

Randall, 1995; Gon, 1996), new records (Manilo, 1992a, 1994) are available. There are 23 genera and about 280–290 species in this family, found in marine regions, of which 45 species from nine genera are found on the shelf of the Arabian Sea.

Family Epigonidae, according to present knowledge, includes seven genera with 33 species, widely distributed over the underwater rises and continental slopes of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. A single species—*E. marimonticolus* is known from the Arabian Sea (Parin and Abramov, 1986; Abramov, 1992).

Indo-West Pacific family Sillaginidae includes three genera, of which two are monotypic (*Sillaginodes*, *Sillaginopsis*) and *Sillago* with 29 species, found in the shallow coastal regions from South Africa to Japan and Australia (Mckay, 1992). The greatest species diversity is reached off Australia and India (Dutt and Sujatha, 1980). Eight species from two genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea.

Family Branchiostegidae is currently subdivided into subfamilies Malacanthinae and Branchiosteginae, previously regarded as separate families (Dooley, 1978). They occur over the shelves and continental slopes of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific regions. The family includes five genera and 42 species. Three species of malacanthines from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea (Randall and Dooley, 1974; Randall, 1981a; Dooley in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

*Lactarius lactarius*—a representative of monotypic family Lactariidae, occurs in the coastal regions of the Indo-Pacific at depths 20–200 m (mainly 30–80 m), and also in the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1974; Ivanin, 1989).

Some workers place genus *Scombrops* with two species (absent in our area) in Pomatomidae, which includes *Pomatomus saltatrix*, widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions and also occurs in the Arabian Sea.

A representative of the monotypic family Rachycentridae—*Rachycentron canadum*, found on the shelves of tropical and temperate regions of three oceans (except eastern Pacific), is also recorded from the Arabian Sea.

Family Echeneidae, widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions of all oceans, comprises eight species in four genera. All echeneids are “host” specific and display a considerable degree of symbiotic relationships with the host. *Echeneis naucrates* is often found free swimming in the coastal zone. Six species from four genera are included in the list of species of the Arabian Sea.

Speciose family Carangidae comprises 31 genera and 143 species (Smith-Vaniz, 1984), distributed in tropical and temperate regions of three oceans. Systematics of the family is relatively well developed by Russian (Nekrasov, 1969, 1970; Shaboneev, 1980), as well as foreign workers (Smith, 1967; Smith, 1972; Smith-Vaniz and Staiger, 1973; Williams and Venkataramani, 1978; Williams *et al.*, 1980). New records are docu-

mented for two species—*Decapterus tabl* and *D. kurroides* (Manilo, 1992a, 1994). Fifty six species from 22 genera are found in the Arabian Sea (Smith-Vaniz in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Coryphaenidae, widely distributed in tropical regions of all oceans, in the Arabian Sea is represented by *C. hippurus* and *C. equiselis*, although the former species was not recorded from the Gulf of Aden.

A monotypic Indo-West-Pacific family Menidae contain single species *Mene maculata*, also known from the Arabian Sea.

Family Leiognathidae includes three genera and 34 species, found over shallow regions of the Indo-West Pacific. Family systematics is relatively well known and documented by James (1967, 1969, 1975; James in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Some species enter estuaries. Fifteen species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Sixteen species of family Emmelichthyidae placed in three genera are found on the shelf, upper part of continental slope and above underwater rises of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific (Heemstra and Randall, 1977). Two species of *Erythrocles*—*E. acarina* and *E. schlegelii* are found in the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1974).

Family Lutjanidae is one of the largest in the order and comprises 17 genera and 106 species, mainly found on coral reefs in tropical and subtropical regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Only three species are found in freshwaters of the Malay Archipelago. Systematics, biology, and distribution of the family are relatively well known from the works of Russian (Druzhinin and Filatova, 1980) and foreign investigators (Kotthaus, 1974; Allen in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Allen, 1985; Randall *et al.*, 1987). A new record off western Indian coast is established for one species—*L. guilcheri*, (Manilo, 1992a). Thirty eight species from nine genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

We treat Indo-West Pacific family Caesionidae, regarded by some workers as a subfamily of Lutjanidae (Nelson, 1994), as a distinct family. Species of this family (20 species from four genera) are mainly found on island and continental shelves. Data on systematics of this family are available from the works of Carpenter (Carpenter in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Carpenter 1987, 1988). Twelve species from four genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Small family Lobotidae includes a single genus *Lobotes* with two species—*L. pacificus* and *L. surinamensis*. The latter species is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of three oceans, including Arabian Sea.

Representatives of the family Gerreidae are found at shallow depths in tropical and temperate regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Some species extend into estuaries. The family comprises about seven genera and 48 species, of which nine from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea (Woodland in: Fischer and Bianchi,

1984; Iwatsuki and Heemstra, 2001; Iwatsuki *et al.*, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2001a).

Species of Haemulidae are widely distributed on the shelves of subtropical and tropical regions of the World Ocean. Family systematics, especially that of subfamily Plectorhinchinae, is not well established and is in need of revision. The family comprises 19 genera and about 126 species. Twenty seven species and subspecies from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea (McKay in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Johnson *et al.*, 2001).

Species of Sparidae are inhabitants of the shelf of tropical and temperate regions of three oceans. Systematics, biology, and distribution of species of this family are well documented in the works of Russian (Druzhinin, 1975, 1976; Busakhin, 1980), as well as foreign researchers (Par, 1976; Smith, 1979; Bauchot and Bauchot, 1983). The highest species diversity is observed in the Indian ocean in its north western part and also off south eastern Africa (Yanulov, 1968). Eighteen species from 11 genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Bauchot, and Smith in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Overall, the family is composed of about 110 species from 34 genera.

Lethrinids (fam. Lethrinidae) are typical fishes of the shelf of tropical and subtropical of the Indo-Pacific regions (with the exception of the eastern Atlantic species). Family systematics was reviewed by Carpenter and Allen (1989). Data on biology and fishery of species of this family in the north western Indian ocean are available (Druzhinin and Busakhin, 1977; Aldonov and Druzhinin, 1978). Seventeen species from five genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Sato and Walker in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). In total, family includes 37 species and two undescribed species.

Species of the family Nemipteridae are shelf and upper slope inhabitants found in the Indo-West Pacific at depths 5–350 m. This family was previously regarded as composed of two–three genera (Rao and Rao, 1981). According to subsequent study it comprises five genera with 63 species (Russell, 1990). The maximum species diversity is observed in the Indo-Australasian region. Twelve species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea (Russell and Allen in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Russel, 1986; Russell and Golani, 1993).

Scienids (fam. Sciaenidae) are found in marine, brackish and waters with low salinity on the shelves of tropical and temperate zones of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. This family is very speciose and includes 62 genera and about 257 marine species (Nelson, 1994). The greatest species diversity is recorded off north western India, in the Bay of Bengal and on the shelf of north western Australia (Druzhinin, 1974; Rozhkov, 1989). Species composition of this family in the Indian ocean and Arabian Sea is reviewed by Trewavas (1977), Talwar (1980), Mohan in: Fischer and

Bianchi (1984), Kunjipalu (1994), Sasaki (1996). Thirty one species from 16 genera are found in our area.

Species of the family Polynemidae are found at shallow depths on the shelves of three oceans. Some species enter estuaries. The family comprises eight genera and 38 marine species (Motomura, 2002). Species composition and a revision of the genus *Polydactylus* was worked out by several workers (Motomura, 2002; Motomura and Iwatsuki, 2001a, 2001b), the genus *Eleutheronema*—by Motomura and coworkers (Motomura *et al.*, 2002). Eight species from five genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Menon in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Feltes, 1991).

Family Mullidae comprises six genera and 63 species, found at shallow depths in tropical and temperate regions of three oceans. There is no general revision for this family. Selected references deal with revisions of certain genera, descriptions of new species and species composition of particular regions (Lachner, 1954; Thomas, 1969; Randall, 1974; Randall and Gueze, 1984; Kumaran, Randall in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Randall and Myers, 2002). Twenty two species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Representatives of the family Pempheridae are distributed in the tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of the Indo-Pacific and western Atlantic. Some species are known to enter estuaries. The family includes two genera and about 25 species, of which five species from two genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea. The family is in need of revision.

Small family Bathyclupeidae includes one genus with seven species, found over the lower continental slope and thalassobathyal regions of the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific (Norman, 1939; Kotthaus, 1973; Shcherbachev, 1984). One species—*Bathyclupea hoskynii* is recorded from the Arabian Sea.

Family Toxotidae includes one genus *Toxotes* with six species (Allen, 1978), found in freshwater, brackish and marine habitats of the Indo-Pacific. In the Arabian Sea, one species (*T. chatareus*) is found in mangrove habitats off western coast of India.

Family Kyphosidae, according to present knowledge, is composed of four subfamilies with 14 genera and 44 species. All subfamilies were previously regarded as distinct families. Kyphosids are found on the shallow coral reef zones in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Three species of *Kyphosus* of subfamily Kyphosinae are known from the Arabian Sea (Mauge in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Drepanidae includes one genus *Drepane* with three species. Systematic revision of this family is given by Lloris and Rucabado (1987). Drepanids are found on the shelf of eastern Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Both species—*Drepane longimana* and *D. punctata* are known from the Arabian Sea (Mauge in: Fischer, Bianchi, 1984).

Species of Monodactylidae, that includes two genera and six species, are found in marine and brackish

regions of the western Africa and Indo-Pacific. Some species could enter estuaries. Two species of *Monodactylus* are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Heemstra in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

The speciose family Chaetodontidae comprises 125 species from 11 genera (Allen, Steene, Allen, 1998), widely distributed from tropical to temperate regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Thirteen species are found in the Atlantic and four—in the eastern Pacific (Randall and Caldwell, 1970; Burgess, 1978). The most species rich genus is *Chaetodon*, comprising 88 species (Salm and Mee, 1989). Chaetodontids are primarily found at depths 40–60 m, but some species are found at more than 200 m. Forty species from four genera are recorded in the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1976; Allen in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Additional information on species distribution is available from Randall *et al.* (1997) and Myers (1999).

Angelfishes Pomacanthidae were previously regarded as a subfamily of Chaetodontidae (Burgess, 1974). They also belong to coral reef fish communities of tropical waters of three oceans and sum up to 84 species from eight genera (Allen *et al.*, 1998). More than half of all species belong to genera *Centropyge* and *Pomacanthus*. Fourteen species from five genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Allen in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Allen *et al.*, 1998).

Family Pentacerotidae comprises 14 species from eight genera. Pentacerotids inhabit tropical and temperate regions of the Indo-Pacific and south western Atlantic. Systematics of this family was reviewed by Hardy (1983). A single species—*Histiopertus typus* is found in the north western Indian ocean.

Family Cirrhitidae includes 12 genera and 33 species, found on the shelves of tropical Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. A revision of the family, species descriptions and data on taxonomic composition are found in several articles (Schultz, 1950; Randall, 1963, 2001a; Kotthaus, 1976; Lubbock, 1978). Seven species from four genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Cepolidae comprises two subfamilies—Cepolinae and Owstoniinae previously regarded as separate families (Okada and Suzuki, 1956; Nelson, 1984). Cepolids are placed in four genera with 19 species (Talwar, 1972; Smith-Vaniz in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984), distributed on the continental slope of the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. Three species from two genera are recorded from the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea.

Family Mugilidae is now regarded as part of the suborder Mugiloidei. Previously, this suborder had an ordinal rank (Mugiliformes), with families Polynemidae, Sphyraenidae, Mugilidae, Melanotaeniidae, Atherinidae, Isonidae, Neosthetidae and Phallosthetidae (Gosline, 1968). At present, 17 genera are included in this family with at least 75 species (one freshwater). Mugilids are widely distributed in all tropical and temperate regions. Additional information on distribution of particular species in the western Pacific

was obtained from a review of Senou (Senou in: Randall and Lim, 2000). Family composition in the Arabian Sea was reviewed by Luther (1977) and Thomson and Luther (Thomson and Luther in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). These authors report of 15 species from six genera from our area.

Family Pomacentridae is one of the most speciose in the order, with representatives widely distributed in all tropical and in part, temperate seas. The greatest diversity is observed in Indo-Malay region. Systematics of this family is a complicated issue due to numerous species complexes and color variants (Allen, 1975a, 1975b, 1991). The family is subdivided into four subfamilies, 29 genera and 355 species. There are numerous works, including revisions of particular genera, redescriptions, and descriptions of new species (Allen and Mariscal, 1970; Randall and Allen, 1977; Randall *et al.*, 1985; Randall and McCarthy, 1988; Randall, 1994a). Fifty six species from 14 genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Allen in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Labridae, is the second only to gobiids by the number of species among marine fishes. The family includes 68 genera and about 450 species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions of three oceans from shallow depths to 130–150 m. Labrids are divided into different subfamilies and tribes, depending on a particular workers. Revisions and reviews are available for *Labroides* (Randall, 1958), *Anampses* (Randall, 1972a), *Labrichthys*, *Diproctacanthus*, and *Larabicus* (Randall and Springer, 1973), *Macropharyngodon* (Randall, 1978), *Bodianus* (Gomon and Madden, 1981), *Leptojulius* (Randall, 1996), *Labropsis* (Randall, 1981c), *Pseudojuloides* (Randall and Randall, 1981), *Coris* (Randall, 1999a), *Pseudocheilinus* (Randall, 1999b), *Hologymnosus* (Randall, 1982), *Halichoeres* (Randall and Smith, 1982), *Wetmorella* (Randall, 1983), *Suezichthys* (Russell, 1985), but many genera also need to be revised. Numerous species were described during recent decades (Randall and Kotthaus, 1977; Randall, 1980b, 1981b; Randall and Alasdair, 1984; Randall and Earle, 1994b; Randall and Mee, 1994a) and an annotated list of the species is available (Parenti and Randall, 2000). Eighty five species from 31 genera are known from the Arabian Sea.

Parrotfishes Scaridae are most distinct among coral reef inhabitants of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. The family comprises two subfamilies with ten genera and 88 species, systematics of which is reviewed by several workers (Randall and Bruce, 1983; Bruce and Randall, 1985; Parenti and Randall, 2000). Twenty four species from seven genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Bruce and Randall in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Randall and Hoover, 1995).

According to recent revision (Nemeth, 1994) family Champsodontidae includes one genus *Champsodon* with 13 species, found at near bottom levels at shelf break in the Indo-Pacific. according to Mooi and

Johnson (1997) champsodontids are related to scorpaenoid fishes. One species—*Ch. omanensis* is known from the Arabian Sea.

Family Uranoscopidae is found from shallow depths to 800 m on the continental slopes of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. There are eight genera and about 50 species, with more than half of all species in the genus *Uranoscopus* (Kishimoto, 1989; Pietsch, 1989; Nelson, 1994). Systematics and distribution of this family in the north-western Indian ocean requires a special investigation. Five species from three genera are known from the Arabian Sea (pers. comm. by H. Kishimoto and J. Randall). Distribution range of *Xenocephalus* (senior synonym of *Gnathagnus*), with species found off western coast of India, was significantly extended (Manilo, 1998).

Small Indo-West Pacific family Trichonotidae include one genus *Trichonotus* with eight species, found from shallow depths to 250–300 m. In the Arabian Sea, this family is represented by two species (Clark and Schmidt, 1966; Randall and Tarr, 1994).

Family Percophidae comprises 11 genera and 48 species, found on the lower continental and island shelves and on underwater rises of all oceans at depth range 100–600 m (Heemstra and Nelson in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Shcherbachev *et al.*, 1986; Parin, 1990). Four species from two genera of subfamily Bembropinae are recorded from the Arabian Sea—*Bembrops* and *Chrionema*, which revisions are published by several workers (Iwamoto and Staiger, 1976; Das and Nelson, 1996; Thompson and Suttkus, 2002).

Family Pinguipedidae includes five genera and 54 species, distributed in the coastal regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Family systematics, a revision of *Parapercis* and descriptions of a new species were published by Cantwell (1964), Schultz (1968), Pillai and Somavanshi (1979). *P. ventromaculata* described off Maldives (Manilo, 1990) is a synonym of *P. signata* (Randall, 1984). Six species of *Parapercis* are found on the shelf of the Arabian Sea (Heemstra in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Randall and Stroud, 1985).

Speciose family Tripterygiidae comprises 30 genera and 137 species, distributed at shallow depths on the continental shelves of three oceans. The greatest diversity is observed off New Zealand. Revisions and descriptions of a new species are found in numerous works (Mohan, 1971; Holleman, 1982; Hoda, 1983a; Hansen, 1986; Randall, 1995b; Fricke, 1997). Twelve species from three genera—*Enneapterygius*, *Helcogramma* and *Tripterygion* are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Clinidae is primarily found in temperate regions of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, with only four species found in the tropical areas of the Indo-West Pacific. The family is subdivided into three tribes, 25 genera and about 84 species, of which one is known from the Arabian Sea—*Springeratus xanthosoma* (Shih-Chieh, 1971).

Family Blenniidae is one of the most species-rich within the order, with representatives ranging from tropics to temperate regions of three oceans. The family includes fifty seven genera and about 360–365 species, inhabiting depths from the tidal zone to 50–70 m (Springer, 1968; Nelson, 1994). Family systematics is very complicated issue and there is no a general revision. However, numerous studies deal with systematics of certain tribes and genera: Parablenniini (Bath, 1976, 1989), Salariini (Fraser-Brunner, 1951; Springer, 1967, 1972b, 1988; Springer and Smith-Vaniz, 1968; Springer and Spreitzer, 1978; Springer and Williams, 1994; Williams, 1988; Bath and Randall, 1991; Springer *et al.*, 1998), Omobranchini (Springer, 1972a, 1985; Springer and Gomon, 1975), Nemophini (Smith-Vaniz, 1976, 1987) and others. Fifty four species from 24 genera are known from the Arabian Sea.

Family Callionymidae includes 11 genera and 182 species (Fricke, 2002), mainly distributed in warm and temperate regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific at depths from several meters to 350–400 m. A generic revision was performed by Nakabo (1982). New species were described relatively recently (Kotthaus, 1977a; Nakabo, 1979; Fricke, 1981a, 1981b, 1982a, 1982b). Indo-Pacific species of the family were revised by Fricke (1983). Sixteen species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Species of large family Eleotridae mainly occur in marine, estuarine and fresh waters in tropical and subtropical regions. Approximately thirty five genera and more than 150 species are known (Nelson, 1994). The majority of eleotrids are marine coastal fishes. One species—*Eleotris fusca*, found off western India is included in our list.

Family Gobiidae contain the greatest number of species within the order and is comprised of about 230 genera and 1400 species, found in freshwater and marine habitats of tropical and temperate regions. Unfortunately, there are no data on the exact number of freshwater and marine species. Family systematics is very complicated and has undergone numerous changes during recent decades. Thus, genera *Periophthalmus*, *Heteroeleotris* previously formed a separate family Periophthalmidae, genera *Trypauchen*, *Amblyotrypauchen*—Trypauchenidae, genus *Taeniodes*—Taenioididae (Smith, 1959). There is an enormous amount of papers on gobiids of the Indo-Pacific: descriptions and redescriptions of species (Lachner and McKinney, 1974, 1979; Larson and Hoese, 1980; Gevarghese and John, 1983; Hoda, 1983b; Jewett and Lachner, 1983; White and Relyea, 1984; Hoese, 1986; Goren, 1989; Hoda and Goren, 1990; Randall, 1994b; Larson and Hoese, 1996; Pezold, 1998; Winterbottom, 2000; Randall, 2001b), regional revisions of particular genera (Tortonese, 1976; Lachner and McKinney, 1978; Lachner and Karnella, 1980; Larson, 1985, 1990; Murdy and Hoese, 1985; Goren, 1985; Hoese and Larson, 1994; Murdy, and Shibukawa, 2000; Larson, 2001;

Randall and Senou, 2001; Randall and Greenfield, 2001; Winterbottom, 2002), taxonomic revisions of subfamilies (Goren, 1979; Murdy, 1989) and others. According to these and other sources, 118 species from 54 genera occur in the Arabian Sea.

Family Microdesmidae was previously subdivided into subfamilies Microdesminae and Ptereleotrinae (Hoese, 1984), now regarded as separate families (Thacker, 2001). The family includes five genera with 28 species. Microdesmids are found in tropical regions of all oceans to 40–50 m. One Indo-West-Pacific species *Gunnellichthys monostigma* is known from the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea.

Family Ptereleotridae includes five genera and about 42 species, found at shallow depths in tropical and subtropical regions of the Indo-West-Pacific. Six species from two genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Randall and Hoese, 1985; Rennis and Hoese, 1985).

Family Ephippidae includes eight genera and 15 species, found in coastal tropical regions of all oceans. Previously, genera of ephippids were placed into two families—Ephippidae and Platacidae (Mauge in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Four species from three genera are found in the shelf zone of the Arabian Sea (Randall, 1995a).

Species of the Indo-West Pacific family Scatophagidae inhabit the coastal and estuarine habitats and in mangroves. The family includes two genera and three species, of which two species of *Scatophagus* are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Siganidae includes one genus *Siganus* with 27 species, found in the Indo-West Pacific and eastern Mediterranean. A revision and zoogeographic analysis was performed by Woodland (Woodland, 1983, 1990). Eight species are recorded from the Arabian Sea.

A single species of monotypic Zanclidae—*Zanclus cornutus* is also found in our region.

Family Acanthuridae is subdivided into three subfamilies, six genera and 80 species, found in the coastal regions of tropical and subtropical seas (except Mediterranean) of all oceans. The majority of species (73) are Indo-Pacific (Randall, 2002). Systematics of this family was reviewed by Smith (1966) and Randall (Randall in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986). New records are documented by Randall and Struhsaker (1971), Manilo (1997). Twenty four species from five genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Randall in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Randall, 2001c).

Family Sphyracidae, with one genus *Sphyracis* and 25 species (14 Indo-West Pacific species). Eight species are found in the Arabian Sea. The family was previously included in Mugiliformes, but Johnson (1986) suggested a close relationships of sphyracids to scombroids. Systematic studies of sphyracids include those of Sylva (1973, 1984). At present, the family is in need of revision.

Family Gempylidae includes 16 genera and 24 species (Parin and Bekker, 1972; Parin, 1989; Nakamura and Parin, 1993), distributed mainly in tropical and temperate regions and characterized by mesopelagic, benthopelagic and pelagic life styles. Shelf-neritic list of fishes of Arabian Sea includes four benthopelagic species from four genera, found on the continental shelf and upper continental slope. New records in the western Indian ocean are documented for two species—*Promethichthys prometheus* and *Rexea bengalensis* (Manilo, 1992a).

Species of Trichiuridae inhabit benthopelagic zone of the continental shelf, continental slope and underwater rises of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific ranging from shallow depths to 2000 m. The family comprises nine genera and 36 species (Parin and Bekker, 1972; Nakamura and Parin, 1993), of which six species from four genera are known from the Arabian Sea.

A representative of monophyletic Xiphiidae—*Xiphioides gladius*, is a cosmopolitan species distributed in tropical, temperate and cold regions of epipelagic and mesopelagic zone and is found in coastal and open ocean habitats. This species is also found in the Arabian Sea (Nakamura, 1985).

Family Istiophoridae includes 11 species from three genera, mainly found in the epipelagic zone of tropical and temperate regions of all oceans (Nakamura, 1985). These are often caught close to the coast at shelf break. Five species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Family Scombridae includes 15 genera and 49 species, distributed in all tropical and temperate regions, and characterized by the epipelagic and pelagic life style in coastal regions and open ocean (Bannikov, 1981; Collette and Nauen, 1983). As a result of recent study (Baker and Collette, 1998) it was established, that mackerels of the north and north-western part of the Indian ocean belong to *Scomber australasicus*, and not to *S. japonicus*, as suggested earlier. Biology and distribution of tunas of the Indian ocean are briefly outlined by Romanov *et al.* (1989). Systematics of particular genera was reviewed by Collette and Chao (1975) and Collette (1983). Eighteen species from 11 genera are found in the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea (Collette and Nauen, 1983).

Family Centrolophidae with seven genera and about 27 species, encompass epi-, mesopelagic and demersal species, found on the shelf, in the open ocean and over the underwater rises in tropical and temperate regions. Family systematics, along with entire revision of stromateoid fishes was presented by Haedrich and Horn (1972). One species—*Psenopsis cyanea* is found on the shelf and upper continental slope of the Arabian Sea.

Family Nomeidae comprises four genera and 19 species, found in tropical and subtropical regions. Four species from two genera are found in the coastal regions of the Arabian Sea. Data on systematics of this family could be obtained from several sources (Asta-

khov, 1978; Butler, 1979, Agafonova, 1988, 1994; Agafonova and Piotrovskii, 1990).

Small family Ariommatidae includes one genus and ten species. One species—*A. indica* is found on the shelf of the Arabian Sea. In some regions, this species forms a significant bycatch in trawl fishery.

Family Stromateidae includes three genera and about 13 species (Haedrich, 1967), of which two species of *Pampus*—*P. argenteus* and *P. chinensis* are found in the coastal zone of the Arabian Sea.

Order Pleuronectiformes includes 13 families with 123 genera and about 670 species, of which four species are freshwater (Ahlstrom *et al.*, 1984). The systematic basis for this group was worked out by Norman (1934) and Amaoka (1969). Pleuronectiforms are bottom fishes found in all oceans from Arctic to Antarctic from shallow depths to 1200–1500 m.

Family Psettodidae includes one genus *Psettodes* and three species (Stauch and Cadenat, 1965), distributed in tropical regions of the eastern Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. A single species *P. erumei* is found in the Arabian Sea. Data on its biology and distribution are available from publications of Druzhinin and Petrova (1980) and Mel'nikov (1981).

Representatives of small family Citharidae are found in the Mediterranean Sea, Indian ocean and western Pacific. The family includes five genera and six species, of which only one—*Brachypleura novaezeelandiae* is recorded from the Arabian Sea.

Family Paralichthyidae includes 14 genera and about 105 species (Ahlstrom *et al.*, 1984), with ten species from two genera found on the Arabian shelf. Some workers treated genus *Pseudorhombus* as belonging to bothids (Hensley in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986).

Family Bothidae includes 20 genera and about 145 species, distributed in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific (Norman, 1934; Amaoka, 1969; Ahlstrom *et al.*, 1984). Generic reviews and revisions are found in several sources (Kotthaus, 1977b, Amaoka and Yamamoto, 1984; Hensley and Randall, 1990, 1993; Hensley and Smale, 1997). *Bothus tricirrhitus*, described by Kotthaus (1977b) is a synonym of *B. pantherinus* (pers. comm. by D. Hensley). Twenty species from nine genera are recorded from the Arabian Sea (Nielsen in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984).

Family Poecilopsettidae was previously considered as subfamily of Pleuronectidae (Nelson, 1994). The family includes three genera and 20 species, distributed mainly on the lower shelf and continental slope of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Four species from three genera are known from the Arabian Sea.

Family Samaridae includes three genera and about 20 species, found in the Indo-Pacific regions. Genera of this family were previously considered within Pleuronectidae. Three species from two genera are found in the Arabian Sea. An unidentified species of *Samariscus* was collected off the western coast of India (Foroschuk,

1990). Species composition of this family was published by Ochiai and Amaoka (1962) and Amaoka (1969).

Family Soleidae includes about 30 genera and 125–130 species, found from shallow depths to 300–400 m in the Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific. A systematic revision of the genera was presented by several workers (Chabanaud, 1930, 1934; Menon and Joglekar, 1978; Heemstra and Gon in: Smith and Heemstra, 1986; Desoutter *et al.*, 2001), species descriptions—Rao (1967), Rao and Murty (1980), Randall and Mee (1994b). Twenty species from ten genera are known from the Arabian Sea.

Species of Cynoglossidae are found in tropical and subtropical regions of all oceans. The family includes three genera with 123 species, found from shallow depths to 1000 m and deeper. Species composition of the Indo-Pacific region was treated by Chabanaud (1957) and Menon (1977). A new record for the western Indian ocean is documented for *Cynoglossus lachneri* (Manilo, 1992a). Twenty five species from three genera are found in the Arabian Sea.

Order Tetraodontiformes encompasses nine families with 100 genera and 327 species, inhabiting marine regions (Nelson, 1994). Order classification was worked out by Tyler (1980). The majority of species in this order are found on coral reefs in shallow regions of tropical and subtropical Atlantic and Indo-Pacific.

Family Triacanthodidae includes 11 genera and 22 species, mainly distributed in tropical regions of the western Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Family systematics was worked out by Tyler (1968). Two species from two genera are found on the shelf and upper part of continental slope of the Arabian Sea.

Small Indo-Pacific family Triacanthidae comprises four genera with seven species, found at shallow depths. Four species from three genera are known from the Arabian Sea (Kotthaus, 1979; Hutchins in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Family revision is published by Tyler (1968).

The majority of species of the family Balistidae are very characteristic for tropical shallow regions and coral reefs in all oceans. The family comprises 12 genera and 37 species. Family Monacanthidae was previously regarded as a subfamily of Balistidae. Several genera were revised by Randall and Klausewitz (1973) and Matsuura (1980), while Fedoryako (1979) presents data on distribution. Nineteen species from nine genera of balistids are known from the Arabian Sea.

Family Monacanthidae includes about 100 species from 28 genera, found in tropical regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. The maximum species diversity is found off Australia (Hutchins, 1977). Reviews and evolutions of particular genera are given by Randall (1964), Hutchins and Randall (1982), Hutchins (1986, 1997). Fourteen species from nine genera are known from the Arabian Sea.



Family Ostraciidae comprises two subfamily with 14 genera and 33 species, distributed on the tropical shelves in all oceans. Some Indo-Pacific species invaded the Mediterranean Sea through the Suez Canal (Spanier and Goren, 1988). Previously, two subfamilies were treated at the familial level (Tyler, 1980). Species composition of ostraciids in the Arabian Sea is limited to ten species from three genera of subfamily Ostraciinae (Kuthalingam *et al.*, 1970; Kotthaus, 1979; Hutchins in: Fischer and Bianchi, 1984). Additional information on distribution of are taken from several works (Okada *et al.*, 1964; Randall, 1972b; Rosenblatt *et al.*, 1972; Masuda *et al.*, 1984; Randall *et al.*, 1997; Myers, 1999; Randall and Lim, 2000).

Family Tetraodontidae is the most speciose in the order and includes two subfamilies with 25 genera and approximately 175 species, distributed on the shelves of tropical and subtropical regions of all oceans. Family systematics needs to be revised, although certain genera were reviewed (Allen and Randall, 1977; Abe *et al.*, 1984; Matsuura, 1998). Additional information on tetraodontids could be found from works of Kotthaus (1979), Talwar and Chakravarthy (1980), Hardy (1981), Su and Tyler (1986). Twenty species from seven genera are found on the shelf of the Arabian Sea.

Family Diodontidae includes six genera with 18 species, distributed in tropical regions of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Seven species from four genera are found in the Arabian Sea. Systematics, distribution and descriptions of new taxons are given by Leis (1978) and Leis and Randall (1982).

#### A LIST OF COASTAL FISHES OF THE ARABIAN SEA

Species name is followed by its distribution type in the Arabian Sea (I—western coast of India, O—coast of Oman, A—Gulf of Aden, S—eastern coast of Somali), depth range in meters, overall type of distribution. (A)-species is recorded from the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Species with distribution types designated IWP and pI are tentatiely marked as having these types of distribution. Abbreviations of general distribution types are given in “Materials and Methods” section.

#### CLASS I. ELASMOBRANCHII

##### Order 1. **Hexanchiformes**

###### Family 1. Hexanchidae

Genus 1. *Heptanchias* Rafinesque, 1810

1. *H. perlo* (Bonnaterre, 1788) I 27-720 WW

Genus 2. *Notorynchus* Ayres, 1855

2. *N. cepedianus* (Peron, 1807) I 0,5-46 WW

##### Order 2. **Heterodontiformes**

###### Family 2. Heterodontidae

Genus 3. *Heterodontus* Blainville, 1816

3. *H. ramalheira* (Smith, 1949) O,S 108-305 WI

##### Order 3. **Orectolobiformes**

###### Family 3. Rhincodontidae

Genus 4. *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829

4. *R. typus* Smith, 1828 I,O,A,S 0-50 WW

###### Family 4. Hemiscylliidae

Genus 5. *Chiloscyllium* Müller & Henle, 1837

5. *Ch. arabicum* Gubanov, 1980 I,O 2-100 (E)

6. *Ch. griseum* Müller & Henle, 1838 I 5-100 NI-WP

7. *Ch. indicum* (Gmelin, 1789) I,O 10-90 NI-WP

8. *Ch. plagiosum* (Bennett, 1830) I ? pI-WP

###### Family 5. Stegostomatidae

Genus 6. *Stegostoma* Müller & Henle, 1837

9. *S. fasciatum* (Hermann, 1783) I,O,A,S 0-90 pI-WP

###### Family 6. Ginglymostomatidae

Genus 7. *Nebrius* Rüppell, 1837

10. *N. ferrugineus* (Lesson, 1830) I,O,A,S 5-440 pI-WP

##### Order 4. **Lamniformes**

###### Family 7. Odontaspidae

Genus 8. *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810

11. *C. taurus* Rafinesque, 1810 I 22-450 AI-WP

###### Family 8. Lamnidae

Genus 9. *Isurus* Rafinesque, 1810

12. *I. oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810 I,O,A,S 0-152 WW

###### Family 9. Alopiidae

Genus 10. *Alopias* Rafinesque, 1810

13. *A. pelagicus* Nakamura, 1935 I,O,A,S 0-152 CT

14. *A. superciliosus* (Lowe, 1841) A,S 0-500 CT

15. *A. vulpinus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) I,A,S 1-366 CT

##### Order 5. **Carcharhiniformes**

###### Family 10. Scyliorhinidae

Genus 11. *Atelomycterus* Garman, 1913

16. *A. marmoratus* (Bennett, 1830) I,S 5-100 NI-WP

Genus 12. *Cephaloscyllium* Gill, 1862

17. *C. silasi* (Talwar, 1974) I,O 200-300 E

18. *C. sufflans* (Regan, 1921) I,A 40-605 WI

Genus 13. *Halaelurus* Gill, 1862

19. *H. boesemani* Springer & D'Aubrey, 1972 A,S 37-91 IWP

20. *H. hispidus* (Alcock, 1891) I,S 285-800 NI

21. *H. lutarius* Springer & D'Aubrey, 1972 S 338-766 WI

22. *H. natalensis* (Regan, 1904) A,S 60-455 WI

23. *H. quagga* (Alcock, 1899) I,S 54-300 E

- Genus 14. *Haploblepharus* Garman, 1913  
24. *H. fuscus* Smith, 1950 I,S 50-550 WI
- Genus 15. *Holohalaelurus* Fowler, 1934  
25. *H. punctatus* (Gilchrist, 1914) S 45-900 WI  
26. *H. regani* (Gilchrist, 1922) S 15-740 AI
- Family 11. Proscylliidae  
Genus 16. *Ctenacis* Compagno, 1973  
27. *C. fehlmanni* (Springer, 1968) S 70-170 E
- Genus 17. *Eridacnis* Smith, 1913  
28. *E. radcliffei* Smith, 1913 I,A,S 71-766 IWP  
29. *E. sinuans* (Smith, 1957) O,A,S 180-480 WI
- Family 12. Triakidae  
subfamily Triakinae  
Genus 18. *Mustelus* Linck, 1790  
30. *M. mosis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899 I,O,A 50-600 pI
- subfamily Galeorhininae  
Genus 19. *Galeorhinus* Blainville, 1816  
31. *G. galeus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,S 2-471 WW
- Genus 20. *Hypogaleus* Smith, 1957  
32. *H. hyugaensis* (Miyosi, 1939) I,O,S 40-230 pI-WP
- Genus 21. *Iago* Compagno & Springer, 1971  
33. *I. omanensis* (Norman, 1939) I,O,A 110-1000 NWI
- Family 13. Hemigaleidae  
Genus 22. *Chaenogaleus* Gill, 1862  
34. *Ch. macrostoma* (Bleeker, 1852) I,O 31-160 NI-WP
- Genus 23. *Hemigaleus* Bleeker, 1852  
35. *H. microstoma* Bleeker, 1852 I 12-167 NI-WP
- Genus 24. *Hemipristis* Agassiz, 1843  
36. *H. elongatus* (Klunzinger, 1871) I,O,A,S 1-30 pI-WP
- Genus 25. *Paragaleus* Budker, 1935  
37. *P. randalli* Compagno, Krupp & Carpenter, 1996 I,O ? (E)
- Family 14. Carcharhinidae  
Genus 26. *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816  
38. *C. albimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1837) A,S 0-600 IP  
39. *C. altimus* (Springer, 1950) I,A 25-400 WW  
40. *C. amblyrhynchoides* (Whitley, 1934) I,O,A,S 10-75 NI-WP  
41. *C. amblyrhynchos* (Bleeker, 1856) O,A,S 27-380 pI-WP  
42. *C. amboinensis* (Müller & Henle, 1839) I,A 0-60 AI-WP  
43. *C. brevipinna* (Müller & Henle, 1839) I,O,A 0-200 AI-WP  
44. *C. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,O,S 10-370 pI-WP  
45. *C. falciformis* (Bibron, 1839) I,O,A,S 18-500 CT
46. *C. hemiodon* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,O 10-150 NI-WP  
47. *C. leiodon* Garrick, 1985 A ? E  
48. *C. leucas* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,O,A,S 1-500 CT  
49. *C. limbatus* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,O,A,S 0-30 CT  
50. *C. longimanus* (Poey, 1861) I,O,A,S 0-300 WW  
51. *C. macloiti* (Müller & Henle, 1839) I,O,S 10-200 IWP  
52. *C. melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) I,O,A,S 0-30 pI-WP  
53. *C. obscurus* (Lesueur, 1818) I,A,S 60-360 CT  
54. *C. plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827) I,O,A,S 5-280 WW  
55. *C. sealei* (Pietschmann, 1916) I,A,S 0-100 pI-WP  
56. *C. sorrah* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,A,S 5-73 pI-WP
- Genus 27. *Galeocerdo* Müller & Henle, 1837  
57. *G. cuvier* (Peron & Lesueur, 1822) I,O,A,S 0-320 WW
- Genus 28. *Glyphis* Agassiz, 1843  
58. *G. gangeticus* (Müller & Henle, 1839) I 5-50 NI
- Genus 29. *Lamiopsis* Gill, 1862  
59. *L. temmincki* (Müller & Henle, 1839) I 10-75 NI-WP
- Genus 30. *Loxodon* Müller & Henle, 1838  
60. *L. macrorhinus* Müller & Henle, 1839 I,O,A,S 7-120 pI-WP
- Genus 31. *Negaprion* Whitley, 1940  
61. *N. acutidens* (Rüppell, 1837) I,O,A,S 0-30 pI-WP
- Genus 32. *Prionace* Cantor, 1849  
62. *P. glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 0-220 WW
- Genus 33. *Rhizoprionodon* Whitley, 1929  
63. *Rh. acutus* (Rüppell, 1837) I,O,A,S 1-350 AI-WP  
64. *Rh. oligolinx* Springer, 1964 I,O,A 1-145 NI-WP
- Genus 34. *Scoliodon* Müller & Henle, 1837  
65. *S. laticaudus* Müller & Henle, 1838 I 10-75 IWP
- Genus 35. *Triaenodon* Müller & Henle, 1837  
66. *T. obesus* (Rüppell, 1837) I,O,A,S 8-330 IP
- Family 15. Sphyrnidae  
Genus 36. *Eusphyrna* Gill, 1862  
67. *E. blochii* (Cuvier, 1817) I,O 10-127 NI-WP
- Genus 37. *Sphyrna* Rafinesque, 1810  
68. *S. lewini* (Griffith & Smith, 1834) I,O,A,S 0-275 CT  
69. *S. mokarran* (Rüppell, 1837) I,O,A,S 0-80 CT
- Order 6. **Squaliformes**  
Family 16. Dalatiidae  
subfamily Etmopterinae  
Genus 38. *Centroscyllium* Müller & Henle, 1841  
70. *C. ornatum* (Alcock, 1889) I 500-1262 NI  
Genus 39. *Etmopterus* Rafinesque, 1810

71. *E. princeps* Collett, 1904 A 430-460 AI  
 72. *E. pusillus* (Lowe, 1839) A 335-1070 AI-WP  
     subfamily Somniosinae  
 Genus 40. *Centroscymnus* Bocage & Capello, 1864  
 73. *C. crepidater* (Bocage & Capello, 1864) I 270-1070 WW  
     Family 17. Centrophoridae  
 Genus 41. *Centrophorus* Müller & Henle, 1837  
 74. *C. granulosus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) A 200-1060 AI-WP  
 75. *C. moluccensis* Bleeker, 1860 A,S 128-823 pI-WP  
 76. *C. squamosus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) A 300-1400 AI-WP  
     Family 18. Squalidae  
 Genus 42. *Squalus* Linnaeus, 1758  
 77. *S. acanthias* Linnaeus, 1758 S 20-900 WW  
 78. *S. asper* Merrett, 1973 I 110-600 AI-WP  
 79. *S. blainvillei* (Risso, 1826) I,S 16-400 AI-WP  
 80. *S. megalops* (Macleay, 1881) S 50-732 IWP  
 81. *S. mitsukurii* Jordan & Snyder, 1903 I,S 50-740 WW  
     Family 19. Echinorhinidae  
 Genus 43. *Echinorhinus* Blainville, 1816  
 82. *E. brucus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) I,O 135-900 WW  
     Order 7. **Pristiophoriformes**  
     Family 20. Pristiophoridae  
 Genus 44. *Pliotrema* Regan, 1906  
 83. *P. warreni* Regan, 1906 A,S 35-430 WI  
     Order 8. **Squatiniiformes**  
     Family 21. Squatinidae  
 Genus 45. *Squatina* Dumeril, 1806  
 84. *S. africana* Regan, 1908 A,S 20-600 WI  
     Order 9. **Pristiformes**  
     Family 22. Pristidae  
 Genus 46. *Anoxypristis* White & Moy-Thomas, 1941  
 85. *A. cuspidata* (Latham, 1794) I,O,A 5-40 NI-WP  
 Genus 47. *Pristis* Linck, 1790  
 86. *P. pectinata* Latham, 1794 I,S 5-100 CT  
 87. *P. zijssron* Bleeker, 1851 I,O,A 5-100 IWP  
     Order 10. **Torpediniformes**  
     Family 23. Torpedinidae  
     subfamily Torpedininae  
 Genus 48. *Torpedo* Houttuyn, 1764  
 88. *T. adenensis* Carvalho, Stehmann & Manilo, 2002 A 125-230 E  
 89. *T. fuscomaculata* Peters, 1855 I 3-439 WI  
 90. *T. panthera* Olfers, 1831 O,A 10-110 NWI  
 91. *T. sinuspersici* Kämpfer in Olfers, 1831 I,O,A 2-200 pI  
 92. *T. zugmayeri* Engelhardt, 1912 I 10-75 E  
     Family 24. Narcinidae  
     subfamily Narcininae  
 Genus 49. *Narcine* Henle, 1834  
 93. *N. brunnea* Annandale, 1909 I 5-50 NI-WP  
 94. *N. oculifera* Carvalho, Compagno & Mee, 2002 O,A 21-152 E  
 95. *N. rierai* (Lloris & Rucabado, 1991) C 169-214 WI  
 96. *N. timlei* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 5-50 NI-WP  
     subfamily Narkinae  
 Genus 50. *Heteronarce* Regan, 1921  
 97. *H. garmani* Regan, 1921 I,A 74-300 WI  
 98. *H. mollis* (Lloyd, 1907) I,A 238-288 E  
 99. *H. prabhui* Talwar, 1981 I 300 E  
 Genus 51. *Narke* Kaup, 1826  
 100. *N. dipterygia* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 5-75 NI-WP  
     Order 11. **Rajiformes**  
     suborder Rajoidei  
     Family 25. Rhinobatidae  
     subfamily Rhinobatinae  
 Genus 52. *Rhinobatos* Link, 1790  
 101. *Rh. annandalei* Norman, 1926 I 5-50 NI  
 102. *Rh. granulatus* Cuvier, 1829 I,O 5-119 NI-WP  
 103. *Rh. halavi* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 0,5-40 NI-WP  
 104. *Rh. leucospilus* Norman, 1926 S 5-71 WI  
 105. *Rh. obtusus* Müller & Henle, 1841 I 1-30 NI-WP  
 106. *Rh. punctifer* Compagno & Randall, 1987 O 1-45 NWI  
 107. *Rh. salalah* Randall & Compagno, 1995 O ? E  
 108. *Rh. thouin* (Anonymous, 1798) I 5-50 NI-WP  
 109. *Rh. variegatus* Nair & Lal Mohan, 1973 I 360 NI  
     subfamily Rhynchobatinae  
 Genus 53. *Rhynchobatus* Müller & Henle, 1837  
 110. *Rh. djiddensis* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 10-75 pI-WP  
     subfamily Rhininae  
 Genus 54. *Rhina* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 111. *Rh. ancylostoma* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 I,O,A,S 10-75 pI-WP  
     Family 26. Rajidae  
 Genus 55. *Dipturus* Rafinesque, 1810  
 112. *D. johannisdavisi* (Alcock, 1899) I,A 300-658 WI  
 Genus 56. *Okamejei* Ishiyama, 1958  
 113. *O. powelli* (Alcock, 1898) I,O,A 123-220 NI  
     suborder Myliobatoidei  
     Family 27. Plesiobatidae  
 Genus 57. *Plesiobatis* Nishida, 1990  
 114. *P. daviesi* (Wallace, 1967) I 40-440 IWP  
     Family 28. Dasyatidae

- Genus 58. *Dasyatis* Rafinesque, 1810  
 115. *D. kuhlii* (Müller & Henle, 1841) I 5-50 pI-WP  
 116. *D. zugei* (Müller & Henle, 1841) I 25-100 NI-WP  
 Genus 59. *Himantura* Müller & Henle, 1837  
 117. *H. bleekeri* (Blyth, 1860) I 5-75 NI  
 118. *H. gerrardi* (Gray, 1851) I,O 5-75 pI-WP  
 119. *H. imbricata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A  
 5-30 NI-WP  
 120. *H. jenkinsii* (Annandale, 1909) I,O 5-50 pI-WP  
 121. *H. uarnak* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 Genus 60. *Pastinachus* Rüppell, 1828  
 122. *P. sephen* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 Genus 61. *Taeniura* Müller & Henle, 1837  
 123. *T. lymna* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 5-50 pI-WP  
 124. *T. meyeri* Müller & Henle, 1841 I,O,A,S 5-435  
 pI-WP  
 Genus 62. *Urogymnus* Müller & Henle, 1837  
 125. *U. asperrimus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)  
 I,O,A 5-50 pI-WP
- Family 29. Gymnuridae  
 Genus 63. *Aetoplatea* Valenciennes, 1841  
 126. *A. tentaculata* Müller & Henle, 1841 A 0-50 NWI  
 Genus 64. *Gymnura* van Hasselt, 1823  
 127. *G. poecilura* (Shaw, 1804) I,O,A 5-75 NI-WP
- Family 30. Myliobatidae  
 subfamily Myliobatinae  
 Genus 65. *Aetobatus* Blainville, 1816  
 128. *A. flagellum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I  
 5-90 NI-WP  
 129. *A. narinari* (Euphrasen, 1790) I,O,A,S 5-90 CT  
 Genus 66. *Aetomylaeus* Garman, 1908  
 130. *A. maculatus* (Gray, 1832) I 5-90 NI-WP  
 131. *A. milvus* (Valenciennes, 1841) I 1-18 NI-WP  
 132. *A. nichofii* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O  
 5-70 NI-WP
- subfamily Rhinopterinae  
 Genus 67. *Rhinoptera* Cuvier, 1829  
 133. *Rh. javanica* Müller & Henle, 1841 I 5-50 pI-WP  
 134. *Rh. jayakari* Boulenger, 1895 O 5-50 E
- subfamily Mobulinae  
 Genus 68. *Manta* Bancroft, 1829  
 135. *M. birostris* (Walbaum, 1792) O,A,S 0-24 CT  
 Genus 69. *Mobula* Rafinesque, 1810  
 136. *M. eregoodootenke* (Cuvier, 1829) I,A  
 0-50 pI-WP  
 137. *M. japanica* (Müller & Henle, 1841) I 0-50 CT  
 138. *M. kuhlii* (Valenciennes, 1841) I,O,A,S  
 0-50 pI-WP  
 139. *M. thurstoni* (Lloyd, 1908) I,O,A,S 0-100 CT

## CLASS II. HOLOCEPHALI

Order 12. **Chimaeriformes**

## Family 31. Rhinochimaeridae

- Genus 70. *Neoharriotta* Bigelow & Schroeder, 1950  
 140. *N. pinnata* (Schnakenbeck, 1931) I 210-550 AI  
 141. *N. pumila* Didier & Stehmann, 1996 A,S 100-  
 1120 E

## CLASS III. ACTINOPTERYGII

Order 13. **Elopiformes**

## Family 32. Elopidae

- Genus 71. *Elops* Linnaeus, 1766  
 142. *E. machnata* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 20-  
 50 pI-WP

## Family 33. Megalopidae

- Genus 72. *Megalops* Lacépède, 1803  
 143. *M. cyprinoides* (Broussonet, 1782) I,O,A,S 20-  
 50 pI-WP

Order 14. **Albuliformes**

## Family 34. Albulidae

## subfamily Albulinae

- Genus 73. *Albula* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 144. *A. forsteri* Valenciennes, 1847 I,O 5-50 IWP  
 145. *A. glossodonta* (Forsskål, 1775) A,S 5-50 IWP

Order 15. **Anguilliformes**

## suborder Anguilloidei

## Family 35. Anguillidae

- Genus 74. *Anguilla* Schrank, 1798  
 146. *A. bengalensis bengalensis* (Gray, 1831) I 1-50 NI  
 147. *A. bicolor bicolor* McClelland, 1844 I  
 1-50 IWP

## Family 36. Moringuidae

- Genus 75. *Moringua* Gray, 1831  
 148. *M. microchir* Bleeker, 1853 S 10-50 IWP  
 suborder Muraenoidei

## Family 37. Muraenidae

## subfamily Uropterygiinae

- Genus 76. *Scuticaria* Jordan & Snyder, 1901  
 149. *S. tigrina* (Lesson, 1828) O,A 5-20 pI-WP  
 Genus 77. *Uropterygius* Rüppell, 1838  
 150. *U. concolor* (Rüppell, 1838) I,A,S 0-25 pI-WP  
 151. *U. marmoratus* (Lacépède, 1803) S 0-20 IWP  
 subfamily Muraeninae  
 Genus 78. *Echidna* Forster, 1788  
 152. *E. delicatula* (Kaup, 1856) I 1-50 NI-WP  
 153. *E. leucotaenia* (Schultz, 1943) I,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 154. *E. nebulosa* (Ahl, 1789) I,O,A,S 1-39 IP  
 155. *E. polyzona* (Richardson, 1845) I,A,S 1-15 pI-WP  
 156. *E. xanthospilos* (Bleeker, 1859) I 1-50 NI-WP

- Genus 79. *Enchelycore* Kaup, 1856  
 157. *E. pardalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 Genus 80. *Gymnomuraena* Lacépède, 1803  
 158. *G. zebra* (Shaw, 1797) I,O,A,S 1-39 IP  
 Genus 81. *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795  
 159. *G. buroensis* (Bleeker, 1857) S 1-25 IP  
 160. *G. chilospilus* Bleeker, 1865 O,A 1-15 IWP  
 161. *G. enigmaticus* McCosker & Randall, 1982 A ? IWP  
 162. *G. favagineus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 I,O,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 163. *G. fimbriatus* (Bennett, 1832) I 1-50 IWP  
 164. *G. flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 2-150 IP  
 165. *G. flavoculus* (Bohlke & Randall, 1995) O,S 2-6 E  
 166. *G. griseus* (Lacépède, 1803) I,O,A,S 1-50 WI  
 167. *G. javanicus* (Bleeker, 1859) I,A,S 0,3-46 pI-WP  
 168. *G. johnsoni* (Smith, 1962) S 15-49 WI  
 169. *G. megaspilus* Bohlke & Randall, 1995 O,A 21 E  
 170. *G. meleagris* (Shaw & Nodder, 1795) I,A,S 26-50 pI-WP  
 171. *G. nudivomer* (Günther, 1867) O,A,S 10-165 pI-WP  
 172. *G. pictus* (Ahl, 1789) I,O,A,S 10-25 IP  
 173. *G. pseudothyrsoides* (Bleeker, 1852) I,O 1-50 NI-WP  
 174. *G. punctatus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 I,A 1-50 NI  
 175. *G. reticularis* Bloch, 1795 I,A 60 pI  
 176. *G. rueppelliae* (McClelland, 1844) I,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 177. *G. sokotrensis* Kotthaus, 1968 S 190-290 E  
 178. *G. tile* (Hamilton, 1822) I ? NI-WP  
 179. *G. undulatus* (Lacépède, 1803) I,O,A,S 5-100 IP  
 180. *G. zonipectis* Seale, 1906 C ? IWP  
 Genus 82. *Pseudechidna* Bleeker, 1863  
 181. *P. brummeri* (Bleeker, 1858) I,S 1-50 IWP  
 Genus 83. *Strophidon* McClelland, 1844  
 182. *S. sathete* (Hamilton, 1822) I,A,S 1-15 pI-WP  
 suborder Congroidei  
 Family 38. Ophichthidae  
 subfamily Myrophinae  
 Genus 84. *Muraenichthys* Bleeker, 1853  
 183. *M. schultzei* Bleeker, 1857 I,O,A,S 1-25 IWP  
 Genus 85. *Myrophis* Lütken, 1852  
 184. *M. lepturus* Kotthaus, 1968 A 60 E  
 Genus 86. *Neenchelys* Bamber, 1915  
 185. *N. buitendijki* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916 I 45-56 NI-WP  
 186. *N. retropinna* Smith & Bohlke, 1983 O 55-84 NI-WP  
 Genus 87. *Scolecenchelys* Ogilby, 1897  
 187. *S. gymnota* (Bleeker, 1857) O ? pI-WP  
 Genus 88. *Skythrenchelys* Castle & McCosker, 1999  
 188. *S. zabra* Castle & McCosker, 1999 I 1-25 NI-WP  
 subfamily Ophichthinae  
 Genus 89. *Bascanichthys* Jordan & Davis, 1891  
 189. *B. deraniyalalai* Menon, 1961 I 1-25 NI  
 190. *B. kirkii* (Günther, 1870) A,S 1-25 IWP  
 Genus 90. *Brachysomophis* Kaup, 1856  
 191. *B. cirrocheilos* (Bleeker, 1857) O 1-38 IWP  
 192. *B. henshawi* Jordan & Snyder, 1904 O 0-35 pI-WP  
 Genus 91. *Caecula* Vahl, 1794  
 193. *C. pterygera* Vahl, 1794 I 1-25 NI  
 Genus 92. *Callechelys* Kaup, 1856  
 194. *C. marmorata* (Bleeker, 1853) I 1-37 pI-WP  
 Genus 93. *Ichthyapus* Brisout de Barneville, 1847  
 195. *I. omanensis* (Norman, 1939) O 73 E  
 Genus 94. *Lamnostoma* Kaup, 1856  
 196. *L. orientalis* (McClelland, 1844) I,O,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 Genus 95. *Myrichthys* Girard, 1859  
 197. *M. colubrinus* (Boddaert, 1781) O,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 198. *M. maculosus* (Cuvier, 1816) O,A,S 1-262 IP  
 Genus 96. *Ophichthus* Ahl, 1789  
 199. *O. altipennis* (Kaup, 1856) I 5-40 NI-WP  
 200. *O. polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1865 I 1-25 IWP  
 Genus 97. *Ophisurus* Lacépède, 1800  
 201. *O. serpens* (Linnaeus, 1758) O 225 AI-WP  
 Genus 98. *Pisodonophis* Kaup, 1856  
 202. *P. boro* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-25 IWP  
 203. *P. cancrivorus* (Richardson, 1848) I,A 5-60 pI-WP  
 204. *P. hoevenii* (Bleeker, 1853) O 5-50 NI-WP  
 Genus 99. *Xyrias* Jordan & Snyder, 1901  
 205. *X. multiserialis* (Norman, 1939) A,S 220-332 E  
 Family 39. Colocongridae  
 Genus 100. *Coloconger* Alcock, 1889  
 206. *C. raniceps* Alcock, 1889 I 360-1134 pI-WP  
 Family 40. Congridae  
 subfamily Bathymyrinae  
 Genus 101. *Ariosoma* Swainson, 1838  
 207. *A. anago* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) I 52-88 NI-WP  
 208. *A. balearicum* (Delaroche, 1809) S 1-732 AI  
 209. *A. nigrimanum* Norman, 1939 A 220 E  
 210. *A. sokotranum* Karmovskaya, 1991 S 395-420 E  
 Genus 102. *Bathymyrus* Alcock, 1889  
 211. *B. echinorhynchus* Alcock, 1889 I,O 480-640 NI  
 subfamily Congrinae  
 Genus 103. *Bathycongrus* Ogilby, 1898  
 212. *B. macrocerus* (Alcock, 1894) I,O,A 457-620 NI

- Genus 104. *Bathyroconger* Fowler, 1934  
213. *B. vicinus* (Vaillant, 1888) S 450-900 NI-WP
- Genus 105. *Conger* Oken, 1817  
214. *C. cinereus cinereus* Rüppell, 1830 I,O,A,S 10-50 IP
- Genus 106. *Diploconger* Kotthaus, 1968  
215. *D. polystigmatus* Kotthaus, 1968 S 38-40 pI
- Genus 107. *Gavialiceps* Alcock, 1889  
216. *G. arabicus* (D'Ancona, 1928) I,A,S 380-497 E
217. *G. taeniola* Alcock, 1889 I,O,S 195-420 NI-WP
- Genus 108. *Pseudophichthys* Roule, 1915  
218. *P. macroporis* Kotthaus, 1968 S 175-337 E
- Genus 109. *Rhynchoconger* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925  
219. *R. ectenurus* (Jordan & Richardson, 1909) I 37-80 NI-WP
- Genus 110. *Uroconger* Kaup, 1856  
220. *U. lepturus* (Richardson, 1845) I,A,S 25-80 pI-WP
- Family 41. Muraenesocidae
- Genus 111. *Congresox* Gill, 1890  
221. *C. talabon* (Cuvier, 1829) I 10-100 NI-WP  
222. *C. talabonoides* (Bleeker, 1853) I,A 16-100 NI-WP
- Genus 112. *Muraenesox* McClelland, 1884  
223. *M. bagio* (Hamilton, 1822) I 10-100 pI-WP  
224. *M. cinereus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 10-100 NI-WP
- Genus 113. *Sauromuraenesox* Alcock, 1889  
225. *S. vorax* Alcock, 1889 I 250-405 NI
- Family 42. Nettastomatidae
- Genus 114. *Saurenhelys* Peters, 1864  
226. *S. elongatum* (Kotthaus, 1968) O,A,S 60-243 AI-WP
- Order 16. **Clupeiformes**  
suborder Clupeoidei
- Family 43. Clupeidae  
subfamily Dussumieriinae
- Genus 115. *Dussumieria* Valenciennes, 1847  
227. *D. acuta* Valenciennes, 1847 I,O,S 0-50 NI-WP  
228. *D. elopsoides* Bleeker, 1849 I,O,A,S 0-50 NI-WP
- Genus 116. *Etrumeus* Bleeker, 1853  
229. *E. teres* (De Kay, 1842) A,S 0-50 WW
- Genus 117. *Spratelloides* Bleeker, 1851  
230. *S. delicatulus* (Bennett, 1832) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
231. *S. gracilis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP
- subfamily Clupeinae
- Genus 118. *Amblygaster* Bleeker, 1849  
232. *A. clupeoides* Bleeker, 1849 I 0-50 NI-WP  
233. *A. leiogaster* (Valenciennes, 1847) I,A,S 0-50 IWP  
234. *A. sirm* (Walbaum, 1792) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP
- Genus 119. *Escualosa* Whitley, 1940  
235. *E. thoracata* (Valenciennes, 1847) I,O 0-50 NI-WP
- Genus 120. *Herklotsichthys* Whitley, 1951  
236. *H. lossei* Wongratana, 1983 O 0-50 (E)  
237. *H. quadrimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1837) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
238. *H. spilurus* (Guichenot, 1863) S 0-50 WI
- Genus 121. *Sardinella* Valenciennes, 1847  
239. *S. albella* (Valenciennes, 1847) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
240. *S. fimbriata* (Valenciennes, 1847) I 0-50 NI-WP  
241. *S. gibbosa* (Bleeker, 1849) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
242. *S. jussieui* (Valenciennes, 1847) I 0-50 pI  
243. *S. longiceps* Valenciennes, 1847 I,O,A,S 0-50 NI  
244. *S. melanura* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A,S 0-50 IWP  
245. *S. neglecta* Wongratana, 1983 S 0-60 WI  
246. *S. sindensis* (Day, 1878) I,O,A,S 0-50 (E)
- subfamily Pellonulinae
- Genus 122. *Dayella* Talwar & Whitehead, 1971  
247. *D. malabarica* (Day, 1873) I 0-50 E
- Genus 123. *Ehirava* Deraniyagala, 1929  
248. *E. fluviatilis* Deraniyagala, 1929 I 0-50 NI
- subfamily Alosinae
- Genus 124. *Hilsa* Regan, 1917  
249. *H. kelee* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP
- Genus 125. *Tenualosa* Fowler, 1934  
250. *T. ilisha* (Hamilton, 1822) I,O 0-50 NI  
251. *T. toli* (Valenciennes, 1847) I 0-35 NI-WP
- subfamily Dorosomatinae
- Genus 126. *Anodontostoma* Bleeker, 1849  
252. *A. chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822) I,O 0-50 NI-WP
- Genus 127. *Nematalosa* Regan, 1917  
253. *N. arabica* Regan, 1917 I,O,A,S 0-50 E  
254. *N. galathea* Nelson & Rothman, 1973 I 0-50 NI-WP  
255. *N. nasus* (Bloch, 1795) I,O 0-50 NI-WP
- Family 44. Pristigasteridae
- Genus 128. *Ilisha* Richardson, 1846  
256. *I. filigera* (Valenciennes, 1847) I 0-50 NI-WP  
257. *I. megaloptera* (Swainson, 1839) I 0-50 NI-WP  
258. *I. melastoma* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 0-25 NI-WP  
259. *I. obfuscata* Wongratana, 1983 I 0-50 NI  
260. *I. sirishai* Seshagiri Rao, 1975 I 0-50 NI-WP  
261. *I. striatula* Wongratana, 1983 I 0-50 NI
- Genus 129. *Opisthopterus* Gill, 1861  
262. *O. tardoore* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O 0-50 NI-WP
- Genus 130. *Pellona* Valenciennes, 1847  
263. *P. ditchela* Valenciennes, 1847 I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP

Family 45. Engraulidae  
subfamily Coiliinae

- Genus 131. *Coilia* Gray, 1830  
264. *C. dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1848 I 0-50 NI-WP  
265. *C. grayii* Richardson, 1845 I 0-50 NI-WP  
266. *C. neglecta* Whitehead, 1967 I 0-50 NI-WP  
Genus 132. *Thryssa* Cuvier, 1829  
267. *T. baelama* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 0-50 IWP  
268. *T. dayi* Wongratana, 1983 I 0-50 E  
269. *T. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1848) I 0-50 NI-WP  
270. *T. hamiltonii* (Gray, 1830) I,O 0-50 NI-WP  
271. *T. malabarica* (Bloch, 1795) I 0-50 NI  
272. *T. mystax* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 0-50 NI-WP  
273. *T. polybranchialis* Wongratana, 1983 I 0-50 NI  
274. *T. purava* (Hamilton, 1822) I 0-50 NI  
275. *T. setirostris* (Broussonet, 1782) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
276. *T. vitrirostris* (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI

subfamily Engraulinae

- Genus 133. *Encrasicholina* Fowler, 1938  
277. *E. devisi* (Whitley, 1940) I,O,A 0-50 NI-WP  
278. *E. heteroloba* (Rüppell, 1837) I,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
279. *E. punctifer* Fowler, 1938 I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
Genus 134. *Engraulis* Cuvier, 1816  
280. *E. encrasicolus* (Linnaeus, 1758) S 10-200 AI  
Genus 135. *Stolephorus* Lacépède, 1803  
281. *S. commersonii* Lacépède, 1803 I,O,A,S 0-50 IWP  
282. *S. indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
283. *S. insularis* Hardenberg, 1933 I,A 0-50 NI-WP  
284. *S. waitei* Jordan & Seale, 1926 I 0-50 NI-WP

Family 46. Chirocentridae

- Genus 136. *Chirocentrus* Cuvier, 1816  
285. *Ch. dorab* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 0-120 pI-WP  
286. *Ch. nudus* Swainson, 1839 I,O,A,S 0-150 pI-WP

Order 17. **Gonorynchiformes**

suborder Chanoidei

Family 47. Chanidae

- Genus 137. *Chanos* Lacépède, 1803  
287. *C. chanos* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP

Order 18. **Siluriformes**

Family 48. Ariidae

- Genus 138. *Arius* Valenciennes, 1840  
288. *A. arius* (Hamilton, 1822) I 10-75 NI-WP  
289. *A. bilineatus* (Valenciennes, 1840) I,O 35-150 NI-WP  
290. *A. crossocheilus* Bleeker, 1846 I 10-50 NI-WP

291. *A. dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1840 I,A 5-100 IWP  
292. *A. jatius* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-50 NI  
293. *A. jella* Day, 1877 I,A 5-50 NI  
294. *A. maculatus* (Thunberg, 1792) I,O,A 10-100 NI-WP  
295. *A. nenga* (Hamilton, 1822) I 10-75 NI-WP  
296. *A. platystomus* Day, 1877 I 5-75 NI  
297. *A. sagor* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-75 NI-WP  
298. *A. sona* (Hamilton, 1822) I 50-60 NI-WP  
299. *A. subrostratus* Valenciennes, 1840 I 5-20 NI  
300. *A. tenuispinis* Day, 1877 I,O 5-50 WI  
301. *A. thalassinus* (Rüppell, 1837) I,O,A,S 20-120 pI-WP  
302. *A. venosus* Valenciennes, 1840 I 20-75 pI-WP  
Genus 139. *Batrachocephalus* Bleeker, 1846  
303. *B. mino* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-50 NI-WP  
Genus 140. *Osteogeneiosus* Bleeker, 1846  
304. *O. militaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 5-50 NI-WP

Family 49. Plotosidae

- Genus 141. *Plotosus* Lacépède, 1803  
305. *P. canius* Hamilton, 1822 I,A 5-75 NI-WP  
306. *P. limbatus* Valenciennes, 1840 I,O,A,S 5-70 pI  
307. *P. lineatus* (Thunberg, 1787) I,O,A,S 40-100 pI-WP

Order 19. **Osmeriformes**

suborder Argentinoidei

Family 50. Argentinidae

- Genus 142. *Glossanodon* Guichenot, 1867  
308. *G. melanomanus* Kobilyansky, 1998 A 150-302 E

Family 51. Microstomatidae

- Genus 143. *Nansenia* Jordan & Evermann, 1896  
309. *N. obscura* Kobilyansky & Usachev, 1992 A 450-490 E

Family 52. Alepocephalidae

subfamily Alepocephalinae

- Genus 144. *Alepocephalus* Risso, 1820  
310. *A. bicolor* Alcock, 1891 I,O 439-658 NI-WP  
Genus 145. *Bajacalifornia* Townsend & Nichols, 1925  
311. *B. calcarata* (Weber, 1913) A 350-1080 IWP

Order 20. **Ateleopodiformes**

Family 53. Ateleopodidae

- Genus 146. *Ateleopus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846  
312. *A. indicus* Alcock, 1891 I 280-600 (NWI)  
313. *A. natalensis* Regan, 1921 S 200-600 WI

**Order 21. Aulopiformes**

## suborder Chlorophthalmoidei

## Family 54. Chlorophthalmidae

- Genus 147. *Chlorophthalmus* Bonaparte, 1840  
 314. *Ch. bicornis* Norman, 1939 I,A 274-366 NI-WP  
 315. *Ch. corniger* Alcock, 1894 S 228-977 NI  
 316. *Ch. maculatus* Kotthaus, 1967 S 178-290 E  
 317. *Chlorophthalmus* sp. 1 I,A,S 150-980 WI

## suborder Alepisauroidae

## Family 55. Synodontidae

## subfamily Synodontinae

- Genus 148. *Synodus* Gronow, 1763  
 318. *S. binotatus* Schultz, 1953 I,A,S 1-30 pI-WP  
 319. *S. dermatogenys* Fowler, 1912 O,A,S 1-32 pI-WP  
 320. *S. doaki* Russell & Cressey, 1979 S 19-250 pI-WP  
 321. *S. indicus* (Day, 1873) I,A,S 20-100 IWP  
 322. *S. jaculum* Russell & Cressey, 1979 I,A 10-100 pI-WP  
 323. *S. macrocephalus* Cressey, 1981 I,S 75-175 NI-WP  
 324. *S. oculus* Cressey, 1981 S 66-96 NI-WP  
 325. *S. variegatus* (Lacépède, 1803) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 Genus 149. *Trachinocephalus* Gill, 1861  
 326. *T. myops* (Forster, 1801) I,O,A,S 5-200 WW  
 subfamily Harpadontinae  
 Genus 150. *Harpadon* Lesueur, 1825  
 327. *H. nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-30 NI-WP  
 Genus 151. *Saurida* Valenciennes, 1849  
 328. *S. gracilis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) O,S 1-25 pI-WP  
 329. *S. longimanus* Norman, 1939 I,O 55-280 NI-WP  
 330. *S. nebulosa* Valenciennes, 1850 I,O 1-60 IWP  
 331. *S. tumbil* (Bloch, 1795) I,O,A 1-107 pI-WP  
 332. *S. undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848) I,O,A,S 20-350 pI-WP

**Order 22. Myctophiformes**

## Family 56. Neoscopelidae

- Genus 152. *Neoscopelus* Johnson, 1863  
 333. *N. microchir* Matsubara, 1943 I 250-700 AI-WP

## Family 57. Myctophidae

- Genus 153. *Benthosema* Goode & Bean, 1896  
 334. *B. fibulatum* (Gilbert & Cramer, 1897) I,O,A,S 0-2000 IWP  
 335. *B. pterotum* (Alcock, 1890) I,A 0-700 IP  
 Genus 154. *Diaphus* Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890  
 336. *D. coeruleus* (Klunzinger, 1871) I,A 210-545 pI-WP  
 337. *D. garmani* Gilbert, 1906 I,S 210-750 CT

**Order 23. Lampridiformes**

## Family 58. Veliferidae

- Genus 155. *Velifer* Temminck & Schlegel, 1850  
 338. *V. hypselopterus* Bleeker, 1879 I,O,S 40-110 IWP

**Order 24. Polymixiiformes**

## Family 59. Polymixiidae

- Genus 156. *Polymixia* Lowe, 1836  
 339. *P. fusca* Kotthaus, 1970 I,O,A,S 190-500 E

**Order 25. Gadiformes**

## Family 60. Bregmacerotidae

- Genus 157. *Bregmaceros* Thompson, 1840  
 340. *B. arabicus* D'Ancona & Cavinato, 1965 I,O 10-100 NI-WP  
 341. *B. mccllellandii* Thompson, 1840 I,S 100-600 CT

## Family 61. Macrouridae

## subfamily Bathygadinae

- Genus 158. *Gadomus* Regan, 1903  
 342. *G. furvescens* (Alcock, 1894) I,O 260-1295 NI-WP

## subfamily Macrourinae

- Genus 159. *Caelorinchus* Giorna, 1809  
 343. *C. flabellispinis* (Alcock, 1894) I,O,S 70-1314 NI  
 Genus 160. *Coryphaenoides* Gunner, 1765  
 344. *C. macrolophus* (Alcock, 1889) I,O,A,S 439-1362 NI-WP  
 Genus 161. *Hymenocephalus* Giglioli, 1884  
 345. *H. italicus* Giglioli, 1884 I,A 100-800 AI  
 Genus 162. *Malacocephalus* Günther, 1862  
 346. *M. laevis* (Lowe, 1843) I,O,A,S 200-1000 AI-WP  
 Genus 163. *Nezumia* Jordan, 1904  
 347. *N. investigatoris* (Alcock, 1889) I,S 395-420 NI  
 Genus 164. *Ventrifossa* Gilbert & Hubbs, 1920  
 348. *V. petersonii* (Alcock, 1891) S 296-1019 IWP

## Family 62. Moridae

- Genus 165. *Gadella* Lowe, 1843  
 349. *G. dancoheni* Sazonov & Shcherbachev, 2000 S 395-515 E  
 Genus 166. *Physiculus* Kaup, 1858  
 350. *P. argyropastus* Alcock, 1894 I,A,S 196-700 pI  
 351. *P. beckeri* Shcherbachev, 1993 A,S 355-515 E

**Order 26. Ophidiiformes**

## suborder Ophidioidei

## Family 63. Carapidae

## subfamily Carapinae

- Genus 167. *Echiodon* Thompson, 1837  
 352. *E. coheni* Williams, 1984 S 75-175 NI-WP  
 Genus 168. *Encheliophis* Müller, 1842



353. *E. vermicularis* Müller, 1842 A 30-70 IP  
 354. *E. gracilis* (Bleeker, 1856) C ? pI-WP  
 Family 64. Ophiidiidae  
 subfamily Brotulinae  
 Genus 169. *Brotula* Cuvier, 1829  
 355. *B. multibarbata* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 I,O,A,S 50-650 pI-WP  
 subfamily Neobythitinae  
 Genus 170. *Dicrolene* Good & Bean, 1883  
 356. *D. nigricaudis* (Alcock, 1891) I,O,A 343-732 NI  
 Genus 171. *Glyptophidium* Alcock, 1889  
 357. *G. longipes* Norman, 1939 I,A 380-842 WI  
 358. *G. macropus* Alcock, 1894 I,O,A 265-549 NI-WP  
 Genus 172. *Hypopleuron* Smith & Radcliff, 1913  
 359. *H. caninum* Smith & Radcliff, 1913 I,O 270-575 NI-WP  
 Genus 173. *Neobythites* Good & Bean, 1885  
 360. *N. meteori* Nielsen, 1995 S 175-337 E  
 361. *N. somaliaensis* Nielsen, 1995 A,S 300-490 E  
 362. *N. steatiticus* Alcock, 1894 O 186-558 NI  
 363. *N. stefanovi* Nielsen & Uiblein, 1993 O,A 80-549 NWI  
 364. *N. trifilis* Kotthaus, 1979 S 175-475 NI  
 Genus 174. *Spottobrotula* Cohen & Nielsen, 1978  
 365. *S. mahodadi* Cohen & Nielsen, 1978 O 40-75 NI  
 suborder Bythitoidei  
 Family 65. Bythitidae subfamily Bythitinae  
 Genus 175. *Grammonus* Gill, 1896  
 366. *G. robustus* Smith & Radcliffe, 1913 A 45-345 pI-WP
- Order 27. **Batrachoidiformes**  
 Family 66. Batrachoididae  
 subfamily Batrachoidinae  
 Genus 176. *Allenbatrachus* Greenfield, 1997  
 367. *A. grunniens* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 5-50 IWP  
 Genus 177. *Austrobatrachus* Smith, 1949  
 368. *A. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1837) I,O 5-30 (NWI)  
 Genus 178. *Bifax* Greenfield, Mee, Randall, 1994  
 369. *B. lacinia* Greenfield, Mee, Randall, 1994 O 6-8 E
- Order 28. **Lophiiformes**  
 suborder Lophioidei  
 Family 67. Lophiidae  
 Genus 179. *Lophiodes* Goode & Bean, 1896  
 370. *L. gracilimanus* (Alcock, 1899) I 115-300 NI-WP  
 371. *L. mutilus* (Alcock, 1894) I,O,A,S 58-658 pI-WP  
 Genus 180. *Lophiomus* Gill, 1883  
 372. *L. setigerus* (Vahl, 1797) I,O,A,S 72-238 pI-WP  
 suborder Antennarioidei  
 Family 68. Antennariidae  
 Genus 181. *Antennarius* Daudin, 1816  
 373. *A. coccineus* (Cuvier, 1831) O,S 5-92 IP  
 374. *A. commerson* (Latreille, 1804) I 10-75 IP  
 375. *A. hispidus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 45-56 pI-WP  
 376. *A. indicus* Schultz, 1964 I,O,A 10-130 NI  
 377. *A. nummifer* (Cuvier, 1817) I,O 10-176 IWP  
 378. *A. pictus* (Shaw, 1794) O,A 5-75 pI-WP  
 379. *A. scriptissimus* Jordan, 1902 O 6-185 pI-WP  
 380. *A. striatus* (Shaw, 1794) I 10-43 AI-WP  
 Genus 182. *Histrio* Fischer von Waldheim, 1813  
 381. *H. histrio* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A 0-11 CT  
 suborder Ogcocephaloidei  
 Family 69. Chaunacidae  
 Genus 183. *Chaunax* Lowe, 1846  
 382. *Ch. endeavouri* Whitley, 1929 I 120-1100 IWP  
 383. *Chaunax* sp. I 270 (NWI)  
 Family 70. Ogcocephalidae  
 Genus 184. *Halicmetus* Alcock, 1891  
 384. *H. ruber* Alcock, 1891 I,A 344-763 NI  
 Genus 185. *Halieutaea* Valenciennes, 1837  
 385. *H. fumosa* Alcock, 1894 I,A 122-403 NI-WP  
 Genus 186. *Halieutopsis* Garman, 1899  
 386. *H. micropa* (Alcock, 1891) I,A,S 439-1400 pI-WP  
 387. *H. nasuta* (Alcock, 1891) I 343-1688 NI-WP  
 Genus 187. *Malthopsis* Alcock, 1891  
 388. *M. lutea* Alcock, 1891 S 100-300 pI-WP
- Order 29. **Gobiesociformes**  
 Family 71. Gobiesocidae  
 subfamily Diademichthyinae  
 Genus 188. *Diademichthys* Pfaff, 1942  
 389. *D. lineatus* (Sauvage, 1883) O 1-5 IWP  
 Genus 189. *Lepadichthys* Waite, 1904  
 390. *L. coccinotaenia* Regan, 1921 I 0-5 WI  
 391. *L. ctenion* Briggs & Link, 1963 I 0-5 E  
 392. *L. lineatus* Briggs, 1966 O 1-5 pI-WP
- Order 30. **Atheriniformes**  
 suborder Atherinoidei  
 Family 72. Atherinidae  
 subfamily Atherininae  
 Genus 190. *Atherinomorus* Fowler, 1903  
 393. *A. lacunosus* (Forster, 1801) I,O,A,S 0-25 pI-WP  
 Genus 191. *Hypoatherina* Schultz, 1948  
 394. *H. barnesi* Schultz, 1953 S 0-25 pI-WP  
 395. *H. temminckii* (Bleeker, 1853) I,O,A,S 0-25 pI-WP  
 Family 73. Notocheiridae  
 Genus 192. *Iso* Jordan & Starks, 1901  
 396. *I. natalensis* Regan, 1919 I surface pI

Order 31. **Beloniformes**

## suborder Belonoidei

## Family 74. Belonidae

Genus 193. *Ablennes* Jordan & Fordice, 1887397. *A. hians* (Valenciennes, 1846) I,O,A,S surface WWGenus 194. *Platybelone* Fowler, 1919398. *P. argalus platura* (Bennett, 1832) O,A surface NWIGenus 195. *Strongylura* van Hasselt, 1824399. *S. leiura* (Bleeker, 1850) I,O,S surface pI-WP400. *S. strongylura* (van Hasselt, 1823) I,O surface NI-WPGenus 196. *Tylosurus* Cocco, 1833401. *T. acus melanotus* (Bleeker, 1850) I,O,A,S surface IP402. *T. choram* (Ruppell, 1837) O,A surface NWI403. *T. crocodilus crocodilus* (Peron & Lesueur, 1821) I,O,A,S surface WW

## Family 75. Hemiramphidae

Genus 197. *Euleptorhamphus* Gill, 1859404. *E. viridis* (van Hasselt, 1823) I,O,A,S surface IPGenus 198. *Hemiramphus* Cuvier, 1816405. *H. archipelagicus* Collette & Parin, 1978 I surface NI-WP406. *H. far* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S surface pI-WP407. *H. lutkei* Valenciennes, 1847 I surface IWP408. *H. marginatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O surface NWIGenus 199. *Hyporhamphus* Gill, 1859409. *H. affinis* (Günther, 1866) I,A,S surface pI-WP410. *H. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1847) I surface IWP411. *H. gamberur* (Rüppell, 1837) A surface NWI412. *H. limbatus* (Valenciennes, 1847) I surface NI-WP413. *H. sindensis* (Regan, 1905) I,O,S surface (E)414. *H. unicuspis* Collette & Parin, 1978 I,O surface NIGenus 200. *Rhynchorhamphus* Fowler, 1928415. *R. arabicus* Parin & Shcherbachev, 1972 A surface E416. *R. georgii* (Valenciennes, 1847) I surface NI-WP417. *R. malabaricus* Collette, 1976 I surface NI

## Family 76. Exocoetidae

## subfamily Parexocoetinae

Genus 201. *Oxyporhamphus* Gill, 1864418. *O. convexus bruuni* Parin, Collette & Shcherbachev, 1980 I,O,A surface NWIGenus 202. *Parexocoetus* Bleeker, 1866419. *P. brachypterus brachypterus* (Richardson, 1846) I,S surface IP420. *P. mento mento* (Valenciennes, 1847) I,O,A surface NI-WP

## subfamily Cypselurinae

Genus 203. *Cheilopogon* Lowe, 1841421. *Ch. abei* Parin, 1996 I,O,A,S surface IWP422. *Ch. atrisignis* (Jenkins, 1903) S surface IWP423. *Ch. cyanopterus* (Valenciennes, 1847) I,S surface AI-WP424. *Ch. intermedius* Parin, 1961 I surface NI-WP425. *Ch. suttoni* (Whitley & Colefax, 1938) I,O,A surface NI-WPGenus 204. *Cypselurus* Swainson, 1838426. *C. hexazona* (Bleeker, 1853) I surface NI-WP427. *C. naresii* (Günther, 1889) I,A surface IWP428. *C. oligolepis* (Bleeker, 1866) I,O,A,S surface IWP429. *C. poecilopterus* (Valenciennes, 1846) I,S surface pI-WPGenus 205. *Hirundichthys* Breder, 1928430. *H. oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1852) I,O surface NI-WPGenus 206. *Prognichthys* Breder, 1928431. *P. brevipinnis* (Valenciennes, 1847) I,O,A,S surface IWPOrder 32. **Beryciformes**

## suborder Trachichthyoidei

## Family 77. Monocentridae

Genus 207. *Monocentris* Bloch & Schneider, 1801432. *M. japonica* (Houttuyn, 1782) O,A,S 20-311 pI-WP

## Family 78. Trachichthyidae

Genus 208. *Gephyroberyx* Boulenger, 1902433. *G. darwini* (Johnson, 1866) I 9-1210 AI-WPGenus 209. *Hoplostethus* Cuvier, 1829434. *H. druzhininiv* Kotlyar, 1986 I,O,A,S 370-500 NI435. *H. melanopus* (Weber, 1913) S 320-1060 AI-WPGenus 210. *Paratrachichthys* Waite, 1899436. *P. sajademalensis* Kotlyar, 1979 S 143-274 WI

## Family 79. Anomalopidae

Genus 211. *Photoblepharon* Weber, 1902437. *Ph. steinitzi* Abe & Haneda, 1973 O 5-80 WI

## suborder Berycoidei

## Family 80. Berycidae

Genus 212. *Beryx* Cuvier, 1829438. *B. mollis* Abe, 1959 I,O,A,S 395-900 NI-WP

## suborder Holocentroidei

## Family 81. Holocentridae

## subfamily Holocentrinae

Genus 213. *Neoniphon* Castelnau, 1875439. *N. opercularis* (Valenciennes, 1831) S 5-45 IWP440. *N. sammara* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 1-75 pI-WPGenus 214. *Sargocentron* Fowler, 1904

441. *S. caudimaculatum* (Rüppell, 1838) O,A,S 2-3 pI-WP  
 442. *S. diadema* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 2-30 pI-WP  
 443. *S. inaequalis* Randall & Heemstra, 1985 I 5-75 IWP  
 444. *S. ittodai* (Jordan & Fowler, 1902) A,S 5-70 pI-WP  
 445. *S. praslin* (Lacépède, 1802) S 3-50 IWP  
 446. *S. punctatissimum* (Cuvier, 1829) A,S 1-70 IWP  
 447. *S. rubrum* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 5-100 NI-WP  
 448. *S. seychellense* (Smith & Smith, 1963) O,A,S 2-6 WI  
 449. *S. spiniferum* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 1-70 pI-WP

## subfamily Myripristinae

- Genus 215. *Myripristis* Cuvier, 1829  
 450. *M. adusta* Bleeker, 1853 S 5-70 pI-WP  
 451. *M. berndti* Jordan & Evermann, 1903 S 1-45 IP  
 452. *M. botche* Cuvier, 1829 I,A,S 25-71 pI-WP  
 453. *M. kuntee* Cuvier, 1831 S 5-70 pI-WP  
 454. *M. murdjan* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 1-49 pI-WP  
 455. *M. xanthacra* Randall & Gueze, 1981 A 1-18 NWI  
 Genus 216. *Ostichthys* Jordan & Evermann, 1896  
 456. *O. acanthorhinus* Randall, Shimizu & Yamakawa, 1982 I,O 115-336 NI-WP

Order 33. **Zeiformes**

## suborder Zeioidei

## Family 82. Zeidae

- Genus 217. *Cyttopsis* Gill, 1862  
 457. *C. rosea* (Lowe, 1843) I,O,A,S 200-600 AI-WP  
 Genus 218. *Zenopsis* Gill, 1862  
 458. *Z. conchifer* (Lowe, 1852) I,O,A,S 90-360 AI  
 suborder Caproidei  
 Family 83. Caproidae  
 subfamily Antigoninae  
 Genus 219. *Antigonia* Lowe, 1843  
 459. *A. capros* Lowe, 1843 I 50-750 WW  
 460. *A. indica* Parin & Borodulina, 1986 I 300 pI

Order 34. **Gasterosteiformes**

## suborder Pegasoidei

## Family 84. Pegasidae

- Genus 220. *Euripegasus* Bleeker, 1863  
 461. *E. draconis* (Linnaeus, 1766) A 3-91 pI-WP

Order 35. **Syngnathiformes**

## Family 85. Aulostomidae

- Genus 221. *Aulostomus* Lacépède, 1803  
 462. *A. chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) I,S 5-50 IP

## Family 86. Fistulariidae

- Genus 222. *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758

463. *F. commersonii* Rüppell, 1838 I,O,A,S 5-50 IP  
 464. *F. petimba* Lacépède, 1803 I,O,A,S 10-150 CT

## Family 87. Centriscidae

## subfamily Centriscinae

- Genus 223. *Aeoliscus* Jordan & Starks, 1902

465. *A. punctulatus* (Bianconi, 1855) A,S 5-75 WI

- Genus 224. *Centriscus* Linnaeus, 1758

466. *C. scutatus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O 5-80 pI-WP

## subfamily Macrorhamphosinae

- Genus 225. *Macroramphosus* Lacépède, 1803

467. *M. scolopax* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 80-300 WW

## Family 88. Solenostomidae

- Genus 226. *Solenostomus* Lacépède, 1803

468. *S. cyanopterus* Bleeker, 1854 O 5-35 pI-WP

## Family 89. Syngnathidae

## subfamily Syngnathinae

- Genus 227. *Acentronura* Kaup, 1853

469. *A. tentaculata* Gunther, 1870 A 5-25 pI-WP

- Genus 228. *Bryx* Herald, 1940

470. *B. analicarens* (Duncker, 1915) O 1-45 WI

- Genus 229. *Choeroichthys* Kaup, 1856

471. *Ch. brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1855) O,S 5-25 IWP

- Genus 230. *Corythoichthys* Kaup, 1853

472. *C. amplexus* Dawson & Randall, 1975 O 0,2-30,5 IWP

473. *C. flavofasciatus* (Rüppell, 1838) O,A 0,5-60 pI-WP

- Genus 231. *Cosmocampus* Dawson, 1979

474. *C. banneri* Herald & Randall, 1972 O 1-30 pI-WP

- Genus 232. *Doryrhamphus* Kaup, 1856

475. *D. aurolineatus* Randall & Earle, 1994 O 2-11 E

476. *D. excisus excisus* Kaup, 1856 I,O 0-49 IP

477. *D. multiannulatus* (Regan, 1903) A,S 1-45 WI

- Genus 233. *Festucalex* Whitley, 1931

478. *F. erythraeus* (Gilbert, 1905) I 18-44 pI-WP

- Genus 234. *Halicampus* Kaup, 1856

479. *H. grayi* Kaup, 1856 A 9-91,4 NI-WP

480. *H. mataafae* (Jordan & Seale, 1906) O 1-15 pI-WP

481. *H. zavorensis* Dawson, 1984 O 10-50 WI

- Genus 235. *Hippichthys* Bleeker, 1849

482. *H. cyanospilus* (Bleeker, 1854) O,A 1-25 pI-WP

483. *H. penicillus* (Cantor, 1849) I 1-20 NI-WP

- Genus 236. *Ichthyocampus* Kaup, 1853

484. *I. carce* (Hamilton, 1822) I 1-10 NI-WP

- Genus 237. *Microphis* Kaup, 1853

485. *M. cunocalus* (Hamilton, 1822) I 0,5-10 NI

- Genus 238. *Siokunichthys* Herald, 1953

486. *S. bentuviai* Clark, 1966 A 0,5-9,1 NWI

- Genus 239. *Syngnathoides* Bleeker, 1851

487. *S. biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1785) I 0,5-15 pI-WP

- Genus 240. *Trachyrhamphus* Kaup, 1853  
 488. *T. bicoarctatus* (Bleeker, 1857) O 1-40 pI-WP  
 489. *T. longirostris* Kaup, 1856 I 16,5-91 IWP  
 490. *T. serratus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850) I 14,6-91 NI-WP  
     subfamily Hippocampinae  
 Genus 241. *Hippocampus* Rafinesque, 1810  
 491. *H. fuscus* Rüppell, 1838 I,O,A 1-10 NWI  
 492. *H. jayakari* Boulenger, 1900 O 1-20 NWI  
 493. *H. kuda* Bleeker, 1852 I 1-68 NI-WP  
 494. *H. suzensis* Duncker, 1940 I,O 1-30 NWI  
 495. *H. trimaculatus* Leach, 1814 I 1-30 NI-WP
- Order 36. Scorpaeniformes**  
     suborder Scorpaenoidei  
     Family 90. Setarchidae  
 Genus 242. *Setarches* Johnson, 1862  
 496. *S. guentheri* Johnson, 1862 I 180-660 WW  
 497. *S. longimanus* (Alcock, 1894) I 180-704 NI-WP  
     Family 91. Scorpaenidae  
     subfamily Scorpaeninae  
 Genus 243. *Parascorpaena* Bleeker, 1876  
 498. *P. picta* (Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1829) I 5-75 NI-WP  
 Genus 244. *Phenacoscorpius* Fowler, 1938  
 499. *Ph. adenensis* Norman, 1939 A,S 65-660 WI  
 Genus 245. *Rhinopias* Gill, 1905  
 500. *Rh. frondosa* (Günther, 1892) I,S 13-90 pI-WP  
 Genus 246. *Scorpaenodes* Bleeker, 1857  
 501. *S. guamensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) I,S 1-25 pI-WP  
 502. *S. investigatoris* Eschmeyer & Rama Rao, 1972 I 56-290 WI  
 503. *S. littoralis* (Tanaka, 1917) O 3-41 pI-WP  
 504. *S. tribulosus* Eschmeyer, 1969 S 72-190 WI  
 Genus 247. *Scorpaenopsis* Heckel, 1837  
 505. *S. barbata* (Rüppell, 1838) O,A,S 1-42 NWI  
 506. *S. cotticeps* Fowler, 1938 A,S 15-70 pI-WP  
 507. *S. diabolus* (Cuvier, 1829) O,A 3-10 pI-WP  
 508. *S. lactomaculata* (Herre, 1945) I,O 7,5 (E)  
 509. *S. possi* Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001 A 1-40 pI-WP  
 510. *S. ramaraoi* Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001 I 1-60 NI-WP  
 511. *S. venosa* (Cuvier, 1829) I 2-72 IWP  
 Genus 248. *Sebastapistes* Gill, 1877  
 512. *S. strongia* (Cuvier, 1829) A 10-60 pI-WP  
     subfamily Pteroinae  
 Genus 249. *Brachypterois* Fowler, 1938  
 513. *B. serrulatus* (Richardson, 1846) I,O 5-80 NI-WP  
 Genus 250. *Dendrochirus* Swainson, 1839  
 514. *D. brachypterus* (Cuvier, 1829) S 37-75 pI-WP  
 515. *D. zebra* (Cuvier, 1829) I 5-60 pI-WP
- Genus 251. *Ebosia* Jordan & Starks, 1904  
 516. *E. falcata* Eschmeyer & Rama Rao, 1978 I,S 110-243 WI  
 Genus 252. *Parapterois* Bleeker, 1876  
 517. *P. heterurus* (Bleeker, 1856) I,A,S 40-300 pI-WP  
 Genus 253. *Pterois* Oken, 1817  
 518. *P. antennata* (Bloch, 1787) I,O,A,S 5-75 pI-WP  
 519. *P. miles* (Bennett, 1828) I,O,A,S 5-65 pI  
 520. *P. mombasae* (Smith, 1957) I,O,A,S 5-65 IWP  
 521. *P. radiata* Cuvier, 1829 O,A,S 1-65 pI-WP  
 522. *P. russelii* Bennett, 1831 I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
     Family 92. Apistidae  
 Genus 254. *Apistus* Cuvier, 1829  
 523. *A. carinatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A 5-60 pI-WP  
     Family 93. Tetrarogidae  
 Genus 255. *Ocosia* Jordan & Starks, 1904  
 524. *O. ramaraoi* Poss & Eschmeyer, 1975 I 245-274 NI-WP  
 Genus 256. *Snyderina* Jordan & Starks, 1901  
 525. *S. guentheri* (Boulenger, 1889) I,O,A,S 120-150 E  
 Genus 257. *Vespacula* Jordan & Richardson, 1910  
 526. *V. dracaene* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O ? NI  
     Family 94. Synanceiidae  
     subfamily Minoinae  
 Genus 258. *Minous* Cuvier, 1829  
 527. *M. andriashevi* Mandrytsa, 1990 S 50-55 E  
 528. *M. coccineus* Alcock, 1890 I 23-92 pI-WP  
 529. *M. dempsterae* Eschmeyer, Hallacher & Rama Rao, 1979 I,O 5-122 E  
 530. *M. inermis* Alcock, 1889 I,O,A,S 35-420 NI  
 531. *M. longimanus* Regan, 1908 I 43-115 WI  
 532. *M. monodactylus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O 5-55 IWP  
 533. *M. trachycephalus* (Bleeker, 1854) I 11-107 NI-WP  
 534. *M. usachevi* Mandrytsa, 1993 A 26-33 E  
     subfamily Choridactylinae  
 Genus 259. *Choridactylus* Richardson, 1848  
 535. *Ch. multibarbus* Richardson, 1848 I,O 1-50 NI-WP  
 536. *Ch. striatus* Mandrytsa, 1993 O,A 26-41 E  
 Genus 260. *Inimicus* Jordan & Starks, 1904  
 537. *I. sinensis* (Valenciennes, 1833) I 5-90 NI-WP  
     subfamily Synanceiinae  
 Genus 261. *Pseudosynanceia* Day, 1875  
 538. *P. melanostigma* Day, 1875 I 1-18 E  
 Genus 262. *Synanceia* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 539. *S. nana* Eschmeyer & Rama Rao, 1973 O 3,5-18 NWI  
 540. *S. verrucosa* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 I,O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP

- Genus 263. *Trachicephalus* Swainson, 1839  
541. *T. uranoscopus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 1-25 NI-WP
- Family 95. Caracanthidae  
Genus 264. *Caracanthus* Kroyer, 1845  
542. *C. unipinna* (Gray, 1831) I 1-25 pI-WP
- Family 96. Aploactinidae  
Genus 265. *Cocotropus* Kaup, 1858  
543. *C. roseus* Day, 1875 I 5-25 NI  
suborder Dactylopteroidei
- Family 97. Dactylopteridae  
Genus 266. *Dactyloptena* Jordan & Richardson, 1908  
544. *D. gilberti* Snyder, 1909 I,O,S 20-71 NI-WP  
545. *D. macracantha* (Bleeker, 1854) I 40-100 NI-WP  
546. *D. orientalis* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A,S 30-70 pI-WP  
547. *D. peterseni* (Nyström, 1887) I,S 36-228 pI-WP  
suborder Platycephaloidei
- Family 98. Bembridae  
Genus 267. *Bembras* Cuvier, 1829  
548. *B. adenensis* Imamura & Knapp, 1997 A 225 E
- Family 99. Triglididae  
Genus 268. *Lepidotrigla* Gunther, 1860  
549. *L. bentuviai* Richards & Saksena, 1977 O,A,S 25-150 E  
550. *L. bispinosa* Steindachner, 1898 I,O,A,S 9-115 NWI  
551. *L. faueri* Gilchrist & Thompson, 1914 I,O,A,S 50-175 WI  
552. *L. longipinnis* Alcock, 1890 I 90-115 pI  
553. *L. multispinosa* (Smith, 1934) S 250-333 WI  
554. *L. omanensis* Regan, 1905 I,O,A 56-335 E  
555. *L. spiloptera* Günther, 1880 A,S 56-256 pI-WP
- Genus 269. *Pterygotrigla* Waite, 1899  
556. *P. arabica* (Boulenger, 1888) I,O 138-210 NI  
557. *P. macrorhynchus* Kamohara, 1936 I 290 NI-WP
- Family 100. Peristediidae  
Genus 270. *Peristedion* Lacépède, 1801  
558. *P. riversandersoni* (Alcock, 1894) I 180-400 NI-WP  
559. *P. weberi* Smith, 1934 S 177-665 WI
- Genus 271. *Satyrichthys* Kaup, 1873  
560. *S. adeni* (Lloyd, 1907) I,A 58-295 IWP  
561. *S. investigatoris* (Alcock, 1898) I 344-741 pI
- Family 101. Hoplichthyidae  
Genus 272. *Hoplichthys* Cuvier, 1829  
562. *H. acanthopleurus* Regan, 1908 S 58-325 WI
- Family 102. Platycephalidae  
Genus 273. *Cociella* Whitley, 1940  
563. *C. punctata* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A 10-300 pI-WP  
564. *C. somaliensis* Knapp, 1996 O,S 30-49 E
- Genus 274. *Eurycephalus* Imamura, 1996  
565. *E. arenicola* (Schultz, 1966) A 1-30 IWP  
566. *E. carbunculus* (Valenciennes, 1833) I 10-50 NI-WP
- Genus 275. *Grammoplites* Fowler, 1904  
567. *G. scaber* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 30-75 pI-WP  
568. *G. suppositus* (Troschel, 1840) I,O,A 45-94 NWI
- Genus 276. *Kumococius* Matsubara & Ochiai, 1955  
569. *K. rodericensis* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O 18-130 WI
- Genus 277. *Onigocia* Jordan & Thompson, 1913  
570. *O. grandisquama* (Regan, 1908) S ? WI  
571. *O. pedimacula* (Regan, 1908) I 15-110 pI-WP
- Genus 278. *Papilloculiceps* Fowler & Steinitz, 1956  
572. *P. longiceps* (Cuvier, 1829) O,A,S 1-15 WI
- Genus 279. *Platycephalus* Bloch, 1795  
573. *P. indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 1-25 pI-WP
- Genus 280. *Rogadius* Jordan & Richardson, 1908  
574. *R. pristiger* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A,S 15-95 IWP  
575. *R. serratus* (Cuvier, 1829) I,S 5-45 IWP
- Genus 281. *Sorsogona* Herre, 1934  
576. *S. melanoptera* Knapp & Wongratana, 1987 I,O 15-117 NI  
577. *S. nigripinna* (Regan, 1905) O,S 10-75 E  
578. *S. prionota* (Sauvage, 1873) I,O,A,S 10-61 WI  
579. *S. tuberculata* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O 9-61 NI-WP
- Genus 282. *Thysanophrys* Ogilby, 1898  
580. *Th. celebica* (Bleeker, 1854) I,O 5-50 pI-WP  
581. *Th. chiltonae* Schultz, 1966 I,O,A 5-54 IWP
- Order 37. **Perciformes**  
suborder Percoidei
- Family 103. Centropomidae  
subfamily Latinae
- Genus 283. *Lates* Cuvier, 1828  
582. *L. calcarifer* (Bloch, 1790) I 10-40 NI-WP
- Genus 284. *Psammoperca* Richardson, 1848  
583. *P. waigiensis* (Cuvier, 1828) I 10-40 NI-WP
- Family 104. Ambassidae  
Genus 285. *Ambassis* Cuvier, 1828  
584. *A. commersonii* Cuvier, 1828 I 1-50 WI  
585. *A. dussumieri* Cuvier, 1828 I 1-50 IWP  
586. *A. gymnocephalus* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O 1-50 pI-WP  
587. *A. miops* Gunther, 1872 I 1-50 IWP
- Family 105. Acropomatidae  
Genus 286. *Acropoma* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843  
588. *A. japonicum* Günther, 1859 I,O,A,S 100-300 pI-WP  
Genus 287. *Synagrops* Günther, 1887  
589. *S. japonicus* (Doderlein, 1883) I 100-658 pI-WP

590. *S. philippinensis* (Günther, 1880) I,A,S 60-456 NI-WP
- Family 106. Dinopercidae  
Genus 288. *Dinoperca* Boulenger, 1895  
591. *D. petersi* (Day, 1875) I,O 5-75 WI
- Family 107. Serranidae  
subfamily Serraninae  
Genus 289. *Chelidoperca* Boulenger, 1895  
592. *Ch. occipitalis* Kotthaus, 1973 I,S 190-290 E  
subfamily Anthiinae  
Genus 290. *Holanthias* Günther, 1868  
593. *H. perumali* Talwar, 1976 I 300 E  
594. *H. rhodopeplus* (Günther, 1872) I 300 NI-WP  
Genus 291. *Nemanthias* Smith, 1954  
595. *N. carberryi* Smith, 1954 I,A,S 10-30 WI  
Genus 292. *Plectranthias* Bleeker, 1873  
596. *P. intermedius* (Kotthaus, 1973) S 190-290 E  
597. *P. vexillarius* Randall, 1980 O 49-63 E  
Genus 293. *Pseudanthias* Bleeker, 1871  
598. *P. conspicuus* (Heemstra, 1973) I,S 67-72 E  
599. *P. cooperi* (Regan, 1902) S 55-100 pI-WP  
600. *P. evansi* (Smith, 1954) C 1-20 pI-WP  
601. *P. lunulatus* (Kotthaus, 1973) S 41-75 IWP  
602. *P. marcia* Randall & Hoover, 1993 O,A,S 14 E  
603. *P. squamipinnis* (Peters, 1855) I,A,S 10-20 pI-WP  
604. *P. townsendi* (Boulenger, 1897) I,O,A 5-63 E  
Genus 294. *Sacura* Jordan & Richardson, 1910  
605. *S. boulengeri* (Heemstra, 1973) O 49 E  
subfamily Epinephelinae  
tribe Epinephelini  
Genus 295. *Aethaloperca* Fowler, 1904  
606. *A. rogae* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 3-60 pI-WP  
Genus 296. *Anyperodon* Günther, 1859  
607. *A. leucogrammicus* (Valenciennes, 1828) O,A 5-80 IWP  
Genus 297. *Cephalopholis* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
608. *C. argus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 O,A,S 5-40 pI-WP  
609. *C. boenak* (Bloch, 1790) I 4-64 IWP  
610. *C. formosa* (Shaw & Nodder, 1812) I 10-30 IWP  
611. *C. hemistiktos* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 4-55 NWI  
612. *C. miniata* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 2-150 pI-WP  
613. *C. sexmaculata* (Rüppell, 1830) O,A,S 10-150 pI-WP  
614. *C. sonnerati* (Valenciennes, 1828) O,A,S 30-100 pI-WP  
Genus 298. *Dermatolepis* Gill, 1861  
615. *D. striolata* (Playfair, 1867) O,A,S 1-15 WI  
Genus 299. *Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793  
616. *E. albomarginatus* Boulenger, 1903 I 10-120 WI  
617. *E. areolatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 6-200 pI-WP  
618. *E. bleekeri* (Vaillant, 1878) I,O 30-100 NI-WP  
619. *E. chabaudi* (Castelnau, 1861) I 10-300 WI  
620. *E. chlorostigma* (Valenciennes, 1828) A,S 4-280 pI-WP  
621. *E. coioides* (Hamilton, 1822) I,O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP  
622. *E. diacanthus* (Valenciennes, 1828) I,O,A 10-120 NI  
623. *E. epistictus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) I,O,A,S 71-290 pI-WP  
624. *E. erythrurus* (Valenciennes, 1828) I 20-75 NI-WP  
625. *E. fasciatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 20-160 pI-WP  
626. *E. faveatus* (Valenciennes, 1828) I 1-25 NI-WP  
627. *E. flavocaeruleus* (Lacépède, 1801) O,A,S 10-150 pI  
628. *E. fuscoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
629. *E. gabriellae* Randall & Heemstra, 1991 O,S 6-88 E  
630. *E. indistinctus* Randall & Heemstra, 1991 S 70-80 E  
631. *E. lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790) I,O,A,S 10-100 pI-WP  
632. *E. latifasciatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) I,O 20-230 NI-WP  
633. *E. longispinis* (Kner, 1864) I 1-70 IWP  
634. *E. malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A 5-150 pI-WP  
635. *E. marginatus* (Lowe, 1834) O 8-200 AI  
636. *E. morrhua* (Valenciennes, 1833) A 80-370 pI-WP  
637. *E. multinotatus* (Peters, 1876) I,O,A,S 5-90 pI  
638. *E. octofasciatus* Griffin, 1926 I,A 150-300 pI-WP  
639. *E. poecilonotus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842) I,O,S 45-375 IWP  
640. *E. polylepis* Randall & Heemstra, 1991 I,O,A 33-100 E  
641. *E. polyphekadion* (Bleeker, 1849) A 2-46 IWP  
642. *E. radiatus* (Day, 1868) O,A 80-383 IWP  
643. *E. retouti* Bleeker, 1868 O 20-220 IWP  
644. *E. rivulatus* (Valenciennes, 1830) O,A 10-150 pI-WP  
645. *E. spilotoceps* Schultz, 1953 I 5-50 IWP  
646. *E. stoliczkae* (Day, 1875) I,O,A,S 5-50 NWI  
647. *E. summana* (Forsskål, 1775) A,S 5-50 NWI  
648. *E. tauvina* (Forsskål, 1775) A 1-52 pI-WP  
649. *E. tukula* Morgans, 1959 I,O,A,S 10-150 pI-WP  
650. *E. undulosus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) I,O,A,S 24-90 IWP  
Genus 300. *Plectropomus* Oken, 1817  
651. *P. areolatus* Rüppell, 1830 A 2-20 IWP  
652. *P. punctatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 O,S 3-62 WI  
Genus 301. *Variola* Swainson, 1839

653. *V. albimarginata* Baissac, 1953 I 4-200 IWP  
 654. *V. louti* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 3-240 pI-WP  
     tribe Liopropomini  
 Genus 302. *Liopropoma* Gill, 1861  
 655. *L. africanum* (Smith, 1954) A 2-40 WI  
     tribe Diploprionini  
 Genus 303. *Diploprion* Cuvier, 1828  
 656. *D. drachi* Roux-Esteve, 1935 A 2-40 NWI  
     tribe Grammistini  
 Genus 304. *Grammistes* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 657. *G. sexlineatus* (Thunberg, 1792) I,O,A,S  
 5-50 pI-WP  
 Genus 305. *Pogonoperca* Günther, 1859  
 658. *P. ocellata* Günther, 1859 C ? pI  
     Family 108. Ostracoberycidae  
 Genus 306. *Ostracoberyx* Fowler, 1934  
 659. *O. dorygenys* Fowler, 1934 I 330-500 IWP  
     Family 109. Symphysanodontidae  
 Genus 307. *Symphysanodon* Bleeker, 1878  
 660. *S. andersoni* Kotthaus, 1974 I,S 50-290 E  
     Family 110. Pseudochromidae  
     subfamily Pseudochrominae  
 Genus 308. *Pseudochromis* Ruppell, 1835  
 661. *P. aldabraensis* Bauchot-Boutin, 1958 I,O 1-40 WI  
 662. *P. caudalis* Boulenger, 1898 I,O 1-30 NI  
 663. *P. flavivertex* Ruppell, 1835 A 2-30 NWI  
 664. *P. leucorhynchus* Lubbock, 1977 O,S 1-8 WI  
 665. *P. linda* Randall & Stanaland, 1989 I,O,A 1-15 E  
 666. *P. nigrovittatus* Boulenger, 1897 O,A,S 1-20 E  
 667. *P. omanensis* Gill & Mee, 1993 O,S 1-11 E  
 668. *P. persicus* Murray, 1887 I,O 1-25 (E)  
 669. *P. punctatus* Kotthaus, 1970 O,S 10-65 E  
 670. *P. sankeyi* Lubbock, 1975 A,S 2-10 NWI  
 671. *P. springeri* Lubbock, 1975 C ? NWI  
     subfamily Pseudoplesiopinae  
 Genus 309. *Chlidichthys* Smith, 1953  
 672. *Ch. cacatuoides* Gill & Randall, 1994 O 21 E  
     subfamily Congrogadinae  
 Genus 310. *Halidesmus* Günther, 1872  
 673. *H. coccus* Winterbottom & Randall, 1994 O 0-2 E  
 674. *H. socotraensis* Gill & Zajonz, 2003 S E  
 675. *H. thomaseni* (Nielsen, 1961) I,O 3-15 NI  
 Genus 311. *Haliophis* Rüppell, 1829  
 676. *H. diademus* Winterbottom & Randall, 1994 O  
 8-12 E  
 677. *H. guttatus* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 3-15 WI  
 Genus 312. *Rusichthys* Winterbottom, 1979  
 678. *R. explicitus* Winterbottom, 1996 O 27 E  
     Family 111. Callanthiidae  
 Genus 313. *Grammatonotus* Gilbert, 1905  
 679. *G. lanceolata* (Kotthaus, 1976) S 175-337 E  
     Family 112. Plesiopidae  
     subfamily Plesiopinae  
 Genus 314. *Plesiops* Oken, 1817  
 680. *P. coeruleolineatus* Ruppell, 1835 A,S  
 3-23 IWP  
 681. *P. mystaxus* Mooi, 1995 O 0,2-8 WI  
 682. *P. nigricans* (Rüppell, 1828) O,A 5-30 NWI  
     subfamily Acanthoclininae  
 Genus 315. *Acanthoplesiops* Regan, 1912  
 683. *A. indicus* (Day, 1888) O 1-7 pI  
     Family 113. Opistognathidae  
 Genus 316. *Opistognathus* Cuvier, 1816  
 684. *O. muscatensis* Boulenger, 1888 O,S 30-50 WI  
 685. *O. nigromarginatus* Rüppell, 1830 I,O,A,S  
 5-25 pI-WP  
 Genus 317. *Stalix* Jordan & Snyder, 1902  
 686. *S. omanensis* Norman, 1939 O 73 E  
     Family 114. Terapontidae  
 Genus 318. *Pelates* Cuvier, 1829  
 687. *P. quadrilineatus* (Bloch, 1790) I,O,A,S  
 5-25 pI-WP  
 Genus 319. *Terapon* Cuvier, 1816  
 688. *T. jarbua* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP  
 689. *T. puta* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 5-25 IWP  
 690. *T. theraps* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 30-60 pI-WP  
     Family 115. Kuhliidae  
 Genus 320. *Kuhlia* Gill, 1861  
 691. *K. mugil* (Forster, 1801) I,O,A,S 5-25 IP  
 692. *K. rupestris* (Lacépède, 1802) S 1-30 IWP  
     Family 116. Priacanthidae  
 Genus 321. *Cookeolus* Fowler, 1928  
 693. *C. japonicus* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O 33-400 WW  
 Genus 322. *Heteropriacanthus* Fitch & Crooke,  
 1984  
 694. *H. cruentatus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,A,S 20-  
 120 WW  
 Genus 323. *Priacanthus* Oken, 1817  
 695. *P. blochii* Bleeker, 1853 O,A,S 15-30 IWP  
 696. *P. hamrur* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 20-250 pI-WP  
 697. *P. prolixus* Starnes, 1988 I,A,S 35-250 E  
     Family 117. Apogonidae  
     subfamily Apogoninae  
 Genus 324. *Apogon* Lacépède, 1801  
 698. *A. angustatus* (Smith & Radcliff, 1911) S  
 5-65 pI-WP  
 699. *A. aureus* (Lacépède, 1802) O,A,S 1-30 pI-WP  
 700. *A. coccineus* Rüppell, 1838 O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 701. *A. cookii* Macleay, 1881 I,O 1-10 pI-WP  
 702. *A. cyanosoma* Bleeker, 1853 O,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 703. *A. enigmaticus* (Smith, 1961) O 1-10 WI  
 704. *A. evermanni* Jordan & Snyder, 1904 O  
 6-70 AI-WP

705. *A. exostigma* (Jordan & Starks, 1906) O,A 1-20 pI-WP  
 706. *A. flagelliferus* (Smith, 1961) I 1-55 WI  
 707. *A. fleurieu* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 1-97 pI-WP  
 708. *A. fraenatus* Valenciennes, 1832 I,O,A,S 1-42 pI-WP  
 709. *A. gularis* Fraser & Lachner, 1984 O 5-35 (E)  
 710. *A. holotaenia* Regan, 1905 I,O 1-65 IWP  
 711. *A. hyalosoma* Bleeker, 1852 I 1-25 IWP  
 712. *A. kalosoma* Bleeker, 1852 O 1-10 pI-WP  
 713. *A. leptacanthus* Bleeker, 1856 A 1-12 pI-WP  
 714. *A. multitaeniatus* Cuvier, 1828 A,S 5-30 NWI  
 715. *A. nigrofasciatus* Lachner, 1953 A 1-35 NI-WP  
 716. *A. omanensis* Gon & Mee, 1995 O 1-8 E  
 717. *A. pharaonis* Bellotti, 1874 I ? WI  
 718. *A. pseudotaeniatus* Gon, 1986 I 1-20 NI  
 719. *A. quadrifasciatus* Cuvier, 1828 I,O,A,S 40-94 pI-WP  
 720. *A. queketti* Gilchrist, 1903 I 50-92 WI  
 721. *A. semiornatus* Peters, 1876 O,A,S 42-65 pI-WP  
 722. *A. smithi* (Kotthaus, 1970) O,A 22-42 NI-WP  
 723. *A. spilurus* Regan, 1905 S 36-70 WI  
 724. *A. striatus* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1912) I,O 10-81 NI-WP  
 725. *A. taeniatus* Cuvier, 1828 A 1-25 WI  
 726. *A. timorensis* Bleeker, 1854 O 0,5-12 pI-WP  
 727. *A. zebrinus* Fraser, Randall & Lachner, 1999 A 1-10 NWI  
 Genus 325. *Archamia* Gill, 1863  
 728. *A. fucata* (Cantor, 1849) O,A,S 2-60 pI-WP  
 729. *A. pallida* Gon & Randall, 1995 O 12 E  
 Genus 326. *Cheilodipterus* Lacépède, 1801  
 730. *Ch. arabicus* (Gmelin, 1788) I,O,S 3-25 WI  
 731. *Ch. macrodon* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 4-30 pI-WP  
 732. *Ch. novemstriatus* (Rüppell, 1838) O 1-10 NWI  
 733. *Ch. persicus* Gon, 1993 O 2-3 (E)  
 734. *Ch. quinquelineatus* Cuvier, 1828 O,A,S 1-40 pI-WP  
 Genus 327. *Fowleria* Jordan & Evermann, 1903  
 735. *F. aurita* (Valenciennes, 1831) O,A 1-21 pI-WP  
 736. *F. variegata* (Valenciennes, 1832) O 0,3-27 pI-WP  
 Genus 328. *Holapogon* Fraser, 1973  
 737. *H. maximus* (Boulenger, 1888) O 38-100 E  
 Genus 329. *Neamia* Smith & Radcliff, 1912  
 738. *N. octospina* Smith & Radcliff, 1912 A,S 3-5 IWP  
 Genus 330. *Rhabdamia* Weber, 1909  
 739. *R. gracilis* (Bleeker, 1856) I 1-13 pI-WP  
 Genus 331. *Siphamia* Weber, 1909  
 740. *S. versicolor* (Smith & Radcliffe, 1911) O 6-68 NI-WP  
 subfamily Pseudaminae

- Genus 332. *Pseudamia* Bleeker, 1865  
 741. *P. gelatinosa* Smith, 1955 A 1-40 pI-WP  
 742. *P. hayashii* Randall, Lachner & Fraser, 1985 A 2-64 pI-WP  
 Family 118. Epigonidae  
 Genus 333. *Epigonus* Rafinesque, 1810  
 743. *E. marimonticolus* Parin & Abramov, 1986 I,S 250-420 WI  
 Family 119. Sillaginidae  
 Genus 334. *Sillaginopsis* Gill, 1862  
 744. *S. panijus* (Hamilton, 1822) I 0-50 NI  
 Genus 335. *Sillago* Cuvier, 1816  
 745. *S. aeolus* Jordan & Evermann, 1902 S 0-60 IWP  
 746. *S. chondropus* Bleeker, 1849 I,O,A,S 0-5 pI-WP  
 747. *S. indica* McKay, Dutt & Sujatha, 1985 I,O 0-30 NI  
 748. *S. intermedius* Wongratana, 1977 I 0-10 NI-WP  
 749. *S. lutea* McKay, 1985 I 0-60 NI-WP  
 750. *S. sihama* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 0-60 pI-WP  
 751. *S. vincenti* McKay, 1980 I 0-10 NI  
 Family 120. Branchiostegidae  
 subfamily Malacanthinae  
 Genus 336. *Hoplolatilus* Günther, 1887  
 752. *H. cuniculus* Randall & Dooley, 1974 I,A,S 2-55 IWP  
 Genus 337. *Malacanthus* Cuvier, 1829  
 753. *M. brevisrostris* Guichenot, 1848 S 5-33 pI-WP  
 754. *M. latovittatus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 6-10 pI-WP  
 Family 121. Lactariidae  
 Genus 338. *Lactarius* Valenciennes, 1833  
 755. *L. lactarius* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-200 pI-WP  
 Family 122. Pomatomidae  
 Genus 339. *Pomatomus* Lacépède, 1802  
 756. *P. saltatrix* (Linnaeus, 1766) I,O,S 5-75 WW  
 Family 123. Rachycentridae  
 Genus 340. *Rachycentron* Kaup, 1826  
 757. *R. canadum* (Linnaeus, 1766) I,O,A,S 30-100 WW  
 Family 124. Echeneidae  
 subfamily Echeneinae  
 Genus 341. *Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758  
 758. *E. naucrates* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S ? WW  
 Genus 342. *Phtheichthys* Gill, 1862  
 759. *P. lineatus* (Menzius, 1791) I,O,A,S ? WW  
 subfamily Remorinae  
 Genus 343. *Remora* Gill, 1862  
 760. *R. brachyptera* (Lowe, 1839) I,O,A,S ? WW  
 761. *R. osteochir* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A,S ? CT  
 762. *R. remora* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S ? WW



- Genus 344. *Remorina* Jordan & Evermann, 1896  
763. *R. albescens* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845) I,O,A,S ? WW
- Family 125. Carangidae  
subfamily Trachinotinae
- Genus 345. *Trachinotus* Lacépède, 1801  
764. *T. africanus* Smith, 1967 I,O,A 30-100 WI  
765. *T. baillonii* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-100 pI-WP  
766. *T. blochii* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-100 pI-WP  
767. *T. botla* (Shaw, 1803) O,A,S 5-50 (pI)  
768. *T. mookalee* Cuvier, 1832 I,O 10-100 NI-WP
- subfamily Scomberoidinae
- Genus 346. *Scomberoides* Lacépède, 1801  
769. *S. commersonianus* Lacépède, 1801 I,O,A,S 15-25 pI-WP  
770. *S. lysan* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-100 pI-WP  
771. *S. tala* (Cuvier, 1832) I ? NI-WP  
772. *S. tol* (Cuvier, 1832) I,O,A,S 15-20 pI-WP
- subfamily Naucratinae
- Genus 347. *Elagatis* Bennett, 1840  
773. *E. bipinnulata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) I,O,A,S 30-100 CT
- Genus 348. *Naucrates* Rafinesque, 1810  
774. *N. ductor* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 0-30 CT
- Genus 349. *Seriola* Cuvier, 1816  
775. *S. dumerili* (Risso, 1810) O,A,S 8-335 CT  
776. *S. rivoliana* Valenciennes, 1833 O,A,S 15-140 WW
- Genus 350. *Seriolina* Wakiya, 1924  
777. *S. nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829) I,O,A,S 20-150 pI-WP
- subfamily Caranginae
- Genus 351. *Alectis* Rafinesque, 1815  
778. *A. ciliaris* (Bloch, 1787) I,O,A,S 5-100 CT  
779. *A. indicus* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 5-100 pI-WP
- Genus 352. *Alepes* Swainson, 1839  
780. *A. djedaba* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-100 pI-WP  
781. *A. kleinii* (Bloch, 1793) I,O 5-100 NI-WP  
782. *A. melanopectera* Swainson, 1839 I 5-100 NI-WP  
783. *A. vari* (Cuvier, 1833) I,O,A 5-100 NI-WP
- Genus 353. *Atropus* Oken, 1817  
784. *A. atropus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 5-100 NI-WP
- Genus 354. *Atule* Jordan & Jordan, 1922  
785. *A. mate* (Cuvier, 1833) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP
- Genus 355. *Carangoides* Bleeker, 1851  
786. *C. armatus* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
787. *C. bajad* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 5-100 NI-WP  
788. *C. caeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 30-50 pI-WP  
789. *C. chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP
790. *C. equula* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) O,A,S 63-200 pI-WP  
791. *C. ferdau* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
792. *C. fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP  
793. *C. gymnotethus* (Cuvier, 1833) I,O,A,S 15-80 pI-WP  
794. *C. hedlandensis* (Whitley, 1934) I 25-60 pI-WP  
795. *C. malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP  
796. *C. oblongus* (Cuvier, 1833) A,S 5-100 pI-WP  
797. *C. plagiotaenia* Bleeker, 1857 I,A 20-100 pI-WP  
798. *C. praeustus* (Bennett, 1830) I 20-100 NI-WP  
799. *C. talamparoides* Bleeker, 1852 I,O 20-100 NI-WP
- Genus 356. *Caranx* Lacépède, 1801  
800. *C. heberi* (Bennett, 1830) I,O,A,S 33-80 pI-WP  
801. *C. ignobilis* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 30-150 pI-WP  
802. *C. lugubris* Poey, 1860 I,O,A,S 12-354 CT  
803. *C. melampygus* Cuvier, 1833 I,O,A,S 20-80 IP  
804. *C. sexfasciatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 I,O,A,S 25-60 IP
- Genus 357. *Decapterus* Bleeker, 1851  
805. *D. kurroides* Bleeker, 1855 I,A 100-300 IWP  
806. *D. macarellus* (Cuvier, 1833) I,O,A 40-200 CT  
807. *D. macrosoma* Bleeker, 1851 I,O,A,S 30-200 IP  
808. *D. russelli* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 25-300 pI-WP  
809. *D. tabl* Berry, 1968 I 200-360 CT
- Genus 358. *Gnathanodon* Bleeker, 1851  
810. *G. speciosus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 15-100 IP
- Genus 359. *Megalaspis* Bleeker, 1851  
811. *M. cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 15-100 pI-WP
- Genus 360. *Parastromateus* Bleeker, 1865  
812. *P. niger* (Bloch, 1795) I,O,S 15-40 pI-WP
- Genus 361. *Pseudocaranx* Bleeker, 1863  
813. *P. dentex* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) S 80-200 WW
- Genus 362. *Selar* Bleeker, 1851  
814. *S. crumenophthalmus* (Bloch, 1793) I,O,A,S 5-200 WW
- Genus 363. *Selaroides* Bleeker, 1851  
815. *S. leptolepis* (Cuvier, 1833) I 5-50 NI-WP
- Genus 364. *Trachurus* Rafinesque, 1810  
816. *T. indicus* Nekrasov, 1966 I,O,A,S 20-100 WI
- Genus 365. *Ulua* Jordan & Snyder, 1908  
817. *U. mentalis* (Cuvier, 1833) O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP
- Genus 366. *Uraspis* Bleeker, 1855  
818. *U. helvola* (Forster, 1801) I,O,A 30-180 CT  
819. *U. uraspis* (Günther, 1860) I,A,S 5-130 NI-WP

- Family 126. Coryphaenidae  
 Genus 367. *Coryphaena* Linnaeus, 1758  
 820. *C. equiselis* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 0-25 CT  
 821. *C. hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,S 0-25 CT
- Family 127. Menidae  
 Genus 368. *Mene* Lacépède, 1803  
 822. *M. maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-50 pI-WP
- Family 128. Leiognathidae  
 Genus 369. *Gazza* Rüppell, 1835  
 823. *G. achlamys* Jordan & Starks, 1917 I 5-40 NI-WP  
 824. *G. minuta* (Bloch, 1795) I,O,A 5-56 pI-WP  
 Genus 370. *Leiognathus* Lacépède, 1802  
 825. *L. bindus* (Valenciennes, 1835) I,O 5-40 NI-WP  
 826. *L. blochii* (Valenciennes, 1835) I 5-40 NI-WP  
 827. *L. daura* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A 5-40 NI-WP  
 828. *L. decorus* (De Vis, 1884) I,O 1-30 NI-WP  
 829. *L. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1835) I 5-40 IWP  
 830. *L. elongatus* (Günther, 1874) I,S 5-40 pI-WP  
 831. *L. equulus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 5-40 pI-WP  
 832. *L. fasciatus* (Lacépède, 1803) I,O,A,S 5-40 pI-WP  
 833. *L. leuciscus* (Günther, 1860) I 5-40 pI-WP  
 834. *L. longispinis* (Valenciennes, 1835) I 5-40 NI-WP  
 835. *L. oblongus* (Valenciennes, 1835) I,O,A 5-40 IWP  
 836. *L. splendens* (Cuvier, 1829) I 5-40 pI-WP  
 Genus 371. *Secutor* Gistel, 1848  
 837. *S. insidiator* (Bloch, 1787) I,A 5-40 pI-WP
- Family 129. Emmelichthyidae  
 Genus 372. *Erythrocles* Jordan, 1919  
 838. *E. acarina* Kotthaus, 1974 I,A 138-300 E  
 839. *E. schlegelii* (Richardson, 1846) O 100-400 IWP
- Family 130. Lutjanidae  
 subfamily Etelinae  
 Genus 373. *Aphareus* Cuvier, 1830  
 840. *A. furca* (Lacépède, 1801) I,A,S 6-70 pI-WP  
 841. *A. rutilans* Cuvier, 1830 I,O,A,S 10-100 pI-WP  
 Genus 374. *Aprion* Valenciennes, 1830  
 842. *A. virescens* Valenciennes, 1830 I,A,S 1-100 pI-WP  
 Genus 375. *Etelis* Cuvier, 1828  
 843. *E. carbunculus* Cuvier, 1828 I,O,A,S 90-300 pI-WP  
 844. *E. coruscans* Valenciennes, 1862 I,O,A,S 100-300 pI-WP  
 Genus 376. *Pristipomoides* Bleeker, 1852  
 845. *P. filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,O,A,S 90-360 pI-WP  
 846. *P. multidens* (Day, 1871) I,O,A 40-200 NI-WP  
 847. *P. sieboldii* (Bleeker, 1857) I,O,A,S 180-360 pI-WP  
 848. *P. zonatus* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,O,A,S 70-300 pI-WP
- subfamily Apsilinae  
 Genus 377. *Lipocheilus* Anderson, Talwar & Johnson, 1977  
 849. *L. carnolabrum* (Chan, 1970) I 90-300 NI-WP  
 Genus 378. *Paracaesio* Bleeker, 1875  
 850. *P. sordida* Abe & Shinohara, 1962 O 20-200 IWP  
 851. *P. xanthura* (Bleeker, 1869) I,A,S 20-150 pI-WP
- subfamily Lutjaninae  
 Genus 379. *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790  
 852. *L. argentimaculatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-100 pI-WP  
 853. *L. bengalensis* (Bloch, 1790) I,O,A,S 10-50 IWP  
 854. *L. biguttatus* (Valenciennes, 1830) I 5-36 NI-WP  
 855. *L. bohar* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 10-70 pI-WP  
 856. *L. coeruleolineatus* (Rüppell, 1838) I,O,A,S 10-20 NWI  
 857. *L. ehrenbergii* (Peters, 1869) I,O,A,S 5-20 IWP  
 858. *L. erythropterus* Bloch, 1790 I,O 10-100 NI-WP  
 859. *L. fulviflamma* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 3-35 pI-WP  
 860. *L. fulvus* (Forster, 1801) I,O,A,S 2-40 pI-WP  
 861. *L. gibbus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 6-30 pI-WP  
 862. *L. guilcheri* Fourmanoir, 1959 I 30-125 pI  
 863. *L. johnii* (Bloch, 1792) I,O,A,S 5-80 pI-WP  
 864. *L. kasmira* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 20-60 pI-WP  
 865. *L. lunulatus* (Park, 1797) I,O 10-30 NI-WP  
 866. *L. lutjanus* Bloch, 1790 I,O,A,S 10-90 pI-WP  
 867. *L. madras* (Valenciennes, 1831) I 5-90 IWP  
 868. *L. malabaricus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O 12-100 NI-WP  
 869. *L. monostigma* (Cuvier, 1828) I,O,A,S 5-30 pI-WP  
 870. *L. quinquelineatus* (Bloch, 1790) I,O 2-40 NI-WP  
 871. *L. rivulatus* (Cuvier, 1828) I,O,A,S 2-100 pI-WP  
 872. *L. russellii* (Bleeker, 1849) I,O,A,S 10-80 pI-WP  
 873. *L. sanguineus* (Cuvier, 1828) I,O,A,S 9-138 WI  
 874. *L. sebae* (Cuvier, 1816) I,O,A,S 10-100 pI-WP  
 875. *L. vitta* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) I 10-40 pI-WP  
 Genus 380. *Macolor* Bleeker, 1860  
 876. *M. niger* (Forsskål, 1775) I,A,S 5-90 pI-WP  
 Genus 381. *Pinjalo* Bleeker, 1873  
 877. *P. pinjalo* (Bleeker, 1850) I,O,A,S 5-60 IWP
- Family 131. Naesionidae  
 subfamily Caesioninae  
 Genus 382. *Caesio* Lacépède, 1801  
 878. *C. caeruleaurea* Lacépède, 1801 I,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 879. *C. lunaris* Cuvier, 1830 I,O,A,S 5-50 IWP  
 880. *C. teres* Seale, 1906 I,S 5-50 pI-WP

881. *C. varilineata* Carpenter, 1987 I,O,A,S 5-50 pI  
 882. *C. xanthonota* Bleeker, 1853 I,A,S 5-50 IWP  
 Genus 383. *Pterocaesio* Bleeker, 1876  
 883. *P. capricornis* Smith & Smith, 1963 S 5-50 WI  
 884. *P. chrysozona* (Cuvier, 1830) I,O,A,S 5-50 IWP  
 885. *P. marri* Schultz, 1953 C 10-30 IWP  
 886. *P. pisang* (Bleeker, 1853) I,S 5-50 IWP  
 887. *P. tile* (Cuvier, 1830) I,S 5-50 IWP  
     subfamily Gymnocaesioninae  
 Genus 384. *Dipterygonotus* Bleeker, 1849  
 888. *D. balteatus* (Valenciennes, 1830) O,A,S  
 5-50 IWP  
 Genus 385. *Gymnocaesio* Bleeker, 1876  
 889. *G. gymnoptera* (Bleeker, 1856) I,A,S 5-50 IWP  
     Family 132. Lobotidae  
 Genus 386. *Lobotes* Cuvier, 1830  
 890. *L. surinamensis* (Bloch, 1790) I,A,S 5-50 WW  
     Family 133. Gerreidae  
 Genus 387. *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824  
 891. *G. erythrourus* (Bloch, 1791) I 1-40 NI-WP  
 892. *G. filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 1-50 pI-WP  
 893. *G. limbatus* Cuvier, 1830 I 1-40 NI-WP  
 894. *G. longirostris* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A 1-40 IWP  
 895. *G. oblongus* Cuvier, 1830 I,S 1-25 IWP  
 896. *G. oyena* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 897. *G. phaiya* Iwatsuki & Heemstra, 2001 I ? E  
 898. *G. setifer* (Hamilton, 1822) I 1-40 NI  
 Genus 388. *Pentaprion* Bleeker, 1850  
 899. *P. longimanus* (Cantor, 1849) I 5-45 NI-WP  
     Family 134. Haemulidae  
     subfamily Plectorhinchinae  
 Genus 389. *Diagramma* Oken, 1817  
 900. *D. pictum cinerascens* Cuvier, 1830 I,O,A,S  
 5-80 NI  
 901. *D. pictum punctatum* Cuvier, 1830 A,C  
 5-80 NWI  
 Genus 390. *Plectorhinchus* Lacépède, 1801  
 902. *P. chubbi* (Regan, 1919) S 5-50 pI  
 903. *P. flavomaculatus* (Cuvier, 1830) A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 904. *P. gaterinus* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 5-50 WI  
 905. *P. gibbosus* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S  
 5-50 pI-WP  
 906. *P. paulayi* Steindachner, 1895 S 5-50 WI  
 907. *P. pictus* (Tortonese, 1936) I,A,S 5-58 NI-WP  
 908. *P. picus* (Cuvier, 1830) C 5-50 pI-WP  
 909. *P. plagiodesmus* Fowler, 1935 S 5-50 WI  
 910. *P. playfairi* (Pellegrin, 1914) O,A,S 5-50 WI  
 911. *P. polytaenia* (Bleeker, 1852) I 5-50 NI-WP  
 912. *P. schotaf* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 913. *P. sordidus* (Klunzinger, 1870) O,A,S 2-25 WI  
 914. *P. vittatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,A 5-50 pI-WP  
     subfamily Haemulinae  
 Genus 391. *Pomadasys* Lacépède, 1802  
 915. *P. aheneus* McKay & Randall, 1995 O,A 5-50 E  
 916. *P. argenteus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S  
 5-70 NI-WP  
 917. *P. argyreus* (Valenciennes, 1833) I 5-70 NI-WP  
 918. *P. commersonii* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S  
 5-50 pI  
 919. *P. furcatum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I  
 5-30 pI-WP  
 920. *P. guoraca* (Cuvier, 1829) I 5-50 NWI  
 921. *P. kaakan* (Cuvier, 1830) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 922. *P. maculatus* (Bloch, 1793) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 923. *P. olivaceus* (Day, 1875) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI  
 924. *P. punctulatus* (Rüppell, 1838) O,A 5-60 NWI  
 925. *P. stridens* (Forsskål, 1775) I,A,S 5-50 WI  
 926. *P. taeniatus* McKay & Randall, 1995 O,S 3-50 E  
     Family 135. Sparidae  
 Genus 392. *Acanthopagrus* Peters, 1855  
 927. *A. berda* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 928. *A. bifasciatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 15-30 WI  
 929. *A. latus* (Houttuyn, 1782) I 1-50 NI-WP  
 Genus 393. *Argyrops* Swainson, 1839  
 930. *A. filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830) A,S  
 5-75 WI  
 931. *A. spinifer* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-100 pI-WP  
 Genus 394. *Boops* Cuvier, 1814  
 932. *B. lineatus* (Boulenger, 1892) O,A ? E  
 Genus 395. *Cheimereus* Smith, 1938  
 933. *Ch. nufar* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,O,A,S 20-  
 130 WI  
 Genus 396. *Crenidens* Valenciennes, 1830  
 934. *C. crenidens indicus* Day, 1875 I,O,A 5-60 NI  
 935. *C. crenidens crenidens* (Forsskål, 1775) A,S  
 5-60 WI  
 Genus 397. *Diplodus* Rafinesque, 1810  
 936. *D. cervinus omanensis* Bauchot & Bianchi,  
 1984 O 10-50 E  
 937. *D. sargus capensis* (Smith, 1844) O,S 5-50 WI  
 938. *D. sargus kotschy* (Steindachner, 1876) I 5-50 (E)  
 Genus 398. *Lithognathus* Swainson, 1839  
 939. *L. mormyrus* (Linnaeus, 1758) O,A,S 5-150 WI  
 Genus 399. *Pagellus* Valenciennes, 1830  
 940. *P. affinis* Boulenger, 1888 I,O,A,S 25-100 (E)  
 Genus 400. *Polysteganus* Klunzinger, 1870  
 941. *P. coeruleopunctatus* Klunzinger, 1870 A,S 60-  
 100 WI  
 Genus 401. *Rhabdosargus* Fowler, 1933  
 942. *Rh. haffara* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 5-15 NWI  
 943. *Rh. sarba* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 Genus 402. *Sparidentex* Munro, 1948  
 944. *S. hasta* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,O 5-75 NI  
     Family 136. Lethrinidae  
     subfamily Lethrininae  
 Genus 403. *Lethrinus* Cuvier, 1829

945. *L. borbonicus* Valenciennes, 1830 I,O,A,S 5-40 WI
946. *L. crocineus* Smith, 1959 I 10-150 pI
947. *L. erythracanthus* Valenciennes, 1830 S 20-120 IWP
948. *L. harak* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-W?
949. *L. lentjan* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-W?
950. *L. mahsena* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-100 pI
951. *L. microdon* Valenciennes, 1830 I,O,A,S 5-80 pI-WP
952. *L. nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-75 pI-WP
953. *L. obsoletus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-30 pI-WP
954. *L. olivaceus* Valenciennes, 1830 I,A,S 10-185 pI-WP
955. *L. rubrioperculatus* Sato, 1978 S 10-160 pI-WP
956. *L. variegatus* Valenciennes, 1830 A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
subfamily Monotaxinae
- Genus 404. *Gnathodentex* Bleeker, 1873
957. *G. aureolineatus* (Lacépède, 1802) I,S 3-20 pI-WP
- Genus 405. *Gymnocranius* Klunzinger, 1870
958. *G. elongatus* Senta, 1973 I,S 50-100 IWP
959. *G. grandoculis* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,A,S 50-100 pI-WP
- Genus 406. *Monotaxis* Bennett, 1830
960. *M. grandoculis* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 3-60 pI-WP
- Genus 407. *Wattsia* Chan & Chilvers, 1974
961. *W. mossambica* (Smith, 1957) I 100-180 IWP  
Family 137. Nemipteridae
- Genus 408. *Nemipterus* Swainson, 1839
962. *N. bipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,O,A,S 18-100 pI
963. *N. japonicus* (Bloch, 1791) I,O,A,S 5-92 IWP
964. *N. peronii* (Valenciennes, 1830) I,O,A 5-100 IWP
965. *N. randalli* Russell, 1986 I,O,A,S 22-225 pI
966. *N. zysron* (Bleeker, 1856) I,A,S 10-125 pI-WP
- Genus 409. *Parascolopsis* Boulenger, 1901
967. *P. aspinosa* (Rao & Rao, 1981) I,O,A 20-300 NI
968. *P. eriomma* (Jordan & Richardson, 1909) I,O,A,S 25-264 pI-WP
969. *P. townsendi* Boulenger, 1901 I,O,A 100-410 NWI
- Genus 410. *Scolopsis* Cuvier, 1814
970. *S. bimaculatus* Rüppell, 1828 I,O,A,S 5-60 pI
971. *S. ghanam* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI
972. *S. taeniatus* (Cuvier, 1830) I,O,A,S 10-50 NI
973. *S. vosmeri* (Bloch, 1792) I,O,A,S 10-60 pI-WP  
Family 138. Sciaenidae  
subfamily Sciaeninae
- Genus 411. *Umbrina* Cuvier, 1816
974. *U. canariensis* Valenciennes, 1843 I,O,A,S 10-30 AI
975. *U. ronchus* Valenciennes, 1843 O 10-68 AI  
subfamily Cynoscioninae
- Genus 412. *Atractoscion* Gill, 1162
976. *A. aequidens* (Cuvier, 1830) A 15-200 AI
- Genus 413. *Kathala* Mohan, 1969
977. *K. axillaris* (Cuvier, 1830) I 10-75 NI
- Genus 414. *Macrospinosa* Mohan, 1969
978. *M. cuja* (Hamilton, 1822) I ? NI
- Genus 415. *Panna* Mohan, 1969
979. *P. heterolepis* Trewavas, 1977 I ? NI  
subfamily Otolithoidinae
- Genus 416. *Otolithoides* Fowler, 1933
980. *O. biauritus* (Cantor, 1849) I 15-80 NI-WP
981. *O. pama* (Hamilton, 1822) I ? NI  
subfamily Otolithinae
- Genus 417. *Argyrosomus* De la Pylaie, 1835
982. *A. heinii* (Steindachner, 1902) O 10-75 E
983. *A. japonicus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843) I,O,A 15-80 pI-WP
- Genus 418. *Atrobucca* Chu, Lo & Wu, 1963
984. *A. alcocki* Talwar, 1980 I,O,A 10-60 E
985. *A. marleyi* (Norman, 1922) I 56-128 WI
- Genus 419. *Daysciaena* Talwar, 1970
986. *D. albida* (Cuvier, 1830) I 10-75 NI
- Genus 420. *Dendrophysa* Trewavas, 1964
987. *D. russelii* (Cuvier, 1830) I 15-40 NI-WP
- Genus 421. *Johnius* Bloch, 1793
988. *J. amblycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855) I ? NI-WP
989. *J. belengerii* (Cuvier, 1830) I 20-100 NI-WP
990. *J. borneensis* (Bleeker, 1851) I 10-75 NI-WP
991. *J. carouna* (Cuvier, 1830) I 10-75 NI-WP
992. *J. carutta* Bloch, 1793 I 10-40 NI-WP
993. *J. coitor* (Hamilton, 1822) I ? NI-WP
994. *J. dussumieri* (Cuvier, 1830) I,O 10-80 pI
995. *J. elongatus* Mohan, 1976 I 10-30 NI
996. *J. macropterus* (Bleeker, 1853) I 10-30 pI-WP
997. *J. macrorhynchus* (Mohan, 1976) I 10-75 NI-WP
- Genus 422. *Nibeia* Jordan & Thompson, 1911
998. *N. maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 10-75 NI
999. *N. soldado* (Lacépède, 1802) I 15-80 NI-WP
- Genus 423. *Otolithes* Oken, 1817
1000. *O. cuvieri* Trewavas, 1974 I,O 30-56 NI
1001. *O. ruber* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 12-90 pI-WP
- Genus 424. *Paranibea* Trewavas, 1977
1002. *P. semiluctuosa* (Cuvier, 1830) I 10-75 NI
- Genus 425. *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926
1003. *P. anea* (Bloch, 1793) I,O 5-30 NI-WP
- Genus 426. *Protonibea* Trewavas, 1971

1004. *P. diacantha* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O 10-60 NI-WP  
Family 139. Polynemidae  
Genus 427. *Eleutheronema* Bleeker, 1862  
1005. *E. tetradactylum* (Shaw, 1804) I 10-50 NI-WP  
Genus 428. *Filimanus* Myers, 1936  
1006. *F. similis* Feltes, 1991 I 10-50 NI  
Genus 429. *Leptomelanosoma* Motomura & Iwatsuki, 2001  
1007. *L. indicum* (Shaw, 1804) I 10-60 pI-WP  
Genus 430. *Polydactylus* Lacépède, 1803  
1008. *P. mullani* (Hora, 1926) I 14-115 E  
1009. *P. plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782) I,O,A 23-122 pI-WP  
1010. *P. sexfilis* (Valenciennes, 1831) I 5-50 pI-WP  
1011. *P. sextarius* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 23-122 NI-WP  
Genus 431. *Polynemus* Linnaeus, 1758  
1012. *P. paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758 I 20-125 NI  
Family 140. Mullidae  
Genus 432. *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929  
1013. *M. flavolineatus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 40-60 pI-WP  
1014. *M. vanicolensis* (Valenciennes, 1831) I,O,A,S 25-100 pI-WP  
Genus 433. *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863  
1015. *P. barberinus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-100 pI-WP  
1016. *P. cyclostomus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-50 pI-WP  
1017. *P. forsskali* (Fourmanoir & Gueze, 1976) A,S 10-50 NWI  
1018. *P. heptacanthus* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 15-80 pI-WP  
1019. *P. indicus* (Shaw, 1803) I,O,A,S 5-65 pI-WP  
1020. *P. janseni* (Bleeker, 1856) I 2-48 IWP  
1021. *P. macronemus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 5-30 pI-WP  
1022. *P. margaritatus* Randall & Guese, 1984 I,O 1-35 (E)  
1023. *P. pleurostigma* (Bennett, 1831) O,S 5-25 pI-WP  
1024. *P. rubescens* (Lacépède, 1801) O,A,S 15-75 WI  
1025. *P. trifasciatus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-60 pI  
Genus 434. *Upeneus* Cuvier, 1829  
1026. *U. doriae* (Gunther, 1869) O ? (E)  
1027. *U. guttatus* (Day, 1868) S ? IWP  
1028. *U. moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1855) I,A,S 10-80 pI-WP  
1029. *U. pori* Ben-Tuvia & Golani, 1989 O,A ? NWI  
1030. *U. sulphureus* Cuvier, 1829 I,S 20-100 pI-WP  
1031. *U. sondaicus* (Bleeker, 1855) I 5-50 NI-WP  
1032. *U. taeniopterus* Cuvier, 1829 I,S 5-25 WI  
1033. *U. tragula* Richardson, 1846 I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
1034. *U. vittatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,A,S 5-100 pI-WP  
Family 141. Pempheridae  
Genus 435. *Parapriacanthus* Steindachner, 1870  
1035. *P. ransonneti* Steindachner, 1870 O,A,S 10-65 IWP  
Genus 436. *Pempheris* Cuvier, 1829  
1036. *P. mangula* Cuvier, 1831 I 10-50 IWP  
1037. *P. oualensis* Cuvier, 1831 I 10-50 IWP  
1038. *P. schwenkii* Bleeker, 1855 S 5-40 IWP  
1039. *P. vanicolensis* Cuvier, 1831 O,A,S 10-50 IWP  
Family 142. Bathyclupeidae  
Genus 437. *Bathyclupea* Alcock, 1891  
1040. *B. hoskynii* Alcock, 1891 I,A,S 265-777 NI  
Family 143. Toxotidae  
Genus 438. *Toxotes* Cuvier, 1816  
1041. *T. chatareus* (Hamilton, 1822) I 0-1 NI-WP  
Family 144. Kyphosidae  
subfamily Kyphosinae  
Genus 439. *Kyphosus* Lacépède, 1801  
1042. *K. bigibbus* Lacépède, 1801 I,O,S 5-50 pI-WP  
1043. *K. cinerascens* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
1044. *K. vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
Family 145. Drepanidae  
Genus 440. *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831  
1045. *D. longimana* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 14-94 pI-WP  
1046. *D. punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 10-49 NI-WP  
Family 146. Monodactylidae  
Genus 441. *Monodactylus* Lacépède, 1801  
1047. *M. argenteus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 5-25 pI-WP  
1048. *M. falciformis* Lacépède, 1801 A,S 5-25 WI  
Family 147. Chaetodontidae  
Genus 442. *Chaetodon* Linnaeus, 1758  
1049. *Ch. auriga* Forsskål, 1775 I,O,A,S 1-40 pI-WP  
1050. *Ch. austriacus* Rüppell, 1836 O,A 1-20 NWI  
1051. *Ch. bennetti* Cuvier, 1831 S 1-40 pI-WP  
1052. *Ch. citrinellus* Cuvier, 1831 I 1-36 pI-WP  
1053. *Ch. collare* Bloch, 1787 I,O,A,S 1-20 NI-WP  
1054. *Ch. decussatus* Cuvier, 1829 I 1-40 NI-WP  
1055. *Ch. dialeucos* Salm & Mee, 1989 O,A 0,5-10 E  
1056. *Ch. dolosus* Ahl, 1923 S 1-61 WI  
1057. *Ch. fasciatus* Forsskål, 1775 A 2-25 NWI  
1058. *Ch. gardineri* Norman, 1939 I,O,A,S 2-65 NI  
1059. *Ch. guttatissimus* Bennett, 1833 I,S 1-25 pI  
1060. *Ch. interruptus* Ahl, 1923 I 10-40 WI  
1061. *Ch. jayakari* Norman, 1939 I,O,A 33-274 NWI

1062. *Ch. kleinii* Bloch, 1790 I,S 2-61 pI-WP  
 1063. *Ch. larvatus* Cuvier, 1831 O,A 1-20 NWI  
 1064. *Ch. leucopleura* Playfair, 1867 O,A,S 7-80 WI  
 1065. *Ch. lineolatus* Cuvier, 1831 I,A,S 2-171 pI-WP  
 1066. *Ch. lunula* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 1-40 pI-WP  
 1067. *Ch. melannotus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 I,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 1068. *Ch. melapterus* Guichenot, 1863 O,A,S 2-16 WI  
 1069. *Ch. mertensii* Cuvier, 1831 I,S 10-120 pI-WP  
 1070. *Ch. mesoleucos* Forsskål, 1775 A 1-20 NWI  
 1071. *Ch. meyeri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801 I 2-25 pI-WP  
 1072. *Ch. nigropunctatus* Sauvage, 1880 O 1-40 (E)  
 1073. *Ch. paucifasciatus* Ahl, 1923 A 1-40 WI  
 1074. *Ch. semilarvatus* Cuvier, 1831 O,A 3-20 NWI  
 1075. *Ch. triangulum* Cuvier, 1831 I 3-15 IWP  
 1076. *Ch. trifascialis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 I,O,A,S 1-40 pI-WP  
 1077. *Ch. trifasciatus* Park, 1797 I,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 1078. *Ch. vagabundus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,A,S 1-30 IWP  
 1079. *Ch. xanthocephalus* Bennett, 1833 I,S 1-25 WI  
 1080. *Ch. zanzibarensis* Playfair, 1866 A 3-40 WI  
 Genus 443. *Forcipiger* Jordan & McGregor, 1898  
 1081. *F. flavissimus* Jordan & McGregor, 1898 I,A,S 2-114 IP  
 1082. *F. longirostris* (Broussonet, 1782) C 5-60 pI-WP  
 Genus 444. *Hemitaurichthys* Bleeker, 1876  
 1083. *H. zoster* (Bennett, 1831) I,O,S 1-35 pI  
 Genus 445. *Heniochus* Cuvier, 1816  
 1084. *H. acuminatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 1-40 pI-WP  
 1085. *H. diphreutes* Jordan, 1903 A,S 5-210 pI-WP  
 1086. *H. intermedius* Steindachner, 1893 A 1-40 NWI  
 1087. *H. monoceros* Cuvier, 1831 I 2-25 pI-WP  
 1088. *H. pleurotaenia* Ahl, 1923 I 1-25 IWP  
 Family 148. Pomacanthidae  
 Genus 446. *Apolemichthys* Burton, 1934  
 1089. *A. trimaculatus* (Cuvier, 1831) I,S 15-60 pI-WP  
 1090. *A. xanthotis* (Fraser-Brunner, 1950) O,A,S 5-72 WI  
 Genus 447. *Centropyge* Kaup, 1860  
 1091. *C. acanthops* (Norman, 1922) O,A,S 8-40 WI  
 1092. *C. bispinosa* (Günther, 1860) I 5-40 pI-WP  
 1093. *C. multispinis* (Playfair, 1867) I,O,A,S 1-30 pI  
 Genus 448. *Genicanthus* Swainson, 1839  
 1094. *G. caudovittatus* (Günther, 1860) A,S 5-50 WI  
 Genus 449. *Pomacanthus* Lacépède, 1802  
 1095. *P. annularis* (Bloch, 1787) I,S 1-60 IWP  
 1096. *P. asfur* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A 3-15 WI  
 1097. *P. chrysurus* (Cuvier, 1831) A,S 5-40 WI  
 1098. *P. imperator* (Bloch, 1787) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1099. *P. maculosus* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 5-40 WI  
 1100. *P. rhomboides* (Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908) A 5-30 WI  
 1101. *P. semicirculatus* (Cuvier, 1831) I,O,A,S 5-40 pI-WP  
 Genus 450. *Pygoplites* Fraser-Brunner, 1933  
 1102. *P. diacanthus* (Boddaert, 1772) I,A 1-48 pI-WP  
 Family 149. Pentacerotidae  
 subfamily Histiopterinae  
 Genus 451. *Histiopterus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844  
 1103. *H. typus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844 I,O,A 40-420 pI-WP  
 Family 150. Cirrhitidae  
 Genus 452. *Cirrhitichthys* Bleeker, 1857  
 1104. *C. bleekeri* Day, 1874 I 20-50 NI  
 1105. *C. calliurus* Regan, 1905 O,A 27-55 E  
 1106. *C. oxycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855) I,O,A,S 1-100 IP  
 1107. *C. randalli* Kotthaus, 1976 S 55-65 E  
 Genus 453. *Cirrhitus* Lacépède, 1803  
 1108. *C. pinnulatus* (Forster, 1801) O,A,S 1-5 pI-WP  
 Genus 454. *Cyprinocirrhites* Tanaka, 1917  
 1109. *C. polyactis* (Bleeker, 1874) S 43-108 pI-WP  
 Genus 455. *Paracirrhites* Bleeker, 1875  
 1110. *P. forsteri* (Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 5-40 pI-WP  
 Family 151. Cepolidae  
 subfamily Cepolinae  
 Genus 456. *Acanthocephala* Bleeker, 1874  
 1111. *A. abbreviata* (Valenciennes, 1834) O 30-150 NI-WP  
 1112. *A. limbata* (Valenciennes, 1835) I,A 80-210 pI-WP  
 subfamily Owstoniinae  
 Genus 457. *Owstonia* Tanaka, 1908  
 1113. *O. whiteheadi* (Talwar, 1973) I 220-300 E  
 suborder Mugiloidei  
 Family 152. Mugilidae  
 Genus 458. *Chelon* Röse, 1793  
 1114. *Ch. carinata* (Valenciennes, 1836) A 5-50 NWI  
 1115. *Ch. klunzingeri* (Day, 1888) I,O 5-50 (E)  
 1116. *Ch. macrolepis* (Smith, 1846) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1117. *Ch. melinopterus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1118. *Ch. parsia* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-50 NI  
 1119. *Ch. subviridis* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,O,A,S 5-50 NI-WP  
 Genus 459. *Crenimugil* Schultz, 1946  
 1120. *C. crenilabis* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP

- Genus 460. *Ellochelon* Whitley, 1930  
 1121. *E. vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP
- Genus 461. *Moolgarda* Whitley, 1945  
 1122. *M. cunnesius* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1123. *M. pedaraki* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,O,A 5-50 pI-WP  
 1124. *M. perusii* (Valenciennes, 1836) I 5-50 pI-WP  
 1125. *M. seheli* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1126. *M. speigleri* (Bleeker, 1858) I 5-50 NI-WP
- Genus 462. *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758  
 1127. *M. cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 5-50 WW
- Genus 463. *Oedalechilus* Fowler, 1903  
 1128. *O. labiosus* (Valenciennes, 1836) O,A 5-50 IWP,
- suborder Labroidei  
 Family 153. Pomacentridae  
 subfamily Amphiprioninae
- Genus 464. *Amphiprion* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 1129. *A. bicinctus* Rüppell, 1830 A,S 1-40 WI  
 1130. *A. clarkii* (Bennett, 1830) I,O 1-55 NI-WP  
 1131. *A. omanensis* Allen & Mee, 1991 O,S 1-50 E  
 1132. *A. sebae* Bleeker, 1853 I,O 3-40 NI-WP
- subfamily Chrominae
- Genus 465. *Chromis* Cuvier, 1814  
 1133. *C. axillaris* (Bennett, 1831) S 30-50 IWP  
 1134. *C. dimidiata* (Klunzinger, 1871) I,O,A,S 2-20 WI  
 1135. *C. flavaxilla* Randall, 1994 O,A,S 0-18 NWI  
 1136. *C. lepidolepis* Bleeker, 1877 I,A,S 2-20 pI-WP  
 1137. *C. pembae* Smith, 1960 O,A,S 1-15 WI  
 1138. *C. ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856) I,S 2-15 pI-WP  
 1139. *C. trialpha* Allen & Randall, 1980 C ? NWI  
 1140. *C. viridis* (Cuvier, 1830) I,A,S 1,5-12 pI-WP  
 1141. *C. weberi* Fowler & Bean, 1928 I,O,A,S 3-25 pI-WP  
 1142. *C. woodsi* Bruner & Arnam, 1979 S 50-175 WI  
 1143. *C. xanthopterygia* Randall & McCarthy, 1988 O 1-16,8 (E)
- Genus 466. *Dascyllus* Cuvier, 1829  
 1144. *D. aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,A,S 1-12 pI-WP  
 1145. *D. carneus* Fischer, 1885 I,S 8-48 IWP  
 1146. *D. marginatus* (Rüppell, 1829) I,O,A,S 1-15 NWI  
 1147. *D. trimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1829) I,O,A,S 1-65 pI-WP
- subfamily Lepidozyginae
- Genus 467. *Lepidozygus* Günther, 1862  
 1148. *L. tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1856) A,S 3-45 pI-WP subfamily Pomacentrinae
- Genus 468. *Abudefduf* Forsskål, 1775  
 1149. *A. bengalensis* (Bloch, 1787) I 1-6 NI-WP  
 1150. *A. notatus* (Day, 1870) A,S 1-12 IWP
1151. *A. septemfasciatus* (Cuvier, 1830) I,O,A,S 0,2-3 pI-WP  
 1152. *A. sexfasciatus* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 1-8 pI-WP  
 1153. *A. sordidus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 0,2-3 pI-WP  
 1154. *A. vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) I,O,A,S 1-10 pI-WP
- Genus 469. *Amblyglyphidodon* Bleeker, 1877  
 1155. *A. flavilatus* Allen & Randall, 1980 A 12-20 NWI
- Genus 470. *Chrysiptera* Swainson, 1839  
 1156. *Ch. annulata* (Peters, 1855) O,A,S 5-20 WI  
 1157. *Ch. brownriggii* (Bennett, 1828) C ? pI-WP  
 1158. *Ch. sheila* Randall, 1994 O 1-3 E  
 1159. *Ch. unimaculata* (Cuvier, 1830) O,A,S 0-2 pI-WP
- Genus 471. *Neoglyphidodon* Allen, 1991  
 1160. *N. melas* (Cuvier, 1830) I,A,S 1-12 pI-WP
- Genus 472. *Neopomacentrus* Allen, 1975  
 1161. *N. cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1856) I,O,A,S 5-16 pI-WP  
 1162. *N. miryae* Dor & Allen, 1977 O,A 2-25 NWI  
 1163. *N. sindensis* (Day, 1873) I,O,S 1-10 (E)  
 1164. *N. taeniurus* (Bleeker, 1856) I 0,5-10 IWP  
 1165. *N. xanthurus* Allen & Randall, 1980 A,S 1-15 NWI
- Genus 473. *Plectroglyphidodon* Fowler & Ball, 1924  
 1166. *P. dickii* (Lienard, 1839) I,A,S 1-12 pI-WP  
 1167. *P. imparipennis* (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875) A,S 0,5-3 pI-WP  
 1168. *P. johnstonianus* Fowler & Ball, 1924 O,S 2-12 pI-WP  
 1169. *P. lacrymatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) I,A,S 2-12 pI-WP  
 1170. *P. leucozonus* (Bleeker, 1859) I,O,A,S 0,3-2 pI-WP
- Genus 474. *Pomacentrus* Lacépède, 1802  
 1171. *P. aquilus* Allen & Randall, 1980 O,A 0-15 NWI  
 1172. *P. arabicus* Allen, 1991 O 1-6 E  
 1173. *P. caeruleus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 O,A,S 1-10 WI  
 1174. *P. leptus* Allen & Randall, 1980 O,A,S 9-15 NWI  
 1175. *P. pavo* (Bloch, 1787) I,A,S 1-16 pI-WP  
 1176. *P. sulfureus* Klunzinger, 1871 A 1-5 WI  
 1177. *P. trichourus* Günther, 1867 O,A,S 1-43 WI  
 1178. *P. trilineatus* Cuvier, 1830 O,A 0,3-4 WI
- Genus 475. *Pristotis* Rüppell, 1838  
 1179. *P. cyanostigma* Rüppell, 1838 A 5-10 NWI  
 1180. *P. obtusirostris* (Günther, 1862) I,O 15-40 NI-WP

- Genus 476. *Stegastes* Jenyns, 1840  
 1181. *S. fasciolatus* (Ogilby, 1889) A 0-30 pI-WP  
 1182. *S. lividus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) A,S 1-5 pI-WP  
 1183. *S. nigricans* (Lacépède, 1802) I,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 Genus 477. *Teixeirichthys* Smith, 1953  
 1184. *T. jordani* (Rutter, 1897) S 4-70 pI-WP  
 Family 154. Labridae  
 subfamily Hypsigenyinae  
 Genus 478. *Bodianus* Bloch, 1790  
 1185. *B. axillaris* (Bennett, 1832) O,A,S 2-40 pI-WP  
 1186. *B. bilunulatus bilunulatus* (Lacépède, 1801) S 8-160 IWP  
 1187. *B. diana* (Lacépède, 1801) I,O,A,S 9-50 pI-WP  
 1188. *B. macrognathos* (Morris, 1974) I,O,A,S 25-65 WI  
 1189. *B. trilineatus* (Fowler, 1934) A,S 50-100 WI  
 Genus 479. *Choerodon* Bleeker, 1849  
 1190. *Ch. robustus* (Günther, 1862) O,A,S 40-70 pI-WP  
 subfamily Cheilinae  
 Genus 480. *Cheilinus* Lacépède, 1801  
 1191. *Ch. abudjubbe* Rüppell, 1835 A 1-20 NWI  
 1192. *Ch. chlorourus* (Bloch, 1791) A,S 1-15 pI-WP  
 1193. *Ch. fasciatus* (Bloch, 1791) A,S 5-30 pI-WP  
 1194. *Ch. lunulatus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 3-30 NWI  
 1195. *Ch. oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1853 S 1-40 pI-WP  
 1196. *Ch. trilobatus* Lacépède, 1801 I,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 1197. *Ch. undulatus* Rüppell, 1835 A,S 15-40 pI-WP  
 Genus 481. *Cirrhilabrus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845  
 1198. *C. exquisitus* Smith, 1957 S 6-35 pI-WP  
 1199. *C. rubriventralis* Springer & Randall, 1974 O 11,5-25 WI  
 Genus 482. *Epibulus* Cuvier, 1815  
 1200. *E. insidiator* (Pallas, 1770) A,S 5-10 pI-WP  
 Genus 483. *Oxycheilinus* Gill, 1863  
 1201. *O. bimaculatus* (Valenciennes, 1840) O,S 20-61 IWP  
 1202. *O. diagramma* (Lacépède, 1801) O,A,S 10-60 pI-WP  
 1203. *O. mentalis* (Rüppell, 1828) A 1-20 NWI  
 Genus 484. *Paracheilinus* Fourmanoir, 1955  
 1204. *P. mccoskeri* Randall & Harmelin-Vivien, 1977 O 5-20 IWP  
 1205. *P. octotaenia* Fourmanoir, 1955 C ? NWI  
 Genus 485. *Pseudocheilinus* Bleeker, 1862  
 1206. *P. evanidus* Jordan & Evermann, 1903 C ? pI-WP  
 1207. *P. hexataenia* (Bleeker, 1857) O,A,S 2-35 pI-WP  
 Genus 486. *Pteragogus* Peters, 1855  
 1208. *P. cryptus* Randall, 1981 C ? NI-WP  
 1209. *P. flagellifer* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,O,A,S 2-67 IWP  
 1210. *P. pelycus* Randall, 1981 S 0,5-40 WI  
 Genus 487. *Wetmorella* Fowler & Bean, 1928  
 1211. *W. nigropinnata* (Seale, 1901) A 5-20 pI-WP  
 subfamily Novaculininae  
 Genus 488. *Cymolutes* Günther, 1861  
 1212. *C. praetextatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) I 1-25 pI-WP  
 Genus 489. *Iniiistius* Gill, 1862  
 1213. *I. bimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1829) I,A 5-50 NI  
 1214. *I. pavo* (Valenciennes, 1840) I,A,S 7-50 IP  
 1215. *I. pentadactylus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,A,S 10-50 pI-WP  
 Genus 490. *Novaculichthys* Bleeker, 1862  
 1216. *N. macrolepidotus* (Bloch, 1791) I,A,S 1-25 pI-WP  
 1217. *N. taeniourus* (Lacépède, 1801) O,A,S 1-35 pI-WP  
 subfamily Julininae  
 Genus 491. *Anampses* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824  
 1218. *A. caeruleopunctatus* Rüppell, 1829 I,A,S 1-21 pI-WP  
 1219. *A. lineatus* Randall, 1972 O,A,S 1-20 IWP  
 1220. *A. meleagrides* Valenciennes, 1840 O,A,S 4-60 pI-WP  
 1221. *A. twistii* Bleeker, 1856 S 2-30 IWP  
 Genus 492. *Coris* Lacépède, 1801  
 1222. *C. aygula* Lacépède, 1801 I,O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 1223. *C. caudimacula* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) O,A,S 1-45 pI-WP  
 1224. *C. cuvieri* (Bennett, 1831) O,A,S 1-20 pI  
 1225. *C. formosa* (Bennett, 1830) I,O,A,S 1-20 WI  
 1226. *C. nigrotaenia* Mee & Hare, 1995 O 1,5-20 E  
 Genus 493. *Gomphosus* Lacépède, 1801  
 1227. *G. caeruleus caeruleus* Lacépède, 1801 I,O,A,S 1-15 pI  
 Genus 494. *Halichoeres* Röppell, 1835  
 1228. *H. cosmetus* Randall & Smith, 1982 A,S 5-30,5 WI  
 1229. *H. hortulanus* (Lacépède, 1801) O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 1230. *H. iridis* Randall & Smith, 1982 O,S 6-43 WI  
 1231. *H. lapillus* Smith, 1947 O 5-15 WI  
 1232. *H. leptotaenia* Randall & Earle, 1994 O 0,5-15 (E)  
 1233. *H. marginatus* Rüppell, 1835 I,O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
 1234. *H. melas* Randall & Earle, 1994 O 9-10 E  
 1235. *H. nebulosus* (Valenciennes, 1839) I,O,A,S 1-5 pI-WP



1236. *H. nigrescens* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,S 1-10 pI-WP
1237. *H. pardaleocephalus* (Bleeker, 1849) I 1-5 NI-WP
1238. *H. scapularis* (Bennett, 1832) O,A,S 1-10 pI-WP
1239. *H. signifer* Randall & Earle, 1994 O 3-12 E
1240. *H. stigmaticus* Randall & Smith, 1982 O 3-25 (E)
1241. *H. zeylonicus* (Bennett, 1832) I,O,A 20-85 pI  
Genus 495. *Hemigymnus* Gunther, 1861
1242. *H. fasciatus* (Bloch, 1792) I,O,A,S 1-25 pI-WP
1243. *H. melapterus* (Bloch, 1791) I,A,S 1-25 pI-WP  
Genus 496. *Hologymnosus* Lacépède, 1801
1244. *H. annulatus* (Lacépède, 1801) A,S 5-50 pI-WP
1245. *H. doliatus* (Lacépède, 1801) O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
Genus 497. *Leptojulius* Bleeker, 1862
1246. *L. cyanopleura* (Bleeker, 1853) I,O 1,5-21 NI-WP  
Genus 498. *Macropharyngodon* Bleeker, 1862
1247. *M. bipartitus bipartitus* Smith, 1957 O,A,S 10-30 WI
1248. *M. ornatus* Randall, 1978 I 1-27 NI-WP  
Genus 499. *Pseudojuloides* Fowler, 1949
1249. *P. cerasinus* (Snyder, 1904) S 2,5-67 IP  
Genus 500. *Stethojulis* Günther, 1862
1250. *S. albovittata* (Bonnaterre, 1788) O,A,S 5-25 WI
1251. *S. interrupta* (Bleeker, 1851) O,S 5-20 IWP  
Genus 501. *Suezichthys* Smith, 1958
1252. *S. caudavittatus* (Steindachner, 1898) O,A,S 5-130 NWI
1253. *S. russelli* Randall, 1981 S 80-130 WI  
Genus 502. *Thalassoma* Swainson, 1839
1254. *Th. amblycephalum* (Bleeker, 1856) S 1-15 IWP
1255. *Th. hardwicke* (Bennett, 1830) I,A,S 1-25 NI-WP
1256. *Th. hebraicum* (Lacépède, 1801) S 1-30 WI
1257. *Th. janseni* (Bleeker, 1856) I 1-25 NI-WP
1258. *Th. loxum* Randall & Mee, 1994 O 1-2 E
1259. *Th. lunare* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP
1260. *Th. lutescens* (Lay & Bennett, 1839) I,O,A,S 1-20 IP
1261. *Th. purpureum* (Forsskål, 1775) A,S 0,5-10 pI-WP
1262. *Th. quinquevittatum* (Lay & Bennett, 1839) I,A,S 1-12 pI-WP  
subfamily Labrichthyinae  
Genus 503. *Labrichthys* Bleeker, 1854
1263. *L. unilineatus* (Guichenot, 1847) S 0,7-15 IWP  
Genus 504. *Labroides* Bleeker, 1851
1264. *L. bicolor* Fowler & Bean, 1928 O,S 2-40 IWP
1265. *L. dimidiatus* (Valenciennes, 1839) O,S 2-40 pI-WP  
Genus 505. *Labropsis* Schmidt, 1931
1266. *L. xanthonota* Randall, 1981 S 7-55 IWP  
Genus 506. *Larabicus* Randall & Springer, 1973
1267. *L. quadrilineatus* (Rüppell, 1835) A,S 1-15 NWI  
subfamily Pseudodacinae  
Genus 507. *Pseudodax* Bleeker, 1861
1268. *P. moluccanus* (Valenciennes, 1840) A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
subfamily Cheilioninae  
Genus 508. *Cheilio* Lacépède, 1802
1269. *C. inermis* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
Family 155. Scaridae  
subfamily Scarinae  
Genus 509. *Bolbometopon* Smith, 1956
1270. *B. muricatum* (Valenciennes, 1840) A,S 5-40 pI-WP  
Genus 510. *Cetoscarus* Smith, 1956
1271. *C. bicolor* (Rüppell, 1829) A,S 25-70 pI-WP  
Genus 511. *Chlorurus* Swainson, 1839
1272. *Ch. atrilunula* (Randall & Bruce, 1983) S 5-25 WI
1273. *Ch. genazonatus* (Randall & Bruce, 1983) A 6-25 NWI
1274. *Ch. sordidus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 1-50 pI-WP
1275. *Ch. strongylocephalus* (Bleeker, 1854) O,A,S 2-35 IWP  
Genus 512. *Hipposcarus* Smith, 1956
1276. *H. harid* (Forsskål, 1775) I,A,S 5-50 pI  
Genus 513. *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775
1277. *S. arabicus* (Steindachner, 1902) O,A,S 5-50 E
1278. *S. falcipinnis* (Playfair, 1867) O 6-20 WI
1279. *S. ferrugineus* Forsskål, 1775 O,A,S 1-60 NWI
1280. *S. festivus* Valenciennes, 1840 S 1-30 pI-WP
1281. *S. frenatus* Lacépède, 1802 O,A,S 1-25 pI-WP
1282. *S. fuscopurpureus* (Klunzinger, 1871) O,A,S 1-25 NWI
1283. *S. ghobban* Forsskål, 1775 I,O,A,S 5-30 IP
1284. *S. niger* Forsskål, 1775 I,O,A,S 2-10 pI-WP
1285. *S. persicus* Randall & Bruce, 1983 O 1-25 (E)
1286. *S. psittacus* Forsskål, 1775 I,O,A,S 2-15 pI-WP
1287. *S. rubroviolaceus* Bleeker, 1847 I,O,A,S 1-15 IP
1288. *S. russelii* Valenciennes, 1840 I 1-10 pI
1289. *S. scaber* Valenciennes, 1840 O,A,S 1-10 WI
1290. *S. zufar* Randall & Hoover, 1995 O 7-8 E  
subfamily Sparisomatinae  
Genus 514. *Calotomus* Gilbert, 1890

1291. *C. carolinus* (Valenciennes, 1840) I,O,S 1-20 IP  
 1292. *C. spinidens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) I 1-10 pI-WP  
 Genus 515. *Leptoscarus* Swainson, 1839  
 1293. *L. vaiigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) O,A,S 1-10 pI-WP  
 suborder Trachinoidei  
 Family 156. Champsodontidae  
 Genus 516. *Champsodon* Günther, 1867  
 1294. *Ch. omanensis* Regan, 1908 I,O,A 180-1100 NWI  
 Family 157. Uranoscopidae  
 Genus 517. *Ichthyoscopus* Swainson, 1839  
 1295. *I. lebeck* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 40-150 NI-WP  
 Genus 518. *Uranoscopus* Linnaeus, 1758  
 1296. *U. affinis* Cuvier, 1829 O 40-220 NI-WP  
 1297. *U. dollfusi* Brüss, 1986 I 60-75 NWI  
 1298. *U. marmoratus* Cuvier, 1829 I,A 40-200 NI  
 Genus 519. *Xenocephalus* Kaup, 1858  
 1299. *Xenocephalus* sp. I 70-75 E  
 Family 158. Trichonotidae  
 Genus 520. *Trichonotus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 1300. *T. arabicus* Randall & Tarr, 1994 O 0,2-14 (E)  
 1301. *T. nikii* Clark & von Schmidt, 1966 A 10-245 NWI  
 Family 159. Percophidae  
 subfamily Bembropinae  
 Genus 521. *Bembrops* Steindachner, 1876  
 1302. *B. adenensis* Norman, 1939 A 220 NWI  
 1303. *B. caudimacula* Steindachner, 1876 I,O,A ? AI-WP  
 1304. *B. platyrhynchus* (Alcock, 1894) I,A,S 125-300 pI-WP  
 Genus 522. *Chrionema* Gilbert, 1905  
 1305. *Ch. chlorotaenia* McKay, 1971 I,A 230-483 IWP  
 Family 160. Pinguipedidae  
 Genus 523. *Parapercis* Bleeker, 1863  
 1306. *P. alboguttata* (Günther, 1872) I,O,A,S 47-123 NI-WP  
 1307. *P. hexoptalma* (Cuvier, 1829) I,O,A,S 3-30 pI-WP  
 1308. *P. maculata* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) O,S 20-80 IWP  
 1309. *P. punctulata* (Cuvier, 1829) C ? WI  
 1310. *P. robinsoni* Fowler, 1929 I,O,A,S 5-60 WI  
 1311. *P. somaliensis* Schultz, 1968 S 50-72 NI-WP  
 suborder Blennioidei  
 Family 161. Tripterygiidae  
 Genus 524. *Enneapterygius* Rüppell, 1835  
 1312. *E. hollemani* Randall, 1995 O 0,2-1 E  
 1313. *E. melanospilus* Randall, 1995 O 0,2-3 E  
 1314. *E. nasimae* Hoda, 1983 I 0,3-1 E  
 1315. *E. pusillus* Rüppell, 1835 O,A 3-20 WI  
 1316. *E. tutuilae* Jordan & Snyder, 1906 S 1-25 IWP  
 1317. *E. ventermaculus* Holleman, 1982 I,O,A 1-12 WI  
 Genus 525. *Helcogramma* McCulloch & Waite, 1918  
 1318. *H. billi* Hansen, 1986 I ? NI  
 1319. *H. ellioti* (Herre, 1944) I 1-10 NI  
 1320. *H. fuscopinna* Holleman, 1982 A,S 0-6 WI  
 1321. *H. obtusirostre* (Klunzinger, 1871) O 0,3-6 NI  
 1322. *H. steinitzi* Clark, 1979 O,A 0,3-10 NWI  
 Genus 526. *Norfolkia* Fowler, 1953  
 1323. *N. brachylepis* (Schultz, 1960) O 2-12 pI-WP  
 Family 162. Clinidae  
 tribe Clinini  
 Genus 527. *Springeratus* Shen, 1971  
 1324. *S. xanthosoma* (Bleeker, 1857) I 1-5 NI-WP  
 Family 163. Blenniidae  
 subfamily Salariinae  
 Genus 528. *Alloblennius* Smith-Vaniz & Springer, 1971  
 1325. *A. anuchalis* (Springer & Spreitzer, 1978) O ? WI  
 1326. *A. parvus* Springer & Spreitzer, 1978 O 6-10 WI  
 1327. *A. pictus* (Lotan, 1969) A ? NWI  
 Genus 529. *Alticus* Lacépède, 1800  
 1328. *A. kirki kirki* (Günther, 1868) I,O,A 0,5-5 WI  
 Genus 530. *Antennablennius* Fowler, 1931  
 1329. *A. adenensis* Fraser-Brunner, 1951 I,O,A 0,5-5 NWI  
 1330. *A. australis* Fraser-Brunner, 1951 O 1-10 WI  
 1331. *A. biflum* (Günther, 1861) I 0,5-5 WI  
 1332. *A. hypenetes* (Klunzinger, 1871) O,A 0,5-5 NWI  
 1333. *A. simonyi* (Steindachner, 1902) O,A 0,5-5 (E)  
 1334. *A. variopunctatus* (Jatzow & Lenz, 1898) I,O,A,S 1-7 WI  
 Genus 531. *Atrosalaris* Whitley, 1933  
 1335. *A. fuscus fuscus* (Rüppell, 1838) I,A,S 0-5 NI  
 Genus 532. *Blenniella* Reid, 1943  
 1336. *B. periphthalmus* (Valenciennes, 1836) O,A 0,3-1 pI-WP  
 Genus 533. *Cirripectes* Swainson, 1839  
 1337. *C. castaneus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,A,S 1-10 pI-WP  
 1338. *C. filamentosus* (Alleyne & Macleay, 1877) O,A 1-20 IWP  
 1339. *C. polyzona* (Bleeker, 1868) A 0-20 pI-WP  
 1340. *C. quagga* (Fowler & Ball, 1924) I 0-19 IWP  
 Genus 534. *Ecsenius* McCulloch, 1923  
 1341. *E. frontalis* (Valenciennes, 1836) A,S 0,5-10 NWI

1342. *E. gravieri* (Pellegrin, 1906) A 0,5-10 NWI  
 1343. *E. lineatus* Klausewitz, 1962 A 0,5-6 IWP  
 1344. *E. nalolo* Smith, 1959 O,A,S 0,5-5 WI  
 1345. *E. pulcher* (Murray, 1887) I,O,A,S 0,5-5 (E)  
 Genus 535. *Entomacrodus* Gill, 1859  
 1346. *E. epalzeocheilus* (Bleeker, 1859) I 0-8 IWP  
 1347. *E. striatus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I 0-8 pI-WP  
 1348. *E. vermiculatus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,A  
 0-8 IWP  
 Genus 536. *Hirculops* Smith, 1959  
 1349. *H. cornifer* (Rüppell, 1830) I,A,S 0,3-3 pI-WP  
 Genus 537. *Istiblennius* Whitley, 1943  
 1350. *I. bellus* (Günther, 1861) S 0,3-1 IWP  
 1351. *I. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1836) I 0,3-1 pI-  
 WP  
 1352. *I. edentulus* (Schneider & Forster, 1801)  
 I,O,A 0,3-2 pI-WP  
 1353. *I. lineatus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I 0,3-1 IWP  
 1354. *I. pox* Springer & Williams, 1994 I,O,A  
 0,3-1 NWI  
 1355. *I. spilotos* Springer & Williams, 1994 I,O,S  
 0,3-1 WI  
 Genus 538. *Mimoblennius* Smith-Vaniz & Springer,  
 1971  
 1356. *M. cirrosus* Smith-Vaniz & Springer, 1971  
 O,A 3-25 NWI  
 Genus 539. *Parablennius* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915  
 1357. *P. opercularis* (Murray, 1887) I,O 0,5-12 (E)  
 1358. *P. pilicornis* (Cuvier, 1829) O 0,1-25 AI  
 1359. *P. thysanius* (Jordan & Seale, 1907) I,O 0,5-5  
 NI-WP  
 Genus 540. *Pereulixia* Smith, 1959  
 1360. *P. kosiensis* (Regan, 1908) I,O 1-5 WI  
 Genus 541. *Salarias* Cuvier, 1816  
 1361. *S. fasciatus* (Bloch, 1786) I,A,S 0,5-5 pI-WP  
 Genus 542. *Scartella* Jordan, 1886  
 1362. *S. emarginata* (Günther, 1861) I,O 0,5-10 AI  
 subfamily Omobranchinae  
 Genus 543. *Enchelyurus* Peters, 1869  
 1363. *E. kraussi* (Klunzinger, 1871) A 1-5 IWP  
 Genus 544. *Haptogenys* Springer, 1972  
 1364. *H. bipunctata* (Day, 1876) I 1-5 NI-WP  
 Genus 545. *Oman* Springer, 1985  
 1365. *O. ypsilon* Springer, 1985 O 1-4 E  
 Genus 546. *Omobranchus* Valenciennes, 1836  
 1366. *O. elongatus* (Peters, 1855) I,O 1-5 IWP  
 1367. *O. fasciolatus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,O,A 1-5 pI  
 1368. *O. mekranensis* (Regan, 1905) I,O 1-5 (E)  
 1369. *O. punctatus* (Valenciennes, 1836) I,O 1-5 pI-WP  
 subfamily Nemophinae  
 Genus 547. *Aspidontus* Cuvier, 1834  
 1370. *A. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1836) C  
 1-20 pI-WP  
 1371. *A. taeniatus tractus* Fowler, 1903 C ? pI  
 Genus 548. *Meiacanthus* Norman, 1943  
 1372. *M. nigrolineatus* Smith-Vaniz, 1969 A,S  
 1-5 NWI  
 Genus 549. *Petroscirtes* Rüppell, 1830  
 1373. *P. ancylodon* Rüppell, 1835 A 0,5-5 NWI  
 1374. *P. mitratus* Rüppell, 1830 I,O,A 0,5-5 pI-WP  
 Genus 550. *Plagiotremus* Gill, 1865  
 1375. *P. rhinorhynchos* (Bleeker, 1852) I,O,A,S 0,5-5  
 IWP  
 1376. *P. tapeinosoma* (Bleeker, 1857) C 1-20 pI-WP  
 1377. *P. townsendi* (Regan, 1905) O,A,S 0,5-5 NWI  
 Genus 551. *Xiphasia* Swainson, 1839  
 1378. *X. setifer* Swainson, 1839 I,A 25-50 pI-WP  
 suborder Callionymoidei  
 Family 164. Callionymidae  
 Genus 552. *Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758  
 1379. *C. africanus* (Kotthaus, 1977) S 183-212 WI  
 1380. *C. carebares* Alcock, 1890 I,O,A 135-330 NI  
 1381. *C. filamentosus* Valenciennes, 1837 I,O,S  
 5-100 pI-WP  
 1382. *C. gardineri* Regan, 1908 A,S 30-174 WI  
 1383. *C. hindsii* Richardson, 1844 I 10-40 NI-WP  
 1384. *C. kotthausi* Fricke, 1981 I 138-211 E  
 1385. *C. margaretae* Regan, 1905 I,O 22-107 NI  
 1386. *C. marleyi* Regan, 1919 I,O 5-50 pI  
 1387. *C. muscatensis* Regan, 1905 O,A 40-70 NWI  
 1388. *C. persicus* Regan, 1905 I,O,A 15-55 WI  
 1389. *C. sagitta* Pallas, 1770 I 10-100 NI-WP  
 Genus 553. *Diplogrammus* Gill, 1865  
 1390. *D. pygmaeus* Fricke, 1981 O 13 (E)  
 Genus 554. *Synchiropus* Gill, 1859  
 1391. *S. lineolatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 15-  
 27 NI-WP  
 1392. *S. monacanthus* Smith, 1935 S 175-337 WI  
 1393. *S. sechellensis* Regan, 1908 A,S 37-68 IWP  
 1394. *S. stellatus* Smith, 1963 O 1-25 WI  
 suborder Gobioidi  
 Family 165. Eleotridae  
 Genus 555. *Eleotris* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 1395. *E. fusca* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 0-5 pI-WP  
 Family 166. Gobiidae  
 subfamily Oxudercinae  
 Genus 556. *Boleophthalmus* Valenciennes, 1837  
 1396. *B. boddarti* (Pallas, 1770) I 0,3-1 NI-WP  
 1397. *B. dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1837 I 0,3-1 (E)  
 Genus 557. *Periophthalmus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
 1398. *P. argentilineatus* Valenciennes, 1837 I,A,S  
 0-1 pI-WP  
 1399. *P. kalolo* Lesson, 1831 A 0-1 IWP

1400. *P. waltoni* Koumans, 1941 I 0-1 (E)  
Genus 558. *Scartelaos* Swainson, 1839
1401. *S. histophorus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 0,5-5  
NI-WP
1402. *S. tenuis* (Day, 1876) I 0,5-5 (E)  
subfamily Amblyopinae  
Genus 559. *Amblyotrypauchen* Hora, 1924
1403. *A. arctcephalus* (Alcock, 1890) I 10-90 NI-WP  
Genus 560. *Brachyamblyopus* Bleeker, 1874
1404. *B. brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1853) I 0-35 NI-WP  
Genus 561. *Caragobius* Smith & Seale, 1906
1405. *C. urolepis* (Bleeker, 1852) I 0-35 NI-WP  
Genus 562. *Ctenotrypauchen* Steindachner, 1867
1406. *C. microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1860) I 3-30 pI-WP  
Genus 563. *Odontamblyopus* Bleeker, 1874
1407. *O. roseus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 0,5-10 E  
1408. *O. tenuis* (Day, 1876) I 0,5-10 NI  
Genus 564. *Taenioides* Lacépède, 1800
1409. *T. anguillaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 0,5-10 NI-WP  
1410. *T. buchani* (Day, 1873) I 1-20 NI  
1411. *T. cirratus* (Blyth, 1860) I 1-25 IWP  
Genus 565. *Trypauchen* Valenciennes, 1837
1412. *T. vagina* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I  
1-35 NI-WP  
subfamily Sicydiinae  
Genus 566. *Sicyopterus* Gill, 1860
1413. *S. griseus* (Day, 1877) I 0-10 NI  
subfamily Gobionellinae  
Genus 567. *Gnatholepis* Bleeker, 1874
1414. *G. anjerensis* (Bleeker, 1851) O,A,S 1-46 pI-WP  
1415. *G. cauerensis cauerensis* (Bleeker, 1853) O 2-  
45 pI-WP  
Genus 568. *Mugilogobius* Smitt, 1899
1416. *M. mertoni* (Weber, 1911) I,A ? IWP  
Genus 569. *Oligolepis* Bleeker, 1874
1417. *O. acutipennis* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 1-25 IWP  
Genus 570. *Oxyurichthys* Bleeker, 1857
1418. *O. microlepis* (Bleeker, 1849) I,A,S 40-  
75 pI-WP  
1419. *O. papuensis* (Valenciennes, 1837) O  
1-50 pI-WP  
1420. *O. paulae* Pezold, 1998 I 34-38 E  
1421. *O. tentacularis* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 40-  
75 IWP  
Genus 571. *Redigobius* Herre, 1927
1422. *R. balteatus* (Herre, 1935) I 0,5-2 IWP  
subfamily Gobiinae  
Genus 572. *Acentrogobius* Bleeker, 1874
1423. *A. bontii* (Bleeker, 1849) I 5-20 IWP  
1424. *A. caninus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 3-25 IWP  
1425. *A. dayi* Koumans, 1944 I 1-10 (E)
1426. *A. masoni* (Day, 1873) I ? E  
1427. *A. viridipunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I  
1-25 IWP  
Genus 573. *Amblyeleotris* Bleeker, 1874
1428. *A. diagonalis* Polunin & Lubbock, 1979 O  
6-30 IWP  
1429. *A. periophthalma* (Bleeker, 1853) O  
5-20 IWP  
1430. *A. sungami* (Klausewitz, 1969) O,S 4-25 NWI  
1431. *A. triguttata* Randall, 1994 O 1,5-17 NWI  
1432. *A. wheeleri* (Polunin & Lubbock, 1977)  
O,A,S 1-30 pI-WP  
Genus 574. *Amblygobius* Bleeker, 1874
1433. *A. albimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1830) O,A  
3-20 WI  
1434. *A. bynoensis* (Richardson, 1844) I 1-30 NI-WP  
Genus 575. *Amoya* Herre, 1927
1435. *A. veliensis* (Geevarghese & John, 1983) I ? E  
Genus 576. *Asterropteryx* Rüppell, 1830
1436. *A. semipunctatus* Rüppell, 1830 O,A  
1-15 IWP  
Genus 577. *Aulopareia* Smith, 1945
1437. *A. cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1849) I 3-25 NI-WP  
Genus 578. *Bathygobius* Bleeker, 1878
1438. *B. cotticeps* (Steindachner, 1879) I,A,S 0,3-  
20 pI-WP  
1439. *B. karachiensis* Hoda & Goren, 1990 I 1-2 E  
1440. *B. meggitti* (Hora & Mukerji, 1936) O ? NI-WP  
1441. *B. niger* (Smith, 1960) I 0,3-20 pI  
Genus 579. *Bryaninops* Smith, 1959
1442. *B. erythropros* (Jordan & Seale, 1906) A  
1-16 IWP  
1443. *B. loki* Larson, 1985 A ? NI-WP  
1444. *B. tigris* Larson, 1985 O 18-20 IWP  
Genus 580. *Callogobius* Bleeker, 1874
1445. *C. amikami* Goren, Miroz & Baranes, 1991  
O,S 5-10 NWI  
1446. *C. bifasciatus* (Smith, 1958) O 1-17 WI  
1447. *C. flavobrunneus* (Smith, 1958) A,S 1-20 pI-WP  
Genus 581. *Coryogalops* Smith, 1958
1448. *C. adamsoni* (Goren, 1985) I 0-2 (E)  
1449. *C. anomolus* Smith, 1958 O 1-16 WI  
1450. *C. bulejiensis* (Hoda, 1983) I,O 0,5-1 E  
1451. *C. tessellatus* Randall, 1994 O 0,4-6 (E)  
Genus 582. *Cryptocentroides* Popta, 1922
1452. *C. arabicus* (Gmelin, 1789) O,S 0,5-20 WI  
Genus 583. *Cryptocentrus* Valenciennes, 1837
1453. *C. fasciatus* (Playfair, 1867) O,A,S 5-18 IWP  
1454. *C. leptcephalus* Bleeker, 1876 I 1-10 NI-WP  
1455. *C. lutheri* Klausewitz, 1960 O,A,S 1-10 IWP  
1456. *C. pavoninoides* (Bleeker, 1849) I 1-10 NI-WP

1457. *C. strigilliceps* (Jordan & Seale, 1906) I,O,A,S 1-10 pI-WP  
Genus 584. *Ctenogobios* Smith, 1959  
1458. *C. maculosus* (Fourmanoir, 1955) A ? WI  
Genus 585. *Egglestonichthys* Miller & Wongrat, 1979  
1459. *E. bombylios* Larson & Hoese, 1996 I 2-29 NI-WP  
Genus 586. *Ego* Randall, 1994  
1460. *E. zebra* Randall, 1994 O 10-21 E  
Genus 587. *Eviota* Jenkins, 1903  
1461. *E. albolineata* Jewett & Lachner, 1983 I 3-30 pI-WP  
1462. *E. distigma* Jordan & Seale, 1906 I 1-25 IWP  
1463. *E. guttata* Lachner & Karnella, 1978 O,A,S 1-25 IWP  
1464. *E. pardalota* Lachner & Karnella, 1978 O,A 1,5-17 NWI  
1465. *E. prasina* (Klunzinger, 1871) O 1-20 IWP  
1466. *E. sebreei* Jordan & Seale, 1906 O,A,S 6-33 IWP  
Genus 588. *Favonigobius* Whitley, 1930  
1467. *F. reichei* (Bleeker, 1853) I,A,S 2-75 pI-WP  
Genus 589. *Fusigobius* Whitley, 1930  
1468. *F. humeralis* (Randall, 2001) A 3-30 NI-WP  
1469. *F. inframaculatus* (Randall, 1994) O 15-30 IWP  
1470. *F. maximus* (Randall, 2001) O 3-21 IWP  
1471. *F. neophytus* (Günther, 1877) O 0,5-25 IWP  
Genus 590. *Glossogobius* Gill, 1859  
1472. *G. biocellatus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 1-10 pI-WP  
1473. *G. giurus* (Hamilton, 1822) I 1-15 pI-WP  
1474. *G. kokius* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 1-10 WI  
1475. *G. minutus* Geevarghese & John, 1983 I 1-20 E  
Genus 591. *Gobiodon* Bleeker, 1856  
1476. *G. citrinus* (Rüppell, 1838) O,A 1-15 IWP  
1477. *G. reticulatus* Playfair, 1867 O,A 1-15 NWI  
Genus 592. *Gobiopsis* Steindachner, 1860  
1478. *G. canalis* Lachner & McKinney, 1978 I,O 0,5-13 (E)  
1479. *G. macrostoma* Steindachner, 1861 I 0,5-10 NI-WP  
1480. *G. quinquecincta* (Smith, 1931) I 0,5-6 NI-WP  
Genus 593. *Heteroleotris* Bleeker, 1874  
1481. *H. bipunctata* Tortonese, 1976 A 1-25 NWI  
1482. *H. vulgare* (Klunzinger, 1871) I,O,A 4-24 WI  
1483. *H. zonata* (Fowler, 1934) I,O,S 5-40 pI  
Genus 594. *Istigobius* Whitley, 1932  
1484. *I. decoratus* (Herre, 1927) I,O,A,S 1,5-15 pI-WP  
1485. *I. ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,S 0,2-1 pI-WP  
Genus 595. *Larsonella* Randall & Senou, 2001  
1486. *L. pumilus* (Larson & Hoese, 1980) S 37-50 WI  
Genus 596. *Lobulogobius* Koumans, 1944  
1487. *L. omanensis* Koumans, 1944 O,A 35-45 NI-WP  
Genus 597. *Lotilia* Klausewitz, 1960  
1488. *L. graciliosa* Klausewitz, 1960 A 2-20 NI-WP  
Genus 598. *Mahidolia* Smith, 1932  
1489. *M. mystacina* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 5-22 IWP  
Genus 599. *Myersina* Herre, 1934  
1490. *M. filifer* (Valenciennes, 1837) I ? IWP  
Genus 600. *Obliquogobius* Koumans, 1941  
1491. *O. cometes* (Alcock, 1890) A 170-190 NI-WP  
Genus 601. *Oplopomus* Valenciennes, 1837  
1492. *O. caninoides* (Bleeker, 1852) A 5-70 NI-WP  
1493. *O. oplopomus* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 5-75 pI WP  
Genus 602. *Palutrus* Smith, 1959  
1494. *P. meteori* (Klausewitz & Zander, 1967) O 0,5-10 NWI  
1495. *P. pusillus* Tortonese, 1976 A ? E  
Genus 603. *Parachaeturichthys* Bleeker, 1874  
1496. *P. ocellatus* (Day, 1873) I ? NI-WP  
Genus 604. *Pleurosicya* Weber, 1913  
1497. *P. annandalei* Hornell & Fowler, 1922 S 14-70 IWP  
1498. *P. boldinghi* Weber, 1913 S 32-65 IWP  
1499. *P. micheli* Fourmanoir, 1971 O 1-38 IWP  
1500. *P. muscarum* (Jordan & Seale, 1906) O 1-25 IWP  
Genus 605. *Priolepis* Valenciennes, 1837  
1501. *P. cincta* (Regan, 1908) I,O,A 5-75 pI-WP  
1502. *P. randalli* Winterbottom & BurrIDGE, 1992 O 15-56 NWI  
1503. *P. semidoliata* (Valenciennes, 1837) I 3-20 NI-WP  
Genus 606. *Trimma* Jordan & Seale, 1906  
1504. *T. avidori* (Goren, 1978) A 2-6 NWI  
1505. *T. flavicaudatus* (Goren, 1982) A 8-12 NWI  
1506. *T. omanensis* Winterbottom, 2000 O 0,5-20 E  
1507. *T. winterbottomi* Randall & Downing, 1994 I 6-21 (E)  
Genus 607. *Valenciennea* Bleeker, 1856  
1508. *V. helsdingenii* (Bleeker, 1858) O,A,S 1-56 pI-WP  
1509. *V. persica* Hoese & Larson, 1994 O 2-12 (E)  
1510. *V. puellaris* (Tomiyama, 1956) O,A,S 2-30 IWP  
1511. *V. sexguttata* (Valenciennes, 1837) I,A 1-10 IWP  
Genus 608. *Vanderhorstia* Smith, 1949  
1512. *V. mertensi* Klausewitz, 1974 O 4-5 NWI  
Genus 609. *Yongeichthys* Whitley, 1932

1513. *Y. nebulosus* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A 1-10 pI-WP  
 Family 167. Microdesmidae  
 subfamily Microdesminae  
 Genus 610. *Gunnellichthys* Bleeker, 1858  
 1514. *G. monostigma* Smith, 1958 S 1-20 IWP  
 Family 168. Ptereleotridae  
 Genus 611. *Parioglossus* Regan, 1912  
 1515. *P. philippinus* (Herre, 1945) I 1-10 IWP  
 1516. *P. raoi* (Herre, 1939) O 0,5-5 NI-WP  
 Genus 612. *Ptereleotris* Gill, 1863  
 1517. *P. arabica* Randall & Hoese, 1985 A 1,5-15 NWI  
 1518. *P. evides* (Jordan & Hubbs, 1925) A,S 2-15 IWP  
 1519. *P. heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1855) O 7-46 IWP  
 1520. *P. monoptera* Randall & Hoese, 1985 O,S 5-35 IWP  
 suborder Acanthuroidei  
 Family 169. Ephippidae  
 Genus 613. *Ephippus* Cuvier, 1816  
 1521. *E. orbis* (Bloch, 1787) I 10-30 NI-WP  
 Genus 614. *Platax* Cuvier, 1816  
 1522. *P. orbicularis* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-70 pI-WP  
 1523. *P. teira* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-70 pI-WP  
 Genus 615. *Tripterodon* Playfair, 1867  
 1524. *T. orbis* Playfair, 1867 S 10-70 WI  
 Family 170. Scatophagidae  
 Genus 616. *Scatophagus* Cuvier, 1831  
 1525. *S. argus* (Linnaeus, 1766) I,O 1-5 NI-WP  
 1526. *S. tetracanthus* (Lacépède, 1802) A,S 1-5 WI  
 Family 171. Siganidae  
 Genus 617. *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775  
 1527. *S. argenteus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1528. *S. canaliculatus* (Park, 1797) I,O 5-40 NI-WP  
 1529. *S. javus* (Linnaeus, 1766) I,O 3-50 NI-WP  
 1530. *S. luridus* (Rüppell, 1829) O,A,S 3-50 WI  
 1531. *S. rivulatus* Forsskål, 1775 A 3-20 NWI  
 1532. *S. stellatus stellatus* (Forsskål, 1775) A 5-50 NWI  
 1533. *S. vermiculatus* (Valenciennes, 1835) I 1-25 NI-WP  
 1534. *S. virgatus* (Valenciennes, 1835) I 5-50 NI-WP  
 Family 172. Zanclidae  
 Genus 618. *Zanclus* Cuvier, 1831  
 1535. *Z. cornutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 3-50 IP  
 Family 173. Acanthuridae  
 subfamily Nasinae  
 Genus 619. *Naso* Lacépède, 1801  
 1536. *N. annulatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) S 3-30 IP  
 1537. *N. brachycentron* (Valenciennes, 1835) S 3-25 IWP  
 1538. *N. brevirostris* (Cuvier, 1829) I,A,S 15-75 pI-WP  
 1539. *N. elegans* (Rüppell, 1829) O,A,S 3-15 pI  
 1540. *N. fageni* Morrow, 1954 O,A,S 5-100 IWP  
 1541. *N. hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855) A,S 5-150 IP  
 1542. *N. unicornis* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 3-50 pI-WP  
 subfamily Acanthurinae  
 Genus 620. *Acanthurus* Forsskål, 1775  
 1543. *A. dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1835 I,O,A,S 15-60 IWP  
 1544. *A. gahhm* (Forsskål, 1775) A,S 5-50 NWI  
 1545. *A. leucocheilus* Herre, 1927 A 4-30 IWP  
 1546. *A. leucosternon* Bennett, 1833 I,O,A,S 3-15 pI  
 1547. *A. lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1548. *A. mata* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 15-60 pI-WP  
 1549. *A. nigrofuscus* (Forsskål, 1775) A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1550. *A. sohal* (Forsskål, 1775) I,O,A,S 5-50 NWI  
 1551. *A. tennentii* Günther, 1861 I,O,A,S 1-43 IWP  
 1552. *A. triostegus triostegus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,A,S 5-50 IP  
 1553. *A. xanthopterus* Valenciennes, 1835 I,S 5-25 IP  
 Genus 621. *Ctenochaetus* Gill, 1884  
 1554. *C. striatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825) O,A,S 3-45 pI-WP  
 1555. *C. truncatus* Randall & Clements, 2001 I,O,S 1-21 pI  
 Genus 622. *Paracanthurus* Bleeker, 1863  
 1556. *P. hepatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) I 5-50 IWP  
 Genus 623. *Zembrasoma* Swainson, 1839  
 1557. *Z. desjardini* (Bennett, 1835) A,S 5-30 pI  
 1558. *Z. scopas* (Cuvier, 1829) I,A,S 5-50 pI-WP  
 1559. *Z. xanthurum* (Blyth, 1852) I,O,A,S 5-50 NWI  
 suborder Sphyaenoidei  
 Family 174. Sphyaenidae  
 Genus 624. *Sphyaena* Rose, 1793  
 1560. *S. acutipinnis* Day, 1876 I 0-50 IWP  
 1561. *S. barracuda* (Walbaum, 1792) I,O,A,S 0-100 CT  
 1562. *S. flavicauda* Rüppell, 1838 O,A 0-100 pI-WP  
 1563. *S. forsteri* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
 1564. *S. jello* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
 1565. *S. obtusata* Cuvier, 1829 I,O,A,S 10-75 IWP  
 1566. *S. putnamiae* Jordan & Seale, 1905 O,A,S 0-50 IWP  
 1567. *S. qenie* Klunzinger, 1870 I,O,A 0-50 IWP  
 suborder Scombroidei  
 Family 175. Gempylidae  
 Genus 625. *Neoepinnula* Matsubara & Iwai, 1952  
 1568. *N. orientalis* (Gilchrist & von Bonde, 1924) I 200-570 pI-WP  
 Genus 626. *Promethichthys* Gill, 1893  
 1569. *P. prometheus* (Cuvier, 1832) I,S 41-750 WW  
 Genus 627. *Rexea* Waite, 1911

1570. *R. bengalensis* (Alcock, 1894) I 110-820 pI-WP  
Genus 628. *Ruvettus* Cocco, 1833  
1571. *R. pretiosus* Cocco, 1833 I,O,S 200-700 WW  
Family 176. Trichiuridae  
subfamily Aphanopodinae  
Genus 629. *Benthodesmus* Good & Bean, 1882  
1572. *B. oligoradiatus* Parin & Becker, 1970 O,S 375-600 NI  
subfamily Lepidopodinae  
Genus 630. *Eupleurogrammus* Gill, 1862  
1573. *E. glossodon* (Bleeker, 1860) I 20-80 NI-WP  
1574. *E. muticus* (Gray, 1831) I,O 20-80 NI-WP  
subfamily Trichiurinae  
Genus 631. *Lepturacanthus* Fowler, 1905  
1575. *L. savala* (Cuvier, 1829) I 20-100 NI-WP  
Genus 632. *Trichiurus* Linnaeus, 1758  
1576. *T. auriga* Klunzinger, 1884 I,O,A 250-350 NI-WP  
1577. *T. lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 10-350 WW  
Family 177. Xiphiidae  
Genus 633. *Xiphias* Linnaeus, 1758  
1578. *X. gladius* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 0-650 WW  
Family 178. Istiophoridae  
Genus 634. *Istiophorus* Lacépède, 1801  
1579. *I. platypterus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1792) I,O,A,S 0-140 IP  
Genus 635. *Makaira* Lacépède, 1802  
1580. *M. indica* (Cuvier, 1832) I,O,A,S 0-200 IP  
1581. *M. mazara* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901) I,O,S 0-250 IP  
Genus 636. *Tetrapturus* Rafinesque, 1810  
1582. *T. angustirostris* Tanaka, 1915 I,O,S 0-200 IP  
1583. *T. audax* (Philippi, 1887) I,O,A,S 0-320 IP  
Family 179. Scombridae  
subfamily Scombrinae  
Genus 637. *Acanthocybium* Gill, 1862  
1584. *A. solandri* (Cuvier, 1831) I,O,A,S 0-12 WW  
Genus 638. *Auxis* Cuvier, 1829  
1585. *A. rochei rochei* (Risso, 1810) I,O,A,S 0-50 WW  
1586. *A. thazard thazard* (Lacépède, 1800) I,O,A,S 0-50 WW  
Genus 639. *Euthynnus* Lutken, 1883  
1587. *E. affinis* (Cantor, 1849) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
Genus 640. *Grammatorcynus* Gill, 1862  
1588. *G. bilineatus* (Rüppell, 1836) A 0-50 NI-WP  
Genus 641. *Gymnosarda* Gill, 1862  
1589. *G. unicolor* (Rüppell, 1836) I,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
Genus 642. *Katsuwonus* Kishinouye, 1915  
1590. *K. pelamis* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 0-260 WW  
Genus 643. *Rastrelliger* Jordan & Starks, 1908  
1591. *R. kanagurta* (Cuvier, 1817) I,O,A,S 0-50 pI-WP  
Genus 644. *Sarda* Cuvier, 1829  
1592. *S. orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) I,O,A,S 0-50 IP  
Genus 645. *Scomber* Linnaeus, 1758  
1593. *S. australasicus* Cuvier, 1831 I,O,A 0-250 IP  
Genus 646. *Scomberomorus* Lacépède, 1801  
1594. *S. commerson* (Lacépède, 1800) I,O,A,S 15-200 pI-WP  
1595. *S. guttatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O 15-80 NI-WP  
1596. *S. koreanus* (Kishinouye, 1915) I 15-100 NI-WP  
1597. *S. lineolatus* (Cuvier, 1829) I 15-100 NI-WP  
Genus 647. *Thunnus* South, 1845  
1598. *T. alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788) S 0-300 WW  
1599. *T. albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788) I,O,A,S 0-300 CT  
1600. *T. obesus* (Lowe, 1839) I,O,A,S 0-250 CT  
1601. *T. tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) I,O,A,S 0-150 IWP  
suborder Stromateoidei  
Family 180. Centrolophidae  
Genus 648. *Psenopsis* Gill, 1862  
1602. *P. cyanea* (Alcock, 1890) I,O,A,S 60-300 NI  
Family 181. Nomeidae  
Genus 649. *Cubiceps* Lowe, 1843  
1603. *C. nanus* Agafonova, 1988 O 15-100 E  
1604. *C. pauciradiatus* Günther, 1872 I,O,A,S 0-300 WW  
1605. *C. squamiceps* (Lloyd, 1909) I,A,S 180-520 pI-WP  
Genus 650. *Parapsenes* Smith, 1949  
1606. *P. rotundus* (Smith, 1949) I,S 60-200 pI  
Family 182. Ariommatidae  
Genus 651. *Ariomma* Jordan & Snyder, 1904  
1607. *A. indica* (Day, 1871) I,O,A,S 20-300 pI-WP  
Family 183. Stromateidae  
Genus 652. *Pampus* Bonaparte, 1837  
1608. *P. argenteus* (Euphrasen, 1788) I,O 5-80 NI-WP  
1609. *P. chinensis* (Euphrasen, 1788) I 5-80 NI-WP  
Order 38. **Pleuronectiformes**  
suborder Psettodoidei  
Family 184. Psettodidae  
Genus 653. *Psettodes* Bennett, 1831  
1610. *P. erumei* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 1-150 pI-WP  
suborder Pleuronectoidei  
Family 185. Citharidae  
subfamily Brachypleurinae  
Genus 654. *Brachypleura* Günther, 1862

1611. *B. novaezeelandiae* Günther, 1862 I 22-95 NI-WP

Family 186. Paralichthyidae

Genus 655. *Cephalopsetta* Dutt & Rao, 1965

1612. *C. ventrocellata* Dutt & Rao, 1965 I,O 60-300 NI

Genus 656. *Pseudorhombus* Bleeker, 1862

1613. *P. annulatus* Norman, 1927 I,O 27-98 WI

1614. *P. arsius* (Hamilton, 1822) I,O,A,S 12-270 pI-WP

1615. *P. diplospilus* Norman, 1926 I 16-20 NI-WP

1616. *P. dupliciocellatus* Regan, 1905 I 28-100 NI-WP

1617. *P. elevatus* Ogilby, 1912 I,O,A 7-200 NI-WP

1618. *P. javanicus* (Bleeker, 1853) I 7-100 NI-WP

1619. *P. malayanus* Bleeker, 1865 I,O 7-52 NI-WP

1620. *P. natalensis* Gilchrist, 1904 I 60-260 WI

1621. *P. triocellatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O 7-14 NI-WP

Family 187. Bothidae

Genus 657. *Arnoglossus* Bleeker, 1862

1622. *A. arabicus* Norman, 1939 I,O,A 83-300 E

1623. *A. kotthausi* Klausewitz & Schneider, 1986 A 225 E

1624. *A. macrolophus* Alcock, 1889 I,O,A ? NI-WP

Genus 658. *Asterorhombus* Tanaka, 1915

1625. *A. intermedius* (Bleeker, 1865) I,A,S 18-80 NI-WP

Genus 659. *Bothus* Rafinesque, 1810

1626. *B. myriaster* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) I,A,S 10-155 pI-WP

1627. *B. pantherinus* (Rüppell, 1830) I,O,A,S 1-110 pI-WP

1628. *B. ypsigrammus* Kotthaus, 1977 S 55-65 E

Genus 660. *Chascanopsetta* Alcock, 1894

1629. *Ch. kenyaensis* Hensley & Smale, 1997 S 350 WI

1630. *Ch. lugubris lugubris* Alcock, 1894 I,A 120-977 pI-WP

Genus 661. *Crossorhombus* Regan, 1920

1631. *C. azureus* (Alcock, 1889) I 37-86 NI-WP

1632. *C. valderostratus* (Alcock, 1890) I,A,S 40-58 IWP

Genus 662. *Engyprosopon* Günther, 1862

1633. *E. grandisquama* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) I,O,A,S 7-100 pI-WP

1634. *E. latifrons* (Regan, 1908) I,A 21-51 IWP

1635. *E. macrolepis* (Regan, 1908) A 36-91 IWP

Genus 663. *Laeops* Günther, 1880

1636. *L. guentheri* Alcock, 1890 I 27-327 NI-WP

1637. *L. macrophthalmus* (Alcock, 1889) I,O 90-327 NI

1638. *L. nigrescens* Lloyd, 1907 O,A,S 90-327 NI

Genus 664. *Parabothus* Norman, 1931

1639. *P. polylepis* (Alcock, 1889) I 58-110 NI

Genus 665. *Psettina* Hubbs, 1915

1640. *P. brevirectis* (Alcock, 1890) I 36-137 NI-WP

1641. *P. hainanensis* (Wu & Tang, 1935) I 80-130 NI-WP

Family 188. *Poecilopsettidae*

Genus 666. *Marleyella* Fowler, 1925

1642. *M. bicolorata* (von Bonde, 1922) I,S 54-406 WI

Genus 667. *Nematops* Günther, 1880

1643. *N. grandisquama* Weber & Beaufort, 1929 I 108-200 NI-WP

Genus 668. *Poecilopsetta* Günther, 1880

1644. *P. colorata* Günther, 1880 I 218-728 NI-WP

1645. *P. praelonga* Alcock, 1894 I 218-700 IWP

Family 189. Samaridae

Genus 669. *Samaris* Gray, 1831

1646. *S. cristatus* Gray, 1831 I,S 51-152 pI-WP

Genus 670. *Samariscus* Gilbert, 1905

1647. *S. inornatus* (Lloyd, 1909) I,A 180-237 NWI

1648. *Samariscus* sp. I 105-130 E

Family 190. Soleidae

Genus 671. *Aesopia* Kaup, 1858

1649. *A. cornuta* Kaup, 1858 I,A,S 13-180 pI-WP

Genus 672. *Aseraggodes* Kaup, 1858

1650. *A. cyaneus* (Alcock, 1890) I,S 36-400 NI-WP

1651. *A. sinusarabici* Chabanaud, 1931 A 60-350 NWI

Genus 673. *Barbourichthys* Chabanaud, 1934

1652. *B. zanzibaricus* Chabanaud, 1934 I 85-90 WI

Genus 674. *Brachirus* Swainson, 1839

1653. *B. macrolepis* (Bleeker, 1858) I 15-80 NI-WP

1654. *B. orientalis* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I 9-42 NI-WP

Genus 675. *Heteromycteris* Kaup, 1858

1655. *H. oculus* (Alcock, 1889) I 16-25 NI-WP

Genus 676. *Liachirus* Günther, 1862

1656. *L. melanospilus* (Bleeker, 1854) I 40-100 NI-WP

Genus 677. *Pardachirus* Günther, 1862

1657. *P. balius* Randall & Mee, 1994 O 26-30 E

1658. *P. marmoratus* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O,A,S 1-50 WI

Genus 678. *Solea* Rafinesque, 1810

1659. *S. elongata* Day, 1877 I,O,A 3-85 NI

1660. *S. heinii* Steindachner, 1903 I 40-65 E

1661. *S. ovata* Richardson, 1846 I 6-18 NI-WP

Genus 679. *Synaptura* Cantor, 1849

1662. *S. albomaculata* Kaup, 1858 I 13-18 NI-WP

1663. *S. commersonnii* (Lacépède, 1802) I 20-60 IWP

Genus 680. *Zebrias* Jordan & Snyder, 1900



1664. *Z. cochinensis* Rama-Rao, 1967 I 16-100 NI  
 1665. *Z. keralensis* Joglekar, 1976 I ? E  
 1666. *Z. maculosus* Oommen, 1977 I 225-275 E  
 1667. *Z. quagga* (Kaup, 1858) I,A 16-75 NI-WP  
 1668. *Z. synapturoides* (Jenkins, 1910) I,O,A,S 44-136 NI

Family 191. Cynoglossidae  
 subfamily Symphurinae

- Genus 681. *Symphurus* Rafinesque, 1810  
 1669. *S. gilesii* (Alcock, 1889) A 178-1080 NI-WP  
 1670. *S. macrophthalmus* Norman, 1939 A 457-549 E  
 1671. *S. septemstriatus* (Alcock, 1891) I 110-400 NI-WP  
 1672. *S. trifasciatus* (Alcock, 1894) I 183-728 NI  
 subfamily Cynoglossinae  
 Genus 682. *Cynoglossus* Hamilton, 1822  
 1673. *C. acaudatus* Gilchrist, 1906 S 47-175 WI  
 1674. *C. acutirostris* Norman, 1939 O,A 218-220 NWI  
 1675. *C. arel* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O 19-223 NI-WP  
 1676. *C. bilineatus* (Lacépède, 1802) I,O 4-80 NI-WP  
 1677. *C. carpenteri* Alcock, 1889 I,O 27-442 NI  
 1678. *C. cynoglossus* (Hamilton, 1822) I 10-20 NI-WP  
 1679. *C. dispar* Day, 1877 I,O 20-40 NI  
 1680. *C. dubius* Day, 1873 I,O,A 18-180 E  
 1681. *C. interruptus* Günther, 1880 A 185-225 NI-WP  
 1682. *C. kopsi* (Bleeker, 1851) I,O 12-100 IWP  
 1683. *C. lachneri* Menon, 1977 O,A,S 10-60 WI  
 1684. *C. lida* (Bleeker, 1851) I,A 10-36 pI-WP  
 1685. *C. lingua* Hamilton, 1822 I 22-62 NI-WP  
 1686. *C. macrostomus* Norman, 1928 I 9-120 NI  
 1687. *C. monopus* (Bleeker, 1849) I 13-18 NI-WP  
 1688. *C. puncticeps* (Richardson, 1846) I 7-140 NI-WP  
 1689. *C. semifasciatus* Day, 1877 I 10-20 NI  
 1690. *C. trulla* (Cantor, 1849) I 10-25 NI-WP  
 1691. *C. zanzibarensis* Norman, 1939 S 25-430 WI  
 Genus 683. *Paraplagusia* Bleeker, 1865  
 1692. *P. bilineata* (Bloch, 1787) I,A,S 16-50 pI-WP  
 1693. *P. blochi* (Bleeker, 1851) I,O 7-50 NI-WP

Order 39. **Tetraodontiformes**

suborder Triacanthoidei

Family 192. Triacanthodidae

subfamily Triacanthodinae

- Genus 684. *Halimochirurgus* Alcock, 1899  
 1694. *H. centriscoides* Alcock, 1899 I 78-250 NI  
 Genus 685. *Mephisto* Tyler, 1966  
 1695. *M. fraserbrunneri* Tyler, 1966 S 70-337 NI

Family 193. Triacanthidae

- Genus 686. *Pseudotriacanthus* Fraser-Brunner, 1941

1696. *P. strigillifer* (Cantor, 1849) I,O 18-110 NI-WP

Genus 687. *Triacanthus* Oken, 1817

1697. *T. biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1786) I,O 6-60 NI-WP

1698. *T. nieuhoftii* Bleeker, 1852 I 5-70 NI-WP

Genus 688. *Tripodichthys* Tyler, 1968

1699. *T. blochi* (Bleeker, 1852) I 10-50 NI-WP

suborder Tetraodontoidei

Family 194. Balistidae

Genus 689. *Abalistes* Jordan & Seale, 1906

1700. *A. stellaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP

Genus 690. *Balistapus* Tilesius, 1820

1701. *B. undulatus* (Park, 1797) I,A,S 1-100 pI-WP

Genus 691. *Balistoides* Fraser-Brunner, 1935

1702. *B. conspicillum* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,A,S 15-60 pI-WP

1703. *B. viridescens* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) A,S 5-70 pI-WP

Genus 692. *Canthidermis* Swainson, 1839

1704. *C. macrolepis* (Boulenger, 1888) O,A 1-40 NWI

1705. *C. maculatus* (Bloch, 1786) I 1-40 WW

Genus 693. *Melichthys* Swainson, 1839

1706. *M. indicus* Randall & Klausewitz, 1973 I,O,A,S 1-5 pI

1707. *M. niger* (Bloch, 1786) I,S 1-20 CT

1708. *M. vidua* (Richardson, 1845) I,A,S 1-20 pI-WP

Genus 694. *Odonus* Gistel, 1848

1709. *O. niger* (Rüppell, 1836) I,O,A,S 15-75 pI-WP

Genus 695. *Pseudobalistes* Bleeker, 1865

1710. *P. flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1829) I,A,S 1-40 pI-WP

1711. *P. fuscus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,A,S 1-40 pI-WP

Genus 696. *Rhinecanthus* Swainson, 1839

1712. *R. aculeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,A,S 10-70 pI-WP

1713. *R. assasi* (Forsskål, 1775) O,A,S 10-70 NWI

1714. *R. rectangulus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,S 1-20 pI-WP

Genus 697. *Sufflamen* Jordan, 1916

1715. *S. albicaudatus* (Rüppell, 1829) A 2-20 NWI

1716. *S. bursa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,A,S 5-50 pI-WP

1717. *S. chrysopterus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 5-50 pI-WP

1718. *S. fraenatus* (Latreille, 1804) I,O,A,S 3-50 pI-WP

Family 195. Monacanthidae

Genus 698. *Aluterus* Cloquet, 1816

1719. *A. monoceros* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 15-90 CT  
 1720. *A. scriptus* (Osbeck, 1765) I,O,A,S 10-100 CT  
 Genus 699. *Amaneses* Gray, 1835  
 1721. *A. scopas* (Cuvier, 1829) I,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 Genus 700. *Cantherhines* Swainson, 1839  
 1722. *C. dumerili* (Hollard, 1854) I,O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 1723. *C. pardalis* (Rüppell, 1837) O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 Genus 701. *Paraluteres* Bleeker, 1865  
 1724. *P. prionurus* (Bleeker, 1851) O 5-57 IWP  
 Genus 702. *Paramonacanthus* Bleeker, 1865  
 1725. *P. pusillus* (Rüppell, 1829) A 10-79 pI-WP  
 1726. *P. tricuspis* (Hollard, 1854) I ? NI  
 Genus 703. *Pervagor* Whitley, 1930  
 1727. *P. randalli* Hutchins, 1986 A 1-12 NWI  
 Genus 704. *Pseudalutarius* Bleeker, 1865  
 1728. *P. nasicornis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850) I 5-50 IWP  
 Genus 705. *Stephanolepis* Gill, 1861  
 1729. *S. auratus* (Castelnau, 1861) I,A,S 55-115 WI  
 1730. *S. diaspros* Fraser-Brunner, 1940 I,O,A,S 5-50 NI  
 Genus 706. *Thamnaconus* Smith, 1949  
 1731. *T. melanoproctes* (Boulenger, 1889) O,A 30-200 NI-WP  
 1732. *T. striatus* (Kotthaus, 1979) S 175-337 NI-WP  
 Family 196. Ostraciidae  
 subfamily Ostraciinae  
 Genus 707. *Lactoria* Jordan & Fowler, 1902  
 1733. *L. cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 20-100 pI-WP  
 1734. *L. diaphana* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,A,S 20-90 pI-WP  
 1735. *L. fornasini* (Bianconi, 1846) I,A,S 20-75 pI-WP  
 Genus 708. *Ostracion* Linnaeus, 1758  
 1736. *O. cubicus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 15-75 pI-WP  
 1737. *O. cyanurus* Rüppell, 1828 O,A 5-50 NWI  
 1738. *O. meleagris meleagris* Shaw, 1796 I,S 10-50 IP  
 1739. *O. nasus* Bloch, 1795 I 10-50 NI-WP  
 1740. *O. rhinorhynchus* Bleeker, 1852 I 10-50 IWP  
 Genus 709. *Tetrosomus* Swainson, 1839  
 1741. *T. gibbosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 30-100 pI-WP  
 1742. *T. reipublicae* (Ogilby, 1913) I,S 30-100 pI-WP  
 Family 197. Tetraodontidae  
 subfamily Tetraodontinae  
 Genus 710. *Amblyrhynchotes* Troschel, 1856  
 1743. *A. honckenii* (Bloch, 1785) I 10-110 IWP  
 Genus 711. *Arothron* Müller, 1841  
 1744. *A. hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,S 30-175 IP  
 1745. *A. immaculatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-75 pI-WP  
 1746. *A. meleagris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) O,A 5-50 IP  
 1747. *A. nigropunctatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 30-100 pI-WP  
 1748. *A. stellatus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,O,A,S 10-75 pI-WP  
 Genus 712. *Chelonodon* Müller, 1841  
 1749. *C. laticeps* Smith, 1948 I 5-50 WI  
 1750. *C. patoca* (Hamilton, 1822) I 5-50 IWP  
 Genus 713. *Lagocephalus* Swainson, 1839  
 1751. *L. guentheri* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915 I,O 5-50 AI-WP  
 1752. *L. inermis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850) I 5-50 IWP  
 1753. *L. lagocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I 5-55 WW  
 1754. *L. lunaris* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) I,A 20-175 pI-WP  
 1755. *L. sceleratus* (Gmelin, 1789) I,A 5-75 pI-WP  
 Genus 714. *Sphoeroides* Lacépède, 1798  
 1756. *S. pachygaster* (Müller & Troschel, 1848) I 160-250 AI  
 Genus 715. *Torquigener* Whitley, 1930  
 1757. *T. flavimaculosus* Hardy & Randall, 1983 A 3-25 WI  
 subfamily Canthigastrinae  
 Genus 716. *Canthigaster* Swainson, 1839  
 1758. *C. bennetti* (Bleeker, 1854) I,S 1-10 pI-WP  
 1759. *C. coronata* (Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875) O,S 6-120 pI-WP  
 1760. *C. rivulata* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850) O,A,S 37-100 IWP  
 1761. *C. solandri* (Richardson, 1845) I,O,A,S 1-16 pI-WP  
 1762. *C. valentini* (Bleeker, 1853) O,A,S 5-60 pI-WP  
 Family 198. Diodontidae  
 Genus 717. *Chilomycterus* Brisout de Barneville, 1846  
 1763. *C. reticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) I,O,A,S 20-100 WW  
 Genus 718. *Cylichthys* Kaup, 1855  
 1764. *C. orbicularis* (Bloch, 1785) I,O,A,S 10-174 pI-WP  
 1765. *C. spilostylus* Leis & Randall, 1982 O,A 3-90 pI-WP  
 Genus 719. *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758  
 1766. *D. holocanthus* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 37-174 CT  
 1767. *D. hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758 I,O,A,S 10-40 CT  
 1768. *D. liturosus* Shaw, 1804 I,O,A,S 10-40 pI-WP  
 Genus 720. *Lophodiodon* Fraser-Brunner, 1943  
 1769. *L. calori* (Bianconi, 1854) O 10-150 IWP

## TAXONOMIC DIVERSITY

The Arabian Sea ichthyofauna is a typical tropical assemblage, characterized by great taxonomic diversity. Thirty nine orders, 198 families, 720 genera, and 1769 species are found in the coastal regions in this area down to depths of 500 m.

The bentopelagic assemblage (bottom, near-bottom and near-bottom-pelagic species) includes 1599 species (90.4%), the pelagic assemblage—170 species (9.6%). Three ichthyocoenoses were established for the bentopelagic assemblage of the Arabian Sea—sublittoral, eulittoral and upper-bathyal. The lower limit of sublittoral ichthyocoenosis is at the level 50 m, transitional zone between sublittoral and eulittoral ichthyocoenoses lies at 51–100 m, eulittoral ichthyocoenosis is between 101 and 200 m, the zone of mixing of eulittoral and upper-bathyal ichthyocoenoses is between 201–300 m, upper bathyal ichthyocoenosis starts from 301 m (Manilo, in press). Based on this data and the list of species of the Arabian Sea, 1508 species found on the shelf down to 200 m belong to bentopelagic assemblage while 252 species inhabit continental slope from 200 to 500 m.

Species diversity of elasmobranchs and holocephalans is much less than that of teleosts, and these groups comprise 141 species or 8.0% of total number of species known from this region. This area lacks families, found on the shelf and upper continental slope of tropical regions of other parts of the World Ocean: Chlamydoselachidae (Hexanchiformes), Parascyllidae and Brachaeluridae (Orectolobiformes), Pseudotriakidae and Leptochariidae (Carcharhiniformes), Urolophidae (Rajiformes), Callorhynchidae and Chimaeridae (Chimaeriformes), Heterenchelyidae, Chlopsidae, Myrocongridae (Anguilliformes); Gonorhynchidae (Gonorhynchiformes); Aulopodidae (Aulopiformes), Grammatidae, Notograptidae, Nematistiidae, Inermiidae, Glaucosomatidae, Coracinidae, Pholidichthyidae, Creediidae, Ammodytidae, Dactyloscopidae, Labrisomidae, Draconettidae, Kraemeriidae, Xenistmidae (Perciformes); Triodontidae (Tetraodontiformes).

Of elasmobranch fishes, the orders Hexanchiformes, Carcharhiniformes and Pristiformes are most fully represented by species (more than 20% of the marine ichthyofauna of the world), of teleosts—the orders Elopiformes, Albuliformes, Clupeiformes, Beloniformes, Beryciformes, and Tetraodontiformes.

J. Nelson (1994) estimates the number of extant valid species and subspecies of fishes as approximately 28500, with freshwater species encompassing about 10000 species. According to W. Eschmeyer (Eschmeyer, 1998), the total number of valid species and subspecies of fishes can reach 30000–35000. Considering minimal estimate of the latter author and subtracting freshwater fishes, the total number of marine fishes is about 20000. Based on this figure, the coastal ichthyofauna of the Arabian Sea represents 8.8% of all marine species of the world.

The order Perciformes includes most of taxa—81 families, 370 genera, and 1028 species. Figures for orders Pleuronectiformes (8, 31, and 84, respectively), Scorpaeniformes (13, 41, 86), Anguilliformes (8, 41, 81), and Tetraodontiformes (7, 37, 76) are much lower. The input of these orders into total diversity of coastal fishes of the Arabian Sea is 40.9; 4.0; 6.6; 4.0; and 3.5%, respectively, at the level of families (59.0% in total); 51.2; 4.3; 5.7; 5.7; and 5.1%—at the level of genera (72.0% in total), 57.8; 4.8; 4.9; 4.6; and 4.3%—at the species level (76.4% in total), i.e., more than half of the total list of taxa of each rank. The majority of orders (14) are represented by 2–10 species, seven orders—by one species, seven orders—by 11–20 species, four orders—by 21–50 species and seven orders are with more than 50 species. On average, on order includes 5.3 families.

At the familial level, the greatest species diversity is displayed by Gobiidae (54 genera), Labridae (31 genera), Blenniidae (24 genera), Carangidae (22 genera), Serranidae (17 genera), Sciaenidae and Ophichthidae (16 genera), Syngnathidae (15 genera), and Pomacentridae (14 genera). Most of the families (88) are represented by single genus, 80 families include two–five genera, 17 families—six–ten genera, and 13 families include more than ten genera. On average, a single family includes 3.6 genera.

The genera *Epinephelus* (35 species), *Chaetodon* (32), *Apogon* (30), *Lutjanus* (24), *Gymnothorax* (22), *Cynoglossus*, and *Carcharhinus* (both—19 species) are most speciose. More than half of all genera are represented by single species. On average, a genus includes 2.5 species.

The family Gobiidae is the most speciose (118 species), followed by Labridae (85 species), Serranidae (66 species), Carangidae (56 species), Pomacentridae (56 species), Blenniidae (54 species), Apogonidae (45 species), Chaetodontidae (40 species), Lutjanidae (38 species), Muraenidae (34 species), Sciaenidae (31 species), Carcharhinidae, and Clupeidae (both 29 species). In total, species of these families sum up to 38.2% of all species found in coastal regions of the Arabian Sea.

The species list of coastal fishes of the Arabian Sea, that included 1487 species from 614 genera, 176 families, 35 orders, and 2 classes was published (Manilo, 2001). A new, revised and reworked list of coastal species, probably also does not portray the actual diversity of ichthyofauna of this region. However, we believe that it is rather complete and provides relatively complete picture of the diversity of fishes.

A comparative analysis of species composition of fishes of the Arabian Sea and also of the well studied Red Sea, South Africa, and tropical eastern Atlantic has shown, that the orders Perciformes, Scorpaeniformes, Pleuronectiformes, Tetraodontiformes, and Anguilliformes are also most diverse in these regions. We provide lists of coastal fishes of these regions down to

**Table 1.** Comparison of the most diverse orders of coastal species from different regions (number of I—families; II—genera; III—species)

Orders	Arabian Sea (our data)			Red Sea <sup>1</sup>			South Africa <sup>2</sup>			Tropical Eastern Atlantic <sup>3</sup>		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Perciformes	81	370	1028	65	287	696	81	341	797	51	176	329
Scorpaeniformes	13	41	86	9	29	44	12	45	75	5	16	37
Pleuronectiformes	8	31	84	7	19	32	8	28	49	7	21	47
Tetraodontiformes	7	36	76	5	28	45	7	24	84	5	15	25
Anguilliformes	8	40	81	4	30	64	8	36	82	9	48	82
Total	198	720	1769	140	503	1066	202	673	1450	151	443	808

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Goren and Dor, 1994; <sup>2</sup>Smith's Sea Fishes (Smith, M.M. and Heemstra, eds., 1984); <sup>3</sup>Checklist of the Fishes of the Eastern tropical Atlantic (Clófeta). Quéro, J.C. *et al.*, Eds. 1990.

**Table 2.** Similarity coefficients (%) of the coastal ichthyofauna from different regions

Geographic areas	Arabian Sea (our data)	Red Sea	South Africa	Tropical Eastern Atlantic
Arabian Sea (our data)	—	54.6	39.2	6.5
Red Sea	54.6	—	40.6	6.7
South Africa	39.2	40.6	—	13.1
Tropical Eastern Atlantic	6.5	6.7	13.1	—

500 m, following the synonymy and systematic treatment of Eschmeyer (1998).

The coastal ichthyofauna of the Red Sea, with two thirds of the total area found in the tropical zone, is characterized by lesser species diversity comparing to that of the Arabian Sea and includes 1066 species from 503 genera and 140 families. Species, invading from the Suez Canal are found in the northern part of the Red Sea. Regardless the significant presence of corals in the Red Sea, species diversity in coral reef assemblages is lower, than in the Arabian Sea. The number of families per order, genera per family, and species per genus on average are close to that of the Arabian Sea and are 5.0; 3.6, and 2.1, respectively.

The South African Region, situated between the two oceans and having tropical and subtropical zones with great diversity of biotopes (coral reefs, estuaries, sand beaches, muddy and rocky bottoms and, etc.), is inhabited by 1450 species from 673 genera and 202 families down to depth 500 m. The number of families, per order, genera per families and species per genus are on average similar to numbers known for the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea—5.4; 3.3 and 2.2 respectively. Species of Oreosomatidae, Congiopodidae, Psychrolutidae, Liparididae, Centranchidae, Coracinidae, Parascorpididae, Cheilodactylidae, typical of subtropical and temperate regions, are characteristic for the South Africa and are absent on the shelf of the Arabian Sea. Families Clupeidae (11 species), Haemulidae (16), Lutjanidae (21), Sciaenidae (9), Chaetodontidae (24), Siganidae

(2)—typical of the tropical zone, are less diverse in this region, while families Rajidae (15 species), Ophichthidae (27), Sparidae (36), Clinidae (18), Gobiessocidae (6) display greater diversity due to Atlantic species.

Ichthyofauna of the tropical eastern Atlantic displays lesser diversity comparing to the Arabian Sea and South Africa. In this region, 151 families of fishes with 443 genera, and 808 species are recorded down to depth 500 m (Table 1).

Coral reefs are totally absent in this region and sandy and muddy bottoms predominate over the majority of shelves. Thus, typical families of coral reef fishes are not diverse here—Holocentridae (3 species), Lutjanidae (9), Chaetodontidae (4), Pomacentridae (10), Labridae (10), Scaridae (5), Blenniidae (19), Acanthuridae (3), Balistidae (6), Ostraciontidae (2), Tetraodontidae (6). Partially due to that reason, families, more adapted to life on sandy or muddy bottoms are more diverse—Rajidae (25 species), Ophichthidae (32), and species of Heterenchelyidae, Xenocongridae, Synbranchidae, are absent on the shelf and continental slope of the Arabian Sea. The families Merlucciidae, Gadidae, Psychrolutidae, Centranchidae, Trachinidae, with more species found in the temperate regions—are more typical of this region. The number of families per order, genera per family, and species per genus in tropical eastern Atlantic on average is lower than that in South Africa and the Arabian Sea and are 4.9; 2.9 and 1.8 respectively.

The similarity coefficient ( $2c/a+b$ ) at the level of species of Arabian and Red Sea ichthyofauna is relatively high—54.6%. At the same time this coefficient is very similar while comparing Arabian and Red Sea ichthyofauna with that of South Africa. The figure for the Arabian Sea is 39.2%, for the Red Sea—40.6% (Table 2).

### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Understanding of current distribution of fishes of the area under consideration is impossible without comparison with similar data on adjacent regions. Thus, in this respect we used the original data and data from numerous literature sources on the Arabian Sea and various regions of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

According to Table 3, the greatest diversity of taxa is observed on the shelf of western India and there is a trend of somewhat decreasing diversity from east to west, from India to eastern coast of Somali.

A decrease in number of species from east to west, from Malay Archipelago, with historical center of the Indo-West-Pacific, was noted by previous workers (Briggs, 1974; Randall, 1998b), although Cohen (1973), who studied distribution of species from certain families (Blenniidae, Gobiocidae, Cirrhitidae, Acanthuridae, and Mugiloididae) in the Indian Ocean, did not find such pattern, which is probably connected to small number of taxa examined. In addition, the lists of coastal species are absent for many regions of the Indian Ocean—e.g., the Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka, India, the Gulf of Aden, eastern coast of Africa (except Natal).

Randall and Anderson (1993) published an annotated list of coastal and epipelagic species of Maldives, that included 899 species. Anderson and co-workers (Anderson *et al.*, 1998) believe that the total number of

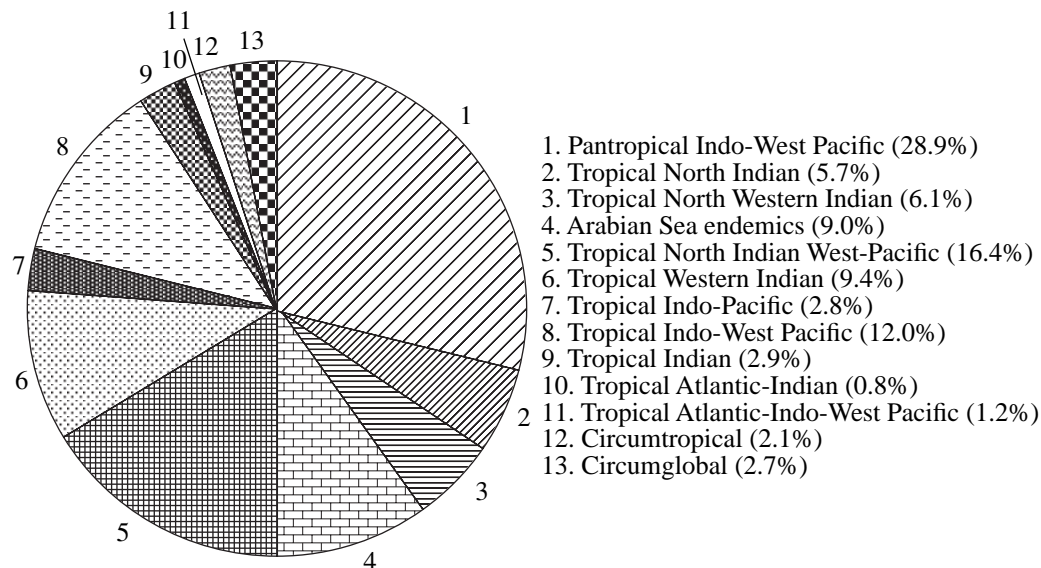
**Table 3.** Number of fish taxons in different regions of the Arabian shelf

Region of the shelf	Taxon		
	families n (%)	genera n (%)	species n (%)
Western India	178 (89.9)	566 (78.8)	1174 (67.0)
Coast of Oman	151 (76.3)	451 (62.8)	892 (50.9)
Gulf of Aden	154 (77.8)	462 (64.3)	911 (52.0)
Eastern coast of Somali	146 (73.7)	399 (55.4)	875 (49.5)
Total	198 (100.0)	720 (100.0)	1769 (100.0)

species in this region is 1090. Winterbottom *et al.* (1989) prepared a list of 703 species of Chagos Archipelago, with subsequent addition of yet another 70 species (Winterbottom and Anderson, 1997). According to Randall (Randall, 1995a), 930 fish species are found off Oman, but these include species also found in the Persian Gulf. List of species are available for the Red Sea (Goren and Dor, 1994), Seichelles (Smith and Smith, 1963; Randall and Egmond, 1994), and Mauritius (Baissac, 1990). Thus, our attempt to review the species composition of the Arabian Sea seems justified.

The coastal ichthyofauna of the Arabian Sea is composed of species with the following distribution types (Fig. 1).

**Pantropical Indo-West Pacific** distribution (pI-WP) is documented for 512 species, or 28.9% of entire ichthyofauna. These species are broadly distributed in the Indian Ocean and in the West Pacific, from the Red Sea to South Africa and from Japan to eastern Australia. This type of distribution characterizes the majority of



**Fig. 1.** Types of distribution for ichthyofauna of the Arabian Sea (number of species in %).

species of Chirocentridae, Holocentridae, Lutjanidae, Lethrinidae, Mullidae, Kyphosidae, Labridae, Psettodidae, Balistidae, and Ostraciidae, which are mainly the inhabitants of the sublittoral zone.

**Tropical North Indian** distribution (NI) is known for 101 species (5.7%), found in the Red Sea, the Arabian and the Andaman seas, in the Gulf of Aden and the Bay of Bengal. This type of distribution characterizes *Halaelurus hispidus*, *Glyphis gangeticus*, *Okamejei powelli*, *Anguilla bengalensis bengalensis*, *Thryssa malabarica*, *Arius jella*, *Rhynchorhamphus malabarius*, *Pseudochromis caudalis*, *Sparidentex hasta*, *Callionymus carebares*, *Cynoglossus macrostomus*, *Stephanolepis diaspros*, and others, with predominance of sublittoral species.

**Tropical North Western Indian** distribution (NWI) is known for 108 species (6.1%), inhabiting the Arabian Sea and invading it from the Red Sea: *Rhinobatos punctifer*, *Neobythites stefanovi*, *Tylosurus chorram*, *Hemiramphus marginatus*, *Hyporhamphus gamberur*, *Myripristis xanthacra*, *Lepidotrigla bispinosa*, *Epinephelus stoliczkae*, *Plesiops nigricans*, *Chaetodon larvatus*, *Champsodon omanensis*, *Cheilinus abudjubbe*, *Larabicus quadrilineatus*, *Ecsenius gravieri*, *Petroscirtes ancylodon*, *Trimma avidori*, *T. flavicaudatus*, *Pervagor randalli*, etc. This group is also dominated by the sublittoral species.

**Tropical North Indian West-Pacific** distribution (NI-WP) is documented for 291 species (16.4%), found in the northern Indian Ocean and in the West-Pacific. This distribution type characterizes majority of species of Engraulidae, Pristigasteridae, Ariidae, Centropomidae, Sciaenidae, Siganidae, Trichiuridae, Stromateidae, Paralichthyidae, and Triacanthidae, mainly found in the sublittoral zone.

**Tropical Western Indian** distribution (WI) is known for 166 species (9.4%), occurring in the Indian Ocean from Cape Agulhas and along the eastern African coast, in the Arabian Sea and in the Red Sea. Species with that type of distribution are *Heterodontus ramalheira*, *Squatina africana*, *Torpedo fuscomaculata*, *Dipturus johannisdavisi*, *Gymnothorax johnsoni*, *Arius tenuispinis*, *Glyptothidium longipes*, *Phenacoscorpius adenensis*, *Peristedion weberi*, *Pseudochromis aldabraensis*, *Apogon flagelliferus*, *Pseudorhombus annulatus*, *Stephanolepis auratus*, etc. This group is also composed of mainly sublittoral species.

**Tropical Indo-Pacific** distribution (IP) is documented for 49 species (2.8%), found mainly in tropical regions of the Indian and Pacific Oceans till the west coast of America. Among these species are *Carcharhinus albimarginatus*, *Triaenodon obesus*, *Echidna nebulosa*, *Gymnomuraena zebra*, *Conger cinereus cinereus*, *Euleptorhamphus viridis*, *Myripristis berndti*, *Aulostomus chinensis*, *Fistularia commersonii*, *Doryrhamphus excisus excisus*, *Acanthurus triostegus triostegus*, etc., with significant proportion of the inhabitants of the sublittoral zone.

**Tropical Indo-West Pacific** distribution (IWP) is documented for 212 species (12.0%), limited in their distribution by tropical regions of the Indian and western Pacific oceans, and often having a mosaic distribution: *Eridacnis radcliffei*, *Carcharhinus macloti*, *Anguilla bicolor bicolor*, *Pisodonophis boro*, *Thryssa baelama*, *Synodus indicus*, *Allenbatrachus grunniens*, *Hyporhamphus dussumieri*, *Neoniphon opercularis*, *Choeroichthys brachysoma*, *Thysanophrys chiltonae*, *Anyperodon leucogrammicus*, *Apogon holotaenia*, *Decapterus kurroides*, *Leiognathus dussumieri*, *Pterocæsius chrysozona*, *Eviota guttata*, *Acanthurus tennentii*, *Poecilopsetta praelonga*, *Chelonodon patoca*, etc., with species found mainly in the sublittoral zone.

**Tropical Indian** distribution (pI) is documented for 51 species (2.9%), found in tropical and partially, subtropical regions of the Indian Ocean and occurring mainly in the sublittoral zone. These include *Mustelus mosis*, *Torpedo sinuspersici*, *Gymnothorax reticularis*, *Sardinella jussieui*, *Plotosus limbatus*, *Physiculus argyropastus*, *Iso natalensis*, *Antigonia indica*, *Nemipterus bipunctatus*, *Chaetodon guttatissimus*, *Halichoeres zeilonicus*, *Bathygobius niger*, and *Melichthys indicus*.

**Tropical Atlantic-Indian** distribution (AI) is known only for 14 species (0.8%), distributed in the tropical zone of the Atlantic and Indian oceans: *Halahalaelurus regani*, *Etmopterus princeps*, *Neoharriotta pinnata*, *Engraulis encrasicolus*, *Zenopsis conchifer*, *Umbrina canariensis*, *Umbrina ronchus*, *Atractoscion aequidens*, *Sphoeroides pachygaster*, etc., evenly distributed in the sublittoral, eulitoral, and upper bathyal zones.

**Tropical Atlantic-Indo-West Pacific** distribution (AI-WP) is known for 21 species (1.2%), distributed in the Atlantic, Indian and western Pacific oceans: *Carcharhinus amboinensis*, *C. brevipinna*, *Rhizoprionodon acutus*, *Carcharias taurus*, *Etmopterus pusillus*, *Centrophorus granulosus*, *C. squamosus*, *Squalus asper*, *S. blainvillei*, *Neoscopelus microchir*, *Malacocephalus laevis*, *Gephyroberyx darwini*, *Hoplostethus melanopus*, *Cyttopsis rosea*, *Bembrops caudimacula*, etc. Comparing to Indo-Pacific species, the majority of representatives of this group are found in the eulittoral and upper bathyal zones.

**Circumtropical** distribution (CT) is known for 37 species (2.1%), distributed the entire tropical zone of all oceans. Species with this type of distribution are *Alopias pelagicus*, *Sphyrna lewini*, *Pristis pectinata*, *Bregmaceros mccllellandii*, *Fistularia petimba*, *Decapterus tabl*, *Sphyrna barracuda*, *Melichthys niger*, *Aluterus monoceros*, *Diodon holocanthus*, and *D. hystrix*. These are mainly sublittoral and eulittoral species.

**Circumglobal** distribution (WW) is documented for 48 species (2.7%), widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of all oceans, with predominance of benthopelagic-pelagic and pelagic species—*Carcharhinus altimus*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*,

**Table 4.** Coastal families of the Arabian Sea with endemic species

Families	Number of		Endemism, %	Families	Number of		Endemism, %
	species	endemics			species	endemics	
Hemiscyllidae	4	1	25.0	Symphysanodontidae	1	1	100.0
Scyliorhinidae	11	2	18.2	Pseudochromidae	17	10	58.8
Proscylliidae	3	1	33.3	Callanthiidae	1	1	100.0
Hemigaleidae	4	1	25.0	Opistognathidae	3	1	33.3
Carcharhinidae	29	1	3.4	Priacanthidae	5	1	20.0
Torpedinidae	5	2	40.0	Apogonidae	45	5	11.1
Narcinidae	8	3	37.5	Emmelichthyidae	2	1	50.0
Rhinobatidae	11	1	9.1	Gerreidae	9	1	11.1
Myliobatidae	12	1	8.3	Haemulidae	26	2	7.7
Rhinochimaeridae	2	1	50.0	Sparidae	18	4	22.2
Muraenidae	33	3	9.1	Sciaenidae	31	2	6.5
Ophichthidae	23	3	13.0	Polynemidae	8	1	12.5
Congridae	14	4	28.6	Mullidae	22	2	9.1
Clupeidae	29	4	13.8	Chaetodontidae	39	2	5.1
Engraulidae	21	1	4.8	Cirrhitidae	7	2	28.6
Argentinidae	1	1	100.0	Cepolidae	3	1	33.3
Microstomatidae	1	1	100.0	Mugilidae	15	1	6.7
Chlorophthalmidae	4	1	25.0	Pomacentridae	56	5	8.9
Polymixiidae	1	1	100.0	Labridae	85	6	7.1
Moridae	3	2	66.7	Scaridae	24	3	12.5
Ophidiidae	11	2	18.2	Uranoscopidae	5	1	20.0
Batrachoididae	3	1	33.3	Trichonotidae	2	1	50.0
Gobiesocidae	4	1	25.0	Tripterygiidae	12	3	25.0
Hemiramphidae	14	2	14.3	Blenniidae	54	5	9.3
Syngnathidae	27	1	3.7	Callionymidae	16	2	12.5
Scorpaenidae	25	1	4.0	Gobiidae	118	19	16.1
Tetrarogidae	3	1	33.3	Nomeidae	4	1	25.0
Synanceiidae	15	5	33.3	Bothidae	20	3	15.0
Bembridae	1	1	100.0	Samaridae	3	1	33.3
Triglidae	9	2	22.2	Soleidae	20	4	20.0
Platycephalidae	19	2	10.5	Cynoglossidae	25	2	8.0
Serranidae	65	11	16.9				

*Squalus acanthias*, *Echinorhynchus brucus*, *Ablennes hians*, *Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus*, *Setarches guentheri*, *Pseudocaranx dentex*, *Selar crumenophthalmus*, *Promethichthys prometheus*, *Ruvettus pretiosus*, *Auxis rochei rochei*, *Auxis thazard thazard*, *Thunnus alalunga*, *Cubiceps pauciradiatus*, etc., the majority being epipelagic species.

All these distribution types form larger zoogeographic divisions—*Indian*, that includes Tropical North

Indian (NI), Tropical North Western Indian (NWI), Tropical Western Indian (WI) and Tropical Indian (pl) types of distribution; *Indo-Pacific* including Tropical Indian (pI-WP), Tropical North Indian West-Pacific (NI-WP), Tropical Indo-Pacific (IP) and Tropical Indo-West Pacific (IWP) distributions; *Atlantic-Indian*, including broad Tropical Atlantic-Indian (AI) distribution and *Atlantic-Indo-Pacific* including widely distributed Tropical Atlantic-Indo-West Pacific (AI-WP), Cir-

cumtropical (CT), and Circumglobal (WW) types of distributions.

Thus, the coastal ichthyofauna of the Arabian Sea includes rather heterogeneous zoogeographical components. Indo-West Pacific species are being predominant here, comprising 57.3%. Circumtropical, Atlantic-Indian, Atlantic-Indo-West Pacific and circumglobal species sum up to 6.8%. Indo-Pacific species, reaching western coast of America are very few and sum up to only 2.8%. Indian ocean species total 23.9%.

According to our and literature data there are 159 endemic species in the Arabian Sea and the overall level of endemism is 9.0%. The endemism level of the Red Sea is higher—13.7% according to Goren and Dor (1994). However, these authors included in their list of Red Sea endemics species, invading the Gulf of Aden and even the coast of Oman. Randall (1998b) believes, that the level of endemism in the Red Sea is the highest for the entire Indian ocean. We consider the endemics only species, inhabiting the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Some species should be termed endemics tentatively, since they are known from few specimens and possibly occur in other, poorly researched regions.

The percentage of endemics among the coastal fishes of the Arabian Sea varies greatly in different families. As seen from Table 4, most endemics are present in the families Gobiidae (19), Serranidae (11), Pseudochromidae (10), Labridae (6), Pomacentridae, Blenniidae, Synanceiidae, Apogonidae (5), Congridae, Clupeidae, Sparidae, and Soleidae (4). In families, with at least ten species, the highest endemism is observed in Pseudochromidae (58.8%), Synanceiidae (33.3%), Congridae (28.6%), Tripterygiidae (25.0%), Sparidae (22.2%), Soleidae (20.0%), Ophidiidae (18.2%), Serranidae (16.9%), and Bothidae (15.0%).

The majority of endemics belong to benthopelagic assemblage—151 species. Eight endemic species are pelagic.

Most often, endemic species of the Arabian Sea are found in the sublittoral zone, with frequency of occurrence here—70.2%. With increasing depth the number of endemic species is decreasing—in the eulittoral zone and upper bathyal, the frequencies of occurrence are 17.2 and 9.9%, respectively.

Patterns of faunal endemism in the four selected statistical regions of the Arabian Sea are different (Fig. 2). Off western India, with highest number of species recorded (1174), endemic species (65) sum up to 5.5%. Off Oman, with 892 species, endemics are 92 species (10.3%). In the Gulf of Aden, with total number of species 911, 46 species (5.0%) are endemic. Off the eastern coast of Somali, where 875 species are found, 35 are endemic (4.0%). The greater proportion of Oman's endemics is explained by the fact, that during intense studies of this region, 27 species—*Rhinobatos salalah* (Rhinobatidae), *Gymnothorax flavoculus*, *G. megaspilus* (Muraenidae), *Bifax lacinia* (Batrachoididae), *Doryrhamphus aurolineatus* (Syngnathidae), *Pseudo-*

*chromis omanensis*, *Chlidichthys cacatuoides*, *Halidesmus coccus*, *Haliophis diademus*, *Rusichthys explicitus* (Pseudochromidae), *Apogon omanensis*, *Archamia pallida*, *Cheilodipterus persicus* (Apogonidae), *Pomadasys taeniatus* (Haemulidae), *Chrysiptera sheila* (Pomacentridae), *Coris nigrotaenia*, *Haliichoeres leptotaenia*, *H. melas*, *H. signifer* (Labridae), *Scarus zufar* (Scaridae), *Trichonotus arabicus* (Trichonotidae), *Enneapterygius hollemani*, *E. melanospilus* (Tripterygiidae), *Ego zebra*, *Coryogalops tessellatus*, *Trimma omanensis* (Gobiidae), and *Pardachirus balius* (Soleidae), were described during past six–eight years and could be also found in other regions. Thus, at present these species should be termed tentatively endemic. Thus, we disagree with Randall and Hoover's (1995) statement, that southern Oman is the minor center for endemism. Considering that this region is insufficiently studied, and that local oceanographic conditions and strong summer upwelling in adjacent areas, one could also advance such hypothesis regarding the Gulf of Aden.

Traditionally, the Indian Ocean, including the Arabian Sea, is regarded as part of the Indo-West-Pacific biogeographic region. Based on taxonomic composition of cephalopods of the northern and western parts of the Indian Ocean, Nesis (1982, 1985) considers four zoogeographic provinces: South African, East African, Red Sea, and Indo-Malay. According to his data, the border between the East African and Indo-Malay provinces lies near south western India between 10° and 15° N, while the Gulf of Aden is a transitional zone between the Eastern African and Red Sea provinces, i.e. a significant part of the Arabian Sea belongs to the East African province. Briggs (1974) includes the Gulf of Aden, coast of Oman and Persian Gulf into Eastern African province. Klauswitz (1989) discerns the Arabian subprovince within the Indian province, within which he treats the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, coast of Oman of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, making distinctions between three sectors—Eritrean, South-Arabian and Persian. Zoogeographic border between the Arabian and West-Indian (Eastern African) subprovinces runs from Cape Guardafui in the west to the enter to the Bay of Oman in the east. Southern border, according to Klauswitz, is due to cold Somali upwelling, eastern border is due to lack of coral reefs, muddy and sandy bottoms of the Indian-Iranian coasts and strong freshwater input of Indus river. Studies of Kemp (1998, 2000) aimed at investigation of coral reef fish communities, found off Socotra and in the north-eastern Gulf of Aden, supported a distinction of South-Arabian sector of the Arabian subprovince suggested by (Klauswitz, 1989). According to Kemp's findings, eastern African species are more abundant off Socotra, than off Oman. Similar trend is also observed in our data. We record 96 West Indian species off the eastern Somali, 82—in the Gulf of Aden, 77—off Oman, and 58—off western India. Based on these findings, it could be suggested, that Socotra belongs to East African



province, but more studies are required in order to support this hypothesis.

Of 108 north western Indian species, 34 are shared for the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden: *Aetoplatea tentaculata* (Gymnuridae), *Hyporhamphus gamberur* (Hemiramphidae), *Myripristis xanthacra* (Holocentridae), *Siokunichthys bentuviai* (Syngnathidae), *Epinephelus summana*, *Diploprion drachi* (Serranidae), *Pseudochromis flavivertex*, *P. sankeyi* (Pseudochromidae), *Apogon zebrinus* (Apogonidae), *Chaetodon fasciatus*, *Ch. mesoleucos*, *Hentiochus intermedius* (Chaetodontidae), *Chelon carinata* (Mugilidae), *Amblyglyphidodon flavilatus*, *Neopomacentrus xanthurus*, *Pristotis cyanostigma* (Pomacentridae), *Cheilinus abujubbe*, *Larabicus quadrilineatus*, *Oxycheilinus mentalis* (Labridae), *Chlorurus genazonatus* (Scaridae), *Trichonotus nikii* (Trichonotidae), *Alloblennius pictus*, *Ecsenius frontalis*, *E. gravieri*, *Meiacanthus nigrolineatus*, *Petroscirtes ancydon* (Blenniidae), *Trimma avidori*, *T. flavicaudatus*, *Heteroleotris bipunctata* (Gobiidae), *Siganus rivulatus*, *S. stellatus stellatus* (Siganidae), *Aseraggodes sinusarabici* (Soleidae), *Sufflamen albicaudatus* (Balistidae), and *Pervagor randalli* (Monacanthidae).

Twenty four species are shared between the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Oman : *Torpedo panthera* (Torpedinidae), *Neobythites stefanovi* (Ophidiidae), *Tylosu-*

*rus choram* (Belonidae), *Plesiops nigricans* (Plesiopiidae), *Pomadasys punctulatus* (Haemulidae), *Upeneus pori* (Mullidae), *Chaetodon austriacus*, *Ch. larvatus*, *Ch. semilarvatus* (Chaetodontidae), *Neopomacentrus miryae*, *Pomacentrus aquilis*, *P. leptus* (Pomacentridae), *Scarus fuscopurpureus* (Scaridae), *Helcogramma steinitzi* (Tripterygiidae), *Antennablennius hypenetes*, *Mimoblennius cirrosus*, *Plagiotremus townsendi* (Blenniidae), *Callionymus muscatensis* (Callionymidae), *Eviota pardalota*, *Gobiodon reticulatus* (Gobiidae), *Cynoglossus acutirostris* (Cynoglossidae), *Canthidermis macrolepis*, *Rhinecanthus assasi* (Balistidae), and *Ostracion cyanurus* (Ostraciidae).

There are just three north western Indian species, shared for the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and eastern Somali: *Apogon multitaeniatus* (Apogonidae), *Parupeneus forsskali* (Mullidae), and *Acanthurus gahhm* (Acanthuridae).

The same number of species (three) is shared between the Red Sea and eastern Somali: *Pseudochromis springeri* (Pseudochromidae), *Chromis trialpha* (Pomacentridae), and *Paracheilinus octotaenia* (Labridae).

According to this information, and considering the similarity coefficients at species level of the Arabian and the Red seas are close to those known for South Africa—39.2% and 40.6%, respectively (Table 2), we

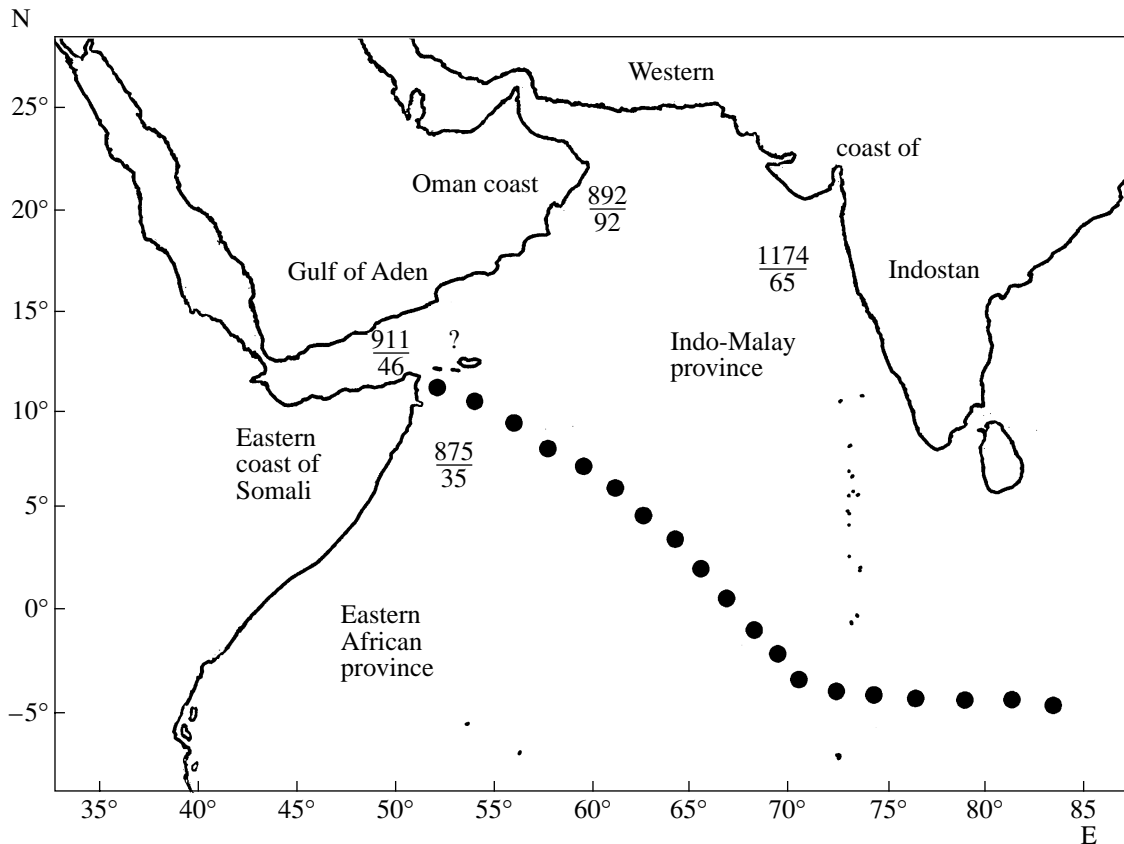


Fig. 2. Zoogeographic partitioning of the north western Indian Ocean. Numerator—number of species in different regions of the shelf; denominator—number of endemics.

agree with the hypothesis of Klausewitz (1989) on distinct status of Arabian subprovince, which also includes the Red Sea.

According to our data, of 274 western Indian (WI) and north western Indian (NWI) species only 83 (30.3%) make a contact with Indo-Pacific (pI-WP, NI-WP, IWP) species off the western coast of India, 136 species (49.6%) are contacting off Oman, 170 (62.0%)—in the Gulf of Aden and 108 species (39.4%) off eastern Somali. The proportion of western Indian and north western Indian species among Indo-Pacific species is the highest off Oman (27.9%) and in the Gulf of Aden (31.9%). Off eastern Somali and western India such proportion is 23.0% and 11.0%, respectively. Since the Gulf of Aden is a point where numerous borders between different distribution types converge, we believe that the border between the Indo-Malay and Eastern African Provinces lies in the Gulf of Aden, with some species invading from the Red Sea. The greatest part of the Arabian Sea, with the exception of eastern coast of Somali, belongs to Indo-Malay province, and the Gulf of Aden is a mixing zone for Indo-Malay and Eastern African ichthyofaunas (Fig. 2).

At the same time, Indo-West Pacific species are found in every family, whose distribution from east to west is disrupted off the western coast of India between 10° and 20° N. They reappear in the Gulf of Aden, off eastern Somali, off eastern and south eastern Africa or on island shelves in the western Indian Ocean. Obviously, the oceanographic factors are pivotal in this respect: seasonal currents of the Arabian Sea along with Somalian, Arabian, Pakistan, and Western Indian upwelling create a unique barrier and influence distribution and dispersal of fishes from east to west, as well as from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are sincerely grateful to all workers in the Laboratory of Oceanic Ichthyofauna of P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology Russian Academy of Sciences—Parin, N.V., Kotlyar, A.N., Karmovskaya, E.S., Shcherbachev, Y.N., Astakhov, D.A., Agafonova, T.B. (Russian Federal Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography), Mandritza, S.A. (Perm University, Russia), Sazonov, Yu.I. (Zoological Museum of Moscow State University), foreign colleagues—M.F.W. Stehmann (Institute for Sea Fisheries, Federal Research Centre for Fisheries, Hamburg, FRG), J.E. Randall (B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA), M.R. De Carvalho (Division of Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA), B.B. Collette (Systematics Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA), P.C. Heemstra (J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Grahamstown, South Africa), J.G. Nielsen (Zoological Museum University of Copenhagen, Denmark), L.G.V. Compagno (Shark Research Center, Division of Life Sciences, South African Museum, Capetown, South Africa), J.M. Kemp (Department of Biology,

University of York, Heslington, United Kingdom), O. Gon (J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Grahamstown, South Africa), B.J. Hutchins (Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia), H.K. Larson (Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, Australia), R. Winterbottom (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada), A.C. Gill (The Natural History Museum, London, UK), E.O. Murdy (National Science Foundation, Arlington, USA), R. Fricke (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany), F. Pezold (Northeast Louisiana University, USA), H. Kishimoto (Institute of Oceanic Research & Development, Tokai University, Japan), V.G. Springer and J.C. Tyler (National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA), W.D. Anderson (Grice Marine Biological Laboratory, Charleston, South Carolina, USA), K. Matsuura (National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan), H. Motomura (Miyazaki University, Japan), K. Sasaki (Department of Biology, Kochi University, Japan), D.A. Hensley (Department of Marine Science, University of Puerto Rico, USA), L.W. Knapp (National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA), W.J. Richards (Southeast Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Miami, USA) for their assistance in obtaining necessary literature sources and help during composition of species list of this region.

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Translated by A.V. Suntsov